



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
LAND OFF PORTOBELLO STREET, SHEFFIELD**

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION REPORT*

Report Number 2015/13    February 2015

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT LAND OFF PORTOBELLO STREET, SHEFFIELD**

**ArcHeritage, Campo House, 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield S1 2EG**

Phone: +44 (0)114 2728884 Fax: +44 (0)114 3279793

archeritage@yorkat.co.uk [www.archeritage.co.uk](http://www.archeritage.co.uk)



## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Portobello Street, Sheffield
ArcHeritage Project No.	4168141
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Archaeological mitigation
Client	Projex Solutions
NGR	SK 34851 87285
OASIS Identifier	archerit-1204293
Author	Laura Strafford
Illustrations	Laura Strafford
Editor	Glyn Davies
Report Number and Date	2015/11 04/06/15

### Copyright Declaration:

ArcHeritage give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although ArcHeritage retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

### Disclaimer:

This Report has been prepared solely for the person/party which commissioned it and for the specifically titled project or named part thereof referred to in the Report. The Report should not be relied upon or used for any other project by the commissioning person/party without first obtaining independent verification as to its suitability for such other project, and obtaining the prior written approval of York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited ("YAT") (trading as ArcHeritage). YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this Report being relied upon or used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was specifically commissioned. Nobody is entitled to rely upon this Report other than the person/party which commissioned it. YAT accepts no responsibility or liability for any use of or reliance upon this Report by anybody other than the commissioning person/party.

© 2015 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited. Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX. A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801. A Registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 09060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

## CONTENTS

<b>KEY PROJECT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAHY.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Aims .....	2
3.2 Methodology.....	2
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6 DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8 ARCHIVE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>10 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>11 FIGURES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>12 PLATES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: POTTERY .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4: CLAY PIPE ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>APPENDIX 5: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX 6: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....</b>	<b>25</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Overall trench plan

Figure 3: Sections through features

Figure 4: Site location and exposed features on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 5: Site location and exposed features on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 6: Site location and exposed features on the Goad Insurance plan, 1896

Figure 7: Basic phase plan

## PLATES

*Cover: Overall view of the site, looking south.*

Plate 1: General shot of the trench fully opened, with all archaeological features cleaned..	12
Plate 2: General shot of the structural remains present in the eastern end of the trench..	12
Plate 3: General shot of structure 107 and associated features..	13
Plate 4: Sandstone foundations 108 of structure 107..	13
Plate 5: Structure 107 with detail of rubble infill 124 in section..	14
Plate 6: Drain 123..	14
Plate 7: South facing section through drain 123.....	15
Plate 8: Investigative sondage to explore the depth of walls 107 and 119...	15
Plate 9. Wall 119 and flags 118.....	16
Plate 10: Exposure of bedding layer 121 beneath flagged surface 118, laid upon the natural clay 126..	16
Plate 11. Shot of damaged corner of structure 107..	17
Plate 12. Detail of additional outer skin 117, added to wall 107 .....	17

## TABLES

Table 1: Summary of OASIS form.....	18
Table 2: Table of archive contents.....	19
Table 3: Table of contexts recorded .....	20
Table 4: Catalogue of pottery retrieved from the site.....	22
Table 5: Catalogue of clay tobacco pipe retrieved from the site .....	23
Table 6: Catalogue of miscellaneous finds retrieved from the site .....	24

## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

This report presents the results of archaeological mitigation by excavation at a site off Portobello Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The mitigation was required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site, which comprised a disused car park at the time of the fieldwork. The work was undertaken by ArcHeritage and was monitored by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). The fieldwork comprised one open area excavation measuring 11m by 7.5m.

The western half of the trench did not contain any archaeological remains and appeared to have been subject to severe truncation by later demolition and building activity. Limited 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century structural remains were present in the eastern half of the trench, constructed out of plain, un-frogged red brick bonded with fly ash mortar. Flagged surfaces were also partially exposed. It is evident that the structures exposed in the eastern half of the trench represent two phases of construction, although due to the confines of the trench it was not possible to confidently determine the function of these structures.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation at land off Portobello Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The work was required by Sheffield City Council as a planning condition for the proposed redevelopment of the site. Fieldwork was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by SLR Global Environmental Solutions (2014; Appendix 6), a Method Statement by ArchHeritage (2015), and according to the guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b). Fieldwork took place between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015.

## 2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAHY

The site is located in Sheffield city centre (Figure 1) in an area to the north of West Street (centred NGR: SK 34851 87285), and covers a total area of c.693m<sup>2</sup>. It fronts onto Portobello Street to the north and is bounded by Holland Street to the south and Orange Street to the west. To the east lies a large multi-storey car park occupying the remainder of the former Sheffield Assay Office site. The site is currently occupied by the former Guardians Hall of the Assay Office, with parking and garages to the rear. The site slopes sharply down from south to north, and Portobello Street also slopes c.3.5m (c.88.9m-85.3m aOD) from west to east to the junction with Rockingham Street and Trippet Lane (Walker 2012). The parking area has been terraced into the slope and lies over one metre below the ground level of Orange Street. The underlying geology comprises mudstone, sandstone and siltstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation (British Geological Survey 2015).

The South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project (Sheffield City Council) places the site in the eastern part of character zone HSY2692, called the Devonshire Quarter East to Broad Lane, Sheffield City Centre (18<sup>th</sup> century expansion). It borders zone HSY2683 to the north and east. The text of the data entry for HSY2692 is as follows:

*The street plan within this area of the city centre dates to the later eighteenth century and was largely in place by the 1797 Fairbank survey of the town. By 1891 the area was marked by the typical mix of residential, industrial and institutional properties typical of so much of Victorian central Sheffield. The most common structure at this time was the ubiquitous back-to-back block of workers dwellings. In this area, these dwellings were already beginning to be cleared and replaced by workshops by the late nineteenth century. By 1938 most of the area north of West Street had been converted to wholly light industrial use. The present use of the area is fluid with mostly commercial reuse of earlier industrial and institutional buildings common around West and Division Streets and surviving light industry to the north of West Street and up to Broad Lane. The area contains a number of significant listed buildings including the former Carver Street Methodist Chapel, Tiger (unlisted) and Kendal cutlery works. Legibility is partial; the street pattern remains from the original urban plan form.*

### 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims

The aims of the mitigation were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context;
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide on any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site.

#### 3.2 Methodology

The mitigation comprised an open area excavation within the area formerly used as the car park for the now vacant Sheffield Assay Office. The area of the excavation was originally intended to measure 15m by 7.5m; however, upon setting out the trench it became apparent that this area was too large for the available space, and was located dangerously close to existing walls, particularly the new multi-storey car park, and didn't allow adequate space for the battering of trench edges or the storage of spoil. In addition, the area disturbed by the construction of the multi-story car park, as evidenced by new surfacing, had extended into the area of intended excavation. In agreement with Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), the mitigation area was reduced to measure 11m by 7.5m, thus maintaining a safe distance from all upstanding walls, avoiding the area disturbed by the construction of the multi-story car park and leaving enough space for safe access and egress and the storage of spoil. Following the completion of the excavation, the area was backfilled to its previous level with the spoil removed during excavation.

### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following summary of the archaeological and historical background is taken from a desk-based assessment prepared for the site (Walker 2012).

#### **Prehistoric (10,000-700 BC)**

The only prehistoric archaeology known from the vicinity of the site relates to a small group of features found during excavations at Broad Lane, under a buried soil containing 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. The features included a number of pits, an ephemeral linear feature and some possible stake holes or post holes. No finds were recovered, but soil sampling from the features produced a single radiocarbon date of 1600-1300 BC, indicating that at least some of the features were Bronze Age in date (Alexander 2007, *addendum*).

#### **Iron Age/Roman (700 BC-450 AD)**

The River Sheaf is thought to have marked the boundary between the tribal areas of the Corieltavi to the south and the Brigantes to the north. The largest surviving monument to Iron Age settlement in the area is the univallate hillfort that encloses one hectare on Wincobank Hill (SM 1017615), c.4.5km northeast of Portobello Street, and is thought to date to c.500BC. The Roman army established a fort at Templeborough, between Sheffield and



Rotherham, from 54AD, and moved north to conquer the Brigantes in 69AD. During the Roman period the landscape appears to have been one primarily of farms and fields.

Although no Iron Age or Romano-British archaeology is known from within the site, the course of a possible Roman road follows the alignment of Holland Street. Although remains have been found to the east, no evidence of it has ever been found within the city centre. A Roman coin hoard (HER 02756/01) was found somewhere within the city centre, though the exact location of its findspot is unknown. This would suggest normal background Roman activity in the area.

### **Medieval (450-1450 AD)**

In the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD the area was part of the British kingdom of Elmet, which at its most extensive occupied the area which later became the historic West Riding of Yorkshire. In 617AD it was forcibly subordinated to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria and thereafter lay at its southern (often disputed) border with Mercia. In the Anglo-Saxon period the area was organised into the Lordship of Hallamshire, which included Sheffield, Ecclesfield and Bradfield. Although the administrative centre of Hallamshire was in Sheffield, the religious centre was at the church of Ecclesfield, and the parish church of Sheffield was a chapel of ease to Ecclesfield until the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

The earliest documentary reference to Sheffield is three entries (named Escafeld and Scafeld) in Domesday Book (1086AD) under the holdings of the last Saxon Lord of Hallamshire, Earl Waltheof; a Saxon named as Swein and Countess Judith. The medieval core of Sheffield was situated around the castle, the market place and the parish church (now the cathedral). During the medieval period the area which became Portobello Street lay to the west within the town fields. Sheffield remained a seigniorial borough until it received its town charter in 1843. The Manor of Sheffield descended by marriage from the Furnivals via the Nevilles to the Talbots (Earls of Shrewsbury) and from them to the Howards (Dukes of Norfolk) (Hey 2005, 15).

Although a local market centre, the prosperity of the town was increasingly based upon manufacturing, particularly metalworking and specifically cutlery. The first cutler is recorded in 1296 and by the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries about 60% of the workforce was occupied in the trade (Hey in Binfield 1993, Vol II, 7). No medieval archaeology is known from within the area of the site, though medieval pottery was found in buried soil layers during excavations at Broad Lane (Alexander 2007). The site of a medieval Townhead Cross (HER 02764/01) is recorded 300m to the east. The application site lies beyond the medieval core of the town, around which late Saxon/medieval settlement activity may have been concentrated.

### **Post-medieval/modern (1450 AD-present)**

The earliest surviving published map of Sheffield was made by Ralph Gosling in 1736, which shows the town as being mainly within the limits of its medieval boundaries, with the key elements of the medieval layout still in place. At that time the population of the parish was 14,531, with 10,121 living in the town. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the town had grown enormously, 'piecemeal, unplanned and dependent mainly on general economic fluctuations and the periodic leasing of land by the town's principal freeholders' (Childs, in Binfield 1993, Vol 1. 7-8).

Due to the constraints of the rivers to the north and east of the city, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion was to the west. By 1800, Carver Lane and Carver Street had been established as far north as West Street; Rockingham Street was 'proposed' but not built (Hey 2005, 116). Fairbank's map of 1808 shows Portobello Street and the surrounding streets laid out, but few buildings in place (a single building is shown at the east end of Portobello Street). The Ordnance Survey map of 1851 shows that the whole block surrounding the site was developed, with Charlotte Street and Regent Street south of Portobello Street and St George's Church to the north. Development was speculative and numerous parcels of land were released for small artisan development. The cumulative effect was massive with new roads and streets, larger works, and new workshops and houses.

During the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the town continued to grow. At incorporation in 1843 the population had reached 113,500 and was 380,793 in 1901. Between 1850 and 1880 the development of large-scale steel production and engineering drove expansion to the east, and from 1880 to the turn of the century suburban expansion was to the west and south, making use of the new tram system (Marshall in Binfield 1993, Vol II, 17). The city remained relatively prosperous during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although it experienced the same stresses and strains as other British cities. In the last quarter of the century it saw the collapse of its manufacturing base in metalworking, steel and engineering. As a consequence of closures, demolition and construction, the urban landscape of the city has been transformed.

No previous archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the site, but extensive investigation was undertaken on the adjacent Assay Office site prior to redevelopment. A desk-based assessment (Walsh 2008), evaluation, watching brief and excavation (Mason 2010) were undertaken. The evaluation and watching brief identified that areas of archaeological potential were largely confined to the southern portion of the site along the Holland Street frontage. Two phases of open area excavation were undertaken; one focusing on a former cutlery works and the other on a number of dwellings. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site was occupied by the Portobello Cutlery Works, which were founded by Francis Newton and Sons, and court housing. Court 9, Portobello Street first appeared in the census returns of 1851 and many of the occupants appear to have been involved in the cutlery industry.

Archaeological investigation has also been carried out at a number of other sites in the vicinity. The majority have revealed evidence for industrial processes, including cutlery making and other trades in Sheffield. These have included the recording of standing buildings, such as Kendal Works and Morton's Work's (HER 04389/01, HER 0483/01) and the investigation of below ground remains by trial trenching or open area excavation. One was the excavation of land on Broad Lane, by Arcus in 2007. The site lies 160m to the north of Portobello Street. The excavation found that the area was open or cultivated fields prior to the late eighteenth century when it was developed for housing and small industry. Discontinuous buried soils contained 13<sup>th</sup>- and 14<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. At the north of the site there was much disturbance due to the construction of Rockingham House in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and only the deeper walls and cellars survived. To the south preservation was better, with the remains of buildings around a cobbled yard and flagstone floors to two rooms. The observations of cisterns and pipework for drains (HER 02760/01-02, HER 02762, HER 03780) shows that underground evidence survives of the infrastructure of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century developments which established the current layout of roads (Alexander 2007).

