

**Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81
Sidney Street, Sheffield,
South Yorkshire**



ARS Ltd Report 2018/43

April 2018

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**Report Excavations at 77-81
Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2018/43

January 2018. Issued April 2018



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Compiled by: Tim Cobbold

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Checked by: Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA

Local Authority: Sheffield City Council

Site central NGR: SK 35416 86575



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Archaeological Excavations at 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield

Site Code: SDN17

Planning Authority: Sheffield City Council

Location: 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Geology: Pennine Lower Coal Measures - mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2016)

NGR: SK 35416 86575

Planning reference: 16/01450/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: December 2016-January 2017

Date of Report: January 2018. Issued April 2018

Archaeological Research Services Ltd.(ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Elmsdale Estates Ltd to carry out a multi-phase programme of archaeological works on land at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 35416 86575). The works included a strip, map and sample excavation, as well as evaluation trenching.

Previous work carried out by ARS Ltd on the site of the former Albert Works, next door to this site but within the current development area, revealed the well preserved remains of industrial buildings and associated structures (Parker 2016). The well-preserved nature of the Albert Works site suggested the likelihood of similar levels of preservation on the site covered in this report.

Excavations revealed the remains of workers housing, as well as structural elements of buildings which pre-date the construction of Sidney Street. Following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service it was agreed that targeted excavation of buildings, open areas and features was necessary to fully record the developing sequence of land-use and occupation of the site. Targeted excavations revealed the remains of cellars, paths, details of external and internal areas of use, as well as detail of successive drainage provision associated with workers housing. Stone built and brick built structures, relating to the earliest phases of industrial activity on the site, were also examined and the presence of buried subsoils, unusual in the urban context of Sheffield, was also confirmed.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned by Elmsdale Estates Ltd. to carry out evaluation trenching and strip, map and recording components in a multi-phase programme of archaeological excavations at the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81, off Sidney Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 35416, 86575) to discharge Condition 3 of planning permission (16/01450/FUL), granted to Elmsdale Estates Ltd for Application under Sec 73 to vary all pre-commencement conditions imposed by 14/02923/FUL.

Condition 3 of the planning permission states that:

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

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

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

A programme of historic building recording and archaeological works has been completed for Phase 1 of the development on Site B (Parker 2016; Scott 2016). This document details the results of archaeological work undertaken for Phase 2 on Site B (Figure 1) at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), was prepared by ARS Ltd (Appendix 3) which covered the evaluation trenching and subsequent excavations, along with associated post-excavation analysis, reporting publication and archiving on the site to be carried out by ARS Ltd., in accordance with guidance received by the Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).



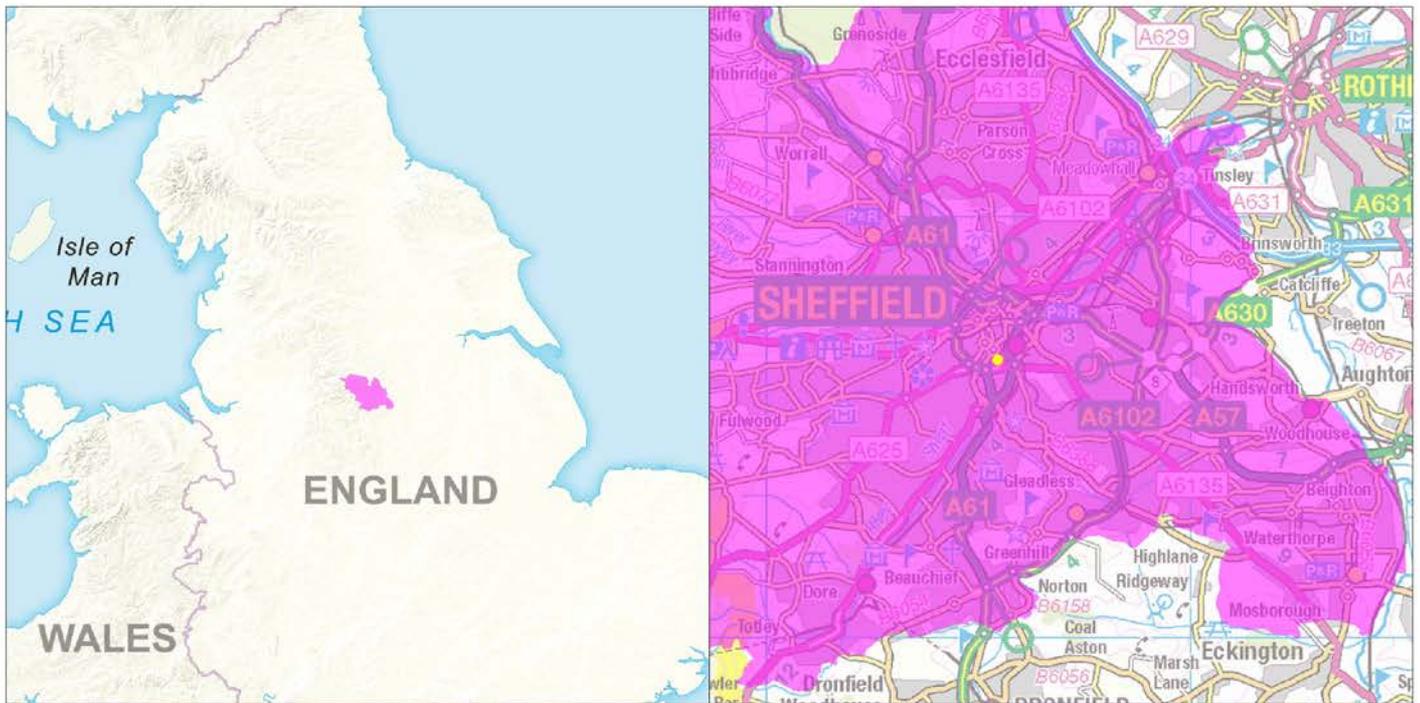
1.2 Site Location

The site lies within the centre of Sheffield, centred at NGR SK 35416 86575, in The Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area. It is bound by the Porter Brook, to the south-east, Sidney Street to the north-west, Matilda Street to the north-east and Speedwell Works to the south-west. Sidney Street, and the surrounding area, is situated on gently sloping land. The site itself is relatively flat at *circa* 60.3 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3 Geology and Soils

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





Site name: Albert Works, Sidney Street
 Date: September 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

Sheffield District
 Phase 1
 Phase 2



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Figure 1:
Site location for Site B

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by Frances Verity Perspectives (Clarence and Herring 2011), this discussed the archaeological and historical background of the larger site, which included the Phase 2 area and is summarised and augmented by additional references to cartographic sources below.

In the medieval period, the site lay within meadowland or pasture, 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.

The first documented development on the site is visible on Taylor’s 1832 (Figure 18) map of Sheffield. Here a large building is depicted bounded by Sylvester Gardens to the south and Sylvester Lane to the north. Mid-19th century workers’ housing on the southern portion of the site (No. 87 Sidney Street) had been supplanted by the time of the 1853 Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Sheffield. The site is also depicted on White’s map of 1873, as well as the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1894. Housing on the site was demolished by the time of the Ordnance Survey of 1905 (revised and re-surveyed in 1903), and the north-western part of the housing appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1905 Goad Insurance Map, when a factory (probably T.Ibbetson’s Cooperage & Packing Case Factory) was in existence at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street. T.A. Ashton Ltd’s Speedwell Works (Engineering Works) was probably the factory located between Albert Works (A. Boswell, Son & Naylor’s. Blades & Files) and T. Ibbetson’s Factory by 1905 as well which was possibly contemporary with, or built shortly after, the Albert Works (Parker 2016).

The buildings depicted on the 1905 Ordnance Survey and Goad Insurance Maps for the Speedwell Works show a range fronting onto Sidney Street, this included offices, machine shop and warehouse with a stores building that appear to be attached to the rear of the south-eastern range along with a detached range in the north-east corner of the plot which included offices, a cart shed and galvanizing shed. The buildings making up what became T. Ibbetson’s Factory comprise a range fronting onto Sidney Street, these included offices and stores with two ranges at the north-eastern and south-eastern sides of the site including a saw mill and carpentry workshop and a timber store and pearl cutter. The north-eastern range (the saw mill and carpentry workshop) was demolished by the second half of the 20th century.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The initial objectives of the archaeological works comprised excavating an evaluation trench and undertaking a strip, map and record excavation the aims of which were to;

- ◆ To identify and record any 19th – 20th century industrial workshops and /or domestic remains or earlier archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- ◆ To produce a descriptive and photographic record of any surviving below-ground remains.
- ◆ 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.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Coverage

The scheme of archaeological works involved excavating a single trench measuring c.10m by 4m in size and a strip, map and record excavation of c.125m², shown in blue and yellow, respectively, in Figure 2.

The evaluation trench was located in the northern part of the site an area which appeared to have been a yard from 1903 onwards (Figure 2) and which was likely to have suffered minimal disturbance as a result of later development. The strip, map and record area targeted the northernmost row of mid-19th century workers' housing, which pre-dated the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81, the foundations and basements of which may also have survived later development.

Any proposed modifications to the fieldwork locations were to be agreed with SYAS.

4.2 Methodological Standards and General Practice

All archaeological work complied with the following standards and guidance.

- ◆ *Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east* (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2011).
- ◆ 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.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Sequence of Works

Initially a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to and approved by South Yorkshire Archaeological Services (SYAS). The scope of this WSI included provision for an evaluation trench to be excavated in the courtyard to the rear of the Former Speedwell Works, and strip, map and sample excavations to be undertaken at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street.

The areas were initially opened with a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, cleaned by hand, and recorded as per the specifications set out in the WSI. Significant archaeological features, were identified.

Following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) a scheme of targeted excavation was agreed. Key areas were identified to for detailed mitigation excavations. The mitigation strategy included:

- investigation of the surviving ground plan a row of well-preserved buildings and associated features relating to workers housing, on the line of the former Sylvester Gardens,



- the excavation of a machine-dug slot, placed to investigate the depth of any made ground, the survival of any buried soils, and assess the potential for any earlier features.

Mitigation excavations revealed well preserved remains of workers housing as well as cellaring, from buildings pre-dating the housing, along the line of the former Sylvester Gardens. The evaluation trench identified the presence of buried subsoils, but did not identify any earlier features.

5.2 Evaluation Trench

A single trench c.10m by 4m was excavated within the courtyard to the rear of the Former Speedwell Works. The trench was positioned away from buildings being retained to ensure that the arisings could be tipped away from the edge of the trench and avoid damage to standing buildings.

5.3 Strip, Map and Sample.

Within Area B (Construction Phase 2), an area of 125m² was investigated.

All hard standing was broken and lifted by machine, under continuous archaeological supervision. Recent overburden was removed mechanically by machine using a toothless ditching bucket in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

The archaeological features identified were appropriately cleaned using hand tools in the first instance, in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

All archaeological features were investigated, planned, sectioned, and photographed as appropriate.

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

All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy, and adhered to a risk assessment prepared before the commencement of works.

5.4 Mitigation

Following consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service it was agreed, based on the results of the initial strip, map and record excavations, that a programme of archaeological mitigation would be undertaken.

Further, It was agreed that targeted excavation of key features revealed during the strip, map and record excavations, namely the workers housing, but also stone walls and potentially early brick structures, was appropriate.

The targeted areas were excavated, subsequently revealing earlier disused cellaring. All targeted areas were fully planned, photographed and planned according to the methods described in the WSI.



6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

The following section provides a chronological synthetic narrative the archaeological remains and depositional sequence encountered on site but is supported by detailed contextual descriptions presented in Appendix II. The site narrative is presented by Phase and related to known stages of the development of the area as reflected by Ordnance Survey maps. Phasing subdivisions B.1, F.1 etc represent stratigraphic sub-phases of deposition and truncation. The heights of deposits are expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Context numbers were issued from (4000) to avoid duplication of numbers from earlier phases of work on site.

6.2 The Evaluation Trench

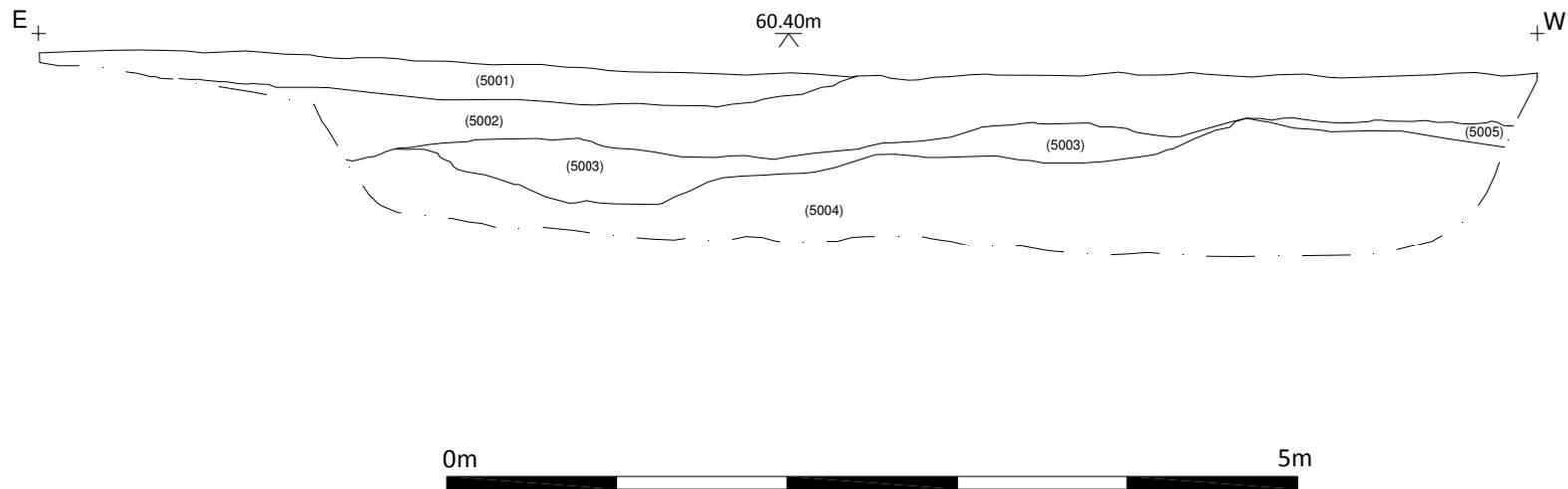
A 10m x 4m east to west aligned evaluation trench (Figure 2) was opened by mechanical excavator to the rear of the former Speedwell Works. The trench was stepped on the eastern side to create safe access.



Figure 2 – Trench 1, looking north. Scale, 1m in 0.5m subdivisions

A sequence of made ground deposits (5000-5005) (Figure 3) were revealed which represent late 19th or early 20th century make-up. Trench 1 was excavated to a maximum safe working depth of 1.2m. No buried soils, or earlier features were observed.

Figure 14: North facing section of Evaluation Trench



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6.3 Site B (Construction Phase 2)

An area of 125m², between the former Niche Nightclub, Sidney Street and the former Ibbetsons Factory (Figure 1) was excavated. Concrete surfacing and the underlying homogenous made ground were removed in successive spits down to the first archaeological horizon.

The results, described as phases A to K, with sub-phases within the main phases, represent episodes of construction and disuse on the site. The phasing presented here is based on documentary sources, in the form of historic mapping and the stratigraphy as recorded and interpreted on site. It is worth noting that during the earliest phases of activity on site, Sidney Street did not exist in its current location. On both the 1853 and 1890 Ordnance Survey Town Plans of Sheffield, the future location of Sidney Street was occupied by industrial buildings and workers housing.

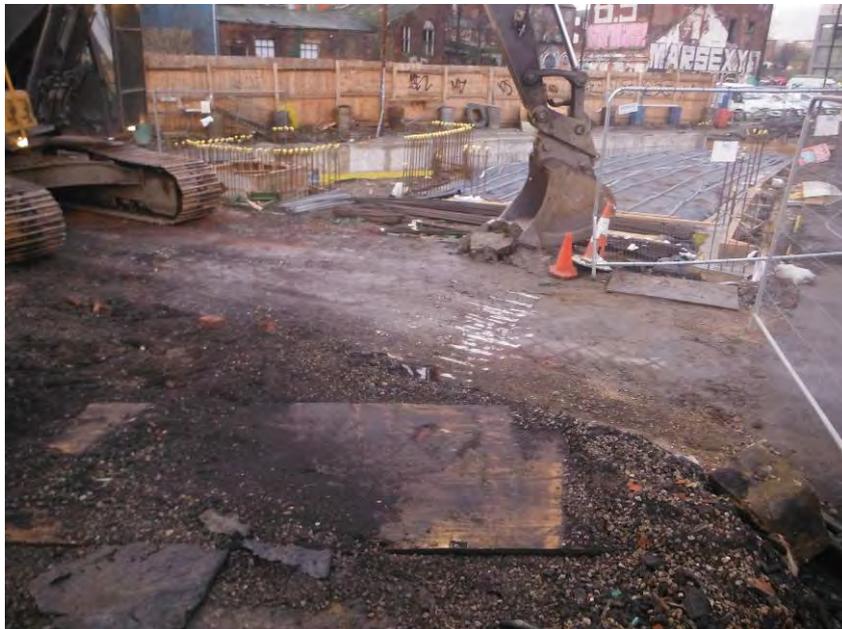
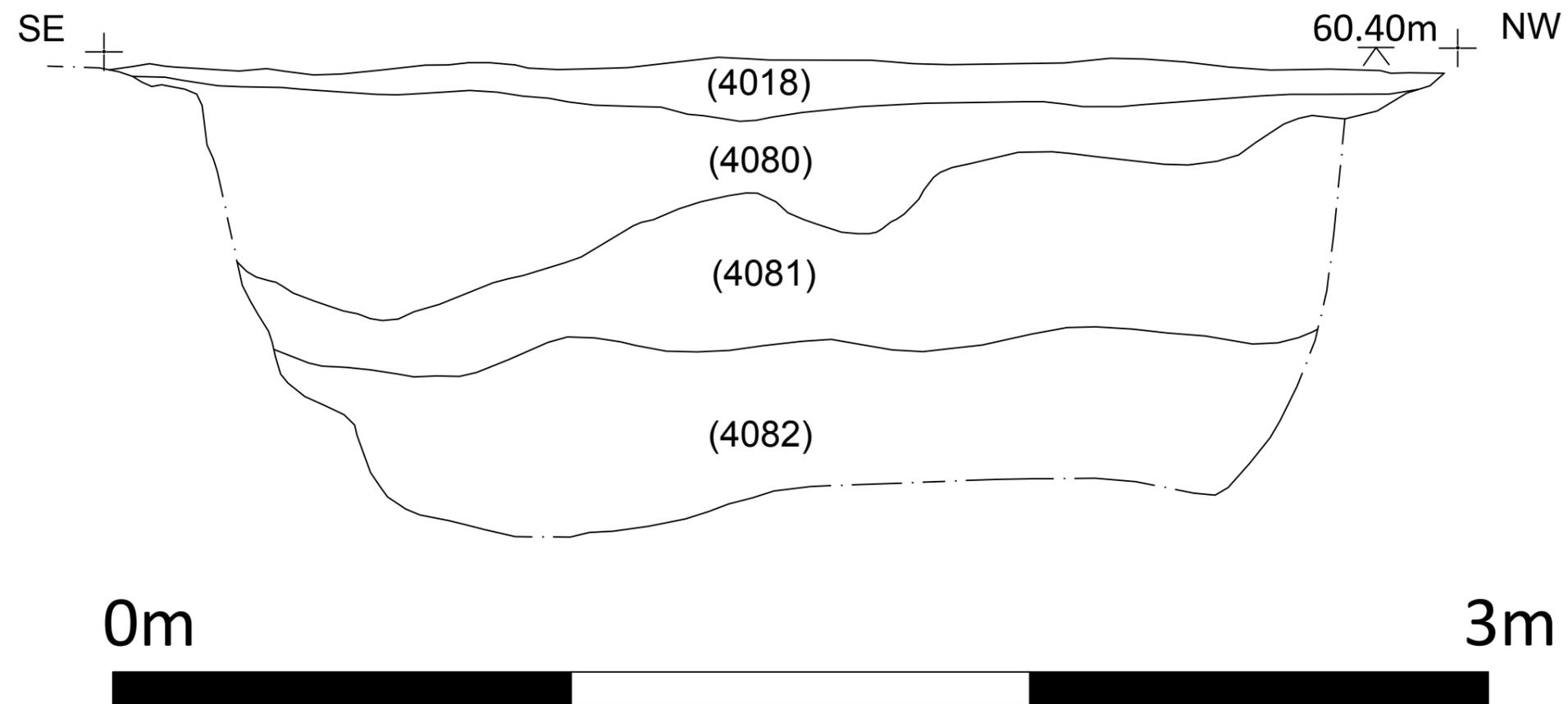


Figure 4 - Site B (Phase 2), pre-excavation, looking South

A full context list, with descriptions, is provided in Appendix I. The key contexts, which highlight the phasing and use of the site are described below.

