



Sheffield Retail Quarter Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record



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September 2017



**Sheffield Retail Quarter: Backfields Service Road
Sheffield, South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

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Sheffield Retail Quarter: Backfields Service Road Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site location and topography	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	6
3.1 Aims and objectives	6
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	7
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	7
4.1 Introduction	7
4.2 Brass Foundry plot	8
4.3 Carver Works plot	9
5 FINDS	11
5.1 Introduction	11
5.2 Pottery.....	12
5.3 Other ceramics.....	13
5.4 Clay pipe	13
5.5 Metalwork.....	13
5.6 Animal bone	13
5.7 Other finds	13
6 DISCUSSION.....	13
6.1 General	13
7 STORAGE AND CURATION	14
7.1 Museum	14
7.2 Preparation of archive	14
7.3 Discard policy.....	15
7.4 Security copy.....	15



8	REFERENCES	16
8.1	Bibliography	16
8.2	Consulted cartographic sources	16
8.3	Online sources	17
9	APPENDICES	18
9.1	Appendix 1: Context descriptions	18
9.3	Appendix 2: OASIS form	24

Tables

Table 1:	Relevant trade directory entries	5
Table 2:	All finds by context (number / weight in grams).....	11
Table 3:	Pottery by context.....	12

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1853 Ordnance Survey map
Figure 3:	Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1890 Ordnance Survey map
Figure 4:	Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan
Figure 5:	Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1937 Goad Fire Insurance plan
Figure 6:	Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1940 Goad Fire Insurance plan
Figure 7:	Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1959 Goad Fire Insurance plan
Figure 8:	General plan of archaeological features
Figure 9:	Detailed plan of structure groups 2032, 2040, 2089 2115 and 2107
Figure 10:	Elevations within structure groups 2089 and 2115

Plates

Front cover:	General view of excavation area, looking south-west
Plate 1:	Structure group 2032 with paved floor 2005 and structure group 2040 with chimney 2024 and flue 2089
Plate 2:	Detail of internal side of chimney 2024, looking east
Plate 3:	Flue 2089 with duct underneath wall 2025, looking south-west
Plate 4:	Flue group 2089 and sandstone platform 2019
Plate 5:	Detail of machine sandstone platform 2019
Plate 6:	Structure group 2107, looking north-west
Plate 7:	Cellar 2038, looking north-east
Plate 8:	Wall 2084 abutted by quarter-turn staircase 2053
Plate 9:	Remains of stairwell 2059 and later quarter-turn staircase 2053, looking west
Plate 10:	Brick-lined pit 2094, looking north-west
Plate 11:	Cellar 2080, looking south-west
Plate 12:	Internal view of cellar 2080 with staircase, looking north-east
Plate 13:	Crucibles from context 2092
Plate 14:	Glazed ceramic vessel from context 2092
Plate 15:	Additional selection of artefacts from context 2092



Sheffield Retail Quarter: Backfields Service Road Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turner and Townsend on behalf of Sheffield City Council to carry out an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record in advance of the construction of a temporary service road linking Backfields and Carver Street as part of the wider development of the Sheffield Retail Quarter, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 435155, 387038.

The archaeological strip, map and record exercise established the presence of primarily 19th and 20th century structural remains associated with the former 'Carver Works' and 'Bone Works' (71-73 Carver Street) and a 'Foundry' (67-69 Carver Street and 52 Backfields) on an adjacent plot, as shown on historical mapping.

Evidence of a primary steam powered engine with associated flue and chimney was identified within the former Carver Works plot. The steam engine would have been replaced by an electric motor in the first quarter of the 20th century. A later structure, which might have accommodated an additional electric motor, appeared to have been built immediately to the west of the flue chamber and adjacent to the primary boiler/engine house. The structural remains within this plot also included two cellars with truncated brick vaulted ceilings, and limited brickwork associated with a former trapezoidal workshop which was located within the central courtyard of the Works.

The foundry had seen substantial modern disturbance, however, surviving structural remains included a brick-built structure to the south-east of the northern plot, facing onto Backfields, with evidence of a ginnel which provided access to a courtyard. Three crucibles were retrieved from a brick-lined pit located within the western area of the foundry.

Most of the remains corresponded to former ground/floor levels and/or foundation levels. However, structures which contained below-ground elements such as pits, a brick flue, a chimney base and cellars, were reasonably well-preserved albeit with truncations and later intrusions.

The artefacts retrieved included a mixture of domestic refuse (pottery, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and glass) and industrial debris (metalwork and crucibles) ranging from 18th century to 20th century in date; the majority of this material was recovered from deposits related to the demolition of the works.

The identified remains evidence the development of this area in the 19th and 20th centuries, with a mix of industrial and commercial units on the edge of the historic core of the town, and can be regarded as of local significance.

The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Museums Sheffield. The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield under site code 112721. An OASIS form ID number wessexar1-280363, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



Sheffield Retail Quarter: Backfields Service Road Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill. The fieldwork was led by Jonathan Buttery and Ashley Tuck with the assistance of Emma Carter, Owen Jenkins, Otis Gilbert and Christopher Kimmons. The report was written by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano with illustrations by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, Nancy Dixon and Ian Atkins. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram.



Sheffield Retail Quarter: Backfields Service Road Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turner and Townsend on behalf of Sheffield City Council (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record in advance of the construction of a temporary service road linking Backfields and Carver Street as part of the wider development of the Sheffield Retail Quarter, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 435155, 387038 (hereafter 'the Site', Figure 1).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted by Sheffield City Council (16/03328/RG3PP-05340593) for the development of the Sheffield Retail Quarter. The planning permission includes Condition 3 relating to provision for archaeology: *'To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated, it is essential that this condition is complied with before any other works on site commence given that damage to archaeological remains is irreversible'*.

1.1.3 The archaeological work was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ARUP (2016) which was subsequently approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. All work was undertaken in accordance with current industry standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-d).

1.2 Site location and topography

1.2.1 The Site is situated on a roughly square plot on the corners of Carver Street, Wellington Street, and Backfields, near the centre of Sheffield. The Site is urban in character, consisting of open or superficially sealed car parking.

1.2.2 The Site is relatively level at approximately 84 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and historically was used as arable land until the late 18th century when it was developed for heavy industry. It was thought likely that portions of the Site had been raised and levelled historically to facilitate industrial development. Two geotechnical boreholes undertaken in 2007 by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd. on the northeast (BH231) and south-west (BH229) of the Site revealed varied depths of made ground, from 0.2 m to 2.08 m respectively (ARUP 2016, 5). The made ground consisted of dark gravelly fine to coarse sand and occasional cobbles with sub-angular fragments of sandstone brick and concrete, with concrete deposits encountered from 0.8 m to 2.08 m in the north-west.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (2017) records indicate that the underlying geology of the Site comprises Silkstone Rock – sandstone; although close to an extent of Pennine Lower

Coal Measures Formation – mudstone, and siltstone. These sedimentary bedrocks formed approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site and its setting has been previously outlined in a desk-based assessment prepared by ARCUS (2005) and summarised in the WSI (ARUP 2016). Additional research pertinent to the development of the Site was conducted by Wessex Archaeology as part of the current work. Sheffield Archives, Sheffield Local Studies Library and several websites were consulted, and cartographic regression analysis of the Site was undertaken. The map evidence is shown with the identified archaeological structures from the current investigations (Figures 2-7).
- 2.1.2 Cambridge Street was originally known as Coal Pit Lane in relation to coal outcrops in what were open fields to the west of Backfields. Carver Street first appears in 1797 on historic maps, showing development had begun along the Wellington Street frontage by the late 18th century. Significant development within the immediate area of the Site appears to begin around 1850, with substantial redevelopment by 1890. The area was a mixture of domestic housing, public houses, retail outlets and offices located within the same blocks as small-scale craft workshops and large industrial complexes. The area became a leading steel and cutlery industrial quarter during the 19th and 20th centuries, with numerous foundries, furnaces, horn works, saw mills, and grinding wheels marked on historic maps.
- 2.1.3 The Site itself was first developed in the late 18th century with small plots of land bounded to the east by Backfields (formerly known as Carver Lane until the first quarter of the 19th century and subsequently as Back Fields until the 1960s) and to the west by Carver Street. These parallel streets originally extended further south. A plan of these streets surveyed by Fairbank in 1794 (Sheffield Archive reference: ACM SheS1674S) shows the Site comprising three rectangular plots aligned east to west. The plan also shows a section of Wellington Street (formerly known as Black Lands Street), which presently bounds the south of the Site, depicted as a 'proposed street'. However, later cartographic evidence suggests Wellington Street was not actually constructed until the late 19th century or early 20th century. The tenants of the plots within the Site consisted of *John Stacey*, occupying the southernmost land; *Geo. Jn Beldon*, within the central plot; and *Edwd. Spittlehouse & Benj. Hadfield* within the northernmost one.
- 2.1.4 The 1853 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:1056 Town Plan (Figure 2) shows the Site in detail with several buildings fronting Carver Street and Back Fields as well as additional rear buildings and courtyards. The layout of these structures is planned within the three plots previously detailed. The southern and central plots contain ginnels along Carver Street which led to internal courtyards; whereas the northern plot has a ginnel facing onto Back Fields. There are external staircases depicted throughout the courtyards as well as 'W.T' (water tap) marked within the northern and southern courtyards and a 'Pump' adjacent to a trapezoidal structure within the central one. There is also a large cart way entrance along Back Fields which leads to a small 'L'-shaped courtyard which in turn contains a ginnel connecting a further court within the centre of this plot. An additional wide ginnel is situated to the southernmost end of the Site boundary along Back Fields which provides entry to a central courtyard within the southern plot.
- 2.1.5 The 1890 OS 1:500 Town Plan shows a similar arrangement although with minor modifications (Figure 3). The complex accessed from the vehicular entrance along Back

Fields within the eastern part of the central plot is labelled as 'Carver Works (Steel, Files & Shooting Tackle)' which includes a square-plan 'Chimney' towards the north-eastern corner of the Works. It's assumed that the works took its name from Carver Street or from the old name for Back Fields, Carver Lane. The central courtyard within the southern plot which extends slightly further south of the Site boundary is labelled as 'COURT No. 3'.

- 2.1.6 The 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan depicts detail of the buildings, including building numbers and descriptive symbols (Figure 4). Several 'D.' [dwellings], two or three storeys with slated roofs, front the side streets (Carver Street and Back Fields). The courtyard in the northern plot is labelled 'FOUNDRY' and comprises several small compartments, the majority of which are single storey structures, some with small skylights or glazed lanterns. A chimney is shown immediately to the rear of the eastern building fronting onto Back Fields, a two-storey structure of possible commercial use, with a central ginnel.
- 2.1.7 The Carver Works within the eastern side of the central plot is labelled as 'BONE WORKS' and still contains the chimney previously identified towards the north-eastern corner, associated with an adjacent '(ENG.)' [steam engine] and a 'TANK' located in a small courtyard. The Works are three storeys in height although the upper floor/s may have been added later as the vehicular entrance is depicted now as a wide ginnel or passageway under an upper storey rather than as a cart way. The buildings facing onto Carver Street within this central plot are labelled 'ELECTRO PLATERS'. The northern building (71 Carver Street) is three storeys in height whereas the southern one (73 Carver Street), separated by a ginnel, is a two-storey structure. The latter building is connected to a small three-storey block to the rear, projecting onto the central court and adjacent to a small single-storey workshop which contains a narrow chimney with small skylights.
- 2.1.8 The southernmost plot around Court No. 3 comprises mainly dwellings of back-to-back three-storey houses (numbers 77 and 79 along Carver Street and 1 and 2 facing onto the court) and two terraced houses (numbers 64 and 66) two storeys in height along Back Fields. These buildings are attached to additional dwellings to the south, although divided from them by ginnels.
- 2.1.9 Slight variations to the building layouts can be discerned from the subsequent OS map issued in 1905 (not reproduced). It is noteworthy that Wellington Street has been extended towards the east forming the present southern boundary of the Site which reduced the size of the central Court No. 3. A building located to the south-east corner of the Site between Wellington Street and Back Fields corresponds to number 18a Wellington Street.
- 2.1.10 The 1937 Goad plan (Figure 5) shows a comparable layout of the structures in the northern plot containing the formerly identified foundry now labelled as 'BRASS & GERMAN METAL FOUNDRY'. Building number 69 Carver Street is shown as an 'OFF.' [office], probably for the foundry.
- 2.1.11 The central plot depicts minor additional structures within the courtyard. However, the former works appears to have been split into smaller business throughout. The former Electro Platers at 71-73 Carver Street are now labelled 'CELLULOID WHSE' [warehouse] and number 75 Carver Street is labelled 'GUN ACCESSORIES on 2 & 3rd' (floors). Previously a two-storey structure, the latter building has been heightened with an additional storey. The small single-storey workshop with a narrow chimney along the southern side of the plot is labelled 'BOTTLE STORE'.
- 2.1.12 To the east of the central plot the Bone Works is now labelled 'GUN ACCESSORIES CARVER WORKS (E.M.)' [electric motor]. A small four storey building, previously three

storeys, is now also labelled '(E.M.)' [electric motor]. The chimney and engine towards the north-eastern corner of this plot are no longer depicted, presumably removed or redundant following the introduction of electric motors.