To the north of the site there are a number of buildings associated with education and civic administration. The Grammar School (HER 03782/01), which was built in 1824, developed into the Technical College and was demolished and replaced by the Sir Frederick Mappin Building (1902-13) following the foundation of the University of Sheffield in 1905. The Master's house of the Grammar School survives (HER 03782/02). A large number of other University Buildings have been built, including many during the 1990s.

## 5 RESULTS

The trench was located to investigate a series of small workshops and associated out-buildings that are known to have existed on the site from the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century onwards. The trench plan is shown in Figure 2, and sections through features are shown in Figure 3.

The upper layer of the trench comprised the tarmac car park surface (101), between 0.08-0.15m thick, which overlay a 0.20-0.30m thick layer of made ground comprising angular limestone cobbles (102). This made ground was present across the entirety of the trench. In the north-western corner of the trench, a concrete pad (102) measuring 2.24m in length, 0.68m in visible width with a maximum thickness of 0.1m was present, directly underlying the tarmac (101). The concrete was not exposed for its entire area and continued beyond the western confines of the trench. Immediately beneath the made ground deposit (102) was demolition spread (104), comprising firm, greyish-brown slightly silty clay with frequent red bricks, both complete and fragmented. The bricks comprised a mix of machine-made frogged bricks and plain, un-frogged bricks. This deposit was present across the entirety of the trench with a fairly uniform thickness of 0.20-0.25m, and contained a small amount of pottery and miscellaneous metal objects. Directly underlying demolition deposit (104) was friable dark brown-grey slightly clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks (105). At the eastern end of the trench a series of brick walls and associated flagged surfaces were present directly underlying this deposit (Plates 1 and 2). All of the brick walls were cut into the natural clay deposit (126), which, where structures were not present, directly underlay deposit (105). The natural clay was somewhat mottled and contained frequent black staining, probably a result of the coal measures that are known to exist in the area (British Geological Survey 2015). At the eastern end of the trench the natural clay comprised firm and sticky light yellow clay, which became blue-grey clay towards the middle of the trench, turning again to yellow clay at the western end. Occasional cobbles and boulders of sandstone were present throughout the clay. A sondage was dug into the natural clay (126) in the north east corner of the trench. This demonstrated that the colour variation seen in the clay was natural.

An L-shaped wall (119) was located at the south side of the trench. The longer arm ran east to west and the shorter arm ran south, from the west end, into the southern trench edge. The bottom course of the wall was in header formation, and was cut [120] into the natural clay (126). The cut was very difficult to observe and it seems likely that the bricks were pushed directly up to and possibly into the natural clay, thus leaving little trace of the cut. The wall was generally two courses high but survived to a maximum of four courses high at the east end where the wall butted up to cell (107). The two walls were not interlocked but traces of mortar were observed, suggesting that they were bonded together. All courses of (119) above the bottom course were laid in stretcher formation with plain un-frogged bricks, measuring 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.08m. Wall (119) was bonded with light grey mortar, noticeably different to the

mortar of the other structures within the trench, which was predominantly dark grey ash mortar. Wall (119) bowed out towards the north around its mid-point; whether this was due to poor workmanship or is a result of the demolition process could not be established. The wall was predominately double-skinned, although a roughly laid additional skin was present on the outer north face of the wall. This additional skin was located where the wall bowed out and may have been an attempt to support the wall, suggesting that the bowing was contemporary with the wall's use. Within the area bounded by wall (119), a flagged surface (118) was present (Plate 9). This was not fully exposed and continued beyond the southern trench edge, with a visible area of 2.50 by 1.08m. The flags were constructed out of squared gritstone approximately 0.06m thick, the largest measuring 0.75 by 0.56m and the smallest 0.53 by 0.43m. There was no bonding associated with the flagstones and the underlying bedding (121) could be observed between some of the gaps. The bedding (121) comprised very dark grey gritty clinker, 0.08m deep which directly overlay the natural clay (126) (Plate 10). Two pottery fragments were recovered from this bedding layer.

Structure (107), which wall (119) butted up against, comprised a single phase angular U-shaped structure with three interlocking walls; an east wall, a west wall and a north wall (Plate 3). The inner dimensions of the space created by the walls measured 1.28 by 0.93m and the outer dimensions measured 1.88m by 1.51m. All three alignments of the structure were constructed out of identical un-frogged bricks, with each brick measuring approximately by 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m, bonded with dark grey fly ash mortar. The north-eastern corner of this structure appeared to have been heavily truncated, and it is likely that the east wall of this structure would have continued northwards, and the north wall may have continued further east, however the proximity of the structure to the edges of the trench made this impossible to determine (Plate 11). The east wall of the structure was a maximum of six courses deep, predominantly single-skinned in header bonding (Plate 8). An outer skin of stretcher bonding was present at the southern end of the eastern wall, but it could not be determined if this continued for the whole length of the wall. A possible wall (110) was observed at the southern end of the east wall of structure (107), although the limited remains made interpretation impossible.

Structure (110) comprised three bricks laid in stretcher formation, on their sides. No bonding was observed. On the internal face of the east wall of (107), an internal addition (112) to (107) was observed, comprising a double-skinned brick wall bonded with dark grey fly ash mortar, 0.64m in length and continuing beyond the southern trench edge. This sat directly upon flagged surface (125), with the lower two courses in header bonding and the upper two courses in stretcher bonding. The wall (112) butted directly against the inner face of (107), although no bonding between the two walls was observed. The west wall of (107) was double-skinned, with an inner skin of stretcher bonding and an outer skin of header bonding. On the outer south-western corner of this alignment, a later addition (117) was added, comprising an additional single skin in stretcher bond, bonded with dark grey fly ash mortar (Plate 12). This was three courses high with a curved corner brick and sat directly upon flagged surface (125). No bonding was observed between (107) and (117). The north wall of structure (107), aligned east to west, was much thicker than the east and west walls and was of inconsistent construction. The east and west walls of (107) were cut directly into the natural clay (126), whilst the north wall was constructed upon substantial foundations (108) of sandstone

cobbles and clay (Plate 4). As with all of the other structures the trench, there was no obvious cut for the foundation.

A possible internal division to structure (107) was observed, comprising an east to west aligned single skin structure (113), 0.72m by 0.13m, of red brick and gritstone block. The red brick was keyed into the lower course of wall (112), indicating that they were contemporary. Wall (113) had no bonding and was constructed directly upon flagged surface (125).

A dark brown grey silty clinker deposit (106) was present to the north of wall (113) and within the 3 walls of structure (107), with a maximum thickness of 0.4m. This deposit appeared to be a deliberate backfill within the structure rather than associated with any possible use. The fill overlay a partially flagged surface (125) and associated bedding (114). The bedding deposit (114) comprised compact clinker and slag with a small amount of silt (Plate 5). A sondage excavated through this deposit revealed that it lay directly upon pale yellow firm sticky clay (115), which is highly likely to be the continuation of natural clay (126). The bedding (114) was 0.14m thick and contained a small amount of pottery. Flagged surface (125) was very similar to flagged surface (118), comprising squared gritstone flags. The flags appeared to butt up against the walls of structure (107), and underlay structures (112) and (117), which had been built directly upon the flags. A backfill deposit (124) was present confined between walls (112) and (113), comprising fragmented gritstone flags in a dark brown-grey silty matrix. As with backfill deposit (106), this deposit appeared to be a deliberate backfill.

A drain [123] was observed running north-east from the centre of the trench and continued beyond the northern edge of the trench (Plate 6). The drain measured 3.25m in length, 0.48 in width and had slightly irregular, almost vertical, sides and a flat base. The southern end of the drain was slightly rounded and very shallow, with a depth of 0.04m, becoming gradually deeper from this point to measure 0.24m in thickness where it continued into the trench edge (Plate 7). Due to the fact that the drain appears to terminate at its southern end, it seems likely that a grate would have fed down into the drain at this point, possibly from an overlying courtyard. The fill of the drain (122) comprised light grey brown silty clay with very frequent angular sandstone cobbles. Three fragments of pottery and one clay pipe bowl were recovered from this deposit.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The structural remains were confined to the eastern half of the trench, and included brick walls and flagged surfaces, at depths of between 0.75m and 1m below the current ground surface. Despite cartographic evidence depicting structures in the western half of the trench from 1851 onwards, this half the trench was completely devoid of features and appears to have been subject to severe truncation.

The structures exposed in the eastern half of the trench are typical of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction, with un-frogged red bricks bonded with fly ash mortar. The small area exposed makes interpretation of the structures problematic, however cartographic evidence suggests that they must relate to one of a succession of industrial structures that begin to appear on maps from 1851 onwards. The 1832 Ordnance Survey map depicts the plot as an undeveloped open space, but by 1851 the plot had been developed, with buildings fronting onto Portobello Street, Orange Street and Holland Street, creating a courtyard in the centre. The structures

recorded during this excavation do not align very closely to those depicted on the 1851 map, hence it is likely that they belong to a later phase of works (Figure 4). The drain [123] may be related to this phase of works, although is located at the very western edge of the courtyard. The function of the buildings surrounding the courtyard at this date are not adequately recorded, however it is known that some properties on Orange Street at this time were occupied by small workshops and trades (Walker 2012).

The Ordnance Survey map of 1890 depicts a different arrangement of buildings on the plot, with a boundary wall roughly aligned east to west on the 1851 map removed to create a larger courtyard space with the adjoining property, extending the courtyard southwards (Figure 5). Drain [123] is located approximately in the centre of this courtyard, which possibly makes it a more likely candidate for this phase of buildings rather than the earlier phase depicted on the 1851 map. The buildings surrounding the courtyards at this time are all detailed as 'Hair Seating Manufactory' with some small outbuildings in the eastern end of the courtyard. Structure (107) roughly aligns with the outer walls of buildings depicted on the 1890 map, as well as some of the outbuildings. It is unclear whether structure (107) relates to the main buildings or the outbuildings, however the substantial construction of the east to west alignment of (107) and the related foundations (108) suggest the structure may have been something somewhat more significant than a yard building. By 1896 the shape of the courtyard had been altered yet again. A new long range building had been added to the south-eastern side of the courtyard, and the former small outbuildings present on the 1851 map had been demolished (Figure 6). The alignment of structure (119) and flags (118) fits well with this new range, and also corresponds to the observations made during excavation, that (119) was built up against (107) and was bonded with a different type of mortar, indicating a different phase of construction. By this date, the hair seating manufactory no longer occupies the plot, which is marked as vacant.

The 1961 and 1963 maps show that the long range building in the courtyard, that first appeared on the 1896 map, had been demolished. There appears to have been little other change, with the layout of the buildings around the courtyard almost identical to that depicted on the 1896 map. The demolition of the long range building within the courtyard may correspond to evidence from the excavation that the wall (119) was buckling towards the north, and a rough attempt at a support against it had been made. It is possible that the instability of the building and unsuccessful attempts to repair it resulted in its subsequent demolition.

Few artefacts were recovered from the site, and much of the material culture that was recovered originated from backfill or demolition deposits. Assessment reports for all of the material culture recovered are contained in Appendices 3-5. The pottery recovered from the flagstone bedding deposits (114) and (121) is relatively undiagnostic, with a probable date range of late 18<sup>th</sup>- to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The three pottery sherds recovered from drain fill (122) include a tiny bone china sherd likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, and two probable bowl rims, likely be of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. A clay pipe bowl (Appendix 4) was also recovered from drain fill (122), stamped with the maker's mark 'TW'. The maker's mark is thought to relate to Thomas Wild; similar bowls from a site at nearby Tenter Street, also stamped TW, dated to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The range of dates associated with artefacts

recovered from drain fill (122) suggests that this may be a feature that was in use for a prolonged period of time.

The limited area exposed by the archaeological excavation, and the lack of dateable or diagnostic artefacts has made interpretation of the remains difficult. Despite this, it has been possible to determine that two phases of building activity are present within the exposed remains, although these are likely to have been fairly close together, possibly both related to the hair seating manufacturers (Figure 7). The industrial waste deposit (106) within structure (107) appeared to be a deliberate backfill of the small void created by the structure, rather than indicate the function of the buildings. The same applies to fill (124), which was present within structure 107 to the south of internal division (113). It is likely that further remains associated with these structures extend southwards across the remaining area of the car park, outside of the mitigation area.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological mitigation has demonstrated that archaeological remains of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date survived within the mitigation area. The surviving brick walls and flagged surfaces appeared to be in relatively good condition but were confined to the south east corner of the excavation. The western and northern ends of the trench were devoid of archaeological features and appeared to have been substantially disturbed by modern construction and demolition activity. The one exception to this was the single drain in the centre of the excavation area.

The remains recorded in the eastern half of the trench are considered to be of local archaeological significance.

## 8 ARCHIVE

The site archive will be deposited with Museums Sheffield, under accession code SHEFM:2015.80. Following consultation with the relevant specialists and the archaeological curator, it has been determined that the small collection of artefacts from the excavation is of limited interest and will be discarded, with the exception of the clay pipe bowl from context 122, which Museums Sheffield will retain for educational purposes.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ArcHeritage would like to thank Alan Coleman of Projex Solutions for aid and for facilitating access to the site, the machine operators from Galebest Plant Hire, and Dinah Saich of SYAS for advice and monitoring.

## 10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alexander, D. 2007. *Archaeological Mitigation on Land at Broad Lane, Sheffield*. Unpublished ARCUS report 1009c.1(1).