A buried subsoil (4082) was identified on site which was sealed by a sequence of made ground deposits (4081;4080;4018) (Figure 5) towards the northern end of site at a depth of 1.28m BGL (59.94m aOD).

Figure 5 - North-east facing section showing sequence of made ground deposits overlying buried subsoil (4082)



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Phase A

The earliest phase identified on site is represented by deep cellaring which ran parallel to Sylvester Gardens (Figure 6). Two definite structures were identified, with a third structure likely to relate to the same phase of activity.

The remains of a particularly large cellar, formed by walls (4057), (4061), and (4114), were identified towards the south-western corner of site. This cellar had side walls, (4057; 4061), 1.9m long and 0.3m wide, built of dressed sandstone blocks, irregularly coursed, bonded with white lime mortar, with an exposed excavated height of 1.25m at 59.90m aOD. The remains of vaulting (4058; 4059; 4062) was laid on the stone walls (4057 and 4061) and was built of handmade red bricks, stretcher coursed and bonded with a white lime mortar standing to 0.4-0.45m high at a depth of 60.35m aOD. The vaulting had been truncated and partially removed upon disuse and the demolished cellar and space between walls (4030) and (4027) infilled with homogenous demolition debris (4060) (Figure 7).

A smaller, vaulted structure was identified (Figure 8) to the east of the previously mentioned large cellar. This structure, composed of side wall (4107) and vaulting (4105; 4106), was built entirely from handmade red bricks, was single skinned and stretcher coursed, bonded with white lime mortar with an exposed height of 0.4m at a depth of 60.08m. The uppermost levels of the brick vaulting had been removed and the remaining void backfilled with mixed rubble deposit (4110), on disuse of the cellars, and subsequent construction of workers housing.

The full extent of the cellars was not established, and these structures extended beyond the limit of excavation beneath Sylvester Gardens.



Figure 6 - Phase A cellaring, looking Southeast

The smaller vaulted structure (4105, 4106, 4107) was overlain by deposits (4025), with the large cellar (4057,4061,4114) and associated vaulting (4058,4062) overlain and infilled by deposit (4060). Deposits (4025,4060) were likely laid down prior to subsequent development on site. This is demonstrated by the height of the surviving thresholds (4031,4043), at depths of 60.43m aOD and 60.35m aOD respectively, of the later workers

housing. The height that the vaulting would have been built to, when extrapolated from the remains of the arch, would have been higher than the surviving thresholds. The walls of the workers housing, described as *Phase F*, were built on top of these partially demolished cellar structures, particularly evidenced where brick walls (4030) and threshold (4031) overlay cellar wall (4114) (Figure 8). Similarly deposits identified within the internal spaces of the workers housing (4060; 4025), interpreted as made ground beneath the ground floor levels, overlay the partially demolished structural elements, with the cellar structures themselves not being revealed until excavation of (4025; 4060) had taken place.



Figure 7- North facing section showing demolition infill of Phase A cellaring.



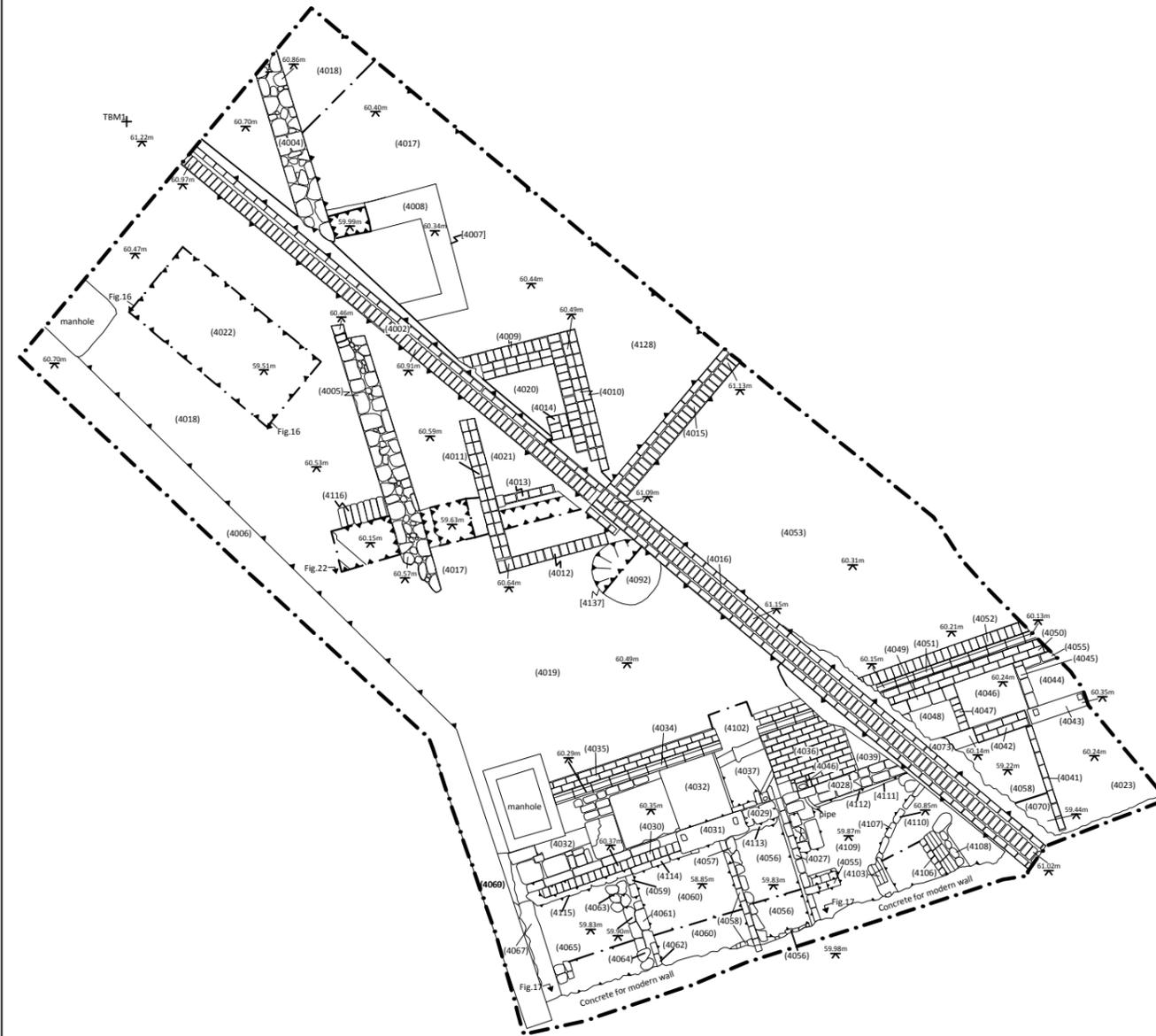
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Site Code: Sidney Street
Date: January 2018
Drawn: T.C & R.C
Scale: As shown @ A3

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Figure 8-Post excavation site plan

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The groundworks carried out by the developer on completion of the archaeological works created an opportunity to further investigate the structures. During removal of the existing remains it was possible to examine the depth of the cellar space located between walls (4057) and (4061). Whilst not safe to enter the space due to the depth excavated it was possible to ascertain that what may have been a cellar base, though this is far from certain, was located at a depth of least 2.5m BGL, and at least partially continued beyond the limit of excavation along Sylvester Gardens.

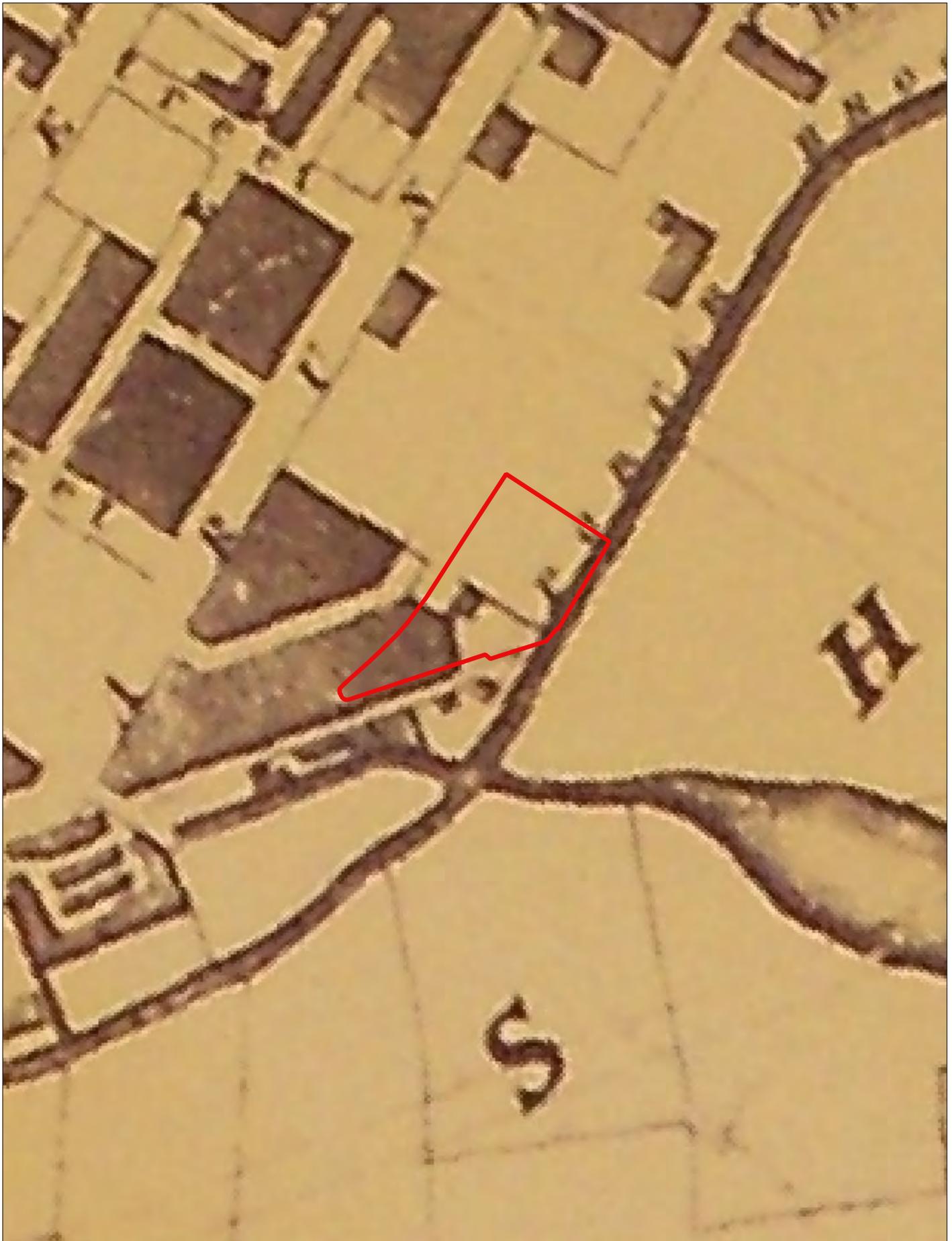
It is likely that the remains of cellaring are associated with the earliest known structures on site, namely, a large building running along Sylvester Gardens, visible on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield (Figure 10).

Phase B

This phase, described below, is represented by two sub-groups; Phase B.1, a cut feature [4007] truncated by structures (4002,4004), and Phase B.2, a brick built structure (4009-4014) (Figure 9), identified towards the centre of the mitigation area. This structure was visible on either side of the *Phase J* 20th century brick wall (4002).



Figure 9 - Phase B brick structures, looking north. Scale 1m in 0.5m subdivisions.



Site name: Sidney Street Phase 2
 Date: January 2018
 Drawn by: R.C

 Phase 2 site boundary



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Figure 10: Taylor's 1832 map of Sheffield

Phase B.1

A vertical sided, flat bottomed cut feature [4007] some 2.25m long, 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep, was truncated at its northern extent by stone wall (4004) and at the eastern extent by red-brick wall (4002), was identified at a depth of 60.34m aOD.

Clay pipe fragments recovered from the backfill (4008) of this cut feature date to the late 17th and mid 18th century AD c.1682-1757. It seems likely, however, given the demonstrable sequence on the site that these finds are residual possibly representing material brought onto site.

It is possible that cut feature [4007] represent the remains of a construction cut of a removed building, probably initially built around the same time as the structure described in *Phase B.2*, based on its similar alignment, shape and size, and location. However, this structure was probably removed prior to the construction of *Phase C* stone walls.

Phase B.2

Remains of a rectangular red-brick building formed by walls (4009; 4010; 4011; 4012) with internal division (4013) and internal abutment (4014) was excavated in this phase. The original structure had been truncated by an early 20th century brick wall (4002) but was abutted by exterior yard surfaces (4019) and (4128) at 60.59m and 60.44m aOD respectively.

It seems likely that *Phase B* demonstrates elements of the works buildings, identified on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield (Figure 10). These features are likely to have sat within an interior courtyard and it is possible, given the rectangular shape and overall size of the structure represented by (4009; 4010; 4011; 4012), that it formed a toilet block or outbuilding within a courtyard.

Phase C

This phase is represented by substantial stone walls (4004) and (4005) (Figure 10). Wall (4004) was built of roughly dressed but irregularly sized and and random coursed sandstone blocks with occasional handmade redbrick spacers, bonded with in a friable white lime mortar. It was 2.6m long and 0.5m wide and survived to a height of 0.54m at 60.86m aOD. Wall (4005) was likewise built of roughly dressed irregularly sized and spaced sandstone blocks with occasional handmade redbrick spacers, in a friable white lime mortar, it survived for a length of 4.7m, was 0.5m wide, and stood to 1.2m high at 60.57m aOD. A *sondage* was excavated by hand between wall (4005) and the brick structures described above in *Phase B.2*, and this demonstrated that construction cut [4098] of wall (4005) post-dated deposits (4125; 4127) which had themselves been banked up against the external faces of (4011) of the Phase C building (Figure 12).

It is likely that (4004) and (4005) were originally the same wall, as the alignment, construction style and materials were virtually identical. It is likely that wall (4004; 4005) was the external wall of a large building, potentially that seen on the 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield (Figure 10).





Figure 11-Stone wall (4005), looking south. Scale 1m in 0.5m subdivisions.

Phase D

This phase demonstrates a sequence of levelling up deposits, forming made ground on the north side of wall (4005). The deposits were visible in section banked up against the north-west face of wall, indicating that they post-dated the construction of the wall (Figure 12). The made ground deposits were laid down over a buried subsoil (4082).

It is unclear whether these deposits formed made ground inside or outside a building, but given the probability that the *Phase B.2* brick structure to the southeast, on the opposite side of (4005), being within a courtyard it seems likely that this area was within a larger building.

Phase E

This phase is represented by demolition debris re-deposited as levelling up and is indicative of the disuse, demolition and infill of the cellar identified at the southern end of the site. These depositional interfaces of these deposits reflect tip-laines suggesting dumping into the cellar spaces from above indicating the demolition of the cellar roof (Figure 6).

Clay pipe fragments recovered from the backfill (4060) of one of the disused cellars date from the mid 17th to early 18th century and it is likely that they were brought onto site from a refuse 'depot'.

It is possible that the brick and stone structures associated with earlier phases were also demolished during this phase of activity.

Figure 12-North facing section showing made ground sequence in relation to walls (4011) and (4005)



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Phase F

During the initial strip of the site a row of well-preserved workers housing was identified running along the line of Sylvester Gardens (Figure 7). It was agreed that this should be one of the key areas for mitigation. Excavation of these structures was carried out in order to fully understand the phasing and construction methods of these structures. It was during excavation of these structures that the cellaring described as *Phase A* was identified. It is likely that these buildings were those first seen on the 1853 Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Sheffield (Figure 14).

Wall foundations (4113) and (4115) were visible overlying cellar wall (4114), and utilising the demolished structures as foundations (Figure 13). This allows the houses and associated pavements and drains to be securely placed in a later phase of activity than the cellaring.



Figure 13-Wall foundations of workers housing incorporated into fabric of earlier cellars, looking North.

Four phase of deposition/truncations associated with the workers housing were identified; two demonstrable phases of house construction, and two phases associated with remodelling the drainage and external pavements.

Phase F.1

The earliest phase of house-building seen within the mitigation area were the easternmost structural elements, namely lime-mortared, hand-made red-brick walls (4027), (4028) and (4042), as well as internal red-brick division (4041). The construction of these walls was seen to be cutting through, at least partially, demolition deposits associated with the disuse of the earlier cellaring.

Structures assigned to Phase F.2 (Figure 16) were visibly overlying these structures, aiding the interpretation of the phasing.

It was notable that the lime mortar used in construction was visibly different in colour from the *Phase F.2* structures. Within this phase it was noticeably more yellow than the paler mortar used in *Phase F.2*. This aids the understanding of the phasing as well as demonstrating differences in construction techniques.



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: January 2018
 Drawn by: R.C
 Scale: 1:300@ A4

Phase 2 site boundary

 Workers' housing

 Workers' housing

 Pathway



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Figure 14:
Workers' housing overlaid on 1853 OS map



Figure 15-View of Phase F.1 housing, looking Northwest.

Phase F.2

Within this phase of deposition/truncation, a wall foundation (4113) and associated redbrick wall (4024) was seen to be overlying (4027), (Figure 16). Wall foundation (4113) was also seen to be built directly over the remains of the earlier cellaring, incorporating it into the foundations of the overlying structures. A stone lintel (4031) was identified keyed into the brick wall (4024), and also into brick wall (4030). Brick wall (4030) and associated stone foundation (4115), ran on the same alignment as (4024), and also utilised the demolished cellar walls as foundations.

It is likely that brick wall (4067), is part of this phase of construction, forming part of a dividing wall between properties. This was evidenced by the use of similar construction techniques and materials. However the relationship was partially truncated by later development.