- 2.1.13 The southern plot has been detached from former structures following the extension of Wellington Street towards the east. The main buildings retained equivalent footprints from the preceding maps. However, number 79 Carver Street is no longer a dwelling but an 'S' [shop] instead; although it is connected to the former number 1 to the rear which in turn has been extended with a small single-storey structure. There is also another similar small structure facing onto Wellington Street. Dwelling numbers 64 and 66 Back Fields to the east of this plot are now labelled as 'HERBS.'
- 2.1.14 The 1940 Goad plan (Figure 6) shows a similar layout to the preceding plan. The foundry within the northern plot is now labelled 'BRASS FOUNDRY' and still retains its chimney. Numbers 71-73 Carver Street are labelled as 'IVORY WHSE'; indicating that the commercial unit is now an ivory store. The buildings to the east of the central plot are labelled 'H.W. [hardware] & GUN ACCESSORIED CARVER WORKS E.M.'. The trapezoidal structure facing onto the central courtyard is labelled 'WORK SHOPS'.
- 2.1.15 The 1953 OS map (not reproduced), although not very detailed, shows the northern plot fully covered indicating that the central court has now been roofed. The 1959 Goad Plan (Figure 7) also depicts the roof and indicates it was built with steel trusses, asbestos sheeting and a continuous glazed lantern. There are also three shorter glazed lanterns or skylights along the northernmost boundary wall. The works is now labelled 'CUTLERY ROLLING & STAMPING' and the eastern range facing onto Back Fields appears to have been substantially altered. It now consists of a single storey with a large central doorway rather than the former ginnel. Numbers 71-73 Carver Street within the western side of the central plot is labelled 'H.W. [hardware] WHSE [warehouse]'. The adjacent number 75 is labelled 'DISPLAY FAC.'. It is noteworthy that this range is marked as having three storeys plus a basement whereas previous editions did not specify any basement or cellar. The small single-storey workshop with a narrow chimney along the southern side of the plot and courtyard is labelled 'PAINT STORE' and the trapezoidal structure to the north of the courtyard, is marked as a 'HANDLE MAKER 3rd BUFFING 3rd'. The amalgamated warehouse on the eastern side of the central plot is labelled as 'PAPER WHSE' which includes 'OFF' [office]. The attached properties facing onto Back Fields on the southernmost plot, of which the south-eastern corner corresponds to number 18a Wellington Street, has seen a substantial change of use and is now labelled 'BALL BEARING STORE 1st OFF [office] 2nd'.
- 2.1.16 An outline of the pertinent trade directory entries has been tabulated below (Table 1). Of note is the foundry located within the entire northern plot which was owned by James Elshaw from at least the mid-19th century through to the first quarter to the mid-20th century. The works became later known as Sheffield Metal Company Ltd. A historical photograph of the works taken in the early 1980s can be seen online at the Sheffield City Council website <http://www.picturesheffield.com/> and shows several buildings along the east side of Carver Street viewed from Wellington Street (image reference number: t03068). The photograph shows the works with the ground floor painted white, corresponding to number 69 Carver Street. The buildings immediately to the north had been demolished as indicated also on the 1978 OS map (not reproduced). The adjacent buildings numbers 71 and 73 Carver Street are also shown. It is noteworthy that number 73 contains a central arched opening for a basement floor with a loading bay above it. It is possible that the façade might have been refaced sometime in the mid-20th century as such a conspicuous feature was not acknowledged on the Goad plans surveyed in 1896,



1937 and 1940, whereas the 1959 edition states the presence of three floors and a basement.

Table 1: Relevant trade directory entries

Directory	Date	Street	Description
White	1852	Carver Street	67 Easby Chpr. Smith
			71 Elshaw J. founder
			75 Hawksley G. & J.W.
			77 Burrows S. waterman
Kelly	1888	Carver Street	67 Elshaw James, brass & german silver founder
			69 Greaves Walter, file forger
			71 Ommanney Rev. George Campbell M.A. [vicar St. Matthew's]
			71 Griffin Rev. John Edward [curate St. Matthew's]
			75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Lim. Powder flasks & c. manfrs
		Back fields	52 Elshaw James, brass & silver founder 52 Stacey Alfred Vickers, table knife & c. manufacture (Ye Cats works)
White	1898	Carver Street	67 Elshaw James, brass founder
			71 Craddock William Joseph, joiners' tool manufacturer
			73-75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Limited. dram flask manufactures
			79 North Mrs. Hannah, grocer
			85 Farrow Thomas, beerhouse
			91 Storey Hohn Edwd. boot maker
White	1907	Carver Street	67-69 Elshaw James, brass founder
			73-75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Lim. dram flask manufactures
			79 Mountney Harry, plumber
			52 Elshaw James, brass founder
		Backfields	52 Elshaw James, brass founder
		Wellington Street	18a Benton James, herbalist
White	1921	Carver Street	67-69 Elshaw James, brass founder
			73-75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Ltd. dram flask manufactures
			79 Rose James Arthur, shopkpr
			52 Elshaw James, brass founder
		Backfields	52 Elshaw James, brass founder
		Wellington Street	18a De Gray & Co. herbalist 18a Benton James, herbalist
Kelly	1925	Carver Street	67-69 Elshaw James, brass founder
			71 Bramwell F.J. Limited, wholesale merchants
			73-75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Ltd. dram flask manufactures
			79 Craven Arthur, shopkeeper
		Backfields	52 Elshaw James, brass founder
		Wellington Street	18a De Gray & Co. herbalist 18a Benton James, herbalist
Kelly	1935	Carver Street	67-69 Elshaw Jas. brass founder
			71 Wolstenholme W.B. Ltd. ivory handle cutters
			73-75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Ltd. dram flask manufactures
			79 Hill Wm. grocer
		Backfields	52 Elshaw James, brass founder



Directory	Date	Street	Description
		Wellington Street	18a De Gray & Co. herbalist 18a Benton James, herbalist
Kelly	1944	Carver Street	71 Davenport (Sheffield) Ltd. cutlery mfrs 71 Osborne Percy & Son Ltd. fish eater mfrs 71 Stables Maurice Ltd. cutlery mfrs 71 Edley Bros. cutlery mfrs 71 Squire Company (The), cutlery mfrs. Tel. 25943
			73-75 Hawksley G. & J.M. Ltd. dram flask manufactures 73-75 Spencer T. & J. hardware fctrs
			79 Hill Mrs. Eliz. E. grocer
		Wellington Street	18a De Gray (Mrs Annie Simpson) herbalists
Kelly	1965	Carver Street	69 Sheffield Metal Co. Ltd (wareho)
			71 Askham C. tool mer
			73-75 Walker C.A. & F.D. transfer mfrs
			79 Hobson R. grocer
		Wellington Street	18 Mitchell & Challand, motor accessories fctrs
			18a Wyld J. & Co. typewriter dlrs
Kelly	1974	Carver Street	69 Sheffield Metal Co. Ltd (wareho)
			71 Austin P. design consultant
			71-75 Walker C.A. & F.D. transfer mfrs
			79 Hobson R. grocer
		Wellington Street	18a Typewriter Services (Sheffield), typewriter dlrs

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The overarching aim of the archaeological works was to investigate and record any surviving archaeological resource within the footprint of the temporary service road using appropriate methods and practice.

3.1.2 Specific objectives detailed in the WSI comprised the following:

- *to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed, with particular focus on potential industrial archaeology related to steel and cutlery manufacture and the expansion of Sheffield in the 18th and 19th centuries;*
- *to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;*
- *to examine the depth and composition of made ground as far as possible through the construction excavation works in order to help develop a deposition model for the Site;*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the archaeological works; and,*
- *to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the Site.*



3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI and Wessex Archaeology and industry standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a-d).
- 3.2.1 The area for the temporary service road inclusive of footpaths (the Site) covered an area approximately 45 m long by approximately 10 m wide, with a maximum depth of between 0.80 m and 1.7 m to be removed below current ground level.
- 3.2.2 Overburden was removed using a suitable tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and a dumper, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. The overburden was removed in a series of level spits (approximately 0.25 m in thickness) down to the upper archaeological horizon.
- 3.2.3 Following the cleaning of the exposed surfaces, any exposed archaeological structures and deposits were planned and hand excavated (trowel, mattock and shovel). A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains. The strategy of excavation included complete excavation within the confines of former workshops, occupation deposits, and features displaying evidence for particular specialised or industrial activities. The strategy was agreed and updated during regular Site monitoring meetings with the SYAS Principal Archaeologist.
- 3.2.4 All archaeological structures and deposits encountered were recorded using standard Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets, using a continuous unique numbering system. Archaeological structures and deposits were surveyed and related to Ordnance Survey datum correct to two decimal places. The survey was supplemented with hand drawn plans, sections and elevations annotated with spot heights.
- 3.2.5 Photographs were taken as necessary to produce a photographic record consisting of 35 mm monochrome prints and digital images with a resolution of at least 10 megapixels.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 Ground works related to the proposed development entailed stripping the car park surface and associated made ground layers (2000, 2001 and 2002). A series of brick-built structural remains were encountered at an average height of 86 m aOD. The undisturbed natural sub-stratum horizon was generally present below floor levels at an average height of 85.60 m aOD.
- 4.1.3 A series of structure groups were assigned according to their temporal and spatial arrangement as well as their morphological similarities. A plan of the Site showing the excavated archaeological features, with their corresponding context groups assigned, is provided in Figure 8. Additional detailed plans and elevations were also compiled (Figures 9 – 10). The majority of these structures related to industrial buildings dating from the late 18th/early 19th century and corresponded well with historic and cartographic records for the Site. The buildings were historically located in two distinct plots of land, with a former Brass Foundry in the northern area of the service road and the former Carver Works immediately to the south (Figures 2 – 7).

4.2 Brass Foundry plot

Structure group 2032

4.2.1 The archaeological remains revealed within the northern area of the service road corresponded to structures along the southern boundary of the former Brass Foundry plot, as discussed in Section 2 of this report. Structure group 2032 (Plate 1) located to the south-east corner of the historical Brass Foundry plot was composed of contexts 2003, 2051, 2010, 2050, 2023, 2014 and 2005. It was built with two skins of hand-made orange bricks (9 in x 4½ in x 3 in standard imperial size following the 1803 brick tax which equates to the metric 228 mm x 114 mm x 76 mm) bonded with whitish lime mortar and laid in English bond. A maximum of three courses were identified at around 85.75 m aOD. The structure contained remnants of internal sub-divisions with partition walls 2023 and 2050 and a short section of a brick paving floor 2005 laid on bed. The eastern wall 2051 facing onto Backfields included a single-skin east to west aligned brick wall 2010 which appears to correspond to the southern wall of a former ginnel that provided access to a courtyard of the former Foundry.

4.2.2 The western wall 2014 of structure group 2032 was abutted perpendicularly by an east to west brick wall 2095 forming part of the southern boundary of the northern plot. This wall was built with machine-made orange frogged bricks bonded with ash mortar. It appears to be the same as brick wall 2096 and associated with 2049, 2066 and 2097 forming a later compartment immediately to the west of structure group 2032. These structural remains were substantially truncated by a later platform 2016 composed of reinforced concrete, likely a modern machine base. Two further concrete bases 2017 and 2018 of comparable construction and function were uncovered to the west forming a discontinuous east to west alignment. The height of the concrete platforms was around 86 m aOD. Platform 2018, located further west, also truncated an additional brick-built structure composed of two north to south two-skin walls 2052 and 2060. These walls were attached to a perpendicular single-skin wall 2061 which abutted an east to west brick wall 2059 of structure group 2114 that constituted the remains of a former trapezoidal workshop within the Carver Works plot to the immediate south. These contiguous walls (2052, 2060 and 2061) formed a 'U'-shaped configuration and appear to be associated with small single-storey structures facing on the central courtyard of the former Foundry as indicated by the 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan (Figure 4). Their construction consisted of orange hand-made bricks bonded with grey ash mortar.