Binfield, C., Childs, R., Harper, R., Hey, D., Martin, D. and Tweedale, G. (eds) 1993. *The History of the City of Sheffield 1843-1993*. 3 Volumes. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press.

British Geological Survey. 2015. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available online at: <<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav>> [Accessed 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015].

CIfA. 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.

CIfA. 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.

Hey, D. 2005. *A History of Sheffield*. Leicester: Leicester University Press.

Sheffield City Council. South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation. Available online at: <<http://www.sytimescapes.org.uk/>> [Accessed 13<sup>th</sup> February 2015].

SLR Global Environmental Solutions. 2014. 3 Portobello Street, Sheffield. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation. Unpublished client report. SLR Ref: 403.05094.00001.

Walker, C. 2012. Archaeological Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of Land at Portobello Street, Sheffield. Unpublished Northamptonshire Archaeology report 12/171.

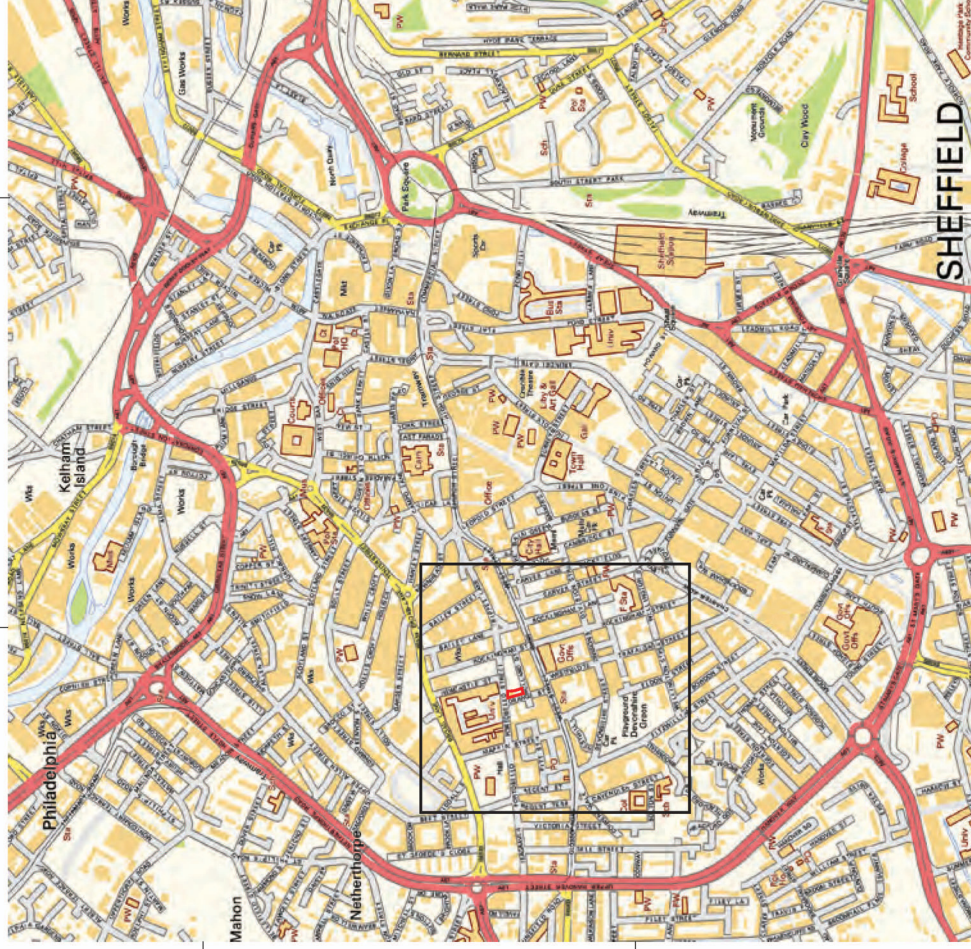
Walsh, A. 2008. Desk-based assessment for Sheffield Assay Office, Portobello Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Unpublished Northamptonshire Archaeology report 08/35.





