

Egerton Street, Sheffield

**Archaeological Evaluation
Report**

For Sky-House Co. Ltd

September 2023


Ecus Ltd

Report to: Sky-House Co. Ltd
Report Title: Egerton Street, Sheffield; Archaeological Evaluation Report
Version: V1.3
Issue Date: September 2023
Report Ref: 20757

Originated By:

Becca Bateman
Project Archaeologist Date: 02/05/2023

Reviewed By:


Zoë Richardson
Archaeology Project Manager Date: 20/06/2023

Approved By:


David Fell
Associate Director Date: 22/06/2023

Prepared by:
Brook Holt, 3 Blackburn Road, Sheffield, S61 2DW
01142 669 292

Version	Author	Description	Date
V0.1	Becca Bateman		02/05/2023
V0.2	Joe Price	Additional writing	05/06/2023
V0.3	Zoë Richardson	QA1	20/06/2023
V1.0	David Fell	QA2	22/06/2023
V1.1	Zoë Richardson	Clients Comments	26/06/2023
V1.2	Craig Parkinson	County Comments	27/07/2023
V1.3	Maria-Elena Tsigka- Giannakopoulou	Additional county comments	01/09/2023

The report and the site assessments carried out by Ecus on behalf of the client in accordance with the agreed terms of contract and/or written agreement form the agreed Services. The Services were performed by Ecus with the skill and care ordinarily exercised by a reasonable Environmental Consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by Ecus taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between Ecus and the client.

Other than that expressly contained in the paragraph above, Ecus provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the services.

This report is produced exclusively for the purposes of the client. Ecus is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the client in or on the services. Unless expressly provided in writing, Ecus does not authorise, consent or condone any party other than the client relying upon the services provided. Any reliance on the services or any part of the services by any party other than the client is made wholly at that party's own and sole risk and Ecus disclaims any liability to such parties.

This report is based on site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions at the time of the Service provision. These conditions can change with time and reliance on the findings of the Services under changing conditions should be reviewed.

Ecus accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of third party data used in this report.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	V
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION.....	1
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS.....	2
3. METHODOLOGY	5
3.1 STANDARDS.....	5
3.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3.3 METHODOLOGY.....	6
3.4 FINDS.....	7
4. TRENCH RESULTS	8
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	8
4.2 TRENCH 1.....	8
4.3 TRENCH 2.....	9
4.4 TRENCHES 3 AND 4.....	10
5. WATCHING BRIEF	11
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	11
5.2 RESULTS.....	11
6. ARTEFACTS	12
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	12
6.2 OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE.....	12
6.3 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL.....	14
6.4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	15
7. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	16
8. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	17
9. ARCHIVE	19
10. REFERENCES	20
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	
APPENDIX 2: POTTERY AND BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT	
APPENDIX 3: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT	
APPENDIX 4: MOLLUSC ASSESSMENT	

Figure List

Figure 1 – Site location

Figure 2 – Trench locations

Figure 3 – Trench plans and sections

Figure 4 – Trench locations overlain on 1894 OS map

Plate List

Plate 1 – Structural remains, south west end of Trench 1

Plate 2 – Structural remains, south west end of Trench 2

Plate 3 – Trench 1, looking south west

Plate 4 – Trench 1, Pit 110 looking west

Plate 5 – Trench 1, northwest facing section

Plate 6 – Trench 2, looking north east

Plate 7 – Trench 2, sondage

Plate 8 – Watching brief test pit, looking north east

Plate 9 – Wall 1007 in Watching Brief test pit

Plate 10 – Watching Brief test pit, south east facing section

Executive Summary

Ecus Archaeology was commissioned by Sky-House Co. Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the former R F Stokes Co Ltd warehouse site, Egerton Street, Sheffield, S1 4JX, in advance of development (centred at National Grid reference 434666, 386719).

A previous desk-based assessment had identified the potential for the site to contain below-ground remains relating to the former 19th century back-to-back housing, outbuildings, and yard areas preserved beneath slab level of the existing warehouse. Conditions attached to the planning consent for the development therefore required an archaeological evaluation of the site.

Archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches, intended to supplement two existing open trenches. Ultimately, two of the four trenches contained archaeological features relating to back-to-back housing, and corroborate evidence seen on historical mapping and aerial photography. However, investigations demonstrate that there is limited preservation for formerly above ground remains of archaeological interest, such as floor or yard surfaces, with only foundations and partial basements surviving.

A watching brief was conducted during building works to determine the depths and extents of the standing building foundation. This confirmed the findings of the evaluation.

The trenches are considered to have effectively represented the subterranean archaeological potential across the site. The lack of preservation of remains which evidence the function, form, and character of the former back to backs, yard areas, and outbuildings within the site is such that further investigations would be unlikely to meaningfully contribute to any of the relevant research questions set out within the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. No evidence to suggest the presence of sanitation or areas relating to craft or industry was encountered, likely owing to the degree of truncation within the Site. It is therefore concluded that the site will not contain any remains of archaeological interest and that further mitigation is not necessary.

The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Barnard Castle office under project number 20757, pending decisions about the requirement for further archaeological mitigation of the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Ecus Archaeology was commissioned by SLR consulting on behalf of Sky-House Co. Ltd (the Client) to perform an archaeological trial trench evaluation prior to development of the former R F Stokes Co Ltd warehouse site, Egerton Street, Sheffield, S1 4JX (centred at National Grid reference 434666, 386719).

1.1.2 In June 2021 Wessex Archaeology Ltd produced an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2021) to inform planning application 21/04207/FUL.

1.1.3 Based on the results, a programme of archaeological investigation was required for conditions attached to the planning application, which was approved on the 20th December 2022. The programme of investigation required on the Site comprised:

- Archaeological evaluation. Trenching comprised of one 4 m x 4 m trench and one 8 m x 4 m trench, in addition to the two existing trenches.

1.1.4 Potential trench locations were restricted by existing utilities, a culvert identified within the two open trenches, and the need to offset trenches from the interior edges of the standing building.

1.1.5 Following the evaluation work, an archaeological watching brief was conducted in June 2023 for a test pit to determine the depths of the building's foundation.

1.2 Site Description

1.2.1 The site is located within Sheffield City Centre and at the time of evaluation was occupied by an industrial works building (Fig. 1). It was bounded by Headford Street to the north east and Egerton Street to the south east, situated close to the city's inner ring road, within an area containing office buildings, student accommodation and other industrial buildings.

1.2.2 The industrial works building, was approximately 11 m in height and filled the site plot, fronting immediately on to the pavement of Egerton Street.

1.2.3 The site is generally level, situated at an elevation of approximately 77 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with the topography gradually rising to the north and north west and dropping away to the south east.

1.2.4 The underlying geology of the site was recorded as Lower Pennine Coal Measures (BGS 2023). No superficial deposits are recorded within the Site on the BGS mapping.

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is based on the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by Wessex Archaeology Ltd (2021), prior to any intrusive evaluation.

2.2 Previous archaeological interventions

Archaeological

2.2.1 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the Site.

Geological

2.2.2 The BGS records a borehole within the northwest of the site, drilled in 1969. This recorded 1.5 m of made ground, over Lower Coal Measures to depth at 236 m (BGS 2023).

Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.2.3 The known archaeological resource from these periods is poorly represented across Sheffield City Centre as a whole, which is likely to be a result of disturbance from the substantial development undertaken throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, rather than a genuine absence of activity. However, a single record from the SMR is present approximately 400 m north east of the Site, which encompasses the approximate location of an apparent 'Late' Roman coin hoard (02756/01).

Early medieval and medieval

2.2.4 By the early medieval period, documentary and place name evidence indicates Sheffield had been settled prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066. The name Sheffield traces its origins to Old English, meaning 'open land near the Sheaf' (University of Nottingham 2020) while its entry in the Domesday Book collated in the 20 years following the Norman Conquest is ambiguous. Its entry suggests the land may have been waste ground with the lack of population figures noted as something common for both larger towns and abandoned settlements (Open Domesday 2020).

2.2.5 From the medieval period onwards, more evidence of the settlement at Sheffield is available. The Town was centred around the three focal points of the Castle, the Cathedral and the marketplace with the Site lying outside of the known settlement boundary and positioned within its agricultural hinterland.

Post medieval

2.2.6 The SMR records a number of entries within the Study Area which track the development of Sheffield during the early part of the post medieval period. The character of the area was broadly rural with the fields surrounding Sheffield providing resources for the town and the wider region,

which is attested through monuments like the site of the Broomhall Mill (01616/01) and its associated dam (01616/02) located approximately 500 m south of the Site.

- 2.2.7 Mapping from the late 18th and early 19th century indicates the Site lay within fields beyond the city limits of Sheffield (Wessex Archaeology 2021). By 1832 (ibid.) historic mapping shows new development within the immediate area surrounding the Site, while by 1873 (Sheffield based on the 1850 OS map) the south-eastern section of the Site has been developed with a 'U'-shaped row of buildings stretching primarily along Dene Lane.
- 2.2.8 The 1894 OS map shows the now fully developed Site in more detail. The Site is shown to be mainly comprising back-to-back houses arranged around seven internal courtyards, accessed by passageways leading from the surrounding streets. Courtyard Six is the largest and is situated within the eastern section of the Site with a passageway running from Headford Street. The adjacent courtyard, Court No. 4, is accessed from Egerton Street and had a larger entrance way, presumably to service the larger building which occupies the corner of Headford and Egerton Streets.
- 2.2.9 White's Directory of Sheffield & Rotherham, 1879, lists multiple trades undertaken within the Site, including cutlery manufacturer, shopkeeper, and dressmaker. In 1879 Dene Lane is recorded as having a grinder and blacksmith. In White's Directory of Sheffield & Rotherham 1901, the trades are listed as shopkeeper, file cutter, beer house, and saw handle maker. Two courts of Dene Lane are said to be occupied but no further information is given. In the 1911 White's Directory four courts are recorded as being occupied at Egerton Street, with no information on the trades, and three in Dene Lane, two of which are warehouseman and labourer.
- 2.2.10 Although not in the Site, the 1894 OS map also indicates the location of the 'Broomspring Works' adjacent to the north west edge of the Site, which specialised in producing steel and edged tools and was operated by James Howarth and Sons (gracesguide.co.uk 2013). Today, axe heads and moulding planes produced in the works still survive and are regular features in antique shops and online retailers.
- 2.2.11 The surrounding area developed in a similar way to the Site, comprising a mix of industrial and residential buildings, often arranged around internal courtyards.

