ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
LAND AT THE CORN MILL, 1 LOXLEY ROAD, MALIN BRIDGE SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE (SHCM06)

PREPARED BY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

April 2007

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Quality Control

The Corn Mill, Malin Bridge,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire
SHCM06

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Dale Trimble	Tom Lane
Date: 19th April 2007	Date: 19th April 2007

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LAND AT THE CORN MILL, 1 LOXLEY ROAD, MALIN BRIDGE SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE (SHCM06)

Work Undertaken For
Bagley UK Ltd

April 2007

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

National Grid Reference: SK 32520 89390
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological trenching evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development at the Corn Mill,1 Loxley Road, Malin Bridge, Sheffield.

The mill lay within an area of industrial sites relating to cutlery grinding, possibly dating back to the medieval period.

The evaluation revealed 19th century levelling and possible flood deposits, a late 19th to early 20th century brick floor and wall footings in alignment with the standing 19th century buildings. No further evidence of the cutlery industry was discovered. Terracing of the site, probably during the mid 19th century, is likely to have truncated earlier deposits.

Artefacts retrieved consisted of late post-medieval pottery and a sample brick from the floor.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as, *a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

The site is the subject of a proposed residential development.

Full planning permission (Application 05/02838/FUL) for residential development and renovation of existing buildings on the site has been granted by Sheffield City Council subject to archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and an archaeological watching brief. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment undertaken by ARCUS during 2003 identified the archaeological potential of the site primarily through documentary and cartographic sources relating to the site and the known history of mills in the area.

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Bagley UK to undertake this evaluation.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 22nd and 26th March 2007 in accordance with a brief issued by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by SYAS.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The City of Sheffield forms the southwest part of the metropolitan county of South Yorkshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies on the west side of the city at 1 Loxley Road, Malin Bridge. Comprising an area of approximately 0.3 hectares, the L-shaped proposed area of development extends between Stannington Road to the east and Loxley Road to the north centred on NGR SK 32520 89390 (Fig 2). At the southeast corner of this area stand the existing L-shaped mill buildings, with the longest axis adjacent to the River Loxley, where the mill race and existing undershot water wheel are located (Fig 1).

Located just east of the confluence of the Rivers Loxley and Rivelin the site lies at around 73m OD.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Sheffield is recorded as *Scafeld* in the Domesday Survey and means field on the River Sheaf (Ekwall 1960).

Little is known regarding the character of surviving archaeological remains on the site. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment undertaken by Arcus during 2003 identified the archaeological potential of the site primarily through documentary and cartographic sources relating to the site and the known history of mills in the area.

Industrial sites related to cutlery grinding are known in the area and these have possible origins in the medieval period, although upstanding structural remains of this date are scarce, perhaps due to destruction during a major flood in 1864.

The earliest documentary reference to the site dates to 1739 wherein a weir belonging to the 'Malin Bridge Wheel' is mentioned in a lease of the next mill downstream. A map of Owlerton manor dating to 1777 has a note in accompanying text which mentions the 'new wheel' at Malin Bridge.

There are various references to the mill during the 19th century including a claim for damages caused by the 1864 flood. The building marked on the six inch map of 1855 appears smaller and lacks the current northern wing. No other buildings are present on the site (Ordnance Survey 1855). From the early 20th century the property operated as a corn mill but by the 1970s the buildings were used as an electrical retail outlet and then as a restaurant and warehouse.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site. The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the proposed development and record any disturbed archaeological remains.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine the date and function, state of preservation and spatial arrangement of any archaeological features present; to establish how the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape and to determine the palaeo-environmental potential of the site.

4. METHODS

Three evaluation trenches were located within the footprints of the proposed new buildings (Figure 3).

The trenches each measured 10m x 1.9m.

The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Selected deposits were then excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve any artefactual material.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. All contexts and their descriptions appear as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled using both colour and black and white print formats. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive.

Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4-6)

Above the natural deposits only a late post-medieval phase of activity was identified.

Phase 1: Natural deposits
Phase 2: Post-medieval deposits

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The earliest deposit exposed during the evaluation was mid to light greyish blue clayey silt (1005) in Trench 1(Fig 6, Section 3). This was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of mid to dark orange sand (1004). Similar sand deposits were present in Trench 2 (2005) (Fig 6, Section 1) and Trench 3: light orange (3006) and dark orange (3005) which was 0.4m thick. In the northwest corner of Trench 2 were two stones (2009), possibly dressed, set into the natural sand.

5.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval deposits

In the south end of Trench 3, immediately adjacent to the river, dark brown silty clay (3004), which contained late 18th to mid 19th century pottery, and 0.14m thick mid to dark orange clay (3003) overlay the natural sand (Fig 6, Section 5). These layers were overlain by 0.2m thick dark brown clayey silt (3002). This layer directly overlay the natural in the north end of this trench (Fig 6, Section 4, Plate 8) and was recorded in Trench 1 as (1003) (Fig 6, Section 3) and Trench 2 as (2004) (Fig 6, Sections 1 and 2). Inclusions of coal and late 17th to mid 18th century pottery but also possibly later ceramic building material were identified in this deposit. Layer (3002) was cut by a modern concrete covered wall footing and probable drain, the wall aligning with the standing mill building. The concrete yard had been laid above.

In Trench 1 layer (1003) 3002 was overlain by brick floor [1002] (Fig 6, Section 3, Plate 4). This was formed of late 19th/early 20th century handmade bricks moulded with the name 'G. Carr'. This was overlaid by modern concrete layers. In Trench 2 a brick-built manhole [2008] had been cut through silt layer (2004). The manhole supported stone wall footing [2006] which aligned with the northwest end wall of the standing mill building. A rubble layer comprising (2003) and (2007) had then been laid supporting the concrete layers above (Fig 6, Sections 1, 2, Plate 6).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits consisted of alluvial clayey silt overlain by sand. Too little was seen of the stones in the northwest corner of Trench 2 to be certain whether or not they were natural.

The dark layers at the south end of Trench 3 were probably deposits dumped to build up the ground level by the river, just as the ground had clearly been reduced at the Loxley Road (northern) end of the site. Plate 1 shows the considerable drop in height from the houses on the north side of Loxley road to the site. Pottery dating would suggest this levelling and terracing was carried out in the mid 19th century or later and is and is likely to have removed any earlier deposits on the site.

All three trenches had a layer of dark brown clayey silt between 0.2 and 0.3m thick. This might be a flood deposit from the documented flood of 1864 or a deliberate levelling deposit.

The red brick floor lying above this layer in Trench 1 was probably an internal feature of a demolished late 19th or early 20th century building.

The concrete footings in Trench 3 were probably from a short-lived modern building.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at The Corn Mill, Malin Bridge, Sheffield revealed 19th levelling and possible flood deposits, a late 19th century to early 20th century brick floor and wall footings in alignment with the standing 19th century buildings. No further evidence of the cutlery industry was discovered.

A sample brick from the floor and modern pottery were retrieved.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Bagley UK Limited who commissioned the work. Dale Trimble coordinated the project and edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisor: Mark Peachey
Site Staff: Maria Gale
Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ekwall, E., 1960, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* Oxford

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

Ordnance Survey 6 inch map, 1855

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
ARCUS	Archaeological Research and Consultancy, University of Sheffield
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
SYAS	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

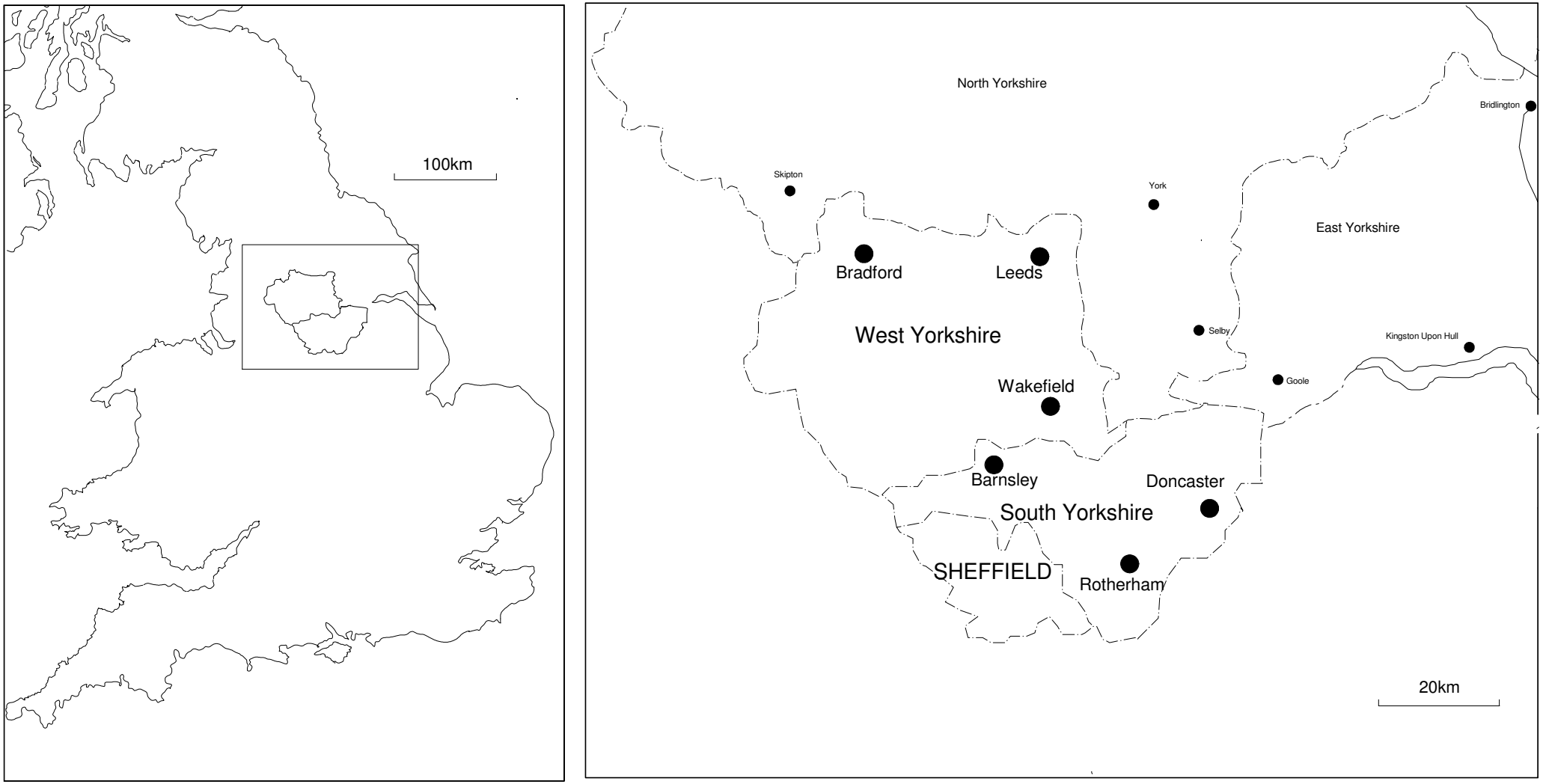


Figure 1 - General Location Plan

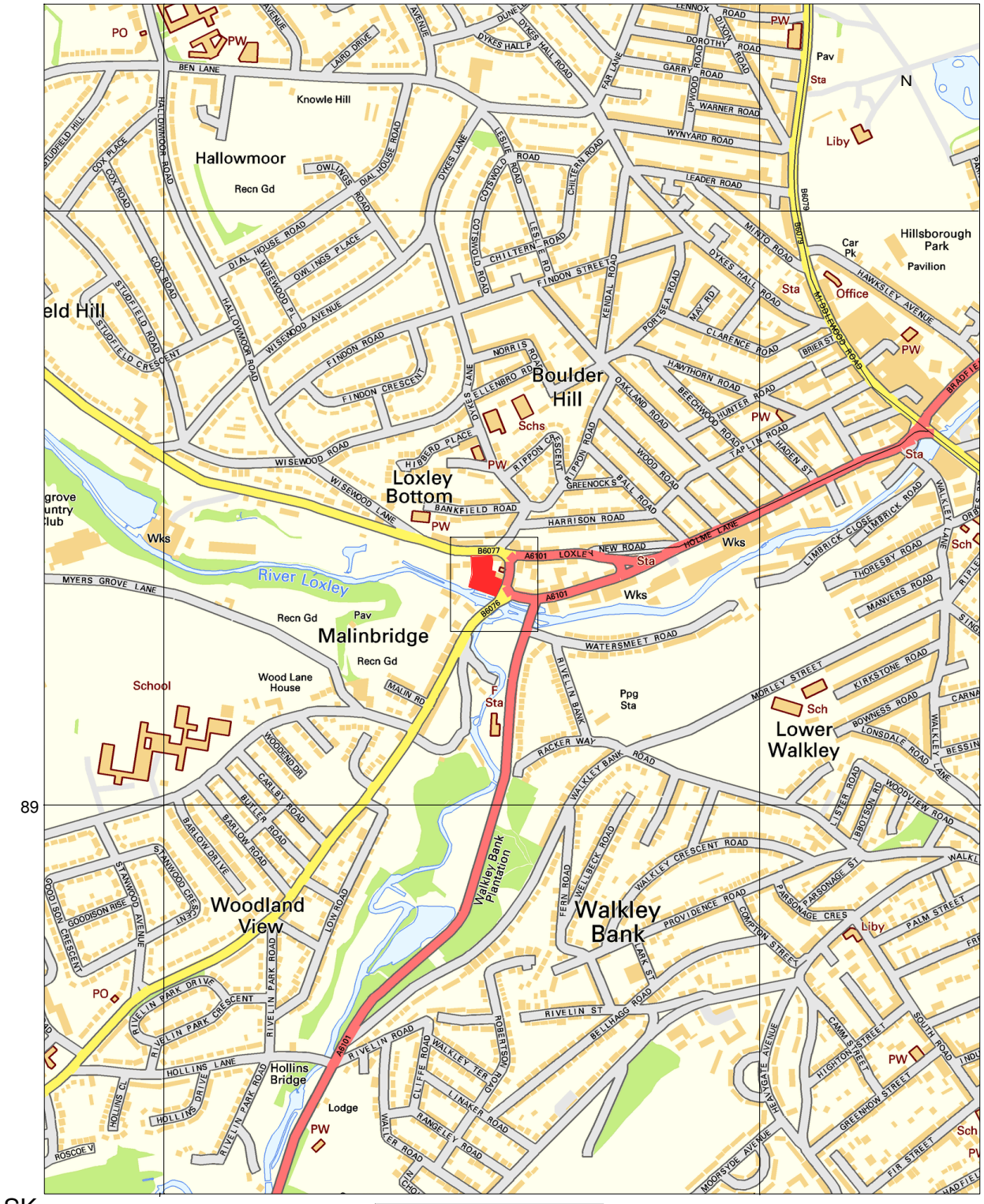
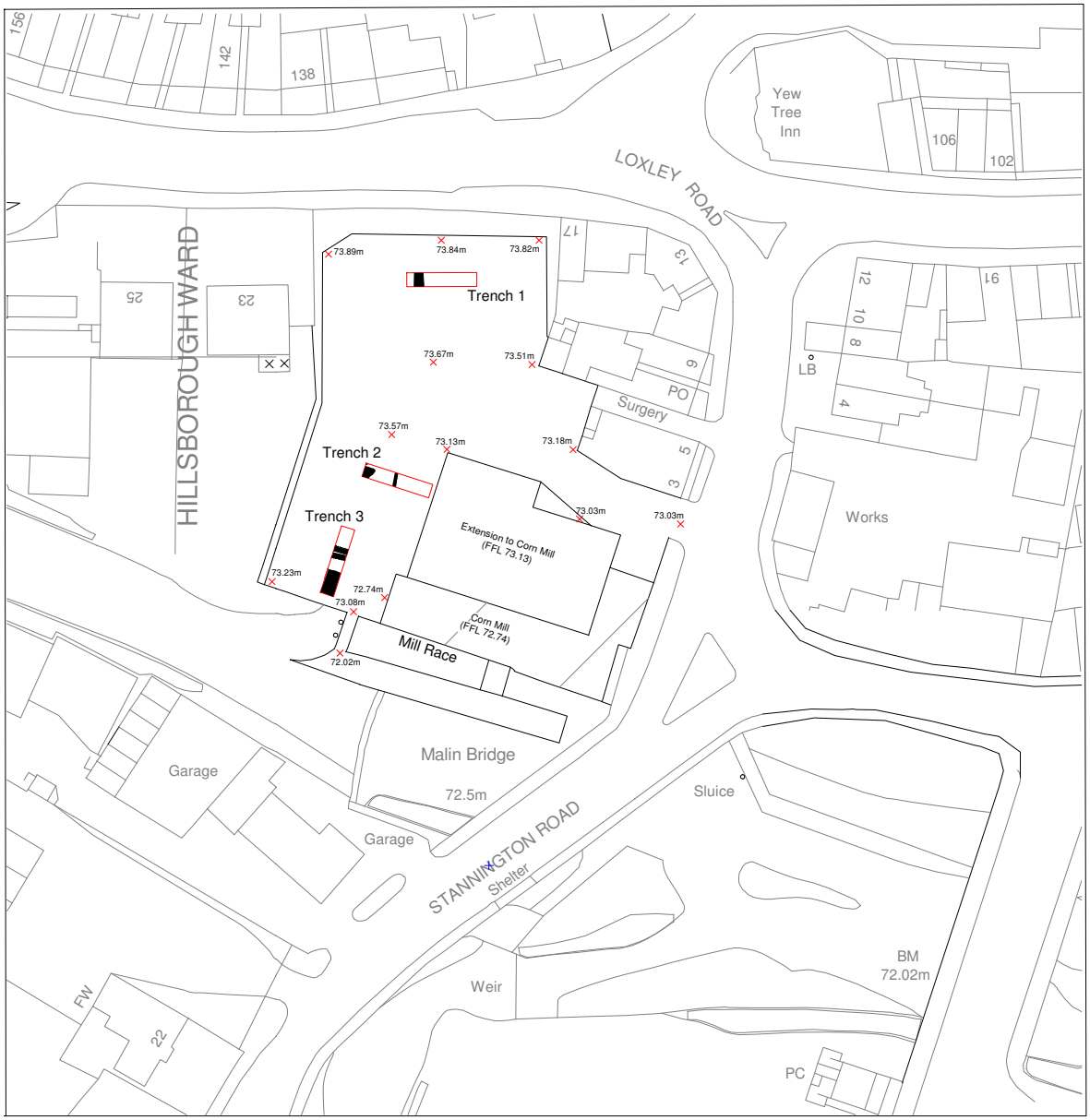


Figure 2. Site Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sheffield The Corn Mill Malin Bridge		
Scale 1:1000	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 47/07

Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

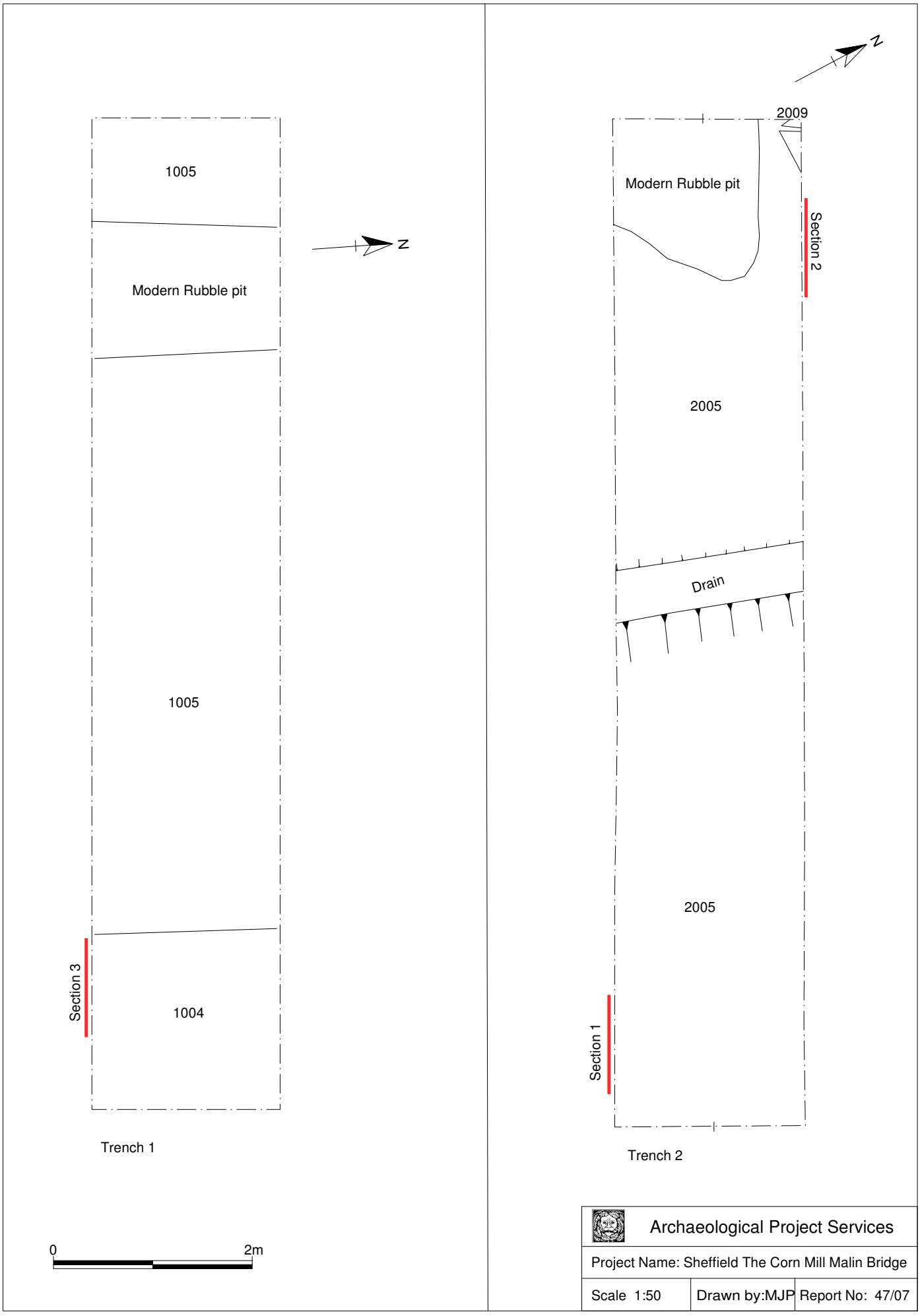
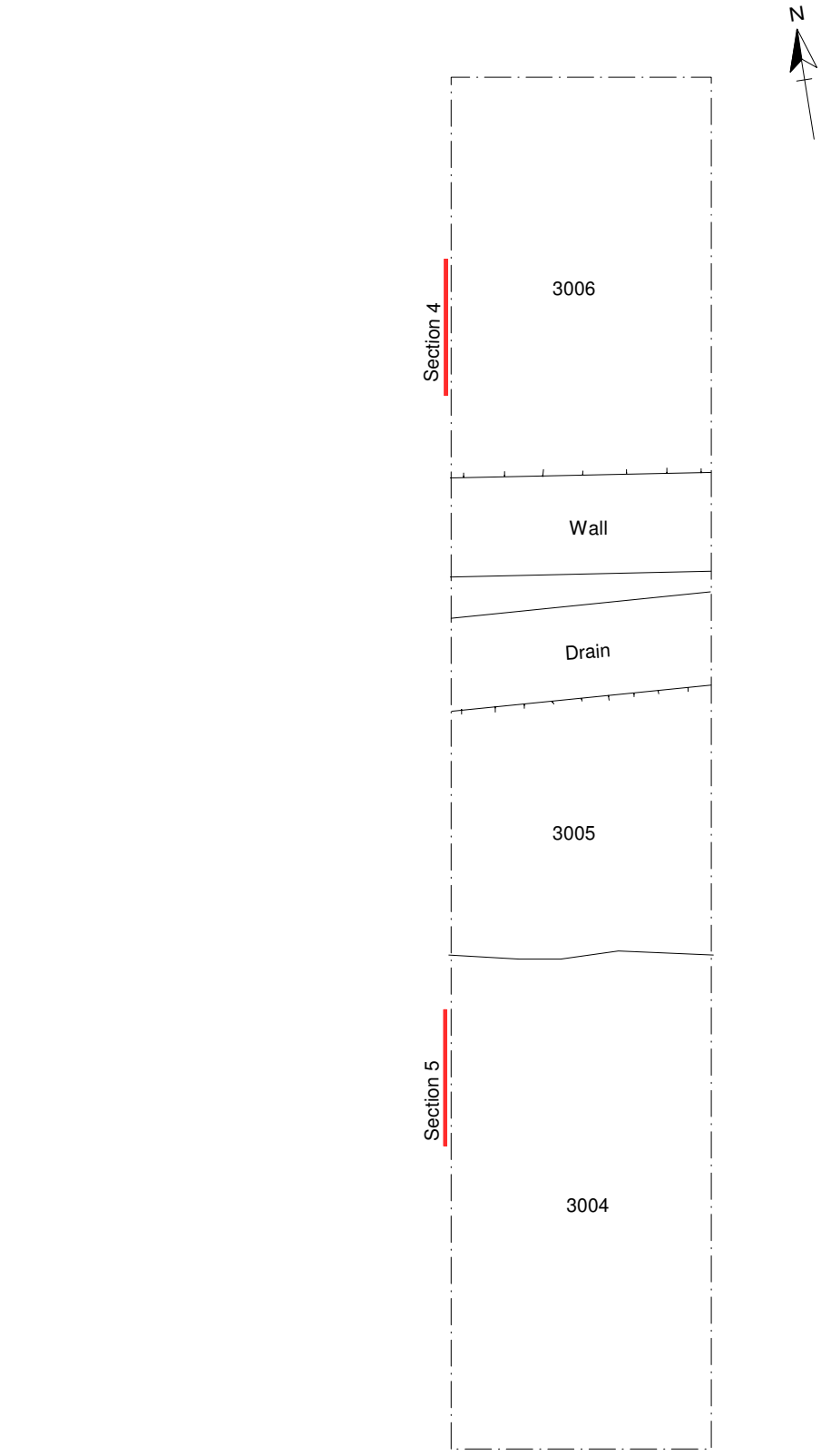


Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 2 Plans



0 2m

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sheffield The Corn Mill Malin Bridge		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 47/07

Figure 5. Trench 3 Plan

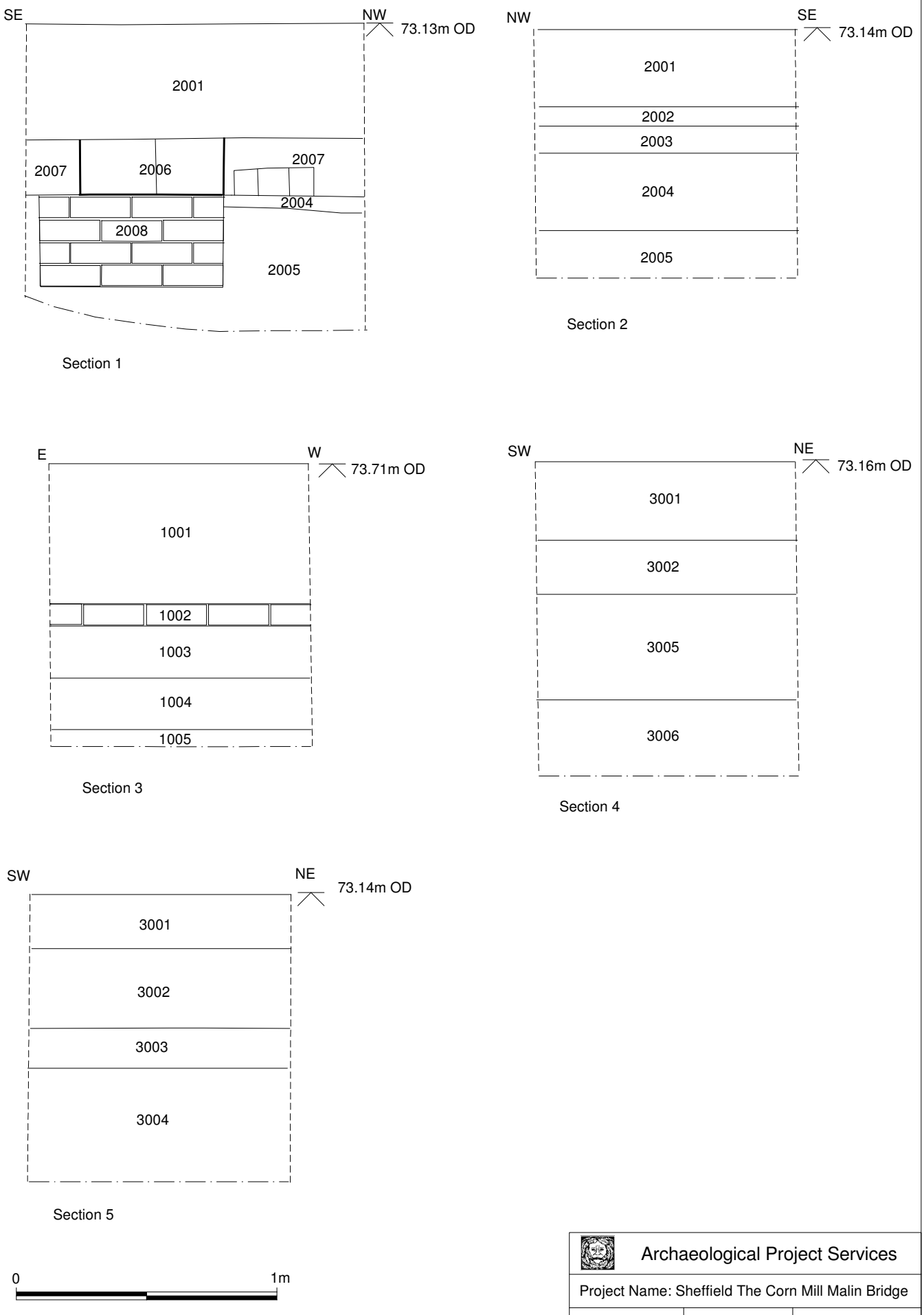


Figure 6. Sections

Plate 1: Pre-machining view of area of Trench 1 looking NW.

Plate 2: Pre-machining view of area of Trenches 2 and 3 looking SW.

Plate 3: Trench 1 looking west.

Plate 4: Trench 1 Section 3 showing brick floor 1002.

Plate 5: Trench 2 looking NW.

Plate 7: Trench 3 looking SW.

Plate 6: Trench 2 Section 1 showing wall footing 2006.

Plate 8: Trench 3 Section 4.

Appendix 1:
LAND AT THE CORN MILL, MALIN BRIDGE
SHEFFIELD SOUTH YORKSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR
BAGSHAWS RESIDENTIAL AND WH BROWN

BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21

1 SUMMARY

1.1 An archaeological investigation comprising three trial trenches and a watching brief is required on land at The Corn Mill, Malin Bridge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The earliest documentary reference to a mill at the site of the proposed development dates to 1739.

1.2 Evaluation of the site will gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.

1.3 Planning permission (Application 05/02838/FUL) has been granted by Sheffield City Council for residential development of the site involving renovation of the existing mill structure and construction of several new accommodation units.

1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a specification for trial trenching and a watching brief on land at The Corn Mill, 1 Loxley Road, Malin Bridge, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference 432520, 389390.

2.2 The document contains the following parts:

- 2.2.1 Overview
- 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
- 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
- 2.2.4 List of specialists
- 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 The site lies on the west side of the City of Sheffield, South Yorkshire at 1 Loxley Road, Malin Bridge. Comprising an area of approximately 0.3hectares, the L-shaped proposed area of development extends between Stannington Road to the east and Loxley Road to the north. At the southeast corner of the this area stand the existing L-shaped mill buildings, with the longest axis adjacent to the Rover Loxley, where the mill race and existing undershot water wheel are located (Fig 1). A modern extension occupies the north side of the mill.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Full planning permission (Application 05/02838/FUL) for residential development and renovation of existing buildings on the site has been granted by Sheffield City Council subject to archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching and an archaeological watching brief. A brief detailing the requirements for the evaluation has been provided by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (Sykes, 2003). A brief for recording of the mill building has been issued by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for which a separate specification will be written by Archaeological Project Services

5 TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Located just east of the confluence of the Rivers Loxley and Rivelin the site lies at around 73m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Little is known regarding the character of surviving archaeological remains on the site. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment undertaken by Arcus during 2003 identified the archaeological potential of the site primarily through documentary and cartographic sources relating to the site and the known history of mills in the area.

6.2 Industrial sites related to cutlery grinding are known in the area and these have possible origins in the medieval period, although upstanding structural remains of this date are scarce, perhaps due to destruction during a major flood in 1864.

6.3 The earliest documentary reference to the site dates to 1739 wherein a weir belonging to the 'Malin Bridge Wheel' is mentioned in a lease of the next mill downstream. A map of Owlerton manor dating to 1777 has a note in accompanying text which mentions the 'new wheel' at Malin Bridge.

6.4 There are various references to the mill during the 19th century including a claim for damages caused by the 1864 flood. From the early 20th century the property operated as a corn mill but by the 1970's the buildings were used as an electrical retail outlet and subsequently as a restaurant and finally for warehousing.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the evaluation will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site. The watching brief will monitor groundworks associated with the proposed development and record any disturbed archaeological remains.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.

7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.

7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation and depth of the archaeological features present on the site.

7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Trenches will be located as illustrated in the brief (Sykes, 2006) supplied by the archaeological curator and are illustrated in Figure 1, which shows the site as existing. Figure 2 shows the trench locations alongside the development as proposed.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 <u>Reasoning for this technique</u>

9.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.

9.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 10m x 2.0m (Fig 1), placed within the area of the proposed development. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

9.2 General Considerations

9.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).

9.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits in every trench to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2.5 The brief requires that all discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance; linear features to minimum 20% of their length with each sample section not less than 1m wide. If the feature is less that 10m long the section should be a minimum of 1m wide. In addition deposits at junctions or interruptions of linear features should be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

9.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

9.2.7 With the consent of the client and if health and safety considerations permit, an illustrated site notice will be displayed in areas open to public view explaining the purpose and nature of the excavations. The font used on the notice should be of a sans serif type and no less than 16 point in size.

9.3 Methodology

9.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual

features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale. A representative long section of each trench will be recorded and drawn at an appropriate scale.

9.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

9.3.5.1 the site before the commencement of field operations.

9.3.5.2 the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.

9.3.5.3 individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.

9.3.5.4 groups of features where their relationship is important.

9.3.5.5 the site on completion of field work

9.3.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate licences from the Department of Constitutional Affairs will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.

9.3.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.

9.3.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.

9.3.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey.

10 WATCHING BRIEF

10.1 A watching brief will monitor works undertaken to clear shrubbery and tip waste from between the mill race and the river. This will ensure the work in undertaken sympathetically to ensure preservation in situ and recording of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the range of buildings shown as G in the Arcus desktop.

10.2 Recording of archaeological remains will follow the general methodology as outlined above for the trial trenching.

10.3 Should significant quantities of archaeological remains beyond that which it is possible to record under watching conditions, extra resources may be required. These will only be requested after consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND SAMPLING

11.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report. The English Heritage regional science advisor, Andy Hammon, will be contacted for additional advice.

11.2 Specialist advice on the sampling of industrial residues connected with the metal trade will be sought if deposits containing these deposits are recorded.

12 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

12.1 <u>Stage 1</u>

12.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching

will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

12.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

12.2.3 All finds will be treated in accordance with English Heritage guidance document 'A strategy for the care and investigation of finds' and the UKIC's 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage'

12.2 Stage 2

12.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

12.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

12.3 Stage 3

12.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

12.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

12.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.

12.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.

12.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.

12.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.

12.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced. An overall site plan showing all features (phased if necessary) will also be included.

12.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

12.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.

12.3.1.9 Specialist reports on the finds and any palaeoenvironmental samples from the site.

12.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features. Significant finds or groups of finds will be photographed if necessary.

12.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12.3.1.12 An archive list.

13 ARCHIVE

13.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Sheffield Museum. This sorting will be undertaken

according to the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

14 REPORT DEPOSITION

14.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for incorporation into the Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of the report in PDF format will also be provided.

15 PUBLICATION

15.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

15.2 Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: Medieval Archaeology and Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for medieval and later remains, and Britannia for discoveries of Roman date.

15.3 Allowance will be made for formal publication of all or some of the results in an appropriate journal, should the results warrant it and another phase of fieldwork not be expected. In addition, a summary note will be prepared for publication in the appropriate issue of 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire'

16 CURATORIAL MONITORING

16.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. As much written notice as possible, ideally at least fourteen days, will be given to the archaeological curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

17 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS

17.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.

17.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

18 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

18.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations and watching briefs of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

18.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

Task	Body to be undertaking the work
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr D Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust
	Roman: B Precious, independent specialist
	Anglo-Saxon: J Young, independent specialist
	Medieval and later: Jane Young (Independent Archaeologist), Ann Boyle (Archaeological Project Services) and Chris Cumberpatch (Independent Archaeologist)

Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist; or G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

19 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

19.1 Fieldwork is expected to be undertaken by two staff, a supervisor and 1 assistant, and to take approximately three (3) days. The work programme for the watching brief is tied in the groundworks schedule of the contractor.

19.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production is expected to take 6 person-days within a notional programme of 10 days. A project officer or supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from the finds supervisor and CAD illustrator. Two half-days of specialist time are allotted in the project budget.

19.3 Contingency

19.3.1 Contingencies have been specified in the budget. These include: Environmental sampling/analysis of waterlogged remains; Fencing (not expected); Conservation and/or other unexpected remains or artefacts.

20 INSURANCES

20.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000.

21 COPYRIGHT

21.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

21.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

21.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 and may result in legal action.

21.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

22 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT SUMMARY

Context	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
1001	1	Concrete layers 0.53m thick	Surface	Modern
1002	1	Brick floor 0.08m thick	Surface	Modern
1003	1	Dark brown clayey silt 0.2m thick	Layer	
1004	1	Mid to dark orange sand 0.2m thicl	Natural	
1005	1	Mid to light greyish blue clayey silt	Natural	
2001	2	Concrete 0.3m thick	Surface	Modern
2002	2	Tarmac 0.06m thick	Surface	Modern
2003	2	Rubble 0.1m thick	Hardcore	Modern
2004	2	Dark brown clayey silt with coal 0.3m thick	Layer	
2005	2	Dark orange sand	Natural	
2006	2	Stone structure 0.57m wide by 0.2m thick	Wall footing	
2007	2	Rubble including scrap iron 0.2m thick	Hardcore	
2008	2	Brick structure 0.7m wide by 0.38m deep	Manhole?	Modern
2009	2	Stones in NW corner of trench	Unknown	
3001	3	Concrete layers 0.3m thick	Surface	Modern
3002	3	Dark brown silt 0.2m thick	Layer	
3003	3	Mid to dark orange clay 0.14m thick	Layer	
3004	3	Dark brown silty clay 0.4m+ thick	Layer	
3005	3	Mid to dark orange sand 0.4m thick	Natural	
3006	3	Light orange grey sand	Natural	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

SHCM06 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site, which was recorded to archive level in accordance with guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001) Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics. London: Medieval Pottery Research Group. The chronology and coding system of the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series and the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Medieval Ceramic Reference Collection were used to assess the assemblage. The pottery mainly consists of Post-Medieval and Early Modern wares, though a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from context (2004); all the wares are types common to this area. The assemblage represents domestic debris, though the small size of the group prevents any further interpretation on its nature. No further work is required, though it is recommended that the assemblage is retained.

trench	context	Lincs cname	Yorks Cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
1	1001	STSL	SLIPG1/G2	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	cream	cup / posset	1	1	2	internal trailed brown vertical lines on white	rim		late 17th to 18th
1	1001	WHITE	-	Modern whiteware		dish / bowl	1	1	7	internal blue transfer print	BS	abraded; patchy soot	19th to 20th
2	2004	CMW	CMW	Coal Measures whiteware		jug / jar	1	1	4		rim	abraded	13th to 15th
2	2004	STMO	-	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		small hollow	1	1	1		BS with Handle Join		
3	3004	NOTS	-	Nottingham stoneware		large jar	3	1	165		BS	part of another vessel adhering to side	
3	3004	PEARL	-	Pearlware		bowl	7	1	236	black transfer print	profile	worn footring	
3	3004	STMO	-	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		teapot	1	1	20		BS	small size; early?	

SHCM06 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE and GARY TAYLOR

trench	context	cname	full name	fabric	frags	weight	description	date
1	1001	MODTIL	Modern tile		1	29	mortar	19th to 20th
1	1002	BRK	Brick	fine to medium oxidised sandy	1	3889	handmade; rectangular central frog with circular impressions and "G CARR"; slop moulded; near length; 115 wide x 80.5 deep x 214mm+ long	late 19th to early 20th
2	2004	CBM	Ceramic building material	oxidised + fe + clay/shale pellets	2	1	very abraded; ? ID or pot	

SHCM06 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

trench	context	date	comments
1	1001	unstratified	
1	1002	late 19th to early 20th	date on a single brick
2	2004	late 17th to mid 18th	includes possible later CBM
3	3004	late 18th to mid 19th	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

1	Context record sheet
4	Trench record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
3	Photographic record sheets
4	Daily record sheets
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Weston Park Museum
Western Bank
Sheffield
S10 2TP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Sheffield Galleries and Museums Trust Accession Number: SHEFM:2007.151

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SHCM06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.