Blocks 6 and 11, The Moor,
Sheffield

Archaeological Excavation

Oxford Archaeology North

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CgMs

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SUMMARY

NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, obtained planning permission for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 6 (centred on NGR SK 3514 8665) and Block 11 (centred on NGR SK 3519 8665), The Moor, Sheffield, as part of a more extensive redevelopment. Permission was granted with a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work (ref ref 06/04145/FUL) that would need to be undertaken as a prerequisite to redevelopment in both of these areas to determine any necessary mitigation strategy.

NJL Consulting appointed CgMs to undertake an initial archaeological appraisal of both Blocks 6 and 11, carried out in 2007, which found there to be little activity on the site prior to the eighteenth century, apart from a late medieval deer-park bounded by oak paling. It is suspected that the boundary for this deer-park ran along the line of Porter Street, potentially a route of some antiquity, which originally ran in a north-west/south-east direction across Block 11. Until the late eighteenth century the area of land covered by Blocks 6 and 11 was largely undeveloped, forming part of 'Little Sheffield Moore' from wherein it gradually became incorporated into the evolving industrial city of Sheffield. Based on the findings of the appraisal, a further intrusive phase of archaeological investigation was agreed with the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) in order to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving below-ground archaeological remains and, thereafter, formulate a mitigation strategy. Consequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by CgMs, on behalf of their client, to undertake this work. This investigation was undertaken in two separate phases; an archaeological watching brief was initially maintained during removal of the extant foundations and hardstanding over Block 11, followed by an open-area excavation and trenching in late 2007; archaeological trial trenching in Block 6 in July 2009.

The investigation of both blocks identified six periods of activity relating to the history and development of this part of Sheffield. The earliest of these periods appears to encompass pre-industrial activity, in the form of two potentially early ditches in Block 11. Although these features had been severely truncated, and only survived in a limited number of areas, it appears that they ran parallel to each other and were aligned approximately north-east/south-west. Unfortunately, the precise date of these features could not be ascertained, although they are probably of pre-eighteenth-century date. It is, therefore, possible that they may represent features associated with the late medieval deer-park boundary thought to cross this area. This interpretation is strengthened, to some degree, as one of these ditches ran along the approximate line of Porter Street, which is suspected to follow the boundary of this medieval enclosure. Alternatively, due to the absence of any dateable material contained within the ditches, these features might also conceivably form the remains of a later phase of agricultural enclosure, dating to the post-medieval period. If this was the case they might, therefore, relate to former field boundaries found to the east of Porter Street.

The remaining periods of activity observed during excavation, Periods 2-6, date to between the late eighteenth and twentieth centuries. These include the remains of a possible late eighteenth-century industrial premises (Period 2); a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century public house (Globe Tavern) and domestic dwellings (Period 3); nineteenth-century domestic dwellings (Periods 4 and 5); and a mid-twentieth-century

industrial works (Period 6). The remains from Periods 2-6 can all be related to the evidence obtained from the historic map sequence, beginning with from Fairbank's maps of 1787 and 1808, through to the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey maps, and reflect the initial expansion and subsequent modification of the industrial city of Sheffield.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank Simon Mortimer of CgMs for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Jim McNeil of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Frudd, who was assisted by Becky Wegiel, Annie Hamilton-Gibney, Helen Stocks and Steve Morgan, whilst the survey was undertaken by Pete Schofield. Dr Richard Gregory compiled the report, whilst Chris Howard-Davis undertook assessment of the artefacts. The drawings were produced by Anne Stewardson. The project was intially managed by Fraser Brown and later by Emily Mercer, who edited this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, obtained planning permission (ref 06/04145/FUL) for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 6 (centred on NGR SK 3514 8665) and Block 11 (centred on NGR SK 3519 8665), The Moor, Sheffield (Fig 1), as part of a more extensive development. Permission was granted with a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work in both of these areas to provide information on the nature, extent and survival of any below-ground remains to inform the requirements for any necessary mitigation.

1.1.2 NJL Consulting appointed CgMs as archaeological consultants, who undertook an initial archaeological appraisal of both Blocks 6 and 11 (CgMs 2007). Based on the findings, the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS), who act as the archaeological curators for the City of Sheffield, advised that a further intrusive phase of archaeological investigation was necessary in order to assess the requirements for a mitigation strategy. The scope and remit of this work was detailed in a separate CgMs specification for each block, which were subsequently approved by SYAS (*Appendices 1* and *2)*.

