



**The Moor
Sheffield
South Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 1600

October 2006

Faithful and Gould

The Moor
Sheffield
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Archaeological Background
3. Aims and Objectives
4. Method
5. Results
6. Discussion and Conclusions

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Summary

An archaeological evaluation carried out at The Moor, Sheffield in order to clarify the results of earlier geotechnical investigations has provided confirmation of the borehole data in the southern part of the evaluation area. A possible pit and the remains of a crudely constructed wall were also identified. No evidence was seen of a deer park boundary thought to cross part of the site. A proposed third trial trench could not be excavated for logistical reasons.

Authorised for distribution by:

.....
ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000
Cert. No. 125/93

© Archaeological Services WYAS 2006
Archaeological Services WYAS
PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by Robert White of NJL Consulting on behalf of Faithful and Gould Project Management to carry out an archaeological evaluation at The Moor, Sheffield in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the area.
- 1.2 The site is located to the south-west of the centre of Sheffield situated to the north of the ring road St Mary's Gate (A61) (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the south-east by Eyre Street, to the south-west by Hereford Street, to the north-west by Charter Row, and to the north-east by Furnival Gate. The 9 hectare site is presently a pedestrianised shopping street known as The Moor and the surrounding eleven large blocks of shops, car parks, offices and works. The site slopes from the north-east to south-west lying between *c.*77m OD and 66m OD. The solid underlying geology is of the Lower Coal Measures Group (BGS 1974).
- 1.3 A limited geotechnical investigation (four boreholes) in one of the few areas where access was possible revealed deep made ground (approximately 2m+) at two locations with natural deposits within 0.5m of the modern surface at the other two locations. These ground investigations were not monitored by an archaeologist.
- 1.4 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation is to provide confirmation of the borehole data (recorded under archaeologically controlled conditions) and therefore to provide a fuller understanding of the archaeological resource and how it might be impacted upon by the proposed development. The results of this evaluation will help determine the requirements, if any, for further mitigation works prior to, or during, development.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 An archaeological Desk-based Assessment of an area centred on The Moor, Sheffield (Lee 2005) identified several sites of interest dating largely to the 19th century. It included the sites of two churches, a market, an 18th century button works, a foundry and possible cutlery factory (Sykes Wheel) that were identified from cartographic sources. Part of the former boundary of the late medieval Sheffield deer park is also thought to pass through the site. However, considerable redevelopment of the site during the 1950s and 1960s, with the construction of large shops and stores (often with basements), may have disturbed or removed potential archaeological remains relating to these sites. However, there is the possibility that some sites survive and they may be impacted upon by the proposed development. This is especially the case for Sykes Wheel and the Albion Foundry although these sites are not located within the area evaluated under the current scheme of works.

3. **Aims and Objectives**

3.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- to clarify the results of the borehole data in order to gather sufficient information on the nature of the recorded made ground to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made and the impact which the proposed development will have upon this, and
- to provide information that will enable an informed decision to be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and any mitigation measures appropriate either in advance of and/or during the construction programme.
- Specifically the evaluation sought to determine whether there are any surviving remains associated with the former deer-park boundary.

4. **Method**

4.1 A Project Design (see Appendix III) was produced on behalf of the client and submitted to, and approved by, Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

4.2 The proposed trench location and rationale are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Trial trench dimensions and rationale

Trench	Dimensions	Area	Rationale
1	4m by 2m	8m ²	Located between Borehole (BH) 1 and Cumberland Way to clarify the nature of the made ground recorded on the borehole log.
2	4m by 2m	8m ²	Located adjacent to BH 2, again to clarify the nature of the made ground.
3	4m by 2m	8m ²	Located approximately 10m east of BH 4, again to clarify the nature of the made ground.
Total		24m²	

4.3 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation a review of the service plans was undertaken and a CAT scan of the area encompassing each trench location was carried out. The CAT scan of the area around T1 identified numerous (unmarked) live services leading from the small electricity sub-station (see Fig. 2) towards Cumberland Way. The trench could not be re-located to the east as this would have blocked access to an adjacent garage. Consequently T1 was abandoned. There were no logistical issues with positions of Trench 2 and Trench 3 and these trenches were excavated as originally planned.

- 4.4 The upper deposits (made-ground or modern surfaces) were excavated using a 360° machine excavator fitted with a toothed bucket, under direct archaeological supervision and in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. At this point a flat bladed bucket was used, the resulting surface cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains.
- 4.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record was made following ASWYAS standard methods (ASWYAS 2006). Sections of linear and discrete features were drawn at 1:10 scale with all plans drawn at 1:20. All sections and plans included spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places.
- 4.6 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the evaluation and is indexed in Appendix I. Inventories of contexts are listed in Appendix II. The archive is currently held by ASWYAS in an appropriate and stable environment. It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with Sheffield City Museum, at an appropriate time agreed with the museum.
- 4.7 The fieldwork was undertaken on October 17th 2006.

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was not excavated after services were identified revealed during the CAT scan (see Section 4.3 above).

