

**The former Sydney Works, Matilda Street,  
Sheffield**

**Archaeological Building Recording**



The former Sydney Works, Sheffield

**ARS Ltd Report 2012/98**  
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**ARS Ltd Report 2012/98**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In November 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Mott MacDonald to undertake an Archaeological Building Recording at the former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield, prior to the proposed development of the site which will involve the erection of a new building within the present car park area and refurbishment of the existing standing structures. The development also involves the demolition of the infill structure within the courtyard of the current buildings.*

*The archaeological building recording, together with a previous historic and archaeological research document (Davies and Mora-Ottomano 2012), established that prior to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, there is no known activity within the proposed development site. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, large quantities of made-ground were brought into the proposed development site. This may have been a concerted project in order to make marginal and boggy areas more suitable for laying out street grids. The 1808 Fairbanks map depicts the partially canalised Porter Brook, and this initial water management may also have occurred as the streets were laid-out.*

*The first structures appear in the proposed development site from 1832, and by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1853), the western half of the site is almost completely built-up, the Porter Brook fully canalised and culverted in places and a number of buildings in the central part of the eastern side of the site labelled as 'Timber'. At this time none of the structures appear to correspond to the maximum extent of the presently extant buildings, although the building assessment demonstrated that parts of the original footprint may be preserved within the present structures.*

*The 'U'-shaped range of buildings presently extant on the site, in combination with the cartographic evidence, reveal much about the developmental sequence of the site. The southern range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop, which developed into the present configuration of ranges in the 1920s. The northern range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop, becoming part of a larger industrial installation at the turn of the century. The combined ranges contained silver smith and cutlery workshops relating to the former 'Sidney Works' to the west of the Porter Brook.*

*The later infill within the central courtyard of the extant buildings lies within the footprint of a small range erected in the 1920s. This range was a lavatory as denoted on the 1934 Goad Insurance Plan and then was used for industrial finishing for a variety of professions through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No original fixtures and fittings remain within the extant buildings, except for few steel fittings of a drive mechanism within the basement of the southern wing, and a cast-iron fireplace in the northern range. The extant buildings, whilst primarily dating from the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century, respect the footprint of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century structures on the site, and in some cases may incorporate earlier fabric. Whilst the extant range bears little architectural merit, it is of some local historical significance and therefore modification to the buildings has the potential to impact upon surviving historic fabric.*

*The historic building recording provides a full and proper record prior to future alterations of the buildings.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of work**

1.1.1 A planning application for the development of the former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield, has been granted subject to conditions specified by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). This document has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) for Mott MacDonald for agreement with SYAS.

1.1.2 A previous desk-based assessment and building appraisal has been undertaken (Davies and Mora-Ottomano 2012) in order to assess the heritage interest within the development area in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). An additional condition of the planning permission requires an archaeological building recording of the standing buildings along with archaeological attendance during any groundworks.

1.1.3 The Archaeological Building Recording has been carried out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012), ‘The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording’ (Institute for Archaeologists 2008), the guidelines in ‘Recording Historic Buildings’ published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), ‘Understanding Historic Buildings –A guide to good recording practice’ by English Heritage (2006) and a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, which was subsequently approved by SYAS (Appendix I).

1.1.4 The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes “...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” (DCLG 2012, 30). The Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (PPS5) now superseded by the NPPF, is still the only detailed extant Historic Environment guidance) as is a much more in-depth document than the policy statement itself. This practice guide “supports the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy” (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 6). This document has been presented by English Heritage as a ‘live’ document and is therefore intended to be subject to future changes as techniques and practice develop.

### **1.2 Location and land use**

1.2.1 The proposed redevelopment site is located between Sidney Street (west), Shoreham Street (east) and Matilda Street (south) towards the southern point of the historic core of Sheffield City Centre and centred on grid reference SK 355 866. The site is roughly rectangular in plan with planning permission currently given for the area immediately east of Porter Brook. This area measures a maximum of 55m north-east to south-west by 80m south-east to north-west. The site is bounded by Porter Brook and public highways on the Shoreham Street and Matilda Street sides and by existing commercial properties (BBC Radio

Sheffield) to the north-east. Beyond the north-west and south-east of the site are residential developments, and beyond the north-east and south-west commercial properties.

1.2.2 The site is currently operated as an open, ground level public car park on split levels (presumably reflecting a number of alterations to ground levels over the years). The western side of the car park (tarmac), which is not subject to this investigation, is higher at *c.* 60m AOD, whilst the eastern side (concrete) is lower at *c.* 58.0m. It is uncertain to what extent this reflects the natural topography.

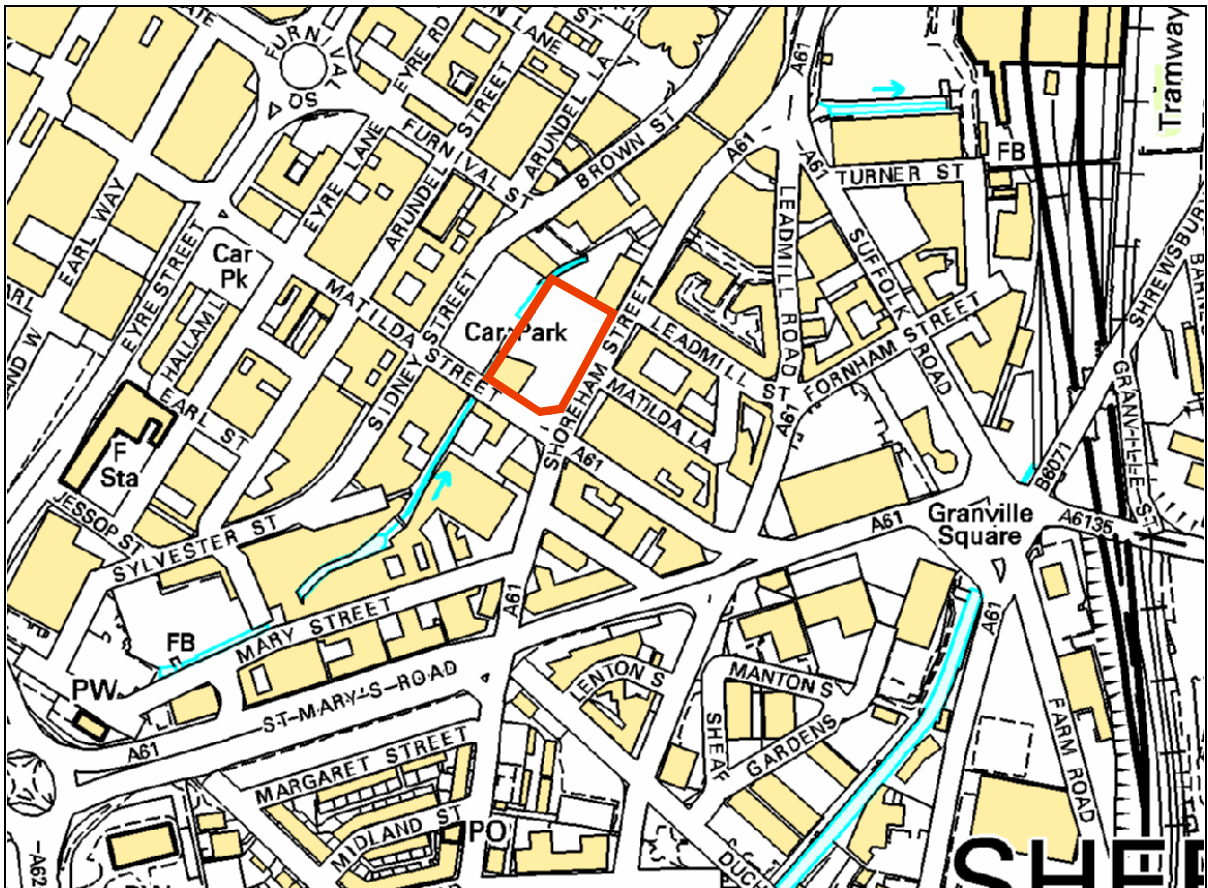


Figure 1: General site location

(Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420)

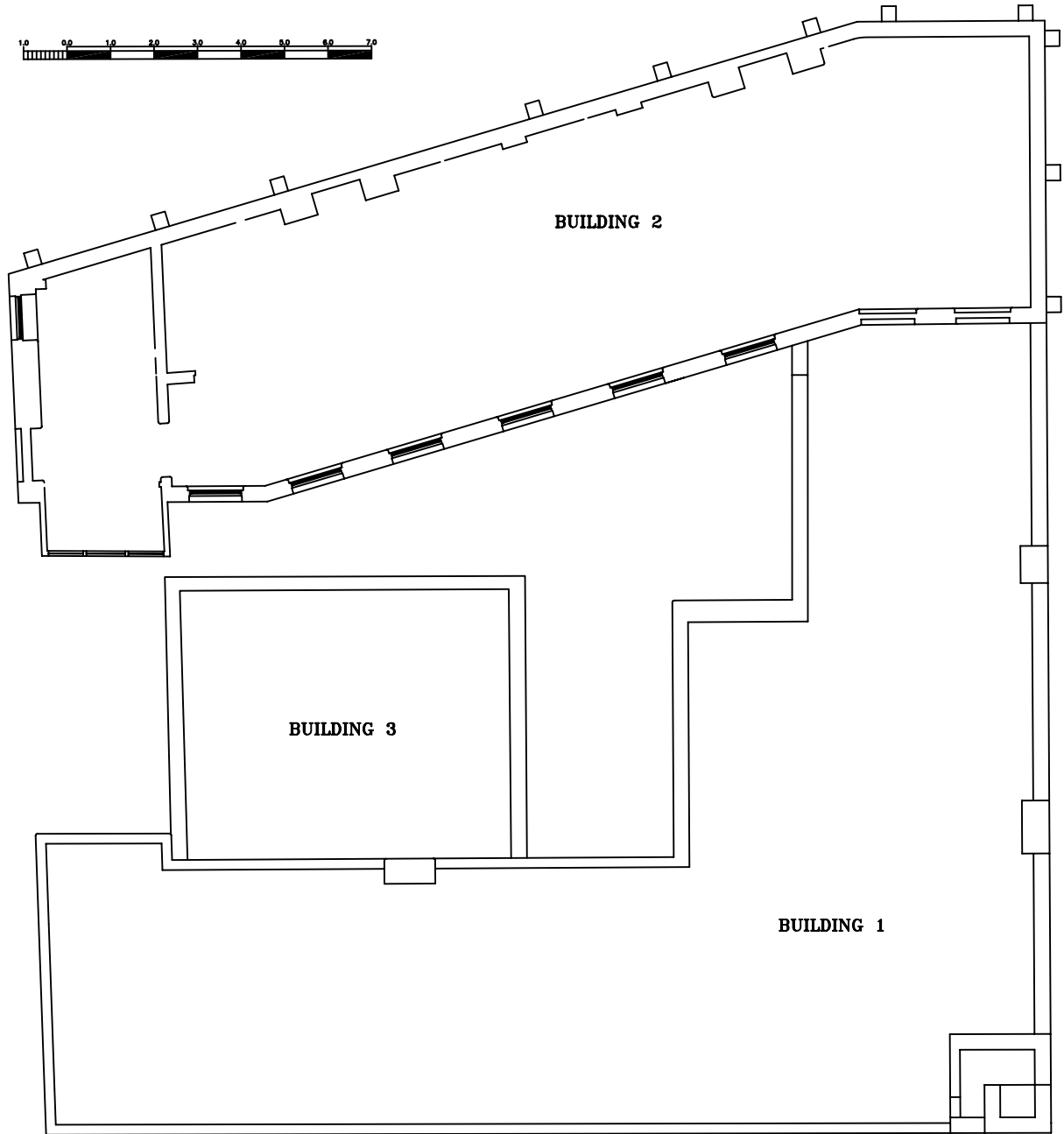
## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

2.1 The building survey aimed to provide a record of the form, function and phasing of the historic buildings. The survey also aimed to identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the buildings.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

3.1 The archaeological building recording was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). This consisted of the following:

- A written record of the buildings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations; and by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.
- A general photographic record has been made of the building exterior and interior, and including some detail photographs, as part of the historic building appraisal. This existing record is in black and white 35mm print and colour digital formats and was augmented with further 35mm colour slide and black and white medium format photography.
- Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation which will be included in the project archive.
- The drawn record comprises checked and annotated floor plans and elevations showing features of historic significance, and where possible, constructional phasing. As a minimum, long and cross sections were also made of each range (Appendix II). Evidence for construction techniques and sequences was noted and appropriately illustrated (e.g. tool marks, preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks).
- The proposed development site contains an amalgamation of ranges (Buildings 1 and 2) forming a 'U'-shaped complex with a central courtyard in which there is a later infill structure (Building 3). Each original building was analysed individually and the results are included below. In order to understand the sequential development of the former Sydney Works, each building has been labelled individually even if they are currently amalgamated (Fig. 2). The assigned building's codes are discussed throughout the report for clarification purpose.



Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB
Site Code: UTC'12 Drawing Ref: Date: 28-11-2012 Drawn: AMO Scale: Not to scale
Figure 2: Plan of the site with buildings' code
Key:
Notes:
Copyright/Licensing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd  Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420

## 4 BUILDING RECORDING

### 4.1 Building 1

#### *Exterior*

4.1.1 Building 1 is an ‘L-shaped’ brick-built range with a flat roof fronting Matilda Street. It has two storeys and a substantial basement floor. The ‘L-shaped’ structure is composed of two distinct wings (southern and eastern). The south elevation is the main façade of the southern wing along Matilda Street which is composed of eleven bays in width (Fig. 3). This façade is built with machine-cut standard red bricks laid in English bond. There is a short brick-built projecting closet at the south-eastern corner of the roof which appears to be a pillbox (Fig. 4). The pillbox is a latter addition as there is a clear construction break and is built with different bricks laid in stretcher bond.

4.1.2 The central large doorway appears to have been widened at a later time as the original width is marked by a paved road surface which would have led into the interior of the range. The lower section of the central doorway is bricked up and immediately beneath the lintel there is an RSJ girder projecting into the street (Fig. 5). The modified doorway appears to have been used as a loading bay and thus the girder might have contained a gantry to enable lifting and sliding items into the interior of the building. There is an additional doorway within the westernmost bay of this west elevation and another one immediately to the east of the central doorway although it is now blocked up. The western doorway appears to have been the main pedestrian access to the interior (Fig. 6). The doorway contains a stone lintel with the building’s number inscribed with roman numerals (Fig. 7).

4.1.3 The majority of the windows are boarded up although the ones within the upper storey are externally visible consisting of timber casements of twelve lights (six on each side) beneath a glazing panel of eight lights with a central pivoting hinge. The window openings have continuous sandstone flush lintels and projecting sills.

4.1.4 The west elevation of the southern wing facing the Porter Brook is a narrow plain wall built with white glazed bricks containing two haphazard window openings on each level and doorways (Fig. 6). The doorways are now blocked up but they would have provided access to a former building across the Porter Brook through a footbridge/walkway. The west elevation of the eastern wing, facing the central courtyard, consists of four bays of which the northern half is slightly recessed (Fig. 8). It is also built with white glazed bricks however; it contains window openings comparable to the arrangement observed within the south elevation, although the actual windows are slightly wider with a central outer awning opening flanked by the casement sets. The window openings have bullnose brick jambs (Fig. 9).

4.1.5 The east elevation corresponds to the eastern wing. This elevation, facing the adjacent car park, is very plain containing only two small chimney projections over the parapet (Fig. 10). There is a clear construction break between the brickwork of this elevation and the adjoining southern façade along Matilda Street. The latter appears to have been a later phase incorporating an existing building. The east elevation is built with brownish red hand-made bricks bonded with white lime mortar and laid in English bond.



4.1.6 The north elevation relates to the southern wing which faces the central courtyard (Fig. 11). The construction is equivalent to the west elevation as it is an integral construction between the southern and eastern wings facing the central courtyard. There is a central small chimney stack interrupting the continuous copped parapet.

