

# **Archaeological Assessment of land at Broad Street, Sheffield, Bounded by Blast lane and Broad Street Lane.**

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*In January 2007, ARCUS were commissioned by Watkins Jones Student Accommodation to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief on land at Broad Street, Park Square, Sheffield.*

*Broad Street was part of the road through the ancient Park of the Manor of Sheffield; the yard associated with the sixteenth and seventeenth century mining of coal and active into the nineteenth century was at its foot. The road was developed with domestic, retail and workshop properties in the later eighteenth century.*

*On the part of the site to the north of Broad Street Lane, the Park Steel works was developed in the early nineteenth century; cementation furnaces and crucible stacks are shown on a mid-century illustration. This area was covered by the L&NWR goods yard and sidings after 1898.*

## **Site Location**

The site (centred on SK 3618 8758) is located on the east side of Park Square and the south side of the Supertram track. It consists of a sub-rectangular area, most of which is currently a temporary car park. Part of the top, eastern end of the site is covered by semi-mature trees. The area is bounded on the south side by Broad Street, with the former Broad Street Lane and part of the former Blast Lane bounding the main area of archaeological investigation, areas 1 and 2. Area 3 was an exploratory trench within the former Shrewsbury works

## Archaeological Summary

During the early medieval period, Sheffield was part of Hallamshire, which included the parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield and the Chapelry of Bradfield.

The Castle was built in around 1100 as a timber motte and bailey, replaced by a stone building in 1266 after a fire (Hey 1998, 11). The town was probably established next to the castle by the twelfth century lord of Hallamshire, William de Lovetot, with the town corn mill at Millsands and the bridge for the road to the north east (Lady's Bridge). The main features of the medieval town are still shown on the map of 1738 by Ralph Gosling. The road which becomes Broad Street leads out eastwards past the Shrewsbury hospital heading towards the ancient manorial deer park as Park Gate and Park Hill The Old Queen's Head public house in Pond Hill is the probable hunting lodge for the Park.

### Phase 1

The area under investigation was part of the Deer Park of Sheffield. No features of medieval date were recorded, though medieval ceramics were recovered from site, though it is likely that they were residual or imported to site with building materials

Primary phase of occupation on site appears to consist of a layer of sub soil (2243), which overlaid natural geology. This layer was 0.12m in depth, and was principally formed of clay with occasional sandstone fragments. Into this deposit a number of narrow horticultural linear growing beds were cut [2201][2206] [2208][2210][2212][2216].

It is unlikely that these linears represent plough or ard marks cutting natural geology and sub soil, but are more likely to be the result of arable cultivation.

## **Phase 2**

The cultivation of the site seems to have undergone a change of emphasis, as a large E-W orientated shallow linear growing bed [2116] (2115 = 1074) was cut through [2243] and the associated linears. This feature was located in both area 1 and 2 of the excavation, it measure some 20 meters long and up to 7meters wide. The cut in profile was a shallow U.

## **Phase 3 Orchard**

Documentary evidence shows that by the middle decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, an orchard was developed with in the park of Sheffield, part of this orchard appears to have been on site. Immediately above the sub soil and horticultural beds, a number of tree pits were recorded, suggesting intense arboriculture. Features [2018] [2019] [2258] [2337] [2011] [2079] [2089] [2025] [2023] [2144] [2150] [2292] appear to represent tree bowls.

The N-S linears and associated post holes recorded in Area 1 may represent a field or plot boundary within the orchard area. This boundary terminated in area 2 and was re-cut on several instances, one of which [2094=1142] was associated with a fence line, or the fence line was a replacement for the linear ditches. A sub soil overlaid these ditches and post holes.

