

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Land at Nursery Street, Sheffield

ARS Report N°: 2021/96
OASIS ID: archaeo15-421506



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Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Nursery Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

ARS LTD REPORT 2021/96



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Date of compilation:	8/8/2021
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Checked by:	Jim Moore
Planning Reference:	18/04146/FUL
Local Authority:	Sheffield City Council
Site central NGR:	SK 35675 87981
OASIS ID:	archaeol5-421506

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Nursery Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Site Code:	NSS21
Planning Authority:	Sheffield City Council
Planning Reference:	18/04146/FUL
Location:	Nursery Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S3 8GG
Parish:	Sheffield
Hard Geology:	Mudstone and Siltstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation
Superficial Geology:	Alluvium – Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay
Soil Type:	Soilscape 20 - Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater.
NGR:	SK 35675 87981
Date of Fieldwork:	17 May 2021 – 28 May 2021
Date of Report:	August 2021

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Nursery Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The evaluation was commissioned to support a planning application for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of a mixed use development including three interconnected blocks; two at 12 storeys and one at 7 storeys with associated car parking, landscaping, servicing and access at the site of Sheffield Testing Laboratories Ltd and 58 Nursery Street and car park, on Johnson Lane, Sheffield, S3 8GP (18/04146/FUL).

The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) recommended that archaeological mitigation could be secured by condition which involved excavation of nine trenches targeting features identified on historic mapping. The evaluation was undertaken between 17/5/2021 and 28/5/2021 in accordance with a written scheme of works agreed with the SYAS Principal Archaeologist. Trenches 6, 7 and 9 were extended to further reveal the extent of structural remains that survived within these trenches. These extensions were carried out with the agreement of SYAS.

The evaluation identified the truncated remains of an 18th Century former soil horizon in the south-east of the site, industrial features and 11 cellars tentatively dated to the 19th Century, and foundation features from the 20th Century.

The results of the evaluation suggest the potential for further archaeological remains of 19th Century cellars and foundation remains from the 20th Century. Any such remains may be of local to negligible significance based on their potential to contribute towards the Yorkshire regional research framework.



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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 Planning permission (18/04146/FUL) has been granted by Sheffield City Council for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of a mixed use development including three interconnected blocks, two at 12 storeys and one at 7 storeys, incorporating 268 residential units and two commercial units at ground floor (A1/A2/A3/B1(a) & D1 uses), with associated car parking, landscaping, servicing and access at the site of Sheffield Testing Laboratories Ltd and 58 Nursery Street and car park, on Johnson Lane, Sheffield, S3 8GP.

1.1.2 Condition 5 of the planning permission is as follows:

“5. 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 has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.”

1.1.3 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHCLG 2021, 56), “where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

1.1.4 In accordance with the NPPF, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by United Living Ltd, acting on behalf of Brickland Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Nursery Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (Figure 1), centred at NGR SK 35675 87981.

1.1.5 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was produced in advance of the planning application (Brown 2018) and a building recording was carried out in 2019 (Grange and Brown 2019).

1.1.6 The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of nine trenches (Figures 1-6).

- 1.1.7 Works were undertaken in compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (See Appendix III) approved by Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and took place 17 May 2021 and 28 May 2021.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area (PDA) is indicated in red on Figure 1. The rectangular site is oriented north-west to south-east, and bounded to the south west by Nursery Street, to the north west by Johnson Street to the north east by Nursery Lane, and to the south east by Joiner Street. The PDA is further subdivided by two passageways, Johnson Lane, and Joiner Lane.

1.3 Geology and Soils

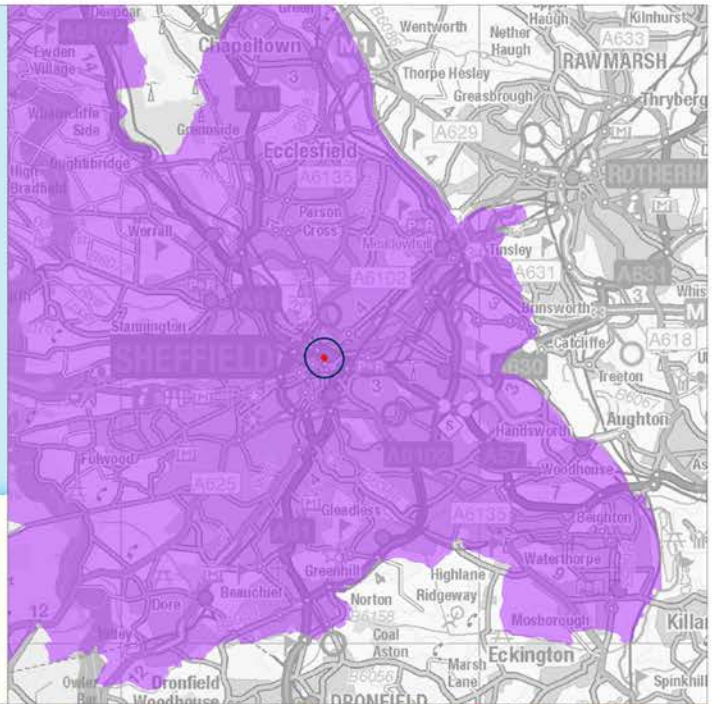
- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA consists of Mudstone and Siltstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation which is sedimentary rock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period indicative of a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas. The superficial geology comprises Alluvium – Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period indicative of a local environment previously dominated by rivers (BGS 2021).
- 1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 A detailed account of the development and significance of the PDA are presented in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (Brown 2018) that has been submitted in support of the planning application. A brief overview is given below.
- 1.4.2 There is a paucity of evidence for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval activity within Sheffield, but it is considered that this is due to such remains being masked or destroyed by more recent urbanisation and industrial activity rather than reflecting a real absence of activity from these periods. During the Anglo-Saxon period the district around Sheffield was known as Hallamshire. It was administered from a hall which is likely to have been located at the site of the later timber, and motte and bailey castles constructed adjacent to the confluence of the Sheaf and the Don rivers, c.200m to the south of the PDA (Sites and Monuments Record no. 00242/02). The motte and bailey castle is thought to have been constructed by William de Lovetot who may have also founded the town and created the market place on the hill rising to the south of the castle.
- 1.4.3 William de Lovetot's wooden castle was destroyed in 1266 during the Baron's War, and Thomas de Furnival was granted a license by the crown to construct a new stone castle on the same site in 1270, a structure that dominated the town until its destruction in 1648-9 following the Civil War. During the medieval period, the area opposite the castle on the north bank of the Don where the Wicker now runs was known as the Sembly Green, as it was here that the annual muster took place.
- 1.4.4 The earliest pictorial depiction of Sheffield is Oughtibridge's 'View of Sheffield' from 1737, that depicts a Nursery on the north bank of the Don enclosed by a wooden fence and hedges and largely surrounded by open countryside. Although a few buildings had

been erected by this time to the south of the Nursery on the bank of the Don and also close to Lady's Bridge around the Wicker. A single building is also depicted along the western edge of the Nursery, and there is also a barn located on its northern side. However, only the barn is depicted on Ralph Gosling's Plan of Sheffield of 1736 where the Nursery is named 'Spital Garden' which suggests the building at the western side of the enclosure may have been newly constructed when Oughtibridge produced his drawing.

- 1.4.5 The PDA is located within what was previously the Nursery associated with Sheffield Castle. This part of Nursery was subsequently divided into private garden plots in the 1760s, and then divided into building plots in the 1790s when Nursery Street, Johnson Street, Nursery Lane, Joiner Street, Johnson Lane and Joiner Lane were created. As well as workers' housing, the PDA has been occupied from the 1790s by various shops and businesses, including cutlers' workshops, electroplate manufacturers, saw mills, and a public house known as the Railway Inn. During the 20th century the whole of the PDA was redeveloped and was subsequently occupied by four large industrial units, which have subsequently been demolished.



Site name: Wicker Riverside, Nursery St.,
Sheffield
Date: April 2021
Drawn by: ARJ
Scale: Varies

 Sheffield District

 Site boundary



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Derbyshire
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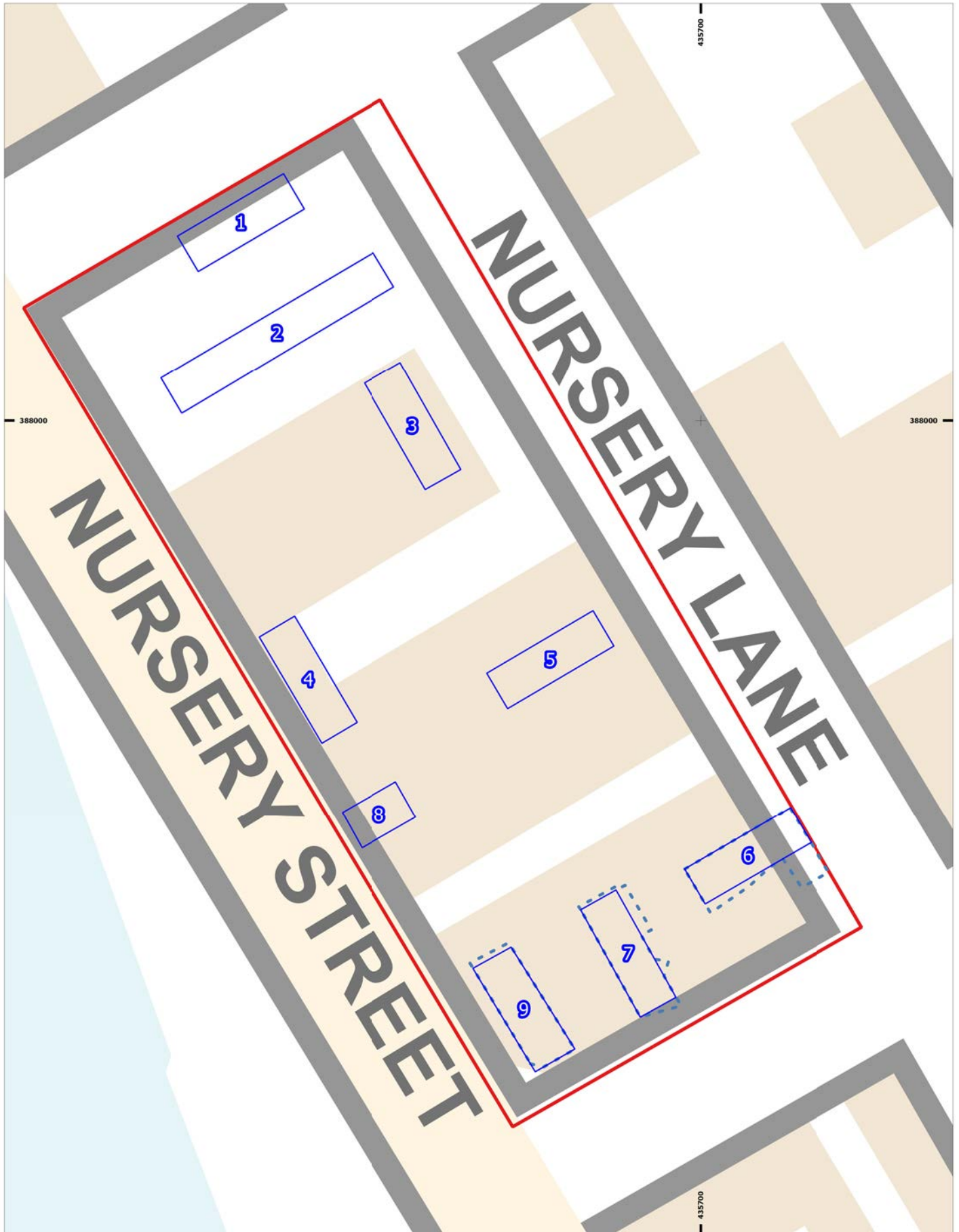


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**Figure 1:
Site location**



Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
 Date: July 2021
 Drawn by: JT
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

Figure 2: Trench Locations



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 Nursery Street
 Sheffield
 South Yorkshire
 S3 8GG



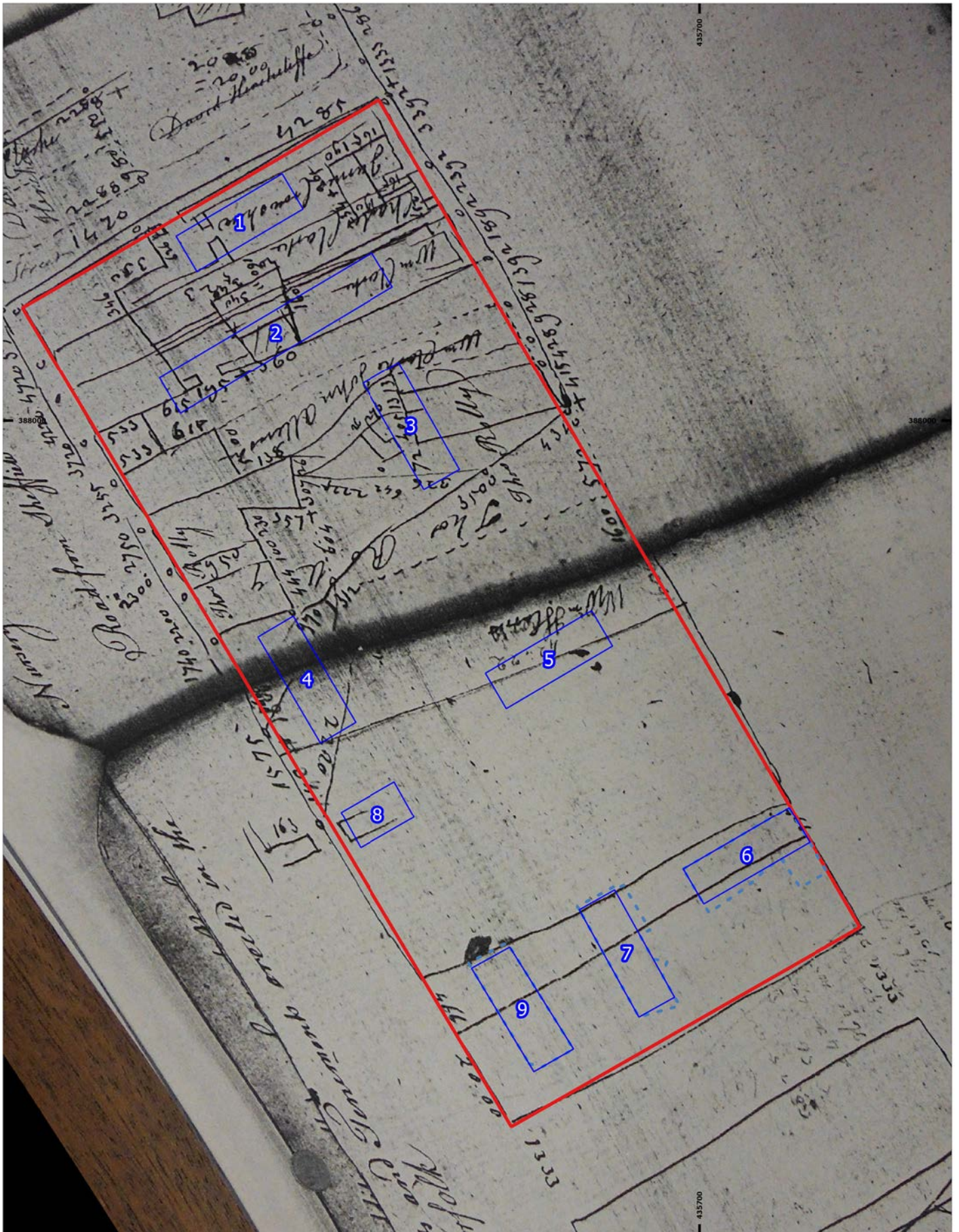
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- Site Boundary
- Planned Trenches
- Trench Extensions

0 5 10 15 20 25 m





Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
 Date: July 2021
 Drawn by: JT
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

Figure 3: Trench Locations over 1793 Map



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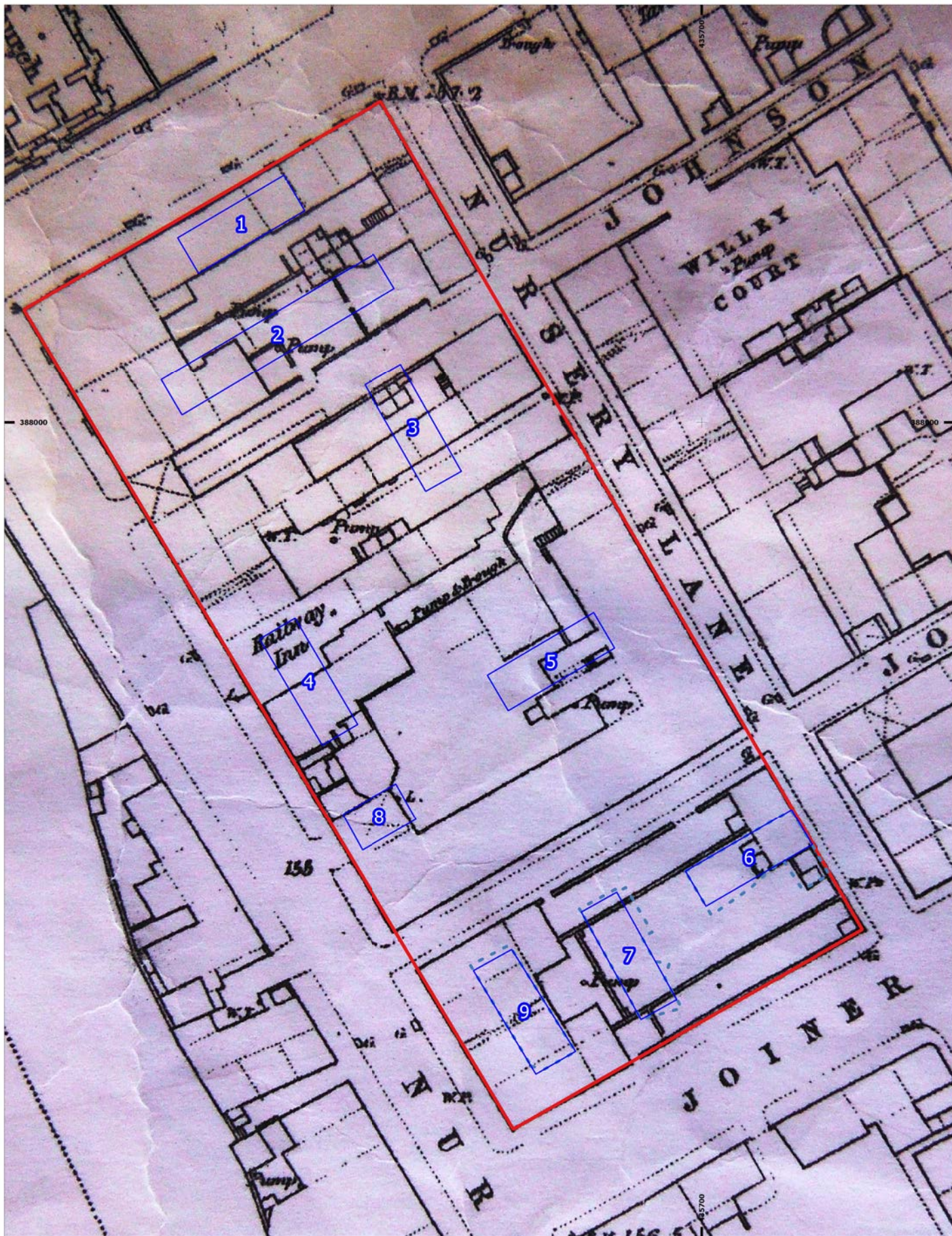
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- Site Boundary
- Planned Trenches
- Trench Extensions

0 5 10 15 20 25 m





Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
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Figure 4: Trench Locations over 1853 OS Map



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- Site Boundary
- Planned Trenches
- Trench Extensions

0 5 10 15 20 25 m





Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
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Figure 5: Trench Locations over 1890 OS Map



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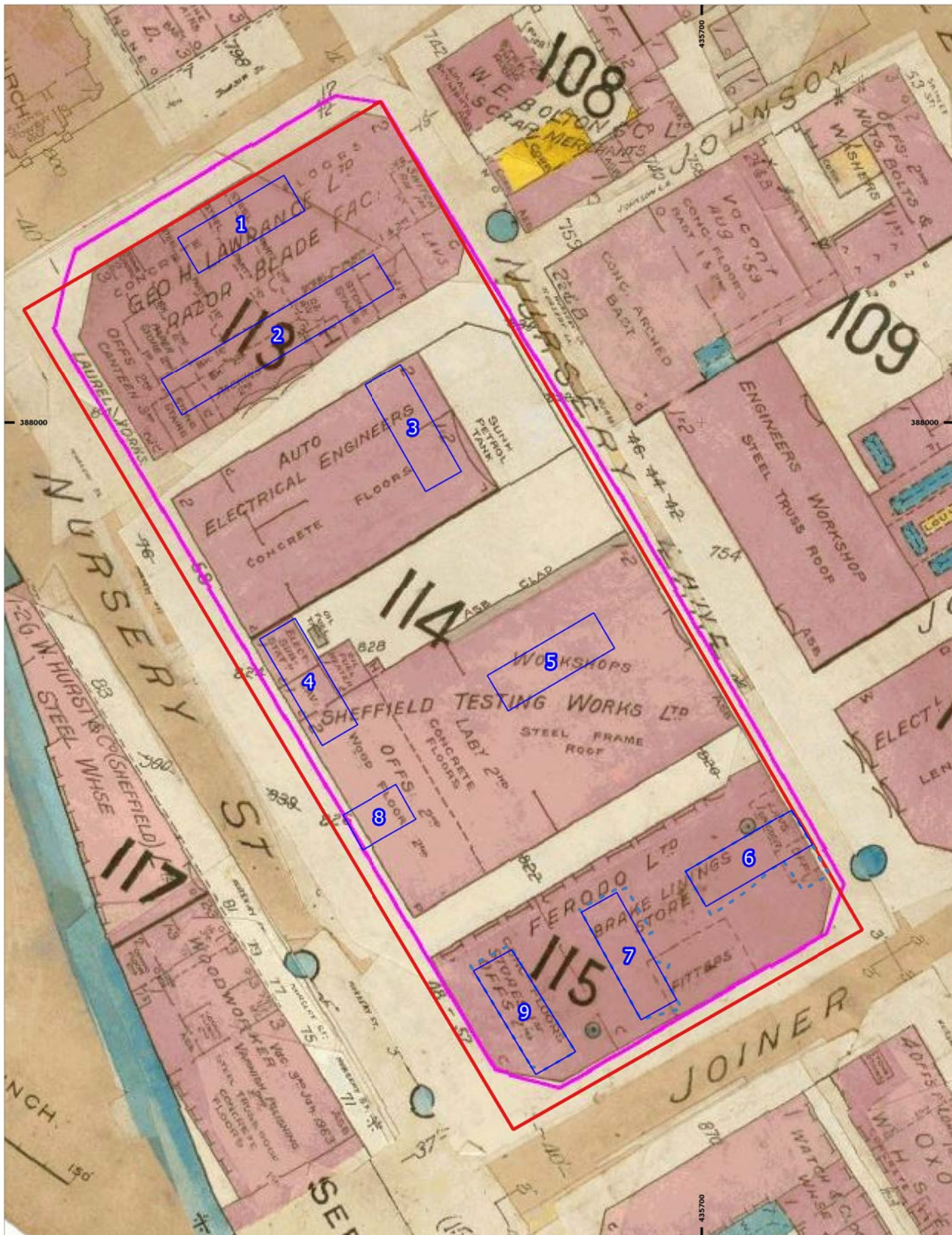
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- Site Boundary
- Planned Trenches
- Trench Extensions

0 5 10 15 20 25 m





Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
 Date: July 2021
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Figure 6: Trench Locations over 1963 Goad Map



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- Site Boundary
- Planned Trenches
- Trench Extensions

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Research Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation are outlined in detail in the WSI (see Appendix III) prepared by ARS Ltd. in consultation with Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) prior to the commencement of the works.
- 2.1.2 Priorities advocated in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda (Roskams and Whyman 2007) for the early modern period/industrial archaeology are: *“a post-medieval, rather than purely industrial, agenda covering landscape setting and environmental impact, urbanisation, transport, and the archaeology of elite and religious power, of class, and of migration and culture contact”* (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 38).

2.2 Project Aims

- 2.2.1 The evaluation aimed to identify, determine and record the nature and date of any surviving below-ground archaeological remains.

