Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield: An Archaeological Field Evaluation

Trench 3 looking south.

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Executive Summary

Project Name: Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield: An Archaeological Field Evaluation
Site Code: PHS15
Planning Authority: South Yorkshire Archaeological Service
Location: Provincial House, Solly Street and 90 Garden Street, Sheffield
Geology: Silkstone Rock Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment dominated by rivers.
NGR: SK 3479 8757
Planning reference: 15/00978/FUL
Date: September 2015

In September 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Campus Development Management to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching as the first phase of a multi-phase programme of archaeological works on land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield and 90 Garden Street, Sheffield. Archaeological trenching was carried out in order to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains particularly relating to the construction and demolition of St Vincent's Club, the houses of Red Place and the back-to-back houses off Solly Street. Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service the scheme of archaeological works involved excavating three trenches. The location and dimensions of the trenches were altered from the initial plan after discussion with Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeological Service.
No obvious remains of the St. Vincent's Club structure were encountered in Trench 1. The trench did, however, produce evidence of a walled garden, most likely of 19th-century date.
Features in Trench 2 represent the remains of a cellar and yard of a house that constituted part of Red Place. Those in Trench 3 represent the remains of houses and a cistern for a well relating to the back-to-back houses off Solly Street. The houses in both areas are likely to have been constructed during the early to mid-19th century. An influx of Irish immigrants during this period would have necessitated the construction of housing. The slum conditions and crime in the Crofts area led to a program of slum clearance during the 1920s and 1930s with the houses around Provincial House demolished in the mid-1930s.
The remains of the houses tie in with the 19th century maps of the area and the period of their use is therefore well documented through the mapping sources.

1 Introduction

1.1 In September 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Campus Development Management to undertake archaeological trenching as the first phase of a multi-phase programme of archaeological works on land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield and 90 Garden Street, Sheffield. The programme of archaeological works relates to the discharge of condition 9 of the planning permission (15/00978/FUL – formerly PP-04019014) granted to Hartshead Square Developments Ltd for the conversion of Provincial House into student residential accommodation and the construction of three new accommodation blocks adjacent to the extant building.

1.2 Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) the scheme of archaeological works involved excavating three evaluation trenches each *c*.10m by 4m in plan. Two trenches were located in the upper car park to the rear of Provincial House and accessed via Garden Street and one trench was located in the lower car park to the north-east of Provincial House and accessed via Solly Street.

2 Site Background

2.1 The proposed development site is located in an area known as 'The Crofts' which was part of the Town Fields during the mediaeval period, and was developed during the 18th and 19th centuries as the town of Sheffield expanded beyond its medieval limits. Garden Street and Solly Street which were laid out towards the end of the 18th century; prior to this the 18th century site was located within an area of walled gardens containing at least two buildings. By the mid-19th century the site contained two terraces, two courtyards and an area of formal gardens associated with Red Place, which comprised two more prestigious buildings. One of the large buildings at Red Place was occupied in 1854-65 by Roman Catholic Priests from Ireland who were employed as teachers at a nearby school-chapel. In 1876 the Duke of Norfolk donated money for the construction of a presbytery for the clergy, and also donated the piece of land formerly occupied by Red Place gardens as a building plot.

2.2 Census records and trade directories from the later 19th century and early 20th century indicate that most of the buildings in the terraces and courtyards within the site were variously used as shops or workshops by 'little mesters' producing cutlery. During the late Victorian period, the Crofts were increasingly regarded as a slum, and areas of back-to-back housing became to be regarded as unsanitary and unsuitable for habitation, leading to a programme of 'slum clearances'. The terraces and courtyards within the site were finally demolished in 1934-5, although one of the larger houses formerly known as part of Red Place was retained, and was later used as St. Vincent's Young Men's Club. Subsequently a number of buildings were constructed in the former courtyard off Garden Street, including St. Vincent's Clubhouse, but these were demolished during the later 20th century. A row of garages was constructed in the area of the former back-to-back terrace off Solly Street during the mid-20th century, but these have since been demolished.

2.3 The site is currently occupied by areas of hardstanding on the highest terrace, areas of levelled rubble and demolition materials on the lower terraces and occasional areas of low vegetation along the lowest western areas of the site by the river.

2.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is Silkstone Rock Sandstone (BGS 2015). This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment dominated by rivers.

3 Objectives

3.1 The archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out in order to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, as follows.

- To identify and record archaeological deposits within the proposed development area.
- To produce dating and phasing for archaeological deposits recorded on the site.
- To establish the character and delimit the extent of archaeological deposits in order to define functional areas on the site, e.g. industrial and domestic.
- To produce information on the economy and local environment.

3.2 Trench 1 was situated at the eastern end of the upper car park and was intended to determine the level of preservation of a former building here and associated courtyard(s), as well as to assess the impact of the construction/demolition of St Vincent's Club and levelling for the car park. Trench 2, at the western end of the upper car park, was targeted to determine the level of preservation of buildings of the former Red Place and associated courtyard(s), along with assessing the impact of levelling for the car park on the remains. Trench 3 was located in the lower car park and was designed to determine the level of preservation of the back-to-back houses and their associated courtyard following demolition and levelling for the car park.

4 Method

4.1 Three trenches were excavated to investigate the condition of the archaeological remains surviving at the site. The location and dimensions of the trenches were altered from the initial plan after discussion with Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeological Service.

4.2 Topsoil and unstratified modern material was removed mechanically by a JCB 3CX machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Hard standing was broken using a pecker attachment. The topsoil or recent overburden was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery was allowed track over areas that had previously been stripped until the area had been signed off by ARS Ltd.

4.3 The areas were appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.4 All spoil removed during ground works was scanned visually in order to identify and recover small finds. The finds were retained and recorded.

4.5 All deposits and cuts were described in the field on pro-forma context sheets. The sheets contain prompts for the recording of sediment composition, compaction and colour, the dimensions of the deposit, its relationship to other deposits and features, artefact content, environmental samples, drawing and photographic records and an interpretative discussion to ensure consistency across all records. Drawings were produced and registers of all contexts, samples, finds, levels, and drawings were also made.

4.6 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment was prepared before commencement on site.

5 Results

Trench 1

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3) was located at the eastern end of the upper car park and was intended to determine the preservation of the buildings in this area and associated courtyard(s), and assess the impact of the construction and demolition of the St Vincent's CMS Club building and later car park levelling. The trench measured 10m by 4m.

5.2 The trench was excavated through two layers of concrete (101 and 102) over poorly sorted demolition rubble with abundant brick (103). These deposits were found throughout the trench. The demolition rubble included a number of finds including four small, intact glass bottles (late 19th to early 20th century), 2 corroded metal files and a pot sherd (late 18th to early 19th century Pearlware type).

5.3 In the eastern edge of the trench the demolition rubble (103) came down onto remains of a tumbled brick wall F108. This had maintained some cohesion, most likely the result of a 20mm layer of mortar rendering on the inside wall. Two corroded metal hanging hooks were found below the remains of this wall. The rendering gave the impression of linear edging along part of the collapsed wall (see Fig. 3) possibly indicating an entrance way. This brick overlay a black compacted slate-like surface (109) which was generally in a good state of preservation but which was broken around the areas of the collapsed wall, most likely the result damage sustained when the wall was tumbled.

5.4 A brick and concrete pillar visible in the south-facing trench section may relate to the demolished St Vincent's club structure. However, there was no other evidence for the nature of the structure aside from brick within the demolition layer which might be expected to relate to it.

5.5 Sandstone edging F110 contained an area filled with dark brown-black organic-rich soil (104). The south-east corner of the sandstone edging had a brick-built corner platform built diagonally across the internal corner. The organic rich soil within the sandstone edging ran from the corner detail to the north and west edges of the trench. The organic nature of the soil and the nature of the sandstone edging suggest that this is a garden feature.

5.6 Part of the organic-rich soil was removed in order to determine if anything further survived below the garden features. A glazed ceramic drainage pipe was found below the organic rich soil running west-east and cut into the natural substrate (106). A deposit of poorly sorted sandstone and grey mortar rubble (105) was found in the northern part of the trench and was visible in the south-facing section. A piece of pottery found in this context was most likely from a 19th century flowerpot.

Trench 2

5.7 Trench 2 (Fig. 4) was located at the wester end of the upper car park and was intended to assess the preservation of the housing at Red Place and associated courtyard. Initially this trench was planned to be 10m by 4m but following discussion

with the local planning archaeologist this was reduced to 8.5m by 4m and moved approximately 1.5m to the west.