## **Phase 4: 17<sup>th</sup> Century Tannery**

The Gosling map of 1736 also shows the development of water power along the lowest reaches of the Sheaf. Sites at Pond Hill and the Pond Tilt are shown to the south of Park Gate; the expansion of the iron and cutlery grinding trades are a feature of the later seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Broad street had been in existence from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century based on documentary records

The coal reserves under the hunting Park had begun to be exploited by the end of the sixteenth century (Harrison 1637, Hopkinson 1957), resulting in the felling of the major timber and the subsequent, early eighteenth century construction of a tramway, ending just south of the 'Coal Yard' shown on Gosling's plan. The site is still marked on the Fairbanks plan of 1780, but the collieries of the Manor were being worked out and new deeper mines sunk, such as the Sheffield Colliery towards the villages of Darnall and Attercliffe to the north east (MD1387/8, MD3628).

At some point in the middle decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the orchard appears to have been felled, perhaps contemporary with this felling of the major wooded areas of the park, and parts of the park area and orchard set out as a tannery. The tannery consisted of a large stone built structure, a series of water management ditches and two tanning pits for the processing of hides.

Most of the lower levels of the trench were occupied by a tanning complex which in its latest form could be ascribed to the eighteenth century. This complex had been excavated down into the natural, cutting through earlier features such as the one noted above. The tanning complex consisted of two rectangular pits, the primary tank/pit cutting through into the natural

#### **4.1 Water Management**

In order to provide a source of water for the tannery, a suite of E-W ditches which underwent several phases of recutting and alignment were recorded. These ditches cut through the earlier phases of the site.

The first phase of the ditches consisted of linear [2103]. In section this was a shallow U profile, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep and c.25m long. Perhaps contemporary with this linear was a U profile pit [2357] 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep and [2353] a sub rectangular post hole in profile. [2103] given the lack of a direct relationship with the other E-W linears and the lack of bone and leather finds from the fill, may indicate that this linear may have been contemporaneous with [2094=1142], and formed a field boundary.

This was cut by linear [2101], both of these linears were shallow U profile in section. The cut was 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, it was located archaeologically to a length of 25meters. The fill of [2101] (2264), (2123) (2100) produced a sherd of brown glaze ceramic, fragments of leather garments and shoes and 20 cattle metapodials, suggesting leather working or cutlery production debris was used to infill the linear. Perhaps contemporary with [2103], were a sequence of three post holes, viz: a V shaped pit [2355] and [2358] a steep sided post hole 0.3m wide and 0.9m deep, which it can be postulated as a continuance of the post settings and tree throws from phase 3 to the field boundary perhaps represented by [2101].

[2101] was in turn was cut by [2097] a steep sided V profile linear, some 0.1.2m wide and 0.6m deep, and was also recorded to a length of c.25m.. A similar range of artefacts was recovered from [2097] as [2101]. Perhaps contemporary with the linear was a shallow U profile pit [2356], which cut through both post hole [2358] and pit [2355]. Contiguous with [2356] was [2354] a small U profile pit. This pits and post holes again probably represent a continuance of the horticultural and structural use of the site recovered further north and noted in phase 3.

Linear [2099] cut through both [2101] and [2097]. This linear, like 2097 was also V shape in profile, some 0.65m wide , 0.6m deep and cc25m long. Contemporary with this linear, appears to have been a shallow U profile pit or post hole [2359] which cut through both [2354] and [2356]. [2099] appears to have been the last re-cut/alignment of the field boundary.

## **4.2 Tanning Pits**

All four major E-W linears appear to have flowed or fed into a large sub square pond or tank (2340). This deposit was a grey/brown firm, plastic clay/silt. Within this highly nebulous deposit, various fragments of leather shoe soles, leather garment fragments and wooden shoe heels were recovered along with some sherds of brown glazed ceramic and a hand made

bottle fragment. The nature of the finds from the ditches feeding into this tank or pond suggest that tanning took place either on site or close to the point of deposition. The cattle bone recovered from the ditches was predominantly distal ends of metapodials which had been sawn off the long bone shafts and horn cores, indicative of both tanning and cutlery manufacture. It is possible that both industrial activities took place close to the point of deposition, though it is highly likely that tannin was the sole industrial activity on site. The presence of the distal ends, (indicating that the feet of the bovine were attached to the hide), and the size of the tank, suggest that bulk reduction of hides took place on site to remove hair and fats. Finishing processes to the hides appear to have taken place off site