Figure 16-Wall foundation (4113), overlying wall (4027), looking Northeast

Phase F.3

This phase of deposition/truncation describes a remodelling identified along the rear of the workers housing., in the form of an insertion of lead pipe and associated drainage. A surviving lead pipe was identified cutting through exterior wall (4028) and draining into the abutting ceramic hopper (4038). An identical hopper (4037) was identified butting against the north face of (4024). The hoppers in turn fed into buried ceramic drains (4103) and (4104). The drainage was seen to have flowed in a broadly easterly direction, although the final location of a main-drain or sewer was not identified.

The hoppers were of an unusual type (Figure 17) and an example has been retained for archiving and any future analysis.



Figure 17-Ceramic drain hoppers (4038) and (4039) also showing insertion of later lead pipe, looking South.
Scale 1m in 0.5m subdivisions.

Phase F.4

The final phase associated with the workers housing was a pathway, or pavement, including a gully built from thick drainage tiles (4034) and (4051), located to the rear of the properties (Figure 18). The pathway was constructed from a mix of sandstone slabs (4032), (4036), (4044), (4046), (4048) and redbrick (4035), (4045), (4047), (4049), (4050), (4052).

The pathway butted up against the exposed north faces of the exterior walls (4028,4029,4030,4042) to the rear of the workers housing, and overlay ceramic drain (4103).

It is not certain if the pathway had been repaired at some point, however the mixture of brick and stone, laid irregularly could support that interpretation.



Figure 18-Pathway to rear of workers housing, showing drainage gully (4051) Scale 1m in 0.5m subdivisions.

Phase G

Phase G represents the construction of an exterior yard surface of black clinker. The clinker deposit was identified in a number of locations (Figure 8) and was issued three context numbers (4019), (4053) and (4128). Yard surface (4019) was located in the western half of site, (4053) was located north of the workers housing beneath the former substation, (4128) was located in the northeast portion of the site (Figure 8).

Within Phase G, two episodes of deposition/truncation were identified. Phase G.1, the construction of the yard surfaces themselves and Phase G.2, their use or disuse represented by a pit [4078] cut into the upper surface of (4019).

Phase G.1

A clinker yard surface or area (4019) was identified present across a large portion of site at 60.49m aOD, and visibly overlay brick built *Phase B structures*, *Phase F.4 pathway/pavement*, and *Phase C stone wall (4005)*, no earlier structures had construction cuts through this deposit demonstrating that it must have been laid down as a yard surface (or possibly bedding layer for a since removed paved or cobbled surface) after the construction of the latest phase of building with a direct relationship, in this instance the pathway structures of *Phase F.4*.

Yard surface (4053) was almost identical in composition and level to surface (4019) and surface (4128), but was lay to the east of substation wall (4016). It abutted the northern limit of the *Phase F.4* pathway in the same manner as (4019).

Yard surface (4128) was again identical to (4019) and (4053), but lay to the north of substation wall (4015) and also abutted the *Phase B* brick structures.

Phase G.2

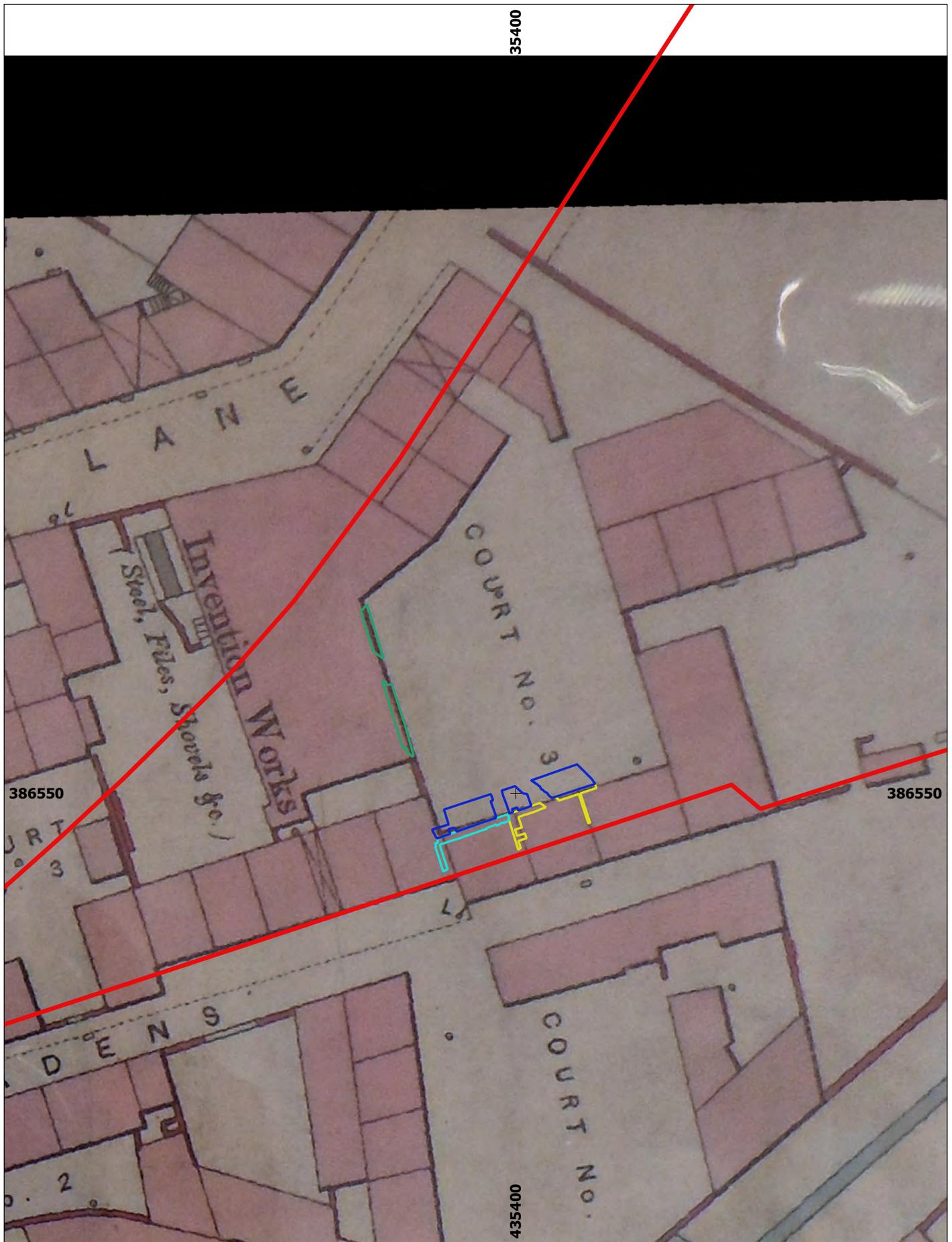
A bowl-shaped pit [4078], circa 1m – 1.2m in diameter and 0.25m deep cut through the phase G.1 yard surface at 60.49m aOD. This pit was filled entirely by (4079) a soft lime mortar deposit (Figure 19) and represents a mortar mixing pit possibly denoting small scale structural repairs which required fresh mortar and were likely taking place, *ad-hoc* throughout the lifespan of the site.



Figure 19-Mortar mixing pit [4078], looking Southeast. Scale 0.5m in 0.1m subdivisions.

Phase H

The workers housing, described as Phase F, was still visible on both the 1889 and 1894 Ordnance Survey Maps of Sheffield (Figures 20 and 21), but had been demolished by the time of the 1923 Ordnance Survey Map of Sheffield (Figure 22). It is likely that demolition rubble (4023; 4024), which overlay the demolished housing are representative of this phase of activity on site.



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: January 2018
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 Scale: 1:300@ A4

- Phase 2 site boundary
- Pathway
- Workers' housing
- Invention Works
- Workers' housing



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Figure 20:
Workers' housing and Invention Works wall overlaid on 1889 OS map



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: January 2018
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 Scale: 1:300@ A4

- Phase 2 site boundary
- Pathway
- Workers' housing
- Invention Works
- Workers' housing



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Figure 21:
Workers' housing and Invention Works wall overlaid on 1894 OS map



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: January 2018
 Drawn by: R.C
 Scale: 1:300@ A4

 Phase 2 site boundary  Substation



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Figure 22:
Substation overlaid on 1923 OS map

Phase I

This phase describes the construction of an electricity substation, first seen on the 1923 Ordnance Survey Map of Sheffield (Figures 22). The walls (4015) and (4016) were triple skinned, built from frogged machine made red brick in alternating courses of headers and stretchers, and built on a concrete raft foundation which overlay the Phase H demolition rubble as well as the surviving 19th century yard surfaces. The walls were built from typical early 20th century materials, namely machine made frogged brick bonded with a hard, grey cement-type mortar.



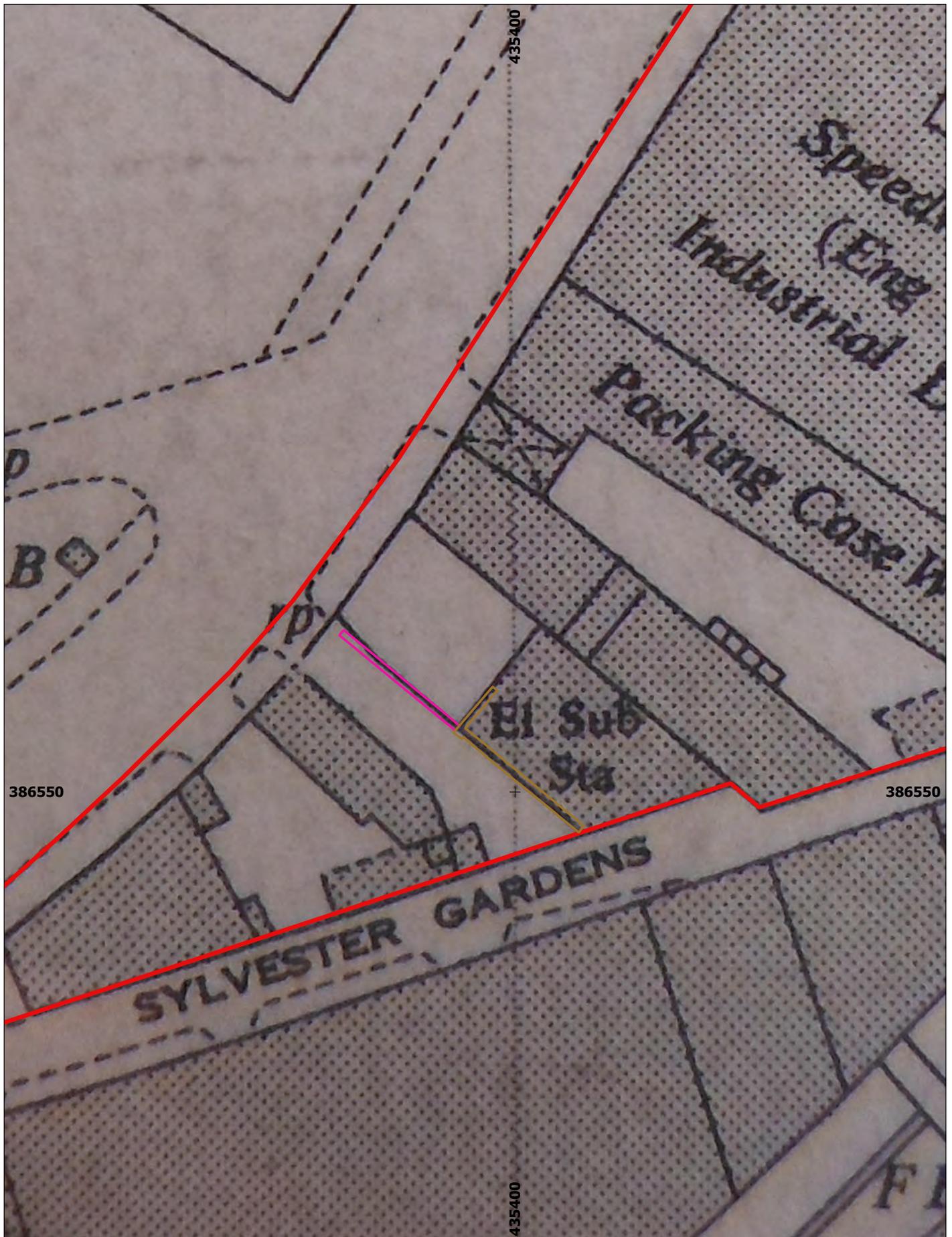
Figure 23-Aerial shot of site, showing Substation walls in bottom left of shot and modern wall (4002). Looking West. Scale 1m in 0.5m subdivisions.

Phase J

A fairly modern brick wall (4002), (Figure 8), was identified butting up to, but not keyed into, the northern end of the substation wall (4016). The wall utilised similar, machine made frogged bricks as the electricity substation but utilised a clearly different mortar, being darker and slightly less hard than that used in the construction of the substation. The wall ran northwards to Sidney Street. This structure bisected the northern half of site and truncated the earlier structures and ground surfaces. This structure was visible on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 24), but not on earlier 1923 Ordnance Survey map.

Phase K

The final phase of activity on site was represented by a mixed rubble and clay deposit (4001), and concrete (4000) which formed the ground level prior to the commencement of works. The rubble deposit may have been brought onto site as material to make up the ground level and form a bedding layer for the concrete, but similarly could have been demolition debris from earlier structures.



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: January 2018
 Drawn by: R.C
 Scale: 1:300@ A4

 Phase 2 site boundary
  Substation
  Wall (4002)



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Figure 24:
Substation and wall (4002) overlaid on 1953 OS map

7 SPECIALIST REPORTS

7.1 The Pottery

Dr. Chris Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Sidney Street, Sheffield was examined by the author in June 2017. It consisted of 277 sherds of pottery weighing 2953 grams representing a maximum of 231 vessels. One hundred and six sherds (45.8% of the assemblage by ENV) were from unstratified contexts. The data are summarised in Table 2 (Appendix III). A small number of fragments of stone and salt-glazed sewer pipe were included with the pottery and these are listed in Table 2.

The pottery

The pottery constituting the assemblage spanned the period between the 18th and early 20th centuries and included a wide range of the typical types in use during this period. In ceramic terms, both the early modern and recent periods (as defined elsewhere; Cumberpatch 2014) were represented.

The earliest sherds of pottery identified were of 18th century date. One sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware (context 4014) and one sherd of Slipware (context 4008) were broadly contemporary, albeit apparently residual in later contexts as discussed below.

Creamware (c.1740 – c.1820) and Pearlware (c.1780 – 1840), the latter present in both plain and transfer-printed variants, were considerably commoner than the earlier wares. The majority of the Creamware sherds were undecorated although three sherds from context 4056 bore a combination of overglaze and underglaze painted decoration which included part of a name; Tho[mas?], as shown in Plate 1. Plates and other flatwares were the commonest forms identified but the group also included sherds from hollow wares including a probable chamber pot (context 4056). The majority of the Creamware sherds were from unstratified contexts with the remainder from contexts (4056), (4087) and (4118).

The Pearlware sherds included plain examples, one sherd with a hand-painted leaf and flower design and seven sherds with transfer printed designs. The majority of the designs were unidentifiable with the exception of sherds bearing the popular 'Two Temples' and 'Willow' patterns. All but one of the Pearlware sherds were from unstratified contexts, the exception being part of a ring foot base from context (4056). Three sherds of Edged ware (unstratified and context 4014) can be considered to be part of the Pearlware group; two out of the three were probably of early 19th century date but one of the examples from an unstratified context may be slightly earlier.

The assemblage included a small 18th to early 19th century utilitarian ware component consisting of Brown Glazed Coarseware, Brown Glazed Fineware and one sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware. Of these, the Brown Glazed Finewares and the sherd of Stoneware were most probably contemporary with the Creamware and Pearlware sherds and the same may be true of some of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares (as indicated in Table 2) although the dating of these wares is always difficult given their long period of production and uncertainties over the significance of variations in the fabrics.



The majority of sherds constituting the assemblage were of 19th to early 20th century date and included a wide range of the types in use during this period.

Utilitarian wares included some of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares and the majority of the Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares and other stonewares. The former were principally large bowls and pancheons while the salt glazed stonewares included bowls, dishes and lids. Other types of stoneware consisted primarily of retail wares (jam jars, bottles and flagons) with other sherds from dishes and bowls. Two sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware included part of a flowerpot and the rim of a jar of undetermined type.

The remainder of the assemblage consisted of domestic kitchen and tablewares with three fragments from porcelain and bone china ornaments.

Cheap, colourful, refined earthenwares including Banded ware, Blue Banded ware, Cane Coloured ware, Slip Banded Cane Coloured (CC) ware, Mocha ware, Colour Glazed ware, Fine Redware, Lustre ware and Sponged ware (together with the plain white Relief Banded ware) formed much of the assemblage. Such wares are ubiquitous on most of the sites excavated to date in Sheffield and indicate the extent to which the population were able to acquire inexpensive but fashionable kitchenware and tablewares throughout the 19th century. The sherds from Sidney Street follow this general pattern and consist mainly of tablewares with a smaller number of cooking wares, notably fragments from at least five pie dishes in Cane Coloured ware. The tablewares include a variety of vessel types from teapots (notably the five, possibly six, examples in Colour Glazed ware) to a wide range of plates, saucers, cups, mugs, dishes and bowls, as detailed in Table 2. Much the same is true of the Whiteware and transfer printed Whiteware sherds with at least one pie dish representing kitchen wares and tablewares including a teapot and the normal array of flatwares and hollow wares. The range of transfer printed designs was unexceptional with the popular 'Asiatic Pheasants' and 'Willow' designs both represented alongside a number of sherds with Chinese style geometric border patterns and floral designs. Two sherds, both from unstratified contexts, bore 'Flow Blue' designs dating from c. 1840 or later.

Porcelain and bone china were represented by tablewares and by fragments of ornaments. The tablewares included transfer printed (Two Temples), plain and hand-painted wares while the ornaments took the form of three-dimensional press-moulded objects including a pair of figures on a lid (context 4084). Such ornaments are not uncommon on domestic sites and have been recorded from a number of sites in Sheffield and beyond (Cumberpatch 2004).

No maker's marks were present on any of the sherds although evidence from elsewhere suggests that Yorkshire potteries supplied a high proportion of the domestic pottery used in the city. There is some, albeit limited, evidence that the significance of the Staffordshire potteries increased in the latter part of the 19th century although further work is required to substantiate this suggestion.

Discussion

In addition to the context number, Table 2 includes a column describing the nature of the contexts and/or their relationship to connected contexts. This information, taken from the site context register, has been used to structure the following discussion.



One of the major categories of deposit frequently identified on sites in Sheffield is referred to as 'Made Ground' and appears to have been formed by deliberate the dumping of material derived wholly or in part from refuse 'depots' established in the later 18th century or early 19th century. This process seems to have regularly preceded the the construction of both domestic and industrial buildings (Cumberpatch 2005a, b, unpublished). At Sidney Street contexts (4017), (4019), (4024), (4025), (4056), and (4118) were of this type. The pottery assemblages from all of these contexts consisted primarily of material of mid to later 19th century date, suggesting that these stratigraphic units were created at this time. Contexts (4056) and (4118) were notable in that the pottery assemblages included an 18th to early 19th century component (Creamware and Pearlware) alongside the later material.