Brick-lined pit group 2094

4.2.3 Approximately 1.5 m to the west of concrete platform 2018 a brick-lined pit group 2094 was uncovered at 85.84 m aOD (Plate 2). This feature consisted of brick walls 2062, 2063 and 2064 forming an 'U'-shaped configuration although this would have originally been a rectangular shape as an additional wall had been truncated by a later drainage pipe (not shown on plan). The feature corresponds, to some degree, with an 'L'-shaped structure shown in this location on the 1853 OS mapping (Figure 2), built over by 1890 (Figure 3). Brick-lined pit group 2094 was slightly irregular as the short walls 2062 and 2064 were one skin thick whereas the long western wall 2063 was composed of two skins laid in English Garden Wall bond. Moreover, 2062 was not keyed in with the adjacent two-skin brick wall 2063 and its eastern end consisted of a straight vertical edge implying a similar separated arrangement at the truncated east end. The cut feature 2031 containing the brickwork had straight sides and a flat base. A maximum of nine brick courses were observed down to the base of the pit yielding a height of 0.92 m. An associated paving floor 2065, composed mainly of sandstone slabs, was identified over the north wall 2064, which appeared to have been repaired with a secondary course of standard brickwork. Brick-lined pit group 2094 was initially interpreted as a possible casting pit as it would probably have been located within a small structure facing on to the courtyards of the

former Brass Foundry. The deposit 2092 filling pit 2094 contained two small ceramic crucibles. However, no evidence of casting residues or heat alteration of brickwork or deposits was present.

General stratigraphy

- 4.2.4 The structural remains identified within this area overlay a thin made ground layer 2006, composed of brownish yellow clay, which in turn overlay the natural yellow clay substratum 2091.

4.3 Carver Works plot

Introduction

- 4.3.1 Immediately south of the Brass Foundry plot, further structural remains were encountered belonging to the works recorded in 1890 as 'Carver Works (Steel, Files & Shooting Tackle)' and 1896 as 'Bone Works'. These works were located in the north-east corner of the central plot identified on cartographic records.

Structure group 2040 including chimney 2024, flue 2089 and boiler/engine house 2115

- 4.3.2 A main structure group 2040 was composed of the northern boundary wall 2021 of the former Carver Works plot, which adjoined the southern remains of the aforementioned Brass Foundry, a short section of the eastern boundary wall 2022 along Backfields, and a chimney base 2024 (Plate 3), which in turn was associated with a flue group 2089 (Plates 4 and 5), and a boiler and engine house (structure group 2115).
- 4.3.3 Structure group 2040 was originally built with hand-made orangey bricks varying from two to four skins. Substantial repair and rebuild was present, including with later machine-made frogged bricks, particularly amongst wall 2021 on the north boundary of the plot. The walls did not extend much above their foundation at a level of around 85.60 m aOD. However, the walls demarcating the duct of the flue group 2089 had a maximum height of 1.2 m down to a damaged screed surface 2099 overlaying a make-up sandy sub-base deposit 2098. Both screed 2099 and sub-base 2098 extended to the base of the chimney 2024, which had a square plan (approximately 1 m²) against the adjacent wall 2021. The west wall of chimney 2024 contained an opening communicating with flue group 2089. Chimney 2024 consisted of walls two skins thick with up to eight courses of hand-made orangey bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar. The sub-base 2098 and screed 2099 were substantially affected by the heat of the flue group 2089 and chimney 2024. Soot residue 2101 was also identified overlaying the screed surface 2099.
- 4.3.4 The construction of flue group 2089 was similar to chimney 2024. This included a canted wall 2090 which acted as a funnel-like conduit for the flue entry to the chimney. The western end of the canted wall 2090 was substantially truncated although it was possible to identify that it extended slightly west returning southwards under wall 2025 through an aperture and continued further south into the main compartment of boiler/engine house group 2115 where it was capped with paving bricks 2088 at 84.73 m aOD (Plates 3 – 5). The boiler/engine house group 2115 consisted of a small compartment to the north which included brick walls 2020, 2021, 2084 and 2025 which also acted as a dividing wall for an additional main compartment including also walls 2039 and 2033 to the west and 2026 to the east.
- 4.3.5 The flue duct terminated towards the southern end of wall 2026 of the main compartment which would have accommodated a boiler (associated with a tank) and a steam engine as indicated on the 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan (Figure 4). The purpose of flue 2089 was likely to carry exhaust gas away from the boiler to the chimney stack where it would be vented as smoke. The steam produced by the boiler would be transmitted separately to an

adjacent engine which might have been positioned within the smaller rectangular compartment immediately to the north.

Later activity in area of group 2040

- 4.3.6 A later phase of construction was present in this boiler/engine house. A short brick wall 2113 overlay brick paving 2088 (associated with flue group 2089). However, this wall had been reduced in height to support a large dressed sandstone platform 2019 (Plates 5 and 6). The base of the sandstone platform was also supported by deposit 2030 composed of demolition debris in a silty clay matrix which sealed the paved capping and filled the boiler/engine house. The inserted sandstone platform may have supported an electric motor as indicated on the 1937 Goad Fire Insurance plan (Figure 5) which would have replaced a former steam engine. Platform 2019 measured 2.22 m long x 1.4 m wide x 0.6 m thick and its upper surface contained small remnants of iron fittings and a thin rectangular groove where the base of the motor would have been secured. It contained a primary shallow concave depression which would have provided room for the basal area of a rotary wheel to turn. Another shallower, although irregular, concave dimple was located to the northern edge which contained a thin recess along the north face of the platform which would have secured a metal plate associated with the drive shaft of the motor. Immediately to the south there was a brick wall 2028 built with four skins of hand-made standard size orangey bricks bonded with black ash mortar which appears to have been contemporary with platform 2019 acting as a revetment against its south face. These structures were encountered at a height of approximately 85.6 m aOD.
- 4.3.7 Another later phase of construction, possibly contemporaneous with the sandstone platform 2019, was structure group 2107 (Plate 7), located immediately to the west of the boiler/engine house group 2115. This consisted of a rectangular (2 m long x 1.8 m wide) brick-built compartment with an inverted 'T'-shaped internal pit. The contexts forming this group were 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2103, 2104 and 2105, consisting of five courses of orangey hand-made bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar. Later machine-made frogged bricks were also noted implying that 2040 may have been of later date employing reused earlier bricks. A small sondage revealed that structure 2040 partially truncated the uppermost area of the foundation trenches of the primary Carver Works' structures. The function of structure 2040 was not successfully ascertained although the actual pit may have been associated with rotary drives of another electric motor as shown on the 1937 Goad Fire Insurance plan (Figure 5). The 'T'-shaped brick-lined pit had a sandstone floor 2083 and was backfilled with charcoal residues 2082.

Cellar 2038

- 4.3.8 Approximately 1 m south of the 'T'-shaped brick-lined pit a brick-built cellar 2038 (Plate 8) was uncovered at 85.30 m aOD. The recording of this structure was limited due to safety constraints. Cellar 2038 was composed of walls 2034, 2035, 2036 and 2037 yielding an overall east to west length of approximately 4.5 m and a north to south width of approximately 3.5 m although its southern wall was not exposed as it lay beyond the excavation area. Although the vaulting was missing, it was possible to discern that this cellar contained a partition wall which divided two barrel vaulted rooms which would have been connected through a doorway as only one staircase was present to the west of the structure. It was built with two skins of hand-made orangey bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar and laid in English bond (22 courses were observed). Wall 2033 aligned north to south immediately adjacent to the east of cellar group 2038 and constituted an integral element of the cellar, built with two skins of the same bricks. This wall demarcated the west side of an internal court of the former Carver Works shown on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map and subsequent publications.



Trapezoidal workshop 2114

- 4.3.9 Structure group 2114 was located a short distance to the north-west of cellar 2038 and constituted the eastern remains of a small trapezoidal workshop facing onto the courtyard of the central plot as identified on historic maps. It was composed of walls 2059, 2084 and 2065, built with 3 skins of hand-made orangey bricks, bonded with black ash mortar laid in English bond (Plate 9). This workshop initially had a straight flight of stairs against the south face of wall 2059 which was modified into a quarter-turn staircase 2053 in the mid-20th century as confirmed by cartographic records. The later remodelling brickwork consisted of comparable type to the primary workshop (Plate 10) and therefore is likely composed of bricks reused from the earlier structure. Remnants of a flagstone floor 2055 abutted the east face of trapezoidal workshop 2114 although this appeared to have been truncated by the inserted quarter-turn staircase. Limited internal features of the workshop included a single flagstone 2057 at 85.45 m aOD, which was flanked by two short sections of brickwork (2058 and 2056), possibly associated with a work bench or similar structure. These were built with the same hand-made orangey bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar as the other structures.

Cellar 2080

- 4.3.10 Another cellar 2080 was established towards the western side of the Site although it was set back about 4.5 m from Carver Street (Plates 11 and 12). The construction was comparable to the aforementioned cellar 2038. Although the roof was missing, it was possible to discern that this cellar contained two barrel vaulted chambers and a north to south aligned partition wall in the centre with springers for the vaults. There was also a semi-segmental vaulted passageway along the eastern wall with a straight flight of stairs in the north-east corner whose steps were built with brick raisers and sandstone treads (Plate 12). There were remnants of a built-in brick cupboard in the south-east corner with sandstone slabs acting as shelves. The east wall appeared to have a bricked-up coal chute or similar type of opening although it was not properly inspected due to safety concerns; this opening would have led to the central courtyard and might have incorporated a light-well within a canted bay as indicated by cartographic records. The cellar measured approximately 6 m north to south and 4.5 east to west. The uppermost brickwork was recorded at 85.35 m aOD and the base of the cellar was established at 82.84 m aOD, yielding at height of 2.51 m.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, deriving from eight contexts. The assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date. The quantification of finds by material type and by context is given in Table 2. A selection of artefacts is shown below (Plates 13 – 15).

Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grams)

Context	Clay Pipe	Metal (no.)	Pottery	Other Ceramic	Other Finds
2001		3	2/8		
2002	18/47	16	4/15		2 animal bone
2004					2 slate
2008		2			
2026	2/4				
2042			2/59		
2082	1/2				19 animal bone; 1 glass



Context	Clay Pipe	Metal (no.)	Pottery	Other Ceramic	Other Finds
2092	5/28	2	33/715	4/3149	
Total	26/81	23	41/797	4/3149	

5.1.2 The assemblage includes a mixture of domestic refuse (pottery, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone, glass) and industrial debris (metalwork, crucibles).

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Table 3 lists the pottery by context. Wares represented consist almost entirely of tea- and tablewares in creamware, refined whiteware and bone china. There is one sherd from a porcelain tea bowl, two sherds in brown-glazed Rockingham ware, and a sherd from a yellow ware jug with slip banded and mocha decoration. The transfer printed whitewares include conjoining sherds from a Willow Pattern oval serving dish, and a straight-sided 'nursery' mug featuring a scene from 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' published in 1852; design from the mid-1850s (Stevenson 2007). The creamware includes one chamber pot, and the only other vessel is a small flared dish in Nottingham-type stoneware. The overall date range of the pottery is 18th to 20th century, and this then illustrates the use of the Site from its development in the late 18th century.

Table 3: Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date
2001	Refined whiteware	2	8	transfer printed (brown)	C19/C20
2002	Porcelain	1	1	rim of tea bowl	C18
2002	Refined redware	1	2		C19/C20
2002	Rockingham ware	2	12	mottled brown glaze	C18/C19
2042	Notts-type stoneware	1	39	small flared dish	C18/C19
2042	Yellow ware	1	20	banded and mocha decoration, body sherd from ?jug	C19/C20
2092	Bone china	2	8	tea wares	C19/C20
2092	Creamware	1	31	flared bowl with flanged rim	C18/C19
2092	Creamware	1	12	plate with moulded (scrolled) rim	C18/C19
2092	Creamware	1	7	plate with simple beaded rim edge	C18/C19
2092	Creamware	3	109	footring base of chamber pot	C18/C19
2092	Creamware	2	43	footring base of convex bowl	C18/C19
2092	Creamware	1	7		C18/C19
2092	Refined whiteware	1	17	plate with blue feathered edge	C19/C20
2092	Refined whiteware	9	288	conjoining sherds; oval serving dish with flanged rim; transfer printed (Willow pattern)	C19/C20
2092	Refined whiteware	2	26	plain plate rims	C19/C20
2092	Refined whiteware	2	35	transfer printed plate rims	C19/C20



Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date
2092	Refined whiteware	2	42	conjoining frags, nursery mug (straight-sided); transfer printed (brown) 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' scene	C19
2092	Refined whiteware	4	42	misc transfer printed sherds (1 cup/small bowl)	C19/C20
2092	Refined whiteware	2	48	misc body/base	C19/C20

5.3 Other ceramics

5.3.1 Three other ceramic vessels were recovered, all from the fill (2092) of pit 2094. These comprise two used crucibles and an unused vessel of similar but not identical form. All three are relatively small. One of the used crucibles is almost complete, with a height of 170 mm and a diameter of 110 mm. The unused vessel is slightly smaller but wider with a height of 100 mm and a diameter of 140 mm (rim) and 80 mm (base). This vessel is of uncertain function. It is in a standard redware fabric (rather than refractory clay), and is internally glazed, a feature not seen on crucibles. However, the form is not an obvious domestic type, and its association with the used vessels in pit 2094 may suggest a use elsewhere in the industrial process.