2.3 Project Objectives

- 2.3.1 The objectives of the evaluation trenches were as follows:
- ◆ To identify and record any 18th – 20th century domestic and industrial remains, as well as any earlier archaeological remains, within the PDA.
 - ◆ 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., domestic and industrial.
 - ◆ To produce information on the economy and local environment.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix III).

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The location of the evaluation trenches is depicted in Figure 2. The trial trenches are located to target the potential remains of 18th-20th century buildings that once stood on the site as follows:

Trench Number	Trench Dimensions	Features Targeted
1	12 x 4m	To target the footprints of John & William Wragg's cutlery manufacturers at No. 4 Johnson Street and the dwelling next door at No. 6 Johnson Street, and to assess whether the basement of the Children's Hospital truncated any cellars at No. 4.
2	24 x 4m	To test the outhouses in the courtyard to the rear of Johnson Street and Nursery Lane depicted on the 1853 OS map.
3	12 x 4m	To test the outhouses off Johnson Lane depicted on the 1853 OS map, and the building to the rear of the Railway Inn as depicted on the 1890 OS map
4	12 x 4m	Located in the vicinity of the building depicted on Oughtibridge's 'View of Sheffield', 1737, the entrance into the Nursery as depicted on Fairbanks' 1769 map, and the original location of the Railway Inn prior to it moving further to the north in the 1870s.
5	12 x 4m	To test the location of the chimney depicted on the 1890 OS map, as well as the timber yard as there could be good survival of underlying deposits here.
6	12 x 4m	To test the site of the Beaumont Brothers electroplating works and the courtyard to the rear.
7	12 x 4m	To test the outhouses depicted on the 1890 OS map.
8	6 x 4m	Attempt to identify the eastern of two parallel features which are visible on the 1793 and 1796 plans of the site on both sides of nursery street.
9	12 x 4m	To target the otherwise non-investigated south-west corner of the site.

Table 1: Trench Dimensions and Targeted Features.

3.3 Professional Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) Code of Conduct (2019) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2020a).

3.3.2 The archaeological work was also 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 (SYAS 2019).

3.4 Health and Safety

- 3.4.1 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.
- 3.4.2 A risk assessment (RA No. 033/21/S) was produced before commencement of the work and was adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

3.5 Fieldwork

- 3.5.1 The trenches were sited in accordance with the WSI (Appendix III) using survey grade equipment that provide a level of accuracy appropriate to the archaeological fieldwork. The same equipment was used to record known points on drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches.
- 3.5.2 Overburden was removed in level spits down to the first archaeological horizon using a 13 Tonne 360° excavator equipped with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 3.5.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and define archaeological features. Pre-excavation photographs were taken of each trench any exposed archaeology within them.
- 3.5.4 All archaeological features were drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale and were sample excavated in accordance with the WSI. All trenches and features were accurately drawn in accordance with the ARS Ltd Field Recording Manual.
- 3.5.5 All features and trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid and all spot heights expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 3.5.6 All features were digitally photographed using a Fujifilm XP150 with 14.4 megapixel resolution and a full register of photographs was kept.
- 3.5.7 All written records were kept on pro forma recording sheets.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 An overall plan of trench locations is presented in Figures 2-6. Individual trench plans and photographs for those trenches where archaeological features were present are included as subsequent figures.
- 4.1.2 The context records are summarised in Tables 2-11 providing an overview of the archaeology associated with each evaluation trench. The tables should be viewed in association with the figures, photographs, and text for each trench where archaeological remains were present.
- 4.1.3 A total of 9 evaluation trenches were excavated as per the dimensions in Table 1 which covered a combined excavated area of 456m². All evaluation trenches were sited to provide appropriate coverage of the proposed development area.
- 4.1.4 Trenches 6, 7 and 9 were extended to further reveal the extent of structural remains that survived within these trenches. These extensions were carried out with the agreement of SYAS.
- 4.1.5 The following text describes those trenches where archaeological remains are present. This section should be read in conjunction with the accompanying figures and captions, and trench context summary Tables (Table 2-11) and Context Summary Table (see Appendix I).

4.1 Trench 1

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(100)	F.123	(101) / -	1c	-	Surface	Tarmac car park surface
(101)	F.123	(102) / (100)	1c	-	Deposit	Grey concrete
(102)	F.123	(103) / (101)	1c	-	Deposit	Deposit of loose bricks
(103)	F.123	(108) / (102)	1c	-	Deposit	Black/grey silty sand covering and between bricks deposit (102)
(104)	VOID			-	VOID	Same as (102)
(105)	VOID			-	VOID	Same as (102)
(106)	VOID			-	VOID	Same as (102)
(107)	VOID			-	VOID	Same as (102)
(108)		(109) / -	1b	-	Deposit	Mid grey/black silty clay demolition layer

		(103)				
(109)	F.121	(110), (111), (113) / (108)	1b	-	Foundation	Layer of concrete below (108) and above (110)
(110)		{116}, {118}, {119} / (109)	1a	-	Deposit	Demolition deposit below (109) >98% bricks
(111)		- / (109)	1a	-	Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay demolition deposit north of wall (117).
[112]		(111) / (109)	1b	-	Cut	Machine made cut into (111) and filled by (113).
(113)		- / (109)	1b	-	Fill	Mid grey/black ashy-silt backfill of cut [112].
(114)	F.121	{119} / (103)	1b	-	Foundation	Corrugated iron shuttering
{115}	F.120	- / (111)	1a	SE-NW	Wall	Brick wall at NNE edge of the trench.
{116}	F.120	- / (110)	1a	SE-NW	Wall	Brick wall in southern edge of the trench.
{117}	F.120	{119} / (103)	1a	SE-NW	Wall	Brick wall roughly central within trench.
{118}	F.120	{119} / (110)	1a	SE-NW	Wall	Brick wall towards south of the trench.
{119}	F.120	- / (110), {117}, {118}	1a	-	Surface	Submerged beneath water at the base of trench. Audible from machine scraping over trench.

Table 2: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 1.

Phase 1a (Cellar) - F.120

4.1.6 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 1 was a cellar (F.120) which was represented by three south-east to north-west aligned walls {116}, {117} and {118}, and a floor surface {119} which was found at a depth of 2.65m below ground level (BGL), 44.77m above ordnance datum (AOD) (Figure 7). It is unknown whether this basement was connected with either John & William Wragg's cutlery manufacturers or a children's hospital which suggests a possible date range of c.1839 - 1931.

- 4.1.7 The cellar was infilled by demolition deposit (110) which was composed of >97% bricks and mid-brown to black silty clay with a maximum depth of 1.61m. It is possible that a staircase may have been covered by demolition deposit (110) at the south-east of the trench between walls (116) and (118) (Figure 10). However, it was not possible to safely excavate by hand tools in this area and this theory was untested.
- 4.1.8 The area to the north of wall (117), which represented the northern extent of the cellar, was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.62m BGL, 45.80m AOD (Figure 8). This area was infilled by demolition deposit (111) which was composed of >80% bricks and mid-brown silty clay. A machine-made cut [112] measuring 2.30m x 2.30m was found cutting into demolition deposit (111), which was interpreted as a demolition cut. Cut [112] was filled by an ashy silt deposit (113) which likely represents backfill of the demolition cut.
- 4.1.9 An east-west aligned wall {115}, similar in alignment with walls of cellar (F.120) was identified at the northern extent of the trench which is likely contemporaneous with (F.120).

Phase 1b (Laurel Works) - F.121

- 4.1.10 Demolition backfills (110) and (111) were capped by a concrete layer (109) which covered the entire trench at a depth of 0.97m BGL, 46.45m AOD. It is likely that this feature was laid after the demolition of John and William Wragg's cutlery manufacturers or the children's hospital, likely as a foundation feature for the later Laurel Works Razor Blade workshop in c.1935.
- 4.1.11 A corrugated iron shuttering feature (114), measuring 0.81m wide to a maximum depth of 2.18m BGL was identified in the north facing section of the trench which was likely constructed as a foundation feature for the Laurel Works structure and therefore, likely contemporary with concrete layer (109) (Figure 9).
- 4.1.12 Both foundation features (109) and (114) were overlain by a demolition deposit composed of >95% bricks and mid-black to brown silty clay (108) likely from the demolition of the Laurel Works structure.

Phase 1c (Modern Car Park) - F.123

- 4.1.13 The final phase of archaeological activity in Trench 1 relates to levelling deposits made up of first a mid-black to grey silty sand deposit (103) to a maximum depth of 0.18m BGL and second a layer of loose bricks laid at different angles which was interpreted as wall tumble (102). Deposit (102) was capped by concrete (101) and the modern car park surface of tarmac (100) (Figure 10).



Figure 7: View of cellar F.120. Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 8: View of cellar F.120. Facing south-west, scale 1x1m.

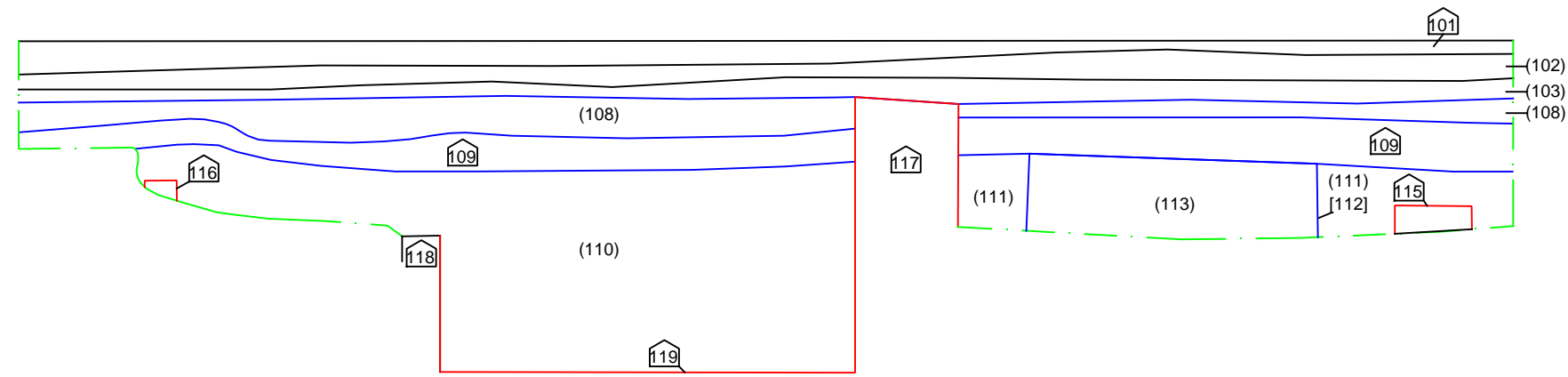


Figure 9: View of corrugated iron shuttering foundation. Facing south-east, no scale.

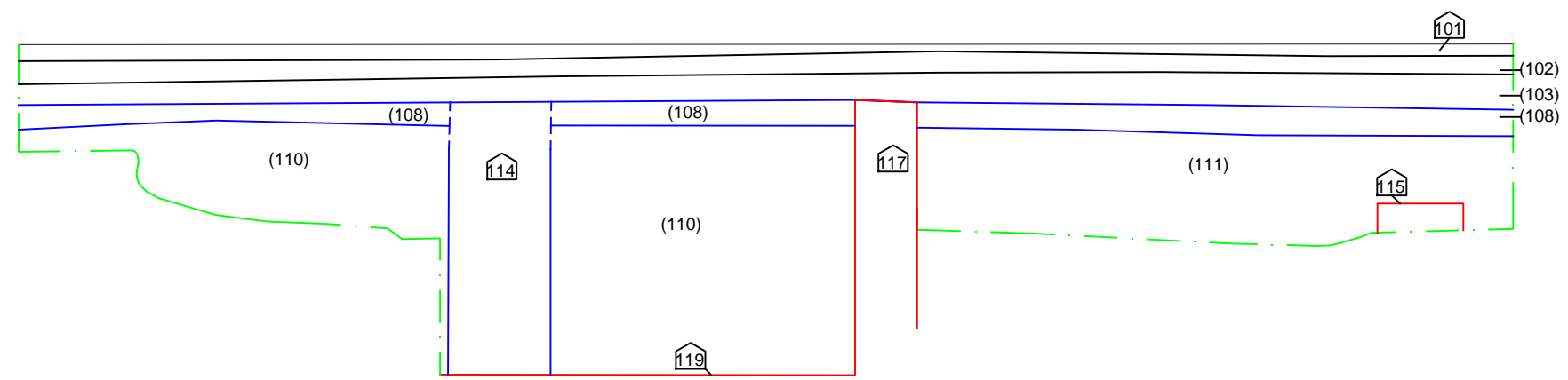
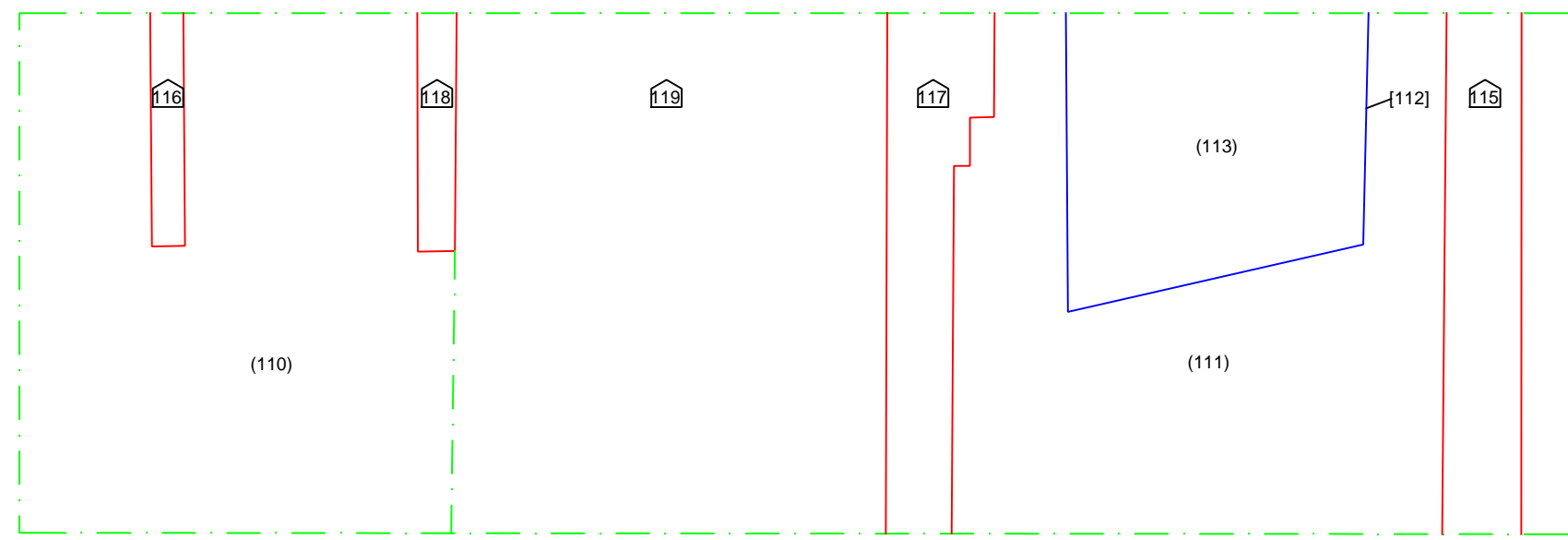


Figure 10: View of south-east facing section of Trench 1, {117} to right of figure and {118} to left. Facing north-west, no scale.

Figure 11: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 1



- Limit of Excavation
- Phase 1a
- Phase 1b
- Phase 1c



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 Drawn by: JT

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4.2 Trench 2

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(200)	F.240	(201) / -	2c	-	Surface	Tarmac car park surface covering Trench 2
(201)	F.240	(234), (F.237) / (200)	2c	-	Surface	Concrete covering Trench 2
{202}	F.237	- / (201)	2c	NE-SE	Wall	Brick wall below (201)
(203)	Void			-	Void	Void – Same as (205).
(204)	Void			-	Void	Void – Same as (205).
(205)	F.240	{209} / (201)	2c	-	Wall Tumble	Demolished red brick wall. Levelled to act as raised ground level.
{206}		(220) / (200)	2b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall.
{207}		{209} / (200)	2b	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall. Removed at 0.30m BGL.
{208}		{209} / (200)	2c	NE-SW	Wall	Single course of bricks. Stamped “Utopia”.
{209}		(F.236), (F.237), (F.238), (F.239) / (200)	2b	-	Surface	Concrete yard surface covering majority of T2. Removed above cellar F.236.
{210}	F.238	(200) / -	2b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall parallel with {211} in Cellar F.238.
{211}	F.238	(200) / -	2b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall parallel with {210} in Cellar F.238.
(212)	F.238	(200) / -	2b	-	Deposit	Demolition deposit composed of >95% bricks.
{213}	F.238	(200) / -	2b	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall in Cellar F.328.
(214)	Void			-	Void	Void - Same as (200)

{215}	F.237	(201) / {209}	2b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall in Cellar F.327
(216)	F.237	(201) / {209}	2b	-	Deposit	Mid-brown to black silty clay demolition layer with >75% brick inclusion.
{217}	F.236	(201) / {209}	2a	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall in Cellar F.326.
(218)	Void			-	Void	Void - Same as (200)
(219)	Void			-	Void	Void – Same as (205)
(220)		(223) / {209}	2b	NE-SW	Foundation	Concrete footing below wall {206}.
(221)		(201) / (223)	2b	-	Foundation Pile	Concrete and brick foundation pile.
(222)	Void			-	Deposit	Void - Same as (233).
(223)	F.236	- / {209}	2a	-	Deposit	Demolition deposit filling Cellar F.236. Dark brown sandy silt with >80% brick inclusion.
(224)		- / (223)		-	Deposit	Orange to brown sandy clay natural deposit.
(225)	F.239	{226} / {209}	2b	-	Foundation	Brick foundation feature. Constructed within cut [228]. Above {226}.
(226)	F.239	(223) / {225}	2b	-	Foundation	Concrete cast foundation feature below {225}.
(227)	F.239	(223) / {225}	2b	-	Iron Shuttering	Corrugated iron shuttering for foundation feature F.329.
[228]	F.239	(224) / (229)	2b	-	Cut	Construction cut for foundation feature F.329.
(229)	F.239	[228] / {209}	2b	-	Fill	Black sandy silt backfill of [228].
(230)	F.239	[228] / {209}	2b	-	Fill	Mid-brown to grey silty clay, southern and

						upper fill between {227} and {225}.
{231}	F.238	- / {234}	2b	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall keyed into cellar wall {213}.
(232)	F.239	[228] / {209}	2b	-	Fill	Mid-brown to grey silty clay, northern and upper fill between {227} and {225}.
(233)	F.239	[228] / {209}	2b	-	Fill	Black silty sand backfill of construction cut [228]. Same as (222)
{234}		(F.236), (F.237), (F.238), (F.239) / (200)	2b	-	Surface	Concrete yard surface in section edge. Same as {209}.
[235]	F.236	(224) / (223)	2a	-	Cut	Cut for construction of cellar F.236.

Table 3: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 2.

Phase 2a (c.1853 Cellar) - F.236

4.2.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 2 was a demolition fill of a cellar composed of dark brown sandy silt with >80% brick (223) at a maximum depth of 2.47m BGL, 45.01m AOD (Figure 12). It is probable that (223) is the same demolition infill as (110) seen in Trench 1. Only one wall of the cellar was identified, a north-west to south-east aligned brick built wall {217} which aligns with the location of a wall depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4).

Phase 2b (c.20th Century Cellars and Foundations) - F.237, F.238 and F.239

4.2.2 Two further cellars were identified within Trench 2. One at the north-eastern extent (F.237) (Figure 13), and another at the south-western extent of the trench (F.238) (Figure 14), both constructed of a similar red brick type that is typical of 19th century structures (see section 5.4). Cellar (F.237) was filled by a demolition deposit composed of mid-brown to black silty clay with >75% brick inclusions (216) which was waterlogged. Cellar (F.238) was filled by a similar demolition deposit composed entirely of bricks (212) which contained tin cans, plastic packaging and syringes within the fill.

4.2.3 Three foundation features were also identified within the trench which included a concrete and crushed brick pile {221}, a north-east to south-west aligned wall {206} which was built on a concrete footing {220}, and a concrete foundation (F.239) built within a construction cut [228] (Figure 15).

- 4.2.4 It is likely that these cellars and foundations were constructed for the Laurel Works Razor Blade workshop in c.1935.
- 4.2.5 Features from Phase 2a and 2b were capped by a concrete yard surface {209}/{234} which extended across the entirety of the trench at a depth of 0.45m BGL, 47.03m AOD (Figures 13 & 14). A number of walls {207}, {208} were identified in the trench sections which were constructed within surface {209} but only two courses survived (Figures 13 & 14).

Phase 2c (Modern Car Park) - F.240

- 4.2.6 The final phase of archaeological activity in Trench 2 relates to levelling deposits including a wall tumble deposit (205) (Figure 13), and the modern car park surface of tarmac (200) which covered the entirety of the trench to a maximum depth of 0.15m.



Figure 12: Post-excitation view of cellar F.236. Facing north-west, scale 1x1m.



Figure 13: View of Cellar F.237. Facing south-east, scale 1x1m.




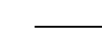


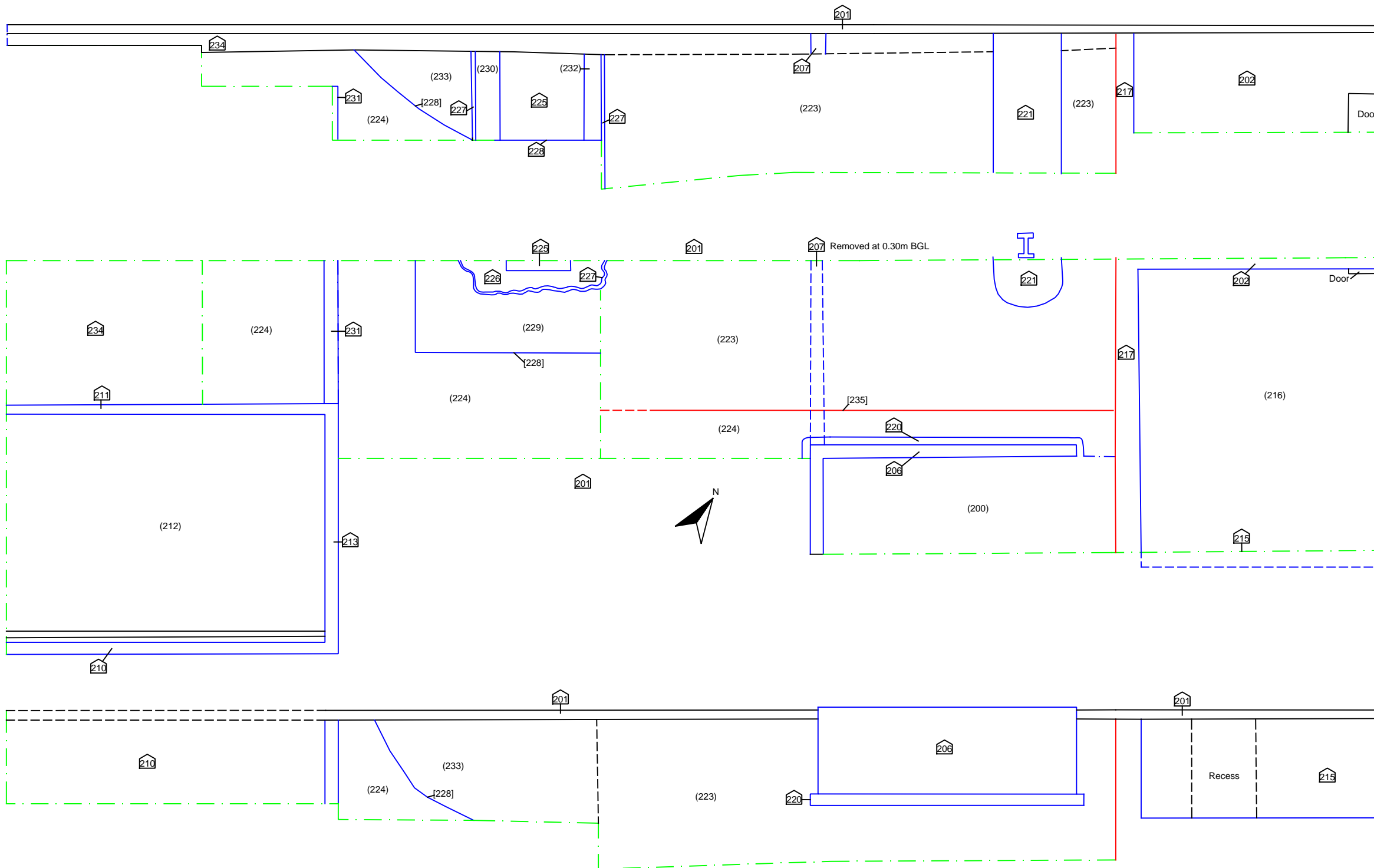
Figure 14: View of Cellar F.238. Facing north-east, scale 1m.