5.2 Trench 2

- 5.2.1 Trench 2, measuring 4m by 2m, was orientated north-west to south-east and had a present ground surface of 65.48m OD (Fig. 3). Machine excavation removed the overlying tarmac (100) and red sand and hardcore layer (101) to a depth of 0.3m. Below this was a thick brown-yellow-grey clay deposit (102), 0.25m deep, overlying mid-brown buried topsoil, 103, 0.2m in depth. Beneath the topsoil was a 0.15m thick light grey-brown subsoil, 104, above the grey-yellow clay natural deposits which were encountered at a depth of approximately 64.60m OD, approximately 0.8m below the existing ground level.

5.3 Trench 3

- 5.3.1 Trench 3, measuring 4m by 2m, was orientated north-east to south-west. Machine excavation removed tarmac (100) and hardcore (101). In the south-west corner of the trench below 101, feature 106 was identified cutting re-deposited brown-yellow-grey clay (107) and natural clay, 114 (see Fig. 4 – S. 3). Two upright stones were identified in a black organic deposit, 105 (see Plate 2). This feature is possibly a stone-lined pit of unknown date or function, the very edge of which was clipped by the trench. The re-deposited clay (107) appears to be the same deposit (102) seen in Trench 2. However there was no evidence of buried topsoil or subsoil in this trench. Below 107 natural clay was present at about 0.5m below the ground level at *c.* 64.9m OD.
- 5.3.2 Approximately 1m to the east of feature 106, 2.0m of crudely constructed sandstone wall, 108, was revealed, orientated broadly south-north from the

southern corner of Trench 3 (Fig. 3). This was butted by wall 110, a single skin brick built wall, which turned 90° into the section (Plate 3) where 108 terminated. Continuing north on the same alignment as 108 and 110, wall 111 was visible in plan for 1.1m before running into the northern section (Fig. 3). This was a double skin brick built wall cutting natural clay (114). To the east of walls 108, 110 and 111, an ashy deposit (113) was visible in plan and section suggesting these walls are associated with back filled cellars or buildings (Plate 4). The maximum depth excavated to in Trench 3 was 0.9m below present ground level (c.64.56m OD).

6. Discussion and Conclusions

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation at The Moor, Sheffield has established that natural deposits are present approximately 0.8m below the present ground surface in Trench 2, broadly confirming the results of the borehole data, and within about 0.5m of the modern surface in Trench 3. The evaluation also revealed differential survival of a buried topsoil and subsoil beneath a layer of re-deposited clay.
- 6.2 The investigation also revealed a possible pit and a cellar or building in Trench 3. Although no material to date these features was recovered it is considered likely they were associated with the terraced housing present in this part of Sheffield in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 6.3 No evidence was seen of the deer-park boundary.
- 6.4 Due to logistical and health and safety reasons it was not possible to excavate Trench 1.
- 6.5 On the basis of the desk-based assessment, the current evaluation and the wider geotechnical investigations there do not appear to be significant archaeological features in this part of the site.

Bibliography

ASWYAS, 2006, 'Archaeological Recording Manual'. Archaeological Services WYAS unpubl.

BGS, 1974, *British Geological Survey, Sheffield, England and Wales*, Sheet 100. Solid and Drift Edition. 1 Inch Series.

Lee, D., 2005, 'The Moor, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, Archaeological Desk-based Assessment' Archaeological Services WYAS unpubl. report no. 1410

Acknowledgements

Project management

Alistair Webb BA MIFA

Report

Alistair Webb (Sections 1-3)

Andrew Walsh BSc PIFA (Sections 4-6)

