



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT RADFORD  
STREET, SHEFFIELD**

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION REPORT***

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT RADFORD STREET, SHEFFIELD**

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

This report presents the results of archaeological mitigation by excavation and intermittent watching brief at a site off Radford Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The mitigation was required as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site, which comprised a predominantly demolished social club and associated 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 remains of cellars, outbuildings and walls were exposed at the north-eastern end of the site within the excavation area (Area 1). The St Phillip's Social Club, constructed in the 1930s, appears to have severely truncated any potential earlier remains at the south-western end of the site, although one cellar structure was recorded within the watching brief area (Area 2). The remains are considered to be of local archaeological significance.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief at land off Radford Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The work was required by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) as a planning condition to allow Marcus Worthington Properties Ltd. to redevelop the site. Fieldwork was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 7) and according to the guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA 2014a, 2014b). Fieldwork took place intermittently throughout July and August 2015.

## 2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site (centred on NGR SK 34582 87650) comprises approximately 0.18 hectares and is located to the northwest of Sheffield city centre (Figure 1). It is located on a hillside and slopes downwards from south-west to north-east, and is situated in a parcel of land bounded by Daisy Walk to the north, Upper Allen Street to the east, Radford Street to the south and Netherthorpe Road to the west. The north, south and western boundaries follow the course of existing roads. The eastern boundary was located within the open ground left by demolition of previous buildings on the site, which aligned with the edge of an existing electrical substation at its southern end.

The site lies just outside the Well Meadow Conservation Area (Sheffield City Council 2004), the edge of which runs along Daisy Walk. Up until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Well Meadow Conservation Area was predominantly housing and small industry, principally buildings associated with the metal trades industry. Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, slum clearance and changing land uses led to more warehouse and general light industrial development within the conservation area (Sheffield City Council 2004). Although the site lies just outside of the conservation area, its character and background is comparable, with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project (Sheffield City Council 2011) identifying the present character of the site and the area around as broadly industrial, associated with the light metal trade.

The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises shales, mudstones and sandstones of the Upper Carboniferous Lower Coal Measures (British Geological Survey 2015).

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The aim of the project was to understand and interpret the archaeological deposits and structures present at the site, and to provide an academically useful primary record of archaeological remains. Specific objectives were to:

- determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context, and for an assessment of the significance of the

archaeology of the proposal area to be made;

- identify, where possible, different activity areas domestic/industrial within the site;
- identify, where possible, the types of industrial activities being carried out at the site;
- identify the longevity/phasing of activity at the site as far as possible;
- identify the construction methods used particularly in relation to domestic structures;
- recover material culture associated with domestic activity to provide information on status and identity of residents, and how this compares with the construction methods of the buildings; and
- identify any evidence regarding earlier land use and activity on the site pre the 19<sup>th</sup>-century development of the site.

### 3.2 Methodology

The archaeological works comprised two elements (Figure 2). The first was a programme of strip, map and record on the north-eastern area of the site, Area 1, where preservation of archaeological remains was expected to be good.

The area to the south west, Area 2, was identified as having low archaeological potential, and an intermittent watching brief was carried out on groundworks in this area during the removal of the footings of the former St Phillip's Social Club.

A detailed methodology of the techniques used during the archaeological investigations and recording of both Areas 1 and 2 is given in the WSI (Appendix 7).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site was the subject of a desk based assessment (DBA) and heritage statement by ArcHeritage in early 2015 (Strafford 2015a; 2015b), the results of which are summarised below:

Prior to the development of the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the site was located in an area of fields. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 2), development of the site took place with the construction of mainly back-to-back properties. Throughout the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, development of the site also incorporated small-scale workshops and shops. By 1851 the north-east side of the site was fully developed, mainly with back-to back-housing, and workshops had been developed on the Radford Street frontage at the south-west end of the site. The 1890 OS map shows many of the workshops on the Radford Street frontage had amalgamated into a single building, named 'Steam Fly Works', which Trade Directory entries (Appendix 6) indicate was occupied by a variety of independent cutlery and tool manufacturers.

Cartographic evidence indicates that few changes at the site took place in the site in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Major changes occurred when the majority of houses were demolished between 1923 and 1935. A date around the mid-1930s would accord with a period of slum clearance given impetus by central government subsidies, a programme that led to the demolition of 24,000 properties in Sheffield by 1938 (Crook 1993, 80). Following the clearance of the majority of housing on the site, it would appear that St Philip's Club and Institute was built, listed in a 1934 directory at Nos. 32-34 Radford Street. By 1952, the Steam Fly Works was a ruin, and the building to the north had been extended, adding to St Philip's Social Club. The club was demolished by 1969, probably in association with the construction of

Netherthorpe Road which cut across part of the building, and by that date, the current St Philip's Social Club building had been constructed further to the southwest, covering the site of the Steam Fly Works. An extension to the Social Club and Institute had been added to the west by 1985, occupying part of the site of the 1950s building. The block facing Daisy Walk was extended by 1995, with the area to the northwest remaining vacant. The club closed in 2006 and has recently been demolished.

No archaeological investigations have taken place within the development site itself; however archaeological evaluations and excavations have been undertaken to the immediate northeast, east, south-east and south-west of the proposed development site. These are discussed in detail in the DBA for the site (Strafford 2015a). To the north-east, the area surrounding Ashton's Works on Well Meadow Drive and Upper Allen Street was excavated in 2008 prior to redevelopment. The evaluation revealed the remains of cellars along Upper Allen Street, parts of a courtyard and an outdoor toilet block to the north, with further housing remains to the north of the courtyard. To the south-east of the site, evaluation and excavation was undertaken on the land surrounding the former Stephenson Blake foundry, Upper Allen Street, revealing the remains of several phases of 19<sup>th</sup>-century back-to-back housing and two courts associated with the Kenyon Cutlery Works. Trial trenches excavated to the south-west of Radford Street in 2005 indicated that the archaeological deposits had been largely removed by the construction of previous blocks of flats in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although some structures had survived, which included back-to-back housing.

## 5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

### 5.1 Area 1: Excavation

The eastern and western halves of Area 1 were stripped at different times, due to the confines of the site and the presence of asbestos at the western of the site that had to be safely removed before stripping commenced. As such, Area 1 has been split into two areas, identified with the suffix a and b (Figure 3). Area 1a relates to the eastern end of the site, which was stripped and excavated first, and Area 1b relates to the western end of the site, which was stripped and excavated approximately one month later.

#### 5.1.1 Area 1a

Area 1a (Plates 1-27, Figures 4 and 5) contained surviving remnants of cellars and a possible outhouse structure which belonged to a row of back-to-back houses which would have fronted on to Daisy Walk. These cellars were generally well-preserved, with some evidence of phasing. A possible tank/sewer structure was also present.

In the extreme south-eastern corner of the site, a group of walls (103, 106, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116) was present, aligned roughly north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. These walls represent a pair of cellars (Cellar 1 and Cellar 2, Plates 4-5), both of which were fully excavated, along with the associated staircases (117); Cellar 1) and (118; Cellar 2) (Plate 6). All of the walls were constructed from plain, red, handmade bricks, with the exception of wall (103), which is thought to be the back wall of the row of houses. This wall (103) (Plate 7) was far more substantial than the internal red-brick walls, measuring 0.40m in width and constructed out of irregular sandstone blocks with occasional plain red bricks,



bonded with light grey lime mortar. The backfill (104) of the cut for this wall contained four clay pipe stem fragments (Appendix 4). The wall (103) continued to the south-east, beyond the limit of excavation. To the north-west, a possible later L-shaped addition or modification was present (119) (Plate 8), abutting wall (103) and constructed out of plain red-bricks bonded with dark grey lime mortar. The backfill (120) of the cut for this wall contained nine fragments of pottery (Appendix 3). This wall was truncated on its north-west to south-eastern alignment, hence its original extent and purpose is unclear.

Cellar 1 contained some evidence of phasing, with walls (184) and (185) seemingly built up against walls (108) and (103) respectively, effectively creating an inner skin (Plate 9). These walls were constructed out of plain red half-bricks, built in stretcher formation and bonded with light grey mortar. The top course of each of these walls was set at a roughly 45 degree angle, suggesting an arched or vaulted roof may have been added to this cellar after its initial construction. North-east to south-west aligned wall (106) also appears to have been an internal wall, although this was situated on the very edge of the excavation area. This wall (106) abutted both walls (103) and (108). The floor of Cellar 1 (161) (Plate 4) was constructed out of a single course of plain red brick, mostly laid in stretcher bond. No course bonding was present, although the underlying bedding (182), comprising black gritty coal/clinker, was present between the gaps in the bricks (Plate 10). The floor appeared to run beneath walls (106, 184 and 185), but abutted staircase walls (110 and 116), suggesting that the two staircase walls are contemporary with the floor, and that walls (106, 184, and 185) may be later additions, built over the floor. Spiral staircase (117), constructed out of red-bricks with gritstone steps, was present in the north-west corner of the room. The internal space of Cellar 1 measured 3m by 1.75m. The excavated backfill (152) within Cellar 1 contained pottery and glass fragments (Appendix 3 and 5), with abundant brick rubble.

Cellar 2 was immediately adjacent to Cellar 1, partitioned by staircase structures (117) (Cellar 1) and (118) (Cellar 2) and associated walls (110-116). The staircase (118) in Cellar 2 was identical in construction to that in Cellar 1, and entered the room in the south-eastern corner. The two north-west to south-east aligned walls (103 and 108) are continuations from those observed in Cellar 1, with north-east to south-west aligned wall (138) forming an internal partition wall with Cellar 3 to the north-west. Unlike Cellar 1, Cellar 2 displayed no clear evidence of phasing, and no internal modifications were observed as in Cellar 1. A brick floor (162) was present, extremely similar to floor (161) in Cellar 1. Floor (162) (Plate 5) comprised a single course of plain red bricks, with the underlying coal and clinker bedding (180) acting as a bonding material between the bricks. Some signs of repair were evident within the floor in the south-western corner, with a handful of bricks laid against the arrangement of the rest of the floor. The brick floor (162) abutted the walls (103, 108, 112 and 114) of the cellar, suggesting that the floor was laid after the walls were built, although is likely to be contemporary with the construction of the walls.

Later truncation activity (Plate 11) has severely disturbed the remains in Cellar 2, with the entire north-western extent of walls (103) and (119), the upper courses of wall (108) and the north-western half of floor (162) completely removed. The nature of the truncation suggests it may have been caused during the initial demolition of the site in the 1930s, or by later

groundworks associated with the construction of the St Phillip's Social Club, but a definitive cause could not be established.

Beneath the floor (162) in Cellar 2, a brick-built drain was present (163) (Plate 12), aligned roughly north-west to south-east, sloping downwards towards the north-west. The drain was cut [164] into the natural geology (193), comprising a channel formed out of plain red-bricks, laid on their long edge, capped with similar bricks in a single row. The channel width varied from 0.06–0.08m and ran under wall (138). The bricks used to construct drain (163) were markedly different to other bricks observed within the site, with a shallow central notch, suggesting that all of these bricks were made within the same mould. The drain was filled with very soft and smooth dark brown grey clay (169), presumably a natural build up of deposits which accumulated during the time the drain was in use. No finds were recovered from the drain fill. Two rows of bricks, (165 and 166) (Plate 13), were also present beneath floor (162) in Cellar 2, butting up to wall (138). The northern most of these structures, (165), comprised a single row of 4 red bricks in header formation, laid on their long edge with thick light grey lime mortar. The southern-most row of bricks, (166), was 1m away from (165), comprising only a single brick, although cut [168] suggests that at least two more bricks would have been present. Both of these rows of bricks could be traced up the face of wall (138), which was slightly scarred with what appears to have been extensions of (165 and 166), which the scarring suggests would have been partially keyed into wall (138). The location and relative dimensions of (165 and 166) suggests they may represent the location of a fireplace, or a bench or worktop structure. The entire internal area of Cellar 2 measured 3.6m by 3.2m. The excavated backfill (154) within Cellar 2 contained pottery and metallic artefacts (Appendix 3 and 5), with abundant brick rubble.

To the north-west of Cellars 1 and 2, further cellar structures existed. This area of the site remained unexcavated, although the tops of the walls were uncovered enough to reveal the layout of the buildings. Cellars 3, 4 and 5 appear to be on a different alignment to Cellar 1 and 2, with the staircase running from the north-west to south-east dividing walls, rather than the north-east to south-west dividing walls as observed in Cellars 1 and 2. Wall (138), present in Cellar 2, acts as a north-east to south-west partition, and along with walls (139 and 142) and substantial stone-built back wall (136), creates Cellar 3. The back wall of Cellar 3 (136) (Plate 14) was very similar to the back wall (103) of Cellars 1 and 2, comprising roughly hewn sandstone blocks, with occasional red-brick inclusions. Due to the later truncation observed within Cellar 2 it is not possible to determine whether (103) and (136) are in fact the same wall, however it seems unlikely that these two walls would have joined up perfectly, with wall (136) better aligned with wall (119). The internal space created by these walls of Cellar 3 measured 3.50 by 3m. The unexcavated backfill of Cellar 3 (153) comprised firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay, and contained pottery, clay pipe and bone fragments (Appendices 3-5).

Cellar 4 (Plate 15) also remained unexcavated, the majority of it extending beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. A probable staircase (140 and 141) was observed, which would have acted as a staircase for either Cellar 3 or 4, presumably with a corresponding staircase for the other cellar adjacent to it, which was not revealed during excavation.