Figure 15: View of Foundation F.239. Facing north-west, scale 1m.

Figure 16: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 2

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Phase 2a
-  Phase 2b
-  Phase 2c



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4.3 Trench 3

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(300)		- / (326)			Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty clay. Possible re-deposited natural at north-east of Trench 3.
{301}		- / (313)		NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at NW extent of Trench 3.
{302}	F.336	(303) / -	3c	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall at northern section edge, NW of Trench 3.
(303)	F.336	(300) / {302}	3c		Foundation	Concrete footing below (302).
{304}	F.335	- / (303)	3b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at centre of Trench 3. Possible retaining wall.
{305}	F.335	- / (303)	3b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at base of Trench 3. Parallel with (308), possible hearth feature.
(306)		- / (326)			Deposit	Mid-black/grey demolition deposit below concrete covering Trench 3 at NW extent.
{307}	F.336	(300) / (313)	3c	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall within southern section edge of trench at NW extent.
{308}	F.335	(310) / (300)	3b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at base of Trench 3. Parallel with (305) and (307). Possible hearth feature.
(309)		(310) / (313)			Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit containing loose brick and concrete.
(310)		- / (309)			Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit below (309).
{311}	F.336	- / (326)	3c	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at centre of trench.
(312)	F.335	(318) / (313)	3b		Deposit	Mid-black to brown silty clay demolition deposit.
(313)	F.336	(F.333), (F.334), (F.335), (F.336) / (326)	3c		Surface	Concrete slab below concrete (326).

(314)		- / -			Manhole	Modern manhole.
{315}		- / (300)		E-W / N-W	Wall	Brick wall at SW extent of trench. Within LOE.
{316}	F.333	(317) / (325)	3a	SE-NW	Surface	Brick floor surface at base of trench at SE extent.
(317)		- / {316}			Natural Subsoil	Pale brown-yellow natural sandy silty clay below (316).
(318)	F.335	- / (313)	3b		Deposit	Mid-black to brown silty clay demolition deposit to north of wall (323). Same as (312).
(319)		(325) / (314)			Foundation	Concrete footing below manhole (314).
{320}	F.333	(317) / (325)	3a	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick wall. South of, and at right angle to wall (329).
{321}	F.335	(317) / (325)	3b	NW-SE	Wall	Red brick blocked entrance to cellar F.333 within wall {320}.
(322)		(317) / (313)			Deposit	Cinder rich mid-black to grey silty clay levelling deposit at south-west extent of trench.
(323)		(304) / (313)			Deposit	Mid-brown to black silty clay. Demolition deposit above (304).
{324}	F.335	- / (318)	3b		Concrete	Concrete slab with square cut. Possible entrance?
(325)	F.333	{316} / (313)	3a		Deposit	Mid-black to brown silty clay demolition deposit containing 90% loose brick above (316).
{326}	F.336	Trench / -	3c		Concrete Surface	Concrete layer capping Trench 3.
{327}	F.336	(328) / -	3c	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at southern extent of Trench.
(328)	F.336	(325) / {327}	3c		Foundation	Concrete footing below wall (327).
{329}	F.335	- / (313)	3b	NE-SW	Wall	Red brick wall at right angle to cellar wall (320)
[330]		- / (331)			Cut	Cut for modern service pipe running through Trench 3.

(331)		[330] / (313)			Fill	Demolition backfill of cut [330]. Same material as (312) and (318) backfilled from modern service cut.
(332)		- / (313)			Concrete Pipe	Modern concrete pipe or casing for pipe within cut [330].
(334)	F.335	- / (309)	3b		Fill	Black ashy silt deposit between walls (305) and (308).

Table 4: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 3.

Phase 3a (Pre-1853 Cellar) - F.333

- 4.3.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 3 was a cellar (F.333) which was uncovered in the south-eastern extent of the trench (Figure 17). (F.333) was represented by a north-west to south-east aligned wall {320} and a brick floor surface {316} laid directly above a pale brown silty sand natural deposit (317) at a depth of 2.05m BGL, 45m AOD.
- 4.3.2 A north-east to south-west aligned wall {329} was keyed into wall {320} by a blocked entrance {321} to cellar (F.333) which likely represents the final phase of usage of the cellar (Figure 18).
- 4.3.3 Wall {329} corresponds with the location of a wall depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey, suggesting that the cellar pre-dates 1853.
- 4.3.4 Cellar (F.333) was filled by demolition deposit (325) composed of >95% bricks and mid-brown to black silty clay.
- 4.3.5 A modern manhole (314) and a wall {327} truncated the cellar to the north-west and the south-east respectively.

Phase 3b (c.1853 Structure) - F.335

- 4.3.6 Two walls were identified within Trench 3 which correspond with the location of walls depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map, both were north-east to south-west aligned walls {304} and {329}.
- 4.3.7 Two walls, {305} and {308}, were also identified as being keyed into wall {304} and may represent interior walls within the c.1853 structure. These interior walls formed a rectangular recess against {304} which was filled by an ashy silty deposit (334) which suggests the feature was a chimney (Figure 19).
- 4.3.8 A rectangular concrete slab {324} with a square cut was identified in close proximity to, and on a similar alignment with wall {329} which was interpreted as the location of a former doorway.
- 4.3.9 The area of the trench between the walls {304} and {329} was filled by a demolition deposit composed of >60% bricks and mid-brown to black silty clay (312)/(318). (312)/(318) was truncated by a concrete cased mains water pipe (332) constructed within cut [330].

Phase 3c (20th Century Structure) - F.336

4.3.10 The upper-most layer of the trench was a modern concrete floor surface {326}, within which five walls were visible in plan prior to excavation of Trench 3 (Figure 20). These included north-east to south-west aligned walls {301} and {327} at the north-west and south-eastern extents of Trench 3 respectively. {302} and {307} were laid at a right angle to walls {301} and {311}, which was on a similar alignment with (301) and (327). These walls are likely representative of the former Auto Electrical Engineers structure depicted in 1963.

Undated

4.3.11 Two walls laid at a right angle to each other on an east-west and north-south alignment were observed in the north-western section of Trench 3 {315}. This structure was laid at a different angle to structures found in Trench 3 and contained a drain at the base of the structure suggesting its purpose as a toilet block.



Figure 17: View of Cellar F.333. Facing north-west, scale 1x1m.



Figure 18: View of cellar blocking wall {321} and {329}. Facing south-west, scale 1x1m.



Figure 19: View of walls {304}, {305}, {308} and {311} at left of figure. Facing south-west, scale 1x1m.

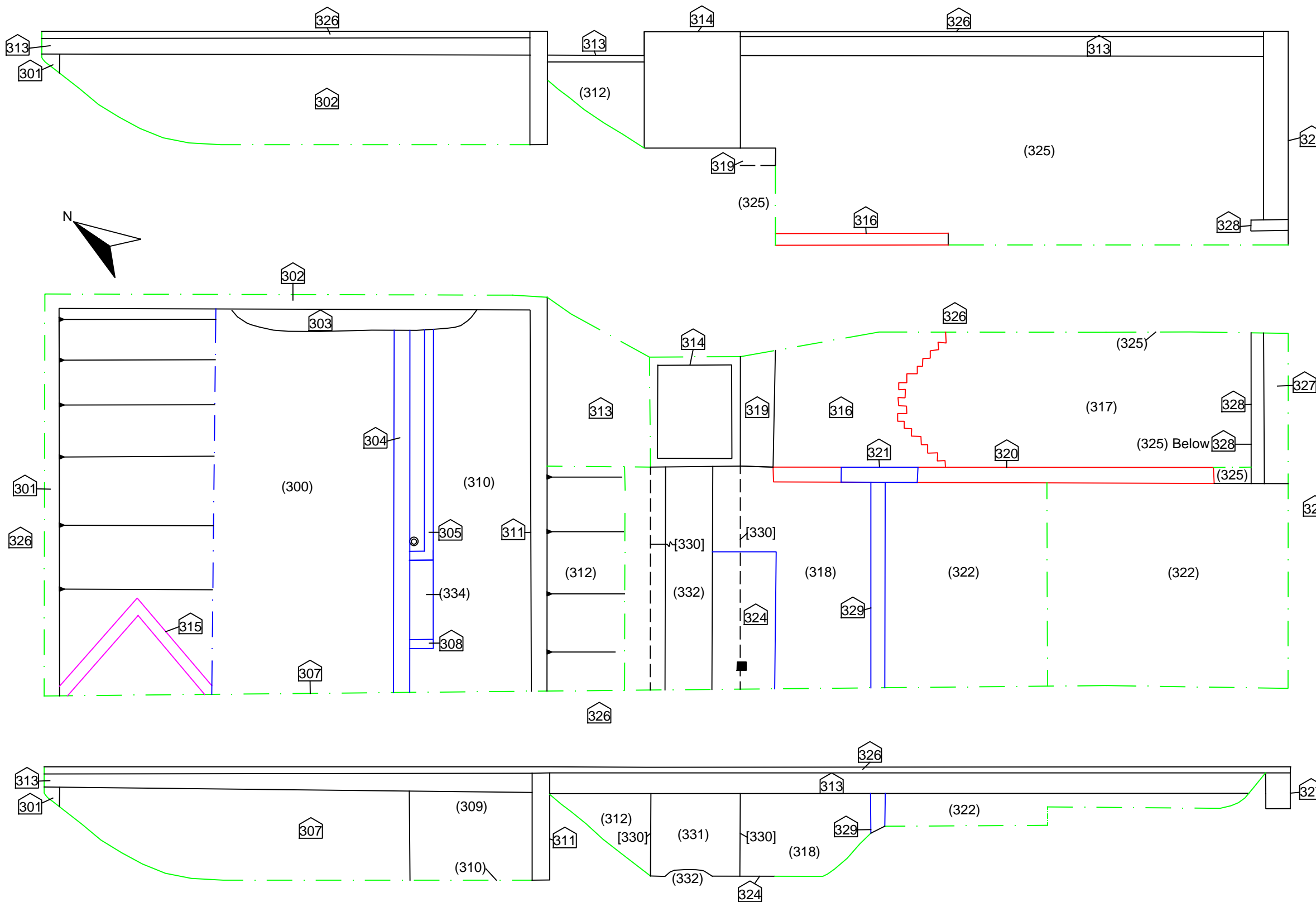


Figure 20: Post-excitation view of Trench 3. Facing south-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 21: View of undated, likely toilet block feature in Trench 3. Facing south-east, scale 1m.

Figure 22: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 3



- Limit of Excavation
- Phase 3a
- Phase 3b
- Phase 3c
- Undated



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4.4 Trench 4

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(400)		- / (401)			Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow sandy silt natural deposit.
(401)	F.428	(400) / {413}	4a		Deposit	Pale yellow to white mortar.
(402)	F.428	{413} / (403)	4a		Deposit	Mid-grey to black silty clay demolition deposit.
(403)		(402) / {406}, {426}	4b		Deposit	Mid-grey concrete above (402).
{404}	F.428	- / (405)	4a	NE - SW	Deposit	Red brick wall keyed into wall {428}.
(405)		{407} / (403), {408}	4b		Deposit	Mid-grey to white concrete above {407}.
{406}	F.428	- / (402)	4a	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick support wall keyed into {412}.
{407}	F.428	(400) / (405)	4a	NW - SE	Wall	Sandstone wall running into {406}.
{408}		(405) / -	4b	NW - SE	Wall	North-south aligned brick wall.
(409)		(422) / (416)	4b		Deposit	Possible redeposited mid yellow sandy silt natural deposit.
(410)		- / (405)	4b		Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay natural deposit. Possibly redeposited.
{411}	F.429	(422) / -	4b	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick foundation wall. Parallel to {412}.
{412}	F.428	- / (405)	4a	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick cellar wall. Parallel to {411} and {415}.
{413}	F.428	(401) / (402)	4a		Surface	Flagged sandstone floor at base of cellar in Trench 4. Same as {414}.
{414}	F.428	(401) / (402)	4a		Surface	Flagged sandstone floor at base of cellar in Trench 4. Same as {413}.
{415}	F.429	(422) / -	4b	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick foundation wall.
(416)	Void				Void	White to grey concrete same as (405).

{417}	F.429	(418) / -	4b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick foundation wall on concrete footing {418}.
(418)	F.429	(422) / {417}	4b	NW - SE	Foundation	Mid-grey to white concrete foundation footing below wall {417}.
{419}	Void				Void	Same as wall {411}.
(420)		(422) / (405)	4b		Deposit	Demolition deposit at SE of trench below concrete (405).
(421)	Void				Void	Void – Same as (405)
(422)		- / (420)	4b		Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay natural at SW of trench between {411}, {417} and {419}.
(423)	F.429	(422) / {415}	4b	NE - SW	Foundation	Mid-grey to white concrete footing below {415}.
{424}	F.429	(410) / (425)	4b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick foundation wall below tarmac (425).
(425)			4b		Surface	Tarmac surface covering trench prior to excavation.
{426}	F.429	(405) / -	4b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick east-west aligned wall at top of trench below tarmac (425).
(427)		(410) / (405)	4b		Deposit	Mid-grey to white cement above (410). Likely covering for services.

Table 5: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 4.

Phase 4a (c.19th Century) - F.428 (Cellar)

4.4.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 4 was a cellar (F.428) which was uncovered in the north-western extent of the trench (Figure 23 & 24). (F.428) was represented by a north-west to south-east aligned wall constructed of sandstone {407} and a sandstone flagged floor surface {413} laid onto a deposit of pale yellow to white mortar (401) at a depth of 1.61m BGL, 45.50m AOD.

4.4.2 Sandstone wall {428} was keyed into a north-east to south-west aligned wall constructed of red brick {404} and {412} which may represent a later phase of the cellar. The cellar was infilled by demolition deposit (402) which was composed of black silty sand and >95% red brick.

Phase 4b (c.20th Century) - F.429 (Foundation Walls)

4.4.3 The upper-most layer of Trench 4 was covered by c.20th century tarmac to the south-west of the trench (426) and concrete deposit (403). Within concrete deposit (403), five foundation walls were visible in plan prior to excavation of the trench (Figures 25 & 26). These included south-west to north-east aligned red brick walls {411} and {415} and north-west to south-east aligned walls {408}, {417} and {426}. Walls {415} and {417} were

constructed over concrete footings {423} and {418} respectively and walls {408} and {426} were constructed over a concrete capping deposit (405) which covered the trench at a depth of 0.20m BGL.



Figure 23: View of cellar F.428. Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 24: View of cellar F.428. Facing south-west, scale 1x1m.






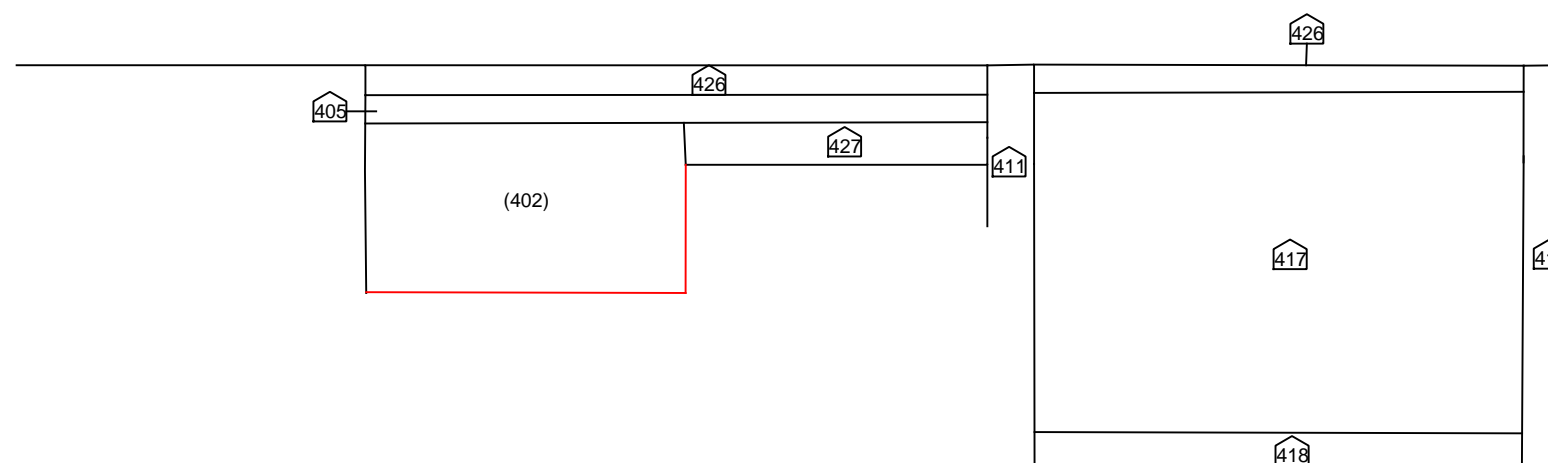
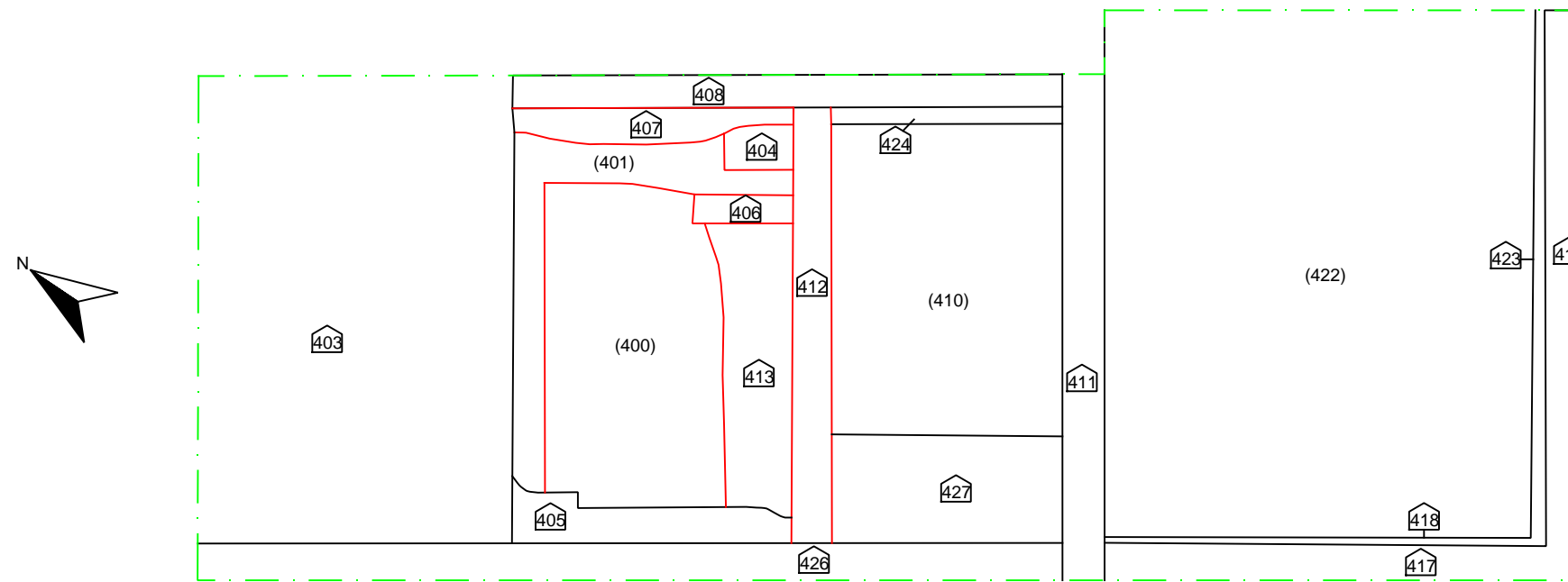
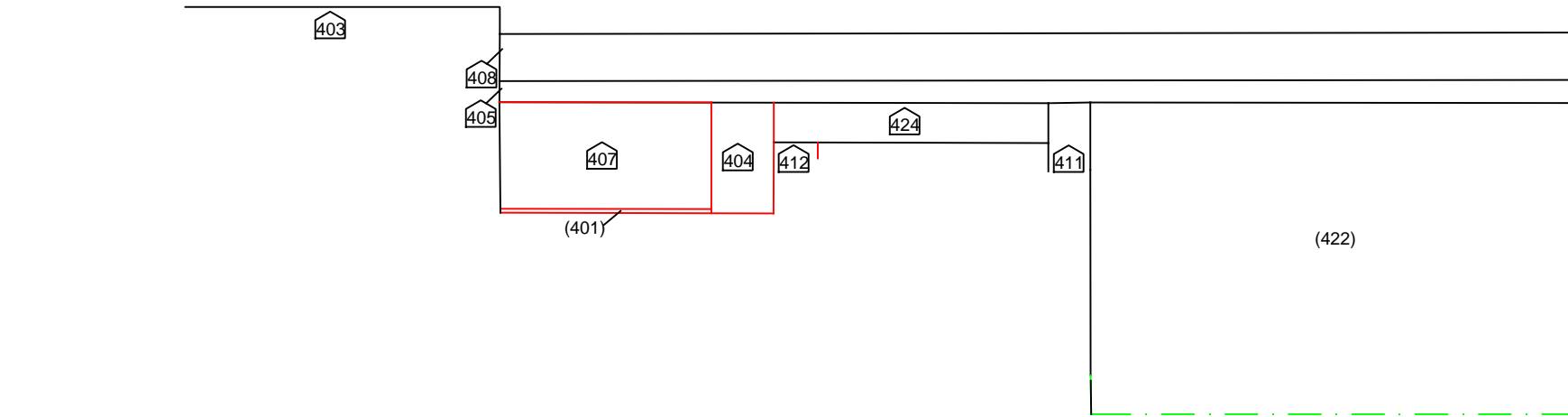
Figure 25: View of foundation walls F.429. Facing south-east, scale 1m.



Figure 26: View of foundation walls F.429. Facing south-west, no scale.

Figure 27: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 4

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Phase 4a
-  Phase 4b



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4.5 Trench 5

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(500)		Trench			Surface	Concrete surface covering trench.
(501)		- / (500)			Deposit	Mid-brown to grey silty clay at SW of trench.
{502}	F.522	- / {500}	5a	NW - SE	Surface	Red brick surface adjacent to chimney {503}.
{503}	F.522	- / {500}	5a	NE - SW	Chimney	Red brick structural support feature for {504}.
{504}	F.522	- / {500}	5a	-	Chimney	Majority red brick made chimney feature.
(505)	F.522	- / {500}	5a	-	Fill	Mid-brown to grey silty ash deposit filling chimney {504}.
(506)		{507} / (500)			Deposit	Thin deposit of mid-grey to brown silty gravel above {507}.
{507}		{517} / (507)			Wall	Red brick wall in SE facing section edge.
{508}	F.523	- / {500}	5a	NW - SE	Wall	North-eastern red brick trough wall.
{509}	F.523	- / {500}	5a	NW - SE	Deposit	Concrete surface within trough feature.
(510)	F.523	{509} / {500}	5a	-	Deposit	Mid-brown to grey silty sand demolition deposit above {509}.
{511}	F.524	- / {500}	5a	-	Flue	Red brick made arched flue feature.
(512)	F.524	- / {511}	5a	-	Fill	Black silty ash fill of flue feature {511}.
(513)		{515} / (500)			Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty sand in south-west corner of trench.
{514}	Void			Void	Wall	Void - Same as {515}.
{515}	F.524	(516) / (519)	5a	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick wall in SE facing section edge.
(516)					Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay natural subsoil.
{517}	F.524	- /	5a	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick wall in SE facing section edge.

		(507)				
{518}	F.524	- / (507)	5a	NE - SW	Wall	Brick seen in plan along projected line of flue feature {511}.
(519)		{515} / (500)			Deposit	Mid-brown to black silty sand demolition deposit.
{520}	F.523	- / (500)	5a	NW – SE	Wall	South-western red brick trough wall.
{521}		- / (500)	5b		Structure	Concrete cast structural feature covering south-east of trench.