Graphics/illustrations

Andrew Walsh

Mark Chisnall

Fieldwork

Andrew Walsh

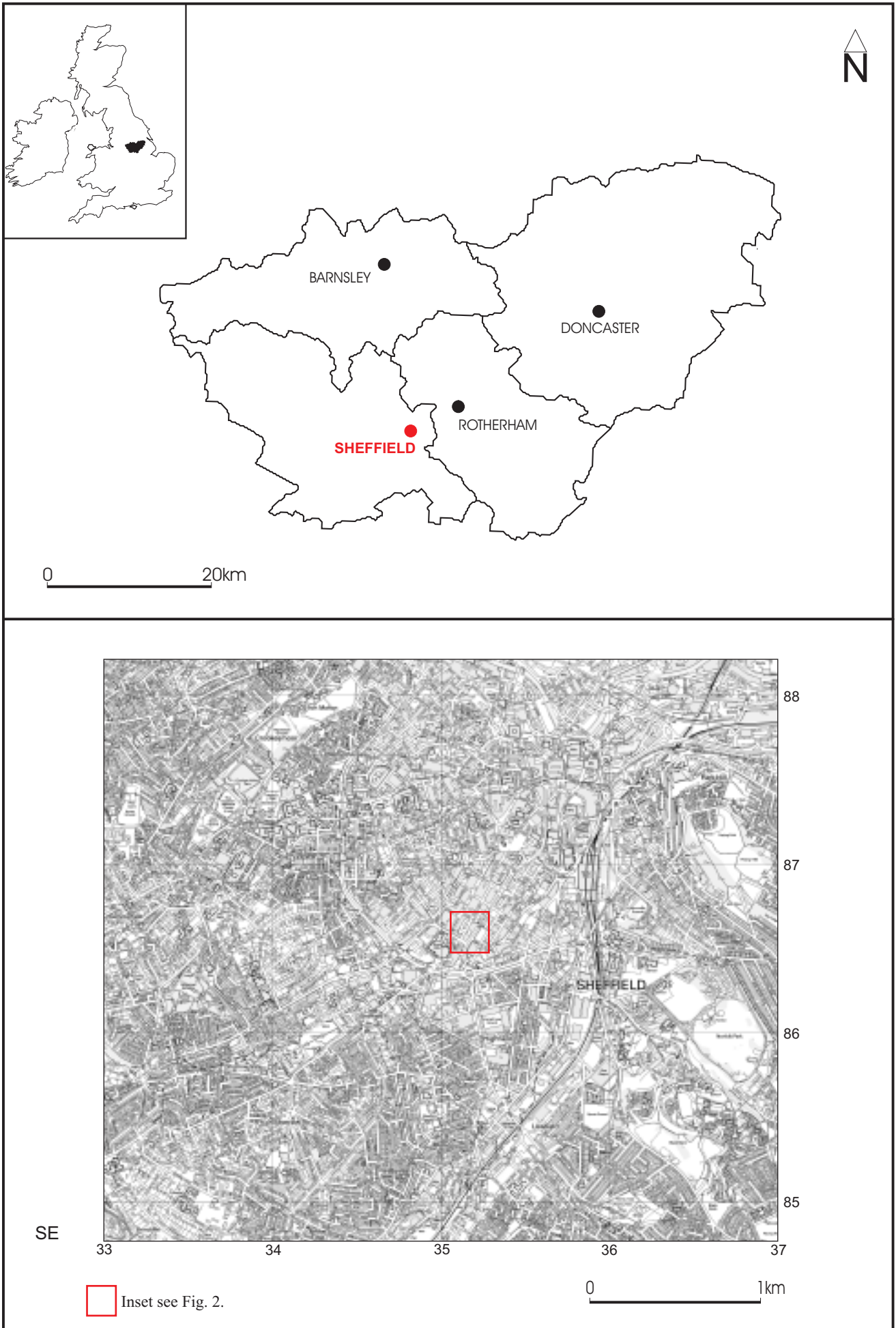


Fig. 1. Site location

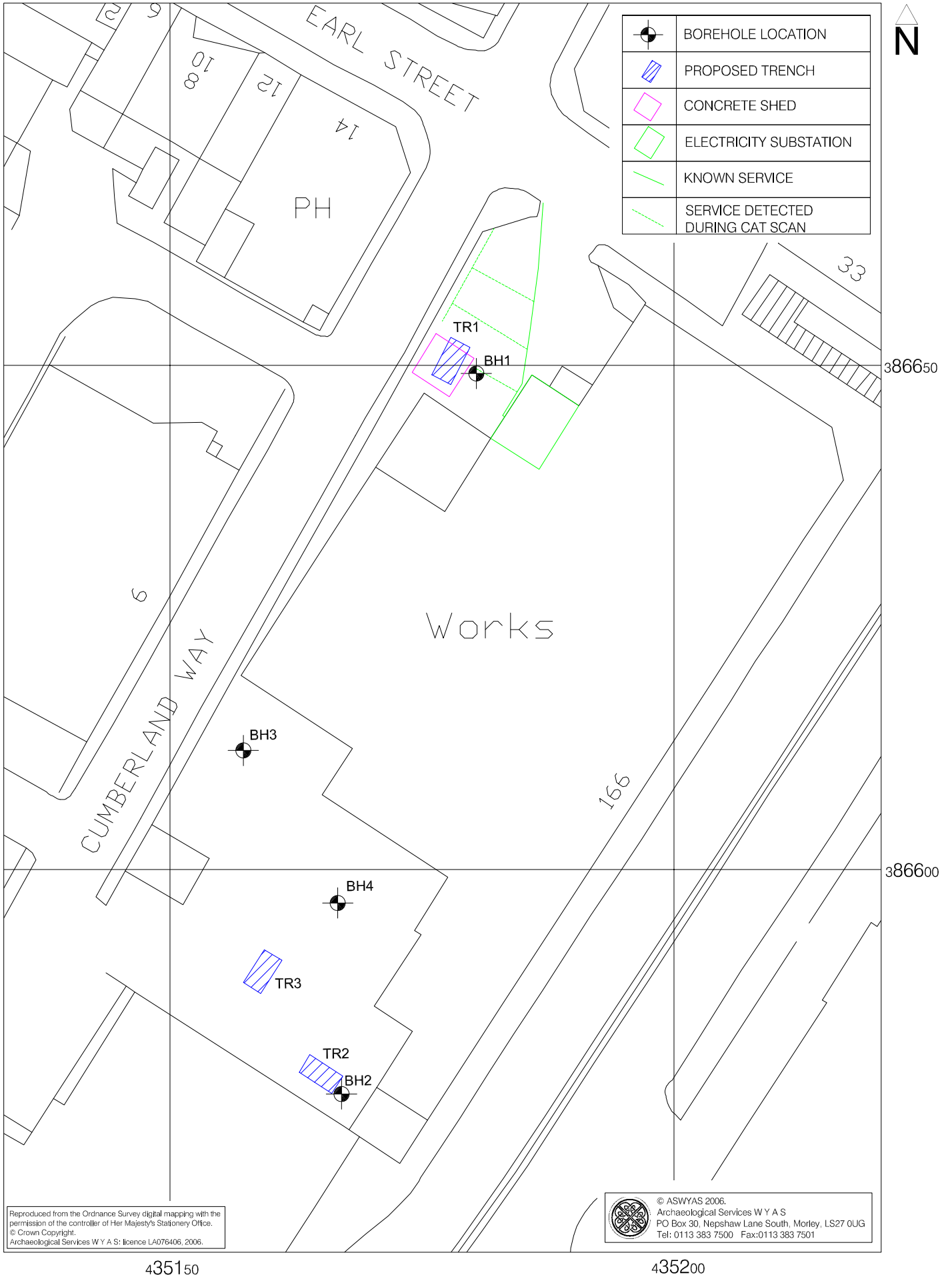