Modern

- 2.2.12 The Site remained relatively unchanged throughout the early 20th century despite the pressures of development around it; the impact of the two world wars and the clearance of the back-to-back housing across the city during the 1930s to 1950s. By the mid-1950s, however, some of the back-to-back housing on the corner of Egerton Street and Dene Lane had been cleared, those formerly

centred around Court 10, and a new long building running back from Dene Lane constructed. The remainder of the Site appears to have remained unaltered.

2.2.13 By the 1970s, all the remaining back-to-back houses and their courtyards had been removed and replaced with two large works buildings. While these buildings are unlabelled on the map, the largest is located along Egerton Street and remains extant on Site today. A separate works building is also shown along Dene Lane which has subsequently been subsumed into the buildings which are present across the Site.

2.2.14 This coincides with similar operations undertaken across the city with many remnants of the former industrial landscape demolished and replaced. The lifespan of the replacements has, in many instances, been short although in many cases the construction methods used in the mid-20th century have served to preserve the remains of the former works. This is due to the preference at the time to demolish the 19th century buildings down to ground level and cover with concrete slab, rather than fully remediate the ground below.

Aerial Photography

2.2.15 As described above (2.2.11), aerial photographs of the Site from 1949, 1950, and 1952 show a uniform square of outer buildings with internal buildings dividing the space, and inner courtyards (Figure 4).

3. Methodology

3.1 Standards

3.1.1 The project methodology conformed to the following published standards and guidelines of practice:

- Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021);
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a);
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b);
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020c); and
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015a).

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to:

- identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- prepare a comprehensive record of and report on archaeological observations during the site work; and
- identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the project were:

- to establish whether below-ground remains relating to former 19th century back-to-back housing survive within the Site; which in turn would;
- provide evidence to address a number of local research priorities, including:

- How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the urban poor during the Industrial and post-Medieval periods?; and
- Were all Industrial period residential courts and housing built in the same way and in the same style, or were there variations? Was there a differentiation in status between residential areas when built – if so, how can we identify this? Did this change over time?

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 All work was undertaken by experienced Ecus staff who are corporate members of the ClfA or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

Trench Locations

3.3.2 A trenching plan, comprising two trenches was agreed. Trench 2 had to be moved to approximately 5m to the south west to avoid utilities identified (Fig. 2).

3.3.3 Due to the trenches being within the standing building, they could not be surveyed in using a Global Positioning System (GPS), but were instead located using taped measurements to fixed points within the building and surrounding site boundary.

Excavation and Recording Methodology

3.3.4 Each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation and rescanned at subsequent intervals as necessary.

3.3.5 Following breaking-out of the hard surfaces, trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket of suitable width under continuous archaeological direction and monitoring.

3.3.6 Overburden was removed in even spits down to a level at which significant archaeological deposits were identified, or down to natural subsoil deposits, whichever was reached first.

3.3.7 One ends of each trench was ramped to allow safe ingress and egress.

3.3.8 Where structures, finds, soil features or layers of archaeological interest were exposed, the archaeologists cleaned, assessed, excavated by hand, sampled and recorded these features to industry standards in accordance with the WSI (SLR 2023) in order to address and fulfil the aims and objectives of the project.

3.3.9 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record was hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the DiggIt application (<https://www.diggitar archaeology.com>). Each context

record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationships of the subject, and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records.

- 3.3.10 All archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.
- 3.3.11 Excavated features were planned and had sections drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.3.12 A photographic record of the Site was taken using digital photography at a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. All digital photography was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (Historic England 2015b).
- 3.3.13 Trench backfilling took place under appropriate conditions and with archaeological supervision. Arisings were returned to each trench in the correct order.

3.4 Finds

- 3.4.1 Finds were treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (2020a).
- 3.4.2 Artefacts from excavated contexts were retained and recorded by context, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date.
- 3.4.3 All finds and samples were exposed, lifted, processed, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum.
- 3.4.4 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

4. Trench Results

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents the results of this phase of archaeological evaluation. The context descriptions for recorded archaeological deposits are reproduced in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation consisted of two mechanically excavated trenches (Fig. 2). Both trench locations were sealed by modern concrete slabs, overlying demolition debris associated with removal of back-to-back housing prior to construction of the existing Stokes Tile Factory.
- 4.1.3 At their south east extents, both Trench 1 and 2 encountered structural brickwork. The space beyond this brickwork was filled by demolition rubble, and the weight of this rubble and weakening of the mortar bonding of the brickwork caused its immediate collapse. The instability of the rubble and presence of asbestos within it meant that no further recording was possible to the south east (Plates 1, 2).

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located near the north-western entrance of the former Stokes Tiles building (Figs 2 and 3, Plate 3). It was 7.6 m by 7.0 m in size, aligned from north west to south east. Natural yellow-brown clay 103 was encountered at a typical depth of 1.9 m below ground level (bgl).
- 4.2.2 Ditch 106, aligned north west to south east and running parallel to the housing on Dene Lane, was recorded in the centre of the trench and cut into the natural layer. The ditch measured 1.08 m in width and 0.20 m depth, and continued beyond the limits of the trench (Figure 3). It was filled by deposit 107, a black clayish silt and sealed by deposits 105 and 109. Due to the shallow nature of the feature and similarly to the deposit above, Ditch 106 was only observed and recorded in sections 101 and 102 following excavation of the trench to the natural deposit and appears to be from the same levelling event.
- 4.2.3 Pit 110 was located in the eastern corner of the trench, below ditch 106, measuring 0.8 m in length, 0.50 m in width and 0.17 m d in depth. It was filled with black silty clay 111 (Plate 4). The relationships of pit 110 with deposits 105 and 109 and ditch 106 were lost during machine excavation.
- 4.2.4 Ditch 106 was sealed by deposit 105, consisting of a dark orangey black clayish silt with a depth of 0.20 m, and deposit 109, consisting of dark orange black silty clay with a depth of 0.15 m, forming a level surface as a trample layer. These deposits were seen in section only (105 to the north west, 109 to the south east), so no relationship could be deduced.

- 4.2.5 No evidence was recovered for the dating of ditch 106 or pit 110, but considering the similarity of their fills to deposits 105 and 109, it is likely that they are associated with the levelling work for the construction of the back-to-back housing.
- 4.2.6 Deposits 105 and 109 were sealed by deposit 104, a dark blackish grey silty clay with a depth of 1.1 m. This deposit included significant quantities of industrial and domestic waste in the form of crucibles, manufacturing offcuts and fragments of domestic ceramics and pipe clay of 19th century date (see Section 6 - Artefacts).
- 4.2.7 Wall 108 and associated foundation cut 112 were recorded in the south east of the trench, cut into deposit 104. The wall was orientated north east south west and consisted of three courses of a dark red late 19th-century brick bonded with a dark ashy lime mortar, laid using English bond (Plate 5). To the north east, the wall turned 90° to the south east. To the south west the wall was seen to turn 90° to run to the north west.
- 4.2.8 The north west return of wall 108 was exposed in section, and consequently not recorded in plan. Where the wall had collapsed, to the centre of the trench, a return could be seen, orientated to the southwest. This return was either a cellar partition or a supporting wall for a former cellar stair (see Plates 1, 3).

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench two was located in the centre of the former Stokes Tiles building and was approximately 10.4 m by 7.2 m, aligned north east to south west (Plate 6). Machine excavation ceased at a depth of 2.0 m below the concrete surface, stepped at 1.0 m.
- 4.3.2 A 0.5 m by 0.5 m sondage was dug against the north west side of the trench (Plate 7). This exposed the natural geological layer 213 at a depth of 2.2 m below the concrete surface. Natural 213 was overlain by deposit 201, consisting of a firm dark bluish grey clay with a depth of 0.12 m. Deposit 201 was overlain by deposit 202, consisting of a firm, dark reddish brown clay with a depth of 0.08 m. Deposits 201 and 202 were seen only within the sondage but are likely to have been part of a wider surface deposited immediately after levelling of the geological natural in preparation for construction of the back-to-back housing, similar to deposits 105 and 109 in Trench 1.
- 4.3.3 Deposit 202 was overlain by deposit 203, consisting of a very dark greyish brown rubble layer with a maximum depth of 0.58 m, including significant amounts of brick as well as domestic waste.
- 4.3.4 Deposit 203 was overlain by deposit 204, consisting of a mid yellowish grey silty clay with a maximum depth of 0.42 m, including occasional brick fragments.
- 4.3.5 Cut into layer 204 was foundation cut 205 containing north west south east aligned foundation 206.

The foundation consisted of yellow brown sandstone with occasional brick. With no bonding and no apparent coursing, the wall showed significant damage caused by subsequent demolition and excavation work (Plate 7).

4.3.6 Deposits in Trench 2 were sealed by demolition layer 207 which covered the extent of the trench. This was the result of the demolition of the back to back housing to allow for the construction of the existing warehouse.

4.3.7 A brick archway could be seen within the collapsing deposits at the south western extent of the trench (see Plate 2). Because of the safety concerns noted above, no further investigation of this structure was possible during the current evaluation.

4.4 Trenches 3 and 4

4.4.1 Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated prior to the archaeological site works and had been fenced off, preventing detailed archaeological investigation.

4.4.2 Within the trenches demolition and levelling deposits similar to those seen in Trenches 1 and 2 could be seen below the modern concrete slab and hardcore bedding layers.