Table 6: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 5.

Phase 5a (Industrial Period Remains) - F.522 (Chimney), F.523 (Trough), F.524 (Flue)

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 was covered by a modern concrete surface {500} measuring a maximum depth of 0.15m. Removal of surface {500} revealed the remains of a circular brick chimney base {504} measuring an outer diameter of 2.15m and inner diameter of 0.95m (Figure 28). One brick bore the maker's mark "Cliff" (Figure 29) which was produced by Joseph Cliff and Sons brickworks in operation c.1866-c.1889 when it merged with the Leeds Fireclay Company (Grace's Guide 2021). The chimney structure was set into a red brick surface {502} and filled by a deposit of compact mid-brown to grey silt and ash (505) (Figure 28). A linear brick feature measuring 0.90 x 0.37m was identified on a north-east to south-west alignment which may have been positioned as structural support for the chimney feature.
- 4.5.2 Linear brick feature {503} was keyed into a brick built trough feature (F.523) which consisted of parallel brick walls {508} and {520} on a south-east to north-west alignment and a concrete floor surface {509} (Figure 30). This feature was filled by a deposit of mid-brown demolition material which was likely deposited to raise the ground level prior to being capped by concrete surface {500}.
- 4.5.3 A wall running from trough feature F.523 for the length of the trench was found in the south-east facing section of the trench {515}/{517} which contained a brick lined arched flue {511}/{518} constructed within the wall (Figure 31).

Phase 5b (20th Century Concrete Feature)

- 4.5.4 The construction of a 20th century concrete cast feature {521}, which measured 5.76 x 3.31m x 1.40m and covered the south-east portion of the trench, had truncated the brick lined flue (Figure 32).
- 4.5.5 The trench was covered by a concrete surface deposit (500) to a maximum depth of 0.15m BGL.



Figure 28: View of chimney (F.522) and trough feature (F.523). Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 29: View of chimney (F.522). Facing north-north-east, scale 1m.



Figure 30: View of trough (F.523). Facing south-south-west, scale 1x1m.






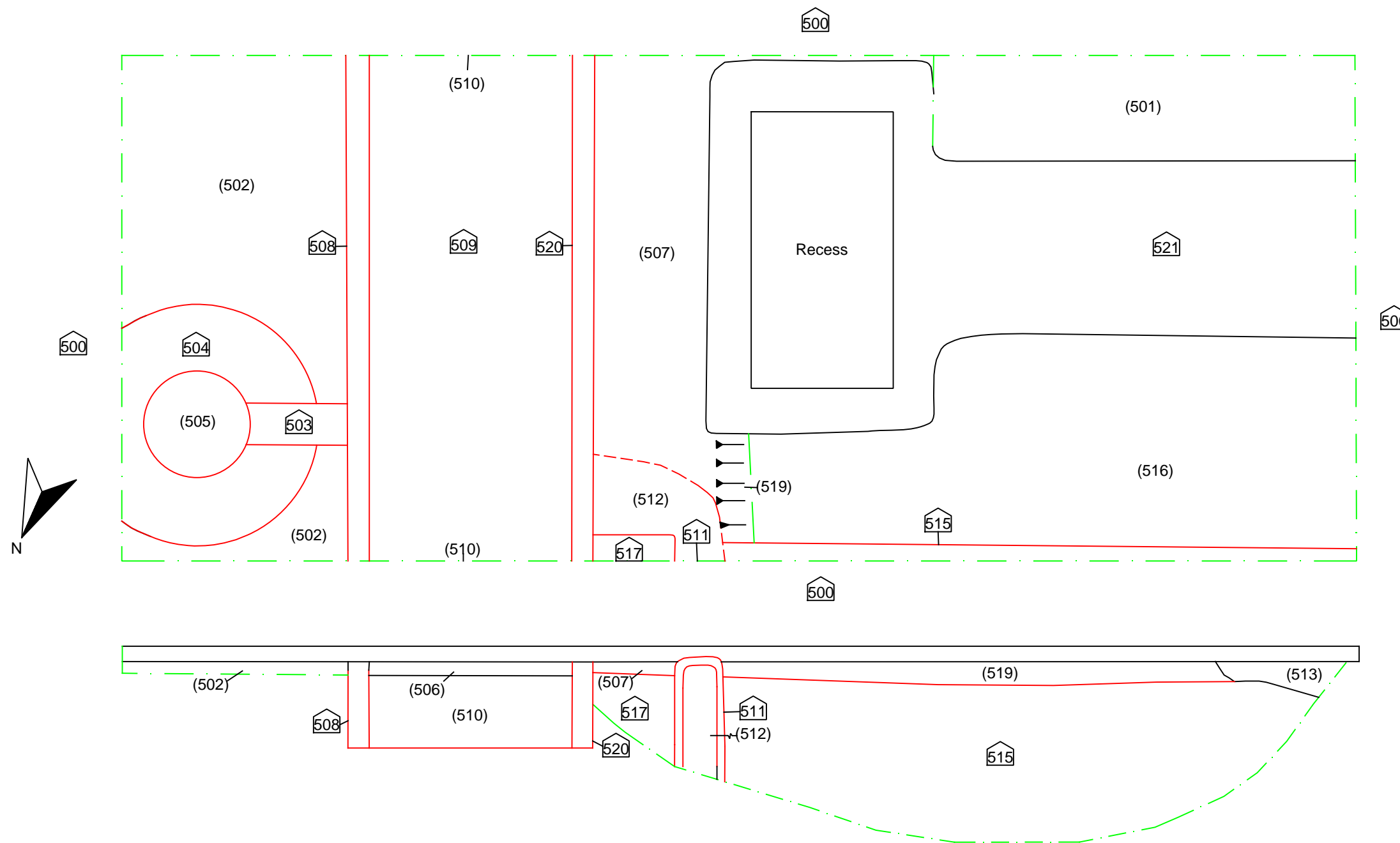
Figure 31: View of flue (F.524). Facing north-west, scale 1x1m.



Figure 32: View of Trench 5. Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.

Figure 33: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 5

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Phase 5a
-  Phase 5b



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4.6 Trench 6

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(600)	F.639	Trench	6c		Surface	Concrete surface covering Trench 6.
[601]	F.639	(613) / -	6c		Cut	Construction cut filled by rolled steel joist and (602).
(602)	F.639	[601] / -	6c		Fill	Pale brown to grey silty sand backfill of construction cut [601].
{603}	F.638	(607) / {606}	6b		Wall	North edge of brick lined drain feature (F.638).
(604)	F.638	(607) / {606}	6b		Drain	Circular ceramic drain pipe.
{605}	F.638	(607) / {606}	6b		Wall	South edge of brick lined drain feature (F.635).
{606}		(607) / (600)	6b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick wall. Truncated by drain feature F.638 and construction cut [634].
(607)	F.637	- / (600)	6a		Deposit	Black sandy silt deposit covering wall {608}/{620} and running across base of Trench 7.
{608}	F.637	(613) / (600)	6a	NE - SW	Wall	Drystone wall from north-east extent of trench on south-west alignment. Same as {620}.
(609)	F.639	[610] / -	6c	NW - SE	Concrete Beam	Concrete beam at top of trench. Constructed as foundation for now demolished structure above Trench 6.
[610]	F.639	- / (609)	6c	NW - SE	Cut	Construction cut for concrete beam {609}.
(611)	F.639	[610] / (609)	6c	NW - SE	Fill	Brick and sandstone backfill of cut [610].
{612}	F.638	{608}, {620} / (600)	6b		Brick Drain	Brick lined drain feature in north-west facing section.
(613)		- / (607)			Deposit	Orange to brown silty clay natural deposit.
[614]	F.638	{608}, {620} / (600)	6b		Cut	Cut for brick drain {612}. Truncated drystone wall {608}/{620}.
(615)	F.638	(616) / (600)	6b		Fill	Pale brown silty sand final fill of drain {612} / cut [614].

(616)	F.638	(617) / (615)	6b		Fill	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay. Penultimate fill of drain {612} / cut [614]. Below (615) and above (617).
(617)	F.638	(618) / (616)	6b		Fill	Mid-brown to yellow slightly silty clay. Fill within drain {612} / cut [614]. Below (616) and above (618).
(618)	F.638	(619) / (617)	6b		Fill	Mid-black to brown silty clay tipped in deposit. Fill within drain {612} / cut [614]. Below (617) and above (619).
(619)	F.638	(607) / (618)	6b		Fill	Black sandy silt deposit at base of drain {612} / cut [614]. Same as (607).
{620}	F.637	(613) / (600)	6a	NE - SW	Wall	Drystone wall from drain {612} in north-west facing section of trench on south-west alignment. Same as {608}.
(621)	F.639	[634] / (623)	6c		Fill	Pale brown silty clay redeposited natural deposit within construction cut [634]. Same as (622).
(622)	F.639	[634] / (623)	6c		Deposit	Pale brown silty clay redeposited natural deposit. Same as (621).
(623)	F.639	[623] / (600)	6c		Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow clay loam above (622).
(624)	F.639	[610] / (609)	6c	NW - SE	Deposit	Concrete deposit running underneath (609) for support.
(625)		(626) / (600)	6c		Deposit	Mid-black to brown silty ash deposit in north-eastern trench extension. Likely demolition deposit.
(626)		- / (626)			Deposit	Orange to brown silty clay natural deposit.
[627]	F.639	(625) / (628)	6c		Cut	Machine made construction cut filled by joist and (628).
(628)	F.639	[627] / (600)	6c		Fill	Mid-brown to grey silty sand backfill of construction cut [627].
[629]	F.639	(625) / (624), (630)	6c		Cut	Machine made construction cut filled by concrete (624) and concrete beam {609}.
(630)	F.639	(625) / [629]	6c		Fill	Mid-brown to yellow sand backfill below concrete (624).
{631}		(626) / (600)	6b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick wall at north-east extent of Trench 7 extension.
{632}		(626) / (633)	6b	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick wall at south-east extent of Trench 7 extension.

(633)		(626) / {632}	6b		Deposit	Black silty clay below {632} and above natural (626). Similar to (607).
[634]	F.639	(607) / (621)	6c		Cut	Construction cut for rolled steel joists.
[635]	F.638	(607) / (604), (636)	6b		Cut	Cut through deposit (607) for drain construction.
(636)	F.639	[635] / (604)	6c		Fill	Pale brown sandy silt fill of cut [635] containing ceramic drain (604).

Table 7: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 6.

Phase 6a (c.1793 Wall) – F.637

- 4.6.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 6 was a north-east to south-east aligned drystone wall {608}/{620} (F.637) at a maximum depth of 2.04m BGL, 45.03m AOD (Figures 34-38). The wall measured 11.49 x 0.84 x 1.61m and broadly aligns with a wall depicted on Fairbanks' 1793 map (Figure 3).
- 4.6.2 Wall (F.637) was uncovered through deposit (607) which was composed of a gradually accumulated black silty clay containing 13 clay pipe stems and 1 clay pipe bowl likely dating from c. mid-late 18th Century (section 5.1), a possible coin dating from c. 1695-1795, and 23 sherds of pottery, six dating from the late 18th – early 19th century (section 5.3), with the remainder dating from the mid-19th to 20th century. Deposit (607) may represent a gradually accumulated former soil horizon from the nursery which was located within the PDA from the 18th century onwards.
- 4.6.3 A trench extension was excavated to the east of wall (F.637) which was dug through black silty clay (633) which was similar in composition to (607).

Phase 6b (Undated Drain) – F.638

- 4.6.4 Wall (F.638) was truncated by a cut [614] for the construction of a vertical brick lined drain {612} (Figure 37). It is likely that drain {612} fed into a ceramic drain pipe (604) which ran on a similar alignment as wall (F.637) and was built within a construction cut [635] through deposit (607) (Figure 38). The drain also cut through a north-west to south-east aligned wall {606} in the north-eastern extent of Trench 6. It is possible that the drain was constructed to assist in drainage of soils associated with the former nursery within the PDA.

Phase 6c (20th Century Structure) – F.639

- 4.6.5 The final phase of archaeological activity within the trench is represented by a number of construction cuts which were filled by concrete beams and rolled steel joists as foundations of the now demolished structure which was built over the location of Trench 7 (see Table 7).



Figure 34: View of Trench 6. Wall {620} at right of figure. Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 35: View of wall {608} and drain (F.638). Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 36: View of Trench 6 section during excavation. Showing drain (F.638) cutting (607). Facing south-west, scale 1x1m.

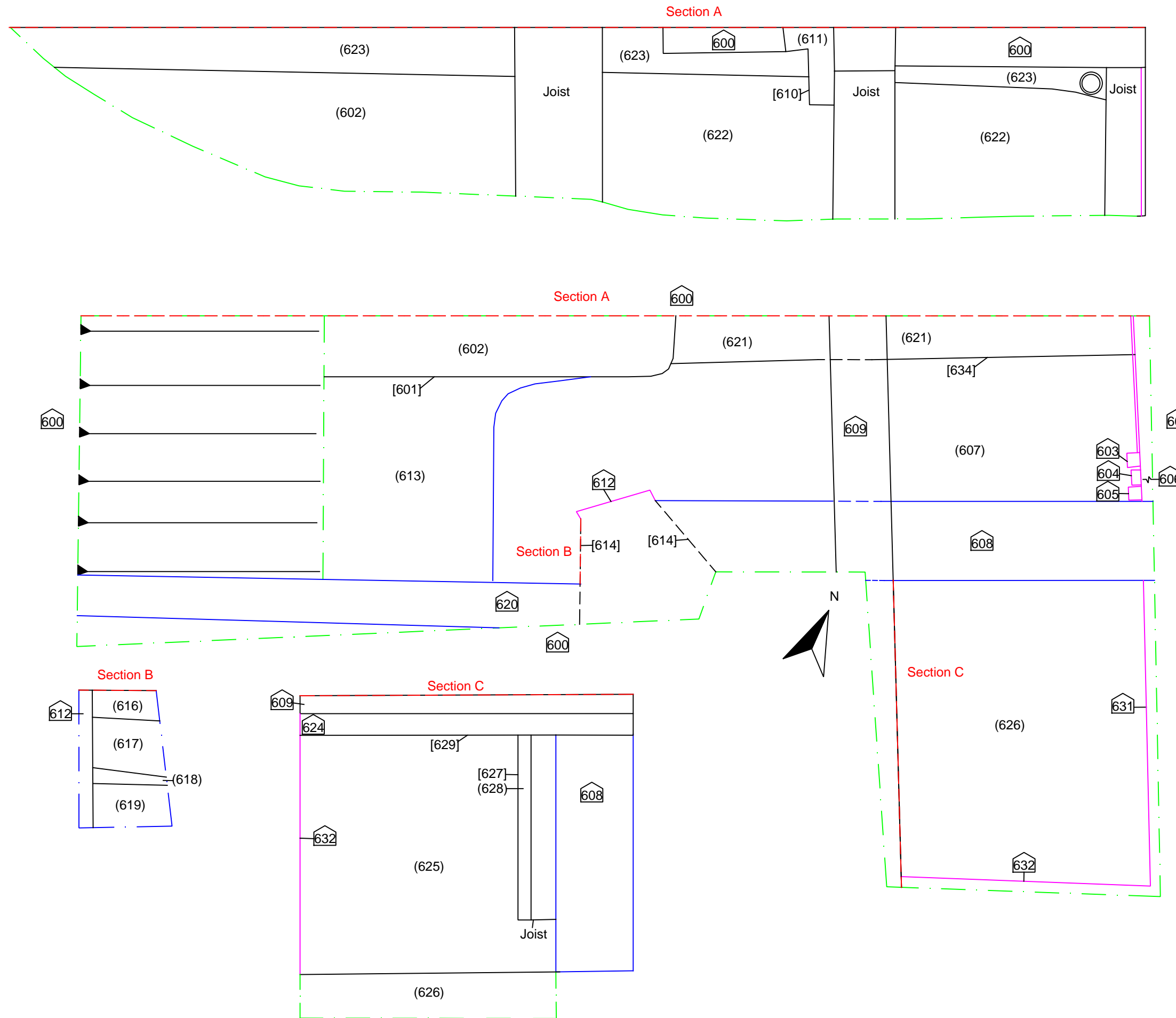


Figure 37: View of brick lined drain {612}. Facing north-north-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 38: View of Trench 6 extension. Facing south-south-west, scale 1x1m.

Figure 39: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 6



- Limit of Excavation
- Section Line
- Phase 6a
- Phase 6b
- Phase 6c

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4.7 Trench 7

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(700)		- / (712)			Deposit	Orange brown silty sand natural deposit.
(701)		(700) / (720)			Deposit	Black to grey silty clay demolition deposit.
{702}		- / -		NE - SW	Wall	Red brick foundation wall at north-east extent of Trench 7.
(703)		Trench	7c		Surface	White to grey concrete surface covering Trench 7.
{704}	F.726	- / {705}	7a	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick cellar wall covered by white render. Below vaulted ceiling {705}.
{705}	F.726	{704} / (703)	7a	NW - SE	Ceiling	Demolished brick feature. Probable barrel vaulted cellar ceiling above {704}.
{706}	F.726	(700) / (703)	7a	NW - SE	Wall	Stone wall running from {709} to north-east limit of trench.
(707)		[723] / (703)	7a	NE - SW / SE - NW	Deposit	Black sandy silt with coal inclusions. Backfill of cut [723].
[708]		(700) / -	7c	NW - SE	Cut	Construction cut for rolled steel joist.
{709}	F.726	(700) / (703)	7a	NW - SE	Wall	Stone wall running length of Trench 7.
{710}	F.727	(701) / (721)	7b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick wall truncated by [708].
{711}	F.727	(712) / (721)	7b		Wall	Red brick wall in section wall. Likely connected with {710} but truncated by [707].
(712)		(700) / (720)	7b		Deposit	Black to brown silt with charcoal inclusions. Below (720).
{713}	F.726	(714) / (718)	7b		Surface	Flagstone floor surface of cellar (F.726).
(714)		- / {713}			Deposit	Orange brown silty sand natural deposit below {713}.
{715}	F.726	- / (703)	7a	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick cell wall covered by white render. Parallel with {704}.
{716}	F.726	{713} / (703)	7a	NNW - SSE	Wall	Blocked entrance to cellar (F.726).

{717}	F.726	{713} / (703)	7a	NNE - SSW	Wall	Same as {716}.
(718)	F.726	{713} / (703)	7a	NE - SW	Deposit	Dark-brown silty clay demolition deposit filling cellar (F.726)
(719)	Void				Void	Number Skipped
(720)		(712) / (721)	7b	NW – SE	Deposit	Pale yellow silty clay demolition deposit with >80% crushed sandstone.
(721)		(720) / (703)	7c		Deposit	Black to brown silty demolition deposit.
722	F.727	(712) / (721)	7b	NW - SE	Wall	Sandstone wall identified in north-east facing section. Truncated by [708].
723		(725) / (707)	7a		Cut	Construction cut for walls {706} and {709}.
724		[708] / -	7c		Fill	Black to brown sandy fill of [708].
725		- / (703)			Deposit	Orange brown silty sand natural deposit.

Table 8: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 7.

Phase 7a (c.1853 Cellar) - F.726

4.7.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 7 was a cellar (F.726) which was uncovered in the south-eastern extent of the trench (Figure 40 & 41). (F.726) was represented by north-west to south-east aligned walls constructed of red brick and covered by white render {704} and {715}, and a north-east to south-west aligned drystone wall {706} which was truncated by a construction cut [708]. The base of cellar (F.726) was covered by a flagstone surface at a depth of 2.3m BGL, 43.96m AOD. Wall {715} was supported by a drystone retaining wall {709} which extended from south-east to north-west across the entire trench.

4.7.2 The entrance to cellar (F.726) was blocked by a red brick wall {716}/{717} in the south-east facing section of the trench, which represented the final phase of the cellar. The cellar was filled by dark-brown silty clay demolition deposit (718) with >90% brick inclusions.

Phase 7b (Undated) - F.727

4.7.3 The fragmentary remains of a red brick wall {710}, running parallel to {715} was uncovered towards the south-east of the trench at a depth of 1.20m BGL, 45.41m AOD. It is likely that wall {711}, identified in the north-east facing section only, was constructed at a right angle to wall {710} but was truncated by construction cut [708]. The depths of walls {710} and {711} corresponded with a demolition deposit composed of pale yellow silty clay and >80% broken sandstone, which potentially represented a former floor surface.

Phase 7c (c.Mid-20th Century Structure) - F.728

- 4.7.4 The final phase of Trench 7 was represented by a construction cut [708] in the north-west of the trench which was backfilled by black to brown sand (724) and a concrete cast rolled steel joist. The entire trench was then covered by a surface deposit of concrete (703).

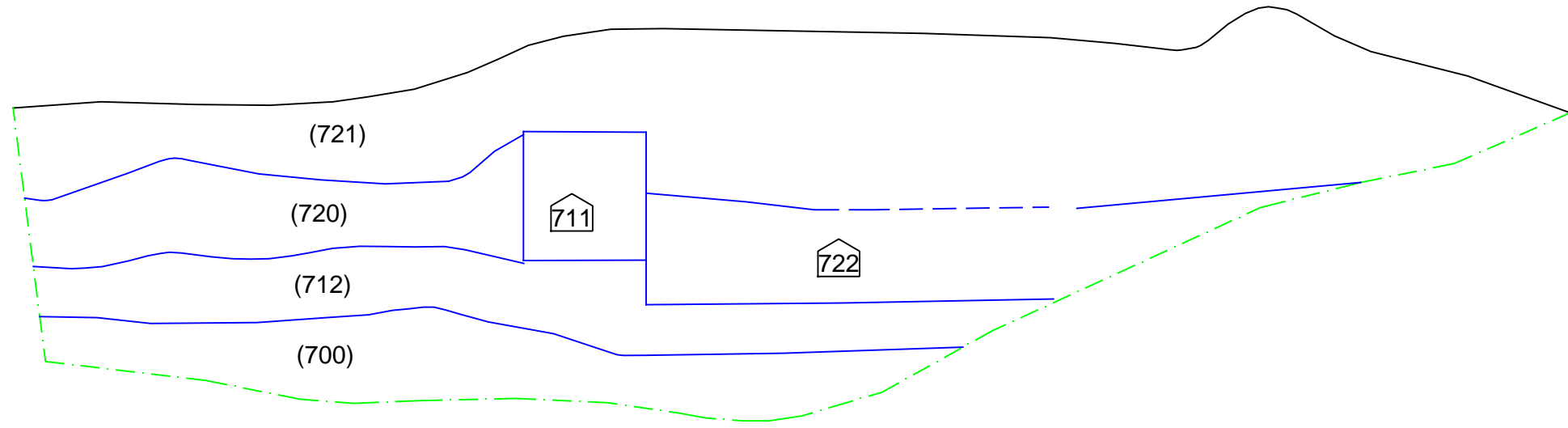


Figure 40: View of Trench 7. Facing north-north-east, scale 1x1m.