Fig. 2. Site location showing borehole and proposed trench locations (1:500@A4)



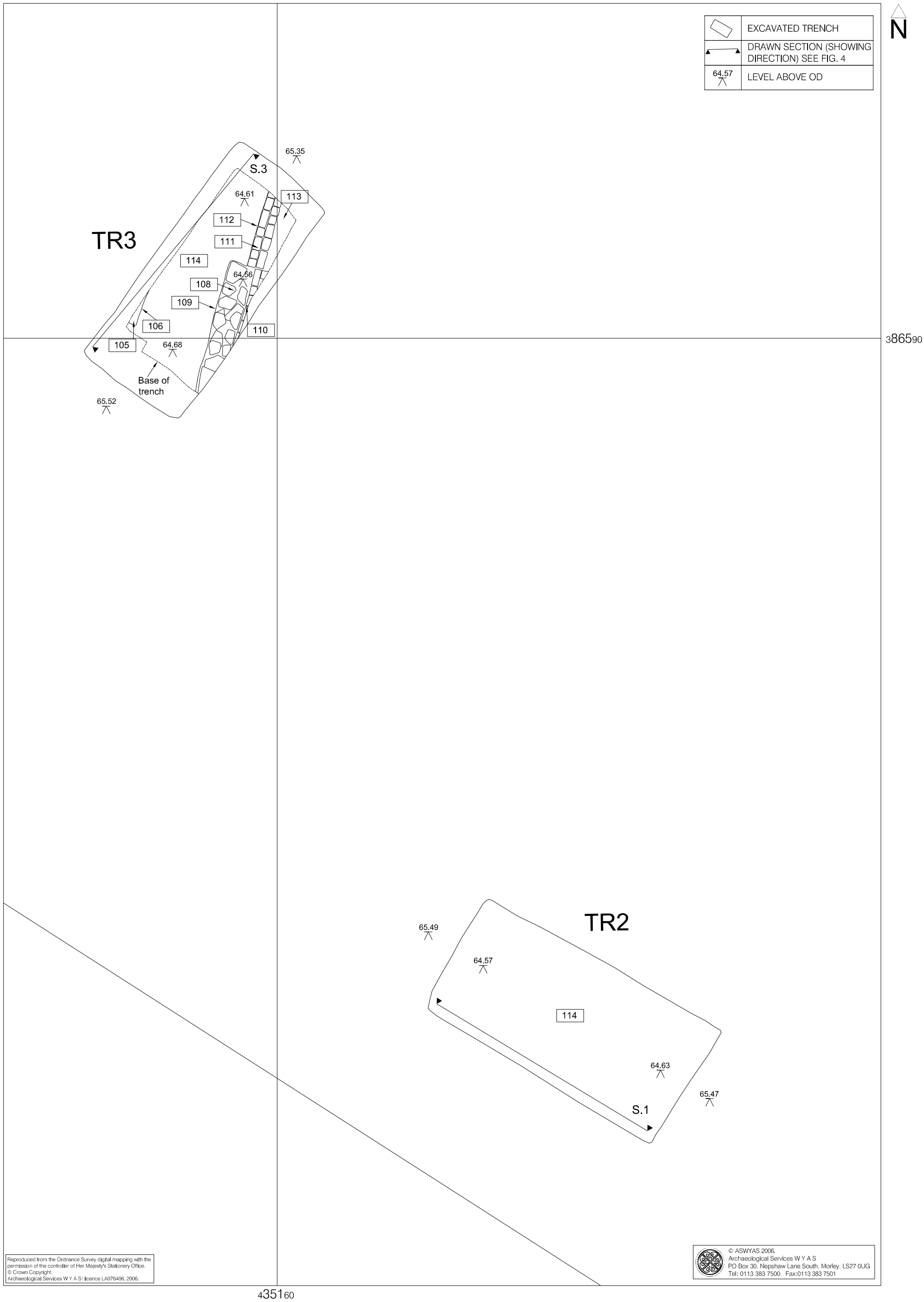


Fig. 3. Site location showing excavated trenches (1:50@A3)