Context (4065), interpreted as a possible buried subsoil, contained a small, chronologically mixed, assemblage consisting of Brown Glazed Fineware, Cane Coloured ware and transfer-printed Whiteware, a profile similar to that of contexts (4056) and (4118). The same may be true of context (4087) (redeposited subsoil) although in this case the early modern element was limited to a single, very small, sherd of Creamware. Contexts (4008) and (4010) showed a similar pattern with individual sherds of 18th century Slipware and White Salt Glazed Stoneware and a sherd of Edged ware associated with larger groups of much later Whitewares and other refined earthenwares.

Contexts (4060), (4090), (4094) and (4079) contained assemblages consisting exclusively of mid to late 19th century and later wares with earlier types notable by their absence.

It is possible that this pattern of representation indicates that the dumped material was brought to the site from two different locations, given that it is believed that the 'depots' established to hold the domestic refuse from the city acted as a commercial resource drawn on by building firms. It may be that two or more such sources were involved in the preparation of the site for building and that this is reflected in the different composition of the two groups of contexts. This matter has been discussed in more detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2005a, b, unpublished) although further work is required before all the details become clear.

On the basis of this brief analysis, it may be suggested that two phases or incidents of activity on the site are represented by the pottery assemblages. The first involved the deposition of mixed 18th and 19th century pottery, the second of exclusively 19th century wares. It cannot, however, be assumed that these incidents were necessarily separated by any great length of time (or any time at all) and it might be that the distinction between the two groups of contexts relates more to the origin of the material involved than it does to the date of the activity on the site. Further analysis of other categories of finds and perhaps of the stratigraphic record may allow the further investigation of this aspect of the site and its history.

Little can be said regarding the unstratified material in terms of its relation to the structure of the site and the processes represented by the stratigraphic record, but it should be noted that it includes a much larger 18th and 18th to early 19th century component than do any of the stratified contexts. As such, it is consistent with the evidence from elsewhere in Sheffield of the importance of the reuse and re-deposition of waste as part of the process of the construction and reconstruction of the city.



Archiving and curation

Considerable further work is required on all the assemblages from excavations in Sheffield before we achieve anything like a full understanding of the complexities of the processes of deposition and site formation which were involved in the creation of the archaeological record in the city. Such work lies outside the scope of commercial archaeology, involving as it does the comparative analysis of assemblages from across the city. For this reason, the assemblage from Sidney Street (including the unstratified material) should be deposited in the appropriate local museum where it will be available for use by future researchers.

7.2 Clay pipe, Glass, and Metal Artefacts

Mike Wood BA Hons. MLitt MCIfA

Introduction

A mixed assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, glass, metal and bone objects were recovered during archaeological work at Albert Sidney Street in Sheffield. The finds date from the 17th to early 20th century.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004) and regional publications (Higgins 2008). No x-rays were available at the time of reporting. Where no other identification has been possible, 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 3-5 (Appendix III).

Discussion

The earliest material present is largely confined to the clay tobacco pipe which contains examples of late 17th-early 18th century bowls and heeled stems from (4014), (4025) and (4065) as well as stems that can only be broadly dated to the 17th-18th century. As ever with clay tobacco pipe there is a risk of residual fragments surviving into later contexts; however the bowls are generally in good condition and show limited abrasion. Nineteenth century pipes were also present in (4084) and (4085), although (4085) also contained a much earlier 18th century example. The nineteenth century pipes included a fragment of a local made pipe from (4085) and a stem from (4084) decorated with a spoked wheel makers mark previously noted on another assemblage from Sidney Street on a 19th century fluted pipe. Abstract makers marks were common in the 17th century, but became popular in the early 19th century again with the wheel and tobacco leaves being a common example (White 2004, Appendix 13).

Of the remaining assemblage, the glass is limited in size but both examples appear to be 19th century bottles from (4060) and (4084). Metalwork was again fairly limited and includes 19th-20th century fixings such as nails and a bracket from (4017) and (4024). Another nail from (4025) can only be broadly dated as post-medieval and the iron object from (4017) is largely obscured by active corrosion product but is likely to be again of 19th or 20th century



in date. Of interest is the presence of a burnt piece of cutlery from (4024), with the bone handle cracked and fracturing while a fragment of highly corroded blade extends from the handle. Presumably this domestic object was discarded into a waste fire at some point before becoming incorporated into deposit (4024).

Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended for any of the artefacts. All of the material could be returned to the landowner, passed to a teaching collection or be discarded.

7.3 Palaeobotanical Remains

Luke Parker

Introduction

The fills of six archaeological contexts (4024, 4056, 4060, 4084, 4087, and 4118) were found to contain mollusc shells. These shells were used to identify the species of mollusc, both by eye and by using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Identification was aided through the use of figures and guides from Allen (2017).

Mollusc Remains

Recovered mollusc remains are shown in Table 6 (Appendix III):

The European flat oysters from contexts (4024) and (4118) were relatively well preserved, with anatomical features clearly visible. Anterior and posterior sections were both present, as were clear abductor muscle scars. The oyster shell recovered from context (4118) possessed a man-made notch which has been cut into the posterior of the shell, just below the umbo and cutting through the lower part of the hinge teeth. Context (4087) also contained a single valve from a relatively immature oyster. Valve identification was made difficult through the lack of curvature and distinction between anterior and posterior sections of the shell due to the oyster's immaturity.

Context (4084) contained two fragmented oyster shells, one of which had sustained a *Cliona celata* (sponge) infestation. This context also contained a common whelk shell.

The mussel shell recovered from context (4056) had encountered some fragmentation which had resulted in the loss of the umbo from the valve. However, identification of it being the right valve was made possible through the preservation of the anterior of the shell.

Context (4060) contained a single, well preserved common cockle shell.

All identified mollusc remains were edible marine species imported for human consumption. No crushed or extensively fragmented shell was recovered which would otherwise suggest recycling of shells.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological works at 77-81 Sidney Street revealed a sequence of structures that span the use of the site as agricultural land, its incorporation into an urban setting and through to the present day.



The site is notable for its stratigraphic legibility, representing an intelligible though not complex sequence (Figure 25) of construction and use and adaptation demonstrating a sequence of re-use, re-incorporation and re-purposing of earlier structures, which while not uncommon in many historic towns is less common in the industrial quarters of former industrialised towns.

Noted in a number of locations, but particularly in the hand dug slots and a large machine dug slot placed towards the north of the site, was evidence for a buried soil horizon. This is relatively uncommon in Sheffield, with most sites having been prepared by digging back to the natural coal-measures clay to provide a solid base to build up from. This is a technique still widely used in construction today. It is possible that the large machine dug slot which identified a buried soil horizon, was placed within the confines of a former building, away from the original wall footings, perhaps resulting in less ground disturbance at this location.

Unfortunately, despite the presence of buried subsoils overlying the natural clay, no earlier features were identified. It is possible that if any future archaeological work takes place in the vicinity, stripping the site down to the potentially undisturbed natural, may uncover earlier features. This was, regrettably, beyond the remit of these mitigation works.

The remains of the cellaring identified as the earliest phase of construction on site are most likely part of a block of buildings identified on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield, aligned with Sylvester Gardens and not Sidney Street, which was yet to be constructed, and with which the later structures were aligned. However, the function of these structures, whether domestic or industrial could not be ascertained from the surviving archaeology. It is worth noting however that their deep nature and solid construction, together with their proximity to the River Sheaf, suggest an industrial use, perhaps cellaring associated with an early works building or some form of sewer. Unfortunately the 1832 map does not offer any information about the nature of the structures, merely indicating their presence in the historic landscape.

The remains of the workers housing were fairly well-preserved and allowed an insight into the changing conditions, in terms of living standards, of the workers they housed, over time. In particular the later additions of water pipes and drainage, likely added in the late 19th or possibly early 20th century. These would most likely have replaced or diminished the reliance on cess-pits, long-drop toilets, and wells, and demonstrates the changing nature of the workers living conditions towards something more similar to those expected today.

Within the limits of excavation, no cellaring directly attributable to the housing was identified. It is common for workers housing from the 19th century to have had some form of cellaring in place, to act as storage for food, tools, coal or other common household



Figure 25 - Aerial photo with overlay of different phases



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items. While there was once clearly cellaring in place at this location, as previously mentioned, it was not in use at the time of the houses occupation other than to act as part of the foundations of the later structures. Cellaring may have existed beyond the limit of excavation, but was not identified during the mitigation works.

The presence of a substantial sandstone wall or wall foundation (4004)/(4005), running southwest across the site away from Sidney St demonstrated that remains predating the construction of the street survived fairly intact. As previously mentioned, early maps indicate that the later structures align with Sidney Street. As this structure ran beyond the limit of excavation towards Sidney Street, it is highly likely that archaeological remains survive beneath Sidney Street, and any future work beneath the road should consider this possibility.

The archaeological remains at this site provide evidence for the systematic reuse of refuse, such as broken pottery, as made ground within the city. Chris Cumberpatch, in his report above, mentions the use of 'depots' where re-usable waste would have been stored prior to being used as a construction material. The assemblage from this site seems to demonstrate two distinct phases of collection activity. This information does not necessarily help with phasing the construction or buildings on site, but is notable in demonstrating the planned re-use and re-deposition of materials within the city during various stages of redevelopment.

The work at Sidney Street, allowed a scheme of archaeological works, including building recording and excavation, to be carried out. This provided a great opportunity to create a comprehensive record and investigation into the use of the site throughout history, from the initial change from agricultural land to urban setting evidenced during excavation, right through to recording the historic buildings still standing and in use in the present day.

9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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11 ARCHIVE

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.

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 (CifA 2014d).

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.

All parts of the OASIS online form have been completed for submission to the HER. This includes an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

12 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Table 1 - Context Summary Table

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4000	Deposit	Steel-reinforced concrete/ <i>ground level</i>	0m BGL (61.22m aOD)	across site/across site/0.3m
4001	Deposit	Mix of crushed brick and stone, clinker, metal and gritty black soil/ made ground deposit forming foundation for concrete ground level (4000)	0.3m BGL (60.92m aOD)	across site/across site/0.3m
4002	Deposit/structure	NW-SE running wall built from frogged, machine made red brick (0.235m x 0.115m x 0.09m), marked 'Robinson Sheffield'. 3 x skins wide in English Garden Wall bond, bonded with hard dark grey mortar. SW end butts up to NE face of (4015), NE end continues beyond LOE. Wall truncates earlier structures (4004),(4005), (4009),(4010),(4011),(4013)/ 20th C wall, first seen on 1953 OS map.	0.31m BGL (60.91m aOD)	8.81m/0.35m/0.51m
4003	Deposit/structure	NW-SE running wall built from machine made, frogged red brick (0.235m x 0.115m x 0.09m), bricks laid on-bed and stretcher, bonded with hard grey modern mortar. SW end keyed into (4015), NE end continues beyond LOE.. Overlaid by concrete ground surface/ Part of electricity substation, forming west side of cable trench/tunnel leading away from substation main structure.	0.3m BGL (60.92m aOD)	8.81m/0.2m exposed/0.7m exposed
4004	Deposit/Structure	Broadly N-S running sandstone wall built from irregularly shaped and spaced blocks, with occasional pieces of handmade red brick used as spacers. Bonded with an extremely friable white lime mortar, apart from uppermost level which had black ash mortar present in patches. Built in construction cut [4123]. Originally same structure as (4005)./ Likely exterior wall of buildings depicted on 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield.	0.36m BGL (60.86m aOD)	2.6m/0.5m/0.54m



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4005	Deposit	N-S running sandstone wall built from roughly dressed irregularly shaped and sized blocks, bonded with friable white lime mortar. Truncated at N end by 20 th C wall (4002), truncated S end by a modern pipe trench. Built in construction cut [4123]. Originally same structure as (4004)/ Likely exterior wall of buildings depicted on 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield.	0.65m BGL (60.57 a OD)	4.7m/0.5m/1.2m excavated
4006	Deposit	NW-SE running sandstone wall built from irregularly sized and shaped blocks with occasional red brick spacers, bonded with a friable dark grey mortar, 2 courses exposed, 2 skins wide, foundation unknown. NW end continues beyond LOE towards Sidney Street, at SE end return of wall becomes (4069) which runs beyond LOE at Sylvester Gardens./ Unclear, but likely a late 19th – early 20thC wall of industrial building.	0.41m BGL/60.81m aOD	15m/0.5m/0.45m
4007	Cut	Broadly U- shaped in plan cut feature, vertical sided with flat base, cut into yard surfacing (4017), filled by (4008). Truncated at W end by (4004) and (4005)./ Remains of a cut associated with a since removed structure, structure originally likely of similar form and function to the surviving brick structure immediately S, likely removed upon construction (4004/4005). Likely related to buildings depicted on 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield, potentially a small building within a courtyard.	0.85m BGL/60.37m aOD	2.25m/0.4m/0.32m
4008	Deposit	Dark-brown-black clinker rich deposit, with frequent well sorted inclusions of redbrick fragments and small stones. Friable. / Backfill of [2007], likely fill deposited after removal of a brick structure.	0.85m BGL/60.37m aOD	2.25m/0.4m/0.32m
4009	Deposit/structure	E-W aligned wall built from handmade redbrick wall (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m), bonded with white lime mortar. 3 x skins wide with coursing alternating between inner skin header and outer stretcher, and inner skin stretcher and outer header.Keyed into (4010) at E end. Truncated by (4002) at W end/ Outer wall of redbrick structure formed by (4009),(4010),(4011),(4012),(4013),(4014). Likely an external structure in a courtyard of buildings depicted on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield.	0.78m BGL/60.44m aOD	2.0m/0.49m/ 0.3m exposed



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4010	Deposit/structure	N-S aligned wall built from handmade redbrick wall (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m), bonded with white lime mortar. 3 x skins wide with coursing alternating between inner skin header and outer stretcher, and inner skin stretcher and outer header. N end keyed into (4009), S end truncated by (4002). Inner face (W face) butted by (4014)/ Outer wall of redbrick structure formed by (4009),(4010),(4011),(4012),(4013),(4014). Likely an external structure in a courtyard of buildings depicted on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield.	0.78m BGL/60.44m aOD	2.4m/0.49m/0.3m exposed
4011	Deposit/structure	N-S running brick wall, built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m), bonded with white lime mortar. 2 x skins wide with coursing alternating between headers and stretchers. S end keyed into (4012). Inner face (E face) butted by interior wall (4013)./ Outer wall of redbrick structure formed by (4009),(4010),(4011),(4012),(4013),(4014). Likely an external structure in a courtyard of buildings depicted on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield.	0.57m BGL/60.65m aOD	2.7m/0.24m/1.0m exposed
4012	Deposit/structure	E-W running brick wall, built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m), bonded with white lime mortar. 2 x skins wide with coursing alternating between headers and stretchers. W end keyed into (4011). E end truncated by (4016)/ Outer wall of redbrick structure formed by (4009),(4010),(4011),(4012),(4013),(4014). Likely an external structure in a courtyard of buildings depicted on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield.	0.63m BGL/60.59m aOD	1.85m/0.24m/0.12m exposed
4013	Deposit/structure	E-W running brick wall, built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.07m), bonded with white lime mortar. 1 x skin wide with stretcher coursing. W end butts against E face of (4011), E end truncated by (4002) / Interior wall of redbrick structure formed by (4009),(4010),(4011),(4012),(4013),(4014). Likely an external structure in a courtyard of buildings depicted on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield.	0.58m BGL/60.64m aOD	1.5m/0.12m/0.18m exposed.



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4014	Deposit/structure	Brick structure built from handmade redbrick, bonded with white lime mortar, broadly square in plan with 3 x skins alternating between headers and stretchers. Butts against internal (W face) of wall (4010)/ Interior element of redbrick structure formed by (4009),(4010),(4011),(4012),(4013),(4014). An internal load bearing abutment. Likely an external structure in a courtyard of buildings depicted on Taylor's 1832 Map of Sheffield.	0.73m BGL/60.49m aOD	0.41m/0.31m/0.23m exposed
4015	Deposit/structure	NE-SW running brick wall, built from frogged, machine-made redbrick (0.235m x 0.11m x 0.09m) bonded with a hard grey modern cement-type mortar. 3 x skins wide, 7 exposed courses alternating between headers and stretchers. SW end keyed into NE end of (4016). SW end of NW face butted by (4002). Rests on a thin 'floating' concrete foundation./ Wall of 20th C electricity substation, was visible at ground level initially, site strip removed upper course of bricks.	0.09m BGL/61.13m aOD	3.22m/0.35m/0.65m
4016	Deposit/structure	NW-SE running wall, built from frogged, machine made redbrick (0.235m x 0.11m x 0.09m) bonded with a hard grey modern cement type mortar. 4 x skins wide, with an inner core 2 x skins wide of alternating headers and stretchers, with the outer skins laid stretcher. NW end keyed into SW end of (4015), truncates E end of (4012). Rests on a concrete foundation which in turn rests on demolished 19 th C structures and yard surfaces./ Wall of 20th C electricity substation, was visible at ground level initially, site strip removed upper course of bricks.	0.13m BGL/61.09m aOD	9.52m/0.52m/0.65m
4017	Deposit	Dark brown-black clayey deposit with very frequent well sorted inclusions of CBM, stone, clinker, slag, stone fragments, glass and metal. Coarse textured. Located between (4002),(4003),(4004),(4009)./ Made ground layer, beneath clinker yard surface (4128)	0.82m BGL/60.40m aOD	5.25m/3.0m/0.3m excavated
4018	Deposit	Greyish dark brown clayey deposit with frequent inclusions of CBM and stone rubble. Firm/compacted. Located on W side of (4005) / Uppermost surviving deposit of made ground inside building depicted on 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield.	0.69m BGL/60.53m aOD	9.0m/3.5m/0.2m



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4019	Deposit	Coarse black clinker-type deposit, present across a large portion of site. Identified N of workers housing, butting up to pavement, between walls (4005) and early brick courtyard structures. Deposit is essentially same deposit as (4053) and (4128). <i>/Deposit is typical of a 19th C yard surface or bedding layer for a cobbled surface, this deposit seems to slightly post-date the workers housing and certainly post-dates the construction of the structural elements seen on the 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield.</i>	0.73m BGL/60.49m aOD	9.5m/4.5m/0.18m
4020	Deposit	Dark brown clay rich deposit with frequent inclusions of CBM, slag and stone fragments. Firm. Identified in space between (4002),(4009),(4010) <i>/Made ground within early 19th C brick structure.</i>	1.19m BGL/60.03m aOD	1.5m/1.0m/0.3m excavated
4021	Deposit	Dark brown clay rich deposit with frequent inclusions of CBM, slag and stone fragments. Firm. Identified in space between (4002),(4011),(4013) <i>/Made ground within early 19th C brick structure.</i>	0.57m BGL/60.65m aOD	1.52m/0.75m/0.24m
4022	Deposit	Deposit identified in NE corner of excavation area, against E face of (4004). Black clinker-type deposit. <i>/made ground, potentially laid down mid 19th C.</i>	0.52m BGL/60.70m aOD	1.75m/1.5m/0.22m
4023	Deposit	Rubble-rich demolition type deposit composed primarily of broken brick, with occasional stone and slag fragments. Deposit located between wall (4041) and SE LOE. <i>/Likely rubble from demolition of workers housing.</i>	0.98m BGL/60.24m aOD	1.8m/1.75m/unknown
4024	deposit	Rubble-rich demolition type deposit composed primarily of broken brick, with occasional stone and slag fragments. Deposit located between wall (4041) and substation wall (4016). <i>/ Rubble from demolition of workers housing.</i>	0.98m BGL/60.24m aOD	2.0m/1.25m/1.0m excavated
4025	deposit	Rubble-rich deposit composed primarily of broken brick, with occasional stone and slag fragments. Deposit located between wall (4027), (4028), and substation wall (4016). <i>/ Made ground within workers housing.</i>	1.01m BGL/60.27m	1.76m/1.75m/0.2m