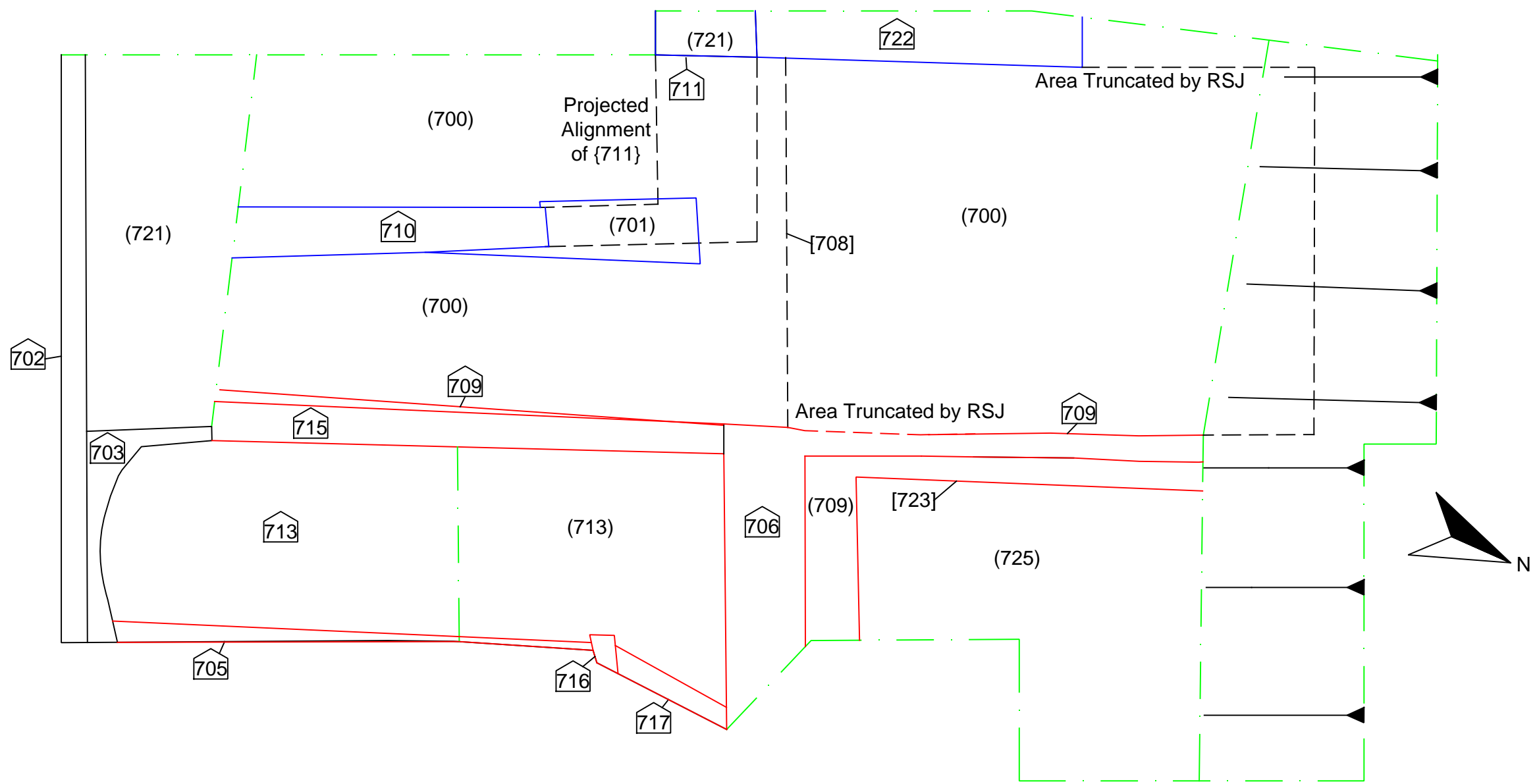


Figure 41: View of Trench 7. Facing south-south-west, scale 1x1m.

Figure 42: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 7



- Limit of Excavation
- Phase 7a
- Phase 7b
- Phase 7c



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4.8 Trench 8

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(800)					Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow clay natural subsoil.
(801)					Deposit	Mid-brown to grey silty clay natural subsoil.
{802}	F.832	[825] / -	8b	NE - SW	Wall	Red brick foundation wall.
{803}	F.832	[825] / -	8b	NW - SE	Wall	Red brick foundation wall.
{804}	F.830	(800) / (807)	8a	NE - SE	Wall	Red brick cellar wall.
{805}	F.830	(800) / (807)	8a	NE - SE	Wall	Red brick cellar wall.
(806)	F.830	(800) / (811)	8a		Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit.
(807)	F.831	(814) / (810)	8b		Deposit	Concrete layer below (810).
(808)	F.831	(817) / (809)	8b		Deposit	Concrete layer below (809).
(809)	F.831	(808) / (807)	8b		Deposit	Concrete layer above (808).
{810}		(807) / -			Surface	Tarmac surface at SW of Trench 8.
(811)	F.831	(806) / (814)			Deposit	Dark-brown sandy silt demolition deposit above (806).
(812)	Void				Void	Number Skipped.
(813)	F.831	(818) / (814)			Deposit	Crushed brick mixed with pale yellow silty sand above (818).
(814)	F.831	(813) / (824)			Deposit	Mid-brown to black silty clay deposit above (813) and below levelling deposit (824).
(815)	F.831	(801) / (817)	8a		Deposit	Single course of bricks at base of cellar demolition deposit (817).
{816}	F.831	(801) / (808)	8a	NE - SE	Wall	Red brick cellar wall.
(817)	F.831	(815) / -			Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty clay silty clay demolition deposit.

		(808)				
(818)	F.831	(819) / (813)			Deposit	Mid-black to blue ashy deposit above (819).
(819)	F.831	(820), (821) / (818)			Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow silty sand with gravel inclusions above (820).
(820)	F.831	(821) / (819)			Deposit	Mid-black to blue silty and ashy deposit above (820).
(821)	F.831	(801) / (819), (820)			Deposit	Mid-brown silty clay above natural deposit (801).
{822}		Trench			Surface	Concrete surface covering Trench 8.
{823}	F.832	[825] / -	8b	NE - SE	Wall	Red brick foundation wall.
(824)	F.831	(814) / (822)			Deposit	Mid-brown to black silty clay levelling deposit below (822).
[825]	F.832	(800), (801) / (826)	8b		Cut	Construction cut for foundation walls {802}, {803} and (824).
(826)	F.832	[825] / {802}, {803}, (824)	8b		Fill	Mid-brown to grey silty clay backfill of construction cut [825].
(827)		(814) / (822)			Deposit	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit.
{828}	F.831	(801) / (808)	8a	NE - SE	Wall	Red brick cellar wall.
(829)	Void				Void	Void – Same as [825].

Table 9: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 8.

Phase 8a (c.1853 Cellars) - F.830 and F.831

- 4.8.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 8 included two probable cellars (F.830) which were represented by the fragmentary remains of four north-east to south-west aligned walls (Figure 43). The south-easternmost cellar (F.830) was represented by parallel walls {804} and {805} and the north-westernmost cellar (F.831) was represented by parallel walls {816} and {828}. These walls were truncated by construction cut [829] (see F.832 below) and the extent of the cellar walls could not be ascertained.
- 4.8.2 Cellar (F.831) was gradually infilled by a sequence of deposits (Figure 44) which are described in chronological order in Table 10 below:

Context Number	Above / Below	Maximum Depth (m)	Context Description
(821)	(801) / (820)	0.41	Mid-brown silty clay above natural deposit (801).
(820)	(821) / (819)	0.40	Mid-black to blue silty and ashy deposit above (820).
(819)	(820) / (818)	0.07	Mid-brown to yellow silty sand with gravel inclusions above (820).
(818)	(819) / (813)	1.13	Mid-black to blue ashy deposit above (819).
(813)	(818) / (814)	0.10	Crushed brick mixed with pale yellow silty sand above (818).
(814)	(813) / (824)	0.10	Mid-brown to black silty clay deposit above (813) and below levelling deposit (824).

Table 10: Sequence of fills within cellar (F.831).

4.8.3 Cellar (F.830) was infilled by a single demolition deposit composed of mid to pale brown silty clay (806) which contained a large quantity of bricks at the top of the deposit.

Phase 8b (20th Century Structure) - F.832

4.8.4 The upper-most layer of Trench 8 was a modern concrete floor {822}, within which three walls were visible in plan prior to excavation of the trench. These included south-west to north-east aligned walls {802} and {823} and north-west to south-east aligned wall {803}. These walls were constructed within cut [829] and backfilled by a deposit of mid-brown silty clay with stone inclusions.

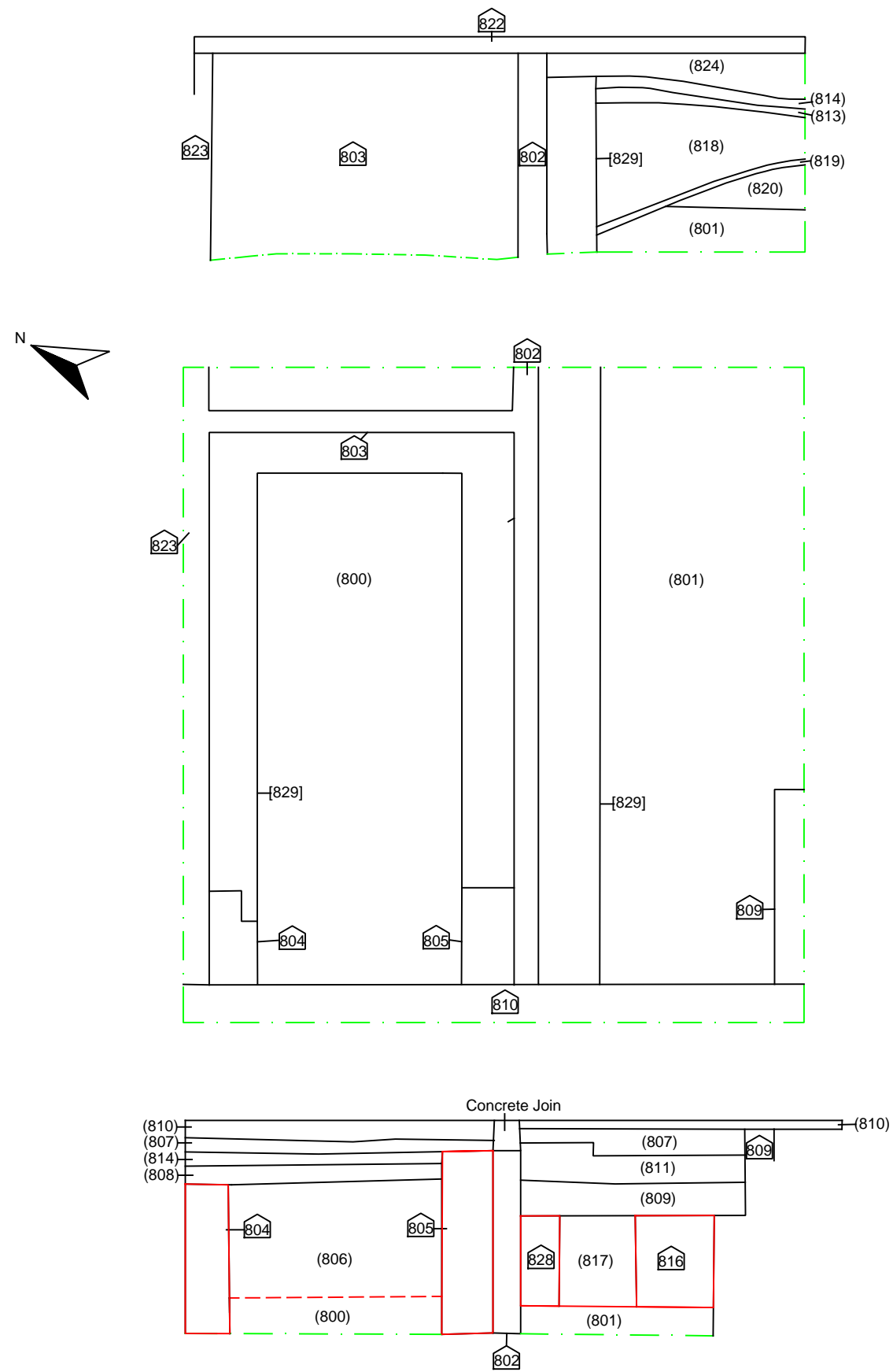


Figure 43: View of Trench 8. Facing south-west, scale 1x1m.



Figure 44: View of Trench 8. Facing north-east, scale 1x1m.

Figure 45: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 8



- Limit of Excavation
- Phase 8a
- Phase 8b



Site name: Nursery Street
 Date: July 2021
 Drawn by: JT

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4.9 Trench 9

Context Number	Feature Number	Above / Below	Phase	Alignment	Context Type	Context Description
(900)		Trench	9b		Surface	White to grey concrete covering Trench 9.
(901)		Trench	9b		Surface	Same as {900}
(902)		{908} / (903)			Deposit	Black to grey silty clay demolition deposit filling cellar F.932 with >70% brick inclusions. Below (903).
(903)		(902) / (900)			Deposit	Black to grey demolition deposit filling cellar F.932. Above (902).
{904}	F.932	{905} / (903)	9a	NW – SE	Wall	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned wall. Above {905}.
{905}	F.932	{908} / {904}	9a	NW – SE	Wall	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned cellar wall. Below {904}. Parallel with {916}.
{906}	F.932	(907) / (903)	9a	NE - SW	Wall	Brick built south-west to north-east aligned partition wall. Above {607}.
(907)	F.932	- / {906}	9a		Deposit	Mixed crushed sandstone and broken CBM foundation deposit below {906}.
{908}	F.932	- / (902)	9a		Surface	Flagged sandstone floor surface at the base of cellar.
{909}	F.932	{908} / (903)	9a	NW - SE	Wall	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned cellar wall at north-west corner of cellar.
(910)	F.932	{908} / {900}	9a		Deposit	Fill of passage recess in cellar F.932. Same as (902).
(911)		- / (903)			Deposit	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay demolition deposit at north-west of Trench 9.
{912}	F.932	- / (903)	9a	NE - SW	Wall	Brick built south-west to north-east aligned cellar wall.
(913)	Void				Void	Void – Number Skipped.
[914]		(911) / (915)			Cut	Machine construction cut for Rolled Steel Joist.
(915)		[914] / (900)			Fill	Mid-brown sandy clay backfill of [914].
(916)	Void				Void	Void – Number Skipped.

{917}	F.932	{908} / (903)	9a	NW - SE	Wall	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned cellar wall. Parallel with {905}
(918)	Void				Void	Void – Number Skipped.
{919}	F.932	- / (903)	9a	NW - SE	Wall	Same as {912}.
{920}	F.932	{917} / (921)	9a		Coal Chute	Stone lined coal chute feature filled by {921}.
(921)	F.932	{920} / (903)	9a		Fill	Mid-black to grey silty ashy deposit filling coal chute feature {920}.
(922)		(900) / -	9b		Surface	Tarmac at modern street level above Trench 9.
(923)		(900) / -	9b		Surface	Stone slab - former entrance to now demolished building above Trench 9.
{924}		{925} / (910)	9a	NW - SW	Wall	Partially demolished brick built north-east to south-west aligned wall.
{925}	F.932	- / (902)	9a		Surface	Same as {908}.
{926}	F.932	- / (903)	9a		Hearth	Mortar set into u-shape within floor surface {908}. Likely hearth type feature.
{927}	F.933	- / (911)	9a	NE - SW	Wall (?)	Possible wall or structural support for cellar structure (F.933). Likely truncated by cut [914].
{928}	F.933	- / (903)	9a	NE - SW	Wall	Sandstone built north-east to south-west aligned cellar wall truncated by cut [914].
(929)	F.932	{930} / (911)	9a		Deposit	Dark brown to black ashy deposit within hearth {926}.
{930}	F.933	(931) / (911)	9a		Surface	Sandstone flagged floor surface extending north-west for 2.30 from wall {928}. Truncated by cut [914].
(931)	F.933	- / {930}	9a		Deposit	Mid black to brown silty sand levelling deposit below {930}.

Table 11: Summary of contexts, phases and features within Trench 9.

Phase 9a (c.19th Century Cellars) - F.932 and F.933

4.9.1 The earliest phase of archaeological remains uncovered in Trench 9 was two probable cellars (F.932) at the south-east and (F.933) at the north-west of Trench 9 (Figures 46-48).

- 4.9.2 Cellar (F.932) was represented by the fragmentary remains of north-west to south-east aligned brick built parallel walls {904}/{909} and {917}, a north-east to south-west aligned brick built wall {912}, and a flagstone floor surface {908}/{925} at a maximum depth of 2.28m BGL, 45.20m AOD. The cellar was likely sub-divided by a north-east to south-west aligned partition wall {906} which was demolished prior to excavation of the trench and identified in the section with only the foundation of the wall remaining in plan (907). Two tin signs were found on the cellar flagstone surface {908}/{925} reading “Sheffield Telegraph” and “Sheffield Independent” suggesting that the cellar was demolished c.1910-1955 (British Newspaper Archive 2021a; 2021b).
- 4.9.3 Cellar (F.932) was infilled by a demolition deposit composed of mid-black to grey silty clay (902)/(910), which was underlying a mid-black to grey clay ground levelling deposit (903).
- 4.9.4 Cellar (F.933) was represented by the truncated remains of a north-east to south-west aligned sandstone cellar wall {928}. A number of bottles bearing the name “Cannon Brewery” (in operation c.1868-1968, CAMRA 2021) were retrieved, standing in a row on their base and seemingly in-situ, from a demolition deposit composed of mid-black to brown sand (831) to the north-west of {928}. Excavation of this deposit also revealed a flagstone surface which ran north-west for 0.60m after which, the cellar is truncated by a construction cut for a rolled steel joist [914] in the north-west of the trench.
- 4.9.5 Cellar (F.933) was infilled by a demolition deposit composed of mid-brown to yellow silty clay (911) which was underlying ground levelling deposit (903).

Phase 9b (c.Mid-20th Century Structure) - F.934

- 4.9.6 The final phase of Trench 9 was represented by a construction cut [914] in the north-west of the trench which was backfilled by mid-brown sandy clay (915) and a concrete cast rolled steel joist. The entire trench was then covered by a surface deposit of concrete (900).



Figure 46: View of cellar (F.932). Facing north-west, scale 1x1m.



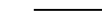


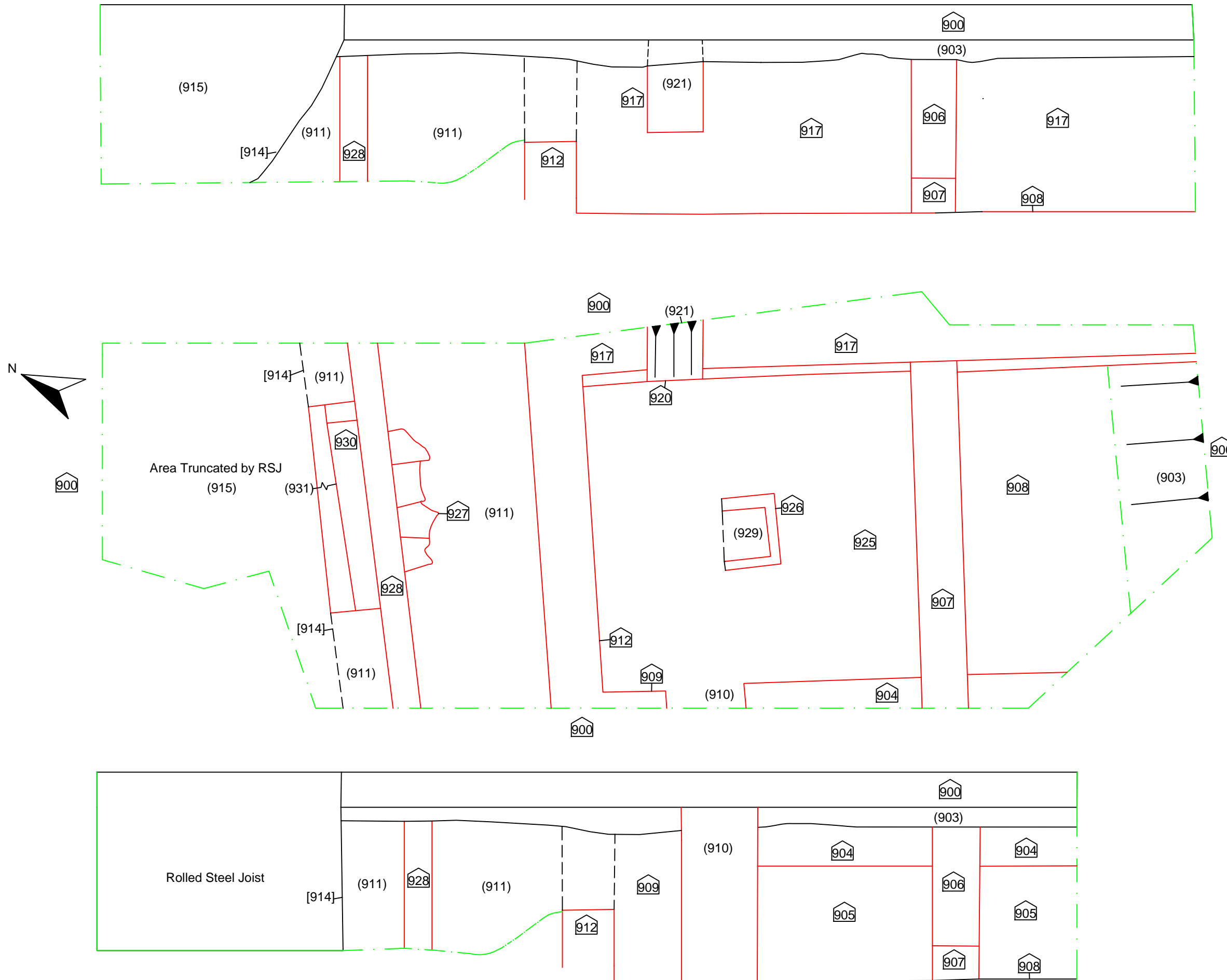
Figure 47: View of cellar (F.933). Facing south-east, scale 1x1m.



Figure 48: View of remains of cellar (F.933). Facing south-east, scale 1m.

Figure 49: Post-excavation sections and plans of Trench 9

-  Limit of Excavation
-  Phase 9a
-  Phase 9b



0  5m

Site name: Nursery Street
 Date: July 2021
 Drawn by: JT

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5 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Mike Wood BA (Hons) MLitt MCI(A)

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe was submitted for assessment from an archaeological investigation at Nursery Street in Sheffield. The material was derived from context (607), the deposit below drainpipe {604} and an undated deposit (701).
- 5.1.2 The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 12.

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
607	Mid - Late 18th c	3			11.57	5/64"	Snapped stems, some with fresh breaks. One retains a spurred heel and part of a bowl typical of later 18th century pipes.
607	Mid - Late 18th c	10	1		46.06	5/64"	Snapped stems, frequent recent breaks. One surviving stem and spurred plain bowl typical of later 18th century forms. The heel is slightly offset suggesting a mould error.
701	18th c	4			9.46		Plain stems, recent breaks present.

Table 12: Clay Tobacco Pipe.

- 5.1.3 This is a relatively small-sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipe derived from two deposits, with a mid-late 18th century date range suggested. The majority of the assemblage comprises plain stems, frequently showing signs of fresh breaks suggesting it has been disturbed in the recent past. No stamps, internal bowl marks or makers marks were present.
- 5.1.4 The surviving fragments of plain spurred bowls resemble examples from Riverside Exchange in Sheffield dating to c.1750-1800 (White 2015, 25, f.18). There is limited evidence for pipemaking in Sheffield in the 18th century and it is likely these examples were made in a nearby town such as Rotherham, known to supply many pipes in the city with a smaller number of imports also known from Leeds (White 2015, 22). Such pipes were typically short-lived and can offer a reasonably secure date range; however, the presence of several fresh breaks in the assemblage should be taken into consideration that the deposits may well have been recently disturbed which may affect the security of their context.
- 5.1.5 This is a small assemblage of mid-late 18th century date with no identifiable marks or stamps to record. Given the nature of the assemblage, there is limited opportunity for

further study beyond noting its presence and the data being retained in the site archive. All of the finds could be returned to the landowner or be discarded.

5.2 Animal Bone

Milena Grzybowska

- 5.2.1 Three fragments of animal bone, recovered from Post-Medieval contexts, were analysed following Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice (Baker and Worley 2019).
- 5.2.2 Refitted bone fragments were identified to a species, where possible, or a broader taxonomic group. Ribs, vertebrae (excluding the axis and atlas) and unidentifiable specimens were assigned to a size-class: 'large mammal' (cattle-size), 'medium mammal' (sheep-size), 'small mammal' (cat-size) and micromammal (rat-size). Surface preservation of bone was scored using a five stage system (poor, bad, moderate, good, and excellent). Incidence of burning, gnawing and burning were recorded along with characteristics of butchery marks. Completeness of elements was recorded using five stage system (5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%) to inform on fragmentation of bone.

Context	No. Fragments	Preservation	Taxon	Element	Completeness	Butchery	Gnawing marks	Burning	Ageable	Measurable	Sexable
(607)	1	Good	Large mammal	Femur	<5%	None	None	None	Yes - Fused (distal end)	No	No
(607)	1	Moderate	Large mammal	Rib	<25%	None	None	None	-	No	No
(701)	1	Excellent	Large mammal	Rib	<5%	Chop x 1	None	None	-	No	No

Table 13: Inventory of animal bone.

- 5.2.3 The specimens showed mixed surface preservation and a low level of completeness (Table 1). None of the highly fragmented elements could be securely ascribed to a species via macroscopic observation and they hold a low information potential (see Table 1).

- 5.2.4 This is a low value assemblage; therefore it is recommended to be discarded.

