



Grunwergs 2

Land off Rockingham Street Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones Group, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site and watching brief on the removal of a concrete slab, concrete foundations and a tarmac surface at a 0.47 ha parcel of land located at Land off Rockingham Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 4EG centred on NGR 434947 387397 (SK 34947 87397).

It was proposed that the evaluation would comprise 14 trenches measuring 6 m x 3 m, positioned to investigate specific aspects of mid-to late 19th-century occupation of the site depicted on OS mapping from 1853 and 1890. Based on the results of trenches 1 and 4, which were devoid of archaeological remains, it was decided, in consultation with SYAS, that trenches 2 and 5, adjacent to trenches 1 and 4, would not be excavated. In addition, several of the trench locations had to be adjusted to avoid obstructions (existing drainage and large concrete foundations) with prior agreement with SYAS

The evaluation was largely successful in achieving the aims as detailed in the written scheme of investigation and its addendum (WSI, Wardell Armstrong 2019 and WSI Addendum, Wessex Archaeology 2020).

Archaeological features and deposits were uncovered in ten of the twelve evaluation trenches (3, 6–14). Well-preserved structural features were concentrated in the central east (trenches 8 and 10) and south-east (trench 14) of the site but were also present in the west (trench 7). The north of the site was either devoid of archaeological features (trenches 1 and 4), or heavily truncated due to the foundations of the later Grunwergs warehouse (trenches 3 and 6).

Structural remains largely correlated with buildings depicted on the 1856 OS map (the Bailey Lane works and associated furnace). An early- to mid-20th century truncation event has impacted preservation in some areas, although the evaluation has demonstrated the potential for pockets of preservation across much of the site.

The watching brief was undertaken on the removal of a concrete slab, concrete foundations and a tarmac surface across the entire site. A brick surface uncovered in the vicinity of trench 10 during the watching brief was further investigated as part of the evaluation.

The finds assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date, with a likely date range of 18th to 20th-century.

Appropriate mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the site will be decided following discussions between the client and Dinah Saich (Principal Archaeologist South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).

The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Museums Sheffield has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be assigned at the time of deposition. This report will be submitted to South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record. An OASIS form under the ID number wessexar1-378326 has been completed.



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The fieldwork was directed by Emily Eastwood, with the assistance of Michael Clarke, Victoria Halldorsdottir and Otis Gilbert. This report was written by Emily Eastwood and Martina Tenzer and edited by Milica Rajic and Ashley Tuck. The project was managed by Milica Rajic on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Grunwergs 2, Land off Rockingham Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Watkin Jones Group, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at a 0.47 ha parcel of land located at Land off Rockingham Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 4EG centred on NGR 434947 387397 (SK 34947 87397) (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 A planning application (planning reference 18/02170) submitted to Sheffield Council, was granted, subject to condition for a mixed-use development comprising residential and student accommodation, commercial spaces, landscaping and limited off-street parking. Demolition of the former warehouse of Grunwerg Ltd was ongoing during the evaluation. The historic front of the J & Riley Carr building was preserved to be incorporated into the new development.
- 1.1.3 The proposed evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 14 trial trenches measuring approx. 6 m by 3 m and a watching brief on the removal of a concrete slab across the site. Following consultation with SYAS and based on the negative results of trenches 1 and 4, nearby trenches 2 and 5 were not excavated.
- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wardell Armstrong 2019) and an addendum to the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) which was prepared to take the result of the previous watching brief into account. Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, approved the WSI and the addendum, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation and watching brief was undertaken between 25/11/2019 and 13/12/2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision about the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The following information is a summary of the details given in the WSI (Wardell Armstrong 2019).



- 1.3.2 The evaluation was located on the premises of the former Grunwerg Ltd. which was until recently used as commercial warehouse. The site is bounded to the west by Rockingham Street and to the east by Bailey Lane. Historic fabric was incorporated into the modern building facing Bailey Lane. Commercial buildings are located immediately to the south of the site and Boden Lane borders the site to the north. The northern part of the building contains a basement and a further cellar is present beneath the partially surviving
- 1.3.3 Existing ground levels vary slightly from 82.5 m to 81.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) sloping towards the north.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as siltstone and mudstone of the Lower Coal Measures Foundation with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Wardell Armstrong prepared a DBA (2018) and a WSI (2019) for the site. The following information provides a summary for the information detailed in these documents.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Rockingham House, ARCUS (2007)

- 2.2.1 Pits dating to the Bronze Age were recorded during the development of the site at Rockingham House located to the west of the northern portion of the site. The pits were sealed by a buried soil, potentially of medieval date. This soil was again recorded in 2008 at an adjacent plot at Bailey Fields. A subsequent excavation in this area did not provide further evidence of this soil or of prehistoric activity.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 Broad Lane to the north of the site was potentially already established as military route during the Roman period. It was probably utilised as drove way during the medieval period. The site lay to the west of the medieval core of Sheffield until the settlement expanded during the industrial period.
- 2.3.2 The Bailey Lane Works, originally occupied by the company Carr and Co, was present from the 1820s. The population of Sheffield nearly doubled during the years 1821 to 1851 leading to an expansion of the settlement into the area of the site. The detail of the 1853 map shows much of the site occupied by back-to-back housing laid out around courts such as 'Smiths Square' in the north of the site and served by water pumps.
- 2.3.3 Bailey Lane Works (Iron and Steel) was situated in the central section of the site between Bailey Lane and the former Woodhouse Lane. The OS map 1853 depicts the location of a furnace within the Site. Further evidence for a cast steel furnace in this location was provided by Fairbanks' sketch map of 1834. The location of hardening furnace in the vicinity, also mentioned in Fairbanks' accompanying notes, is unknown.
- 2.3.4 The majority of the remaining tenement blocks appear to have been removed by the time of the production of the 1935 Ordnance Survey map. A trade directory of 1938 recorded 'Carr J. & Riley, file mfrs' on Bailey Lane and fronting Rockingham Street 'Clay Wm, H. & Co. joiners' tool mfrs'. A building fronting Carr Lane was recorded as 'Whitely William & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd. Scissors mfrs. (works)'. Other smaller structures fronting



Rockingham Street in the south-western quadrant of the site included an etcher and two cutlery manufacturers.

2.3.5 Further development during the mid-20th century was associated with industrial activity until in 1968 Grunwergs was listed and usage of the premises changed from production to warehousing.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the addendum to the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- to provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and,
- to inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- to establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- to place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and,
- to make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site Dinah Saich (pers. comm.) identified the following site-specific objective:

- to establish the historic development sequence from natural.

3.4 Trench rationale

3.4.1 The 14 trenches have been sited according to the rationale given in **Table 1** below.

Table 1

Trench	Rationale
Trench 1	To investigate former back-to-back housing depicted on OS maps of 1853 and 1890 at the corner of Rockingham Street and Bowden (Boden) Lane.



Trench 2	To investigate possible toilet block within the former Smiths Square as depicted on 1853 and 1890 OS maps.
Trench 3	To investigate former back-to-back housing and yard depicted on OS maps of 1853 and 1890 at the corner of Bailey Lane and Bowden (Boden) Lane.
Trench 4	To investigate a 'Coal Yard' and associated buildings depicted on OS map of 1853. To investigate the Swedish Steel & File Works depicted on OS map of 1890.
Trench 5	To investigate potential small-scale works depicted on OS map of 1853 and Swedish Steel & File Works depicted on OS map of 1890.
Trench 6	To investigate small-scale works and/or back-to-back housing depicted on OS maps of 1853 and 1890.
Trench 7	To investigate the court of the former Rockingham Hotel at the corner of Rockingham Street and Carr Lane (although the discrepancy between the 1853 and 1890 OS maps is noted). NB Trench 7 needed to be moved 8m to the south, now targeting back-to-back housing depicted on OS maps of 1853 and 1890. (see Fig. 2)
Trench 8	To investigate the area of a former crucible furnace and the Bailey Lane Works. Dinah Saich has noted the possible presence of a former basement in the vicinity not mentioned in the Heritage Statement or Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.
Trench 9	To investigate the area of Rockingham Street Court No. 3. To investigate area of former pump depicted on 1853 OS map
Trench 10	To investigate the Bailey Lane Works and change between 1853 and 1890 OS maps.
Trench 11	To investigate a rear range depicted on both 1853 and 1890 OS maps.
Trench 12	To investigate the Old Black Boy public house depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map and the Bailey Lane Works depicted in 1890.
Trench 13	To investigate the area of Rockingham Street Court No. 5 and the area of former pump depicted on the 1853 OS map.
Trench 14	To investigate Bailey Lane Court No. 3

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wardell Armstrong 2019) and the addendum to the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019), and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI. The siting of each trench was fine-tuned on site to consider

services, modern structures etc. to maximise the amount of archaeological information recovered (**Fig. 1**).

- 4.2.2 Twelve trial trenches, each measuring 6 m in length and 3 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary to fulfil the site-specific objectives to establish the historic development sequence, deep excavation techniques were employed. In general, unsupported excavation was not proceeded beyond 1.2 m depth in accordance with best practice.
- 4.2.4 In areas where deeper excavation techniques had to be employed, trenches were stepped to a depth of 2.4 m. Where excavation continued below 2.4 m, trenches were excavated by machine and recorded photographically without the archaeologist entering the trench.
- 4.2.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and Dinah Saich (SYAS) were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using film (black and white and colour) and digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This recorded both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. All images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes to ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Photographs were also taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the excavation.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wardell Armstrong 2019) and the addendum to the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).



4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Dinah Saich, Principle Archaeologist with SYAS, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the evaluation. Any variations to the WSI and its addendum, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Principal Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Twelve of the proposed fourteen trenches were excavated (**Fig. 1**). Following discussion with Dinah Saich (SYAS) trenches 2 and 5 were left unexcavated based on the negative results of the nearby trenches 1 and 4.
- 5.1.2 Ten of the twelve excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains were present across the site, with a higher concentration of features in the southern and eastern area (**Fig. 10**).
- 5.1.3 The uncovered features comprising walls, foundations, and levelling deposits represent the main period of activity, which is of 19th-century date. Features of more modern date were also present.
- 5.1.4 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by trench.
- 5.1.5 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Natural deposits

Introduction

- 5.2.1 The site sits on a natural slope from the south-west to the north-east. Deep landscaping during the 20th century resulted in an up to 4.50 m step in levels between the southern and northern halves of the site due to the construction of the previous Grunwergs warehouse. The natural deposits across the site varied from trench to trench.

Natural deposits

- 5.2.2 In the north-west (trenches 1 and 4), the site had been stripped and levelled to the natural substrate before the 20th-century Grunwergs warehouse was constructed. Following removal of a western concrete retaining wall the levelling was evident in the remaining 3 m-high east-facing section (background **PI. 3**), with made ground deposits recorded between 3 m and 0 m above current ground level.
- 5.2.3 In trench 1 (**PI. 1**), following removal of a 0.35 m-thick concrete slab (101), a 0.11 m-deep deposit of construction hardcore (102) overlaid the mottled orange brown and red sandy clay natural substrate (104).
- 5.2.4 In trench 4 (**PI. 3**), following the removal of a concrete slab and hardcore deposit, a 1.1 m-deep dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit with demolition rubble inclusions (401) overlaid the mottled orange brown and red sandy clay natural substrate (404).
- 5.2.5 In the north-east of the site (trenches 3 and 6), the natural substrate, consisting of a mid-brownish yellow sandy clay (310 and 626), was exposed at approximately 1.60 m and 3 m bgl respectively.



- 5.2.6 In the south of the site (trench 12) the natural substrate, consisting of a yellow sandy clay (1201: **PI. 16**), was exposed in the base of trench 12 at 1.60 m bgl.

5.3 Trenches without structural remains

- 5.3.1 Trenches 9, 11 and 13 were devoid of structural features but contained up to 5 m of backfill and made ground levelling deposits. The ground surfaces of trenches 9 and 11 comprised a 0.30 m-thick concrete slab removed during the watching brief. The ground surface in trench 13 was a 0.08 m-thick tarmac layer.

Trench 9

- 5.3.2 Trench 9 was machine excavated to a depth of 4.90 m (limit of machine reach: **PI. 10**) and contained multiple levelling deposits and a 20th-century concrete foundation (903) visible in the western section face. The uppermost deposit (901) was a mid-grey gravel hardcore, 0.05 m-thick, which directly overlaid a 0.55 m-thick deposit (902) of mid-grey sandy silt with frequent broken bricks and other demolition debris. Below demolition deposit 902 was a further series of levelling deposits, ranging from a 1 m-thick dark blackish brown sandy silt (911) to a 0.12 m-thick light yellowish brown sand (913; see trench tables and **Fig. 10** for further details). The levelling deposits, whilst being irregular in colour and thickness, were consistent in containing broken brick, mortar fragments and other demolition debris inclusions. Under this, a dark blackish brown sand with gravel inclusions (916) and a dark reddish-brown silty clay with gravel and broken brick inclusions (915) were recorded at 3 m bgl and 4.9 m bgl, respectively.

- 5.3.3 Finds recovered from deposits 916 and 915, along with those from across the site, could be accommodated within the 19th to early 20th-century, suggesting the massive levelling events were broadly contemporary representing one phase of on-site development.

Trench 11

- 5.3.4 Trench 11 (**PI. 15**) was firstly excavated to 2.2 m and recorded, and then excavated to a total depth of 4.90 m. No finds were recovered from the lower deposits due to H&S reasons and the uncertainty of retrieval from a secure context. The upper 2.2 m contained a series of eight made ground deposits (1103–1110), all sloping down to the north indicating the material was tipped from the south during levelling events. Much like in trench 9, the levelling deposits varied in colour and thickness, but were consistent in broken brick, mortar fragments and other demolition debris inclusions (see trench tables and **Fig. 16** for further details).