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4026	deposit	Rubble-rich demolition type deposit composed primarily of broken brick, with occasional stone and slag fragments. Deposit located between wall (4027), (4067), and (4030). / Rubble from demolition of workers housing.	1.0m BGL/60.26m aOD	4.42m/1.72m/0.22m
4027	deposit	N-S aligned wall built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.065m) bonded with a yellowish lime mortar. Single skinned, laid stretcher, with foundation course laid header. Butted by (4028) at N end of E face, and by (4029) and (4113) at N end of W face. (4029) and (4113) visibly overlay this wall, demonstrating key phasing. Whitewash/limewash present on exposed E face. / Interior wall/dividing wall within workers housing, likely part of the earliest phase of house building.	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	2.2m/0.11/0.77m
4028	deposit	E-W aligned wall built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.065m) bonded with a yellowish lime mortar. Double skinned with coursing alternating between headers and stretchers. Butts against E face of (4028) at W end. (4112) is foundation, runs beneath substation wall (4016) at E end, and forms part of foundation for (4016), originally likely same structure as (4042). Truncated at a later, unknown date by insertion of lead water pipe leading to ceramic hopper/drain (4038) / Exterior wall of earliest phase of workers housing	0.79m BGL/60.43m aOD	2.04m/0.26m/0.7m excavated
4029	deposit	Short length of E-W aligned wall, built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). Double-skinned, 2 x courses surviving, upper course laid on-bed stretcher, lower course laid on-face header. Bonded with a friable white lime mortar Butts against W face of (4027). Has stone foundation (4113). Butted by step (4031) at W end. / Exterior wall, likely rear wall of workers housing.	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	0.55m/0.28m/0.2m



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4030	Deposit/structure	E-W aligned wall, built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). Double skinned. 2 x courses surviving, upper course laid on-bed stretcher, lower course laid on-face header. Bonded with a friable white lime mortar Partially uses cellar wall (4114) as foundation, as well as stone foundation (4115). E end butts against cellar step (4031), W end possibly keyed into (4067) – relationship obscured through truncation./ Exterior wall, likely rear wall of workers housing.	0.85m BGL/60.37m aOD	2.55m/0.24m/0.2m
4031	Deposit/structure	Sandstone doorstep/lintel, rests partially on top of cellar wall (4114) and partially on top of wall foundation (4113). Has 2 x bricks placed beneath to aid levelling. Butted by (4029) to E and (4030) to W. / Doorstep, likely back door into workers housing	0.77m BGL/60.45m aOD	1.15m/0.3m/0.18m
4032	Deposit	Flagged area of pathway to rear of workers housing. Built from sandstone paving slabs. Unmortared. Laid on top of a clinker bedding layer (4086). S side butts against N face of (4030) and (4031). N side butts up to gully drain (4034) and brick pathway element (4033)/ Part of pavement or pathway to rear of workers cottage, use of bricks and slabs may indicate episodes of repair.	0.87m BGL/60.39m aOD	3.7m/1.0m/0.08m
4033	deposit	Area of redbrick surfacing forming part of pathway to rear of workers housing. Built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid on-bed and stretcher. Laid over clinker bedding layer (4086). Unmortared. Bounded by gully drain (4034) to the N and slabs (4032) to the S / Part of pavement or pathway to rear of workers cottage, use of bricks and slabs may indicate episodes of repair.	0.89mm BGL/60.33m aOD	1.6m/0.45m/0.11m
4034	deposit	Row of unusual brick-like drainage tiles. (0.24m x 0.14m x 0.07m) with a pronounced groove running the length of the tile. Laid stretcher on an E-W alignment , Unmortared. Laid over clinker bedding layer (4086). Bounded by row of bricks (4035) to the N and main pathway to the S / When laid in a row form an open gully-drain to rear of the workers housing, likely for rainwater rather than sewage or waste-water. Same as (4051)	0.93m BGL/60.29m aOD	4.6m/0.2m/0.07mm



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4035	deposit	Double skinned row of handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid on-bed and stretcher. Unmortared. Laid over clinker bedding layer (4086). S side butts up to gully drain (4034), Clinker yard surface (4019) laid down against N face. / Limit of pathway to rear of workers housing.same as (4052)	0.89m BGL/60.33m aOD	4.7m/0.24m/0.07m
4036	deposit	Area of red brick surface, built from handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). Laid on-bed and stretcher, Unmortared. Laid over clinker bedding layer (4086). N side butts up to gully drain (4034), S side butts up to N face of (4028), Surrounds drain structures (4037) and (4038)/ Part of pavement or pathway to rear of workers cottage, use of bricks and slabs may indicate episodes of repair.	0.97m BGL/60.25m aOD	2.2m/1.1m/0.07m
4037	deposit	Ceramic drain hopper. Butts aginst N face of (4029) / Drain, modification of properties.	0.96m BGL/60.26m aOD	0.17m/0.17m/0.07m
4038	deposit	Ceramic drain hopper. Butts against N face of (4028) / Drain, modification of properties	0.96m BGL/60.26m aOD	0.17m/0.17m/0.07m
4039	deposit	Sandstone paving slab butting up to E side of (4036). Wall foundations of modern substation overlie this feature. . Unmortared. Presumed clinker bedding layer below./ Part of pavement or pathway to rear of workers cottage, use of bricks and slabs may indicate episodes of repair.	0.95m BGL/60.27m aOD	0.7m/0.5m/0.08m
4040	deposit	Single, heavily fractured paving slab, within workers housing. N side butts against S face of (4028), W side against E face of (4027). Made ground (4025) is foundation/bedding. / Internal floor surface within workers housing.	0.9m BGL/60.32m aOD	1.2m/0.4m/0.08m
4041	deposit	Single skinned wall, built from handmade redbrick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), laid stretcher, bonded with white lime mortar, foundation unknown. N end butts up to S face of (4042). Cellar steps (4070) butt up to S end of W face. / Internal wall of workers housing, potentially utilising demolished cellaring as foundation.	0.74m BGL/60.48m aOD	1.85m/0.11m/1.2m (excavated)



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4042	deposit	Double skinned, handmade red brick wall (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), aligned E-W, coursing alternates between headers and stretchers. Bonded with white lime mortar. Foundation unknown. N side is butted by pathway/pavement. Step/lintel (4043) is laid on top of wall and incorporated into structure. S face butted by internal wall (4041)/ Exterior, rear wall of workers housing.	0.74m BGL/60.48m aOD	1.3m/0.24m/1.2m (excavated)
4043	deposit	Sandstone doorstep/lintel. Laid on top of wall (4042) and bonded to wall with white lime mortar. / Entrance into rear of workers housing.	0.87m BGL/60.35m aOD	1.0m/0.28m/0.24m
4044	deposit	Sandstone paving slab. S side butts up N face of (4042). Surrounded by brickwork (4045),(4055). Bedding layer not known. Unmortared. / Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	1.02m BGL/60.20m aOD	0.75m/0.7m/0.08m
4045	deposit	Single row of handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). Butts up to (4045) at S end, butts up to (4050) at N end. Butted by slab (4044) on E side. Unmortared. Bedding layer not known/ Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	0.96m BGL/60.26m aOD	1.25m/0.11m/0.07m
4046	deposit	Sandstone paving slab. Butts up to; on S side (4042), E side (4045), N side (4050), W side (4047). Bedding layer not known. Unmortared. / Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	0.96m BGL/60.26m aOD	1.04m/0.75m/0.08m
4047	deposit	Single row of split handmade red bricks (0.12m x 0.11m x 0.07m), N end butts up to S side of (4050), S end up N face of wall (4042). W side of N end butted by bricks (4049). Has slab (4046) to E and slab (4048) to W. Unmortared. Bedding layer not known. / Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	0.96m BGL/60.26m aOD	0.77m/0.11m/0.07m
4048	deposit	Sandstone paving on W side of brickwork (4047). S side butts up to N face of (4042). S side butts up to brickwork (4049). Unmortared. Bedding layer not known. / Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	0.97m BGL/60.25m aOD	0.7m/0.7m/0.08m



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4049	deposit	Single row of handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), laid header. S side butts up to brickwork (4050). N side butts up to slab (4048). Unmortared, bedding layer not known. / Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	1.02m BGL/60.20m aOD	0.8m/0.11m/0.07m
4050	deposit	Row of bricks, two bricks wide, laid on-bed and stretcher, aligned E-W. Butted by pavement slabs and bricks to the S and by gully drain (4051) to the N. Unmortared, bedding layer not known. / Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	1.04m BGL/60.18m aOD	2.76m/0.24m/0.07m,
4051	deposit	Row of unusual brick-like drainage tiles. (0.24m x 0.14m x 0.07m) with a pronounced groove running the length of the tile. Laid stretcher on an E-W alignment , Unmortared. Bounded by row of bricks (4050) to the N and main pathway to the S / When laid in a row form an open gully-drain to rear of the workers housing, likely for rainwater rather than sewage or waste-water. Same as (4034)	1.07m BGL/60.15m aOD	2.8m/0.24m/0.07m
4052	deposit	Row of handmade red bricks (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), laid header, aligned E-W. Butts up to (4051) on S side and has yard surface (4053) up against N side. Unmortared, bedding layer not known./ Part of pathway/pavement to rear of workers housing.	1.02m BGL/60.20m aOD	2.7m/0.24m/0.07m
4053	deposit	Coarse black clinker-type deposit, present across a large portion of site. Identified N of workers housing, butting up to pavement brickwork (4052). Deposit is essentially same deposit as (4019) and (4128). / Deposit is typical of a 19th C yard surface or bedding layer for a cobbled surface, this deposit seems to slightly post-date the workers housing and certainly post-dates the construction of the structural elements seen on the 1832 Taylor's Map of Sheffield.	0.91m BGL/60.31m aOD	5.2m/3.2m/0.12m
4054	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4055	deposit	Double skinned handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m) buttress, keyed into E face of wall (4027). Coursing alternates between header and stretcher. Bonded with white lime mortar. Foundation not known. / Internal support, either to improve structural integrity or load bearing ability of wall (4027) or, less likely as a support for overlying since-removed floor surface.	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	0.47m/0.24m/0.6m (excavated)
4056	deposit	Mid brown silty clay, friable, with moderate amounts of well-sorted small brick, stone and slag pieces. / Redeposited soil, laid down after or during construction of earliest phase of cellaring.	1.39m BGL/59.83m aOD	1.75m/0.8m/0.5m (excavated)
4057	deposit	Double skinned wall, built from sandstone blocks, average size – 0.4m x 0.2m x 0.2m. Aligned N-S. Internal (W) face dressed and shows hints of whitewash. Bonded with white lime mortar. Brick vaulting (4058) built onto top of wall. S end keyed into E end of N face of (4114) / Cellar wall, also forming supporting structure for brick vaulting. Upon completion of excavation, groundwork monitoring allowed a depth of around 3m BGL for depth of structure (roughly 55.2 m aOD) to be visually observed. Part of first phase of building activity on site.	1.33m BGL/59.89m aOD	1.9m/0.3m/1.25m (excavated)
4058	deposit	Single skinned course of handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid on-bed and stretcher coursed, aligned N-S. Sat on top of cellar wall (4057). S end runs beyond limit of excavation and a greater degree of preservation, ie more surviving courses, was visible in that section. Bonded with white lime mortar. / Remains of red brick vaulting originally forming a cellar roof. Demolished to backfill cellar prior to construction of workers housing.	1.25m BGL/59.97m aOD	1.45m/0.5m/0.48m
4059	deposit	Surviving brickwork sat on top of N end of cellar wall (4061). Built from handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), stretcher coursed and lime mortared. Originally keyed into (4114). / Remains of red brick vaulting originally forming a cellar roof. Demolished to backfill cellar prior to construction of workers housing.	1.24m BGL/59.98m aOD	0.35m/0.1m/0.34m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4060	deposit	Mixed rubble (brick, slag, tile, slate) with bands of clinker present throughout. Deep deposit, excavated to a max depth of 2m BGL. Located entirely within cellar space formed by (4057),(4061) and (4114). /Demolition related infill of cellar space, deposited prior to construction of workers housing.	1.25m BGL/59.97m aOD	1.75m/1.5m/0.83m (excavated)
4061	deposit	Double skinned sandstone wall, built from blocks averaging around 0.3m x 0.15m x 0.15m in size, aligned N-S. Bonded with white lime mortar. Internal (E) face shows hints of whitewash. N end keyed into W end of S face of (4114). Brick vaulting (4059) and (4062) built directly on top of this structure. S end continues beyond limit of excavation. / Cellar wall, support for vaulting. Part of earliest phase of construction on site.	1.32m BGL/59.90m aOD	1.74m/0.36m/0.83m (excavated)
4062	deposit	Single skinned course of handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid on-bed and stretcher coursed, aligned N-S. Sat on top of cellar wall (4061). S end runs beyond limit of excavation and a greater degree of preservation, ie more surviving courses, was visible in that section. Bonded with white lime mortar. /Remains of red brick vaulting originally forming a cellar roof. Demolished to backfill cellar prior to construction of workers housing.	1.24m BGL/59.98m aOD	0.35m/0.48m/0.4m
4063	deposit	Collection of irregularly sized and shaped sub-angular pieces of sandstone. Average size 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.15 m. Butting up against W side of bricks (4059). Loosely bonded with a white lime mortar. Utilises wall (4061) as foundation. / Sandstone packing behind cellar vaulting.	1.37m BGL/59.85m aOD	0.45m/0.35m/0.25m
4064	deposit	Collection of irregularly sized and shaped sub-angular pieces of sandstone. Average size 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.15 m. Butting up against W side of bricks (4062). Loosely bonded with a white lime mortar. Utilises wall (4061) as foundation. / Sandstone packing behind cellar vaulting.	1.37m BGL/59.85m aOD	0.3m/0.3m/0.25m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4065	deposit	Mid brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional well sorted inclusions of stone and brick fragments. Identified in space formed by walls (4115) to the N, (4061) to the E, (4067) to the W and by the limit of excavation to the S. / Possibly a re-deposited subsoil, does not have appearance of a typical rubble made ground, suggesting re-deposited during original construction of cellaring.	1.37m BGL/59.85m aOD	1.7m/1.45m/0.65m (excavated)
4066	deposit	Short length of double-skinned wall built from handmade red-brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), coursing alternates between headers and stretchers, bonded with a white lime mortar, foundation unknown. Butts against E face of (4067) / Brick buttress/support, possibly for since demolished floor level of workers housing.	1.37m BGL/59.85m aOD	0.3m/0.24m/0.65m (excavated)
4067	deposit	Double skinned wall built from handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), aligned N-S. Coursing alternates between headers and stretchers, bonded with a white lime mortar. Butted on E face by (4066), S end runs beyond limit of excavation, N end appears to be keyed into W end of (4030), although relationship is not certain due to levels of truncation. Foundation unknown. / Wall of workers housing, likely to have been an internal wall, but thickness of wall could suggest a division between properties.	1.29m BGL/59.93m aOD	1.92m/0.26m/0.78m (excavated)
4068	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4069	deposit	Substantial wall built from large dressed sandstone blocks, bonded with a grey, cement-type mortar. Lay partially outside Limit of excavation so full analysis not possible. / 20th century wall, function unclear.	0.23m BGL/60.99m aOD	5.7m/0.5m/1.2m (excavated)
4070	deposit	Sandstone slab identified in base of hand dug slot, placed against W face of (4041). Slab was identified beneath a rubble deposit (4024). Where visible, stone butted up against W face of (4041), access to this location was restricted by depth and confine. / Likely remains of a cellar step, potentially from earliest phase of cellaring.	1.78m BGL/59.44m aOD	0.75m/0.5m/0.08m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4071	deposit	A rough wall of handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m), running E-W between partially demolished vaulting (4058) and brick wall (4027). Utilises an assortment of broken, halved, and full bricks, bonded with a white lime mortar, foundation unknown. Butts against W face of (4027) and against W side of (4058) / Brickwork, function unclear. Only identified in section. Likely to have formed a support for floor level in workers housing.		
4072	deposit	CONCRETE/ Ground level at S end of site.	Ground level/61.22m aOD	ACROSS SITE/0.25m thick
4073	deposit	Concrete. Not reinforced. Forms a 'raft' beneath substation walls (4015) and (4016) to act as foundation. Overlies all 19 th c phases. / Concrete foundation of 20th century substation walls.	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	9.52m/0.8m/0.25m
4074	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4075	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4076	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4077	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4078	Cut	Oval cut feature. Cut into yard surface (4019), filled by (4079). Shallow, concave, bowl shaped feature. / Cut of small pit, likely for mixing mortar in order to carry out repairs to workers housing.	0.73m BGL/60.49m aOD	1.2m/1.0m/0.25m
4079	Deposit	White lime mortar. Friable. / Remains of mortar left in pit [4078]	0.73m BGL/60.49m aOD	VOID
4080	deposit	Dark brown-black coarse silty-sand, friable, frequent well sorted inclusions of red brick, sandstone and clinker/ 19th century made ground, possibly within a building.	0.8m BGL/60.42m aOD	2.5m/unknown/0.5m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4081	deposit	Reddish mid-brown sandy silt with occasional well sorted small clinker, stone and CBM inclusions. Friable. Beneath (4080), over (4082). / Possibly a buried soil. Most likely a soil layer disturbed during construction works associated with wall (4005). True buried soil (4082) was identified below.	0.92m BGL/60.3m aOD	2.5m/unknown/0.4m
4082	deposit	Reddish light brown clayey silt, fine textured, friable, no inclusions. / Buried soil.	1.34m BGL/59.88m aOD	2.4m/unknown/0.42m (excavated)
4083	cut	Cut only partially excavated. Sharp break of slope at top of cut, vertical sides, base not identified. Filled by walls (4004) and backfill (4084). / Construction cut of stone wall/foundation (4004).	0.85m BGL/60.37m aOD	2.5m/0.25m/0.32m
4084	deposit	Mixed black clinker, yellow clay, brick and stone fragments. Firm. / Backfill of cut [4083]	0.85m BGL/60.37m aOD	2.5m/0.25m/0.32m (excavated)
4085	deposit	Mixed deposit, consisting of yellow clay, coarse sand, black clinker and slag, brick and stone fragments. / Fill of internal space in workers housing after const of walls laid down to raise ground level prior to laying floors.	0.85m BGL/60.37m aOD	4.45m/1.7m/0.52m
4086	deposit	Thin clinker layer identified beneath elements of pathway to rear of workers housing. Overlies made ground (4102). / Bedding layer for stone and brick pathway.	1.06m BGL/60.16m aOD	2.25m/1.4m/0.04m
4087	VOID	VOID	VOID	
4088	deposit	2 visible courses of handmade red-brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m) observed built into fabric of stone wall (4004). Stretcher coursed, bonded with white lime mortar. Wall elements (4004) are above, with stonework (4089) below. / Part of a mix of materials, together with (4089) which likely form part of the foundations of (4004)	0.84m BGL/60.38m aOD	0.4m/unknown/0.14m (excavated)
4089	deposit	Single visible course of thin sandstone slab, laid below (4088). Bonded with white lime mortar. / Part of a mix of materials, together with (4088) which likely form part of the foundations of (4004)	1.02m BGL/60.24m aOD	0.4m/unknown/0.05m (excavated)



