

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION ON LAND AT
BURTON ROAD,
NEEPSSEND,
SHEFFIELD
(SHBR07)**

Work Undertaken For
CgMs
On behalf of
Rutledge (Neepsend Triangle) Limited

July 2007

Report Compiled by
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National Grid Reference: **SK 3515 8842**
Oasis Reference: **archaeo11- 29076**
Planning Reference: **06/02650/FUL**

A.P.S. Report No.: **91/07**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. SUMMARY.....	1
2. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1 DEFINITION OF AN EVALUATION.....	1
2.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	1
3. AIMS.....	2
4. METHODS.....	2
4.1 TRIAL TRENCHING.....	2
4.2 POST-EXCAVATION.....	2
5. RESULTS.....	2
5.1 TRENCH 1.....	2
5.2 TRENCH 2.....	3
5.3 TRENCH 3.....	3
5.4 TRENCH 4.....	3
5.5 TRENCH 5.....	4
5.6 TRENCH 6.....	4
5.7 TRENCH 7.....	4
6. DISCUSSION.....	4
7. CONCLUSIONS.....	5
8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
9. PERSONNEL.....	5
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	5
11. ABBREVIATIONS.....	5

Appendices

1	Project Specification
2	Context Summary
3	The Finds
4	Glossary
5	The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Layout of trenches
- Figure 4 Representative sections Trenches 1-7
- Figure 5 Post excavation plan Trench 4

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site, looking E
- Plate 2 General view of site, looking W
- Plate 3 Trench 1 general view, looking SE
- Plate 4 Trench 2 general view, looking NW
- Plate 5 Trench 3 general view, looking NE
- Plate 6 Trench 4 general view, looking NNE
- Plate 7 Trench 5 general view, looking E
- Plate 8 Trench 6 general view, looking NE
- Plate 9 Trench 7 general view, looking SW

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield. The land is subject to pre-existing planning consent for office/commercial development.

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential. A desk based assessment identified the site as the location of the Anglican church of St Michael and All Angels from the 1860s to the 1950s. Subsequent to the demolition of the church the site was redeveloped to provide a petrol filling station.

During the course of this evaluation, which was targeted on areas where the new development foundations will affect areas not damaged/destroyed by the previous filling station development, a number of archaeological features were identified. These were predominantly wall foundations and dumped deposits associated with St Michaels and All Saints church.

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

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by CgMs Consultants to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield on behalf of Rutledge (Neepsend Triangle) Limited. Planning permission has been granted by Sheffield City Council for office/commercial development (Planning permission ref 06/02650/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken in order to determine the presence or otherwise of surviving archaeological remains that will be affected by the redevelopment of the site.

The fieldwork was commenced and completed on 4th July 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site is situated to the north of Sheffield City Centre, at Neepsend on the north bank of the River Don. The development area consists of a triangular parcel of land bounded by Burton Road to the north, Neepsend Lane to the southeast and Ball Street to the west at NGR SK 3515 8842 (Fig 2), comprising of an area of approximately 0.2ha on generally level ground at a height of 51m OD.

The underlying surface geology of the site comprises alluvial drift deposits above mudstones and siltstones of the Lower Coal Measure. Geotechnical data provided by the client indicated the presence of made ground across the site, with up to 3m of material identified (Appendix 1).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The history and archaeological potential of the development area was reviewed and assessed in a desk based assessment (JSAC 2006).

The site and surrounding area remained open ground until the mid 19th century

with no evidence of pre 19th century finds from the site.

Cartographic and documentary sources indicate the site was occupied by the Anglican church of St Michael and All Angels from the 1860s to the 1950s. No records of burials within the church were identified.

After the demolition of the church, the site was occupied by a petrol filling station with brick built structures in the southern part of the site and pumps islands and buried tanks to the north.

Following the closure of the filling station the fuel tanks were removed in 1993 and the remaining buildings demolished recently.

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the presence or otherwise of surviving buried archaeological remains that will be affected by the redevelopment of the site. This was in order to inform preparation of further archaeological works, if required, to mitigate the archaeological impact of the new development and to ensure the long-term preservation by record of the archaeological information obtained by the works.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The evaluation program consisted of seven trenches ranging between 6m and 7m long x 1.8m wide. These were positioned to assess the survival of buried archaeological remains in areas where the new development foundations will affect areas not damaged/destroyed by the

previous filling station development (Appendix 1, Fig. 3).

Removal of overburden was undertaken by a JCB mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to 0.7m, the depth that will be affected by development groundworks. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following evaluation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets.

5. RESULTS

Of the seven trenches excavated all contained evidence of recent build up deposits. Only Trench 4 contained evidence of archaeological remains.

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4. Plate 3)

Trench 1 was positioned to intersect the location of the west end of the church (Fig. 3). A single deposit (101) was uncovered, a loose very dark greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent brick, limestone

chunks and cinders. Measuring at least 0.8m thick it represents a modern build up deposit.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 4. Plate 4)

Trench 2 was positioned to intersect the position of the north porch of the church (Fig. 3). Measuring at least 0.8m thick deposit (201), a firm dark greyish brown sandy clay, with frequent large stones, charcoal flecks, bricks and brick fragments, occasional cinders and industrial residue, was overlain by (200), firm mid grey gravel and angular stones measuring 0.1m thick. Both deposits represent modern build up.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 4. Plate 5)

Trench 3 was positioned within the western interior of the church (Fig. 3) and showed the same sequence of deposits as revealed in Trench 2. Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent building rubble inclusions (301) was overlain by (300), a 0.1m thick deposit of gravel and angular stones. Both represent modern build up.

5.4 Trench 4 (Figs. 4 and 5. Plate 6)

Trench 4 contained the only archaeological features and deposits identified during the evaluation. The majority of these were 19th century or early 20th century in date and relate to structures within the interior of the former Saint Michael's Church.

Three short lengths of wall (412), (413) and (414) have been interpreted as supports for the internal wooden floor of the church (pers.comm. Gary Taylor) and date to the 19th century (Appendix 3).

North-south wall (412) consisted of a single thickness of unmortared stretcher bonded brick.

Wall (413) was aligned north-south and constructed of both brick and stone. A single thickness of unmortared stretcher bonded brick keyed into wall (414) formed the north face and roughly hewn limestone blocks formed the south face of the wall.

Wall (414) consisted of two distinct but contemporary sections of single thickness unmortared walling. Roughly hewn limestone blocks of regular size form the north-south section of the wall with stack bonded brick formed the curving section to the north.

A substantial stone pier (410) lay to the east of wall (414). Constructed of large limestone blocks it was faced on its north side by brick and on its west side by roughly hewn limestone blocks (these may alternatively have been low walls surrounding the pier acting as floor supports). Although unmortared firm light brown silty sand (408), formed a 0.03m thick bedding layer between (410) and the disturbed upper courses of the pier (411).

A number of deposits filled the voids between these walls and around the pier and were probably infilled immediately after their construction to give extra support.

Between the pier base (410) and wall (414) deposit (407), firm mid brownish yellow clayey sandy mortar containing occasional brick fragments was probably construction waste. This was overlain by deposit (406), firm very dark blackish brown gravelly silty sand containing frequent brick and stone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.

To the south of (413) deposit (405) consisted of loose dark blackish brown silty sand and gravel with red and yellow flecks, frequent brick fragments, stone fragments, coal and charcoal, occasional cinders and other industrial residues.

Between walls (412) and (413) deposit (408), loose mid to dark brown silty sand contained considerable quantities of brick rubble and cinders.

A modern cut [415] of uncertain form and extent truncated wall (414) and its surrounding dump deposits (405) and (407). Containing a fill of loose very dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with grey and yellow flecks, frequent brick and stone rubble inclusions (404), this cut probably relates to activity during the sites use as a petrol filling station.

Truncating (404) on an WNW-ESE alignment a large modern pipe trench [402] measured 1.5m wide and contained a large concrete pipe at least 0.7m in diameter. This was backfilled with (403) loose dark blackish brown gravelly sand with frequent brick fragments, charcoal, stone fragments, coal and clinker.

Overlying all the above deposits a 0.55m thick layer of modern build up (401) consisted of loose mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent bricks, brick fragments, large stone fragments, charcoal flecks and fragments.

5.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 4. Plate 7) 4 and 6, Sections 7 and 8)

Positioned close to the south wall of the church (Fig. 3) Trench 5 revealed a single modern build up deposit (501) consisting of loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick fragments, limestone blocks, slate and cinders and measured least 0.8m thick.

5.6 Trench 6 (Fig. 4. Plate 8)

A single modern build up deposit was identified in Trench 6. (600) consisted of loose dark greyish brown clayey sand, containing frequent whole bricks, brick fragments, charcoal, stones, and metal

reinforcing rods and measured at least 0.8m thick. No evidence of the predicted southeast aisle corner was revealed.

5.6 Trench 7 (Fig. 4. Plate 9)

Positioned east of the church (Fig. 3), two modern build up deposits were recorded in Trench 7. Deposit (701), firm mid brown sandy clay with frequent whole bricks, brick fragments, charcoal, stone fragments and metal reinforcing rods measured at least 0.75m thick and underlay loose mid yellowish grey gravel and small angular pebbles that contained occasional brick fragments (700) measuring 0.15m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

No natural deposits were encountered across the site.

Seven trenches were excavated, of which all revealed evidence of demolition debris, build up deposits and levelling during the recent past. The only surviving evidence of archaeological activity was focussed in the central portion of the site specifically Trench 4.

A number of structural features, a pier base and a number of short lengths of wall constructed of hand made brick of 19th century date, were revealed within Trench 4. These probably relate to Saint Michaels Church that formerly occupied the site. The short lengths of wall probably supported an internal wooden floor, the pier base being part of the main church structure. Filling the voids between these structural elements a number of dump deposits contained 19th century and early 20th century artefacts.

Features relating to the sites use as a petrol filling station were also noted in Trench 4.

These factors combine to confirm remains of the church do exist within the investigation area. The presence of features and related artefacts in Trench 4 at c. 49.72m OD would suggest the likelihood of encountering other buried remains at a similar level. However Trenches 5, 6 and 7 showed no archaeological remains at comparable depth. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were excavated to a slightly shallower depth due to a higher initial land surface and therefore the modern dumped material encountered within may still mask archaeological features.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield in order to determine the archaeological implications of redeveloping the site to provide office and commercial units. The site encompasses an area formerly occupied by St Michael's and All Angels Church and subsequently by a petrol filling station.

The trenches targeted areas within the footprint of the new development units. Their location avoided ground thought to be disturbed by the petrol station and represent areas where surviving remains of the church were most likely to still remain. Machine excavation was limited to the proposed depth of the new developments foundations.

The majority of the trenches revealed only modern build up deposits. However Trench 4 revealed surviving structural elements from the interior of the church at 49.72m OD suggesting perhaps more remnants may be present in the vicinity at a similar depth.

The limited depth of the trenching means the conclusions drawn remain speculative

regarding the extent and condition of preservation of the church. However intrusive works are unlikely to have a negative impact on these remains over the majority of the site except for the area around Trench 4 where the depth of proposed foundations coincides with the uppermost archaeological deposits.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of CgMs Consultants, who commissioned the work on behalf of Rutledge (Neepsend Triangle) Limited. Mark Williams coordinated the project; Mark Williams and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Katie Murphy
Site Assistants: Andy Failes, Ray Holt
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Ray Holt
Post-excavation Analyst: Ray Holt

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

JSAC, 2006, *a desk-based assessment of the Neepsend Triangle site, Burton Road, Sheffield (May 2006)* JSAC ref 1354/06/01

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

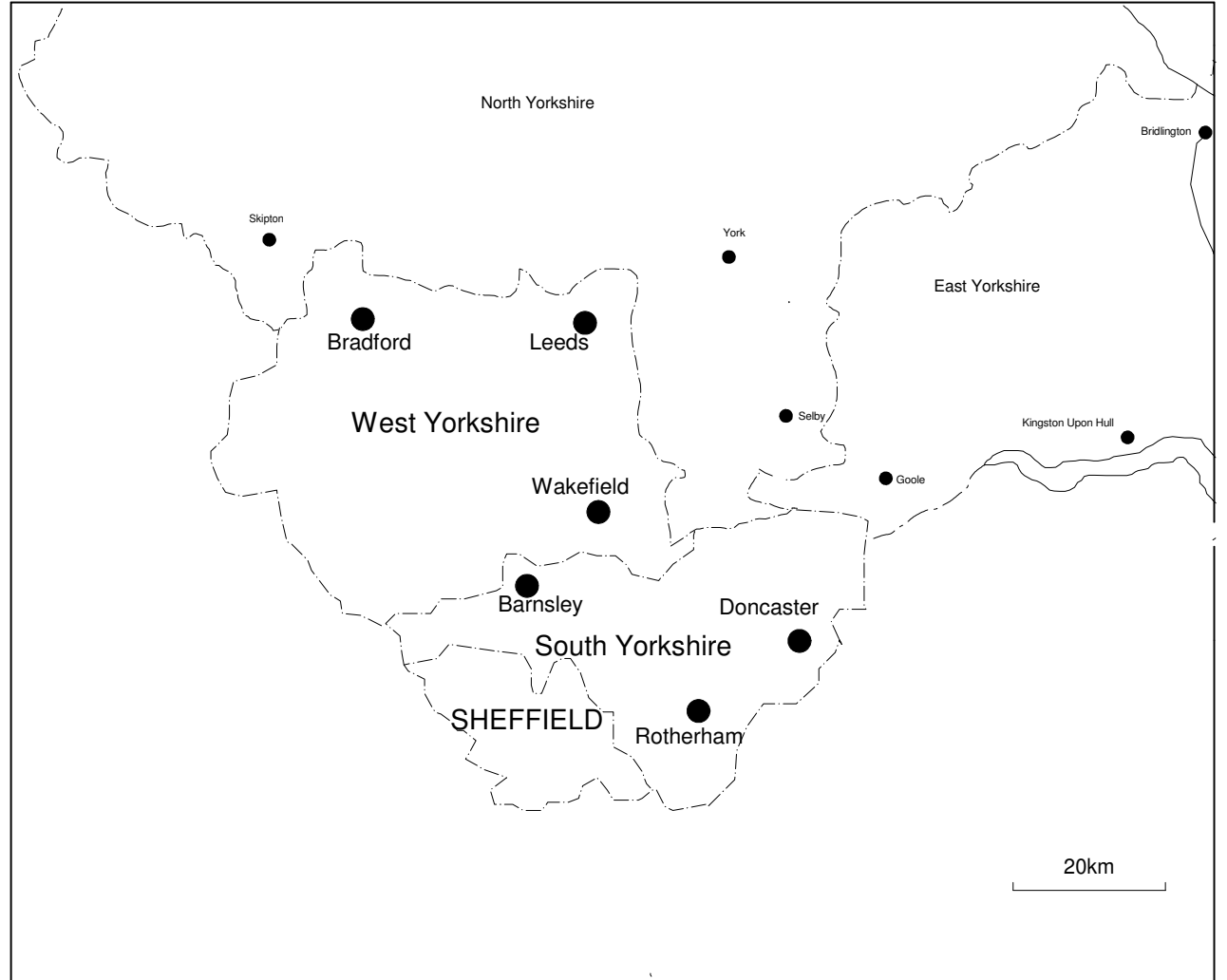
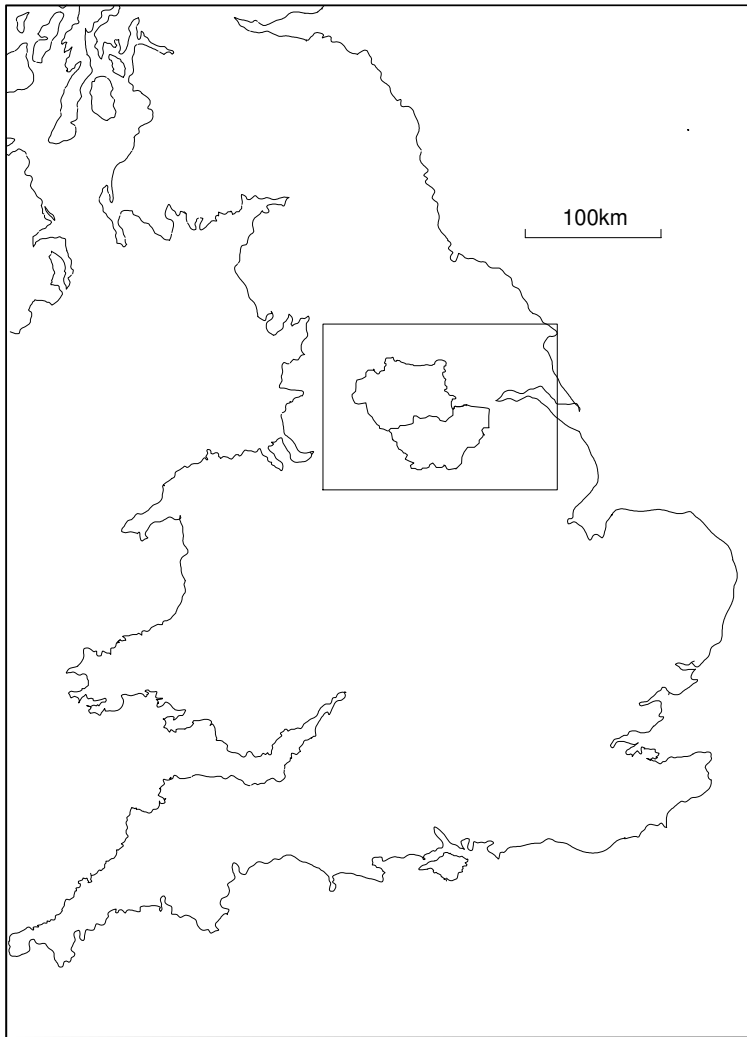
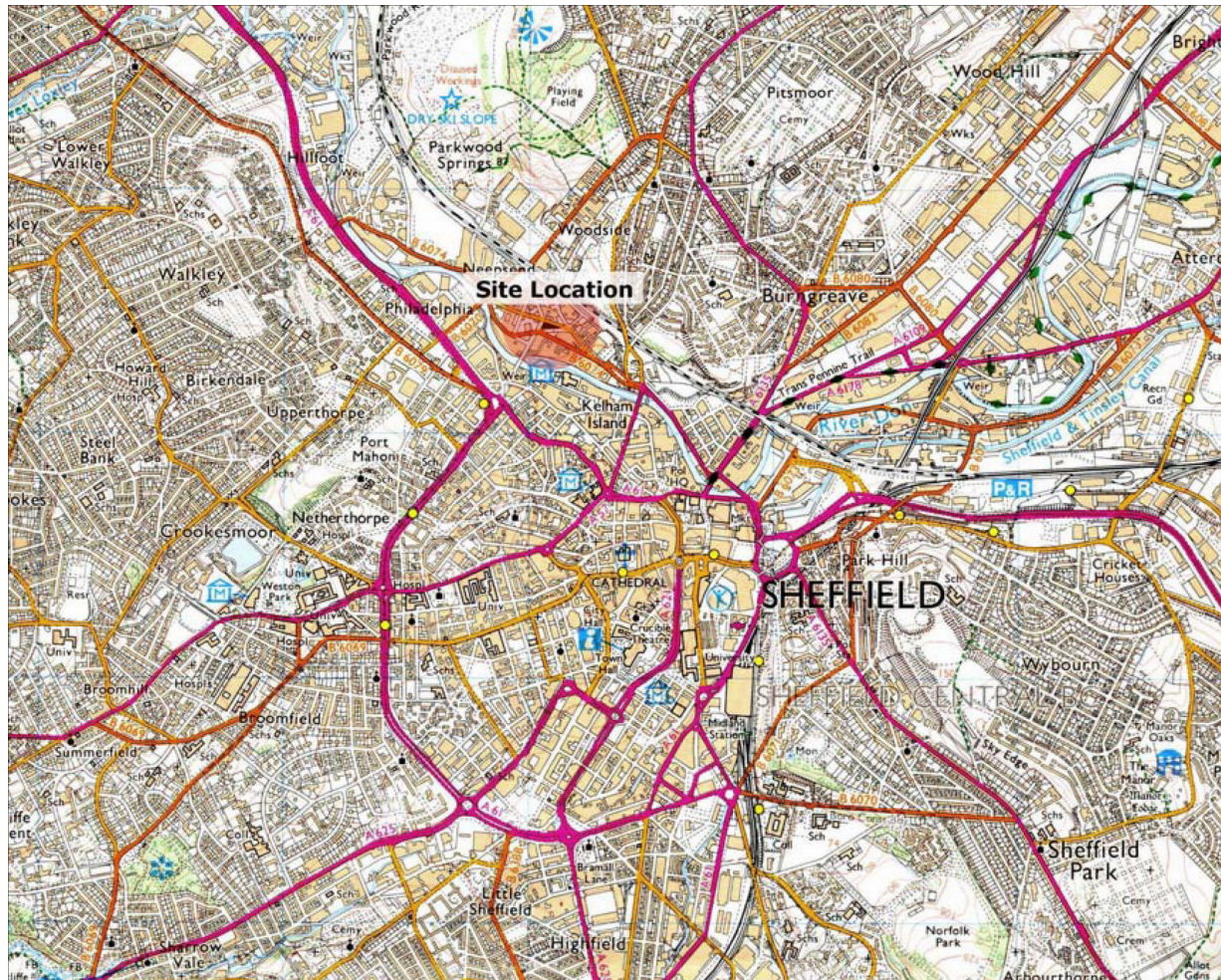


Figure 1 - General Location Plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sheffield, Burton Road SHBR07		
Scale 1:30000	Drawn by: RH	Report No: 91/07

Figure 2 Site location plan.

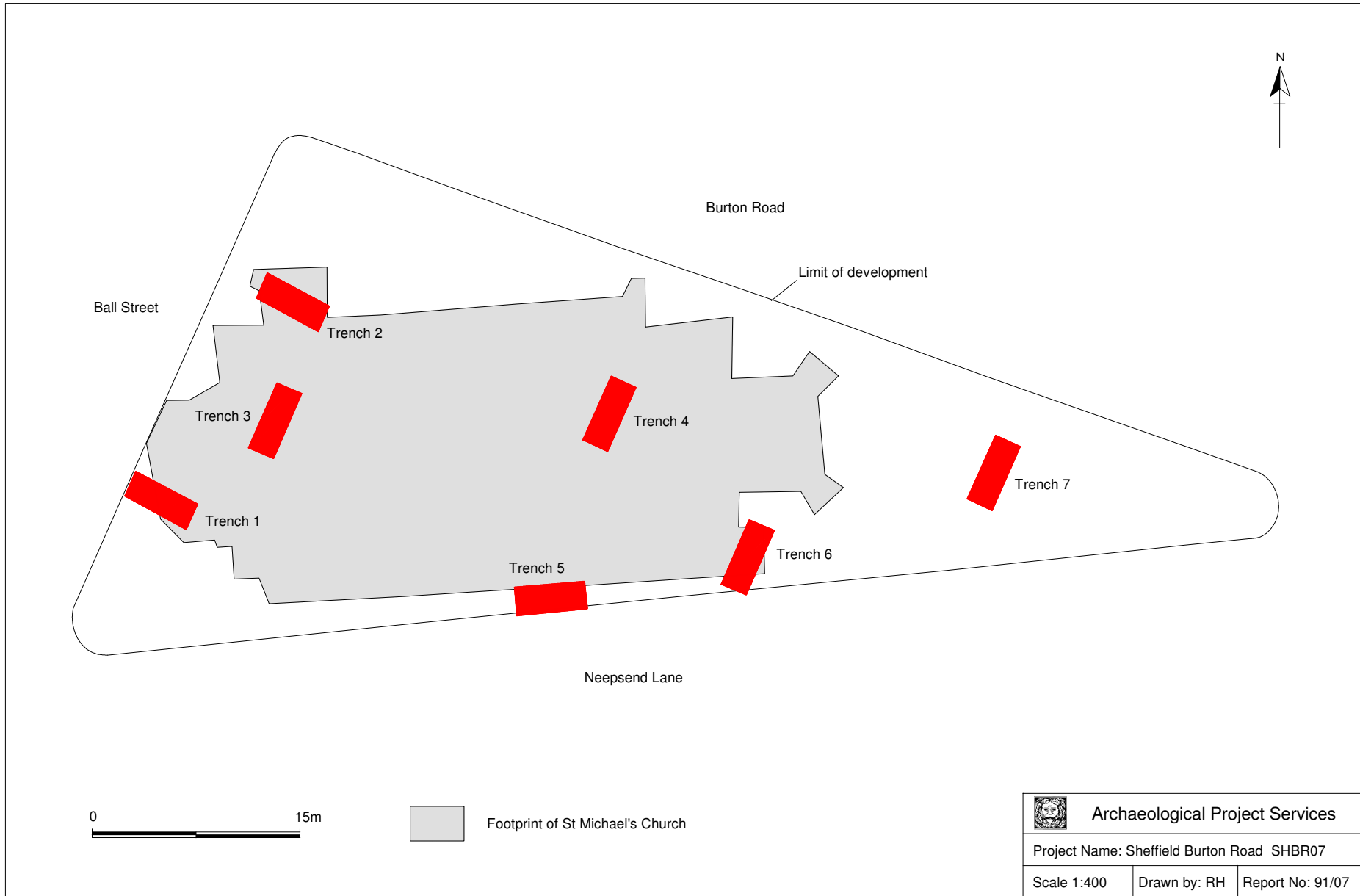
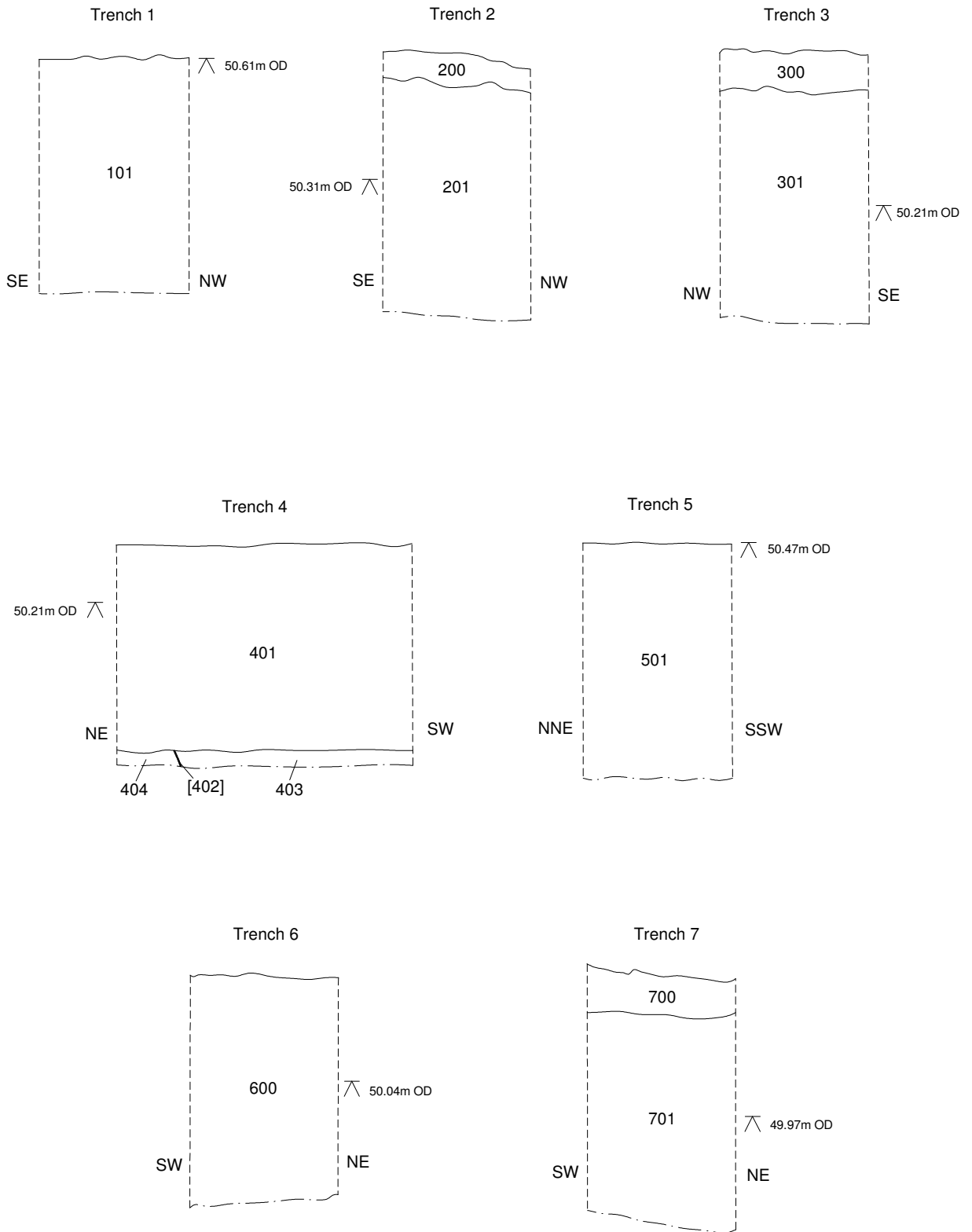


Figure 3 Layout of trenches




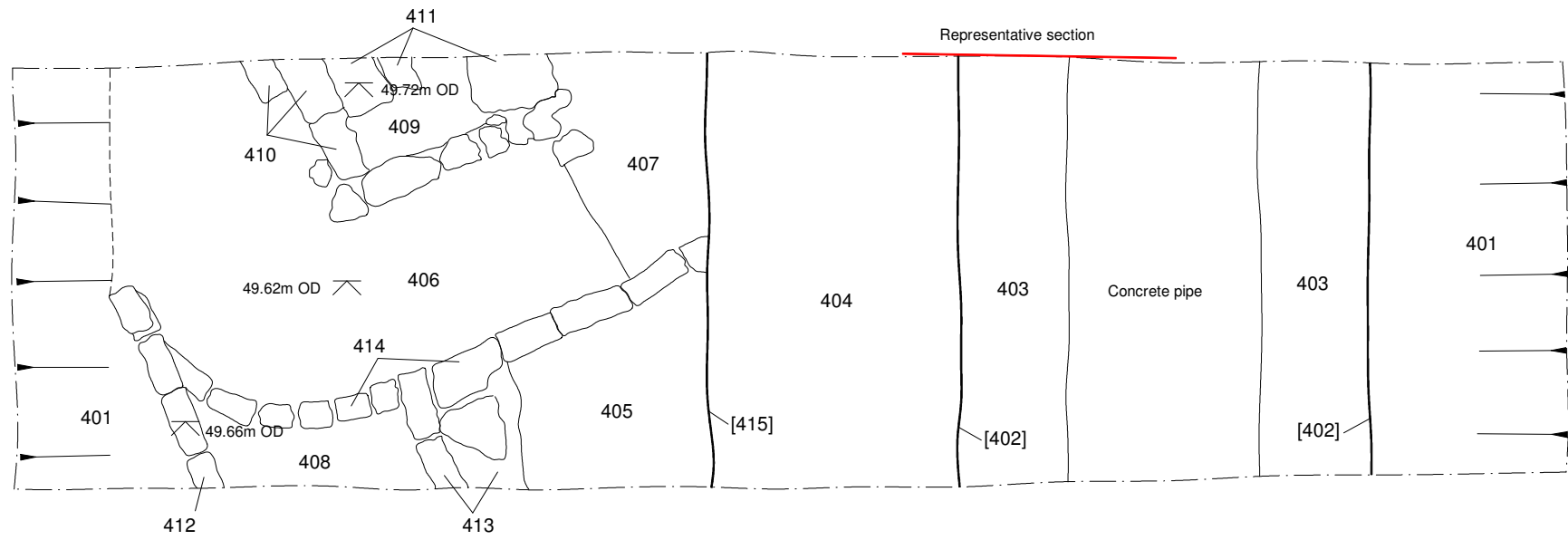
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Project Name: Sheffield, Burton Road SHBR07		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by:RH	Report No: 91/07

Figure 4 Representative sections Trenches 1-7



0 1m


	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sheffield, Burton Road SHBR07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: RH	Report No: 91/07

Figure 5 Post excavation plan Trench 4

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL INVESTIGATIONS**

**LAND AT:
Former Shell Filling Station,
Burton Road,
Neepsend
Sheffield**

NGR: SK 3515 8842

**Local Planning Authority:
Sheffield City Council**

**Planning Ref:
06/02650/FUL**

ON BEHALF OF:

Rutledge
(Neepsend Triangle)
Limited



Dated: June 2007
Ref: 8419/07/02

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

**A Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations:
Former Shell Filling Station
Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield**

Local Planning Authority: Sheffield City Council

Planning Permission ref: 06/02650/FUL

Contents:

Summary	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 <i>Site Location and Description</i>	3
1.2 <i>Planning and Project Background</i>	3
1.3 <i>Project Aims</i>	4
2.0 METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 <i>Fieldwork</i>	6
2.2 <i>Recording</i>	7
2.3 <i>Post-fieldwork</i>	7
2.4 <i>Monitoring</i>	9
3.0 TIMETABLE AND PERSONNEL	9
4.0 INSURANCE	10
5.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY	10
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	11
FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP	12
FIGURE 2 - FOOTPRINT OF CHURCH & LATER DEVELOPMENT GROUNDWORKS	12
FIGURE 3 - LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHES	13

Summary

Planning permission has been granted by Sheffield City Council for office and commercial development of land bounded by Burton Road and Neepsend Lane, Ball Street, Sheffield (Planning Permission ref 06/02650/FUL). The development site lies to the north of Sheffield City Centre centred at NGR SK 3515 8842 and has an area of approximately 0.2ha.

Archaeological desk-based research undertaken in connection with the redevelopment scheme indicated that the site has little potential for the presence of archaeological remains pre-dating the nineteenth Century, but was the site of the church of St Michael and All Angels from the 1860s until the 1950s. Although the church was demolished and the site was subsequently used as a petrol filling station, the archaeological desk-based study identified potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains.

A condition was attached to the planning permission requiring the developer to secure the implementation of scheme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of the development programme.

This specification details a scheme based on excavation of archaeological trial trenches to evaluate more precisely the extent & nature of surviving buried archaeological remains in the areas affected by the new development, and is subject to approval by Sheffield City Council. If the works detailed in this specification indicate a need for additional archaeological measures to mitigate the new development's impact, these will be detailed in a separate specification.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Site Location and Description

- 1.1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Sheffield City Council for office/commercial development comprising four three-storey blocks on land at the former Shell filling station, or 'Neepsend Triangle' site, Burton Road Sheffield (Planning permission ref 06/02650/FUL).
- 1.1.2 The site is situated at Neepsend, on the north bank of the River Don, to the north of Sheffield City Centre; and is bounded by Burton Road to the north, Neepsend Lane to the southeast and Ball St to the west. It is located at NGR SK 3515 8842 and has an area of approximately 0.2ha.
- 1.1.3 The underlying surface geology of the site is recorded as comprising alluvial drift deposits above mudstones and siltstones of the Lower Coal Measure. Geotechnical Site Investigation works in the central and eastern parts of the site in 1993 indicated the presence of made ground across the site, with up to 3m of material identified.

1.2 Planning and Project Background

- 1.2.1 The history and archaeological potential of the development site has been reviewed and summarised in a desk-based assessment prepared in May 2006 in support of the development proposals (JSAC 2006).
- 1.2.2 The desk-based research suggested that the site and surrounding area remained open ground until the mid-nineteenth century and did not identify any records of pre-nineteenth century archaeological finds from the site; the desk-based assessment concluded that the site's potential for pre-nineteenth century remains was likely to be low. However, historic map analysis and documentary research undertaken as part of the study identified the development site as the location of the Anglican church of St Michael and All Angels from the 1860s to the 1950s. Ordnance Survey map data indicates that the church itself occupied the western half of the site, although photographic evidence suggests that the whole of the development site was enclosed. No detailed ground plans of the church were located despite extensive searches, and the desk-based research did not identify any records of burials within the church.
- 1.2.3 Subsequent to the demolition of the church, the site was redeveloped to provide a petrol filling station with two brick-built structures in the southern part of the site and pump islands with buried fuel tanks and interceptors to the north.
- 1.2.4 The fuel tanks and their surrounding vaults were removed in 1993, involving extensive excavation to the north and east of the brick buildings; the buildings themselves survived closure of the filling station and remained on the site until the start of demolition works for the new development. Immediately prior to the commencement of the new development, the site comprised surface car parking in its eastern part with the two former filling station buildings (now occupied by a car wash & valet centre and a tyre depot) and other small structures in the south and west part.

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

- 1.2.5 Although all above-ground evidence for the church has been lost, and subsequent redevelopment of the site is anticipated to have caused localised destruction of any buried remains through excavation for new foundations and pits for underground petrol tanks (and their subsequent removal), the site was considered to retain some potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains of the church's foundations and/or associated remains.
- 1.2.6 Figure 2 makes use of information digitised from Ordnance Survey 1:1250 maps on 1954 & 1963, a Site Survey Plan produced in connection with previous geotechnical survey, and the current development plans to illustrate the footprint of the church & later petrol filling station buildings, and the locations of 1993 & later excavations to removed buried, overlaid on plans of the new development. This figure identifies areas where previous groundworks have destroyed any previously surviving buried remains and areas where remains may potentially still exist.
- 1.2.7 To ensure that any archaeological remains are preserved or recorded to the satisfaction of the City Council, a condition has been attached to the consent (condition no 14), which states that:
- 'No development work, including ground clearance and demolition work shall take place unless and until the developer, their agent or successor in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*
- 1.2.8 Some initial groundworks have been undertaken by the developer to demolish the standing buildings, lift the hardstanding covering parts of the site and to remove the remaining buried waste oil tanks and petrol interceptors.
- 1.2.9 An approach by CgMs to South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), archaeological advisors to Sheffield City Council, has now established that the condition's requirements may be met through a programme of archaeologically-controlled trial investigations to establish more precisely the archaeological potential of the site – specifically the degree to which construction and demolition of the petrol filling station has damaged or removed any earlier archaeological deposits.
- 1.2.10 If the trial investigations indicate that significant buried remains survive and will be affected by the new development, additional archaeological works will be required; the scope of any such works will be agreed with SYAS and detailed in a separate specification as necessary.

1.3 Project Aims

- 1.3.1 The aims of the current investigation are:
- To determine the presence or otherwise of surviving buried archaeological remains that will be affected by the redevelopment of

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

the site. *Evidence for the former church of St Michael and All Angels is most likely to be encountered, but any evidence for remains of other periods will not be overlooked;*

- To ensure the long-term preservation of the archaeological information obtained by these works through production and deposition of a report and an ordered project archive.
- To inform preparation of further archaeological works, if required, to mitigate the archaeological impact of the new development;

1.3.2 It is proposed that these aims will be achieved principally by excavation, examination and recording of seven trial trenches within the development site. The trench locations proposed have been positioned to assess the survival of buried archaeological remains in areas where new development foundations will affect areas not damaged/destroyed by the previous filling station development. The proposed locations of trial investigations are shown in Figure 3, with the rationale behind their location being summarised in the table below. Every effort will be made to excavate the trial trenches to the size, and in the locations indicated, but site conditions may require slight adjustments to trench locations as might services and other obstacles.

Trial Trench	Size (m)	Rationale
1	5x2	Foundation Line intersecting location of Western end of church
2	5x2	Foundation Line intersecting position of North Porch
3	5x2	Foundation Line within western interior of church
4	5x2 (?7x2)	Foundation Line within central interior of church (<i>possible small area of survival in vicinity of removed fuel tanks and former filling station buildings; also confirming destruction within area of tanks</i>)
5	5x2	Foundation Line close to position of South Wall of church
6	5x2	Foundation Line intersection predicted southeast aisle corner
7	5x2	Foundation Line in undisturbed area east of church

Note: Trench 4 will be extended to 7m if required to establish location & extent of destruction from former tanks

1.3.3 Should the works identify the survival of significant buried archaeological remains, provision will be made for more detailed archaeological investigation and recording in part or parts of the site. The extent, scope of, and standards for any such additional works will be detailed in a separate scheme of investigation agreed with the local planning authority, if proved necessary.

1.3.4 Unnecessary excavation/ground incursions will be avoided at all times, in an effort to preserve any potential archaeological resource in situ; in line with current best practice and PPG16.

1.3.5 This specification conforms to the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001).
- *Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations* (Association of County Archaeological Officers, 1994);
- *Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000)

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Fieldwork

- 2.1.1 Contact will be made with Weston Park Museum, Sheffield to allow their prior notification of the fieldwork and to make arrangements for deposition of the project archive, in line with their current requirements for depositors.
- 2.1.2 Archaeological trial trenches will be excavated at the locations shown in Figure 3. Each trench will measure 5m x 2m, and will be excavated to the maximum depth that will be affected by development groundworks at each location.
- 2.1.3 Overburden and made ground will be removed by JCB mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the excavation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Mechanical excavation will cease at formation level for new foundations or when deposits/features of potential archaeological interest are identified. The nature of any such deposits exposed will be assessed by hand excavation.
- 2.1.4 Where not prevented by depth of excavation, each trial trench will be cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features assessed by limited sample excavation. All exposed features will be investigated unless otherwise agreed with SYAS.
- 2.1.5 If human remains are encountered, the contractor will consult with the Diocese over faculty jurisdiction and comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains as required. Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left in-situ unless removal is necessitated by development requirements. Archaeological treatment of human remains will follow current best-practice guidance: '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & Church of England 2005).
- 2.1.6 If, and/or when, materials considered as suitable for environmental sampling are encountered, an experienced specialist will make a site visit. Procedures for environmental sampling and assessment will adhere to

current English Heritage guidance: '*Environmental Archaeology. A guide to theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*' (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002).

- 2.1.7 If extensive or complex archaeological remains are encountered that cannot be properly investigated and recorded within the spatial, time and resource limitations of the current trial investigations programme, it will be necessary to pause groundworks until a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment has been agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. If such remains are discovered, the developer, if required, will make reasonable contingency arrangements to ensure their protection or archaeological investigation and recording.
- 2.1.8 The developer or agent shall provide adequate facilities for the archaeological trial works and to facilitate the recording of features as detailed above.

2.2 Recording

- 2.2.1 Each trial trench will be recorded at an appropriate scale by measured drawing and photography and the deposits encountered described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20). The recording system is based on the Museum of London's Archaeological Site Manual (1994).
- 2.2.2 A photographic record - utilising film and/or high resolution digital data capture - will be maintained during the course of the trial trenching programme and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of archaeological work;
 - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - detail of each excavated trench;
 - individual archaeological features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- 2.2.3 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 2.2.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.

2.3 Post-fieldwork

- 2.3.1 Post-excavation work will comprise the following:

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

- i. Checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
 - ii. Production of a database of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if sufficient to be deemed appropriate;
 - iii. Cataloguing of photographic material and/or labelling of slides (slides, if taken, will be mounted on appropriate hangers);
 - iv. Cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits 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*). Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.
- 2.3.2 A report detailing the findings of this investigation will be prepared within three months of the completion of site works and receipt of specialist reports. The report's final format will depend upon the nature and significance of any archaeology recorded within the site. As a minimum it will contain:
- i. A title page detailing site address, site code, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address and, if appropriate, an accession number;
 - ii. Full contents listing;
 - iii. A non-technical summary of the findings of the archaeological investigation;
 - iv. A general description of the archaeological and/or historical background of the site, and its immediate locality;
 - iv. A description of the topography and geology of the immediate area, if required;
 - v. A description of the methodologies used during the investigation;
 - vi. A description of the findings of the investigation;
 - vii. Plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed, if any are encountered;
 - viii. Sections of the excavated archaeological features and/or areas, if any are encountered;
 - ix. Interpretation of any archaeological features encountered, and their context within their surroundings;
 - x. Specialist reports on the artefactual/industrial/environmental remains from the site, if such remains are encountered;
 - xi. Where required, photographs of specific archaeological features and/or areas;
- 2.3.3 Copies of the report will be sent to the client, Sheffield City Council planning department, and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- 2.3.4 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Weston Park Museum, Sheffield: Guidelines for Depositors* (Sheffield Galleries & Museums 2007).
- 2.3.5 A summary of the archaeological investigation and its findings will be reported to the ADS' OASIS project using their online recording form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.
- 2.3.6 Notes or articles describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal, dependant on the nature of

the results. A copy of any such works will be sent to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

- 2.3.7 *CgMs* shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provide exclusive licence to the client for use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design.

2.4 Monitoring

- 2.4.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the specification of works, and to the satisfaction of the City Council and their archaeological advisors.
- 2.4.2 Myk Flitcroft BA MSc MIFA, Senior Archaeological Consultant for *CgMs* will maintain internal supervision of the archaeologist charged with undertaking the fieldwork.
- 2.4.3 South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), as archaeological advisors to Sheffield City Council, will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site's manager. SYAS will additionally be contacted when the trial trenches have been excavated to discuss the findings and their implications for any additional requirements for work.
- 2.4.4 Any changes to the approved specification of works, or requirements for additional works, will be discussed with SYAS; any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

3.0 Timetable and Personnel

- 3.1 Supervision of the trial excavations will be undertaken by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist or archaeological contractor. Details of the timetable and CV's of key personnel will be supplied to Sheffield City Council and SYAS prior to the commencement of on-site works on request.
- 3.2 It is anticipated that excavation of the archaeological trial trenches and recording of exposed deposits will be accomplished within a single day on site, and that the report of the results will be complete and the project archive available for deposition within three months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 3.3 Specialist assistance where required will be provided by appropriate persons. In the recent past, *CgMs* have employed the services of a number of specialists, including:
- Jane Cowgill – Slags and small finds
 - Robert White – Conservation
 - Robert Alvey – Small finds/environmental sampling

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

- Lynne Bevan (BUFAU) – Iron Age and Roman pottery
- Jane Young, Stephanie Ratkai (BUFAU) – Medieval pottery
- Stephanie Ratkai (BUFAU) – Post-Medieval pottery
- James Rackham, Angela Moncton (ULAS), Umberto Albarella (BUFAU) – Environmental sampling/animal bone analysis
- John Carney – Geological and soil analysis
- Lynne Bevan (BUFAU) – Flint

3.4 Should other remains not covered by the above specialisations be encountered then a suitable specialist will be appointed following consultation with Sheffield City Council.

4.0 Insurance

4.1 The archaeological contractor will produce, upon request, evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum value of £2m.

5.0 Health and Safety

5.1 It is the policy of CgMs ('the Employer') to conform fully with the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Etc. Act (1974).

5.2 It is accepted that it is the duty of the Employer to ensure, so far as is reasonably practical, the health and safety of all his employees at work.

5.3 The employer also has a duty to ensure that his employees are aware of their responsibility for their own health and safety, and for the health and safety of others, including the general public, who might be affected by their work.

5.4 Where employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974).

5.5 In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act (1974), the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

5.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations 1992*, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994*. Risk assessments will be undertaken by the client with regards the site, and a safety officer appointed, and all aspects of health and safety noted, during on site works.

6.0 Bibliography

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| English Heritage | 1991 | <i>Management of Archaeological Projects</i> |
| English Heritage &
Church of England | 2005 | <i>Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England</i> |
| English Heritage,
Centre for Archaeology | 2002 | <i>Environmental Archaeology. A guide to theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> |
| Institute of Field
Archaeologists | 2001 | <i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation</i> |
| Institute of Field
Archaeologists (IFA) | 1994
(rev 2002) | <i>Code of Conduct</i> |
| John Samuels
Archaeological
Consultants | 2006 | <i>A desk-based archaeological assessment of the Neepsend Triangle site, Burton Road, Sheffield (May 2006) JSAC ref 1354/06/01</i> |

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield

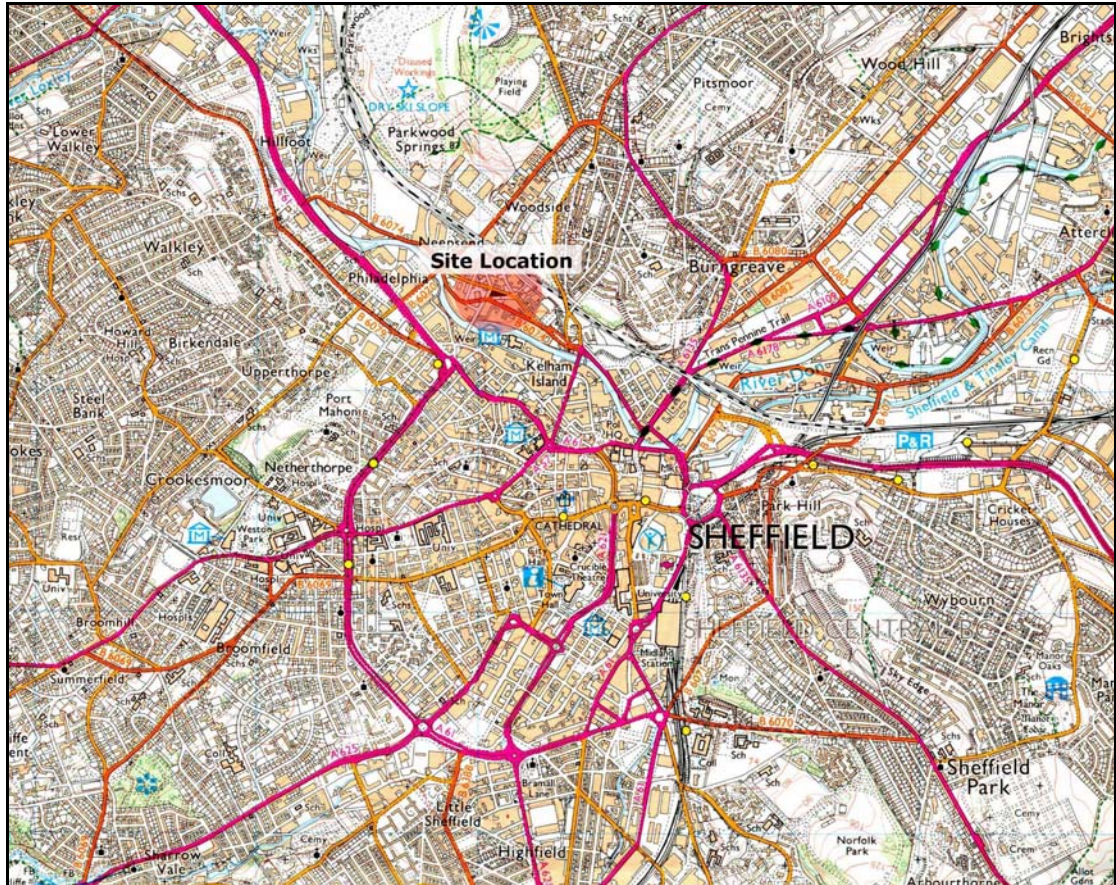


Figure 1 - Site Location Map



Figure 2 – Footprint of church & later development groundworks

Specification for Archaeological Trial Investigations
Former Shell filling station, Burton Road, Neepsend, Sheffield



Figure 3 – Locations of archaeological trial investigations

Appendix 2 Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
Tr. 1	6.8m length x 1.8m wide x 0.8m deep	Evaluation trench
101	Loose very dark greyish brown sandy silt, very frequent brick, limestone chunks and cinders, at least 0.8m thick	Build up layer
Tr. 2	6m length x 1.7m wide x 0.9m deep	Evaluation trench
200	Firm mid grey gravel and angular stones, 0.1m thick	Modern gravel hardcore surface
201	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay, frequent large stones, charcoal flecks, bricks and brick fragments, occasional cinders and industrial residue, at least 0.8m thick	Build up layer containing demolition debris
Tr. 3	7m length x 1.7m wide x 0.86m deep	Evaluation trench
300	Firm mid grey gravel and angular stones, 0.14m thick	Modern gravel hardcore surface
301	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay, frequent large stones, charcoal flecks, bricks and brick fragments, occasional cinders and industrial residue, at least 0.8m thick	Build up layer containing demolition debris
Tr. 4	7m length x 1.8m wide x 0.8m deep	Evaluation trench
401	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand, frequent bricks, brick fragments, large stone fragments, charcoal flecks and fragments, 0.55m thick	Build up layer containing demolition debris
402	NW-SE linear cut, 1.5m wide	Cut for modern concrete pipe trench
403	Loose dark blackish brown gravelly sand, frequent brick fragments, charcoal, stone fragments, coal and clinker, undetermined thickness	Backfill to cut [402] containing a large concrete pipe
404	Loose very dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt with grey and yellow flecks, frequent brick and stone rubble, undetermined thickness	Dump deposit within cut [415]
405	Loose dark blackish brown silty sand and gravel with red and yellow flecks, frequent brick fragments, stone fragments, coal and charcoal, occasional cinders and other industrial residues, undetermined thickness	Dump deposit between walls 414 and 413
406	Firm very dark blackish brown gravelly silty sand, frequent brick and stone fragments, occasional charcoal flecks, undetermined thickness	Dump deposit between walls 410 and 414
407	Firm mid brownish yellow clayey sandy mortar, occasional brick fragments, undetermined depth	Dumped deposit between walls 410 and 414, probably relates to their initial construction
408	Loose mid to dark brown silty sand, very frequent brick rubble and cinders, undetermined thickness	Dumped deposit between walls 412, 414 and 413
409	Firm light brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks, 0.03m thick	Bedding layer of silty sand between 410 and 411
410	NW corner of a square mixed brick and limestone	Probable pier base, part of a church previously

Context	Description	Interpretation
	structure measuring 0.6m E-W x 0.95m N-S. Irregular coursing and unmortared	occupying the site
411	Limestone blocks measuring 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.07m, roughly finished	Disturbed upper surviving courses of 410
412	Single brick thickness wall aligned N-S, 0.7m in length, unmortared	Brick wall abutting wall 414 to the south, probable floor supporting wall, part of a church previously occupying the site
413	Mixed brick and limestone wall aligned E-W keyed into wall 414 to the east, 0.4m thick x 0.5m in length, unmortared	Probably floor supporting wall, part of church previously occupying the site
414	Mixed brick and limestone wall, single brick thickness, aligned N-S curving to the east at its northern extent and measuring 2.1m in length, unmortared	Probably floor supporting wall, part of church previously occupying the site
415	Linear cut aligned WNW-ESE, uncertain extent	Probable modern cut related to former petrol station
Tr. 5	6.6m length x 1.8m wide x 0.8m deep	Evaluation trench
501	Loose dark greyish brown sandy silt, frequent brick fragments, limestone blocks, slate and cinders, at least 0.8m thick	Build up layer containing demolition debris
Tr. 6	6.5m length x 1.7m wide x 0.8m deep	Evaluation trench
600	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand, frequent whole bricks, brick fragments, charcoal, stones and metal reinforcing rods, at least 0.8m thick	Build up layer containing modern demolition debris
Tr. 7	6.5m length x 1.7m wide x 0.8m deep	Evaluation trench
700	Loose mid yellowish grey gravel and small angular pebbles, occasional brick fragments, 0.15m thick	Modern gravel hardcore surface
701	Firm mid brown sandy clay, frequent whole bricks, brick fragments, charcoal, stone fragments and metal reinforcing rods, at least 0.75m thick	Build up layer containing modern demolition debris

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *by Gary Taylor*

A small, mixed assemblage of artefacts and faunal remains was recovered. All of the material is 19th-early 20th century, with no earlier artefacts found.

Provenance

Most of the material was recovered from Trench 4. Staffordshire is the probable source of all the recovered pottery, while the bricks are likely to have been manufactured in the Sheffield area.

Range

Late handmade brick, probably 19th century in date, was recovered from several contexts (412, 413, 414) and there are small quantities of white glazed pottery tablewares of 19th-early 20th century date from (301, 401, 405, 406). Individual pieces of slag were retrieved from (401, 408), the former probably derived from iron smithing. Glass of 19th-20th century date and clay pipe was found in (406), and (401) yielded drainpipe and mortar. Most of the context rendered materials of a single type, though mixed groups were obtained from (401, 406).

Faunal remains are restricted to two bone fragments, a probable cattle rib from (201) and a small burnt bone from (406).

Date Summary:

201	Undated
301	late 19 th -early 20 th century
401	19 th -early 20 th century
405	19 th century
406	early 20 th century
408	late post-medieval
412	19 th century
413	19 th century
414	19 th century

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Sheffield that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

Potential

As a small, mixed assemblage of early modern date the assemblage is of limited local potential and significance, though the bricks indicate 19th century buildings at the site.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 19th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not revealed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

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.
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
7	Trench record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
4	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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

Accession Number: SHEFM: 2007.221

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SHBR 07

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.

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