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Assessment Report 934c.1

Assessment Report of Archaeological Evaluation at 29 - 65 Garden Street Sheffield, South Yorkshire



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

ARCUS were commissioned by Merlin Estates to carry out pre-demolition archaeological evaluation on land fronting Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The fieldwork was carried out in February 2007. A planning application has been submitted by Merlin Estates to demolish the twentieth century workshop buildings and refurbish or demolish part of an unlisted nineteenth-century school building. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to document and assess the archaeological potential of the site and the potential impact of future development on such remains as a condition of planning consent required by Sheffield City Council. This document is an Assessment Report detailing the results from three archaeological trial trenches and incorporates the results of specialist reports on the artefacts recovered.

The trenches were located with reference to buildings and courtyards shown on earlier maps of the site. In Trench 1 archaeological structures were identified probably relating to buildings in a former yard owned by Peace Brothers steel manufacturers. The earliest deposit identified was a probable subsoil horizon overlying the natural geology. A second phase in the nineteenth century saw the insertion of two parallel walls, two associated walls and a possible buttress. In Phase 3, a brick surface was laid at the western end of the trench. During Phase 4, in the twentieth century, a concrete surface was laid down on top of which two brick walls were constructed. Finally, in Phase 5, these walls were demolished, modern drain pipes were laid and the present concrete yard surface was laid. In Trench 2, the earliest archaeological phase was represented by the remains of a nineteenth-century cellar. In Phase 2, the cellar was blocked and a north to south running wall was built using one of the cellar walls as a foundation. During Phase 3, the cellar was demolished and backfilled, and a tarmac yard surface and toilet block was constructed. Finally, in Phase 4, the toilet block was demolished and the present day concrete floor was laid down. In Trench 3, the earliest archaeological features uncovered were the remains of a nineteenth-century courtyard and toilet block constructed over natural geology. The second phase saw the demolition of these structures. In the third phase, an air raid shelter was inserted and in the final phase of activity concrete surfaces were laid down that form the present floor surface.

Artefacts recovered from the earlier phases in each trench included ceramics, clay tobacco pipes, waste from crucible steel production, glass, animal bone, shell and leather. The pottery assemblage was predominantly of mid to later eighteenth- and nineteenth-century date and was domestic in character. Unusually, there were a relatively high proportion of bone china sherds. Recommendations have been made for the additional analysis of the ceramics and clay tobacco pipe.

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Date:	Date:
Richard O'Neill ARCUS Project Manager	James Symonds ARCUS Executive Director

1 INTRODUCTION

Merlin Estates commissioned ARCUS to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land along 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

The investigations were required to meet an archaeological planning condition requested by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, advisors to the relevant planning authority. A project design for the works was produced by ARCUS (Jessop 2007) and approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and the Sheffield Urban Design and Conservation Team (SUDCT) in accordance with government guidance as set out in Department of the Environment (1990; 1994) Planning Policy Guidance Notes - Archaeology and Planning (PPG15 and 16). The excavation of three evaluation trenches was carried out between 9th and 21st February 2007.

1.1 Site location and land use

The area forming the current site is located between 29 – 65 Garden Street and Broad Lane, to the west of Sheffield city centre (**Illustration 1**). Centred on SK 348 875, the site is bounded on the north by Garden Street and to the south by a cobbled car-parking area adjacent to Broad Lane. (**Illustration 2**). There are operational factory units to the east and cleared ground to the west. The site currently consists of several works buildings which have recently fallen out of commercial use described as Areas A – E (**Illustration 3**). The three evaluation trenches were located within Areas B and C described below.

Area B The buildings on Broad Lane are predominantly single storey. A small car garage is located adjacent to the western wall and is derelict. The building fronting onto Garden Street is a two to three storey brick-built structure.

Area C The Broad Lane entrance is shared with Area B. Set back from the road is a late twentieth-century portal framed building. On Garden Street is a yard with a small brick-built structure in the north-west corner.

The proposed development area is within the Well Meadow Conservation Area. The underlying geology of the area is Magnesian Limestone and Middle Coal Measures

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The development of the site was documented in a desk-based assessment prepared by ARCUS (May 2005) from which the following historical background is derived. The proposed development area lies to the west of the extents of the medieval town and immediately north of the drovers' route to the market. It was part of the Town Field during the medieval period, a large open field worked in common by the townspeople. The field stretched from Broad Lane to the River Don, and to Upperthorpe in the west. A survey in 1637 indicated that most of the field had been enclosed into smaller closes and crofts. Although the date of this enclosure is unknown, it is likely to have been early in the post-medieval period. By 1736 new streets including Hollis Croft, White Croft and Pea Croft had been laid in the area to the east of the proposed development area at a time when it probably still consisted of fields. A 1783 plan illustrated the owners or tenants of building plots laid out along

Garden Street and Broad Lane including the Sunday School on the eastern side of the proposal area. An 1806 plan of Joseph Peace's plot, adjacent to the Sunday School, indicated there were buildings on the proposal area by that date although the alignment suggests that some may have pre-dated the laying out of Garden Street. Early nineteenth-century development is also shown on an 1850 OS map. This consisted of densely packed back-to-back housing around small courtyards with some works buildings interspersed. The properties on the Broad Lane frontage consisted of shops, houses and some workshops. The Peace Brothers were listed as file, saw and steel manufacturers at the Garden Street site until the 1870s and by 1895 had been replaced by John Henry Bramwell, steel manufacturer. Joseph Cousins and Sons were listed as scissor and shear manufacturers and later tinmen's tool manufacturers at 65 – 67 Garden Street until 1944. An 1890 OS map (**Illustration 4**) illustrated few substantial changes in the proposed development area, with some back-to-back houses knocked through to create larger buildings. Between 1923 and 1935 all the housing had been demolished and the only remaining buildings within the proposal area were the Sunday School, the former steel and file works at 53 – 55 Garden Street and Cousins' works at No. 67. The Sunday School was no longer listed in 1944 suggesting it had undergone a change of use. No businesses were listed on Broad Lane suggesting that the works entrances were on Garden Street by this time. A 1977 OS map showed the same buildings as a 1964 map with one building adjacent to 65-67 Garden Street completed after 1964. The central area was predominantly vacant with one works building added in the southern part of the proposal area between 1995 and 2004. The majority of the current works buildings appear to have been built between 1944 and 1964 mainly to house tool manufacturers and a printers' works.

3 TRENCH SIZES AND LOCATIONS

Three trenches were located (**Illustration 2**) with reference to buildings and courtyards shown on earlier maps of the site, particularly the 1890 OS map (**Illustration 4**). Trench 1 (Area C - north) (**Illustration 3**) was located to assess the archaeological potential of buildings in the former yard owned by Peace Brothers (**Illustration 4**). The trench measured 4.30m by 9.46m and was aligned east to west. It was excavated to a depth of 2.65m. Trench 2 (Area C - south) (**Illustration 3**) was located to assess the archaeological potential of a central building fronting on to Court No. 20, Broad Lane (**Illustration 4**). It measured 5m by 8m and was aligned north to south. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 4m. The original location of Trench 3 in the southernmost part of Area B, to assess the survival of houses fronting Broad Lane, had to be adjusted because of the presence of an air raid shelter. The position of the trench (**Illustration 3**) was moved northwards, following consultation with SYAS, to the only suitable area available between two further air raid shelters within the perimeters of a twentieth-century works building. At this new location, the archaeological potential for buildings around Court Nos. 22 and 24 could be assessed (**Illustration 4**). Trench 3 measured 14m by 2.5m and was aligned east to west. The trench was excavated in two sections either side of a reinforced steel joist. It was excavated to a depth of approximately 1.7m. The trenches were stepped back to meet Health and Safety requirements in relation to depth.

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the ARCUS project design (Jessop 2007), with guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999), and with current industry best practice.

The trenches were opened using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and monitored by a professional archaeologist. Once the overburden and concrete had been removed from the excavation areas, machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon and appropriate recording was undertaken before any further machining continued.

4.1 Finds Collection Policy

All stratified finds were retained for further analysis. (See Section 6, this report).

4.2 Recording

All archaeological features encountered were investigated and recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. A series of context numbers were assigned to individual features and deposits. (See Appendix 1, this report). Plans, sections and elevations were drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photo record was made.

4.3 Sampling

Where appropriate, samples were taken for environmental analysis.

4.4 Archive

After agreement with Merlin Estates (as landowner), the project archive will be deposited with Weston Park Museum under Accession Number SHEFM: 2007.133. The archive will be prepared by the project staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation, 1990).

4.5 Fieldwork Programme

Fieldwork was undertaken between 9th and 21st February 2007 by ARCUS Site Supervisor I. Kendall, Site Assistants J. Howarth, S. Mathewson and A. Tuck, and Project Surveyors C. Breeden and C. Swales. The project was co-ordinated by ARCUS Project Manager R. O'Neill.

5 RESULTS

Trench locations are shown on **Illustrations 2-4**. Structures and deposits were assigned individual context numbers based upon the trench in which they were discovered. The numerical sequences are as follows:

Trench 1: 100 – 155

Trench 2: 200 – 238

Trench 3: 300 – 335

A full list of contexts is provided in Appendix 1 (this report).

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 9.46m by 4.30m and was located to north of a late twentieth-century works building that had been recently vacated. (**Illustration 3**). The trench was aligned east to west. (**Illustration 5 and Plate 1**).

The earliest deposit identified, interpreted as a natural geological layer (1050), was observed in the base of a machine slot excavated towards the western end of the trench against the south facing section. Deposit (1050) was located 2.65 m below the surface of the trench (**Illustration 6**).

5.1.1 Phase 1: Possible buried soil (1049)

The earliest archaeological phase was represented by a remnant of a possible buried subsoil horizon (1049) that lay immediately above (1050) (**Illustration 6 and Plate 2**). Deposit (1049) consisted of pale reddish brown silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular sandstones. Above (1049) was a greyish silt (1056), possibly a buried topsoil horizon. Also assigned to this phase was deposit (1055), similar to (1049), seen below a later levelling layer (1052) at the southern extent of the trench.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Nineteenth-century walls (1028), (1029) and (1031)

A second phase of activity was initially represented by deposit (1056), a possible levelling layer that overlay (1049) (**Illustration 6**). Deposit (1056) was 0.34m in depth and contained occasional handmade brick and charcoal fragments.

Phase 2 also saw the insertion of an east to west running brick wall. Wall (1028) ran for a distance of 8.28m in the centre of the trench from the east-facing section (**Illustration 5 and Plate 1**). The wall was 0.25m wide and its twelve surviving courses, visible within a sondage excavated immediately south of the wall, were constructed from handmade bricks (average dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m) and bonded with white lime mortar. Also visible within the sondage was a construction cut (1053), 0.12m wide, demonstrating that the wall had been trench-built into a clinker deposit (1052) (**Illustration 7**), possibly a levelling layer overlying (1055). Overlying the fill (1054) of cut (1053), was a 0.10m thick layer of beige lime mortar, (1051), probably related to the construction of wall (1028).

At the eastern end of wall (1028), a north to south running return (1029), of similar construction to (1028), ran for 1.10m into the north-facing section (**Illustration 5 and Plate 1**). Abutting the corner of walls (1028) and (1029) was a sub-rectangular brick structure (1032) bonded with dark grey ash mortar. Structure (1032) was interpreted as a buttress of later construction than walls (1028) and (1029) but broadly contemporary with them.

Parallel to wall (1028) was an east to west aligned single-skin brick wall (1031) which ran for 3.80m along the north-facing section. Wall (1031) had one visible course constructed from handmade bricks (average dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m) similar to wall (1028) and was bonded with white lime mortar. Walls (1028) and (1031) were most likely to be contemporary and the 1.02m space between these walls may have formed a passageway between workshop buildings (**Illustration 5**).

Approximately 0.10m to the south of wall (1031) and running parallel to it within the north-facing section, another east to west aligned wall (1026) was observed to run for approximately 3.50m. Constructed from squared off sandstone blocks, measuring between 0.30m by 0.10m and 0.40m by 0.20m and bonded with a light grey mortar, wall (1026) may have been related to walls (1028) and (1031). The exact stratigraphic

relationship between the structures was impossible to ascertain within the confines of the trench.

Walls (1028), (1029), (1031) and structure (1032) were probably the truncated remains of a nineteenth century works building connected to the activities of either the Peace brothers who were file manufacturers or John Henry Bramwell, steel manufacturer who had taken over the Garden Street site by 1895. The alignment of walls (1028), (1029) and (1031) is not parallel to the street, as shown on the 1890 OS map (**Illustration 4**), suggesting that the building pre-dated the laying out of Garden Street.

Perhaps contemporary with walls (1028), (1029) and (1031), was a possible surface of compacted clinker (1048) that overlay deposit (1056) within the sondage at the north-western end of the trench. Deposit (1048) was up to 0.06m in depth and a number of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from this context (**Illustration 6**).

5.1.3. Phase 3: Demolition of walls (1028), (1029), (1031) and structure (1032) and construction of brick surface (1027)

At some point during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, walls (1028), (1029), (1031) and structure (1032) were demolished probably as a single event. Wall (1026) may also have been demolished as part of the same demolition phase. Above the possible surface (1048), lay three deposits (1045), (1044) and (1033) interpreted as levelling or made ground layers (**Illustration 6 and Plate 2**). Deposits (1045) and (1044) contained brick rubble while (1033) consisted mainly of clinker with some brick rubble. A number of clay tobacco pipe, ceramic, glass and metal fragments were recovered from these deposits. Deposit (1033) was observed between wall (1028) and the south-facing section (**Illustration 5**). The upper level of deposit (1033) was covered in a 0.005m thick deposit (1035) interpreted as iron panning that may have been formed as a result of leaching from iron waste above this deposit.

In the sondage between walls (1028) and (1031) were three deposits also interpreted as levelling or made ground layers (**Illustration 7**). Deposit (1046) was a 0.38m deep deposit of clinker from which a number of clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered. Deposit (1047) was 0.20m deep and consisted of brick and mortar fragments. Deposit (1030) was 0.19m in depth and contained brick rubble, a number of clay tobacco pipe, ceramic, glass, metal and animal bone fragments. Deposit (1030) was observed between walls (1028), (1029) and (1031) (**Illustration 5**).

To the east of deposit (1033) and observed to run below it was another layer of made ground (1034) containing brick rubble and cobble fragments. Two partially visible broken sandstone flags (1041) lay in the north-east corner of the trench within (1034). The flags were not bonded together and either formed part of deposit (1034) or were the truncated remains of a sandstone flagged surface.

