

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield



Excavation of central yard at Albert Works, Sidney Street,
Sheffield.

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Compiled By:
Tom Parker

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE451HB

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:
Clive Waddington MCIfA
Tel: 0114 2750140
Fax: 01629 814657



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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield

Site Code: AWS'15

Planning Authority: Sheffield City Council

Location: Sheffield Centre - Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area

Geology: Mudstone and siltstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation

NGR: SK 3544 8663

Date of fieldwork: November (11/11/2015) – December (14/12/2015)

Date of Report: February 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Elmsdale Estates Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and strip, map and record excavation at the Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield, as part of a planning condition prior to the redevelopment of the site. Archaeological potential for 19th to 21st century industrial remains associated with cutlery manufacture, and the potential for buried soils and pre-industrial deposits, had been identified within previous assessments.

The archaeological monitoring established that the many of these former structures would have been heavily truncated during various redevelopments within the site throughout the 20th century. However, in several places industrial remains were found in relatively good states of preservation, including a brick tank, a grinding workshop and a large double flued brick structure interpreted as a furnace or boiler house. Additional investigations established remains of earlier divisions and working surfaces in the range of buildings along the south-west boundary of the site. Cartographic records indicate that these related to a single storey block which might have served as a machine shop, whilst adjacent areas contained file works and a hardening workshop.

Initial excavation of the area of the evaluation trench also produced a range of metalwork including large amounts of cutlery and a smaller (but still notable) assemblage of sword blades within a later concrete floor. These finds potentially suggest a localised point of manufacture for these sword blades, possibly within the Albert Works, which represents a key contribution to the archaeological and historical knowledge of this site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 A planning application (planning reference 14/02923/FUL) for the re-development of Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (NGR: SK 3544 8663, 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 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by FrancesVerityPerspectives (Clarence and Herring 2011) which discussed the archaeological and historical background of Sidney Street which included the Albert Works. The WSI written by ARS Ltd. for this project was then enhanced with further reference to historical cartographic sources. Both documents should, therefore, be read in conjunction with this report.

1.1.3 This report deals with the archaeological evaluation and strip, map and record exercises which have 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. Representing largely standing industrial remains around a central courtyard (later filled by ancillary industrial warehousing), the site is bound by the Porter Brook to the south-east, Sidney Street to the north-west, Matilda Street to the north-east and by Speedwell Works to the south-west. Sidney Street and the surrounding area is situated on gently sloping land while the Albert Works itself is relatively flat, with the central courtyard of the site at c.60.3 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

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

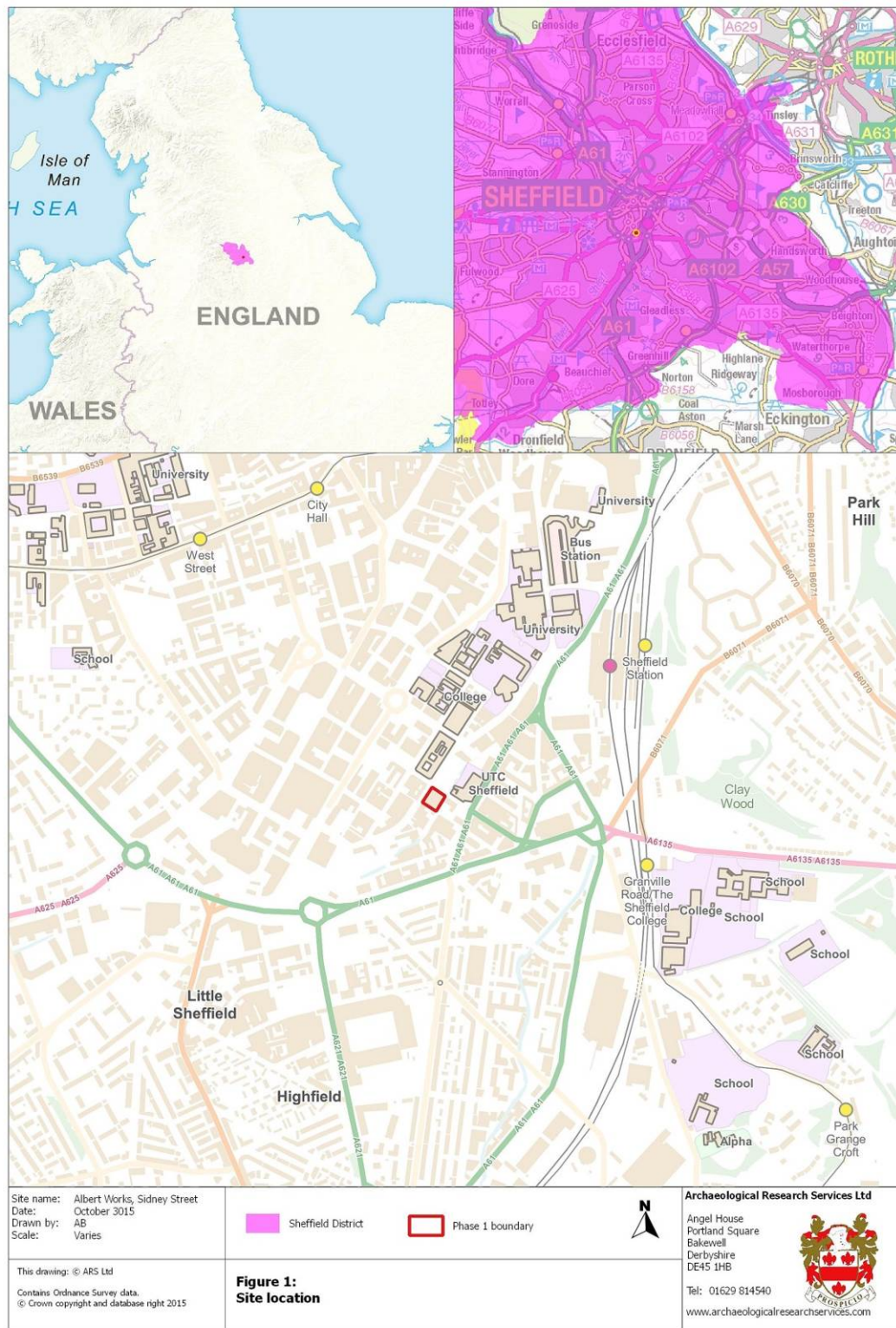


Figure 1: General site location.
 (Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420)

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by FrancesVerityPerspectives (Clarence and Herring 2011) which discussed the archaeological and historical background to Sidney Street which included the Albert Works. This was expanded on by the use of historical cartographic sources in the WSI produced by ARS Ltd. The aims of the of archaeological works undertaken were:

- To ensure that all surviving evidence relating to former activity on the site of the original works was preserved by record through an open area Strip, Map and Record.
- To investigate the potential for buried soils or earlier archaeological horizons with an evaluation trench.

A Full account of specific objectives is provided within the WSI (Appendix II).

3 METHODOLOGY

The approved WSI (see Appendix II) outlines the methodology employed. The archaeological investigation and recording was commissioned by *Elmsdale Estates Ltd*, and carried out by Tom Parker (BA Hons, MA) of ARS Ltd.

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

The work on site took place in two phases; initially this involved the excavation of an evaluation trench (Trench 1). Once this trench had been completed it was backfilled before investigation within the courtyard was extended into an open area strip map and sample in the southern half of the courtyard.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The historical background of the site has been considered in a Heritage Assessment (FrancesVerityPerspectives 2011). This formed a part of the planning application and thus should be used in conjunction with this report. The heritage assessment included a concise historical and archaeological background of the site which was later supplemented by cartographic evidence in the WSI which also provides its own summary of the historical background of the site (Appendix II).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological supervision and investigation was undertaken near continuously between November 11th 2015 and December 14th 2015 to observe the groundworks associated with the proposed redevelopment whose location is shown on plan (Fig. 1). The work required a large amount of modern concrete flooring to be stripped away before commencing excavation of a four by ten metre trench in the northern half of the site. The stripping then continued over the southern half of the site covering a total area of 485m², removing further concrete footings and floors of

recently demolished structures. The archaeological records and drawings are included in Appendix I.

5.2 The groundwork excavation was monitored in order to determine the potential, presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of any potential archaeological remains. The potential remains were thought to be associated with former industrial ranges erected in the mid to late 19th century and a potential for buried soils and pre-industrial remains in the northern half of the site was identified due to historic use of the area as a lumber yard. Cartographic records indicate many of the original structures were demolished and built over during the early 20th century with the insertion of large industrial workshops.

5.3 The stratigraphic sequence in the area of trench one consisted of a modern overburden composed of concrete floor surfaces (002, 004, 039, 038,) and large concrete pads (003, 040). This was largely the same in the stripping area, with modern overburden being characterised by a layer of concrete flooring (202) and pads (260 and 267). In both areas this overburden was carefully removed by a mechanical excavator using a concrete pecker to reveal a layer of made ground (011), composed mainly of demolition debris within a sandy clay matrix, divided by several structural remains, primarily wall foundations. These in turn lay atop further made ground layers which continued more than 3.8 m in depth in the evaluation trench excavated in the northern half of the site. The natural substratum was unable to be reached due to excavations becoming unsafe at any greater depth due to the steepness of the sides and the presence of groundwater (the site being within a few metres of the Porter Brook).

5.4 The site is mostly flat, with a slight rise in the south-east corner, representing the presence of a recently demolished modern toilet block, on its north and west sides the site drops off slightly, with a greater drop to the east where the Porter Brook runs past the site. The flatness of this site probably represents early flooding precautions and is represented in the successive layers of made ground going down to significant depths in places. The site has a general height of ~61.45 m AOD.

5.5 Within the area of Trench one structural remains were uncovered beneath the concrete (Figs. 5 and 6). Most of these represent wall foundations which probably correspond to early 20th century development of the Matilda street frontage described in the Heritage assessment as they do not feature on the earlier 1896 map of the works, and by the release of the 1923 map this area is shown as a single block of buildings. They also pre-date the concrete floor overlying them which must represent a more recent phase of re-development within the space. A small basement workshop was also found within the eastern limits of the evaluation trench which had been later butted up to by the foundations of a modern wall (025) before being backfilled with rubble (028). Unfortunately due to the depth of later concrete pads (040) in the immediate vicinity, (some extending up to 3.4 m in depth) the cut for this feature was unable to be identified, and it has been difficult to place within the stratigraphic sequence. It is clear, however, that the workshop pre-dates the later structures covering the yard which are typified by the presence of these concrete pads which narrowly avoid truncating the structure.

5.6 Excavation of this basement revealed a sandstone flagged floor (035) identified at a depth of 0.8 m and height of c.60.65 m AOD (Figs 5). This space was backfilled with demolition debris (028) before a later, unmortared brick floor surface (027) was laid over it, followed by the modern concrete (004) and (039). The site of a buffing or grinding wheel was discovered in this section just to the south of the slab floor, on a raised concrete platform. This consisted of the wheel housing (035) and a short distance away, the machine itself (037). As well as this, small fragments of a handmade grindstone were found within the rubble filling the basement. The primary wall foundation of interest (010) ran north-west to south-east from the northern edge of the trench, however it was found to be heavily truncated to the south by insertion of later concrete pads and brick foundations as well as being of very limited depth (a single course of bricks having survived). The other foundations provided little information, with (006) at the west side of the trench proving to be more closely related to providing a frame for a concrete floor (034), and the other wall (025) running too close to the edge of the trench to be able to be fully investigated.

5.7 In the strip, map and record area structural remains were uncovered beneath the concrete (202). Most of these represent wall foundations relating to earlier buildings which in some cases could possibly relate to the 1896 map, however, this is certainly not true for all features with most being unrelated and likely a product of later developments in the early 20th century. The south-east area of the strip is a key example of this, with many of the wall foundations visible relating to an earlier phase of the now demolished single story building(s) at this end of the site. This correlates with the data provided by the heritage assessment in that the ground floor layout is largely destroyed (but can be seen to exist further below the modern concrete flooring). Perpendicular interior divisions seem to have existed along the length of the building, however their exact relation to works therein isn't entirely clear, appearing to relate mainly to the machine beds which can still be seen in places. This would seem to show the near continuous use of the range as a machine shop from the time of the 1896 map until the factory went out of use in 2006. The central area of the strip revealed a large double flued structure (Figs 4 and 7) arranged around a depressed central ash pit or shaft. This ran on a north-west to south-east orientation and came to an end level with the chimney. At this point two further walls adjoin the structure creating a chamber running toward the chimney. From this area a metal pipe emerges to the east and runs directly into a brick tank (220) which adjoins the eastern boundary of the site (Fig 12). From the cartographic evidence of Goad's 1896 map, this is thought to be an oil store, presumably to power or lubricate engines which would have been in use on the site. The north west end of this central area sees the double flues come to an end level with a pair of brick ramps adjoining the lower 'ash pit/shaft'. Beyond this at the north-west end of the central area a later structure is seen to be abutting and overlying the main double flued structure (Fig 11). This later building is formed of a stone flagged floor running onto bricks which converge on the main structure and run above it on the south side. Both the central double-flued structure and its abutting later chamber have been heavily truncated on the northern side where several stone machine-beds have been dumped into the structure.

A further area of heavy machine bases was also identified in the northern central part of the stripped area to the west of the chimney, covering an area of approximately 5x10m in an uneven arrangement of concrete pads.

5.8 An extract of the 1896 Goad Insurance Plan provided with the WSI shows the north-eastern area of the site, fronting Mathilda street, was a timber yard, devoid of any permanent structures, although a few small 'sheds' are noted on the map.