5.8 The modern concrete surface (201) overlay loose yellow-grey levelling gravel (202) throughout the trench. A layer of poorly sorted demolition rubble with fragmentary brick (206) was also present across most of the trench although the thickness of this layer varied. Degraded red sandstone composed the natural substratum throughout the whole trench (208).

5.9 In the eastern end of the trench the rubble layer came down onto an older concrete layer with stone inclusions (204). This was removed and found to sit on dark grey sand (205) which overlay the degraded red sandstone natural substratum (208). The concrete was bounded by a stone gully drain which ran across the trench along a northwest-southeast orientation. To the west of the drain the degraded red sandstone natural substratum (208) was visible without an equivalent concrete layer. An area of stone flagging F214 (*c.* 2m by *c.* 1.5m), directly overlying the natural substratum, was present in the middle of the trench. An adjacent drain to the north of this area was outlined with a square of bricks. A dark slag rich deposit (218) to the north of this drain may represents the backfill of a trench cut for the pipe.

5.10 A single skinned brick wall F213 bounded the paved area F214 on the west. A second paved area adjacent to this wall had a dark brown-black coating/fill. A single metal door latch was recovered from this material. The second paved area had a step down *c*.450mm.

5.11 In the west end of the trench a series of walls F210, F211, F212 and a brick-built vaulted cellar F209 were uncovered. The cellar walls F210 comprised mortared brick on top of generally unmortared irregular stone. A sharpening wheel stone was visible within the irregular stone. Finds from the interface between the irregular stone of the cellar wall F210 and the irregular sandstone backfill (216) included pottery sherds of late 18th- to early 19th-century Pearlware type and a fragment of clay pipe dating from a similar period. The vault F209 was backfilled with rubble including irregular stone and brick (217). A void to the north of the vaulted cellar was also filled with irregular stone (217).

5.12 An interruption of the natural red sandstone natural substratum (218) was seen in the north and south sections. This is likely to have been a construction cut [215] for the building of the cellar. It was not initially obvious as it was being excavated as the back fill around the cellar structure was also of irregular sandstone. The back fill (216) was, however, less compact. Wall F212 may have been a retaining wall for the irregular sandstone backfill which was packed up against it.

Trench 3

5.13 Trench 3 (Fig. 5) was located in the lower car park and was intended to assess the preservation of the 19th century back-to-back housing off Solly Street and the associated courtyard. Initially this trench was planned to be 10m by 4m but following discussion with the local planning archaeologist this was modified to take into account of the location of test pits and a borehole previously carried out as part of site investigations. The final trench plan L-shaped with an 8.5m by 3m area running north-south between the existing test pits with an additional 4.5m by 2.5m area west of this.

5.14 The trench was excavated between two test pits carried out as part of the site investigations. The northern test pit had come across the remains of two brick built vaulted cellars while the southern test pit had encountered a wider vaulted cellar spanning the length of the test pit (*c*. 4m). Both had produced evidence of floors at approximately 2.7m below ground level. A borehole approximately halfway between the two test pits had shown results consistent with that found in the test pits.

5.15 The lower car park had a macadam surface (301) which was broken in locations of the two test pits. Underlying the macadam surface there is a levelling deposit of orange-red sandy gravel (302) and a yellow-grey levelling deposit with sandstone inclusions (303). Poorly sorted demolition rubble with black silty sand is found across the trench overlying the extant structures (304).

5.16 Starting at the southern part of the trench the remains of a vault and a wall F306 most likely relate to the wider vault encountered by the site investigators. This vault had sustained damage during the excavation of the test pit and only the eastern-most part of the vault remained intact. The dark brown-black silty gravel fill of the vault was wet and had an unpleasant odour. There were also fragments of brick throughout the fill reflecting the disturbance that this area has sustained. Excavation by machine revealed that the wall extended down to beyond 2.7m from the ground surface and had a rendered finish on the south facing side. The floor was not found to be intact as the site investigation test pit had continued through to c. 4m below the ground surface. The rendered finish of the brick wall suggests that this vaulted structure was a water cistern rather than a cellar. The cistern was abutted by and appeared to be built into compact pale yellow sandy clay (305).

5.17 A double skinned brick wall F307, running parallel to and *c*. 1.2m north of the cistern wall, marks the outside of 19th-century back-to-back housing. Three drains were visible on the outside of this wall, although the easternmost drain appears to be within a small projecting annex. Two glazed ceramic pipes leading from these drains joined together and then continued into the southwestern facing trench section. An additional pipe from the drain within the projecting annex was not discernible. Both the wall and the drains were within compact pale yellow sandy clay (305).

5.18 On the inside of double skinned wall relating to structure F307 there was the partial remains of what may have been a stone flagged floor. This was present mainly around the walls, including a single-skinned wall which is probably a dividing wall between two house units, but did not extend far into structure. The main fill of the structure was a poorly sorted rubble deposit which extended down to the most prominent sections of the cellar vaults.

5.19 The northern test pit had encountered two brick-built cellar vaults. These vaults were again encountered and cleaned back to reveal limited survival. Diagrams produced in the site investigation report suggest that survival had been better than what was observed when the area was excavated. The two cellar vaults F308 and F 309 were encountered but both were partially collapsed and backfilled with poorly sorted rubble from the collapsed vault (310). The material removed from the area of the test pit was unsorted backfill including brick and other demolition rubble. The partial remains of wall corner F313 in the northern part of the trench was whitewashed and suggested a narrow access way to cellar F308. The depth of the remains and the loose nature of the

backfill prevented deeper excavation. The site investigation report stated that they had encountered a cellar floor at around 2.7m from the ground surface.

5.20 A brown-black sandy silt fill (311) overlying cellar vault F309 produced a number of finds including pottery sherds dating to the later 18th to 19th centuries. One sherd of Creamware may be earlier, perhaps dating to the mid-18th century. A fragment of roof tile is also likely to be of late 18th or 19th century date. Clay pipe fragments from the same context are likely to date to the late 18th or 19th centuries, although a single pipe bowl suggests a mid to late 19th century date.

6 Discussion

Trench 1

6.1 The remains in Trench 1 suggest that this area was used as a garden. The organic rich soil present within sandstone edging along with the decorative brick-built corner piece and the compact black pathway point to this interpretation. The tumbled walls, which in other circumstances might be more ambiguous, can also be interpreted as corresponding to this function as there were decorative metal hangers between the wall and dark compacted pathway. These were likely to have been attached to the walls prior to collapse. The damage sustained by the path was almost certainly caused by the wall collapsing or being tumbled.

6.2 Earlier activity in this area is hinted at by the glazed ceramic pipe buried below the garden soil and cut into the natural sandstone substratum. The presence of an area of poorly sorted sandstone and grey mortar (105), also below the garden soil, suggests the demolition of an earlier structure, perhaps to make way for the garden. The pottery sherd from context (105) suggests this material dates to the 19th century. Finds from the overlying strata date to the late 18th to early 20th centuries suggesting a mixture of materials in the demolition layer.

6.3 The Ordnance Survey Town plan dating to 1890 shows structure, within the Court No. 8 to the east of Red Place, roughly corresponding to the location of the garden features observed in Trench 1. It is, however, unclear whether this is a roofed structure or some form of walled garden. The collapsed wall appears to be single-skinned which makes it unlikely that it supported a substantial roof. The site of Provincial House was previously occupied by walled gardens and the feature may relate to the earlier gardens.

6.4 No obvious remains of the St. Vincent's Club structure, featured on the 1952 OS town plan, were encountered in Trench 1. This hall was *c.*6m by 18.5m in plan and it is possible that the rubble present in the demolition layer (103) may represent the remains of the structure. Finds from the demolition layer (103) go against this interpretation as they suggest a late 19th- to early-20th century date. There were also no foundations encountered in the trench. Another possibility is that the hall was a prefabricated structure that left minimal remains after demolition or removal.

Trench 2

6.5 The features in Trench 2 are most likely the remains of a house and yard that was part of Red Place. It would appear that the cellar was built of brick on top of irregular stone including both locally available sandstone and other miscellaneous material such as the sharpening wheel stone. The break in the natural substratum and

the very similar nature of the back fill indicate that the building was cut into the underlying sandstone. The houses of Red Place were certainly constructed before 1853 as they appear on the OS town plan for that year.