5.4 Clay pipe

5.4.1 The 26 fragments of clay pipe recovered mainly comprise plain stems (24 fragments). There are two bowls, both spurred forms of late 18th century date (c.1760–1800), one plain, with a large, squared spur, from context 2092 (White 2004, fig. 123, no 6), and one decorated with a fluted design, from context 2002 (*ibid.*, fig. 123, no 1).

5.5 Metalwork

5.5.1 Three items of metalwork relate to cutlery manufacture: unfinished examples of a teaspoon, fork and knife blade. Seven crescent-shaped offcuts may also be associated with this process, from the stamping of spoon bowls. All these items came from context 2002. Other metalwork includes a scaffold fitting, a cartridge end (the 1937 map shows a gun accessories manufacturer on the Site), part of a grating, and some miscellaneous scraps.

5.6 Animal bone

5.6.1 Eighteen of the 19 bones from context 2082 are cod-sized fish; the remaining bone is immature sheep. Two bones from context 2002 are from an immature cattle metacarpal epiphysis. All this could be regarded as domestic refuse, although it should be noted that animal bone was also used in the manufacture of cutlery handles.

5.7 Other finds

5.7.1 Other finds comprise a fragment from a glass bottle or jar (19th or 20th century), and two pieces of roofing slate.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 General

6.1.1 Documentary research has established that the Site was developed in the late 18th century. Significant development within the immediate area of the Site appeared to begin around 1850, with substantial redevelopment by 1890. The area was a mixture of



domestic housing, public houses, retail outlets and offices located within the same blocks as small-scale craft workshops and large industrial complexes. The area became part of a leading steel and cutlery industrial quarter during the 19th and 20th centuries, with numerous foundries, furnaces, horn works, saw mills, and grinding wheels marked on historic maps.

- 6.1.2 The archaeological strip, map and record exercise established the presence of structural remains most of which were associated with the 19th century Brass Foundry and Carver Works. The main remnants of the former Brass Foundry comprised a brick-built structure 2032 to the south-east of the plot and facing onto Backfields with evidence of a ginnel which provided access to a courtyard. Three crucibles were retrieved from a brick-lined pit group 2094 located within former Brass Foundry plot.
- 6.1.3 Evidence of a primary steam powered engine with an associated flue and chimney was identified within the former Carver Works plot (structure group 2040). The steam engine would have been replaced by an electric motor in the first quarter of the 20th century, as indicated by cartographic record. This would have been mounted on a masonry platform 2019. Another later structure group 2107 which might have accommodated an additional electric motor appeared to have been built immediately to the west of the flue chamber and adjacent to the primary boiler/engine house. The structural remains within this plot also included two cellars 2038 and 2080 with truncated vaulting, and limited brickwork of a former trapezoidal workshop 2114 which was located within the central courtyard of the works.
- 6.1.4 Most of the remains corresponded to former ground/floor levels and/or foundation levels. However, structures which contained below-ground elements such as pits, a brick flue, a chimney base and cellars, were reasonably well-preserved albeit with truncations and later intrusions. The artefacts retrieved included a mixture of domestic refuse (pottery, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and glass) and industrial debris (metalwork and crucibles) ranging from 18th century through to the 20th century. Apart from the assemblages from the backfill of pit 2094 and of structure group 2107, the majority of these related to the demolition phase.
- 6.1.5 The sequence of buildings observed at the Site provides an important insight into the 19th century industrial heritage of Sheffield and may be regarded as of local significance.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Museums Sheffield. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Museums Sheffield, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the museum accession code, and a full index will be prepared.
- 7.2.2 An OASIS form (Appendix 2), ID number wessexar1-280363, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, although the evidence for industrial use of the Site is of interest, the evidence is only of limited local interest, and its potential for future research is extremely limited, due to the relatively small quantity of material recovered, its date range and nature (commonly occurring types of relatively recent origin), and provenance (essentially unstratified). Given these limitations, retention of the finds assemblage for long-term curation is not recommended, and the finds will be dispersed prior to archive deposition. This process will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.4 Security copy

In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



8 REFERENCES

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8.2 Consulted cartographic sources

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- 1853 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1890 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan
- 1905 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1923 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1937 Goad Fire Insurance plan
- 1940 Goad Fire Insurance plan
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1978 Ordnance Survey Map

8.3 Online sources

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Context	Type	Description
2000	Layer	Tarmacadam road/car park surface
2001	Layer	Hard-core sub-base for the above surface
2002	Layer	Demolition rubble overburden sealing the entire Site
2003	Structure	E-W brick wall (up to 3 courses high), built with 2 skins of hand-made orangey bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") bonded with whitish lime mortar and laid in English bond. This wall demarcates the southern boundary of the south-eastern corner structure of the former Brass Foundry within the northern plot of the Site. Although the relationship was not fully ascertained, this wall appears to be abutted by the adjacent E-W brick wall 2021
2004	Structure	Slate damp-proof course of wall 2021
2005	Structure	Brick floor abuts the north face of wall 2003, built with comparable bricks to the associated structure 2003 and laid on bed (1 course), part of group context 2032
2006	Layer	Earlier made ground layer, composed of brownish yellow clay, cut by the structural remains within the north-eastern side of the excavated area (i.e. 2010, 2050, 2051, 2003, 2005, 2014 and 2023)
2007	Cut	Modern intrusion pit of a possible machine concrete base 2008 and deposit 2009
2008	Structure	Later concrete deposit filling regular square pit 2007
2009	Fill	Asbestos contaminated deposit filling voids in 2008 and intrusion pit 2007
2010	Structure	E-W aligned brick wall return of wall 2051 which appears to correspond to the southern wall of a former ginnel that lead from Backfields into a courtyard of the former brass foundry.
2011	Layer	Possibly the same made ground layer as 2006 composed of firm brownish yellow clay with occasional brick, stone and concrete fragments, overlying the natural substratum 2091
2012	Structure	Concrete slab which might have been used as the base of a machine to the north-east of the excavated area
2013	Structure	Steel stanchion possibly associated with concrete base 2012
2014	Structure	N-S brick wall part of structures 2003, 2010 and 2051 (up to 3 courses high)
2015	Structure	N-S ceramic drainage pipe truncates wall 2025
2016	Structure	Concrete base of machinery truncates brick wall 2097
2017	Structure	Concrete base comparable and to the west of 2016
2018	Structure	Concrete pad west of 2017 and comparable to 2016 and 2017 as a possible base of machinery
2019	Structure	Large sandstone platform possibly of an electric motor as documented on the 1937 Goad plan which would have replaced a former steam engine. Its upper surface contains traces of iron fittings and a thin rectangular groove where the base of the motor would have been secured. There is a primary shallow concave depression which would have provided room for the basal area of a rotary wheel or drive to turn. Another shallower, though irregular, concave dimple is located to the northern edge which contains a thin recessed along the north face of the platform which would have secured a metal plate associated with the drive shaft of the motor. The platform is positioned over a later deposit 2030 which fills and a brick pillar 2113
2020	Structure	N-S short brick wall joining perpendicularly 2048 to the west and 2021 to the east forming a 'T'-shaped brick-lined pit. These structural remains are the same as the step-out foundation 2102, built with orangey hand-made bricks of standard size bonded with white lime mortar
2021	Structure	E-W brick wall demarcating the northern boundary of a building formerly known as



Context	Type	Description
		Carver Works and later Bone Works in the late 19th century which is associated with the basal remnants of a square-planned chimney base 2024 abutting its south face located near the NE corner of the plot. Built with 4 skins of hand-made orangey bricks (9" x 4½" x 3" i.e. standard imperial size following the 1803 brick tax) bonded with black ashy mortar and laid in English bond
2022	Structure	Context allocated to the N-S brick wall branch which demarcates the eastern boundary of former Bone Works, southern return of 2021. The outer brick uppermost veneer is missing creating an illusion of a two-brick wall although it is in fact contiguous with 2012 and thus composed of 3 skins and up to 7 courses. Part of group context 2040
2023	Structure	N-S brick partition wall part of group context 2032 within the former Brass Foundry range to the SE corner of the northern plot of the site
2024	Structure	Base of a former chimney stack with a square plan created with the adjacent wall 2021. Its west wall is opened to flue group 2089. Built with hand-made standard size orangey bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar, two skins wide and up to 8 courses, internal floor composed of ash mortar screed 2099 over a sandy make-up sub-base 2098 all of which were substantially affected by heat
2025	Structure	E-W brick wall part of flue group 2089 with aperture within the lowest course acting as the flue duct linking the boiler room, built with hand-made orangey bricks (3 skins and 8 courses)
2026	Structure	N-S brick wall integral with wall 2025 of the former Carver Works group context 2040 although composed of 2 skins forming the eastern side of a former engine room associated with the chimney base 2024 and flue immediately to the north and along the west face of this wall. Built with equivalent brickwork to 2025 except that it consists of 2 skins rather than 3
2027	Structure	The same as 2026 although consisting of a step-out foundation discerned along the east face
2028	Structure	Brick wall contiguous with 2029 forming an 'L'-shaped structure associated with sandstone machine base 2019 constituting a later phase associated with the change of steam engine replaced by an electric motor (4 skins of hand-made standard size orangey bricks bonded with black ashy mortar)
2029	Structure	Part of 2028 forming a wall of a modified engine room
2030	Fill	Backfill of room demarcated by brick walls 2025 and 2026 overlaying brick floor 2088. This fill may also be contemporary with brick pillar 2113 both supporting motor platform 2019, and forms part of the later engine room's floor make up
2031	Cut	Construction cut for brick-lined pit group 2094, it cuts part of the natural sub-stratum 2091, straight sides and flat base
2032	Structure	Group context of the structural remains of the former Brass Foundry to the SE corner of the northern plot of the site, composed of 2003, 2051, 2010, 2050, 2023 and 2014. Its general construction is described in 2003
2033	Structure	N-S brick wall immediately adjacent to the east of cellar group 2038 constituting an integral construction with the cellar, built with 2 skins of hand-made orangey standard size bricks
2034	Structure	East wall of cellar 2038
2035	Structure	North wall of cellar 2038
2036	Structure	West wall of cellar 2038
2037	Structure	Quarter-turn single skin brick wall of the stairwell of cellar 2038
2038	Structure	Group context of central cellar within the central plot associated with the former 19 th century Bone Works, composed of walls 2034, 2035, 2036 and 2037. A partition wall was also discerned although it was unsafe to be recorded which demarcated the division of two barrel vaulted rooms which would have been connected through a doorway as only one staircase was established to the west of the structure. Built with two skins of hand-made standard size orangey bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar and laid in English bond (up to 22 courses were observed)



Context	Type	Description
2039	Structure	N-S brick wall linking the cellar wall 2033 with 2102 of the structure group 2040, possibly the same as 2033 acting as a foundation wall, built with four skins of orangey hand-made standards size bricks bonded with lime mortar
2040	Structure	Group context assigned to the structural remains of the 1890 'Carver Works (Steel, Files & Shooting Tackle)' and 1896 'Bone Works' located to the NE corner of the central plot identified on cartographic records, composed of 2021, 2022 and chimney 2024 which in turn was associated with flue group context 2089, boiler and engine house structure group 2107. Built originally with hand-made orangey standard size bricks varying from two to four skins and with substantial repair/rebuilt later machine-made frogged bricks particularly amongst wall 2021 defining the northern boundary of the plot
2041	Structure	South wall of group structure 2107
2042	Structure	West wall of southern underground chamber of group 2107
2043	Structure	East wall of southern underground chamber of group 2107
2044	Structure	Infill wall between 2105 and 2048 of group 2107
2045	Structure	West wall of northern underground chamber of group 2107
2046	Structure	Infill wall between 2047 and 2045 of group 2107
2047	Structure	Westernmost brick wall of the northern underground chamber of group 2107
2048	Structure	North wall of group 2107
2049	Structure	Remnants of brick wall contiguous to 2096 returning northwards
2050	Structure	N-S brick partition wall part of group context 2032 within the former Brass Foundry range to the SE corner of the northern plot of the site
2051	Structure	N-S brick wall part of structures 2003 and 2010 facing onto Backfields corresponding to the eastern boundary wall of the former 19 th century foundry
2052	Structure	East wall of structure contiguous with 2061 and 2060 forming a compartment within the former Brass Foundry plot although it has been heavily truncated by a later concrete pad
2053	Structure	Brick wall with exposed step-out foundation of a later quarter-turn altered stairwell for a former trapezoidal structure group 2114 built with three skins of machine-made bricks
2054	Structure	N-S brick wall corresponding to the east wall of a former trapezoidal workshop structure group 2114 facing onto the courtyard of the central plot as identified on historic maps. Built with 3 skins of hand-made orangey bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") bonded with black ashy mortar and laid in English bond. This workshop initially had a straight flight of stair against the south face of wall 2059 which was modified into a quarter-turn staircase in the mid-20 th century as indicated by cartographic records
2055	Structure	Remnants of flagstone floor abutting wall 2054 which would have been truncated by the later stairwell 2053
2056	Structure	Single skin brick wall associated with 2058
2057	Structure	Sandstone slab associated with 2058
2058	Structure	Internal wall of the trapezoidal workshop structure 2114 associated with sandstone slab and single skin brick wall 2056 which may represent the remnants of an internal work bench or similar structure built with hand-made bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar
2059	Structure	E-W brick wall demarcating the northern boundary of the central plot which would have accommodated a straight staircase for the trapezoidal workshop structure group 2114, contiguous with wall 2054
2060	Structure	West wall of structure contiguous with 2061 and 2052 forming a compartment within the former Brass Foundry plot although it has been heavily truncated by a later concrete pad
2061	Structure	E-W brick wall forming the southern boundary abutting an earlier wall 2059, it is contiguous with 2052 and 2060, built orangey hand-made bricks bonded with grey