Wall (142) comprised the north-eastern to south-western wall of Cellar 3 and 4 appears to have been an external wall, forming an alley way with wall (144) (Plate 16). Unlike external back walls (103) and (136), these external walls were not very different from the internal partition walls, comprising plain red bricks bonded with grey lime mortar, between one and two courses thick. The construction of both these walls was somewhat varied and mixed, suggesting either extensive modification or repair, or indicating that not a great deal of care was taken during construction. The width of the alley way measured approximately 0.90m. The surface of the alleyway was not observed, as backfill (155) was not fully excavated. The backfill (155) comprised firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of CBM, together with pottery and clay pipe (Appendix 3 and 4). A further staircase and cellar structure (Cellar 5) (Plate 17) was present to the north-west of the alleyway, with the staircase (150) on the same north-western to south-eastern alignment as that observed between Cellar 3 and 4. The backfill (151) of Cellar 5 remained unexcavated, although pottery, clay pipe and bone fragments was recovered from it (Appendices 3-5).

To the south-west of the row of cellars, a possible outbuilding (Plates 18-23) was located. This comprised a rectangular structure measuring 2.10m by 1.70m, constructed from handmade red-bricks (122 and 127). Wall (122) was L-shaped, with a north-east to south-west alignment and a south-east to north-west return. The two different alignments were clearly keyed-in, although the north-east to south-west alignment was much thicker, being three-courses thick in comparison to a single course on the south-east to north-west return. Two stone troughs (Plate 19) were recovered from the inner face of this alignment, which appeared to have been used as building material. It is possible that this section of the wall was re-built or modified at some point during its use, given the difference in construction between the two alignments. Pottery, bone and glass fragments (Appendix 3 and 5) were recovered from the backfill (123) of the cut for wall (122). The north-eastern end of wall (122) was keyed into another L-shaped wall (127), both alignments of which were a single skin thick, bonded with grey lime mortar. The south-western end of this wall appears to have been truncated by later activity, however it seems possible that it may also have been keyed into (122). The backfill (128) of the cut for wall (127) contained a metal alloy button and a clay pipe stem fragment (Appendix 4 and 5). An internal dividing wall (130) abutted the north-east to south-west alignment of (127) and ran to the south-east for approximately 0.68m. It is unclear whether the wall has been truncated at its south-eastern end, or whether it terminates before meeting wall (122).

Within the outhouse structure, the north-eastern space created by internal wall (130) measured approximately 1.50m by 0.82m, with the south-western space measuring approximately 1m by 0.84m. A possible staircase (125) (Plate 20) was present in the south-western space against wall (122). A single skin brick wall (126), slightly offset from wall (122), is likely to be part of the brick support for a staircase, suggesting it may have been curved or spiral, as with the staircases observed within the previous cellar structures. Only the two lower steps (125) remain, constructed out of two courses of plain red brick capped with a squared gritstone slab. A shelf or storage area was also present in the south-western compartment, with a gritstone slab shelf (173) (Plate 21), built into walls (130 and 122), approximately 0.38m above the floor (159). As excavated the shelf was formed of two slabs angled and sloping down towards the centre, although it appears that this is probably the result of structural

decline and the slabs were originally one large slab that had broken and slumped in its centre. The void created by these structures measured 0.77m by 0.72m with a height of 0.38m at the edges. Both compartments of the outhouse structure were flagged (159) with roughly squared gritstone slabs of varying size. The flags had clearly been laid around the walls, and did not run underneath them. An underlying coal and clinker bedding deposit (171) was present beneath the flags (Plate 22), from which a small fragment of clay pipe stem and a small fragment of pottery was recovered, directly related to the construction phase of the outhouse structure. The flagged floor (159) showed some signs of repair at the junction of the L-shaped wall (127), where plain red bricks were present instead of flags. In the floor (159) at the corner of wall (127) was a rectangular void measuring 0.25m by 0.17m, containing a ceramic drain (172) (Plate 23), from which five fragments of pottery (Appendix 3) were recovered from the mixed soft yellow clay and dark brown clay silt fill (160). The drain continued in a north-westerly direction. The red brick repair/modification to floor (159) around drain (172) suggests that the drain may have been a later addition to the structure. The excavated backfill (157) within the outhouse structure, contained within walls (122 and 127) contained frequent pottery, clay pipe, glass and other miscellaneous artefacts (Appendices 3-5), with frequent brick rubble.

A single course of red bricks (131) abutted the junction of wall (127) and continued in a north-westerly direction for approximately 0.85m, where it appears to have been truncated by later activity. The construction of this wall was different to that of the outhouse structure, with a single course of bricks laid on their long edge, with the end two bricks laid flat in header formation. Together with the shallow foundation compared with the outhouse structures, this suggests wall (131) is not associated with the outhouse, but may be a yard or garden feature.

To the north-east of the outhouse structure was a possible tank structure (Plates 24-27). The tank comprised a square U-shaped rectangular structure (133) measuring 1.80m by 1.30m and comprising double-skinned plain red bricks in a mixed construction of header and stretcher bond. All three alignments of the structure (133) were keyed into each other and the inner face of the walls was rendered with a light brown mortar skim. The backfill (156) of the cut for wall (133) contained four fragments of pottery (Appendix 3). Wall (135) ran between the two open elements of (133) on a north-west to south-east alignment. Further investigation of this wall demonstrated that it was keyed into the north-eastern projection of wall (133) and was of identical construction, with mortar rendering on the inner face, indicating that the tank was constructed during a single episode. The fill of the tank (179) comprised pale brown-grey silty clay with frequent crushed brick fragments and mortar and coal inclusions. Clay pipe, pottery and bone (Appendices 3-5) recovered from this deposit. Drain (172), observed in the corner of outhouse floor (159), was present within this fill (Plate 24), continuing into the north-western corner of the tank. No cut was observed within (179) for the drain pipe, although it is assumed that one existed, which has since backfilled with the same material, making it impossible to observe. The depth of the tank measured 1.40m in height, with a thin rendered base (191) (Plate 25). This suffered some damage during excavation, although it was apparent that the base abutted all four walls (133 and 135) of the tank.

A later intrusion cut the tank in the north-western corner, where a later brick structure (177, 187-190) had been inserted through the corner of walls 133 and 135 (Plate 24-27). Removal of

fill (179) demonstrated that drain pipe (172) ran into and beneath this structure. Although the pipe was damaged where it met with (177) it is unclear whether this damage was caused by the insertion of (177). The later structure (177, 187-190) took the form of a north-east to south-west aligned rectangular red-brick structure, measuring internally 1.5m by 0.64m. The structure appeared to have later modifications (188, 190), and was squeezed into the gap created by alleyway walls (142 and 144) (Plates 26-27). The structure was roughly made, and it is possible it may be a manhole or some other structure associated with services. The backfill (186) of the structure contained fragments of drain pipe, pottery and glass fragments (Appendix 3 and 5).

### 5.1.2 Area 1b

Area 1b (Plates 28-38; Figures 6-8) contained surviving remnants of cellars which belonged to a row of back-to-back houses which would have fronted on to Daisy Walk. Two likely manhole structures were also present.

At the eastern end of Area 1b, Cellar 6 (Plates 28-31) was present, made up of walls (302, 304, 306 and 308). Wall (302) was aligned north-west to south-east and was constructed from roughly hewn sandstone, bonded with a light brown sandy mortar. Wall (304) butted wall (302) and was aligned north-east to south-west, similar in construction to wall (302), although a single upper course of red brick was present. Walls (306) and (308) were bonded to wall (302) and (304) and were both constructed out of red brick, bonded with light grey mortar with limestone and charcoal inclusions. On the west and east sides of the cellar were the remains of brick vaulting, which were connected to the walls on either side. Brick vaulting (311) was connected to wall (308) while brick vaulting (312) was connected to wall (304). The bricks were all plain red bricks mortared with a light grey sandy mortar. The presence of the remnant arching made excavation problematic due to the instability of the structure, and in order to avoid collapse, the fill of the cellar could only be partially excavated.

Within Cellar 6 were two pairs of brick pillars that were located on the east and west sides of the cellar, butting up against walls (304) and (308). On the east side, butting wall (308), were two single thickness brick built pillars (339). These did not appear to connect to the cellar roof, with a gap present between the pillars and the brick vaulting. These pillars may have been related to features within the cellar such as shelving. On the west side of the cellar was a second pair of pillars (313), butting up to wall (304). These were also brick built but double thickness, and passed up through the brick vaulting (312). These pillars may have formed part of the arched roof structure, or provided support to a structure built in the room above, such as a chimney base.

The floor surface of Cellar 6 (334) (Plates 29-31) comprised squared sandstone slabs bedded onto a thin layer of coal debris and dust. The remains of a curved/spiral stairway (336) (Plate 30) were present at the northern end of the cellar, constructed out of brick-built steps with gritstone block tops. The demolition material (310) of Cellar 6 comprised dark grey brown clay silt with frequent bricks fragments, pottery (Appendix 3), clay pipe stem fragments (Appendix 4) and glass (Appendix 5). The internal space of Cellar 6 measured approximately 4m by 3.40m.



Immediately to the west of Cellar 6, two manhole structures (332 and 333) (Plates 32-33) were present. Structure (332) (Plate 32) measured 1.51m by 1.10m and was constructed out of a mixture of plain, handmade red brick and machine made red brick, bonded with light grey mortar. Structure (333) (Plate 33) measured 0.75 by 0.65m and was constructed out of plain red brick. The relationship between these two structures is unclear, but it seems evident that structure (332) is later than (333). The construction of manhole (332) contained some later bricks and was either originally built with a mixture of materials, or was later modified or repaired. It could be that (332) was built as a replacement for (333), although it is possible that they were both in use at the same time.

To the south of Cellar 6 and manholes (332 and 333), a row of north-west to south-east aligned structures was present, comprising two further cellars (Cellar 7 and Cellar 8) (Plates 34-38), and an associated stairway structure (338). The north-west to south-east aligned back wall (314) was a double-skinned plain red brick wall bonded with firm grey lime mortar. At its south-eastern end, wall (327) connected to it and continued on the same alignment (Plate 35). Wall (327) was constructed from roughly hewn sandstone blocks bonded with brown sandy clay. The relationship between these two walls is unclear.

Cellar 7 (Plates 35-38) was situated at the north-western end of back wall (314), and was roughly rectangular in shape, with a recess in the south-western corner where the staircase (319) enters the room. The stairs (319) (Plates 38-39) were constructed out of red-bricks with squared gritstone flag steps. Unlike the staircases observed within the other cellars across the site, stairs (319) showed no evidence of being spiral.

The main walls of the Cellar 7 (314, 316, 320, 322) were all of similar red-brick construction, with grey lime mortar bonding. The floor (337) comprised squared gritstone flags bonded with brown clayey sand (340), with traces of coal within the gaps between the flags. The excavated backfill (329) of Cellar 7 comprised mid-brown grey clayey sand, with frequent inclusions of brick. A degraded metal bucket was found within the backfill (329) of Cellar 7, together with fragments of pottery (Appendix 3), bone and glass (Appendix 5). The maximum internal dimensions of Cellar 7 measured approximately 3.66m by 2.36m.

Cellar 8 remained unexcavated, although appeared to have an internal dimension of approximately 3.6m by 1.5m. The walls (314, 323, 324, 326) of the cellar were all very similar in construction, comprising three to four-skin wide red bricks with mid-grey lime mortar. The unexcavated backfill (330) of Cellar 8 comprised mid-grey brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of brick and stone.

Probable staircase (325) was present on the north-east side of Cellar 8, comprising a single skin of red bricks with a fragmented gritstone step. The unexcavated backfill (331) of the staircase comprised mid-brown grey clay sand with frequent inclusions of brick and stone.

## 5.2 Area 2: Watching Brief

A watching brief was undertaken on a geotechnical trial hole in the north-east facing bund in the south-western area of the site (Figure 3). This revealed a cellar structure (Plate 39), although the nature of the watching brief made detailed examination of the structure impossible on health and safety grounds. The cellar comprised a north-west to south-east



aligned wall (201) which would have fronted onto Radford Street, comprised of plain red bricks with light grey mortar bonding. The inner face of the wall had a light grey finish, suggesting that it may once have been painted or plastered. The wall contained a chute or recess, approximately 0.60m in width, which was present approximately 0.30m above the floor level for the entire height of the wall, and was topped with arched bricks (203). The top of the archway is roughly the same level as Radford Street, and it is likely that this feature may be a coal chute or a light well. Bonded to the top of (201) were five surviving courses of red bricks (202), set at an angle, suggesting a vaulted roof. The bricks and construction of (202) appeared to be slightly different to that of walls (201), (204) and (205), suggesting that it may be a later modification. Two north-east to south west aligned partition walls (204 and 205) were present, which appeared to abut wall (202) although due to the nature of the excavations this could not be confirmed. These again were made of plain red brick with a light grey coat on the inner face. The overall width of the cellar was approximately 2.35m.

A flagged floor of squared gritstone (206) was present. The entire cellar had been backfilled with deposit (207), which contained a complete ceramic vessel, marbles, complete tiles and pottery fragments (Appendix 3 and 5).

## 6 DISCUSSION

The excavation has revealed well-preserved evidence for 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century buildings related to the development of the area for residential and possibly small-scale industrial use. The majority of features identified were structural remains, including brick and stone walls and floors relating to cellars, outbuildings and services, together with deposits related to the backfilling of cellars. The few stone-built walls were constructed from local sandstone, and also contained occasional bricks. These are likely to be the foundations of external, load bearing walls, which were probably continued in red-brick above ground level. Few deposits relating to primary occupation were identified and the subsequent partial demolition of the structures has made it difficult to positively establish the function and layout of the structures.

The remains uncovered in Area 1a are likely to relate to a row of back-to back housing that fronted onto Daisy Walk (Figures 9-11). The cellars recorded during this excavation all appear to represent standard half width cellars (with one half belonging to the front house and one half to the back). Full width cellars were not uncommon, and were often used as small workshops and communal coal stores, although no evidence for this was observed during the excavations.