### **4.3 Tannery building**

Associated with this tanning process appears to be E-W linear [2070=2071=2218] within cut [2277] filled by (2362). This was a well built sandstone wall, surviving to 8 courses in place. It consisted of a foundation layer of large sub square/angular blocks of sandstone, to a depth of .4meters, of this 6-8 courses of flat tabular sand stones were placed. The facing stones on both faces of the wall were triangular in form, with the broadest face, providing the wall face, the point innermost. Between both faces, the void was filled with small angular sandstone pieces and fragments. The wall was recorded to a length of 10meters. The southern face was of better construction than the north face of the wall. No return aligned NS was noted neither was a parallel wall to the south. Given the scale and nature of later development on site it is possible that any further structural remains were destroyed in antiquity. A total depth of surviving wall as .75meters. The wall was 0.52m broad north to south.

Overlying and Ceiling the cut and fill of wall [2070=2071=2218] was a sequence of floor deposits. The primary floor appears to have been a clay floor with pebbled surface (2345) over which was laid a flagged floor (2344), consisting of large tabular sandstone blocks, 1-1.5m long and 0.5-0.75m wide and 0.15m thick. This floor partially obscured the large tannin

pit, but a smaller tank [2346] appears to have been cut through the larger underlying tank (2340). This tank measured 9m by 9m. The tank had steep/vertical sloping sides and a flat base. The nature of the sides and base suggest that the tank may have once held a wooden lining. Similar sized pits with wooden linings were recovered archaeologically by Arcus in 1999, near by at Broad Street Car Park ( see Belford 1999).

This second tanning pit or tank was then back filled over time with a yellow sand (2328). This deposit was highly laminitic suggesting that it had been used to infill a wet or waterlogged/water retaining area. On to this sand a mortar floor (2320) was laid within a NW-SE aligned cut [2324], perhaps representing a partition wall within the building formed by [2170=2171=2218]. The infilling of tank [2346] appears to have marked the end of tanning processes on site. The building however appears to have remained in use from some time, as two more floor layers were laid over (2328) at the northern limit of the tank, butting wall [2170=2171=2218].

#### **4.4 Discussion**

It is likely that given the approximate date for the 17<sup>th</sup> century tannery, that the building stone for this structure was quarried/robbed from nearby Sheffield Castle. The late stone structures on site could also have obtained the building materials (flat tabular sandstone slabs and angular sandstone blocks) from the tannery buildings. Wall [2194] when dismantled contained several pieces of re-used masonry, one a vousoir from an arch, all with claw chisel marks suggesting a 15<sup>th</sup> century date for carving, ergo their point of origin was more the likely Sheffield Castle.

The tannery on site appears to be contemporary with that excavated nearby also on Broad street. It is highly likely that the hides for the tanning process were derived from the nearby shambles, which were also organised at a similar point in time, suggesting that the cattle were processed for meat, leather hides and the long bones utilised for cutlery production. The distal ends of the metapodials recovered from the tanning pits and water management channels, were all neatly sawn off, indicating that the shafts

were to be re-used rather than broken off, if the bone was not to be used in a process separate to tanning.