Context	Type	Description
		mortar
2062	Structure	South wall of group 2094
2063	Structure	West wall of group 2094
2064	Structure	North wall of group 2094
2065	Structure	Floor of courtyard of the northern plot of the site as demarcated by cartographic records composed of sandstone flags and bricks laid on bed. A later brick floor 2093 was laid over possibly acting as a repair
2066	Structure	Remnants of brick compartment/room associated with 2096
2067	Structure	North wall of cellar group 2080
2068	Structure	Stairwell wall of cellar group 2080
2069	Structure	East wall of cellar group 2080
2070	Structure	Part of east wall of cellar group 2080
2071	Structure	Part of east wall of cellar group 2080
2072	Structure	Part of a brick-built cupboard within the south wall of cellar group 2080
2073	Structure	Part of a brick-built cupboard within the south wall of cellar group 2080
2074	Structure	South wall of cellar group 2080
2075	Structure	Part of west wall of cellar group 2080
2076	Structure	Remains of a possible partition wall within cellar group 2080
2077	Structure	Part of west wall of cellar group 2080
2078	Structure	Remains of springing course of barrel vault
2079	Structure	Part of a brick-built cupboard within the south wall of cellar group 2080
2080	Structure	Group context assigned to westernmost cellar which consisted of two barrel vaults and a N-S partition wall in the centre supporting the springer of the vaults. It has a straight flight of stair to the north-east corner whose steps are built with brick raisers and sandstone treads. Remnants of a built-in cupboard were discerned to the south-east corner with brick and sandstone slabs acting as shelves, the east wall appears to have a bricked-up shut or similar type of opening although it was not properly inspected due to safety constraints
2081	Structure	Staircase of cellar group 2080
2082	Fill	Fill of 'T'-shaped brick-lined pit 2107 overlying floor 2083 composed of charcoal
2083	Structure	Floor composed of sandstone slabs of 'T'-shaped brick-lined pit 2107
2084	Structure	N-S short brick wall forming the westernmost end of the flue group 2089
2085	Structure	Brick-built short west pillar (4 courses) supporting wall 2025 as part of flue duct group 2089
2086	Structure	Brick-built short east pillar (4 courses) supporting wall 2025 as part of flue duct group 2089
2087	Layer	Possible surface beneath the flue make-up layer, substantially affected by heath so perhaps decomposed screed 2099 and make-up 2098 mixed up
2088	Structure	Floor of engine room built with at least three courses of hand-made bricks acting also as a capping for a flue group 2089 running beneath
2089	Structure	Group context assigned to the flue which links the base of the chimney stack 2024 through walls 2090, 2021, 2084 running beneath 2025 and capped by 2088 within the boiler room to the south, built with hand-made orangey bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar
2090	Structure	Flue wall connected directly to the base of chimney 2024, it would have also been contiguous with the northern wall 2025 of the associated engine room, it is slightly canted acting as a conduit for the flue entry to the stack, part of the flue group 2089



Context	Type	Description
2091	Layer	Natural sub-stratum composed of yellow clay established across the site beneath layer 2006=2011
2092	Fill	Redeposited clay with occasional rubble backfilling brick-lined pit group 2094
2093	Structure	Upper course of brick floor possibly laid later over an earlier floor 2065 both within the confines of the former Brass Foundry courtyard and adjacent to a brick-lined pit group context 2094
2094	Structure	Group context assigned to a brick-lined underground chamber initially interpreted as a possible casting pit composed of brick walls 2063, 2064 and 2065 forming an 'U'-shaped configuration although this would have originally been a rectangular shape as an additional wall had been truncated. The construction consists of single and double skin of hand-made bricks (9 courses down to the reduced level of the natural sub-stratum 2091)
2095	Structure	The same as 2096 context initially assigned to the eastern side of this wall
2096	Structure	E-W brick wall forming the southern boundary of the northern plot immediately to the west of group 2032, built with machine-made orange frogged bricks bonded with ashy mortar, the same as 2095 and associated with 2049, 2066 and 2097 forming a compartment abutting group 2032
2097	Structure	Possibly the eastern continuation of wall 2066 truncated by concrete pad 2016
2098	Fill	Sandy deposits used as a make-up layer for screed floor surface inside chimney flue group context 2089. Thermal alteration has caused damage to the screed above exposing the sandy deposit beneath which had also been affected by the heat of the smoking gases generated in the boiler and running through the flue into the chimney stack 2024
2099	Fill	Ash mortar screed surface of flue group context 2089, heat affected in places resulting in damage exposing its make-up layer beneath 2098. Remnants of soot residue 2101 were identified overlaying the surface
2100	Fill	Lenses of re-deposited clay forming part of the overburden which appears mainly within the upper horizon of 2002 as if sealing it in part
2101	Fill	Remnants of soot residue identified overlaying the screed surface 2099
2102	Structure	Step-out foundation for 2020
2103	Structure	Brick wall to the east of 2104 creating a merged east wall of northern underground chamber of group 2107
2104	Structure	East wall of northern underground chamber of group 2107
2105	Structure	North wall of the northern chamber of group 2107
2106	Structure	Step-out brick foundation of wall 2048 although virtually the same construction. Four courses visible
2107	Structure	Group context for 'T'-shaped brick-lined pit possibly associated with a later electric motor composed of contexts 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2103, 2104 and 2105, built with orangey hand-made standard size bricks bonded with whitish lime mortar (five courses)
2108	Structure	Refaced internal wall of 2107
2109	Structure	Refaced internal wall of 2107
2110	Structure	Refaced internal wall of 2107
2111	Structure	Possible sandstone capping for backfill 2082 of 'T'-shaped pit group 2107
2112	Structure	Brick paving floor part of the flue capping 2088
2113	Structure	Shortened brick wall acting as a pillar supporting sandstone block 2019 over floor/flue capping 2088
2114	Structure	Group context assigned to walls 2059, 2084, 2058 and 2056 forming the remains of a trapezoidal small workshop facing onto the central courtyard of the former Carver Works
2115	Structure	Primary boiler/engine house composed of two brick compartments of which the



Context	Type	Description
		northern one was a rectangular shape including brick walls 2021, 2025, 2020 and 2084; and a larger room immediately to the south composed of walls 2039=2033, 2025 and 2026



9.3 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-280376

Project details

Project name	Sheffield Retail Quarter, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological Strip, Map and Record established the presence of structural remains most of which were associated with the 19th century Brass Foundry and Carver Works. The main remnants of the former Brass Foundry comprised a brick-built structure to the south-east of the northern plot and facing onto Backfields with evidence of a ginnel which provided access to a courtyard. Three crucibles were retrieved from a brick-lined pit located within former Brass Foundry plot. Evidence of a primary steam powered engine with associated flue and chimney was also identified within the former Carver Works plot. The steam engine would have been replaced by an electric motor in the first quarter of the 20th century. Another later structure 2107 which might have accommodated an additional electric motor appeared to have been built immediately to the west of the flue chamber and adjacent to the primary boiler/engine room. The structural remains within this plot also included two cellars, whose roof had been truncated, and limited brickwork of a former trapezoidal workshop which was located within the central courtyard of the Works. Virtually most of the remains corresponded to former ground/floor levels and/or foundation levels. However, structures which contained underground constructions such as pits, flue brick channels, chimney base and cellars, were reasonably well-preserved albeit later truncations and intrusions. The artefacts retrieved included a mixture of domestic refuse (pottery, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and glass) and industrial debris (metalwork and crucibles) ranging from 18th century through to the 20th century; the majority of which related to the demolition of the Works.
Project dates	Start: 10-01-2017 End: 01-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/03328/RG3 PP-0534093 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	112721 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CRUCIBLE CERAMIC Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Sheffield Retail Quarter, Sheffield
Study area	500 Square metres



Site coordinates SK 3515 8703 53.378687789113 -1.471547978639 53 22 43 N 001 28 17 W
Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator SYAS

Project design originator Arup

Project director/manager O'Neill, R.

Project supervisor J. Buttery

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Turner and Townsend

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Museums Sheffield

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Museums Sheffield

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Museums Sheffield

Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Sheffield Retail Quarter, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Archaeological strip, map and record