435000

436000

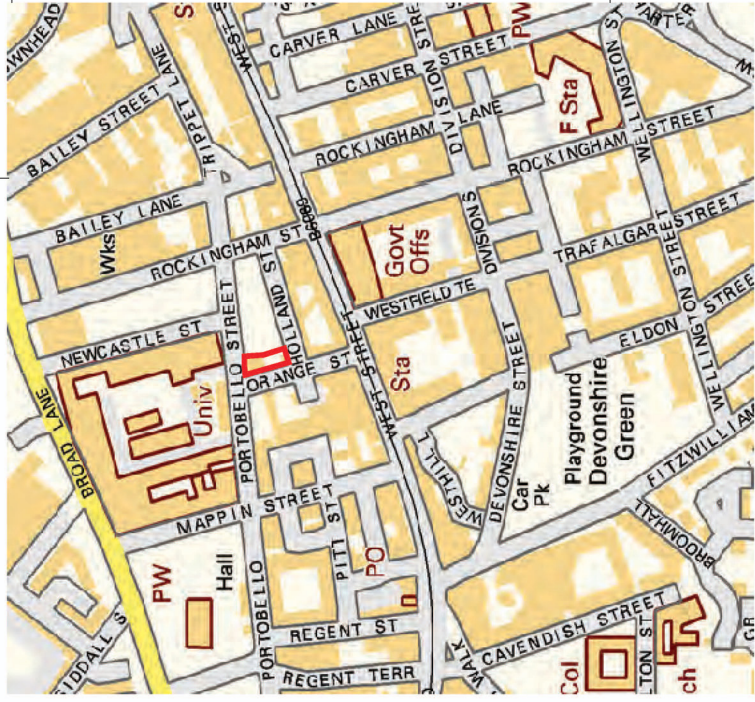


435000

387500

388000

387000



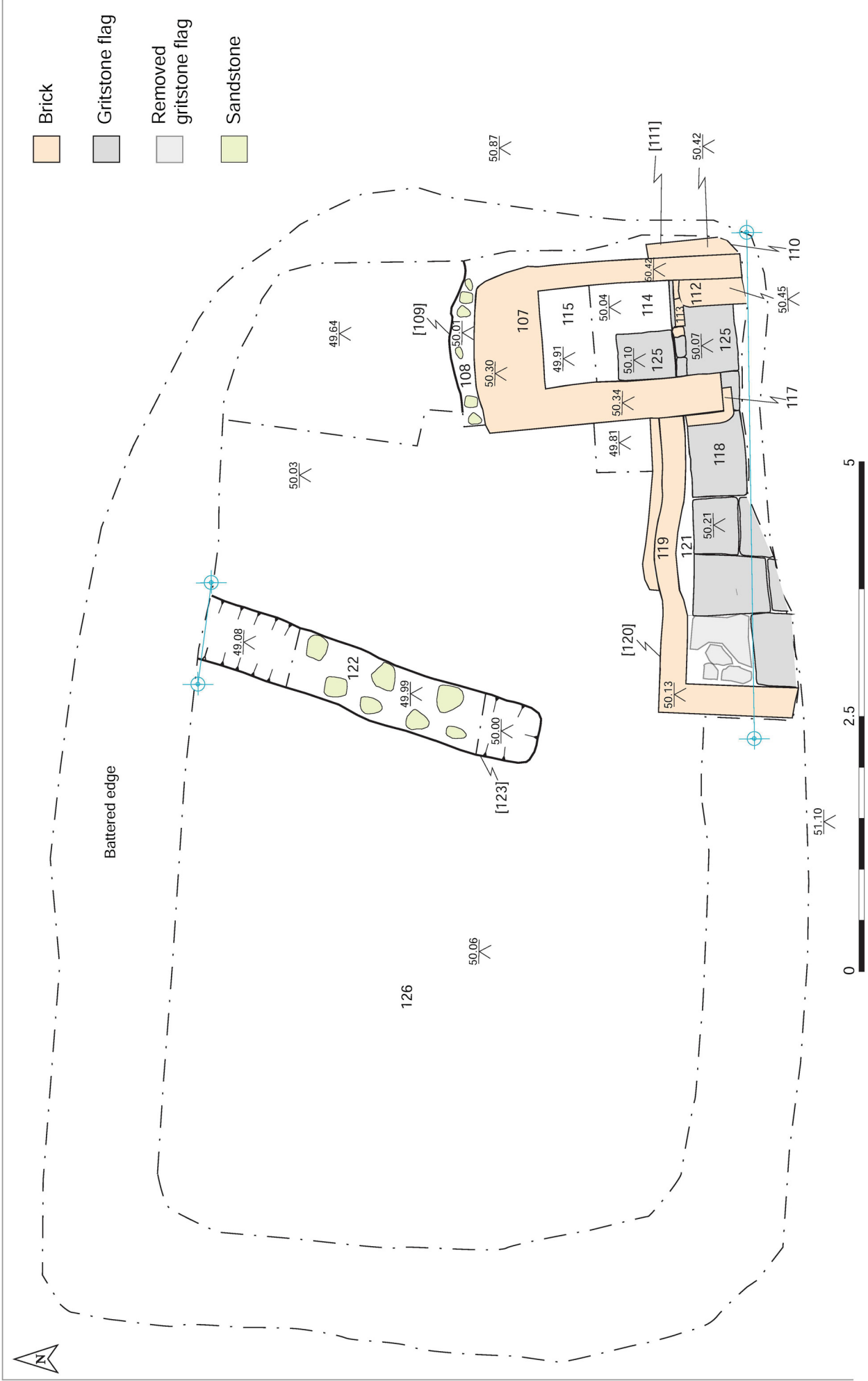


Figure 2: Overall trench plan

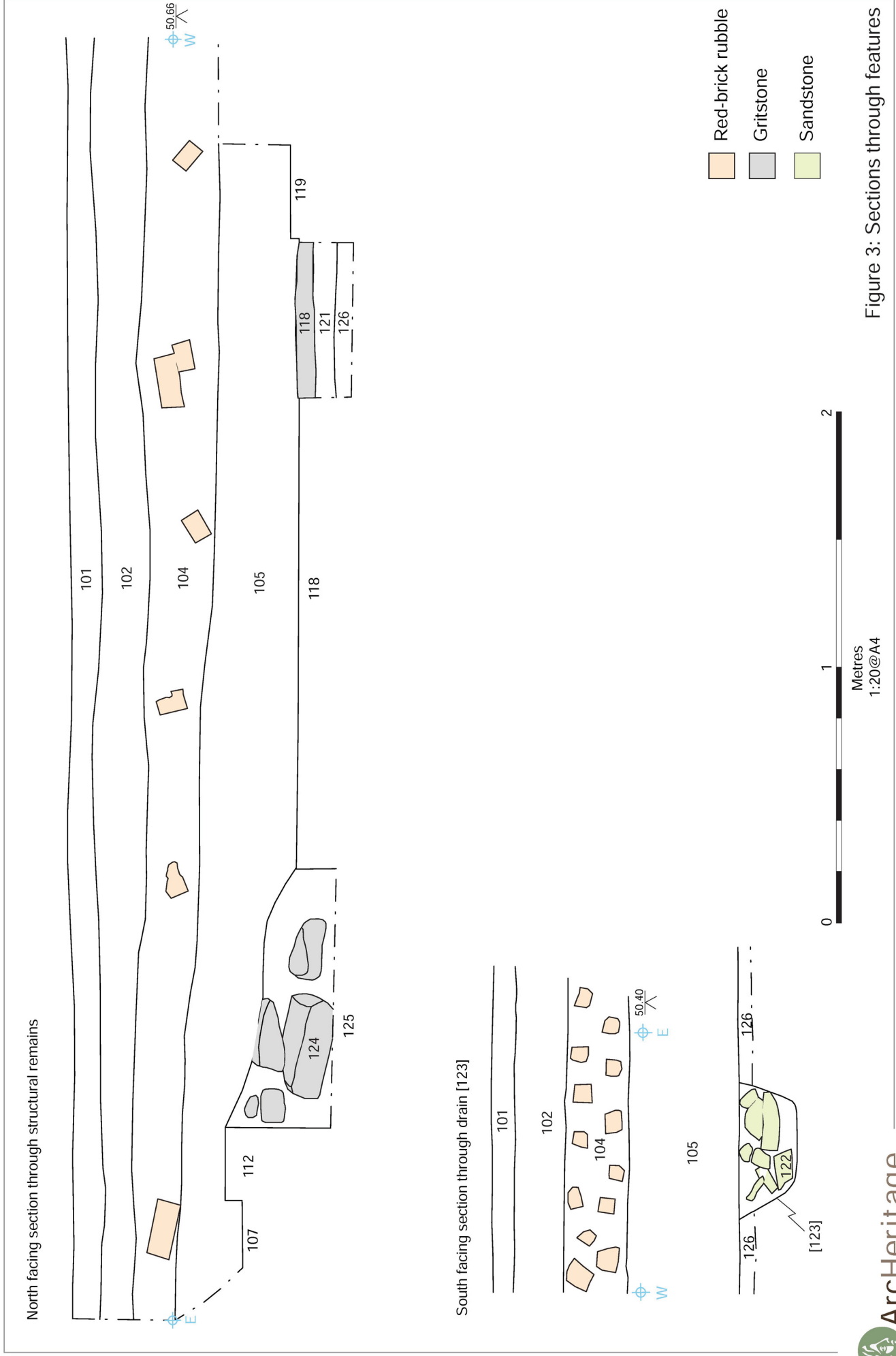
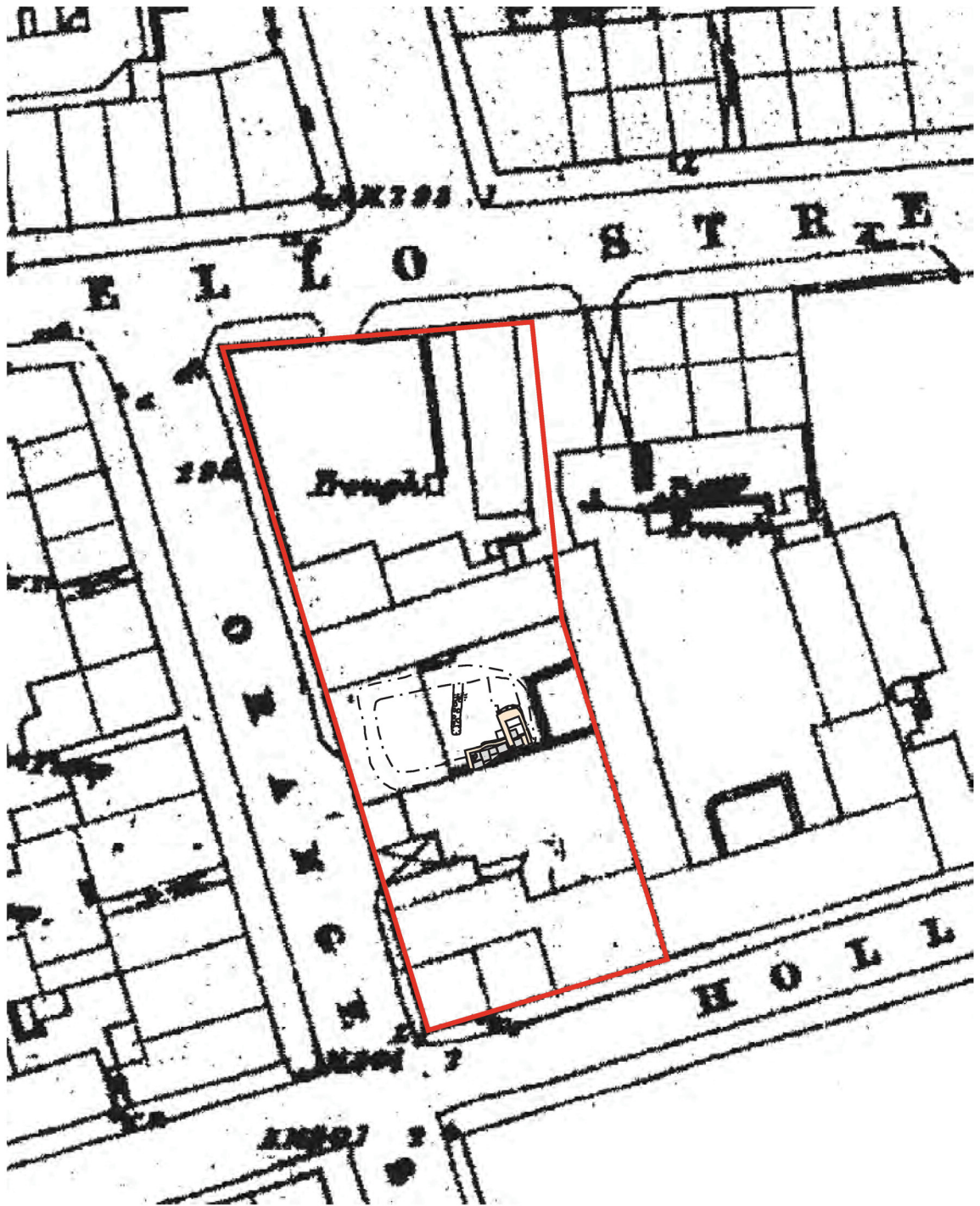
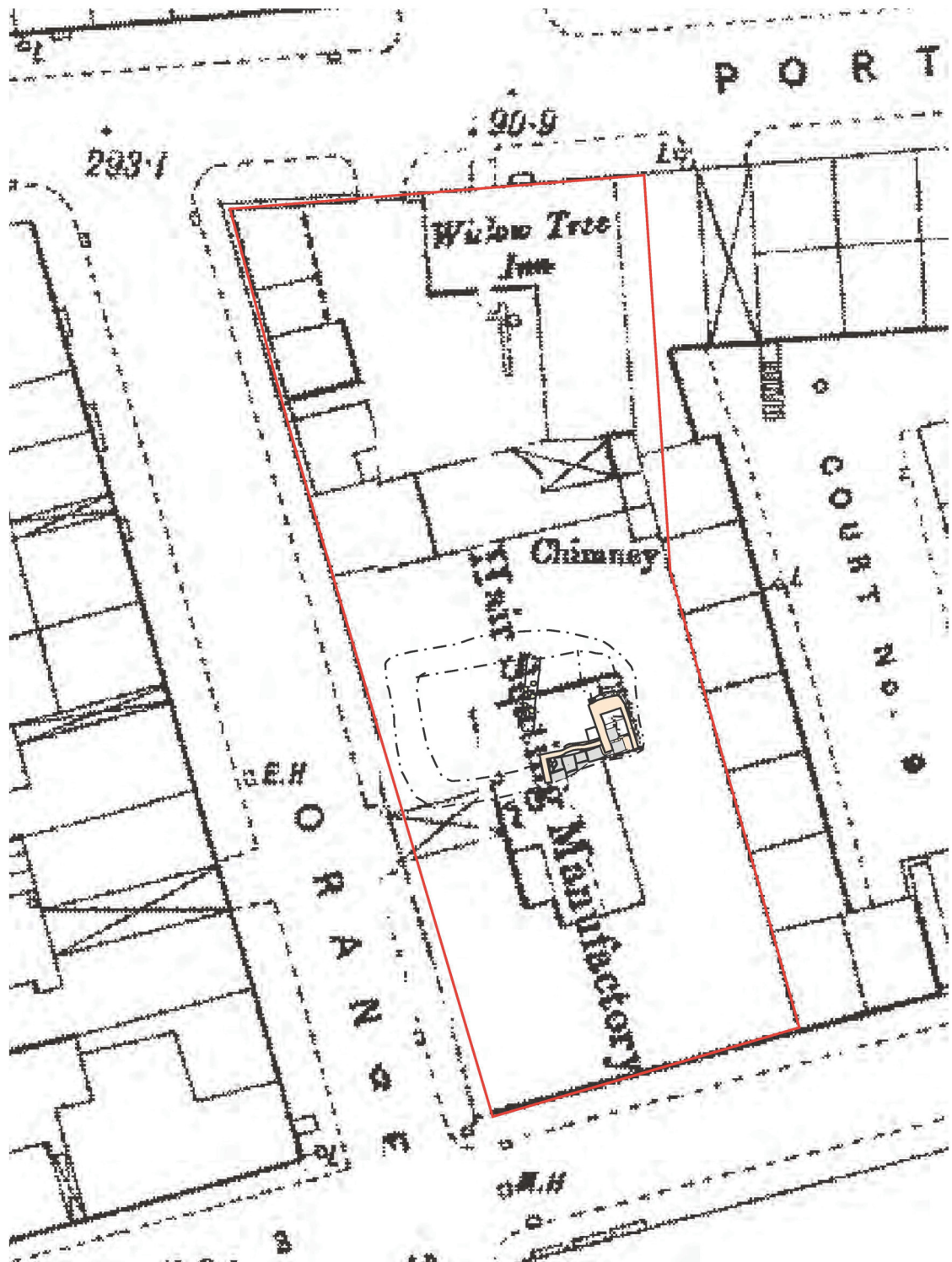