5.9 The plan referred to also shows the main area of the Albert Works, under the ownership of 'A Boswell, Son and Naylor', revealing the nature of many areas of the site as well as its overall function as a 'Blades and Files' works. It seems likely from the location of assemblages of files (Fig. 8) along the southern edge of the site that the buildings which occupied that area where the main file works, while blade-working probably took place in the north-western range of buildings fronting onto Sidney Street. This in turn is based on the concentration of blades to the northern area of the site, and the location of the grinding workshop found in-situ by the evaluation trench. Other artefacts retrieved from the northern area of the site include a 'Flatstick' or grinder's block (Fig 9) and several heavily vitrified crucible caps (Fig 10). The southern half of the site was seen to contain numerous files in various stages of degradation as well as a selection of glass bottles and pottery sherds. Most of these were found within remnant features such as the water tank (220), the central chamber adjoining the chimney (223) and the deep brick chamber (245) which runs parallel to the south-west boundary of the site. These finds may in some cases be residual to the areas in which they are found, none are *in-situ* and many were found within clear layers of dumped material which fill the earlier structures.

5.10 Further finds of interest were discovered during the initial stripping of concrete from the area, particularly in the cases of two areas of concrete in the northern half of the courtyard (004 and 038) which were seen to contain very large amounts of cutlery in the case of (004) and incomplete early 20th century sword (see figs. 22 and 23) blades in the case of (038). These seem to have been deliberately included in the concrete as reinforcement, or re-bar, indicating that at the time of deposition they would have been of very low value in of themselves and that construction within the factory was being given priority over production.

5.11 Although it was successfully established that most of these remains were foundations for later extensions into the courtyard in the 20th century there are earlier remains still extant on site relating to direct industrial use. Primarily this consists of the main double flued furnace/boiler house, largely *in situ*, and the basement workshop found in trench one. The presence of large stone machine blocks dumped in the double flued structure indicates that this structure had gone out of use by the time the earliest stone-bedded phase of machinery had begun to be replaced with concrete pads. The interior foundation walls found in the southern end of the strip also likely relate to industrial divisions within the building, correlating in most cases to boundaries in the concrete machine beds therein. Neither of these areas are shown as being in use on the scale present here on the 1896 map, and likewise by the time of publication of the 1923 map these areas are shown as being out of use or else underneath or within later buildings.

5.12 Almost all structural remains found during the course of excavation on the site had been buried by later made ground deposits prior to the laying of concrete floors across the area. This consisting largely of demolition rubble of bricks and mortar but in places also with mixed-in industrial debris, such as in trench one where one made ground layer (015) produced three crucible caps.

5.13 Subsequent excavation established that the basement workshop had been built upon by a later wall (025) at least two skins thick of machine-made frogged orangey red bricks (11x8x23cm) bonded with dark ashy lime mortar and laid in English bond. This wall abutted the original boundary of the working space, running off at an acute angle and built atop the existing stone flagged floor. This could relate to a secondary phase of use for the space or potentially for the re-use of the stone floor as an easy foundation for later walls relating to later 20th century structures on the site.



Figure 2. Initial stripping of the evaluation trench, looking south-east.



Figure 3. Initial excavation of southern end of stripping area, looking north-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 4. General view of the stripped area, looking south-east.



Figure 5. Excavation of the trench 1, with cellar workshop revealed, looking south-west (scale = 2m)



Figure 6. Structural remains at the north-west end of trench 1, looking north-east (scale = 2m).



Figure 7. Double flued central structure, partially excavated looking north-west (scale 2= m).



Figure 8. File assemblage recovered from context (245) (scale = 100mm)



Figure 9. 'Flatstick' or grinder's block recovered unstratified from the north side of the courtyard (scale = 100mm)



Figure 10. Highly vitrified crucible cap from context (015) (scale = 100mm).



Figure 11. Floor surface (250) (right hand side) rising up over the south-west side of the boiler house (scale = 1m).



Figure 12. Brick tank 220 mid-excitation (scale = 1m).



Figure 13. Assemblage of grinding stones in concrete (scale = 2m).



Figure 14. Warped half round file from context 245 (scale = 100mm).



Figure 15. Mid-excavation shot of double flued structure, looking south-east (scale = 2m).



Figure 16. Mid-excavation shot of double flued structure looking north-west (scale = 2m).



Figure 17. Stone machine bedding recovered from strip area (scale = 1m).



Figure 18. Cutlery offcuts used as reinforcement for concrete (scale = 0.2m).



Figure 19. General shot, north-west end of stripping area.

6 FINDS ASSESSMENT

6.1 Pottery - Chris Cumberpatch

6.1.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Sidney Street, Sheffield (AWS15) was examined by the author on 30th December 2015 and 2nd January 2016. It consisted of a total of thirty-six sherds of pottery weighing 1405 grams representing a maximum of thirty-three vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. The assemblage also included eight fragments from clay tobacco pipes, listed in Table 2. These require a separate report.

6.1.2 The pottery

The earliest sherds of pottery in the assemblage were recovered from contexts (021) and (206) although in both cases they were associated with quantities of later material. In the case of context (021) the base of a cup or small porringer in *Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware* and the rim of a large *Edged ware* dish or server occurred alongside a rather smaller sherd of mid to late 19th century transfer printed Whiteware. The stoneware sherd was probably the earliest of the sherds and the cup or small porringer was of 18th century type although such vessels have been found in later contexts, having seemingly been reused in the 19th century (Cumberpatch 2004). Whether this was the case in the present context is unclear, residuality being a significant feature of many assemblages from Sheffield, as discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2005). The Edged ware dish was of a slightly later date but is probably no later than the early 19th century.

The earlier sherds from context (206) were identified as *Creamware* and *Pearlware*. The small quantity and the fact that they were part of a much later assemblage suggested that they were residual in a mid to late 19th century context.

The greater part of the assemblage was of mid to late 19th or early 20th century date and included a relatively wide range of wares, given the small size of the assemblage as a whole. Utilitarian wares included *Brown Glazed Coarseware* and *Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware*. The former is difficult to date with any precision but the latter (with the exception of the sherd discussed above) appeared to be entirely of 19th century type. Vessels included a bottle and the lid of a stew pot. The base of a flowerpot from context 13 can also be considered to be a type of utilitarian ware (*Unglazed Red Earthenware*).

Kitchen ware and tablewares were represented by a variety of refined earthenwares including *Cane Coloured ware*, *Colour Glazed ware* and *Whiteware*, the latter including transfer printed and sponge printed varieties. No datable maker's marks were present and identifiable transfer printed designs were limited to Willow, as set out in Table 1. Such wares are all characteristic of 19th century assemblages and particularly of those dating to the mid to late 19th century but an early 20th century date is also entirely feasible.

6.1.3 Recommendations for further work

This assemblage is small in size and not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature, and is therefore considered to have negligible potential for further analysis. The finds could, therefore, be discarded or returned to the landowner.

6.2 Finds report – Mike Wood, BA (Hons), MLitt. MCIfA

6.2.1 Introduction

A mixed assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, glass and metalwork was recovered during archaeological work on land at Albert Works, Sidney Street in Sheffield. The finds date from the 18th to early 20th century, with the majority lying in the later 19th and early 20th century.

6.2.2 Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A full photographic archive has been produced by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, which was made available to the author. 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	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
005	c.1800-1850	2	1	9	3/64"	Two plain stems, one stem retains a short stubby foot marked with a spoked wheel and three leaves. The bowl is fluted.
033	c.1767-1782	3		11	4/64"	Plain stems
206	19 th c	4		5	3/64"	Snapped stems
264	c.1840-1880		1	7	4/64"	Partial plain, upright bowl with simple unmarked stubby foot.

Table 1 Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
235	sauce bottle	clear	early 20th	1	69	Embossed 'Yorkshireman's Relish Sheffield Rotherham'. Automatic Bottle machine manufacture. Retains stopper.
235	Beer bottle	brown	19th-e20th	1	687	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.
235	Bottle	clear	19th-20th	1	171	Base only
240	Soda bottle	Clear	c.1920s	2	83	Fragments of a returnable Tizer bottle. Tizer was first marketed in 1924. Remnants of 'Tize..' and '..re..' are visible.
245	Mineral Water bottle	Clear	c.1890s	1	618	Mineral water bottle embossed: 'the premium table water. Stoke st. Attercliffe' Probably one of William Evans & Sons mineral waters known to be in operation from 1893.
245	Mineral Water bottle	Clear	c.1890s	1	350	Broken base of Attercliffe mineral water bottle.
264	Wine bottle	Brown	19th	1	90	Neck and string rim only

Table 2 Glass

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
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Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
4	Fe	Off cuts	230	19th-20th	1	234	Casting waste with traces of off cut knife blade. Retains an adhered lump of concrete
4	Fe	Knives	c.380	late 19th-early 20th	8	1445	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.
4	Fe	Off cut	240	19th-20th	1	65	waste from a knife blade off-cut
4	Fe	off cuts	140	19th-20th	1	693	Lump of concrete with embedded cutlery off cuts.
4	Fe	off cuts	150	19th-20th	1	780	Lump of concrete with embedded cutlery off cuts.
5	Fe	File	320	19th-20th	1	505	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang. Handle is missing.
5	Fe	Sword blade	390	c.1908-	1	287	Tanged blade fragment, resembles 1908 Pattern Cavalry Trooper's Sword.
5	cu alloy	bracelet	70 (diameter)	19th-20th	1	15	Small bracelet with interlinked chain style decoration.
5	Coin	cupro-nickel	23 (diameter)	1970	1	58	1970 5p piece
5	Fe	toasting fork	220	19th-20th	1	100	Bifurcated fork joined with a cylindrical body and tang designed for a socketed handle.
5	Fe	Sword blade	370	c.1892-	1	254	Bent and unfinished sword, only tang and upper portion of blade survive. Likely to be 1892 Pattern.
5	Fe	bar	290	19th-20th	1	191	Corroded flattened bar, likely to be a sword blank.
5	Fe	cheese knife	140	19th-20th	1	23	Curved blade with distinctive pronged terminal. Tanged.
5	Fe	table knife	140	19th-20th	1	17	tanged blade with rounded point.
5	Fe	table knife	140	19th-20th	1	28	tanged blade.
5	Fe	knives	300, 280, 280, 280, 160	late 19th-early 20th	6	450	5xtable knives (1 broken), 1 cheese knife. All are tanged.
5	Fe	knives	170, 190, 170, 170, 230	late 19th-early 20th	5	288	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.
5	Fe	knives	170, 310	19th-20th	2	161	1xtable knife, 1xsmall, scalloped edge (butter?) knife. Both are tanged.
5	Fe	knives	200, 200, 240, 250	19th-20th	4	362	4xunfinished table knives retaining various degrees of cast material. Two are tanged and two have solid handles.
5	Wood	block	350	unid	1	207	Wooden block with aperture for metal bolts.
5	Fe	File	c.380	19th-20th	3	1884	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
5	Fe	Sword blade	390	19th	1	254	unfinished sword blade. Tanged and fullered, which suggests 1845 onwards Pattern but most of the blade is missing. The tang and blade are bent and curved.
11	Ceramic	cap	180 (diameter)	19th-20th	1	692	Approximately 40% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.
15	Ceramic	cap	180 (diameter)	19th-20th	1	1644	Complete circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.
15	Ceramic	cap	180 (diameter)	19th-20th	1	936	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.
39	Fe	Sword blade	1030	c.1892-	2	489	Two fragments of long blade c.32inches long complete with tang and spear-style blade point. Almost certainly from the 1892 Pattern British Infantry Officers Sword blade. No hilt or guard is present to determine if this is the 1892, 1895 or 1897 variant design.
39	Fe	Sword blade	370	c.1892-	1	189	Unfinished (no tang) 1892 Pattern blade.
39	Fe	Sword blade	660	c.1892-	1	359	Broken and possibly unfinished 1892 Pattern blade retaining tang.
39	Fe	Sword blade	560	c.1892-	1	306	Unfinished 1892 Pattern blade. The tang is present but the blade edge does not appear to have been made and the sword point is missing.
39	Fe	blade?	750	c.1892-	1	642	A fragment of unfinished blade, probably another of the 1892 Pattern examples. No tang, point or blade edge is visible.
39	Fe	Sword blade	650	L19th-e20th	1	461	Sword blade with double edges and fullered. The tang is present but the point has been lost. Uncertain form, does not appear to be a standard 19th or early 20th century British form.
39	Fe	Sword blade	270	19th	1	162	unfinished? sword blade. Tanged and double edged with most of the length of blade broken.
39	Fe	Sword blade	840	c.1822-1845	1	565	Bent partial blade and tang. Where present the blade is unfullered suggesting it is likely from the 1822 Pattern Infantry Officer Sword.

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
39	Fe	Sword blade	690	c.1892-	1	433	Bent partial blade (approx 2/3rds) and tang. Where present the blade appears fullered 1892 form Pattern Infantry Officer Sword.
39	Fe	Sword blade	470	c.1845-1892	1	318	long tang and partial blade. The blade is rectangular in section with a flat back and single edge. Probably an 1845 Pattern form.
39	Fe	Sword blade	420	c.1908-	1	279	long slightly curved tang leading to a narrow blade. 1908 Pattern Cavalry Trooper's Sword
39	Fe	Sword blade	370	c.1892-	1	131	Blade only, tang is entirely absent. The blade is long and straight with a single fuller and spear style point. Probably 1892 pattern rather than the narrower 1908 pattern.
39	Fe	Sword blade	250	c.1845-1892	1	169	blade fragment with a partial fuller and a flat back.
39	Fe	Sword blade	410	c.1822-1845	1	188	Straight unfullered blade with single edge and long tang. Probably the 1822 Pattern.
39	Fe	unid	140	unid	1	125	Heavily corroded blade? Fragment. Further identification is not possible with the level of corrosion present.
39	Fe	Sword blade	N/A	c.1822-1845	2	753	One near complete bent blade and tang with a straight back and one partial tang and blade fragment.
39	Fe	Sword blade	360, 500, 420	c.1908-	3	806	3x c.1908 Pattern cavalry swords, all retain the slightly curved tang with varying degrees of the blade length surviving.
39	Fe	Sword blade	220	c.1845-1892	1	125	blade fragment with a partial fuller and a flat back.
39	Fe	Sword blade	240	c.1845-1892	1	203	blade fragment with a partial fuller and a flat back. Tang survives.
206	Fe	rod	390	unid	1	324	elongated triangular in profile object. Corroded.
235	Tinned alloy	spatula	230	19th-20th	1	128	flat-headed spatula with flat handle tapering outwards.
235	Fe	Table knife	250	late 19th-early 20th	1	74	Large table knife with tanged handle.
235	Fe	table knife	150	19th-20th	1	34	tanged and heavily corroded.
235	cu alloy	Spoon	140	19th-20th	1	24	fiddle pattern flatware.
240	Fe	table knife	240	19th-20th	1	109	unfinished knife blade
240	Fe	table	290	19th-	1	122	unfinished knife blade

Context	Material	Object	Measurements (mm)	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
		knife		20th			
240	Fe	table knife	130	19th-20th	1	27	Heavily corroded table knife. Most of the tang is missing.
240	Fe	unid	170	unid	1	100	Heavily corroded object. Possibly an unfinished knife.
240	Fe	spatula?	160	19th-20th	1	59	Heavily corroded but resembles a flat-headed spatula.
245	Fe	Files	c. 230	19th-20th	6	1171	Massively corroded files.
245	Fe	File	130	19th-20th	1	95	Bent and corroded file, curved profile, with a snapped off tang. Handle is missing.
269	Fe	Knife	300	19th-20th	1	152	Large double edged kitchen knife with a solid rod for a tang. No remnants of handle are visible.