4.4.3 A ceramic culvert with a north west to south east orientation could be seen at a depth of c 1 m below the concrete surface in both trenches.

5. Watching Brief

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A watching brief was conducted in June 2023 to observed groundworks conducted on the site to determine the depth of the standing building foundations (Fig. 3).

5.2 Results

5.2.1 The test pit (Trench 10; Figs 2 and 3) measuring 2.1 m by 2.0 m was excavated under archaeological monitoring (Plate 8). Up to a metre of deposit consisted of concrete and levelling related to construction of the modern building.

5.2.2 At 0.6 m bgl, a north east facing wall 1007 consisting of five courses of brick on a stretcher and header arrangement was encountered. No foundation cut was evident. The wall was surrounded by mixed rubble demolition, likely related to the demolition of the buildings (Plate 9).

5.2.3 The wall sat atop a light brownish grey silty clay deposit 1009, containing frequent inclusions including brick, with pottery recovered from the deposit. Excavation did not extend deep enough to confirm the function of the deposit, but the inclusion of construction waste indicates likely another levelling deposit (Plate 10).

5.2.4 The watching brief confirmed the episode of demolition and disturbance that occurred at the site and the limited survival of the 19th century structures.

6. Artefacts

Julie Shoemark, with assistance from Chrystal Antink and Hannah Clay.

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Artefacts found on site were examined, recorded, and reported upon in compliance with appropriate national guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020b); ALGAO (2015); English Heritage (2008); Watkinson and Neal (2001)) and with reference to published comparators where possible. The assemblage was organised by material and quantified by count and weight on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- 6.1.2 The pottery was examined in accordance with Barclay *et al.* (2016). Form, ware and date were identified where possible. The building materials were examined in following the Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group 2002). Clay pipes were assessed with reference to Higgins (2017).
- 6.1.3 The shell was identified and examined to as low a taxonomic level as possible using Hayward and Ryland's Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North West Europe. The bivalves were sided to allow an accurate calculation of minimum numbers of individuals (NMI), and shells were assessed for modification by people or animals, and the resulting data was recorded in an excel spreadsheet.

6.2 Outline of the Assemblage

Pottery

- 6.2.1 In total, 32 pottery sherds (1725.6g) of pottery dating to the 19th century, as well as one fragment of possible flower pot (5g) were recovered from two contexts, 104 and 203. A maximum of 33 vessels were represented, all classifiable as domestic ware, and the material varied in condition from fair to excellent.
- 6.2.2 Identifiable forms included bottles, jars, basins, and plates, and were of stoneware, creamware, whiteware, and redware. All (bar the possible flower pot) were glazed brown, taupe, or clear; rouletting was present on some stoneware, and much of the white- and creamware exhibited blue transfer-printed designs including geometric, foliate, and Willow-pattern. Hand-painting was sparse, but annular bands as well as highlights to transfer-printed decoration were noted.

The building materials

- 6.2.3 Two fragments of brick (78.9g) and one fragment of plaster (10.2g) were recovered from context 203. One brick fragment was handmade and lacked diagnostic features, though the sparse mortar adhering to it appears 19th century due to the size and frequency of inclusions; the other was clearly

machine-made and can be considered modern. The small plaster fragment was chronologically undiagnostic, though it was noted it had a fine exterior finish and the reverse showed impressions of probable brickwork it had originally adhered to.

Small finds

- 6.2.4 A wooden paintbrush handle with traces of a sheet ferrous collar and rivets at the junction with the missing bristles was recovered from spread 104. The handle retains traces of red-brown paint in places. It does not show evidence of having been waterlogged and is unlikely to be more than 100 years old.
- 6.2.5 A single fragment of highly friable, possibly burnt, stone weighing 0.6g was recovered from layer 203 and is undiagnostic.

Clay pipe

- 6.2.6 Nine fragments of clay pipe were recovered, consisting of bowl and stem fragments. All except a single stem fragment were recovered from spread 104; the remaining stem fragment was recovered from layer 203. All fragments were manufactured from a fine, white clay with fine inclusions, indicating that they were probably manufactured from a local fabric.
- 6.2.7 All of the stem fragments were straight, with bore hole diameters ranging from 4/64 to 5/64 of an inch, suggesting a late 18th to early 20th century date for the assemblage. All stem fragments exhibited longitudinal casting seams, showing that they had been manufactured using a two-piece mould. These came into use from the 17th century onwards (Ayto 1979, 19).
- 6.2.8 Two bowl fragments were recovered, one, from spread 104 retaining a short length of stem and a small spur, but missing most of the body and rim. The other bowl fragment, also from spread 104, had broken longitudinally and exhibited evidence of wiping around the cut rim.
- 6.2.9 No evidence of moulded or painted decoration or maker's marks was present, however, most of the fragments exhibited traces of burnishing ranging from average to well-applied. This suggests that they were probably cheaper examples (Higgins 2017, 19-20).

Industrial waste

- 6.2.10 A small assemblage of material associated, or potentially associated, with ferrous metalworking was recovered.
- 6.2.11 A single fragment of coal was recovered from layer 203. Young (2012, 2) notes that coal, which is converted to coke as it heats, was in widespread use in blacksmithing from the medieval period onward, however, until the late 18th century, iron smelting relied primarily on charcoal (Crossley 2013, 2). Both coal and coke were widely used in other industries as well as in domestic settings

and it is therefore possible that some, or all of the assemblage is associated with activities other than metalworking.

6.2.12 A small fragment of vitrified ferrous slag and two fragments of ferrous concretion product containing vitrified clay, ceramic and traces of fuel were recovered from layer 203. One fragment of ferrous concretion responds to a magnet. Both fragments are similar to material adhering to the exteriors of the crucibles (see 6.2.13) and all three may be associated with the same activity.

6.2.13 Three crucibles were recovered from spread 104. All are ceramic, with flat bases and thick, slightly expanded walls; the rim and upper parts of the body of all three vessels are missing. The form of the crucibles indicating a post-medieval to modern date (Historic England 2015, 44, fig 36, no.8). All three crucibles were covered in a thick layer of ferrous corrosion product, vitrified in places. One crucible was filled with a thick deposit of ferrous corrosion product and, on the exterior, approximately halfway up the surviving body, the corrosion product becomes notably thicker, creating a distinctive right-angled "lip". This suggests the crucible may have been positioned in a stand to keep it upright. The base is entirely covered in an uneven layer of corrosion product and will not stand upright unsupported. One of the crucibles exhibited traces of a powdery white material in addition to the ferrous corrosion product. It was not possible to identify this substance.

6.2.14 An incomplete object comprising a semi-circular fragment of stone or concrete covered in ferrous corrosion product was recovered with no context information. It exhibits a jagged break across the diameter and has one flat surface and one slightly convex surface. Whilst clearly worked, the object is not diagnostic and may have become coated in ferrous corrosion as a result of proximity to an iron object.

Marine Shell

6.2.15 This small assemblage comprised of 6 pieces total of marine shell *Ostrea edulis*, the common edible oyster. Three small right valves from context 203 and 3 larger left valves from 104. All were in fair to good condition. One oyster from context 104 was very degraded from *Cliona celata* (Boring sea sponge) attack. Another, from the same context, showed evidence of bryozoa (Sea Mat) along with one partial borehole from either a predatory gastropod, or *Cliona celata* again. The third individual from this context had a small right valve of an younger oyster attached. Finally one left valve of *Cerastoderma edule* was also recovered from this context.

6.3 Statement of potential

6.3.1 This small assemblage of material is indicative of leisure and industrial activities. The pottery is typical of widely available Victorian domestic wares and is unremarkable. The assemblage of clay pipe fragments were well finished, but plain and undecorated, suggesting that they were cheaper

examples of the styles available at the time, although given the limited size of the assemblage, the surviving fragments may not be entirely representative.

6.3.2 The size of the crucibles, coupled with the thick layer of ferrous corrosion product indicates that smithing or smelting processes were being undertaken, however, there is no other evidence for industrial processes within the area currently under investigation, indicating that the crucibles were discarded away from the locus of activity when they were no longer useable along with other refuse, including clay pipe stems and pottery. Analysis may enable identification of the powdery white substance in one of the crucibles, however, given that there is little other evidence for industrial processes in the vicinity, this may be of limited use.

6.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.4.1 This small assemblage appears to derive from one or more episodes of waste disposal, possibly from both domestic and industrial processes.

6.4.2 It is probable that ferrous metalworking was being carried out near to the area currently under investigation, however, it is not possible to suggest a location for this activity.

6.4.3 It is recommended that, subsequent to discussions with the designated archive repository and the landowner, the entire assemblage should be discarded at the close of the project with the exception of the crucibles which should be retained as they may contribute to future investigation of the immediate area or studies of post-medieval metalworking in Sheffield.