Tanneries and other noxious activities were often located well away from the main urban centre, and these industries in particular required a steady supply of water, so their location here is fairly typical. It appears that a number of tanneries existed along Broad Steet. The tannery complex recovered at the western end of the site, is likely to have extended well beyond the area of the trench, and may continue under blast lane and probably contain further well-preserved organic and environmental remains of interest again in the development of Sheffield as an industrial centre from the late seventeenth century onwards. No trace of the tannery was found to the south as it this had been destroyed by later development Further archive research will be required before the completion of the final report, in order that a more accurate impression of the extent of the tannery can be obtained. The tannery appears to have been in operation till the later decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century based on the finds recovered from layers ceiling the tannery pits

## **Phase 5: Site clearance**

Following the backfill of the E-W ditches, the use of the tanning pit/tank, the building formed by [2170=2171=228] was demolished, leaving an upstanding wall 0.4m high. Against this wall, and overlying the water management channels/ditches, a thick nebulous layer (22790 which contained a high percentage of sandstone fragments and rubble. This layer (2279) acted as a levelling layer, upon which further development of the site took place. This appears to be a later 18<sup>th</sup> century event.

## **Phase 6**

Cartographic evidence suggests that the area to the east of the Sheaf was not developed until the eighteenth century. The only major development prior to that date was the Earl of Shrewsbury's Hospital, which was located to the

north of Broad Street, below the modern Sheaf Market. Development along the southern side of Broad Street was slower to begin, and appears to have been prompted largely by an Act of Parliament of 1784, which called for general improvements in market accommodation and capacity. Some of the market functions were moved to the eastern bank of the river, and street widening and other improvements also took place. Development of the area to the north of Broad Street was encouraged by the construction of the Canal Basin in 1819, and the consequent laying-out of streets such as Blonk Street and Exchange Street to provide access, Blast lane appears to have existed prior to the construction of the Canal Basin. It would however be the Canal Basin which lead to the development of the site to the north..

Built on to layer (2279) appear to have been a number of sandstone buildings and associated yard surfaces. Yard surface (2046), (2106) (2132) (2133) (1124) appear to form a yard surface contemporary with the buildings discussed below.

At the eastern end of the site, four fragmentary walls and associated floor surfaces were recorded. Wall 2253=2253 appears to have been a field or tenement boundary, shown on the 1850's O/S map, and this post dated building formed by linears [2140] and [2199] with walls [2140] and [2199] forming the corner of a building or field boundary. The walls were placed into shallow wall trenches, and appear to have been of dry stone construction. The minimal nature of the foundations for all these wall suggest that any structures were either of timber construction on dwarf walls; if all stone, it is unlikely that the buildings were of nothing more than a single storey or were tenement boundary walls.

Towards the centre of the site, three further fragmentary walls were recovered, which overlaid the levelling horizon (2279). The longest wall, was aligned approx E-W, with a return at the eastern end.

Perhaps contiguous with these structures were patches of a mettled yard surface (2046,2106, 2132, 2133)

Well [2017] may be associated with this phase of building. The drain features [1075] and [1051] appear to be associated with the stone buildings [2104] [2105] [2117] [2112] [2141] [2199] [2153] [2155] within area and the stone built well [2017] in area 2.

### **Phase 7: 1780-1833**

The Maps of the 1780's drawn by Fairbanks, and the Plan of 1808 shows Broad Street leading out from the Sheaf Bridge towards the Park and continuing as Cricket Inn Road. The north side of the street is now built up. The north side of Broad Street Lane, named only as 'Ten Foot' lane is marked as fields and gardens. The road is not mentioned in the 1825 trade directory. Blast Lane is marked as 'Road to the Park Furnace' at this date. The area to the south side of Broad Street and in this lower end of the Park is shown as developed. From these plans of the 1780s it is clear that at least some of the properties fronting the Street had always had workshops in their back yards. The infilling of others continues through the nineteenth century

By the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century it appears that the structures towards the middle of the site had been demolished and a new E-W aligned building [2021] had been constructed. Some what later was building [2363]. However, the plan of 1808 and 1823 show both sides of Blast Lane as being developed by this time, so it is likely that [2361] was built by this time.