With the aid of historic map analysis (Figures 2; 9-11) and local Trade Directory entries (Appendix 6), it is possible to attribute the structural remains recorded during the excavation to specific addresses. Cellars 1 and 2 appear to relate to Court 1, numbers 15 and 17 Daisy Walk, whilst Cellar 3 appears to have been Court 3, 19 Daisy Walk, with the little that was uncovered of Cellar 4 belonging to 19 Daisy Walk. Cellar 5 belongs to Court 3, 21 Daisy Walk, with the alleyway located between 19 and 21 Daisy Walk, leading from the road into Court 3. Cellar 1, is of interest as it appears to have an internal division, with wall (106) acting as a partition. Trade Directory entries (Appendix 6) for these properties are fairly intermittent and vague. The earliest entry relating to the likely remains excavated is from the 1841 Rodger's

Directory for number 19 Daisy Walk, which details a Robert Scholey, horn button manufacturer. This is likely to relate to Cellar 4, although this was not fully excavated. White's Directory of 1902 lists a John Holehouse, coal dealer, at Daisy Walk, Court 1, 17 (Cellar 2). The remains uncovered in Area 1b are less easy to place within the directories; a cowkeeper and file cutter are listed at 'Court 5 and 7' between 1881 and 1911, although it is unclear exactly where this relates to. In 1895-6 a milk seller is listed in number 25 Daisy Walk, and in 1923 a labourer is listed. Number 25 appears from the map to be a large building, and it is unclear how this building was arranged internally, although it probably contained a number of small independent workshops.

The structural remains were all fairly similar across the site, comprising plain red-brick bonded with lime mortar. The only instance of later machine-made brick was observed in the manhole structure (332) in Area 1b. All of the surfaces comprised either plain red brick, or squared gritstone flags.

Despite the construction material of the structural remains being very similar, the internal dimensions of the cellars exposed were all slightly different, and the alignment of the internal staircases also differed. The stairs between Cellars 1 and 2 were located on the north-east to south-west internal dividing wall, and those between Cellars 3 and 4 and the partially exposed staircase in Cellar 5 arranged on the north-west to south-east internal dividing wall. The fact that back wall (103), associated with Cellar 1 and 2, and (136), associated with Cellars 3-5 are on slightly different alignments, and the differing alignment of the staircases within these two cellar groups suggests that these cellars represent two separate building events, although are broadly contemporaneous, perhaps built simultaneously by different developers. In area 1b the staircase in Cellar 6 was a spiral similar to area 1a but it was located more centrally on one of the walls, rather than in a corner of the cellar. The staircase in Cellar 7 was outside the cellar on a short arm and was straight, although this may be due to a much shallower depth of cellar present in this case. The only cellar with evidence of a brick vaulted ceiling in Area 1a was Cellar 1, with Cellar 6 in Area 1b and the cellar uncovered in Area 2 also displaying evidence of a vaulted ceiling. It is possible that some of the other cellars did have vaulted roofs and truncation of the site during previous demolition activity may have removed any such evidence, but this could not be confirmed.

It is thought that the cellar remains within Area 2, uncovered during the watching brief, belong to number 24 Radford Street (Figure 2; 8-10). Between 1871 and 1923, 24 Radford Street is listed as a shop in Trade Directories (Appendix 6), under various ownership/management. As with the structural remains in Area 1, the walls were constructed out of plain red-brick with a squared gritstone flagged floor. A possible coal chute or light well extending up to street level was also present, together with the remnants of a vaulted roof.

The finds assemblage from the site comprised pottery, clay pipe, glass and other miscellaneous artefacts pointing to domestic and possibly small-scale industrial use. A full discussion of the finds assemblage is outlined in Appendices 3-5. As the vast majority of the finds were recovered from demolition backfills, they are of limited use in providing a date for the construction and occupation of the structures. The finds do, however, indicate what types of activity were occurring at the site. The vast majority of the pottery (Appendix 3) dates to

the 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with no late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century examples. An assemblage of this date accords with the development of the site in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and its subsequent use until demolition in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Most of the pottery indicates predominantly low status with functional items such as pancheons, jars and bottles. Some evidence of higher status is present, and fine ware vessels in the assemblage include a serving plate, cups, a jug, saucers and plates. One almost complete cup profile has a blue and white design including Japanese women, perhaps Geishas in a boat, which may have been used for tea drinking. A few sherds are from hand painted cups and saucers, and some sherds contained fine gold bands. These wares may represent a slightly higher status than the rest of the fine wares. Perhaps the most interesting pottery was recovered from context (207), the backfill of the cellar in Area 2. A considerable amount of decorated wall tiles, at least one of which has a typical art nouveau foliate design were recovered from this deposit. None of the tiles displayed any trace of mortar or bonding to indicate that they have ever been used. Enamel tiles of this type were made in Leeds at the Potteries known as Burmantoft's (1845-1858), which was in production, under different proprietors, from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Griffin 2012, 289). There are no manufacturers stamps and only a number glazed onto the back of one tile. This could potentially enable the exact date and place of manufacture, but their decorative schemas and colouration are similar and may match with those used in other factories producing similar tiles at the time (ibid, fig 474). The design of the tiles suggest a date closer to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or very early 20<sup>th</sup>. The same context (207) produced one complete whiskey bottle and two large sherds of a second whiskey bottle. The complete vessel must have been acquired from Scotland as it has 'H. KENNEDY' above 'BARROWFIELD' with a star in the middle and below this 'GLASGOW'; all within an oval stamp placed underneath the bottle. These bottles are unusual for a stone ware bottle as it does not display a vintners name and address on the shoulder, as many of the plainer spirit bottles. The complete vessel has a black transfer print showing three men at a table with a dog in the foreground. The two men at the front are shaking hands with glasses in their other hands. Below them is a cartouche with 19 IV within it, which may indicate a date of 1904. The shoulder bears the rhyme of Auld Lang Syne.

Other finds (Appendix 5) recovered also represent functional day-to-day items, but also hint at localised industrial activity within the vicinity of the site. Of particular interest are two bone handles, from backfill contexts (151) and (179). The handle from (151) contains cross-hatched decoration on the surface and is broken at the narrow end. The handle from (179) is larger, with no decoration, and appears to be complete, although the surface is rough and does not appear to be a finished item. These objects indicate that small-scale industrial activity may have been occurring on the site.

The glass assemblage, mostly recovered from Area 1, represent bottles or jars that would have served a practical purpose for storage. Some of the incomplete bottles contained the stoppers, which represent three local companies; Rawson & Co., Gilmours and G.W. Waugh.

The finds from Area 1 represent functional, day-to-day items, mostly associated with food and drink preparation and storage, and were generally very fragmented and mixed throughout the backfill material. The finds from Area 2 differed in that they represent an obvious dump of material, including complete, never used wall tiles, complete drink storage vessels and glass

marbles. Historic map evidence and Trade Directory entries indicates that the Cellar recorded within Area 2 belonged to a dressmaker in 1871, and from at least 1901 onwards, was a shop.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeology exposed during the investigation of this site indicated good preservation of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures, with relatively poor survival of evidence for activities within those structures.

The small quantity of *in situ* deposits has made precise dating of the structures problematic; where *in situ* deposits were encountered, generally as cut fills for the structural remains, or as bedding deposits for floor surfaces, very little dating or interpretative evidence was recovered from them. The majority of pottery recovered indicated low status domestic activity, although examples of higher status was also present. Some finds do attest to small scale industry, such as the bone handles, although there was no definitive proof that any industry was taking place on the site.

Documentary research, excavations and finds analysis, together with the aid of historic maps, has enabled the site to be broadly understood. It appears that there was initial development and occupation of the site originating at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, comprising dwellings, small workshops and associated yards, with the site developed by 1851. Some small modifications were made to the structures throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, until the majority of the structures were cleared away as part of the national drive to abolish slums in the 1930s.

No evidence survived for land use prior to the development of the site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Where excavations proceeded below the 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century remains, it was observed that the structures were dug directly into the natural clay, suggesting that if any archaeological remains pre-dating the 19<sup>th</sup> century were present on the site, they are likely to have truncated during the development of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The archaeological remains recorded at Radford Street are considered to be of local archaeological significance.

## 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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*Pigot's Commercial Directory 1828-1829*

*Rodger's Sheffield Directory*, 1841.

*White's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham*, 1833, 1852, 1862, 1876, 1895-6, 1901 and 1911.

### **Historic maps**

1851 Ordnance Survey 1:1056 map sheet Sheffield 19.

1890 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map sheets Yorkshire 294.7.14 and 294.7.15.

1923 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.7.

### **Historic photographs**

Road works in Daisy Walk, taken from the entrance of Court 9 (right) looking towards Upper Allen St, 1913. © Sheffield Libraries and Archives Department. Picture Sheffield reference s14815. (Plate 1).



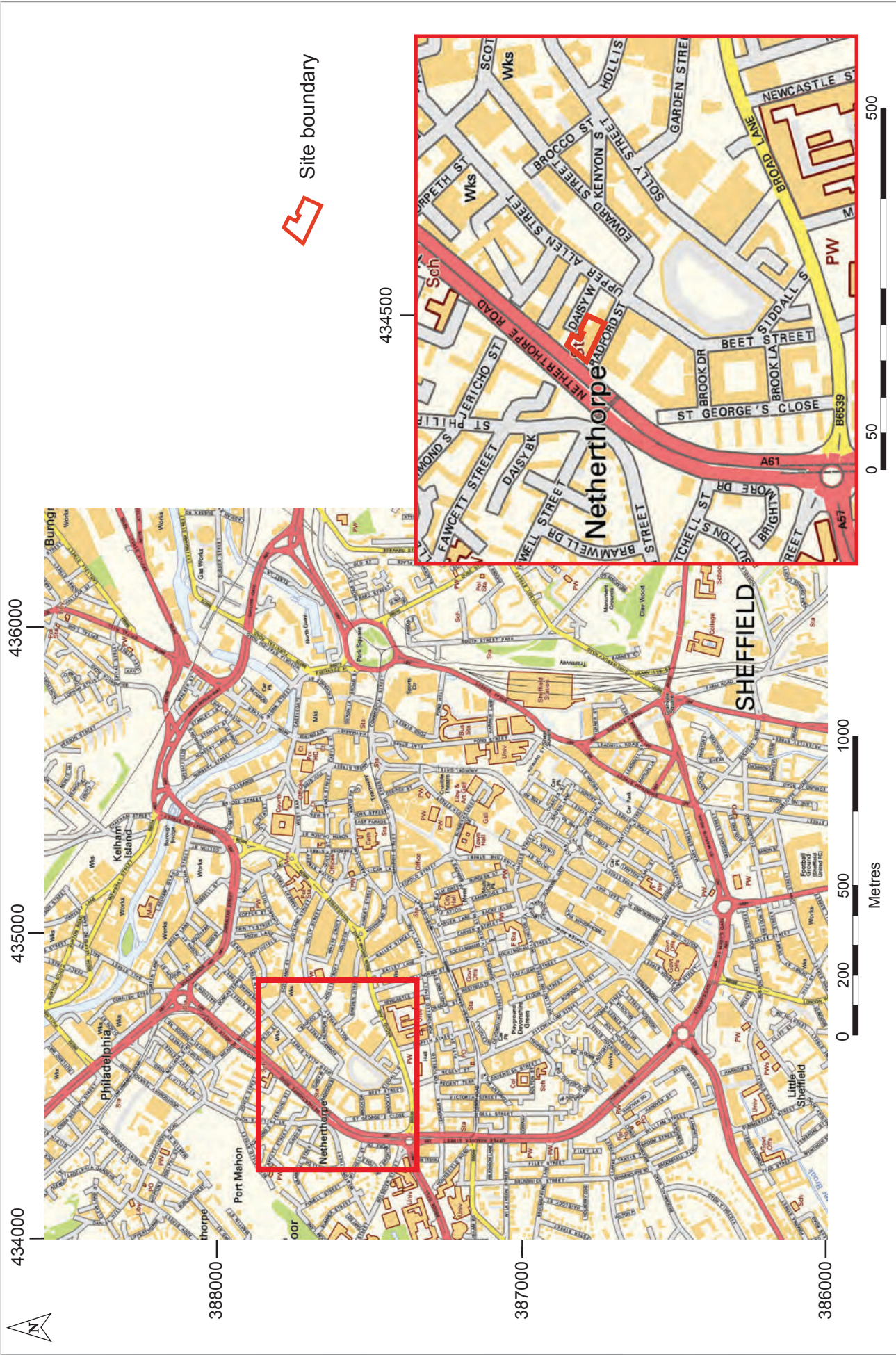
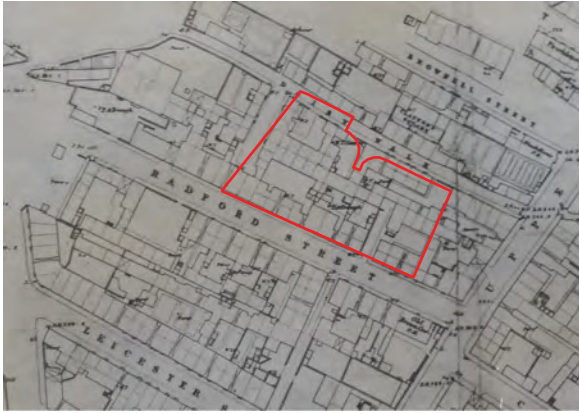


Figure 1: Site location

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1851 Ordnance Survey 1:1056 map sheet Sheffield 19



1890 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.7.14



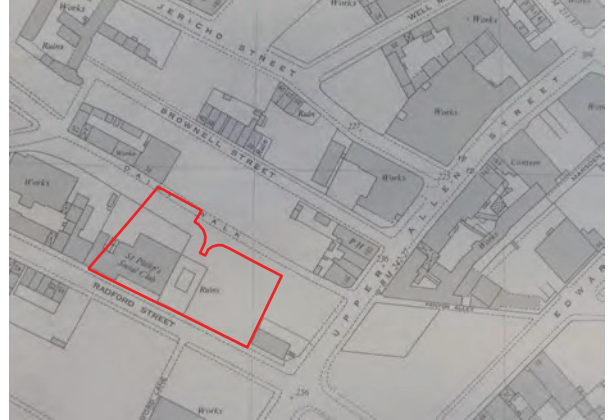
1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.7



1923 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.7



1935 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.7



1964 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE



1969 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE



1995 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE



**Figure 3:** Plan showing the likely potential for the survival of below-ground remains and the areas of investigation







Figure 5: Post-excavation photogrammetry survey of Area 1a (prior to excavation of tank structure 177-180).