Trench 13

- 5.3.5 Due to the depth of material in trenches 9 and 11, and the similarity in the stratigraphy in trench 13, with the agreement with Dinah Saich (SYAS), trench 13 was not excavated below 1.20 m (see trench tables and **PI. 17** for further details).

5.4 Trench 3

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the north-east of the site (**PI. 2**) and was rotated 90 degrees west to avoid large existing concrete foundations.

- 5.4.2 The trench was sealed with a 0.21 m-thick poured concrete slab (301), which overlaid a light brownish yellow gravely sand (302) which, along with a concrete pillar (312) formed the floor and construction phase of the previous Grunwergs warehouse. Below deposit 302, a mid-blackish brown sandy silt (303) covered the extent of the trench and was up to 0.75 m-thick in places.

- 5.4.3 The trench contained no evidence of 19th-century housing but did contain structural remains relating to 20th-century drainage. The trench was 2.2 m deep (stepped for safety) with the natural substrate encountered at 1.60 m.

20th century

- 5.4.4 At the eastern edge of the trench were the remains of a red brick and concrete drain (305) which was 0.60 m long, 0.50 m wide, 0.40 m-thick and between 1.15 and 1.55 m bgl. Fragments of a ceramic pipe adhered to the western edge of the concrete and brick structure.
- 5.4.5 Another structure constructed from brick and concrete (304) was visible in the southern section face (**Fig. 11**). It was 1.90 m long, 0.65 m-thick and consisted of four courses (0.45 m) of machine made frogged red brick, bonded with a black ash mortar. The base course stepped out 0.05 m and was sat on a 0.20 m-thick crude red orange concrete foundation with fragments of brick inclusions.
- 5.4.6 Structures 304 and 305 were within cut 306 which was visible in the southern section face. The cut (306) was at least 1 m in length, 0.85 m wide and 2 m deep, and was backfilled with a series of three deposits (307, 308 and 309) before the construction of 304 and 305. Deposit 307 was the base deposit within cut 306 and was a dark grey silty clay with common charcoal inclusions, and measured at least 1 m in length, 0.50 m-thick and 0.85 m wide. Deposit 308 was above 307 and was a dark orange brown silt with occasional sub angular cobbles and was at least 0.80 m wide, 0.60 m in length and 0.40 m thick. Deposit 309 was above 308 and was a mid-black brown sandy silt made ground measuring at least 0.90 m by 0.85 m by 0.25 m thick.
- 5.4.7 Cut 306 truncated demolition deposit 313. Deposit 313 was a black silty clay with occasional charcoal fragments and frequent broken brick and mortar pieces. It is possible that this deposit represents the demolition of the previous 19th century structures. Deposit 313 was directly above the natural deposit 310.
- 5.4.8 At the southern edge of the trench was the base of possible drainage inspection chamber (311) consisting of a single sandstone flag and one course of three associated heavily degraded red half bricks on its eastern edge. The structure measured 0.70 m long, 0.65 m wide and 0.80 m high and was between 1.60 and 1.70 m bgl. There was no visible cut for the feature and it was laid directly on the natural (310).

5.5 Trench 6

- 5.5.1 Trench 6 (**PI. 4**), in the north-east of the site, contained a series of structural remains representing several phases of construction.
- 5.5.2 The trench was sealed with a 0.20 m-thick poured concrete slab (601) which overlaid a light brownish yellow gravelly sand hardcore deposit (602) which, along with two concrete foundations (pillar 604 and beam 603) formed the floor and construction phase of the previous Grunwergs warehouse.

Mid/late 19th century

- 5.5.3 A wall (613) composed of a combination of stone blocks and red brick bonded with white lime mortar ran for over 3 m (beyond the limit of excavation) east to west across the southern end of the trench. The coursing was irregular, and the surface of the stonework was obscured in places with mortar; the wall survived to a height of 0.80 m and was up to 0.50 m wide in places. The eastern part of the wall contained a stone step (618) which

was seen in section and was 0.65 m long and 0.10 m high. The step formed the base of a doorway which was later bricked up with at least five courses of a single skin of red brick laid in a stretcher bond with white lime mortar (617). (**Fig. 12**)

- 5.5.4 Four red bricks on the western edge of the doorway (part of wall 613) were bonded at right angles and extended 0.06 m to the south suggesting that the wall previously had a single skin partition.
- 5.5.5 A red brick floor (619) butted wall 613 on its southern edge (**PI. 5**). The visible extent of the floor (619) measured 3 m by 0.80 m and consisted of a single course of unfrogged red brick laid flat and bonded with a white lime mortar.
- 5.5.6 To the north of wall 613 there was a sequence of levelling deposits (**PI. 6**). The top 1.4 m was recorded in detail (see **Appendix 1: Trench summaries** for details) and a further machine sondage determined that the deposits were 3 m deep. The deposits were of varying thicknesses and ranged from a mid-grey brown sandy soil (623) to a dark red burgundy sandy silt with crushed and broken brick fragments (624). The levelling deposits covered the extent of the trench to the north of wall 613. To the south of wall 613, and above floor 619 was a separate sequence of levelling deposits (see **Appendix 1: Trench summaries**).
- 5.5.7 Parallel to wall 613 was a second east to west running wall (612). The base of the wall consisted of two random courses (0.35 m high) of roughhewn sandstone blocks sat on levelling deposit 623. The wall (612) was 0.50 m wide and 1.90 m long and had no bonding material (**Fig. 12**).
- 5.5.8 Wall 612 was butted at its eastern end by a north south running single skin brick wall bonded with white lime mortar (616). The wall (616) was 0.50 m long, 0.10 m wide, and at least 0.20 m high. At its southern end, wall 616 butted wall 613 and blocked a space measuring 1.80 m long and up to 0.60 m wide between the two east–west walls (613 and 612). The space was filled with a dark blackish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal fragments (615).
- 5.5.9 Wall 612 was overlaid by more levelling deposits (622 and 621), which were sealed by modern construction deposits.
- 5.5.10 The structures in the south of trench 6 correspond with the small-scale works and/or back-to-back housing depicted on OS maps of 1853 and 1890.

20th century

- 5.5.11 In the north-west corner of the trench were the remains of a rectangular frogged red brick (607), firebrick (608), and crude concrete (606) structure (**PI. 6**). The structure was stepped, with the concrete measuring 1.4 m long, 0.4 m wide and 0.20 m-thick. A red brick structure (607) was built on the concrete foundation (606) and stepped in measuring 1.40 m long, 0.35 m wide and was 0.55 m high. The brick structure (607) was six courses high and between two and three skins wide, bonded with a black ash mortar. Along with the three courses of firebrick (608) bonded to it, it formed two small sub rectangular chambers measuring approx. 0.50 m x 0.50 m. The depth of the chambers was unknown due to the limit of excavation.
- 5.5.12 The structure was constructed within a vertical sided and flat based cut (605). The cut (605) truncated the uppermost levelling deposit (621) and as such post-dated the structural remains discussed above. The structure (606 and 607) was truncated by

concrete beam 603 at its northern edge and ran under the western limit of excavation and as such its complete form, and function are unknown.

5.6 Trench 7

5.6.1 Due to the topography of the site (vertical drop and steep slope). Trench 7 (**PI. 7**) was moved 8 m south from its planned location, targeting a row of back to back housing on Rockingham Street (see **Table 1**).

5.6.2 The trench was sealed with a 0.17 m-thick concrete slab (701) which overlaid a 0.23 m-thick light grey white hardcore bedding material (702). The hardcore (702) in turn overlaid a dark black grey silt made ground deposit (703) with common clinker, brick and sandstone pieces along with rare pieces of ganister masonry. The made ground deposit (703) was greater than 1.80 m deep in the eastern half of the trench and sealed structural remains in the west.

5.6.3 The western half of the trench contained structural remains most likely relating to a basement level of back-to-back housing (**Fig. 13**). The eastern half of the trench contained no remains to an excavated depth of 1.80 m bgl, with the angle of demolition damage visible on the surviving structures suggesting that the ground was cleared and re-levelled once the basements fell out of use (**Fig. 13**).

Mid/late 19th century

5.6.4 The basement structures in trench 7 consisted of two small rectangular rooms both measuring 1.60 m x 1.60 m, running north to south at the western extent of the trench (**Fig. 13**). The northernmost room had a flagstone floor (710) measuring 1.30 m by 1.60 m. A 3.40 m long, 0.40 m wide sandstone wall (708) formed the back wall foundation. It was constructed of two courses of irregularly bonded sandstone blocks and lime mortar.

5.6.5 Three parallel walls (704, 705, and 714) extended west from wall 708. The northernmost (705) was butted by back wall 708. It (705) was at least 1.70 m in length, 0.45 m wide and 1.40 m high and constructed of 13 courses of sandstone masonry with lime mortar bonding and rough joints.

5.6.6 The southernmost wall (714) was butted by back wall 708. Wall 714 was at least 1.20 m in length and 1.20 m high; the width was obscured by the limit of excavation. The wall was constructed of 8 courses of neatly-faced sandstone masonry blocks (with a red brick repair) with lime mortar bonding, and, along with wall 705 formed the outer wall of the cellar.

5.6.7 The central wall (704) was 1.34 m long, 0.22 m wide and 1 m high (**Fig. 13**). It was constructed with 11 courses of handmade red brick bonded with lime mortar and was the central partition to the cellar forming the two separate rectangular rooms. There was evidence of whitewash on both faces of the wall. There was a 0.50 m gap between wall 704 and the back wall of the cellar (708) which was later blocked up with a single skin of handmade red brick bonded with lime mortar 0.50 m long, 0.12 m wide and 0.80 m high (707). Blocking 707 was five courses high and bonded with lime mortar.

5.6.8 The southern room had a wall (706) made of a single skin of red brick bonded with white lime mortar extending from the south (butting wall 714) for 0.60 m to the north before turning 45 degrees and continuing for another 0.70 m. the wall was possibly contemporary with blocking 707 forming a small partition 1.6 m x 0.6 m, at the east of the room.

5.6.9 The cellar survived to a greater height at its western end (up to 1.40 m) than its eastern (0.40 m). Wall 707 had a steep angle of demolition (**Fig. 13**) suggesting that the structure was intentionally demolished to make way for later development.

5.7 Trench 8

5.7.1 Under a 0.25 m-thick concrete slab a demolition deposit of grey silty hardcore (801; up to 0.60 m-thick) with common brick, fire brick and other large pieces of masonry inclusions was found overlaying a series of linear bars (802) and associated brick walls (803) indicating remains of a crucible furnace (**PI. 9**).

Mid/late 19th century

5.7.2 The four parallel iron bars (802) were aligned W-E with irregular sides and a flat base and bonded to a lower series of brick walls (803) with lime mortar. The bars were individually 1.5 m long, 0.20 m wide and 0.05 m-thick.

5.7.3 The four brick walls (803) formed three chambers approx. 0.50 m wide. The walls were constructed of red brick, fire brick (double length stretchers), ganister blocks and fragments of grindstone. The exact dimensions of the structure were obscured by the metal bars (802) and remaining demolition debris, but clearly formed three melting holes associated with a crucible furnace (**PI. 9**).

5.8 Trench 10

5.8.1 A concrete slab was removed from the area prior to archaeological works starting. A mixed mid-reddish grey demolition/levelling deposit with frequent brick and mortar pieces (1001) overlaid a series of structural remains relating to the Bailey Lane Works.

5.8.2 The base of the structures was not exposed due to the depth of deposits.

Mid/late 19th century

5.8.3 A barrel vaulted arch (1021) which was visible at the eastern limit of excavation (**PI. 13; Fig. 15**), had two courses, was at least three skins thick and was 3.7 m long. It was constructed of machine-made red brick with a black ash mortar laid in a header bond, the lower of the two courses were bullnosed forming a possible entrance to a cellar. Directly above the arch (1021) was a 0.10 m-thick dark blackish brown gritty sand (1018) which formed a bedding material for a flagstone surface (1017). The flagstones (1017) and bedding material (1018) were only seen in section and it is unclear from the limits of the excavation if they are contemporary with the arch or not.

5.8.4 The arch (1021) was bonded at its southern end to a north south running brick wall (1009), constructed of machine made red brick with black ash mortar and laid in a stretcher bond. The visible extent of the wall (1009) was 0.75 m long, 0.20 m wide and 0.78 m high. It was, in turn, bonded to an L shaped brick structure (1004) at its southern end. Structure 1004 was 0.67 m high and extended west at a right angle from wall 1009 for 1.9 m with a width of 0.50 m, before turning another right angle to continue south for 1.27 m with a width of 0.22 m before entering the edge of excavation (**Fig. 15**).

5.8.5 The north facing face of wall 1004 contained a square iron box (1006) 0.33 m from its eastern edge. The box measured 0.28 m by 0.28 m and was 0.11 m deep and had an internal half circular fixing seemingly designed to hold a joist or other linear structure. A 0.05 m wide iron pipe (1007) extended 0.30 m north from the visible base of the joint between walls 1004 and 1009.