Based on map evidence, broad street, blast lane and broad street lane were re-aligned sometime between 1780 and 1789. Perhaps contemporary with this re-alignment was the construction of a row of brick built terraces, facing onto the new blast lane. One of these terraces houses [2361] was partially excavated in area 2.

Contemporary with the re-alignment of blast lane was the building of the Shrewsbury works, which formed Area 3. The Shrewsbury Works, shown as fronting Broad Street and Blast Lane by 1850 was the subject of a rapid

survey by the RCHME in 1998 (NBR Report no. 98241). It consisted of an early nineteenth century courtyard complex, partly rebuilt in the early twentieth century. The firm of Martin, Hall & co, originally Roberts and Hall (HTC catalogue HW139), makers of electro-plate and silver, occupied the premises until the works was taken over by Frank Cobb & Co, silversmiths and cutlers, and several other small firms in the early 1930s. The buildings were renamed Howard Works. The rear range of the Howard Works was demolished when the Sheffield supertram was constructed in 1993, and the rest of the premises in 2002.

By 1780 the site had been divided into two tenement plots, the smallest was to the east, which would be developed as the old blue ball public house, which was present by 1850. No evidence of this building where recovered archaeologically.

The boundary between the two tenement plots based on map and archaeological evidence appears to be the eastern wall of [2021].

The buildings formed by [2140] [2199] and [2104] 2105] [2112] appear to pre date the construction of E-W building [2021].

[2021] was a rectangular building, shown on the 1850 O/S map. It comprised walls [2029] [2030] and [2141]. The northern most wall was not recovered archaeologically, but can be implied from the 1850 O/S Map. It was presumably incorporated into building [2064], as both buildings appear to have had a common wall line. The walls were formed from random coursed sandstone blocks and slabs, within a shallow foundation trench. The foundation trench [1027] appears to have cut floor surface [2046] which may have been contiguous with [2106] to the east and [2133] [2132] to the north.

The floor surface [2153] [2155] at the western end of the building appears to be a remnant primary floor surface. The function of building in its primary phase is not known. The shallow nature of the foundations suggests that the building was of one floor in this phase.

Post deposition of this floor, part of the western wall [2241] was demolished to allow egress of an E-W drain [2217] (2087). Over the drain an outlet was created and the wall repaired with the insertion of [2347]. The presence of this drain, suggests that the building was used as some form of animal shelter or barn rather than being for domestic use. No samples were taken from the drain, as it was heavily contaminated by diesel.

Subsequent to use as animal stalling, a fireplace was inserted into the building [2035] [2031]. This was a pair of coal burning fireplaces, on a new cross partition wall running N-S. Contemporary with the insertion of the fireplace was the laying of a mettled or cobbled floor within the building [2055]. The two flues combined into a single stack. It is likely that the entrance was on the south side of the building and was a lobby-entrance house, one room being a kitchen/food preparation area, the other a parlour or room of similar function. The northern most respond of the fireplace was of better construction and larger in size than that of the southern respond, suggesting that this may have been the base for an oven. The cross wall between to the fire places was not a linear, but had two distinct lines. That beyond the northern most respond was further east than the main section of cross wall. No ashes were recovered from the hearth/grate area of each fireplace. If any ashes had remained, given the high degree of diesel contamination present in this part of Area 2, it is unlikely that any dating material or environmental evidence could have been retrieved from the deposit.

By 1850, stair base [2296] had been contrasted again the south eastern corner of the building, allowing access to an upper floor, clearly the building was of two floors by this point in time. Over floor [2055] a sand and earth floor [2032] was laid. It appears that the western most room of the structure went out of use before that of the eastern room, as it appears to have been backfilled with layers of clinker and ash, which butted the cross wall and the western fireplace [2035]. No similar deposits were noted to the east of the cross wall. Overlying the floor layer (2020) was noted, and may represent a dump of material, similar to those to the west of [2035] though this seems

unlikely. Based on map evidence [2021] was standing into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and is shown on the 1903 edition O/S map but not the 1954 edition, evidently it has been demolished by this date, and layer (2020) may represent a demolition layer ceiling the building.