Figure 6: Plan of Area 1b.





Figure 7: Mid-excavation photogrammetry survey of Area 1b.





Figure 8: Post-excavation photogrammetry survey of Area 1b.



Figure 9: Plan of the excavated features in Areas 1 and 2 over the 1851 OS map, with probable property numbers shown in pink.





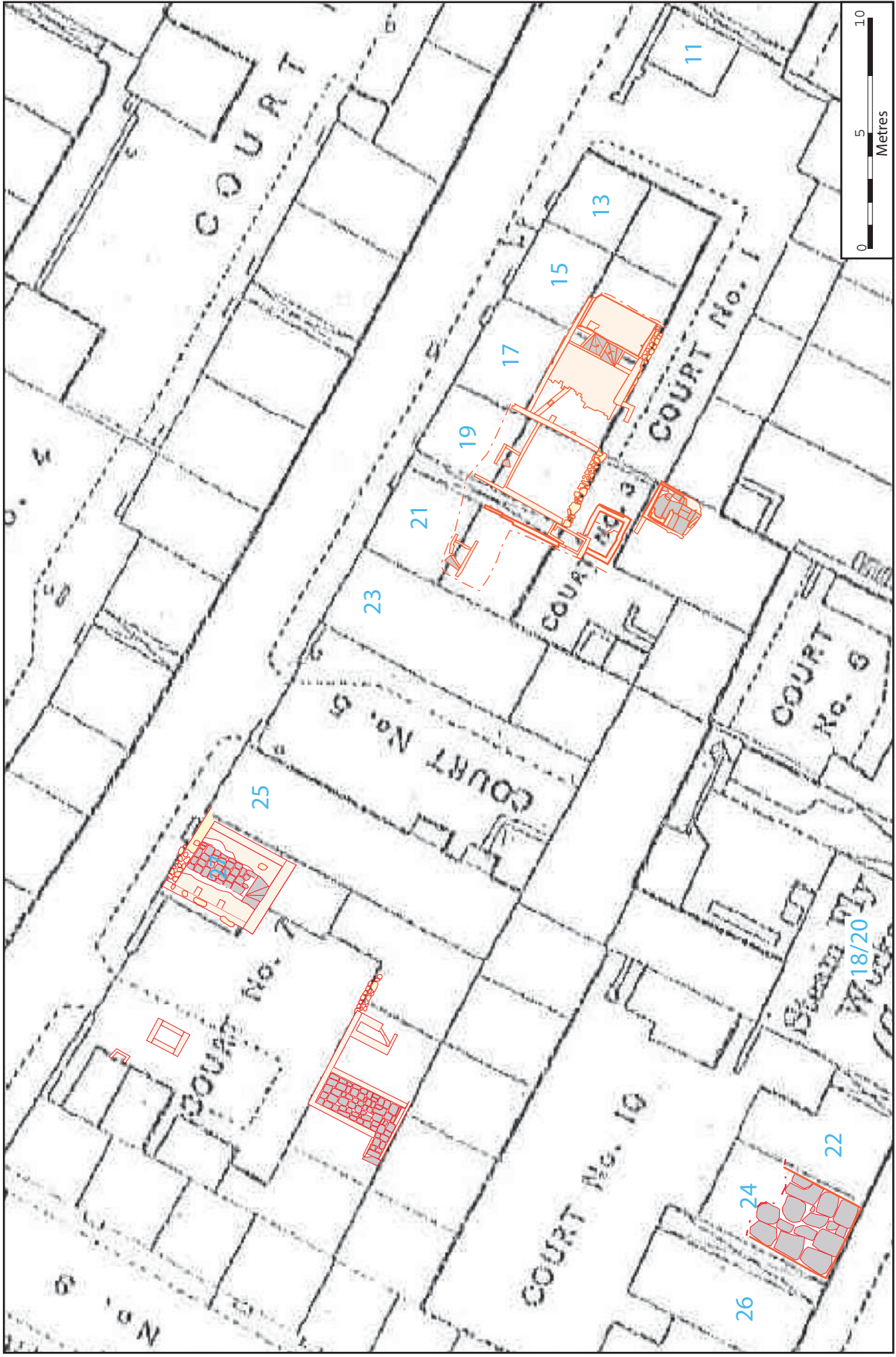


Figure 10: Plan of the excavated features in Areas 1 and 2 over the 1890 OS map, with probable property numbers shown in blue.





**Figure 11:** Plan of the excavated features in Areas 1 and 2 over the 1923 OS map, with probable property numbers shown in pink.



## PLATES



**Plate 1: Road works in Daisy Walk, taken from the entrance to Court No. 9 (right) looking towards Upper Allen Street. ©Sheffield City Council. Picture Sheffield Reference s14815**



**Plate 2: General view over Area 1, following initial strip. Looking north-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 3: General view over Area 1, following initial strip. Looking south-east. Scale 2x1m.**



**Plate 4: Cellar 1 and associated staircases. Looking south-west. Scale 2x1m.**





**Plate 5: Cellar 2 and associated staircase. Looking south-east. Scale 2x1m.**



**Plate 6: Stairs 117 (Cellar 1, left) and 118 (Cellar 2, right). Looking south-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 7: Back wall 103. Scale 1m.**



**Plate 8: Wall 119, abutting back wall 103. Looking north. Scale 0.5m.**





**Plate 9: Cellar 1, looking north-west. The internal skin walls of the cellar can be observed in this photograph, with wall 184 to the right and wall 185 to the left. Scale 1m.**



**Plate 10: Sondage in brick floor 161 of Cellar 1, showing underlying bedding deposit (182) over the natural geology. Scale 0.5m.**





**Plate 11: Truncation in Cellar 2, showing damage to the brick floor (162) and walls (103, 108, 119 and 192). Drain (163) and possible fireplace (164 and 165) can also be observed. Looking north-west. Scale 1m.**



**Plate 12: Drain (163) in Cellar 2. Looking north. Scale 0.5m.**





**Plate 13: Possible foundations of a fireplace (165 and 166) and drain (163) in Cellar 2. Looking north-west. Scale 1m.**



**Plate 14: Back wall 136, with Cellar 3 to the left. Looking south-east. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 15: Probable stairway 140 and 141 in Cellar 4. Looking south-east. Scale 0.5m.**



**Plate 16: Alley walls (142) and (144). Looking south-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 17: Cellar 5 and stairway 150. Looking south-east. Scale 0.5m.**



**Plate 18: Outhouse structures. Looking north-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 19: Stone troughs found with wall (122). Scale 0.5m.**



**Plate 20: Outhouse with stairs (125). Looking south-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 21: Storage/platform feature 173 within outhouse structure. Scale 0.5m. Looking north-west.**



**Plate 22: Outhouse structure following the partial removal of flagged surface (159), showing a thin layer of bedding (171) upon the natural geology.**





**Plate 23: Drain (172) within flagged floor (159). Looking north-east. Scale 0.5m.**



**Plate 24: Drain (172) within backfill (179) and walls (133 and 135), with later truncation from structure (177). Looking north-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 25: Tank (133) and (135) with rendered surface (191). Looking south-east. Scale 1m.**



**Plate 26: Manhole/drainage feature 186-190. Looking north-west. Scale 1m.**





**Plate 27: Walls 133 and 135 with later truncation from drainage feature 177 and 186-190. Looking south-east. Scale 1m.**



**Plate 28: Cellar structure 6, looking north-east. Scale 0.5m.**





**Plate 29: Cellar 6 structure. Scale 0.5m. Looking south-west.**



**Plate 30: Stairs 336 in Cellar 6. Scale 0.5m. Looking south-west.**





**Plate 31. Brick structure 308 in Cellar 6. Scale 0.5m. Facing north-west.**



**Plate 32: Manhole structure 332. Scale 0.5m. Looking south-east**





**Plate 33: Manhole structure 333, with 332 in the background. Scale 0.5m. Looking south-east.**



**Plate 34: Cellars 7 and 8, looking south-east.**





**Plate 35: Possible staircase structure 323-326, and brick wall 314 and stone-built back wall 327. Scale 0.5m. Looking south-west.**



**Plate 36: Cellar 7. Scale 0.5m. Facing south-east.**





**Plate 37: Stairs 338 in Cellar 7. Scale 0.5m. Facing north-west.**



**Plate 38: Overall view of Cellar 8. Facing north. Scale 0.5m.**





**Plate 39: Cellar uncovered during the watching brief (Area 2). Scale 1. Looking south-west.**

**APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE**

Item	Number of items
Context register	3
Context sheets	130
Photographic register	1
Original drawings	1
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	3 films
Digital photographs	129
Pottery assemblage	1
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	2

**Table 1: List of archive contents**



## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context No.	Area	Description
101	1a	Concrete hardstanding
102	1a	Rubble demolition layer
103	1a	NW/SE back wall, sandstone
104	1a	Backfill of 105
105	1a	Cut of 103
106	1a	NE/SW internal cellar wall
107	1a	Cut of 106
108	1a	NW/SE dividing wall
109	1a	Cut of 108
110	1a	Staircase wall
111	1a	Staircase wall
112	1a	Staircase wall
113	1a	Staircase wall
114	1a	Staircase wall
115	1a	Staircase wall
116	1a	Staircase wall
117	1a	Northern stairs
118	1a	Southern stairs
119	1a	Later wall addition to 103
120	1a	Backfill of 121
121	1a	Cut of 119
122	1a	NE/SW wall of outhouse
123	1a	Backfill of 124
124	1a	Cut of 122
125	1a	Probable stairs within 122, 126, 127
126	1a	Wall (associated with stairway?)
127	1a	NE/SW outhouse wall
128	1a	Backfill of 129
129	1a	Cut of 127
130	1a	Outhouse internal wall
131	1a	Yard(?) wall
132	1a	Cut of 131
133	1a	Rectangular U-shaped structure
134	1a	Cut of 133
135	1a	NW/SE wall adjoining 133
136	1a	External wall
137	1a	Cut of 136
138	1a	NE/SW cellar wall
139	1a	NW/SE cellar wall
140	1a	NE/SW cellar wall (staircase?)
141	1a	NW/SE cellar wall (staircase?)
142	1a	NE/SW wall (alleyway)
143	1a	Cut of 142
144	1a	NE/SW wall (alleyway)

145	1a	Cut of 144
146	1a	NW/SE internal wall (staircase?)
147	1a	NW/SE internal wall (staircase?)
148	1a	NE/SW internal wall (staircase?)
149	1a	E/W internal wall (Staircase?)
150	1a	Gritstone step
151	1a	Demolition backfill within 146, 148, 149
152	1a	Demolition backfill within Cellar 1
153	1a	Demolition backfill within 136, 138, 139, 142
154	1a	Demolition backfill within Cellar 2
155	1a	Demolition backfill within alleyway 142 and 144
156	1a	Backfill of cut 134 for wall 133
157	1a	backfill within outhouse 122 and 127
158	1a	Very coal rich fill within internal gap in 103
159	1a	Flagged floor within outhouse 122 and 127
160	1a	Fill of drain 172
161	1a	Brick floor in Cellar 1
162	1a	Brick floor in Cellar 2
163	1a	Brick-built drain beneath floor 162 in Cellar 2
164	1a	Cut of 163
165	1a	Small brick structure butting 138 (northern). Possible fireplace?
166	1a	Single brick structure butting 138 (Southern). Possible fireplace?
167	1a	Cut of 165
168	1a	Cut of 166
169	1a	Drain fill in 163
170	1a	Construction backfill of cut 164 for drain 163
171	1a	Clinker/coal bedding for flagged floor 159
172	1a	Drainpipe filled by 160
173	1a	Flagged shelf/storage (?) within 122 and 130
174	1a	VOID
175	1a	VOID
176	1a	VOID
177	1a	Later brick structure between 133 and 135
178	1a	Cut of drain 172 within 179
179	1a	Deep deposit within 133 and 135
180	1a	Bedding of brick floor 162 in Cellar 2
181	1a	Fill of cut 134 for wall 133
182	1a	Bedding for brick floor 161 in Cellar 1
183	1a	Possible steps within outhouse
184	1a	Vaulted roof, inner skin to Cellar 1. Northern
185	1a	Vaulted roof/skin to Cellar 2. Southern
186	1a	Backfill in possible manhole
187	1a	U-shaped structure of manhole
188	1a	NW/SE wall of manhole
189	1a	Later addition to manhole? NE/SW wall
190	1a	NE/SW wall of manhole?
191	1a	Floor of tank 133 and 135. sandstone



192	1a	Internal skin to cellar 2
193	1a	Natural clay

201	1b	NW/SE aligned front wall of cellar
202	1b	Vaulted element of 201
203	1b	Archway within 201 - coal chute/light well??
204	1b	side wall (south-eastern)
205	1b	side wall (north-western)
206	1b	Flagged floor
207	1b	Backfill

300	2	Concrete hardstanding
301	2	Rubble backfill
302	2	Wall
303	2	Cut of wall 302
304	2	Wall
305	2	Cut of wall 304
306	2	Wall
307	2	Cut of wall 306
308	2	Wall
309	2	Cut of wall 308
310	2	Backfill of cellar
311	2	Support for arch
312	2	Support for arch
313	2	Brick structure
314	2	Wall
315	2	Cut for wall 314
316	2	Wall
317	2	Cut for wall 316
318	2	Wall for stairway
319	2	Flagged stairway
320	2	Wall
321	2	Cut for wall 320
322	2	Wall (dividing?)
323	2	Internal dividing wall
324	2	Internal dividing wall
325	2	Wall for stairs
326	2	Internal dividing wall
327	2	Back wall (stones)
328	2	Cut of wall 327
329	2	Backfill of cellar
330	2	Backfill of cellar
331	2	Backfill of stairway
332	2	Manhole
333	2	Manhole
334	2	Flagged floor
335	2	Sandstone wall

336	2	Steps
337	2	Flagged floor
338	2	Stairs
339	2	Brick Pillars
340	2	Bedding material for 337
341	2	Natural clay

**Table 2: List of contexts**



## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

*Anne Jenner*

### INTRODUCTION

164 sherds of mainly domestic pottery were retrieved from 18 contexts. A small amount of drain was included within this material (102; 151), fourteen pieces of ceramic tiles were retrieved from one context (207) and a few sanitary wares (186) are also present. The bulk of the material from this assemblage is late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is confirmed by a partial 'crown stamp' (329) and the use of maroon on some of the transfer printed sherds (329). The introduction of colours other than blue and black is generally thought to occur after the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There are no slipped or tin glazed wares which are often indicative of a late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century date. There is no mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century material such as white salt glazed stoneware which is thought to be in production from 1720 to 1770, although its fine quality may encourage curation. A few dark brown and black glazed coarse earthen wares may be as early in date as the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but are also found in 19<sup>th</sup>-century assemblages.