0 1m

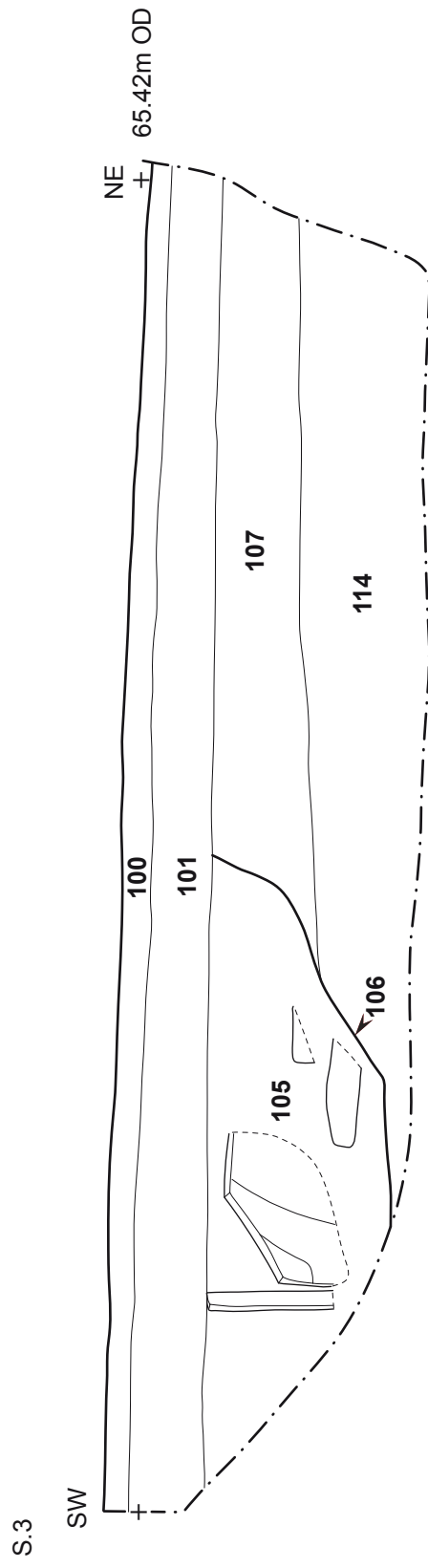
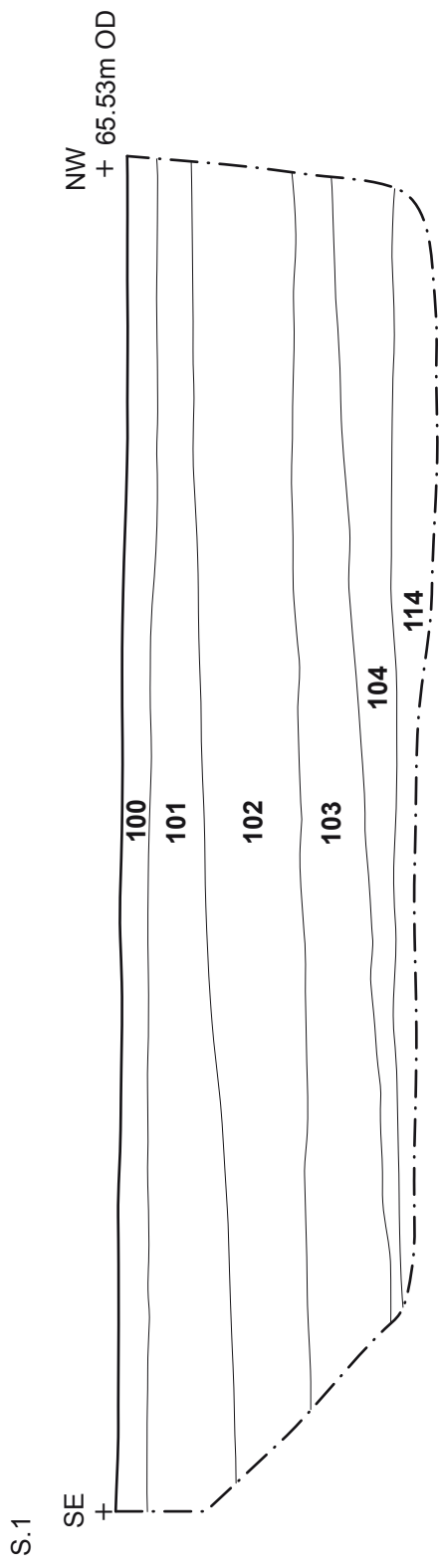


Fig. 4. Sections



Plate 1. Trench 2: north-east facing section showing stratigraphy.



Plate 2. Trench 3: south-west facing section of Trench 3. Feature 106 is visible cutting natural clay deposit 114.



Plate 3. Trench 3: north west facing section showing crude stone wall (108) and brick wall (110). On the left brick wall 111 is visible continuing north.



Plate 4. Trench 3: looking south. Ashy backfill (113) is visible on the left of shot, walls 108, 110, and 111 are visible in the centre, and natural yellow clay (114) is on the left.