The basement for Terrace house/ two up two down cottage [2361] appears to have cut a brick lined well, which in turn cut a large E-W linear. This straight sided and near vertically edged linear was excavated to a depth of 1m, as this was deemed a maximum limit of excavation. This cuts function appears to have either been a drain or wall Robb. This rob had been back filled by the time that building [2366] was constructed as it was sealed by brick floor [2176] which also cut into the upper most fills as well. However, [2165] post dates the building of wall [2175]; suggesting that, [2194] and well [2172] were perhaps contemporary, along with [2021], though of different dates of construction.

## **Phase 8: 1833-1898**

The 1832 map of Sheffield by Lt R Dawson shows that the development of the site did not encroach beyond the tenement boundary, demarcated by wall [1072] and shown on the 1780 and 1780-9 Fairbanks maps of the site. It clearly shows the infilling of the streets and yards to the south of broad street, but little or no development between Broad Street to the canal basin to the north. Goslings map of 1736 shows broad street, thence called Park Gate, with a coal yard situate close to, if not the same area, as that investigated archaeologically.

Park Steel works were built in 1833 by William Jessop and marked a shift in both the scale and nature of development on the site.

Excavation in areas 1 and 2 produced structural evidence of the works and as well its development over time.

Phase one of the site as constructed in 1833 is shown on the 1850 o/s map, to which plan a number of walls within area 1 could be directly related, namely [1052] [1072] [1067]. These walls formed a large rectangular building [2369] built against the southern boundary wall of the site [1072]. No floor surfaces from this building were located. The width of the walls suggests that this structure was of two or three floors. Buildings [2374] and [2373] were partially recorded archaeologically, and date from the primary phase of the Park Steel works, and are present on the 1850 edition of the O/S map and later editions.

Perhaps contemporary with the building of park steel works was the partial demolition of the terrace property [2361] and the building of an e-w aligned rectangular structure, [2364] shown on the 1850 O/S map. No evidence of this structure was recovered archaeologically, its presence being confirmed by the 1850 O/S map, and a photograph of the building taken c.1969.

No relationship was observed between [2364] and park steel works. So may have been constructed after [1833].

By 1850, the building [2368] represented by walls [1029] [1030] [1031] had been constructed. The cut for this building [1034] cut through the foundation trench [1068] for wall [1052] thus post dating [1052], and apparently infilled the area between buildings [2364] [2369] and [2374].

Contemporary either with [2364] or [2368] was building [2363]. This was a brick built n-s aligned building which butted [2361], and its eastern most wall line, was contiguous to that of the junction between [2361] and [2364]. This building was extensively demolished c.1995, leaving only partial traces archaeologically. E-W stone wall [2194] appears to have been a wall associated with this building. This was formed from five courses of flat tabular sandstone blocks, with a mix of lime mortar and a fine grey clay. The wall was 0.4m wide and survived to a height of 0.38m. running top the northern most limit of the stone wall, a single course of red brick was noted. The bricks were all hand made, with no frogs and measured

240x110x65mm, suggesting an early 19<sup>th</sup> or late 18<sup>th</sup> century date and are comparable in size to those from the brick well [2172] and structure [2366]. It is likely therefore that given the substantial nature of [2194] that this represented the end wall of [2363], which was later extended to the north to join with [2361] in a later rebuild prior to 1850 in brick which also saw a new eastern wall being re-made or partially remade in red brick, as this wall line was recorded archaeologically as being made from hand made red brick 220x110x60mm with no frogs. The bricks of structure [2366] measure 240x120x65mm and have shallow ovoidal frogs on one face indicative of their post 1850 date. The eastern most wall line of [2363] also cut the well [2172], indicating that this was probably the earliest brick feature on site, but no associated structures were recorded archaeologically. It is possible that well [2172] was associated with building [2020], but not of contemporary construction.