A linear feature (1042), possibly a gully, was cut into deposit (1034) and ran eastwards for a distance of 1.40m from the west-facing section. It appeared to be truncated at its western end. The sides of cut (1042) were steep to moderate with a relatively flat base and the cut measured 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep. Cut (1042) was filled with a deposit of silty clay and brick rubble (1043). The purpose of the possible gully (1042) was difficult to ascertain but it may have performed a drainage function (**Illustration 5**).

Overlying deposit (1034) and observed to the east of wall (1029) in the south-east corner of the trench, was a deposit of clay and brick and mortar fragments (1040), interpreted as made ground (**Illustration 5**).

Approximately 0.40m to the north of wall (1028) and cut into deposit (1033), were two small rectangular shaped cuts (1036) and (1038) approximately 1m away from each other. (1036) measured 0.32m by 0.24m while (1038) was 0.33m by 0.27m. Both cuts had vertical sides and relatively flat bases and both had been backfilled with deposits (1037) and (1039) containing brick fragments. Several ceramic fragments were recovered from these deposits and metal and glass fragments were found within deposit (1037). Cuts (1036) and (1038) were almost certainly contemporary and they may have been postholes for part of a structure related to industrial activities on the site (**Illustration 5**).

In the south-west corner of the trench, a brick surface (1027) overlaid made ground deposit (1030) and abutted the western end of wall (1031). Surface (1027) was a single course of machine pressed bricks (average dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m) bonded with grey mortar and measured approximately 2.50m by 1.30m. The brick surface partly overlay the western end of wall (1028), demonstrating that surface (1027) was constructed after wall (1028) had been truncated. Surface (1027) ran into the north-facing and east-facing sections and was truncated at its eastern side. The mortar of surface (1027) was observed to be continuous with that overlying truncated wall (1026) suggesting that surface (1027) had been constructed after wall (1026) had been truncated. Surface (1027) was probably the truncated remains of a former workshop or yard floor (**Illustration 5**).

5.1.4 Phase 4: Construction of concrete surface (1021) and walls (1005) and (1006)

Phase 4 was initially represented by the laying down of a concrete floor surface (1021) which covered the entire length of the trench and was visible in all sections apart from an area within the south-facing section. Surface (1021) was 0.08m deep and consisted of mid-grey concrete which had been laid in a single event, 1.20m from the present surface of the trench. It overlay brick surface (1027) and truncated walls (1028), (1029), (1031), (1026), structure (1032) and possible sandstone flagged surface (1041). Surface (1021) also overlay made ground deposits (1030), (1033), (1034) and (1040).

Visible in the north-facing section was a north to south running brick wall (1005) (**Illustration 6**). Its sandstone foundation was observed sitting atop concrete surface (1021). Wall (1005) was double skinned and its ten visible courses were made from machine pressed frogged bricks (average dimensions: 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.09m) bonded with black ash mortar. The wall had been truncated to the north. In the south-facing section, wall (1006) partly overlay and abutted concrete surface (1021) at the western end of the wall. Wall (1006) was 3.24m long and up to five courses high, and was constructed of machine pressed bricks (Average dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.09m) bonded with black ash mortar. At the eastern end of wall (1006) there may have been a return running northwards. Walls (1006) and (1005) were likely to be contemporary and may have formed part of the same structure (**Illustration 6**).

5.1.5 Phase 5: Demolition of walls (1005) and (1006) and insertion of modern pipes (1012) and (1015) and concrete surface (1000)

Walls (1005) and (1006) were truncated probably at some time in the twentieth century and covered with several layers of made ground. In the south-facing section deposit (1007) lay immediately above wall (1006). Deposit (1007) was up to 0.41m in depth and consisted of metal and wood fragments. It was also visible in the north-facing section and therefore covered the width of the west end of the trench. Overlying (1007) was deposit (1008), a 0.20m thick deposit of silt and rubble. Deposit (1008) was overlain by deposit (1009), a 0.30m deep deposit consisting of

approximately 60% firebrick fragments. Cut (1016) for modern plastic pipe (1015) truncated wall (1006) and deposits (1007), (1008) and (1009). Cut (1016) was filled by gravel deposit (1017) (**Illustration 6**).

In the north-facing section, to the east of wall (1005) and overlying concrete surface (1021), was a made ground deposit (1004), approximately 1m in depth. This deposit was also visible in the south and east-facing sections on the eastern side of the trench. To the west of wall (1005) a series of made ground deposits mostly consisting of brick rubble were visible in the north-facing section. These deposits were assigned numbers (1019), (1020), (1023), (1007), (1024), (1025) and (1018). Cut (1013), for a modern plastic pipe (1012), cut through deposits (1025), (1023), (1007), (1024) and (1018). Cut (1013) was filled by a lower gravel fill (1014) and an upper fill (1022) consisting of silt, brick rubble, metal and cloth fragments.

Overlying pipe cut (1016) in the south-facing section, was a made ground deposit (1004) that contained many whole machine pressed and handmade bricks, including a firebrick marked 'DUDLEY LTD FIRECLAY'. Deposit (1010), consisting of brick and sandstone fragments, partially overlay deposit (1004). Made ground deposit (1011) overlay deposit (1010) and at the top of the trench, a thin layer of sand (1001) overlay (1011).

On the eastern side of the trench, overlying deposit (1004), was a made ground deposit (1003). Both (1003) and (1004) were visible in the south-facing, north-facing and west-facing sections. A thin deposit of limestone hardcore (1002) overlay deposit (1003). At the top of the trench on the eastern side was a 0.20m deep concrete surface (1000) that formed the existing yard surface. pre

Summary: The earliest archaeological features belonged to Phase 1, with the excavation of a possible pre-industrial development buried soil. Phase 2 was initially represented by a levelling layer and the insertion of two parallel walls. These walls were associated with up to two further walls and a possible buttress. Artefacts recovered from this phase date from the eighteenth to nineteenth century and the structures may therefore have been associated with the Peace Brothers who were known to operate as file manufacturers on the site from the earlier nineteenth century. These structures were demolished in Phase 3 and a brick surface was laid. This phase also saw the digging of a possible gully and two rectangular cuts perhaps for postholes. Associated material suggests a mid to late nineteenth century date for this activity. During Phase 4, a concrete surface was laid down that covered almost the entire area of the trench. A north to south running brick wall lay atop this surface while a probably contemporary east to west running brick wall partially lay atop and abutted the same surface. The structures are likely to be twentieth century in date. Finally, in Phase 5, these walls were truncated and modern drain pipes were inserted through layers of made ground on top of which the present day concrete yard surface was constructed.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located within a late twentieth-century works building (**Illustration 3**). The trench measured 8m by 5m and was aligned north to south (**Illustration 8 and Plate 3**).

5.2.1 Phase 1: Nineteenth-century cellar

The earliest archaeological phase was represented by the truncated remains of a cellar comprising a brick wall (2035), running north to south, and associated brick walls (2019) and (2020) which both ran east to west and formed the southern and

northern cellar walls respectively. Also associated with the cellar were the remains of a brick vaulted roof (2032) and sandstone steps (2036) which ran from an opening within wall (2035) (**Plate 4**).

Measuring 1.20m in length, wall (2035) was roughly built, irregularly coursed and constructed from a mixture of handmade headers and stretchers (dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m) (**Illustration 9**). Its seventeen surviving courses were bonded with black ash mortar and the lower courses were stepped out gradually on either side of an opening from which four roughly hewn sandstone steps (2036) descended. Each sandstone step measured 0.60m wide and each jutted out westwards by 0.21m. Each step was 0.08m in depth and the height between each step was 0.24m. Between each step lay two courses of bricks. The total height of the steps was 1m. The uppermost sandstone block seen in section presumably formed the base of the doorway which measured 0.60m in width. No floor was found at the base of the steps due to the physical constraints of excavating in the confined space.

Wall (2020) which formed the northern cellar wall survived to a height of 0.80m. It was double-skinned and constructed from handmade, possibly reused, bricks. No whole bricks were observed. The bricks were bonded with beige lime mortar. Wall (2020) was keyed into the west face of wall (2035) at its lower courses. A similar, roughly built wall (2019), formed the southern cellar wall. Constructed from the same type of bricks and mortar as (2020), (2019) was keyed into the upper courses of wall (2035). Both (2019) and (2020) appeared to be truncated at their western ends. Approximately 0.70m to the west of (2019) lay (2032), three irregular rows of handmade bricks (dimensions: 0.235m x 0.12m x 0.075m) bonded with beige lime mortar and aligned east to west. Interpreted as the remains of the cellar's south vaulted ceiling, (2032) would have run northwards from the now missing section of wall (2019) (**Illustration 8**).

5.2.2 Phase 2: Decommissioning of cellar and construction of walls (2005) and (2023)

A second phase was represented by the blocking (2034) of the opening in the earlier wall (2035) and the construction of wall (2005) on top of wall (2035).

The opening within wall (2035) was blocked by six courses of handmade bricks (average dimensions 0.22m x 0.12m x 0.08m) bonded with black ash mortar. The upper courses of wall (2035) must have been truncated since the doorway only survived to a height of 0.56m. The remaining courses of (2035) were then used as the foundation for the construction of wall (2005) which followed the same north to south alignment as (2035) (**Illustration 9 and Plate 3**).

Wall (2005) was a double-skinned wall and measured 4.42m in length (**Illustration 9**). Six courses of handmade bricks (average dimensions: 0.23m x 0.12m x 0.08m) bonded with black ash mortar survived. Roughly built, the courses were laid in a fairly random manner using a mixture of headers, stretchers and possibly reused bricks. At the northern end of (2005), a double-skinned brick wall (2023) running east to west was keyed into the western face of (2005). Bonded with black ash mortar, wall (2023) survived to a maximum length of 0.26m, including the sandstone block foundation. No cutting for (2023) was found. The function of this wall could not be ascertained and further excavation was impeded by the stepping of the trench. However (2023) may have been an external wall fronting onto a courtyard, possibly Court No. 20 as shown on the 1890 OS map (**Illustration 4**).

At the southern end of (2005) a single-skin brick return (2022) was keyed into the east face of (2005) demonstrating that these walls were contemporary (**Illustration 8**). Wall (2022) was 0.30m in length and ran eastwards into the west facing section. Additionally, at the southern tip of (2005) a concrete continuation (2021) of single-skin width ran southwards. The structure (2021) may have been a concrete block or perhaps a concrete coating of bricks. The southern face of (2022) and the eastern face of (2021) were both covered with a 0.02m thick layer of fine concrete render. It is not known whether (2005) and (2021) were contemporary, only that the render must have been applied to walls (2021) and (2022) at the same time.

5.2.3 Phase 3: Demolition of cellar walls and construction of possible toilet block

A third phase was represented by the truncation of cellar walls (2020) and (2019), and the vaulted ceiling (2032) in order to allow the construction of a tarmac yard surface and possible toilet block.

After walls (2020) and (2019) and structure (2032) had been truncated, the backfilling of the cellar took place. This is evident as the fill of the cellar (2017) overlay the truncated walls and the remains of the vaulted roof. The character of the fill suggests that the backfilling took place in one event. Deposit (2017) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt with lumps of orange clay and clinker throughout. The fill contained ceramics, corroded iron objects, glass vessel fragments, bone cutlery handles and clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls. The paucity of bricks within the fill suggests that any bricks were reused elsewhere. To the north of deposit (2017) and bounded by walls (2005), (2023) and (2020), lay another probable backfilling deposit (2033) comprising dark brown silt, brick fragments and black ash. No cultural material was found within this deposit. Deposits (2017) and (2033) were probably broadly contemporary.

Overlying deposit (2017) was a 0.20m thick deposit of yellowish-brown clay (2015) which partly overlay wall (2019). A lead pipe (2013) also partly overlay wall (2019) and was encased in the clay, demonstrating that (2013) post-dated the use of the cellar (**Illustration 8**). The clay deposit (2015) probably functioned as a bedding layer for tarmac surface (2009) which directly overlay (2015). The tarmac, measuring up to 3.30m in length, 1.70m in width and 0.12m in depth, was truncated to the north. To the south, (2009) was bounded by walls (2005), (2006) and (2021) and appeared to continue westwards towards the east facing section.

Set within the southern part of the tarmac (2009) was a ceramic drain (2010) and four sandstone slabs (2011) (**Illustration 8 and Plate 5**). The largest slab lay to the west of the drain and measured 0.58m x 0.46m. The two largest slabs may represent the remains of a sandstone yard surface later replaced by (2009). The two remaining slabs (2011) and a small piece of associated concrete were set upright to the west and south of the drain and may have formed a 0.20m high box around it.

A series of truncated walls defined a possible toilet block at the southern extent of Trench 2. Immediately to the south of tarmac (2009) was a double-skinned brick wall (2006) running east to west and surviving to a height of five courses. There were also two north to south running returns, (2007) and (2008), keyed into the western and eastern ends of wall (2006). These walls may have formed the external walls of the toilet block (**Illustration 8 and Plate 5**).

The western return (2007) was constructed from a similar type of unfrogged brick (average dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m) and beige lime mortar as wall (2006). However at the north-west corner of walls (2006) and (2007) the walls had been

modified by the insertion of bull nosed bricks bonded with black ash mortar probably to allow for the installation of vertical lead pipe (2012). Pipe (2012) was truncated leaving a height of 0.23m above the top of wall (2006). It may have been a continuation of lead pipe (2013) and probably carried water into the possible toilet block. The bullnosed bricks suggest that the walls (2006) and (2007) formed an external corner of a building. Additionally, beige lime render had been applied to the southern face of (2006) and the eastern face of (2007). The render was 0.03m thick and was finished with an off-white possibly lime whitewash.

Two further north to south running truncated brick walls (2028) and (2030) abutted wall (2006) (**Illustration 8 and Plate 5**). Wall (2028) survived to a height of 2 courses and was constructed of stretchers bonded with black ash mortar. Wall (2030) was of similar construction with a single course extant. The eastern end of wall (2006) was abutted by a question mark shaped brick structure (2026). It survived to a height of two courses and was constructed of stretcher bricks similar in appearance and dimensions to those of (2028) and (2030). Structure (2026) may have functioned as a stand for a washbasin or other fittings. Visible in the north-facing section, wall (2037) was the return of wall (2008) and was built from machine made stretchers (average dimensions: 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m) and bonded together with beige lime mortar. The floor of the toilet block comprised concrete (2038) and ran continuously below structures (2026), (2028) and (2030).