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

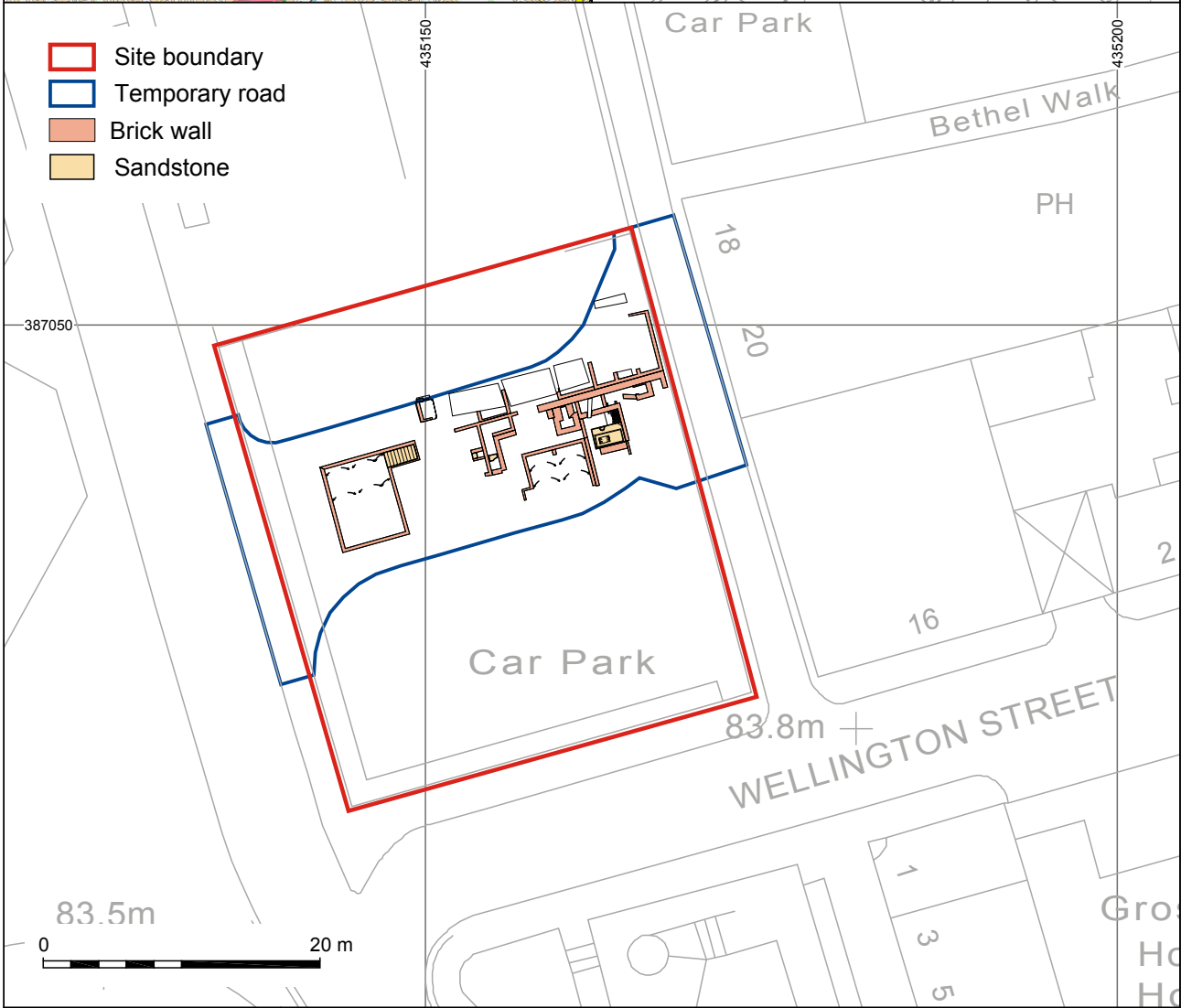
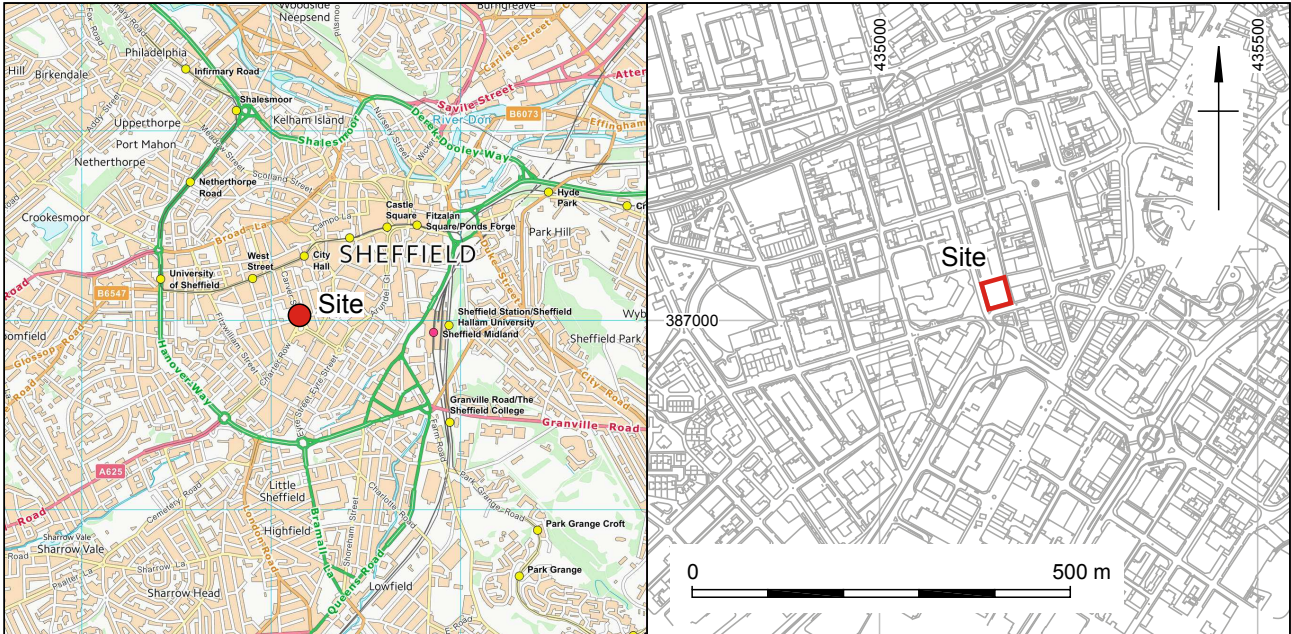
Other bibliographic details 112721.02


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Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology



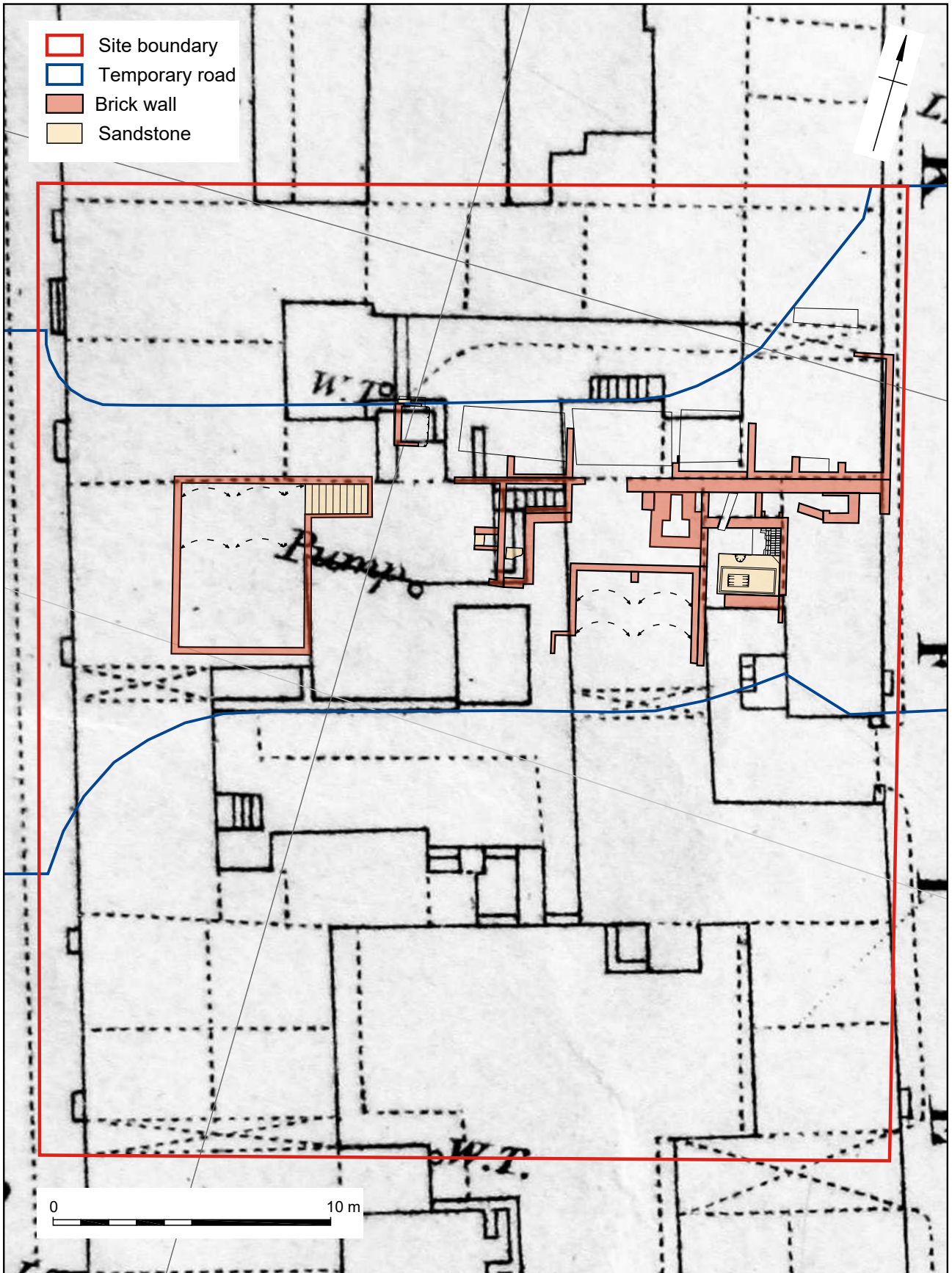
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
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Site location

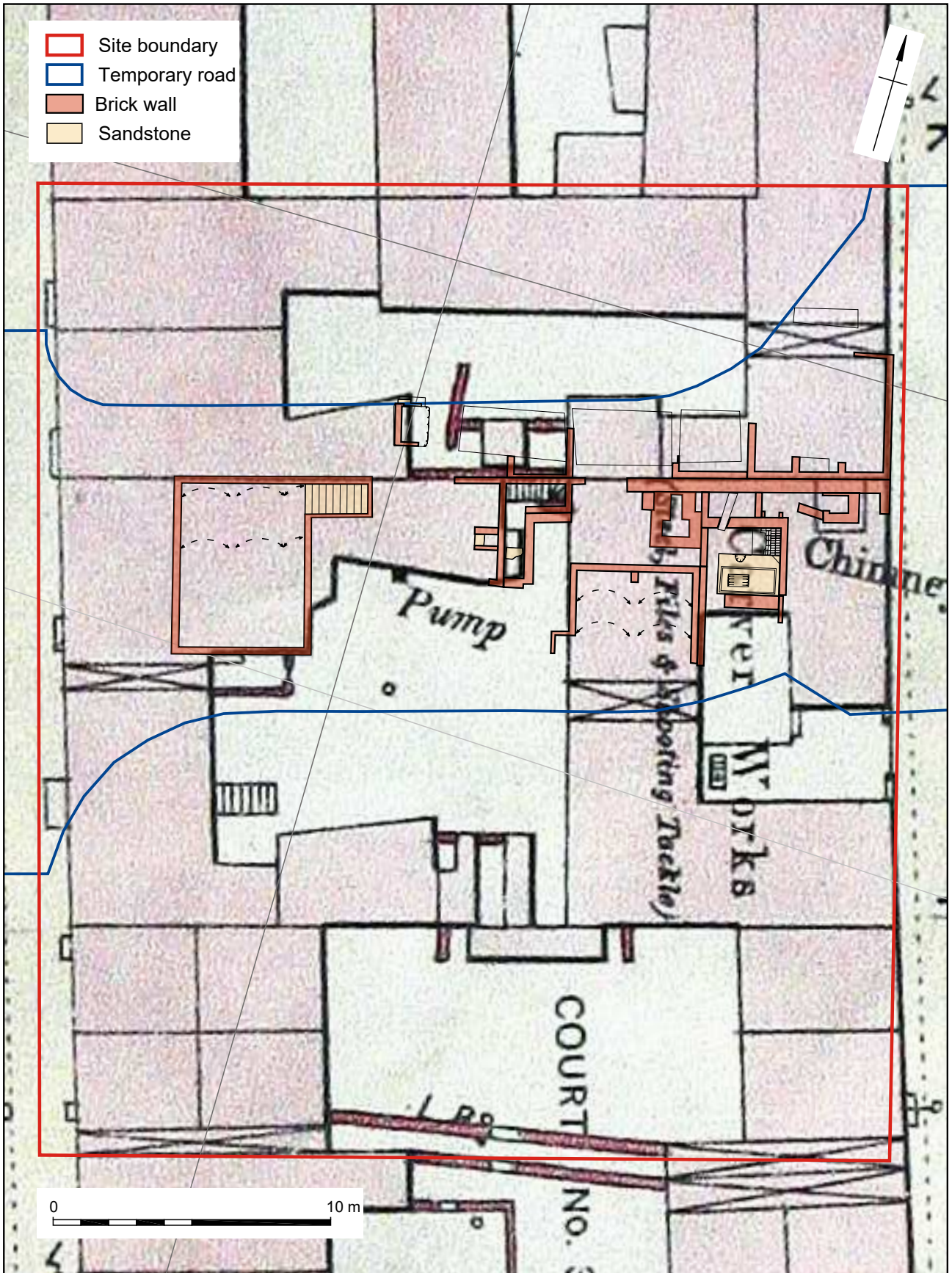
Figure 1




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Site plan with archaeological features overlaying the 1853 Ordnance Survey map