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4090	deposit	Dark brown-black coarse silty sand, friable, containing frequent pieces of light yellow clay, with very occasional CBM and slag fragments. Lies below (4008) and fills cut [4007] / Likely a backfill of robber trench [4007]	1.0m BGL/60.22m aOD	2.25m/0.4m/0.24m
4091	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4092	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4093	deposit	Coarse black clinker-type deposit, identified within space formed by walls (4011), (4012), and (4013). Excavated and recorded in section. Found to be overlying made ground deposits (4094) and (4095) / Made ground within brick structure identified in central portion of site.	0.73m BGL/60.49m aOD	1.5m/0.98m/0.14m
4094	deposit	Dark grey-black sand, coarse, friable, containing occasional poorly sorted brick and stone fragments. Lies below (4093) and above (4095) within space formed by walls (4011), (4012), and (4013) / Made ground within brick structure identified in central portion of site.	0.91m BGL/60.31m aOD	1.5m/0.98m/0.18m
4095	deposit	Greyish dark brown, medium textures, friable, sandy silt. Containing occasional well sorted brick and stone fragments. Lies below (4094) within space formed by walls (4011), (4012), and (4013) / Made ground within brick structure identified in central portion of site .Likely a re-deposited subsoil.	1.09m BGL/60.13m aOD	1.5m/0.98m/0.52m (excavated)
4096	deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, medium textured, friable, with frequent well sorted brick and stone fragments. Lies below yard surface (4019) and over construction cut [4098] / Made ground, likely a levelling deposit laid down prior to yard surface (4019)	0.91m BGL/60.31m aOD	Unknown/0.9m/0.18m
4097	deposit	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, coarse textured, friable, with frequent well sorted inclusions of yellow clay, slag, brick and stone fragments. Essentially deposit is roughly 30% mixed rubble. / Backfill of construction cut [4098]. Same as (4126)	1.09m BGL 60.13m aOD	Unknown/0.68m/0.5m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4098	cut	Cut identified in section only. Sharp break of slope at top of cut, steep sides of around 75 degrees, base not fully excavated due to safe working depths. Filled by wall (4005) and backfill (4097). / Construction cut of wall (4005).	1.09m BGL 60.13m aOD	Unknown/0.68m/0.5m
4099	deposit	Dark brown-black silty sand, coarse to medium texture, with frequent well sorted small sandstone and brick inclusions / Made ground, likely to have originally been below yard surface.	0.73m BGL/60.49m aOD	See description
4100	deposit	Dark brown coarse sandy silt containing around 30% mixed rubble and clay. / Backfill of drain cut [4101]	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	Unknown/0.6m/0.3m
4101	cut	Cut feature running broadly NW – SE truncating the S end of (4005). Sharp break of slope at top of cut leads to very steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Remains of ceramic drainpipe found at base of cut. Cuts made ground (4117) and wall (4004). Filled by (4100) / 20th century drain	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	Unknown/0.6m/0.3m
4102	deposit	Greyish mid brown silty clay, firm/compacted, with frequent brick, stone and slag fragments. Identified beneath clinker bedding layer (4086). / Made ground. 19th century levelling deposit, laid down prior to laying pavement to rear of workers housing.	1.18m BGL/60.04m aOD	1.65m/0.75m/unknown
4103	deposit	Ceramic drainpipe – 0.2m diameter. Runs NE away from drain hopper (4037). No cut was identified, pipe was revealed within (4102). Located beneath pathway to rear of workers housing. / Drainage for workers housing. Likely added as part of a re-build or modernisation to the rear of the properties.	1.14m BGL/60.08m aOD	0.5m/0.2m/0.2m
4104	deposit	Ceramic drainpipe – 0.2m diameter. No cut was identified, pipe was revealed within (4103). Located beneath pathway to rear of workers housing. / Drainage for workers housing. Likely added as part of a re-build or modernisation to the rear of the properties.	1.14m BGL/60.08m aOD	0.8m/0.2m/0.2m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4105	deposit	Structure identified beneath (4025). Surviving element of vaulting built from handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.1m x 0.06m). Single skinned, stretcher coursed, bonded with white lime mortar. At least partially rests on top brick wall (4107). Continued beyond S limit of excavation. / Together with (4106) would have originally formed a vaulted ceiling to a cellar with a span of around 1.25m. Likely part of the cellaring associated with the earliest phase of building on site demolished and infilled prior to construction of the workers housing.	1.13m BGL/60.09m aOD	0.6m/0.25m/0.4m
4106	deposit	Structure identified beneath (4025). Surviving element of vaulting built from handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.1m x 0.06m). Single skinned, stretcher coursed, bonded with white lime mortar. Foundation not known. Stone packing (4108) present against E side of brickwork . Continued beyond S limit of excavation. / Together with (4106) would have originally formed a vaulted ceiling to a cellar with a span of around 1.25m. Likely part of the cellaring associated with the earliest phase of building on site demolished and infilled prior to construction of the workers housing.	1.14m BGL/60.08m aOD	0.75m/0.3m/0.4m
4107	deposit	Short length of slightly curving single skinned wall, running broadly SW to NE. Keyed into vaulting (4105) at SW end, NE end truncated by 20 th c substation wall. Built from handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.1m x 0.06m), stretcher coursed. Only partially excavated due to health and safety constraints. / Likely to have formed part of cellaring associated with the earliest phase of building activity on site. Likely to have formed a narrow cellar or underground passage together with (4105) and (4106).	1.17m BGL/60.05m aOD	1.4m/0.11m/see description
4108	deposit	Length of irregularly sized and shaped sub angular pieces of sandstone. Average size of around 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m. Loosely bonded with white lime mortar. Foundation not known but rests against E side of brick vaulting (4106) / Sandstone packing behind brick vaulting.	1.31m BGL/59.91m aOD	0.9m/0.25m/0.35m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4109	deposit	Mid brown silty clay, friable, with moderate amounts of well-sorted small brick, stone and slag pieces. Cut by brick wall construction cut [4111]. / Redeposited soil, laid down after or during construction of earliest phase of cellaring visible banked up against W side of (4107) indicating deposition occurred after construction.	1.35m BGL/59.87m aOD	1.75m/1.75m/unknown
4110	deposit	Dark grey coarse sandy deposit composed primarily of brick and stone rubble together with small pieces of lime mortar and yellow clay. Identified within space formed by structures (4105), (4106), and (4107). Only partially excavate due to health and safety constraints./ Demolition infill of cellaring. Likely to have occurred prior to building of workers housing.	1.46m BGL/59.76m aOD	1.5m/0.6m/unknown
4111	cut	E-W aligned cut, only recorded in plan. Identified on S side of brick wall (4028). Cuts (4109). Filled by (4028) and (4112). / Construction cut of wall (4028). Only partially excavated due to health and safety constraints.	1.35m BGL/59.87m aOD	1.75m/0.08m/unknown
4112	deposit	Greyish dark brown silty clay, friable with moderate amounts of well sorted very small brick and stone fragments. Fill of [4111] / Backfill of cut [4111], backfill of cut after construction of brick wall (4028)	1.35m BGL/59.87m aOD	1.75m/0.08m/unknown
4113	deposit	E-W aligned sandstone foundation. Forms foundation for wall (4029) and also partially for step (4031). 3 x courses exposed. Built from undressed pieces of stone (average size 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.1m. Likely double skinned. Bonded with white lime mortar. Butts up to W face of (4027) and butts up to and partially overlies cellar wall (4114) / Sandstone wall foundation. This structure was key in aiding interpretation of phasing. The foundation was visibly butting up to wall (4027) at its E end, demonstrating a later phase of construction. This foundation was also butting up to, and partially overlying demolished cellar wall (4114), indicating a later date than cellar. Together with (4114) and foundation (4115) a cohesive foundation could be built for walls (4029) and (4030), the back of a property.	1.05m BGL/60.17m aOD	0.85m/0.32m/0.34m (excavated)



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4114	deposit	E-W aligned sandstone wall built from dressed stone blocks (average size 0.3m x 0.1m x 0.1m). Bonded with lime mortar. Foundation not excavated due to health and safety concerns, but observed during machining of site to be at east 3.0m BGL. Exposed S face keyed into (4057) at E end and into (4061) at W end. Visibly once had brick vaulting keyed into S face. Vaulting since demolished. Foundation (4113) butts up to E end, foundation (4115) butts up to W end. / Cellar wall, disused prior to construction of workers housing. Visibly utilised and incorporated into foundations of later housing.	0.97m BGL/60.25m aOD	1.5m/0.4m/see description
4115	deposit	E-W aligned sandstone foundation. Built from roughly dressed sandstone blocks (average size 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.15m). 3 x courses visible, bonded with white lime mortar. Not excavated to base of foundation due to health and safety constraints. N construction cut was identified. Butts up to W end of (4114), overlaid by brick wall (4030). / Sandstone foundation for wall (4030) – rear wall of workers housing.	1.04m BGL/60.18m aOD	1.45m/0.38m/0.36m (excavated)
4116	deposit	Short row/length of handmade red bricks, unmortared. Initially thought to be a wall foundation, but upon excavation was revealed to be a single course, built over made ground (4118) and butting against W face of (4005) / Possible remains of structure, unclear, function unknown.	0.65m BGL/60.57m aOD	0.8m/0.3m/0.07m
4117	deposit	Dark brown-black silty sand with frequent well sorted inclusion of stone, brick and slag fragments, and occasional flecks of yellow clay. Below (4099). Cut by [4101] / Made ground, possibly a mixed redeposited subsoil.	0.83m BGL/60.39m aOD	See description
4118	deposit	Mixed clay, rubble and silty sand deposit. Identified in section beneath bricks (4116). Banked up against W face of (4005). Cut by drain cut [4119] / Made ground, likely laid down after construction of building associated with wall (4005.)	0.9m BGL/60.32m aOD	See description



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4119	cut	Cut feature running broadly NW – SE truncating W end of (4116). Sharp break of slope at top of cut leads to very steep sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. Remains of ceramic drainpipe found at base of cut. Cuts made ground (4118) and wall (4004). Filled by (4120) / 20th century drain	0.67m BGL/60.55m aOD	See description
4120	deposit	Dark brown coarse sandy silt containing around 30% mixed rubble and clay. / Backfill of drain cut [4119]	0.67m BGL/60.55m aOD	See description
4121	deposit	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, medium textured, friable, with frequent well sorted brick and stone fragments. Lies below yard surface (4019), identified in section between walls (4005) and (4011), lies below (4019). Lies over (4122) and [4123] / Made ground, likely a levelling deposit laid down prior to yard surface (4019)	0.91m BGL/60.31m aOD	Unknown/0.9m/0.18m
4122	deposit	Greyish mid brown clayey silt. Fine textured, friable. Frequent well sorted inclusions of very small stone and brick fragments. Lies below (4121) and over (4124). Banked up against W side of (4011). Cut by [4123] – const cut of wall (4005). / Redeposited subsoil. Laid down after construction of (4011) and associated structures but prior to the construction of wall(4005)	1.09m BGL/60.13m aOD	Unknown/0.58m/0.41 m
4123	cut	N-S aligned construction cut, identified in section only. Sharp break of slope at top of cut, leads to steeply sloping side of around 75 degrees. Base not excavated due to health and safety constraints. Cuts deposits (4122) and (4124). Filled by (4126). / Construction cut of wall (4005). Same as [4098]	1.09m BGL/60.13m aOD	Unknown/0.58m/0.41 m
4124	deposit	Yellowish mid brown clayey silt. Friable, fine textured. Identified in section below (4122). Cut by (4126). / Possibly a buried alluvial subsoil.	1.5m BGL/59.72m aOD	Unknown/0.58m/0.22 m



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4125	deposit	Greyish mid brown clayey silt. Fine textured, friable. Frequent well sorted inclusions of very small stone and brick fragments. Lies below (4096) and over (4127). Banked up against W side of (4011). Cut by [4098] – const cut of wall (4005). / Redeposited subsoil. Laid down after construction of (4011) and associated structures but prior to the construction of wall(4005)	1.09m BGL 60.13m aOD	Unknown/0.54m/0.44 m
4126	deposit	Greyish mid brown sandy silt, coarse textured, friable, with frequent well sorted inclusions of yellow clay, slag, brick and stone fragments. Essentially deposit is roughly 30% mixed rubble. / Backfill of construction cut [4123]. Same as (4097)	1.09m BGL/60.13m aOD	Unknown/0.56m/0.46 m
4127	deposit	Yellowish mid brown clayey silt. Friable, fine textured. Identified in section below (4125). Cut by (4098). / Possibly a buried alluvial subsoil.	1.53m BGL/59.69m aOD	Unknown/0.62m/0.14 m
4128	Deposit	Coarse black clinker-type deposit, present across a large portion of site. Identified N of workers housing, butting up to pavement, between walls (4005) and early brick courtyard structures. Deposit is essentially same deposit as (4053) and (4019). / Deposit is typical of a 19th C yard surface or bedding layer for a cobbled surface, this deposit seems to slightly post-date the workers housing and certainly post-dates the construction of the structural elements seen on the 1832 Taylor’s Map of Sheffield.	0.74m BGL/60.48m aOD	2.75m/2.0m/0.12m
4129	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4130	Cut	Broadly NE – SW running cut. Not excavated but identified as the line of truncation to all archaeological remains below modern wall (4002)./ Construction cut of wall (4002).	0.36m BGL (60.86m aOD)	8.75m/0.7m/0.4m (excavated)
4131	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
4132	VOID	VOID	VOID	
4133	VOID	VOID	VOID	



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Context Number	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/feature BGL, (Top of deposit/feature aOD*)	Length/Width/Height (metres)
4134	VOID	VOID	VOID	
4135	VOID	VOID	VOID	
4136	VOID	VOID	VOID	
4137	CUT	Sub-circular feature, cut into yard surface (4019), shallow bowl-shaped depression filled entirely by white lime mortar (4092) / Purpose unclear, possibly a mortar preparation pit dug when a repair was required on a building (most likely workers housing)		
5001	Deposit	Light greyish brown silty sand. Coarse textured, friable. Frequent well sorted inclusions of brick and stone fragments. Ground level. Above (5002) / Made ground identified in Trench 1 within surviving courtyard	Ground level/60.78m aOD	5m/2m/0.2m
5002	Deposit	Coarse black clinker deposit, with occasional very small brick and stone inclusions. Below (5001), over (5003). / Made ground identified in Trench 1 within surviving courtyard	Ground level/60.78m aOD	4m/2m/0.3m
5003	Deposit	Dark orange-brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate amounts of poorly sorted brick and stone rubble. Below (5002), over (5005). / Made ground identified in Trench 1 within surviving courtyard	0.3m BGL/60.48m aOD	4.8m/2m/0.38m
5004	Deposit	Yellowish light brown clay. Firm. Fine textured. Identified at base of Trench 1, below made ground deposits (5001),(5002),(5003),(5005) / Most likely natural alluvial clay. Not excavated any deeper to due safe working depths.	0.5m BGL/ 60.28m aOD	6.8m/2m/0.8m
5005	Deposit	Dark orange-brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate amounts of poorly sorted brick and stone rubble. Below (5002), over (5004). / Made ground identified in Trench 1 within surviving courtyard	0.3m BGL/60.48m aO	1.5m/2m/0.15m



APPENDIX II: QUANTIFICATION TABLES



Table 2 - Pottery

Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	Banded ware	1	8	1	BS	Bowl	Broad green band & thin red line ext	LC19th – EC20th	
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Broad green band & thin red line below rim	LC19th – EC20th	
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	Colour Glazed ware	1	11	1	BS	Teapot	Relief moulded wood-grain effect ext; brown glaze nit & ext	C19th	A common type of teapot in Sheffield
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	Slipware	1	1	1	BS	Dish	Thin red & white slip layers int	C18th	
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	Pale green glaze int & ext	C19th	
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	TP Bone China	1	35	1	Profile	Saucer	Blue-grey TP leaf design int	LC19th – C20th	
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Trace of green TP design int	MC19th – EC20th	
4008	Fill of foundation cut 4007	Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	Clubbed, slightly everted rim; kitchen bowl; cf cxt 4084
4014	4010	Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band & grey-green band	C19th	Fresh break
4014	4010	Banded ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band or line ext	M – LC19th	
4014	4010	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	Double rouletted band ext	C19th	
4014	4010	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Dish	Brown int & ext	C19th	
4014	4010	Colour Glazed ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	C19th	
4014	4010	Edged ware	1	13	1	Rim	Plate	Relief moulded rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	E – MC19th	
4014	4010	TP Whiteware	2	10	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Two Temples?	M – LC19th	
4014	4010	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Dish?	Small section of TP design; Willow?	M – LC19th	
4014	4010	White Salt Glazed stoneware	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1720 – c.1780	
4014	4010	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4014	4010	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS/Flake	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4017	Made ground	Bone China	1	38	1	Base & body	Ornament	Relief moulded w/ applied element & under glaze painted detail	C19th – EC20th	Form uncertain; press-moulded ornament



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4017	Made ground	Colour Glazed ware	1	10	1	Lid-seated rim	Teapot	Brown glaze int & ext	C19th	Wide shoulder
4017	Made ground	TP Whiteware	8	141	1	Profile	Plate	Pale red floral/curvilinear border	M – LC19th	Recessed base, wide rim
4017	Made ground	TP Whiteware	3	33	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19th	
4017	Made ground	Whiteware	1	15	1	Handle	Jug?	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Long flattened handle
4019	Made ground	Cane Coloured ware	2	8	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Crazed & discoloured
4019	Made ground	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue int & ext	C19th	White body
4019	Made ground	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown 'Rockingham' style glaze int & ext	C19th	Cane coloured body
4019	Made ground	Lustre ware	1	16	1	BS & foot	Hollow ware	Gold lustre ext w/ over-glaze pink & green detailing	C19th	Fine dark red fabric w/ clear glaze int
4019	Made ground	Lustre ware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware?	Sliver-red painted lustre design	C19th	Bone China body
4019	Made ground	Porcelain	1	9	1	Base?	Ornament?	Moulded	MC19th – EC20th	
4019	Made ground	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip ext w/ thin brown band	C19th	
4019	Made ground	Sponged ware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Blue sponging int	c.1830+	
4019	Made ground	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	Floral/leaf border	M – LC19th	
4019	Made ground	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Red border w/ white stylised tendril & leaf design int	MC19th – EC20th	
4019	Made ground	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed floral/leaf design int & ext	M – LC19th	Possibly part of a 'Peace and Plenty' mug
4019	Made ground	Whiteware	3	13	1	Rim	Plate	Green band around ext of rim	LC19th – EC20th	
4019	Made ground	Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Shallow dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Unusual form
4019	Made ground	Whiteware	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4024	Rubble backfill	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	165	1	Fragment	Lid	Concentric rouletted patterns on top	C19th – EC20th	Flat lid
4024	Rubble backfill	Cane Coloured ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int; moulded pattern ext	LC19th – EC20th	
4024	Rubble backfill	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	96	1	Rim	Jar	Ridge below everted rim	C19th – EC20th	Everted rim, ridge below rim
4025	Made ground/rubble backfill	Stoneware	1	31	1	Shoulder	Jar/flagon	Iron wash band on shoulder	MC19th – EC20th	Fresh breaks