7. Environmental Assessment

7.1.1 Due to the presence of contamination in the area, no samples were taken for processing.

8. Discussion and Conclusion

- 8.1.1 It was not possible to position all trenches in their intended locations due to service constraints. However, the trenches demonstrably assessed the archaeological potential of the site.
- 8.1.2 There is no reliable evidence for activity predating the construction of the back-to-back housing in the area during the 19th century. Cut features in Trench 1 were limited and whilst ditch 106 is only observed in section, like pit 110, both are filled by material similar to overlying deposits and are likely to be associated with activity during the levelling of the natural geological layer.
- 8.1.3 Following levelling, the structures observed to the south west of both trenches were constructed, forming basement walls. Although further investigation was not possible, these structures appear to be consistent with known construction techniques in the local area.
- 8.1.4 Further deposits formed above the levelled natural surface (deposits 105, 109, 201, 202). These may have been deliberately imported to create a surface, but are more likely to be an incidental accumulation due to trampling during or prior to formation of subsequent levelling deposits and construction.
- 8.1.5 The surface of the area to the north east of the structural remains was raised with large quantities of domestic and industrial refuse against the basement walls (deposits 104, 203, 204). Industrial waste was more common in Trench 1, where the deposits were deeper overall.
- 8.1.6 After the levelling of the area, walls 108 and 210 were constructed, forming foundations for the houses facing towards the courtyard.
- 8.1.7 Evidence for basements was seen only below the side of the building facing south west towards Dene Street, and not on the side facing the courtyard to the north east.
- 8.1.8 In Trench 1, any deposits or structures later than wall 108 were removed during levelling for the construction of the modern warehouse. In Trench 2, wall 210 was buried by deposit 207, probably also during levelling for the warehouse construction.
- 8.1.9 Archaeological discoveries within the trenches show that there is limited preservation for formerly above ground remains of archaeological interest, including floor or yard surfaces, with only foundations and partial basements surviving. Structural remains appear limited to below ground foundations and partial basements, which appear to show sign of damage from previous excavation and demolition, demonstrating that they are also poorly preserved.
- 8.1.10 The lack of preservation of remains which evidence the former back to backs, yard areas, and outbuildings within the site is such that further investigations would be unlikely to meaningfully

contribute to any of the relevant research questions set out within the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework. No evidence to suggest the presence of sanitation or areas relating to craft or industry was encountered, likely owing to the degree of truncation within the Site. It is therefore concluded that the site will not contain any remains of archaeological interest and that further mitigation is not necessary.

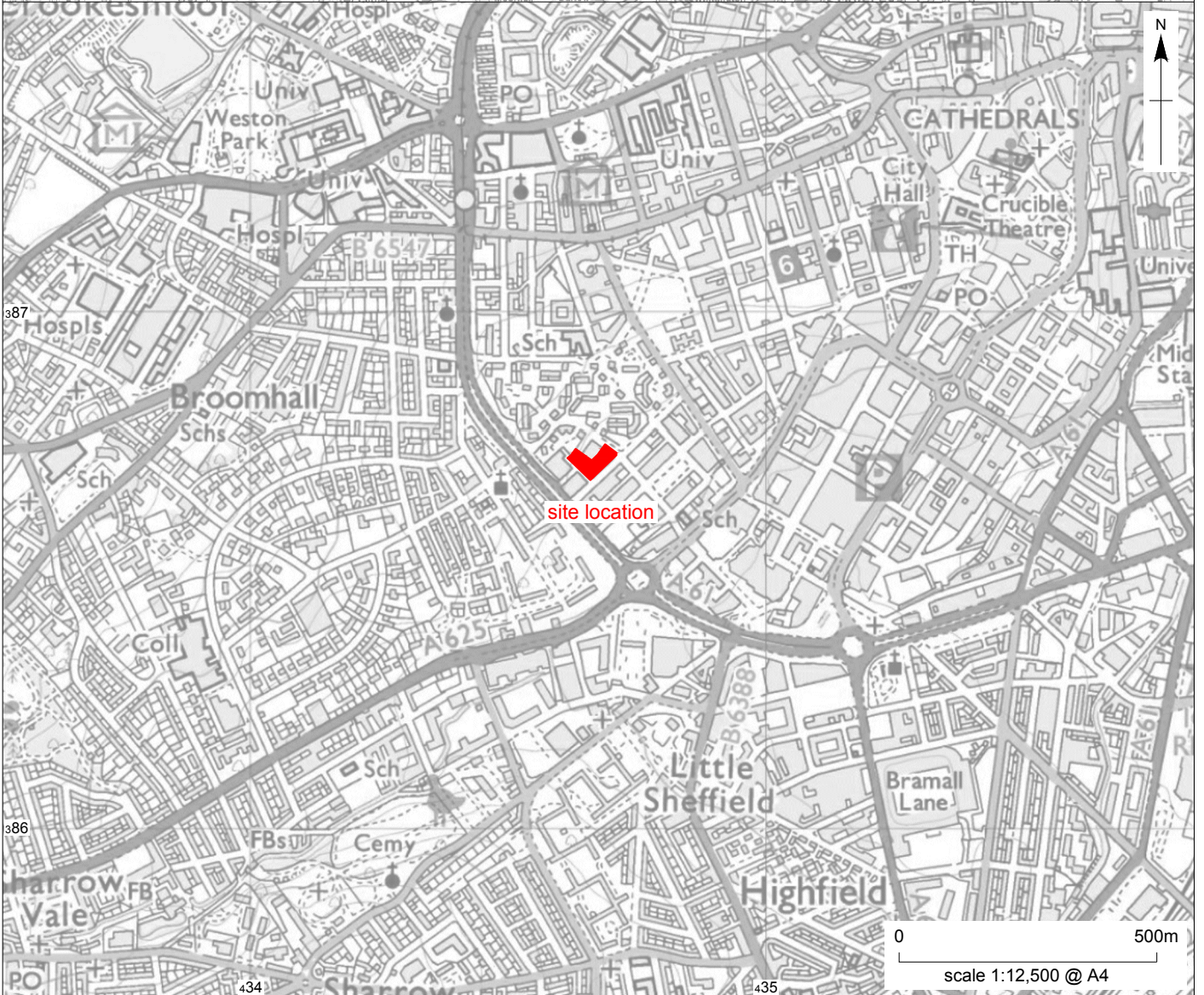
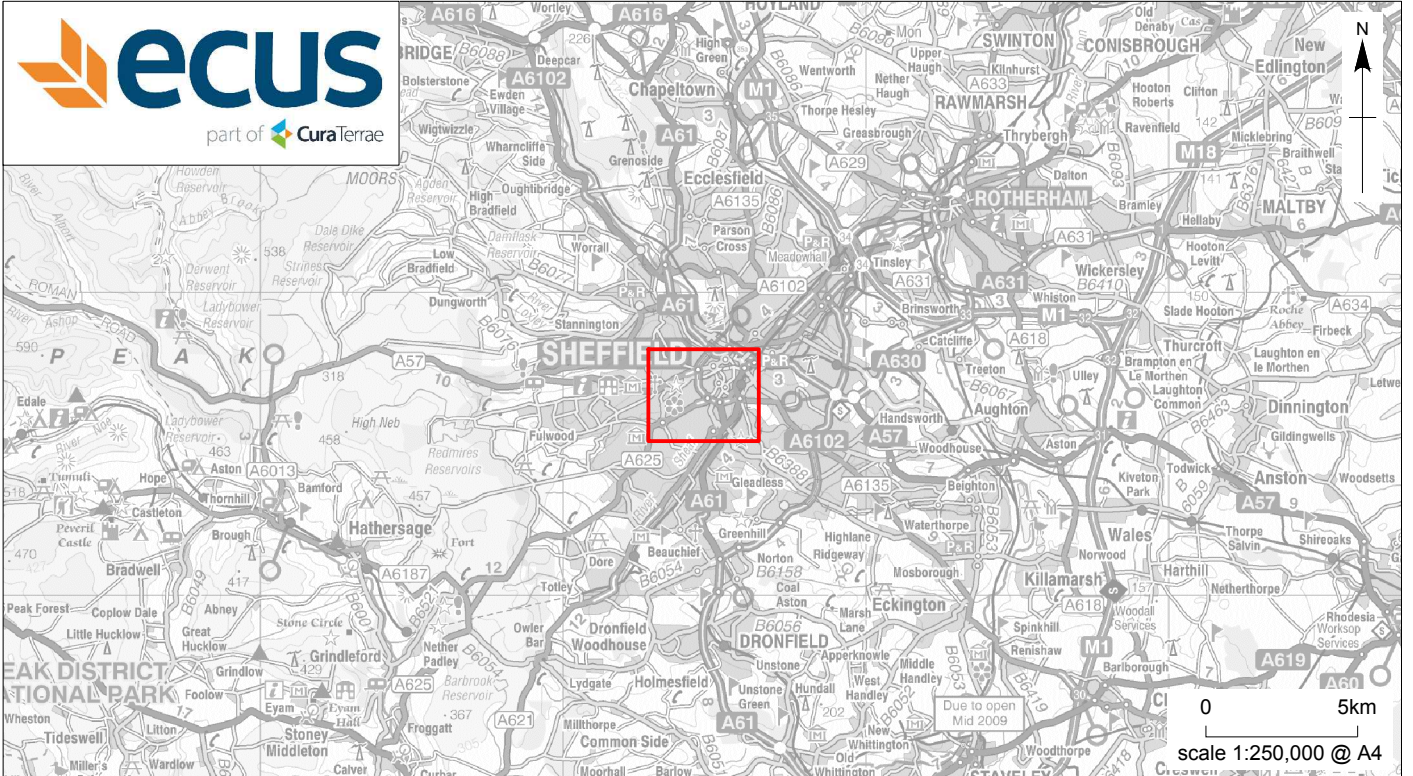
9. Archive

- 9.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Ecus' Barnard Castle office under project number 20757. An OASIS form will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service.
- 9.1.2 The site archive will be offered to the appropriate museum/archive, following the completion of all stages of archaeological mitigation within the Site, within six months of the completion of all fieldwork.
- 9.1.3 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data arising from the archaeological monitoring in accordance to industry standards (ClfA 2020c). This will be offered to the relevant archive for deposition.

10. References

- ALGAO (2015). Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment, ALGAO
- Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group, (2002). Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Draft Minimum Standards, 2002)
- ARCUS (2008). Archaeological Evaluation at the former Trafalgar Works and Kangaroo Works, Sheffield. Unpublished Report.
- Ayto, E.G. (1979) *Clay Tobacco Pipes*. Peterborough. Shire publications Ltd.
- Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. H. and Wood, I. (2016) *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery & Medieval Pottery Research Group.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) (2023). *Geology of Britain viewer*. Available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. (2011). *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*. Historic England.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020a). *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFieldevaluation_3.pdf [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020b). *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFind_2.pdf [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020c) *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GArchives_4.pdf [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2021). *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology*. Available at: <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2021.pdf> [Accessed 02/06/2023].