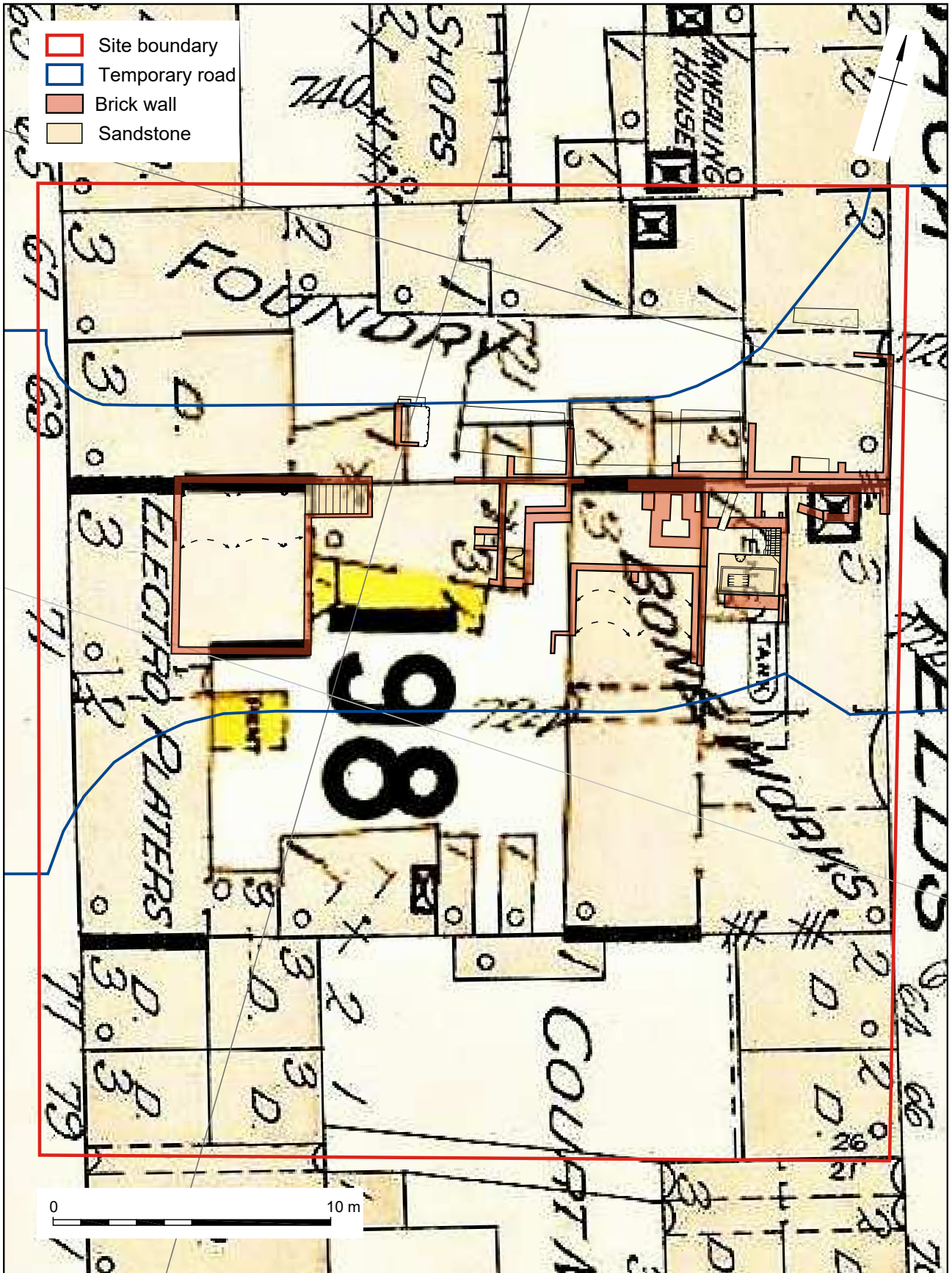
Figure 2




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Site plan with archaeological features overlaying the 1890 Ordnance Survey map

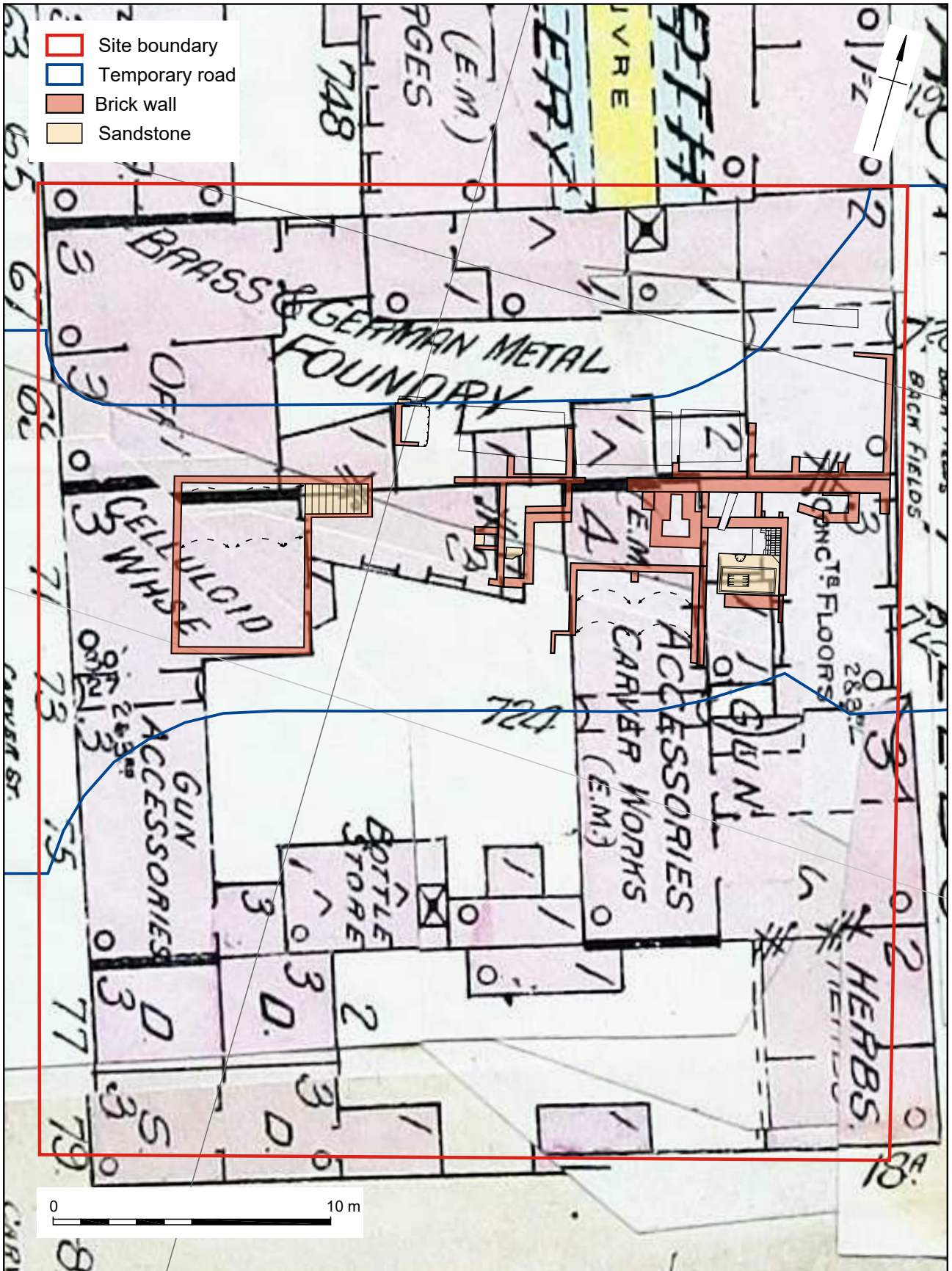
Figure 3



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Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan

Figure 4



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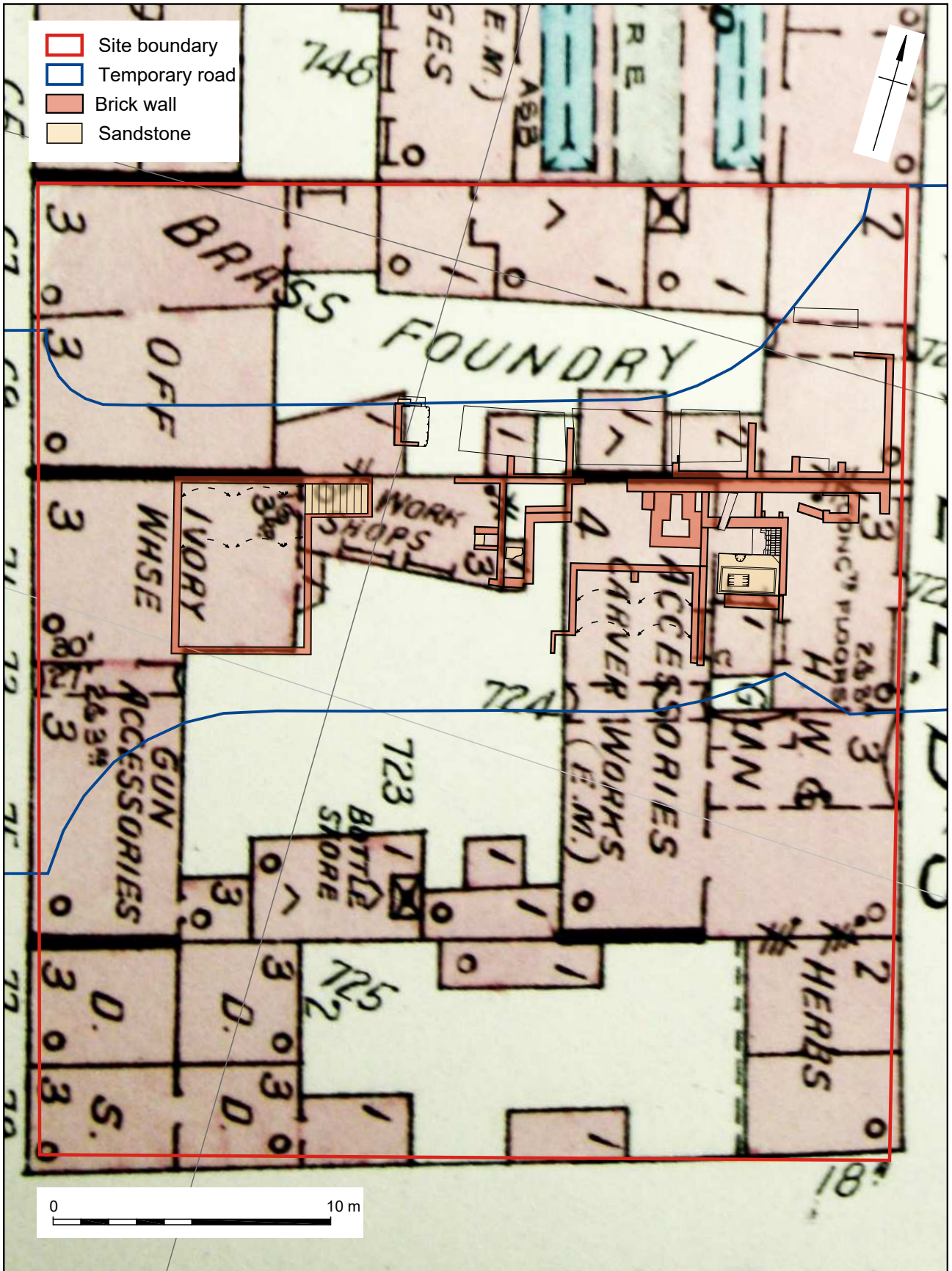
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Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1937 Goad Fire Insurance plan

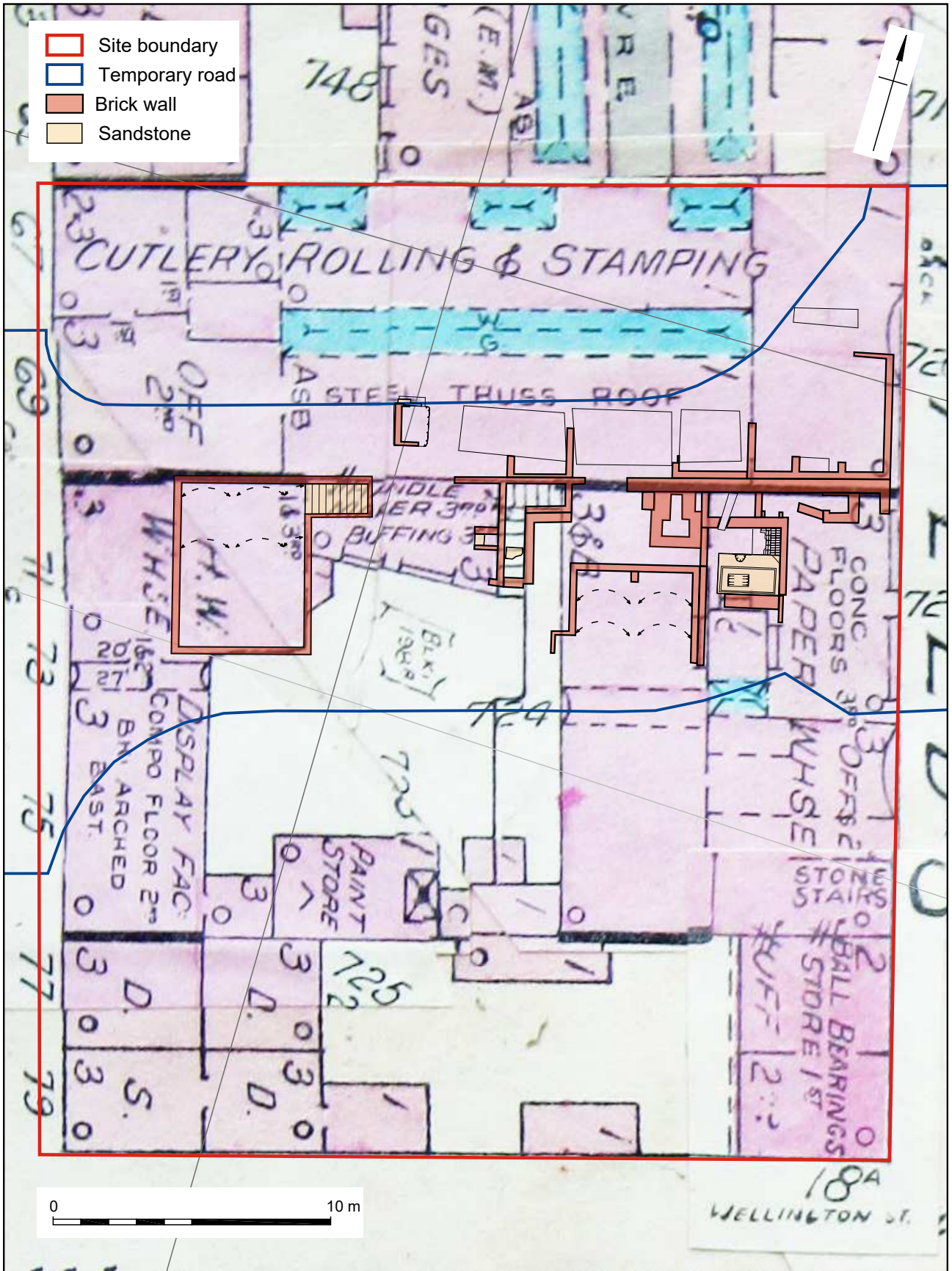
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Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1940 Goad Fire Insurance plan