5.2.4 Phase 4: Demolition of possible toilet block and walls (2005) and (2023). Construction of twentieth-century walls (2002) and (2003)

After the toilet block was truncated, a series of deposits, probably the result of demolition, filled the spaces between the structures associated with the toilet block. Although the deposits were of similar composition (brownish silt with brick rubble, black ash and lime mortar fragments) and therefore probably a single deposit, each space was assigned its own context number. The deposits (2025), (2027), (2029) and (2031) were overlain by a 1.90m deposit of made ground (2001). Between 50% and 80% of the made ground deposit (2001) comprised of demolition rubble, predominantly firebricks, handmade and machine-made bricks and brick fragments. Deposit (2001) also included several bell-shaped metal vessels containing brown vitreous slag. These may provide some indication of the industrial processes undertaken in the vicinity of the site.

At the northern end of Trench 2, truncated walls (2023) and (2005) were overlain by a 0.40m deep deposit of made ground (2018). Demolition rubble, particularly concrete fragments, accounted for approximately 80% of this deposit. To the east of wall (2005) lay another demolition layer (2024) composed of dark brown ash and silt with sandstone, brick rubble, clinker and lime mortar fragments. Deposit (2018) overlay (2024).

Deposit (2018) was interpreted as a levelling layer for overlying concrete surface (2004). Deposit (2018) was 0.11m in depth and measured 4m by 1.20m. Modern frogged brick walls truncated during excavation of the trench, (2002) and (2003) were keyed into each other and were built directly on top of (2004). Wall (2002) ran east to west from the west-facing section for approximately 1m while (2003) ran north to south from the south-facing section for approximately 3.5m. Both walls were constructed of modern frogged machine bricks (dimensions: 0.235m x 0.11m x 0.08m) and were bonded with a pale brown concrete mortar. These walls were overlain by made ground layer (2001). The most recent construction within Trench 2

was the installation of reinforced concrete surface (2000) that formed the extant floor surface within the present works building.

Summary: The earliest archaeological features belonged to Phase 1 and consisted of the truncated remains of a nineteenth-century cellar. This comprised of a north to south running brick wall, two brick walls running east to west, sandstone steps and a vaulted brick roof. In Phase 2, the cellar entrance was blocked and fell out of use while the north to south running brick wall was used as the foundation for another north to south aligned brick wall into which was tied an east to west running return. This wall may have formed an external wall fronting onto Courtyard No. 20. In Phase 3, the cellar was demolished and backfilled to allow the construction of a tarmac yard surface and toilet block. Finally, in Phase 4, the toilet block was demolished and a concrete surface was laid on top of the levelling layer. Two modern twentieth-century walls were built directly onto the concrete. These fell out of use and were overlain by a deep layer of made ground onto which was laid the present day concrete floor of the extant works building.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located within a twentieth century works building (Area B) (**Illustration 3 and Plate 6**). The trench measured 14m by 2.5m and was aligned east to west.

Natural geology was observed in two machine slots in the central area of the trench (3018) and at its western extent (3010). Both deposit (3018) and (3010) consisted of brownish orange sand with stratified sub-angular sandstones. Deposit (3018) was 0.7m below the surface of the trench and (3010) was at a depth of 0.8m. (**Illustrations 10 and 11**).

5.3.1 Phase 1: Nineteenth-century courtyard and toilet block

At the eastern end of Trench 3 the earliest archaeological phase was represented by the insertion of a sandstone flagged surface (3017) and three concrete bases (3020) each displaying traces of ceramic drains and toilets (**Illustration 10 and Plate 7**). Base (3020) was associated with brick structures (3021), (3022) and (3024), and deposit (3035). At the western end of Trench 3 wall (3008) was associated with structures (3009), (3029), (3026), (3028) and deposits (3025), (3027) and (3030). These structures and deposits were probably contemporary with those found at the eastern end of the trench and are almost certainly associated with courts (Nos. 20 and 24) known to have been constructed on the site in the mid-nineteenth century. All had been severely truncated by their later demolition (Phase 2).

The sandstone floor (3017) ran intermittently for a distance of 4.20m from east to west along the northern side of the trench and though heavily disturbed, continued into the western end of the trench represented by sandstone blocks (3026) and (3028). The floor comprised roughly hewn rectangular sandstone flags in a range of sizes, the largest measuring 1.20m by 0.7m. One perforated flag measuring 0.3m square was a drainage stone incorporated into the floor. The sandstone flags lay on a shallow sandy silt bedding layer (3019) at the eastern end and there were similar deposits (3025), (3027) and (3030) at the western end of the trench. Gaps in the floor appear to have been repaired with tarmac: this is particularly evident at the eastern end of the trench where tarmac (3012) abuts floor (3017) on the northern edge of the trench and also extends westwards. Here, the tarmac overlay a shallow deposit of disturbed and discoloured natural silty sand (3035) which in turn overlay the natural sand (3018) (**Illustration 11**).

Three closely set concrete bases (3020) located at the eastern end of the trench, each measured 0.90m by 1.35m and all displayed traces of ceramic drains and toilets. They were bedded on top of a gritty sand and rubble layer (3023). To the east of (3020), a damaged brick stretcher bonded single-skin wall (3021) ran north to south and probably formed the eastern wall of the toilet block. It measured approximately 1.9m long and was made of handmade bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.075m. The three surviving courses were bonded with a black ash mortar. At its northern end, the presence of an industrially pressed rectangular frogged brick suggests that the wall may have been extended and later truncated. No cut for wall (3021) was visible. Between wall (3021) and the eastern-most concrete base (3020) lay brick structure (3024), a single course of half-bricks some of which were frogged. They were bonded with a concrete mortar. Structure (3024) seems to have filled the gap between the older wall (3021) and the concrete toilet base (3020). The north-western end of wall (3021) was abutted by (3022), a single coursed area of handmade bricks laid on bed and bonded with the same mortar as that used in (3024). Structure (3022) was truncated at its western end and may have functioned as a support for a later removed drain leading from the toilets (**Plate 7**).

At the western end of Trench 3, walls (3008), (3009) and (3029) along with sandstone floor remains (3026) and (3028) and their associated deposits (3025), (3027) and (3030) appeared to form part of a structure, possibly another toilet block. (**Illustration 10 and Plate 8**). Wall (3008), running east to west and measuring 1.34m, survived to depth of three courses. It did not continue into the eastern end of the trench. The wall (3008) was of single-skin stretcher bonded construction and was made with handmade bricks (dimensions: 0.115m x 0.24m x 0.08m) bonded with beige lime mortar on the lowest course. The upper courses were bonded with a different pale lime mortar suggesting the wall may have been rebuilt. Wall (3008) was built mostly on natural sand (3010) but seems to have laid on disturbed natural (3015) at its western end where (3008) was abutted by north to south running wall (3009) to the north. Towards the eastern end of (3008) another north to south running wall (3029) abutted (3008). Only a single course survived in each of the walls (3009) and (3029) but they may have originally been tied into (3008), possibly forming the corner of a building. Walls (3009) and (3029) both ran northwards into the south-facing section so the full extent of these walls was undetermined. However, the 0.9m space between walls (3009) and (3029), the same width as that of concrete base (3020), suggests that these walls may have bounded a toilet cubicle. Wall (3008) was abutted by tarmac (3004) on the south side of the wall's eastern end. The tarmac also appears in the north-facing section of the trench so it is likely to have covered the entire width of the trench. It may have formed a courtyard floor or a repair within the floor as in the eastern end of the trench. Also visible in the north-facing section was the remains of wall (3032). Severely truncated at its northern end, two courses of handmade bricks (dimensions: 0.11m x 0.24m x 0.08m) were bonded with cement mortar. Both wall (3032) and tarmac (3004) appear to have been disturbed by the insertion of a later air raid shelter wall (3005) although they were probably disturbed previously by demolition in the early twentieth century. (Phase 2).

5.3.3 Phase 2: Demolition in the early twentieth century

The second main phase of activity in Trench 3 was represented by demolition layers (3033) and (3034) at the eastern end of the trench and by (3003) at its western end. Consisting predominantly of slate fragments and brick rubble, the shallow deposit (3033) overlay sandstone flags (3017) and partly overlay tarmac (3012) (**Illustration 11**). Deposit (3033) was also present where the tarmac and sandstone had been

removed and beneath the removed concrete base (3020) suggesting some demolition had taken place before the concrete base (3020) had been installed. At the western end of the trench, (3003), a 0.15m deep deposit of whole handmade bricks, brick fragments, lime mortar and sandy silt overlay walls (3008), (3009), (3029) and their associated deposits. Additionally, an area of demolition rubble (3031) visible in the north-facing section and underlying concrete surface (3000), was very similar in appearance to (3003). It is likely that (3003) and (3031) resulted from the same demolition phase.

It is known from the 1890 OS map that some of the back-to-back housing had been knocked through to create larger structures. Although no earlier toilets or associated drains were found, the insertion of the concrete base (3020) may suggest an improvement in sanitation. Below deposit (3033), in areas where (3017) and (3012) had been truncated, another demolition layer (3034) was visible. Although not fully excavated, it consisted of slate and metal fragments and contained a leather garment.

By 1935 all the housing on the site had been demolished and was replaced by the current works buildings (Phase 3).

5.3.3 Phase 3: Modern disturbance in the twentieth century and the construction of the current works building

At the eastern end of Trench 3, the final phase of activity comprised of a levelling layer (3011), 0.52m in depth and consisting of demolition rubble, handmade and machine-made frogged bricks and redeposited natural sand. The deposit was observed to extend across the entire length and width of the eastern part of the trench covering all structures. Overlying (3011) was a reinforced concrete floor, (3002), 0.30m in depth, which extended over the entire eastern end of the trench and formed the floor in the eastern side of the current works building (**Illustration 11**).

At the western end of the trench, the insertion of the north wall of an air raid shelter (3005) disturbed all archaeology that had been not already truncated by demolition. Constructed of reinforced concrete, (3005) ran east to west and was partly visible in the north-facing section. It appeared to be trench-built into the natural sand (3010) since no cut could be identified. A rectangular block of concrete (3013) lay atop (3005) and may have served as additional reinforcement for (3005). The exact construction date of the air raid shelter is unknown but is likely to have been built between 1939 – 1940 (S. Duckworth pers comm).

Concrete (3000) containing a gravel aggregate, covered the western end of the trench apart from an area visible in the west-facing section where (3000) was abutted by concrete (3001). The aggregate within (3001) differed from (3000) as it consisted of brick rubble and also contained glass and metal fragments. Below (3001) was a rusty, flat metal plate (3006) which lay on top of a lower concrete surface (3007). Surface (3007) was similar in composition to concrete (3000) and it is possible that it was a lower working surface contemporary with (3000).

Summary: The earliest archaeological features uncovered were the truncated remains of a nineteenth-century courtyard and toilet block constructed on top of the natural geology (Phase 1). These structures were demolished in the early-twentieth century and resulted in several demolition layers (Phase 2). In Phase 3, the insertion of an air raid shelter at the western end of Trench 3 disturbed all archaeology not previously disturbed by demolition. Finally concrete surfaces were laid over the levelling layers and these form the present floor within the extant works building.

6 ARTEFACTS

6.1 Assessment of Pottery by Dr C. Cumberpatch.

6.1.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Garden Street Sheffield (ARCUS 934c) was examined by the author on the 15th and 16th May 2007. The assemblage consisted of 477 sherds of pottery weighing 6444 grams representing a maximum of 427 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. A small number of other items were also noted amongst the pottery and these are listed in Table 2.

6.1.2 Discussion

The pottery assemblage was dominated by formal tablewares which included Creamware, Pearlware, Whiteware and Bone China (plus variants). Vernacular tablewares, which normally occur alongside the earlier formal tablewares were poorly represented with only a small quantity of Late Blackware and only one sherd of Mottled ware present. Eighteenth century Slipware was notable by its absence. The presence of the Creamwares suggests that this was not a matter of chronology but rather pertains to the source of the pottery. Other apparently unusual features include the relative scarcity of utilitarian wares and the relatively high proportion of bone china sherds. All of these may be of some significance in terms of the origin of the pottery and it would seem, even from these brief observations that the assemblage differs in its compositional profile from the majority of pottery assemblages from early modern and recent sites in Sheffield. These matters will be taken up in more detail in the full report.

In terms of the chronology of the assemblage and the site, it is of note that White Salt Glazed Stoneware (WSGSW) and Tin Glazed Earthenware were both rare (one and two sherds respectively) suggesting a mid to later 18th and 19th century date for the assemblage as a whole. A small number of sherds were of later 19th to early 20th century date. There would therefore seem to be some indication of chronological distinctions within the assemblage and possibly between different contexts and these will be discussed in greater detail in the full report, possibly with some reference to data from the clay tobacco pipes and glassware if this is available.

The assemblage also included a number of vessels of intrinsic interest because of the presence of dateable marks or distinctive decorations. Details of some of these are included in the data table while others will be discussed in greater detail in the full report.

6.1.3 Further work

Although not large by the standards of some pottery assemblages from Sheffield, the distinctive character and compositional profile of the assemblage suggests that it will repay further work. This should be designed to include the following elements:

- Full description and quantification of the assemblage by ware type, vessel form and function using sherds numbers, sherd weight and estimated (maximum) number of vessels;
- Identification and recording of decorative motifs and designs and the investigation of cross-context joining sherds and vessel parts;

- Selection of material for illustration (drawing and photography / scanning; maximum of fifteen vessels and sherds);
- Discussion of the assemblage by context and phase, in collaboration with the site director and other specialists with particular reference to contexts identified by the site director as of particular significance for the interpretation of the site;
- Discussion of the assemblage with reference to the conclusions derived from other assemblages excavated within Sheffield in terms of site formation processes, the representation of different wares and use-classes;
- Presentation of the data and discussion in a report designed to conform to the requirements of ARCUS and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

6.1.4 Recommendations for further analysis

Although small and relatively late in date, the pottery assemblage from the site is of interest both in its own right and as a body of material from a domestic context to compare with that from excavations of sites in the centre of Sheffield. A full report on the pottery assemblage will include detailed discussion of the ceramic types and comparison of the assemblage with contemporary groups from sites elsewhere in Sheffield.