Table 3 Metal finds and other objects

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 Clay Tobacco Pipe

This is a small assemblage containing a mix of pipe stems and bowl fragments, with the more identifiable pieces dating to the 19th century. One of the bowls is fluted and the foot retains a makers mark in the form of a spoked wheel on one side and three (presumably tobacco) leaves on the other. Abstract symbols rather than maker's initials were common across the country in the 17th century, being largely replaced by initials in the 18th century. Work across the county, particularly in York suggests that by the start of the 19th century however, some makers had reverted back to the 17th century abstract marks, with the wheel and tobacco leaves being a common example (White 2004, Appendix 13). This example, with the typical fluted design, is of the early to mid-19th century type.

6.3.2 Glass

There is a small collection of late 19th – early 20th century containers including soda, mineral water, wine, beer and sauce bottles. All of the identifiable bottles could have been locally sourced and were presumably readily available and casually discarded around end of the 19th and early 20th century. Many drinks bottles were returnable in this period for a small sum of money, so it is not surprising that so few were actually uncovered here.

6.3.3 Metal and other finds

The metalwork comprises a large quantity of steel cutlery (38), mainly table knives, but also including two cheese knives, two spatulas and fiddle design spoon from contexts 4, 5, 235 and 240. All of these items were common in the 19th and 20th century with the differing lengths of knives suggesting a mix of periods as knife size generally decreased through the 19th century. Most of the knives have tangs designed to insert into solid handles of wood or more likely bone, none of which are present here. Solid metal handles and scale tanged handles are also present in lower numbers, but appear to have been less popular and presumably were more expensive to manufacture given the relative costs of worked bone and metal.

Within the assemblage there are also a number of unfinished knives, some untrimmed from casting, and remnants of metal offcuts from their production. Sheffield traditionally produced much of the countries cutlery, stretching back to the 17th century when the Company of Cutlers in

Hallamshire was founded in 1624 to oversee trade. The city continued to dominate the production of cutlery and steel tools into the 19th century, although conditions for workers were notoriously poor. Engels writing in 1844 described cutlery manufacturers in Sheffield noting that wet grinders life expectancy was around 45 and dry grinders were unlikely to pass 35 years old (Engels 2009), largely due to unprotected inhalation of metal dust and frequent injuries cutting and grinding steel cutlery.

Other artefacts noted include 11 metal files, all of which are fairly corroded and although tanged, lack any form of identifiable handle. Historic accounts from insurance maps indicate a file workshop was present on site at the end of the 19th century and these objects could easily relate to that time.

The other notable group of finds relates to a group of 24 steel sword blades (all from contexts 5 and 39), most of which conform to identifiable British Army Patterns and include examples using the 1824 Infantry Officers Sword Pattern, a large number using a form identifiable as the 1892 Infantry Officers Sword Pattern and several examples of partial blades using the 1908 Cavalry Trooper's Sword Pattern. Dating using the Patterns is not precise as 1822 Pattern was in common use until 1845, the 1892 blade pattern had a different guard added in 1895 and again in 1897, at which point it became the Army standard to the modern day. The 1908 cavalry trooper blade design was repeated in 1912 as an officer's sword with a different guard and more decorative final work near the hilt, which is not visible on these examples (Robson 1996).

The presence of unfinished and bent swords raises questions as to whether swords were being made on site, finished by local workers with access to a variety of grinding and sharpening tools, or were perhaps present on site as a form of scrap recycling of broken and discarded weapons. The mix of styles of blades within contexts may suggest a group of discarded material rather than manufacture on site given some early to mid-19th century blades being in the same context as c.1892 and 1908 forms, by which time the unfullered flat-backed blades were obsolete and certainly not standard Army issue, although they may well have been in use in private hands.

6.4 Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended for any of the artefacts at this stage. The glass and clay pipe are stable, while the metalwork is in reasonable condition although some objects are quite corroded and starting to weep. The assemblage could be archived without any conservation or x-rays; however given the relative size of the metalwork assemblage and the presence of metal offcuts and scrap, it may be beneficial to discuss its potential archiving with the accepting museum and agree a retention policy.

6.6 Stone

Three full stone grinding wheels of a straight type were found, made of medium course gritstone. Two of these were seen to have a central squared arbor hole while the remaining larger stone had a cylindrical bored arbor hole. All three of these artefacts were found in the base of concrete layers (202) and (002), indicating a dumping of material in later made ground layers. Further grindstones were seen in the concrete but were unable to be removed safely, as well as a large assemblage of modern buffing wheels (Figs 13 and 20).

6.7 Discussion of finds

Although the finds, primarily dating to the 19th century and early 20th centuries (with the exception of an 18th century stoneware sherd), are primarily found in mixed made ground contexts, they can nonetheless help with a phasing of the site, and are in many

cases more likely related to dumping than direct use on the site. The metalwork recovered here is of such a quantity that it would seem to indicate the presence of manufacture and processing and correlate well with the historical records for this site as a cutlery works. The presence of the sword blades in this assemblage is less well understood, obviously being of fairly localised manufacture if not on the site itself. There is little historical information pertaining to the manufacture of military swords in Sheffield during the period in question, most being produced in Birmingham or London. They would seem to date to the mid to late 19th and early 20th century for the most part, with the 1822, 1845, 1892 and 1908 pattern military swords (see figures 22, 23 and 25) featuring in the assemblage as well as a double edged, fullered blade of unknown type (figure 24). These blades while largely broken and bent are also largely unfinished, with no evidence of handles or a ground edge. This highlights two main possibilities for the origin of the swords, either they have been gathered as scrap from elsewhere and brought to the site as a material to be re-melted and cast or they have been manufactured locally and this site represents another stage of the manufacturing process. While the large possible date range of these weapons would seem to favour the former explanation, the presence of blades in multiple stages of the manufacturing process, including possible blanks and un-edged blades, would more heavily favour a local source for these finds. It is difficult to be certain but with most of these blades having un-ground edges it seems possible that they were sent to the Albert Works for edging and finishing, something that could be supported by the presence of a grinding workshop in situ under the concrete from which these blades emerged. The presence of multiple files on the site, in various stages of completion, would seem to indicate the manufacture of files here. This agrees well with the cartographic evidence for the site where part of the works is specifically labelled as a file works. Interestingly too, one of the half round files from this assemblage (Fig 14) is 'banana-shaped' indicating that somewhere in the vicinity file hardening also occurred, the bend being caused by the shape of the cross-section causing difficulties when quenching the file (Unwin and Hawley 1999, 59). This too is supported by the cartographic evidence of the Goad's 1896 fire insurance map, which showed the ground floor of the south-west range was used for grinding, while the first floor was used for hardening. The huge amounts of cutlery encountered could cover a very long period, with cutlery likely having been in production on site near continuously from pre-1896 to 2006 when the factory went out of use.



Figure 20. 20th century buffing wheel embedded in concrete 002.



Figure 21. Grinding wheels recovered from context 202.

7 DISCUSSION

Ground-making on site

7.1 The evaluation trench across the northern part of the Albert Works courtyard revealed stratified made-ground deposits exceeding a depth of c.3.8m, formed from discrete layers of ash, brick, and other industrial waste material. These made-ground deposits indicate a period of 'ground-making' activity on the site possibly pre-dating the use of the northern half of the site as a lumber yard (as seen in the 1896 map). Material recovered from made-ground deposits indicates this 'ground-making' activity probably took place in the early to mid-19th century and it is unlikely that this occurred while the site was in use as a lumber yard. It is possible therefore that this 'ground-making' represents the initial development of this site to a level surface upon which the works buildings and lumber yard were first constructed, it being likely necessary to first raise the ground to lower the risk of flooding from the nearby Porter Brook.

7.2 The earliest archaeological remains recovered from Trench 1 were an 18th century stoneware porringer recovered from the made ground (021), along with early 19th century *Edged ware*. While the stoneware sherd is thought to have been deposited at a later date the general dating of the deposit was placed in the mid-late 19th century.

Late 19th Century Phase

7.3 This is the earliest known phase of use of the site from cartographic and historical sources, although it is probable that there was some earlier use which is now unknown. The main ranges of buildings along the Sidney street frontage and the Speedwell works side of the yard were erected during this period and the lumber yard presumably came into use as an associated property of the works at this point too. Activity within the yard at this point is limited to interior divisions of the southern range of buildings and potentially to the wall foundations of stores and workshops in the northern end of the stripping area. The date of the boiler house/furnace likely falls within this period, although it is not recorded in any contemporary or later maps of the site.

7.4 The production of files and cutlery are likely to have taken place here during this period. However, the sheer amount of time that cutlery was produced on this site makes dating difficult. The files are generally likely to relate to an earlier period, although even this could stretch into the mid-20th century.

7.5 The basement grinding workshop found in Trench 1 likely dates either to this period or to the very early 20th century, as it is truncated by, and buried beneath, a demolition fill before a layer of concrete with sword blade reinforcement (038) was constructed on top. If this is the case it places the date of the workshop between the production of the 1896 map and the 1923 map, with an approximate date for the overlying concrete thought to be between 1914 and 1920, most likely in the later years of this period.



Figure 22: three fragments of 1908 Pattern Cavalry sword pulled from floor (039)



Figure 23: two fragments of 1892 pattern sword from floor (039)



Figure 24: Double edged sword blade of unknown type from floor (039)



Figure 25: Two fragmented unfullered blades, likely 1822 pattern from floor (039)

Early 20th Century Phase

7.6 During this phase the site was expanded onto its Mathilda Street frontage, with a large single storey range adjoining the existing Sidney Street range and a new block of buildings in the centre of the Mathilda Street front covering most of the area of the timber yard. This building is not visible on the 1905 map of the works, so must lie between 1905 and 1923. It is presumed that the date of construction for this block must either be after the abandonment of the basement workshop (also post 1905) or else the basement workshop may have been part of the block that had been covered over in a later internal re-structuring. It seems likely that the latter is the case, or else the construction, destruction and covering over of the grinding shop must have happened in very rapid succession.

7.7 While the sword blades (fig. 22) cover a range of dates from the mid-19th to early 20th century, there is no evidence for the production of swords except for the small assemblage, and no historical records to support that it ever occurred here. As such these blades may have been gathered on site for re-use as a material in making new items or perhaps sent here for finishing at a later stage of the manufacturing process.

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 Previous historical assessments submitted as part of the planning application established the potential of remains associated with former industrial works on this site, as well as the potential for buried soils and pre-industrial remains in the northern area of the site.

8.2 The evaluation trench excavated over the northern area of the site established that the site was primarily established on deeply stratified made ground deposits (>3.8m in depth) and that this section of the site had experienced alternate phases of industrial use, with the later 20th century flooring of the area covering an earlier grinding workshop. There was, however, no evidence for the survival of buried soils or pre-industrial era remains on the site, up to a depth of c.3.8m. Previous development of this area could be seen to have had a destructive impact on surviving features too, with wall foundations and concrete pads having cut the sub-surface deposits in many places.

8.3 The area of stripping, in the southern half of the site, uncovered multiple industrial features as well as wall foundations relating to an earlier phase of use of the building range backing onto speedwell works. These remains were, in the case of the south-west building range, expected (based on cartographic and historic records provided by the WSI and heritage assessment). The central feature of an industrial boiler house/furnace was completely unexpected, relating to no historical maps of the area despite its substantial size, although its location near the chimney would seem fairly integral to its role on site. The brick tank adjoining the south east boundary wall would also seem to be of an industrial purpose, possibly representing a subterranean oil storage area which is shown on the 1896 map. It is however also possible that this feature is a later water tank used to supply steam engines or indeed a boiler house, with a pipe running into the tank from the area of the chimney.

8.4 The removal of concrete from the northern half of the site led to the discovery of large amounts of metal finds, primarily cutlery and sword blades. These are likely associated with an early 20th century expansion of buildings into the yard area and the laying of a new internal floor for this purpose. Such buildings are visible on the 1923 map where they do not exist on the 1896 map, and this would agree approximately with the latest dates of the swords being 1908. It is unknown when the construction of this floor occurred between 1908 and 1923, most likely the latter half of this period when such artefacts would begin to decline in value following the end of the war.

9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

10 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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11 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

11.1 A digital and paper archive was prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited at Weston Park Museum, Sheffield.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Elmsdale Estates Ltd. for commissioning the work, Jim Mooney of JP Mooney Ltd, for providing access to the site, and Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for monitoring excavations and providing advice throughout the project.