6.6 Finds from within the interface between the irregular stone backfill and the structure of the cellar wall included sherds of Pearlware type pottery dating to the late 18th to early 19th centuries and a fragment of clay pipe stem also dating to the late 18th or 19th century. This is in keeping with the interpretation that the houses of Red Place were constructed in the early and middle parts of the 19th century. The influx of Irish immigrants settling in the Crofts area of Sheffield following the Irish Potato Famine (1845-1852) would have prompted an increase in house building during this period.

6.7 A number of the buildings seem to have been demolished to make way for the chapel of Provincial House, which was constructed in 1878. The maps dating to the period after the construction of the presbytery include some structures in the area to the rear of the chapel but it is unclear to what extent these buildings survived. It may be that the structure on the map represents a yard structure rather than a surviving house.

6.8 The slum conditions and crime prevalent in the Crofts area of Sheffield led to a program of slum clearance during the 1920s and up to the outbreak of the Second World War. The houses that made up this part of Red Place were cleared during this period. Later mapping indicate a structure around the area at the western end of the trench. It is possible that some further use was made of the remains of the earlier housing.

6.9 The stone gully drain running north-south across trench 2 can be seen on the 1853 OS town plan beyond the outer wall what is probably a yard. There was no indication of a wall in this location during the excavation.

Trench 3

6.9 The features in Trench 3 comprise the remains of the back-to-back houses off Solly Street. This included two brick-built vaulted cellars, interiors and exteriors walls and associated drainage. The houses are represented on the 1853 OS town plan prior to the construction of Provincial House. Maps dating the early 19th century do not feature these houses suggesting that they were built in the first half of the 19th century. The finds associated with the vaulted cellars are in keeping with the interpretation that the construction of the houses took place during the early to mid-19th century. As mentioned in relation to the houses at Red Place, the influx of Irish immigrants to the area during and following the Irish Potato Famine (1845-1852) would have necessitated the construction of cheap housing.

6.10 The vault on the side of the houses furthest from the street would fall within what is described as courtyard 3 on the 1890 OS town plan. This vault was uncovered during site investigation work and sustained some damage during the excavation of a test pit, compromising the stratigraphy that may have been present in the backfill. It is likely that this feature is the remains of a cistern. The rendered wall surface would also fit with this interpretation. The 1853 OS town plan shows a well in this courtyard which would have been supplied by water from this cistern. The construction of this well would most likely have taken place during the early- to mid-19th century, at the same time as the construction of the houses.

6.11 The slum conditions and crime prevalent in The Crofts area of Sheffield led to a program of slum clearance during the 1920s and up to the outbreak of the Second World War. The back-to-back houses next to Provincial House were demolished during this period.

6.12 The position of this trench was constrained by the location of the site investigation borehole and test pits. Unfortunately the excavation of test pits had negatively impacted the survival of the archaeology in both the northern and southern ends of the trench. The site investigation report suggested that the vault cellars had survived in a much more intact condition than what was encountered during the evaluation trenching. It is likely that an excavation elsewhere in the lower car park would reveal comparatively more intact remains.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological trenching was carried out in order to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains particularly relating to the construction and demolition of St Vincent's Club, the houses of Red Place and the back-to-back houses off Solly Street.

7.2 The features present in Trench 2 represent the remains of a cellar and yard of a house that constituted part of Red Place. Those in Trench 3 represent the remains of houses and a well cistern relating to the back-to-back houses off Solly Street. The houses in both areas are likely to have been constructed during the early to mid-19th century. An influx of Irish immigrants during this period would have necessitated the construction of housing. The slum conditions and crime in the Crofts area led to a program of slum clearance during the 1920s and 1930s and with the houses around Provincial House demolished in the mid-1930s.

7.3 No obvious remains of the St. Vincent's Club structure were encountered in Trench 1. The trench did, however, produce evidence of a walled garden, possibly of a late 19th century date.

7.4 The remains of the houses tie in with the 19th century maps of the area. While the development and occupation of The Crofts area is of local interest, relating to both the history of Sheffield's development during the 19th century and the story of Irish immigration to the city, the period of use of the houses is therefore well documented through the mapping sources.

8 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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9 Statement of Indemnity

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10 Acknowledgements

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11 References

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[Accessed 12th October 2015].

Appendix 1 - Context Register

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Description
1	101	Surface	Upper concrete
1	102	Deposit	Lower concrete
1	103	Deposit	Poorly sorted rubble with brick
1	104	Deposit	Dark brown-black organic rich loam garden soil
1	105	Deposit	Poorly sorted sandstone and grey mortar rubble
1	106	Natural substrate	Orange-red sandstone
1	F107	Structure	Brick-built pillar
1	F108	Structure	Tumbled brick wall with grey mortar rendering
1	109	Surface	Compact black pathway
1	F110	Structure	Sandstone edging and brick-built corner of garden area
2	201	Surface	Modern concrete
2	202	Deposit	Loose yellow-grey levelling gravel
2	203	Deposit	Dark grey-brown silty sand
2	204	Deposit	Concrete with stone inclusions
2	205	Deposit	Same as 203 (Dark grey-brown silty sand)
2	206	Deposit	Poorly sorted mid-orange fragmentary brick demolition rubble
2	207	Deposit	Dark yellow-brown clay deposit with charcoal inclusions
2	208	Natural substrate	Degraded red sandstone
2	F209	Structure	Brick cellar vault
2	F210	Structure	Stone and brick cellar sides
2	F211	Structure	Single-skinned brick wall next to F212
2	F212	Structure	Double-skinned outer wall
2	F213	Structure	Paved floor and brick wall
2	214	Surface	Upper paved floor
2	215	Cut	Construction cut for cellar structure
2	216	Fill	Sandstone rubble fill around cellar structure
2	217	Fill	Rubble and brick infill of structure
2	218	Deposit	Black slag-rich levelling deposit
3	301	Surface	Modern macadam car park surface
3	302	Deposit	Orange-red sandy gravel levelling deposit
3	303	Deposit	Yellow-grey levelling deposit with sandstone inclusions
3	304	Deposit	Poorly sorted brick rubble demolition deposit with black silty sand
3	305	Deposit	Compact pale yellow sandy clay
3	F306	Structure	Remains of cellar/cistern including rendered wall and vault
3	F307	Structure	Brick structure comprising double skinned rear wall and single skinned inner wall of 19th century back to back housing
3	F308	Structure	Brick cellar vault
3	F309	Structure	Brick cellar vault
3	310	Fill	Poorly sorted rubble fill including brick from collapsed vault F309
3	311	Fill	Dark brown-black sandy silt fill overlying vault F309
3	312	Fill	Poorly sorted rubble deposit infilling structure F307 and overlying vault F308
3	313	Structure	Single-skinned brick wall corner with internal whitewash
3	314	Fill	Dark brown-black silty gravel backfill with brick rubble

Appendix 2 -Early modern pottery from Provincial House, Sheffield
C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Introduction
The pottery assemblage from Site PHS15, Sheffield, was examined by the author on 16th October 2015. It consisted of sixteen sherds of pottery weighing 350 grams. The details are summarised in Table 1.

Discussion
Trench 1
Two contexts in Trench 1 contained sherds of pottery; 103 and 105. The sherd from context 103 was of Pearlware type, dating to the late 18th or early 19th century. The sherd from context 105 was less easily dated but probably belongs in the 19th century. Sheffield had a very early and flourishing allotment movement and flowerpot fragments are a regular component of pottery assemblages from the city.

Trench 2
Context 216 contained two sherds of pottery, both of the same type and possibly from the same vessel. They were of Pearlware type but were decorated internally with a variant of the 'encrusting' technique. This involved the use of small fragments of dried coloured clay. In this case the fragments had been smoothed, probably using a lathe, to create a variegated surface internally.

Trench 3
The largest assemblage from the site was recovered from context 311. This included a range of wares representing two of the three major components of early modern assemblages (Cumberpatch 2014). Vernacular tableware, in the form of Late Blackware, was represented by two sherds, both bearing black glaze but with slightly different fabrics. Two sherds of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware might also be placed in the vernacular tableware category.
Tablewares included a sherd of Creamware that may be somewhat earlier than the rest of the assemblage (c.1740 – c.1820) alongside sherds dating to the later 18th or early 19th century (Edged ware, Pearlware). The sherds of Blue Banded ware and Slip Banded cane Coloured (CC) ware were not datable with any degree of precision as the types were made throughout the 19th century but, given their association with earlier types, are probably of early to mid 19th century date.
The commonest types of utilitarian ware were absent from the assemblage although one sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware was present. The group included a fragment of roof tile, most probably of late 18th or 19th century date.