Post 1850 and pre 1889 based on map evidence, the space between [2363] and [2021] had been infilled with a brick building, possibly represented by hearth and brick floor [2175]. This small N-S building [2365] butted both [2367] and [2021]. Given the highly fragmentary nature of [2367] it is possible that brick floor and fire place [2175] under lye [2363]. [2366] on cartographic evidence replaced a smaller structure butting [2363] to the west, [2361] to the north and [2021] to the east [2372].

By 1889, building [2368] had been demolished and replaced by a larger rectangular E-W building. No trace of this building was located archaeologically, its presence being observed from the 1889 O/S map and later revisions.

At the same time, the Park Steel Works were remodelled. Building [2069] was demolished, and deposit [1070] dumped over the demolished walls. Wall [1204] was remodelled with the constriction of [1096], which was on the same alignment as new N-S wall [1054], which cut through wall [1052]. The junction between these two walls is not at 90degrees, and evidently the orientation of the site was changed. [1052] provided the western wall of a

new N-S building [2370], formed by walls [1054] [1093] [1096] and [1072] from the previous structure. A red brick and sandstone floor (1062) (1063), (1064) (1080) (1081) (1082) (1083) (1084) (1106) was recorded.

It is likely that [2369] remained in use as small trapezoidal building

This new building [2370] is not shown on the 1889 O/S map, which still shows [2369] as standing, which appears not to be the case. [2370] appears to be the western most limit of a new range of E-W buildings built along the southern side of Park Steel Works which are shown on the 1889 O/S map. It is likely therefore that the 1889 O/S map is at error or [2370] was in the process or construction. This seems unlikely as the entire complex of the Park Steel Works was demolished in 1897/98 to make way for the LNWR goods station.

Elsewhere in the yard to the south of [2021], a red brick structure, built post 1850, was erected [2365] This building was partially recovered archaeologically, as was a secondary floor surface. This building appears to have remained in use till the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A large chimney structure was constructed in Area 2 to the south of [2021] and [2366]. This was built from hand made red brick and bonded with a matrix of lime mortar. The size of the bricks and absence of any frogs suggest an earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century date (e.g. pre 1850). However given that building [2365] was built of similar bricks and is not present on the 1850 O/S map, but appears on the 1889 O/S map it is also likely that this structure was mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was however overlaid by a later brick wall and fireplace, which appears to have been contemporary with [2166] as a mortar spread (2177), appeared to link the two structures.

Butting the southern wall of the park steel works [1072] a range of three rectangular buildings were erected by 1889 [2371] No trace of these buildings were recovered archaeologically. They are shown on the 1903 O/S map, Wall [1072] from Park Steel works was retained post demolition of the works and used as the principal boundary between the railway to the north

and domestic use of the site to the south. No evidence of the 1898 goods station were noted.

## **Phase 9 1898-1995**

Post 1903 based on O/S map evidence, the old blue ball pub was demolished and replaced with a new building [2137]. This new building was made from machine pressed brick, bonded with a white cement mortar.

It appears that prior to the construction of [2137] the entire tenement strip was levelled and any previous buildings demolished.

In the second tenement plot building [2021] appears to have been demolished in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. No remains of building [2371] were observed archaeologically but is shown on the 1889 and 1903 editions of the O/S map.

Building [2368] was demolished and replaced with a larger E-W building sometime after 1903 [2367]. Building [2363] was also remodelled. Building [2021] is shown on the 1903 O/S map but no later editions, which appears to be contemporary with the remodelling of [2361] to allow for a carriage and pedestrian access Wall [2194] appears to be part of [2361] as noted earlier, and was used as the southern most wall of this new entrance way providing access off Blast Lane.

The goods yard and the associated buildings outside of the area investigated archaeologically were demolished by 1976; all the remaining structures on site were demolished c.1995.