Figure 3: Sections through features

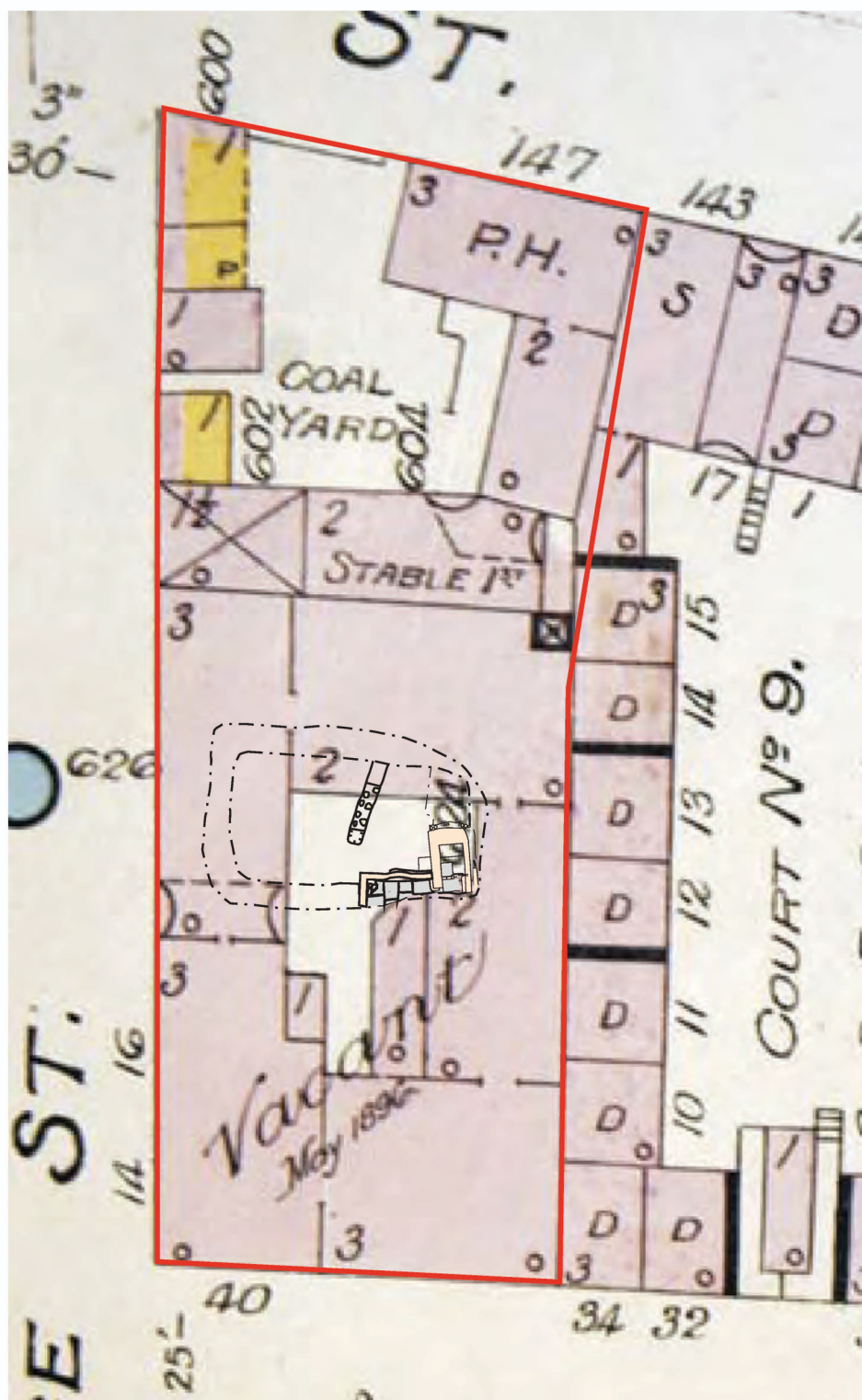


Ordnance Survey 1851 5" to 1 mile





Ordnance Survey 1890 10" to 1 mile



Goad insurance plan, May 1896

Figure 6: Site location and exposed features on the Goad Insurance plan, 1896

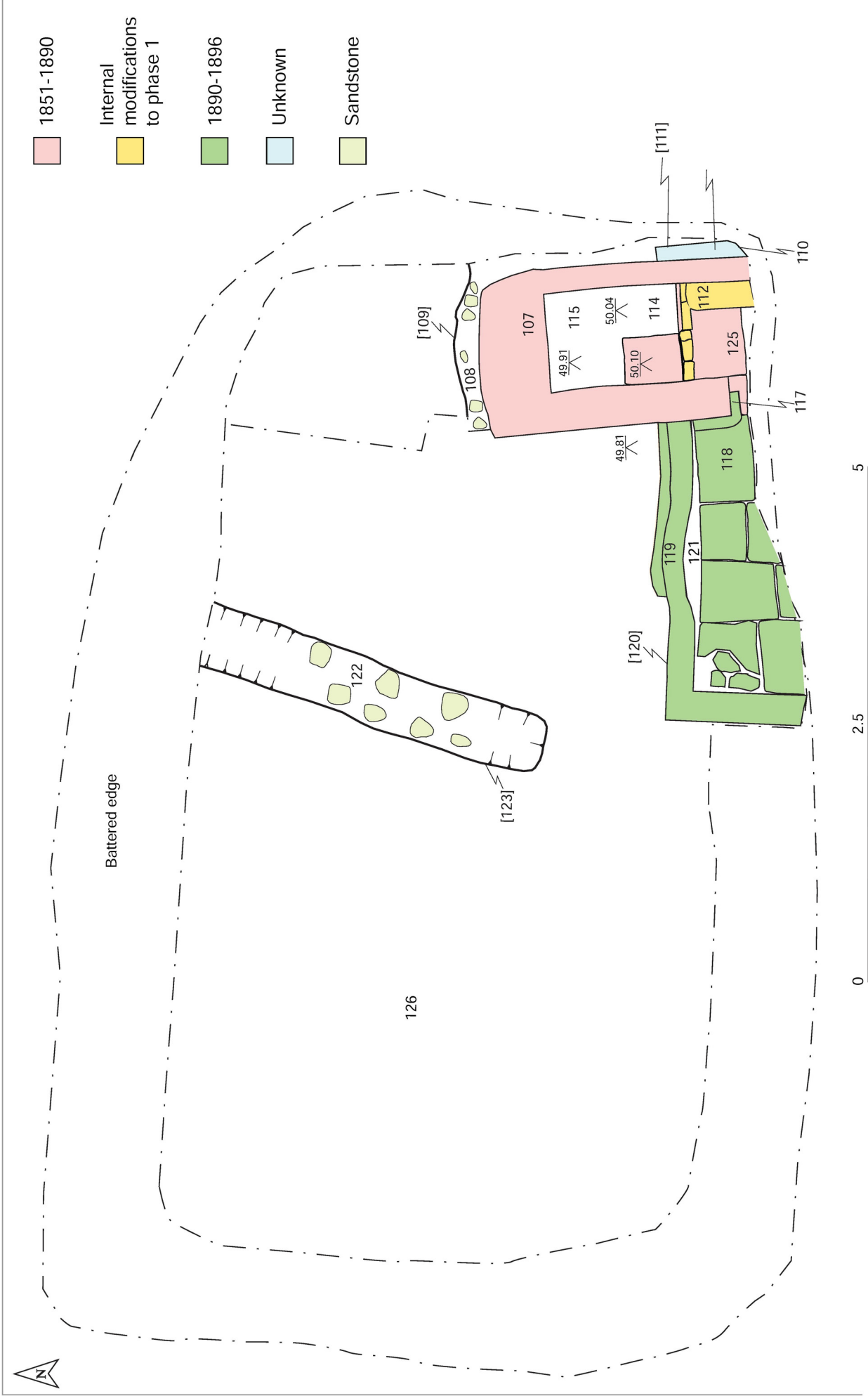


Figure 7: Basic phase plan

12 PLATES

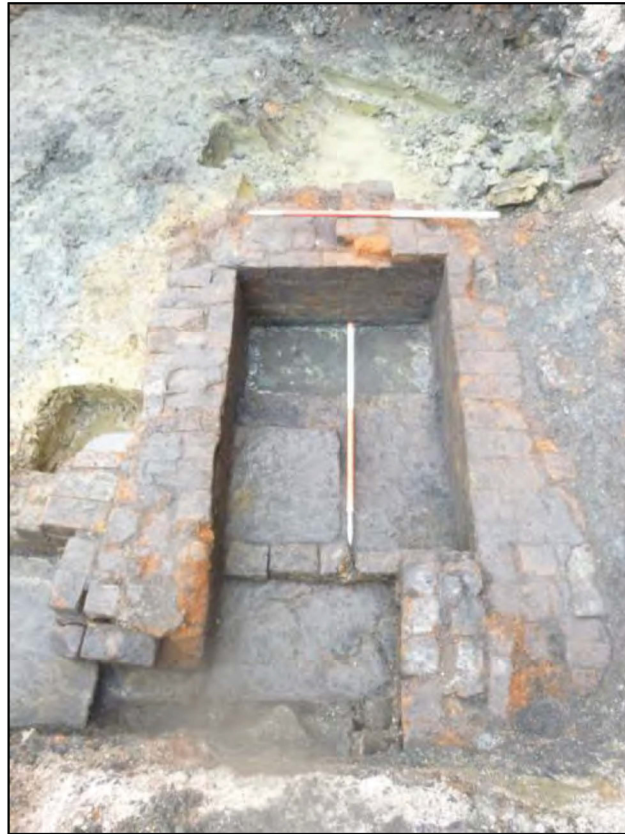


Plate 1: General shot of the trench fully opened, with all archaeological features cleaned. Scales 2x1m. Looking south.



Plate 2: General shot of the structural remains present in the eastern end of the trench. Scales 2x1m. Looking west.





**Plate 3: General shot of structure 107 and associated features. Scales 2x1m. Looking north.**



**Plate 4: Sandstone foundations 108 of structure 107. Scales 1m and 0.4m. Looking south.**



**Plate 5: Structure 107 with detail of rubble infill 124 in section. Scale 0.4m.**



**Plate 6: Drain 123. Scales 1m and 0.4m. Looking south.**



**Plate 7: South facing section through drain 123. Scale 0.4m**



**Plate 8: Investigative sondage to explore the depth of walls 107 and 119. Scale 0.4m. Looking south-east.**



**Plate 9. Wall 119 and flags 118. Scales 1m and 0.4m. Looking south.**



**Plate 10: Exposure of bedding layer 121 beneath flagged surface 118, laid upon the natural clay 126. Scale 0.40m. Looking south.**



**Plate 11.** Shot of damaged corner of structure 107. It is possible that the walls continued both to the north and to the east, however they have been severely truncated. Scale 1m. Looking south-west.



**Plate 12.** Detail of additional outer skin 117, added to wall 107. Scale 0.40m. Looking north-east

## APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

An online OASIS form has been completed for the project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>). OASIS is a project undertaken by the Archaeology Data Service in association with local authority planning archaeologists to provide an online index to unpublished fieldwork reports completed in the UK. A summary of the key fields is given in Table 1, below.

<b>OASIS ID</b>	<b>archerit1204293</b>
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Archaeological Mitigation at Land off Portobello Street, Sheffield
Project dates Start	09-02-2015
End	13-02-2015
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 Offices
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	Open area excavation
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework NPPF
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD Portobello Street, Sheffield
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation:	ArcHeritage
Project brief originator	SLR Global Environmental Solutions
Project design originator	ArcHeritage
Project director/manager	Glyn Davies
Project supervisor	Laura Strafford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Mitigation at Land off Portobello Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Strafford, L
Other bibliographic details	ArcHeritage Report Number 2015/13
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ArcHeritage
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 colour spiral bound
Entered by	Laura Strafford (lstrafford@yorkat.co.uk)
Entered on	19 February 2015

**Table 1: Summary of OASIS form**

The contents of the archive are listed in Table 2.

Item	Number of items
Context register	1
Context sheets	26
Levels register	2
Photographic register	2
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	4
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	1 film
Colour photographs (films)	1 film
Digital photographs	35
Finds (clay pipe bowl)	1
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	2

**Table 2: Table of archive contents**

**APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST**

Context	Description
101	Tarmac
102	Made ground
103	Concrete pad
104	Demolition spread
105	Dark grey Spread
106	Clinker/slag backfill of cell 107
107	Brick-built angular U-shaped cell
108	Foundation for northern wall of 107
109	Construction cut for cell 107
110	Brick wall – possible eastern extension
111	Construction cut for 110
112	Brick wall, internal modification of 107
113	Brick wall, internal division of 107
114	Compacted surface in 107
115	Deposit beneath 114. Same as 126
116	VOID - Flagstone in 107, same as 125
117	External add-on to 107 – possible entrance into 107
118	Flags within 119
119	E/W aligned brick wall with N/S return
120	Construction cut for 119
121	Foundation/bedding for flags 118
122	Fill of drain [123]
123	Cut for stone filled drain
124	Rubble fill of 112 and 113
125	Flagstone surface beneath 112 and 113 and within 107
126	Natural clay

**Table 3: Table of contexts recorded**



### APPENDIX 3: POTTERY

#### *Rowan May*

A small assemblage of 17 sherds, weighing a total of 225g, was retrieved from the site at Portobello Street. It consists almost entirely of domestic vessels, of a relatively functional nature, mostly table wares. There are no imported fine wares. The table wares include transfer-printed, hand-painted and industrial slipware decoration on mainly white and buff earthenware fabric. There is also a small bone china sherd and a stoneware sherd. None of the fragments that make up the assemblage bear any diagnostic features that allow their makers to be identified. They may have been manufactured in Staffordshire, but could equally be more local. In addition to table wares, functional kitchen wares used for preparing and storing food, formed a small part of the assemblage. These wares are mainly brown-glazed red earthenware pancheons and bowls, probably of relatively local origin.

The group from context 104 is mixed in nature and date range, with two sherds of cream bathroom tiles, of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century appearance as well as fragments of plates, bowls and possibly a mug or teapot, with a general 19<sup>th</sup>-century character. The decorated sherds include two industrial slipware vessels and part of a blue shell-edged whiteware plate and a hand-painted bowl or cup base of late 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This context derived from a demolition deposit, and the mixture of types and dates is consistent with this.

Two sherds from a compacted surface, context 114, are probably of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date, and comprise two probable plate fragments, one transfer-printed. Two brown-glazed red earthenware sherds from context 121, underlying the flagstones, are probably from pancheons or bowls, and probably not from the same vessel. These are fairly undiagnostic, being a long-lived fabric type, but are likely to be 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date. Three sherds from drain fill 122 include a tiny bone china sherd, and two probable bowl rims, both with thin profiles and everted rims, but in different fabrics. These two could be of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, but the china sherd is likely to be of 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Due to the small size of the assemblage and of the sherds, along with the lack of clear diagnostic features on most, no further study or retention of the sherds is recommended.

Context	Spot date	Details	No. sherds
104	C19	1 thick rim sherd of wide-mouthed red earthenware vessel, flat top to rim, brown glaze on interior. Possibly from a pancheon or similar vessel.	1 90g
	LC19-C20	2 sherds of cream-coloured bathroom tiles, with grooves on rear.	2 20g
	C19	1 thick body sherd, industrial slipware with white, brown and orange horizontal stripes on exterior, white on interior, and hard white body. Base of a broken-off handle on the exterior, possibly a mug or teapot.	1 10g
	LC18-C19	1 small rim sherd of a thin whiteware vessel, probably a bowl, with industrial slipware decoration, comprising a wide blue band at the top of the rim, then buff, interspersed with thin white bands. Interior has a buff glaze.	1 <5g
	C19	1 whiteware base sherd, probably from a plate. No decoration, cream-white on both sides with glaze.	1 10g
	C19	1 thick, flat sherd, possibly a base, possibly a tile fragment. White body, white glaze to both sides, very crazed.	1 <10g
	EC19	1 rim sherd of shell-edged whiteware, blue under glaze at rim. Probably from a plate or a wide serving dish.	1 <5g
	C19	1 flat (base?) sherd of a transfer-printed whiteware vessel, possibly a plate. Fragment of decoration seems to be Willow pattern.	1 <5g
	LC18-EC19	1 base sherd of a thin bodied whiteware vessel, probably a bowl, white with a simple blue hand-painted decoration, appearing to be flowers or leaves.	1 <5g

Context	Spot date	Details	No. sherds
		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>10 sherds 160g</b>
114	C19	1 flat (base or body) sherd, buff fabric and plain decoration, fairly thick body, possibly part of a plate or serving vessel.	1 <10g
	E-MC19	1 small thin, flat (base or body) whiteware sherd, probably from a plate or saucer. Blue transfer-printed decoration, flowers and part of an oak leaf visible, possibly a pastoral scene.	1 <5g
		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2 sherds 10g</b>
121	C18-C19	2 thick red earthenware body sherds, probably from different vessels. Brown glaze on interior of both. One is thicker, with a more oxidised surface on the exterior, the other is slightly thinner with uneven oxidisation.	2 sherds 45g
122	C19-EC20	1 very small, thin white bone china body sherd, with bright blue glaze on exterior.	1 <5g
	C18-C19	1 everted rim sherd of thin-bodied red earthenware with shiny dark brown glaze on both sides. Possibly from a bowl or hollow-ware vessel.	1 <5g
	C18-EC19	1 thin, everted rim of buff-bodied stoneware with speckled brown salt-glaze decoration. Possibly from a bowl or hollow-ware vessel.	1 <5g
		<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3 sherds 10g</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>17 sherds 225g</b>

**Table 4: Catalogue of pottery retrieved from the site**

## APPENDIX 4: CLAY PIPE ASSESSMENT

Rowan May

One complete clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from Portobello Street, Sheffield (see table below).

**Table 5: Catalogue of clay tobacco pipe retrieved from the site**

Context	Description	Date Range
122	1 complete clay bowl, snapped off at base of stem. Heel/spur also missing. Initials TW stamped into the bowl facing the smoker. Bore Ø 2.3 - 3mm.	1700-1730

The single clay pipe bowl is complete up to the base of the stem. The stem was snapped off from the base and the heel/spur was also broken off. The bore diameter of the stem where it was joined to the bowl measured 2.3 to 3mm. The bowl has tall, thin walls and is fairly upright, with a good burnish to its surface. It is plain apart from a stamped maker's mark comprising the initials 'TW'. The mark takes the form of small incuse letters on the bowl facing the smoker. Similar bowls from a site at Tenter Street, also stamped TW, dated to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (White 2014).

Comparative material from sites excavated in Sheffield suggests that the mark relates to Thomas Wild. There are references to at least two, and possibly three pipemakers with this name, all associated with Rotherham (White 2004, 185). There is a reference from 1716 to the son of Thomas Wild of Rotherham, pipemaker, being apprenticed to a filesmith in Attercliffe, and in 1718 a Rotherham register lists the marriage of Thomas Wild to Elizabeth Wainwright. The third reference is in 1777, when Thomas Wild of Rotherham appears in the Quarter Sessions Records for Sheffield. It is unclear which Thomas Wild the pipe from Portobello Street was made by. Several other members of the Wild family are known from stamped pipes from Sheffield sites and they appear to have been prolific pipe makers. 'Thomas Wild' products turn up all across Yorkshire and parts of north Nottinghamshire (White 2004).