Appendix I

Inventory of primary archive

File no.	Description	Quantity
1	Daily site recording form	1
1	Context register	1
1	Context cards	15
1	Drawing register	1
1	Small permatrace sheets	4
1	Trench record sheets	2
1	Level sheet	1
1	Photograph record sheet	1
1	Black and white contact sheets (Film nos 7836,)	1
1	Black and white negatives (Film nos 7836)	1
1	Colour transparencies (Film nos 7837)	1

Appendix II

Inventory of contexts

Context	Trench	Description
100	All	Tarmac
101	All	Red sand/hardcore
102	Tr. 2	Re-deposited natural
103	Tr. 2	Buried topsoil
104	Tr. 2	Buried subsoil
105	Tr. 3	Fill of 106
106	Tr. 3	Cut of pit
107	Tr. 3	Re-deposited natural
108	Tr. 3	Crude stone wall
109	Tr. 3	Cut for 108
110	Tr. 3	Brick wall butting 108
111	Tr. 3	Brick wall north of 108 & 110
112	Tr. 3	Cut for 111
113	Tr. 3	Ash and rubble infill
114	All	Natural clay

Appendix III

Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation

The Moor
Sheffield
South Yorkshire

Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Robert White of NJL Consulting on behalf of Faithul and Gould Project Management to carry out an archaeological evaluation at The Moor, Sheffield in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the area.
- 1.2 The site is located to the south-west of the centre of Sheffield situated to the north of the ring road St Mary's Gate (A61). It is bounded to the south-east by Eyre Street, to the south-west by Hereford Street, to the north-west by Charter Row, and to the north-east by Furnival Gate. The 9 hectare site is presently a pedestrianised shopping street known as The Moor and the surrounding eleven large blocks of shops, car parks, offices and works. However, the evaluation is concerned only with the area between Cumberland Way and Eyre Street. The site slopes from the north-east to south-west lying between *c.*77m OD and 66m OD. The solid underlying geology is of the Lower Coal Measures Group (BGS 1974).
- 1.3 A limited geotechnical investigation (four boreholes) in one of the few areas where access was possible revealed deep made ground (approximately 2m+) at two locations with natural deposits within 0.5m of the modern surface at the other two locations. This ground investigation was not monitored by an archaeologist.
- 1.4 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation is to provide confirmation of the borehole data (recorded under archaeologically controlled conditions) and therefore to provide a fuller understanding of the archaeological resource and how it might be impacted upon by the proposed development. The results of this evaluation will determine the requirements if any, for further mitigation works prior to or during development.
- 1.5 This document details the methodologies by which Archaeological Services WYAS propose to carry out an archaeological evaluation via limited trial trenching. The scope of the work has been agreed in consultation with Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and is prepared to fulfil the requirements of SYAS.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 An archaeological Desk-based Assessment of an area centred on The Moor, Sheffield (Lee 2005) identified several sites of interest dating largely to the 19th century. It included the sites of two churches, a market, an 18th century button works, a foundry and possible cutlery factory (Sykes Wheel) that were identified from cartographic sources. Part of the former boundary of the late medieval Sheffield deer park also passes through the site. Considerable redevelopment of the site during the 1950s and 1960s with the construction of large shops and stores, often with basements, may have disturbed or removed potential archaeological remains relating to these sites. However, there is the possibility that some sites survive and they may be impacted upon by the proposed development. This is especially the case for Sykes Wheel and the Albion Foundry.

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 Most of the proposed re-development is either in areas where existing basements are likely to have destroyed any archaeological remains or will involve 'making up' rather than reducing existing ground levels. Consequently the area of the proposed development where any below-ground works are likely to impact upon any surviving archaeological structures/deposits within and below modern ground cover is fairly limited. It has therefore been recommended by SYAS that a limited archaeological evaluation should take place in order to obtain further information on the presence and preservation of any archaeological deposits in the areas which will be impacted by the proposed development and which are accessible prior to redevelopment.
- 3.2 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation via trial trenching in the area of the proposed development will be:
- to clarify the results of the borehole data in order to gather sufficient information on the nature of the recorded made ground to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area;
 - to determine the extent, condition, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
 - to provide information that will enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made and the impact which the proposed development will have upon this, and
 - to provide information that will enable an informed decision to be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and any mitigation measures appropriate either in advance of and/or during the construction programme.
- 3.3 Specifically the evaluation will seek to determine whether there are any surviving remains associated with the former deerpark boundary.

4. Proposed method for evaluation via trial trenching

- 4.1 Trench 1 will be located between Borehole (BH) 1 and Cumberland Way to clarify the nature of the made ground recorded on the borehole log. The trench will be 4m by 2m. As the borehole data suggests that natural is 2.2m below current ground levels the trench may have to be stepped out to ensure safe working if it is necessary to enter the trench for recording purposes.
- 4.2 Trench 2 will be 4m by 2m and will be located adjacent to BH 2, again to clarify the nature of the made ground.
- 4.3 Trench 3 will also measure 4m by 2m and will be located approximately 10m east of BH4 in order to verify the borehole data.
- 4.4 All trench locations will be established and set out using the 600 series robotic Geodimeter system.