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4025	Made ground/rubble backfill	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4056	Made ground	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	Rim	Bowl	Rilled band below rim w/ blue paint	C19th	
4056	Made ground	Cane Coloured ware	1	24	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	
4056	Made ground	Cane Coloured ware	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4056	Made ground	Cane Coloured ware	1	5	1	Handle	Jug?	U/Dec	C19th	Thin handle
4056	Made ground	Creamware	1	60	1	Rim	Chamber pot?	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Late Creamware; very pale colour
4056	Made ground	Creamware	2	29	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Late Creamware; very pale colour, beaded rim
4056	Made ground	Creamware	2	6	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Late Creamware; very pale colour, beaded rim
4056	Made ground	Creamware	1	20	1	Rim	Large plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Wide flat rim; crazed & discoloured
4056	Made ground	Creamware	3	26	3	Profile & base	Plate	Combination of under-glaze & over-glaze decoration w/ part of a name 'Tho...'	c.1740 – c.1820	
4056	Made ground	Pearlware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Bowl?	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Very pale Pearlware
4056	Made ground	Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip band ext	C19th	
4056	Made ground	Sponged ware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
4056	Made ground	Sponged ware	1	4	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Blue sponging on spine of handle	c.1830+	
4056	Made ground	Stoneware	1	138	1	Ring foot base	Large bowl	Brown ext, green lead glaze int	C19th	
4056	Made ground	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	
4056	Made ground	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Chinese landscape ext; Chinese border int	M – LC19th	
4056	Made ground	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID floral design int	M – LC19th	
4056	Made ground	Whiteware	1	53	1	Pedestal base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Sub-rectangular spayed pedestal base



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4056	Made ground	Whiteware ?	3	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Could be late (pale) Creamware
4056	Made ground	Whiteware ?	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Could be pale Pearlware
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	Banded ware	3	9	1	BS	Mug/jug	Rilled band w/ green paint; thin brown lines on body	C19th	Could be late Creamware
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	Stoneware	1	23	1	BS	Flagon	Green lead glaze int & ext	MC19th – EC20th	
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	TP Whiteware	1	16	1	BS	Mug/jug	Rural scene w/ trees ext; part of border int	M – LC19th	Thin walled vessel
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	TP Whiteware	1	16	1	Base	Carver/server	U/ID TP design int	MC19th – EC20th	Flat base
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Green printed geometric design on spine of handle	M – LC19th	
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	Whiteware ?	1	15	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	E – MC19th ?	Possibly late Creamware
4060	Cellar fill/Demolition	Whiteware ?	1	17	1	Base & body	Flatware	U/Dec	E – MC19th ?	Possibly late Creamware; flat base
4065	Buried subsoil?	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown glaze int & ext	C18th – EC19th	Bright orange fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit
4065	Buried subsoil?	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hard dark brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Hard, dull orange sandy fabric
4065	Buried subsoil?	Cane Coloured ware	1	25	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow everted rim
4065	Buried subsoil?	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Chinese style geometric border int	M – LC19th	
4079	4078 Ovoid feature	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	84	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze ext & partially int	C19th – EC20th	Thick black deposit int; white deposit ext
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Bone China	1	63	1	Lid?	Ornament	Decorative lid w/ two figures, scallop shells & overglaze painted detail	MC19th – EC20th	Underside of lid stamped '104 // 255' w/ shield motif between numbers
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	103	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	Heavily abraded, probably in a water course
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Cane Coloured ware	1	8	1	Rim	Dish	Very pale cane coloured body	C19th	Crazed glaze



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Lustre ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Overglaze painted silver design ext	C19th	Bone china
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Relief Banded ware	1	16	1	BS	Mug/jug	Prominent relief bands int & ext	C19th	
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/ID TP design int with trees	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Whiteware	2	41	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Clubbed, slightly everted rim; cf. cxt 4008
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Whiteware	1	23	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Sun-rectangular base w/ low-relief moulding on foot	M – LC19th	Crazed & discoloured
4084	Fill of construction cut 4083	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	Creamware	1	1	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Late Creamware
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	Slip Banded CC ware	3	14	1	Rim	Jug?	Blue & white slip lines ext	C19th	
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Chinese style geometric border int	M – LC19th	
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	Whiteware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Red lines int & ext; red & green floral design ext	M – LC19th	
4087	Redeposited subsoil below 4019	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
4090	Deposit	Blue Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark blue lines ext	C19th	Probably a bowl
4090	Deposit	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C19th	
4090	Deposit	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Double incised line ext	C19th	
4090	Deposit	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown salt glaze int & ext	C19th	
4090	Deposit	Colour Glazed ware	5	60	4	Lid-seated Rim & BS	Teapot	Dark brown 'Rockingham' style glaze on a moulded body	C19th	
4090	Deposit	Slip Banded CC ware	2	14	1	Rim & BS	Bowl	Thin brown & white slip lines ext	C19th	Plain rim
4090	Deposit	Sponged ware	1	3	1	Rim	Saucer	Dark blue sponging int; flow blue effect	c.1840+	
4090	Deposit	Sponged ware	3	9	3	BS	Plate	Blue sponging int only	c.1830+	



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4090	Deposit	Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Short collared rim	M – LC19th	
4090	Deposit	Whiteware	2	3	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Very faint traces of blue colour int
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C19th	
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Colour Glazed ware	1	18	1	Handle	Teapot	Dark brown 'Rockingham' style glaze on a moulded handle	C19th	
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Porcelain	3	8	3	Rim & BS	Plate	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Stoneware	1	11	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Grey glaze int only; brown salt glaze ext	M - LC19th	'French' style finish
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	TP Whiteware	2	9	1	Rim & handle	Mug/jug	Purple TP frieze int; moulded upper handle terminal	MC19th – EC20th	
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Whiteware	1	23	1	Recessed base	Mug/jug	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Heavily burnt & discoloured ext
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Red band & thing line int only	LC19th – EC20th	
4094	Interface between 4093 & 4095	Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Plate	Blue band around rim & blue line int	LC19th – EC20th	
4118	Made ground	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	3	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
4118	Made ground	Creamware	1	7	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot base
4118	Made ground	Sponged ware	1	8	1	BS	Plate	Blue sponging int only	c.1830+	
U/S		Banded ware	2	4	2	BS	Hollow ware	Blue & brown bands ext	C19th	
U/S		Blue Banded ware	2	31	1	Base	Mug/jug	Blue band ext; footed base w/ ridges & grooves above foot	M – LC19th	
U/S		Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band ext	C19th	
U/S		Blue Banded ware	1	10	1	BS	Bowl	Thin blue bands ext	C19th	
U/S		Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin blue line ext	C19th	
U/S		Blue Banded ware	4	12	2	Footring base	Plate	Thin blue lines around int of rim & on int surface	M – LC19th	
U/S		Blue Banded ware	1	4	1	BS	Bowl	Rilled band w/ blue paint	C19th	
U/S		Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Saucer	Hand-painted over-glaze linear design int	M – LC19th	



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S		Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Overglaze painted floral pattern ext	M – LC19th	
U/S		Brown Glazed Coarseware	6	110	6	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	
U/S		Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	21	1	BS	Bowl	Brown glaze int only, rilled ext	MC18th – EC19th	Thin walled bowl
U/S		Brown Glazed Fineware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	MC18th – EC19th	
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	18	1	Rim	Dish	U/Dec	C19th	Flat everted rim
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	43	1	Rim	Dish	Rouletted band ext	C19th	Flat everted rim
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	4	27	1	BS & handle	Mug/bowl	Shallow incised lines ext; lobate handle	MC18th – EC19th	
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	24	1	BS	Hollow ware	Double incised lines ext & rouletted bands ext	C19th	
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	40	2	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & green glaze int & rouletted band ext	C19th	
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	11	1	Base	Bowl	Ridge & groove above flat base	C19th	
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Clubbed rim	C19th	
U/S		Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised line ext	C19th	
U/S		Buff Stoneware	1	6	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clear lead glaze int; rilled next & rouletted band below rim	C19th	
U/S		Cane Coloured ware	3	56	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Illegible maker's stamp on underside
U/S		Cane Coloured ware	2	27	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Narrow everted rim
U/S		Cane Coloured ware	1	16	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Rounded ring foot base
U/S		Cane Coloured ware	1	4	1	Rim	Mug/jug	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S		Cane Coloured ware	1	6	1	Flat base	Pie dish	U/Dec	C19th	Use-wear on underside
U/S		Cane Coloured ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S		Colour Glazed ware	1	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glaze int & ext	C19th	
U/S		Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	Handle & spout	Teapot?	Brown 'Rockingham' style glaze int & ext	C19th	Fine red body



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Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S		Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C19th	
U/S		Creamware	4	23	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
U/S		Creamware	3	25	2	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
U/S		Creamware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Crazed & discoloured; plain rim
U/S		Creamware	1	25	1	Profile	Plate	Beaded rim	c.1740 – c.1820	Small footring base
U/S		Creamware	1	15	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Heavily crazed & discoloured
U/S		Creamware	1	9	1	Rim & body	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Small globular vessel w/ thin, slightly everted rim
U/S		Creamware	1	8	1	Handle	Mug/jug	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
U/S		Creamware	3	18	3	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
U/S		Creamware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Beaded rim
U/S		Creamware	1	4	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
U/S		Creamware	1	8	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Crazed & discoloured; beaded rim
U/S		Creamware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Beaded rim
U/S		Creamware	4	20	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Beaded rim
U/S		Edged ware	1	10	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ relief-moulded 'Grass' pattern & blue feather-edge paint	LC18th – EC19th	
U/S		Edged ware	1	15	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge w/ low-relief moulded rim & blue feather-edge paint	EC19th	
U/S		Fine Redware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip lines ext	C19th	
U/S		Fine Redware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int; clear glaze ext w/ shallow impressed line	C19th	
U/S		Lustre ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Hand painted overglaze red floral design w/ silver-red lustre motifs	C19th	
U/S		Mocha ware	2	14	2	BS	Bowl	Blue Mocha trees on a white slip bands & thin white slip lines ext	C19th	



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S		Pearlware	1	4	1	Rim	Cup/bowl	Hand painted blue leaf & flower design ext; blue line on rim	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		Pearlware	1	1	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		Porcelain	1	12	1	Fragment	Ornament	Press-moulded fragment underglaze paint & overglaze gold detailing	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S		Slip Banded CC ware	2	12	1	Rim	Jug	Brown & white slip bands on body	C19th	
U/S		Slip Banded CC ware	1	7	1	Rim	Bowl	Multiple brown & white slip lines ext	C19th	Plain rim
U/S		Slip Banded CC ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown & white slip bands on body; slightly uneven	C19th	
U/S		Slip Banded CC ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue & white slip lines ext	C19th	
U/S		Sponged ware	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue sponging ext & partially int	c.1830+	
U/S		Stoneware	1	13	1	Rim	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S		Stoneware	2	24	2	BS	Bottle/flagon	Green lead glaze int & ext	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S		Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blistered green glaze ext only	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S		Stoneware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green glaze int	C19th	
U/S		TP Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/jug	Two Temples	C19th	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	4	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Two Temples	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Willow border	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	5	1	Recessed base	Flatware	U/ID landscape int	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID TP design int	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/ID rural design w/ trees ext	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Pearlware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Floral border int	c.1780 – c.1840	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int; Flow Blue	c.1840+	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext; Flow Blue	c.1840+	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Cup/bowl	Green printed floral design ext	LC19th – EC120th	



Archaeological Excavations at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	Willow int	M – LC19th	Unusual abrasion, probably in a water course; cf cxt 4084
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	6	1	BS	Plate	Brown printed Willow border	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19th	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Base	Flatware	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19th	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	19	1	Lid-seated rim	Teapot?	Blue TP floral design ext	M – LC19th	Possible handle scar; could be Pearlware
U/S		TP Whiteware	4	14	1	Ring foot base & BS	Cup/bowl	Chinese landscape ext	M – LC19th	Angular ring foot base
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup	Wavy rim & fluted body; Chinese landscape int & ext	M – LC19th	
U/S		TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	M – LC19th	
U/S		Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	6	1	BS	Flowerpot?	Incised line ext	MC19th – EC20th	
U/S		Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Pie dish	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S		Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Plain rim
U/S		Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S		Whiteware	2	6	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S		Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S		Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
U/S		Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Blistered on one side



Table 3 - Clay Pipe

Context	Date range	Stems	Mouth	Bowls	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
4008	c.1682-1757	2			3.9	5/64"	Fractured stems
4014	c.1682-1757	3			8.7	5/64"	Snapped stems, one retains a spur heel typical of late 17 th -early 18 th century date.
4019	c.1682-1757	12		1	29.0	5/64"	Snapped stems and a fragment of plain bowl
4024	c.1767-1782		1		4.3	4/64"	Stem retaining a green dip glazed mouth
4025	L17th	7	1	2	30.4	5/64"	Includes a mix of broken stems, a single mouth piece and two bowl fragments. The bowls are both plain upright examples, only one retaining a foot, which is in the form of a short spur.
4056	c.1682-1757	4			16.6	5/64"	Snapped stems
4060	c.1682-1757	1			3.5	5/64"	Snapped stem
4065	L17th-e18th C	4		2	39.3	7/64"	The two bowls are both fairly upright and plain, one having a spur heel, while the other is bottered with a flat circular foot. Another stem also retains a smaller circular foot. All are typical of the later 17 th to early 18 th century.
4084	19 th	5			11.6	3/64"	Snapped stems. One retains a spur heel decorated with a spoked wheel noted on a previous example from Sidney Street.
4085	E18th-m19th	4		2	24.9	5/64"	Mix of snapped stems and two bowls, one complete. The complete example is a plain bowl with a short spur heel typical of the early 18 th c, the other bowl fragment appears to be of early –mid 19 th century date and includes leaf decoration along the surviving front seam. The design is uncertain, but sufficient lettering survives to determine ‘.IELD’, presumably Sheffield.
4087	c.1682-1757	3			7.1	5/64"	Snapped stems
4094	c.1767-1782	1			4.1	4/64"	Snapped stem
4118	c.1682-1757	4		1	12.3	5/64"	Snapped stems and fragment of plain bowl
U/S	c.1682-1757	10		1	27.6	5/64"	Snapped stems

Table 4 - Glass

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments



4060	Bottle	Aqua	19 th	1	58.1	Soda bottle base ‘..SM’ visible.
4084	Bottle	Green	19 th	1	39.1	Bodyshard

Table 5 - Metal

Context	Material	Object	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Comments
4017	Fe	Bar	19 th -20 th	1	70	102.59x27.75x20.64	Massively corroded bar, uncertain id due to corrosion product.
4017	Cu alloy	Nail	19 th -20 th	2	2.6	32.82x7.21x6.97	Round headed and square shafted nails
4024	Fe	bracket	19 th -20 th	1	36.6	51.24x14.39x8.54	Corroded L-shaped bracket
4024	Bone and Fe	Handle	19 th -e20 th	1	34.5	105.22x13.32x10.38	Composite bone handle retaining part of a table knife blade. Burnt.
4025	Fe	Nail	Post-med	1	6.2	55.08x8.6x4.58	Square shafted nail



Table 6 - Molluscs

Context	Mollusc Remains
4024	European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i> L.) right valve
4056	Mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) right valve
4060	Common cockle (<i>Cerastoderma edule</i>)
4084	Common whelk (<i>Buccinum undatum</i>), two fragmented European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i> L.)
4087	European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i> L.)
4118	European flat oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i> L.) left valve

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.



**Land and Buildings at Sidney Street, Matilda Street, Arundel Street
and Sylvester Street, Sheffield: Site B, Phase 2**

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological works

Final version

2016



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on behalf of

Elmsdale Estates Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the evaluation trenching and strip, map and record components of a multi-phase programme of archaeological works at the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81 off Sidney Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 35416, 86575) to discharge Condition 3 of the planning permission (16/01450/FUL) granted to Elmsdale Estates Ltd for *Application under Sec 73 to vary all pre-commencement conditions imposed by 14/02923/FUL.*

1.2 Condition 3 of the planning permission states the following.

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

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

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

1.3 A programme of historic buildings recording and archaeological works has already been completed for Phase 1 of the development on Site B (Albert Works on land bounded by Matilda Street, Sidney Street and Porter Brook: Parker 2016; Scott 2016). The proposed development site which is the subject of this WSI is Phase 2 on Site B (Figure 1): the Speedwell Works, the Works at Nos. 77-81 and the former Niche Nightclub site at No. 87 Sidney Street, which is bounded by the Albert Works site (Site B, Phase 1), Sidney Street, Sylvester Street and Porter Brook. The proposed development works include demolition and renovation of existing buildings and erection of new buildings to provide a mixed use development comprising offices, retail premises, residential accommodation and temporary short and long stay car parking.

1.4 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 2016).

1.5 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which covers the evaluation trenching and strip, map and record components, along with the



associated post-excavation analysis, reporting publication and archiving, of a multi-phase programme of archaeological works at the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81 off Sidney Street, Sheffield to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), who have been commissioned by Elmdale Estates to undertake the required works in accordance with the guidance received from Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.6 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 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 2 area. The following is a brief summary of that report, bolstered with further reference to historical cartographic sources.

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 2 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.

2.3 The first development on the site is mid-19th century workers’ housing on the southern portion of the site (No. 87 Sidney Street) which is first recorded on White’s map of 1873 and is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1890 and 1894. The housing was demolished by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (which was revised and re-surveyed in 1903: Figure 2), and the north-western part of the housing at least certainly appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1905 Goad Insurance Map (Figure 3) when a factory (probably T.Ibbetson’s Cooperage & Packing Case Factory) was in existence at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street. T.A. Ashton Ltd’s Speedwell Works (Engineering Works) was probably the factory located between Albert Works (A. Boswell, Son & Naylor’s. Blades & Files) and T. Ibbetson’s Factory by 1905 as well (possibly contemporary with or built shortly after the Albert Works: Parker 2016).

2.4 The buildings depicted on the 1905 Ordnance Survey and Goad Insurance Maps for the Speedwell Works comprise a range fronting onto Sidney Street which included offices, machine shop and warehouse with a stores building which appears to be attached to the south-eastern rear of the range, along with a detached range in the north-east corner of the plot which includes offices, a cart shed and proposed galvanizing shed. The buildings making up what became T. Ibbetson’s Factory comprise a range fronting onto Sidney Street which included offices and stores with



two ranges on the north-eastern and south-eastern sides of the site which included a saw mill and carpentry workshop and a timber store and pearl cutter. The north-eastern range (the saw mill and carpentry workshop) was demolished by the second half of the 20th century.

3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 The archaeological works outlined in this Written Scheme of Investigation comprise excavating an evaluation trench and undertaking a strip, map and record with the following objectives.

- ◆ To identify and record any 19th – 20th century industrial workshops and /or domestic remains or earlier archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- ◆ To produce a descriptive and photographic record of any surviving below-ground remains.
- ◆ To produce dating and phasing for archaeological deposits recorded on the site.
- ◆ To establish the character and delimit the extent of archaeological deposits in order to define functional areas on the site, e.g. industrial and domestic.
- ◆ To produce information on the economy and local environment.

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

- ◆ *Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east* (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2011).
- ◆ 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 buildings recording will comply with Levels 1-2 standard as outlined in the Historic England volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).