The pipe is similar to others found and archived in Sheffield, and no further analysis is recommended. Museums Sheffield have requested that the clay pipe bowl be retained for educational purposes, and it will be deposited with the archive.

### References

- White, S.D. 2004. *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*. British Archaeological Reports, British Series 374. Oxford: Archaeopress.
- White, S.D. 2014. Clay Tobacco Pipe Analysis, In R. May (ed.) *Archaeological Investigations at Tenter Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire*. Unpublished ArcHeritage report 2014/1.

**APPENDIX 5: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
104	Metal alloy	One bent fork, probably nickel-silver, date? stamped 1930, unidentified heavily corroded metal object, possibly a knife	2
114	Animal bone	Two fragments of animal bone, both with butchery evidence	2
114	Slag	With concretion, coal/charcoal	2

**Table 6: Catalogue of miscellaneous finds retrieved from the site**



global environmental solutions

3 Portobello Street, Sheffield

Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Mitigation

SLR Ref : 403.05094.00001

October 2014



**GHL (PORTOBELLO ROAD) LIMITED**

## CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1	The Site.....	1
1.2	Archaeological background.....	2
1.3	Impact of development.....	2
1.4	Planning requirements .....	2
<b>2.0</b>	<b>GENERAL APPROACH TO FIELDWORK</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1	Aims and objectives .....	5
2.2	Key organisations and personnel.....	5
2.3	Monitoring and liaison.....	6
2.4	Archive deposition.....	6
2.5	The site and constraints to survey .....	6
2.6	Method.....	6
2.7	Health and Safety.....	8
2.8	Timetable.....	8
<b>3.0</b>	<b>INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES</b> .....	<b>9</b>
3.1	Standard and Guidance.....	9
3.2	Recording of plan of all features .....	9
3.3	Sample excavation.....	9
<b>4.0</b>	<b>POST-EXCAVATION PROCESSING, ARCHIVE AND REPORT</b> .....	<b>12</b>
4.1	Post-fieldwork assessment stage.....	12
4.2	Interim Report .....	12
4.3	Assessment Report, Archive Report and Publication Report .....	12
4.4	Archive .....	13
4.5	Copyright.....	14
<b>5.0</b>	<b>CLOSURE</b> .....	<b>15</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1	Site location.....	1
Figure 2	Mitigation Area (blue) not to scale .....	4

## DRAWINGS

Development drawings from client:

- Existing survey
- Proposed ground floor plan

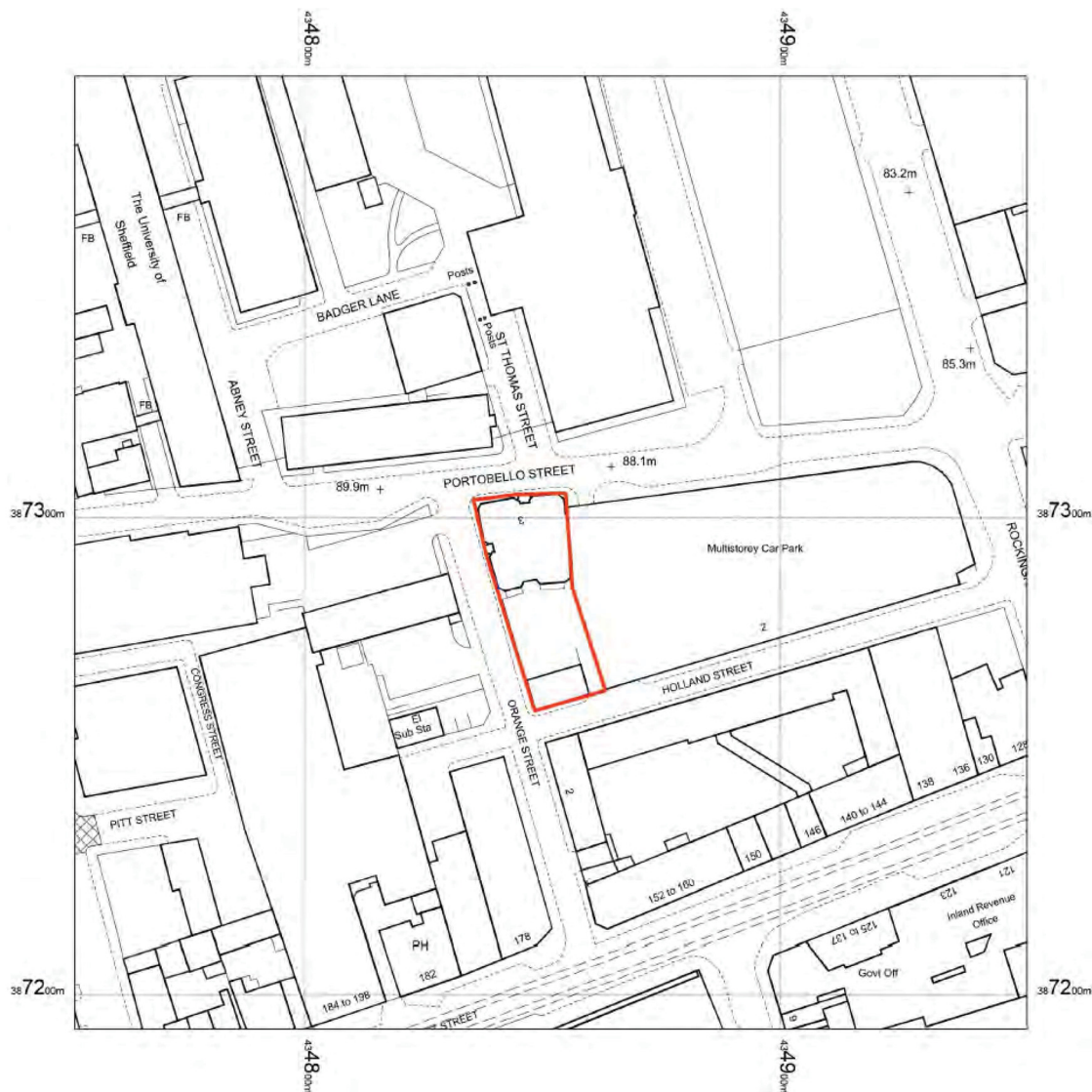
## 1.0 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 The Site

SLR Consulting has been commissioned by GHL (Portobello Road) Limited to prepare this written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation in connection with the future permitted development for student accommodation of No 3 Portobello Street, Sheffield.

The development site (the 'Site') occupies approximately 0.07ha in Sheffield City Centre, centred on NGR 434851 387285 (Figure 1). The new building will fully occupy the Site.

**Figure 1**  
**Site location**



## 1.2 Archaeological background

The Site has recently been the subject of a 'heritage assessment', and an excavation of the adjacent area in the same block has been reported<sup>1</sup>. The conclusions of these reports are summarised in the following paragraph.

The Site remained undeveloped until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, by when it was occupied by the Willow Tree Inn to the north, and a joiners' firm (later the Charleston Works) to the south. A variety of trades occupied the Site.

Guardians' Hall was constructed on the northern part of the Site in 1983, including basements which are expected to have destroyed any earlier remains<sup>2</sup>. At the same time the southern part of the Site was terraced and two garages and a car-park constructed; this operation may have largely removed any below-ground archaeological remains, although the bases of deeply buried features such as cellars may survive. It is thought possible that more deeply buried features, such as cellars and deep foundations may have survived, especially in the central part of the Site, where less of the original ground surface is likely to have been removed.

On the adjacent site the buried remains of historic buildings lay immediately below the modern surface and photographs in the report suggest floor levels of around perhaps 1.5-2m below the present day surface.

## 1.3 Impact of development

There is a low risk of archaeological remains being present on the northern part of the Site due to the existing basement and no impacts are anticipated.

There is potential for survival of archaeological remains in the central and southern parts of the site which are currently largely open ground though the DBA indicates that there has been terracing there in the past. Impacts from construction would include extensive piling but limited bulk excavation.

## 1.4 Planning requirements

The planning authority is Sheffield City Council, their archaeological advisor is the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service ('SYAS').

Two conditions imposed on the planning permission are worded as follows:

- *"No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WS) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority".*

---

<sup>1</sup> Northamptonshire Archaeology 2012: Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Portobello Street Sheffield; Northamptonshire Archaeology 2010: *The excavation of the Portobello Cutlery Works and 19th-century housing on the site of the former Assay Office, Sheffield January - May 2009*

<sup>2</sup> Desk-Based Assessment 3.2



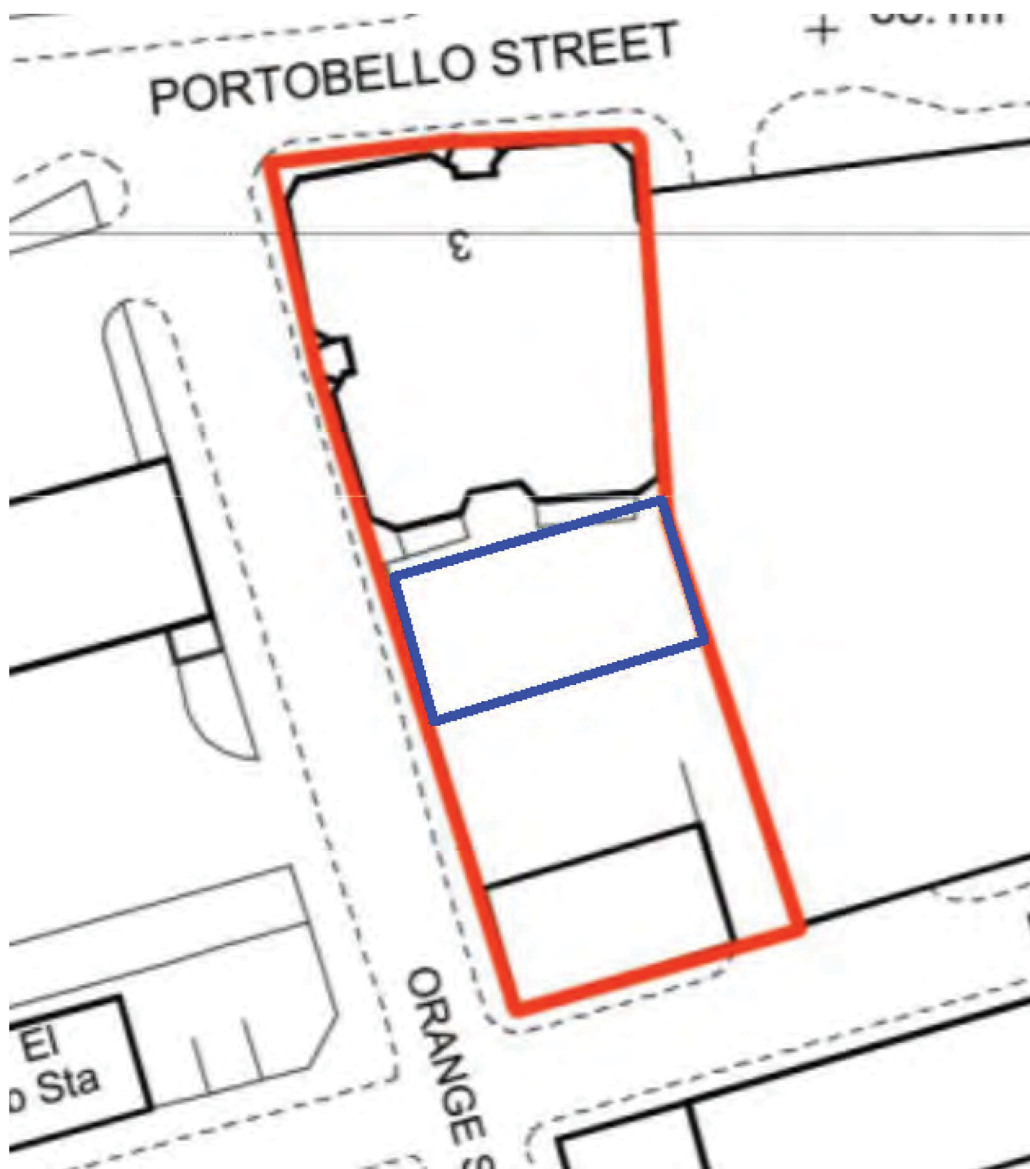
- *“Before development (including demolition) takes place, details of the arrangements made to retrieve an ornamental concrete Yorkshire rose from the boundary wall of the car park and offer it for deposition with the Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust, shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Until such time that the boundary wall is dismantled, the site shall be made secure and maintained in this fashion until the demolition is carried out.”*

This document forms the required written scheme of investigation (WSI).

In dialogue with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service it has been agreed that subject to the preservation of existing levels in many areas within the central and southern part of the development, mitigation of the effects of construction may be provided by excavation of a consolidated block measuring 15m x7.5m in plan, located in the Site centre, as shown in Figure 2. This area is referred to hereinafter as the Mitigation Area. A contingency will be provided for targeted excavation beyond the defined area should this be necessary to understand key features.

Any variations to this WSI will be subject to the written approval of SYAS.

**Figure 2**  
**Mitigation Area (blue)**  
**not to scale**



## **2.0 GENERAL APPROACH TO FIELDWORK**

### **2.1 Aims and objectives**

#### **Aims**

- to investigate, understand, record, and report the extent, nature and significance of surviving affected archaeological remains within the Mitigation Area.

#### **Objectives**

- to uncover and identify all archaeological remains present within the Mitigation Area;
- to record a plan of the affected archaeological remains present;
- to clean, excavate and record a sufficient portion of each archaeological structure and feature present to place on record and understand the nature, sequence, date and significance of the archaeological remains present within the Site;
- to provide a full report and archive documenting the discoveries and their significance; and
- to publicise the results of the work, to ensure the archaeological knowledge gained reaches a wide audience."