Table 1. Pottery from 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1030	BGCW	2	42	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1030	BGFw	1	12	1	BS	Bowl/dish	Brown glaze int only	C18th - C19th	
1030	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band ext below rim	C19th	
1030	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue band and black chequer-board pattern ext	C18th - C19th	
1030	BSGSW	1	12	1	+	Bowl	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
1030	BSGSW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1030	BSGSW	1	24	1	Rim	Jar	Lid seated rim with moulded decoration ext	C19th	
1030	BSGSW	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	Impressed lines ext	C19th	
1030	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1030	Creamware	1	3	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1030	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1030	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1030	Late Blackware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext on a fine red body	C19th	
1030	Pearlware	1	8	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
1030	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Saucer	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1030	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	8	1	Recessed base	Plate	Hand painted floral design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1030	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Fine hand painted designs int	C17th - C18th	pFind parallels
1030	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Unidentified TP design ext	c.1780 - c.1840	
1030	TP Whiteware	2	16	2	Rim & footring base	Plate	U/ID designs	M - LC19th	
1030	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	Asiatic Pheasants	M - LC19th	
1033	BGCW	1	24	1	Rim	Pantheon	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Possibly a horticultural vessel
1033	BGCW	4	111	4	BS	Hollow ware	Square sectioned rim; brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1033	BGCW	1	38	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1033	BGCW	2	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext	C18th - C19th	
1033	BGCW	1	36	1	Rim	Pantheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Heavily abraded
1033	BGFw	1	13	1	Base	Bowl	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1033	BGFw	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Profiled rim
1033	BGFw	1	26	1	Base	Hollow ware	Plain rim, brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	Footed base
1033	BSGSW	4	132	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Unusual vessel
1033	BSGSW	5	102	5	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped designs ext	C19th	Footed base
1033	BSGSW	1	24	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped designs ext	C19th	
1033	BSGSW	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	Beaded rim & stamped designs ext	C19th	
1033	BSGSW	2	95	1	Base	Bowl/porringer	U/Dec	C18th	
1033	BSGSW	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1033	Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised line ext	C19th	
							U/Dec	C19th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1033	Creamware	3	31	3	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge with moulded profile	c.1740 - c.1820	
1033	Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1033	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1033	Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Saucer	Hand painted stylised floral design int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1033	TP Pearlware	5	12	5	BS	Hollow ware	Various designs to be identified	c.1780 - c.1840	
1033	TP Pearlware	1	8	1	Recessed base	Flatware	Complex design int; to be identified	c.1780 - c.1840	
1033	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Mug	Overglaze transfer floral/geometric design	LC19th - EC20th	
1037	Bone china	1	36	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
1037	Bone china	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Three thin gold lines below rim	LC19th - EC20th	
1039	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
1043	BGCW	1	2	1	Flake	U/ID		C19th	
1043	BGFW	2	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1043	BGFW	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	Shiny brown glaze int & ext	C18th - C19th	
1043	BSGSW	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black shiny glaze int; footed base	C18th - EC19th	Could be Late Blackware
1043	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
1043	Creamware	1	6	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1043	Late Blackware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1043	Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
1043	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled band	c.1780 - c.1840	
1043	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Int & ext surfaces removed	LC17th - C18th	
1044	BSGSW	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted blue lines around rim, orange blobs on body	C19th	
1044	BSGSW	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised lines ext	C18th	
1044	Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Stamped linear designs ext	C18th - EC19th	
1044	Creamware	2	5	2	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
1044	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1044	Fine Redware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1044	Late Blackware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int	LC18th - C19th	
1044	Pearlware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th	Perforated sherd
1044	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	BGCW	1	50	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red-brown lines around rim	C19th	
1045	BGCW	3	52	3	BS	Pantheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1045	BGFW	1	3	1	BS	Pantheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
1045	BGFW	1	21	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1045	BSGSW	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
1045	BSGSW	1	41	1	Rim	Dish	Incised and impressed lines below everted rim	LC18th - C19th	
1045	BSGSW	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Stamped designs ext	LC18th - C19th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1045	BSGSW	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	One sherd with incised lines ext	LC18th - C19th	
1045	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	2	12	2	Rim	Plate	Moulded plate rims	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	1	18	1	Rim	Soup bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	1	4	1	Footring base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Creamware	9	47	9	BS	Various	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Edged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded edge with blue paint	c.1740 - c.1820	
1045	Late Blackware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	c.1810 - c.1830	
1045	Late Blackware	3	40	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
1045	Pearlware	1	20	1	Base	Dish	U/Dec	C18th	
1045	Pearlware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	Pearlware	3	15	3	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Saucer	Hand painted designs int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	Slip Banded CC ware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted geometrical design int	C19th	
1045	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band and narrow brown slip lines	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Recessed base	Plate	Unidentified TP design int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Willow	c.1780 - c.1840	
1045	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	20	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Unidentified TP design ext	M - LC19th	
1045	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	14	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1045	Whiteware	1	2	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1048	BGSW	3	15	3	BS	Pantheon	Brown glaze int	M - LC19th	Rounded ringfoot base
1048	BGSW	6	30	6	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1048	BGSW	3	11	3	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1048	Cane Coloured ware	3	4	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	
1048	Creamware	2	8	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
1048	Creamware	9	12	9	BS	Various	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1048	Creamware	1	11	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1048	Creamware (P)	1	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	Rounded ringfoot base
1048	Edged ware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1048	Late Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Wavy moulded edge with blue paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
1048	Late Blackware	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th	
1048	Pearlware	1	4	1	Ring foot base	Bowl/dish	Black glaze int	C18th	Footed base
1048	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	Hand painted design int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1048	Pearlware	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1048	Pearlware	2	2	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
1048	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip line ext	C19th	
1048	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip line ext	C19th	
1048	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape int		
1048	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Floral design int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1048	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID design int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1048	TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Unidentified design	c.1780 - c.1840	
1048	TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Floral design int	c.1780 - c.1840	
1048	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	17	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	One sooted int
1048	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	27	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th - C19th	Heavily sooted int
1048	WGSW	1	1	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Scratch Blue linear design	c.1720 - c.1780	
1055	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2015	BGFW	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec		
2015	Bone china	1	2	1	Rim	Saucer	Three thin gold lines around rim	C18th - C19th	
2015	Bone china	1	2	1	Foot ring base	Flatware	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
2015	BSGSW	1	2	1	BS	Bottle	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	
2015	Stoneware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green stoneware	M - LC19th	
2015	Stoneware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
2015	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	Blue floral design int	C20th (P)	Probably a fragment of sanitary ware or similar
2015	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Collared rim	M - LC19th	
2015	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	Probably part of a flowerpot
2017	BGCW type	3	440	1	Base	Jar/pancheon	Red-brown glaze int	M - LC19th	
2017	BGCW type	2	107	1	Rim	Pancheon	Red-brown glaze int	LC18th - C19th	Somewhat finer than normal BGCW
2017	BGCW type	6	182	6	BS	Pancheon	Internal glaze, red-brown to brown	LC18th - C19th	Somewhat finer than normal BGCW
2017	Blue Banded ware	1	26	1	Rim	Bowl	Folded rim; blue banded body	C19th	Somewhat finer than normal BGCW
2017	Blue Banded ware	5	26	4	Rim	Bowl	Plain rim, blue banded body	C19th	
2017	Blue Banded ware	1	29	1	Rim & body	Tankard/jug	Blue bands and raised cordons on body; moulded handle terminal	C19th	
2017	Blue Banded ware	2	18	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Very pale blue bands	C19th	
2017	Blue Banded ware	10	62	10	BS	Hollow ware	Various combinations of lines and bands	C19th	
2017	Blue Banded ware	3	41	3	Handle & BS	Mug/Jug	Blue bands & moulded handle terminals	C19th	
2017	Blue Banded ware	4	92	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Various combinations of lines and bands	C19th	
2017	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue and grey bands ext	C19th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2017	Bone china	2	4	2	Rim	U/D	Black printed frieze int	C19th	
2017	Bone china	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black printed bird and foliage with overglaze colour added	C19th	
2017	Bone china	1	3	1	Ring foot base	Dish	Hand painted overglaze design int	LC18th - C19th	pHard paste porcelain
2017	Bone china	1	28	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Three overglaze gold lines below rim	LC19th - EC20th	
2017	Bone china	6	121	2	Profile	Dish	Printed pastoral scene int with hand colour tinting	1876+	Date mark on underside
2017	Bone china	4	54	1	Profile	Mug/jar	Raised cordon below rim, recessed base	M - LC19th	
2017	Bone china	1	34	1	Profile	Coffee cup	Gold line and green and gold designs ext	C19th	
2017	Bone china	2	22	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Gold line ext	M - LC19th	
2017	Bone china	7	50	3	Rim	Plate	Hand painted overglaze red flashes int	M - LC19th	
2017	Bone china	2	4	2	Rim	Flatware	Greek key design int, overglaze blue paint	M - LC19th	
2017	Bone china	2	11	2	Rim	Saucer	Overglaze red painted lines int	M - LC19th	
2017	Bone china	1	38	1	Base & body	Cup/mug	Gold overglaze line ext	C19th	Odd abrasion on handle stumps
2017	Bone china	8	61	8	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Bone china	8	13	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Bone china	2	18	2	Rim	Plate	Traces of overglaze paint int	C19th	
2017	Bone china	3	15	3	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Bone china	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Fluted body	C19th	
2017	Bone china	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Fluted rim & blue line on edge of rim	C19th	
2017	Bone china	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Moulded rim with blue paint	C19th	
2017	Bone china	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	BSGSW	2	53	1	Rim	Bowl	Folded rim	C19th	
2017	BSGSW	5	62	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	BSGSW	1	20	1	Neck	Bottle	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	BSGSW	1	24	1	Base	Bowl/dish	Grey internally	C19th	
2017	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Colour Glazed ware	4	22	4	BS	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze int & ext on white body	C19th	
2017	Colour Glazed ware	1	23	1	Handle	Teapot	Brown shiny glaze int & ext on white body	C19th	
2017	Creamware	4	13	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Creamware	1	3	1	Base	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2017	Creamware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	Moulded rim	c.1740 - c.1820	
2017	Edged ware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim with blue paint	c.1740 - c.1820	
2017	Edged ware	2	82	1	Rim	Plate	Blue edge but no moulding	c.1810 - c.1830	
2017	Figurine	1	22	1	Fragment	Figurine	Moulded whiteware figurine; military figure	EC19th	
2017	Figurine	2	7	1	Fragment	Figurine	Unidentifiable fragment of a bone china ornament	LC18th - LC19th	
2017	Mottled ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Mottled int & ext	C19th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2017	Pearlware	2	117	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
2017	Pearlware	1	20	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
2017	Pearlware	1	43	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 - c.1840	
2017	Relief Banded ware	1	168	1	Base & body	Jug	Relief bands around body	M - LC19th	Moulded handle terminal
2017	Relief Banded ware	1	67	1	Rim, handle & body	Jug/mug	Relief bands around body	M - LC19th	Moulded handle terminals; discoloured
2017	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red-brown bands ext	C19th	
2017	Sponge Printed ware	2	10	2	BS	U/ID	Sponge printed designs	c.1840+	
2017	Sponged ware	3	105	3	Rim	Plate	Dark blue sponged rim	c.1835+	
2017	Sponged ware	4	14	4	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponged ext	c.1835+	
2017	Stoneware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Stoneware	1	46	1	Base	Hollow ware	Cream finish	M - LC19th	
2017	Stoneware	2	94	1	Base	Bottle	Pale grey finish	M - LC19th	
2017	Stoneware	1	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cream finish	M - LC19th	
2017	Stoneware	1	17	1	Rim & neck	Bottle	Grey crazed finish	M - LC19th	
2017	Stoneware	1	11	1	Rim	Jam jar	Fluted body	M - LC19th	
2017	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Cream finish	M - LC19th	
2017	Stoneware	1	170	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Stamped 'Maling / Newcastle' on underside of base
2017	Stoneware	5	64	5	Rim, handle & BS	Hollow ware	Moulded green-brown stoneware, wickerwork pattern	C19th - EC20th	Ornamental vessel
2017	Stoneware	4	16	4	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded; stippled with relief foliage design	C19th	Ornamental vessel
2017	Stoneware	1	13	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	Possibly an ornament
2017	TP Bone China	5	101	1	Profile	Saucer/plate	Stylised curvilinear design int	C19th	
2017	TP Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Saucer	Floral design int	C19th	
2017	TP Bone China	1	19	1	Profile	Saucer	Black printed design featuring a bird	C19th	
2017	TP Pearlware	4	95	1	Profile	Lid	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	Very distinctive profile
2017	TP Pearlware	1	34	1	Lid seated rim	Jar	Two Temples	c.1780 - c.1840	Probably belongs with the lid
2017	TP Pearlware	1	64	1	Rim	Plate	Pale green rural scene entitled 'The Seasons'	c.1780 - c.1840	Needs more detail on the pattern
2017	TP Pearlware	7	248	1	Base, rim & BS	Mug/tankard	Visual pun design: black printed	c.1780 - c.1840	Details of design needed for full report
2017	TP Pearlware	3	15	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Black oval design on handle	c.1780 - c.1840	
2017	TP Whiteware	4	41	4	Rim & BS	Saucer	Blue dendritic pattern internally	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2017	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Footring base	Saucer	Grey dendritic pattern internally	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	13	184	11	Rim & BS	Plate	Willow	M - LC19th	One sherd has part of a maker's mark on the underside
2017	TP Whiteware	1	22	1	Rim	Plate	Distinctive rim design; to be identified	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Cellular pattern around rim	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID floral design int & ext	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Unidentified designs int & ext	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	pGern	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	22	237	22	Rim & BS	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	C19th	Could be Pearlware
2017	TP Whiteware	3	35	1	Rim	Saucer	Black printed scroll design int	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	2	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Black TP frieze int & ext	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Green geometric/floral design int	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Moulded handle with red-brown stripe	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Mug/Jug	Brown printed frieze int	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	Brown printed floral design int	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed designs int & ext	M - LC19th	Crazed and discoloured; could be TP Pearlware
2017	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Brown printed frieze with over-glaze lustre band int	M - LC19th	
2017	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Unidentifiable design	M - LC19th	
2017	Unglazed Red Earthenware	3	133	2	Base & BS	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	20	2	Rim	Flowerpot	U/Dec	C19th	
2017	Whiteware	1	29	1	Profile	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Shallow lidded jar
2017	Whiteware	2	31	2	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M - LC19th	White jar with groove below rim
2017	Whiteware	1	40	1	Rim	Plate	Blue painted line inside rim	MC19th - EC20th	
2017	Whiteware	2	53	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Could be Pearlware
2017	Whiteware	1	24	1	BS & handle stump	Hollow ware	Moulded handle terminal	M - LC19th	
2017	Whiteware	1	9	1	Handle	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	Heavily secondarily burnt
2017	Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim/spout	Jug	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
2017	Whiteware	2	20	2	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded fluting ext	M - LC19th	
2017	Whiteware	1	13	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
2017	Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Red line below rim	M - LC19th	
2017	Whiteware	2	5	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	M - LC19th	
2017	Whiteware	14	58	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M - LC19th	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3011	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
3030	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Broadblue band and narrow brown lines	C19th	
Tr 1	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Willow (diffuse and blurred)	M - LC19th	
Tr 1	Whiteware	1	104	1	Recessed base	Soup bowl	U/Dec	1907 - 1910	Printed: 'Hotel Ware / Wood & sons / England 1 57' around a crown
Tr 1 Slot	BSGSW	1	38	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
Tr 1 Slot	BSGSW	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	One sherd with incised lines ext	C19th	
Tr 1 Slot	BSGSW	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
Tr 1 Slot	BSGSW	1	6	1	Handle	Mug/tankard	Ridges on top of handle	C18th - C19th	
Tr 1 Slot	Creamware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
Tr 1 Slot	Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse painted blue floral decoration ext	c.1780 - c.1840	
Tr 1 Slot	TP Pearlware	2	5	1	BS	Soup bowl	Unidentified TP design	c.1780 - c.1840	
		477	6444	427					

Table 1. Pottery from 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield, 934c

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1033	Ceramic Building material	1	262	1	Fragment	Roof tile	N/A	Undated	
2017	Ceramic Building material	2	12	2	Fragments	Wall tile	U/Dec	LC19th - EC20th	White wall tiles
1033	Glass	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	N/A	Undated	

Table 2. Ceramic building material and glass from 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield, 934c

6.2 Clay tobacco pipes by Dr. P. Marshall

6.2.1 Summary

A total of 146 clay tobacco pipes were recovered during excavation, as summarised in the table below. Of these, 145 were from stratified contexts.