4.1.7 The flat roof is accessed from an inserted fire escape staircase to the west end. The roof is built with concrete containing a small and narrow glazed lantern roof along the northern area of the eastern wing (Fig. 12). The roof is concealed by a short parapet with sandstone coping. There is an inserted brick-built pillbox with a flat concrete roof at the south-eastern corner of the roof. It contains three internally spayed apertures at eye level, suggesting therefore that this feature might have housed fire-watchers during the Second World War. The structure also includes a blast wall built with bricks and concrete copping (Figs 13 – 15). This example bears high resemblance with the one recorded at the former Osborn Mueset Works, 100 Penistone Road, Sheffield (Johnson 2010); and is also similar to the pillbox at Hecla Works, Sheffield, which is listed on the Defence of Britain records as pillbox (variant). Several images of the latter pillbox can be seen online at the following address: <http://www.derelictplaces.co.uk/main/showthread.php?t=18934>



Figure 3: South elevation of Building 1 along Matilda Street, looking north-west (scale 2m)



Figure 4: Detail of inserted pillbox over the roof, looking north-east



Figure 5: Detail of central doorway within the south elevation (scale 2m)





Figure 6: West elevation of the southern wing facing to the Porter Brook, looking north-east (scale 2m)



Figure 7: Roman numerals inscribed in the lintel of the doorway





Figure 8: West elevation of the eastern wing facing into the central courtyard, looking east



Figure 9: Detail of the fenestration within the west elevation of the eastern wing





Figure 10: East elevation of Building 1 abutting the tall Building 2 to the right (scale 2m)



Figure 11: North elevation of Building 1, looking south-west (scale 2m)





Figure 12: General view of the flat roof of Building 1, looking south-east



Figure 13: Flat roof with inserted brick-built pillbox, looking south (scale 1m)





Figure 14: Detail of pillbox, looking south (scale 1m)



Figure 15: Detail of splayed aperture at eye level, looking south-west (scale 300mm)

### *Basement*

4.1.8 The basement of the southern wing is accessed from the central courtyard through a small doorway within the northernmost room of the eastern wing. The southern wing is a large open warehouse space with window openings facing Matilda Street to the south, the Porter Brook to the west and the central courtyard to the north (Fig. 16). However, the window openings facing the Porter Brook and the central courtyards are partially blocked with bricks. The general construction consists of lime washed brick walls, a concrete floor and a concrete ceiling supported by RSJ bridging girders. Vestiges of former machinery composed of electrical motor, drive belt and flywheel can be seen attached to the RSJ girders (Fig. 17). There is also a cast-iron bearing housing slotted in a brick wall dividing the main room with a small electric switchboard room to the west end of the building complex (Figs 18 and 19).

4.1.9 The basement of the eastern wing bears high resemblance with its counterpart, although it is composed of two rooms of which the southern area is the main and larger room. Each room contains a brick-built chimney breast with segmental arched-head fire place along the east wall (Fig. 20). The rooms are partially divided by an east/west partition with a large opening (Fig. 21). The northern room of the eastern wing is slightly wider than the storeys above it, as it has been extended towards the west with a thin brick wall containing two small windows and a doorway (Fig. 22). This room is additionally lit by a glazed canopy. The northern wall of this room corresponds to the adjoining Building 2 which is accessed through an inserted doorway which was formerly a window (Fig. 23).



Figure 16: Basement within the southern wing, looking west (scale 2m)





Figure 17: Detail of former motor, drive belt and flywheel, looking east



Figure 18: Blocked windows along the Porter Brook and former bearing housing within adjacent wall





Figure 19: Detail of bearing housing within the partition wall to the electrical switch board, looking north



Figure 20: Fire place within the main room of the eastern wing, looking east (scale 2m)





Figure 21: General view of the eastern wing, looking north-west (scale 2m)



Figure 22: Northern room of the eastern wing, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 23: Northern room of the eastern wing leading into Building 2, looking north (scale 2m)

### *Ground floor*

4.1.10 The ground floor of the southern wing is accessed from the western doorway along Matilda Street through a lobby with a dog-leg staircase for the upper storeys. The general fabrics are equivalent to the ones on the floor below. The main room contains large windows within the south and north walls (Figs 24 and 25) of which the northern ones have been reduced in size with the insertion of brickwork. The window openings are separated internally by large brick pilasters with bullnose edges. There is a central chimney breast along the north wall whose fire place has been bricked up (Fig. 24).

4.1.11 There are some RSJ bridging girders which appear to be later insertions reinforcing the ceiling. There is a floor hatch towards the east of the southern wing which links it with the basement floor below. Above the hatch there is an RSJ structure with a gantry which projects outwards into Matilda Street through a timber double ledged door formerly utilised as a goods loading bay (Fig. 26).

4.1.12 The south-eastern corner room is in effect part of the southern wing as denoted by its integral construction style. The recessed panels, containing large windows, have segmental relieving arches above the floor level (Fig. 27). There is a straight timber staircase to the upper level which would have been originally accessed from a lobby leading to Matilda Street.

4.1.13 The eastern wing bears high resemblance with its counterpart, although it is composed of two rooms of which the southern area is the main and larger room lit by large windows along the west wall (Fig. 28). Each room contains a brick-built chimney breast along the east wall with their fire places blocked with bricks (Fig. 29).





Figure 24: Ground floor of the southern wing with fire place, looking north-east (scale 2m)



Figure 25: Ground floor of the southern wing, looking east (scale 2m)





Figure 26: Loading bay with gantry above floor hatch, looking east (scale 2m)



Figure 27: South-eastern corner room, looking south (scale 2m)





Figure 28: Eastern wing, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 29: Blocked-up fire place within the northernmost room of the eastern wing, looking east (scale 2m)

*First floor*

4.1.14 The first floor of the southern wing is accessed from the dog-leg staircase which leads to a lobby with doorways to the main room and an additional fire escape staircase for the flat roof (Fig. 30). This wing is comparable with the floor below although it has elegant fixtures such as moulded pilasters, skirting boards and architraves (Figs 31 – 33).

4.1.15 The eastern wing is also analogous to the floor below, composed of two rooms of which the southern area is the main and larger room. The main room contains a stairwell to the western end which is now obsolete as it has been boarded up (Fig 34). The rooms are partially divided by an east/west partition with a doorway (Fig. 35). Each room contains a brick-built chimney breast along the east wall (Figs 36 and 37). The north wall of the northernmost room corresponds to the adjoining Building 2 which is accessed through an inserted doorway (Fig. 38). The external east wall clearly abuts the adjoining Building 2 as the wall is not properly keyed in (Fig. 39).



Figure 30: First floor's lobby of the southern wing, looking south (scale 2m)





Figure 31: First floor of the southern wing, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 32: Detail of moulded pilaster, looking south





Figure 33: Detail of architrave and moulded skirting boards within the first floor of the southern wing



Figure 34: Main room of the eastern wing, looking west (scale 2m)





Figure 35: Main room of the eastern wing, looking north-west (scale 2m)



Figure 36: Fire place within the central room of the eastern wing, looking east (scale 2m)



Figure 37: Chimney breast within the north end of the eastern wing, looking east (scale 2m)



Figure 38: The northern end of the eastern wing leading to the adjoining Building 2, looking north (scale 2m)





Figure 39: Brick wall of eastern wing abutting the adjoining Building, looking east (scale 2m)

## 4.2 Building 2

### *Exterior*

4.2.1 Building 2 is a long and narrow east/west rectangular brick-built range of nine bays, five storeys and a basement, and has a slated pitched roof (Figs 40 and 41). This range is the northern wing of the entire 'U'-shaped complex facing the rear car park to the north. It is built with standard size brownish red bricks. There appear to be a series of construction breaks of which the most obvious is a long horizontal line between the lower storeys and the uppermost level of the northern elevation (Fig. 45). Another horizontal break is perceivable within the entire southern elevation although it is positioned one storey lower than its counterpart (Fig. 42). It is apparent that the uppermost level was a later addition containing different windows. When this construction took place the façade facing the central courtyard might have been partially damaged and thus a systematic re-building of the south elevation (at third floor level only) would have been undertaken as indicated by a straight horizontal line between the second and third floors. Further testimony of this re-facing/rebuilding can be perceived amongst the window openings as the ones within the third floor contains queen-closer jambs instead of single bricks which are present within the remaining floors.

4.2.2 There are small sections of noticeable canted walls within the eastern ends of both side walls and the western end of the south wall. These minor irregularities might denote progressive sequential development, although the external fabric appears to be an integral construction composed of dog-leg bricks creating the required angles for the canted walls.

Thus, the brickwork may be the result of later wall re-facing. However, subtle differences were identified amongst the brickwork including the east and north elevations which are built with bricks laid in English bond up to the first floor; whereas the remaining upper storeys are laid in English Garden Wall bond.

4.2.3 The main south elevation faces the central courtyard and is of nine bays demarcated by regular window openings with segmental arched-heads and projecting sandstone sills (Fig. 42). The openings contain recessed windows with timber slender glazing bars and six-over-six lights, of which the upper section is an opening with central pivoting hinges (Fig. 43). The windows of the uppermost storey are different than the remaining floors, consisting of wider openings with large concrete lintels and narrowly interrupted sills. The windows themselves contain twenty four lights of which the central columns open with central pivoting hinges. There are steel wall plates throughout the three upper storeys which appear to support internal RSJ stanchions. There is a fire exist staircase towards the east of the elevation (Fig. 44). The remains of a reduced chimney stack can be seen projecting from the apex of the roof towards the eastern gable wall (Fig. 45).

4.2.4 The north elevation faces the rear car park and is a plain brick wall which has a series of substantial brick corbels along the first floor (Figs 45 and 46). The corbels might have supported a large structure depicted from the 1934 Goad's map as a 'Timber Shed'. There appear to be a construction break between the upper two storeys and the remaining wall. The break contains the remains of a felt membrane extending within the internal brickwork. Equivalent wall plates supporting an internal RSJ structure were also observed here (Fig. 47) although within the two uppermost floors rather than three.

4.2.5 The west elevation is a narrow brick wall of two bays in width facing the eastern side of the Porter Brook (Fig. 48). It has windows on the upper storeys whereas the lower section contains haphazard windows and inserted doorways. The doorways are now blocked up but they would have provided access to a former building across the Porter Brook through a footbridge/walkway. The east elevation is very plain with only two window openings on the first floor containing fixed windows of nine lights (Fig. 49). The windows are surrounded by three brick corbels equivalent to the types within the north elevation (Fig. 50). The windows appear depicted on the 1934 Goad's map and thus the corbels might have been later insertions supporting a roof structure which would have blocked the referred windows.



Figure 40: West and South elevations of Building 2, looking north-east



Figure 41: South elevation of Building 2, looking north





Figure 42: South elevation of Building 2 facing to the central courtyard, looking north-east



Figure 43: Detail of fenestration within the south elevation





Figure 44: Fire exit staircase to the eastern end of the south elevation (scale 2m)

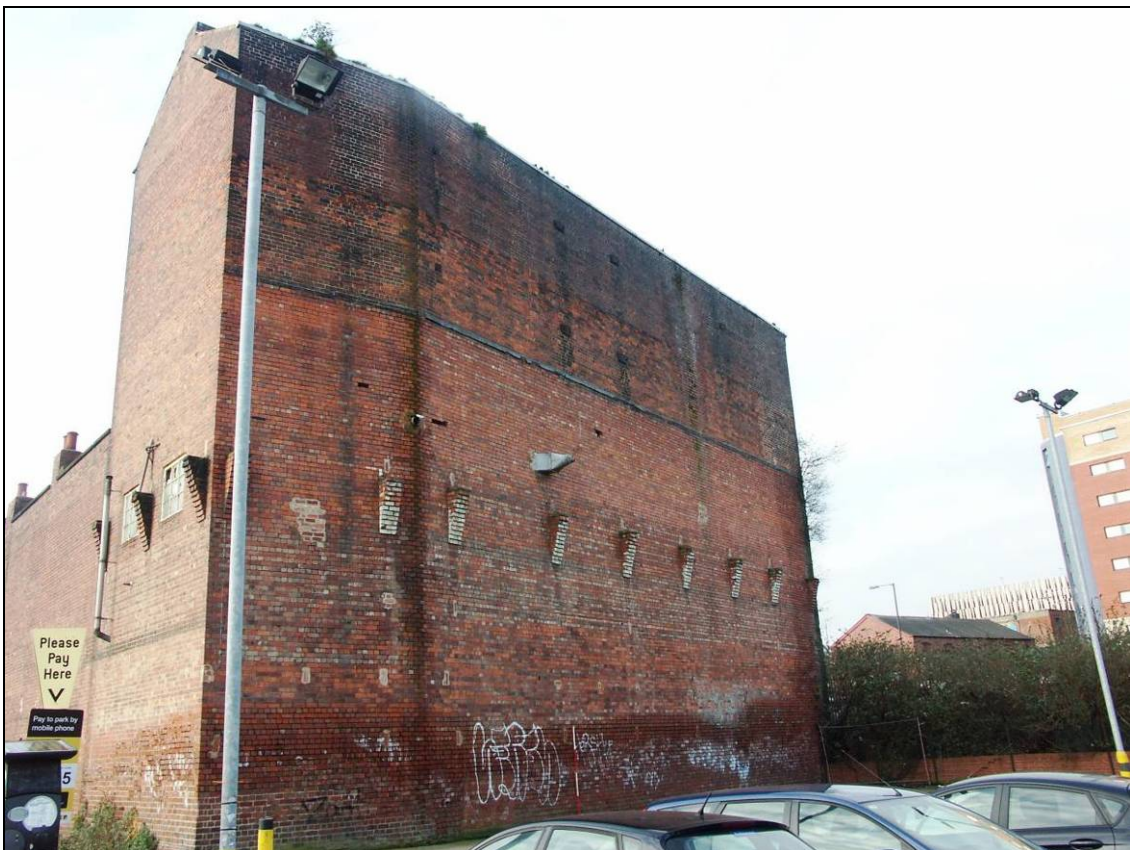


Figure 45: North elevation of Building 2, looking south-west (scale 2m)





Figure 46: Detail of the north elevation facing the car park, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 47: Detail of wall plates of internal RSJ stanchions within the upper storeys, looking south





Figure 48: West elevation of Building 2



Figure 49: East elevation of Building 2 (scale 2m)

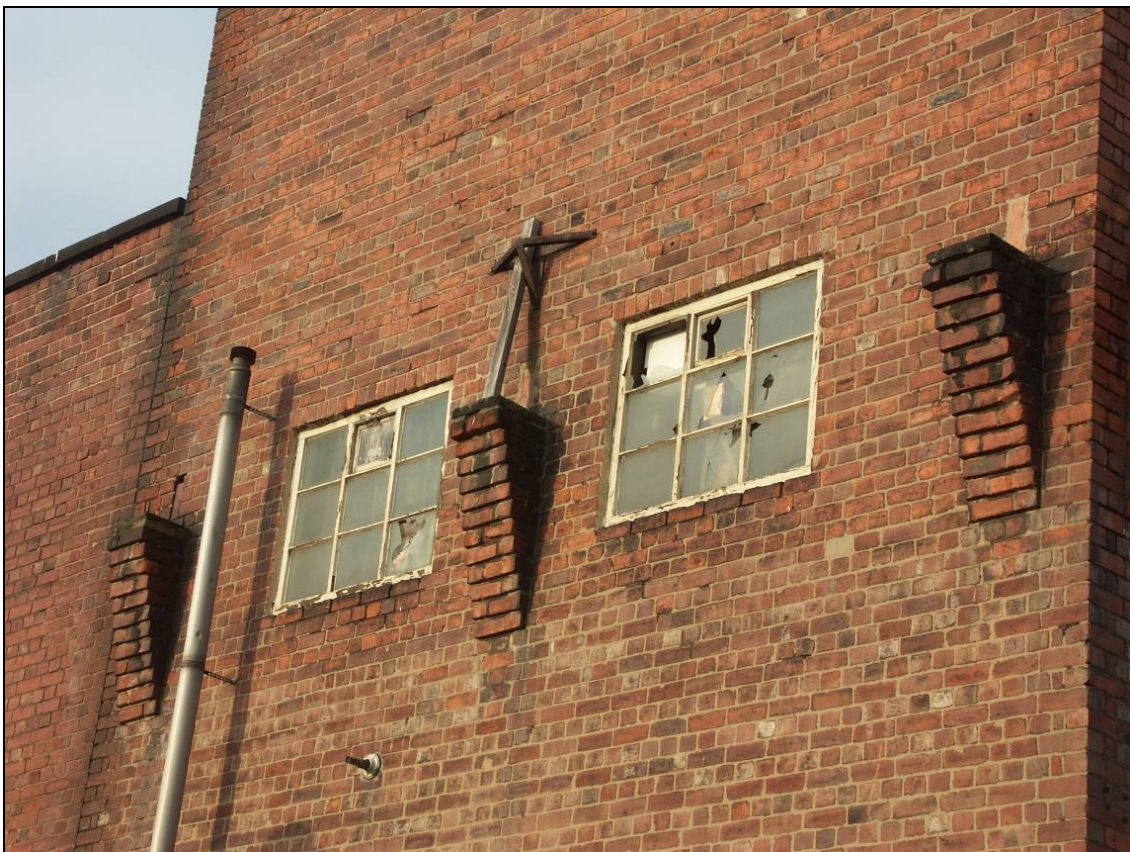


Figure 50: Detail of windows and brick corbels of former 'Timber Shed'



*Basement*

4.2.6 The basement is accessed from one doorway connected to the central courtyard and internally from an inserted doorway linked to the adjoining Building 1. It is a large open space built with brick walls, a concrete floor and the ceiling is composed of lath-and-plaster supported by RSJ bridging girders encased with plasterboard (Fig. 51). There are a series of window openings along the south wall and two blocked windows along the west wall which would have stood in front of the Porter Brook. There is a brick platform abutting the north wall half-way along it. Towards the west, there is a brick chimney breast also against the north wall (Fig. 52). There is a doorway within the western end of the south wall which enables access to a narrow electrical switchboard room containing modified and blocked window openings along the Porter Brook side (Fig. 53).