4.5 Proposed trench areas

Trench No.	Dimensions	Area
1	4m by 2m	8m ²
2	4m by 2m	8m ²
3	4m by 2m	8m ²
Total		24m²

4.6 The location of the proposed trenches will be read from the available map data. These co-ordinates will then be used to set out the trenches. This will maximise the accuracy of the trench locations. However, due to unforeseen nature of the below-ground modern make-up it is proposed that the trench locations may be subject to change at the discretion of the supervising archaeologist and in consultation with the SYAS, where this might avoid buried services.

4.7 All trenches will be machine excavated, using an appropriate mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. Where there is a need to employ the use of groundbreaking equipment for hard standing and concrete, this is to be undertaken judiciously and with an archaeologist in attendance. The resulting surface to be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated modern overburden.

4.8 Archaeological features will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. A sufficient sample of features will be investigated in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. If substantial or significant deposits are identified, they will be treated through the following sampling strategies:

- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

It is not anticipated that features other than built structures will be encountered but if they should the strategies defined below will be employed:

- Excavation of any potential medieval or earlier features will involve a minimum of 10% up to a maximum of 100% hand and machine sampling (where appropriate) to achieve the objectives of determining the date and function of the site and its components. Sampling and recording strategies will take account of, and reflect any potential for multi-phased occupation and use of each site. However, in the case of encountering a feature where single context recording of the whole feature would be the most appropriate strategy and where this is unlikely to be possible during this

phase of evaluation, then the proposal is to simply to locate and define the limits of such a feature.

- Linear features: A minimum of 10% (or a minimum sample of 1m if the feature is less than 10m long) of the deposits within linear features will be excavated to their full depth. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- Intersections of linear features: The deposits at the junctions of or interruptions in linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an L-shaped section will be undertaken to sufficiently demonstrate and record relationships and then planned and recorded.
- Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other isolated features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form.

- 4.9 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the evaluation. The trench limits will be surveyed using the Geodimeter Total Station with larger scale hand drawn plans of features at 1:20, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places and survey tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid (located on the 1:1250 map of the area).
- 4.10 All small finds will be recorded, where practicable, three dimensionally using the robotic 600 series Geodimeter system. The resulting data will be downloaded and processed using Landscape 3.1 software. All artefacts collected will be subject to a clearly defined sampling strategy. Material from unstratified contexts, unless of intrinsic interest, will be noted but not retained. Preference is to be given to the collection and retention of well-stratified finds derived from primary deposits. All other material will be retained unless of obvious recent origin.
- 4.11 Large quantities of material discovered in dumped layers will be sub-sampled to provide a representative selection of artefacts present. Material that is discarded in the field will be quantified and described. This will involve basic counting of artefacts and assignment to broad categories of find types. Specialist assessment may be required in the field.
- 4.12 All other finds that are retrieved from each site will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and bagged. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Conservation of artefacts, if required, will be undertaken by the University of Bradford or another approved conservators, depending on availability. UKIC guidelines will also apply.
- 4.13 Context recording will be by Archaeological Services WYAS standard method (ASWYAS 2003). All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Colour

transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm. Digital photographs will also be taken.

- 4.14 A soil-sampling programme may be undertaken for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material, if appropriate. Where appropriate and practicable soil samples of between 10 and 30 litres will be taken from excavated contexts, and larger samples will be taken of any rich carbonised deposits. Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of primary ditch fills and any surviving buried soils beneath banks or other positive features (if any of the latter are found to survive) and for the recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, thermoluminescence and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate. If buried soils or other appropriate deposits are encountered; column samples will be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Where appropriate environmental material will be stored in controlled environments. Appropriate environmental and soil specialists may be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of the sampling programme, if appropriate. Any specialist environmental consultancy that may be required will be undertaken by a qualified environmental consultant.
- 4.15 There is a greater likelihood of recovering informative industrial residues from the site, given the nature of the potential archaeological remains. The sampling strategies set out above in 4.13 will be employed by using both approaches of systematic strategy and the judgment of site staff, with advice being sought where needed. Small spot samples will be retrieved for the analysis of historic ground contamination that may assist in identifying processes in the vicinity of the site.
- 4.16 In the event that preserved timbers are encountered, including waterlogged remains, a dendrochronologist will be invited to determine the need for any samples to be taken and their suitability for possible dendrochronological date. Samples of timbers may also be taken for radiocarbon dating, and timbers of particular interest should be drawn and/or photographed in-situ. The dendrochronologist will provide advice on lifting and conservation strategies of any suitable timbers.
- 4.17 In the event of human remains being discovered during the excavation these will be left in situ, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations, and in compliance with the Burial Act 1857. If human remains are identified the SMR and Coroner will be informed immediately. A Home Office licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains and contingency provision will be made for the specialist reports on the remains and Malin Holst will undertake this osteoarchaeological work.
- 4.18 Provision will be made for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating. Contingency sums will be made available for thermoluminescence, dendrochronological and radiometric/AMS dating, if deemed necessary, and will only be acted upon in consultation with the SYAS.
- 4.19 Further contingency provisions will be made available for specialist reports on pottery, glass, clay pipe, building material, metalwork, industrial residues, conservation, palaeo-environmental remains, animal bone, seeds, insects, human

bone, and other miscellaneous small finds. All contingencies are to have the prior agreement of the client and SYAS before they are invoked and this agreement will be recorded in writing, if necessary in retrospect.