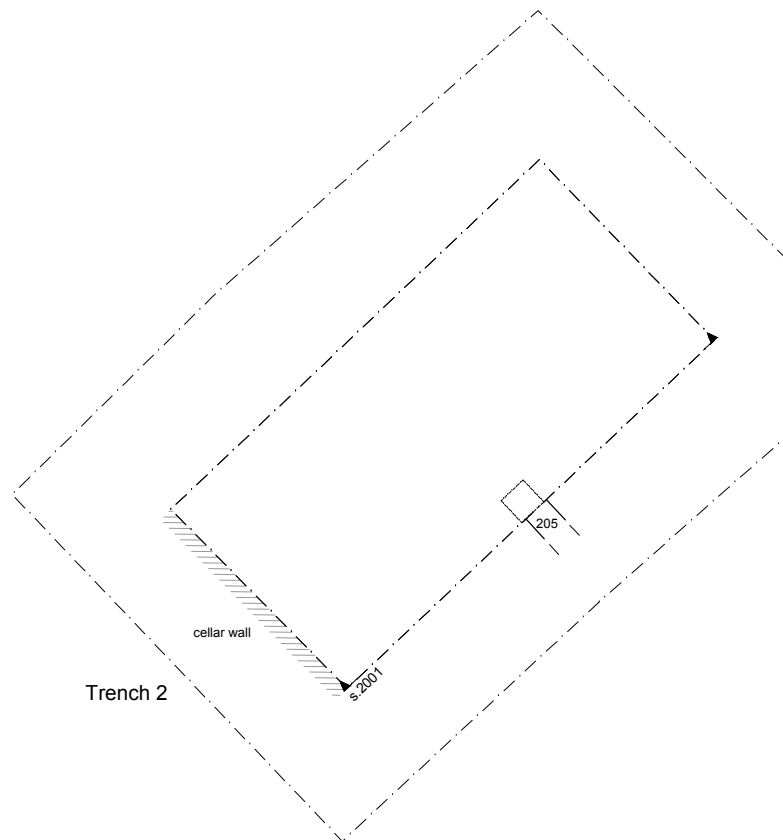
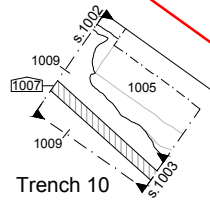
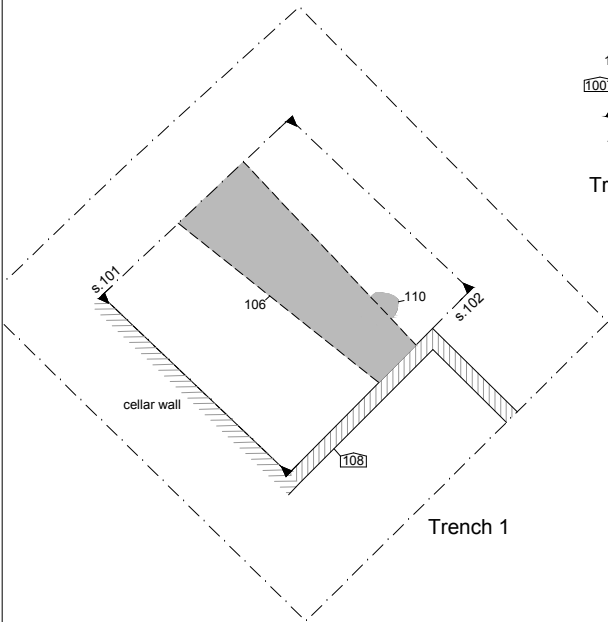
- English Heritage (2008). *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations*. London: English Heritage.
- Hayward P.J. and Ryland J.S. (2006). *Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North-West Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Higgins, D. (2017). *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*, University of Liverpool: National Pipe Archive.
- Historic England (2015a). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Historic England, Swindon. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/> [Accessed 02/06/2023]
- Historic England (2015b). *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*. Historic England, Swindon. Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/> [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Historic England (2015c). *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/heag003-archaeometallurgy-guidelines/>
- Gracesguides.co.uk (2013). *James Howarth and Sons*. [https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/James Howarth and Sons](https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/James_Howarth_and_Sons) [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Open Domesday (2020). *Sheffield*. Available at: <https://opendomesday.org/>. [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- SLR (2023). *Egerton Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Report.
- University of Nottingham (2020). *Key to English Place Names*. Available at: <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk> [Accessed 02/06/2023].
- Watkinson, D and Neal, V. (2001) *First Aid for Finds*. Hertford: Rescue/UKICAS.
- Wessex Archaeology (2021). *Egerton Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*. Unpublished Report.



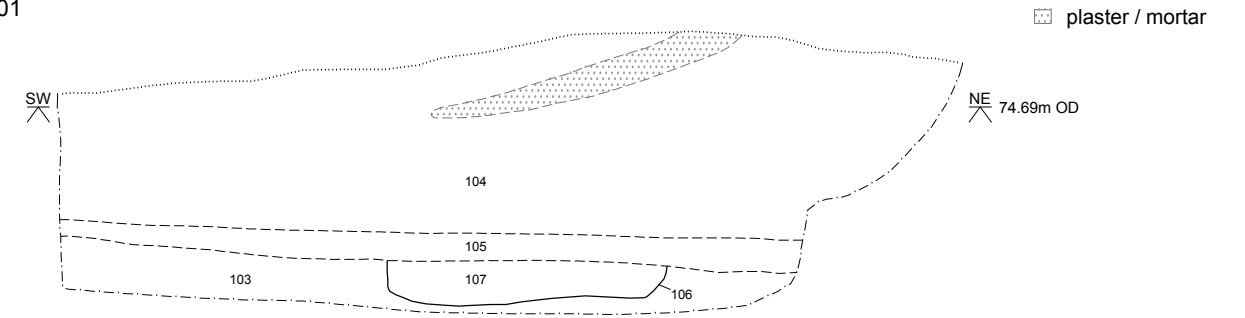
Egerton Street, Sheffield: site location

Figure 1

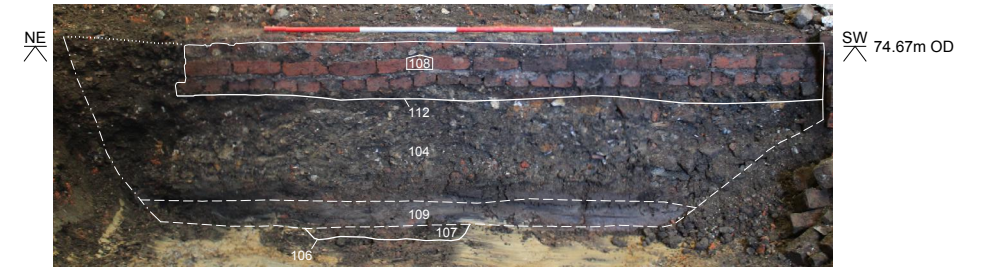




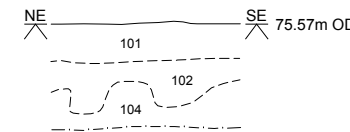
Trench 1, section 101



Trench 1, section 102



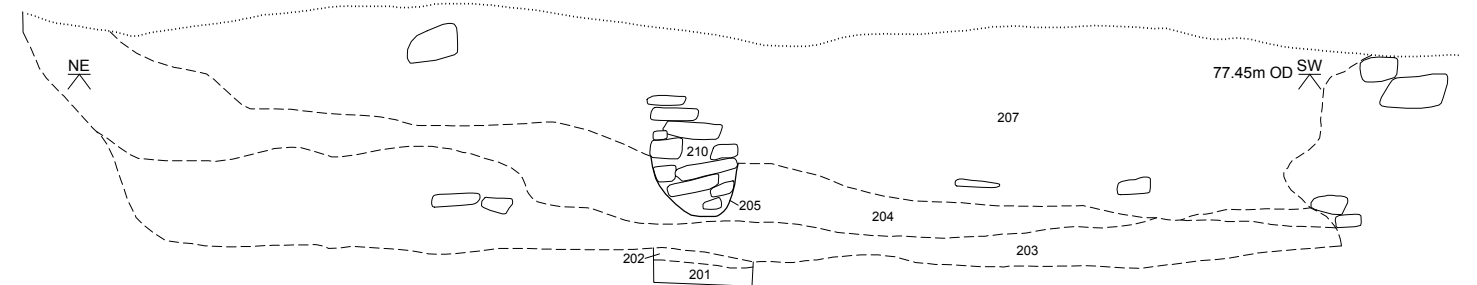
Trench 1, section 103 (representative)