There is no earlier material present in the assemblage and no obvious residuality or intrusion. The absence of residual pieces may be suggestive that the assemblage was recovered from primary contexts but this could also reflect an absence of an earlier activity on the site. Generally sherds of fine ware are smaller in comparison with coarse and stone wares present, probably reflecting the relative fragility of the fine wares. Even so, the lack of complete fine ware pieces and the presence of few joining sherds suggests that these pieces have moved from the place that they were deposited initially. Large almost complete or near complete vessel and tile sherds may represent clearing from primary Contexts (207).

Fine ware vessels in the assemblage include a serving plate, cups, a jug, saucers and plates. One almost complete cup profile has a blue and white design including Japanese women, perhaps Geishas in a boat. This may have been used for tea drinking. They range in quality from higher quality porcelain and china to commonplace transfer printed wares and low priced sponged and plain items. A few sherds are from hand painted cups and saucers as well as some with fine gold bands. These wares may represent a slightly higher status than the rest of the fine wares.

A small amount of a transfer printed plate has a dark blue pattern, perhaps from a 'willow pattern' design, although only the border remains. A few sherds with a lighter blue 'fibre' pattern may be from the Yorkshire Potteries as similar motifs design are illustrated by Griffin (Griffin, 2012, 138, fig 300) in his book on The Yorkshire Potteries.

Coarse wares include bowls, jars and pancheons, and English stone wares include food storage jars, two small pots, perhaps used for meat paste and two whiskey bottles, as well as the rim of a plain brown stone ware bottle, perhaps used for ale. The remnants of three or four terracotta bowls include one with part of the undecipherable legend NES...'. These may relate to gardening, food preparation or light industrial processes.

## METHODOLOGY

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers, weights and sherd sizes were then recorded in tabular form (see Table 3, below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features are also noted. Interesting Items and assemblages are also considered under 'Discussion' below. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis will be outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work'.

## DISCUSSION

Perhaps the most interesting context is the backfill of the cellar in Area 2 (207), as it contains a considerable amount of decorated wall tiles, at least one of which has a typical art nouveau foliate design. Enamel tiles of this type were made in Leeds at the Potteries known as Burmantoft's (1845-1858), which was in production, under different proprietors, from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Griffin 2012, 289). There are no manufacturers stamps and only a number glazed onto the back of one tile to enable us to ascertain the exact date and place of manufacture but their decorative schemas and colouration may be matched with those used by this and perhaps other factories producing similar tiles at the time (ibid, fig 474).

James Holroyd is thought to have started the production of 'architectural faience' around 1879, though the name Burmantoft was adopted in 1888, suggesting that it is at this time and until the factory closed in the 1950's that the tiles in this assemblage may have been made. Despite this, their designs suggest a date closer to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or very early 20<sup>th</sup>.

The same Context produced one complete and two large sherds of a second whiskey bottle. The complete vessel must have been acquired from Scotland as it has 'H. KENNEDY' above 'BARROWFIELD' with a star in the middle and below this 'GLASGOW'; all within an oval stamp placed underneath the bottle.

This bottle is unusual for a stone ware bottle as it does not display a vintners name and address on the shoulder, as many of the plainer spirit bottles. The complete vessel has a black transfer print showing three men at a table with a dog in the foreground. The two men at the front are shaking hands with glasses in their other hands. Below them is a cartouche with 19 IV within it. This may indicate a date of 1904. The shoulder bears the legend "AND HERE'S A HAND MY TRUSTY FRIEN AND GIE'S A HAND O'THINE AND WE'LL TAK A RIGHT GUID WILLIE \*\*\*HIGHT, FOR AULD LANG SYNE' This is a slight variation on the words of 'Auld Lang Syne', and as such is one of many versions of Robert Burns original verse. The back of each bottle bears the legend 'AULD LANG SYNE' in large black capitals.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Although this is a fairly modern assemblage, there are some interesting pieces which may warrant further research. These include the cup with Japanese style women in a boat, the 'Auld Lang Syne' whiskey bottles and the Burmantoft style tiles. It may be interesting to learn more about their origin and use in relation to the features on the site.

The complete whiskey bottle and tiles (207) should be kept as complete and near complete examples of their types. The rest of the assemblage has limited research potential and could



be discarded although a photographic record should be made of the assemblage prior to discard.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Griffin, J. G. 2012. The Yorkshire Potteries (Leeds)

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Weight g	Part	Radius	Eves	Size	Date	Comment
102	cream	open	3	17	body/base			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
102	stoneware	closed	2	783	body/base	9	36	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	grey shiny glaze
102	stoneware	Bowl/ jar	1	43	rim	10	9	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	unglazed
102	earthen	drain	1	44	collar	15	6	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
102	terracotta	bowl	5	450	rim/body	12	45	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	thick squared
102	terracotta	bowl	3	142	rim/body	11	24	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	thin squared
102	terracotta	bowl	3	230	rim/body	11	34	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	thin squared
102	terracotta	bowl	5	140	rim	10	34	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	rib at rim legend 'NES...'
102	terracotta	bowl	1	52	base	7	8	medi um	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	?same vessel as rim with legend
102	terracotta	bowl	1	258	base	7	38	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
102	terracotta	bowl	1	50	base	7	10	medi um	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
102	terracotta	bowl	2	40	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
120	cream	oval serving dish	9	103	rim/body/b ase			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
123	transfer printed	dish	1	7	rim			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	scallop rim poor print + sponged
123	English brown stoneware	misc	1	2	body			very small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
123	fine red earthen ware black glaze	closed	1	56	body			large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	fine fabric shiny glaze inside and half way down outside
151	earthen	drain	1	130					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
151	cream	plate	2	13	rim	11	7	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	?oval rib flange
151	banded slip	closed	2	7	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
151	stoneware	bottle	1	151	rim			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
151	red earthenwar e mottled brown glaze	open	1	23	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	glazed inside only

151	red earthen dark brown glaze	panche on	1	134	rim	17	10	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	dark brown matt streaky glaze in only
152	porcelain	cup	1	9	rim	2	42	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	blue Japanese women in boat near complete profile
152	white earthen	closed	1	23	body			medi um	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	blue stripe
152	stoneware	closed	2	45	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	buff glazed
153	earthen	drain	1	209	collar	13	9	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
153	cream	base	1	13	bowl	3	30	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	pedestal base
153	banded slip	body	1	9	closed			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
154	banded slip		1	3	rim	6	4	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
154	fine hard red earthen black glaze	closed	2	32	body			medi um	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	join glazed in and half way down out
154	cream	jug	1	36	lip			large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	spalded glaze
154	terracotta	bowl	2	122	rim	11	26	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	similar to C102
155	English brown stoneware	bowl	1	23	base	4	19	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	short rib at base
155	English brown stoneware	bowl	1	20	base	3	20	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	deep rib at base
155	white earthen	bowl	2	14	rim/body	8	5	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	thick wall rolled rim
156	red earthen dark brown glaze	?bowl	4	7	body			medi um	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	stone ware	food jar	9	116	base/body	4.5	44	small to large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	White earthen	jar	4	12	rim	4	16		19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	fine red earthen mid brown glaze	closed	1	24	body1			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	glaze in only
157	fine red earthen mid brown glaze	tea pot	1	23	rim	3	17	medi um	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	transfer printed	plate	14	63	rim/body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	dark blue abraded burnt?
157	transfer printed	plate	3	9	body/rim	5	7	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	light blue 'fibre' type pattern
157	banded slip	closed	1	5	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	white earthen	jug	1	16	handle			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	transfer printed	plate	1	7	rim	9	5	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	burnt dark blue



157	English brown stoneware	?bowl	1	9	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	incised decoration
157	white earthen	plate	1	13	rim	12	4	small	20 <sup>th</sup>	geometric decoration
157	china	saucer	2	6	rim/body	5	10	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	cream with fine gold bands fluted
157	porcelain	jar	2	8	base	2.5	45	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	fine plain white
157	pearl	plate	3	6	body/base	6	8	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
157	white earthen	jar	2	13	rim/body	7	7	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
158	cream banded slip	jar/tankard	1	29	base	5	32	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	brown stripe glaze pock marked
160	stoneware	food jar	5	55	rim/body	6	12	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	buff with brownish glaze at rim
171	stoneware	food jar	1	2				scrap	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
179	red earthen ware dark brown glaze	pancheon	1	89	rim	16	6	large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	thick wall glaze in only
179	cream	closed	2	2	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
179	cream	plate	1	3	base			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
179	banded slip	closed	1	2	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
179	yellow ware	dish	1	7	rim	16	4	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	beaded rim
179	red earthen ware brown glaze	closed	1	42	body			large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	moderately gritted shiny brown glaze with dark concretion
186	white earthen ware	sanitary	3	272	body			large	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
186	pearl		1	3	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
186	transfer printed		1	6	rim	14	3	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
186	cream		1	3	rim	6	8	small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
310	white earthen	cup	1	21	rim	4	20	medium	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	blue overglaze band with fine gold underglaze bands
329	stoneware	?cup and saucer	5	38	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	Brownish yellow external white internal
329	white stoneware	cup/bowl	1	4	rim			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
329	transfer printed	open	2	21	body				19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	maroon floral rim not measurable
329	sponged	closed	2	16	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	Maroon floral 6 petal motif
329	white earthen	?bowl	1	4	rim	7	7		19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	

329	transfer printed	misc	1	2	base			scrap	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	light blue crown stamp
329	white earthen	tea cup	1	10	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	Fine gold band decoration
340	glass	misc	1	1	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	fluted
340	transfer printed		1	2	body			very small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
340	white earthen ware hand painted		1	2	body			scrap	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	orange and lilac floral
340	white earthen		1	4	body			small	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	
207	ceramic	tile	6	567					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	4 complete 3x3" mottled moulded green and yellow (Each tile weighs 124g)
207	ceramic	tile	3	168					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	rectangular green 2"x >5.6"
207	ceramic	tile	1	280					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	art nouveau foliate 6"x>4"
207	ceramic	tile	1	107					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	complete plain deep turquoise/dark blue 3x3"
207	ceramic	tile	1	131					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	moulded floral dark blue 3x3"
207	ceramic	tile	1	143					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	moulded floral dark blue 3x3" with raised beading
207	ceramic	tile	1	65					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	blue and yellow sponged 3x3"
207	ceramic	tile	1	65					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	pink flower in green frame with '820' glazed under 3x3"
207	stone ware	whiskey bottle	2	167	body				19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	with legend ...ULD...GS..'
207	stone ware	whiskey bottle	1	1055	body				19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	complete with legend 'AND HERE'S A HAND MY TRUSTY FRIEND AND GIE'S A HAND O'THINE AND WE'LL TAK A RIGHT GUID WILLIE ***HIGHT, FOR AULD LANG SYNE'
207	Ceramic	Tile	1	112					19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>	Plain brown 3x3"

**Table 3: Pottery quantification**



#### APPENDIX 4: CLAY PIPE ASSESSMENT

In total, 18 clay pipe fragments were recovered from the site at Radford Street. The assemblage is made up entirely of plain stems. None of the stems contain any decoration or makers stamps. Only one stem, from context (155), showed any indication of having a glaze, present at the very end of the fragment, presumably the end which contained the bowl. The glaze is dark green in colour. Such glaze is generally attributed to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, however the small amount of glaze present, on a plain stem, makes dating problematic.

In particular the size of the stems made dating challenging; the largest fragment came from context (104), measuring 55mm in length. The smallest fragment also came from context (104), measuring 15mm in length. Due to the small size of the stems and lack of any diagnostic features, no dates can be confidently attributed to the clay pipe assemblage.

Due to the lack of diagnostic features and dating evidence, the clay pipe assemblage is not recommended for any further work, and does not warrant retention.