5.3 Early modern and recent pottery

C.G Cumberpatch BA PhD

- 5.3.1 The pottery assemblage from excavations in Nursery Street, Sheffield (NSS21) was examined by the author between the 8th and 10th August 2021. It consisted of

seventy-two sherds of pottery weighing 1606 grams representing a maximum of fifty-five vessels. The data are summarised in Table 14. Two clay tobacco pipe stems and some small fragments of industrial waste were included with the pottery and have been listed in Table 15.

- 5.3.2 The earliest pottery in the assemblage was of early modern date and consisted of a small number of sherds, mainly of formal tableware type (as defined elsewhere; (Cumberpatch 2014). These included a sherd of Creamware from context (701) and a sherd of probable Banded Creamware from context (607). Pearlwares and Edged ware were identified in contexts (322), (607) and (701) while context (322) also produced a sherd of Mottled ware. This was the only example of a vernacular tableware in the assemblage. Context (707) contained a sherd of Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware of 18th or early 19th century type. Some of the Brown Glazed Coarsewares may be contemporary with these early modern wares but the dating of the type is difficult and a broad later 18th to 19th century date is all that is possible in most cases.
- 5.3.3 The greater part of the assemblage was of mid/late 19th and early 20th century date. The range of wares was wide and included tablewares, retail wares and utilitarian wares.
- 5.3.4 Refined earthenwares included Whiteware (plain and transfer printed), Banded ware of various kinds (Blue, Slip-banded and Mocha), Cane Coloured ware, Colour Glazed ware and Sponged ware. All of these types were popular during the 19th and early 20th centuries and were probably found in most households. The designs on the transfer printed (TP) wares included Willow and similar Chinese-style patterns and perhaps Wild Rose but a number were too fragmentary for the pattern to be positively identified. Vessel forms included the normal range of tablewares as well as two possible serving dishes from context (607). A fragment of a lid from context (402) probably belonged to a small jar containing hair grease, shaving soap or some similar cosmetic item Context (707) included the rim of a chamber pot which, with its hand painted detailing on a brown printed design, may be slightly earlier than the majority of the Whitewares.
- 5.3.5 Bone China tablewares were also relatively common and included a commemorative mug celebrating the achievements of George H. Hirst (1871 - 1954), a successful Yorkshire and England cricketer whose career with the Yorkshire County Cricket Club spanned the years 1891 – 1921 and included participation in twenty-four test matches for England between 1897 and 1909. While the surviving section of the mug does not include a date, the impression from comparing it with photographs of Hirst suggests an early 20th century date, a time when Hirst's fame and popularity with the public would have been at its height (<https://www.espnccricinfo.com/player/george-hirst-14220>). That he should have figured on a mug is unsurprising given that he is described in Wisden in the following terms:
- “... this blunt, outspoken man of extreme buoyancy and cheerfulness brought such a tenacity to the game that no match in which he figured was won or lost till the last ball was bowled. Small wonder, therefore, that in Yorkshire he was an unchallenged hero, and throughout the length and breadth of England his popularity stood unrivalled.”*
(<https://wisden.com/almanack/george-hirst-almanack-obituary>)
- 5.3.6 Other notable items in bone china included the spout of a jug (context (607)) with red overglaze detailing.

- 5.3.7 Utilitarian wares included stoneware bottles, Brown Salt Glazed stoneware kitchen wares and Brown Glazed Coarsewares, all items commonly found on sites in Sheffield.
- 5.3.8 By the standards of excavations in Sheffield, this assemblage is a relatively small one and contains a much more restricted range of types than is normal. Excavations elsewhere in Nursery Street in 2003 produced an assemblage of 859 sherds which spanned the 17th to 19th centuries (Cumberpatch 2003) and other assemblages from the city regularly include a high proportion of 18th century wares, usually mixed with later types. In such cases it has been suggested that the deliberate reuse of domestic waste to prepare the ground for building was the source of much of the pottery (Cumberpatch 2005, 2020), but this is less easy to argue in the present case and it is possible that the source of the material is more local to the site than is frequently the case.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
111	Stoneware	3	67	1	Base	Bottle	U/Dec	LC19th – C20th	Stamped on underside 'P' & 'FMF' (Food Manufacturers Federation)
113	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	C18th	Dull buff-orange sandy fabric
318	Blue Banded ware	3	19	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue band below rim; blue lines on body	C19th	Plain rim
318	TP Bone China	2	22	1	Rim	Mug	Black printed image of George Hirst (cricketer)	EC20th	Commemorative mug depicting George Hirst, Yorkshire & England cricketer; see text
318	TP Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue printed bird; Pheasant?	M – LC19th	
322	Mottled ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Light mottled glaze ext & partially ext	C18th	Fine, hard buff fabric w/ sparse fine red & white rock frags; thick sherd
322	Pearlware	1	22	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
322	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Rim	Jug/boat	Black printed floral geometric design int & ext	M – LC19th	Plain rim
402	Bone China	2	75	1	Rim	Mug	U/Dec	C20th	Thick-walled institutional ware
402	Stoneware	1	523	1	Body & neck	Bottle	Brown iron-wash band on upper neck/body	MC19th – EC20th	Stoneware bottle w/ missing rim
402	Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Lid	Deep flange; low domed lid	LC19th – C20th	
402	Whiteware	3	151	1	Profile	Bowl	U/Dec (crazed & discoloured)	LC19th – C20th	A thick-walled bowl w/ a plain rim & a recessed, ring-foot style base
607	Banded Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled brown-purple band ext	c.1740 – c.1820	
607	Bone China	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
607	Bone China	1	12	1	Spout	Jug	Moulded spout w/ overglaze red detailing	C19th	
607	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	31	1	BS	Bowl	Rilled ext; brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	Red fabric w/ fine red & white rock grains

607	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	
607	Cane Coloured ware	1	49	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Large ring foot
607	Cane Coloured ware	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Curved rim w/ raised bosses on rim	C19th	
607	Cane Coloured ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
607	Colour Glazed ware	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded decoration ext; green glaze int & ext on a white body' burnt & damaged surface	C19th	
607	Edged ware	1	11	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded 'Grass' pattern on rim w/ a thin line of blue paint on lip	E – MC19th	
607	Edged ware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy rim w/ blue feather-edge paint	LC18th – EC19th	
607	Pearlware?	1	18	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	
607	Slip Banded CC ware	2	19	1	Rim	Bowl	Multiple white slip lines & one narrow brown band ext	C19th	Plain rim; fresh break
607	Stoneware	1	27	1	BS	Bottle/flagon	Mottled green glaze ext; streaky green-brown glaze int	MC19th – E20th	
607	TP Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID Chinese garden	c.1780 – c.1840	
607	TP Whiteware	2	15	1	Profile	Plate	Poor quality stylised tendril & leaf design int	MC19th – EC20th	Fresh break
607	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	Rim	Dish/server	Willow border	M – LC19th	
607	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	BS	Tureen/server	Willow int; poor quality print	M – LC19th	
607	TP Whiteware	2	10	2	Rim	Plate	Willow border	M – LC19th	Two plates
607	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Plate	Willow	M – LC19th	
607	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	U/ID TP design int only	M – LC19th	
607	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID curvilinear 'Flow Blue' design int & ext	c.1840+	
607	Whiteware	1	29	1	Recessed base	Jar	U/Dec	MC19th – EC20th	

701	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	111	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	Use-ware on underside of base; hard, dense red fabric w/ sparse red grit
701	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	33	1	Base	Jar/pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC18th – C19th	Fine red slightly sandy fabric
701	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	15	1	BS	Jar/pancheon	Brown glaze int only; rilled ext	LC18th – C19th	Fine red fabric w/ sparse red grit
701	Creamware	1	39	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Sharply everted rim
701	Slip Banded ware	4	23	1	BS	Hollow ware	White slip int; white slip lines ext on a red body	C19th	Fine red fabric
701	TP Pearlware	2	14	2	BS	Flatware	U/ID rural scene int	c.1780 – c.1840	Flaked surfaces
707	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	18	1	Rim	Lid	U/Dec	C19th	
707	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	23	1	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	White deposit int
707	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	Handle	Teapot/mug?	Fine ridges on top of handle	C19th	
707	Mocha ware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	Brown & white slip lines; white band w/ blue Mocha tree	C19th	
707	Sponged ware	1	5	1	Handle	Mug/jug	Blue sponging on handle	c.1840+	
707	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Flatware	Willow int	M – LC19th	
707	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	Wild Rose border?	M – LC19th	
707	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
707	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Base	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19th	
707	TP Whiteware	2	26	1	Rim	Chamberpot?	Brown printed branch & leaf design on a background of spirals w/ green, red & blue painted detailing	M – LC19th	
707	Whiteware	2	26	1	Footring base	Soup plate	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
707	Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	M – LC19th	

Table 14: Summary table of pottery assemblage.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
607	Industrial waste	4	2	4	Fragments	N/A	N/A	Undated
707	Clay tobacco pipe	2	4	2	Stem	Clay tobacco pipe	U/Dec	Undated

Table 15: Summary table of non-pottery assemblage.

- 5.3.9 Pottery was recovered from eight contexts; (111), (113), (318), (322), (402), (607), (701) and (707). The quantities varied considerably between contexts from single sherds in the case of contexts (111) and (113) to larger groups in the case of contexts (607), (701) and (707). Amongst the larger groups, early modern and recent wares were found together (notably in contexts (607) and (701) but, as noted above, the quantities of early modern pottery were small and such types were absent from some contexts ((318), (402), (707)) which might suggest that the formation processes active on the site differed from those elsewhere although the small size of the assemblage as a whole makes a judgement on this issue difficult.
- 5.3.10 In the absence of a stratigraphic narrative or other information about the site, it is difficult to discuss the relationship between the assemblage and the site in any detail or to draw more general conclusions from the data.
- 5.3.11 Once the full report has been completed, the assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further research in the future. It should not be sampled, downsized, dispersed, discarded or used as a teaching collection. Prior to deposition the sherds should be marked with the site code and context number, as specified in the current standards and guidance document (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG 2016: section 2.2.2 Marking, point 5, page 11).

5.4 Ceramic Building materials

Dr Phil Mills PhD MCIfA

5.4.1 There were 20 fragments, 60245g, of ceramic building material presented for study. These had all been collected as samples from walls and surfaces. The full catalogue is shown in Table 1.

Area	Context	Fabric Code	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Length	Width	Thickness	Mortaring	Period	Comments
1	117	TZ16	Brick	1	3761	8	225	110	75	1	C19+	black and cream mortar, double frogged, regular sharp arrises
2	202	TZ16	Brick	1	4262	8	220	105	72	1	C19+	pink mortar black painted? Stretcher traces of white paint on other stretcher regular sharp arrises
2	206	TZ16	Brick	1	4232	8	218	118	65	1	C19+	double frogged white mortar regular sharp arrises
2	211	TZ16	Brick	1	4148	8	220	110	75	1	C19+	black mortar, frogged, extruded, regular sharp arrises
3	304	TZ16	Brick	1	3697	8	230	115	70	1	C19+	white mortar creasing on sides irregular sharp arrises
3	316	TZ16	Brick	1	2673	4	0	105	75		C19+	slipped surface, regular rounded arrises, shallow frogged
3	320	TZ16	Brick	1	376	8	230	110	80	1	C19+	frogged, traces black mortar brown regular sharp arrises
4	412	tz16	Brick	1	3241	8	220	110	65	1	C17/C18+	white mortar solid brick creasing on side irregular rounded arrises
5	511	TZ16	Brick	3	729	1	0	0	70	1	C19+	white mortar regular sharp arrises
5	511	TZ16	Brick	1	3236	6	225	110	65	1	C19+	black mortar with white mortar overlay, solid brick irregular sharp arrises
5	515	TZ16	Brick	1	3717	8	225	110	75	1	C19+	regular sharp arrises, frogged
6	612	TZ16	Brick	1	3885	8	245	115	75	1	C19+	irregular sharp arrises, wiped upper and sides, sanded base solid brick, spots of white mortar

7	710	TZ16	Brick	1	3696	8	230	120	65	1	C17/18+	solid brick irregular sharp arrises, pressure mark length wise upper white mortar
7	710	TZ16	Brick	1	3944	8	250	125	78	1	C17/18+	regular rounded arrises, solid brick white mortar hand formed creasing on sides
8	803	TZ22	Brick	1	2757	8	220	110	40	1	C19+	traces of white paint pencil marks 118/24/-/14/31 extruded
8	804	TZ16	Brick	1	3826	4	220	110	76	1	C19+	pink mortar frogged regular sharp arrises
8	816	TZ16	Brick	1	4071	8	225	108	80		1898-1960	Stamped: Tinsley Park Sheffield ;frogged slight under frog regular sharp arrises Tinsley Park Colliery Co., Tinsley Park, Sheffield.
8	822	TZ16	Brick	1	3994	8	218	112	72	1	C19+	wiped surface white powdery mortar wiped surfaces mould marks regular sharp arrises

Table 16: Summary table of ceramic building material assemblage.

Fabric Descriptions

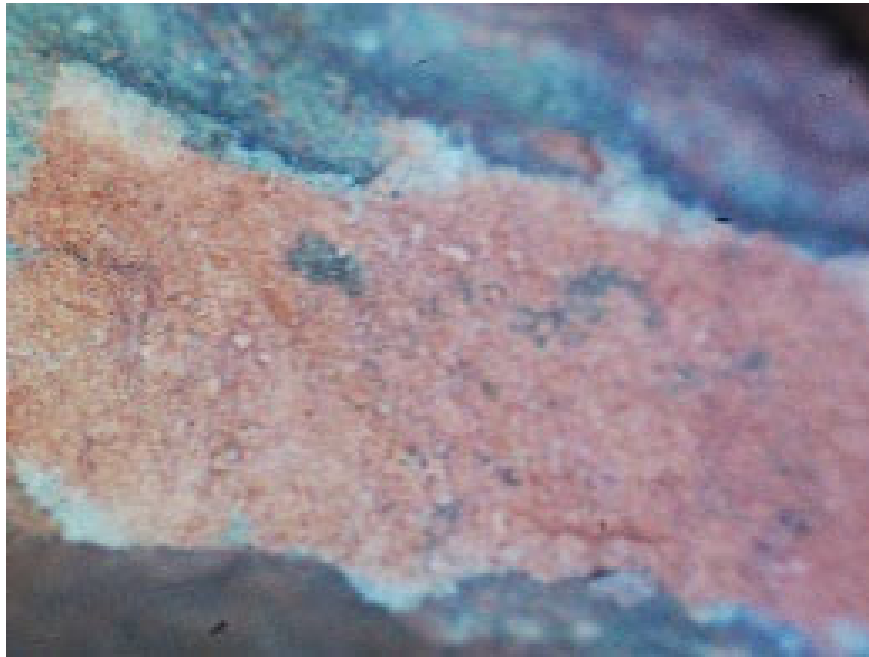


Figure 50: TZ16 6mm wide cross section of fresh break

- 5.4.2 TZ16 - This is a red fabric that is hard with a sandy feel. It has inclusions of common fine sand with sparse black grits.



Figure 51: TZ22 6mm wide cross section of fresh break

- 5.4.3 TZ22 - This is a pale brown fabric with inclusions of common lime and occasional black stones.

The Bricks

- 5.4.4 The forming solid bricks from (412) and (710), with creasing evidence in the sides of the bricks and a pressure mark on one example suggest that these could have been made in the 17/18th century or later. As such, this suggest that the earliest structures were in trenches 4 and 7.
- 5.4.5 The size and forming of the rest of the bricks are all consistent with standard bricks of the 19th century or later. There was one brick stamp noted, of the Tinsley Park Colliery Company, which was producing frogged bricks from 1898 until c.1960.
- 5.4.6 The majority of the bricks would appear to have been manufactured in Sheffield in a similar fabric, although there was one, probably very recent brick, with a lime rich fabric from (803).

5.5 Glass and Metal finds

Gary Taylor

5.5.1 Artefacts recovered during investigations at Nursery Street, Sheffield (NSS21), are reported, below. The finds were examined and reported during August 2021, in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020b).

Metal Finds

5.5.2 Three metal items weighing a total of 1274g were recovered. The items were recovered from a deposit (607) and a demolition deposit (910). Two of the items are local items marked 'Sheffield'.

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
607	Copper alloy	Possible coin? Halfpenny, perhaps from James II to George III, very worn and encrusted	1	6	1695-1795
910	iron	Enameled advertising panel for Sheffield Telegraph, 1920s-30s	1	541	1920s-30s
	iron	Enameled advertising panel for Sheffield Independent, c. 1915-35	1	727	
Totals			3	1274	

Table 17: Summary of metal finds

- 5.5.3 A very worn and encrusted copper alloy disc was recovered from (607). This is perhaps a coin, a post-medieval halfpenny. Half pennies of this size were produced from the reign of James II in 1695 through to the reign of George II, in 1795, with coins becoming thicker thereafter.
- 5.5.4 Two enameled advertising panels were recovered from (910). One has the legend SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH in white on a blue-grey background. This newspaper was established in 1855 (<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/titles/sheffield-daily-telegraph>), though this advertising panel probably dates from the 1920s-30s.

5.5.5 The other panel bears the legend:

YOUR PAPER
THE
SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT
½ D E[VE]RY MORNING. ½ D.

5.5.6 Most of the text is in white, though ‘Sheffield Independent’ is in red with white edging, all set against a muddy-green background. The price, ½ d, is muddy green set in a white circle. The Sheffield Independent was established in 1819 and went through some variations of title over time. In particular, the paper had the name ‘Sheffield Independent’ from 1910 to 1932. The general style of the advertising panel would suggest it dates from about 1915 – 1935 (<https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/titles/sheffield-independent>).

5.5.7 The metal items provide some dating evidence but are of very limited archaeological potential. However, the advertising panels have some significance in social history terms. They should be retained. The possible coin can be discarded.

Glass Finds

5.5.8 A total of 111 pieces of glass weighing 8909g were recovered. Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition. Many of the objects are complete items, with other multiple fragments representing just a few vessels.

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
111	Very pale green ½ pint bottle, complete. String rim, internal screw top, embossed trademarks; vulcanite screw stopper with stamped trademarks, very late 19 th (1896+) to early 20 th century	1	501	1896-early 20 th century
402	Colourless flat rectangular bottle, applies neck, linking pieces, very late 19 th -early 20 th century	2	11	early-mid 20 th century
	Colourless plate glass, moderate iridescence, possibly burnt, early-mid 20 th century	1	34	
	Colourless melted lump, linking pieces, late post-medieval	2	13	
931	Very pale green 1-pint bottles, complete. String rims, internal screw tops, embossed trademarks; 1 has vulcanite screw stopper with stamped trademarks. Several still contain liquids. Very late 19 th -early 20 th century	5	4483	Post-1895; Early 20 th century
	Very pale green 1-pint bottle, string rim, internal screw top, embossed trademarks. Linking fragments, 1 vessel. Very late 19 th -early 20 th century	22	638	
	Very pale green 1-pint bottle, string rim, internal screw top, embossed trademarks; vulcanite screw stopper with stamped trademarks. Linking fragments, 1 vessel. Very late 19 th -early 20 th century	22	649	
	Colourless 1-pint bottle, complete. Internal screw top, embossed trademarks. Contains liquid. Very late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	1101	
	Very pale green ½ pint bottle, complete. String rim, internal screw top, embossed trademarks; vulcanite screw stopper with stamped trademarks, very late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	503	

Dark green 1-pint bottle, string rim, internal screw top, embossed trademark; vulcanite stopper with stamped trademark; linking pieces, 1 vessel. Very late 19 th -early 20 th century	14	657
Amber bottle, capped top, linking fragments, 1 vessel, early 20 th century	40	319
Totals	111	8909

Table 18: Summary of glass finds

5.5.9 The glass was recovered from deposits of demolition debris (111, 402), and a levelling deposit (931)). Several are local products, marked 'Sheffield'. Several complete and fragmentary bottles were recovered. There are 8 complete vessels and multiple fragments representing just 5 other bottles.

5.5.10 A half-pint bottle from (111) has embossed trademarks reading:

THOMAS RAWSON & CO
LIMITED
SHEFFIELD

Between 'LIMITED' and 'SHEFFIELD' is an image of a bird-like creature. The vulcanite (vulcanized rubber) stopper has a similar embossed legend in a circle that surrounds a central marking of:
2R6.

5.5.11 Rawsons brewery was established by Thomas Rawson in the mid-18th century. It was registered in 1896 and the brewery was destroyed in an air-raid in 1940 (Rawson & Co. Ltd - Brewery History Society Wiki).

5.5.12 Several bottles, from (931), have embossed trademarks reading:

WM STONES LTD
CANNON BREWERY
SHEFFIELD

5.5.13 Stones Brewery was founded in 1868 by William Stones. Stones purchased, in 1868, the Neepsend Brewery and renamed it Cannon Brewery and he continued brewing there until his death in 1894. The brewery was registered in 1895. Stones bitter was brewed at the Cannon Brewery from 1948 and the company was taken over by Bass in 1968 (breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Stones_Ltd; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stones_Brewery).

5.5.14 Two of the pint bottles have vulcanite stoppers marked:

WM STONES LTD
CANNON
BREWERY
30
SHEFFIELD

5.5.15 The half-pint bottle with these markings has a stopper stamped with a very similar legend:

WM STONES LTD
CANNON
BREWERY
34
SHEFFIELD

5.5.16 One of the pint bottles has a stopper stamped COTTAM. Another has a stopper marked: OLD ALBION, SHEFFIELD. Founded in about 1840, this brewery was registered in 1888 to acquire the Albion Brewery Company. A new company was registered in 1897 and it was acquired by Worksop & Retford Ltd in 1939 (breweryhistory.com/wiki/index.php?title=Old_Albian_Brewery_Ltd).

5.5.17 Another bottle, colourless, is embossed:

PREMIER TABLE WATER CO
SHEFFIELD

5.5.18 In addition to the bottles, there is just one fragment of window, in plate glass. Additionally, there is an amorphous lump of molten glass. The window glass may also have been burnt. All the glass is of early modern date, with the earliest pieces being of the very late 19th century, with one exception probably no earlier than 1895.

5.5.19 The glass provides dating evidence, and indication of refuse disposal or bottle dumping, but is otherwise of limited potential. The completeness of several items indicates there has been little disturbance of the material after original deposition. The material has very little archaeological potential, though it possesses some significance in terms of social history. All the broken pieces should be discarded but the complete bottles can be retained.

Context Date Summary

5.5.20 The dating in the following table is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Context	Date (Century AD)	Comments
111	1896-early 20 th	Based on 1 glass
402	early-mid 20 th	Based on 1 glass
607	1695-1795?	Based on 1 metal, possible coin
910	1920s-30s	Based on metal
931	Post-1895; Early 20 th	Based on glass

Table 19: Context dating summary

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Site Context

- 6.1.1 The described archaeological evaluation was conducted to support a planning application (ref 18/04146/FUL) for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of a mixed use development including; three interconnected blocks, two at 12 storeys and one at 7 storeys, incorporating 268 residential units and two commercial units at ground floor (A1/A2/A3/B1(a) & D1 uses), with associated car parking, landscaping, servicing and access at the site of Sheffield Testing Laboratories Ltd and 58 Nursery Street and car park, on Johnson Lane, Sheffield, S3 8GP.
- 6.1.2 The PDA was identified to have potential for buried features and deposits associated with previous land-uses at the site (Brown 2018).

6.2 Summary of archaeology present by period and area of site

- 6.2.1 All evaluation trenches identified archaeological remains dating to structural remains from the post-medieval and modern periods. These remains can be broadly separated into three phases, c.1795, c.19 Century, and c. Post-1900 which are discussed below.

c.1795

- 6.2.2 The only remains dating from this period were from Trench 6. These remains were limited to a former soil horizon (607)/(619) which had gradually accumulated against a drystone wall {606}/{620}. This wall broadly aligns with a structure that was shown on a 1795 map of the PDA. Finds retrieved from (607) includes tobacco clay pipe dating from the mid-late 18th century within soil horizon (607)/(619) further supports that the features found within Trench 6 are dated from this period.

c.19th Century

- 6.2.3 The evaluation identified a total of 11 cellars within Trenches 1-4 and 7-9. These cellars are tentatively dated to the 19th Century based on their locations below structures that were depicted on OS maps from this period (Figures 4 and 5).
- 6.2.4 Excavation of Trench 5 uncovered industrial remains of a chimney, trough, and flue features which are likely connected to a Saw Mill which was depicted on the 1890 OS map (Figure 5).