- 5.8.6 The 'L'-shape of wall 1004 enclosed two firebrick structures (1002 and 1003). Due to the nature of the evaluation, their full depth is unknown (**Fig. 15**). Closest to the southern limit of excavation a single course of structure 1002 was visible. It measured 1.24 m by 0.23 m and was constructed of firebrick and black ash mortar. Enclosed by 1002, 1004 and the eastern limit of excavation, a single course of structure 1003 was visible. It measured 0.70 m by 0.45 m and was constructed of firebrick and black ash mortar. A single curved course of firebricks (1005) was bonded to the eastern 1.24 m surface of wall 1004 with black ash mortar.
- 5.8.7 A second structure was located 0.86 m to the west of wall 1004 (**Fig. 15**). It consisted of a series of walls (1012, 1013 and 1014). Wall 1014 was 0.90 m in length, 0.23 m wide and at least 0.60 m high and was randomly bonded with black ash mortar. Wall 1014 was bonded on its western side to structure 1013. Structure 1013 was rectangular and measured 0.80 m long, 1.0 m wide and 0.65 m high and was also randomly bonded with black ash mortar. Both structures (1013 and 1014) consisted of a mix of frogged and unfrogged, and red and fire brick suggesting they were constructed of reused materials.
- 5.8.8 The western edge of structure 1013 incorporated brick arch 1012. The arch (1012) was at least 0.50 m long, 0.60 m wide and 0.35 m high, made of two courses of machine-made red brick laid in a header bond. It incorporated a cast iron supporting beam on its eastern side (1010). This beam (1010) was 0.14 m wide and 0.35 m high and ran for at least 1.20 m roughly north south. The arch (1012) and beam (1010) potentially form part of a flue system associated with the furnace seen in trench 8.

20th century

- 5.8.9 At the north-west corner of trench 10 at ground level, directly underneath the concrete slab and extending from the limit of the trench were the remains of a redbrick surface (1023), 4.50 m long and 4.30 m wide, randomly bonded with black ash mortar. The bricks differed in sizes and types, some were frogged, and others were not. The surface (1023) was laid on demolition layer 1001.

5.9 Trench 12

- 5.9.1 Due to the nature of the existing ground surface, trench 12 encompassed 1.90 m of below ground deposits, and an existing carpark retaining wall (1205) at the southern extent standing 0.80 m above ground (**PI. 16**). Wall 1205 was made of brick, two skins thick, and 18 courses high laid in a stretcher bond with black ash mortar. The wall (1205) ran for over 3 m east to west, extending from the south western corner of a standing structure.
- 5.9.2 The trench was capped in places with a 0.20 m-thick concrete pad (1209), which in turn overlaid a 0.50 m-thick rubble deposit (1206). Below the rubble deposit (1206) was a second 0.20 m-thick concrete slab (1207) and 0.50 m rubble deposit (1206) indicating multiple phases of modern construction and levelling.
- 5.9.3 A north south aligned modern rectangular red brick structure (1203) was contemporary with concrete slab 1209. The structure (1209) dominated the trench, measuring at least 5 m in length, 1.50 m wide and 1.50 m high. It was 14 courses and four skins wide, bonded with a pink sandy mortar (inner three skins) with a black tar like material between the outer two courses forming a watertight seal. Whilst the exact purpose of the structure is unknown, it was of modern construction.
- 5.9.4 The natural substrate was encountered at 1.40 m below the ground level (underneath rubble deposit 1206).

5.9.5 During the watching brief on removal of foundations, a fire brick built flue (1210) was observed in the vicinity of trench 12 (**Pl. 14**). The flue (1210) was three skins thick laid in a stretcher bond. Its visible extent was 2.10 m in length, 0.80 m wide and 0.80 m high. It ran north south, with a 45 degree turn to the east at its southern end.

5.10 Trench 14

5.10.1 Trench 14 was rotated 90 degrees west due to on-site constraints (the location of welfare provision) and sealed by a 0.06 m-thick tarmac layer (1401 - part of a larger carpark at time of excavation).

Early 20th century

5.10.2 Trench 14 (**Pl. 18**) contained three walls (1404, 1405 and 1407-1418) on three sides of a flagstone and concrete floor (1421). The floor was not fully uncovered however the visible area measured 1.90 m by 1.80 m. The walls all ran under the limit of excavation (1404 to the south, 1405 to the east and 1407-1418 to the north) and so their full extents are unknown (**Fig. 17**).

5.10.3 Wall 1404, which ran approximately east to west at the southern edge of the floor (1421). was constructed with frogged red brick in an old English bond, black ash mortar with whitewash on the visible faces, and bullnose brick corners and was nine courses high and at least four skins wide. Its visible extent measured 1.0 m by 0.48 m and 0.90 m in high.

5.10.4 Wall 1405 was also constructed with whitewashed frogged red brick in an old English bond, black ash mortar and bullnose corners. It was 14 courses high and five skins wide, measured 1.50 m by 0.68 m and was 1.0 m high and ran approximately north south at the western edge of the floor (1421). The wall (1405) had a 0.46 m by 0.34 m by 0.10 m high concrete slab mortared into the southern end of the thirteenth course.

5.10.5 The third wall ran east to west and consisted of multiple sections of red brick (1407, 1409, 1412, 1416 and 1418) sandstone (1415), concrete (1408), and iron supports (1413 and 1417) with at least two phases of construction. The structure as a whole was 3.40 m long and 1.40 m high (**Pl. 19**). The width was obscured by the edge of excavation.

5.10.6 The structure (1407 – 1418) was suggestive of a crucible cellar which had later been bricked up and possibly repurposed. The initial section of wall (1418), constructed with machine made red brick and black ash mortar in an old English bond with whitewash on its visible face, ran from west to east for over 1.80 m and was 16 courses high. Structures 1407, 1410 and 1414 then formed three pillars (the sides of the melting holes) 16 courses high and 0.40 m wide. The three structures were built with frogged red brick bonded with a black ash mortar and had bullnose corners. The gap between them (forming the original melting hole) was 0.36 m wide. All of the melting holes had later been later bricked up with frogged red brick walls (1409, 1412 and 1416) and a sand and cement mortar.

5.10.7 Walls 1404 and 1418 (at its western edge) were each topped with a sandstone block (1415) measuring 0.40 m wide and up to 0.20 m high. These blocks were bonded to the lower brickwork with black ash mortar. The two walls (1404 and 1418) were later reinforced with iron tie pins (1413 and 1417) potentially at the time the melting holes were bricked in and the structure changed use. The two tie pins were cast iron oval plates measuring 0.46 m by 0.36 m and were 0.05 m-thick.

5.10.8 The area was backfilled with levelling deposit 1403 once the structures fell out of use. The deposit (1403) was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent broken bricks and demolition debris.



6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts in five of the trenches excavated (trenches 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11). Finds came from demolition, rubble and made ground layers, as well as some incorporated in a wall. All finds are therefore likely to represent redeposited material rather than primary deposits, and are not all necessarily related to activity on the Site itself.
- 6.1.2 Based on datable items, the assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date, with a likely date range of 18th to 20th- century. It includes an element of domestic refuse (pottery, vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and shell) alongside metalwork which suggests association with industrial activity on the Site (file- and scissor-making); there are also two pieces of bone-working waste, probably from cutlery handle manufacture.
- 6.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 2.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Glass	Metal (no.)	Pottery	Other
613					3/48	
620		3/6	2/377	1	2/6	
703	7/97	6/20	4/70	6	10/729	1 slate pencil; 1 wall plaster
715	4/11			1		1 mussel shell
911					1/17	
915		2/11			6/74	
916		1/4			7/110	
1016				6		
1106					3/26	
1110		2/3			4/83	
Total	11/108	14/44	6/447	14	36/1093	

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 36 sherds, weighing 1093 g. The assemblage is entirely of post-medieval/modern date and is listed by context in Table 3.

Table 3 Pottery by context

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date Range
613	Wall	3	48	Redware (1 black-glazed, 2 brown-glazed)	C18+
620	Backfill	1	4	Redware (brown-glazed)	C18+
620	Backfill	1	2	Redware (brown-glazed)	C18+
703	Made ground	10	729	2 x black-glazed redware (int glaze), 2 x yellow ware; 1 x stoneware (cylindrical bottle/jar); 5 refined whiteware (slip-banded bowl)	C18-C20
911	Demolition	1	17	pearlware base (transfer-printed)	C19
915	Made ground	6	74	1 redware (brown-glazed), 1 stoneware (Notts-type?), 4 refined whiteware (1 transfer-printed)	C18-C20
916	Made ground	7	110	3 stoneware (Notts-type?), 4 refined whiteware (1 blue slip-banded)	C19/C20
1106	Backfill	3	26	1 black-glazed redware (handle); 1 stoneware (Notts-type?) bowl/jar rim; 1 refined whiteware	C18-C20
1110	backfill	4	83	1 black-glazed redware, 2 refined whiteware (1 plate rim), 1 yellow ware (kitchen bowl)	C18-C20

6.2.2 Redwares, including black-glazed examples, provided utilitarian kitchenwares; only bowl forms can be identified here. Other kitchenwares are in salt-glazed stoneware (bowls and containers) and yellow ware (bowls). The remainder are refined wares (pearlware, whiteware), including transfer-printed examples, used for tea- and tablewares.

6.2.3 The redwares have a broad potential date range, but the associated wares suggest that there is little or nothing here that is earlier than 18th century, and the whole assemblage could be accommodated within the 19th to early 20th century.

6.3 Clay Pipe

6.3.1 Of the 13 fragments of clay pipe recovered (see Table 4), 12 are stems (one with a yellow glazed mouthpiece). These can be only broadly dated as 17th-century or later although, as for the pottery, they are unlikely to date prior to the 18th century. A single bowl (made ground 915) is a spurred form, but the spur has broken off; the pipe could be one of at least two different types, dating between the late 18th and mid-19th century.

Table 4 Clay pipes by context

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date range
620	Backfill	3	6	stems, 1 yellow-glazed mouthpiece	C17+
703	Made ground	6	20	5 plain stems; 1 stem & part of spurred bowl	C18+
915	Made ground	2	11	stem	C18+
916	Made ground	1	4	stem	C18+
1110	backfill	2	3	stems, 1 burnt/slaggy residue	C18+



6.4 Glass

- 6.4.1 The glass is all vessel glass and comprises fragments of containers (bottles or jars) (see Table 5). The earliest piece is the neck of a free-blown green wine bottle of early-mid-18th-century date (made ground 703). The remainder comprises machine-made bottles/jars of 19th-/20th-century date. These include a soda bottle with Codd closure and a square bottle, possible for condiments (both from backfill layer 620), and the neck of a small colourless bottle of uncertain function (made ground 703).

Table 5 Glass by context

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date range
620	Backfill	2	377	aqua bottles: 1 square base with slight kick; 1 Codd closure (C19/C20)	C19/C20
703	Made ground	4	70	1 x free-blown green wine bottle neck (early-mid-C18); 3 modern (1 colourless small bottle neck with laid-on rim; 2 pale blue bottle/jar)	C18-C20

6.5 Metalwork

- 6.5.1 Metalwork was recovered from four contexts, amounting to 15 objects (see Table 6). Five of these are files in various sizes, which presumably relate to the use of part of the Site on Bailey Lane by Carr & Riley, file manufacturers (listed in a trade directory for 1938). There is also a scissor blade (made ground 703); William Whiteley & Sons, scissor manufacturers, are recorded as occupying a building fronting Carr Lane.
- 6.5.2 A livery button was recovered from made ground 715 (hollow two-piece manufacture with rear loop attachment, illegible motif). Other pieces comprise undiagnostic pieces of rod/strip/bar, and possible container fragments.

Table 6 Metal objects by context

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	Date range
620	Backfill	1	286	large file	C19/C20
703	Made ground	3	33	curved frags, poss from container rim/base	C19/C20
703	Made ground	3	623	1 file, 1 scissor blade, 1 bar	C19/C20
715	Made ground	1	3	livery button: hollow two-piece with rear loop attachment; illegible motif	C19/C20
1016	Rubble	6	1804	3 files (1 large, 2 blanks); 1 rod; 2 strip/bar (poss blade frags)	C19/C20

6.6 Animal Bone

- 6.6.1 Animal bone was recovered from two contexts, both made ground deposits (see Table 7). Layer 703 produced seven bones: cattle rib, cattle proximal metatarsal (off-cut from bone-working), a tibia, probably sheep (worked bone point), chicken femur and one unidentifiable bone; there is also part of a possible blank from cutlery handle manufacture.
- 6.6.2 A further four bones came from layer 715 (rabbit femur and pelvis, ?bird synsacrum, one unidentifiable).

Table 7 Animal bone by context

Context	Description	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
703	Made ground	7	97	cattle rib, cattle proximal metatarsal (off-cut from bone-working), ?sheep/goat tibia (worked bone point), chicken femur; poss handle blank; 1 unidentifiable
715	Made ground	4	11	rabbit femur and pelvis, ?bird synsacrum, one unidentifiable

6.7 Other Finds

6.7.1 Other finds comprise a fragment of painted wall plaster and a slate pencil (both from made ground 703).

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The evaluation trenches which were positioned to target features relating to the 19th century occupation of the site and to investigate made ground identified during earlier geotechnical works and were successful in determining the presence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts.

7.1.2 Archaeological features and deposits were uncovered in ten of the twelve evaluation trenches.

7.1.3 The north of the site was either devoid of archaeological features (trenches 1 and 4), or heavily truncated due to the foundations of the later Grunwergs warehouse (trenches 3 and 6).

7.1.4 It was clear from the structural remains in trench 7 that there had been an episode of truncation in the west of the site. Historic maps suggest that this took place between 1923 and 1935 (**Fig. 5 and 6**). A large concrete foundation was removed during the watching brief in the vicinity of trench 12 indicating considerable disturbance to the area during construction of the later Grunwergs warehouses and associated buildings.

7.1.5 Structural features were concentrated in the central, east and south-east areas of the site (trenches 8, 10 and 14) with some survival of structural remains in the west (trench 7) and largely correlated with structures on the 1856 and later OS maps.

7.2 Potential

7.2.1 The south and central-western areas of the site (trenches 7, 9, 11 and 13) evidenced a large scale change in use of the area from housing and small works (seen on historic mapping until 1923: **Fig 5**) to a much larger works as seen on the 1964 OS map (**Fig 8**). This 20th-century change in use was accompanied by a widespread truncation event, however the results of the evaluation (eg in trench 7) demonstrate the potential for pockets of survival across much of the site.

7.2.2 In trench 8, the remains of a crucible furnace were identified and an on-site decision taken by Dinah Saich (SYAS) that these remains warranted recording during more extensive mitigation excavation (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming).



- 7.2.3 Substantial, well preserved remains of the internal features of the former Bailey Lane works were evident in trench 10 and also warrant further excavation to better understand the nature of development of the works and its relationship to any earlier housing.
- 7.2.4 The emergence of a crucible cellar in the south eastern area of the site in trench 14, which initially targeted a courtyard on the 1853 OS mapping (**Fig. 2**), suggests phase of development unknown from historic maps. Further archive research, possibly followed by an open area excavation, may help to understand the development of the area and the use of any later structures.
- 7.2.5 As is typical of industrial sites in Sheffield, a large proportion of recorded contexts represent made ground or 'levelling material'. What is meant by this is that substantial layers of material were encountered comprising rubble, ash and the general detritus of the industrial-age settlement. It is difficult to separate these deposits into those that have formed *in-situ* or in the near vicinity (eg demolition rubble) from material that was imported to site (eg as a levelling layer before or during construction). This topic, including the presence in the city of depots for the distribution of this waste material, and the implications for the residuality of finds, have been outlined elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2005).
- 7.2.6 However, clues to the interpretation of made ground layers can be found in their stratigraphic positions. For example, layers 1018, 1019 and 1020 are all closely stratigraphically related to the construction of arch 1021 and surface 1017, and can be said to be construction levelling layers. Made ground 1206 can likewise be said to be a pre-construction levelling layer, however it pre-dates 20th-century structures and so this is little use in interpreting the site sequence. Made ground layers such as 302, 303, 209, 602, 702, 703, 901, 902, 912–916, 1015, 1016, 1301, 1302, 1402 and 1403 all represent 20th-century made ground which may comprise the *in-situ* demolished remains of earlier structures, or may comprise imported levelling material. There is no stratigraphic information available from the results of the evaluation trenches to interpret made ground layers 401–403, 620–625, 715 or 1101–1110. The sequences in these trenches cannot be stratigraphically related to structural remains. Some made ground deposits contain dateable finds, however these are generally not tightly dated and may all be residual, either in the case of *in-situ* demolition or imported material. It may be that there is great stratigraphic and chronological complexity to these deposits, however the information available from this trial trenching is insufficient to reveal the details of the sequence.

7.2.7

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Museums Sheffield has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be assigned at the time of deposition. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, 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).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession number, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation, but this will be deferred until completion of any further mitigation work on the Site, and the data will then form part of the overall digital archive.

8.2.4 Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

8.3 Selection strategy

8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993) and follows ClfA's 'Archive Selection Toolkit'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, SYAS, Museums Sheffield) and be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after this fieldwork stage was completed, and the proposals made are likely to be reviewed following any further fieldwork on the site. The following section summarises the selection proposals made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 2).

Finds

8.3.4 This assemblage is relatively small, not very well stratified, and replicates several other larger and better preserved assemblages from sites in Sheffield's industrial centre. The range of types represented is entirely to be expected, and there are no items of particular intrinsic interest. This small assemblage may not warrant retention on its own, but this recommendation should be reviewed in the light of any further mitigation work on the Site.



Documentary records

- 8.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 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.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields (wessexar1-378326, Appendix 3). A .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. There will be no restriction on use of the material by regional or any other museums (as long as copyright is suitably acknowledged).

- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 6.20 m	Width 4.20 m	Depth 1.06
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Concrete	Poured concrete.	0-0.35
102		Levelling layer	Mid-greyish yellow sandy limestone gravel.	0.35-0.46
103		Concrete	Poured concrete foundation.	0-1.0
104		Natural	Mottled orange-brown and red sandy clay.	0.46
105		Construction cut	Construction cut for concrete foundation 103.	0-1.0
106		Made ground	Mid-greyish brown Made ground of cut 105.	0.40-0.60

Trench No 3		Length 6 m	Width 3 m	Depth 2.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Foundation	Concrete slab. Light grey reinforced concrete.	0-0.21
302		Levelling layer	Hardcore. Light brownish yellow gravelly sand.	0.21-0.40
303		Made ground	Mid-blackish brown sandy silt.	0.40-1.15
304		Red brick wall	Wall aligned W-E with stepped sides and a flat base. Constructed from modern frogged red brick and red orange concrete, bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.65 m.	0.65-1.15
305		Land drain	Curvilinear land drain aligned W-E with irregular sides and a flat base. Constructed from red orange concrete with brick inclusions and ceramic drain pipe. Maximum height: 0.30 m.	1.15-1.55
306	Filled with 307 and 308	Pit	Possible incomplete pit with moderate, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.60 m.	1.60-2.20
307	Fill of 306	Secondary fill	Black silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions.	2-2.20
308	Fill of 306	Tertiary fill	Mid-orange brown silt with common sandstone fragments inclusions.	1.60-2.05
309		Made ground	Mid-black brown sandy silt.	1.15-1.90
310		Natural	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay.	1.60+



Trench No 3		Length 6 m	Width 3 m	Depth 2.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
311		Surface	Square surface/step aligned N-S with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from sandstone flag and three associated red half bricks (possibly handmade) and bonded with none. Maximum height: 0.80 m.	1.60-1.70
312		Foundation	Concrete foundation with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from concrete block. Maximum height: 0.65 m.	0.40-1.05

Trench No 4		Length 6.20 m	Width 4 m	Depth 1.1
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with demolition rubble inclusions.	0-1.10
402		Made ground	Demolition rubble representing previous basements and demolition truncated by original Grunwergs warehouse.	
403		Made ground	Hard core covering most of the site. Light brownish yellow gravelly sand.	
404		Natural	Mottled orange-brown and red sandy clay.	1.10+

Trench No 6		Length 6	Width 3 m	Depth 3
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Concrete	Grey reinforced concrete slab.	0-0.20
602		Made ground	Hardcore. Light brownish yellow gravelly sand.	0.20-0.27
603		Support beam	Linear support beam with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from light white grey poured concrete. Maximum height: 0.20 m.	0.40-0.60
604		Support pillar	Support pillar. Constructed from light white grey concrete.	0.30-1.20
605	Filled with 606 and 607	Cut	Cut for bedding layer 606 and red brick wall 607.	0.53-1.20
606	Fill of 605	Bedding layer	Rectangular bedding layer with irregular sides. Constructed from concrete with large stone chippings.	1.10-1.20



Trench No 6		Length 6	Width 3 m	Depth 3
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
607	Fill of 605	Red brick wall	Rectangular red brick wall with straight sides lying on bedding layer 605. Bricks are machine made, frogged and bonded with black ash mortar.	0.53-1.10
608		Fire bricks	Singular course of fire bricks lying in a L-shape. Bricks are stamped with bullseye motif.	0.45-0.53
609	VOID			
610	VOID			
611	VOID			
612		Sandstone wall	Constructed from rough-hewn sandstone blocks and bonded with none.	0.27-0.42
613		Wall	Wall of mixed size sandstone bricks. Seven coursers visible in a random bond.	0.40-1.20
614		Foundation	Structure made from sandstone and red brick. Single course visible and has a curved edge.	0.60-0.70
615		Layer	Layer situated between walls 612 and 613. Consists mostly of demolition rubble.	0.40+
616		Wall	Linear red brick wall aligned E-W with straight sides. Bricks are unfrogged possibly handmade and bonded with black ash mortar. Wall is keyed into wall 613.	0.50-0.60
617		Blocking	Linear blocking aligned E-W with straight sides. Constructed from rough red brick, possibly handmade and bonded with lime mortar.	0.70-1.10
618		Stone step	Linear stone step aligned E-W. Constructed from sandstone and bonded with lime mortar.	1.10-1.20
619		Floor surface	Floor surface constructed from unfrogged red brick and bonded with lime mortar.	1.20-1.32
620		Made ground	Mid-grey brown mixed with broken bricks, stones, rubble inclusions.	0.30-1.20
621		Made ground	Mid-grey brown sandy soil with small stones, ash, grit inclusions.	0.31-0.40
622		Made ground	Black gritty with grit, ash and fine stones inclusions.	0.40-0.50
623		Made ground	Mid-grey brown sand with small stones and one large sandstone block.	0.50-1
624		Made ground	Dark red burgundy sandy silt with grit, crushed and broken brick inclusions	0.70-1



Trench No 6		Length 6	Width 3 m	Depth 3
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
625		Made ground	Mid-brown with yellow sandy clay with small stones inclusions.	1-1.30

Trench No 7		Length 6 m	Width 3 m	Depth 1.80 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Concrete	Modern concrete slab.	0-0.17
702		Made ground	Light grey white hardcore.	0.17-0.40
703		Made ground	Made ground, dark black grey silt with common clinker, brick and sandstone masonry and rare ganister masonry.	0.40+
704		Red brick wall	Linear wall aligned W-E with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from handmade red brick and bonded with lime mortar.	0.70-1.70
705		Wall/foundation	Linear wall / foundation aligned W-E with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from sandstone masonry and bonded with lime mortar.	0.50-1.80
706		Wall	Rectangular red brick wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Bricks are handmade, vary in size and bonded with lime mortar.	0.50-1.60
707		Wall	Linear red brick wall aligned W-E with straight sides and an unknown base. Bricks are bonded with lime mortar.	0.80-1.50
708		Foundation	Linear foundation aligned N-S with irregular sides and an unknown base. Constructed from sandstone masonry and bonded with lime mortar.	1.60-1.80
709		Foundation	Foundation aligned N-S with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from sandstone masonry and bonded with lime mortar.	0.40-0.65
710		Floor surface	Rectangular floor surface aligned W-E with stepped sides and an unknown base. Constructed from sandstone flags.	1.70+
711		Foundation	Linear foundation for step aligned NE-SW with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from red brick and brick sized sandstone and bonded with lime mortar.	1.65-1.70



Trench No 7		Length 6 m	Width 3 m	Depth 1.80 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
712		Step	Irregular step aligned NW-SE with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from sandstone flag and bonded with lime mortar.	1.55 -1.65
713		Foundation	Rectangular foundation aligned W-E with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from handmade brick fragments and bonded with lime mortar.	1.50-1.70
714		Wall	Linear sandstone wall aligned W-E with straight sides and a flat base. The wall had handmade red brick repair and bonded with lime mortar.	0.30-1.60
715		Made ground	Black silt with common clinker and rare sub-rounded gravel inclusions. Archaeological components: Metallic button (with bird insignia), mussel shell and bird bones.	1.60+

Trench No 8		Length 6 m	Width 3 m	Depth 1.30 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Layer	Demolition layer, grey silty hardcore with common bricks, fire bricks and large pieces of masonry and concrete.	0-0.60
802		Fittings	Linear fittings aligned W-E with irregular sides and a flat base. Constructed from ferrous bars and rods and bonded with lime mortar.	0.60-0.80
803		Wall	Rectangular wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and fire brick (double length stretchers), ganister blocks, fragments of grindstone and bonded with lime mortar.	0.60+

Trench No 9		Length 6.80 m	Width 3.70 m	Depth 4.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Made ground	Hardcore. Light brownish yellow gravelly sand.	0 - 0.05
902		Made ground	Demolition rubble.	0.05-0.60
903	Fill of 909	Concrete foundation	Linear concrete foundation aligned N-S with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from concrete and bonded with brown mortar.	0.60-1.18



Trench No 9		Length 6.80 m	Width 3.70 m	Depth 4.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
904	Fill of 909	Red brick wall	Linear red brick wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.38 m.	0.70-1.10
905		Sandstone structure	Linear structure aligned N-S with irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Constructed from sandstone and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.26 m.	0.82- 1.08
906	Fill of 909	Sandstone foundation	Linear sandstone foundation aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from sandstone and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.47 m.	0.90-1.30
907	Fill of 909	Red brick wall	Linear red brick wall aligned E-W with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.70 m.	0.60-1.40
908	Fill of 909	Wall	Linear wall aligned E-W with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from sandstone and bonded with lime mortar. Maximum height: 0.70 m.	0.60-1.40
909	Filled with 904, 906, 907, 908, 910	Cut	Rectangular construction cut with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >0.70 m. Width: >0.30 m. Depth: 0.70 m.	0.90-1.40
910	Fill of 909	Bedding	Light greyish brown silty sand with very common broken stones, gravel inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal	1.20-1.40
911		Demolition rubble	Dark blackish brown sandy silt with gravel 10% inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal.	0.60-1.60
912		Made ground	Light reddish-brown sandy clay with 50% sandstone rubble inclusions.	1.10-1.30
913		Tipping layer	Light yellowish-brown sand with 5% bricks, 10% crushed mortar, 3% redeposited natural inclusions.	1.42-1.54
914		Tipping layer	Mid-purple brown sandy gravel with sparse lime mortar inclusions.	1.62-1.80
915		Made ground	Dark reddish-brown silty clay with gravel and broken brick inclusions. Archaeological components: Pot and clay pipe.	Around 4.90



Trench No 9		Length 6.80 m	Width 3.70 m	Depth 4.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
916		Made ground	Dark blackish brown sand with gravel inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, pottery, pipe	Around 3

Trench No 10		Length 7 m	Width 4.90 m	Depth 1.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Tertiary fill	Mixed light / mid-grey red demolition rubble: brick, mortar, ash etc.	0-0.50
1002		Firebrick wall	Linear firebrick wall aligned NE-SW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from firebrick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.04 m.	0.50-+
1003		Red brick wall	Sub-square brick wall with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from firebrick and bonded with ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.08 m.	0.52-+
1004		Wall	L-shaped wall aligned SE-NW / NE-SW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from firebrick and redbrick, mostly redbrick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.67 m.	0.50-1.30
1005		Wall	Curvilinear wall with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from firebrick and redbrick and bonded with ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	0.48-0.60
1006		Metal	Sub-square unidentified metal feature aligned N-S with straight sides and a flat base. Maximum height: 0.28 m.	0.57-0.87
1007		Metal object	Linear metal object aligned N-S with irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Constructed from metal. Maximum height: 0.05 m.	1.04-1.09
1008		Wood	Irregular wood object with straight sides and an unknown base. Maximum height: 0.30 m.	0.77-1.00+
1009		Wall	Rectangular wall aligned SE-NW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.78 m.	0.75 - +1.50+



Trench No 10		Length 7 m	Width 4.90 m	Depth 1.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1010		Beam	Linear beam aligned NW-SE with irregular sides and an unknown base. Constructed from cast iron and bonded with black ash mortar.	0.75-0.90
1011		Red brick wall	Linear red brick wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.78 m.	0.36-0.1.10+
1012		Barrel arched wall	Linear barrel arch wall aligned E-W with straight sides. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.35 m.	0.50 - +
1013		Wall	Rectangular wall aligned N-S with straight sides. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.65 m.	0.52-0.60+
1014		Wall	Linear wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick, 2 skins, some frogged and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.60 m.	0.50-1.20+
1015		Made ground	Red course grit with crushed red bricks inclusions.	0-46-0.56
1016		Rubble	Dark brown sandy silt with red brick, masonry, clay, soil and domestic waste inclusions.	0.56-0.85
1017		Surface	Surface aligned N-S with unknown sides and a sloping base. Constructed from sandstone and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.18 m.	0.63-0.98
1018		Layer	Dark blackish brown gritty sand with course grit and black ash inclusions.	0.98-1.05
1019		Fill	Mid-grey brown silty clay with red brick fragments, sandstone blocks and coal fragments inclusions.	0.95-1.55
1020		Fill	Mid-grey brown clay loam with gravel inclusions.	1.05-1.10
1021		Barrel arched wall	Red brick wall for arched ceiling. Machine made bricks bonded with black ash mortar.	0.98-1.18
1022		Red brick wall	Support wall for 1021. Machine made bricks bonded with black ash mortar	0.90-1.10+



Trench No 10		Length 7 m	Width 4.90 m	Depth 1.50 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1023		Surface	Red brick surface. Random bonded bricks, both unfrogged and frogged with black ash mortar.	0-+10
1024		Sandstone	Rectangular Sandstone block lying on top of beam 1010.	0.60-0.89
1025		Metal	Metal pipe lying up against wall 1021 and 1022.	0.90-1.10+

Trench No 11		Length 8.80 m	Width 4.10 m	Depth 2.26 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Made ground	Hardcore with mixed building rubble, bricks, masonry, domestic waste and broken pottery inclusions.	0.06-2.26
1102		Made ground	Grey / white gritty sand with stone chippings inclusions.	0-0.06
1103		Made ground	Mottled mid-brownish grey and mid-orangish yellow sandy clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular stones occasional lime mortar fragments inclusions.	1.60+
1104		Made ground	Mid-brownish red sandy clay with moderate medium and large sub-angular stones inclusions.	0.50-1.40
1105		Made ground	Mid-grey silty clay with occasional large and medium sub-angular stones, moderately gravel pieces, occasional mortar and CBM fragments inclusions.	1.70-1.80
1106		Made ground	Mid-grey green sandy silt with CBM, sub-angular stones and charcoal inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.	0.50-0.90
1107		Made ground	Dark brownish red sandy clay.	0.05-0.10
1108		Made ground	Gritty sand with ash, charcoal, coal and burnt materials inclusions.	0.4-0.6
1109		Made ground	Dark brown red sandy clay.	0.15-0.20
1110		Made ground	Mid-grey sandy silt loam with CBM, sub-angular stones and mortar inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery and clay pipe.	0.05-0.20

Trench No 12		Length 8 m	Width 5.20 m	Depth 1.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Natural	Yellow clay.	1.60-1.90



Trench No 12		Length 8 m	Width 5.20 m	Depth 1.90 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1202		Made ground	Redeposited alluvium: mid-grey loamy sand.	1.40-1.60
1203	Filled with 1204	Construction cut	Rectangular construction cut with straight sides. Length: >5.00 m. Width: >2.00 m. Depth: >1.90 m.	0.00-1.90
1204	Fill of 1203	Red brick wall	Red brick wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Bonded with mortar between inner courses and tar like material between outer course (see diagram). Maximum height: 1.50 m.	0-1.90
1205		Red brick wall	Linear wall aligned E-W with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar.	0.00-0.80
1206		Made ground	Dark grey brown sandy silt with CBM, sub-angular stones and gravel inclusions.	0.90-1.40
1207		Foundation	Concrete foundation.	0.70-0.90
1208		Made ground	Dark brown fill with masonry, brick, charcoal, sub-angular stones brown and grey gritty soil inclusions.	0.20-0.70
1209		Concrete	Concrete construction pad.	0.0-0.20
1210		Flue	Rectangular flue aligned N-S with concave sides. Constructed from fire brick. Maximum height: 0.90 m.	0-50-0.80

Trench No 13		Length 6.30 m	Width 3.10 m	Depth 1.20 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Made ground	Dark greyish brown silty sand with building rubble, gritty soil and clay inclusions.	0.30-1.20
1302		Made ground	Hardcore.	0.10-0.30
1303		Surface	Tarmac surface.	0-0.10

Trench No 14		Length 6.70 m	Width 3.20 m	Depth 1.5 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Tarmac	Tarmac for parking lot.	0-0.06
1402		Levelling layer	Hardstanding.	0.06-0.16
1403		Made ground	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with broken bricks and demolition rubble inclusions.	0.16-0.40



Trench No 14		Length 6.70 m	Width 3.20 m	Depth 1.5 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1404		Red brick wall	Rectangular red brick wall aligned NE-SW with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.90 m.	0.40-2.00
1405		Red brick wall	Linear wall aligned N-S with straight sides and an unknown base. Constructed from red brick and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	0.40-0.50
1406		Wall	Red brick wall aligned E-W. Constructed from concrete and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.10 m.	0.65-1.20+
1407		Wall	Rectangular wall with straight sides. Constructed from dark red brick, frogged, machine made, bullnose corners, stamped "greggory sheffield" and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 1.00 m.	0.70-0.1.40+
1408		Concrete Block	Rectangular concrete block with straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Constructed from concrete. Maximum height: 0.42 m.	0.50-0.90
1409		Wall	Rectangular wall with straight sides. Constructed from red orange brick, frogged, stamped "4000 phorpres". and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 0.60 m.	0.50-1.40+
1410		Wall	Rectangular wall with straight sides. Constructed from dark red brick, frogged, machine made, bullnose corners and bonded with black ash mortar.	0.70-1.40+
1411		Concrete	Rectangular poured concrete block with straight sides. Constructed from concrete. Maximum height: 0.43 m.	0.50-0.70+
1412		Pillar	Pillar. Constructed from red / orange brick, frogged, machine made and bonded with sand and cement.	0.70-1.40+
1413		Wall brace	Rectangular wall brace with straight sides. Constructed from cast iron.	0.30-0.80
1414		Wall/Pillar	Wall / pillar. Constructed from dark red brick, frogged, bullnose corners and bonded with black ash mortar.	0.50-1.40+



Trench No 14		Length 6.70 m	Width 3.20 m	Depth 1.5 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1415		Capping stone	Rectangular capping stone with straight sides. Constructed from sandstone and bonded with black ash mortar. Maximum height: 1.62 m.	0.40-0.60
1416		Wall	Rectangular wall with straight sides. Constructed from red orange brick, frogged and bonded with sand and cement.	0.45-1.40+
1417		Bracing Plate	Rectangular bracing plate with straight sides. Constructed from cast iron.	0.30-0.80
1418		Wall	Rectangular wall with straight sides. Constructed from dark red brick, frogged, bullnose corners and bonded with mortar.	0.70-1.40+
1419		Metal plate	Rectangular metal plate aligned E-W with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from metal and bonded with light pink mortar. Maximum height: 0.03 m.	1.40-1.43
1420		Metal plate	Rectangular metal plate aligned E-W with straight sides and a flat base. Maximum height: 0.03 m.	1.40-1.43
1421		Surface	Concrete and flagstone floor.	1.43+



Appendix 2: Selection Strategy

<p>GRUNWERGS 2, LAND OFF ROCKINGHAM STREET, SHEFFIELD</p> <p>SELECTION STRATEGY</p> <p>V. 1, JANUARY 2020</p>		
Project Manager:	Milica Rajic	
Archaeological Archive Manager:	Lorraine Mepham	
Organisation:	Wessex Archaeology	
STAKEHOLDERS		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s):	Museums Sheffield (contact Martha Lawrence) Archaeological Data Service (contact Ray Moore)	09/12/19
Project Lead / Project Assurance:	Project Manager: Milica Rajic	
Landowner/Developer:	Watkin Jones Group	
Other:	Planning Curator: Dinah Saich (SYAS) Project Finds/Archives Officer (in house): Jess Irwin In house finds specialists: Lorraine Mepham, Lorrain Higbee	
RESOURCES REQUIRED	WA Material Finds Specialists WA Finds/Archives Officer	
Context		
<p>This selection strategy relates to Grunwergs 2, Rockingham Street, Sheffield, an evaluation commencing in November 2019, and will be amended for future works as defined in further project WSI/UPDs. For full details of the project's aims and objectives, methodology and work</p>		



programme please refer to the WSI. Only the aims and objectives relevant to this selection strategy are listed here;

General aims

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site
- To inform the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required

General objectives

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area
- To establish the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance

Site-specific objectives

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, Dinah Saich (SYAS) identified the following site-specific objective:

- To establish the historic development sequence from natural

Relevant standards, policies

Museums Sheffield have been consulted on collection and deposition guidelines, with specific reference to their collecting and selection policies.

Consultation with the Museum regarding project-specific selection decisions is likely to be deferred until completion of any further fieldwork.

General guidelines have been followed including

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)
- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)



1. DIGITAL DATA			
STAKEHOLDERS	WA Archive Manager, WA Project Manager, Museums Sheffield (Martha Lawrence), SYAS (Dinah Saich) Digital repository: Archaeology Data Service		
<i>SELECTION</i>			
Location of Data Management Plan (DMP):			
Details of WA procedures for data collection/creation, data processing, documentation, selection, preservation and data sharing can be found in the project Data Management Plan , together with details of quality management, ethics and legal compliance.			
<i>DE-SELECTED DIGITAL DATA</i>			
De-selected data is stored on secured servers and within offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involve daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the WA Data Management Policy/Plan (forthcoming).			
This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format.			
This data may be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.			
<i>AMENDMENTS</i>			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders Involved



2. DOCUMENTS AND ANALOGUE DATA

STAKEHOLDERS	WA Archive Manager, WA Project Manager, Museum representative, Planning Curator
---------------------	---

SELECTION

Analogue data will be selected for inclusion in the preserved archive by the Project Manager and Project Archives Officer based on national guidance, WA Archives internal guidance and QMS procedures outlined in the WSI.

Selection strategy review will be undertaken at Review Point R3 (site archive completion / end assessment) (MoRPHE guidance, HE 2015). Additional reviews will also take place if necessary, at further project stages, to be defined in the Updated Project Design. It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Analogue data type	Selection strategy
Site pro-forma registers, including site daybook	All will be selected
Site permatrace drawings	All will be selected
Paper copies of finalised finds quantifications and assessment data	All will be selected
Notes made during stratigraphic analysis; secondary sources; annotated plans	Unlikely to be selected, with the exception of any matrices, land-use diagrams etc not used in any of the site reports
Paper copies of site reporting including Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Client reports	All final versions will be selected, subject to redaction of any sensitive information under GDPR compliance
Copies of any other data requested by the Museum, eg print-outs of digital data	All will be selected
Hard copy administrative paperwork (eg invoices, receipts, lists of contacts)	None will be selected

DE-SELECTED DOCUMENTS

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the Project Archives Officer, with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include images, records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal Wessex



Archaeology library copies of reports.

AMENDMENTS

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders Involved



3. MATERIALS			
Material Type:	Bulk and registered finds	a. Page	3.1
STAKEHOLDERS	WA Archive Manager, WA Project Manager, WA Finds/Archives Officer, WA finds specialists (Lorraine Mepham, Lorrain Higbee), Museums Sheffield (Martha Lawrence), SYAS (Dinah Saich)		
<i>SELECTION STRATEGY</i>			
During archive compilation all material types selected for retention will be prepared for deposition in line with the Museum's standards and relevant guidelines.			
Finds type	Selection strategy		
Metalwork	Very small assemblage; includes some items relating to on-site industrial activity (files, scissor blade), but in general replicates larger and better preserved assemblages elsewhere. Little further research potential. Retain none.		
Pottery, Post-medieval and modern	Very small assemblage; replicates larger and better preserved assemblages elsewhere; little or no further research potential; no items of intrinsic interest. Retain none		
Wall plaster	One piece only; no further research potential. Retain none.		
Clay Tobacco Pipe & Pipeclay objects	Very small assemblage; replicates larger and better preserved assemblages elsewhere; no items of intrinsic interest. No further research potential. Retain none		
Glass (vessel, window, objects)	Very small assemblage; replicates larger and better preserved assemblages elsewhere; no items of intrinsic interest. No further research potential. Retain none		
Stone objects	One slate pencil only. No further research potential. Retain none.		
Worked bone	Very small assemblage (two items of bone-working waste, probably from cutlery manufacture); replicates larger and better preserved assemblages elsewhere. No further research potential. Retain none		
Animal bone	Very small assemblage, though well preserved; no further research potential. Retain none		
Marine Shell	One fragment only; no further research potential. Retain none		



DE-SELECTED MATERIAL

Consideration will include whether suitable to be used for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or responsibly disposed of.

AMENDMENTS

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders Involved



Appendix 3: OASIS

OASIS ID: wessexar1-378326

Project details

Project name	Grunwergs 2
Short description of the project	The works carried out included recording of twelve trenches located on a proposed development area at Land of Rockingham street, Sheffield. The evaluation trenches targeted 19th century back to back housing, Bailey Lane works, Swedish Steel and File Works amongst other features related to that period. The majority of the trenches showed evidence of demolition that had occurred in the area and walls related to a younger phase. However in trench eight, remains of a crucible furnace was found underneath the concrete surface and will be further investigated in later phases of project development (Mitigation).
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2019 End: 20-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	226160 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	X None
Significant Finds	METAL FILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""; ""Visual Inspection""; ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""; ""Measured Survey""; ""Photographic Survey""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Grunwergs 2, Land off Rockingham Street
Postcode	S1 4EA
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 34947 87397 53.382000320758 -1.474559168403 53 22 55 N 001 28 28 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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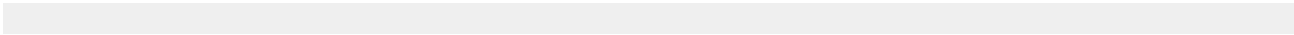
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Milica Rajic
Project supervisor	Emily Eastwood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Watkin Jones Group

Project archives


Physical Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Physical Contents	"Glass", "Industrial", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Industrial", "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Digital Archive notes	Context sheets and recording are digital.
Paper Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Paper Contents	"Industrial"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Grunwergs 2
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Eastwood, E.
Other bibliographic details	226161.03
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Entered by	Emily Eastwood (e.eastwood@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 February 2020

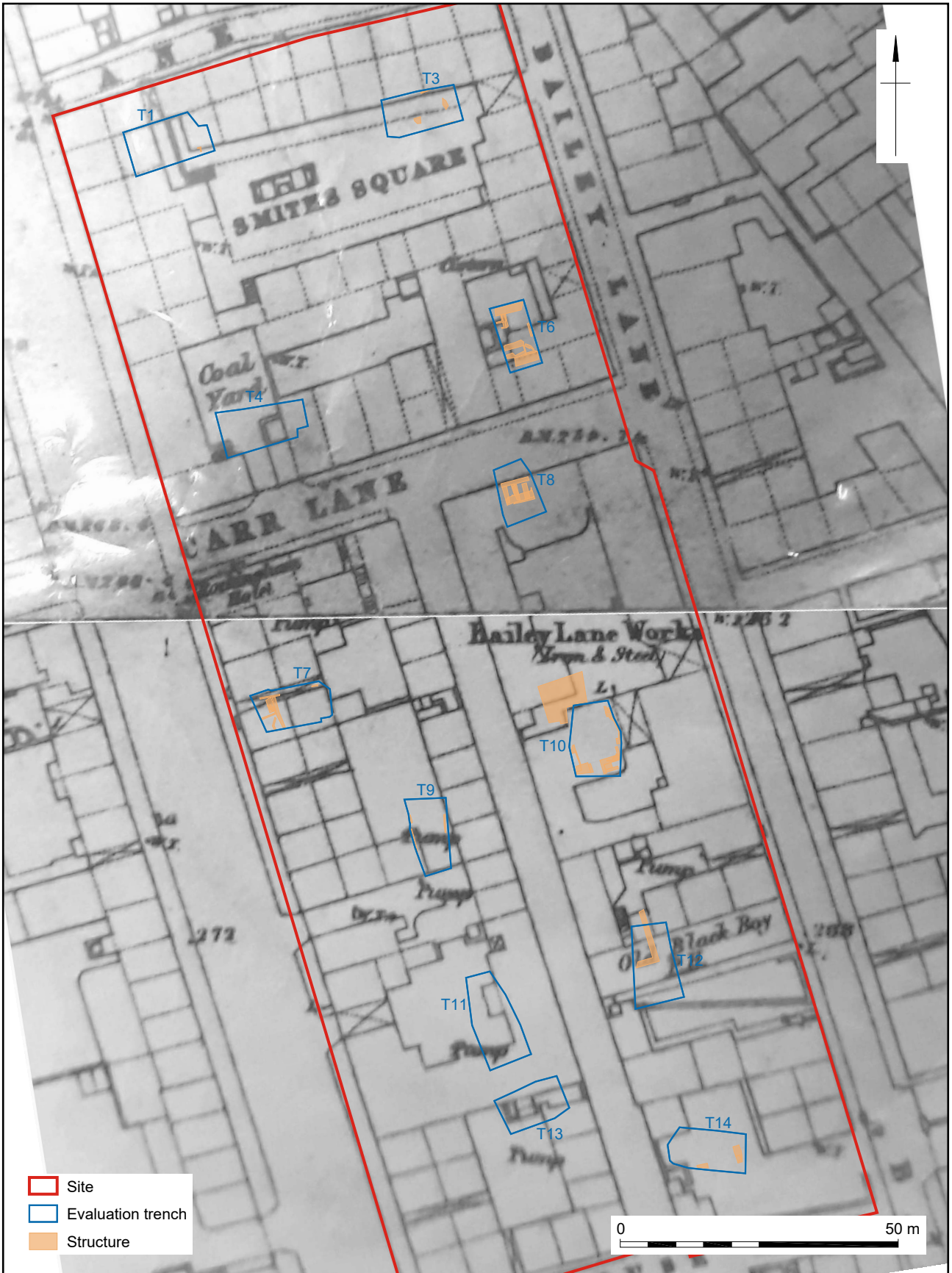




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Site and trench location

Figure 1



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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1853 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 2



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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1890 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 3



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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1905 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 4



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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1923 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 5



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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1935 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 6



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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1954 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 7



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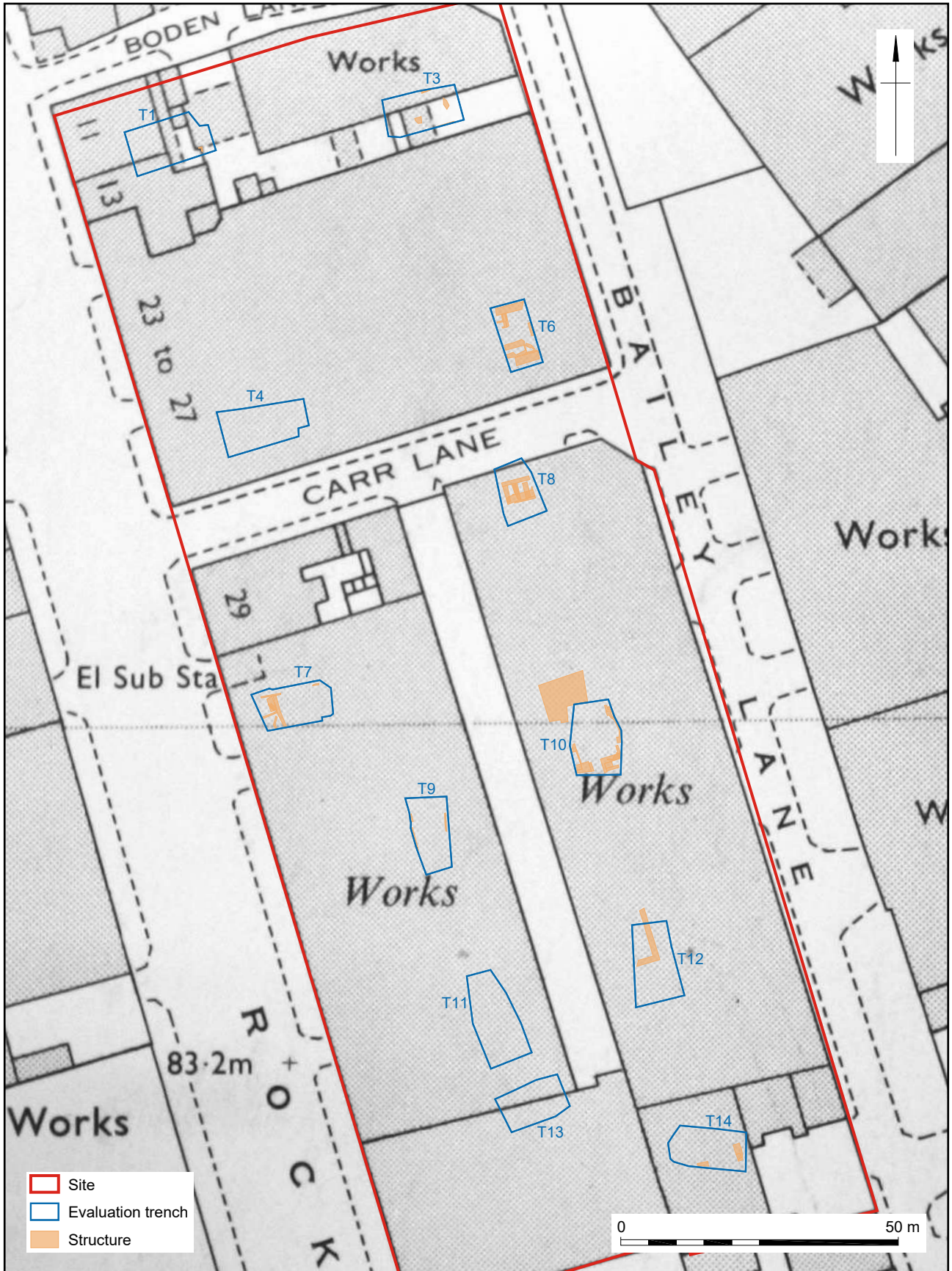
Illustrator: AMO

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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1964 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 8



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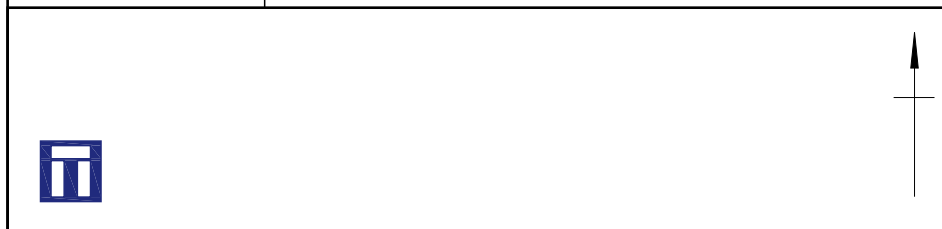
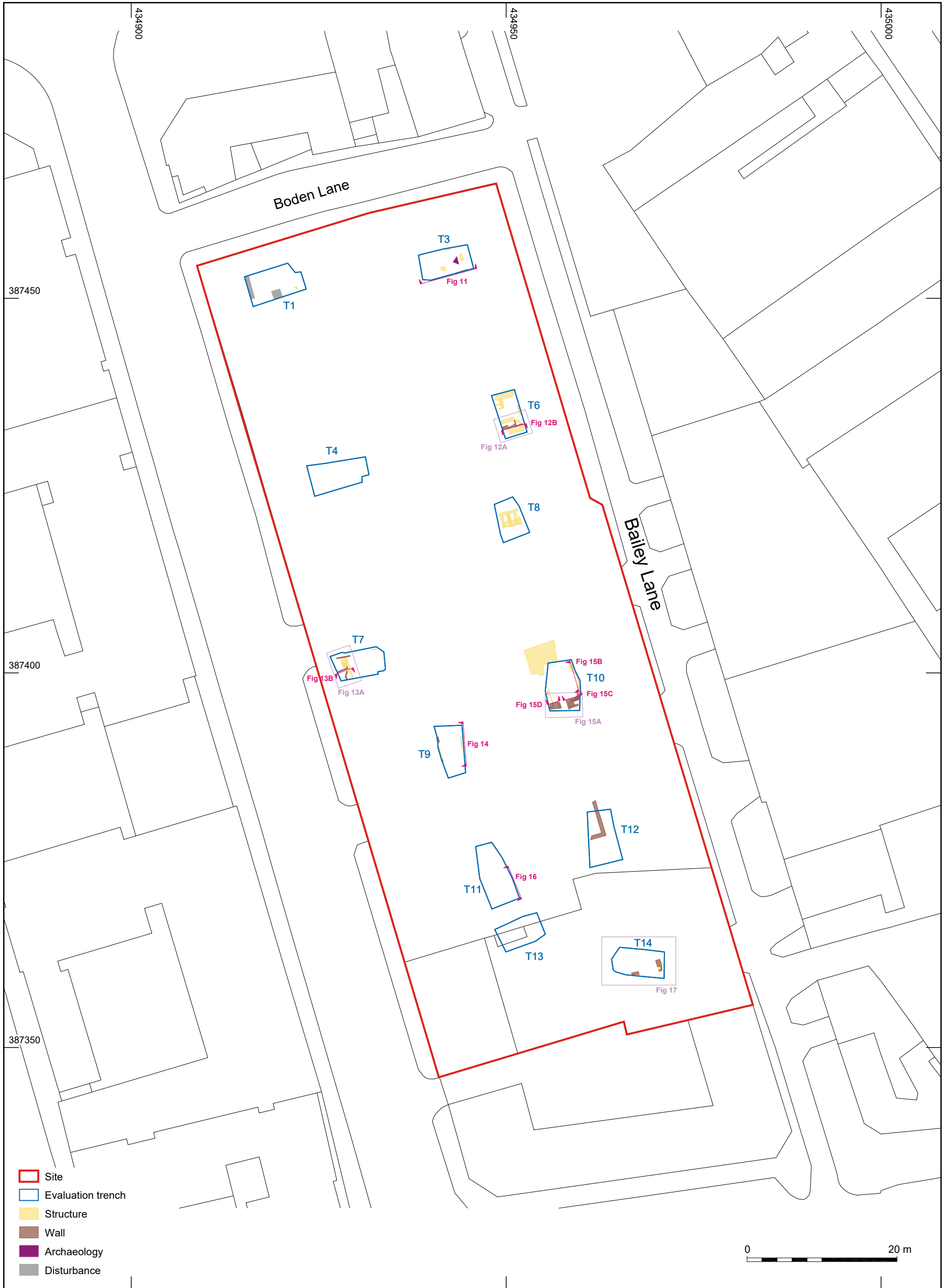
Illustrator: AMO

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Excavated trench locations overlaying the 1977 Ordnance Survey mapping

Figure 9

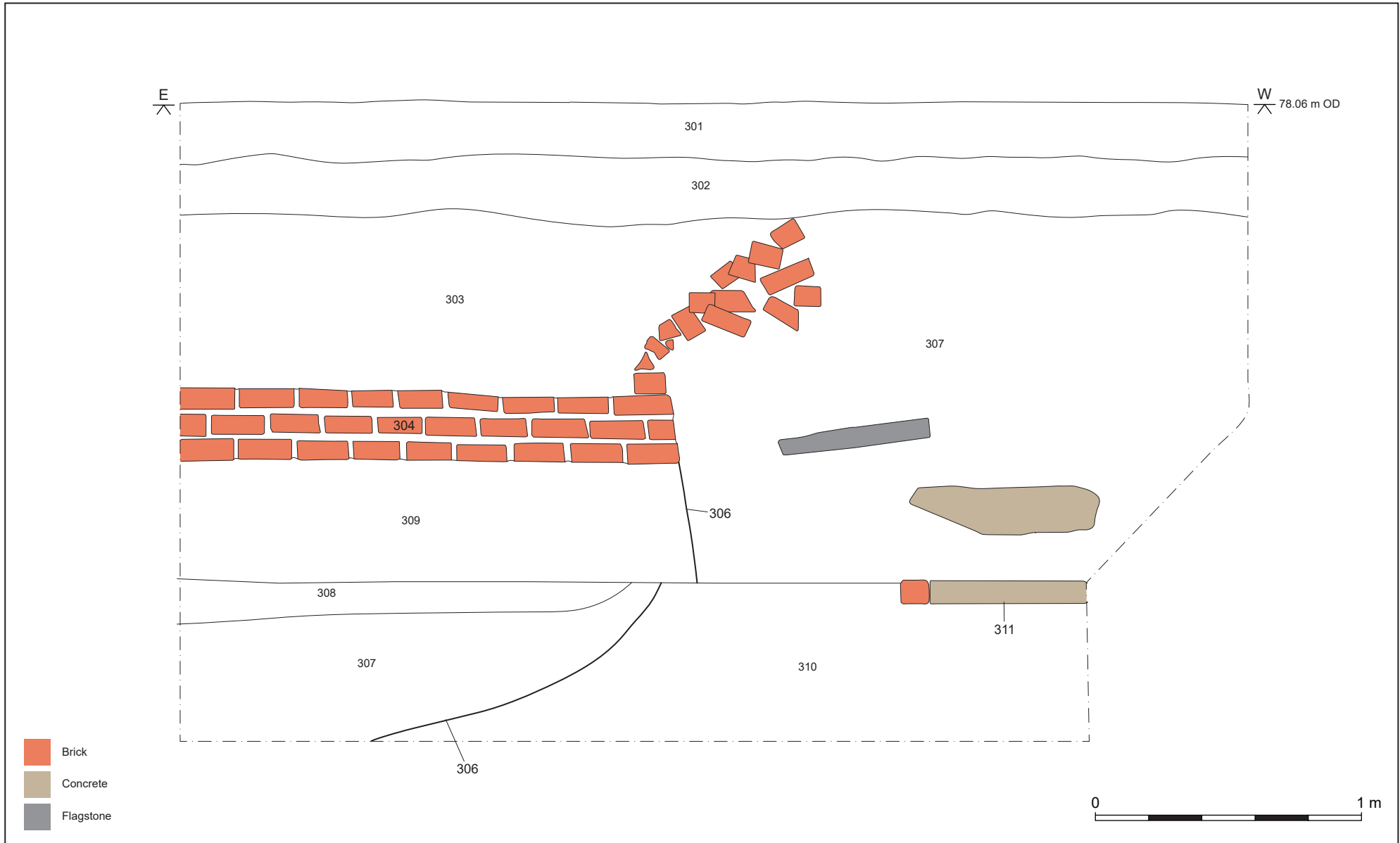


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Site plan with surveyed features in trenches

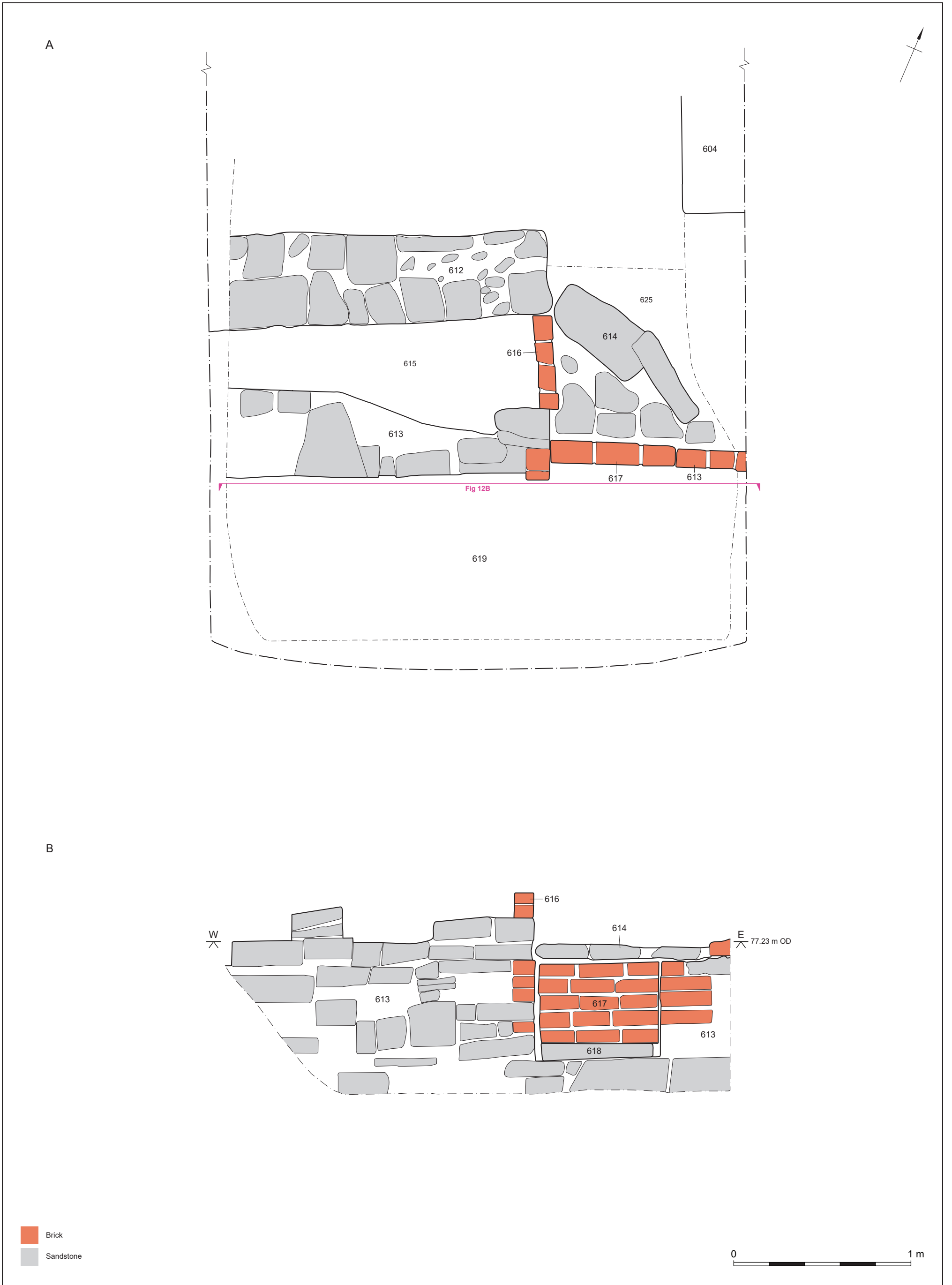
Figure 10




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Trench 3, north facing section

Figure 11

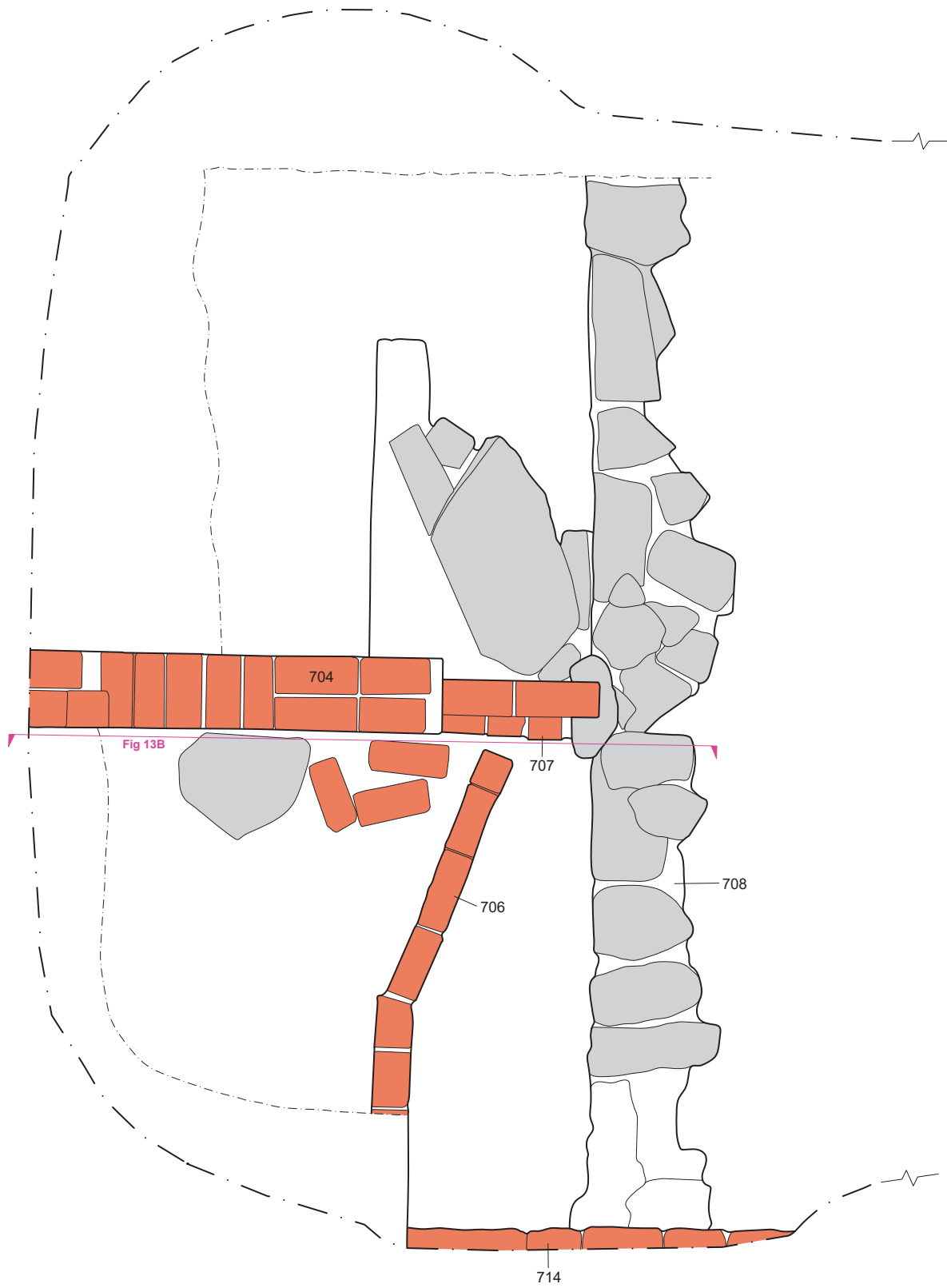


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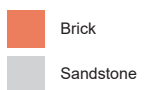
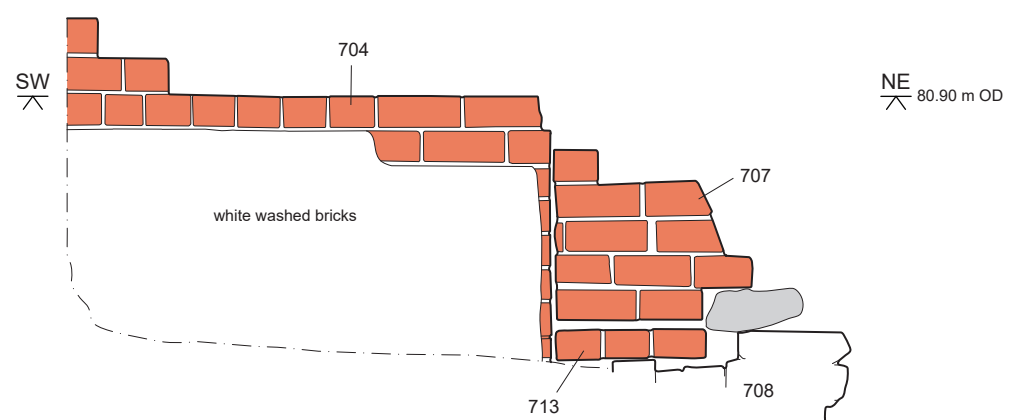
Trench 6, plan (A) and south facing elevation (B)

Figure 12

A



B



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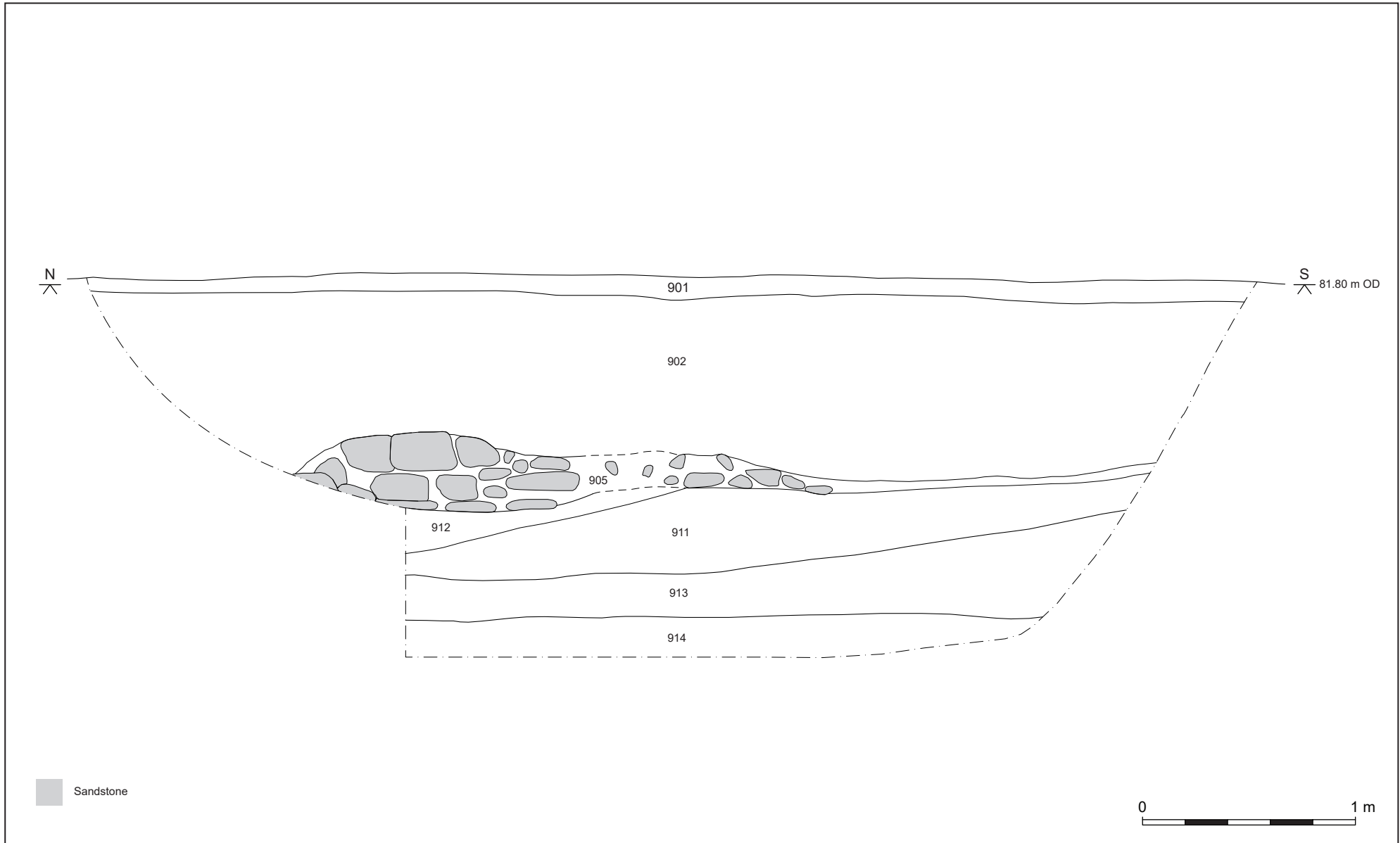
Scale: 1:20 at A3

Illustrator: JD

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Trench 7, plan (A) and south east facing elevation (B)

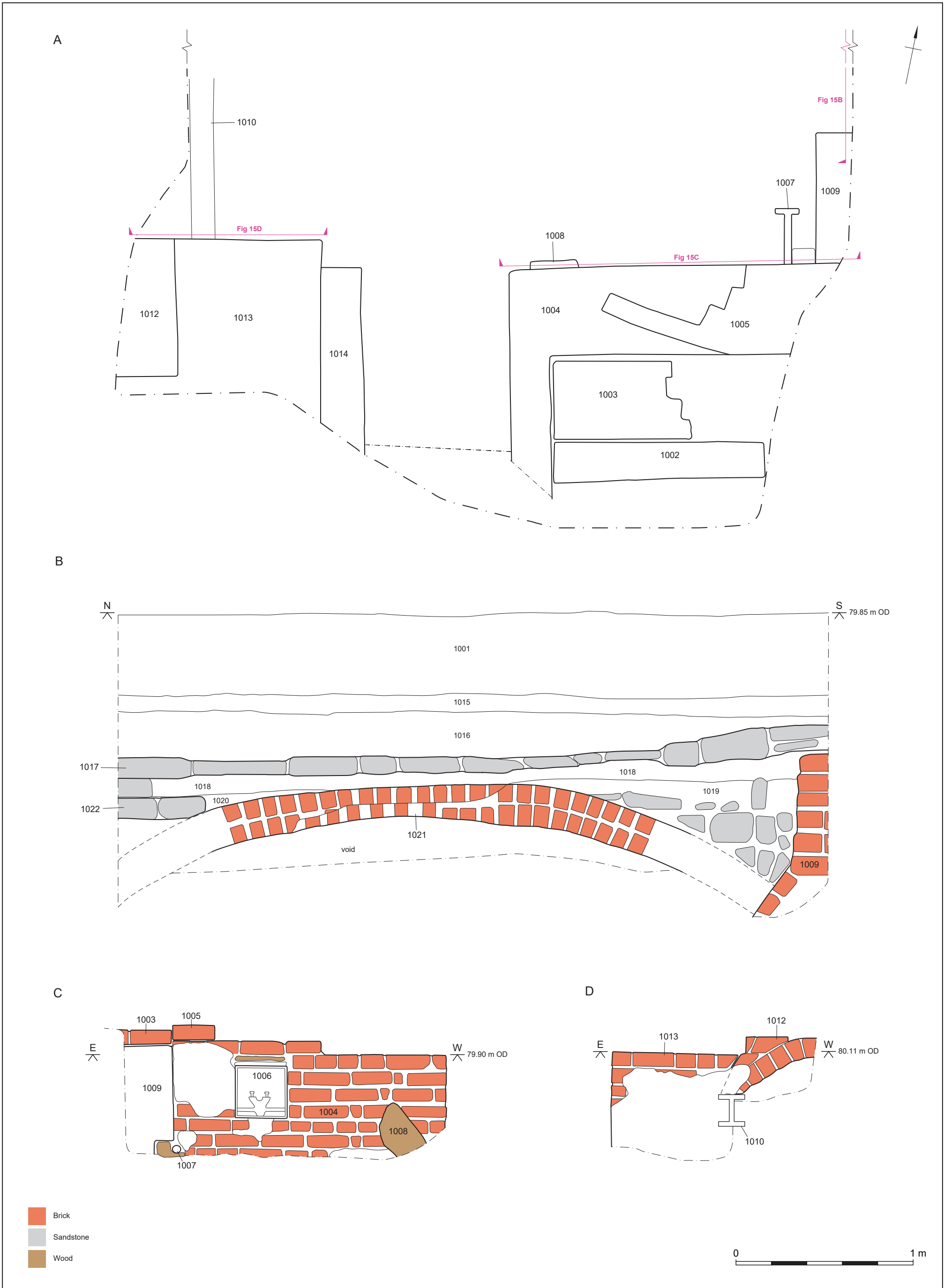
Figure 13




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Trench 9, west facing section

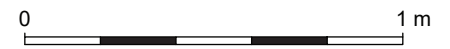
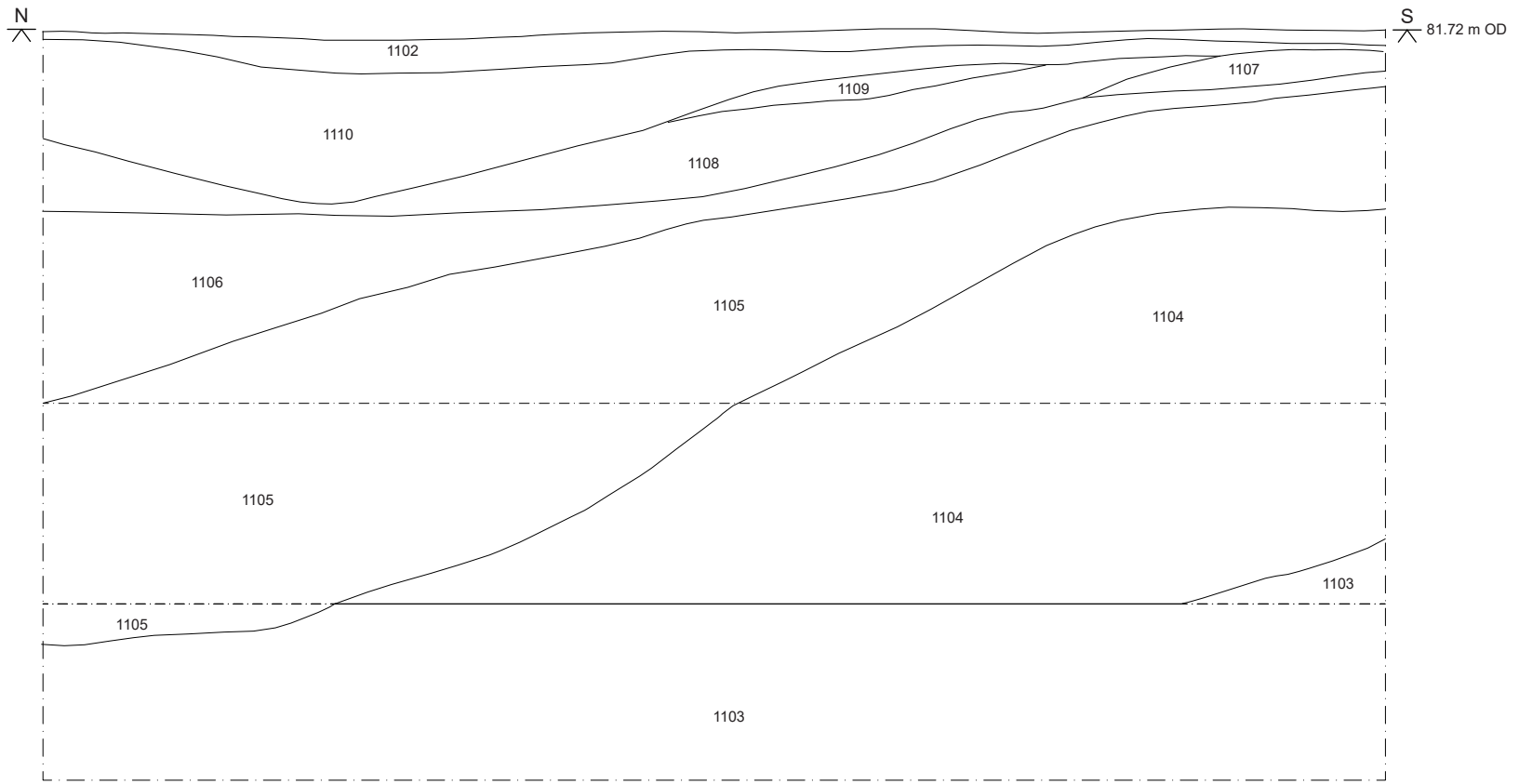
Figure 14



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Trench 10, plan (A), east facing elevation (B) and north facing elevations (C,D)

Figure 15



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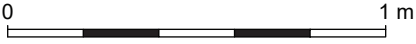
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Trench 11, west facing section

Figure 16



- Brick
- Sandstone
- Concrete



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Trench 14, plan

Figure 17



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the south-east



Plate 2: Trench 3 from the south-east


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Plate 3: Trench 4 from the south-east



Plate 4: Trench 6 oblique from the south


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Plate 5: Trench 6 with surface 619 and structures 612, 613, 614, 616, 617



Plate 6: Trench 6, north-east facing section including structures 606, 607, 608


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Plate 7: Trench 7 from the south-west



Plate 8: Trench 7 with structures 706, 708, 714 from the north


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Plate 9: Trench 8, structures 802, 803 from the north-east



Plate 10: Trench 9 with north facing section


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Plate 11: Trench 9, west facing section with made ground deposits



Plate 12: Trench 10, oblique overview of structures from the north


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Plate 13: Trench 10, west facing section showing barrel vaulted arch with structures and deposits 1015 - 1022



Plate 14: Flue from the west, in the vicinity of Trench 12


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Plate 15: Trench 11 oblique from the south west



Plate 16: Trench 12 with structure 1204 from the north


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Plate 17: Trench 13 from the south-east



Plate 18: Trench 14 from the west



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Plate 19: South-west facing elevation of trench 14 (structures 1405, 1406 etc.)

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