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APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

Albert Works, Sheffield: Context Register

Context	Type	Description
001	Layer	Natural Subsoil (un-located)
002	Floor	Concrete floor over the north east part of the site, ~200mm thick
003	Foundation	Concrete pad, 1.5m x 1.75m x 2.75m
004	Floor	Concrete floor south of 002 and 003 with cutlery reinforcement, ~150-200mm thick
005	Unstratified	N/A. This context number was assigned to any unstratified finds
006	Wall	Double skinned red brick (11x8x23cm) wall with lime mortar at the western end of Trench 1
007	Fill	Light grey-brown sandy clay bedding deposit for wall 006, containing industrial and modern debris.
008	Cut	Foundation cut for 007 and 006
009	-	Voided context
010	Wall	Double skinned red brick (11x8x23cm) wall with lime mortar running north-south through the centre of trench 1.
011	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand deposit underlying 002, cut by 008. Made ground containing numerous brick and concrete fragments.
012	-	Voided context
013	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand deposit, part of made ground sequence, cut by 008.
014	-	Voided context
015	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sand deposit, part of made ground sequence with numerous industrial inclusions such as 3 fragmented crucible caps.
016	-	Voided context
017	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay made ground deposit with fragmented brick and mortar inclusions, fill of 018. Acting as a bedding deposit for 010
018	Cut	Shallow foundation cut for wall 010, cut into 022 and filled by 017.
019	-	Voided context
020	-	Voided context
021	Layer	Mid grey brown silty sand deposit with occasional inclusions of industrial debris. Part of made ground sequence for the site.
022	Layer	Mid red brown silty sand with occasional industrial slag and pot sherd inclusions. Part of made ground sequence for the site.
023	Floor	Concrete floor ~300mm thick, serving as foundation for 036,

Context	Type	Description
		stepping down to 035 to the north.
024	Wall	Double skinned red brick (11x8x23cm) wall, aligned north-south with a painted surface on its east side. Built on foundation 035.
025	Wall	Double skinned red brick (11x23.5x7.5cm) wall, aligned north east to south west.
026	-	Voided context
027	Floor	Loosely constructed, unmortared red brick (11x8x23) floor south of 036
028	Layer	Rubble deposit underlying 002.
029	Layer	Light yellow brown sandy clay deposit with industrial debris and local unworked millstone grit inclusions. Part of made ground sequence for the site.
030	Foundation	Red brick, concrete and gravel core foundation cut into made ground deposits.
031	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay deposit with occasional brick fragments. Part of made ground sequence for the site.
032	Layer	Light yellow brown sandy clay deposit with slag and brick fragments, sitting on water table boundary. Part of made ground sequence for the site.
033	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay deposit with occasional slag and brick fragments. Part of made ground sequence for the site.
034	Floor	Concrete floor (5.5x10m) to the west of 006, likely sat on top of clay bedding 007
035	Floor	Smooth finished stone flagged floor consisting millstone grit blocks (c.200x200x250mm) oriented approximately north-south.
036	Structure	<i>In situ</i> stone machine block (250x300x200mm) for grinding wheel, with metal bracket on top and wooden skirting board on the east and west sides. Built into/onto 023.
037	Structure	Large cylindrical machine originally housed in 036, disturbed and found in 028 immediately to the south. Measuring 1.7m length by 0.6 m diameter.
038	-	Voided context
039	Floor	Concrete floor surface containing sword blade fragment reinforcement, overlying 028 to the south of 002.
040	Foundation	Concrete block (2x1.85x2.8m) cut into made ground deposits.
041	Cut	Cut for concrete block 003
042	Cut	Cut for concrete block 040
043	Cut	Cut for concrete block 030
201	Layer	Natural subsoil
202	Floor	Concrete floor surface covering extent of site, c.50-80mm thick.
203	Floor	Brickwork (23x8x11cm) floor of modern bathroom block in

Context	Type	Description
		south west corner of the site.
204	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall oriented north east to south west. Built on concrete foundation 242, cut by 213 and 243.
205	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay deposit filling the void between 211 and 216, overlying 212. Made ground.
206	Deposit	Dark grey silty sand deposit with industrial debris and demolition rubble inclusions. Made ground.
207	Deposit	Light yellow brown sandy clay deposit with industrial debris and demolition rubble. Made ground.
208	Deposit	Mid yellow brown sandy clay deposit with industrial debris and demolition rubble, underlying 209 and 229. Made ground.
209	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall oriented north west to south east abutting 204 at its east corner.
210	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall oriented north east to south west, built on concrete foundation 244. Abutting 209 at north east end.
211	Wall	Double skinned red brick (8x11x23cm) wall oriented north west to south east. Truncated and built over by 210
212	Floor	Concrete block with structural remains. 2 rows of red brick, each single skinned, 1 row of concrete paving slabs set upright on the south west side. Oriented north west to south east.
213	Cut	Linear cut for 210 into 206, truncating 211.
214	Cut	Linear cut for wall 211, cutting northern edge of 212 as well as 206 and 207. Cut by 213 at the east end.
215	Cut	Linear cut for wall 209 and foundation 243, cutting 206 and 204 at the east end.
216	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall running parallel to 217 to form a chamber/cavity and abutting 211.
217	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall running parallel to 216, probably contemporary to 216.
218	Wall	Double skinned red brick wall, forming southern boundary of site, outer wall of speedwell works.
219	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall, forming eastern boundary of site. Outer wall of modern buildings now demolished.
220	Structure	Double skinned semi-circular red brick water tank backing up against 219 to the south east.
221	Structure	Curved red brick structure, forming southern outer wall of furnace/boiler house, adjoining 258. With concave section infilled by 225
222	Structure	Red brick structure, with concave section infilled by 224. Forming northern outer wall of furnace/boiler house.

Context	Type	Description
223	Floor	Red brick floor (23x11cm), aligned north east to south west, acting as foundation for 222, 221 and 226, and abutting 233 to the west.
224	Structure	Red brick (23x10.5x8cm) infill of 222.
225	Structure	Red brick (23x11x8cm) infill of 221.
226	Wall	Single skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) eastern exterior wall of chamber, adjoining 221 and running north east towards the chimney.
227	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) western exterior wall of chamber, abutting 222 and running north east towards the chimney parallel to 226.
228	Floor	Red brick (23x8x11cm) floor abutting modern walls 219 and 238.
229	Floor	Red brick (23x8x11cm) floor abutting wall 209 to the south west representing later pre-concrete floor for modern buildings/courtyard.
230	Floor	Concrete block built on made ground abutting 216 and 210.
231	Structure	White fire brick (23.5x7x9.5cm) chamber/flue on southern side of furnace/boiler house with ramped firebrick blocks forming the inner edge. Built into 221, running for c.5.3m.
232	Floor	Red brick (23x11cm) floor between 234 and 231, same as 223.
233	Floor	Red brick (23x11cm) ramp adjoining 232 and 223.
234	Structure	White fire brick (23.5x7x9.5cm) chamber/flue on northern side of furnace/boiler house with ramped firebrick blocks forming the inner edge. Built into 222, running for c.5.3m
235	Deposit	Mid grey-brown sandy clay deposit overlying 259, 223, 221 and 224. Made ground.
236	Deposit	Light red-brown sandy clay made ground deposit north of 222.
237	Deposit	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay made ground deposit between 220 and 238.
238	Wall	Modern building wall adjoining 219.
239	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay made ground deposit with industrial debris and rubble inclusions, south of 228 between 204 and 219.
240	Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand deposit filling water tank 220.
241	Wall	Double skinned red brick wall acting as support for a metal water pipe feeding into or out of tank 220.
242	Foundation	Concrete foundation for wall 204, constructed over made ground.
243	Foundation	Concrete foundation for wall 209, constructed over made ground.
244	Foundation	Concrete foundation for wall 210, adjoining 243.
245	Fill	Light red brown sandy clay, filling the chamber formed by

Context	Type	Description
		216 and 217. Large amounts of brick and mortar fragments indicate this is probably a demolition fill.
246	Foundation	Concrete block north of 226, acting as bedding for modern machinery now removed.
247	Foundation	Concrete block between 216 and 211 at west end, acting as bedding for modern machinery now removed.
248	Foundation	Lower concrete block sunk between 211 and 216, likely acting as reinforcement/foundation for surrounding structures.
249	Foundation	Concrete block south of 209 at the west end, acting as bedding for modern machinery pictured during the building survey.
250	Floor	Red brick (23x11x8cm) floor, oriented north west to south east, set on fill 259. This represents a later floor surface rising over the furnace/boiler house features 231 and 234 from floor 252.
251	Floor	Red brick (23x8x11cm) floor, acting to fill the gap between stone floor 251 and 250, as well as potentially relating floor 251 to the main furnace/boiler house.
252	Floor	Stone slab floor with smooth finish contained within structure 253, possibly representing the floor of a fuel storage area on account of soot/coal dust present on this surface.
253	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x11x8cm) wall of building butting up against 225, possibly representing a fuel storage area.
254	Cut	Cut for pipe 255
255	Structure	Ceramic water pipe feeding into local drainage system.
256	Floor	Red brick (23x11cm) ramp connecting 234 and 232 probably for the cleaning or removal of substance from 234.
257	Floor	Red brick (23x11cm) ramp connecting 231 and 232 (same as 256).
258	Foundation	Concrete bedding for 228.
259	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay fill of 231 and 234, underlying 235 and 250.
260	Foundation	A large group of concrete slabs have been given the group number of 260, representing a large area of machine works.
261	Wall	Heavily truncate double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall abutting 253.
262	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall, foundations of a now demolished modern building. Adjoining 266.
263	Foundation	Concrete bedding for 262
264	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay made ground deposit west of 253.
265	Deposit	Light grey brown sandy clay made ground deposit west of

Context	Type	Description
		261, underlying 264.
266	Wall	Double skinned red brick (23x8x11cm) wall, foundations of now demolished modern building, cut by 268 for more recent concrete slab 267.
267	Foundation	Concrete slab adjoining 260.
268	Cut	Cut for 267 through 266
269	Foundation	Concrete machine base within 270
270	Wall	Square brick setting for block 269, abutting 262

Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield
Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map and Record.

ARS 2015/183

Catalogue of Photographic Archive – Digital Colour



Shot No.	Scale	Context	Description	Photo By	Date
1	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
2	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
3	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
4	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
5	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
6	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
7	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
8	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
9	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
10	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
11	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
12	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
13	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
14	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
15	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
16	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
17	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
18	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
19	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
20	10cm	039	Fragmented 1892 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
21	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
22	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
23	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown	TP	04/01/2016

			type		
24	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
25	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
26	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
27	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
28	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
29	10cm	039	Double edged sword of unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
30	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
31	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
32	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
33	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
34	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
35	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
36	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
37	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
38	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
39	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
40	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
41	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
42	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
43	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
44	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
45	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
46	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
47	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
48	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
49	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
50	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
51	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
52	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
53	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
54	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
55	10cm	039	1908 Pattern Cavalry Sword	TP	04/01/2016
56	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
57	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
58	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
59	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
60	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
61	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
62	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016

63	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
64	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
65	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
66	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
67	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
68	10cm	039	1822 Pattern Infantry Officers Sword	TP	04/01/2016
69	10cm	039	Highly degraded fragment, unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
70	10cm	039	Highly degraded fragment, unknown type	TP	04/01/2016
71	10cm	039	1822 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
72	10cm	039	1822 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
73	10cm	039	1822 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
74	10cm	039	1908 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
75	10cm	039	1908 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
76	10cm	039	1908 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
77	10cm	039	1908 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
78	10cm	039	1908 Pattern sword assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
79	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
80	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
81	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
82	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
83	10cm	039	1845/1892 Pattern assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
84	10cm	235	Small glass 'Yorkshireman's relish' bottle. Early 20 th C.	TP	04/01/2016
85	10cm	235	Small glass 'Yorkshireman's relish' bottle. Early 20 th C.	TP	04/01/2016
86	10cm	235	Small glass 'Yorkshireman's relish' bottle. Early 20 th C.	TP	04/01/2016
87	10cm	235	Small glass 'Yorkshireman's relish' bottle. Early 20 th C.	TP	04/01/2016
88	10cm	206	Worked and unworked shell assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
89	10cm	206	Worked and unworked shell assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
90	10cm	206	Assemblage of shells with medium size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
91	10cm	206	Assemblage of shells with medium size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
92	10cm	206	Assemblage of shells with medium size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
93	10cm	206	Shell fragment with large amounts of working	TP	04/01/2016
94	10cm	206	Assemblage of shells with small size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
95	10cm	206	Assemblage of shells with small size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
96	10cm	206	Shells with ground edges	TP	04/01/2016
97	10cm	206	Shells with ground edges	TP	04/01/2016
98	10cm	206	Shells with ground edges	TP	04/01/2016