Context	Quantity	Description
SLOT - TR3	1	Stem.
1030	8	Stems.
1030	13	Stems.
1033	13	Stems.
1033	29	28 stems, 1 bowl fragment; 2 stems are green glazed.
1044	14	Stems.
1045	15	Stems.
1045	9	Stems, 3 with green glaze.
1046	1	Stem.
1048	18	17 stems, 1 stem/bowl fragment.
2015	5	Stems.
2017	2	2 bowls with decoration. One with thistle and one with Unicorn.
2017	17	4 bowl fragments, 13 stems. 1 stem is decorated.
3030	1	Stem.

Table 3. Clay tobacco pipe from 29 – 65 Garden Street, 934c

6.2.2 Assessment

Clay tobacco pipe fragments offer one of the most accurate and reliable classes of artefact for the dating of deposits from the post-medieval period. The excavated pipes from Garden Street should be able to provide a valuable contribution to the identification and phasing of the contexts in which they occur.

Clay tobacco pipes also have two other significant attributes; their regional diversity allows them to be used to study trade and marketing contacts, while differing qualities allow for an examination of social status. Although only a small number of marked pipes are present in this assemblage they should be able to go some way towards assessing the catchment area from which services and supplies were drawn.

The majority of the bowl fragments recovered are highly decorated and represent a range of decorative motifs that were almost certainly produced locally. Most of the plain stem fragments are likely to be contemporary with the bowl fragments.

6.2.3 Recommendations for further analysis

A detailed archive catalogue of all the fragments should be prepared.

An overview of the pipes should be prepared to set the pipes in context. This should describe the work carried out and present a synthesis of the pipe evidence from the site.

6.3 Glass by Dr P. Marshall

6.3.1 Summary

A total of 106 fragments of glass were recovered during excavation, as summarised in the table below.

Table 4. Glass from 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield, 934c

Context	Quantity	Description
1033	10	6 green vessel sherds, 1 brown vessel sherd, 3 flat clear sherds
1045	2	1 flat clear sherd, 1 green possible vessel sherd.
2017	1	Small square ink bottle type.
2017	1	Base/body of green vessel.
1048	1	Very small green glass vessel sherd.
2027	2	1 vessel, 1 flat; both clear.
2025	2	1 clear vessel sherd, 1 clear flat sherd.
1033	5	2 green vessel sherds, 3 flat clear sherds.
2017	31	31 clear flat sherds, several with etched straight lines on one surface. 2 blue vessel sherds, 2 clear vessel sherds, 2 green vessel sherds.
1037	1	Flat clear sherd.
1030	4	4 small flat clear/aqua sherds.
2017	40	Mostly flat, clear sherds. 1 green vessel sherd.
1030	6	2 white/opaque flat sherds, 2 clear vessel sherds, 1 clear vessel sherd. 1 black glass button.

6.3.2 Recommendations

The glass is all twentieth century in date and of little archaeological or contextual value, and thus no further reporting or study is recommended.

6.4 Archaeometallurgical Assessment by Dr R. Mackenzie

The crucible fragments and process residues recovered from the site have been examined to assess their archaeometallurgical significance and potential to provide further information about the site. Table 5 below summarises the material assessed.

Context no.	Bag/Sample no.	Description
2017	21	Seven fragments of used crucible with graphite rich fabric. One fragment of burnt coke
1033	9	One fragment of burnt coke
1044	70	One fragment of possible bulk iron or steelmaking slag
1048	25	One fragment of possible bulk iron or steelmaking slag

Table 5. Crucible fragments and process residues from excavations at Garden Street, Sheffield.

6.4.1 Discussion

The assemblage contains fragments from used steelmaking crucibles [2017]. Steelmaking crucibles generally had a very short service life and were typically discarded after one days use, fragments of used crucibles are a relatively common archaeological find within Sheffield, where they were often used as 'hardcore' to make up ground. Although common finds, used crucible fragments can be of archaeometallurgical potential when they are recovered from specific contexts.

Small fragments of coke were found in [1033] and [2017] and two small fragments of bulk iron or steelmaking slag were found in [1044] and [1048] respectively. The fragments of coke and slag are both materials associated with ferrous metal production and they were commonly used as backfill material to make up ground; without specific archaeological contexts and supporting evidence, their archaeometallurgical potential is limited.

6.4.2 Recommendations

The material in this assemblage was recovered from relatively poor archaeological contexts and it is, therefore, not possible to justify further analysis.

No further archaeometallurgical work is recommended on the material covered by this assessment and the fragments can be disposed of.

6.5 Miscellaneous by Dr. P. Marshall

6.5.1 Summary

Three miscellaneous items were recovered during excavation, as summarised in the table below.

Context	Quantity	Description
2025	1	Pencil graphite
1033	1	Knife handle (artificial)
2017	1	Mortar fragment

Table 6. Miscellaneous items from 29 – 65 Garden Street, 934c

6.5.2 Recommendations

The items are of little archaeological or contextual value, and thus no further reporting or study is recommended.

6.6 Animal bone by Dr K. Vickers

6.6.1 Introduction

Evaluation excavations were undertaken by ARCUS at Garden Street, Sheffield in 2007. The excavation investigated the site of 19th Century back to back housing, workshops and industrial yards. Dating from pottery evidence places the main phase of activity at the site as mid-late 19th Century.

50 animal bone fragments were recovered from nine contexts, these contexts consist of made ground deposits, layers, and clay surrounding a lead pipe.

The following constitutes an assessment of the material and recommendations considering the assemblage's potential and future analysis.

6.6.2 Method

The method used in the assessment of bones from Garden Street, Sheffield follows a modified version of that outlined by Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). Briefly, the elements included as 'countable' are: loose upper and lower teeth (in mammals); jaws with at least one tooth in place; cranium (complete or partial zygomaticus); atlas; axis; scapula (glenoid cavity); coracoid (in birds); distal humerus (at least half), distal radius (at least half), proximal ulna, carpal 3 (C3), distal metacarpal (at least half), carpometacarpus (in birds), pelvis (ischial part of the acetabulum); distal tibia (at least half); calcaneum; scaphocuboid; distal metatarsal (at least half); phalanges 1, 2, and 3. Wherever possible fragmented bones with clearly matching edges were reconstructed. Countable fragments were identified to species or species group using the reference collection at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield.

In addition to these 'countable' elements, other 'non-countable' specimens were recorded. These include horncore, antler, bones with evidence of butchery or bone working, and ribs and vertebrae (recorded as belonging to a small, medium or large sized

animal). The preservation state of material from each context was noted and the number of measurable elements and ageable mandibles are also recorded.

6.6.3 Results

The assemblage was well preserved, and only one bone fragment showed evidence of canid gnawing. Two bone fragments exhibited green discolouration, probably as a result of contact with copper during burial.

Table 7 summarises the number of fragments and the number of measurable bones for each species in each context. The assemblage from Garden Street was small. Only seven elements countable under the recording protocol described above were recorded. The remaining 43 fragments were made up of non-countable rib and vertebrae fragments (12), non-countable long bone fragments (9), horncore (1), and fragments of worked bone (21). There were just three measurable bones present.

Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) was represented by 3 countable elements (the distinction between sheep and goat was not attempted at the assessment stage), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) by two, and two fish bones were also recovered. Birds (identification was not attempted at the assessment stage) were represented by two non-countable long bone fragments.

There is little potential for ageing the animals represented in the assemblage. No ageable mandibles were recovered, and epiphysial fusion analysis is not useful on such a small assemblage.

Butchery and working marks were commonly present. 21 bone fragments had clearly been worked during craft activity. These had commonly been sawn and filed, and included a number of incomplete knife handles, some of which exhibited cut patterning and rivet holes. In addition very thin strips of worked bone, and worked bone off-cuts were recorded. The remaining butchered bone fragments represented sawn ribs, vertebrae and long bone fragments. Cut marks recorded on a rabbit humerus indicate that this animal was probably used for food, and was not intrusive into the deposits. In addition a sheep/goat pelvis also exhibited cut and saw marks.

6.6.4 Potential and recommendations

The assemblage from Garden Street, Sheffield is relatively small especially when the proportion of the assemblage represented by unidentifiable worked bone fragments is considered. The dominance of the waste from bone working, some of which were incomplete knife handles indicates that at least some of the bone derives from industrial activity. The remainder of the assemblage is too small to provide meaningful archaeological information, and it is recommended that no further zooarchaeological work should be undertaken on this assemblage.

Context	Summary of bones present								Measurable bones	
	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	<i>Bird</i>	<i>Fish</i>	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Worked bone	Total	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
1030	1		(1)					1 (1)		
1033	(1)					(1)		(2)		
1045	2 (1)		(1)					2 (2)	1	
1048							(1)	(1)		
2015							(1)	(1)		
2017	(2)	2 (1)		2	(2)	(6)	(19)	4 (30)		2
2027						(1)		(1)		
3030						(1)		(1)		
SLOT TR 1						(2)		(2)		
Total	3 (4)	2 (1)	(2)	2	(2)	(11)	(21)	7 (41)	1	2

Table 7. Summary of the elements and measurable bones from site 934c: 29 - 65 Garden Street, Sheffield (non-countable bones are given in brackets).

Context	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Worked bone	Total
1030	1					1
1048					1	1
2015					1	1
2017		1	1	4	19	25
SLOT TRENCH 1				1		1
Total	1	1	1	5	21	29

Table 8. Summary of the occurrence of worked and butchered bone in the assemblage from site 934c: 29 - 65 Garden Street, Sheffield.

6.7 Leather by Dr. P. Marshall

6.7.1 Summary

Two pieces of leather were recovered during excavation, as summarised in the table below.

Context	Quantity	Description
3034	2	Shoe/boot or garment fragments

Table 9. Leather from 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield, 934c

6.7.2 Recommendations

The leather fragments are of little archaeological or contextual value, and thus no further reporting or study is recommended.

6.8 Shell by Dr. P. Marshall

6.8.1 Summary

Eight pieces of shell were recovered during excavation, as summarised in the table below.

Context	Quantity	Description
1048	1	Oyster shell.
2015	1	Mussel shell upper.
1030	1	Square fragment, polished - mother of pearl, Knife handle?
2017	5	Oyster shell, 3 upper and 2 lower.

Table 10. Shell from 29 – 65 Garden Street, Sheffield, 934c

6.8.2 Recommendations

The shell fragments are of little archaeological or contextual value, and thus no further reporting or study is recommended.

6.9 Assessment of palaeoenvironmental samples by E. Simmons

6.9.1 Sampling and recovery

One soil sample was taken from a possible buried subsoil at Garden Street, Sheffield (934c). Processing for charred plant remains was carried out using a water separation machine. The flot was collected in sieves of 1mm and 300µm mesh, and the heavy residue in a 1mm mesh, before being dried

A preliminary assessment of the flot was made by scanning all fractions under a low power microscope (x7 – x45), and recording the abundance of the main classes of charred plant material present. This data is presented below in table 11. The residue was sorted by eye for organic remains and artefacts.

6.9.2 Material represented

No charred cereal remains or wild / weed plant seeds were present in the sample although charcoal fragments larger than 5mm³, and therefore of a suitable size for wood identification were present.

6.9.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

No further work would be recommended for this sample apart from identification of the wood charcoal, due to the lack charred cereal remains. This lack of material is either likely to be due to the context sampled not being one where charred waste from crop processing or food preparation became deposited or to such activities not being carried out at this site.

Table 11. Preliminary assessment of charred plant remains from Garden Street, Sheffield, 934c

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume (litres)	> 1mm flotation fraction ranking*		Main sample contents	>300um flotation fraction ranking*		Main sample contents	Overall ranking*		> 5mm ³ Charcoal *
			Crop elements	Wild plant seeds		Crop elements	Wild plant seeds		Crop elements	Wild plant seeds	
1	1049	17	-	-	charcoal, slag	-	-	charcoal	-	-	2

* Number of items of charred plant material - = none noted 1 = < 5, 2 = > 5, 3 = > 30, 4 = > 50, 5 = >100

7 CONCLUSIONS

ARCUS were commissioned by Merlin Estates, to excavate three trial trenches in order to evaluate an area of land fronting Garden Street, Sheffield. The trenches were located to target known or presumed archaeological deposits as shown on an 1890 OS map.