Context no	Context description	Material description	Count
104	Backfill of cut for back wall (103)	Plain stem fragments	4
128	Backfill of cut for wall (127)	Plain stem fragment	1
151	Demolition backfill within Cellar 5	Plain stem fragments	2
153	Demolition backfill within Cellar 3	Plain stem fragment	1
155	Demolition backfill within alleyway 142 and 144	Plain stem fragments; possible glaze at extreme end of one fragment	2
157	Backfill within outhouse	Plain stem fragments	2
171	Bedding for flagged floor 159	Plain stem fragment	1
179	Backfill of 'tank' 133 and 135	Plain stem fragment	1
310	Backfill of Cellar 6	Plain stem fragments	4

**Table 4: Clay pipe quantification**

## APPENDIX 5: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ASSESSMENT

Miscellaneous finds recovered from the site include bone, glass and metal artefacts. Of particular interest are two bone handles, from contexts (151) and (179). The handle from (151) contains cross-hatched decoration on the surface and is broken at the narrow end. The handle from (179) is larger, with no decoration, and appears to be complete, although the surface is rough and does not appear to be a finished item. These objects indicate that small-scale industrial activity may have been occurring on the site.

The faunal assemblage comprises miscellaneous mammal bone, some with clear butchery marks, some of which is likely to represent food waste. Given the two bone handles retrieved from the site, it may be that some of the larger examples with clear cut marks across the shafts may relate to this use. Bone was a cheap handle material but it was still important to use every available piece of the dense bone from the shafts of limb bones. Bone was sawn across the shafts, removing the ends, and then the shafts were sawn into the lengths required for the handles. Four quadrants of dense bone were then sawn lengthways from these pieces, leaving a square central core of bone canal. Each quadrant would become the outer scale of a knife handle. Two scales were riveted to a flat knife or fork tang to form the handle.

The metalwork comprises mostly heavily corroded iron, although a knife blade is identifiable from context (157), with a copper alloy nail also from the same context. A degraded decorated copper alloy button was recovered from context (128), together with a plain copper alloy button from context (154) and a teaspoon, which is too corroded to identify any makers mark.

The glass from the site comprises a mixed assemblage, although most of the glass represents storage bottles and jars, with a small amount of possible window glass and one glass marble from cellar fill (207). All of the complete clear glass jars (152, 310, 329) were plain, as were the two small clear glass bottles (157, 329). Some of the fragments from larger glass bottles bore embossed writing, but this was incomplete and not possible to confidently decipher (152, 329). The three bottle caps are of interest, as each bears the manufacturers name. The cap from (157) is embossed with the name 'Rawson and Co. Sheffield'. This is likely related to Thomas Rawson & Co. Ltd, located at Pond Street Brewery. Thomas Rawson was a miller and tanner of Warsdend, Sheffield, and founded the Pond Street Brewery in 1758. The brewery was re-built in 1780. Thomas Rawson & Co. was registered in 1896 as a limited liability company to acquire the business of the same name. In 1946 the company was taken over by Duncan Gilmour & Co. Ltd, and ceased to brew. It went into liquidation in 1966 (Richmond and Turton, 1990).

Two partial glass bottles complete with caps were recovered from the backfill of Cellar 7 (329). One cap is embossed with 'GILMOURS SHEFFIELD 1916 B&E', 'the other cap is embossed with 'G. W. WAUGH Ltd SHEFFIELD' with a large 'W' stamped on lid. Gilmours were established as wine and spirit merchants at 86 Queen Street, Sheffield, in 1831, moving their offices and wine cellars to Dixon Lane in 1860, by which date they had begun to brew at the furnival brewery. By 1884 Duncan Gilmour and Co. were trading at Dixon Lane Brewery, High Street Moor, Queens Street and West Bar. Duncan Gilmour and Co Ltd was registered as a limited liability company in October 1891 to acquire the business of brewers and wine and spirit merchants. The company itself was acquired by Joshua Tetley & Son Ltd, Leeds, in 1954, at which time it



owned 148 licensed houses in Sheffield and 350 licensed houses and the Windsor Brewery in Liverpool. It ceased to brew prior to 1964 (Richmond and Turton 1990). G.W. Waugh were beverage merchants in Sheffield, the date of the start of the company is unknown, however the company ceased trading and went into liquidation in 1903 (The London Gazette 1903).

The marine shell is from two contexts, (155) and (157) and comprised 6 fragments of oyster shell, and is likely to represent food debris.

Some of the decorative and diagnostic pieces, for example the cross-hatched bone handle fragment and bottle stoppers, could be retained.

## References

Richmond, L. and Turton, A. *The Brewing Industry: A Guide to Historical Records* (Studies in British Business Archives). Manchester: Manchester University Press.

The London Gazette. 1903. G.W. Waugh Limited. Page 1355.

**Table 5: Miscellaneous finds quantification**

Context no	Context description	Material type	Material description	Count
102	Demolition backfill immediately underlying tarmac and over all structural remains	Glass	2 base fragments	2
120	Backfill of cut for wall (119)	Bone	1 end fragment	1
123	Backfill of cut for wall (122)	Bone	1 large mammal fragment	1
123	Backfill of cut for wall (122)	Glass	1 body sherd 1 rim sherd	2
128	Backfill of cut for wall (127)	Cu.	1 cu. button	1
151	Demolition backfill within Cellar 5	Bone	1 cross-hatched bone handle	1
152	Demolition backfill within Cellar 1	Glass	1 complete jar 1 clear bottle stopper 1 green bottle base, fragmented embossed writing of (SHE)FFIELD 1 cut glass fragment One small clear bottle neck	5
153	Demolition backfill within Cellar 3	Bone	1 mammal bone	1
154	Demolition backfill within Cellar 2	Metal alloy	1 teaspoon 1 plain cu. alloy button	2

155	Demolition backfill within alleyway 142 and 144	Marine shell	1 complete oyster	1
157	Backfill within outhouse	cu.	1 complete nail	1
157	Backfill within outhouse	Fe./misc. metal	1 knife blade, heavily corroded 2 miscellaneous, heavily corroded	3
157	Backfill within outhouse	Glass	1 almost complete blue/green small glass bottle 1 green bottle neck	2
157	Backfill within outhouse	Marine shell	3 complete oyster shells 2 partial oyster shells	5
157	Backfill within outhouse	plastic/ rubber	1 screw cap 'Tho. <sup>5</sup> Rawson & Co. Sheffield'	1
157	Backfill within outhouse	Bone	6 misc. mammal bones, some with clear cut marks	
179	Backfill of 'tank' 133 and 135	Bone	1 handle, no decoration	1
186	Backfill in possible manhole	Glass	1 orange glass fragment, modern	1
207	Backfill of cellar in Area 2 WB	Ceramic tiles	Colour glazed ceramic wall tiles, some possible fireplace tiles. Mostly complete, some fragments	16
207	Backfill of cellar in Area 2 WB	Glass	1 marble	1
310	Backfill of Cellar 6	Glass	1 complete clear jar 1 green bottle fragment 1 clear fragment (maybe window glass?)	3
310	Backfill of Cellar 6	Fe.	1 misc. item	1
329	Backfill of Cellar 7	Fe.	2 misc. item	2
329	Backfill of Cellar 7	Bone	2 mammal, clear cut marks	2
329	Backfill of Cellar 7	Glass	1 complete clear square glass jar, embossed 2108 on base. 1 complete small clear glass bottle 1 greenish clear bottle neck complete with lid, 'GILMOURS SHEFFIELD 1916 B&E' 1 clear bottle neck complete with lid 'G. W. WAUGH Ltd SHEFFIELD with large 'W' stamped on lid. 1 bluish clear broken base, square/hexagonal, embossed writing ....ONS. 2 plain clear curved fragments, probably from bottle. 1 clear curved fragment, embossed ..AUGH... maybe belongs to WAUGH bottle neck and lid?	8

## APPENDIX 6: TRADE DIRECTORIES

### 1841: Rodger's Directory

*Daisy Walk:*

**19: Robert Scholey, horn button manufacturer**

29: James Hopkinson, cow keeper

*Radford Street:*

22: Jeremiah New, manufacturer of all kinds of saws, ladies steel busks, etc

32: Samuel Downing, boot and shoe maker

### 1852: White's Directory

*Daisy Walk:* not listed

*Radford Street:*

22: Jeremiah New, saw, busk and machine knife manufacturer

30: John Nixon, (quarry owner, Crookes)

### 1852: White's Directory

*Daisy Walk:* not listed

*Radford Street:*

22: Jeremiah New, saw, busk and machine knife manufacturer

30: John Nixon, (quarry owner, Crookes)

### 1862: White's Directory

*Daisy Walk:* not listed

*Radford Street:*

20: James Shaw, file manufacturer

34: Jonathan Berry, beerhouse

### 1871: White's Directory

*Daisy Walk:*

29: Thomas Carr, cowkeeper

37: Joseph Thompson, shopkeeper

*Radford Street:*

Court 8: John Hitchen, coal dealer

18½: A Bown, scale and spring manufacturer

**24: Miss Ann Moxam, dressmaker**

34: Jonathan Berry, beerhouse

### 1881 Kelly's Directory

*Daisy Walk:*

Court 1

31: William Hollingsworth, shopkeeper

**Court 5: Benjamin Horton, cowkeeper**

*Radford Street:*

12: Jonathan Hurst, coal dealer

18: George Machin, scissors manufacturer



18: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer  
 18: Beighton and Wilson, spring knife manufacturer  
 18: Charles Bennett, spring knife manufacturer  
 18: Anthony Bown, spring and scale manufacturer  
 18: George Elliott, spring knife manufacturer  
 22: Henry Copley, spring knife manufacturer  
**24: Thomas Howe, shopkeeper**  
 34: Charles Croydon, beer retailer

#### **1895-6: White's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:*

**25: John Machin, milk seller**

*Radford Street:*

Court 4: Joseph Thompson, scissor reforging  
 12: Samuel Smith, coal dealer  
 20: Henry Wardle, cutler  
 20: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer  
 20: George Elliott, penknife manufacturer  
 20: Edward Turner, manufacturer  
 20: Henry Beedham, knife manufacturer  
 20: J Gamble, steel and copper plate worker  
 34: Charles Thomas Beard, beerhouse

#### **1901: White's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:*

Courts 5 and 7

**Henry Porton, file cutter**

Court 9

*Radford Street:*

12: Mrs Agnes Hukins, coal dealer  
 Courts 6 and 8:  
 20: Anthony Bown (successors of), cutlery material manufacturers  
 20: Henry Wardle, spring knife manufacturer  
 20: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer  
 20: George Henry Beedham, knife manufacturer  
 20: Harry Jowle, steel knife cutler  
 20: Mrs Emma Parkes, scissors manufacturer  
 20: Joseph Bateman, scissors smith  
 20: Charles Middleton, spring knife cutler  
 20: John Turner, spring knife cutler  
**24: Joseph Saxton, shopkeeper**  
 34: William W Tyrrell, beerhouse

#### **1901: White's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:*

Courts 5 and 7

Henry Porton, file cutter

Court 9

*Radford Street:*

12: Mrs Agnes Hukins, coal dealer

Courts 6 and 8:

20: Anthony Bown (successors of), cutlery material manufacturers

20: Henry Wardle, spring knife manufacturer

20: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer

20: George Henry Beedham, knife manufacturer

20: Harry Jowle, steel knife cutler

20: Mrs Emma Parkes, scissors manufacturer

20: Joseph Bateman, scissors smith

20: Charles Middleton, spring knife cutler

20: John Turner, spring knife cutler

**24: Joseph Saxton, shopkeeper**

34: William W Tyrrell, beerhouse

**1902: White's Directory***Daisy Walk:*

Court 1

**17: John Holehouse, coal dealer**

Courts 5 and 7

**Henry Porton, file cutter**

*Radford Street:*

Court 1

Robert Lingard, cutlery manufacturer

Henry Hague, file cutter

12: Henry Coates, coal dealer

Courts 6 and 8:

20: Earnest and Arnole Beal, cutlery material manufacturers

20: Henry Wardle, spring knife manufacturer

20: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer

20: George Henry Beedham, knife manufacturer

20: George Priest, spring knife cutler

20: Harry Jowle, steel knife cutler

20: Mrs Emma Parkes, scissors manufacturer

20: Joseph Bateman, scissors smith

20: Charles Middleton, spring knife cutler

20: John Turner, spring knife cutler

**24: Eleanor Saxton, shopkeeper**

Court 9

Henry Frost, file cutter

Thomas Gee, tuning fork manufacturer

Simon Longdon, file cutter

Samuel Briggs, file cutter

Thomas Spencer, spring knife cutler

**1911: White's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:*

**25: John Arthur Lindley, shopkeeper**

Courts 5 and 7

**Henry Porton, file cutter**

*Radford Street:*

20: Anthony Bown (successors of), cutlery material manufacturers

20: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer

**24: Robert John Beure, shopkeeper**

**1923: Kelly's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:*

**25: Martin Connell, labourer**

*Radford Street:*

20: Anthony Bown (successors of), cutlery material manufacturers

20: Stevens, Randon and Co, table knife cutlers

20: Alfred Morley, cutler

20: Eber Lingard, glass cutter manufacturer

20: John Allen, cutler

20: John Hunt, cutler

20: Alfred Nadin, table knife manufacturer

20: Arthur Lomax, tool maker

**24: Robert John Beere, shopkeeper**

**1934: Kelly's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:* nothing listed between Upper Allen Street and St Philips Road

*Radford Street:*

32-34: St Philip's Club and Institute (John Goodison, secretary)

**1944: Kelly's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:* nothing listed

*Radford Street:*

Fred Green, spring knife material manufacturer

32-34: St Philip's Club and Institute (John Shaw, secretary)

**1954: Kelly's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:* nothing listed

*Radford Street:*

32-34: St Philip's Club and Institute

**1965: Kelly's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:* nothing listed

*Radford Street:* nothing listed

**1974: Kelly's Directory**

*Daisy Walk:*

St Philip's Social Club and Institute, working men's club



*Radford Street:*  
St Philip's Social Club and Institute, working men's club

## APPENDIX 7: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD RADFORD STREET, SHEFFIELD

<b>Site Location:</b>	<b>Radford Street, Sheffield</b>
<b>NGR:</b>	<b>SK 34582 87650</b>
<b>Proposal:</b>	<b>Student accommodation</b>
<b>Planning ref:</b>	<b>15/00650/FUL</b>
<b>Prepared for:</b>	<b>Deloitte LLP on behalf of Marcus Worthington Properties Ltd.</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>27<sup>nd</sup> May 2015</b>
<b>Status of WSI:</b>	<b>Final version</b>

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Marcus Worthington Properties are proposing to deliver a new development of student accommodation on Radford Street Sheffield. The current application relates to a site that lies within a larger area proposed for redevelopment, known as the Westgate development.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014b).