99	10cm	206	Shell with large size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
100	10cm	206	Shell with large size coring.	TP	04/01/2016
101	10cm	206	Assemblage of fragmented shell	TP	04/01/2016
102	10cm	206	Assemblage of fragmented shell	TP	04/01/2016
103	10cm	206	Assemblage of fragmented shell	TP	04/01/2016
104	10cm	206	Unworked shell from assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
105	10cm	206	Unworked shell from assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
106	10cm	206	Unworked shell from assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
107	10cm	206	Unworked shell from assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
108	10cm	206	Unworked shell from assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
109	10cm	206	Dark glazed terracotta	TP	04/01/2016
110	10cm	206	Dark glazed terracotta	TP	04/01/2016
111	10cm	206	Slip Banded CC Ware	TP	04/01/2016
112	10cm	206	Slip Banded CC Ware	TP	04/01/2016
113	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
114	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
115	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
116	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
117	10cm	206	Cane Coloured Ware	TP	04/01/2016
118	10cm	206	Cane Coloured Ware	TP	04/01/2016
119	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
120	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
121	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
122	10cm	206	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	TP	04/01/2016
123	10cm	206	Whiteware and Colour Glazed Ware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
124	10cm	206	Whiteware and Colour Glazed Ware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
125	10cm	206	Whiteware and Colour Glazed Ware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
126	10cm	206	Clay Pipe Fragments	TP	04/01/2016
127	10cm	206	Clay Pipe Fragments	TP	04/01/2016
128	10cm	269	“Double Edged Kitchen Knife with solid rod tang”	TP	04/01/2016
129	10cm	269	“Double Edged Kitchen Knife with solid rod tang”	TP	04/01/2016
130	10cm	269	“Double Edged Kitchen Knife with solid rod tang”	TP	04/01/2016
131	10cm	269	“Double Edged Kitchen Knife with solid rod tang”	TP	04/01/2016
132	10cm	005	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang	TP	04/01/2016
133	10cm	005	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang	TP	04/01/2016
134	10cm	005	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang	TP	04/01/2016
135	10cm	005	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang	TP	04/01/2016
136	10cm	005	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang	TP	04/01/2016
137	10cm	005	Large metal file, curved profile, with a short tang	TP	04/01/2016
138	10cm	005	1908 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
139	10cm	005	1908 Pattern Sword	TP	04/01/2016
140	10cm	005	Small bracelet with interlinked chain style decoration.	TP	04/01/2016

141	10cm	005	Small bracelet with interlinked chain style decoration.	TP	04/01/2016
142	10cm	005	1970 5p piece	TP	04/01/2016
143	10cm	005	Bifurcated fork joined with a cylindrical body and tang designed for a socketed handle.	TP	04/01/2016
144	10cm	005	Pipe fragments, one stem retains a short stubby foot marked with a spoked wheel and three leaves. The bowl is fluted.	TP	04/01/2016
145	10cm	245	Massively corroded files x 6	TP	04/01/2016
146	10cm	245	Massively corroded files x 6	TP	04/01/2016
147	10cm	245	Massively corroded files x 6	TP	04/01/2016
148	10cm	245	Massively corroded files x 6	TP	04/01/2016
149	10cm	245	Massively corroded files x 6	TP	04/01/2016
150	10cm	245	Massively corroded files x 6	TP	04/01/2016
151	10cm	264	Pottery assemblage from 264	TP	04/01/2016
152	10cm	264	TP Whiteware Tureen lid	TP	04/01/2016
153	10cm	264	TP Whiteware Tureen lid	TP	04/01/2016
154	10cm	264	TP Whiteware Plate rim	TP	04/01/2016
155	10cm	264	TP Whiteware Plate rim	TP	04/01/2016
156	10cm	264	TP Whiteware Plate rim	TP	04/01/2016
157	10cm	264	Partial plain, upright pipe bowl with simple unmarked stubby foot	TP	04/01/2016
158	10cm	264	Partial plain, upright pipe bowl with simple unmarked stubby foot	TP	04/01/2016
159	10cm	264	Partial plain, upright pipe bowl with simple unmarked stubby foot	TP	04/01/2016
160	10cm	264	Sponge printed ware base and rim of bowl	TP	04/01/2016
161	10cm	264	Sponge printed ware base and rim of bowl	TP	04/01/2016
162	10cm	264	Sponge printed ware base and rim of bowl	TP	04/01/2016
163	10cm	264	Cane coloured ware pie dish with white interior slip	TP	04/01/2016
164	10cm	264	Cane coloured ware pie dish with white interior slip	TP	04/01/2016
165	10cm	264	Cane coloured ware pie dish with white interior slip	TP	04/01/2016
166	10cm	264	Cane coloured ware pie dish with white interior slip	TP	04/01/2016
167	10cm	028	TP Whiteware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
168	10cm	028	TP Whiteware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
169	10cm	015	Stoneware and Coarseware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
170	10cm	015	Stoneware and Coarseware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
171	10cm	033	Plain pipe stems	TP	04/01/2016
172	10cm	033	Plain pipe stems	TP	04/01/2016
173	10cm	013	Unglazed Red Earthenware	TP	04/01/2016
174	10cm	013	Unglazed Red Earthenware	TP	04/01/2016
175	10cm	013	Unglazed Red Earthenware	TP	04/01/2016

176	10cm	013	Unglazed Red Earthenware	TP	04/01/2016
177	10cm	021	Colour Glazed Ware, Edgeware and TP Whiteware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
178	10cm	021	Colour Glazed Ware, Edgeware and TP Whiteware Assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
179	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
180	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
181	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
182	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
183	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
184	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
185	10cm	235	Embossed 'Brampton Brewery Co Ltd Chesterfield'. Tooled finish. Retains top.	TP	04/01/2016
186	10cm	005	Bent and unfinished sword, only tang and upper portion of blade survive. Likely to be 1892 Pattern.	TP	04/01/2016
187	10cm	005	Corroded flattened bar, likely to be a sword blank.	TP	04/01/2016
188	10cm	005	Corroded flattened bar, likely to be a sword blank.	TP	04/01/2016
189	10cm	005	Small Cutlery assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
190	10cm	005	Small Cutlery assemblage	TP	04/01/2016
191	10cm	005	5xtable knives (1 broken), 1 cheese knife. All are tanged.	TP	04/01/2016
192	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
193	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
194	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
195	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
196	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
197	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
198	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
199	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016
200	10cm	005	5xtable knives, 4 are tanged, one has a solid handle.	TP	04/01/2016

201	10cm	005	1xtable knife, 1xsmall, scalloped edge (butter?) knife. Both are tanged.	TP	04/01/2016
202	10cm	005	1xtable knife, 1xsmall, scalloped edge (butter?) knife. Both are tanged.	TP	04/01/2016
203	10cm	005	4xunfinished table knives retaining various degrees of cast material. Two are tanged and two have solid handles.	TP	04/01/2016
204	10cm	005	4xunfinished table knives retaining various degrees of cast material. Two are tanged and two have solid handles.	TP	04/01/2016
205	10cm	005	4xunfinished table knives retaining various degrees of cast material. Two are tanged and two have solid handles.	TP	04/01/2016
206	10cm	004	Casting waste with traces of off cut knife blade. Retains an adhered lump of concrete	TP	04/01/2016
207	10cm	004	Casting waste with traces of off cut knife blade. Retains an adhered lump of concrete	TP	04/01/2016
208	10cm	004	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.	TP	04/01/2016
209	10cm	004	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.	TP	04/01/2016
210	10cm	004	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.	TP	04/01/2016
211	10cm	004	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.	TP	04/01/2016
212	10cm	004	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.	TP	04/01/2016
213	10cm	004	Group of large table knives, all with scale tang handles.	TP	04/01/2016
214	10cm	004	waste from a knife blade off-cut	TP	04/01/2016
215	10cm	004	waste from a knife blade off-cut	TP	04/01/2016
216	10cm	206	elongated triangular in profile object. Corroded.	TP	04/01/2016
217	10cm	206	elongated triangular in profile object. Corroded.	TP	04/01/2016
218	10cm	206	elongated triangular in profile object. Corroded.	TP	04/01/2016
219	10cm	235	flat-headed spatula with flat handle tapering outwards.	TP	04/01/2016
220	10cm	235	flat-headed spatula with flat handle tapering outwards.	TP	04/01/2016
221	10cm	235	flat-headed spatula with flat handle tapering outwards.	TP	04/01/2016
222	10cm	235	Large table knife with tanged handle	TP	04/01/2016
223	10cm	235	Large table knife with tanged handle	TP	04/01/2016
224	10cm	235	tanged and heavily corroded table knife	TP	04/01/2016

225	10cm	235	tanged and heavily corroded table knife	TP	04/01/2016
226	10cm	235	fiddle pattern flatware spoon	TP	04/01/2016
227	10cm	235	fiddle pattern flatware spoon	TP	04/01/2016
228	10cm	235	fiddle pattern flatware spoon	TP	04/01/2016
229	10cm	235	fiddle pattern flatware spoon	TP	04/01/2016
230	10cm	235	19 th – 20 th century clear glass bottle base	TP	04/01/2016
231	10cm	235	19 th – 20 th century clear glass bottle base	TP	04/01/2016
232	10cm	235	19 th – 20 th century clear glass bottle base	TP	04/01/2016
233	10cm	240	unfinished knife blade	TP	04/01/2016
234	10cm	240	unfinished knife blade	TP	04/01/2016
235	10cm	240	unfinished knife blade	TP	04/01/2016
236	10cm	240	unfinished knife blade	TP	04/01/2016
237	10cm	240	unfinished knife blade	TP	04/01/2016
238	10cm	240	Heavily corroded table knife, Most of the tang is missing	TP	04/01/2016
239	10cm	240	Heavily corroded table knife, Most of the tang is missing	TP	04/01/2016
240	10cm	240	Heavily corroded object. Possibly an unfinished knife.	TP	04/01/2016
241	10cm	240	Heavily corroded object. Possibly an unfinished knife.	TP	04/01/2016
242	10cm	240	Heavily corroded but resembles a flat-headed spatula.	TP	04/01/2016
243	10cm	240	Heavily corroded but resembles a flat-headed spatula.	TP	04/01/2016
244	10cm	240	Fragments of a returnable Tizer bottle. Remnants of 'Tize..' and '..re...' are visible.	TP	04/01/2016
245	10cm	240	Fragments of a returnable Tizer bottle. Remnants of 'Tize..' and '..re...' are visible.	TP	04/01/2016
246	10cm	240	Fragments of a returnable Tizer bottle. Remnants of 'Tize..' and '..re...' are visible.	TP	04/01/2016
247	10cm	005	'Flatstick' or Grinders' Block with metal pegs	TP	04/01/2016
248	10cm	005	'Flatstick' or Grinders' Block with metal pegs	TP	04/01/2016
249	10cm	005	'Flatstick' or Grinders' Block with metal pegs	TP	04/01/2016
250	10cm	005	'Flatstick' or Grinders' Block with metal pegs	TP	04/01/2016
251	10cm	005	'Flatstick' or Grinders' Block with metal pegs	TP	04/01/2016
252	10cm	005	'Flatstick' or Grinders' Block with metal pegs	TP	04/01/2016
253	10cm	015	Complete circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
254	10cm	015	Complete circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016

255	10cm	015	Complete circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
256	10cm	015	Complete circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
257	10cm	015	Complete circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
258	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
259	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
260	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
261	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
262	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
263	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
264	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
265	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
266	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
267	10cm	015	Approximately 50% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, Huntsman crucible cap.	TP	04/01/2016
268	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers and housing	TP	04/01/2016
269	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers and housing	TP	04/01/2016
270	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers and housing	TP	04/01/2016
271	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers and housing	TP	04/01/2016
272	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
273	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
274	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
275	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
276	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
278	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
279	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
280	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
281	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016

282	10cm	035	Decayed batteries/rollers	TP	04/01/2016
283	10cm	011	Approximately 40% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.	TP	04/01/2016
284	10cm	011	Approximately 40% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.	TP	04/01/2016
285	10cm	011	Approximately 40% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.	TP	04/01/2016
286	10cm	011	Approximately 40% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.	TP	04/01/2016
287	10cm	011	Approximately 40% of a circular vitrified ceramic disc, likely used as a cover.	TP	04/01/2016
288	10cm	245	Mineral water bottle embossed: 'the premium table water. Stoke st. Attercliffe'	TP	04/01/2016
289	10cm	245	Mineral water bottle embossed: 'the premium table water. Stoke st. Attercliffe'	TP	04/01/2016
290	10cm	245	Mineral water bottle embossed: 'the premium table water. Stoke st. Attercliffe'	TP	04/01/2016
291	10cm	245	Mineral water bottle embossed: 'the premium table water. Stoke st. Attercliffe'	TP	04/01/2016
292	10cm	245	Mineral water bottle embossed: 'the premium table water. Stoke st. Attercliffe'	TP	04/01/2016
293	10cm	264	Neck and string rim, brown glass wine bottle	TP	04/01/2016
294	10cm	264	Neck and string rim, brown glass wine bottle	TP	04/01/2016
295	10cm	264	Neck and string rim, brown glass wine bottle	TP	04/01/2016
296	10cm	264	Neck and string rim, brown glass wine bottle	TP	04/01/2016
297	10cm	264	Neck and string rim, brown glass wine bottle	TP	04/01/2016
298	10cm	245	Broken base of Attercliffe mineral water bottle.	TP	04/01/2016
299	10cm	245	Broken base of Attercliffe mineral water bottle.	TP	04/01/2016
300	10cm	245	Broken base of Attercliffe mineral water bottle.	TP	04/01/2016
301	10cm	245	Broken base of Attercliffe mineral water bottle.	TP	04/01/2016
302	10cm	245	Bent and corroded file, curved profile, with a snapped off tang. Handle is missing.	TP	04/01/2016
303	10cm	245	Bent and corroded file, curved profile, with a snapped off tang. Handle is missing.	TP	04/01/2016
304	10cm	245	Bent and corroded file, curved	TP	04/01/2016

			profile, with a snapped off tang. Handle is missing.		
305	10cm	245	Bent and corroded file, curved profile, with a snapped off tang. Handle is missing.	TP	04/01/2016
306	10cm	004	Lump of concrete with embedded cutlery off cuts.	TP	04/01/2016
307	10cm	005	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.	TP	04/01/2016
308	10cm	005	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.	TP	04/01/2016
309	10cm	005	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.	TP	04/01/2016
310	10cm	005	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.	TP	04/01/2016
311	10cm	005	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.	TP	04/01/2016
312	10cm	005	3xfiles, all tanged and rectangular in section.	TP	04/01/2016
313	10cm	004	Lump of concrete with embedded cutlery off cuts.	TP	04/01/2016



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Site Code: AWS'15
 Drawing Ref: DWG6 - Plan of Stripped area
 Date: 07/01/16
 Drawn: Tom Parker
 Scale: 1:1250