### **2.2 Key organisations and personnel**

The archaeological planning advisor is:

Dinah Saich  
Principal Archaeologist  
South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS)  
Howden House  
1 Union Street  
Sheffield  
S1 2SH  
T: 0114 2736354  
F: 0114 2735002  
E: syorks.archservice@sheffield.gov.uk

The Archaeological Consultant will be:

Gavin Kinsley  
Associate Archaeologist  
SLR Consulting  
Aspect House, Aspect Business Park  
Bennerley Road  
Nottingham NG6 8WR  
T: 0115 964 7280  
E: gkinsley@slrconsulting.com.

The organisation carrying out the archaeological work (AO) has yet to be identified. Details of the appointed organisation and key staff will be provided to and approved by SYAS prior to commencement.

## **2.3 Monitoring and liaison**

The AO will keep SYAS informed of the project timetable, and SYAS will be permitted visit the Site at any reasonable time by appointment during the fieldwork to monitor the work and identify the location and extent of any sample-excavation required. The AO will keep the Main Contractor informed of progress and requirements, and instruct the archaeological sub-contractor accordingly.

## **2.4 Archive deposition**

The proposed destination museum for the project archive is Museums Sheffield, with one exception: one of the stone roses will be donated to Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust (Kelham Island Museum).

Deposition will be arranged by the AO with the destination museum prior to commencement of fieldwork. A project initiation form will be completed at the outset of the project and submitted to the museum, and a mid-point review form and completion forms will also be submitted at appropriate points. Any problems at this stage will be immediately communicated by the AO to SYAS and the Client and remedial measures agreed. Provision for deposition and storage costs has been made within the project budget.

An OASIS record will be completed along with the archive.

## **2.5 The site and constraints to survey**

The Site covers approximately 0.07ha.

The Site has not been subject to any geotechnical investigation. A Phase II intrusive site investigation is a condition of the consent and will include boreholes within the existing basement and two to the south, outside the Archaeological Mitigation Area. These should have some benefit in indicating ground conditions prior to archaeological excavation.

## **2.6 Method**

### ***During demolition:***

A number of moulded concrete Yorkshire roses have been set into the boundary wall around the car-park, and it has been indicated that the Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust would be grateful if at least one of these could be preserved and donated to them<sup>3</sup>. One rose will be retained and deposited accordingly according to the following methodology:

- the best preserved of the concrete roses will be identified through site inspection; and
- it will be carefully cut from the wall at the commencement of the demolition works, stored in suitable protective materials and deposited with the Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust.

### ***Within the Mitigation Area:***

- Excavation below existing solid surface level will be carried down to expose any surviving archaeological features or structures, subject to the following conditions:

---

<sup>3</sup> Desk-Based Assessment 3.2, p26.

- illustrated site notices will be displayed for public information during the mitigation excavation explaining what work is in progress and why, reproduced at a minimum of 16 point font;
- the excavation will be carried out under archaeological supervision using a toothless ditching bucket on the arm of a mechanical excavator which is standing on the unstripped ground at all times;
- the excavation will be carried out in daylight; there may need to be a temporary halt to stripping in conditions which hinder visibility such as rapidly falling and masking snow or very heavy rain;
- the supervising archaeologist will ensure that the correct level for exposing the archaeological features is exposed;
- it is anticipated that the excavation edges may need to be battered during the archaeological mitigation works in order to maintain the stability of the ground; there may be a need to vary the excavation boundary in detail to accommodate battering and any projections into or out of the area;
- if battering is required the Mitigation Area will not be reduced; should it lie on the frontage the mitigation area will be moved accordingly to avoid loss of excavation area;
- a contingency will be provided for targeted excavation beyond the defined area should this be necessary to understand key features.
- should any buried utilities be found they will be removed as part of the bulk excavation, or if they cut into the archaeological features / structures they may be left in situ;
- all exposed archaeological structures or features will be recorded and investigated in accordance with this WSI;
- the AO's fieldwork will be monitored by SYAS;
- once the archaeological features within the Mitigation Area have been recorded and investigated to the satisfaction of SYAS, SYAS will write to Sheffield City Council to say "there are no archaeological reasons why development cannot commence on site but keep the condition until all post-excavation elements have been completed"; and
- should ground conditions such as utilities or contamination or other constraints identified on site require modification of the location of the AMA, this will be proposed without reduction of the area of coverage, and implemented subject to the approval of SYAS.

***In all areas within the site boundary to the south of the Mitigation Area:***

- the site level will be raised using imported fill placed on the existing surface, to the underside of the future floor slab level;
- piling will be carried out through this surface
- excavation for pile caps and ground beams will be carried out through this level, not exceeding a depth of 1m from this level

## 2.7 Health and Safety

Archaeological work will be carried out with regard to the health and safety procedures as set out in:

- the *Health and Safety at Work Act* 1974 and related legislation.
- the *Health and Safety Manual* of the Standing Conference of Archaeology Unit Managers (2002); and
- the Council for British Archaeology Handbook no. 6, *Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork* (1989).

The AO will liaise with the main contractor and provide them with risk assessments for their work which will be adhered to during the archaeological fieldwork.

## 2.8 Timetable

The fieldwork programme is not yet determined. At least two weeks' notice of commencement will be provided to SYAS. Any subsequent variations will be communicated to SYAS.

The reporting timetable will be identified on completion of the fieldwork, but will not be later than 12 months after the completion of the fieldwork unless agreed in writing.

## **3.0 INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

### **3.1 Standard and Guidance**

All archaeological fieldwork will conform to Institute for Archaeologists, 2008: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

### **3.2 Recording of plan of all features**

Following the removal of overburden the archaeological remains will be cleaned manually.

A full plan of the outline of all archaeological structures and features exposed after overburden removal will be made and kept up-to-date on a weekly basis so that it can be used to inform SYAS of progress and to document the progress of excavation and recording.

This plan will be made at 1:50. Individual features will be planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. One representative long section of the trench will be produced, at an appropriate scale. Sections and profiles of each feature sample excavated will also be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on their size and the detail present.

The plan will be formed using GPS, EDM, hand-measurement, or other appropriate equipment. Spot heights (to AOD values) and stratigraphic relationships where visible will also be shown in the plan. The plan will include sufficient information to relate it to the National Grid.

### **3.3 Sample excavation**

#### *Excavation and recording*

Where necessary sufficient dismantling of structures or excavation of fills will be carried out to establish stratigraphic sequences and record the character of the remains. Should a part or all of an earlier phase be masked by overlying archaeological structures, the later structures will be removed in order to provide access to earlier phases.

Each archaeological cut feature present will be at least part-excavated in order to achieve the project aims and objectives. The scope of sample excavation and recording will be agreed between the AO, the client and SYAS.

Excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the following strategy:

- walls, floors and other structures will be recorded in plan with AOD levels showing as a minimum the extent of each component of a consistent character; the materials, bond and dimensions of the construction materials will be recorded
- linear features will be excavated in a series of one or more cut sections (each of at least 1m width where possible) to establish the depth, profile and fills, and recover artefacts and, where appropriate, environmental samples; the area investigated will be 20% of the surface area of the feature, dispersed along its length; sections will include feature intersections; and
- small discrete features (e.g. pits and post-holes) will normally be half-sectioned and larger discrete features (over 2m maximum dimension) quarter-sectioned, to determine their form and contents; the further excavation of such features may be required by SYAS.

A written record of each archaeological context will be formed including its location, composition, shape, dimensions, stratigraphic relationships, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts.

Each context, individually-recorded find and sample will be given a unique numerical identifier; bulk finds will be collected and recorded by context. All features will be recorded in colour slide and monochrome negative photographs of 35mm negative format, supplemented by a high-resolution digital record.

All surveys and drawings will include OS National Grid values and heights AOD in metres, correct to two decimal places and survey. Parts of nearby permanent structures will be included in the overall survey to provide tie-in with the National Grid.

### *Artefacts*

Archaeological artefacts recovered in the excavations will be labelled with context and finds number on site as appropriate, and subsequently cleaned, bagged marked and retained for study in an off-site store, as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IfA Guidelines for Finds Work. Any conservation work will be undertaken according to UKIC guidelines.

### *Treasure*

Any finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996.

*The Treasure Act 1996 (and as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No 2666)* sets out the precious metal content required for a find to qualify as treasure; and it extends the definition of treasure to include other objects found in archaeological association with finds of treasure. Six categories of object are now classed as treasure:

- any object other than a coin which is at least 10% silver or gold by weight and more than 300 years old;
- any coins that are at least 10% silver or gold by weight and come from a single find, provided the find contains at least two coins with a gold or silver content of at least 10%. The coins must be at least 300 years old at the time of discovery. where finds consist of coins that are less than 10% gold or silver by weight, there must be at least 10 coins in the find and they must be at least 300 years old at the time of discovery for the find to be considered treasure;
- any object, of whatever, composition, that is found in the same place as, or that had previously been together with, another object that is treasure;
- any object (other than a coin), any part of which is base metal, which, when found is one of at least two base metal objects in the same find which are of prehistoric date;
- any object, (other than a coin) which is of prehistoric date, and any part of which is gold or silver;
- any object that would previously have been treasure trove but does not fall within the specific categories given above.

The Act also introduces a Code of Practice for the voluntary recording of archaeological finds.



### *Environmental sampling*

Deposit-sampling may be undertaken on selected contexts during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs, small artefactual material.

### *Industrial residue sampling*

If deposits are identified that relate to former industrial activities that took place on the site, these will be sampled, on the advice of appropriate specialists; it is anticipated that bulk samples will be taken of any deposit of material and/or primary contexts that appear to be related to the industrial activity on site but are not classed as artefacts.

### *Sampling general*

English Heritage's regional Science Advisor, environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme should waterlogged deposits be identified. Provision will be made for the removal of 30 litre soil samples (minimum) from deposits with little or no visible potential, whilst larger samples of 40–60 litres will be taken from any visibly rich carbonised organic deposits.

Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out by the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage's Environmental Archaeology Guidelines<sup>4</sup>. In addition, the processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by English Heritage's regional Science Advisor.

### *Human remains*

It is not expected that human remains will be present. However should they be discovered, they will be left *in situ* and covered and protected in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and with an exhumation licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to the removal of the remains. Provision will be made for the specialist reporting of the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist. The remains will then be archaeologically excavated and recorded according to the guidance set out in McKinley and Roberts (1993)<sup>5</sup>. Storage, analysis and reburial will be undertaken as appropriate.

### *Dating*

It is expected that artefactual and documentary evidence should be sufficient to provide adequate dating of the structural/deposit sequence.

---

<sup>4</sup> Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995: *Environmental Archaeology and Evaluations*; English Heritage, 2011: *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* referenced at <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology-2nd.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> McKinley, J. and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*, IFA Technical Paper 13, 1993

## 4.0 POST-EXCAVATION PROCESSING, ARCHIVE AND REPORT

### 4.1 Post-fieldwork assessment stage

On completion of fieldwork, the records and schedules produced during the fieldwork will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a coherent and internally consistent archive. If remains are of sufficient complexity, a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All field drawings and photographic material will be catalogued identifying the subject of each item; monochrome contact prints will be made and labelled.

### 4.2 Interim Report

A brief interim report will be drawn up describing the nature of the features found and investigated, with a provisional sequence based on stratigraphic relationships. It will include a list of contexts, finds and samples, together with a stratigraphically-phased plan of all features.

The interim report and the finds and samples will be sent to the relevant specialists for identification and assessment including spot-dating and any other relevant specialist advice such as finds conservation. The assessments will be included in an Assessment Report, described in the following sub-section.

### 4.3 Assessment Report, Archive Report and Publication Report

In consultation with SYAS if the data collected is not thought sufficient to warrant a formal post-excavation report (taking into account specialist advice where necessary and consultation with SYAS) then the **Assessment Report** will consist of a context list, brief statement quantifying the range and type of data recovered, plans for any specialist analyses and plans for storage and curation.

If the need for a more formal post-excavation assessment report is identified, the **Assessment Report** will follow the format outlined in English Heritage's *MAP2 Appendix 4* and *MORPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*. It will briefly summarise the material recovered, evaluate the research potential of the data collected during the fieldwork and assess the need for any further analysis. The report will include:

- a brief description of the main phases;
- a factual quantification of stratigraphy, finds and samples including a context index and list;
- specialists' assessments including
  - a summary of the material recovered;
  - an assessment of the potential of that material for further analysis for each component of the data;
  - recommendations for discard and retention of the material; and
- arrangements for storage and curation including discard and retention.

The Assessment Report will be copied to SYAS for comment, and the agreed recommendations implemented.

The **Archive Report** will fully detail the findings of the fieldwork and will include:

- a non-technical summary of the results of the fieldwork;
- a description of the archaeological context of the Site;

- a description of the topography and geology of the fieldwork area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results;
- a text describing the findings of the fieldwork;
- context index;
- plans of the fieldwork areas showing the archaeological features exposed; if a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced;
- section drawings of the archaeological features;
- results of the specialist analyses recommended in the Assessment Report;
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- finds illustrations where appropriate;
- appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features;
- acknowledgement of the curatorial role of SYAS; and
- a consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local and regional terms.

Once approval of the full and final version of the Archive Report has been obtained it will be issued as PDF and as a printed and bound hard copy to SYAS and the client.