In Trench 1, the earliest deposit identified was a probable former subsoil overlying the natural geology. A second phase saw the construction of two parallel walls and several associated structures. Artefacts recovered from this phase date from the eighteenth to nineteenth century and the structures may therefore have been associated with the Peace Brothers who were known to operate as file manufacturers on the site from the earlier nineteenth century. In Phase 3, these structures were demolished and a brick surface was laid. Contemporary with this phase was the insertion of a possible gully and postholes. Associated material suggests a mid to late nineteenth century date for this activity. A fourth phase, in the twentieth century, saw the laying down of a concrete surface and the construction of two brick walls. In the final phase of activity, also in the twentieth century, these walls were truncated and modern development of the site took place, with the insertion of drainage pipes and the construction of the present day concrete yard surface.

In Trench 2, the earliest archaeological features were the truncated remains of a nineteenth-century cellar. In Phase 2, the cellar entrance was blocked and fell out of use while the cellar's north to south running brick wall was used as the foundation for another north to south aligned brick wall into which was tied an east to west running return. This return wall may have formed an external wall fronting onto Courtyard No. 20. In Phase 3, the cellar was demolished and backfilled to allow the construction of a tarmac yard surface and toilet block. Associated material suggests a mid to late nineteenth century date for this activity, although ceramics from the mid to late eighteenth century were also collected. Finally, in Phase 4, the toilet block was demolished and a concrete surface was laid on top of the levelling layer. Two twentieth century walls were built directly onto the concrete. These fell out of use and were overlain by a deep layer of made ground onto which was laid the present day concrete floor of the extant works building.

In Trench 3, the earliest archaeological features were the truncated remains of a nineteenth-century courtyard and toilet block constructed on top of the natural geology. These structures were demolished in the early twentieth century and resulted in several demolition layers (Phase 2). In Phase 3, the insertion of an air raid shelter at the western end of Trench 3 disturbed all archaeology not previously disturbed by demolition. The only ceramics recovered from Trench 3 were from this phase. Finally concrete surfaces were laid over the levelling layers and these form the present floor within the extant works building.

Artefacts recovered from the earlier phases included ceramics, clay tobacco pipes, waste from crucible steel production, glass, animal bone, shell and leather. The pottery assemblage was predominantly of mid to later eighteenth and nineteenth century date and was domestic in character. Unusually, there were a relatively high proportion of bone china sherds. Recommendations have been made for the additional analysis of the ceramics and clay tobacco pipe.

8 COPYRIGHT

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10 ILLUSTRATIONS

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Project:
29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield

Title
Site location map

Scale
1:2000

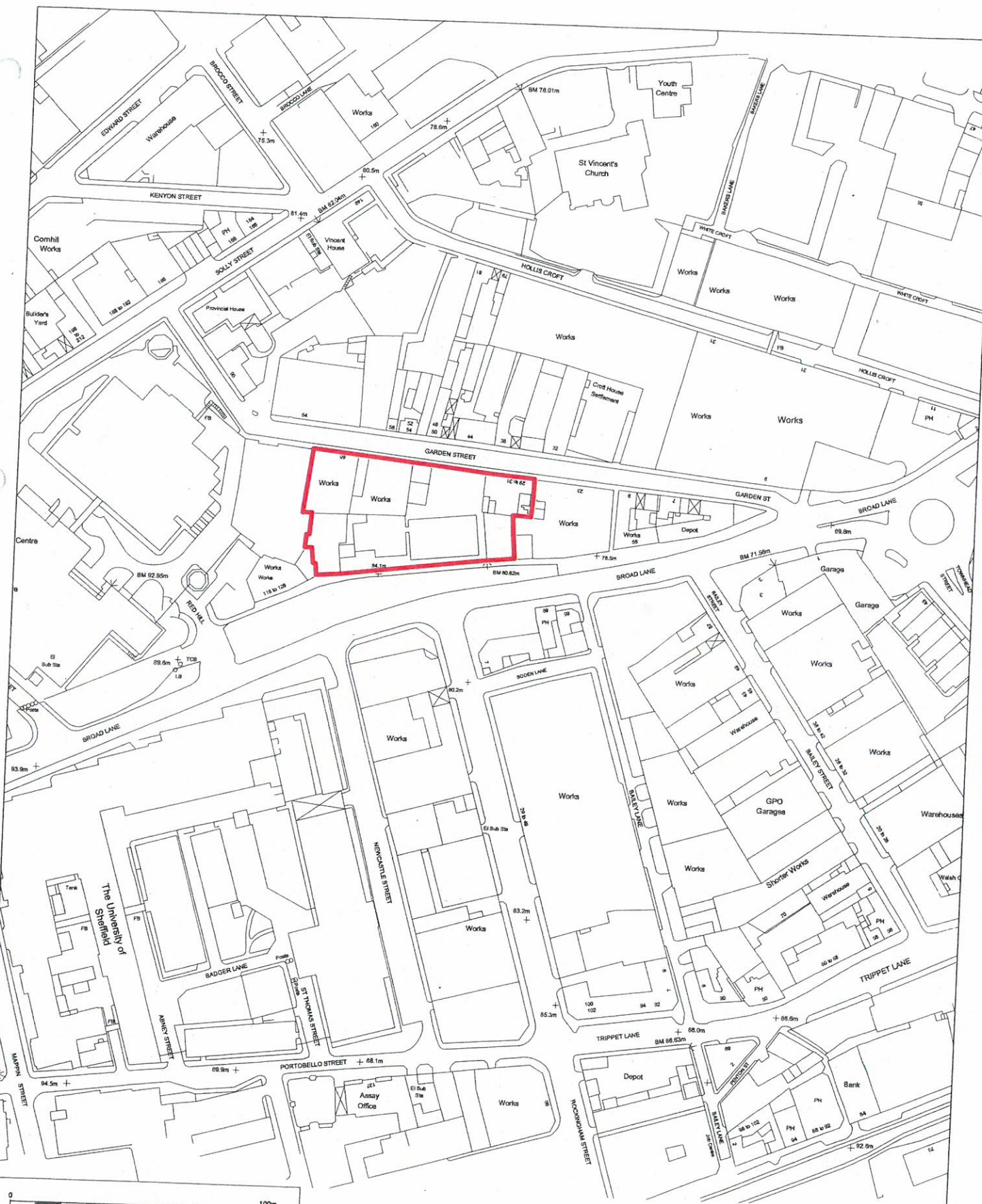
NGR
SK 348 875

Project No.
934c

Date
March 2007

Drawn
Chris Swales

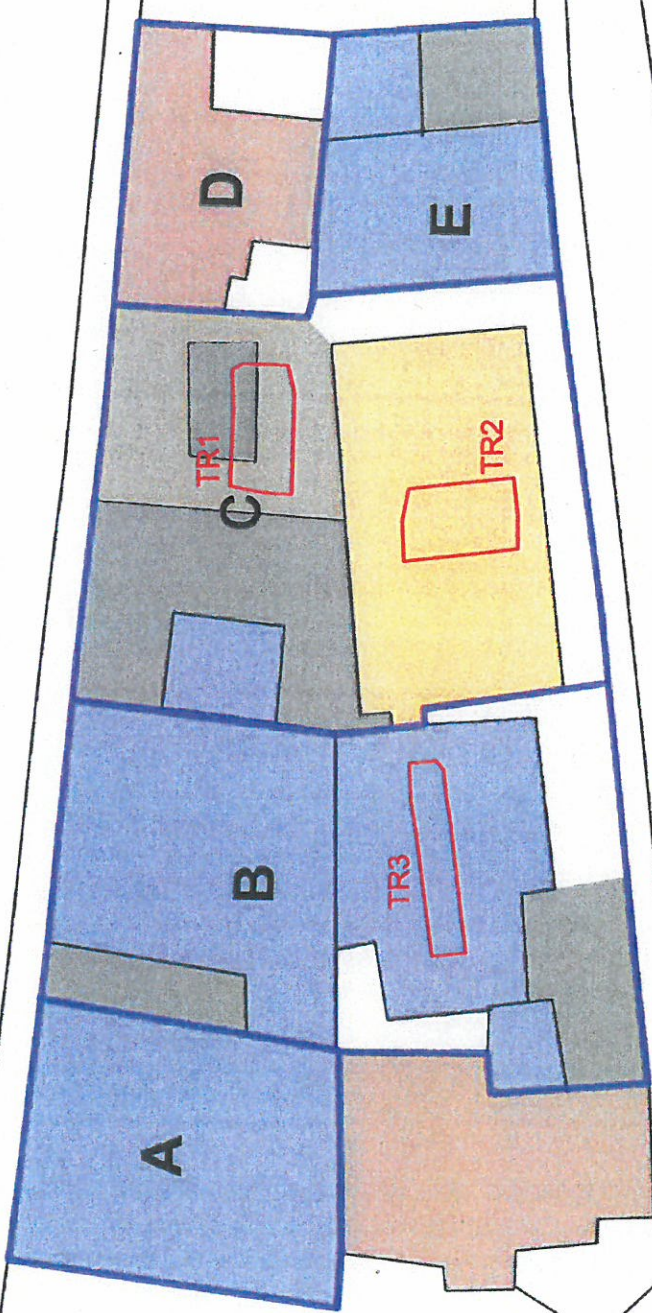
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Garden Street



Key:

- C19th building
- Mid-C20th building
- Late C20th building
- Tarmac
- Unsurfaced

0 10M


Broad Lane

Stone setts

Former burial ground



Location of Evaluation Trenches

 Graduate School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mappin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2707158	Project:	29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield		Scale	Date
	Title	Location of areas A-E and evaluation trenches		NGR	March 2007
				Project No.	Drawn
				934c	Chris Swales
					Illustration No.
					3



Project:		Scale	Date
29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield		1:20	March 2007
Title		NGR	Drawn
1890 OS map showing evaluation trenches		SK 348 875	Chris Swales
		Project No.	Illustration No.
		934c	4



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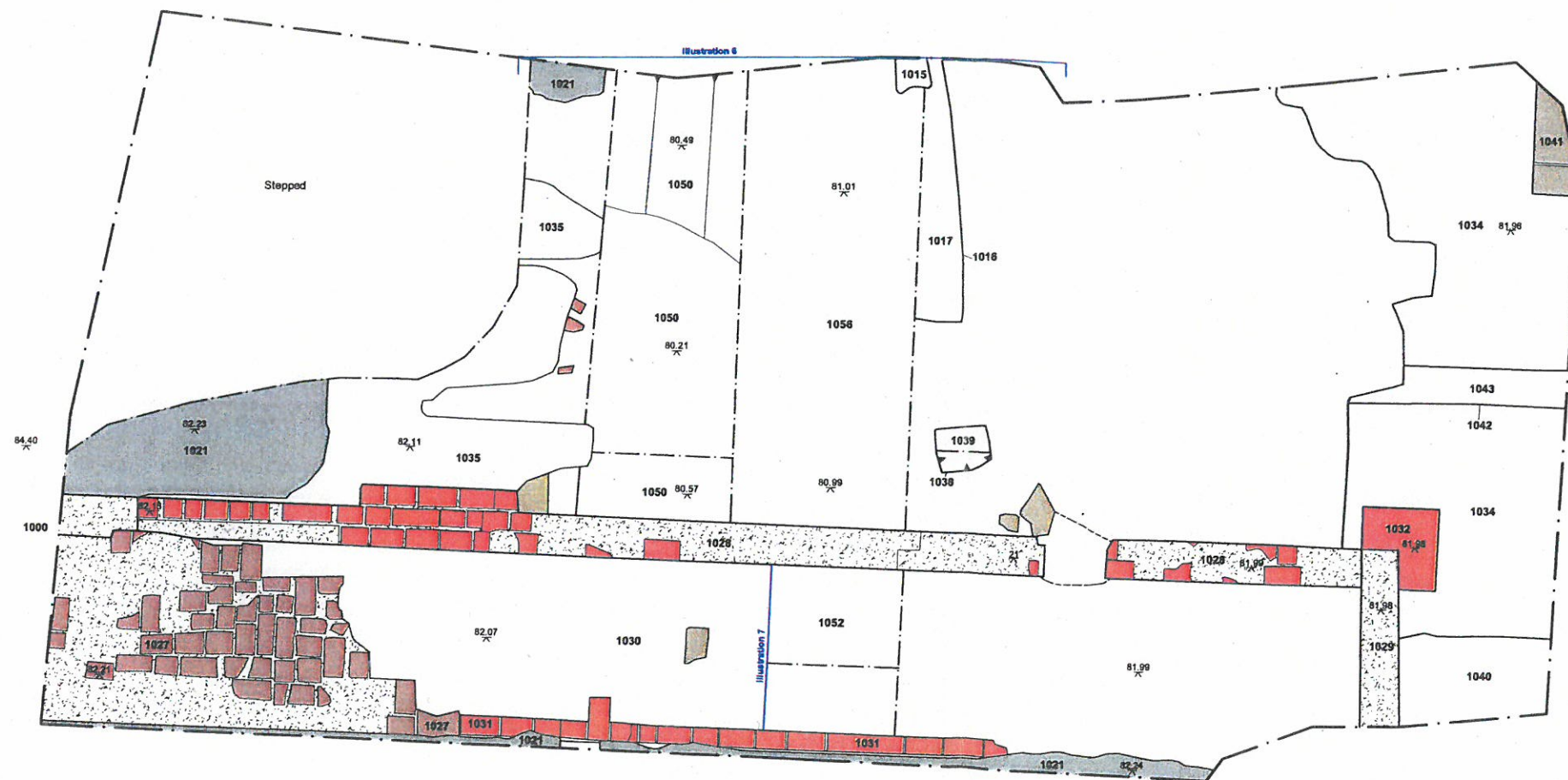
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 Sheffield S1 4DT

 Tel: 0114 2225108 Fax: 0114 2797158





- Key**
- Red brick wall
 - Red brick
 - Stone wall
 - Stone
 - Concrete
 - Mortar
 - Tarmac



