

102 – 112 Arundel Street, Sheffield,
South Yorkshire

Archaeological strip, map and record



Excavation on land at 102 – 112 Arundel Street, Sheffield.

ARS Ltd Report 2015/17
(Revised version 2) May 2015
OASIS ID: archaeo15 – 203655

Compiled By:
Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
S3 8GG

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:
Dr. Robin Holgate
Tel: 0114 2750140
Fax: 01629 814657



102 – 112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological strip, map and record

ARS Ltd Report 2015/17

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

Executive Summary	2
1 INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1 Scope of work	3
1.2 Location, land use and geology.....	3
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3 METHODOLOGY.....	5
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
5 RESULTS.....	5
6 FINDS ASSESSMENT.....	18
7 CONCLUSION	20
8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT	20
9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY.....	20
10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	21
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	21
12 REFERENCES.....	22
APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS	23
APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM.....	28

List of Figures

Figure 1: General site location.....	4
Figure 2: Initial stripping of the northern area of the site, looking south.....	8
Figure 3: General view of the northern area, looking north.....	9
Figure 4: General view of the north-western area, looking south-west.....	9
Figure 5: Excavation of the eastern area revealing structural remains, looking north-east.....	10
Figure 6: Remnants of former dwellings (105) within the north-eastern side of the site.....	10
Figure 7: Remnants of former dwelling (105) with partially excavated cellar (106), looking east.....	11
Figure 8: Partially excavated cellar (106), looking north-east (scale 2 x 1m).....	11
Figure 9: Detail of cellar (106) with a broken grinding wheel on the floor (107), looking east.....	12
Figure 10: Detail of staircase (108), looking north-west (scale 1m).....	12
Figure 11: Remains of structure (109) adjacent to the north-eastern boundary wall (scale 1m).....	13
Figure 12: Cellar (110) and stairwell within the western end of the remains, looking south-west.....	13
Figure 13: Detail of the vaulted cellar (110), looking south-west (scale 1m).....	14
Figure 14: Southern area of the site, looking south-west.....	14
Figure 15: Excavation of the southern area of the site, looking south-west.....	15
Figure 16: Brick-built cellar (111) within the southern corner of the site, looking south-west.....	15
Figure 17: Sectional view of cellar (111) showing the construction cut [113], looking south-east.....	16
Figure 18: Partially excavated cellar (111) revealing concrete floor (112), looking north-east.....	16
Figure 19: Cellar (111) with stairwell (114) (arrow), looking south-west.....	17
Figure 20: Pottery and a glass bottle recovered from context (115).....	19
Figure 21: Grinding wheel recovered from context (115).....	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dale Fixter of Devonshire Green Ltd, on behalf of Jim Mooney of JP Mooney Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record at 102-112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, as part of a planning condition prior to the proposed re-development of the site. Archaeological potential of mid 19th century back-to-back houses associated with courtyards and a grinding stones workshop had been identified within previous assessments.

The archaeological monitoring established that the majority of these former structures would have been completely removed during systematic re-development of the site which took place from the 1920s onwards. Nevertheless, within the central area of the north-eastern side of the site, structural remains were uncovered beneath a made-ground layer which corresponded to the mid 19th century back-to-back houses. The remains were composed of a long rectangular brick structure with regular subdivisions. Sample excavation revealed that the exposed remains consisted of cellars which contained remnants of chimney breast pillars and staircases, although with substantial truncations. Additional investigations established ephemeral remains of a structure associated with the back-to-back houses but partially detached from the main row of houses. Cartographic records indicate that this structure consisted of a single storey block which might have corresponded to a washing area and/or lavatory. No evidence of additional sanitary structures was identified.

Subsequent excavation exposed a large cellar, forming the actual south-western corner of the site boundary which was initially thought to have incorporated part of the late 19th century boundary wall. However, the cellar walls fronting onto the adjacent streets did not extend along them, indicating that the construction of the cellar would have been associated with later re-developments which took place on site from the 1920s onwards.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 A planning application (planning reference 14/00624/FUL) for the re-development of 102 – 112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (NGR: SK 35398672, Fig. 1) has been granted subject to conditions specified by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). These conditions ensured that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, were investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains were damaged or destroyed and that the knowledge gained was then disseminated.

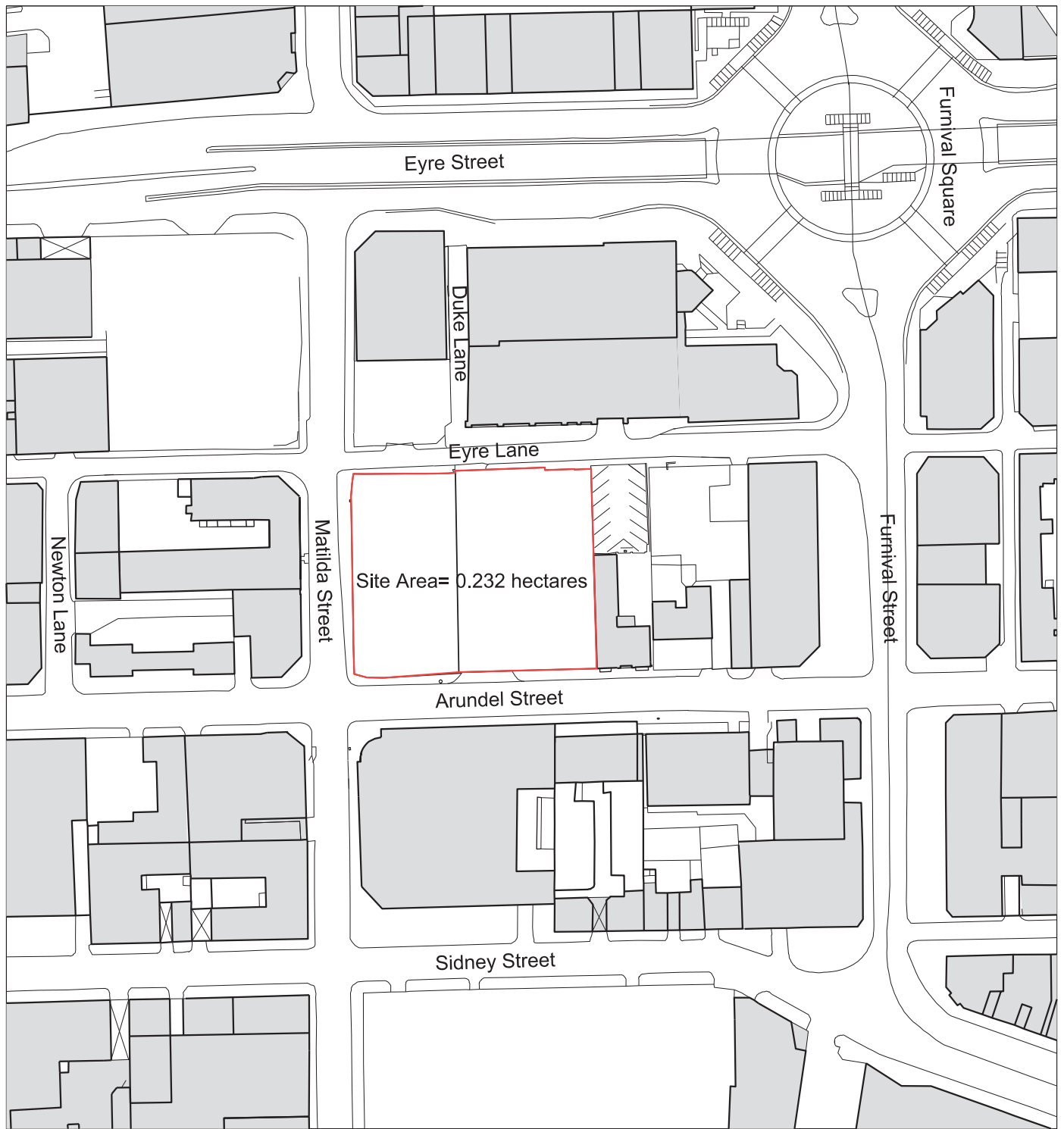
1.1.2 The archaeological context of the site and the significance of the surviving heritage assets have been considered in a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2013) which formed part of the planning application. This document should, therefore, be read in conjunction with this report.