Conclusion
The assemblage was notable for its small size when compared with assemblages from other sites in Sheffield where large and mixed pottery assemblages are typically recovered from excavations on all types of site. In terms of the material present, it falls into what appears to be one of several horizons of deposition which are identifiable

across the city. Further research is required to establish the nature and significance of these horizons but they are believed to include one with a characteristic mid/late 18th and early 19th century profile, as represented here.

References

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2014. Tradition and Change: the production and consumption of early modern pottery in South and West Yorkshire. In: C. Cumberpatch and P.W. Blinkhorn (Eds), *The Chiming of Crack'd Bells: current approaches to artefacts in archaeology*, British Archaeological Reports International Series 2677. Archaeopress.

Appendix 3 - Other Finds Assessment
Mike Wood BA (hons) MLitt MCIfA

Introduction
A mixed collection of glass, metal and clay tobacco pipe was collected during archaeological investigation at Provincial house, Sheffield. The artefacts were collected from a rubble deposit (103), the fill of cellar structure [215] and the fill overlying vault [309].

Methodology
The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem- bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1-3.

Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Wt (g)	Stem bore	Comments
216	L18th-19th	1			2	4/64”	Single snapped stem
311	c.1840-1880	11	1		40	4/64”	The single bowl has an upright form and retains a simple undecorated foot typical of the mid-late 19th century. There are crudely trimmed mould lines, suggesting this was not of the highest quality. The stems are all plain and snapped with minimal abrasion and could be of late 18th or 19th century date. Several examples appear to have been heated, possibly from discard in an open fire.

Table 1 Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt	Comments
103	Chemist Bottle	Clear	Early 20th c	1	149	Complete stubby cylindrical bottle. Machine made post 1910.
103	Chemist bottle	Green	c.1894-1910	1	101	Complete stubby cylindrical drug bottle. Embossed 'MADE IN ENGLAND' around the neck and 'DR MACKENZIEs SMELLING BOTTLE' on the base. Dr Mackenzie's bottles were first advertised in 1894 and are still sold today. Blown in mould bottle so unlikely to be post 1910.
103	Chemist vial	Clear	Late 19th-early 20th	1	33	Cylindrical vial. Blown in mould.
103	Bottle	Clear	Early 20th c	1	41	Small bottle retaining corroded alloy lid. A liquid is retained inside.

Table 2 Glass

Context	Form	Measurements	Date	No.	Wt	Comments
311	Handle	95x22x8	19th-20th c	1	18	Decorative handle for a whittle tang item of cutlery, presumably a knife. The handle is made from possible antler and is semi-circular in profile with a tapering, roughly trapezoid shape decorated with transverse linear patterning and a raised central strip.
311	Bolster	22x8x19	19th-20th c	1	3	Crude knife bolster formed from the sawn end of a medium mammal distal femur (possible pig).

Table 3 Worked bone and antler

Discussion

The assemblage contains a small number of artefacts all related to discard of domestic artefacts including tobacco pipes, chemist bottles and worked bone finds related to household cutlery. Of interest is a lack of metal finds, which may suggest

preservation/collection bias or that the metal itself retained sufficient value to repurpose or sell, compared to the other items.
The artefacts recovered would be relatively common place within this period and not unexpected within workers housing within the latter 19th and early 20th century.

Recommendations for further work
This is a small assemblage, of 19th and early 20th century date and offers little opportunity for further study. The finds could be discarded, returned to the landowner or submitted as part of the archive. No conservation work is necessary.

References
Davis, Derek. C., 1972, English Bottles and Decanters 1650-1900.Charles Letts and Company Ltd.

Dumbrell, R., 1983, Understanding Antique Wine Bottles. Baron Publishing Suffolk.

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, XVIII, British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374), Oxford, 487-490 (567pp).

Macgregor, A, 1985, Bone, Antler, Ivory & Horn. Croom Helm Ltd.

Oswald, A, 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist BAR 14, Oxford .

Appendix 4 - Figures

Site name:	Provincial House, Sheffield
Date:	October 2015
Drawn by:	AJMcW
Scale:	Varies

Figure 1: Site location

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
Date: January 2015
Drawn by: AB
Scale: 1:500 @ A4

Site boundary
Trench locations

0 5 10 15 20 25 m

N

Figure 2: Site boundary and Trench locations on 1890 OS Town Plan.

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S3 8GG
Tel: 01142 750140
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

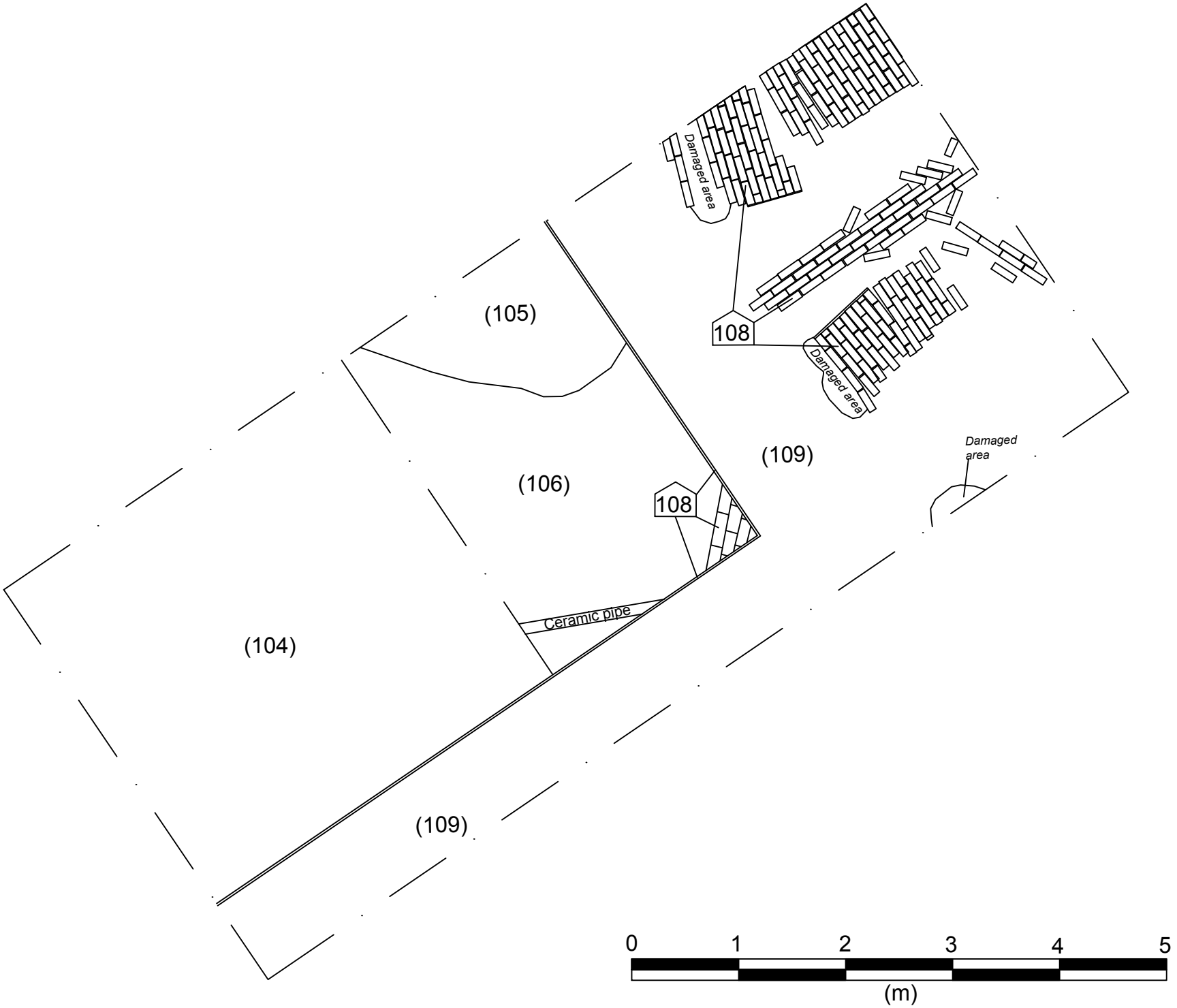


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan.
Scale: 1:50 @A4

Key:

N

Figure 4. Trench 2 plan.
Scale: 1:50 @A4

Key:

- Vault
- Wall
- Paving

N

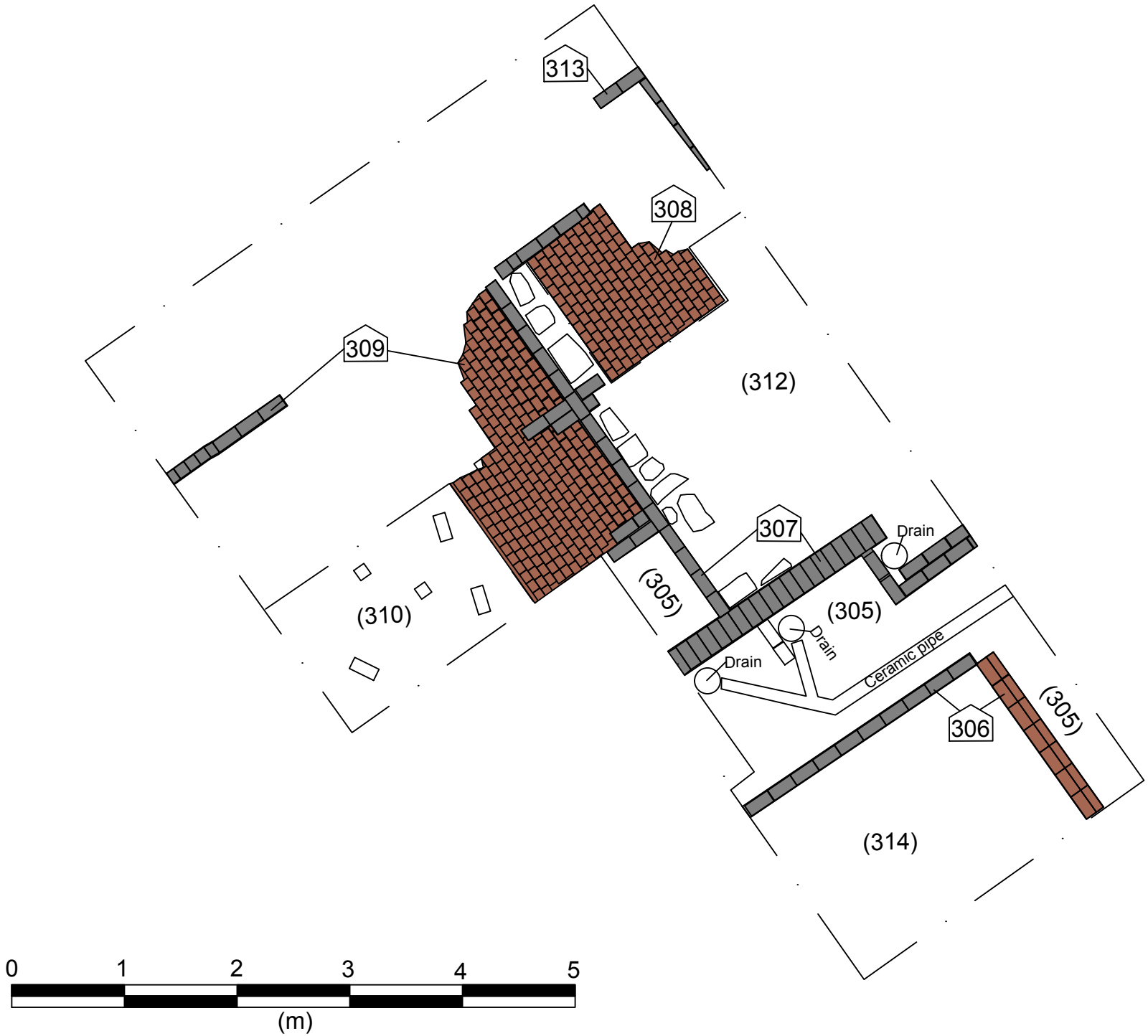


Figure 5. Trench 3 plan.
Scale: 1:50 @A4

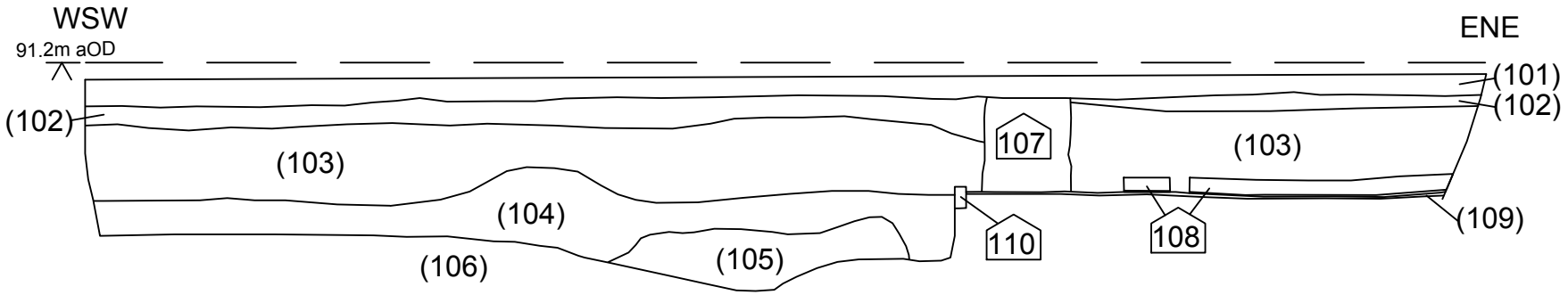
Key:

Vault

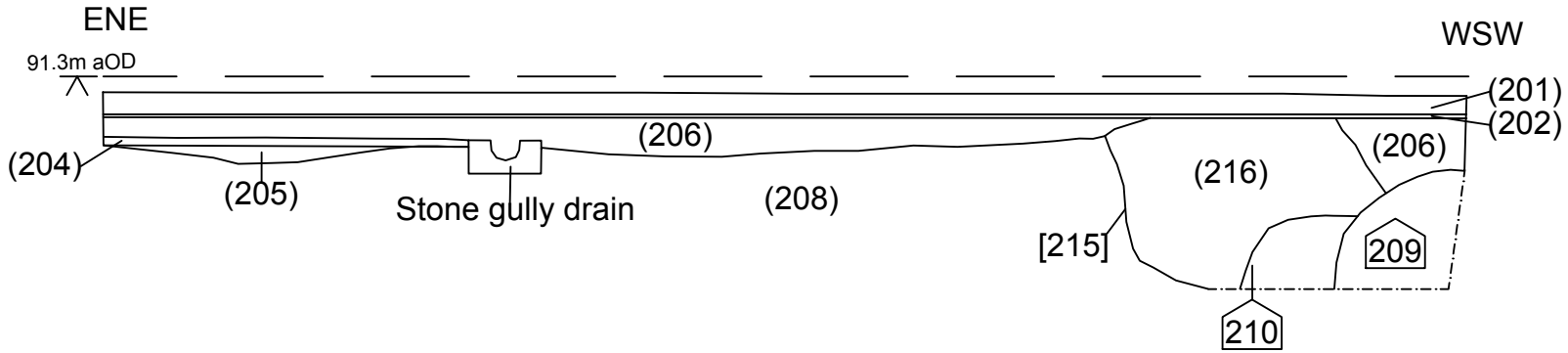
Wall

N

Trench 1: South-east facing section



Trench 2: North-west facing section



Trench 3: South-west facing section

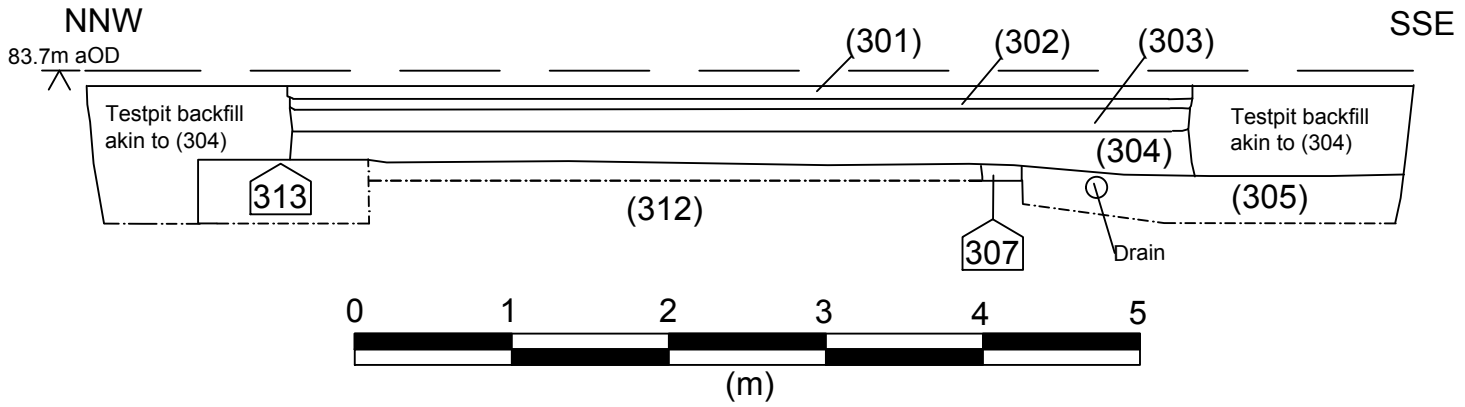
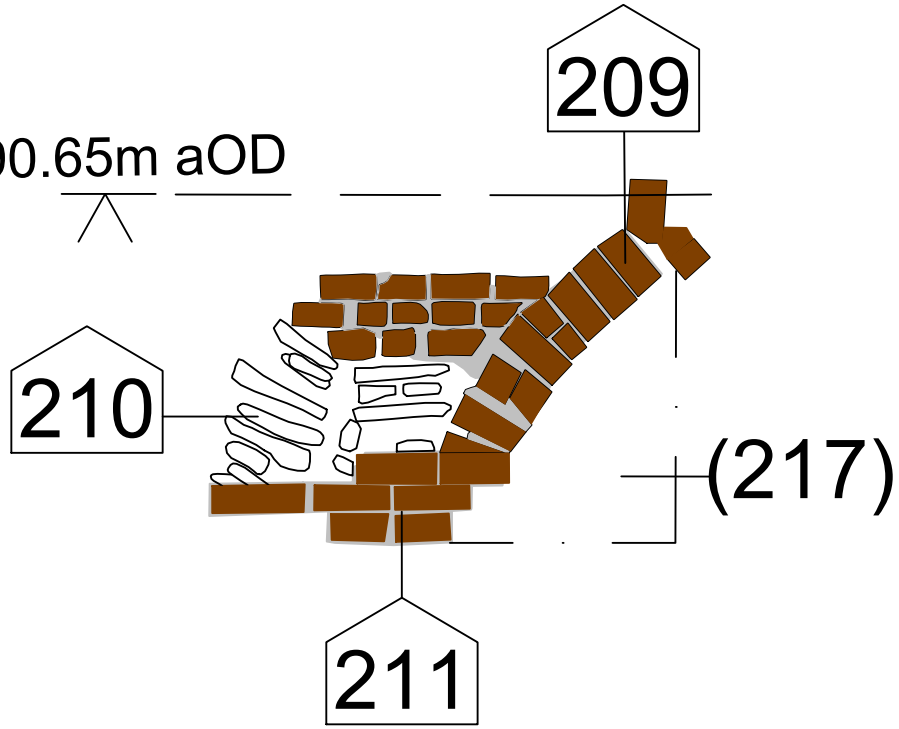


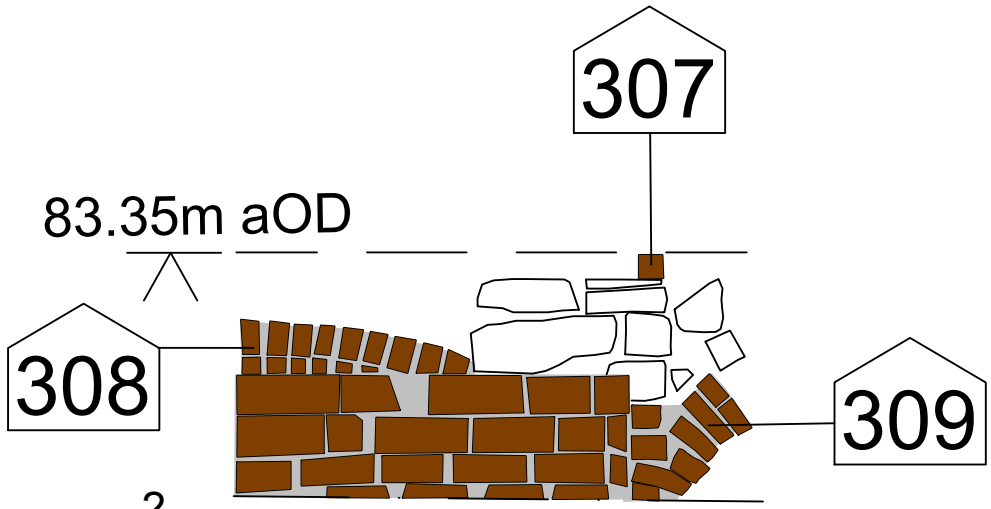
Figure 6. Trench 1, 2 and 3 sections.
Scale: 1:50 @A4

N

Trench 2:
North-west facing
cellar section



Trench 3:
North-west facing
cellar section



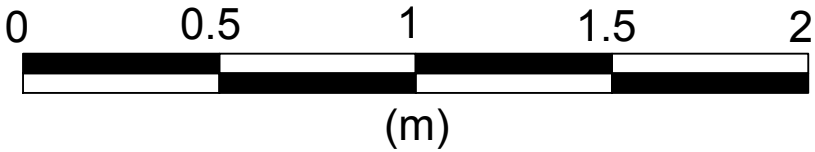


Figure 7. Trench 2 and 3 cellar sections.
Scale: 1:20 @A4

Key:

Brick

Mortar

N

Figure 8. Eastern end of Trench 1 looking east showing collapsed wall F108, compact path surface (109) and sandstone edging of F107. Scales = 2 x 2m.

Figure 9. Middle of Trench 1 looking north-west showing dark organic rich garden soil (104) overlying degraded sandstone and mortar (105). Scale = 2m.

Figure 10. Eastern end of Trench 1 looking north-west showing collapsed brick wall F108. Scale = 2m.

Figure 11. Middle of Trench 2 looking south-west showing paved area F214 and drain. Scales = 2 x 1m.

Figure 12. Western end of Trench 2 looking south showing vaulted cellar (F209 and F210) and associated walls (F211 and F212). Also showing construction cut [215] and backfill (216) in section. Scales = 2 x 2m.

Figure 13. Western end of Trench 2 looking south-west showing vaulted cellar (F209 and F210) and associated walls (F211 and F212) in relation to Provincial House chapel. Scale = 1m.

Figure 14. Trench 3 looking south-east showing vaulted cellars (F308 and F309) and walls F307 of back-to-back houses. Scales = 2 x 2m.

Figure 15. Southern end of Trench 3 looking north-west showing wall of back-to-back houses F307 and drains. Scale = 1m.

Figure 16. Trench 3 looking north-west showing remains of well cistern F306 and walls of back-to-back houses F307. Scale = 2m.

Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

Project design for archaeological trenching

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

1. Introduction

1.1. This Project Design relates to archaeological trenching as the first phase in a multi-phase programme of archaeological works on land at Provincial House, Solly Street and 90 Garden Street, Sheffield (Grid Reference SK 3479 8757) to discharge condition 9 of the planning permission (15/00978/FUL (Formerly PP-04019014) granted to Hartshead Square Developments Ltd for the conversion of Provincial House into student residential accommodation and the construction of three new accommodation blocks adjacent to the extant building with associated landscaped courtyard and cycle parking accommodation.

1.2. The proposed development site is *c.*2.38 ha in area (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north-west by Solly Street and the south-west by Garden Street. Immediately to the south of the site is an industrial unit, whilst to the north-east is an adjacent office building with a car park to the rear. Provincial House occupies the north-western area of the proposed site, and there is a second smaller industrial unit immediately to the south of this fronting onto Garden Street. The site contains three car parking areas: the largest occupies about a third of the site and is accessed via Garden Street; a smaller car park is on Garden Street in the space between Provincial House and the small industrial unit; and a third car park is located in the northern area of the site off Solly Street. There is a marked difference in ground levels between the southern and northern car parks, from *c.*91.1mAOD to *c.*84mAOD respectively. The area between these car parks comprises a steep bank containing at least three retaining walls and numerous trees and bushes growing from a steep earthen bank. The underlying solid geology comprises Silkstone Rock (Sandstone) formed during the Carboniferous period which forms a prominent ridge running parallel to Broad Lane and there are no overlying superficial deposits British Geological Survey 2015).