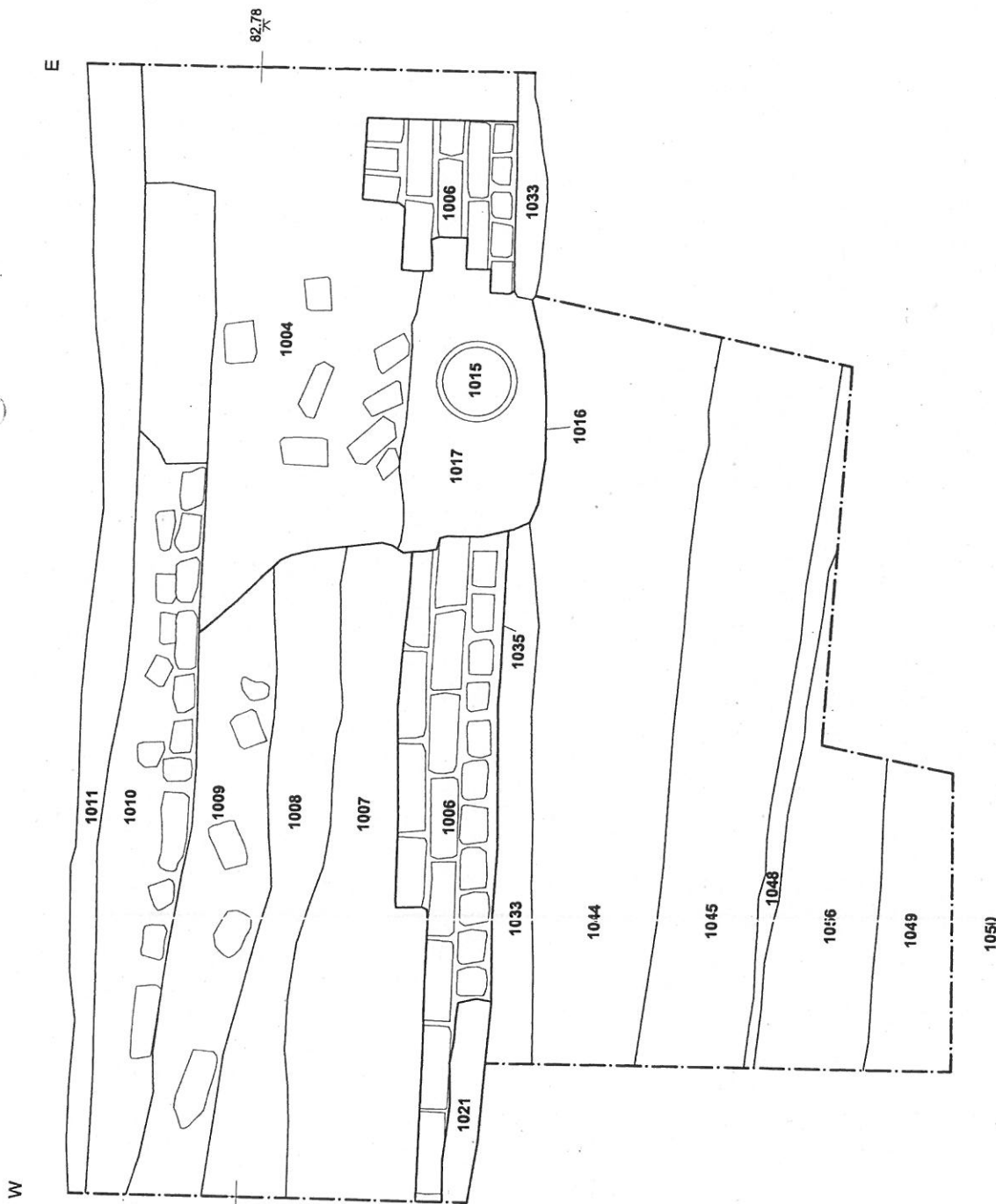
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Tel: 0114 2225108 Fax: 0114 2797158



Project:
29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield

Title
Plan of trench 1

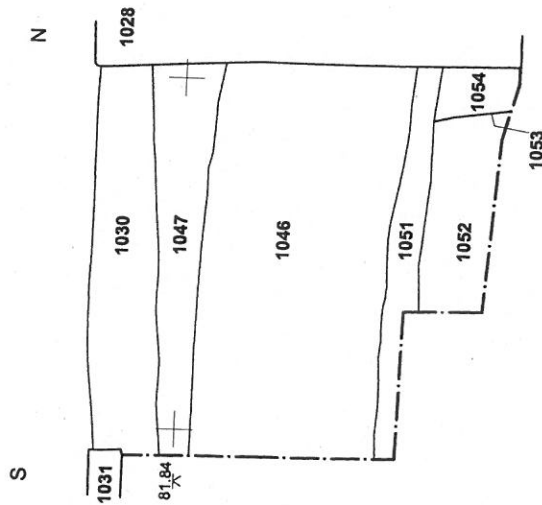
Scale 1:40	Date March 2007
NGR SK 348 875	Drawn Chris Swales
Project No. 934c	Ill. No. 5



Project:		Scale	Date
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Title		NGR	Drawn
South facing section at west end of trench 1		SK 348 875	Chris Swales
		Project No.	Illustration No.
		934c	6


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Project:

29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield

Title

East facing section between walls
[1031] and [1028] in trench 1

Scale

1:20

Date

March 2007

NGR

SK 348 875

Drawn

Chris Swales

Project No.








934c

Illustration No.

7



Key

- | | |
|---|----------------|
|  | Red brick wall |
|  | Red brick |
|  | Stone wall |
|  | Stone |
|  | Concrete |
|  | Mortar |
|  | Tarmac |



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Project:

29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield

1	Title
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Plan of trench 2

Scale

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Date

March 2007

NGR

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	Drawn
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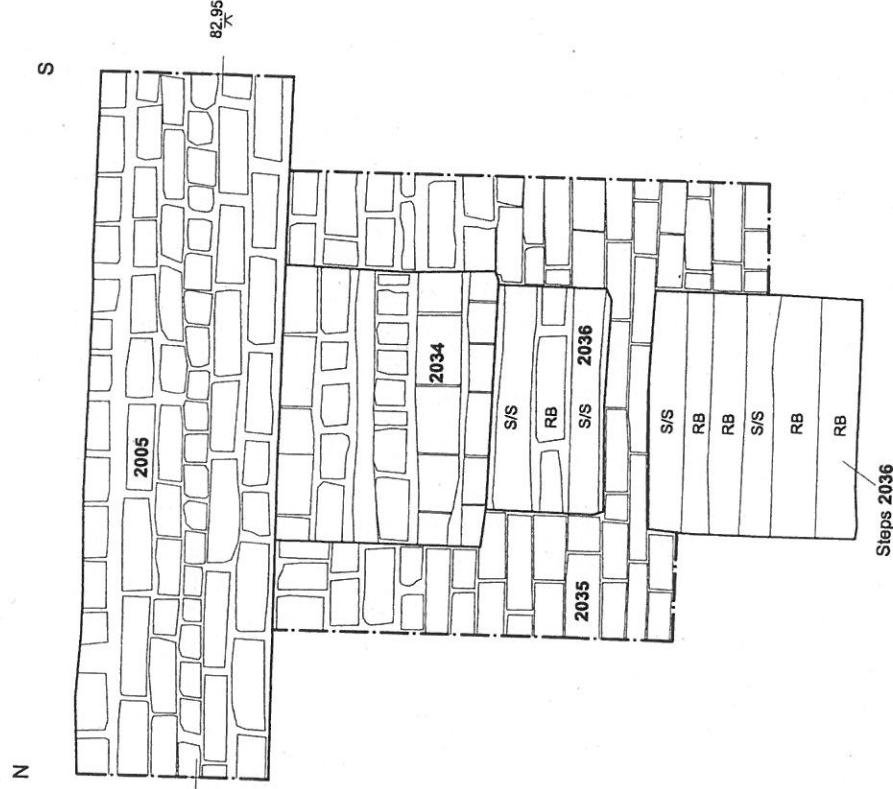
Chris Swales

Project No.

934c

III. No.	
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8



Project: 29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield

Title: West facing elevation of wall
[2005] and structures [2034],
[2035], [2036].

Scale

1:20

Date

March 2007

NGR

SK 348 875

Drawn

Chris Swales

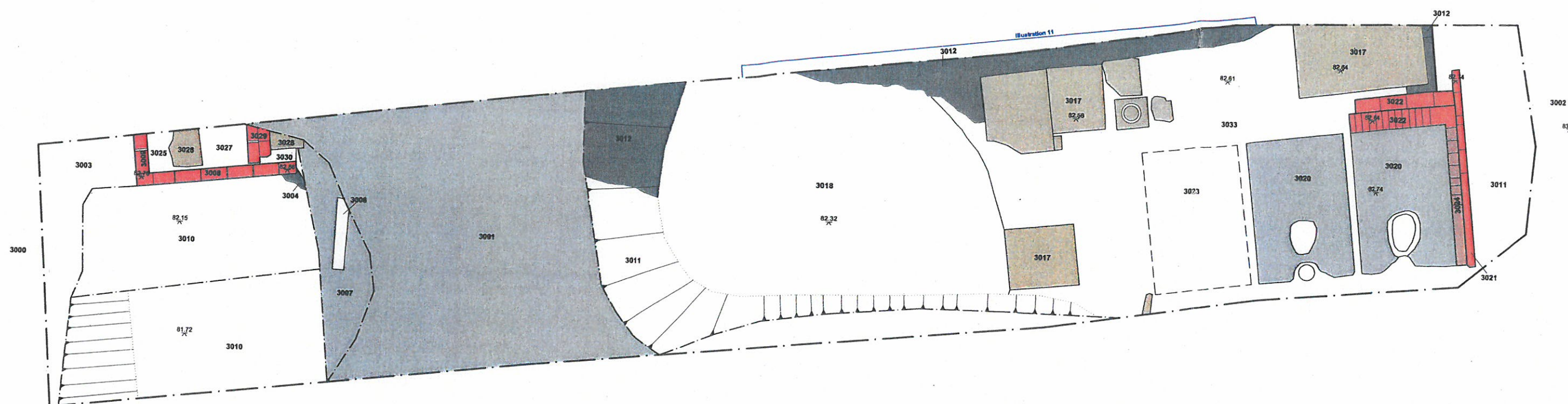
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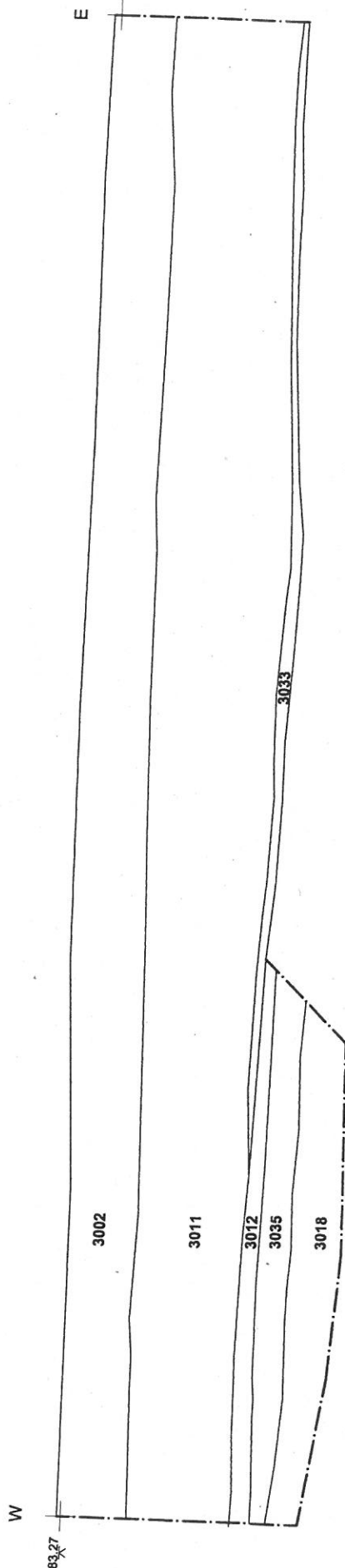
- Key**
- Red brick wall
 - Red brick
 - Stone wall
 - Stone
 - Concrete
 - Mortar
 - Tarmac




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Project: 29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield	Scale 1:40	Date March 2007
	NGR SK 348 875	Drawn Chris Swales
Title Plan of trench 3	Project No. 934c	Illustration No. 10

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 <p>Graduate School of Archaeology University of Sheffield Westcourt 2 Mapin St Sheffield S1 4DT Tel: 0114 222106 Fax: 0114 2787158</p>	Project: 29-65 Garden Street, Sheffield		Scale 1:20	Date March 2007
	Title South facing section at east end of trench 3		NGR SK 348 875	Drawn Chris Swales
			Project No. 934c	Illustration No. 11

11 PLATES



Plate 1. General view of Trench 1, looking east. Wall (1028) is in the foreground.