3.3 Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed by, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) before implementation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION STRATEGY AND COVERAGE

4.1.1 Following consultation with SYAS the scheme of archaeological works involves excavating a single trench measuring c.10m by 4m in size and a strip, map and record of an area covering c.125m², as depicted in blue and yellow respectively on Figure 4.

4.1.2 The evaluation trench is to be located in the northern part of the site which



appears to have been a yard from 1903 onwards (Figure 2) and which is likely to have suffered minimal disturbance as a result of later development. The strip, map and record area is targeting the northernmost row of mid-19th century workers' housing which pre-dated the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81, the foundations and basements of which may still survive in this part of the site.

4.1.3 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.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 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, e.g. any buried soils or land surface, are encountered at depth. The pile of soil behind the Speedwell Works will be transported offsite prior to the trenching starting (see section 4.7.6 below for timetable). The trench has been positioned far enough away from the buildings that are being retained to ensure the arisings can be tipped in the courtyard with sufficient space away from the edge of the trench to allow a safe angle of repose for the arisings. The strip, map and record will be carried out in the area depicted in yellow on Figure 4. Both will follow the methodology below.

4.2.2 Any hard standing will be pecked and/or lifted by machine, under continuous archaeological supervision. Any recent overburden will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket 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.

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

4.2.4 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.

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

4.2.6 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.

4.2.7 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.

4.2.8 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.

4.2.9 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).

4.2.10 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.

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

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

4.2.13 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). SYAS and the Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

4.2.14 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).

4.2.15 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.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

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

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

4.3.5 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.

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

4.4 Finds Processing and Storage

4.4.1 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).

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

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 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.

4.4.5 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).

4.4.6 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).

4.4.7 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).

4.4.8 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.

4.4.9 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.

4.5 Post-excavation and Reporting

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

- ◆ An assessment of finds/samples will be undertaken with recommendations for analysis to be carried out as part as a subsequent phase of work. 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 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 any further analyses that may be required to allow a full and detailed final report to be produced as part of the condition of the planning permission.

4.5.2 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.

4.5.3 Within the report,

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

4.5.4 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.

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

4.6 Archive Deposition

4.6.1 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.

4.6.2 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* (CifA 2014d).

4.6.3 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.

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

4.6.5 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.

4.6.6 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).

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

4.7 Standards, Staffing and Timetable

4.7.1 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.

4.7.2 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.

4.7.3 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*.

4.7.4 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Tim Cobbold or other as may be appointed with ARS Ltd.

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

- ◆ Pottery specialists: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA/
Ian Rowlandson (consultant)/
Dr Chris Cumberpatch (consultant)
- ◆ Humanly-struck flint: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Metalworking: Dr Rod Mackenzie (consultant)
- ◆ Clay pipe, glass and metalwork: Mike Wood MCIfA (consultant)
- ◆ Charcoal, botanical macro remains and pollen: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

4.7.6 The timetable for the works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
W/c 10 th October 2016	Clearing of courtyard at rear of Speedwell Works
W/c 31 st October 2016	Demolition of sub station
W/c 14 th November 2016	Excavation of evaluation trench at rear of Speedwell Works



W/c 14 th November 2016	Strip, map and record/excavation of sub station site
W/c 28 th November 2016 onwards	Report and archive production

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 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.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Howden House
1 Union Street
Sheffield
S1 2SH
Tel. 0114 273 6354/0114 273 6428

5.2 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.

5.3 An interim note will be submitted to SYAS within a fortnight of fieldwork finishing. This will include the following.

- ◆ 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

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

6 GENERAL ITEMS

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 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

6.2.1 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

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

6.4 Publication

6.4.1 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.

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

6.4.3 In the event of significant remains being encountered, 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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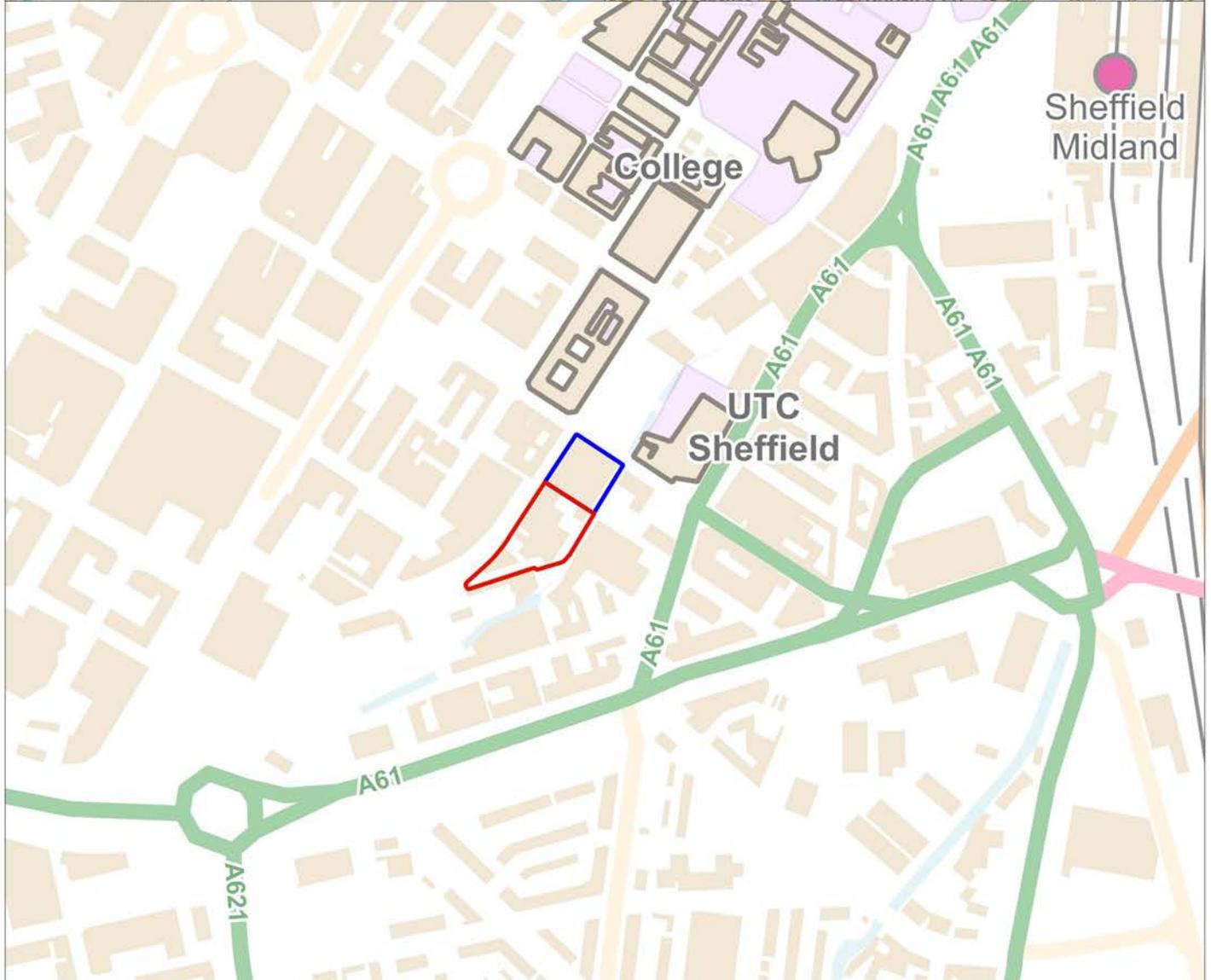
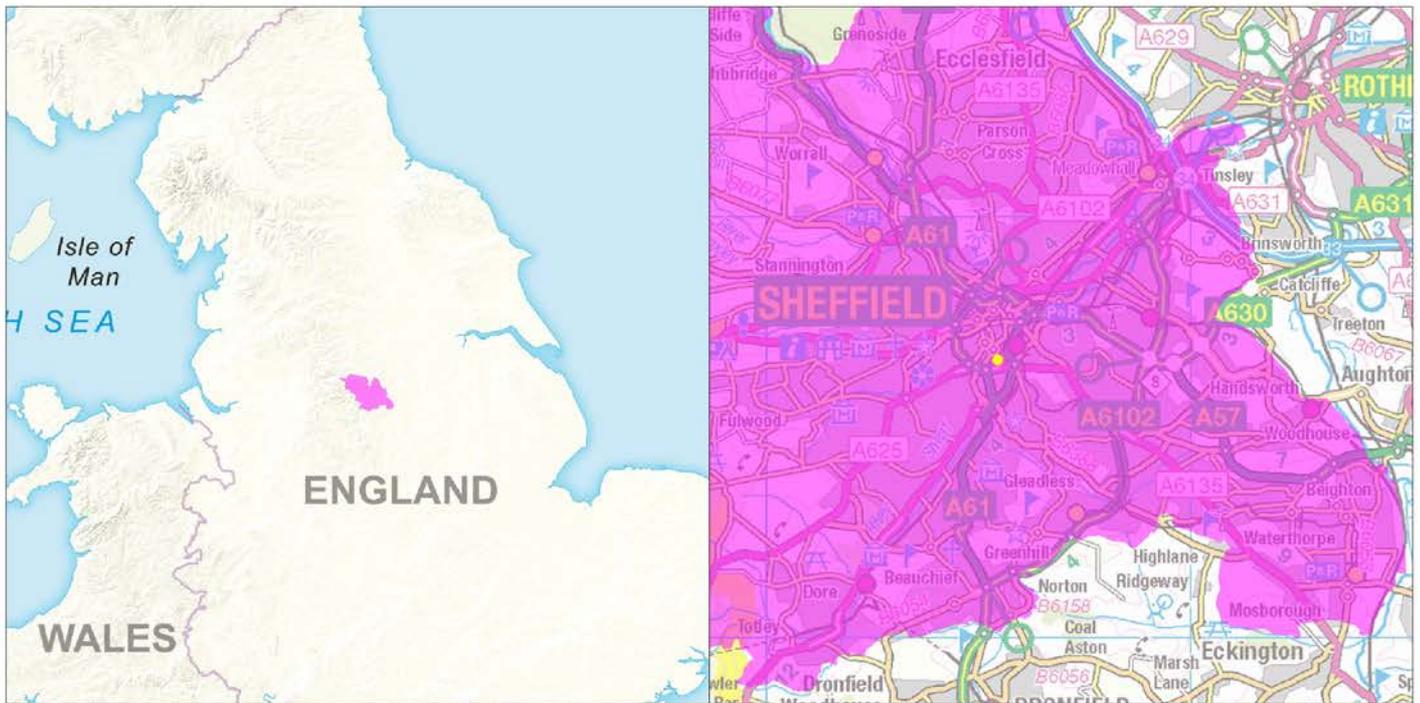


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8 FIGURES





Site name: Albert Works, Sidney Street
 Date: September 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

Sheffield District
 Phase 1
 Phase 2



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Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

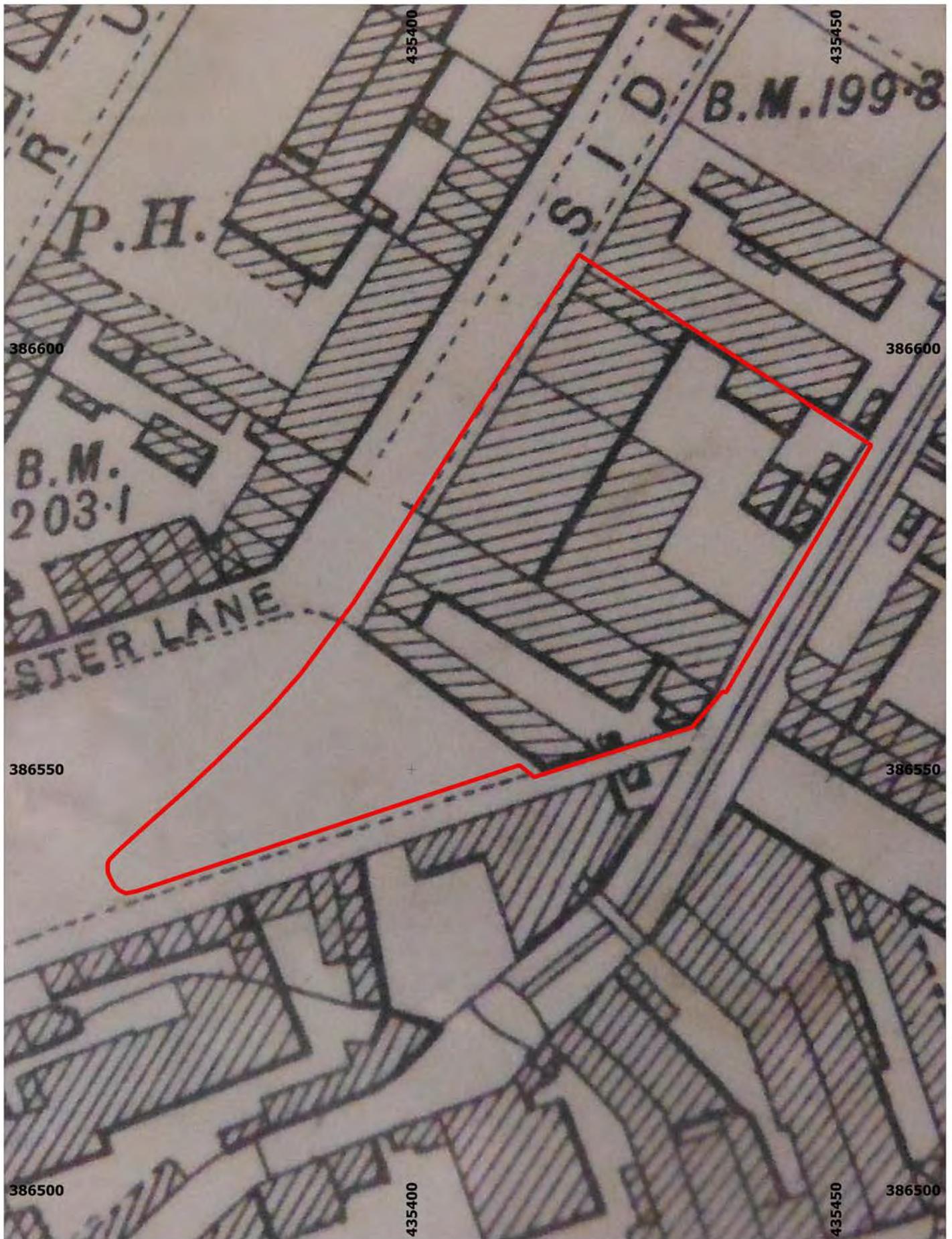


Tel: 01629 814540

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Figure 1:
Site location for Site B



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: October 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:600@ A4

 Phase 2 site boundary



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Figure 2:
1905 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1:2500 scale)
(Revised and re-surveyed in 1903)



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: October 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:600@ A4

 Phase 2 site boundary



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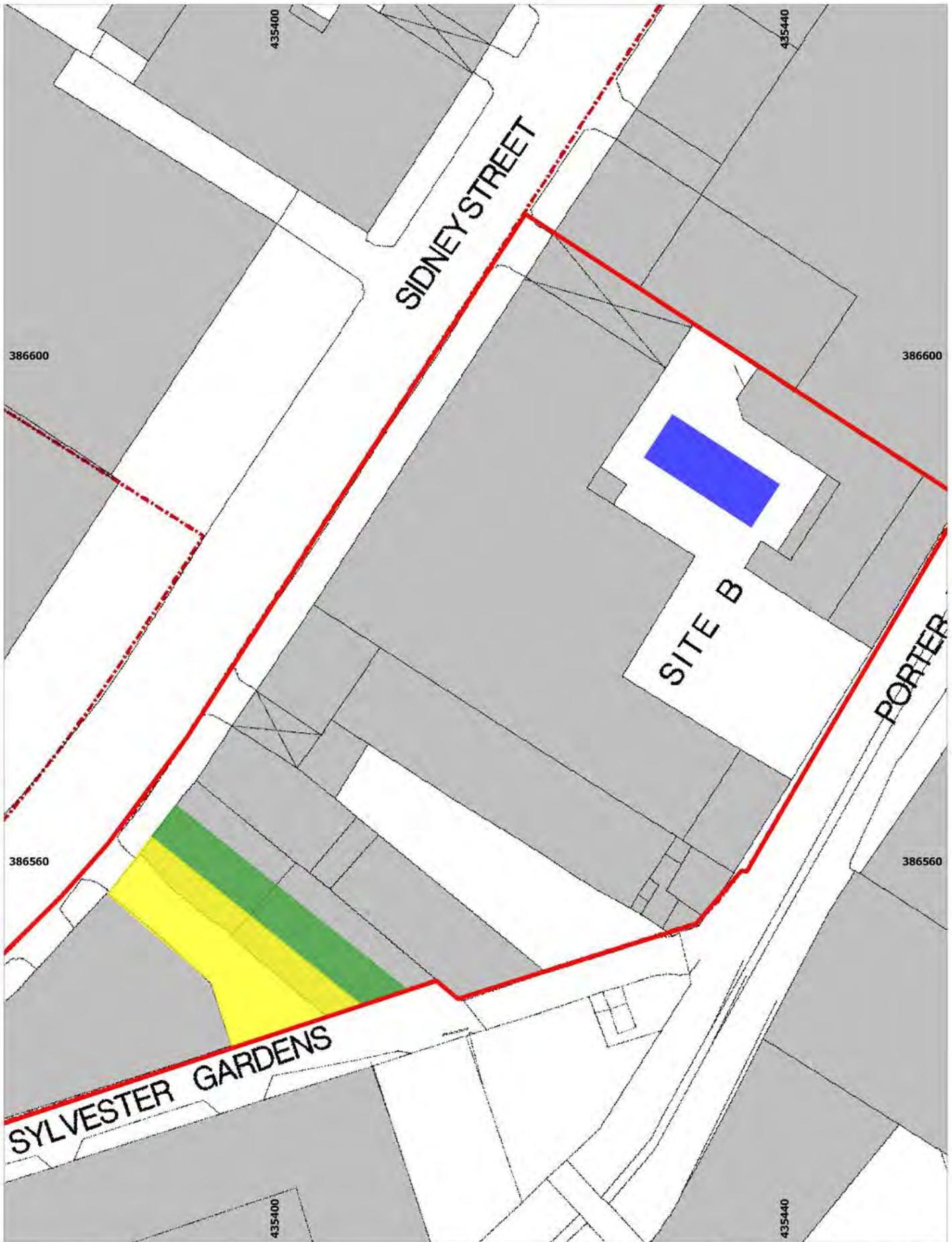
Tel: 01629 814540

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Figure 3:
1905 Goad Insurance Plan (outline)



Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2
 Date: September 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:400@ A4

- Phase 2 site boundary
- Brick cable trench
- Evaluation trench
- Strip, map & record

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Figure 4:
Proposed fieldwork areas



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APPENDIX IV : OASIS FORM



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: archaeol5-308139

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavation at Nos. 77-81, Sidney St, Sheffield
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation of a multi-phase site within Sheffield City Centre. Structural remains with a date range of early 19th to mid 20th centuries were identified. Structures included; early cellaring, workers housing, works buildings, and modern structures.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2016 End: 27-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Study area	125 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 35416 86575 53.374579905267 -1.467600084113 53 22 28 N 001 28 03 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Client
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	Tim Cobbold
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Elmsdale Estates Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Weston Park Museum
Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Services
Paper Archive recipient Weston Park Museum

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Excavation at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cobbold, T./Thorpe, R.
Date 2018
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Tim Cobbold (tim@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 2 February 2018

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