Figure 26: Albert Works, Sheffield: Site Plan Overlying 1923 Historical OS Map

- Key:
-  Red Brick
 -  Concrete
 -  Fire Brick
 -  Stone Floor
 -  Grinding Machine

Notes:

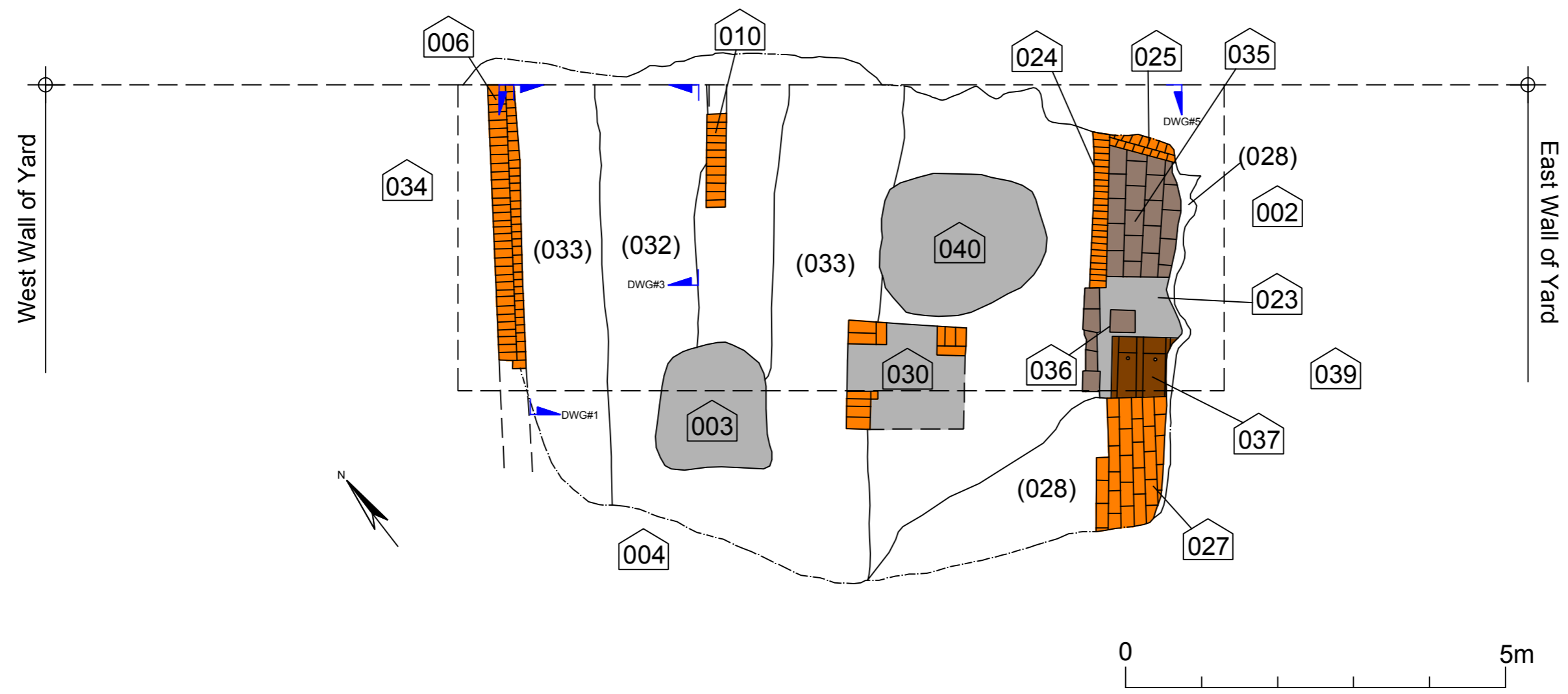
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Site Code: AWS'15
Drawing Ref: DWG4
Date: 07/01/16
Drawn: Tom Parker
Scale: 1:50

Figure 27: Albert Works,
Sheffield. Plan of Trench 1



Key:

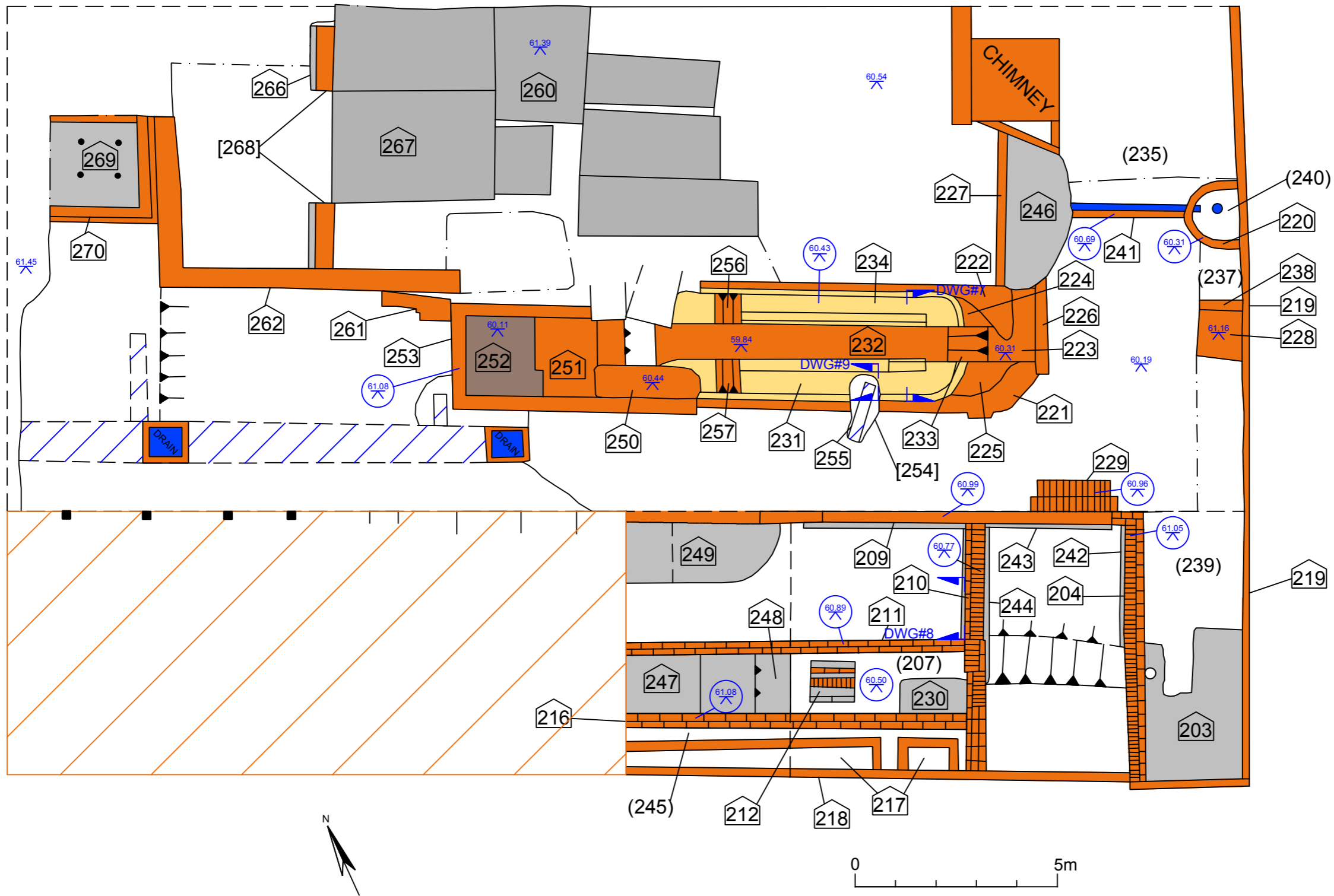
- Concrete
- Stone Flagged Floor
- Grinding Machine
- Red Brick

Notes:

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Figure 28: Albert Works,
 Sheffield: Plan of Stripped
 Area



- Key:
- Red Brick
 - Concrete
 - Fire Brick
 - Stone Floor



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Site Code: AWS'15
 Drawing Ref: Drawings 1, 2, 3 and 5
 Date: 12/01/15
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Figure 29: Trench 1 Sections

Key:
 Red Brick
 Concrete

Notes:

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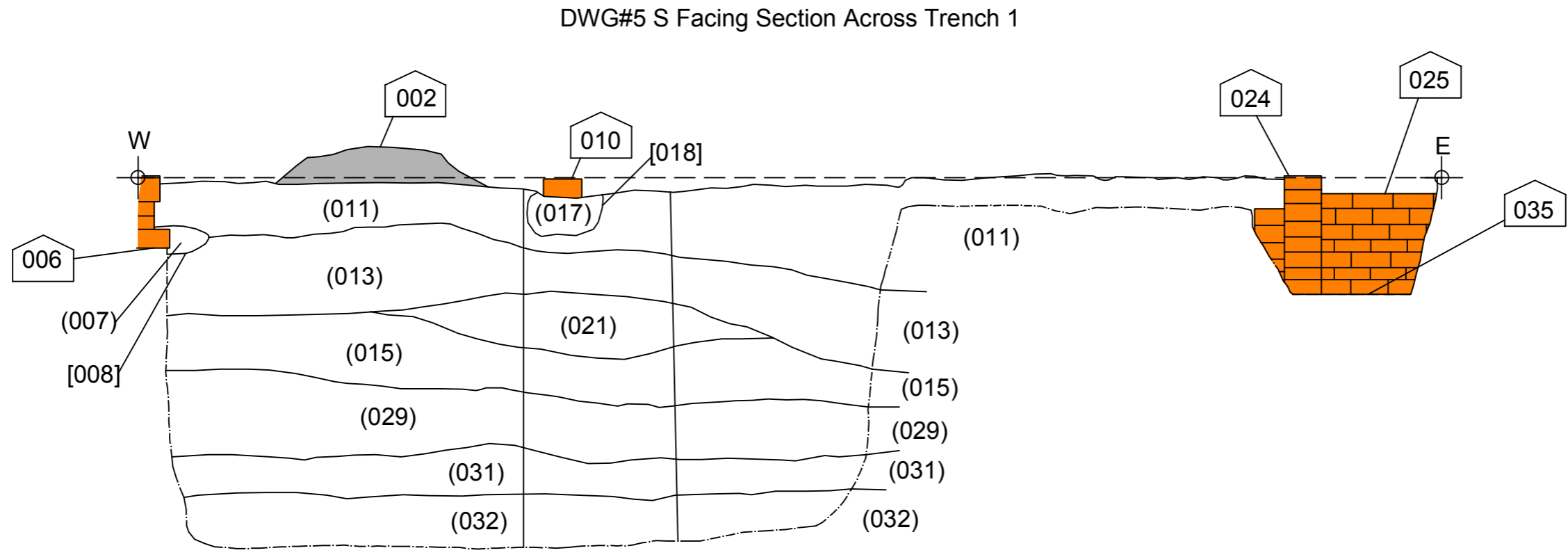
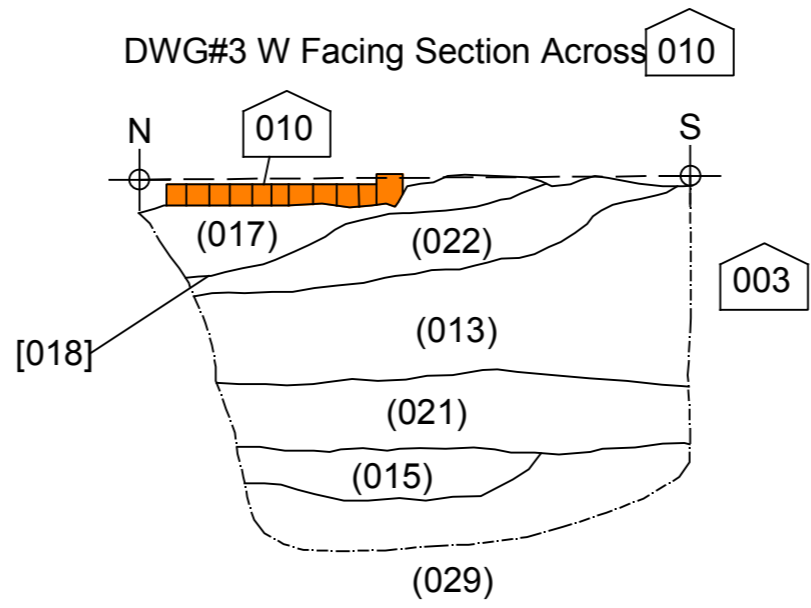
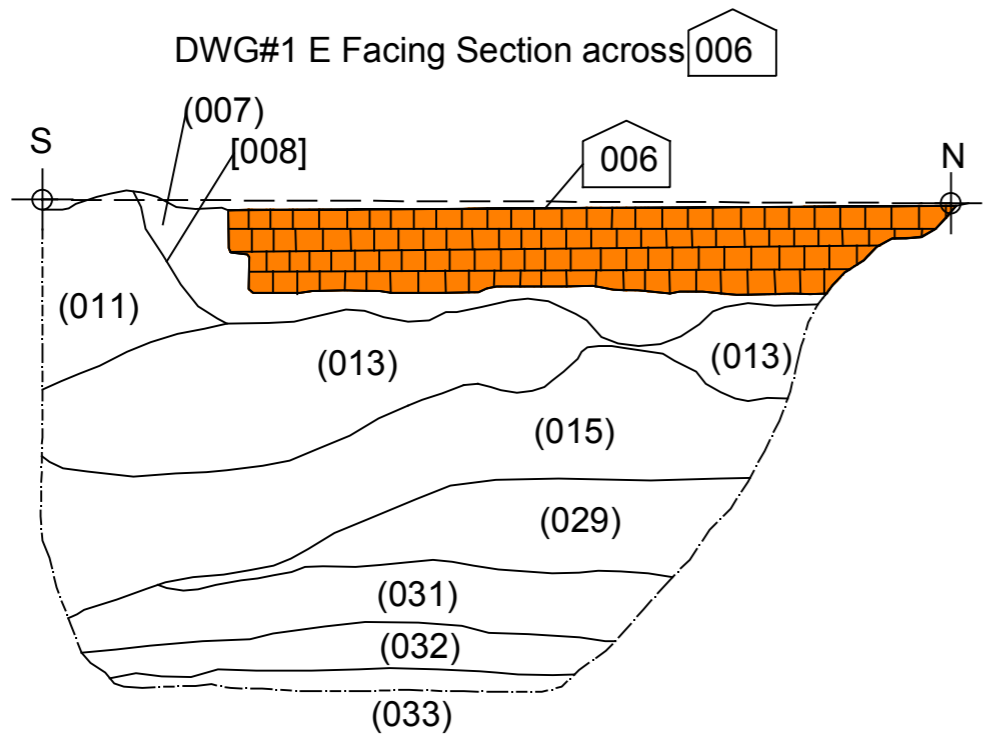
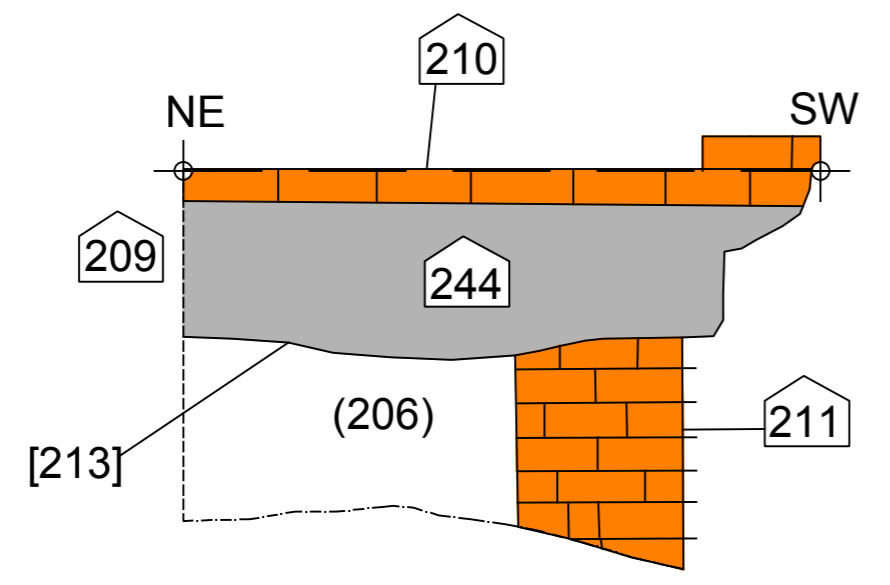