- 4.20 All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the SMR.

5. Archive preparation and deposition

- 5.1 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the exploratory work, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix;
- all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains.

- 5.2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's "*Management of Archaeological Projects 2*" (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record, and
- a summary of the environment record.

- 5.3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.

- 5.4 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner (and if no further archaeological work is to be initiated), in an appropriate recipient museum (Sheffield City Museum). The museum will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to evaluation commencing. Further, Archaeological Services WYAS will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material

and the resulting archive. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in "*Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage*" (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and "*Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections*" (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994). Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm.

5.5 Should further archaeological evaluation be initiated and/or additional archaeological work undertaken, the evaluation archive will be prepared accordingly for incorporation into the final archive.

5.6 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the SYAS and will take into account all requirements of the recipient museum and of the relevant guidelines outlined above. The timetable for deposition will be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

6. Report preparation, contents and distribution

6.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

6.2 A post-excavation assessment report will be prepared and include the following:

- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;
- a summary of the project's background;
- the site location;
- an account of the method;
- the results of the evaluation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics;
- a post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of each category of artefact recovered during excavation;
- a catalogue and post-excavation assessment of any faunal remains recovered during the excavation;
- a catalogue of soil samples collected and post-excavation assessment of the results of the soil sampling programme;
- catalogues and post-excavation assessments and/or summary reports of all scientific dating procedures or other analyses carried out;
- an appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded, and
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location.

6.3 The report will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated, indicating the

location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings where appropriate; and photographs.

- 6.4 The report will also contain the specialist assessments of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study.
- 6.5 Finally, the post–excavation report will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the region.
- 6.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the Client, the Local Planning Authority, and the Sites and Monuments Record within an agreed timetable, notwithstanding any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see section 8 below).

7. Publication and Dissemination

- 7.1 The information contained within the assessment report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology at the site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 7.2 If the outcome of the evaluation results in a decision not to initiate any further works, it is to be appreciated that the assessment may produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right.
- 7.3 Where no further work is envisaged, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication of the work in the appropriate issue of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*, and, if of regional or national significance, within an appropriate journal.
- 7.4 Should further archaeological excavation be undertaken, a synopsis of the results of the assessment will be prepared for publication with the final results of any further fieldwork.
- 7.5 An online OASIS form will also be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 8.1 Unless the Client commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic record and reports rests with the originating body (Archaeological Services WYAS). Issues concerning copyright will be agreed between Archaeological Services WYAS and the Client at the outset of the project.
- 8.2 The circumstances under which other parties can use the report or records will be identified at the commencement of the project, as will the proposals for the distribution of the report. Archaeological Services WYAS will respect the Client's requirements over confidentiality, but will endeavour to emphasise the company's professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time.
- 8.3 Archaeological Services WYAS will agree with the Client all aspects of publicity at the outset of the project.

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has its own Health and Safety policy, which has been compiled using national guidelines such as SCAUM. These guidelines conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.2 In addition each project undergoes a 'Risk Assessment' which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of prior to on-site work commencing.
- 9.3 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

10. Quality Assurance

- 10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS hold an ISO 9001/2000 certificate 125/93. The organisation has, for some time, been administered by West Yorkshire Joint Services, which also has the accreditation.

11. Insurance

- 11.1 Archaeological Services WYAS is covered by the insurance and indemnities of the City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council.
- 11.2 Insurance has been effected with: Zurich Municipal, Sterling House, 2 The Bourse, LEEDS LS1 5EE.
- 11.3 The policy number is QLA 03R896 0013
- 11.4 Any further enquiries should be directed to:
 - Head of Financial Services, Central Services Department, City of Wakefield MDC, County Hall, Bond Street, Wakefield WF1 2QW.

12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The work will be monitored by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service who will be consulted before the commencement of any site works and afforded the opportunity to inspect the site and the records at any stage of the work.

Bibliography

Lee, D., 2005, The Moor, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Unpublished Client Report ASWYAS No. 1410.

Appendix IV
Pottery Catalogue

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
17	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	135	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Groove on ext edge of rim
17	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	154	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
17	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	26	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
17	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	98	3	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	
17	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
17	Cane Coloured ware	1	10	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
17	Creamware	1	8	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
17	Creamware	3	27	3	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
17	Creamware	1	35	1	Server/tureen	Ring foot base	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
17	Edged ware	1	39	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edge, blue feathered paint	c.1810 - c.1830	
17	Slip Banded CC ware	1	24	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Blue and brown slip lines ext	C19th	
17	Transfer Printed Pearlware	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Chinese landscape ext	c.1780 - c.1830	
17	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	9	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th	
U/S	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	38	1	Rim	Bowl	Brown ext, grey int	C19th	
U/S	Cane Coloured ware	1	41	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Purple glaze int & ext	C18th	
U/S	Stoneware	5	143	5	BS	Flagon	Green stoneware	C19th	
U/S	Unglazed Red Earthenware	2	35	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	
U/S	Whiteware	1	19	1	Rim	Component	U/Dec	C19th	Part of an electrical device? Screw thread at one end
	Total	29	873	28					