1.3. This document is a Project Design which covers the trenching to be undertaken as part of a multi-phase programme of archaeological works which could include further fieldwork in the form of a strip, map and sample excavation and/or a watching brief (which might need to be the subject of a separate WSI), along with post-excavation analysis, reporting publication and archiving, to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), who have been commissioned by Campus Hartshead Square Developments Management Ltd to undertake the trenching.

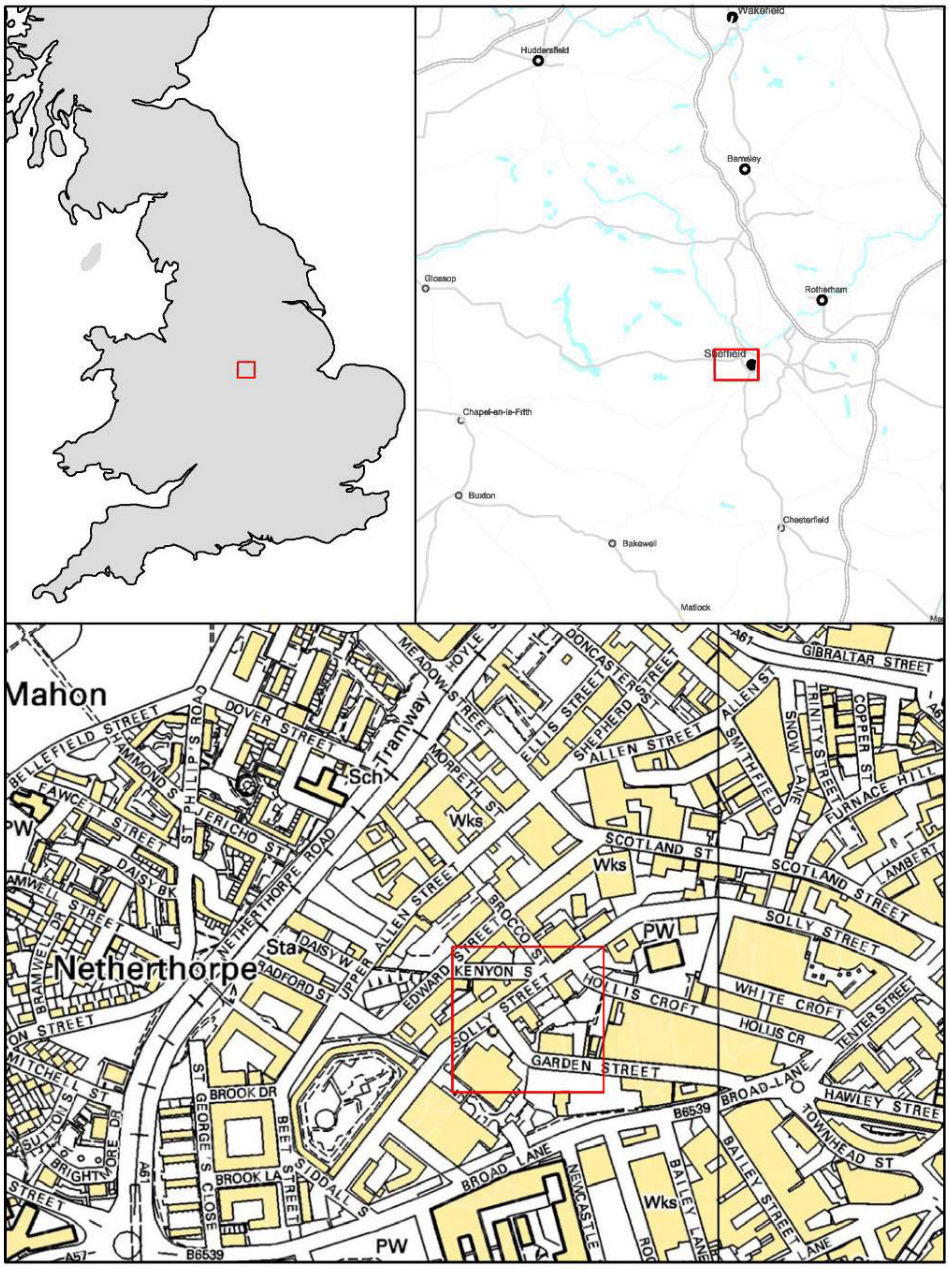


Figure 1. Site location.

2. Archaeological Background

2.1. The proposed development site is located in an area known as 'The Crofts' which was part of the Town Fields during the mediaeval period, and was developed during the 18th and 19th centuries as the town of Sheffield expanded beyond its medieval limits. Garden Street and Solly Street which were laid out towards the end of the 18th century; prior to this the 18th century site was located within an area of walled gardens containing at least two buildings. By the mid-19th century the site contained two terraces, two courtyards and an area of formal gardens associated with Red Place, which comprised two more prestigious buildings. One of the large buildings at Red Place was occupied in 1854-65 by Roman Catholic Priests from Ireland who

were employed as teachers at a nearby school-chapel. In 1876 the Duke of Norfolk donated money for the construction of a presbytery for the clergy, and also donated the piece of land formerly occupied by Red Place gardens as a building plot.

2.2. Census records and trade directories from the later 19th century and early 20th century indicate that most of the buildings in the terraces and courtyards within the site were variously used as shops or workshops by 'little mesters' producing cutlery. During the late Victorian period, the Crofts were increasingly regarded as a slum, and areas of back-to-back housing became to be regarded as uinsanitary and unsuitable for habitation, leading to a programme of 'slum clearances'. The terraces and courtyards within the site were finally demolished in 1934-5, although one of the larger houses formerly known as part of Red Place was retained, and was later used as St. Vincent's Young Men's Club. Subsequently a number of buildings were constructed in the former courtyard off Garden Street, including St. Vincent's Clubhouse, but these were demolished during the later 20th century. A row of garages was constructed in the area of the former back-to-back terrace off Solly Street during the mid-20th century, but these have since been demolished.

2.3. It is considered likely that buried archaeological remains associated with the former walled gardens and 19th century terraces and courtyards will be preserved beneath the three car parks surrounding St. Vincent's Presbytery, as well as the remains of a substantial post-medieval or possibly medieval building depicted on late 18th century mapping.

3. Objectives

3.1. The work outlined in this Project Design comprises trenching designed to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains, as follows.

- To identify and record archaeological deposits within the proposed development area.
- To produce dating and phasing for archaeological deposits recorded on the site.
- To establish the character and delimit the extent of archaeological deposits in order to define functional areas on the site, e.g. industrial and domestic.
- To produce information on the economy and local environment.

3.2. All archaeological work will comply with:

- *Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east* (available for download from the SYAS website).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b).
- Relevant Historic England (formerly English Heritage) best practice guidance documents (see sections 5.8, 5.12, 6.6 and 6.7 below).

3.3. Any changes to the agreed project design will be discussed with, and agreed by, SYAS before implementation.

4. Archaeological Trenching Strategy and Coverage

4.1. Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) the scheme of archaeological works involves excavating three trenches each *c.*10m by 4m in size (Figure 2) in the first instance. Any or all trenches may require extension in order to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation.

4.2. The first trench is located in the lower car park and is designed to determine the level of

preservation of the back-to-back houses and their associated courtyard following demolition and levelling for the car park. The second trench is situated at the eastern end of the upper car park and is intended to determine the level of preservation of a former building here and associated courtyard(s), as well as to assess the impact of the construction/demolition of St Vincent's Club and levelling for the car park. The third trench, at the western end of the upper car park, is to determine the level of preservation of buildings of the former Red Place and associated courtyard(s), along with assessing the impact of levelling for the car park on the remains. Whilst the Garden Street frontage is also of interest, access to the upper car park makes it currently impracticable to investigate this area.

4.3 Any subsequent changes to the trench locations will be agreed with SYAS.

Figure 2. Location of trenches.

5. Trenching Methodology

5.1. Three trenches measuring *c.*10m by 4m will be excavated to investigate the condition of any archaeological remains surviving at the site and will need to be stepped if archaeological remains are encountered at a depth below 1.2m.