Figure 51: General view of the basement, looking west (scale 2m)





Figure 52: Central chimney breast along the north wall of the basement (scale 2m)



Figure 53: Doorway to the electrical switchboard room, looking south (scale 2m)



### *Ground floor*

4.2.7 The ground floor is accessed from an inserted doorway within the northernmost room of Building 1 and through a short straight staircase down to the lower floor level of Building 2 (Fig. 54). This floor is also accessed from an additional dog-leg concrete staircase situated within the westernmost bay of the range. The lobby of the staircase is approached from a doorway leading to the central courtyard.

4.2.8 The floor is mainly a large open space with brick walls, a timber floor and a lath-and-plaster ceiling which is presently obscured by a suspended false ceiling. The window openings have bullnose brick jambs. There is a stud partition wall towards the western end creating a separate small room between the western stairwell and the main room. Immediately adjacent to the stud partition wall there is a secondary quarter-turn timber staircase for the floor above (Fig. 55). There is a chimney breast along the north wall of the main room whose fire place is now blocked with bricks (Fig 56).

4.2.9 The stud wall dividing the entire floor contains a glazed double door which enables access to a passageway from where an additional doorway leads to the small western room (Fig. 57). The small room also contains a chimney breast with a cast-iron cooking range (Fig. 58). This fixture appears to be a secondary addition as it is inserted within a much wider and partially concealed fire place.



Figure 54: Ground floor of Building 2, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 55: Detail of stud partition and quarter-turn staircase, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 56: Chimney breast with blocked fire place along the central section of the east wall (scale 2m)





Figure 57: Western end of the ground floor of Building 2, looking east (scale 2m)



Figure 58: Cooking range within the western room of the ground floor, looking north (scale 1m)



*First floor*

4.2.10 The first floor is accessed from a series of entrances corresponding to the ones within the floor below, including an inserted doorway within the northernmost room of Building 1 which leads into a short straight staircase down to the lower floor level of Building 2 (Fig. 59). The general arrangement is equivalent to the floor below including a suspended false ceiling within the main open space (Fig. 60). The original ceiling, composed of lath-and-plaster is damaged in places exposing the internal timber floor construction which includes herringbone strutting. There are two secondary window openings with straight brick jambs within the eastern wall. There is also a western room, created with brick walls, which contain a fireplace although it is now obsolete (Fig. 61).

4.2.11 Adjacent to the main staircase within the westernmost bay there is a timber-built closet projecting into the courtyard which contains lavatories (Fig. 62).



Figure 59: Eastern end of the first floor of Building 2, looking south (scale 2m)



Figure 60: General view of the first floor of Building 2, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 61: Former fire place within the western area of the first floor, looking north (scale 2m)



Figure 62: Lavatories, looking south (scale 2m)

### *Second floor*

4.2.12 The second floor is only accessed from the main staircase within the western bay as this range is much taller than the adjoining Building 1 from where access is gained within the lower levels (Fig. 63). There is a long east/west stud partition wall creating small office spaces along the northern wall (Fig. 64). There are six inserted RSJ stanchions between the window openings of the south wall which carry RSJ bridging girders of a steel structure for the floors above. These stanchions are attached to the wall with tie-plates visible externally.

4.2.13 The general arrangement is equivalent to the floor below including a suspended false ceiling within the main open space and the timber-built projecting closet adjacent to the staircase. There are also two chimney breast along the northern wall which contain former fire place openings with segmental arched-heads (Fig. 65). Towards the eastern area of the floor there is another stud partition creating a separate room (Fig. 66).





Figure 63: Staircase to the upper floor (scale 2m)



Figure 64: General view of the second floor, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 65: Fire place within the western area of the second floor, looking north (scale 2m)



Figure 66: Eastern area of the second floor, looking east (scale 2m)



*Third floor*

4.2.14 The general arrangement of this floor is equivalent to the floor below, although without a suspended false ceiling (Fig. 67). There are also two chimney breasts along the northern wall of which the western one contains a cast-iron fire place (Figs 68 and 69). This cast-iron fire place may have been inserted at a later time as it does not fit well within the original arched opening. There is another stud partition wall across the centre of the floor dividing it into two areas. Towards the western staircase, there is a later brick-built safe with an iron door which is locked (Fig. 70). The interior of the safe was observed following the removal of the long eastern wall which was not keyed in to the main masonry (Fig. 71). It was mostly empty although it contained several bottles of sulphuric acid.

4.2.15 There is an additional chimney breast located within the centre of the east end wall which has a large flat arched-head over a bricked-up former fire place (Fig. 72).



Figure 67: General view of the third floor, looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 68: Cast-iron fire place within the central area of the third floor, looking north (scale 2m)



Figure 69: Detail of fire place, looking north (scale 1m)





Figure 70: Iron door of the safe, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Figure 71: Internal view of the safe following demolition of partition wall, looking north-west (scale 2m)



Figure 72: Chimney breast within the east end of the third floor (scale 2m)

#### *Fourth floor*

4.2.16 The fourth floor is accessed from the main staircase whose upper section is made of cast-iron steps (Fig. 73). The floor is comparable to the lower levels although the projecting lavatory closet does not extend up to this level. The angled ceiling of the pitched roof structure is exposed and covered with plasterboard. The southern side of the west gabled wall is slightly shorter than its counterpart as the canted wall reduces the roof slopes (Fig. 74).

4.2.17 The roof structure is composed of four composite trusses consisting of 'A' timber frames with upper collars reinforced with iron straps over the principal rafters and with wrought-iron raking struts bolted up into the collars which function as tie-beams (Fig. 75). The trusses carry two tiers of trenched side purlins and the base of the principals are supported by the RSJ structure inserted along the side walls (Fig. 76).

4.2.18 This uppermost floor also contains two chimney breasts along the north wall whose fire places are blocked with bricks (Fig 77). The east gabled wall also includes a brick chimney breast with a fire place opening topped with a segmental arched-head (Fig. 78).

4.2.19 Apart from the series of windows along the south wall, this floor is also naturally lit by additional skylights along the north angled ceiling (Fig. 79).





Figure 73: Staircase to the fourth floor (scale 2m)



Figure 74: West gabled end (scale 2m)



Figure 75: Detail of roof truss, looking west



Figure 76: Detail of RSJ stanchion, looking south (scale 2m)



Figure 77: Bricked-up fire place (scale 2m)



Figure 78: East gabled end with fire place (scale 2m)





Figure 79: Skylight along the northern angled ceiling

### **4.3 Building 3**

#### *Exterior*

4.3.1 Building 3 is a brick-built large shed with metal corrugated pitched roof occupying a large proportion of the entire central courtyard (Fig. 80). The walls are made of modern red bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond containing ‘Crittall’ type windows along the north and east walls and is accessed from a doorway within the eastern end of the north wall (Fig. 81). Each gabled wall has a central oculus containing a fixed glazed window of nine lights.

#### *Interior*

4.3.2 The interior is made with white glazed bricks including bullnose jambs, a concrete floor and the roof structure consists of two steel ‘W’ rafter trusses (Fig. 82). This range bears no architectural significance and no specific function of its former use could be ascertained due to the lack of surviving fixtures and fittings.



Figure 80: Aerial view of Building 3, looking west



Figure 81: Main doorway within the north elevation (scale 2m)





Figure 82: Internal view of Building 3, looking east (scale 2m)

#### 4.4 Discussion

4.4.1 A desk-based assessment and building appraisal has previously been submitted to the relevant planning authority (Davies and Mora-Ottomano 2012) which outlines the historical and archaeological research of the site. Thus this document should be used in conjunction with the previously submitted report. The result of the historical and archaeological research together with the historic building survey successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. This is represented mainly by changes in the building plan, with additional extensions, and the insertion of building material. Phased plans have been compiled based on the results and are included in Appendix II. The sequential developments of the extant building complex to the east of the former Sydney Works are considered below. An assessment of the archaeological, historical and architectural significance of the buildings is also included. The

##### *Building 1*

4.4.2 The area immediately east of the Porter Brook, where the extant ‘U’-shaped building complex lies, appears to have developed around the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1853. The buildings depicted appear to be associated with wood work as they are located adjacent to a large ‘Timber Yard’ and include a ‘Saw Pit’ immediately to the north of the present standing buildings.

4.4.3 Although the actual structures exhibited on the referred map do not match with the existing buildings, there is a rectangular building facing Matilda Street whose footprint corresponds to the linking area between the southern and northern wings of Building 1. Moreover, the structure appears illustrated with a north/south longitudinal division which matches with the current partition walls of the ground and first floors of the aforementioned linking area or south-eastern corner of Building 1. The adjoining northern structure of the current rectangular south-eastern corner area does not fully align with the western wall, which may indicate that the former was inserted at a later time creating the entire present northern wing. Furthermore, the corner area contains a separate external doorway along Matilda Street which enables access to a lobby which in turn leads to a staircase for the floors within this corner area. This arrangement appears to be original as it facilitates separate access and movement throughout the south-eastern corner structure on its own.

4.4.4 This rectangular range facing Matilda Street continues depicted on subsequent maps until the complete Building 1 was erected around the 1920s as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1925. Although no clear construction breaks were identified amongst the masonry of the south-eastern corner area and the projections towards the west and north of the entire 'L-shaped' Building 1, it is suggested that the projections were later extensions incorporating most of the existing mid-19<sup>th</sup> century corner structure. It is likely that the present outer brickwork, and possibly part of the internal masonry, constitutes a re-facing of the original walls of the earlier building, situated within the current south-eastern corner, creating the effect of an integral building construction. There is a vertical construction break between the façade along Matilda Street and the remaining brickwork of the east elevation facing the car park; thus confirming the putative re-facing.

4.4.5 The Goad's 1934 map shows Building 1 linked to Building 2 through the current inserted doorway to the north-east. Further additions include a footbridge/walkway projecting from the west end of the southern wing and across the Porter Brook and an iron gantry along the north elevation facing the central courtyard. The footbridge is linking Building 1 with a large workshop to the west labelled 'Sidney Works' implying that the extant 'U'-shaped complex composed of Buildings 1 and 2 might have been an associated division of the referred workshop.

4.4.6 The Goad's 1946 map illustrates that Building 1 is part of the current 'U'-shaped complex and labelled as 'Deakins (silversmiths) Ltd' with 'Offices' in the first floor of the southern wing and 'Stamping' within the basement of the northern wing. A later Goad's map issued in 1959 indicates that the extant Buildings 1, 2 and 3, are occupied by 'Var Cutler Facs' (i.e. various cutler factories) with warehouse and offices within the southern wing of Building 1 and a vacant basement within the northern wing. There is an additional corrugated 'Timber Shed' abutting the southern end of the east elevation. This shed is no longer depicted on the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1954. The footbridge, linking the extant buildings with the workshop to the west of the Porter Brook, appears to have been dismantled in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1992 as the western workshop no longer exists.

4.4.7 This range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop which developed into the present 'U'-shaped amalgamation of ranges in the 1920s. The amalgamated ranges contained silver smith and cutler workshops related to the former 'Sidney Works' to the west of the Porter Brook. Unfortunately no specific associated functionality was ascertained due to the absent of original fixtures and fittings, except for few



steel fittings of a drive mechanism within the basement of the southern wing. The range bears little architectural merit although is of some local historical significance.

### *Building 2*

4.4.8 The origins of Building 2 also appears to have formed as part of the earlier development to the east of the Porter Brook around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1853. Indeed, although the actual structures exhibited on the referred map do not match the existing buildings, there is a rectangular building whose footprint corresponds to the easternmost two bays of Building 2.

4.4.9 The rectangular range continues depicted on subsequent maps until the complete Building 2 was erected around the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1905. Although no clear construction breaks were identified amongst the masonry of the entire Building 2, the aforementioned map shows the structure with three sub-divisions of which the eastern one corresponds with the earlier rectangular building. It is suggested therefore; that the construction of the present Building 2 incorporated the existing easternmost range although the present outer brickwork, and possibly part of the internal masonry, constitutes a re-facing of the original walls of the earlier building, creating the effect of an integral building construction. This possible later extension may also explain the canted walls within the current construction.

4.4.10 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1905 includes a structure abutting the north wall of Building 2 depicted with dash lines. The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1925 depicts the entire 'U'-shaped complex formed by Buildings 1 and 2 as an integral workshop. The Goad's 1934 map reveals the nature of the dashed structure abutting the north wall of Building 2 as it is labelled 'Timber Shed' containing 'wheel wright' and 'saw sharp'. There are several brick corbels along this elevation which would have supported the roof structure of the referred shed.

4.4.11 As outlined above, the Goad's 1934 map shows Buildings 1 and 2 connected through an inserted doorway to the north-east. There is a footbridge/walkway projecting from the west end of Building 2 running across the Porter Brook linking it with a large workshop to the west labelled 'Sidney Works' implying that the extant 'U'-shaped complex composed of Buildings 1 and 2 might have been an associated division of the referred workshop. Indeed, Building 2 might have been a warehouse of the aforementioned works as it appears labelled as 'WHSE'. This map also illustrates the addition of the present timber-built closet which projecting into the courtyard and shows that the building consists of five storeys. Thus the uppermost two levels would have been inserted earlier than the cartographic survey took place.

4.4.12 The Goad's 1946 map illustrates that Building 2 is part of the current 'U'-shaped complex and labelled as 'Workshops' of 'Deakins (silversmiths) Ltd'. This map shows the addition of an electrical sub-station abutting the east elevation of Building 2. A later Goad's map issued in 1959 indicates that the extant Buildings 1, 2 and 3, are occupied by 'Var Cutler Facs' i.e. various cutler factories. Building 2 contains a square platform along the centre of the north wall which is labelled as 'H'. This platform is extant and would have supported a hoist mechanism. The footbridge, linking the extant buildings with the workshop to the west of the Porter Brook, appears to have been dismantled in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1992 as the western workshop no longer exists. The northern

‘Timber Shed’ has also been dismantled by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century although the electrical sub-station appears depicted in the aforementioned map.

4.4.13 This range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop becoming part of a larger industrial installation in the turn of the century. In the 1920s it became part of a ‘U’-shaped amalgamation of ranges corresponding to the present structures. The amalgamated ranges contained silver smith and cutler workshops related to the former ‘Sidney Works’ to the west of the Porter Brook. Unfortunately no specific associated functionality was ascertained due to the absent of original fixtures and fittings. However, surviving cast-iron fire places are worthy of note. The range bears little architectural merit although is of some local historical significance.