#### 2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site (centred on NGR SK 34582 87650) comprises approximately 1.73 hectares and is located to the northwest of Sheffield city centre (Figure 1). The site is situated in a parcel of land bounded by Daisy Walk to the north, Upper Allen Street to the east, Radford Street to the south and Netherthorpe Road to the west. Whilst the north, south and western boundary largely follow the course of existing roads, the eastern boundary is not presently clearly denoted on the ground, although the southern half of the eastern boundary runs along the edge of an existing electrical substation, which lies just outside the site boundary. The site lies just outside the Well Meadow Conservation Area (Sheffield City Council 2004) and is largely derelict, having been the focus of recent demolition and clearance work. The concrete standing of the former St Philip's Social Club, together with some of the outer brick skin is

present at the south-western end of the site. The site is located on a hillside and slopes downwards from south-west to north-east.

- 2.2 The underlying geology comprises shales, mudstones and sandstones of the Upper Carboniferous Lower Coal Measures (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 2.3 Previous work, discussed below, has identified that the north-eastern end of the site is of archaeological interest, whilst the south-western end of the site appears to have been subject to modern truncation (Figure 2).

### **3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS**

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies just outside the Well Meadow Conservation Area, the edge of which runs along Daisy Walk. Up until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Well Meadow Conservation Area was predominantly housing and small industry, principally buildings associated with the metal trades industry. Through the 20<sup>th</sup> century slum clearance and changing land uses have led to more warehouse and general industry uses within the conservation area (Sheffield City Council 2004). Although the proposed development site lies outside of the conservation area its character and development has a similar history.
- 3.2 South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation project (Sheffield City Council 2011) identifies that the present character of the site and the area around as broadly Industrial associated with the light metal trade.
- 3.3 There are no listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments within the site although there are several listed buildings and one scheduled Monument in the vicinity. The Listed Buildings are all industrial in character and date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later. The Scheduled Monument, The Doncaster Street cementation furnace built in 1848, lies approximately 350m to the north-east of the development site. The monument is also Grade II Listed and survives as a bottle-shaped furnace without any of its attached buildings.
- 3.4 Construction constraints exist relating to the stability of the roads surrounding the site, particularly Upper Allen Street and Daisy Walk. If deep archaeological excavations are required, for example in cellared areas. A batter for the excavations will be established to maintain the stability of the excavations and the surrounding road network.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 The development site was the subject of a desk based assessment (DBA) and heritage statement by ArcHeritage in 2015 (Strafford 2015a; 2015b). Prior to the development of the area in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century site was located in an area of fields. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century development of the site took place with the construction of mainly back-to-back properties. Through the early 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the site also incorporated small-scale workshops and shops. By 1851 the north-east side of the site was fully developed, mainly with back-to back-housing, and workshops had been developed on the Radford Street frontage. The 1890 OS map shows the workshops on the Radford Street frontage had amalgamated into a single building, named 'Steam Fly Works',



- which trade directories indicate was occupied by a variety of independent cutlery and tool manufacturers.
- 4.2 Cartographic evidence suggests few changes took place in the site in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Major changes occurred when the majority of houses were demolished between 1923 and 1935. A date around the mid-1930s would accord with a period of slum clearance given impetus by central government subsidies of the 1930s. A programme that led in Sheffield to the demolition of 24, 000 properties by 1938 (Crook 1993, 80). A 1934 directory listed St Philip's Club and Institute at Nos. 32-34 Radford Street. By 1952, the Steam Fly Works was a ruin, and the building to the north had been extended, adding to St Philip's Social Club. The club was demolished by 1969, probably in association with the construction of Netherthorpe Road which cut across part of the building, and by that date, the current St Philip's Social Club building had been constructed further to the southwest, covering the site of the Steam Fly Works. An extension to the Social Club and Institute had been added to the west by 1985, occupying part of the site of the 1950s building. The block facing Daisy Walk was extended by 1995, with the area to the northwest remaining vacant. The club closed in 2006 and has recently been demolished.
- 4.3 No archaeological investigations have taken place within the development site itself; however archaeological evaluations and excavations have been undertaken to the immediate northeast, east, south-east and south-west of the proposed development site. These are discussed in detail in the DBA for the site (Strafford 2015a). To the north-east, the area surrounding Ashton's Works on Well Meadow Drive and Upper Allen Street was excavated in 2008 prior to redevelopment. The evaluation revealed the remains of cellars along Upper Allen Street, parts of a courtyard and an outdoor toilet block to the north, with further housing remains to the north of the courtyard. To the south-east of the site, evaluation and excavation was undertaken on the land surrounding the former Stephenson Blake foundry, Upper Allen Street, revealing the remains of several phases of 19<sup>th</sup> century back-to-back housing and two courts associated with the Kenyon Cutlery Works. Trial trenches excavated to the south-west of Radford Street in 2005 indicated that the archaeological deposits had been largely removed by the construction of previous blocks of flats in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although some structures had survived which included back-to-back housing.
- 4.4 It is possible that coal seams exist at or close to the ground surface in the wider vicinity of the site, which could have been worked in the past (Capita Symonds 2009). Although there are no reported mine entries located on or within 20m of the site (The Coal Authority 2015), it is possible that remains of bell pits, shallow workings and wells may also exist within the site.
- 4.5 The previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the site indicate that where present, the preservation of 18th- and 19th-century remains on the site are likely to be good. Documentary evidence, cartographic research and previous archaeological investigations suggest the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits is related to the extent of truncation caused by subsequent 20<sup>th</sup>-century development. The amount of truncation across the proposed site is likely to vary; on the down slope northern half of the site fronting on Daisy Walk the archaeological potential is likely to be **Moderate to High** as 20<sup>th</sup> century construction activities are likely to have involved the deposition of material to raise

the ground level. The potential on the southern Radford Street side of the site is considered to be **Low** as this area is likely to have suffered truncation during 20<sup>th</sup> century construction activities to level the site (Figure 2).

## 5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 The aim of the project is to provide an academically useful primary record of archaeological remains at the site; and understand and interpret the archaeological deposits present. Specific objectives will be:

- 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 and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made;
- identify, where possible, different activity areas domestic/industrial within the site;
- identify, where possible, the types of industrial activities being carried out at the site;
- identify the longevity/phasing of activity at the site as far as possible;
- identify the construction methods used particularly in relation to domestic structures;
- recover material culture associated with domestic activity to provide information on status and identity of residents, and how this compares with the construction methods of the buildings; and
- identify any evidence regarding earlier land use and activity on the site pre the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the site.

Dependent on the results of the excavation further objectives may be identified in an updated project design.

## 6. METHODOLOGY

### 6.1 Strategy

6.1.1 The archaeological works will comprise two potential elements. The first will be a programme of strip, map and record on the north-eastern area of the site (Area 1), where preservation of archaeological remains is expected to be good. This will comprise the area identified as having moderate to high archaeological potential in Figure 2. As the identification of the location of the boundary between Areas 1 and 2 is uncertain in detail a buffer 3m along the edge with Area 2 will be included in the area to be stripped.

6.1.2 There will also be provision for an archaeological watching brief on the area to the south west (Area 2) which has been identified as having low archaeological potential. This watching brief will be used if the strip map and sample suggests there is the potential for archaeological remains to extend beyond the area covered by the strip map and sample.

## 6.2 Area 1 – Strip, map and sample

- 6.2.1 The strip, map and sample will take place in the area identified as having archaeological potential based on the evaluation. This will comprise the north-eastern section of the site (Figure 2).
- 6.2.2 The area for investigation will be stripped of overburden. Mechanical excavation equipment will be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with SYAS.
- 6.2.3 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with SYAS.
- 6.2.4 In order to avoid damage or loss of archaeological remains plant or excavators will not be operated within the area of archaeological excavation except under archaeological supervision, and following explicit permission by the archaeologist for operations to commence at that location.
- 6.2.5 During the field work the following works and monitoring stages will be undertaken:
- Strip the full excavation area down to the top of archaeological deposits and structures. A batter will be left around the edge of the site; this will not be required during the initial strip unless this exceeds 0.5m in depth.
  - Clean exposed archaeological deposits and structures A pre-excavation plan will be made prior to hand-excavation commencing (see recording methodology, Section 7).
  - The site will be cleaned sufficient to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features or deposits will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The potential for such areas to contain pre-industrial remains and deposits will be investigated before recording the areas as being archaeologically sterile.
  - Agree areas of the site requiring further work with SYAS. Such areas will be chosen based on their potential to achieve the aims of the project, including investigating pre-industrial activity on the site
  - Undertake further excavation and recording in areas chosen for further excavation. Such work to be undertaken by hand, or machine if agreed with SYAS. Further excavation will leave a batter around the edge of the site.
  - Where archaeologically significant remains extend into the batter the need for and scope of works will be agreed with SYAS. Such works may require temporary shoring.
  - Complete the final plan and recording.



- Agree completion of the excavation works with SYAS and hand over the site to the contractors with a provision for a watching brief if required.

6.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims of the excavation.

- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 25% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.
- Samples will be collected from archaeological deposits; the sampling strategy will be agreed with SYAS and appropriate specialist following stripping of the site.

6.2.7 With the agreement of the client, illustrated notices will be displayed on site explaining the nature and aims of the archaeological works in progress.

### 6.3 Area 2 – Watching Brief

6.3.1 Depending on the results of the strip, map and sample in Area 1 an Archaeological watching brief may be required in Area 2. The need for the watching brief will be dependent on the presence and significance of archaeological remains present in Area 1 and their potential to extend into area 2. This will involve an archaeological watching brief on groundworks within Area2. It may also be appropriate to carry out a watching brief on the removal of any batter that was in place during Area 1 works. The need for, extent and duration of the watching brief will be determined in consultation with SYAS following the completion of the strip map and sample fieldwork.

6.3.2 The recording methodology for the watching brief will follow that for excavation (Section 7). Features and deposits recorded during the watching brief will be integrated with the excavation records.

6.3.3 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only. Digital photogrammetry may be used as appropriate to aid in drawing up plans and sections.

## 7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 A site grid will be established using an EDM Total station relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the excavation locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

- 7.2 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum and the site grid. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 7.4 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 7.5 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm format colour slides and black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines. Digital photogrammetry will be used where appropriate to aid in recording and the drawing of sections and plans.
- 7.6 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 7.7 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA (2014c) guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.
- 7.8 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.9 Samples will be taken from relevant securely stratified archaeological contexts; features that are clearly modern or of little archaeological value (field drains, furrows etc); or those that evidence a high degree of residuality will not be sampled. Sampling will be carried out in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the regional English Heritage Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. All sampling for environmental and biological material will take place in accordance with the recommendations contained in the papers *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological*

*Evaluations*, Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition (English Heritage 2011).

7.10 The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:

- Bulk-sieved Sample (BS). Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40- 60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
- General Biological Sample (GBA): These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
- Column monolith: Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
- Spot samples: these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

7.11 Industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. The sampling strategy will be agreed with SYAS and appropriate specialists (identified in Section 16) following stripping and examination of the site. The strategy will include systematic sampling of deposits related to industrial activity and spot samples where considered appropriate. Industrial samples will include:

- Bulk sample for crucible fragments;
- Bulk sample for *in situ* working debris;
- Samples for micro-slags, hammer-scale and spherical droplets (c. 10ml) (English Heritage 2001).

7.12 It is not anticipated that human remains should be encountered on the site. However, in the event of human remains being discovered during the excavation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and SYAS will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If disarticulated remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains



will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed for assessment by an osteoarchaeologist.

- If articulated remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.13 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

## **8 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE**

8.1 In order to complete the programme of archaeological strip, map and sample to an appropriate standard provision will be made in the development timetable to undertake and complete the strip, map and sample fieldwork.

8.2 If undertaken it is not intended that the archaeological watching brief should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site must be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to temporarily halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

8.3 During the watching brief all earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

8.4 During the watching brief plant shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

## **9 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT**

9.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. All non-modern metal finds will be x-rayed. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

9.2 Provision exists for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2014c) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

9.3 Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material).

- 9.4 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. All finds will be passed to the appropriate specialists (see 16) for assessment. Provision will be made for additional advice from the named specialists or for additional specialists to be consulted if required.
- 9.5 During assessment recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric codes will be used.
- 9.6 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with SYAS.

## **10 ASSESSMENT REPORT PREPARATION**

- 10.1 Upon completion of the site works, an assessment report will be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
  - b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
  - c) An account of the methodology and overview of results, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
  - d) Specialist artefact and environmental assessment reports including recommendations, and a context list/index.
  - e) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the excavation and watching brief areas and features within these, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
  - f) Recommendations relating to the potential for, and scope of, further analysis and publication if appropriate.
  - g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
  - h) Copy of the WSI
  - i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 10.2 Three copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to SYAS for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.
- 10.3 ArcHeritage will give permission for the material presented within any reports, and other documents produced as part of this project, to be used by the client, 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 also allow SYAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

## 11 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

11.1 The information contained in the assessment report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the need for and scope of any further analyses required to gain a detailed understanding of the features and finds recorded during the excavation and watching brief.

11.2 Based on the results of the assessment report, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the archaeological works may be required by SYAS.

11.3 If further work is required an updated project design will be produced and agreed with SYAS. This will define the scope of the analysis and publication required. This work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned separately from the fieldwork and assessment report.