Plate 2. South-facing section at western end of Trench 1



Plate 3. General view of Trench 2 looking south



Plate 4. West-facing elevation of wall (2005) and structures (2034), (2035) & (2036)



Plate 5. Toilet block and tarmac surface at southern end of Trench 2 looking south

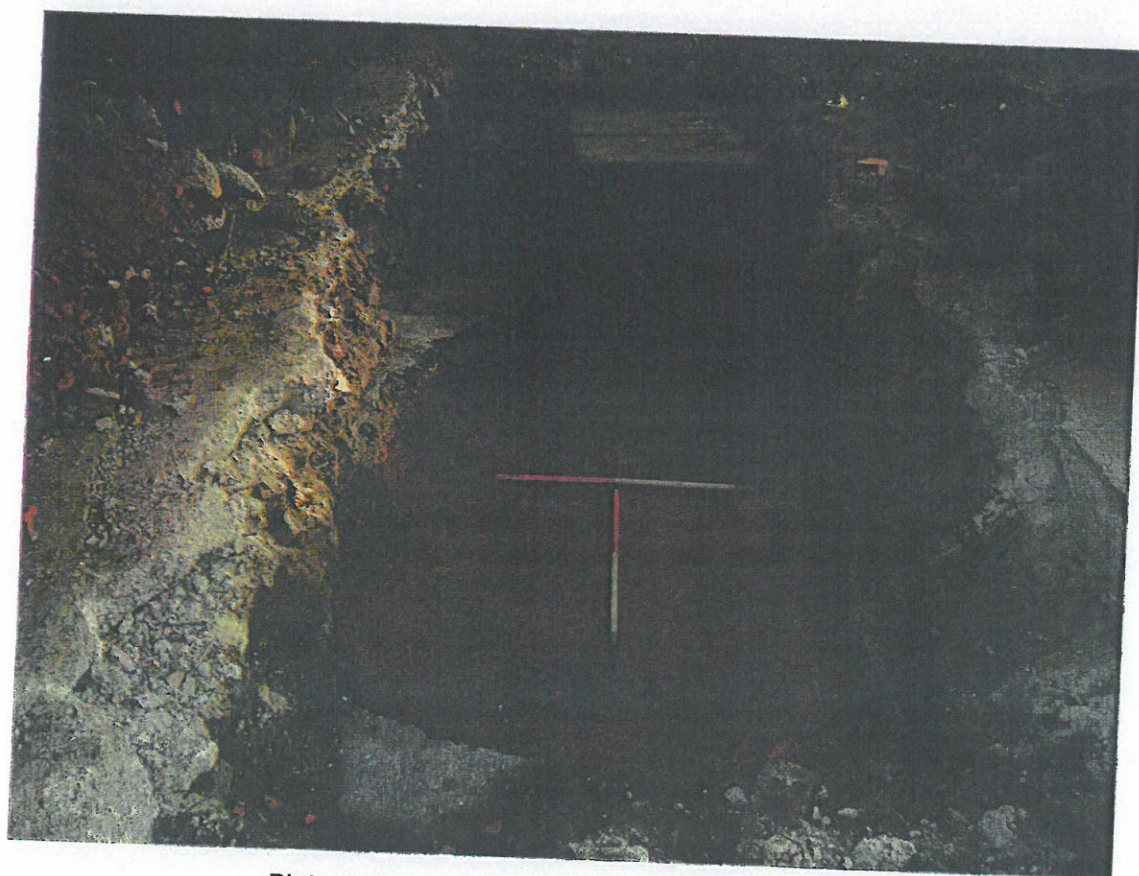


Plate 6. General view of Trench 3 looking east

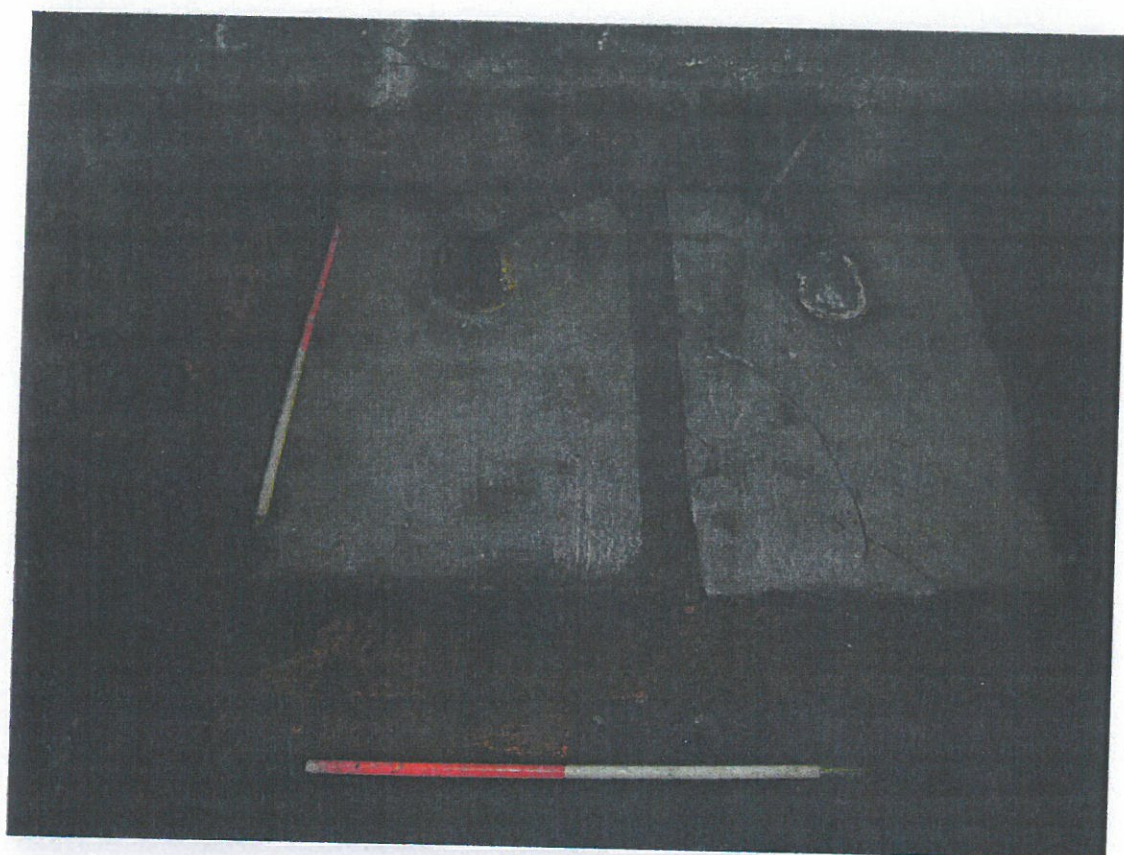


Plate 7. Concrete base of toilet block (3020) looking south

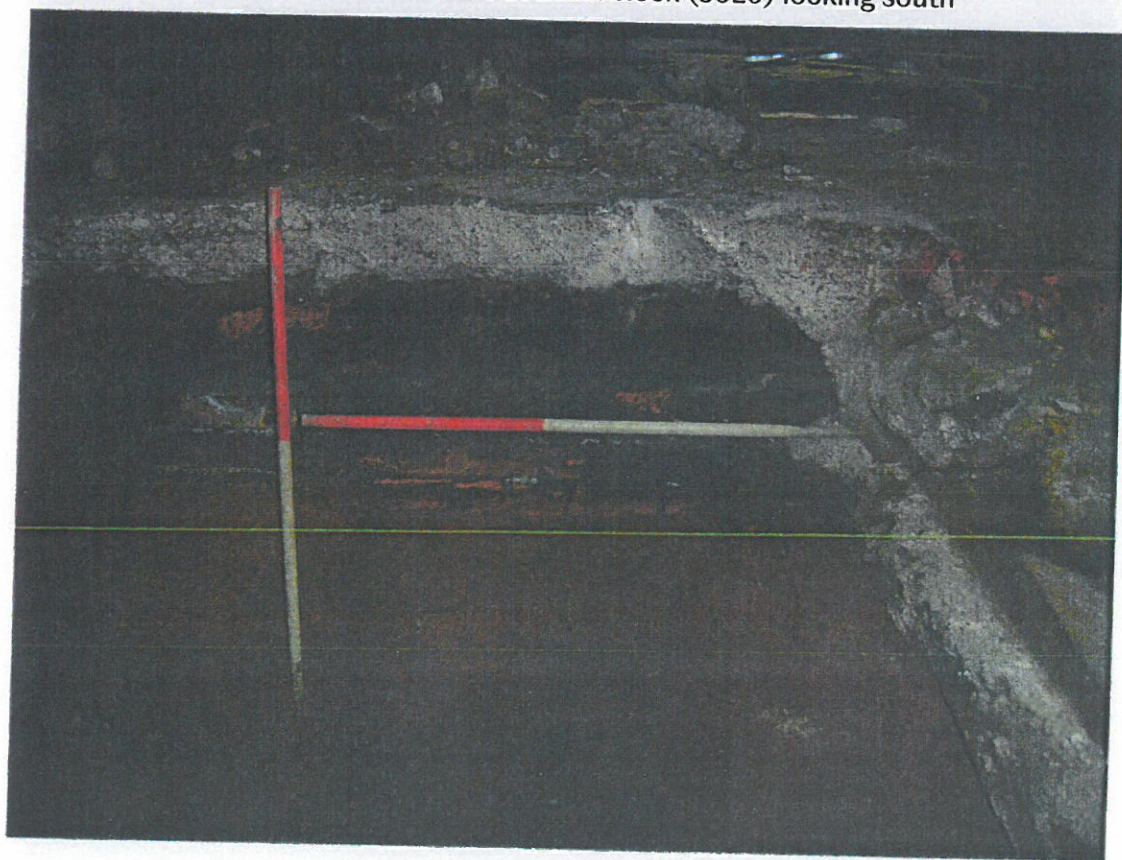


Plate 8. Wall (3008) looking north

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context no.	Context type	Description
1000	Structure	Concrete surface.
1001	Deposit	Orange sand
1002	Deposit	Limestone hardcore
1003	Deposit	Made ground
1004	Deposit	Made ground
1005	Structure	N-S wall in north facing section
1006	Structure	E-W wall in south facing section
1007	Deposit	Layer of organic material and industrial waste
1008	Deposit	Made ground - mixed deposit of sandy silts
1009	Deposit	Made ground - predominantly firebricks
1010	Deposit	Made ground - brick and sandstone
1011	Deposit	Made ground
1012	Structure	Modern plastic drain pipe
1013	Cut	Cut for drain [1012]
1014	Deposit	Fill of [1013] - gravel
1015	Structure	Modern plastic drain pipe in south facing section
1016	Cut	Cut for drain [1015]
1017	Deposit	Fill of [1016] - gravel
1018	Deposit	Made ground - mixed deposit
1019	Deposit	Made ground - brick fragments
1020	Deposit	Made ground - sandy clay and rubble
1021	Structure	Lower concrete surface
1022	Deposit	Upper fill of [1013]
1023	Deposit	Made ground - brick rubble
1024	Deposit	Made ground above [1007]
1025	Deposit	Made ground above [1024]
1026	Structure	E - W sandstone wall foundation
1027	Structure	Brick surface
1028	Structure	E - W brick wall
1029	Structure	N - S return brick wall of [1028]
1030	Deposit	Made ground below [1027]
1031	Structure	E - W brick wall parallel to [1028]
1032	Structure	Brick 'buttress' between walls [1028] and [1029]
1033	Deposit	Made ground - clinker
1034	Deposit	Made ground - mixed deposit
1035	Deposit	Iron panning above [1033]
1036	Cut	Square cuts north of wall [1028]
1037	Deposit	Fill of [1036]
1038	Cut	Square cut similar to [1036]
1039	Deposit	Fill of [1038]
1040	Deposit	Made ground - clay and rubble
1041	Structure	Remains of possible sandstone flagged floor
1042	Cut	Narrow E - W linear cut
1043	Deposit	Fill of [1042]
1044	Deposit	Made ground - silt and rubble

Context no.	Context type	Description
1045	Deposit	Made ground - grey ash
1046	Deposit	Made ground - clinker
1047	Deposit	Made ground - rubble
1048	Deposit	Made ground - clinker
1049	Deposit	Reddish brown silt - possible buried soil
1050	Deposit	Natural geology - orange-brown silt
1051	Deposit	Mortar layer
1052	Deposit	Made ground - clinker
1053	Cut	Construction cut for wall [1028]
1054	Deposit	Fill of [1053]
1055	Deposit	Silt below [1052]
1056	Deposit	Dark grey silt
2000	Structure	Reinforced concrete covering trench
2001	Deposit	Made ground
2002	Structure	E - W modern wall in west facing section
2003	Structure	N - S modern wall in south facing section
2004	Structure	Concrete base
2005	Structure	N - S brick wall east side of trench
2006	Structure	E - W brick wall south side of trench
2007	Structure	N - S return of wall [2006], west of [2006]
2008	Structure	N - S return of wall [2006], east of [2006]
2009	Deposit	Tarmac
2010	Structure	Ceramic drain
2011	Structure	Sandstone associated with [2009] and [2010]
2012	Structure	Lead pipe at the corner of [2006] and [2007]
2013	Structure	Lead pipe associated with [2015]
2014	VOID	Unused context number
2015	Deposit	Clay surrounding [2013]
2016	VOID	Unused context number
2017	Deposit	Grey silt above [2015]
2018	Deposit	Made ground below [2004]
2019	Structure	E - W brick wall, south wall of cellar
2020	Structure	E - W brick wall, north wall of cellar
2021	Structure	Brick and concrete continuation of [2005]
2022	Structure	E - W wall associated with south end of wall [2005]
2023	Structure	E - W wall associated with north end of wall [2005]
2024	Deposit	Made ground below [2018]
2025	Deposit	Made ground between walls [2006], [2008] and [2026]
2026	Structure	Sub-rectangular brick structure south of [2006]
2027	Deposit	Made ground between [2006], [2026] and [2028]
2028	Structure	N - S brick wall south of [2006]
2029	Deposit	Made ground between [2006], [2028] and [2030]
2030	Structure	N - S brick wall south of [2006]
2031	Deposit	Made ground between [2030] and [2007]
2032	Structure	Brick cellar vaulting
2033	Deposit	Made ground north of [2020]
2034	Structure	Brick blocking in doorway of wall [2035]
2035	Structure	Brick wall below wall [2005]

Context no.	Context type	Description
2036	Structure	Sandstone steps leading down from wall [2035]
2037	Structure	E – W brick return of wall [2008]
2038	Structure	Concrete below [2025], [2026], [2028], [2030]
3000	Structure	Concrete upper surface west end of trench
3001	Structure	Concrete surface west end, east side of trench
3002	Structure	Reinforced concrete east end of trench
3003	Deposit	Made ground west end of trench
3004	Deposit	Tarmac west end of trench
3005	Structure	North wall of air raid shelter
3006	Structure	Metal bar atop [3007]
3007	Structure	Brick and concrete lower surface west end of trench
3008	Structure	E – W brick wall west end of trench
3009	Structure	Brick return of [3008]
3010	Deposit	Natural brownish orange sand western end of trench
3011	Deposit	Made ground at eastern end of trench
3012	Deposit	Tarmac at eastern end of trench
3013	Structure	Concrete block above [3005]
3014	VOID	Unused context number
3015	Deposit	Sand deposit below wall [3008]
3016	VOID	Unused context number
3017	Structure	Sandstone flags eastern end of trench
3018	Deposit	Natural brownish orange sand eastern end of trench
3019	Deposit	Bedding layer for flags [3017]
3020	Structure	3 concrete toilet bases
3021	Structure	N – S brick wall east end of trench
3022	Structure	E – W brick structure abutting [3021]
3023	Deposit	Bedding layer for [3020]
3024	Structure	N – S brick structure between [3021] and [3020]
3025	Deposit	Possible bedding layer for sandstone flag [3026]
3026	Structure	Sandstone flag north of wall [3008]
3027	Deposit	Possible bedding layer for missing sandstone flag
3028	Structure	Sandstone flag north-east of wall [3008]
3029	Structure	N – S brick wall abutting wall [3008]
3030	Deposit	Bedding layer for sandstone flag [3028]
3031	Deposit	Made ground in south-east corner of west end of trench
3032	Structure	Truncated brick wall in north-facing section at west end of trench
3033	Deposit	Demolition layer atop [3017] + [3012] eastern end of trench
3034	Deposit	Demolition layer below [3033]
3035	Deposit	Disturbed natural below tarmac [3012]