1.1.3 This report deals with the archaeological strip, map and record exercise which has been carried out under the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012). 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).

1.2 Location, land use and geology

1.2.1 The site is situated within the centre of Sheffield, and lies in The Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area. Formed by the floor level of the former Gatecrasher nightclub in the south, and a standing warehouse in the north (previously that of M.M. Bell & Sons Ltd.), the site is bound by Arundel Street to the southeast, Eyre Lane to the northwest, Matilda Street to the southwest and by the Grade II Listed Challenge Works to the north-east. Arundel Street and the surrounding area is situated on gently sloping land, with the northern corner of the site at 71 metres above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with southern corner of the site at 67 metres AOD.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site is comprised of mudstone and siltstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (British Geological Survey Sheet 100 – Sheffield).



Revisions:

Date:	Rev:	Note:	Check:
210114	A	Issue for Comment/Information	SC
100214	B	Planning Application Issue	EC

Project: 704, Matilda Street
Sheffield

Drawing Title: Site Location Plan

Scale: 1:1250 @ A4

Drwg. Created: October 2013

cartwright pickard architects

14 Foundry Street
Round Foundry
Leeds
LS11 5QP

tel 0113 2204050
fax 0113 2204051
e-mail info@cartwrightpickardnorth.co.uk

Notes:

Unless indicated, this drawing is for information only.
Do not scale, use figured dimensions only.
All dimensions to be checked on site



Copyright Cartwright Pickard Architects Ltd.

Drwg. No: 704-AP-0001

Status: **Planning Application**
(Not for Construction)

Revision:

B

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 A detailed written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology which was subsequently approved by SYAS. The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to seek preservation *in situ* for identified archaeological features of importance, and ensure that all other surviving evidence relating to former activity on the site was preserved by record during archaeological works. Full account of specific objectives is provided within the WSI (Appendix II).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The approved WSI outlines the methodology employed. The archaeological monitoring and recording was commissioned by Dale Fixter of Devonshire Green Ltd, on behalf of Jim Mooney of JP Mooney Ltd, and carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF).

3.2 All aspects of the archaeological monitoring and recording followed the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2013a) and the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2013b).

3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical background of the site has been considered in a desk-based assessment (May 2006) and a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2013). The aforementioned studies formed part of the planning application and thus should be used in conjunction with this report. The previous assessments include a concise historical and archaeological background of the site, supplemented by cartographic and pictographic records. A summary of the historical background is provided in the WSI (Appendix II).

5 RESULTS

5.1 The archaeological monitoring was undertaken intermittently between December 2014 and January 2015 to observe the ground-works associated with the proposed re-development whose location is shown on plan (Fig. 1). The work required stripping down a series of modern brick and concrete footings and floors, including basements, of recently demolished structures. The archaeological records and drawings are included in Appendix I.

5.2 The ground-work excavation was monitored in order to determine the potential, presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of any potential archaeological remains identified from a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (May 2006) and a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2013). The potential remains may be associated with former back-to-back houses erected in the mid 19th century with

courtyards and a grinding stones workshop within the southern corner of the site between Matilda Street and Arundel Street. Cartographic records indicate that the large majority of the original structures appears to have been demolished or substantially remodelled during the mid 20th century with the insertion of large workshops including an Engineering Works and a Cardboard Box Works.

5.3 The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a modern overburden (101) composed of brick foundations, concrete floor platforms and frequent large concrete pads for RSJ stanchions. This overburden was carefully removed by a mechanical excavator revealing a layer of made ground (102), composed mainly of demolition debris within a silty clay matrix, with an overall thickness of 300 to 400mm which in turn overlay the natural sub-stratum (103) which consisted predominantly of clay with patches of sandstone.

5.4 A series of large modern basements, including an underground car park, was identified within the site whose construction had resulted in reducing the original natural sub-stratum horizon and truncated archaeological features. Nevertheless, within the northern area of the site the natural sub-stratum was established at an overall depth of c.2.30 metres towards Eyre Lane yielding an overall height of 68.6 metres AOD. The site slopes downwards to the east where the undisturbed horizon of the natural was identified at a depth of 500mm along Arundel Street with a general height of 66.5 metres AOD (Figs 2 – 4).

5.5 Within the central area of the north-eastern side of the site, structural remains were uncovered beneath the made-ground layer (Figs 5 and 6). The remains corresponded to the mid 19th century back-to-back houses (105) depicted on historic maps within the central area of the site. The remains were composed of a long rectangular (NE/SW) brick structure with regular subdivisions and contained also remnants of chimney breast's pillars and staircases. The masonry was built with hand-made orangey bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½") bonded with ashy coarse lime mortar and laid in English bond. Modern intrusions, such as large concrete pads, truncated part of these remains.

5.6 A sample of the remains was excavated within the central area of these structures revealing a cellar (106) with a sandstone flags floor (107) identified at a depth of 1.30 metres below the natural horizon yielded at height of 66.7 metres AOD (Figs 7 – 9). The cellar was backfilled with demolition debris (115). Ephemeral traces of a pair of brick pillars were also identified within the eastern wall of the cellar. Moreover, equivalent pillars were also discerned along the opposite face of the brick wall. Each of these pair of pillars would have supported a chimney breast within an upper floor.

5.7 Indeed, an extract of the 1896 Goad Insurance Plan (provided by Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service) illustrates the former back-to-back houses with a series of notes and symbols which elucidates that the dwellings consisted of three storeys. The uncovered cellars corresponded to the southern half of the terraced back-to-back whereas the northern counterpart side was devoid of any structural remains. Although only one terraced row of the back-to-back houses were designed to contain cellars, further excavations established that the cellars were divided with a partition wall and each compartment included staircases that would have been accessed from each opposed plot of the back-to-back houses.

5.8 The plan referred to also shows a 'Grinding Stones' small workshop within the southern corner of the site between Matilda Street and Arundel Street. It is possible that some of workers of the mid to late 19th century Grinding Stones workshop might have

dwelt on site as the excavation of cellar (106) revealed a broken grinding wheel placed on the floor which appeared to have been an artefact kept in the cellar rather than a residual find. Other artefacts retrieved from the cellar included fragments of a ceramic storage vessel. A possible ceramic chimney pot fragment and a small glass bottle. These could be residual although the possibility of having been initially deposited within the cellar cannot be ruled out as these types of artefact were not identified anywhere else within the excavated site.

5.9 Additional investigations established the presence of staircases which would have provided access to the cellars. Indeed, the remnants of a staircase (108) were identified within a section of the back-to-back houses (Fig. 10). The exposed remains consisted of a brick-built stairwell which was an integral part of the main structure (105) although its outer wall was composed of a single leaf or skin of bricks rather than a double load-bearing type. Two steps of the staircase were exposed which were also built with bricks and included flagstone treads. The remains also included an almost contiguous staircase along the single leaf outer wall. The stairwells, thus, were accessed from each opposed plot of the back-to-back houses but the actual underground chambers were located only within the south-eastern row with partition walls within each plot.

5.10 Further structural remains associated with the back-to-back central row of houses were identified in close proximity to the north-eastern boundary wall of the site (Fig. 11). The remains were rather ephemeral consisting of an L-shaped brick wall (109) composed of only a single course of brickwork of equivalent character and type to the main structure (105). The remains appeared to be associated with the back-to-back houses but partially detached from the main row of houses as indicated by the 1852 OS map included within the Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2013). Moreover, the 1896 Goad Insurance Plan portrayed this structure as a single storey block which might have corresponded to a washing area and/or lavatory. No evidence of additional sanitary structures was identified.

5.11 Although it was successfully established that these remains were cellars of a central row of back-to-back houses built in the mid 19th century and their associated floors, staircases and even pillars for their above chimney breast, the construction of the ceiling was not ascertained due to a general ground reduction produced by later development. However, towards the western end of the general central back-to-back houses, a large concrete pad was removed from the ground exposing partial remnants of another cellar which contained part of its ceiling, composed of a segmental brick vault. Remnants of an adjacent stairwell within the northern wall of this vaulted cellar was also observed (Figs 12 and 13).

5.12 The southern area of the site where a mid to late 19th century Grinding Stones workshop was located along Arundel Street/ Matilda Street corner was slightly truncated by later development including substantial made-ground, composed of modern crushed limestone hardcore and concrete pads (Figs 14 and 15). Nevertheless, a backfilled cellar (111), forming the actual southern corner of the site boundary, was revealed beneath a large concrete pad (Fig. 16).

5.13 Subsequent excavation established that the cellar was built with 4 skins of machine-made frogged orangey red bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") bonded with dark ashy lime mortar and laid in English bond. It had an overall dimension of 6 metres in length (NE/SW), 4 metres in width (NW/SE) and 2.50 metres in depth (up to 20 brick courses discerned) down to a concrete floor (112). The walls forming the site boundary contained 4 pilasters with bullnosed edges. A brick stairwell was identified along the wall of Matilda

Street, and there was also a later concrete block partition wall which was removed in order to excavate the interior of the cellar (Figs 16 – 19).

5.14 This structure was initially thought to have incorporated part of the late 19th century boundary wall which is depicted on the 1891 OS map (Wessex Archaeology 2013, Fig. 3) as it contained comparable bullnosed pilasters. However, the former boundary wall, illustrated on the aforementioned map, continued along Arundel Street towards a row of back-to-back houses fronting the street, but the remains uncovered consisted only of the actual cellar without any projection towards the north-east. Indeed, the brickwork of the cellar was filling a construction cut [114] which clearly truncated the natural sub-stratum (Fig. 17). Thus the basal section of the former boundary wall would have been positioned higher than the natural horizon which was established at 500mm below the concrete floor within this area. The cellar, therefore, may be associated with later re-developments which took place from the 1920s onwards.

5.15 Unfortunately, no evidence of the former Grinding Stones structure was identified. Two short sections of brickwork were also identified which were aligned perpendicular to Arundel Street although significantly disturbed and, based on their fabric and position, they did not appear to have been associated with the former Grinding Stones workshop (Fig. 14). Instead, they appeared to be part of the overburden.

5.16 Although the site contained two more row of back-to-back houses fronting onto Eyre Lane and Arundel Street, the ground-work monitoring established that they would have been completely removed during the construction of large basements (including the former night club) and an underground car park.



Figure 2: Initial stripping of the northern area of the site, looking south.



Figure 3: General view of the northern area, looking north.



Figure 4: General view of the north-western area, looking south-west.



Figure 5: Excavation of the eastern area revealing structural remains, looking north-east.



Figure 6: Remnants of former dwellings (105) within the north-eastern side of the site, looking south-west.



Figure 7: Remnants of former dwelling (105) with partially excavated cellar (106), looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 8: Partially excavated cellar (106), looking north-east (scale 2 x 1m).



Figure 9: Detail of cellar (106) with a broken grinding wheel on the floor (107), looking east (scale 2 x 1m).



Figure 10: Detail of staircase (108), looking north-west (scale 1m).



Figure 11: Remains of structure (109) adjacent to the north-eastern boundary wall (scale 1m).

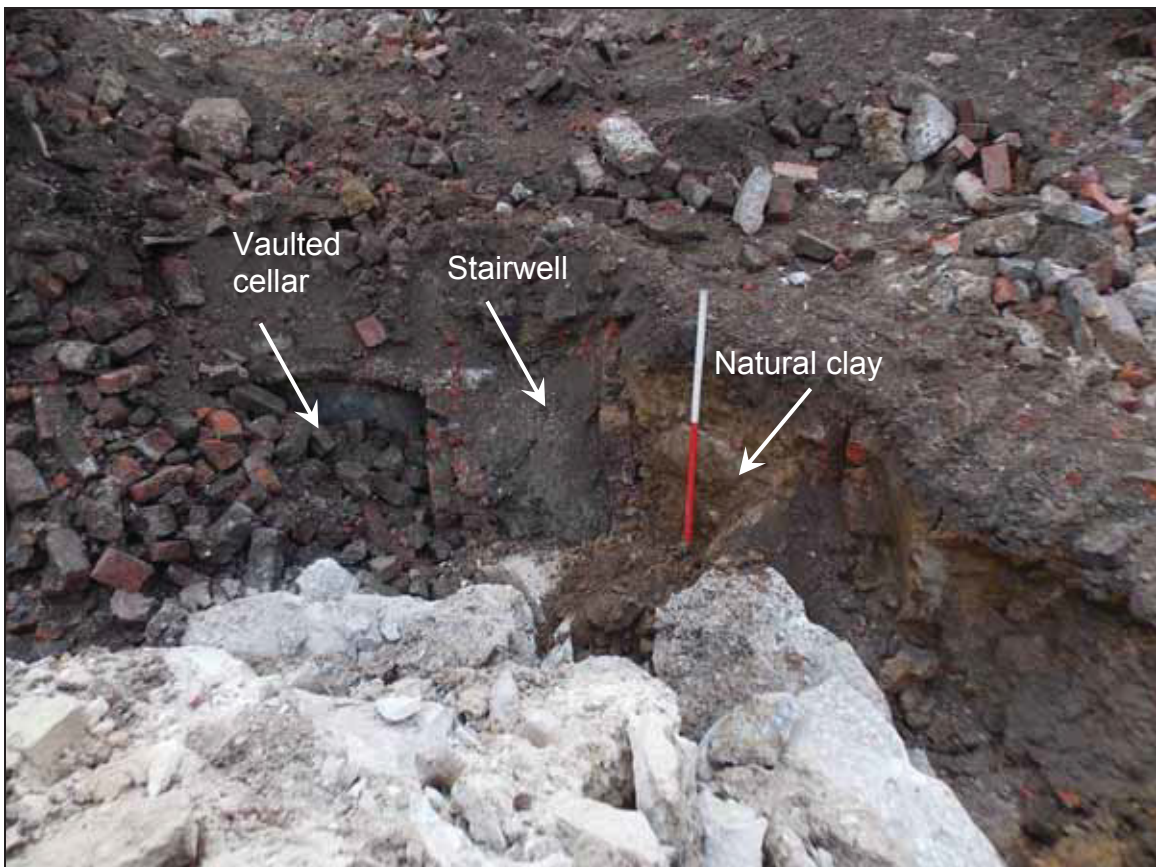


Figure 12: Cellar (110) and stairwell within the western end of the remains, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 13: Detail of the vaulted cellar (110), looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 14: Southern area of the site, looking south-west.



Figure 15: Excavation of the southern area of the site, looking south-west.



Figure 16: Brick-built cellar (111) within the southern corner of the site, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 17: Sectional view of cellar (111) showing the construction cut [113], looking south-east (scale 1m).



Figure 18: Partially excavated cellar (111) revealing concrete floor (112), looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 19: Cellar (111) with stairwell (114) (arrow), looking south-west.

6 FINDS ASSESSMENT

-Dr Robin Holgate MCIFA FSA and Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Pottery

6.1 Four rim fragments of a 19th century brown glazed ware storage vessel were recovered from context (115) which corresponded to the backfilled deposit of the partially excavated cellar (106). The vessel is a c.40cm in diameter and has two opposing strap handles below the rim (Fig. 20). An additional rim fragment of a possible 19th century brown-glazed earthenware chimney pot was recovered from the same context (115).

Glass

6.2 A clear glass bottle with an oval cross-section containing the label of EVAN WILLIAMS embossed on one of its sides and a cork-lined stopper of 19th century-early 20th century date was also recovered from context (115).

Stone

6.3 Approximately three quarter of a straight type grinding wheel (320mm diameter x 100mm thickness), made of medium course gritstone with a central squared arbor hole (55 x 55mm) was also retrieved from context (115) (Fig. 21). This artefact might have been left intact inside cellar (106), representing therefore a primary deposition, although the mechanical excavator appears to have caused the breakage of the grinding wheel. Therefore, the dwelling concerned might have been closely associated with the former Grinding Stones workshop indicated by cartographic records.