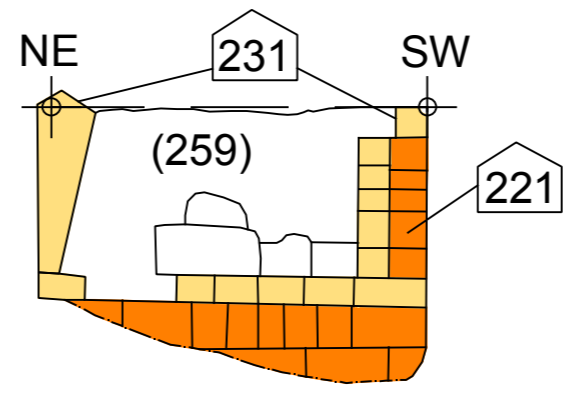
Figure 30: Sections from Stripped area

- Key:
- Red Brick
 - Fire Brick
 - Concrete

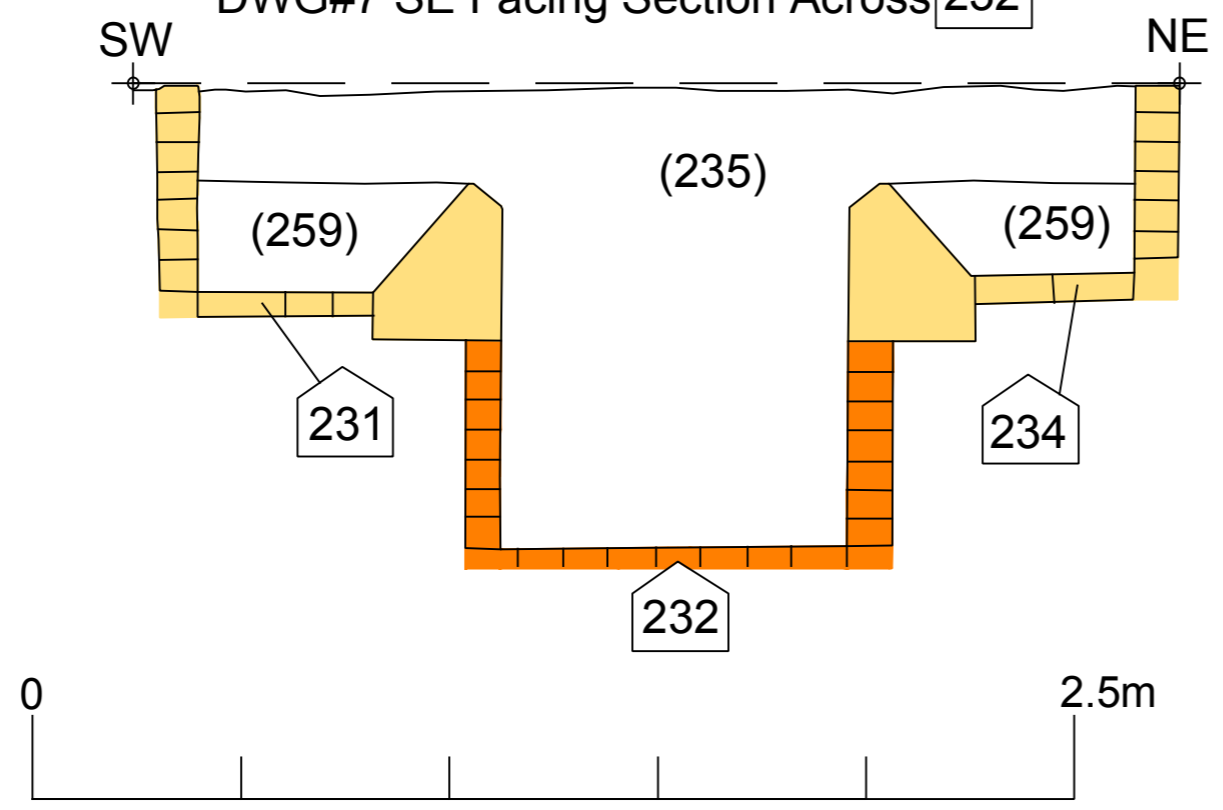
DWG#8 NW Facing Section, S End of 210



DWG#9 NW Facing Section, Slot Through 221



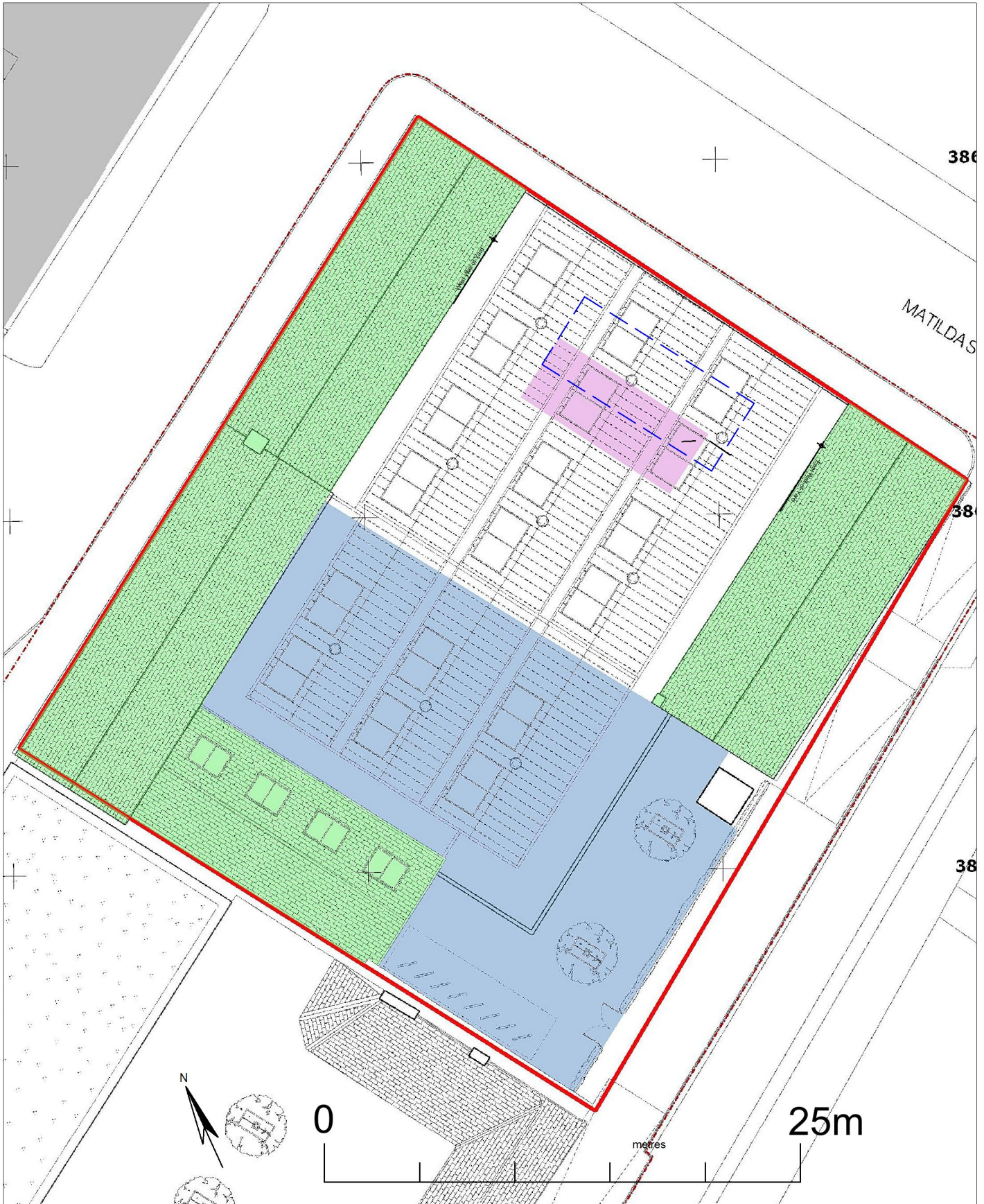
DWG#7 SE Facing Section Across 232



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Figure 31: Albert Works, Sheffield:
 Site Plan

- Key:
- Current Buildings
 - Area of Strip
 - Trench 1 - Planned Location
 - Trench 1 - Actual Location

Site Code: AWS'15
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 21-03-16
 Drawn:
 Scale: 1: 1250

Notes:

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APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM

Land and Buildings at Sidney Street, Matilda Street, Arundel Street and Sylvester Street, Sheffield: Phase1

Written Scheme of Investigation

2015



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

on behalf of

DLP (Planning) Limited.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation relates to a multi-phase programme of building recording and archaeological works at the Albert Works, off Sidney Street Sheffield (NGR SK 35447, 86614) to discharge Condition 4 of the planning permission (14/0223/FUL) granted to DLP (Planning) Limited for *Application under Sec 73 to vary all pre-commencement conditions imposed by 12/02995/FUL*. This original planning application concerned alterations to ground floor layout and elevations to provide front door access and level access from the courtyard, as part of a mixed use development, including demolition of warehouse/industrial buildings and the erection of flexible use space, student flats, residential apartments, townhouses, a microbrewery and winter garden with associated car parking.

Condition 4 states:

No development, including any demolition and groundworks, excluding the digging of trenches shown on drawings 606 A AL (0) 003 rev B and 450-AP-0206 rev A, subject to that work being archaeologically monitored and a report on the results submitted to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, 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 Written scheme of investigation 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.

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

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.

1.2.1 The area of the proposed development site covered by this WSI (Phase 1) is c.1.575 ha in area (Figure 1). It is bounded by Matilda Street to the north-east,



Sidney Street at the north-west, the Porter Brook to the south-east and further extant former industrial buildings on the site of the former Speedwell Works to the south-west.

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 2015).

1.4.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation which covers the initial multi-phase programme of archaeological and building recording works to be undertaken at the site of the former Albert Works (hereafter referred to as 'Phase 1'), along with post-excavation analysis, reporting publication and archiving, to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), who have been commissioned by DLP (Planning) Limited to undertake the required works.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by FrancesVerityPerspectives (Clarence and Herring 2011) which discussed the archaeological and historical background to a larger site which included the Phase 1 area. The following is a brief summary of that report, bolstered with further reference to historical cartographic sources.

2.2.2 There is no evidence of activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site prior to the medieval period, when it is thought that the Phase 1 site was located within meadowland or pasture, some distance to the south of the medieval town of Sheffield. Cartographic evidence indicates that there were 'wheels in the pastures' along the course of the Porter Brook during the post-medieval period, but the site itself apparently remained undeveloped, and is depicted as agricultural fields on Taylor's map of Sheffield published in 1832.

2.2.3 By the time of the 1850-51 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, Matilda Street had been constructed, but Sidney Street had not yet been extended further to the south of this, and the site was still undeveloped. By the time of the OS map published in 1894, Sidney Street had been extended southwards along the north-western boundary to the site, but the site itself still remained undeveloped. However, by the time the Goad Fire Insurance plan was produced in 1896, the northern half of the phase 1 area contained a lumber yard containing three sheds, whilst the southern half of the site was occupied by a series of buildings comprising the Albert Works, which was under the ownership of 'A. Boswell, Son & Naylor. Blades & Files' (Figure 2). The buildings depicted included a coke yard with two coke racks, a number of furnaces, a store and workshop building, a forge, a warehouse, a grinding shop, a hardening shop, machine shops and a steam tank and chimney.