Figure 6



- Site boundary
- Temporary road
- Brick wall
- Sandstone



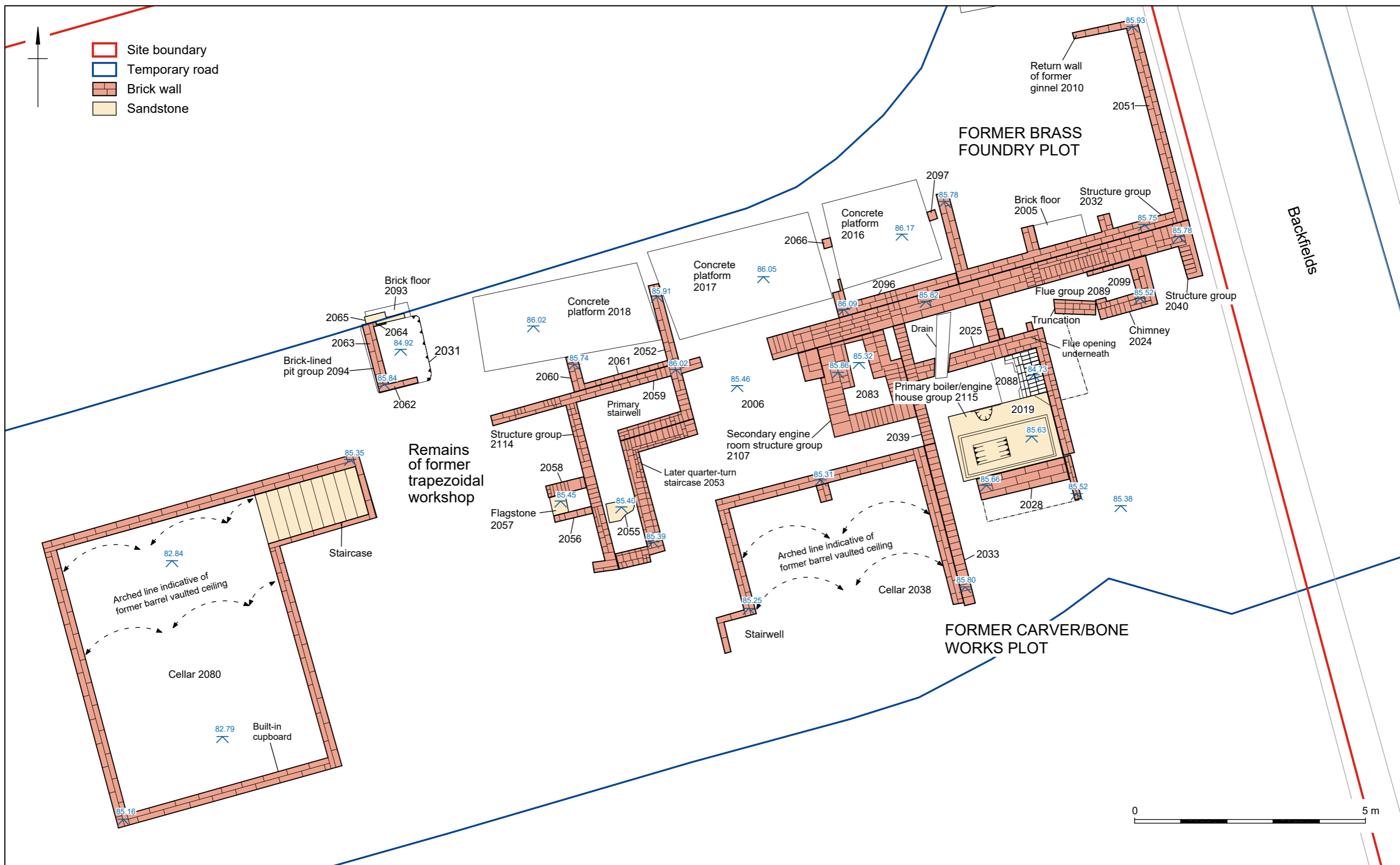
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Site plan with archaeological features overlying the 1959 Goad Fire Insurance plan

Figure 7



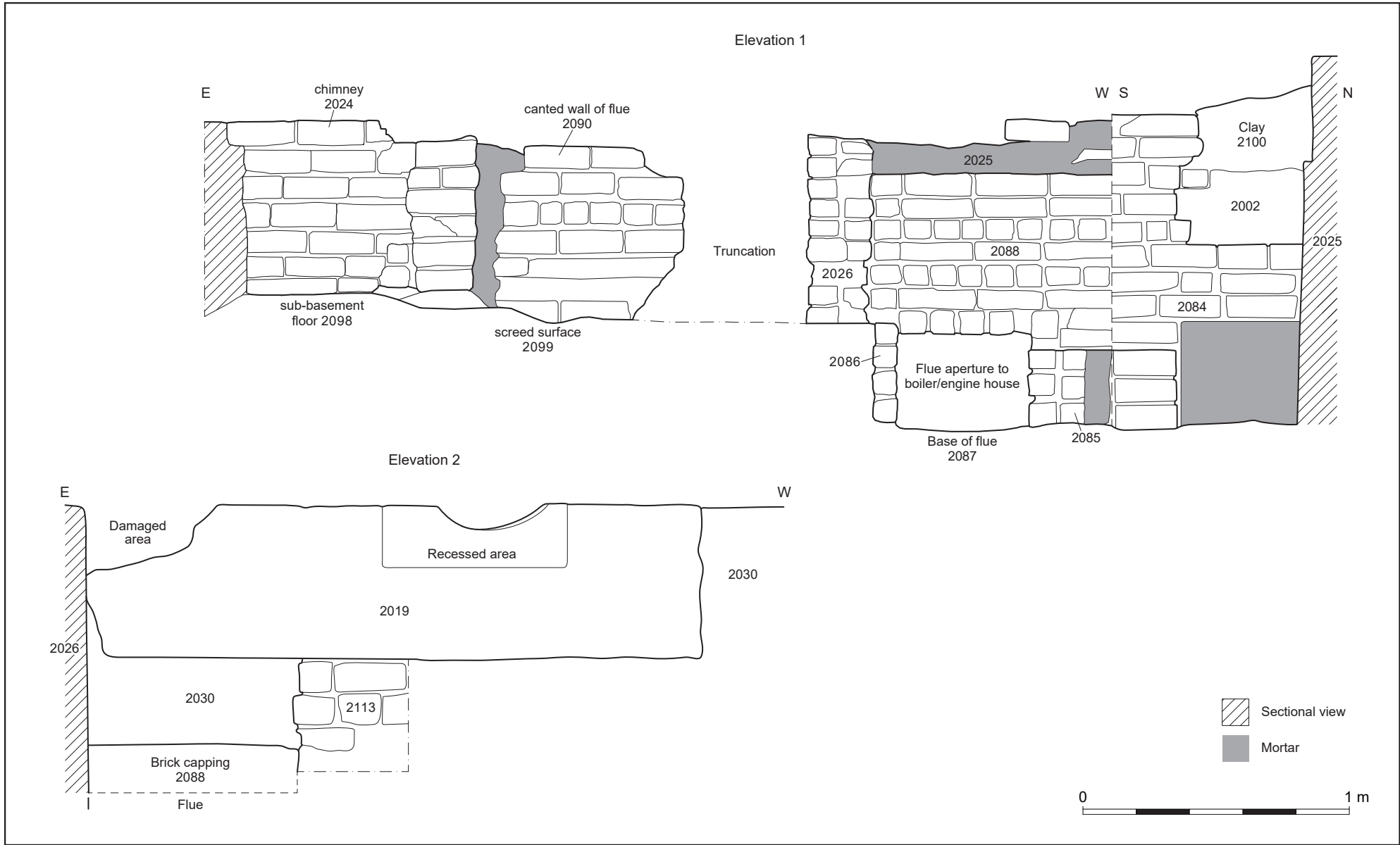
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General plan of archaeological features

Figure 8



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Elevations within structure groups 2089 and 2115

Figure 10



Plate 1: Structure group 2032 with paved floor 2005 and structure group 2040 with chimney 2024 and flue 2089



Plate 2: Detail of internal side of chimney 2024, looking east


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Plate 3: Flue 2089 with duct underneath wall 2025, looking south-west



Plate 4: Flue group 2089 and sandstone platform 2019


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Plate 5: Detail of machine sandstone platform 2019



Plate 6: Structure group 2107, looking north-west


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Plate 7: Cellar 2038, looking north-east



Plate 8: Wall 2084 abutted by quarter-turn staircase 2053, looking south-west


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Plate 9: Remains of stairwell 2059 and later quarter-turn staircase 2053, looking west



Plate 10: Brick-lined pit 2094, looking north-west


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Plate 11: Cellar 2080, looking south-west



Plate 12: Internal view of cellar 2080, looking north-east



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Plate 13: Crucibles from context 2092



Plate 14: Glazed ceramic vessel from context 2092

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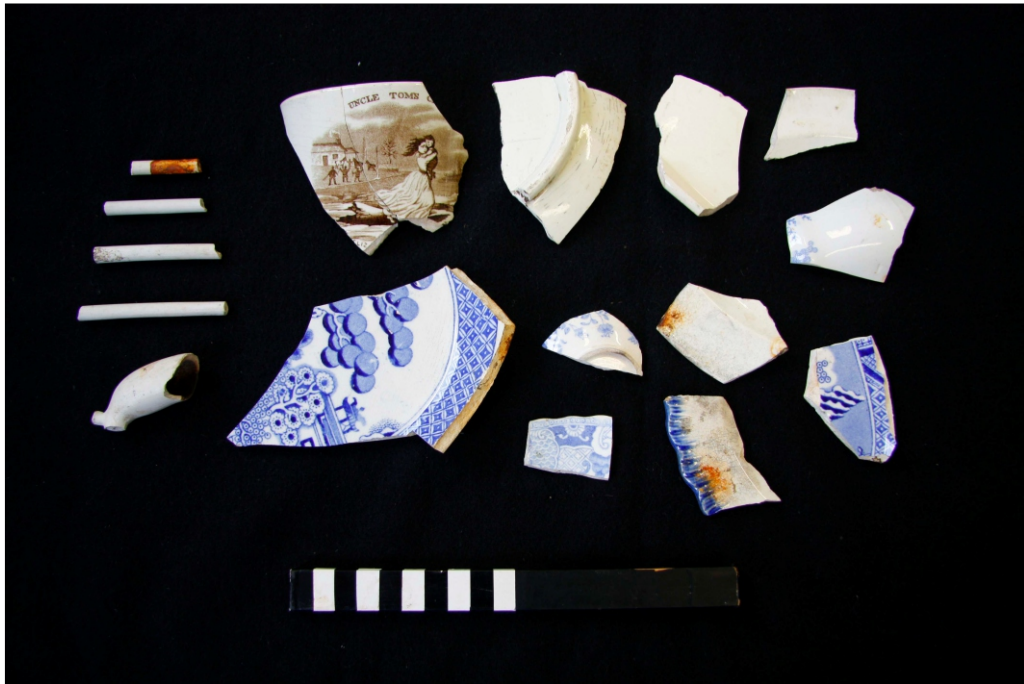



Plate 15: Additional selection of artefacts from context 2092

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