Discussion

6.4 Although the finds, dating to the 19th century-early 20th centuries, were not recovered from sealed contexts, they were probably associated with either the mid-19th century back-to-back houses and/or the Grinding Stones workshop.

Recommendations for further work

6.5 This assemblage is small in size and not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature, and is thus of no potential for further analysis. The finds could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection or archive.



Figure 20: Pottery and a glass bottle recovered from context (115).



Figure 21: Grinding wheel recovered from context (115).

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Previous historical assessments submitted as part of the planning application established the potential of remains associated with former back-to-back houses erected in the mid 19th century with courtyards and a Grinding Stones workshop within the southern corner of the site between Matilda Street and Arundel Street.

7.2 However, the ground-work monitoring established that the majority of these former structures would have been completely removed during systematic re-development of the site which took place from the 1920s onwards. The former re-development entailed the construction of large warehouses and works some of which included sizeable basement floors.

7.3 Nevertheless, within the central area of the north-eastern side of the site, structural remains were uncovered beneath a made-ground layer which corresponded to the mid 19th century back-to-back houses depicted on historic maps. The remains were composed of a long rectangular brick structure with regular subdivisions and contained also remnants of chimney breast's pillars and staircases, although with substantial truncations.

7.4 A sample of the remains was excavated within the central area of these structures revealing a cellar with a flagstone floor. Additional investigations established ephemeral remains which appeared to be of a structure associated with the back-to-back houses but partially detached from the main row of houses. Cartographic records indicate that this structure consisted of a single storey block which might have corresponded to a washing area and/or lavatory. No evidence of additional sanitary structures was identified.

7.5 Subsequent excavation exposed a large cellar, forming the actual south-western corner of the site boundary which was initially thought to have incorporated part of the late 19th century boundary wall. However, the cellar walls fronting onto the adjacent streets did not extend along them, indicating that the construction of the cellar would have been associated with later re-developments which took place on site from the 1920s onwards.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 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.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited at Sheffield Museum (accession number SHEFM:2015.79) in June 2015. The pottery fragments and glass bottle were returned to the landowner, and the grinding wheel will be retained by Sheffield Museum for educational purposes. An index of the archive is included below.

- 1 Context register
- 15 context sheets
- 1 Photographic register
- 30 black-and-white (6" x 4") photographic prints
- 30 photographic negatives
- 107 digital photographs (CD)
- 1 drawing register
- Survey data (digital AutoCAD file CD)
- 1 finds register sheet
- 1 print-and-bound colour copy of the final report
- 1 digital copy of the final report (CD)

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Dale Fixter of Devonshire Green Ltd for commissioning the work, Jim Mooney of JP Mooney Ltd, the site contractor; and Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

12 REFERENCES

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2013a. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Available online at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/IfASG-Watching-Brief.pdf> [Accessed February 2015].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2013b. *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Available online at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Code-of-conduct-revOct2013.pdf> [Accessed February 2015].

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

May, R. 2006. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Arundel Street and Furnival Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. ARCUS

Wessex Archaeology 2013. 102/112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, Heritage Statement, unpublished client report 101780.02

APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

Context	Type	Description
101		Overburden, modern concrete and brickwork.
102	Layer	Made-ground demolition debris within a silty clay matrix.
103	Layer	Natural sub-stratum, clay and occasional sandstone.
104	Fill	Demolition material backfilling (105).
105	Structure	Main back-to-back central row of mid-19 th century houses.
106	Structure	Partially excavated cellar part of generic structure (105). Built with hand-made orangey bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½") bonded with ashy coarse lime mortar and laid in English bond. It included remnants of chimney breast's pillars.
107	Structure	Sandstone flag floor.
108	Structure	Remains of staircase of the main generic structure (105) built with bricks and flagstone treads.
109	Structure	Brick-built remains of the north-easternmost end of the former central back-to-back houses partially detached from the main row of houses.
110	Structure	Westernmost cellar of generic structure (105) with remnants of vaulted ceiling.
111	Structure	Rectangular brick cellar with walls demarcating the south-western corner of the site boundary built with 4 skins of machine-made frogged orangey red bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") bonded with dark ashy lime mortar and laid in English bond, up to 20 courses discerned. The wall contained 4 pilasters with bullnosed edges.
112	Structure	Concrete floor of cellar (111).
113	Cut	Construction cut of cellar (111), cuts the natural to create an underground chamber for the cellar.
114	Structure	Brick-built stairwell of cellar (111).
115	Fill	Demolition debris backfilling cellar (106)

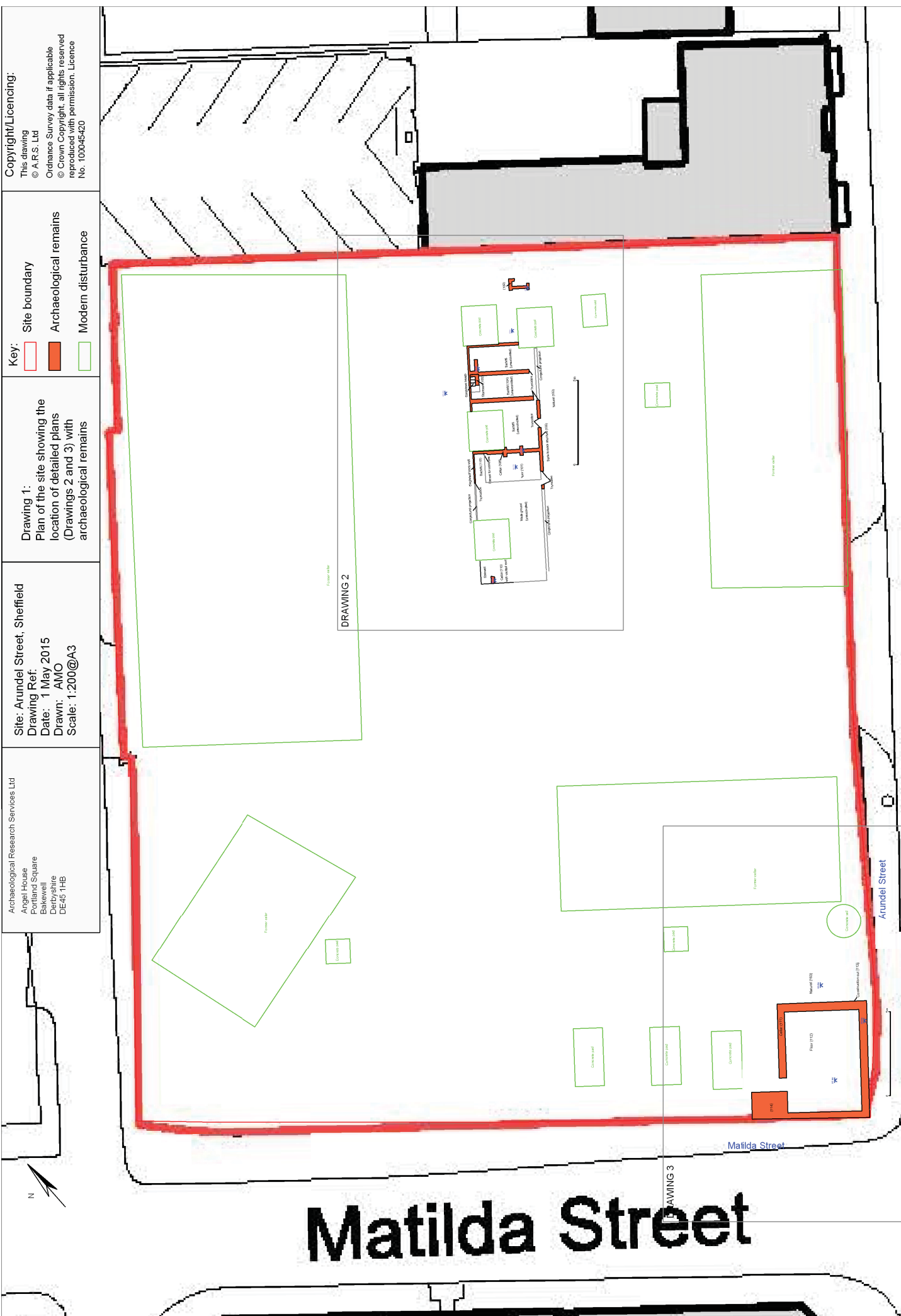
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site: Arundel Street, Sheffield
Drawing Ref:
Date: 1 May 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:200@A3

Drawing 1:
Plan of the site showing the
location of detailed plans
(Drawings 2 and 3) with
archaeological remains

Key:
Site boundary
Archaeological remains
Modern disturbance

Copyright/Licensing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd
Ordnance Survey data, if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420



Matilda Street

DRAWING 3



Former cellar

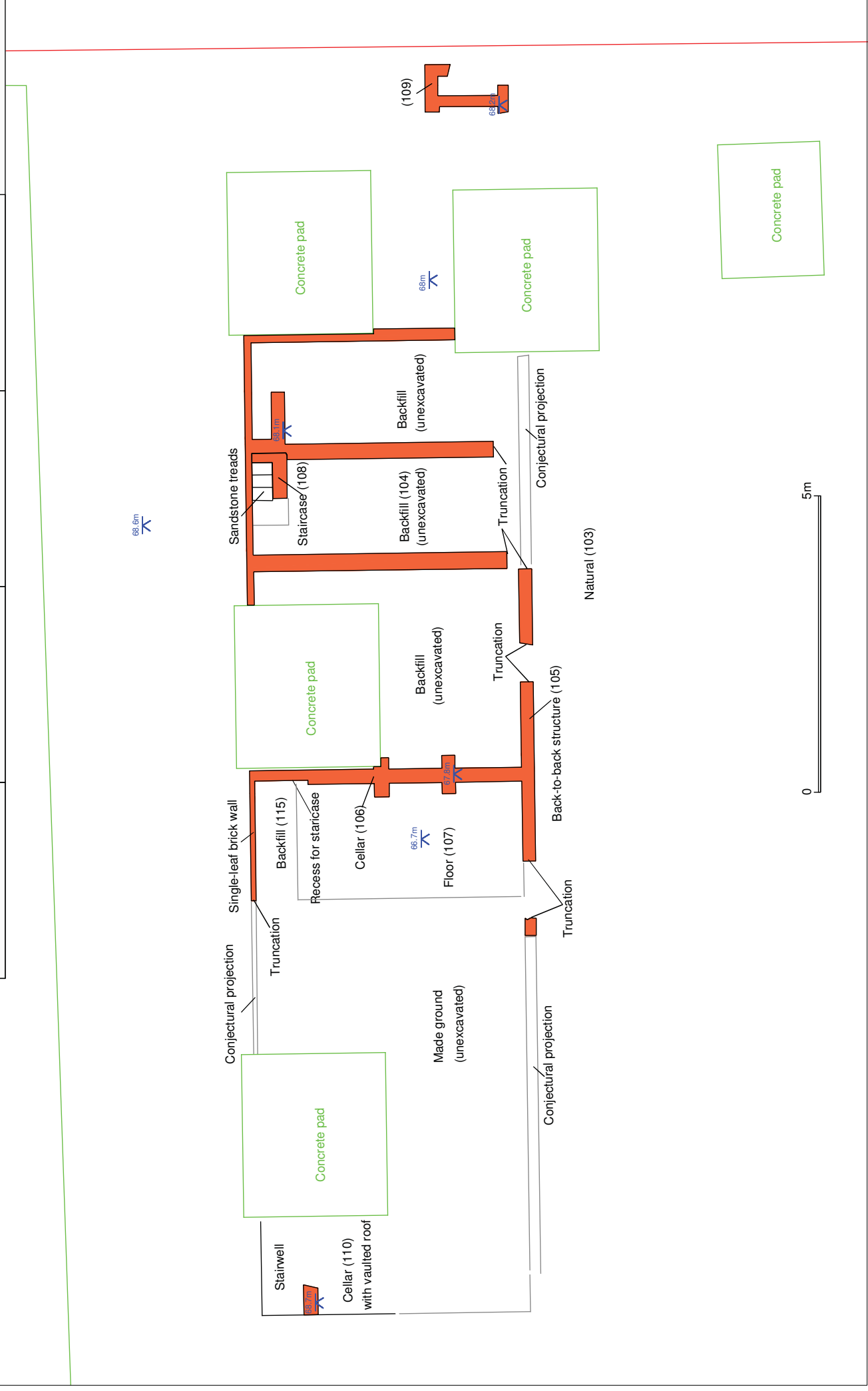
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site: Arundel Street, Sheffield
Drawing Ref:
Date: 1 May 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:60@A3

Drawing 2:
Plan of archaeological
remains within the
north-eastern area of the site

Key:
Site boundary
Archaeological remains
Modern disturbance

Copyright/Licensing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd
Ordnance Survey data, if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420





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

Site: Arundel Street, Sheffield
Drawing Ref:
Date: 1 May 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:50@A3

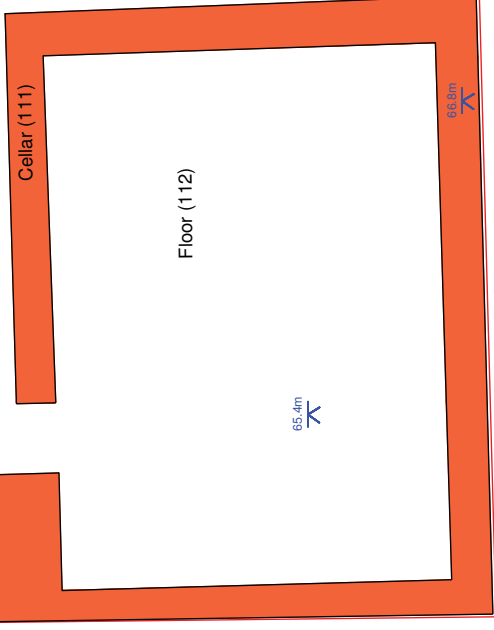
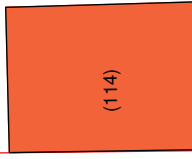
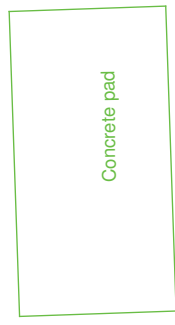
Drawing 3:
Plan of archaeological
remains within the southern
corner of the site

Key:
Site boundary
Archaeological remains
Modern disturbance

Copyright/Licensing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd
Ordinance Survey data, if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420

Matilda Street

Arundel Street



Former cellar

Natural (103)



Construction cut [113]



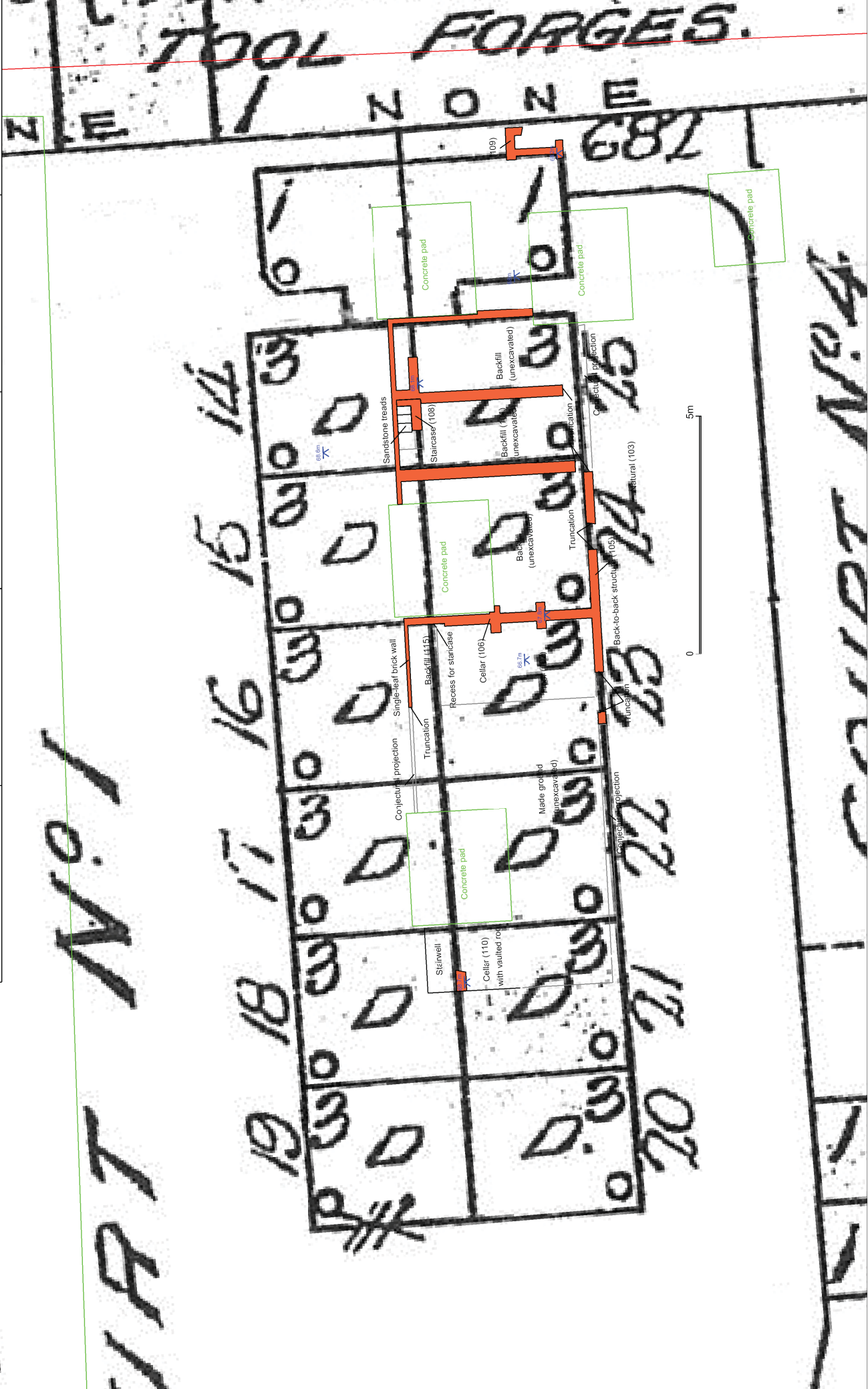
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Site: Arundel Street, Sheffield
 Drawing Ref: 1 May 2015
 Date: AMO
 Drawn: 1:75@A3
 Scale:

Drawing 4:
 Detailed plan of the former
 back-to-back houses
 overlying the 1896 Goad
 Insurance Plan

Key:
 Site boundary
 Archaeological remains
 Modern disturbance

Copyright/Licensing:
 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data, if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420



APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM



**102/112 Arundel Street,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring
(Strip, Map and Record and Watching Brief)**

Prepared for:
DLP Planning Consultants
11 Paradise Square
Sheffield
S1 1DE

On behalf of:
Devonshire Green (Broomgrove Road) Ltd
Devonshire Green House
14 Fitzwilliam Street
Sheffield
S1 4JL

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6 Riverside Block,
Sheaf Bank Business Park,
Prospect Road,
Sheffield,
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk



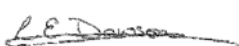
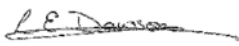

November 2014

101781.01



Quality Assurance

Project Code	101781	Accession Code	n/a	Client Ref.	n/a
Planning Application Ref.	14/00624/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	435390 386725		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	CH	LED		21.07.14
File:	S:\PROJECTS\101781 (Arundel Street, Sheffield)\Reports\v.01\101781_Arundel_Street_StripMap_WSI_V1.docx				
v02	E	LED	CS		24.07.14
File:	S:\PROJECTS\101781 (Arundel Street, Sheffield)\Reports\v.02\101781_Arundel_Street_StripMap_WSI_V2.docx				
v03	F	LED	LED		28.07.14
File:	S:\PROJECTS\101781 (Arundel Street, Sheffield)\Reports\v.02\101781_Arundel_Street_StripMap_WSI_V3.docx				
v04	F	LED	LED		23.10.14
File:	S:\PROJECTS\101781 (Arundel Street, Sheffield)\Reports\v.02\101781_Arundel_Street_StripMap_WSI_V4.docx				
v05	F	LED	LED		06.11.14
File:	S:\PROJECTS\101781 (Arundel Street, Sheffield)\Reports\v.02\101781_Arundel_Street_StripMap_WSI_V5.docx				

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



102/112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring (Strip, Map and Record)

Contents

	1	INTRODUCTION
	1.1	Project background.....
	1.2	Site location, description and geology.....
2		HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
	2.1	General.....
	2.2	Prehistoric and Roman.....
	2.3	Anglo-Saxon and medieval.....
	2.4	Post-medieval and modern.....
	3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
	3.1	General.....
	3.2	Specific.....
	4	METHODOLOGY
	4.1	General.....
	4.2	Machine excavation
4.3		Mapping and recording of archaeological remains
	4.4	Finds.....
	4.5	Human remains
	4.6	Environmental samples
	4.7	Industrial samples.....
	4.8	Other samples
	4.9	Treasure
5		POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING
5.1		Post-excavation assessment and analysis.....
	5.2	Report.....
	5.3	Distribution of reports.....
	5.4	OASIS.....
6		PUBLICATION AND PUBLICITY
	7	ARCHIVE
7.1		Preparation and deposition.....



8	TIMETABLE AND MONITORING	9
8.1	Timetable	9
8.2	Monitoring	9
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	10

Figures

Figure 1: Provisional Areas for Archaeological Monitoring



102/112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring (Archaeological Strip, Map and Record)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by DLP Planning Consultants, on behalf of Devonshire Green (Broomgrove Road) Ltd, to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and reporting on land at 102/112 Arundel Street, Sheffield (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on NGR 435390 386725 (**Figure 1**). The Site is located within The Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area and abuts the Grade II listed Challenge Works.

1.1.2 The scheme of works has been commissioned following a condition placed on the granted planning consent (14/00624/FUL) for the development of the Site as a mixed use development including flats and retail/commercial units. The condition states that:

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

- *The programme and method of site investigation and recording;*
- *The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance;*
- *The programme for post-investigation assessment;*
- *The provision to be made for analysis and reporting;*
- *The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results;*
- *The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created;*
- *Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works;*
- *The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.*

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated'.

1.1.3 The scheme of works will comprise a programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Record investigation and Watching Brief in areas of proposed groundworks to mitigate damage to the archaeological record (see **Figure 1**).

1.1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008a-b and 2010), and will be submitted to the Client and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) for approval.



1.2 Site location, description and geology

The Site is situated within the centre of Sheffield, and lies in The Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area. Formed by the floor level of the former Gatecrasher nightclub in the south, and a standing warehouse in the north (previously that of M.M. Bell & Sons Ltd.), the Site is bound by Arundel Street to the southeast, Eyre Lane to the northwest, Matilda Street to the southwest and by the Grade II Listed Challenge Works to the northeast. Arundel Street and the surrounding area is situated on gently sloping land, with the northern corner of the Site at 71m aOD, with southern corner of the Site at 67m aOD. The underlying geology of the Site is comprised of mudstone and siltstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (British Geological Survey Sheet 100 – Sheffield).

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following section summarises information presented in a Heritage Statement for the Site produced by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2013).

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the study area.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.3.1 Whilst no physical archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods have been found within the Site or Study Area, the surrounding landscape was settled during this period, as evident by the presence of medieval features within the wider area and a variety of documentary sources.

2.3.2 It is likely that the Site was in use as cultivated land during this period, later becoming enclosed pasture as suggested by the 16th century rentals for this area (May 2006, 6).

2.4 Post-medieval and modern

2.4.1 The rapid growth of Sheffield as an iron and steel working centre occurred during the last decades of the 18th century, and the first decades of the 19th.

2.4.2 The increased population pressure resulted in an increased need for residential property. During the 18th century the Duke of Norfolk sold land at Alsop Fields, which had previously belonged to his estate, for residential development (May 2006, 6). The 1771 Fairbanks survey of Sheffield shows the land, with the residential street grid layout, as proposed by the architect James Paine. Fairbanks field notebook (c.1793-94) shows a grid layout present during the same period. It is also notable that initially the Site was not a complete grid, but instead divided by a proposed small lane/street. However, as seen in the revised Fairbanks plan of 1795 the scheme did not extend to the Site's location, with the land remaining enclosed until the beginning of the 19th century.

2.4.3 By 1852 the first edition Ordnance Survey shows that the Site had been fully developed, primarily into residential back-to-back houses. Demarcated as 'Warburton's Square', possibly named for Thomas Warburton a well-known razor manufacturer of the time, the Site was predominately occupied by back-to-back housing divided into three rows (a total of 52 houses occupied the Site) and their associated outhouses, toilet blocks, pump and cistern. The houses fronted both Eyre Lane and Arundel Street, with access to the central tenement block from Matilda Street. The southeast corner of the Site, separated from the



residential properties by a wall, appears to comprise an open courtyard with small structures set back from the road. These buildings served as workshops for the production of grinding stones, depicted as such on the 1896 Goad Insurance Plan, however, it does not appear that any of these structures have addresses which correspond to those listed within the trade directories of the 19th century.

- 2.4.4 Several of the back-to-back houses are listed in the directories as occupied by 'shopmen', butchers, masons and solicitors occupying the properties. It is likely that several of these properties were not only residential, but functioned as places of work and business, for example the White Trade Directories between 1864 and 1876 list 100 Arundel Street as occupied by a mason by the name of Charles Dracass, who was likely operating from his property.
- 2.4.5 The Site and its immediate surrounding area during this period appears to predominately consist of back-to-back housing interspersed between small steel, silver and cutlery works. Adjacent to the Site is the Grade II listed Challenge Works, which was built for Louis Osbaldiston and Co, and constructed in the 1880s. Earlier works were situated at the same location and owned by Thomas Mottram, a manufacturer and merchant of edge tools. However, these were demolished over time with only the workshops on Eyre Lane remaining. The Challenge Works were shared by several occupants over the 19th and 20th century, predominately manufacturing edge tools and both silver and stainless steel cutlery. It is likely that some of the occupants of the back-to-back housing formerly located within the Site were employees at the works.
- 2.4.6 The Site remained residential throughout the 19th century, with the area designated as Court No 1 and Court No 4 by the publication of the 1891 OS plan. Between 1894 and 1905 the boundary and structures associated with the south eastern courtyard were removed, with a small structure constructed at the end of the central tenement block. It is likely that the courtyard was cleared for the construction of the Roper and Wreaks Ltd, an engineering works which first appears in White's 1907 Trade Directory and on the 1923 OS map.
- 2.4.7 In the late 19th and early 20th centuries a series of housing byelaws were introduced, calling for stricter building regulations predominantly relating to sanitation. It is likely that these regulations began to impact upon the Site soon after, with the toilet block to the north expanded by 1905, and housing on the eastern side of the Site seemingly amalgamated into larger residences by 1923.
- 2.4.8 Between 1923 and 1935 some of the housing on the southern extent of the Site was lost, primarily due to the expansion of the Roper and Wreaks Works, which according to the trade directories at the time had also begun to lease part of their workshop to other engineering firms such as Jones & Co motor engineers and later Princeps & Co engineers.
- 2.4.9 As part of an extensive programme of regeneration across the country in the 1930s, Sheffield City Council began a widespread slum clearance programme and by 1951 the majority of the housing had been cleared, replaced by a packing case works which covered the north western extent of the Site. The only vestments of back-to-back housing to remain were situated to the east of the Site and these were demolished soon after. The updated Goad Fire plan of 1952 shows the establishment of the M.M. Bell & Sons Ltd within the Site. The Site remained static until 1986 when the Roper and Wreaks Engineering Works closed, several planning applications were subsequently made and rejected, the property remained vacant until 1996, when the former Works were converted into a nightclub known as the Republic before becoming Gatecrasher One, however, these changes are not reflected in the OS edition of 2004.



2.4.10 The M.M. Bell & Sons Ltd warehouse was abandoned in 2006, with the manufacturers relocating to the Shepcote Enterprise Park. Soon after, in 2007, the Gatecrasher One nightclub caught fire and partially collapsed, with the council demolishing the former works due to the loss of structural integrity, leaving only the ground floor layer remaining. The site of the former works is currently derelict and fenced off from public access (whilst the former factory and warehouse is in use as offices and storage space.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aim of the project is to seek preservation *in situ* for identified archaeological features of importance, and ensure that all other surviving evidence relating to former activity on the Site is **preserved by record** during archaeological works.

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 More specific aims are:

- *to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered that will be removed or disturbed by groundworks;*
- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated;*
- *to investigate surviving evidence for the former back-to-back housing to gain an understanding of their development, construction and function - an excavation sampling strategy will be agreed with SYAS once the extent of archaeological survival has been determined;*
- *to investigate any evidence for early sanitary arrangements across the Site;*
- *to establish whether archaeological remains predating the former back-to-back housing are present below their occupational layers both within the buildings and below former courtyard levels;*
- *to examine any evidence for workshops and early industrial activity across the Site, particularly within the southeast area of the site;*
- *to prepare a comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits or structures or artefacts identified;*
- *to gain an understanding of the post medieval and industrial development of the Site;*
- *to gain and enhance an understanding of the the relationship between domestic and industrial areas of the Site;*
- *to put the results of the excavation in context by comparing it with similar/related Sites within Sheffield as well as their regional and national contexts.*



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological monitoring as part of the current phase of development will comprise a scheme of archaeological Strip, Map and Record. Where extensive damage to the existing Site has already occurred (subterranean car park) it is envisaged that a Watching Brief will be required to ascertain the survival, or lack thereof, of archaeological remains (**Figure 1**). An archaeologist will also be present during any slab lifting. **The areas to be monitored may alter depending on proposed construction levels.** SYAS will be notified of any changes to the project specification.

4.2 Machine excavation

4.2.1 Following the demolition of the current standing building, an archaeologist will be present during the lifting of any existing slab. Once lifted, all overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Overburden will be removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, the base level of construction works and/or the level of the natural geology, whichever is reached first.

4.2.2 All archaeological features and deposits revealed during Strip, Map and Record works will be investigated and recorded prior to any further construction work on the Site. An archaeological Watching Brief will be maintained during any groundworks within the eastern area of the Site.

4.3 Mapping and recording of archaeological remains

4.3.1 Where archaeological features and deposits are encountered, the archaeology will be cleaned and assessed before excavation and recording will be carried out. Mapping of archaeological structures and deposits will be carried out utilising a RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid (within 0.1m). Following initial mapping of exposed archaeology, all archaeological features will be investigated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains. Any on-site sampling of features and layers will be discussed and agreed with SYAS once the extent of the archaeology is established. There will be contingency for a second phase of machining to investigate any earlier features and/or deposits.

4.3.2 All archaeological features and deposits encountered will be recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.

4.3.3 All excavated areas will be located in relation to the OS grid, and plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits will be drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate. All drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

4.3.4 The spot height of all principal features and levels will be calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations will be annotated with spot heights as appropriate.

4.3.5 Photographs will be taken of all archaeological features to produce a photographic record consisting of 35mm monochrome prints and digital images (at least 10 megapixel).



4.4 Finds

- 4.4.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005, 2006; IfA 2008a).
- 4.4.2 All recovered artefacts will be identified and quantified, including recording their weights by fabric/vessel type, within individual contexts and as set out in best practice guidance, with appropriate specialist analysis and reporting. The use of relevant specialists will be discussed and agreed with SYAS.

4.5 Human remains

- 4.5.1 If human remains are encountered a Ministry for Justice Licence for the removal of human remains will be obtained. Further excavation and recording will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the licence. All excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in McKinley & Roberts (1993). Following analysis, the final placing of human remains will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice licence.