In the event that the excavation findings warrant wider publication, this will be provided as a **Publication Report** offered to either SYAS's Annual Review, or as a contribution to an appropriate regional archaeological journal, including reasonable publication costs for the report. The physical publication of the offered report lies with the relevant publisher and the programme for this is beyond the scope of this WSI.

A summary of the findings of the work, accompanied by appropriate illustration, will be submitted to SYAS in digital format for inclusion in the relevant South Yorkshire Archaeology annual review; in the event of the findings warranting wider publication, a publication report will be prepared and offered to an appropriate journal.

Allowance will be made for presenting fieldwork results in a talk at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day

Copies of the Publication Report will be supplied to the client, SYAS and English Heritage. A digital copy will also be supplied to SYAS.

Upon completion of the work, the AO will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and where copyright allows, copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).

#### 4.4 Archive

The site archive will be compiled according to the recommendations in English Heritage's (1991) *Management of Archaeological Projects* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn (MAP2)<sup>6</sup>.

The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved so that subsequent off-site additions can be clearly distinguished.

---

• <sup>6</sup> English Heritage, 1991: *Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd Edition*

Temporary storage pending deposition will be with the AO for a period of up to five years after which responsibility for its maintenance will cease; if by this time no repository has agreed to take the material, it will be returned to the client or some alternative option applied.

The archive, artefacts and environmental material will be offered for deposition in the destination museum. The museum will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to excavation commencing and the AO will arrange for transfer of title to the museum prior to excavation beginning.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with:

- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*;
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*;
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*;
- Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*;
- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*;
- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995 *Towards An Accessible Archaeological Archive*; and
- the deposition guidelines of Museums Sheffield.

In accordance with section 4 of IfA 2011 above, a rigorous process of selection and discard will be followed so that only those elements that are considered of significance for potential future study will be retained. Decisions on retention and discard will take the museum's views into account. Bulk items such as ceramic building materials, stonework, large quantities of undiagnostic pottery, and material that is difficult and costly to conserve such as worked wood, may be selected for discard once appropriate recording and analysis has been undertaken, on site or in the laboratory post-excavation.

In addition to the Interim Report, Assessment Report and Archive Report the archive will contain site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, and all the data derived from the finds and environmental samples assessment and analyses.

#### **4.5 Copyright**

The AO will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* of 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that AO will grant the Client the right to use such documents in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this WSI.

## **5.0 CLOSURE**

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of GHL (Portobello Road) Limited; no warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.





Notes:

All setting out to be agreed with Architect

**GENERAL NOTES**  
 WORK TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS & ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO ORDERING OR MANUFACTURING ANY ITEM  
 THE CLIENT SHALL NOT REPEAT ANY CHANGES TO THIS DRAWING WITHOUT NOTIFICATION TO THE ARCHITECTS, BUILDING CONTROL & PLANNING AUTHORITY  
 ALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION'S PRACTICE, BRITISH STANDARDS, & ALL TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE LOCAL BUILDING CONTROL INSPECTOR.  
 MAIN CONTRACTOR TO COMPLETE ALL NOTICES AND SUBMITTALS TO BE INSTALLED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS

Date	No	Description	By	Chk
09 Aug 2013	E	General Update	SAH	SAH
02 July 2013	C	General Update	SAH	SAH
27 July 2013	D	Stair 1 - 1st floor - transformer re-configuration to include engineer requirements	SAH	SAH
20 July 2013	B	Proposed concrete slabs and structural steelwork	SAH	SAH
07 July 2013	A	Initial design - structural steelwork	SAH	SAH
		Preparation re: design	SAH	SAH

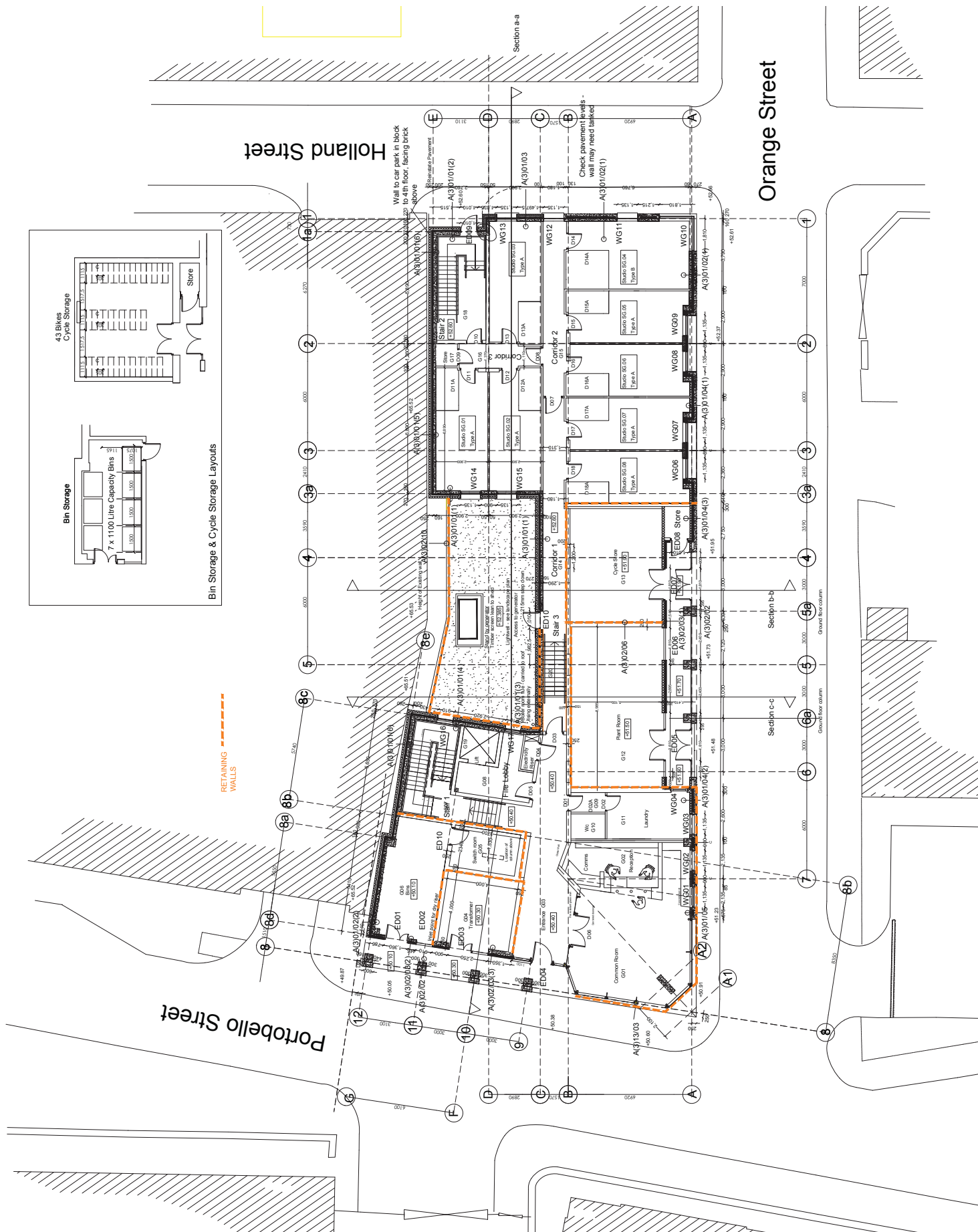
Copyright Safety Architect Ltd. All rights reserved. The permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office is hereby granted by Crown Copyright reserved.

Project: Portobello Street  
 Site: Sherfield

Title: Ground floor plan

Scale: 1:100 @A1  
 Date: May 2013  
 Computer File: H617/L1/01  
 Checked: JH  
 Drawn: EM  
 Drawing No: H617 / L 1 (01)  
 Rev: E

17 July 2013  
 Safety Architect Ltd  
 7, James Street, London, W1R 0AH  
 Tel: 020 7424 1234  
 Email: info@safetyarchitect.com  
 Website: www.safetyarchitect.com  
 Architectural design, interior design, project management, planning



Portobello Street  
 Orange Street

Section a-a  
 Section b-b  
 Section c-c

Ground floor column

Ground floor column

Ground floor column

Ground floor column



## **SUPPLEMENTARY METHOD STATEMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS, 3 PORTOBELLO STREET, SHEFFIELD.**

**Site Location:** 3 Portobello Street Sheffield  
**NGR:** NGR 434851 387285  
**Proposal:** Student Accommodation  
**Prepared for:** GHL (Portobello Road) Limited

### **1 SUMMARY**

1.1 GHL (Portobello Road) Limited, have received planning consent for the development of Student Accommodation on the site of the former Guardians' Hall. The scheme will include the demolition of the Hall and the construction of an accommodation block on the site of the former hall and car park to the rear

1.2 The following archaeological conditions has been imposed:

*“No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority”*

*“Before development (including demolition) takes place, details of the arrangements made to retrieve an ornamental concrete Yorkshire rose from the boundary wall of the car park and offer it for deposition with the Sheffield Industrial Museums Trust, shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Until such time that the boundary wall is dismantled, the site shall be made secure and maintained in this fashion until the demolition is carried out.”*

1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by SLR Global Environmental Solutions that outlines the methodology to be used in undertaking the works required to meet these conditions.

1.4 This method statement provides supplementary information on the staffing and timetabling of the archaeological excavation works. The methodology for the excavation will follow that previously agreed within the WSI.

### **2 METHODOLOGY**

2.1 The excavation fieldwork and reporting will follow the methodology outlined in the WSI prepared by SLR Global Environmental. The WSI outlines general approaches to the

archaeological excavation (section 2), the excavations methods (section 3) and the post-excavation reporting and archiving process (section 3).

### **3 STAFFING**

3.1 The project will be managed for ArchHeritage by Glyn Davies, the work will be supervised in the field by Laura Strafford and the fieldwork team will comprise Gary Millward and Paul Renner.

3.2 Glyn Davies ArchHeritage Project Manager is a professional archaeologist who has worked in commercial archaeology for over 20 years. He has undertaken a range of archaeological projects including desk-based assessments, environmental impact assessments, field survey, evaluation and mitigation, artefact analysis and consultancy. He has undertaken fieldwork on sites ranging in date from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval, in both urban and rural contexts. Glyn has also undertaken a number of studies for English Heritage related to the conservation and management of archaeological sites and deposits in relation to the planning process. These projects have focused on three areas of research: engineering and archaeology particularly the impact of engineering design on buried remains and archaeological preservation *in situ*; hard rock quarrying and subterranean archaeology in relation to planning, assessing current practice and the techniques used in assessing the impact of quarry developments on subterranean archaeological remains, such as caves and mines; the analysis and reporting of aggregates sites, reviewing past archaeological fieldwork projects and the level and appropriateness of the analysis and reporting that has been undertaken on them.

3.3 Laura is a professional archaeologist with over nine years' experience in commercial archaeology and experience of running large-scale archaeological projects throughout the UK. Her work principally includes archaeological fieldwork, fieldwork reports, desk-based research and consultancy for commercial and research projects. Laura is also experienced in the assessment and interpretation of environmental remains including botanical macrofossils, charcoal, wood and molluscan shell identification. Whilst supervising archaeological excavations she has been responsible for training both professional archaeologists and members of the public in excavation techniques, survey and recording. Laura has undertaken desk-based research and archival studies for a number of projects and also has experience in GIS-based projects.

3.4 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Northlight Heritage
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Post-medieval Pottery – Dr David Barker
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers - Rachel Cubitt & Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues - Dr Rod Mackenzie & Rachel Cubitt
- Roman Pottery – David Griffiths
- Conservation - Ian Panter

## **4 TIMETABLE**

- 4.1 The fieldwork will start on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2015. Fieldwork (WSI sections 2 and 3) should be completed within two weeks assuming there are no extreme weather delays.
- 4.2 Following fieldwork an interim report will be produced in line with section 4.2 of the WSI this will be completed within one week of completion of fieldwork.
- 4.3 An assessment report (WSI section 4.3) will be undertaken that will assess the results of the excavations and the finds recovered from it. This report will be available within four weeks of completion of the interim report
- 4.4 The timetable for the archive report and publication report will be determined following completion of the assessment report (WSI section 4.3).

## **5 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 5.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 5.2 ArcHeritage are part of York Archaeological Trust and follow the Trusts Health and Safety Policy. A copy is available on request.
- 5.3 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **6 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS**

- 6.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 6.2 The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 6.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 6.4 A project initiation form for Sheffield Museums and SYAS has been completed and will be submitted prior to the commencement of fieldwork along with this method statement. The project initiation form and other templates relating to the joint deposition policy documentation are available to download from the SYAS website at: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/planning-and-city-development/urban-design--conservation/archaeology/tech.html>

## **7 REINSTATEMENT**

- 7.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

## **8 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

- 8.1 As a minimum requirement, the curator will be given two week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify the curator of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the curator.
- 8.2 During the first monitoring visit an agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed, to avoid leaving all trenches open at once for health and safety reasons.
- 8.3 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

## **9 COPYRIGHT**

- 9.1 ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

## **10 KEY REFERENCES**

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice*.

Brown, D. H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. ClfA/AAA

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition.

RCHMS. 1999. *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments – a descriptive specification*.

SLR Global Environmental Solutions. 2014. *No. 3 Portobello Street, Sheffield Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation*. SLR Ref : 403.05094.00001

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

See the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/>



# ArcHeritage



**ArcHeritage**  
**54 Campo Lane**  
**Sheffield**  
**S1 2EG**

**T: 0114 2728884**  
**F: 0114 3279793**

**[www.archeritage.co.uk](http://www.archeritage.co.uk)**