5.2. Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

5.3. The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and

extent of archaeological features and deposits.

5.4. All spoil removed during ground works will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

5.5. All archaeological features will be investigated, planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

5.6. Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

5.7. Sampling of linear features such as ditches and gullies relating to agricultural activity will be sufficient to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

5.8. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

5.9. Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits, will be left *in situ,* where feasible. However, should it be deemed necessary to remove any such human remains, this will be undertaken in line with best practice (English Heritage 2004a; English Heritage and The Church of England 2005; APABE/English Heritage 2013; Brickley and McKinley 2004).

5.10. Area deposits such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

5.11. Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

5.12. Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

5.13. Historic England's Science Advisor for Yorkshire, Dr Andy Hammon, who will be provided with advance notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and afforded the opportunity to visit the site once the fieldwork is underway. For any deposits encountered that are relevant to the aims of the sampling strategy, particular those deposits which could shed light on the character and date of the archaeological remains, the nature of the economy or local environment, 40-60 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits or industrial residues be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and, where appropriate, arrangements made for specialists to visit the site in order to devise a suitable sampling strategy. The recovery of materials suitable for scientific dating techniques is a particular priority. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. All environmental sampling will be undertaken in line with *Environmental Archaeology a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

5.14. All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections such as those across ditches or pits will be stepped as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

Recording

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

5.15. 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. All trenches will be planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. One representative long section of each trench will be produced, at an appropriate scale. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature.

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

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

5.18. Site photography will be in 35mm b/w print film, supplemented by high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

5.19. Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

6. Finds Processing and Storage

6.1. All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c) and those set out by UKIC (1990).

6.2. Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

6.3. Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

6.4. All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

6.5. Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006a). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled,

processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (English Heritage 2012).

6.6. Artefacts, ecofacts and deposits suitable for dating purposes will be identified and obtained in line with *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (English Heritage 1998), *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates* (English Heritage 2006b), and *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (English Heritage 2008b).

6.7. Any finds deemed to constitute 'treasure' under the terms of the *Treasure (Designation) Order 2002* will be dealt with in line with *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (England and Wales* (DCMS 2008).

6.8. During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

6.9. All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

7. Post-excavation and Reporting

7.1. The aims of the post-fieldwork phase of the project are to:

- produce a concise post-excavation strategy including basic level of finds identification and quantification and of sample processing and assessment, with recommendations for analysis to be carried out as part of any further work.
- prepare an orderly archive of the records of the fieldwork
- clean, conserve and prepare artefacts/ecofacts for long-term museum storage
- prepare specialist reports as appropriate. Contingency day rates and costs per sample have been agreed with the client should specialist analysis be considered appropriate. Contingency costs have also been agreed with the client for scientific dating techniques is suitable material is recovered. The use of contingencies will be decided in consultation with SYAS.
- prepare a report describing the basic nature of the archaeological deposits discovered
- outline further works/ mitigation which may be required as a condition of the planning permission.

7.2. The written report will include as a minimum the following.

- A non-technical summary.
- Introduction and objectives of the evaluation.
- Methodology of the evaluation.
- An objective summary statement of results.
- A phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features.
- An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional framework and an assessment of the significance of any remains.
- Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans and a phased site plan as appropriate.
- A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 on an OS base map as appropriate and a phased interpretation of the site as appropriate.

- The results of an assessment of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial residues carried out by suitable specialists, who will be furnished with relevant contextual and stratigraphic information.
- If sufficiently significant remains are recovered then an analysis of the above based upon the specialist assessment recommendations.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered, then a timetable for wider dissemination will be included in the report.
- A detailed context index and supporting data in tabulated form or in appendices.
- An index to and the proposed location of the archive.
- The proposed date of deposition of the archive.
- References.
- Photographs of work in progress on the site.
- A copy of the approved WSI.

7.3. Within the report:
- all plans will be clearly related to the national grid
- all levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

7.4. An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be undertaken for the project, after client confidentiality has been waived.

7.5. Both a printed and bound hard copy and a digital copy of the final report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR and English Heritage's Scientific Advisor.

8. Publication & Publicity

8.1. A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of Archaeology in South Yorkshire.

8.2. Illustrated notices will be displayed on site, explaining what work is in progress and why, with the client's agreement.

8.3. In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated but no further fieldwork takes place, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders. This may include a note or short article in an appropriate archaeological journal. Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. press release (at the client's discretion), by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, talking to local societies, etc.

9. Archive Deposition

9.1. A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted to the a suitable repository museum, in this instance Weston Park Museum, Sheffield, in a format agreed in discussion with SYAS and the museum curator. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service /Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011) and a copy will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service at the University of York.

9.2. All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above), in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014d).

9.3. A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the South Yorkshire SMR and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.

9.4. SYAS will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.

9.5. Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

9.6. An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ has been initiated and the watching brief data will be added to this record. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9.7. SYAS will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

10. Standards and project management

10.1. ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2014a). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate IfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

10.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.

10.3. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the regional guidance document *Yorkshire, The Humber & the North East: a regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process.*

10.4. The project team will be discussed and agreed with SYAS and is expected to include:

Project Management: Dr. Andy McWilliams
Fieldwork Project Officer: Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (ACIfA) or other as may be appointed (ARS Ltd)
Post-fieldwork & reporting: Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (ACIfA) or other as may be appointed (ARS Ltd)
Pottery specialists: Dr. Robin Holgate (MCIfA), Ruth Leahy (consultant) and Dr Chris

Cumberpatch (consultant)
Struck flint specialist: Dr. Robin Holgate (MCIfA)
Stone specialist: Ann Clarke (consultant)
Clay pipe, glass and metalwork Specialist: Mike Wood (MCIfA)
Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)
Pollen: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)
Human remains: Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)
Faunal remains: Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)
Conservation: Dr Jenny Price or equivalent (Durham University Conservation Laboratory)

10.5. The use of other appropriate specialists, to provide on-site advice re. sampling, etc. and for post-excavation works will also be discussed and agreed with SYAS.

11. Monitoring

11.1. SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by the archaeological contractor to the SYAS in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.

11.2. Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the site can be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion but before any trenches have been backfilled.

11.3. An interim note will be submitted to SYAS within a fortnight of fieldwork finishing. This will include:

- A brief summary of fieldwork results
- A basic description of material recovered
- An initial assessment of character and significance
- A sketch plan of archaeological features on the site
- An updated post-excavation timetable

11.4. A progress update will be supplied to SYAS, in writing, on a monthly basis following this until submission of the evaluation full report.

10. Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

10.1. Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with the prior written approval of SYAS.

11. Health and Safety

11.1. 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. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Chris Scott.

12. References

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol5-227241

Project details

Project name	Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield: An Archaeological Field Evaluation
Short description of the project	ARS Ltd Ltd was commissioned by Campus Development Management to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield and 90 Garden Street, Sheffield. Archaeological trenching was carried out in order to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains particularly relating to the construction and demolition of St Vincent's Club, the houses of Red Place and the back-to-back houses off Solly Street. Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service the scheme of archaeological works involved excavating three trenches. The location and dimensions of the trenches were altered from the initial plan after discussion with Dinah Saich of South Yorkshire Archaeological Service. No obvious remains of the St. Vincent's Club structure were encountered. The trench did, however, produce evidence of a walled garden, most likely of 19th-century date. Features in Trench 2 represent the remains of a cellar and yard of a house that constituted part of Red Place. Those in Trench 3 represent the remains of houses and a cistern for a well relating to the back-to-back houses off Solly Street. The houses in both areas are likely to have been constructed during the early to mid-19th century. An influx of Irish immigrants during this period would have necessitated the construction of housing. The slum conditions and crime in the Crofts area led to a program of clearance during the 1920s and 1930s with the houses around Provincial House demolished in the mid-1930s. The remains of the houses tie in with the 19th century maps of the area and the period of their use is therefore well documented through the mapping sources.
Project dates	Start: 20-09-2015 End: 24-09-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	HOUSE CELLARS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLED GARDEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"

Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield
Postcode	S1 4BA
Study area	0 Kilometres
Site coordinates	SK 3479 8757 53.383565830162 -1.476900551887 53 23 00 N 001 28 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 80m Max: 92m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Andrew McWilliams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Entered by	Andy McWilliams (microlith@me.com)
Entered on	20 October 2015

OASIS: