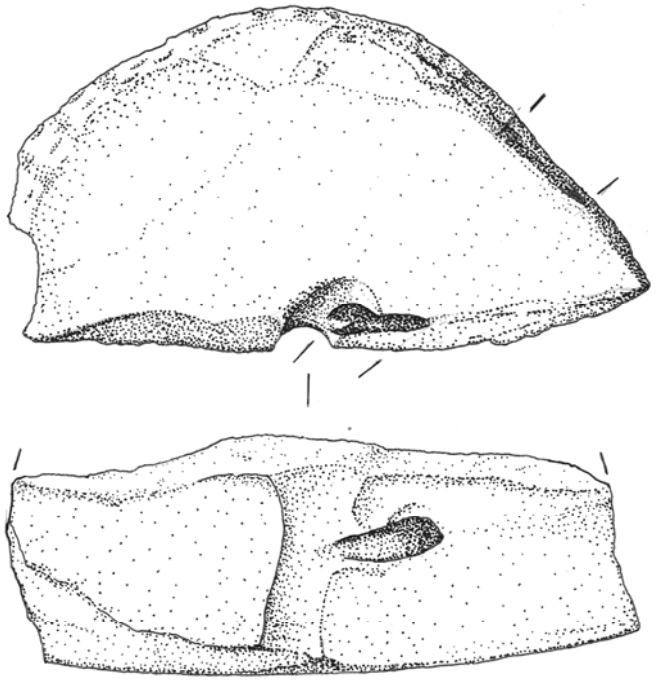
City School, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation



On behalf of Vinci Construction UK Ltd

CS Archaeology
June 2010

On behalf of: VINCI CONSTRUCTION UK LIMITED
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National Grid Reference (NGR): SK 40608482

Project Number: 55

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Frontispiece: view of the Iron Age/Romano-British quernstone (SF2)

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of new school buildings, associated with Building Schools for the Future programme at City School, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield.

1.2 The evaluation consisted of four trenches placed across the footprint of the proposed new buildings. Results were negative for sealed archaeological deposits, but a quernstone was recovered from a re-deposited context (Trench 1). The quernstone is typical of the 'Hemsbury' type and dates from between 200BC and 200AD. It shows that cereal processing was probably being carried out in the vicinity and that the quernstone was deliberately broken prior to deposition.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 City School is situated 5.7 kms southeast of Sheffield, 1.4 kms south southwest of Handsworth and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 4060 8482 (**Figure 1**). The school lies in the non civil parish of Sheffield District. Historically the site of the school lay within the manor of Handsworth. St Mary's, Church, Handsworth is mentioned in the Doomsday Book (1086). The parish of Handsworth now lies entirely within the metropolitan boundaries of Sheffield but it predates the modern city by several centuries.

2.2 In the 1960s the site of the Grammar School, (subsequently City School) was carved out of a rural agricultural landscape by the creation of a series of terraced building platforms, playing fields and play grounds.

2.3 The BSF project will extend the existing accommodation primarily by an extension to the east of the present buildings, but also by smaller scale infill buildings and a new storage tank to the south of the school. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) therefore consists of two separate areas (total area 0.28 hectares) which are located in areas of archaeological potential (**Figure 2**), identified by CS Archaeology in 2008.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Apart from an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CS Archaeology 2008) no previous archaeological work has been carried out in the school or immediate surrounding area and there are no designated heritage assets within a 0.5 km boundary of the school.

3.2 The school is situated on a south facing slope with good drainage which would have been attractive to historic agriculture and settlement.

3.3 Within the vicinity of the PDA CS Archaeology (2008) identified a number of archaeological sites. These include a Bronze Age sword found in the Wickfield Plantation and a Romano-British coin 1km east of the school in Coisley Hill. During the post-medieval period Handsworth parish's field system developed. This historic field system would have provided the parish with its economic base and was therefore fundamental to the local economy. This agricultural economy would have been increasingly organised to meet the needs of Sheffield's industrial expansion and associated urbanisation, during the 18th and 19th centuries. During this period, an Iron Works and a railway line linking Birley Collieries was superimposed across the historic field system. The colliery railway forms the school's southern boundary.

3.4 During the 1960s the school truncated the higher south facing slopes with unknown impacts to the historic field system. The archaeological survival of these fields within the PDA will have been affected by the Grammar School's construction and subsequent development, and the nature and extent of the field system is unknown.

3.5 Because of the schools' development, across the northern third school there is a low potential for encountering any known and unknown archaeology. Truncation of the hillside during the creation of play grounds and building platforms will have severely affected any in situ archaeological remains. Modern disturbance was estimated, by CS Archaeology in 2008, to be up to 30% of the schools' total area, in light of the present evaluation this figure can be greatly increased (60-70%).

3.6 The southern two thirds of the school appears to have been left relatively untouched by the school development and therefore these represent areas of archaeological potential, which could retain surviving evidence for Handsworth's historic field system. Further heritage assets could lie below the historic field system.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work are to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the areas new build within the PDA.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with the Project Design issued by CS Archaeology in May 2010 (Appendix1).

5.2 Plans and sections of the trenches are recorded in **Figures 3-5**. Written records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards and have been summarised in Appendix 2. A photographic record was made of all deposits in Black and White silver based film using a 35mm single lens reflex camera. Colour digital images were taken in order to illustrate the report. All the photographs will be included in the site archive.

5.3 In the WSI a number of trenches were proposed. However due to site conditions, namely a tarmac car park with live services, the proposed trench layout in the PD (CS Archaeology 2008) was modified and extended:

- Trench 1 (22m x 2m) examined the northern arm of the proposed new build;
- Trench 2 (32m x 2m) examined the central area;
- Trench 3 (10m x 2m) examined the proposed water storage facility;
- Trench 4 (30m x 1.6m) examined the southern arm of the proposed new build.

5.4 The total area of the proposed new build was estimated at 2800m². The archaeological evaluation of this area has increased the proposed 5% sample to just over 6% i.e. from opening up the proposed 140m² sample to one of 172m² across 4 trenches. This increase in area represents a departure from the Project Design (Appendix 1) but has ensured greater sampling of the PDA.

5.5 Mr J McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology was sent a copy of the WSI and was informed of the dates of the evaluation and was also kept informed about the progress of the works and the final results.

6. RESULTS

6.1 *Trench 1* (22m x 2m: **Plate 1**) evaluated the northern area of the PDA (**Figure 2**) was being used as an area of hard standing with an earth-fast bund to the east. The surface deposit [100] consisted of mid brown silty loam with an upper layer of compressed limestone aggregate and no subsoil. Beneath this mixed deposit [100] lay a sandy clay that overlaid natural sandstone bedrock which was sporadically exposed. The trench was excavated down to the natural [101] which revealed three narrow linear features [102, 104 & 105]. These linear features corresponded to linear drainage features depicted on the service plan of the PDA provided by Vinci Construction UK Ltd. (May 2010). The evaluation revealed that these linear features contained slag and stone fill deposit e.g. [103] together with centrally positioned clay drainage pipes. The relatively thin and unconsolidated overburden [100] and featureless natural suggested that this area of the PDA had been truncated probably to create a level surface for hard standing associated with the school car park. This scenario is born out by the earth-fast bund to the east that probably consists of the truncated material.

6.2 As the trench was being back filled a large 4kg semi circular stone of millstone grit was examined. The quern stone would have had a diameter of about 0.28m which has been extrapolated from the survived circumference that features a tool pecked side. and featured an internally tapering rectangular side socket which appeared to run into the central feed pipe, which had a variable diameter up to 0.035m (350mm). The socket for the side handle measured 0.055m x 0.05m for a handle (**Figure 6**: **Plate 2**). Possible local sources for the quern stone (SF2) include Wharncliffe Crags, 10kms (6 miles) north of Sheffield. For assessment.

6.3 *Quernstone Assessment by Mr J Cruse*. The grinding surface ('G/S') is slightly convex, apparently c.310 mm diameter, with some damage to the G/S edge. The top of the Feed-Pipe ('F/P') and the Hopper have been completely removed with a single impact and the base section has then been halved. The base of the F/P (diam. c20mm) is at an angle to the G/S, indicating the quern is a) well worn and b) has probably been used in a side-to-side motion (rather than rotary motion). A handle hole survives, which pierces the F/P - this handle is conical in shape, with an external width of c45mm and an end width c.25mm. As such it is recognisable as a 'Hunsbury'-type Beehive quern. These have characteristic handles which pierce the F/P (named after a Midland hillfort which produced many examples) and are probably just a sub-set of the overall Beehive quern range. The pattern of damage to hopper, G/S edge (and often to the handle hole), followed by division, is common and has been interpreted as a form of decommissioning before disposal. It looks to currently be c.100mm tall (without its full F/P and hopper), so was potentially 150-200mm tall originally. The non-circularity of the Grinding Surface in the vicinity of the handle hole could indicate that the fragmentation pattern included a glancing blow to scar the handle hole exterior. Although isolated artefacts have been found in Middle Iron Age contexts, they don't seem to become common until c.200-100BC. In rural contexts, their use can continue into late Roman times, but in more 'Romanised' areas, they often don't flourish beyond the 2nd century AD.

6.4 *Trench 2* (30m x 2m) was marked by a gradual slope to the south (**Plates 3-5**). Deposits were similar to Trench 1 with an absence of a sub soil in trench 2a, suggesting that this area of the PDA had also been recently cleared and landscaped. Drainage pipes similar in dimensions to those in Trench 1 had been inserted throughout trench 2a and 2b. Throughout the trench concrete blocks were encountered and as the plan in Figure 3 shows attempts were made to avoid these features. Their function is unknown,

but they probably relate to the foundations for temporary classrooms or construction related buildings and could therefore date to the 1960s. Trench 2b consisted of deeper deposits up to 0.4m with a subsoil 0.2m in depth **(Plate 6**). At the southern end of the trench three flint flakes (SF1) were recovered in a relatively small cluster. Characteristics and appearance is consistent with modern flaking possibly associated with the passage of heavy machinery.

6.5 *Trench 3* (10m x 2m) was positioned across the proposed storage facility and it was anticipated that a more significant section of stratigraphy might be encountered. Unfortunately the evaluation proved negative for archaeology but with evidence for large scale truncation and re-deposition of topsoil across this area of the PDA (**Plate 7**).

6.6 *Trench 4* (30m x 1.6m) evaluated the southern end of the main PDA. It was anticipated that, as a minimum, post-medieval field boundaries would be encountered. However as the evaluation concluded this area was also subject to truncation and probable levelling in associated with school landscape interventions (**Figure 4**: **Plates 8 and 9**). As with the 3 other trenches, drainage was the only features encountered.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 This evaluation demonstrates that the there is low potential for heritage assets across the two PDA areas, and that the proposed development will not impact known or assets.

7.2 Areas of archaeological potential, which were identified in the earlier Desk-Based Assessment (CS Archaeology 2008), have proved to have a low/negative potential for surviving archaeology.

7.3 The presence of significant artefacts such as the quernstone (SF2) evidences grain processing was probably being carried out in the immediate and was taking place during the Late Iron Age to Romano-British Period (200BC – 100AD). Because the quernstone comes from an archaeologically unsecure deposit its archaeological significance is unfortunately limited. However the presence of significant unstratified artefacts does increase the PDAs archaeological potential.

7.4 Further archaeological mitigation is recommended in the form of a watching brief during site reduction works to the main area of development.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

CS Archaeology, 2008, *City School,* Stradbroke Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, unpublished client report

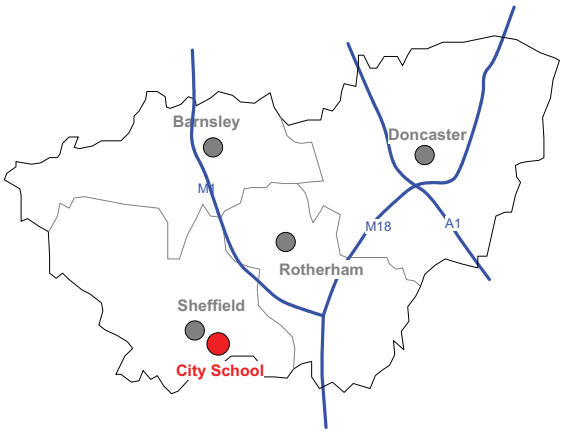
South Yorkshire Archaeology Service *c.*2008, *Brief for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments,* unpublished curators report.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

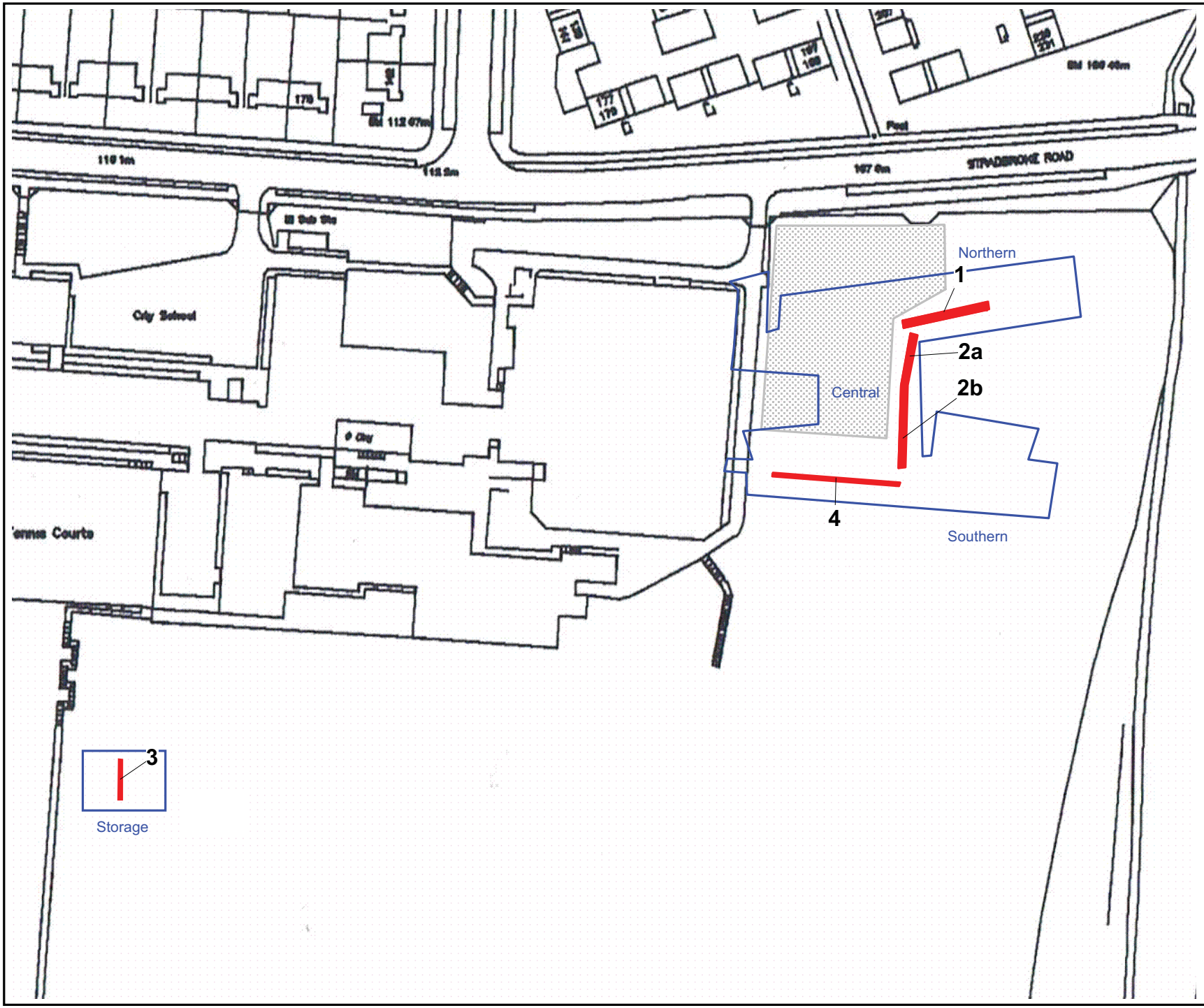
Thank you to Ms J Baxter (Vinci Construction UK Ltd) for commissioning this archaeological works, to Mr J McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeological Service and to Mr G Hudson (Galebest Ltd.) for his expert mechanical excavation skills. Particular thanks to Mr J Cruse whose assessment of the quernstone (SF2).

FIGURES

SOUTH YORKSHIRE



City School, Stradbroke Road: An Archaeological Evaluation	Figure 1: Location Maps	CS Archaeology June 2010



City School, Stradbroke Road Sheffield: An Archaeological Evaluation

key

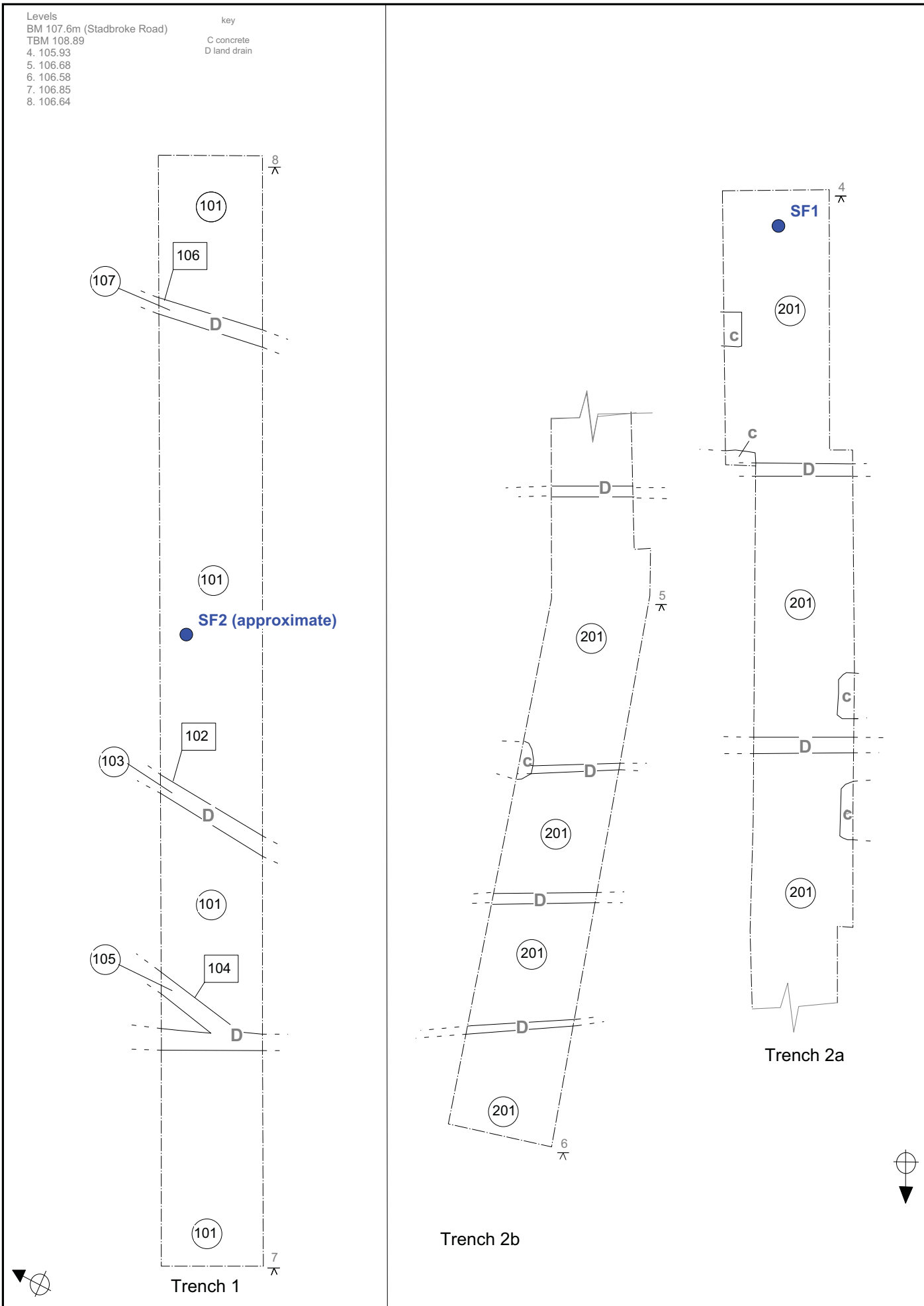
PDA boundary

archaeological evaluation trenches
trench 1 (22m x 2m)
trench 2 (32m x 2m)
trench 3 (10m x 2m)
trench 4 (30m x 1.6m)

scale 1:1250

Figure 2: Trench Location Map

CS Archaeology
June 2010



City School, Stradbroke Road:
An Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3: Plans of
Trench 1 and 2

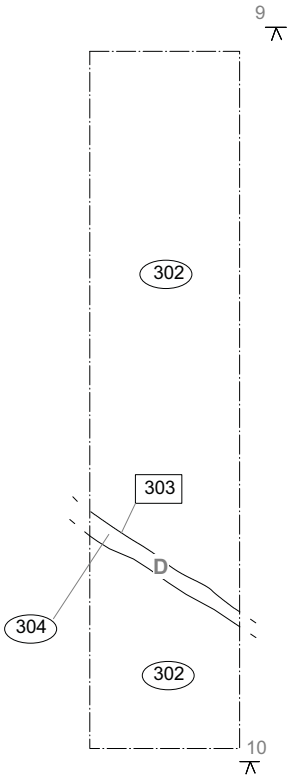
Scale 1:100

CS Archaeology
June 2010

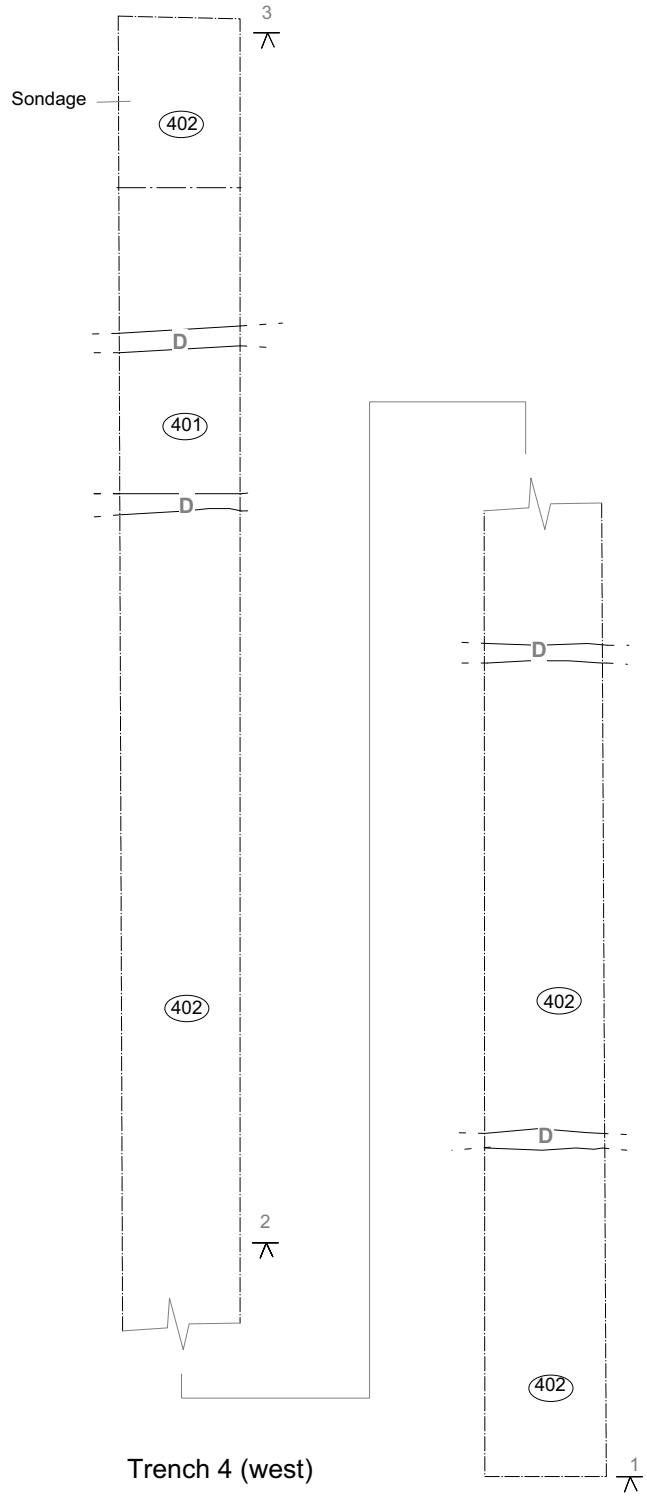
Levels
BM 107.6m (Stadbroke Road)
TBM 108.89
1. 105.52
2. 105.89
3. 106.20
9. 98.46
10. 98.15

key

C concrete
D land drain



Trench 3



Trench 4 (west)

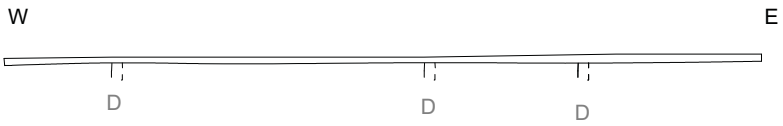
Trench 4 (east)

City School, Stradbroke Road:
An Archaeological Evaluation

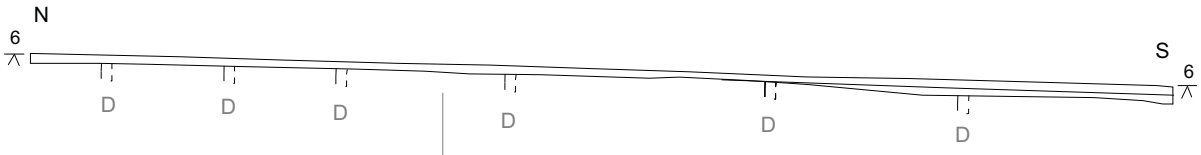
Figure 4: Plans of
Trench 3 and 4

Scale 1:100

CS Archaeology
June 2010

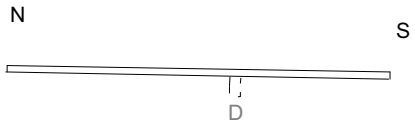


Trench 1

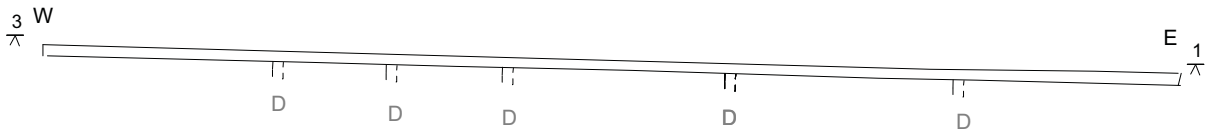


Trench 2a

Trench 2b



Trench 3

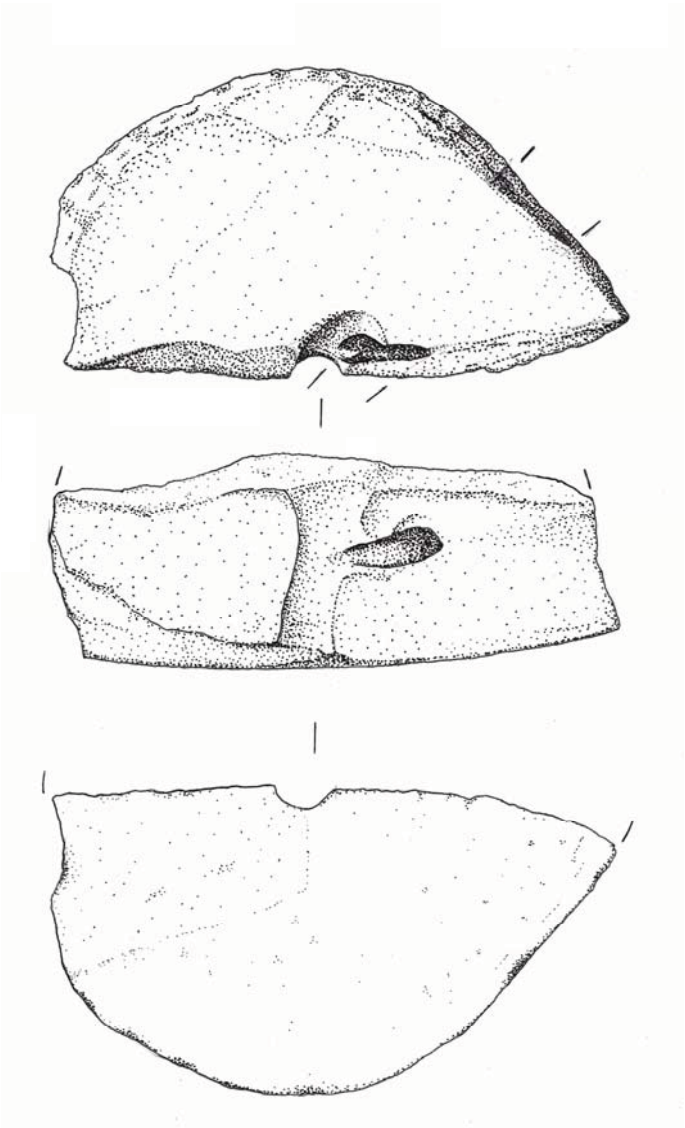


Trench 4

Levels
BM 107.6m (Stadbroke Road)
TBM 108.89
1. 105.52
2. 105.89
3. 106.20
4. 105.93
5. 106.68
6. 106.58
7. 106.85
8. 106.64

D - Land drain

City School, Stradbroke Road: An Archaeological Evaluation	Figure 5: Sections, Trenches 1-4 scale 1:200	CS Archaeology June 2010



City School, Stradbroke Road: An Archaeological Evaluation	Figure 6: Small Find Drawing, of a Rotary Quern (SF2) *Scale 1:4*	CS Archaeology June 2010

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PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1, post-excavation view, from the northeast

Plate 2: (Trench 1), view of the quernstone, SF2, with the smoothed grinding surface uppermost (0.2m scale)

Plate 3: Trench 2a, post-excavation view, from the north

Plate 4: Trench 2b, post-excavation view, from the north

Plate 5: Trench 2b, view of the west facing section, from the northwest

Plate 6: Trench 2b, detail of the west facing section with clay land drain repacked with slag, from the west

Plate 7: Trench 3, pos -excavation view, from the south

Plate 8: Trench 4, post-excavation view (western half), from the east

Plate 9: Trench 4, post excavation view of the east facing section (sondage) with underlying bedrock from the east

APPENDICES

CS Archaeology
June 2010

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT CITY SCHOOL, STRADBROKE ROAD, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

CS Archaeology

May 2010 (Rev 2)

0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a recommendation in the Desk-Based Assessment of the school (CS Archaeology 2008, 17, section 10) for a series of targeted evaluation trenches associated with the new build areas (revised since 2008).

0.2 The areas of new building within the PDA could impact on unknown archaeological deposits.

0.3 The results from these archaeological works will provide, a detailed assessment of the PDAs potential heritage assets (archaeological deposits).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

1.1.1 *Site Name:* City School

1.1.2 *Location:* Stradbroke Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SK 40608482

1.1.4 *Area of site (Proposed Development Area):* *c*.12.2 (0.28) hectares

1.1.5 *Purpose of Record:* To assess the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the areas of new build within the PDA and sample any buried heritage assets.

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 Handsworth's rural landscape was subjected to a final phase of enclosure, which was carried by acts of parliament, between 1802 and 1805. This ended an agricultural system that had evolved from the medieval period with open fields and common land.

1.2.2 The PDA occupies the site of Handsworth's historic field system which can be dated to at least the late 18th/early 19th centuries. This post medieval field system would have provided the parish's economic base and as such was fundamental to the local economy and the provision of food to meet the needs of regional industry and urbanisation that this entailed. The archaeological survival of these fields within the PDA has been affected by construction of the Grammar School which not only removed sections of potential archaeology but the land use as playing fields have facilitated the potential preservation of heritage assets.

1.2.3 The PDA represents an area that was suitable for agriculture being well drained with a south facing aspect it has the potential to have been attractive to historic agriculture and associated settlement. Across the northern third of the PDA there is generally a low potential for encountering any known and unknown archaeology within the PDA. Truncation of the hillside during the creation of play grounds and building platforms will have severely affected any in situ archaeological remains. The southern two thirds of the PDA appears to have been left relatively untouched by the 'historic' school buildings and therefore represent areas of archaeological potential, which could retain its post medieval field system. There is a potential for further assets below the field system.

1.2.4 City school was formerly known as City Grammar School and operated from 1964 to 1969 before this it was located within Sheffield's city centre. The school is a specialist Business and Enterprise College whose notable alumni include Sir Peter Middleton, Roy Hattersley, and Jarvis Cocker.

1.2.5 Potential impacts have been identified to the known heritage assets namely the dating and possible construction techniques of the historic field boundaries identified in the desk-based assessment. In addition there will be potential impacts to the unknown archaeological resource.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This PD represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the National Planning Policy PPS5, 2010. This PD has been written in response to recommendations set out in the Desk-based Assessment of the school (CS Archaeology 2008).

1.3.2 Sheffield City Council is the Local Planning Authority, who will be advised by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (Mr J McNeil).

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work are to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the areas new build within the PDA.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Trial Trenching

3.1.1 No excavation will take place until a permit to dig has been issued by the Principal Contractor, Vinci Construction UK Ltd.

3.1.2 Vehicular access is provided via an unsurfaced track way after which access is across grass playing fields. Access ways will be checked for people and obstructions prior to use.

3.1.3 All CS Archaeology staff have been trained in site safety training and evidence will be available on request. CS Archaeology's subcontractor Galebest Ltd. will be also be fully accredited and qualified to driver the appropriate excavation machine.

3.1.4 It is proposed to carry out an evaluation of the PDA with strategically placed trenches in order to fully sample the archaeological resource (**Figure 1**). The areas of new build have a combined foot print of 2800m². A 5% sample is proposed which will amount to total c. This will involve the opening up of 140m² over at least three trenches:

- Trench 1 (40x 2m) will examine the northern arm of the proposed new build;
- Trench 2 (20x2m) will examine the central area and will be at 90° to Trench 1;
- Trench 3 (10x2m) will examine the proposed water storage facility.

Trenches 4 and 5 represent possible alternatives as the western section of trench 1 lies under a car park with live electricity cables. Trench 5 represents the site of a temporary

classroom requiring the removal of a 200mm and could potentially impact on the archaeological assets.

3.1.5 A mechanical excavator (JCB) will be used with a toothless ditching bucket after the proposed trenches are CAT scanned for live services. CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans, surface examination and hand held scanners.

3.1.6 The project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

3.1.7 The overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation will be used extremely judicially, under constant archaeological supervision down to the top of the archaeological deposits (if present) or the top of the sub-soil. The Topsoil will be kept separate from the subsoil. Thereafter, hand excavation of any archaeological deposits will be carried out.

3.1.8 Archaeological investigation will be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil the evaluation objectives. Sondages or slit trench will be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration will be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation.

3.1.9 Lifting of human skeletal remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with an adequate recording brief. At sites known in advance to be cemeteries, provision will be made for site-inspection by a recognised specialist. CS Archaeology will be aware of, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety.

3.1.10 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scale plans and sections. Each trench will be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. All trenches will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. One representative long section will be produced, at an appropriate scale. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

3.1.11 All anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

3.1.12 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).

3.1.13 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.

3.1.14 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (SYAS). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.

3.1.15 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.1.16 Analysis of the samples will be carried out by a suitably qualified subcontractor who will adhere to the sampling strategy fully outlined in Appendix 1.

3.1.17 In the event of positive archaeological results a desk-based assessment will be undertaken in order to place the archaeology in context. This will include as a minimum early map evidence, SMR information, libraries and archival and museum information.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

3.2.1 For palaeoenvironmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample;

i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;

ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 50-60 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;

iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) in uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.

3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 30-40 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant soil context as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.

3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention to fully excavated all trenches to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded.

3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.2.7 For full details of potential post-excavation analyses see Appendix 1.

3.3 Site Monitoring

3.3.1 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of one week's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology to the SYAS so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

3.3.2 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be inspected when field work is near completion, but before any trenches have been backfilled.

3.4 Health and Safety

3.4.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (SYAS).

3.5 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation will be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

3.6.2 The report will integrate and update the results of the desk-based assessment.

3.6.3 The evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

3.6.4 The evaluation report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.

3.6.5 The results of the palate-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the evaluation report.

3.6.6 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

3.6.7 A copy of the PD will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted to:

- The client, Vinci Construction;
- SYAS's Historic Environment Record in both hard and digital formats.

3.7.2 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, will be prepared and submitted in digital format (word/jpg >300dpi), for publication in *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with South Yorkshire Museums Service (Sheffield). The document 'Transfer of Archaeological Archives to South Yorkshire Museums' will be completed and sent prior to commencement of the evaluation works.

3.9 Publicity

3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.9.2 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

7 & 15 -

3.10 References

Bayley J, Dungworth D and Paynter S	2001 *Archaeometalurgy*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, English Heritage
CS Archaeology	2008 City School, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment unpublished client report
English Heritage	1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)
English Heritage	2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* [2002/01]
Institute of Archaeologists	2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
Watkinson D, D Lee & V Neal	1998 *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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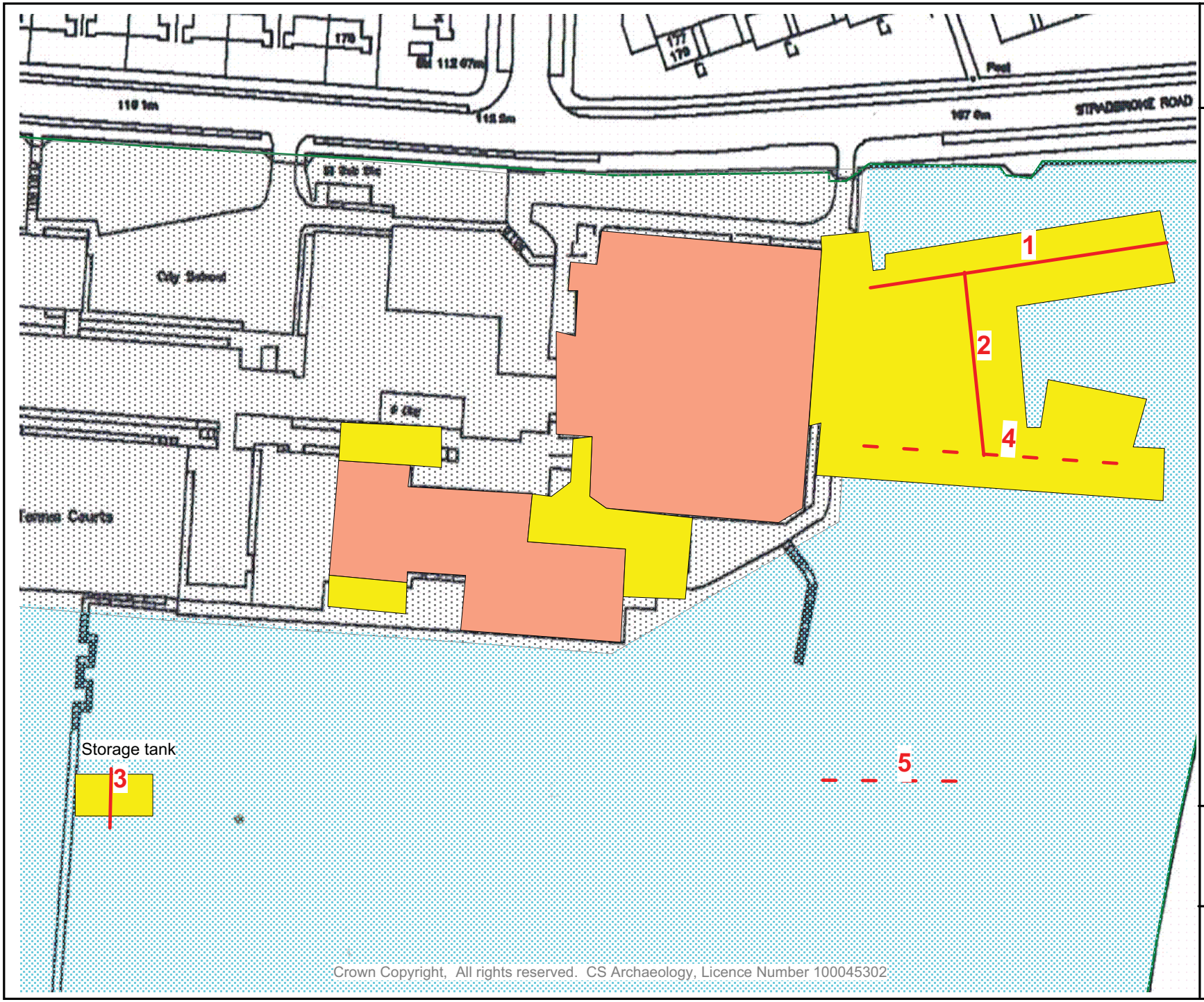

City School, Stradbroke Road
Sheffield

key

- PDA boundary
- archaeological potential
- low archaeological potential
- new build
- existing buildings
- archaeological trenches l ayout based on a 5% sample with 10% (14m contingency)
  - trench 1 (40 x 2m)
  - trench 2 (40 x 2m)
  - trench 3 (10 x 2m)
- alternative trench location if required

not to scale

Figure 1: Proposed Evaluation Trenches

CS Archaeology
May 2010

Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A

35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional)

Film/Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1/30		TR2b	View of the west facing section	NW
1/29		TR2b	View of the west facing section	SW
1/28		TR2b	Post excavation view of the trench	N
1/27-26		TR2b	Detail of the north facing section	N
1/25		TR2b	Post excavation view of the trench	S
1/24		TR2b	Detail of the west facing section trench with clay land drain repacked with slag	W
1/23-22		TR2a	Post excavation view of the trench	N
1/21		TR2a	General view of the trench in its landscape context	N
1/20-19		TR1	Post excavation view	NE
1/18		TR2a	Post excavation view of the trench	S
1/17		TR2a	Detail of the south facing (end) section	S
1/16-15		TR1	Post excavation view of the trench	SW
1/14		TR3	Post Excavation view	S
1/13		TR3	Post Excavation view of the east facing section	SE
1/12		TR3	Post Excavation view	N
1/11		TR4	Post Excavation view (western half)	E
1/10		TR4	Detail of the western end (sondage) with underlying bedrock	E
1/9		TR4	Detail of the south facing section (mid point)	S
1/8		TR4	General view of the south facing section	SW
1/7		TR4	Detail of the sondage – south facing section	S

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B

Digital colour at 7 mega-pixel resolution

No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1		TR2b	General preliminary view	SE
2		TR2b	General view of the concrete blocks	S
3		TR2b	General view of the stratigraphy: redeposited natural [002] above the plough soil [100]	S
4		TR2b	View of the transition into TR2a	SSE
5		TR1	Pre-excavation view	WSW
6		TR2b	General view of the excavations	NW
7	**4**	TR2b	View of the west facing section	NW
8		TR2b	View of the west facing section	SW
9	**3**	TR2b	Post excavation view	N
10	**5**	TR2b	Detail of the north facing section	N
11		TR2b	Post excavation view of the trench	S
12	**6**	TR2b	Detail of the west facing section trench with clay land drain repacked with slag	W
13	**2**	TR2a	Post excavation view of the trench	N
14		TR2a	General view of the trench in its landscape context	N
15	**1**	TR1	Post excavation view	NE
16		TR1	General view of the trench in its landscape context	
17		TR2a	Post excavation view of the trench	S
18		TR2a	Detail of the south facing (end) section	S
19		TR1	Post excavation view of the trench	SW
20		TR2a/b	Reinstatement view	S
21		TR1	Reinstatement view	NE
22		-	View of the quernstone with socket handle (SF2)	-
23		-	Cross sectional view of the quernstone (SF2)	-
24	**10**	-	View of the quernstone with the smoothed grinding surface uppermost (SF2)	-
25		TR4	General pre-excavation view	NNE
26	**7**	TR3	Post Excavation view	S
27		TR3	Post Excavation view of the east facing section	SE
28		TR3	Reinstatement view	N
29		TR4	Post Excavation view (eastern half)	E
30	**8**	TR4	Post Excavation view (western half)	E
31	**9**	TR4	post excavation view of the east facing section (sondage) with underlying bedrock	E
32		TR4	Detail of the south facing section (mid point)	S
33		TR4	General view of the south facing section	SW
34		TR4	Detail of the sondage – south facing section	S
25		TR4	Reinstatement view	W

DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg. No.	Figure	Description	Scale Drawn	Reproduced
1	3	Plan and section of Trench 1	1:50	1:100 (1:200)
2	3	Plan and section of Trench 2	1:50	1:100 (1:200
3	4	Plan and section of Trench 3	1:50	1:100 (1:200
4	4	Plan and section of Trench 4	1:50	1:100 (1:200)

CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Location	Description
100	TR1	Deposit: (topsoil), mid brown silty loam with layers of sandy limestone aggregate. Depth up to 0.2m. Lies above [101].
101	TR1	Deposit: Buff mixed sandy clay above disintegrated sandstone bedrock. Below [100] similar to [201].
102	TR3	Cut: linear parallel up to 0.4m apart bisecting the trench and natural [101] on a northeast to southwest alignment. Similar to [104 and 106]
103	TR3	Deposit: mixed brown silty loam with slag, stone inclusions surrounding a modern moulded clay drainage pipes. Similar to [105 & 107].
200	TR2	Deposit: brown silty loam featuring tipped layers of sandy limestone aggregate (modern construction waste), up to 0.2m deep. Lies Above [201] and [202].
201	TR2	Deposit: Buff mixed sandy clay above disintegrated sandstone bedrock. Below [200] similar to [101]. Cut by modern land drains (repeat modern feature, not contexted)
202	TR2	Deposit: Buff mixed sandy clay above disintegrated sandstone bedrock. Below [200] similar to [101]. Artefacts: 3 flint flakes, probably modern. Cut by modern land drains (repeat modern feature, not contexted)
300	TR3	Deposit: (Topsoil), mid brown loamy silty loam. Artefacts: 19th century transfer decorated white glazed rim and one salt glazed body sherd. Above [301]
301	TR3	Deposit: grey stoney clay, probable levelling deposit. Below [300] above [302].
302	TR3	Deposit: natural mudstone. Below [301].
303	TR3	Cut: linear parallel 0.4m apart bisecting the trench and natural [302] on a northwest to southeast alignment. Modern land drain. Lies below [302] above [302].
304	TR3	Deposit: brown silty clay with 60% slag up to 0.005m diameter. Above [303] and below [300].
400	TR4	Deposit: topsoil, brown silty loam. Above [401]
401	TR4	Deposit: buff clay with 40% angular sandstone fragments. Above [401] below [400].
402	TR4	Deposit: sandstone bedrock. Cut by modern land drains aligned northeast to southwest (modern feature, not contexted).

SMALL FIND REGISTER

SF1	Tr2B [202]	3 flint flakes, (probably modern)
SF2	TR1 [100]	quernstone. Made from millstone grit with evidence for a side handle and small central grain feeder. 200BC to 200AD