Post-1900

- 6.2.5 The evaluation identified a number of structural features including foundation walls, rolled steel joists, concrete platforms, and concrete surfaces which were constructed to support 20th Century structures within the PDA which were demolished in advance of the evaluation.

6.3 Significance

- 6.3.1 The results of the evaluation indicate the presence of a former soil horizon potentially from the 18th century in the south-east of the PDA. The remains in this area were

heavily truncated by the 19th century development and the construction of the former mid-20th Century structure 'Ferodo House'. The remains of the 18th Century soil horizon is therefore considered to be of local significance based on its potential to contain finds which could contribute towards the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007).

- 6.3.2 The evaluation also identified 11 cellars which are tentatively dated to the 19th Century, and industrial remains from the late 19th Century. These features are considered to be of no more than local significance based on their potential to contribute towards the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007).
- 6.3.3 The evaluation also identified foundation remains of 20th Century structures which are considered to be of negligible significance.

7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 7.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 7.1.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 A digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of copies of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.
- 9.1.2 The archive will follow the recommendations provided by ClfA's (2020) '*Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*', and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) '*Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*'.
- 9.1.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of this report. The site has produced a paper and digital archive which will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS). In addition, a copy of this report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Brickland Ltd for commissioning this work. We must also acknowledge the assistance of Dinah Saich of SYAS.

10.1.2 Thanks are due to Paul Blinkhorn for his assistance with the identification of the George Hirst commemorative mug.

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13 APPENDIX I CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
1	100	F.123	Surface	Trench	Trench		Tarmac car park surface
1	101	F.123	Deposit	Trench	Trench		Grey concrete
1	102	F.123	Deposit	Trench	Trench		Deposit of loose bricks
1	103	F.123	Deposit	Trench	Trench		Black/grey silty sand covering and between bricks deposit (102)
1	104	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Same as (102)
1	105	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Same as (102)
1	106	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Same as (102)
1	107	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Same as (102)
1	108		Deposit	12m	4m	0.25m	Mid grey/black silty clay demolition layer
1	109	F.121	Foundation	12m	4m	0.27m	Layer of concrete below (108) and above (110)
1	110		Deposit	2.5m	4m	0.80m	Demolition deposit below (109) >98% bricks
1	111		Deposit	5m	4m	0.60m	Mid-brown silty clay demolition deposit north of wall (117).
1	112		Cut	2.8m	3.5m	0.80m	Machine made cut into (111) and filled by (113).
1	113		Fill	2.8m	3.5m	0.8m	Mid grey/black ashy-silt backfill of cut [112].
1	114	F.121	Foundation	0.55m	1m	-	Corrugated iron shuttering
1	115	F.120	Wall	4.00	0.40	-	Brick wall at NNE edge of the trench.
1	116	F.120	Wall	1.79	0.40	0.16	Brick wall in southern edge of the trench.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
1	117	F.120	Wall	4.00	0.40	2.20	Brick wall roughly central within trench.
1	118	F.120	Wall	1.83	0.40	1.09	Brick wall towards south of the trench.
1	119	F.120	Surface	4.00	3.30	-	Submerged beneath water at the base of trench. Audible from machine scraping over trench.
2	200	F.240	Surface	Trench	Trench	0.30	Tarmac car park surface covering Trench 2
2	201	F.240	Surface	Trench	Trench	0.16	Concrete covering Trench 2
2	202	F.237	Wall	3.00	0.50	1.50	Brick wall below (201)
2	203	Void	Void	4.14	2.67	0.08	Void – Same as (205).
2	204	Void	Void	4.14	2.67	0.08	Void – Same as (205).
2	205	F.240	Wall Tumble	4.14	2.67	0.08	Demolished red brick wall. Levelled to act as raised ground level.
2	206		Wall	4.00	0.18	1.72	Red brick wall.
2	207		Wall	4.43	0.21	0.40	Red brick wall. Removed at 0.30m BGL.
2	208		Wall	13.78	0.08	0.12	Single course of bricks. Stamped “Utopia”.
2	209		Surface	13.73	2.90	0.15	Concrete yard surface covering majority of T2. Removed above cellar F.236.
2	210	F.238	Wall	5.00	0.17	1.00	Red brick wall parallel with {211} in Cellar F.238.
2	211	F.238	Wall	5.00	0.17	1.00	Red brick wall parallel with {210} in Cellar F.238.
2	212	F.238	Deposit	4.80	3.43	1.00	Demolition deposit composed of >95% bricks.
2	213	F.238	Wall	3.77	0.17	1.00	Red brick wall in Cellar F.328.
2	214	Void	Surface	Trench	Trench	0.30	Void - Same as (200)
2	215	F.237	Wall	3.66	0.18	1.50	Red brick wall in Cellar F.327

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
2	216	F.237	Deposit	4.25	3.69	1.50	Mid-brown to black silty clay demolition layer with >75% brick inclusion.
2	217	F.236	Wall	0.40	4.27	2.20	Red brick wall in Cellar F.326.
2	218	Void	Void	Trench	Trench	0.30	Void - Same as (200)
2	219	Void	Void		2.67	0.08	Void – Same as (205)
2	220		Foundation	4.06	0.30	0.15	Concrete footing below wall {206}.
2	221		Foundation Pile	1.03	0.74	2.10	Concrete and brick foundation pile.
2	222	Void	Deposit	3.20	3.02	1.33	Void - Same as (233).
2	223	F.236	Deposit	7.76	3.02	2.09	Demolition deposit filling Cellar F.236. Dark brown sandy silt with >80% brick inclusion.
2	224		Deposit	-	-	-	Orange to brown sandy clay natural deposit.
2	225	F.239	Foundation	1.60	-	1.29	Brick foundation feature. Constructed within cut [228]. Above {226}.
2	226	F.239	Foundation	1.60	-	0.73	Concrete cast foundation feature below {225}.
2	227	F.239	Iron Shuttering	2.00	0.47	2.02	Corrugated iron shuttering for foundation feature F.329.
2	228	F.239	Cut	3.77	2.98	2.02	Construction cut for foundation feature F.329.
2	229	F.239	Fill	3.77	2.40	2.02	Black sandy silt backfill of [228].
2	230	F.239	Fill	-	0.36	1.33	Mid-brown to grey silty clay, southern and upper fill between {227} and {225}.
2	231	F.238	Wall	2.15	0.17	0.87	Red brick wall keyed into cellar wall {213}.
2	232	F.239	Fill	-	0.25	1.33	Mid-brown to grey silty clay, northern and upper fill between {227} and {225}.
2	233	F.239	Fill		1.56	1.30	Black silty sand backfill of construction cut [228]. Same as (222)
2	234		Surface	14.86	4.00	0.31	Concrete yard surface in section edge. Same as {209}.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
2	235	F.236	Cut	6.80	2.26	-	Cut for construction of cellar F.236.
3	300		Deposit	4.00	4.00	-	Mid-black to grey silty clay. Possible re-deposited natural at north-east of Trench 3
3	301		Wall	5.00	0.20	0.08	Red brick wall at NW extent of Trench 3
3	302	F.336	Wall	6.00	0.20	1.15	Red brick wall at northern section edge, NW of Trench 3.
3	303	F.336	Foundation	Trench	Trench	0.10	Concrete footing below (302)
3	304	F.335	Wall	6.00	0.25	1.00	Red brick wall at centre of Trench 3. Possible retaining wall.
3	305	F.335	Wall	1.00	0.75	0.20	Red brick wall at base of Trench 3. Parallel with (308), possible hearth feature.
3	306		Deposit	4.00	2.00	1.15	Mid-black/grey demolition deposit below concrete covering Trench 3 at NW extent
3	307	F.336	Wall	0.60	0.15	0.50	Red brick wall within southern section edge of trench at NW extent.
3	308	F.335	Wall	0.40	0.15	0.50	Red brick wall at base of Trench 3. Parallel with (305) and (307). Possible hearth feature.
3	309		Deposit	1.00	0.10	0.50	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit containing loose brick and concrete
3	310		Deposit	4.00	1.00	0.15	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit below (309).
3	311	F.336	Wall	5.00	0.20	1.15	Red brick wall at centre of trench.
3	312	F.335	Deposit	2.50	1.50	0.60	Mid-black to brown silty clay demolition deposit
3	313	F.336	Surface	1.15	1.00	0.15	Concrete slab below concrete (326)
3	314		Manhole	1.00	1.00	1.20	Modern manhole
3	315		Wall	1.00	1.00	-	Brick wall at SW extent of trench. Within LOE.
3	316	F.333	Surface	2.50	2.00	0.12	Brick floor surface at base of trench at SE extent.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
3	317		Natural Subsoil	5.00	2.00	-	Pale brown-yellow natural sandy silty clay below (316)
3	318	F.335	Deposit	2.00	2.50	-	Mid-black to brown silty clay demolition deposit to north of wall (323). Same as (312)
3	319		Foundation	1.18	0.38	0.10	Concrete footing below manhole (314).
3	320	F.333	Wall	2.00	0.20	0.30	Red brick wall. South of, and at right angle to wall (329).
3	321	F.335	Wall	5.00	0.20	1.30	Red brick blocked entrance to cellar F.333 within wall (320).
3	322		Deposit	2.00	2.00	-	Cinder rich mid-black to grey silty clay levelling deposit at south-west extent of trench.
3	323		Deposit	5.00	1.50	1.15	Mid-brown to black silty clay. Demolition deposit above (304).
3	324	F.335	Concrete	1.15	2.00	-	Concrete slab with square cut. Possible entrance?
3	325	F.333	Deposit	1.10	0.90	2.10	Mid-black to brown silty clay demolition deposit containing 90% loose brick above (316)
3	326	F.336	Concrete Surface	Trench	Trench	0.15	Concrete layer capping Trench 3
3	327	F.336	Wall	1.53	0.24	1.96	Red brick wall at southern extent of Trench 3.
3	328	F.336	Foundation	1.53	0.13	0.11	Concrete footing below wall (327).
3	329	F.335	Wall	2.09	0.12	0.16	Red brick wall at right angle to cellar wall (320).
3	330		Cut	0.91	5.00	0.84	Cut for modern service pipe running through Trench 3
3	331		Fill	0.91	5.00	0.84	Demolition backfill of cut [330]. Same material as (312) and (318) backfilled from modern service cut.
3	332		Concrete Pipe	2.27	0.47	0.10	Modern concrete pipe or casing for pipe within cut [330].
3	334	F.335	Fill	0.80	0.23	-	Black ashy silt deposit between walls (305) and (308).
4	400		Deposit	4.00	1.25	0.21	Mid-brown to yellow sandy silt natural deposit.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
4	401	F.428	Deposit	2.50	0.15	-	Pale yellow to white mortar.
4	402	F.428	Deposit	4.00	1.00	2.00	Mid-grey to black silty clay demolition deposit.
4	403		Deposit	Trench	Trench	0.15	Mid-grey concrete above (402).
4	404	F.428	Deposit	4.00	2.00	2.00	Red brick wall keyed into wall {428}.
4	405		Deposit	2.50	0.25	0.10	Mid-grey to white concrete above {407}.
4	406	F.428	Wall	1.50	1.00	-	Red brick support wall keyed into {412}.
4	407	F.428	Wall	2.00	0.45	-	Sandstone wall running into {406}.
4	408		Wall	3.00	0.20	0.70	North-south aligned brick wall.
4	409		Deposit	2.00	4.00	0.15	Possible redeposited mid yellow sandy silt natural deposit.
4	410		Deposit	2.00	2.00	-	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay natural deposit. Possibly redeposited.
4	411	F.429	Wall	4.00	0.20	0.20	Red brick foundation wall. Parallel to {412}.
4	412	F.428	Wall	4.00	0.25	2.00	Red brick cellar wall. Parallel to {411} and {415}.
4	413	F.428	Surface	0.50	0.40	0.02	Flagged sandstone floor at base of cellar in Trench 4. Same as {414}.
4	414	F.428	Surface	0.60	0.20	0.02	Flagged sandstone floor at base of cellar in Trench 4. Same as {413}.
4	415	F.429	Wall	2.30	0.12		Red brick foundation wall.
4	416	Void	Deposit	4.00	0.50	0.70	White to grey concrete same as (405).
4	417	F.429	Wall	4.00	0.25	2.00	Red brick foundation wall on concrete footing {418}.
4	418	F.429	Foundation	4.00	0.25	0.30	Mid-grey to white concrete foundation footing below wall {417}.
4	419	Void	Wall	4.00	0.30	0.20	Same as wall {411}.
4	420		Deposit	4.00	0.50	2.00	Demolition deposit at SE of trench below concrete (405).

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
4	421	Void	Deposit	2.25	0.30	0.10	Void – Same as (405)
4	422		Deposit	4.00	4.00	-	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay natural at SW of trench between {411}, {417} and {419}.
4	423	F.429	Foundation	4.00	0.10	0.30	Mid-grey to white concrete footing below {415}.
4	424	F.429	Wall	2.00	0.20	0.30	Red brick foundation wall below tarmac (425).
4	425		Surface	Trench	Trench	0.10	Tarmac surface covering trench prior to excavation.
4	426	F.429	Wall	2.50	0.25	0.25	Red brick east-west aligned wall at top of trench below tarmac (425).
4	427		Deposit	2.00	1.70	1.50	Mid-grey to white cement above (410). Likely covering for services.
5	500		Surface	Trench	Trench	0.14	Concrete surface covering trench.
5	501		Deposit	3.75	0.94	-	Mid-brown to grey silty clay at SW of trench.
5	502	F.522	Deposit	2.01	1.03	0.11	Red brick surface adjacent to chimney {503}.
5	503	F.522	Surface	0.90	0.37	-	Red brick structural support feature for {504}.
5	504	F.522	Chimney	2.11	1.73	-	Majority red brick made chimney feature.
5	505	F.522	Fill	0.95	0.95	-	Mid-brown to grey silty ash deposit filling chimney {504}.
5	506		Deposit	4.50	1.81	0.12	Thin deposit of mid-grey to brown silty gravel above {507}.
5	507		Deposit	1.02	3.60	-	Red brick wall in SE facing section edge
5	508	F.523	Wall	4.50	0.20	0.75	North-eastern red brick trough wall
5	509	F.523	Surface	4.50	1.80	-	Concrete surface within trough feature.
5	510	F.523	Deposit	4.50	1.80	0.64	Mid-brown to grey silty sand demolition deposit above {509}.
5	511	F.524	Flue	-	0.43	1.08	Red brick made arched flue feature.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
5	512	F.524	Fill	-	0.30	0.97	Black silty ash fill of flue feature {511}.
5	513		Deposit	1.03	1.87	0.31	Mid-black to grey silty sand in south-west corner of trench.
5	514	Void	Wall	4.55	0.97	1.39	Void - Same as {515}
5	515	F.524	Wall	4.55	0.97	1.39	Red brick wall in SE facing section edge
5	516		Deposit	-	-	-	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay natural subsoil.
5	517	F.524	Wall	0.72	0.23	0.77	Red brick wall in SE facing section edge.
5	518	F.524	Wall	0.66	0.23	-	Brick seen in plan along projected line of flue feature {511}.
5	519		Deposit	0.29	0.97	0.20	Mid-brown to black silty sand demolition deposit.
5	520	F.523	Wall	4.50	0.20	0.75	South-western red brick trough wall.
5	521		Structure	5.76	3.31	1.50	Concrete cast structural feature covering south-east of trench.
6	600	F.639	Surface	Trench	Trench	0.15	Concrete surface covering Trench 6.
6	601	F.639	Cut	3.72	0.65	-	Construction cut filled by rolled steel joist and (602).
6	602	F.639	Fill	3.72	0.65	1.20	Pale brown to grey silty sand backfill of construction cut [601].
6	603	F.638	Wall	0.06	0.08	0.30	North edge of brick lined drain feature (F.638).
6	604	F.638	Drain	-	0.21	0.21	Circular ceramic drain pipe.
6	605	F.638	Wall	0.06	0.08	0.30	South edge of brick lined drain feature (F.635).
6	606		Wall	1.98	-	1.58	Red brick wall. Truncated by drain feature F.638 and construction cut [634].
6	607	F.637	Deposit	6.85	1.50	1.53	Black sandy silt deposit covering wall {608}/{620} and running across base of Trench 7.
6	608	F.637	Wall	4.81	0.84	1.41	Drystone wall from north-east extent of trench on south-west alignment. Same as {620}.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
6	609	F.639	Concrete Beam	6.09	0.60	0.15	Concrete beam at top of trench. Constructed as foundation for now demolished structure above Trench 6.
6	610	F.639	Cut	6.09	1.18	0.82	Construction cut for concrete beam {609}.
6	611	F.639	Fill	6.09	0.52	0.15	Brick and sandstone backfill of cut [610].
6	612	F.638	Brick Drain	1.03	-	1.40	Brick lined drain feature in north-west facing section.
6	613		Deposit	-	-	-	Orange to brown silty clay natural deposit.
6	614	F.638	Cut	1.03	1.56	1.40	Cut for brick drain {612}. Truncated drystone wall {608}/{620}.
6	615	F.638	Fill	1.03	1.56	0.05	Pale brown silty sand final fill of drain {612} / cut [614].
6	616	F.638	Fill	0.40	0.20	0.25	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay. Penultimate fill of drain {612} / cut [614]. Below (615) and above (617).
6	617	F.638	Fill	0.40	0.20	0.50	Mid-brown to yellow slightly silty clay. Fill within drain {612} / cut [614]. Below (616) and above (618).
6	618	F.638	Fill	0.40	0.20	0.20	Mid-black to brown silty clay tipped in deposit. Fill within drain {612} / cut [614]. Below (617) and above (619).
6	619	F.638	Fill	0.40	0.20	0.20	Black sandy silt deposit at base of drain {612} / cut [614]. Same as (607).
6	620	F.637	Wall	5.36	0.47	1.46	Drystone wall from drain {612} in north-west facing section of trench on south-west alignment. Same as {608}.
6	621	F.639	Fill	5.07	0.50	1.06	Pale brown silty clay redeposited natural deposit within construction cut [634]. Same as (622).
6	622	F.639	Deposit	5.85	0.50	1.53	Pale brown silty clay redeposited natural deposit. Same as (621).
6	623	F.639	Deposit	11.07	4.00	0.50	Mid-brown to yellow clay loam above (622).
6	624	F.639	Deposit	6.09	0.60	0.23	Concrete deposit running underneath (609) for support.
6	625		Deposit	2.78	2.88	2.54	Mid-black to brown silty ash deposit in north-eastern trench extension. Likely demolition deposit.
6	626		Deposit	-	-	-	Orange to brown silty clay natural deposit.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
6	627	F.639	Cut	-	0.40	2.11	Machine made construction cut filled by joist and (628).
6	628	F.639	Fill	-	0.13	2.11	Mid-brown to grey silty sand backfill of construction cut [627].
6	629	F.639	Cut	-	3.55	0.42	Machine made construction cut filled by concrete (624) and concrete beam {609}.
6	630	F.639	Fill	-	3.55	0.05	Mid-brown to yellow sand backfill below concrete (624).
6	631		Wall	3.20	-	2.78	Red brick south-east to north-west aligned wall at north-east extent of Trench 7 extension.
6	632		Wall	2.66	-	2.78	Red brick north-east to south-west aligned wall at south-east extent of Trench 7 extension.
6	633		Deposit	2.66	-	0.42	Black silty clay below {632} and above natural (626). Similar to (607).
6	634	F.639	Cut	5.07	0.50	1.06	Construction cut for rolled steel joists.
6	635	F.638	Cut	2.63	0.52	0.90	Cut through deposit (607) for drain construction.
6	636	F.639	Fill	2.63	0.52	0.90	Pale brown sandy silt fill of cut [635] containing ceramic drain (604).
7	700		Deposit	-	-	-	Orange brown silty sand natural deposit.
7	701		Deposit	1.80	0.44	0.65	Black to grey silty clay demolition deposit.
7	702		Wall	4.06	0.16	-	Red brick foundation wall at north-east extent of Trench 7.
7	703		Surface	Trench	Trench	0.15	White to grey concrete surface covering Trench 7.
7	704	F.726	Wall	3.40	-	2.00	Red brick cellar wall covered by white render. Below vaulted ceiling {705}.
7	705	F.726	Ceiling	3.40	-	-	Demolished brick feature. Probable barrel vaulted cellar ceiling above {704}.
7	706	F.726	Wall	1.50	0.50	2.00	Stone wall running from {709} to north-east limit of trench.
7	707		Deposit	2.75	0.20	0.20	Black sandy silt with coal inclusions. Backfill of cut [723].
7	708		Cut	3.65	2.53	1.90	Construction cut for rolled steel joist.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
7	709	F.726	Wall	6.81	0.16	1.00	Stone wall running length of Trench 7.
7	710	F.727	Wall	2.08	0.25	0.70	Red brick wall truncated by [708].
7	711	F.727	Wall	-	0.23	0.08	Red brick wall in section wall. Likely connected with {710} but truncated by [707].
7	712		Deposit	5.23	1.05	0.37	Black to brown silt with charcoal inclusions. Below (720).
7	713	F.726	Surface	4.40	1.37	2.00	Flagstone floor surface of cellar (F.726).
7	714		Deposit	-	-	-	Orange brown silty sand natural deposit below {713}.
7	715	F.726	Wall	3.40	0.26	2.00	Red brick cell wall covered by white render. Parallel with {704}.
7	716	F.726	Wall	0.90	0.08	2.00	Blocked entrance to cellar (F.726).
7	717	F.726	Wall	0.90	0.08	2.00	Same as {716}.
7	718	F.726	Deposit	4.40	1.37	2.00	Dark-brown silty clay demolition deposit filling cellar (F.726)
7	719	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	Number Skipped
7	720		Deposit	2.78	2.58	0.72	Pale yellow silty clay demolition deposit with >80% crushed sandstone.
7	721		Deposit	9.01	4.00	1.03	Black to brown silty demolition deposit.
7	722	F.727	Wall	2.29	-	0.62	Sandstone wall identified in north-east facing section. Truncated by [708].
7	723		Cut	2.48	0.26	-	Construction cut for walls {706} and {709}.
7	724		Fill	3.65	2.53	1.90	Black to brown sandy fill of [708].
7	725		Deposit	2.75	2.07	-	Orange brown silty sand natural deposit.
8	800		Deposit	4.62	1.85	-	Mid-brown to yellow clay natural subsoil.
8	801		Deposit	5.57	1.83	-	Mid-brown to grey silty clay natural subsoil.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
8	802	F.832	Wall	5.62	0.22	1.83	Red brick foundation wall
8	803	F.832	Wall	2.77	0.21	1.83	Red brick foundation wall
8	804	F.830	Wall	0.84	0.43	1.34	Red brick cellar wall
8	805	F.830	Wall	0.87	0.47	1.64	Red brick cellar wall
8	806	F.830	Deposit	5.60	1.92	1.04	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit.
8	807	F.831	Deposit	5.60	2.03	0.24	Concrete layer below (810)
8	808	F.831	Deposit	5.60	2.31	0.15	Concrete layer below (809)
8	809	F.831	Deposit	5.60	2.03	0.31	Concrete layer above (808)
8	810		Surface	5.60	2.78	0.19	Tarmac surface at SW of Trench 8
8	811	F.831	Deposit	5.60	2.03	0.28	Dark-brown sandy silt demolition deposit above (806)
8	812	Void	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	Number Skipped
8	813	F.831	Deposit	5.60	1.88	0.10	Crushed brick mixed with pale yellow silty sand above (818).
8	814	F.831	Deposit	5.57	1.87	0.10	Mid-brown to black silty clay deposit above (813) and below levelling deposit (824).
8	815	F.831	Deposit	0.08	0.69	0.08	Single course of bricks at base of cellar demolition deposit (817)
8	816	F.831	Wall	-	0.70	0.82	Red brick cellar wall
8	817	F.831	Deposit	5.57	0.68	0.76	Mid-black to grey silty clay silty clay demolition deposit
8	818	F.831	Deposit	5.60	1.88	1.13	Mid-black to blue ashy deposit above (819).
8	819	F.831	Deposit	5.57	1.98	0.07	Mid-brown to yellow silty sand with gravel inclusions above (820).
8	820	F.831	Deposit	5.57	1.26	0.40	Mid-black to blue silty and ashy deposit above (820).