2.2.4 By 1953, these buildings had apparently been amalgamated into a single large cutlery works, which is also depicted on the 1970-77 OS 1:1250 plan. However, it is apparent from the fabric of the surviving buildings and historical documentation that the buildings on the site were altered both before and after World War II.



3 OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The archaeological work outlined in this Written Scheme of Investigation 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.

3.1.2 The aims of the building recording will aim to produce the following.

- ◆ A formal description of the buildings on the site, their architectural plans, elevations, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development. The descriptive account will include all associated buildings, structures and spaces within the grounds.
- ◆ A set of measured survey drawings of the building, at an appropriate scale, including floor plans, and at least one cross section and one long section through the buildings at appropriate locations.
- ◆ A photographic record comprising black & white, colour slide and supplemented by digital photography, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.

3.1.3 All archaeological work will comply with the following standards and guidance.

- ◆ *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.
- ◆ The historic building recording will comply with Level 2 standard as outlined in the Historic England volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).



3.1.4 Any changes to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation will be discussed with, and agreed by, SYAS before implementation.

4 BUILDING RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Nominated Buildings Archaeologist

4.1.1 The archaeological building recording and investigation will be carried out by Dr Gillian Scott of ARS Ltd.

4.2 Building Recording: Level 2 Methodology

4.2.1 ARS Ltd will undertake a Level 2 buildings recording survey following Historic England standards (English Heritage 2006) and will produce a report and prepare an archive for deposition.

4.2.2 The drawn record will include:

- ◆ Site location plans at suitable scales (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:1250).
- ◆ A plan indicating the position and orientation of all photographs/images taken which will be included on a CD accompanying the report (other than duplications). A selection of images will also be reproduced in the report as appropriate to illustrate points in the discussion.
- ◆ A set of detailed measured survey drawings including floor plans, one cross section and one long section through the buildings at appropriate locations (with a contingency allowance for an additional cross-section and an additional long-section, as required) with annotations and conventions following English Heritage standards (2006). These will be based on architect's drawings of the site provided by the client, but it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the drawings supplied and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections.
- ◆ Phased plans showing the development of the buildings.

4.2.3 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the buildings are to be taken with either Medium or Large Format cameras; photographs of well-preserved internal spaces and examples of extant historic internal architectural or work-related features are to be taken with either a Medium or 35mm camera. Perspective control will be used, as appropriate.

4.2.4 The basic photographic record is to be in black & white, supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. Digital photography may be used in addition to, but will form part of, the formal archive created.

4.2.5 Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be



recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive.

4.2.6 The photographic record will cover as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- ◆ Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development/use, or that of its site.

4.2.7 Development work may not commence until the on-site historic building recording has been approved by SYAS.

4.2.8 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum.

- ◆ The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid Reference.
- ◆ An introduction setting out the circumstances in which the records were made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations. This will also detail any constraints which limited the achievement of the objectives.
- ◆ A copy of the WSI.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- ◆ A summary of the building's form, function date and sequence of development and a discussion of the buildings' significance. Together with a summary of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known.
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the building and its setting. This will refer to the existing Desk Based Assessment (Clarence and Herring 2011).
- ◆ A register of photographs taken.

4.2.9 The report illustrations will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ A location map at not less than 1:2500.
- ◆ A site plan at not less than 1:500.



- ◆ Photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard.
- ◆ Extracts from relevant historic maps will also be included within the report with the building(s) of interest clearly visible.
- ◆ The photographic record plan will also be included.
- ◆ In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, will be included with the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

4.2.10 All aspects of the Building Recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Recording Historic Buildings* published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (English Heritage 2006a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and the *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

4.2.11 The archaeological building recording and investigation will be carried out in accordance with 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).

4.2.12 The historic buildings recording may identify opportunities for hidden structural evidence to be exposed during the proposed conversion process. This will be noted at the earliest possible opportunity, and may require a separate WSI, or an addendum to the agreed document, detailing how the intra-conversion work will be carried out. Any changes to the WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with the SYAS Development Control Archaeologist, before implementation.

4.2.13 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as both hard and digital copies; a full set of photographs taken (other than duplications) will be included on a CD accompanying the digital report.

4.2.14 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd. The fully indexed field archive will consist of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves. A digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at Sheffield Archives. Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for



use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.2.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the South Yorkshire SMR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (in addition to those listed above).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Investigation Strategy and Coverage

5.1.1 Following consultation with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) the scheme of archaeological works involves excavating a single trench measuring c.10m by 4m in size and a 'strip, map and investigate' excavation of an open area covering c. 485m², as depicted in magenta and blue respectively on Figure 3.

5.1.2 The evaluation trench is to be located in the northern part of the site which was occupied by the lumber yard in 1896, and which is likely to have suffered minimal disturbance as a result of later development. The open area excavation is targeting the area of the original Albert Woks constructed in the 1890s.

5.1.3 Any proposed modifications to the fieldwork locations will be agreed with SYAS. Should significant archaeological remains be identified within the evaluation trench, it might be necessary to extend the trench in consultation with SYAS.

5.2 Excavation Methodology

5.2.1 A single trench 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 depth - for example made ground deposits and any buried soils or land surface. In addition to this, an open area 'strip, map and investigate' will be carried out in the area depicted in blue on Figure 3.

5.2.2 The concrete flooring of the Albert Woks will be pecked and/or lifted by machine, under continuous archaeological supervision. Any 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 exposed until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

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

5.2.4 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.

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



5.2.6 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.

5.2.7 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.

5.2.8 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.

5.2.9 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 (Historic England 2004; Historic England and The Church of England 2005; APABE/ Historic England 2013; Brickley and McKinley 2004).

5.2.10 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.

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

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

5.2.13 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, 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 500 μ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits 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. Provision will also be allowed for other sampling, e.g. of industrial residues. 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* (Historic England 2011).

5.2.14 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.



5.3 Recording

5.3.1 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.

5.3.2 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.

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

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

5.3.5 Site photography will be in 35mm b/w print film and 35mm colour slide, 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.

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

5.4 Finds Processing and Storage

5.4.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Excavation and Conservation* (UKIC 2001).

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

5.4.3 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.

5.4.4 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. For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery



reference collections, e.g. the South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection

(http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ceramics_eh_2003/)

and the guidelines for handling Post Roman ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) (2001) *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* will be followed.

5.4.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (Historic England 2001), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (Historic England 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* (Historic England 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2012).

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

5.4.7 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).

5.4.8 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.

5.4.9 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Museums Sheffield. Museums Sheffield will be contacted at the outset of the project to make sure that they are aware of the proposed future deposition of an archive. The museum will then be included in discussions about retention/discard, conservation etc. In the first instance, a Project Initiation Form will be submitted to them, followed in due course by a mid-point review form, and a completion form.

5.5 Post-excavation and Reporting

5.5.1 The aims of the post-fieldwork phase of the project are to achieve the following.

- ◆ 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 a second stage



of post-excavation works. The need for and scope of any further analysis will be discussed and agreed with SYAS.

- ◆ 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 as part of the second stage of post-excavation (analysis). 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 if 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.

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

- ◆ A non-technical summary.
- ◆ Introduction and objectives of the fieldwork.
- ◆ Methodology of the fieldwork.
- ◆ 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, a site location plan on an OS base map of a suitable scale, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans, a phased site plan as appropriate, photographs of work in progress on the site, and appropriate finds illustrations.
- ◆ 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 than 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.
- ◆ Conclusions.
- ◆ Supporting data including a detailed context index, tabulated or in appendices.
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location.
- ◆ The proposed date of the deposition of the archive.



- ◆ References.
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

5.5.3 Within the report,

- ◆ all plans will be clearly related to the national grid, and
- ◆ all levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

5.4.4 Both a printed and bound hard copy and a digital copy of the final report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR and a digital copy will be forwarded to Historic England's Scientific Advisor.

5.4.5 A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

5.6 Archive Deposition

5.6.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted to 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.

5.6.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, marked, 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* (ClfA 2014d).

5.6.3 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, in addition to the report in PDF/A format.

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

5.6.5 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.

5.6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields 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).



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

5.7 Staffing

5.7.1 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 CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

5.7.2 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.

5.7.3 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*.

5.7.4 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Dr Andy McWilliams, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (ACIfA) or other as may be appointed with ARS Ltd.

5.7.5 The use of appropriate specialists, to provide on-site advice re. sampling, etc. and for post-excavation works will also be discussed and agreed with SYAS. The project team is expected to include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ◆ Pottery specialists: | Dr Robin Holgate (MCIfA)/
Ruth Leahy (consultant)/
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 |
| ◆ Pollen: | Elise McLellan |
| ◆ Human and animal bone: | Milena Grzybowska |
| ◆ Radiocarbon dating: | Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC) |
| ◆ Finds conservation: | Dr Jenny Jones, Durham University |



- ◆ Metalworking specialist: Dr Rod Mackenzie

5.8 Monitoring Arrangements

5.8.1 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the fieldwork. 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.

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

5.8.3 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.

6 GENERAL ITEMS

6.1 Health and Safety

12.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

6.2 Insurance Cover

12.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

6.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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



6.4 Publication

12.4.1 Summary reports 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.

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

12.4.3 In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated, 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.

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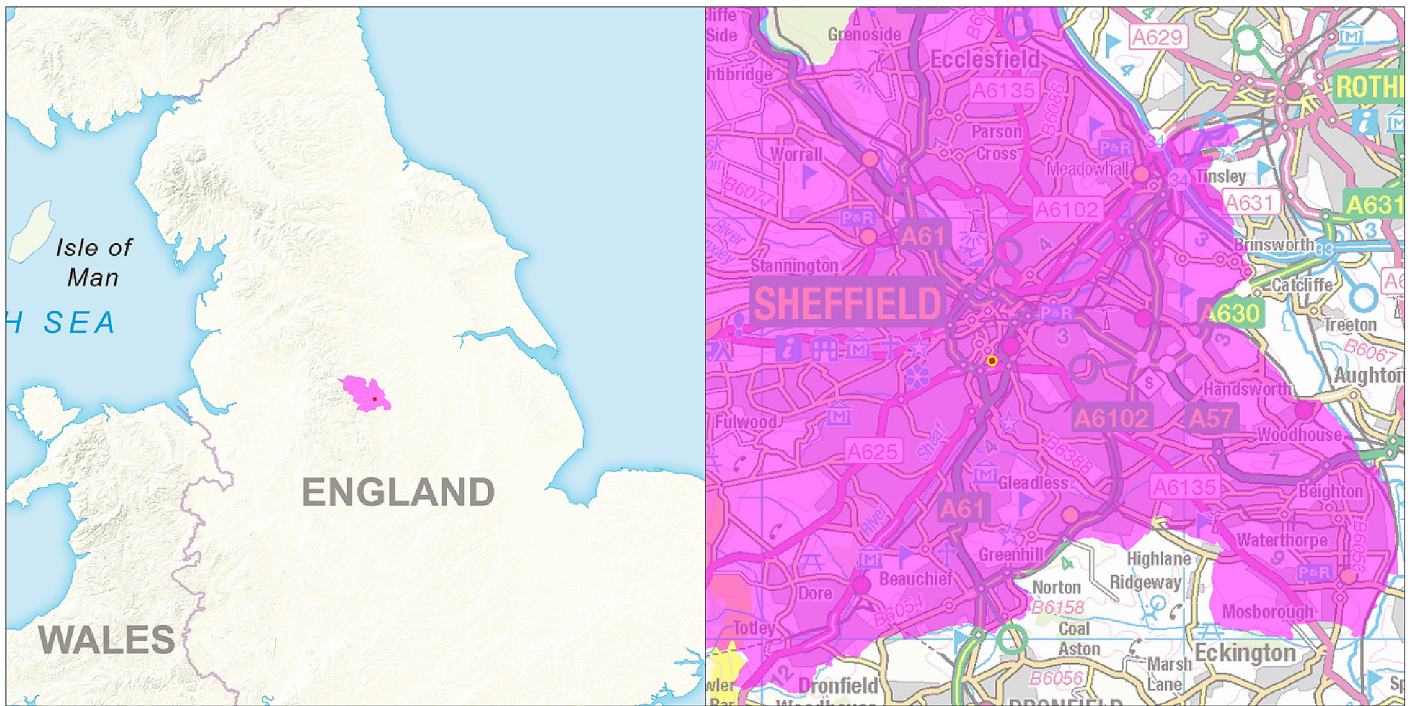
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8 FIGURES





Site name: Albert Works, Sidney Street
 Date: October 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

Sheffield District
 Phase 1 boundary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB


Tel: 01629 814540
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

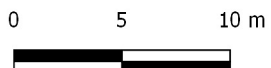
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 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Site name: Albert Works, Sidney Street
 Date: October 3015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:350 @ A4

 Phase 1 boundary



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540


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Figure 2:
1896 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (Sheffield sheet 28)



Site name: Albert Works, Sidney Street
 Date: October 3015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:350 @ A4

 Building recording

 Strip, map and investigate

 Evaluation trench



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

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Figure 3:
Fieldwork areas

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-239799

Project details

Project name	Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield.
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation and excavation at the site of the former Albert Works on Sidney Street, Sheffield.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2015 End: 14-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	CUTLERY WORKSHOP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CUTLERY Modern
Significant Finds	SABRE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SABRE Modern
Significant Finds	CUTLERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Conservation/ restoration
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield
Postcode	S1 1DJ
Study area	545 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3544 8663 53.375072704904 -1.467233145202 53 22 30 N 001 28 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 59.84m Max: 60.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Dr. Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Tom Parker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	JP Mooney Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Wood","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography**1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Albert Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, T
Other bibliographic details	ARS Ltd Report 2015/183
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Entered by	Tom Parker (tom2@archaeologicalresearchsevices.com)
Entered on	4 February 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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