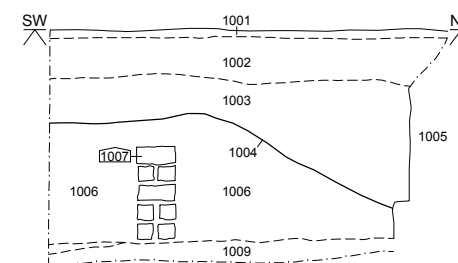
Trench 1, section 104



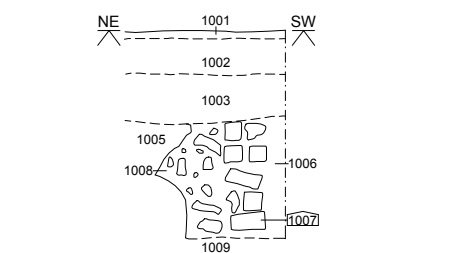
Trench 2, section 2001



Trench 10, section 1002

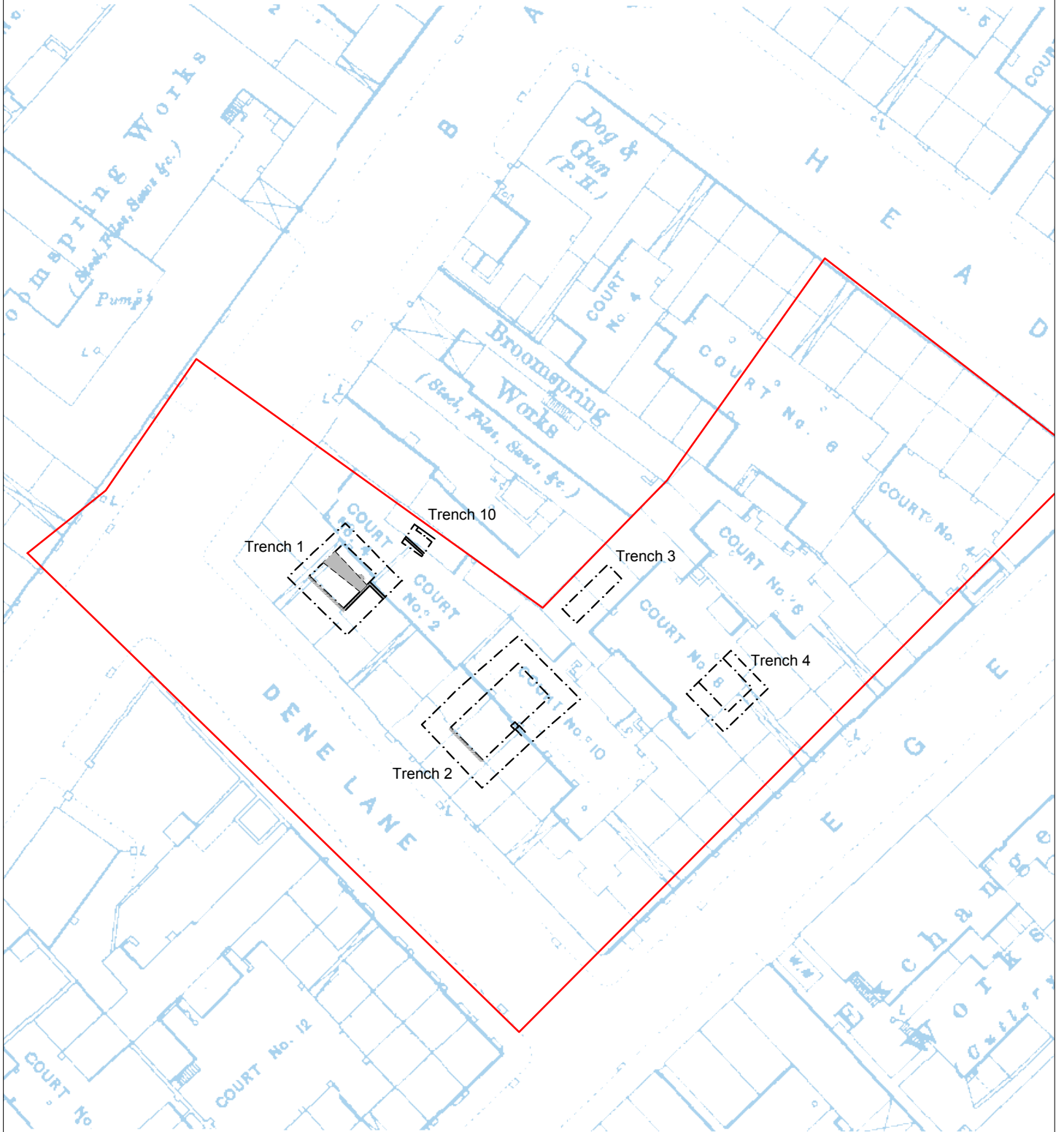


Trench 10, section 1003



0 5m
scale 1:125 @ A3

0 2m
scale 1:40 @ A3



0 25m
scale 1:500 @ A4



© ECUS 2023

Structural remains, south west end of Trench 1

Plate 1



© ECUS 2023

Structural remains, south west end of Trench 2

Plate 2



© ECUS 2023

Trench 1, looking southwest

Plate 3



© ECUS 2023

Trench 1, Pit 110 looking west

Plate 4



© ECUS 2023

Trench 1, northwest facing section

Plate 5



© ECUS 2023

Trench 2, looking northeast

Plate 6



© ECUS 2023

Trench 2, sondage

Plate 7



© ECUS 2023

Watching Brief test pit, looking northeast

Plate 8



© ECUS 2023

Wall 1007 in Watching Brief test pit

Plate 9



© ECUS 2023

Watching Brief test pit, southeast facing section

Plate 10

Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

Context no.	Trench	Type	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Provisional periods	Depth (m)
101	1	Layer		Layer of concrete.	Concrete floor		Modern (1901 to present)	0.2
102	1	Layer		Layer of concrete.	Scalping base for concrete		Modern (1901 to present)	0.10 to 0.30
103	1	Layer		Layer of natural. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	Geological clay		Geological	
104	1	Spread		Spread of trench section 101. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: mortar.	Levelling deposit, including manufacturing and industrial waste (broken crucibles for metal working), domestic crockery, food waste (marine shells).	Pot, Clay pipe, Metal, Shell	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	1.1

105	1	Layer		Layer of trench section 101. Colour: dark orangey black. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable.	Trample layer over natural, poss same as (109)		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.2
106	1	Cut		Cut of NW-SE trench section 101. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	Shallow ditch below midden/yard deposits, parallel to cellar wall of buildings on Dene Lane		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.2
107	1	Fill	106	Fill of trench section 101 [106]. Colour: black. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable.			Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.2
108	1	Masonry		Form: foundation of NE-SW regular, linear wall. Direction of face(s): NE. Materials: 3 courses of normal bricks. Bonding: dry malleable. Weathered pointing. Finish and coursing: bricks are on bed - stretcher and header arrangement. English coursing.	Wall foundation		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.3

109	1	Deposit		Deposit of trench section. Colour: black. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	Trample layer over natural clay, possibly same as (103)		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.15
110	1	Cut		Cut of NW-SE pit. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: 1) S: shallow, concave 2) N: steep, convex. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	Small pit, probably related to levelling		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.17
111	1	Fill	110	Fill of pit [110]. Colour: black. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	Pit fill		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.17
112	1	Cut		Cut of NW-SE trench section. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	Foundation for wall 108		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.3
201	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: dark bluish grey. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	Firm dark blue grey clay layer, sitting on a solid orange brown layer. Very minimal rocks/debris/CBM none notable. Revealed in a 0.5(2) sondage.		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.12

202	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: dark reddish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	Finds - 90% CBM and BM. Dark red brown layer. No finds removed	Pot, CBM, Other BM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.08
203	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: very dark greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose.	Rubble layer, consisting of mostly CBM debris in a dark matrix. Darker layers of the matrix within at the surface of the layer, but not consistent across the layer.	Pot, Bone, Glass, CBM, Other BM, Clay pipe, Oyster Shell	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.58
204	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	Very occasion pieces of CBM within. Clayey layer separating two rubble fills. No finds removed	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.42
205	2	Cut		Cut of trench section. Shape in plan: not	cut for masonry fill, likely foundations.		Post Medieval	0.46

				visible in plan. Break at top: sharp. Sides: vertical, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.			(1540 to 1901)	
206	2	Masonry	205	Form: foundation of NW-SE wall. Materials: 1) yellowish brown sandstone/gritstone 2) 4 courses observed of greyish brown normal bricks. Bonding: none. Finish and coursing: stones featuring random uncoursed coursing with fair face finish.	Possible foundation cutting through previous layers of building rubble. Likely damage caused by subsequent demolition and excavation work have damaged the visible face and disturbed the feature. Mostly yellow brown and grey brown gritstones (local rock) used to form, with occasional brick as well. Not consistent sizing or ordering of stones to form foundation, and no visible cementation.		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.46
207	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: very dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, very loose.	Modern rubble in fill laid down during demolition to allow for modern construction. Very frequent inclusions of CBM and various ceramics, glass and pot, all dating from the 1800's or	Pot, Bone, Glass, CBM, Other	Modern (1901 to present)	0.94

					later. Likely at least 33% inclusions in a loose sandy clay matrix. No finds removed from this layer.	BM, Clay pipe		
208	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: mid grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, loose.	Layer of rubble in a fine concrete/building material/sand matrix. No finds removed.	CBM, Other BM	Modern (1901 to present)	> 0.51
209	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: light. Composition: sand. Compaction: dry, loose.	Modern sand layer sealing rubble below and as a base for concrete on top.		Modern (1901 to present)	0.18
210	2	Layer		Layer of trench section. Colour: light grey. Compaction: very dry, cemented.	Concrete.		Modern (1901 to present)	0.28
213	2	Layer		Layer of natural. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	Geological clay		Geological	
301	3	Layer		Concrete of trench 3	Concrete floor		Modern (1901 to present)	0.30 (avg.)

302	3	Layer		Hardcore of trench 4	Hardcore bedding layer		Modern (1901 to present)	0.40 (avg.)
303	3	Layer		Demolition of trench 3. Dark	Demolition/levelling		Modern (1901 to present)	1.10 (avg.)
401	4	Layer		Concrete of trench 4.	Concrete floor		Modern (1901 to present)	0.30 (avg.)
402	4	Layer		Hardcore of trench 4.	Hardcore bedding layer		Modern (1901 to present)	0.40 (avg.)
403	4	Layer		Demolition of trench 4. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm.	Demolition/levelling		Modern (1901 to present)	1.10 (avg.)
1001	Watching Brief	Layer		Layer of trench. Colour: black.	Panelled flooring of factory.		Modern (1901 to present)	> 0.04
1002	Watching	Layer		Layer of trench. Colour: white.	Concrete base of building and floor		Modern (1901 to present)	0.25

	Brief						present)	
1003	Watching Brief	Fill		Fill of trench [1004]. Colour: greyish white.	Bedding of concrete and fill of cut 1004 for foundations of building		Modern (1901 to present)	0.65 to 0.10
1004	Watching Brief	Cut		Cut of trench. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight.	Cut for foundation and levelling area of foundation footprint and for foundation footings		Modern (1901 to present)	0.65 to 0.10
1005	Watching Brief	Masonry		Form: foundation of linear foundation. Direction of face(s): SW. Materials: concrete. Finish and coursing: stones.	Concrete foundations of current factory building		Modern (1901 to present)	0
1006	Watching Brief	Layer		Layer of trench. Colour: dark brownish black. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-angular mixed waste brick stone, evenly distributed.	Mixed waste backfill deposit fill likely for backfilling area after demolition of back to back housing.		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.68
1007	Watching Brief	Masonry		Form: superstructure of NW-SE regular, linear wall. Direction of face(s): NE. Materials: 5 courses of brownish orange normal bricks.	Possible lower part of standing wall or foundations. No apparent foundation cut. Part of outbuilding within court		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.51

				Bonding: dry firm dark black medium sandy silt. Inclusions: frequent flecks of ash evenly distributed. Flush pointing. Finish and coursing: bricks are on bed - stretcher and header arrangement. Stretcher and Flemish coursing.	yard of terraced housing.			
1008	Watching Brief	Layer		Deposit of trench. Colour: dark. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular limestone, evenly distributed.	Mixed rubble demolition and back fill, butting against wall {1007}. Unsure about full extent and purpose. Likely either a backfill deposit or demolition of nearby wall.		Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	0.6
1009	Watching Brief	Layer		Layer of trench. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small sub-angular mixed waste brick stone, evenly distributed.	Likely interface between natural and above layers very mixed deposit.	Pot	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	> 0.10

Appendix 2: Pottery and Building Material Assessment

Chrystal Antink

INTRODUCTION

This report details the post-medieval pottery and building materials recovered during archaeological work at Eggerton Street in 2023. The assemblage consisted of 48 sherds (1994.1g) of pottery, two fragments (78.9g) of ceramic building material, and one fragment (10.2g) of plaster. Please refer to the associated Excel spreadsheet for detailed records.

METHOD

Finds were assessed in June 2023. Finds were examined by eye, recorded and reported upon in compliance with appropriate national guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) (2020); ALGAO (2015); English Heritage (2008); Watkinson and Neal (2001) and with reference to published comparators where possible. The assemblage was organised by material and quantified by count and weight on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The pottery was examined in accordance with Barclay *et al.* (2016). Form, ware and date were identified where possible. The building materials were examined in following the Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group, 2002).

OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Pottery

In total, 47 pottery sherds (1989.1g) of pottery dating to the 19th century, as well as one fragment of possible flower pot (5g) were recovered from three contexts, 104, 203, and 1009. A maximum of 44 vessels were represented, all classifiable as domestic ware, and the material varied in condition from fair to excellent.

Identifiable forms included bottles, jars, basins, and plates, and were of stoneware, creamware, whiteware, and redware. All (bar the possible flower pot) were glazed brown, taupe, or clear; rouletting was present on some stoneware, and much of the white- and creamware exhibited blue transfer-printed designs including geometric, foliate, and Willow-pattern. Hand-painting was sparse, but annular bands as well as highlights to transfer-printed decoration were noted.

The building materials

Two fragments of brick (78.9g) and one fragment of plaster (10.2g) were recovered from context 203. One brick fragment was handmade and lacked diagnostic features, though the sparse mortar adhering to it appears 19th century due to the size and frequency of inclusions; the other was clearly machine-made and can be considered modern. The small plaster fragment was chronologically undiagnostic, though it was noted it had a fine exterior finish and the reverse showed impressions of probable brickwork it had originally adhered to.

DISCUSSION

The small assemblage of pottery is typical of widely available Victorian domestic wares, and is unremarkable.

The three fragments of building materials are unlikely to be representative of any structure on the site due to their isolation from related material.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The assemblage does not have any further research potential for this project. Following discussions with the landowner and local museum authority, it is recommended the material be used for reference or handling collections, or may be discarded.

REFERENCES

ALGAO (2015) Advice Note for Post-excavation Assessment, available at: https://www.algao.org.uk/sites/default/files/documents/ALGAO_England_PXA_Advice_Note.pdf [accessed 01/08/2021].

Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group, (2002), Minimum Standards for Recovery, Curation, Analysis, and Publication for Ceramic Building Material (Draft Minimum Standards, 2002)

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. H. and Wood, I. (2016) A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery & Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), (2020) Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage (2008) MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations. London: English Heritage.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. (2001) First Aid for Finds, Herford: RESCUE – The British Archaeological Trust.

table 1 - Pottery and building material

ID	Material	Date Period	Context	Ware	Form	Part	Count	Weight	ENV	Date Group	Joins	Condition	Same as	Fabric	Decoration	Notes
1	CBM	Unknown	203		Brick		1	72		Unknown						Fragment of handmade brick, poor quality, no datable features, patch of adhering mortar looks Victorian
2	CBM	Modern	203		Brick		1	6.9		Modern						Fragment of face of modern machine-made brick
3	Plaster	Postmedieval	203		Plaster		1	10.2		Unknown				Fine white, with sparse fine black flecks		Fragment of smoothed plaster, shape of back suggests was adhered to brickwork
4	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Stoneware	Bottle	Rim and neck	1	52.6		19th Century		Excellent		Light grey, fine	Taupe salt-glazed	Flattened/oval body shape
5	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Stoneware	Bottle	Rim and neck	1	63.3		19th Century		Excellent		Light grey, fine	Taupe salt-glazed	
6	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Stoneware	Bottle	Shoulder and body	1	128.3		19th Century		Excellent		Medium grey, fine	Taupe salt-glazed; incised line above and parallel to shoulder	
7	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Whiteware	Jar	Base	1	129.5		19th Century		Excellent		White, fine	Dark teal band painted parallel to foot	
8	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Creamware	Basin	Rim and body	1	82.3		19th Century		Good		Fine		Probably white glazed, but discoloured (doesn't look like burning)
9	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Stoneware	Handle	Handle	1	128.6		19th Century		Good		Medium grey, fine	Brown glaze	Large strap handle
10	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Whiteware	Jar	Rim	1	27.8		19th Century		Fair		Fine	Brown glaze	Small lip on inside for lid
11	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Stoneware	Open ware	Rim and body	1	94.7		19th Century		Good		Medium grey, fine	Brown glaze on exterior with rouletting and stamped flowers; unglazed interior	
12	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Stoneware	Hollow ware	Body	1	48.4		19th Century		Good		Light grey, fine	Brown glaze on exterior with foliate design between rouletting bands; interior taupe salt-glazed	Attached side-handle broken away
13	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Creamware	Hollow ware	Handle and body	1	41.9		19th Century		Good		Pale cream, fine	Brown glaze on exterior with rouletting, interior unglazed	Attached side-handle
14	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Whiteware	Basin	Rim and body	1	118.9		19th Century		Excellent		White, fine	Blue transfer-printed floral and foliate decoration over white body on interior and exterior	

15	Ceramic	Victorian	104	Whiteware	Platter	Base	1	92	19th 1 Century	Excellent	White, fine	Blue transfer-printed willow pattern	
16	Ceramic	Unknown	203	Terra cotta	Flower pot?	Body	1	5	1 Unknown	Good		Unglazed	
17	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Stoneware	Bottle?	Body	1	64.8	19th 1 Century	Good	Medium grey, fine	Light brown exterior glaze, taupe interior glaze	Possible flattened/oval body shaped bottle
18	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Redware	Basin	Rim	1	201.9	19th 1 Century	Fair	Sparse fine quartz and white clay pellet inclusions Moderate fine to coarse quartz, coarse slag fragments	Very dark brown glaze on interior and rim	Badly scratched and abraded
19	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Redware	Open ware	Body	1	38.7	19th 1 Century	Fair		Very dark brown glaze on interior, exterior unglazed	Badly scratched and abraded
20	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Redware	Open ware	Body	1	38.1	19th 1 Century	Fair	Moderate fine quartz	Very dark brown glaze on interior, exterior unglazed	Badly scratched and abraded
21	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Redware	Open ware	Body	1	33	19th 1 Century	Good	Sparse fine quartz, slag fragments	Dark red-brown glaze on interior, exterior unglazed	
22	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Redware	Open ware	Body	1	43.1	19th 1 Century	Good	Sparse fine quartz, slag fragments	Dark red-brown glaze on interior, exterior unglazed Light brown glaze on exterior with rouletting and stamped flowers;	
23	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Stoneware	Open ware	Body	1	45.1	19th 1 Century	Good	Medium grey, fine	interior taupe glazed	
24	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Whiteware	Jar?	Body	1	26.5	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior Fine dark blue transfer-printed floral design, painted green and pink highlights	
25	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Whiteware	Plate	Rim	1	31.9	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine		Interior base has remnants of something broken away- figure in bottom of cup or bowl?
26	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Whiteware	Open ware?	Base	1	21.5	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior	
27	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Whiteware	Open ware	Base	1	18.9	19th 1 Century	Fair	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior	Badly crazed and stained
28	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Whiteware	Open ware	Base	1	51.7	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior	Footed bowl/vase
29	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Creamware	Basin	Rim	1	16.5	19th 1 Century	Good	Light cream, fine	Cream-yellow glazed interior and exterior, fine white bands parallel to rim on exterior	
30	Ceramic	Victorian	203	Whiteware	Hollow ware	Body	1	4.2	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior; painted blue bands on exterior	

31	Ceramic	Victorian	203 Whiteware	Hollow ware-tureen?	Body	1	5.2	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior; blue transfer-printed design (European-style building and tree remaining) on exterior	Squat profile suggests tureen
32	Ceramic	Victorian	203 Whiteware	Basin?	Rim	1	43.8	19th 1 Century	Fair	White, fine	Clear glazed interior and exterior; blue transfer-printed squiggles on interior rim and exterior body	
33	Ceramic	Victorian	203 Whiteware	Plate	Base	1	5	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed exterior; interior blue transfer-printed geometric design	
34	Ceramic	Victorian	203 Whiteware	Plate	Rim	1	7.1	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed exterior; interior blue transfer-printed geometric and foliate design	
35	Ceramic	Victorian	203 Whiteware	Plate	Rim	1	11.6	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed exterior; interior blue transfer-printed foliate design	
36	Ceramic	Victorian	203 Whiteware	Plate	Rim	1	8.7	19th 1 Century	Good	White, fine	Clear glazed exterior; interior blue transfer-printed foliate design	

Appendix 3: Small Finds Assessment

EGERTON STREET, SHEFFIELD

Julie Shoemark

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a rapid assessment of the finds recovered during archaeological mitigation work at Egerton Street, Sheffield, (434666, 386719).

Finds were examined, recorded, and reported upon in compliance with appropriate national guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020); English Heritage (2008); ALGAO (2015)) and with reference to published comparators where possible. Clay pipes were assessed with reference to Higgins (2017).

OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Twenty objects, weighing 7460.3g in total were recovered.

Small finds

A wooden paintbrush handle with traces of a sheet ferrous collar and rivets at the junction with the missing bristles was recovered from spread 104. The handle retains traces of red-brown paint in places. It does not show evidence of having been waterlogged and is unlikely to be more than 100 years old at most.

A single fragment of highly friable, possibly burnt, stone weighing 0.6g was recovered from layer 203 and is undiagnostic.

Clay pipe

Nine fragments of clay pipe were recovered, consisting of bowl and stem fragments (Table X). All, bar a single stem fragment were recovered from spread 104; the remaining stem fragment was recovered from layer 203. All fragments were manufactured from a fine, white clay with fine inclusions, indicating that they were probably manufactured from a local fabric.

All of the stem fragments were straight, with bore hole diameters ranging from 4/64 to 5/64 of an inch, suggesting a late 18th to early 20th century date for the assemblage. All stem fragments exhibited longitudinal casting seams, showing that they had been manufactured using a two-piece mould. These came into use from the 17th century onwards (Ayto 1979, 19).

Two bowl fragments were recovered, one, from spread 104 retaining a short length of stem and a small spur, but missing most of the body and rim. The other bowl fragment, also from spread 104, had broken longitudinally and exhibited evidence of wiping around the cut rim.

No evidence of moulded or painted decoration or maker's marks was present, however, most of the fragments exhibited traces of burnishing ranging from average to well-applied. This suggests that they were probably cheaper examples (Higgins 2017, 19-20).

Industrial waste

A small assemblage of material associated, or potentially associated with ferrous metalworking was recovered.

A single fragment of coal was recovered from layer 203. Young (2012, 2) notes that coal, which is converted to coke as it heats, was in widespread use in blacksmithing from the medieval period onward, however, until the late 18th century, iron smelting relied primarily on charcoal (Crossley 2013, 2). Both coal and coke were widely used in other industries as well as in domestic settings and it is therefore possible that some, or all of the assemblage is associated with activities other than metalworking.

A small fragment of vitrified ferrous slag and two fragments of ferrous concretion product containing vitrified clay, ceramic and traces of fuel were recovered from layer 203. One fragment of ferrous concretion responds to a magnet. Both fragments are similar to material adhering to the exteriors of the crucibles (see below) and all three may be associated with the same activity.

Three crucibles were recovered from spread 104. All are ceramic, with flat bases and thick, slightly expanded walls; the rim and upper parts of the body of all three vessels are missing. The form of the crucibles indicating a post-medieval to modern date (Historic England 2015, 44, fig 36, no.8). All three crucibles were covered in a thick layer of ferrous corrosion product, vitrified in places. One crucible was filled with a thick deposit of ferrous corrosion product and, on the exterior, approximately halfway up the surviving body, the corrosion product becomes notably thicker, creating a distinctive right-angled "lip". This suggests the crucible may have been positioned in a stand to keep it upright. The base is entirely covered in an uneven layer of corrosion product and will not stand upright unsupported. One of the crucibles exhibited traces of a powdery white material in addition to the ferrous corrosion product. It was not possible to identify this substance.

An incomplete object comprising a semi-circular fragment of stone or concrete covered in ferrous corrosion product was recovered with no context information. It exhibits a jagged break across the diameter and has one flat surface and one slightly convex surface. Whilst clearly worked, the object is not diagnostic and may have become coated in ferrous corrosion as a result of proximity to an iron object.

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

This small assemblage of material is indicative of leisure and industrial activities. The size of the crucibles, coupled with the thick layer of ferrous corrosion product indicates that smithing or smelting processes were being undertaken, however, there is no other evidence for industrial processes within the area currently under investigation, indicating that the crucibles were discarded away from the locus of activity when they were no longer useable along with other refuse, including clay pipe stems and pottery (see Antink n.d). Analysis may enable identification of the powdery white substance in one of the crucibles, however, given that there is little other evidence for industrial processes in the vicinity, this may be of limited use.

The assemblage of clay pipe fragments were well finished, but plain and undecorated, suggesting that they were cheaper examples of the styles available at the time, although given the limited size of the assemblage, the surviving fragments may not be entirely representative.

The fragment of coal is undiagnostic and may be related to a range of domestic or industrial processes.

The paintbrush is relatively modern and has no further potential to contribute to an understanding of this site.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This small assemblage appears to derive from one or more episodes of disposal of waste material, possibly from both domestic and industrial processes.

It is probable that ferrous metalworking was being carried out near to the area currently under investigation, however, it is not possible to suggest a location for this activity. Given the small size of the assemblage, no further analysis is recommended, however, the crucibles should be photographed for inclusion in the final report and deposited with the archive at the close of the project as they may contribute to future investigation of the immediate area or studies of post-medieval metalworking in Sheffield.

The clay pipes are typical of 18th – 20th century examples and could not be more closely dated. No further study is recommended.

It is recommended that, subsequent to discussions with the designated archive repository and the landowner, with the exception of the crucibles which should be retained, the entire assemblage should be discarded at the close of the project.

REFERENCES

Antink, C. (n.d) 'Pottery and Building Materials Assessment'; Unpublished Assessment report for Ecus Ltd.

Ayto, E.G. (1979) *Clay Tobacco Pipes*. Peterborough. Shire publications Ltd.

ALGAO (2015) *Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment*, ALGAO [Accessed 15/12/2022]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage (2008) *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3; Archaeological Excavations*. London: English Heritage.

Higgins, D. (2017) *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*, University of Liverpool: National Pipe Archive.

Historic England (2015) *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice*, <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/heag003-archaeometallurgy-guidelines/> [accessed 19/04/22].

Table 4 - functional groups

Functional Group (after Crummy 1983)
1 – Personal Adornment
2 – Toilet, Surgical or Pharmecuetical Instruments
3 – Textile Manufacture
4 – Household Utensils and Furniture
5 – Objects used for Recreational Purposes
6 – Objects used for Weighing and Measuring
7 – Objects associated with Writing
8 – Objects associated with Transport
9 – Buildings and Services
10 – Tools
11 – Fasteners and Fittings
12 – Objects associated with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry
13 – Military Equipment
14 – Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices
15 – Objects associated with metalworking
16 – Objects and waste material associated with antler, horn, bone and tooth working
17 – Objects and waste material associated with the manufacture of pottery or pipeclay objects
18 – Objects the identification of which is unknown or uncertain

Appendix 4: Mollusc Assessment

Hannah Clay

INTRODUCTION

This report details the mollusc remains recovered during archaeological work at Egerton Street, Sheffield in 2023. The assemblage consisted of 7 fragments of marine shell (219.7g) recovered by hand during the excavation.

METHODOLOGY

The molluscs were assessed in May 2023. They were examined, recorded and reported upon in compliance with appropriate national guidance (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020); English Heritage (2008). The shell was identified and examined to as low a taxonomic level as possible using Hayward and Ryland's Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North West Europe. The bivalves were sided to allow an accurate calculation of minimum numbers of individuals (NMI), and shells were assessed for modification by people or animals, and the resulting data was recorded in an excel spreadsheet.

OUTLINE OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

MARINE SHELL

This small assemblage comprised of 6 pieces total of marine shell *Ostrea edulis*, the common edible oyster. Three small right valves from context 203 and 3 larger left valves from 104. All were in fair to good condition. One oyster from context 104 was very degraded from *Cliona celata* (Boring sea sponge) attack. Another, from the same context, showed evidence of bryozoa (Sea Mat) along with one partial borehole from either a predatory gastropod, or *Cliona celata* again. The third individual from this context had a small right valve of a younger oyster attached. Finally one left valve of *Cerastoderma edule* was also recovered from this context.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended, and the material may be discarded on completion of the project. This report and the associated excel spreadsheet should be retained as part of the site archive.

REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2020) *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage (2008) *MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations*. London: English Heritage.

Hayward P.J. and Ryland J.S. (2006) *Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North-West Europe*. Oxford:
Oxford University Press.

Table 5 -Mollusc Assessment

Project No	Area	Context	ID	Common	Type	Surface Attachments	Valve	Quantity	Weight (g)	Shortest Shell Measurement (mm)	Longest Shell Measurements (mm)	Condition	Notes
20757	N/A	U/S	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	C.Oyster	Marine	None	N/A	1	0.4	N/A	N/A	Fragment	Fragment only
20757	N/A	203	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	C.Oyster	Marine	None	R	3	48.4	58	72	Good	Shell's are complete with umbo but degraded on the lateral edges
20757	N/A	104	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	C.Oyster	Marine	borehole pitting	L	1	61.1	89	N/A	Fair	Highly degraded outer surface with severe sponge damage (cliona celata). Broken lateral edge. Umbo intact,
20757	N/A	104	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	C.Oyster	Marine	remains of a small oyster R valve. Evidence of bryozoa (sea mat)	L	1	57.9	96	N/A	Good	Umbo intact, degraded lateral edge. One small poss R valve adhered onto the outer surface, 30mm long but damaged.
20757	N/A	104	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	C.Oyster	Marine	1 borehole	L	1	49.9	89	N/A	Good	Possible seasponge or predatory gastropod. Purple banding on lateral outer edge
20757	N/A	104	<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	C.Cockle	Marine	None	L	1	2	24	N/A	Good	