11.4 The contents of the final report will depend on the results of the assessment report and will be agreed with SYAS. The final report will include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the excavation methodology.
- d) Description of the site including stratigraphy, phasing, structural remains, features and layout.
- e) Analysis of finds, industrial residues and environmental data,
- f) A discussion of the site in its historical and archaeological context and a conclusion.
- g) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the excavation and watching brief areas and features within these, feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans.
- h) The final report will include details of archive location and destination, together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive
- i) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- j) Copies of the WSI
- k) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

11.5 The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by presenting a paper at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies, as appropriate.

11.6 if appropriate, a summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.



- 11.7 ArcHeritage will give permission for the material presented within any reports, and other documents produced as part of this project, to be used by the client, 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 also allow South Yorkshire Archaeology Service to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 11.8 Upon completion of the reporting an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

## **12 ARCHIVE PREPARATION**

- 12.1 On complete of the assessment report and final report, the site archive will be prepared and deposited with Museums Sheffield, in accordance with ClfA (2014d) standards.
- 12.2 The field archive will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. The archaeological contractor will liaise with Museums Sheffield prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. A Project Initiation Form will be completed and sent to the museum curator and SYAS prior to commencement of fieldwork. The relevant museum curator will be afforded access to visit the site and will be invited to discuss the project results and archiving requirements during the life of the project.
- 12.3 ArcHeritage will arrange to licence the archive repository to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence will allow the archive repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner and author(s) suitably acknowledged.
- 12.4 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

## **13 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 13.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 13.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **14 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS**

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 The client will provide the archaeological contractor with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

14.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to the archaeological contractor prior to the commencement of work on site.

14.4 Prior to commencement of fieldwork, the contractor should complete and submit a Project Initiation Form (Section 12).

## **15 REINSTATEMENT**

15.1 Following excavation and recording the excavation area will be backfilled with the material removed during the excavation, unless requested otherwise. 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. The archaeological contractor is not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

15.2 During the first monitoring visit an agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable will be agreed.

## **16 TIMETABLE & STAFFING**

16.1 The project will be managed by Glyn Davies (ArcHeritage Operations Manager), who will be responsible for managing the fieldwork and reporting.

16.2 The project timetable is to be confirmed.

16.3 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
- Conservation - Ian Panter

16.4 Alterations and additions to the specialist used will be discussed and agreed with SYAS before work is undertaken.

## **17 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

17.1 As a minimum requirement, SYAS will be given a minimum of one 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 of any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify SYAS 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 SYAS.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 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.

## 19 KEY REFERENCES

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Strafford, L. 2015b. *Radford Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Heritage Statement*. Unpublished client report, ArcHeritage report number 2015/5.

The Coal Authority. 2015. Interactive map. Available online at: <<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>> [Accessed 20th January 2015].

**ADDENDUM: DISCARDED FINDS**

*February 2016*

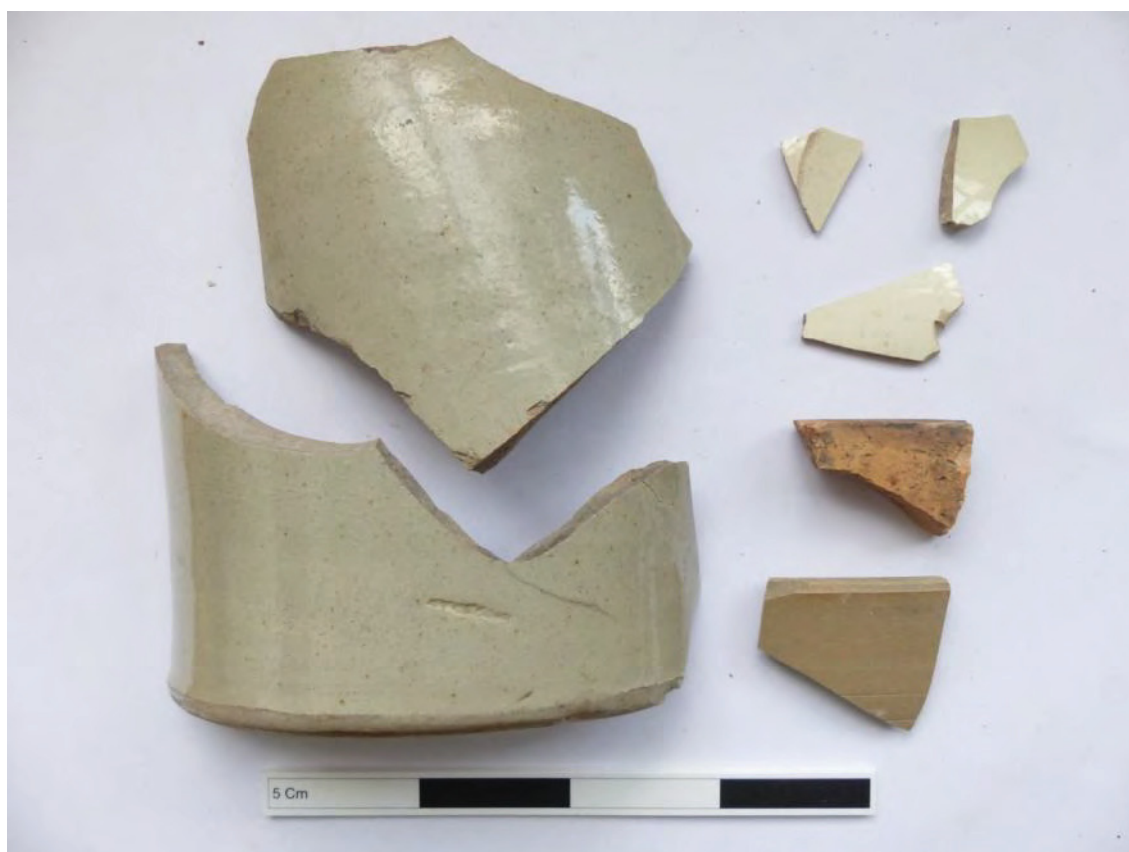
In agreement with Dinah Saich of SYAS, and Sheffield Museums, the retention policies suggested by the specialists for the artefacts recovered from Radford Street (Appendix 3-5) has been accepted. The artefacts to be retained in the archive are:

Decorative tiles – context (207)

Whiskey bottle – context (207)

Worked bone handles - context (159) and (179)

In accordance with specialist advice, the elements of the pottery assemblage which are not being retained has been photographed prior to discard. Miscellaneous finds of interest have also been photographed, which comprise a selection of glass bottles and the bottle stoppers from the cellar fills. A complete set of photographs is included below:



**Plate 40: Discarded pottery from (102)**



**Plate 41: Discarded pottery from (102)**



**Plate 42: Discarded pottery from (102)**





**Plate 43: Discarded pottery from (120)**



**Plate 44: Discarded pottery from (123)**



**Plate 45: Discarded pottery from (151)**



**Plate 46: Discarded pottery from (152)**



**Plate 47: Discarded pottery from (153)**



**Plate 48: Discarded pottery from (154)**





**Plate 49: Discarded pottery from (155)**



**Plate 50: Discarded pottery from (156)**



**Plate 51: Discarded glass bottle from (157)**



**Plate 52: Discard bottle stopper from (157)**



Plate 53: Discarded pottery from (157)



Plate 54: Discarded pottery from (157)

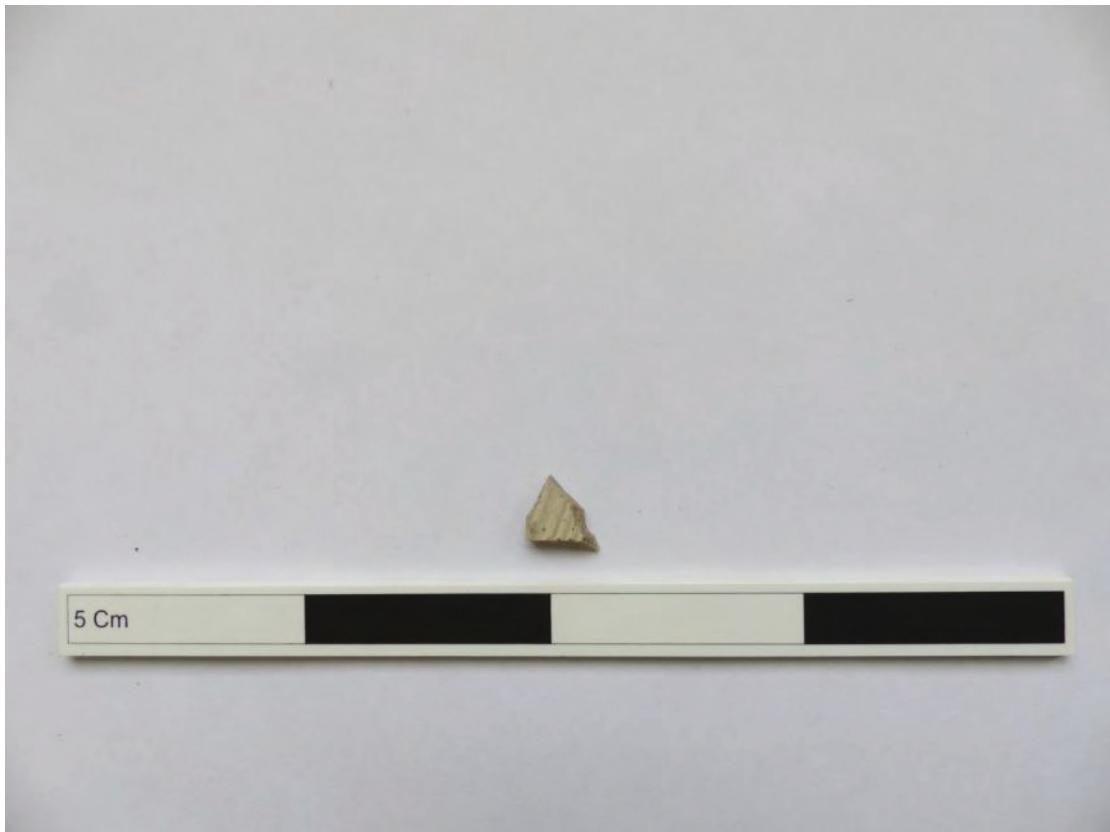




**Plate 55: Discarded pottery from (158)**



**Plate 56: Discarded pottery from (160)**



**Plate 57: Discarded pottery from (171)**



**Plate 58: Discarded pottery from (179)**



**Plate 59: Discarded pottery from (179)**

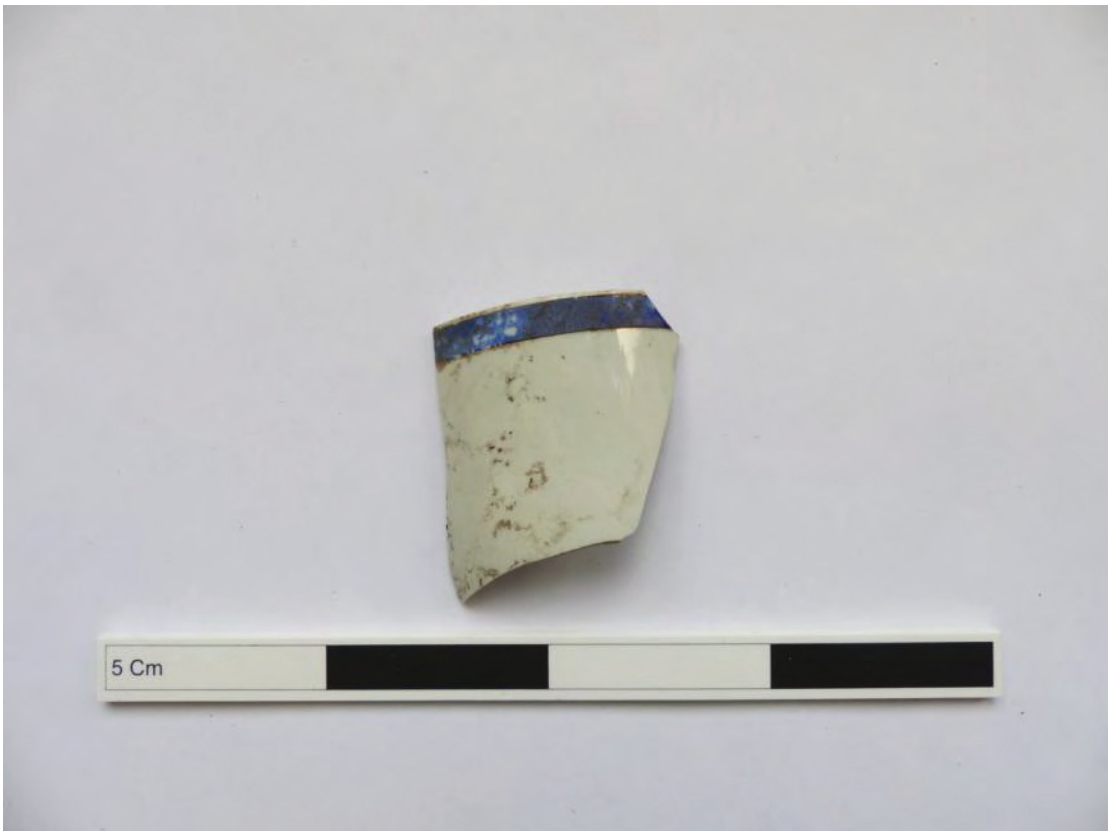


**Plate 60: Discarded pottery from (186)**





**Plate 61: Discarded pottery from (207)**



**Plate 62: Discarded pottery from (310)**



**Plate 63: Discarded pottery from (329)**



**Plate 64: Discarded glass bottles from (329)**



Plate 65: Discarded bottle stopper from (329)



Plate 66: Discarded bottle stopper from (329)





**Plate 67: Discarded pottery from (340)**

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