### *Building 3*

4.4.14 The present Building 3 is a later infill within the central courtyard of the extant buildings to the east of the Porter Brook. It partially lies within the footprint of a small range erected in the 1920s as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1925. This range was a lavatory as denoted on the Goad’s 1934 map. It became a ‘Plating Shop’ of the ‘Deakins (silversmiths) Ltd’ workshop around the 1940s as it appears named on the Goad’s 1946 map with the current footprint. It was later utilised as a ‘Grinding’ shop of ‘Var Cutler Facs’ i.e. various cutler factories around the 1950s as indicated by the Goad’s 1959 map. Unfortunately no specific associated functionality was ascertained due to the absent of original fixtures and fittings. The range bears no architectural merit and is of little local historical significance.

## **5 CONCLUSION**

5.1 The result of the archaeological building recording successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction within the site. A brief account is provided below.

5.2 Prior to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, there is no known activity within the proposed development site. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, large quantities of made-ground were brought into the proposed development site. This may have been a concerted project in order to make marginal and boggy areas more suitable for laying out street grids. The 1808 Fairbanks map depicts the partially canalised Porter Brook, and this initial water management may also have occurred as the streets were laid-out.

5.3 The first structures appear in the proposed development site from 1832, and by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1853), the western half of the site is almost completely built-up, the Porter Brook fully canalised and culverted in places and a number of buildings in the central part of the eastern side of the site labelled as ‘Timber’. At this time none of the structures appear to correspond to the maximum extent of the presently extant buildings, although the building assessment demonstrated that parts of the original footprint may be preserved within the present structures.



5.4 The ‘U’-shaped range of buildings presently extant on the site, in combination with the cartographic evidence, reveal much about the developmental sequence of the site. The southern range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop, which developed into the present configuration of ranges in the 1920s. The northern range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop, becoming part of a larger industrial installation at the turn of the century. The combined ranges contained silver smith and cutlery workshops relating to the former ‘Sidney Works’ to the west of the Porter Brook.

5.5 The later infill within the central courtyard of the extant buildings lies within the footprint of a small range erected in the 1920s. This range was a lavatory as denoted on the 1934 Goad Insurance Plan and then was used for industrial finishing for a variety of professions through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No original fixtures and fittings remain within the extant buildings, except for few steel fittings of a drive mechanism within the basement of the southern wing, and a cast-iron fireplace in the northern range. The extant buildings, whilst primarily dating from the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century, respect the footprint of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century structures on the site, and in some cases may incorporate earlier fabric. Whilst the extant range bears little architectural merit, it is of some local historical significance and therefore modification to the buildings has the potential to impact upon surviving historic fabric.

5.6 The historic building recording provides a full and proper record prior to future alterations of the buildings.

## **6 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT**

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **7 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

8.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be offered to Sheffield Archives in the first instance for curation. A summary of the archived records are included in Appendix II.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Lee Geddes of Mott MacDonald for commissioning the work, and Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for monitoring and providing advised throughout the project.

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## **APPENDIX I: SPECIFICATIONS**

# The former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield

## Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work



The extant buildings on the site looking south-east

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August 2012

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# The former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield

## Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work

August 2012

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of historic building recording and monitoring of both exterior and interior works at the former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield.

A previous desk-based assessment and building appraisal has been undertaken to accompany a planning application for redevelopment of the site, and the work outlined within this WSI relates to the securing of a planning condition as an acceptable means of mitigation any impact upon the historic environment as a part of this development. This scheme of works is based upon in initial consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). This document has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) for Mott Macdonald for agreement with SYAS.

### **1.2 Location and Land-Use**

The proposed redevelopment site is located between Sidney Street (west), Shoreham Street (east) and Matilda Street (south) towards the southern point of the historic core of Sheffield City Centre and centred on grid reference SK 355 866. The site is roughly rectangular in plan with planning permission currently given for the area immediately east of Porter Brook. This area measures a maximum of 55m north-east to south-west by 80m south-east to north-west. The site is bounded by Porter Brook and public highways on the Shoreham Street and Matilda Street sides and by existing commercial properties (BBC radio Sheffield) to the north-east. Beyond the north-west and south-east of the site are residential developments, and beyond the north-east and south-west commercial properties.

The site is currently operated as an open, ground level public car park on split levels (presumably reflecting a number of alterations to ground levels over the years). The western side of the car park (tarmac), which is not subject to this investigation, is higher at c.60m AOD, whilst the eastern side (concrete) is lower at c 58.0m. It is uncertain to what extent this reflects the natural topography.



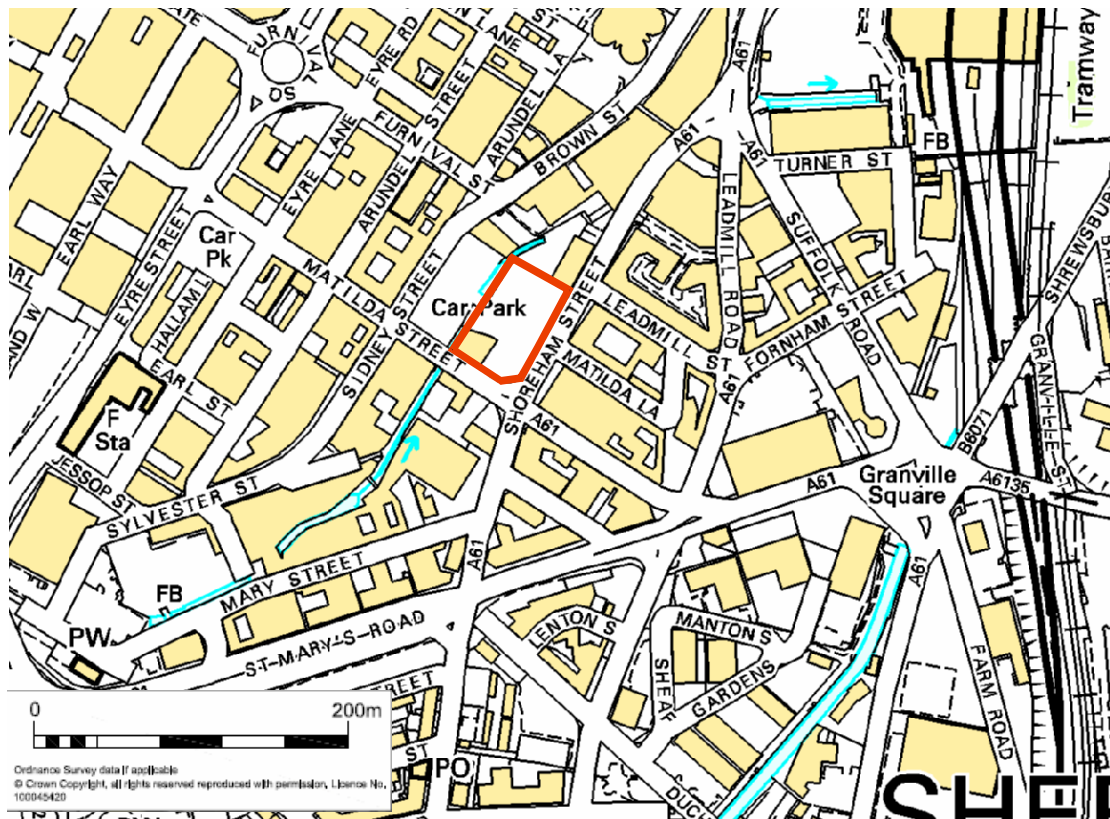


Fig. 1 Location of site.

### 1.3 Previous Work

To accompany the initial planning application, a desk-based assessment and building appraisal were undertaken (Davies and Mora-Ottomano 2012) in order to assess the heritage interest within the development area in line with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (CLG 2012). The findings of the assessments are summarised below:

*Prior to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, there is no known activity within the proposed development site. However, the proximity of the medieval Sheffield deer park and post-medieval to 18<sup>th</sup> century isolated industrial buildings within the wider study area, means that there is a low potential for sub-surface remains of these periods to be preserved on the site, depending on localised truncation from later buildings*

*During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, large quantities of made-ground were brought into the proposed development site. This may have been a concerted project in order to make marginal and boggy areas more suitable for laying out street grids. The 1808 Fairbanks map depicts the partially canalised Porter Brook, and this initial water management may also have occurred as the streets were laid-out.*

*The first structures appear in the proposed development site from 1832, and by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1853), the western half of the site is almost completely built-up, the Porter Brook fully canalised and culverted in places and a number of buildings in the central part of the eastern side of the site labelled as 'Timber'. At this time none of the structures appear to correspond to the maximum extent of the presently extant buildings, although the building assessment demonstrated that parts of the original footprint may be preserved within the present structures. The results of earlier geotechnical surveys have shown that a number of these structures potentially remain preserved on the site as sub-surface archaeological features.*

*The 'U'-shaped range of buildings presently extant on the site, in combination with the cartographic evidence, reveal much about the developmental sequence of the site. The southern range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop, which developed into the present configuration of ranges in the 1920s. The northern range was originally built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as a small workshop, becoming part of a larger industrial installation at the turn of the century. The combined ranges contained silver smith and cutlery workshops relating to the former 'Sidney Works' to the west of the Porter Brook.*

*The later infill within the central courtyard of the extant buildings lies within the footprint of a small range erected in the 1920s. This range was a lavatory as denoted on the 1934 Goad Insurance Plan and then was used for industrial finishing for a variety of professions through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No original fixtures and fittings remain within the extant buildings, except for few steel fittings of a drive mechanism within the basement of the southern wing, and a cast-iron fireplace in the northern range. The extant buildings, whilst primarily dating from the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century, respect the footprint of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century structures on the site, and in some cases may incorporate earlier fabric. Whilst the extant range bears little architectural merit, it is of some local historical significance and therefore modification to the buildings has the potential to impact upon surviving historic fabric.*

*Any redevelopment within the site that may have sub-surface impact, depending on the specific design, has the potential to impact upon the sub-surface archaeological remains that are present, resulting in a loss of significance. The deposits to the west of the brook are likely to be more deeply buried, but of higher interpretative potential. The deposits to the east of the Porter Brook are likely to be shallow and at greater risk from the excavation of new foundations.*



## **2. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

### **2.1 Scope**

As part of the pre-application archaeological work, a historic building appraisal was undertaken, which incorporated a significant volume of black and white 35mm photography as a primary record and an assessment of the current fabric and condition of the structure. This also included compilation of existing architectural plans and elevations. This work will be augmented to compile a full record of the building in its current condition. The completed building recording will result in a detailed understanding of the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings. The buildings (including curtilage structures) and their immediate setting will be examined. This work will augment the existing understanding of all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. The historic building recording will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of development works, and is tentatively timetabled for August-September 2012.

### **2.2 Archival Study**

An archival study of the site and buildings has been undertaken. This has included assessment of the following sources, and the information has fed into the understanding of the condition and development of the buildings on site:

- Plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including historical maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys, up to the present day
- Trade and Business Directories
- Place and street name evidence
- Oral history evidence
- Historical documents and photographs (including aerial) held in libraries, archives and museums – those held by Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives must be studied, as a minimum; for metal trades buildings, the Hawley Collection (University of Sheffield) must also be consulted
- Records and information held by Sheffield City Council's Conservation team
- The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- Geotechnical data, where available.

### **2.3 Photographic Recording**

A general photographic record has been made of the building exterior and interior, and including some detail photographs, as part of the historic building appraisal. This existing record is in black and white 35mm print and colour digital formats and will be augmented to produce a full record of the interior, exterior, fixtures and fittings and architectural detail. Representative detail photographs will be taken in medium format using a graduated scale as discussed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. Where

necessary perspective control will be used. This photographic record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decoration.

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will be completed along with a plan detailing the location and direction of each photograph.

## **2.4 Drawn Record**

The existing drawn record is based upon checked architects plans and elevations and will be augmented to meet the standards given below.

The drawn record will comprise checked and annotated floor plans and elevations showing features of historic significance, and where possible, constructional phasing. As a minimum, long and cross drawn sections will be made of each range. Interpretive sketch illustrations will also be undertaken and used in the interpretation, assessment and recording of the building. Evidence for construction techniques and sequences will be noted and appropriately illustrated (e.g. tool marks, preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks).

## **2.5 Scientific Analysis**

Given the known condition and age of the building, it is not envisioned that scientific analysis will be appropriate to the understanding of its historic development. Nevertheless, a contingency will be negotiated to allow for the analysis of any significant historic materials uncovered which are shown to have the potential to answer key interpretive questions about the historical development of the site.

## **2.6 Report Preparation**

Record photographs will be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4" and they will be accompanied by a fully indexed field archive consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographers name
- name and address of feature/building
- national grid reference.

Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

A written report will be produced including a non-technical summary outlining the results of the recording exercise. The report will detail who undertook the building recording, when the work was done, where the site/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. The report will include as a minimum:

- A synthesis of the information gathered during the archival study



- A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the building
- an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the building's historical and architectural significance to be established.
- An assessment of the building's contribution to the area's historic character.

The report will be fully illustrated, including as a minimum:

- a location map at not less than 1:2500
- a site plan at not less than 1:500
- copies of all historic map extracts consulted with the buildings/site clearly visible and outlined
- a complete set of copies of all photographs (excluding duplications) and selected slides - of at least laser copy standard - appropriately labelled or captioned
- the photographic record plans
- reproductions of the record and sketch drawings made.

A copy of the agreed WSI will also be bound into the back of the report. SYAS will be sent 1 hard copy and 1 digital copy of the final report. A selection of relevant photographs will be included in the hard copy for illustrative purposes, while the digital copy will include the complete scanned photographic record.

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING – WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **3.1 Scope**

Monitoring of work under archaeological supervision will take two forms within the proposed development. Interior monitoring of soft stripping and alterations will be undertaken to augment the understanding of the historic buildings as set out above through the application of historic building recording. In addition monitoring of external groundworks will allow for a record to be compiled of any unknown archaeological deposits or remains which may be impacted upon by the development. With both internal and external monitoring it is envisioned that it will begin with continuous monitoring which can be re-assessed with SYAS according to a set timetable. Should there be little heritage interest, or it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SYAS that later truncation has removed previous archaeological levels, then the watching brief could be downscaled to an intermittent monitoring of works. Monitoring of groundworks and interior renovation will follow the development timetable, which will be communicated to SYAS at the earliest opportunity.

Should archaeological deposits or remains of especial significance be uncovered in the course of the monitoring of groundworks, then work in that area will cease and SYAS will be alerted in order to initiate a discussion as to the best way forward. Options will be discussed with the client and SYAS which will include the potential for preservation of significance remains in-situ.

#### **3.2 Methodology - Interior**

Upon commencement of renovation and redevelopment of the buildings within the development site, a qualified historic buildings specialist will be present on site to monitor soft stripping and alterations. Where new fabric is encountered, or detail which illustrates the historic use and development of the buildings, photographic, drawn and text records will be made to the standards described above.

#### **3.3 Methodology - Exterior**

Removal of modern concrete will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of monitoring, but development groundworks involving deeper removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, tarmac, hardcore, building debris etc) will be undertaken by machine and supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Removal of overburden by machine will be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform deposits (commonly industrial backfill or brick in-fill if archaeological deposits survive) may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision.

Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the archaeologist will be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand, and where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they will immediately tell the archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for



palaeoenvironmental evidence will be a standard consideration, and arrangements will be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

Heavy plant will not be operated in the vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision.

### **3.4 Artefact and Ecofact Recovery**

ARS Ltd will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice to which it refers.

Discovery of any human remains believed to be less than 50 years old will be reported to the coroner and to SYAS. For archaeological remains, SYAS will be contacted in the first instance and where excavation is required this will be conducted under the relevant legislation and, if necessary, a Ministry of Justice licence.

Flint, animal bones or post-medieval and modern pottery will be collected as bulk samples by context although significant artefacts will be three-dimensionally recorded prior to processing. Finds will be recorded, cleaned and bagged and submitted for post-excavation assessment. All artefacts and other finds from significant archaeological deposits will be collected, identified by stratigraphic unit, catalogued, and retained.

The following environmental sampling strategy has been based on previously agreed sampling methodologies, created in concert with local authority curators and English Heritage Regional Science Advisors.

Archaeological contexts with potential for environmental or industrial residual remains will be sampled. Where practicable, 30-40 litres from such contexts will be assessed. Features with a palaeoenvironmental potential will be initially sampled and floated through graduated sieves. If the context has the potential to contain organic residues then further sampling will take place as appropriate. The sampling of contexts such as linear ditch fills will target the primary ditch silts as these have the potential to inform on the contemporary landscape at the time the ditch was initially cut and in use, but given the taphonomic problems associated with secondary ditch fills and their potential for intrusive and residual material, these will not be assessed in the same level of detail. Samples will be taken where, for example, they may inform about the re-use or change in use of a feature.

The field method for palaeoenvironmental assessment will include putting 100% of samples through a 10mm mesh and then collecting the residue (this will remove the larger pebbles in the gravel as well as maximise finds recovery of lithics and pottery). However, where there is a possibility of human or animal remains being present, including cremated human remains, the whole sample will be floated. Of the remaining material 10 litres (or all of the material if it is less) will then be floated and the flots and residues collected. These will be collected in graduated brass sieves with the smallest having a minimum mesh size of 300 microns. Once the deposits have been assessed those that show good potential for further results will be floated in full.

This strategy will ensure that all deposits with potential for containing palaeoenvironmental residues (such as botanical macrofossils, animal bone and invertebrates) are assessed while at the same time ensuring that excessive time is not wasted on sterile deposits that will add nothing to furthering understanding.

Furthermore, it will mean that any further work can be targeted specifically to those deposits that have demonstrable potential.

Deposits with the potential for industrial residues will be bulk sampled for specialist processing off site.

### **3.5 Site Recording**

Areas observed will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn at 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate.

The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

A photographic record of all contexts will be taken in high-resolution colour digital and black and white print and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will also be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

A diary of the progress of the archaeological work will be kept including details of liaison and monitoring meetings, visits and record of staff on site.

### **3.6 Post-Fieldwork**

Following completion of the watching brief ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include (as a minimum):

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all observed areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections.
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location



- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of this specification
- A copy of the OASIS form

As an IfA Registered Organisation, ARS Ltd only use specialists who can provide the required level of expertise. The following specialists will be employed where required:

- Prehistoric finds – Dr. Clive Waddington (ARS Ltd)
- Botanical Macrofossils – Paul Flintoft (ARS Ltd)
- Human Remains – Kate Mapplethorpe (ARS Ltd)
- Animal Bone – Louisa Gidney (Durham University) or Jen Wood (osteoaarchaeologyservices)
- Pollen – Dr. Ben Gearey (Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental)
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery – Chris Cumberpatch
- Clay Pipe – Suzie White
- Glass – Dr. Hugh Willmott
- Industrial Metallurgist – Rod Mackenzie

#### **4. ARCHIVING REQUIREMENTS**

The site archive shall contain all the data collected during the investigative work, including records, artefacts and ecofacts. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate budget will be included from the inception of the project to allow for the satisfactory compilation and deposition of the archive, including the storage charges now payable. The building recording will be offered to Sheffield Archives in the first instance for curation, while the below ground archive (watching brief element) will be offered to Museum Sheffield.

ARS Ltd will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the archive, or will licence the archive to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Adequate resources shall be provided during fieldwork to ensure that records are checked and internally consistent.

The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies in digital format will be maintained where appropriate.

The archiving process will follow that now required by the recently published *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber* (Turnpenny 2012).

A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

Provision will also be made for publicising the results of the work locally by offering papers to local forums or presenting work to interested local history groups and societies.

#### **5. MONITORING**

SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological work as set out, and ARS Ltd will give at least two weeks' notice of commencement of all stages of fieldwork.

The need for contingency work to be undertaken will be discussed with and agreed by SYAS whilst work is on-going. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary, will also be discussed and agreed between ARS Ltd and SYAS.

The fieldwork will be undertaken by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, who has previously undertaken work on the site, and will provide continuity through the course of the project. In the event of substantial/significant remains being exposed in the watching brief, additional resources will be made available.

#### **6. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

A full health and safety risk assessment will be carried out prior to each episode of fieldwork commencing. All people working on the site will be briefed on the safety requirements whilst working on-site and given access to a copy of the risk assessment and all ARS Ltd staff working on the site will undergo a Health and Safety induction to working at each quarry site. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Chris Scott.

## **REFERENCES**

Davies, G. and Mora-Ottomano, A. 2012. *The Former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield. An Archaeological and Historic Building Assessment in Advance of the Proposed UTC Redevelopment.* Unpublished report prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd for Mott Macdonald.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG), Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and English Heritage (EH). 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide.* London, TSO.

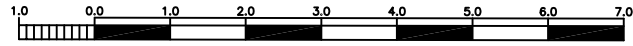
Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework.* London, TSO.

Turnpenny, M. 2012. *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber.* Guidelines prepared by York Museums Trust for Renaissance Yorkshire.

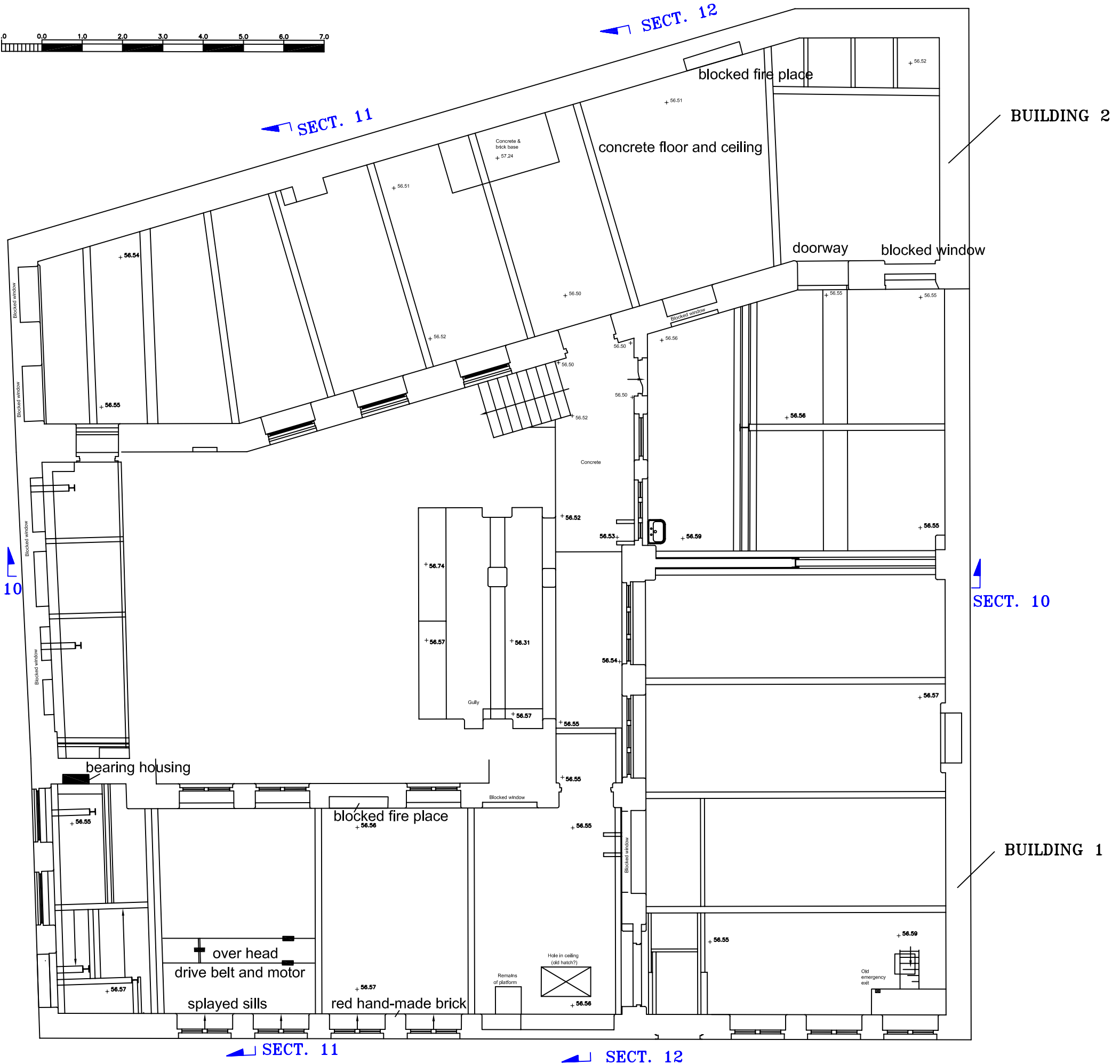
Walker, K. 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.* London, UKIC



## **APPENDIX II: DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS**



SECT. 10



Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Site Code: UTC '12  
Date: 17/02/2012  
Drawn by: KM  
Scale: 1:100@A3

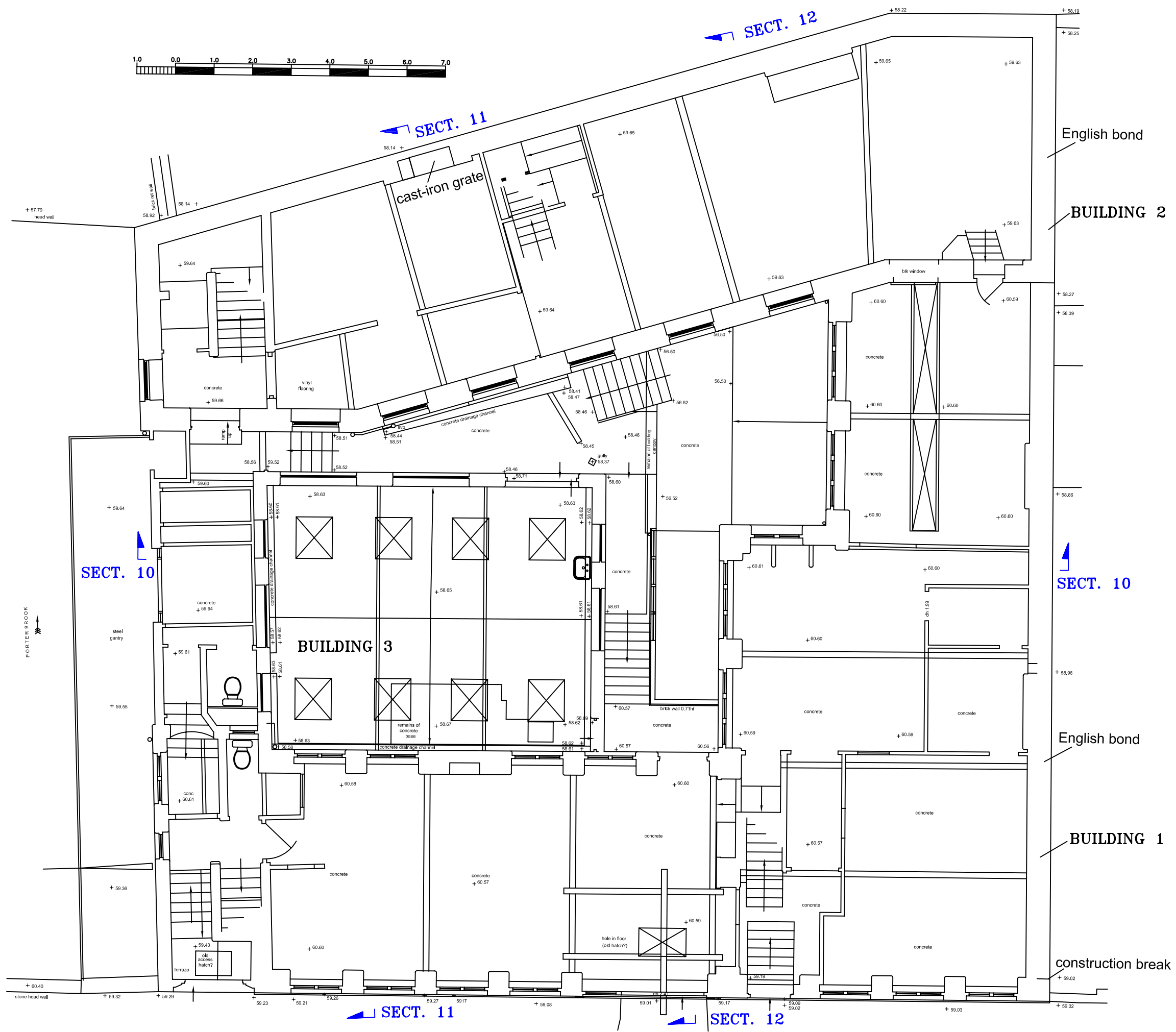
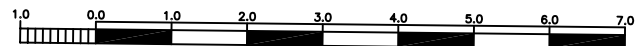
Drawing 1:  
Basement floor plan

Key:

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Date: 17/02/2012  
Drawn by: KM  
Scale: 1:100 at A3

Drawing 2:  
Ground floor plan

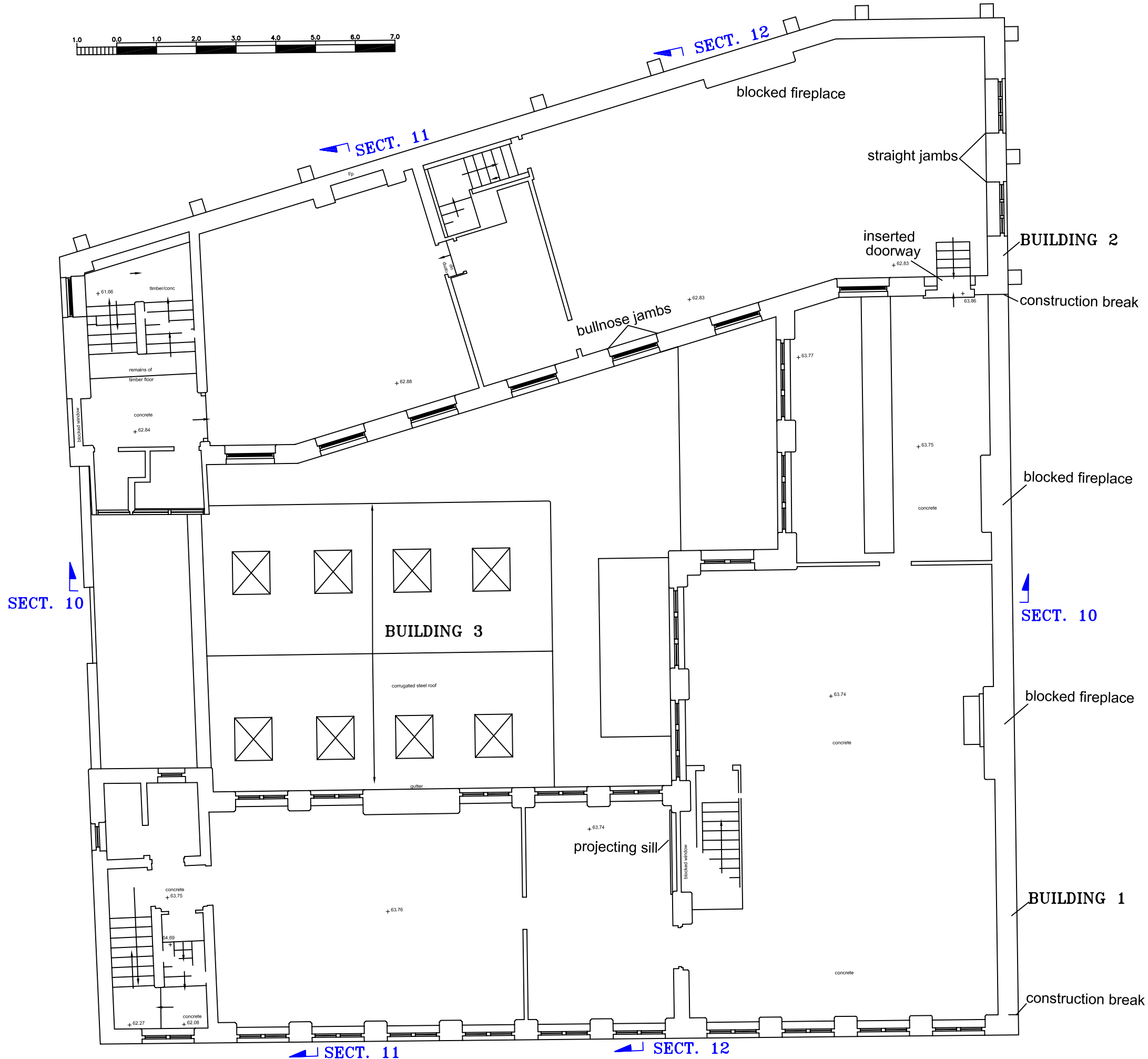
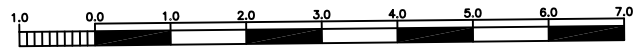
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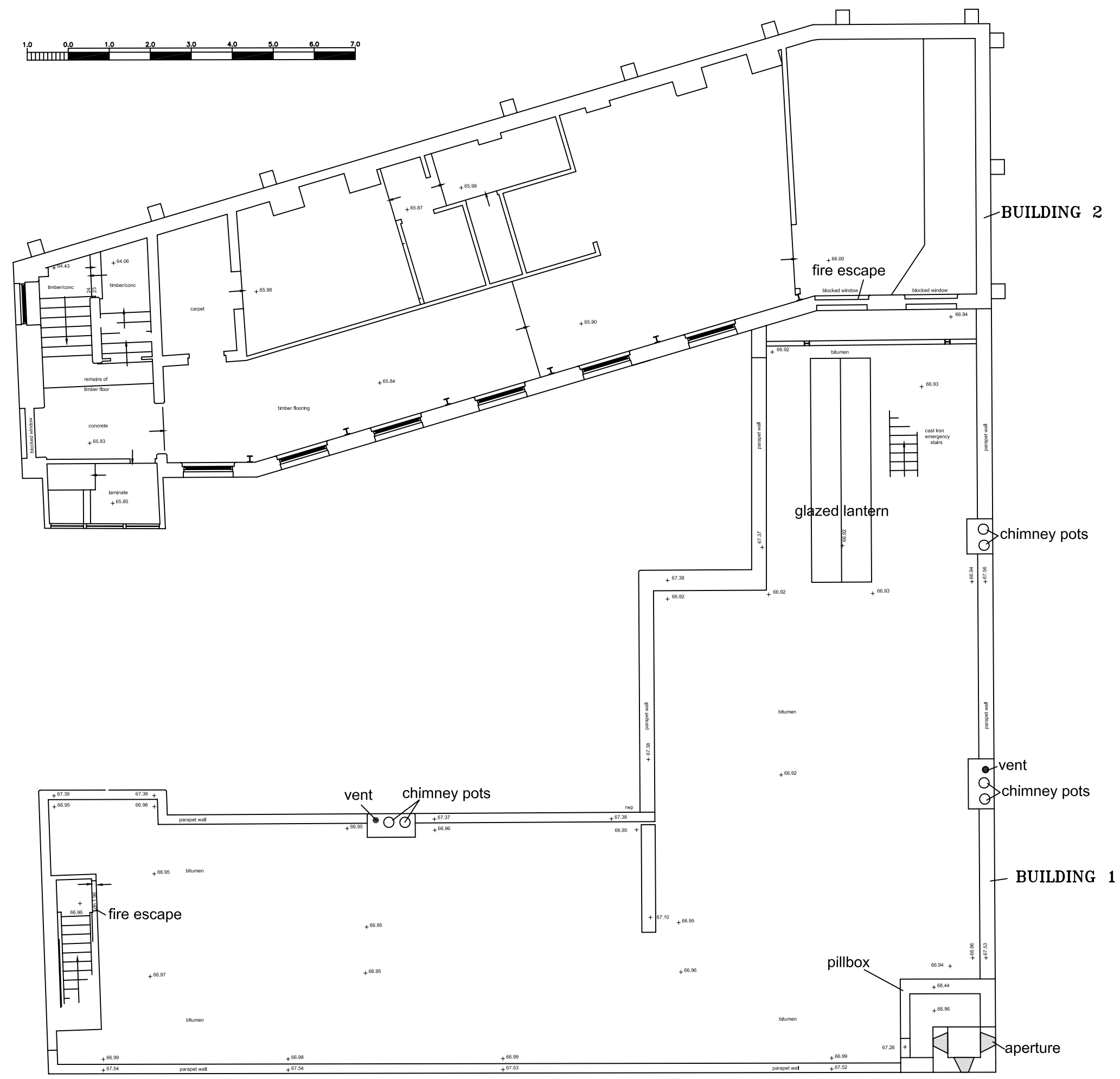
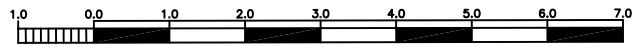
Drawing 3:  
 First floor plan

Key:

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Drawing 4:  
 Second floor and roof plan

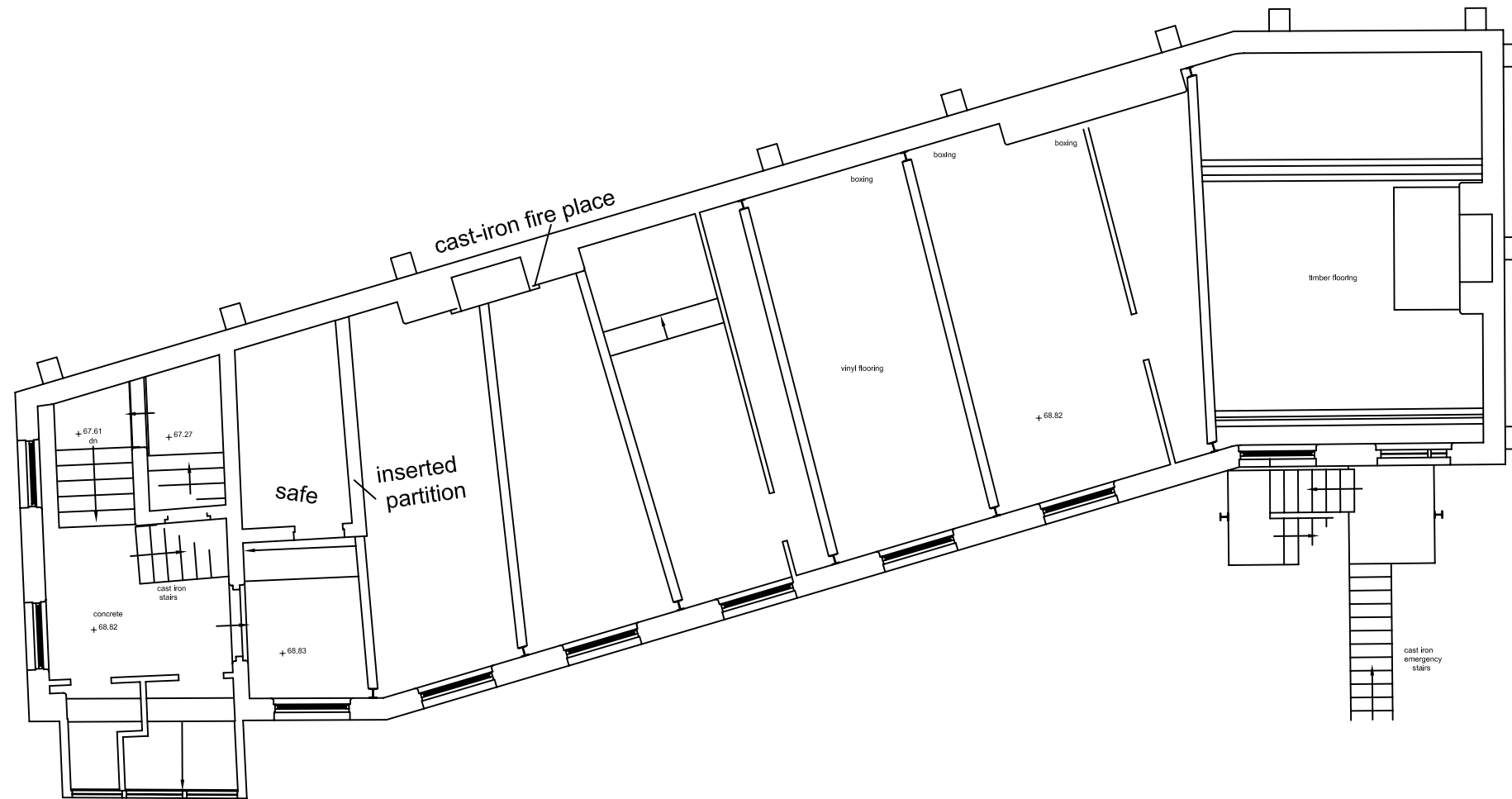
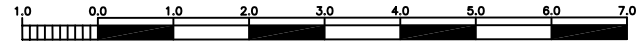
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**Drawing 5:**  
**Third floor plan Building 2**

Key:

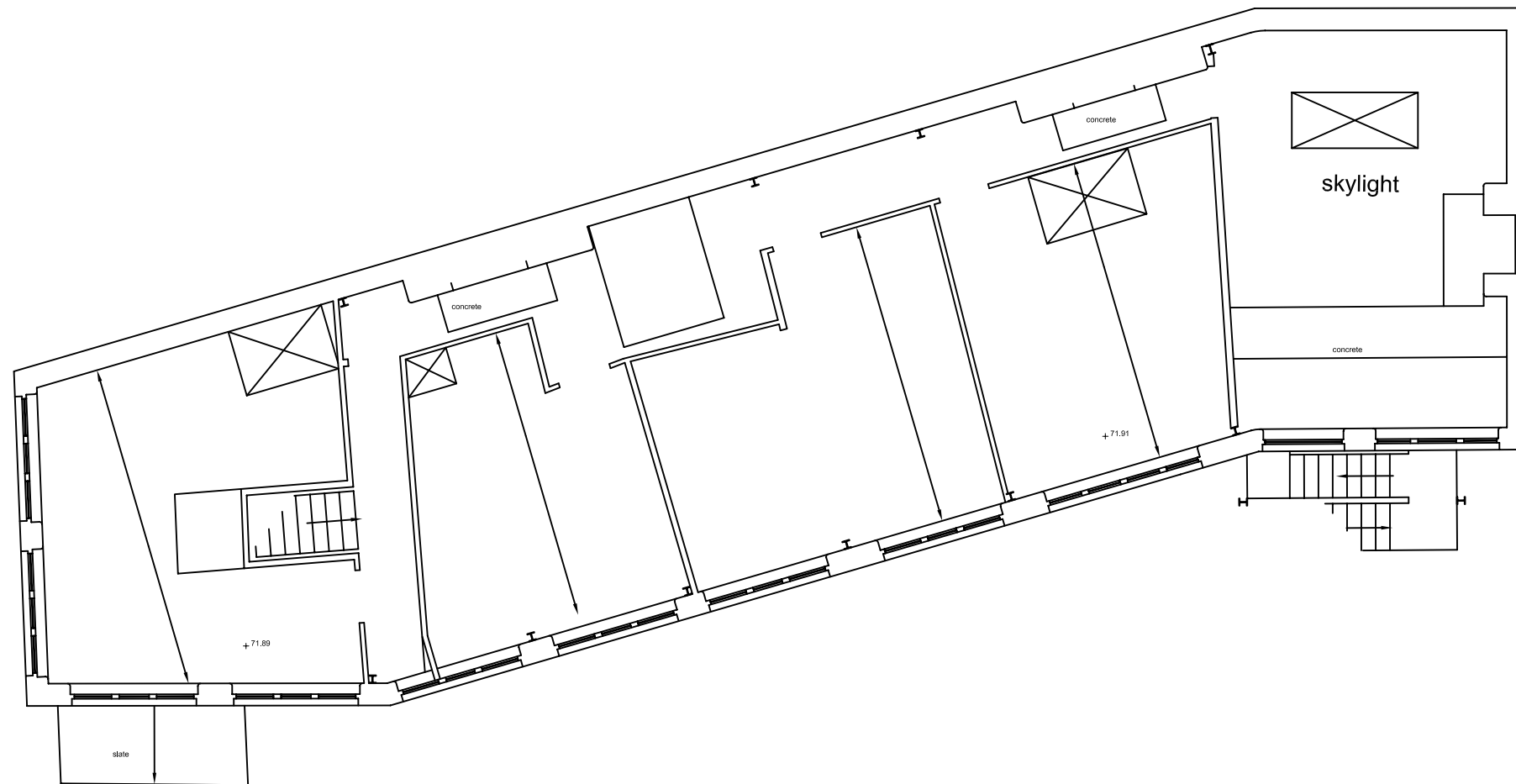
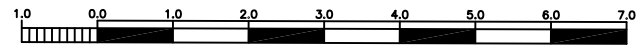
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Drawing 6:  
Fourth floor plan Building 2

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Drawing Ref:  
Date: 24-02-2012  
Drawn: AMO  
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Drawing 7:  
Building 1 south elevation  
southern wing

Key

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**BUILDING 1**  
(SOUTHERN WING)

**S O U T H W E S T E L E V A T I O N**  
( MATILDA STREET ) (A.O.D 55.00m)



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Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Site Code: UTC'12  
Drawing Ref:  
Date: 24-02-2012  
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Drawing 8:  
Building 1 north elevation  
southern wing

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### BUILDING 1



(EASTERN WING)

(SOUTHERN WING)

### N O R T H E A S T E L E V A T I O N & S E C T I O N D - D ( C O U R T Y A R D E L E V A T I O N )

(A.O.D 55.00m)





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 Drawing Ref:  
 Date: 24-02-2012  
 Drawn: AMO  
 Scale: 1:100@A3

Drawing 9:  
 Building 1 west elevation  
 eastern wing

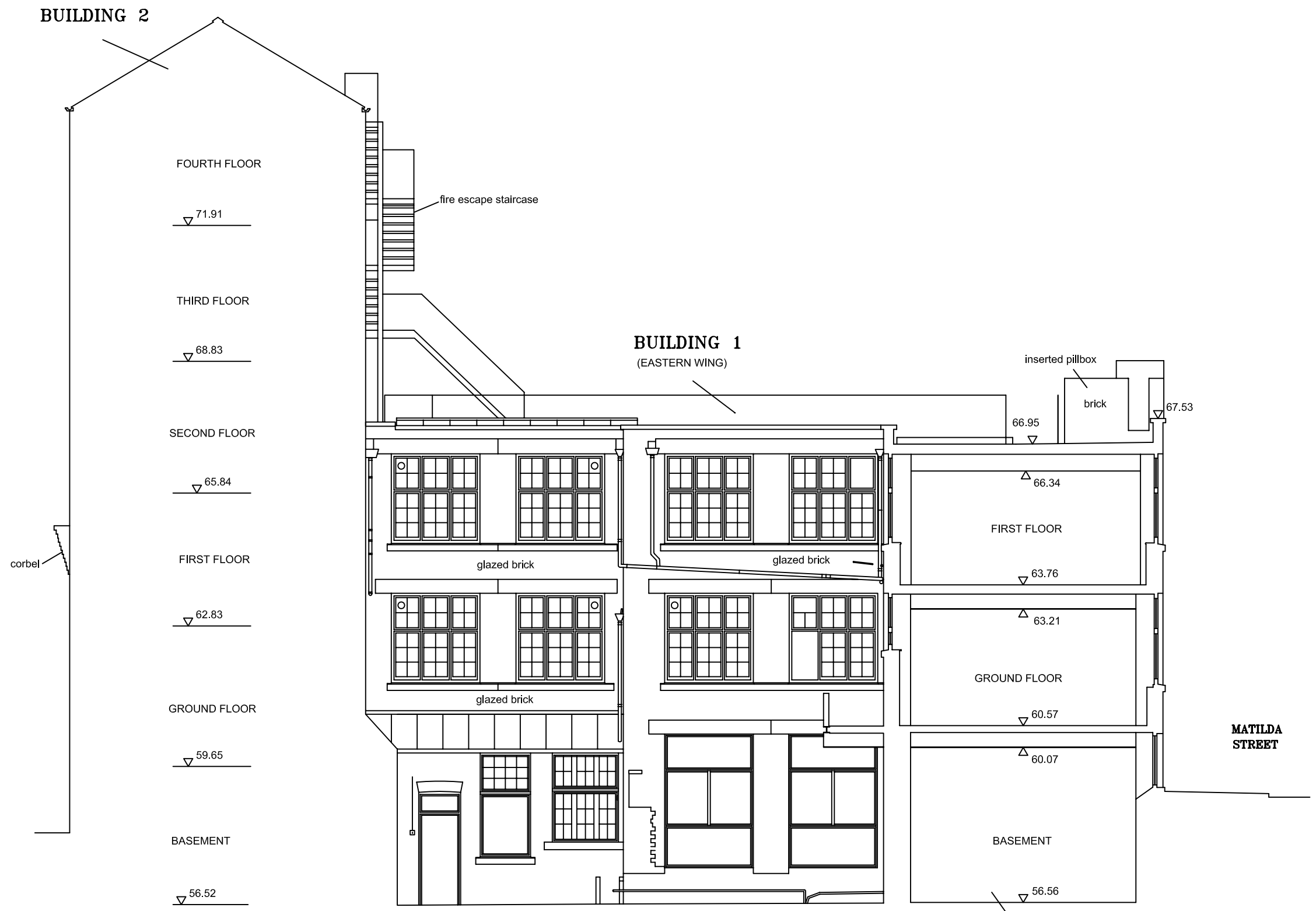
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**N O R T H W E S T E L E V A T I O N**  
 ( C O U R T Y A R D E L E V A T I O N )

(A.O.D 55.00m)



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 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
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Site Code: UTC'12  
 Drawing Ref:  
 Date: 24-02-2012  
 Drawn: AMO  
 Scale: 1:100@A3

Drawing 10:  
 South elevation of Building 2  
 and cross-section through the  
 eastern wing of Building 1

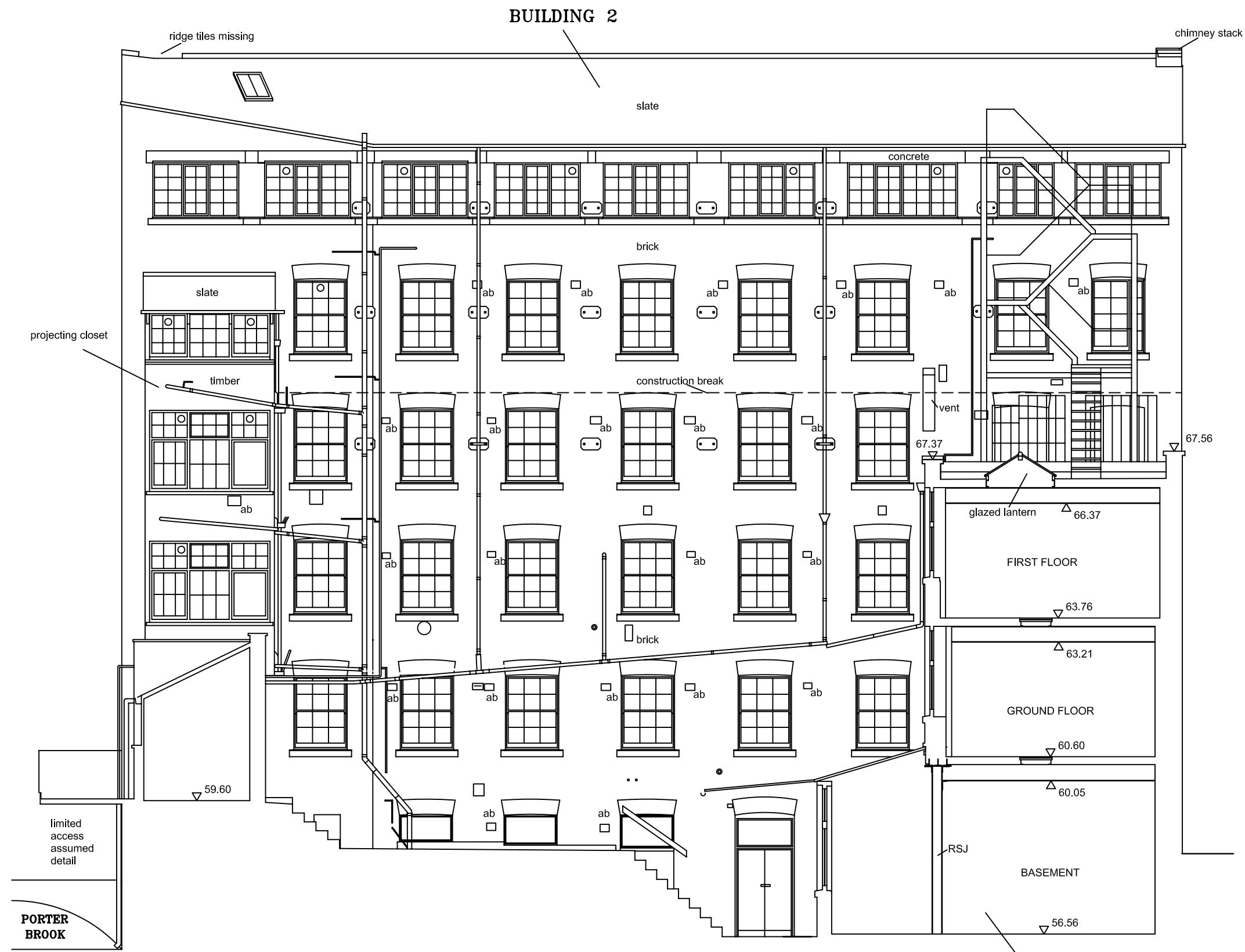
Key  
 ab: air brick

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**SOUTH ELEVATION**  
**& SECTION C - C** (A.O.D 55.00m)  
**( COURTYARD ELEVATION )**



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 Bakewell  
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Site Code: UTC'12  
 Drawing Ref:  
 Date: 24-02-2012  
 Drawn: AMO  
 Scale: 1:100@A3

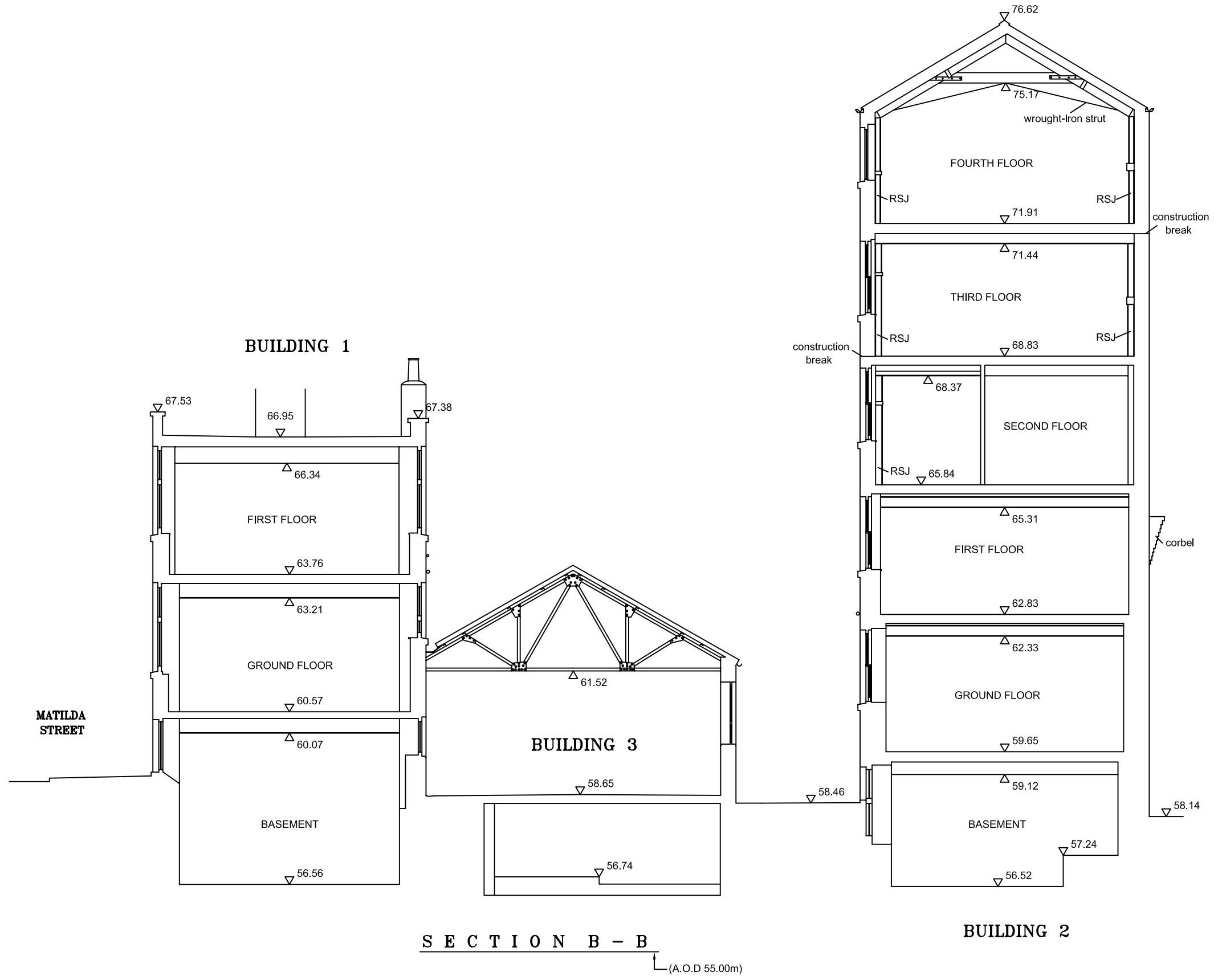
Drawing 11:  
 Cross-section through  
 Buildings 1, 2 and 3

Key

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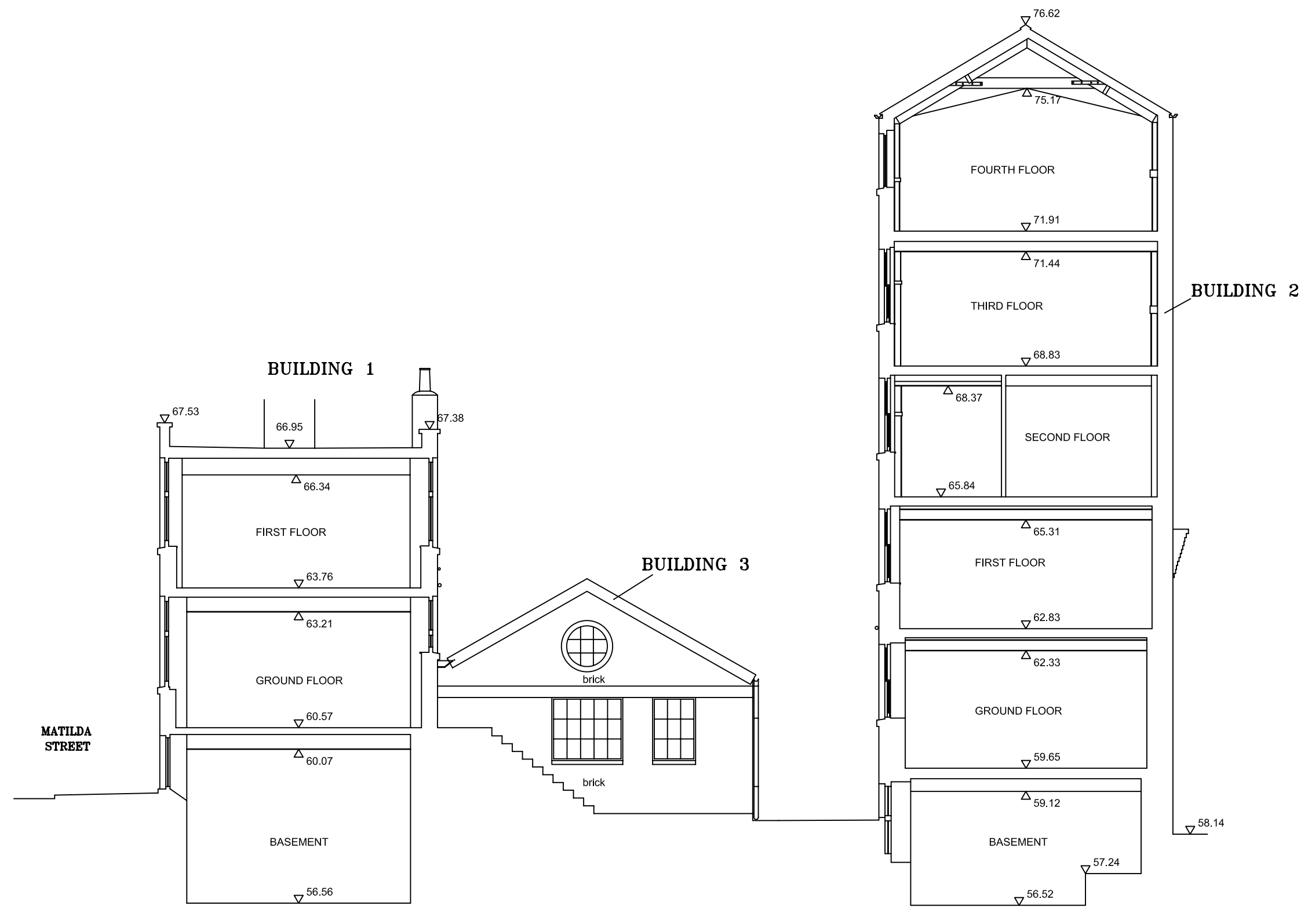
Drawing 12:  
 Cross-section through  
 Buildings 1, 2 and 3

Key

Notes:

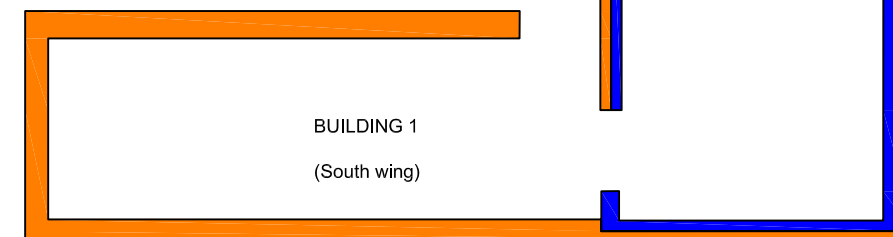
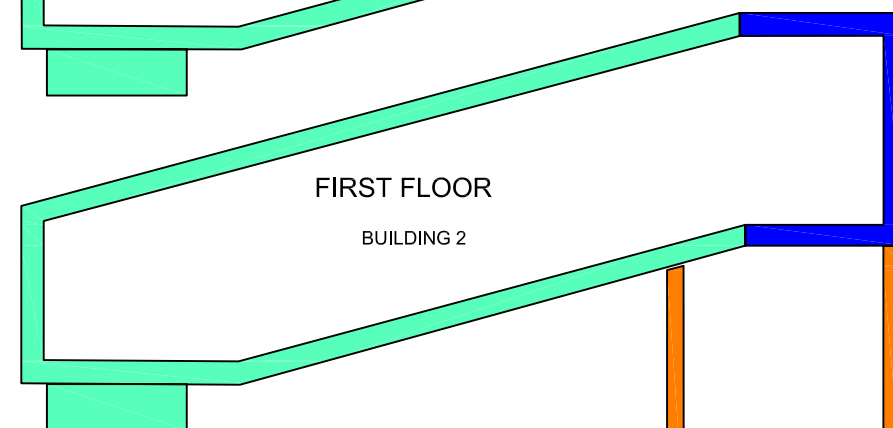
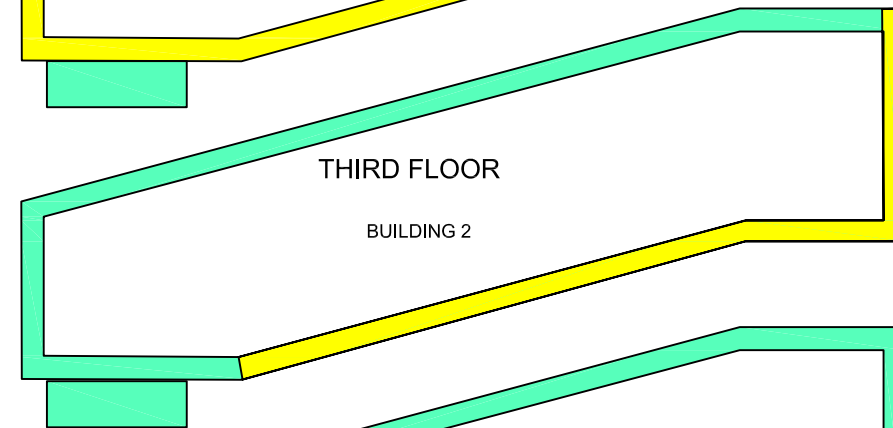
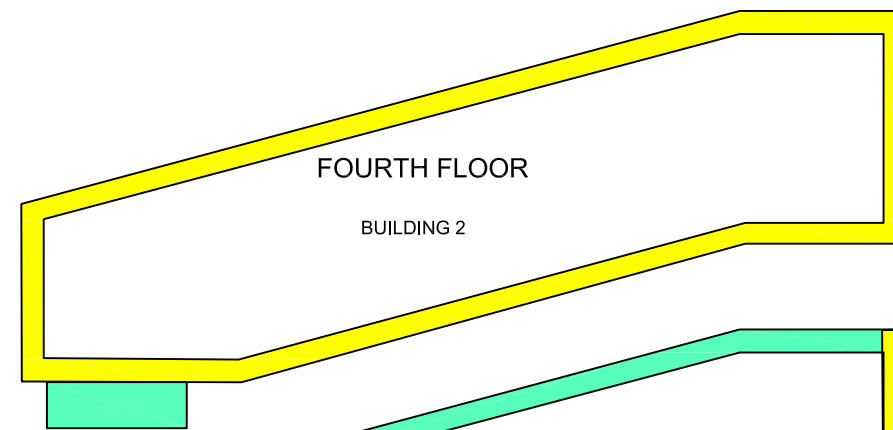
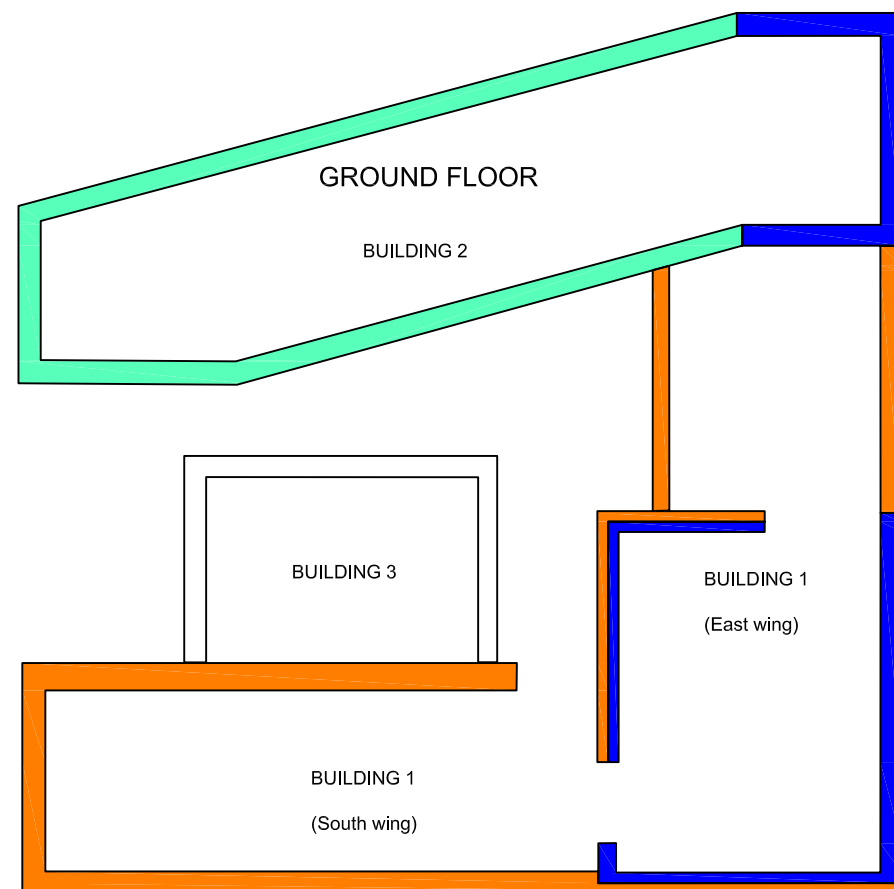
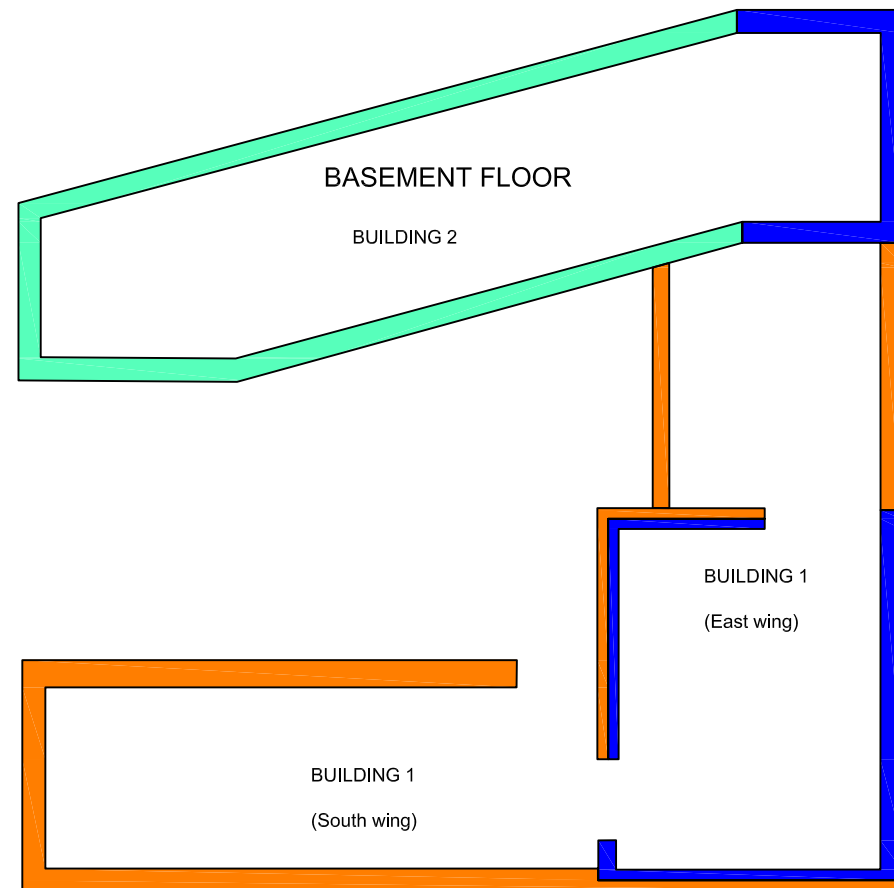
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**SOUTH EAST ELEVATION**  
**( COURTYARD ELEVATION )** (A.O.D 55.00m)










Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Site Code: UTC'12  
Drawing Ref:  
Date: 28-11-2012  
Drawn: AMO  
Scale: Not to scale

Drawing 13: Phased plan

Key:

-  Mid 19th C
-  c. 1905
-  c. 1923
-  1930s
-  c. 1945

Notes:

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Site Code: UTC' 12	Film Number: 1	Format: B+W 35mm	Sheet No.  Of
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Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
1	W	2m	Plan 1	General External	AMO	10-2-12
2	W	-				
3	W	2m				
4	W	2m				
5	S	2m				
6	E	-				
7	E	-				
8	N	2m				
9	NE	2m				
10	NE	2m				
11	N	-				
12	NE	-				
13	NE	-				
14	E	-				
15	SW	-				
16	W	-				
17	SW	-				
18	SW	-	▼	▼		
19	N	2m	Plan 2	Basement Floor	▼	▼
20						
21						
22						
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35						
36						



Site Code: UTC' 12	Film Number: 2	Format: B+W 35mm	Sheet No. Of
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Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
1	W	2m	Plan 3	Basement	AMO	10-2-12
2	W					
3	E					
4	S					
5	E					
6	NW					
7	NW					
8	N					
9	SW					
10	W					
11	S					
12	S					
13	SE					
14	W	↓	↓	↓		
15	E	-	Plan 4	External		
16	SE	-		↓		
17	SW	2m		↓		
18	W			BLD. 3		
19	E			II		
20	W			Ground Floor		
21	E					
22	SE					
23	S					
24	W					
25	SW					
26	N					
27	SW					
28	W					
29	E	↓	↓	↓		
30	N	1m	↓	↓		
31	S	2m	Plan 5	First Floor		
32	NE					
33	E					
34	E					
35	W					
36	NW	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 3		Format: B+W 35mm		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	W	2m	Plan 6	First Floor	AMO	10-2-12	
2	S						
3	N						
4	SW						
5	N						
6	E						
7	SW						
8	N						
9	NE						
10	SW						
11	NE						
12	S		↓	↓			
13	NE		Plan 7	Second Floor			
14	E		↓	↓			
15	NE						
16	SW		↓	↓			
17	NE						
18	S		Plan 8	Third Floor			
19	SW		↓	↓			
20	SW						
21	NE		↓	↓			
22	S						
23	NW		↓	↓			
24	E						
25	W		Plan 9	Fourth Floor			
26	W		↓	↓			
27	W						
28	S	↓					
29	W	-					
30	W	1m					
31	S	1m					
32	E	1m	↓	↓	↓	↓	
33							
34							
35							
36							

Site Code: UTC' 12	Film Number: 4	Format: B+W 35mm	Sheet No.  Of
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Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
1	E		Plan 10	External	AMO	10-2-12
2	E					
3	E					
4	N					
5	N					
6	NE					
7	N					
8	W					
9	SE					
10	S					
11	SE					
12	W					
13	W					
14	W					
15	W					
16	SW					
17	E					
18	NW		↓	↓		
19	SE		Plan 11	Ground Floor		
20	NW					
21	S					
22	W					
23	S					
24	N					
25	W					
26	N					
27	SW					
28	E					
29	S					
30	N					
31	W		↓	↓		
32	S		Plan 12	Basement Floor		
33	W					
34	NW					
35	N					
36	E		↓	↓	↓	↓



Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 5		Format: B+W 35mm		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	N		Plan 13	Basement Floor plan	AMO	10-2-12	
2	N		↓	↓			
3	W						
4	S		↓	↓			
5	E		Plan 14	Ground Floor Plan			
6	S		↓	↓			
7	S		↓	↓			
8	N		Plan 15	First Floor Plan			
9	SW		↓	↓			
10	S						
11	SE						
12	SE						
13	S						
14	SW						
15	E						
16	NW						
17	N						
18	S						
19	W		↓	↓			
20	N		Plan 16	Second Floor and Roof Plan			
21	N		↓	↓			
22	W						
23	W		↓	↓			
24	N		Plan 17	Third Floor plan Building 2			
25	E		↓	↓			
26	N		↓	↓			
27	E		Plan 18	Fourth Floor Plan Building 2			
28	E		↓	↓			
29	S						
30	W						
31	W		↓	↓			
32	N		Plan 19	Ground Floor Plan			
33	N		↓	↓	↓	↓	
34							
35							
36							

Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 6		Format: B+W Medium Format		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	NW		Plan 20	Second Floor and Roof Plan	AMO	4-9-12	
2	NE						
3	NE						
4	W						
5	N						
6	N						
7	N						
8	E						
9	SW		↓	↓	↓	↓	
10							
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Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 7		Format: B+W Medium Format		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	S		Plan 21	Ground Floor Plan	AMO	4-9-12	
2	N						
3	S						
4	N						
5	W						
6	NE						
7	N		↓	↓			
8	S		Plan 22	Basement Floor Plan			
9	N						
10	NE		↓	↓			
11	N		Plan 23	First Floor Plan			
12	E						
13	SE						
14	SE						
15	SE		↓	↓	↓	↓	
16							
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36							



Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 8		Format: B+W Medium Format		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	NE		Plan 24	First Floor Plan	AMO	4-9-12	
2	N		↓	↓			
3	N						
4	S		↓	↓			
5	N		Plan 25	Second Floor and Roof Plan			
6	N		↓	↓			
7	N		↓	↓			
8	N		Plan 26	Third Floor Plan Building 2			
9	E						
10	E		Plan 27	Fourth Floor Plan Building 2			
11	W		↓	↓			
12	S		↓	↓			
13	N		Plan 28	Ground Floor Plan			
14	S		↓	↓			
15	N		↓	↓	↓		↓
16							
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36							

Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 9		Format: B+W Medium Format		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	N		Plan 29	Ground Floor Plan	AMO	4-9-12	
2	E		↓	↓			
3	N		↓	↓			
4	NE		↓	↓			
5	N		↓	↓			
6	SW		Plan 30	Basement Floor plan			
7	N		↓	↓			
8	N		↓	↓			
9	NE		↓	↓			
10	NW		↓	↓	↓		↓
11							
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36							

Site Code:	Film Number: 10	Format: Colour Slide 35mm	Sheet No.
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Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
1	W		Plan 31	Second Floor and Roof Plan	AMO	4-9-12
2	N		↓	↓		
3	N					
4	W		↓	↓		
5	S		Plan 32	First Floor Plan		
6	N		↓	↓		
7	N					
8	E		↓	↓		
9	SW					
10	S		↓	↓		
11	S					
12	S		↓	↓		
13	SW					
14	E		↓	↓		
15	N		↓	↓		
16	S		Plan 33	Ground Floor Plan		
17	S		Plan 34	Basement Floor Plan		
18	E		↓	↓		
19	S		↓	↓		
20	N		Plan 33	Ground Floor Plan		
21	N		↓	↓		
22	N					
23	N		↓	↓		
24	NW		Plan 35	Fourth Floor Plan Building 2		
25	W		↓	↓		
26	S					
27	E		↓	↓		
28	S		↓	↓		
29	N		Plan 36	Third Floor Plan Building 2		
30	E		↓	↓		
31	N		↓	↓		
32	N		↓	↓	↓	↓
33						
34						
35						
36						



Site Code: UTC' 12		Film Number: 11		Format: Colour Slide 35mm		Sheet No. Of	
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date	
1	S		Plan 37	Ground Floor Plan	AMO	4-9-12	
2	N		↓	↓			
3	S		↓	↓			
4	NW		Plan 38	External			
5	E						
6	S						
7	W						
8	NW						
9	NW						
10	SW						
11	S						
12	S						
13	SE						
14	W						
15	N						
16	E						
17	N						
18	NE		↓	↓			
19	NW		Plan 39	Basement Floor Plan			
20	NW						
21	W						
22	SE						
23	N						
24	NW						
25	SW						
26	SW						
27	W						
28	N						
29	S						
30	NE						
31	SW						
32	N						
33	W						
34	N						
35	S		↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
36							

Site Code: UTC' 12	Film Number: 12	Format: B+W 35mm	Sheet No.  Of
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Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
1	N		Plan 40	First floor plan	AMO	4-9-12
2	N		↓	↓		
3	E		Plan 41	Second floor and roof plan		
4	W		↓	↓		
5	N		↓	↓		
6	E		Plan 40	First floor plan		
7	E		↓	↓		
8	E		↓	↓		
9	NW		↓	↓		
10	NE		Plan 42	Fourth floor plan building 2		
11	E		↓	↓		
12	SW		Plan 43	Third floor plan building 2		
13	E		↓	↓		
14	N		↓	↓		
15	NW		↓	↓		
16	S		↓	↓		
17	S		↓	↓		
18	E		Plan 41	Second floor and roof plan		
19	N		Plan 44	Basement floor plan		
20	N		Plan 45	Ground floor plan		
21	W		Plan 41	Second floor and roof plan	↓	↓
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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-137921**

### Project details

Project name	the former sydney Works, matilda Street, Sheffield
Short description of the project	building recording
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2012 End: 10-10-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	WORKSHOP Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD the former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3550 8670 53 -1 53 22 32 N 001 27 58 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Mike Wood
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
--------------------------	----



Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The former Sydney Works, Matilda Street, Sheffield. An archaeological building recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	17 September 2013

## OASIS:

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