4.6 Environmental samples

- 4.6.1 The development of an appropriate sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified. If required, the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for Site-specific guidance at the earliest possible opportunity. In general terms, it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed if they are required.
- 4.6.2 Any concentrations of organic material will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.6.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40-60 litres in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250-300µm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs.

4.7 Industrial samples

- 4.7.1 Industrial samples and process residues will also be collected following consultation with an appropriate specialist prior to fieldwork and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.7.2 Appropriate specialist guidance and Site visits by the English Heritage Science Advisor, and agreed specialists, will be made as required.

4.8 Other samples

- 4.8.1 Other samples, if required, will be taken in consultation with the English Heritage Science Advisor (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.



4.9 Treasure

- 4.9.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client and English Heritage. All discoveries covered by the Act will be notified to the Coroner within 14 days.

5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Post-excavation assessment and analysis

- 5.1.1 Following the site fieldwork post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in order to review all evidence obtained from the Site and to agree with SYAS the best strategy moving forward in order to gain the best understanding as possible of the Site. Additional work on archival research, finds analysis and recovered samples may be included at this point. This work is dependent on the extent of the survival of the archaeological remains which will have been determined on Site during the fieldwork.

5.2 Report

- 5.2.1 On completion of all on Site archaeological works and post-excavation assessment and analysis, a final report detailing the results of the archaeological works will be produced and forwarded to the Client and SYAS within six months of the completion of all fieldwork. Interim reports may also be required for planning purposes.
- 5.2.2 The final report will be prepared in accordance with IfA guidelines (2008a). The report may include the following elements;
- *a non-technical summary;*
 - *project number, planning reference numbers, dates of fieldwork and National Grid Reference;*
 - *an account of the background to the project and circumstances of work;*
 - *the methodologies used;*
 - *a phased description of the archaeology;*
 - *description and tabulation of finds data by context and by material type;*
 - *results by category of the material types recovered;*
 - *results of the palaeo-environmental evidence recovered;*
 - *results of any industrial residue evidence recovered;*
 - *phasing of any archaeological structures, features and deposits encountered;*
 - *a consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the Site set in its broader landscape and historic setting;*
 - *plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the Site, location of known archaeological structures, architectural features and observations, and deposits and their extent, including phased site plans, and finds illustrations – as recommended by relevant specialists;*
 - *a detailed context index;*
 - *index to the archive.*



5.3 Distribution of reports

- 5.3.1 In addition to the provision of copies to the Client and SYAS, hard copies of the reports will be submitted to the SYAS for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record. A digital copy will also be submitted to the English Heritage Science Advisor.

5.4 OASIS

- 5.4.1 An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) record will be created at the start of the fieldwork and will be updated at after each stage of work. The record(s) will be finalised once the reports have been accepted by SYAS.

6 PUBLICATION AND PUBLICITY

- 6.1.1 Illustrated notices will be displayed on site, explaining the work in progress and why (in agreement with the client).
- 6.1.2 Provision will also be made for publicising the results of the work locally, if appropriate. This can be in the form of a press release (in agreement with the client), the presentation of a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, or talking to local societies.
- 6.1.3 A summary of the findings of the work, accompanied by appropriate illustrations, will be submitted to SYAS in digital format for inclusion in the South Yorkshire Archaeology annual review. Text will be supplied in ASCII format and any images in .tif form.
- 6.1.4 In addition, contingency provision for formal publication of the results in an appropriate local, regional or national journal is in place. This will be determined by the significance of the archaeological results.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Preparation and deposition

- 7.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with standard guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives (UKIC 2001; Brown 2007)
- 7.1.2 The excavation archive will likely be deposited with Museums Sheffield. Museums Sheffield will be contacted at the outset of fieldwork, to discuss archiving requirements and associated costs. A 'Project Initiation Form' will be completed and forwarded to the Archaeology Curator to inform those discussions. In addition a copy of this will be sent to SYAS. Transfer of title will be discussed with the client at the outset of the project. Museums Sheffield will only accept material where relevant specialists have made recommendations for retention/discard of material, for discussion with them during the archive preparation stage.



8 TIMETABLE AND MONITORING

8.1 Timetable

8.1.1 The exact timetable for commencement of the fieldwork and reporting is to be confirmed and subject to WSI approval.

8.2 Monitoring

8.2.1 Dinah Saich of SYAS will be informed of the commencement and progress of works, and a programme of monitoring visits will be arranged as works progress.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer, Available:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.
- Brown, D.H. 2007. Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation.
- English Heritage. 2005. A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.
- English Heritage. 2006. Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork.
- English Heritage. 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation; Second Edition.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2008a. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2008b. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2010. Codes of Conduct.
- May, R. 2006. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Arundel Street and Furnival Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. ARCUS
- McKinley, J.I. & Roberts, C. 1993. Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains. Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper No 13.
- Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992, Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections
- United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC). 2001. Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. (eds.) 1998. First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.
- Wessex Archaeology 2003. 102/112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, Heritage Statement, unpublished client report 101780.02



- Watching brief area
- Strip, map & record area
- Site boundary



Reproduced from the 2012 Ordnance Survey District Raster © map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2012 All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	23/07/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	Main graphic 1: 1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\101781\Graphics Office\Rep figs\WSI\2014_07_23		

Provisional Areas for Archaeological Monitoring

Figure 1

102/112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

WSI for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Personnel

The following key Archaeological Research Services Ltd staff are proposed.

Name	Grade	Experience	Role
Chris Scott BA, MA, MIFA	Operations Manager	> 10 years	Overall Project Manager
Alvaro Mora-Ottomano BA, MSc, AIFA	Project Officer	> 16 years	Project/Fieldwork Manager on-site
Joseph Tong BA, PIFA	Archaeological Officer	> 3 years	Fieldwork Assistant
Ben Dyson BA	Archaeological Officer	> 3 years	Fieldwork Assistant
Linden Weaver BA	Archaeologist	> 3 years	Fieldwork Assistant
Chris Cumberpatch BA, PhD	External specialist	> 25 years	Medieval & post-medieval ceramics specialist
Robin Holgate BSc, DPhil, MIFA, FSA	General Manager	> 25 years	Prehistoric flintwork and ceramics specialist
Mike Wood BA, MLitt, MIFA	External specialist	> 10 years	Metalwork and clay pipe specialist
Elise McLennon BSc, MSc	Palaeoenvironmental specialist	> 2 years	Botanical remains, charcoal and pollen specialist
Milena Grzybowska BA, MSc	Faunal remains specialist	> 5 years	Animal and human bone specialist
Jenny Jones BSc, PhD	External specialist	> 15 years	Conservator

Timetable

Below is the provisional timetable based on the estimated start date for lifting the concrete slabs on-site being 19th November 2014.

Monitoring the strip under archaeological supervision	W/c 17/11/14
Mapping the stripped surface & meeting with Planning Archaeologist	W/c 24/11/14
Sample excavation with 1-3 archaeologists	W/c 24/11/14
Post-excavation assessment & discussion with Planning Archaeologist	W/c 1/12/14
Analysis and report production (assuming archaeological remains are encountered)	W/c 8/12/14
Archive production	W/c 6/4/15

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-203655

Project details

Project name	102-112 Arundel Street, Sheffield
Short description of the project	Strip, map and record at 102-112 Arundel Street, Sheffield, following the demolition of modern structures prior to the re-development of the site. The original site development in the mid 19th century containing three rows of back-to-back houses and a small grinding shop. Remnants of the former dwellings were identified within the center of the site, consisting of small brick-built cellars.
Project dates	Start: 15-12-2014 End: 15-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	HOUSES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD 102-112 Arundel Street, Sheffield
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3539 8672 53.3758850909 -1.46797467346 53 22 33 N 001 28 04 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology (North)
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate

Project supervisor Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Sheffield City Museum and Mappin Art Gallery

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 102-112 Arundel Street, Sheffield. Archaeological strip, map and record.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A.

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 12 February 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page