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
8	821	F.831	Deposit	5.57	1.88	0.41	Mid-brown silty clay above natural deposit (801).
8	822		Surface	Trench	Trench	0.15	Concrete surface covering Trench 8.
8	823	F.832	Wall	5.57	0.24	1.87	Red brick foundation wall
8	824	F.831	Deposit	5.60	2.35	0.41	Mid-brown to black silty clay levelling deposit below (822).
8	825	F.832	Cut	5.57	1.25	1.83	Construction cut for foundation walls {802}, {803} and (824).
8	826	F.832	Fill	5.57	1.25	1.83	Mid-brown to grey silty clay backfill of construction cut [825].
8	827		Deposit	5.57	0.68	0.76	Mid-black to grey silty clay demolition deposit.
8	828	F.831	Wall	-	0.35	0.81	Red brick cellar wall.
8	829	Void	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void – Same as [825].
9	900		Surface	Trench	Trench	0.15	White to grey concrete covering Trench 9.
9	901		Surface	Trench	Trench	0.15	Same as {900}
9	902		Deposit	6.70	3.80	1.20	Black to grey silty clay demolition deposit filling cellar F.932 with >70% brick inclusions. Below (903).
9	903		Deposit	6.70	3.80	1.00	Black to grey demolition deposit filling cellar F.932. Above (902).
9	904	F.932	Wall	3.50	0.24	0.60	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned wall. Above {905}.
9	905	F.932	Wall	3.50	0.24	1.60	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned cellar wall. Below {904}. Parallel with {916}.
9	906	F.932	Wall	3.80	0.48	2.20	Brick built south-west to north-east aligned partition wall. Above {607}.
9	907	F.932	Deposit	3.80	0.48	0.52	Mixed crushed sandstone and broken CBM foundation deposit below {906}.
9	908	F.932	Surface	5.80	3.45	0.06	Flagged sandstone floor surface at the base of cellar.
9	909	F.932	Wall	1.62	0.18	2.20	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned cellar wall at north-west corner of cellar.

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
9	910	F.932	Deposit	-	0.87	2.20	Fill of passage recess in cellar F.932. Same as (902).
9	911		Deposit	2.41	4.00	1.41	Mid-brown to yellow silty clay demolition deposit at north-west of Trench 9.
9	912	F.932	Wall	4.00	0.60	0.61	Brick built south-west to north-east aligned cellar wall.
9	913	Void	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void – Number Skipped.
9	914		Cut	2.60	4.00	1.90	Machine construction cut for Rolled Steel Joist.
9	915		Fill	2.60	4.00	1.90	Mid-brown sandy clay backfill of [914].
9	916	Void	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void – Number Skipped.
9	917	F.932	Wall	7.33	0.30	2.20	Brick built south-east to north-west aligned cellar wall. Parallel with {905}
9	918	Void	Void	VOID	VOID	VOID	Void – Number Skipped.
9	919	F.932	Wall	4.00	0.60	0.61	Same as {912}.
9	920	F.932	Coal Chute	0.64	0.60	-	Stone lined coal chute feature filled by (921).
9	921	F.932	Fill	0.64	0.60	0.75	Mid-black to grey silty ashy deposit filling coal chute feature {920}.
9	922		Surface	-	-	-	Tarmac at modern street level above Trench 9.
9	923		Surface	-	-	-	Stone slab - former entrance to now demolished building above Trench 9.
9	924		Wall	4.00	0.50	0.30	Partially demolished brick built north-east to south-west aligned wall.
9	925	F.932	Surface	5.80	3.45	0.06	Same as {908}.
9	926	F.932	Hearth	0.61	0.97	-	Mortar set into u-shape within floor surface {908}. Likely hearth type feature.
9	927	F.933	Wall (?)	1.54	0.43	-	Possible wall or structural support for cellar structure (F.933). Likely truncated by cut [914].
9	928	F.933	Wall	4.00	0.50	1.05	Sandstone built north-east to south-west aligned cellar wall truncated by cut [914].

Trench No.	Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Length	Width	Depth	Context Description
9	929	F.932	Deposit	2.28	0.53	0.20	Dark brown to black ashy deposit within hearth {926}.
9	930	F.933	Surface	0.60	1.20	0.10	Sandstone flagged floor surface extending north-west for 2.30 from wall {928}. Truncated by cut [914].
9	931	F.933	Deposit	2.30	2.07	-	Mid black to brown silty sand levelling deposit below {930}.

14 APPENDIX II OASIS FORM

Summary for archaeol5-421506

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-421506
Project Name	Archaeological Works at Nursery Street, Sheffield
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	18/041646/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	17-May-2021 - 28-May-2021
Location	Nursery Street, Sheffield NGR : SK 35600 87900 LL : 53.3867489631773, -1.46621326906397 12 Fig : 435600,387900
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : South Yorkshire District : Sheffield Parish : Sheffield, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological Research Services Ltd has been commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Nursery Street, Sheffield as planning permission has been granted for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of a mixed used development including three interconnected blocks, two at 12 storeys and one at 7 storeys, incorporating 268 residential units and two commercial units at ground floor with associated parking, landscaping, servicing and access.
Project Results	This was not collected in OASIS IV when this record was originally created
Keywords	NURSERY - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types CELLAR - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types CHIMNEY - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service - noRev - LITE
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive

Nursery Street, Sheffield
Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Works

Updated Written Scheme of Investigation

April 2021



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Prepared on behalf of: *Brickland*

Date of compilation: *April 2021*

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Site central NGR: *SK 35675 87981*

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning permission (18/04146/FUL) has been granted by Sheffield City Council for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of a mixed use development including three interconnected blocks, two at 12 storeys and one at 7 storeys, incorporating 268 residential units and two commercial units at ground floor (A1/A2/A3/B1(a) & D1 uses), with associated car parking, landscaping, servicing and access at the site of Sheffield Testing Laboratories Ltd and 58 Nursery Street and car park, on Johnson Lane, Sheffield, S3 8GP.

1.2 Condition 5 of the planning permission is as follows.

“5.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 has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.”

1.3 This document comprises an update to an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) in 2019 (Holgate 2019) and submitted to Sheffield City Council outlining the nature of archaeological works, including historic building recording and trial trenching in the first instance to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at Nursery Street, Sheffield. This was produced in accordance with guidance from Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) to make a basic photographic record of the remaining buildings on the site before they are demolished, as they are a type of building that is fast disappearing, and to undertake trial trenching to identify and investigate remains of former buildings that are known from 18th and 19th century maps to have existed on the site. Should significant archaeological features/deposits

be identified by the trial trenching then a phase of excavation might also be required.

1.4 The building recording was carried out in August 2019 and is the subject of a report produced by ARS Ltd (Grange & Brown 2019).

1.5 The archaeological trial trenching outlined in the 2019 WSI comprised the excavation of two trenches, each measuring 12m by 4m located in a car park on the northern part of the PDA, the rationale being to help clarify the levels at which archaeological remains could survive and the degree of survival across the whole site, which would inform requirements for any further archaeological works elsewhere. The locations of these trenches have already been agreed by SYAS.

1.6 These trenches were not excavated, and the trial trench excavation outlined in the 2019 WSI, has been expanded to encompass those trenches together with an additional seven trenches following demolition to slab level of buildings that existed in the southern part of the PDA.

1.7 This updated WSI should be read in conjunction with the 2019 WSI (Holgate 2019), which contains background detail for the PDA. To avoid repetition, this will not be reproduced in this document. Any updated guidance however, will be included.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 Priorities advocated in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams and Whyman 2007) for the early modern period/industrial archaeology are: “a post-medieval, rather than purely industrial, agenda covering landscape setting and environmental impact, urbanisation, transport, and the archaeology of elite and religious power, of class, and of migration and culture contact” (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 38).

2.1.2 The archaeological works 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* (SYAS 2018).

2.2 Trial Trenching Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The aim of the trial trenching is to identify, determine and record the nature and date of any surviving below-ground archaeological remains.

2.3.2 The objectives of the trial trenching are as follows.

- ◆ To identify and record any 18th – 20th century domestic and industrial remains, as well as any earlier archaeological remains, within the PDA.
- ◆ 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., domestic and industrial.
- ◆ To produce information on the economy and local environment.

3 TRIAL TRENCHING

3.1 Coverage

3.1.1 Following consultation with SYAS the scheme of archaeological works initially involves excavating nine trial trenches within the PDA to help clarify the levels at which archaeological remains could survive and the degree of survival across the whole site, which would inform requirements for any further archaeological works elsewhere.

3.1.2 The trial trenches are located to target the potential remains of 18th-20th century buildings that once stood on the site (Appendix 1 and Appendix 2) as follows.

- ◆ Trench 1 (12m x 4m) – To target the footprints of John & William Wragg’s cutlery manufacturers at No. 4 Johnson Street and the dwelling next door at No. 6 Johnson Street, and to assess whether the basement of the Children’s Hospital truncated any cellars at No. 4.
- ◆ Trench 2 (24m x 4m) – To test the outhouses in the courtyard to the rear of Johnson Street and Nursery Lane depicted on the 1853 OS map.
- ◆ Trench 3 (12m x 4m) – To test the outhouses off Johnson Lane depicted on the 1853 OS map, and the building to the rear of the Railway Inn as depicted on the 1890 OS map
- ◆ Trench 4 (12m x 4m) – Located in the vicinity of the building depicted on Oughtibridge’s ‘View of Sheffield’, 1737, the entrance into the Nursery as depicted on Fairbanks’ 1769 map, and the original location of the Railway Inn prior to it moving further to the north in the 1870s.
- ◆ Trench 5 (12m x 4m) – To test the location of the chimney depicted on the 1890 OS map, as well as the timber yard as there could be good survival of underlying deposits here.
- ◆ Trench 6 (12m x 4m) – To test the site of the Beaumont Brothers electroplating works and the courtyard to the rear
- ◆ Trench 7 (12m x 4m) – To test the outhouses depicted on the 1890 OS map
- ◆ Trench 8 (6m x 4m)- would be to attempt to identify the eastern of two parallel features which are visible on the 1793 and 1796 plans of the site on both sides of nursery street.
- ◆ Trench 9 (12m x 4m) – to target the otherwise non-investigated south-west corner of the site.

3.1.3 Any proposed modifications to the trench locations, for example to avoid any live services, will be agreed with SYAS. Should significant archaeological remains be

identified within the trial trench, it might be necessary to extend the trenches in consultation with SYAS. Depending on the results of the trial trenching, further trenching once the buildings have been demolished and/or a strip, map and record or targeted open area excavation in the area currently used as a car park may also be requested by SYAS, which would be the subject of an Addendum to this WSI. The proposed methodology of this scheme of works is as follows.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 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 2018).
- ◆ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2019a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020a).
- ◆ Relevant Historic England (formerly English Heritage) best practice guidance documents.

3.2.2 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.

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

3.2.4 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.

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

3.2.6 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.

3.2.8 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.

3.2.9 Although not anticipated, 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 (APABE/English Heritage 2013; APABE/Historic England 2017 Historic England 2018a; Brickley and McKinley 2004).

3.2.10 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.

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

3.2.12 Although not expected, discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

3.2.13 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the HM Coroner for South Yorkshire West District in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Finds Liaison Officer for South and West Yorkshire will also be notified.

HM Coroner	Finds Liaison Officer
Christopher P Dorries OBE	Amy Downes
Coroner and Public Mortuary	West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Watery Street	c/o WYJS, Nepshaw Lane South
Sheffield	Morley, Leeds
South Yorkshire	<i>West Yorkshire</i>
S3 7ES	LS27 7JQ
Tel: 0114 273 8721	<i>Tel: 0113 3939953</i>

3.2.14 SYAS will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

3.2.15 Historic England's Regional Science Advisor, Andy Hammon, 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* (English Heritage 2011).

3.2.16 Given the industrial nature of this site, sampling of industrial residues may need to be carried out, which will be done in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015a) and *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the Investigation of 17th- to 19th - century Industries* (Historic England 2018c). Dr Rod Mackenzie (external specialist consultant) 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.

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

3.3 Finds Processing and Storage

3.3.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2020b) *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).

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

3.3.3 Bulk finds 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.

3.3.4 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:

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

3.3.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015a), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (Historic England 2006). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2018b).

3.3.6 Artefacts, ecofacts and deposits suitable for dating purposes will be identified and appropriate samples taken in line with *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (English Heritage 1998), *Archaeomagnetism: Magnetic Moments in the Past* (University of Bradford 2009),

and *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (English Heritage 2008).

3.3.7 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).

3.3.8 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.

3.3.9 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.

3.4 Post-Excavation and Reporting

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 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.

3.4.3 Within the report,

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

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

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

3.5 Archive Procedure

Archive Selection Strategy

3.5.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives as set out in this WSI (section 3 above), the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007) and Museums Sheffield (2013) *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Sheffield*

Museums.

Documentary Archive

3.5.2 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive, in line with Museums Sheffield (2013) *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Sheffield Museums*.

3.5.3 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by ARS Ltd’s Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

Digital Archive

3.5.4 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project’s Data Management Plan. The key types of digital data produced will include the following.

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

3.5.5 Only final copies of any born digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

3.5.6 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works.

3.5.7 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with Historic England’s *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (2015b). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before reviewed and deleted.

Material Archive

3.5.8 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI, the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda* (Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007) and Museums Sheffield (2013) *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Sheffield Museums*.

3.5.9 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected

material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

Archive Deposition

3.5.10 Should the archaeological evaluation produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with a suitable repository museum, e.g., Museums Sheffield. This digital, paper and artefactual archive will comprise all the primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

3.5.11 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with SYAS, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

3.5.12 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

3.5.13 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2020b) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

3.5.14 SYAS and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

3.5.15 SYAS will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and SYAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

3.5.16 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

3.5.17 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

3.5.18 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 SMR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

3.6 Standards, Staffing and Timetable

3.6.1 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 CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019). 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.

3.6.2 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.

3.6.3 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* (SYAS 2018).

3.6.4 ARS Ltd's Head of Field Archaeology, Karl Taylor MCIfA, is responsible for all of ARS Ltd archaeological fieldwork and a dedicated Project Manager with sufficient demonstrable experience in the role will be assigned to this project. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be a core member of ARS Ltd.

3.6.5 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 and CBM specialists: | Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA/
Dr Phil Mills MCIfA (consultant)/
Dr Chris Cumberpatch (consultant) |
| ◆ Humanly struck flint: | Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA |
| ◆ Metalworking: | Dr Roger Doonan |
| ◆ Steel Industry Specialist | Dr Rod Mackenzie |
| ◆ Clay pipe, glass and metalwork: | Gary Brown MCIfA (consultant) |
| ◆ Charcoal, botanical macro remains and pollen: | Luke Parker PCIfA |
| ◆ Human and animal bone: | Milena Grzybowska ACIfA |
| ◆ Radiocarbon dating: | Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC) |
| ◆ Finds conservation: | Vicky Garlick (Durham University) |

3.6.6 The projected timetable for the trial trenching and associated works is as

follows.

<i>Task No</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Proposed Commencement Date</i>
1	Demolition to slab level	7 weeks	In progress
2	Trial trenching on-site	2 weeks	Week commencing 1 st June 2021
3	Post-excavation assessment, including specialist reporting	1 – 3 weeks (depending on specialist reporting turn around)	Immediately following completion of Task 2
4	Trial trenching report preparation and completion	2 – 3 days	Immediately following completion of Task 3
5	Trial trenching archive preparation, completion and deposition		Immediately following completion of Task 4 and to be completed within 3 months of completion of Task 2

3.6.7 Any additional elements of archaeological work required as requested by SYAS, for example further trenching or targeted open area excavation, would lead to an amendment/update of the projected timetable.

3.7 Monitoring Arrangements

3.7.1 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

3.7.2 While SYAS are unable to make site visits as a result of the coronavirus situation, they request that contractors enable remote monitoring, e.g., by use of video reports of trenches at key stages of the fieldwork.

3.7.3 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

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

4 GENERAL ITEMS

4.1 Historic Mapping Reproduction

4.1.1 The historic mapping used for the trench plans in Appendix 2 have been reproduced kindly with permission from Sheffield Archives and Sheffield Local Studies Library.

4.2 Health and Safety

4.2.1 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 Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Mark Potter.

4.3 Insurance Cover

4.3.1 ARS Ltd holds full Employer's Liability (£10 million), Public Liability (£10 million) and Professional Indemnity (£10 million) insurance, which also cover community groups and volunteers working under the supervision of ARS Ltd staff.

4.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

4.5 Publication and Community Engagement

4.5.1 Summary reports of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), if required by SYAS, will be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of Archaeology in South Yorkshire.

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

5 REFERENCES

- ADS/Digital Antiquity. 2011. *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*.
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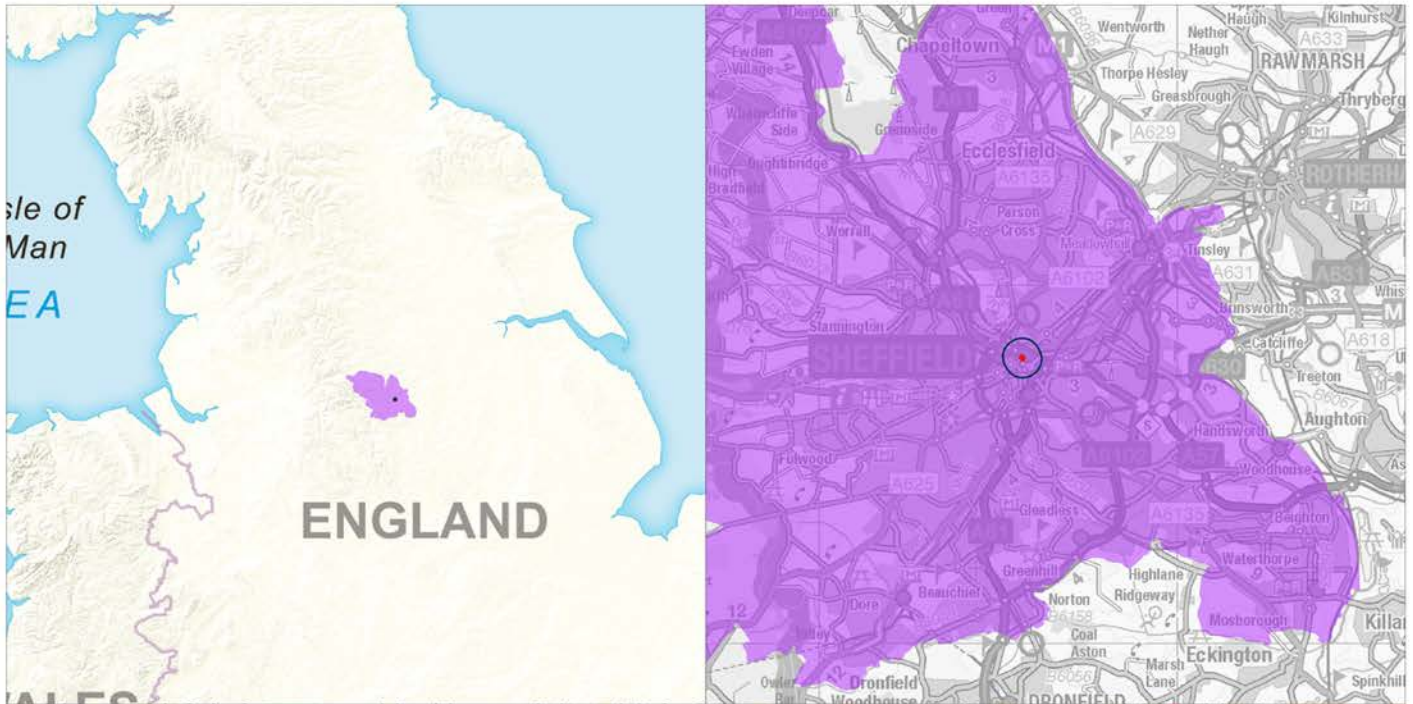
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APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



Site name: Wicker Riverside, Nursery St.,
Sheffield
Date: April 2021
Drawn by: ARJ
Scale: Varies

 Sheffield District

 Site boundary



Figure 1:
Site location

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

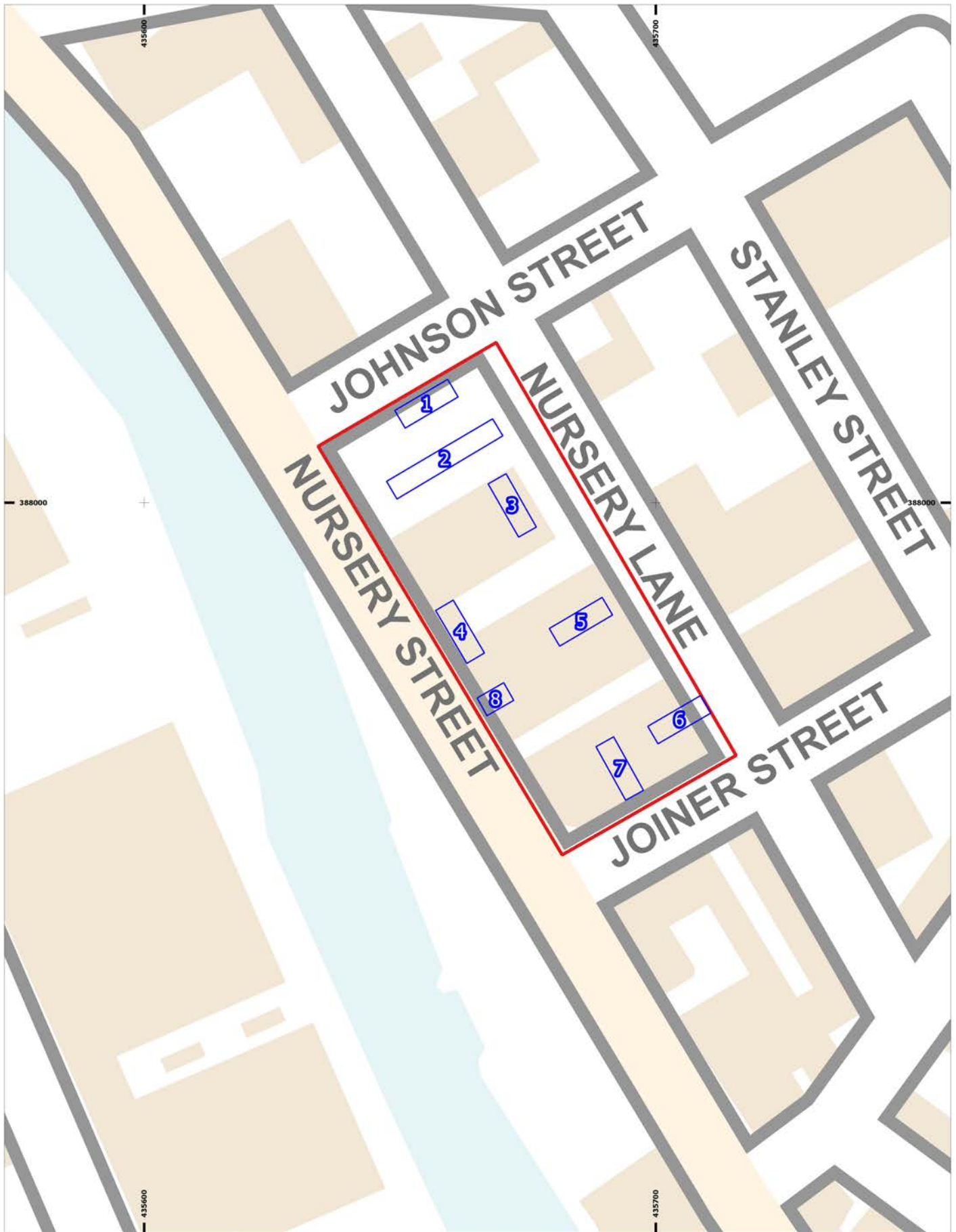
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

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Site name: Nunnery Street, Sheffield
 Date: April 2021
 Drawn by: ARJ
 Scale: 1:1000 @ A4

Figure 2: Trench Locations



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Unit 2
 Aizlewood's Mill
 Nursery Street
 Sheffield
 South Yorkshire
 S3 8GG



Tel: 0114 275
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- Site boundary
- Trenches



APPENDIX 2: TRENCH PLANS



Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
 Date: 22.03.21
 Drawn by: TP

Trenching Plan v.2
Overlaid on 1793 Fairbanks Plan of site



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Site name: Nursery Street, Sheffield
 Date: 22.03.21
 Drawn by: TP

Trenching Plan: V.2
Overlaid on 1890 OS map of site.



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