1.1.3 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by CgMs to undertake the archaeological fieldwork required for both Blocks 6 and 11. The archaeological fieldwork relating to Block 11 was undertaken between October and December 2007, whilst the Block 6 fieldwork was completed during July 2009.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT SPECIFICATION

2.1.1 CgMs issued a separate project specification for each block, in consultation with SYAS, for appropriate programmes of intrusive archaeological investigation in advance of redevelopment (*Appendices 1* and *2*). OA North carried out the programme of archaeological work in accordance with these specifications, in order to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition. The fieldwork took the form of an archaeological watching brief and open-area excavation, together with some trenching to reduce the area of excavation in Block 11, and archaeological trial trenching in Block 6. This work was also consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 1994a, 1994b, 1995b; rev editions 2008), and the IfA code of conduct (1995a, rev 2008).

2.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 The first stage of intrusive investigation was within Block 11, wherein the overriding aim was to determine the presence of any significant archaeological structures, features or deposits. The first stage was to monitor the removal of the ground slab and foundations to ensure that any archaeological remains disturbed during this process were recorded. The project brief specified that, with regard to any nineteenth-century remains exposed during the course of the excavation, priority should be given to the investigation of workshop-related activity, and to the investigation of floor surfaces associated with the domestic use of the site. Consequently, this led to a large open-area excavation of the site (Figs 2-3).This was followed by a programme of targeted trial trenching in an attempt to locate any surviving remains of a late medieval deer-park boundary thought to traverse Block 11, and reduce the size of the open-area excavation.

2.2.2 Based on the previous phase of work, the aim for Block 6 was to further determine the presence or absence of any significant archaeological structures, features or deposits through a programme of trial trenching. The results of an earlier programme of geotechnical investigation had suggested that, within this area, significant reductions in ground level had occurred during the mid twentieth century that may have truncated or destroyed below-ground archaeological remains.

2.3 WATCHING BRIEF

2.3.1 An initial archaeological watching brief was undertaken in Block 11 to observe the mechanical stripping of the modern hard-standing and floor slab present across this area. The programme of field observation was designed to record accurately the location, extent and character of any surviving archaeological features and/or deposits exposed during the groundworks. The work also comprised the systematic examination of any subsoil horizons

exposed during the course of the groundworks, and any artefacts identified during observation.

2.3.2 A daily record of the nature, extent and depths of groundworks was maintained throughout. All archaeological contexts were recorded on OA North's *pro-forma* sheets, using a system based on that of the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A monochrome and colour slide photographic record was maintained throughout and, where appropriate, scaled profiles were produced of archaeological features at a scale of 1:20.

2.3.3 During the course of the watching brief it became apparent that extensive nineteenth-century remains survived across the site. Although it was apparent that these largely corresponded with the features plotted on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, the remains found in the eastern portion of the site were fully exposed by open-area excavation (see *Section 2.4*, below).

2.4 EXCAVATION

2.4.1 An area measuring approximately 80m by 25m was fully exposed, mainly across the north and eastern side of Block 11, following the findings of the initial watching brief. This phase of excavation initially employed a mechanical excavator to remove demolition deposits. All archaeological deposits and structural remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date.

2.4.2 All structures encountered during the course of the excavation were recorded three-dimensionally by electronic distance measurement (EDM) tacheometry, using a Topcon GTS512E total station linked to a pen computer data logger. The resultant digital plan was enhanced by manual survey on site using the pen computer, whilst selected components of the works were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20. The position of the excavation was located with respect to surrounding landscape features (Figs 2-3), and was recorded using the total station EDM.

2.5 EVALUATION TRENCHING

2.5.1 Following an on-site meeting between SYAS and CgMs, it was decided to halt the open-area excavation of the nineteenth-century remains (see *Section 2.4*, above) in the remaining western portion of Block 11, as the position and form of these remains were clearly represented on nineteenth- and twentieth-century OS mapping. Instead, three linear trenches (Trenches 4-6) were excavated (Fig 1), focusing on the suspected line of a late medieval deer-park boundary. Trench 4 measured *c* 14m by 2m, Trench 5 measured *c* 14m by 5m, and Trench 6 measured *c* 22m by 2m. The boundary was thought to traverse this area of the site roughly along the line of the former Porter Street, named on late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century mapping.

2.5.2 Subsequent to the investigations in Block 11, evaluation trenching was also undertaken within Block 6 in the form of three evaluation trenches (Trenches

1-3), with two of the trenches (Trenches 1 and 3) measuring 20m by 2m, and the third (Trench 2) measured 15m by 2m (Fig 1). The position of these trenches largely followed that requested by SYAS, and indicated in the CgMs specification (*Appendix 1*). Trench 2 was rotated about its northern end in order to avoid an on-site obstacle (wood pile). This led to the south-eastern end of Trench 2 intersecting with the north-western end of Trench 1.

2.5.3 The overburden was removed by machine (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit. This deposit was cleaned by hand, using either hoes, shovel scraping, and/or trowels depending on the subsoil conditions, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded. The trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner. Trenches 1-3 were located by use of a Differential Global Positioning System (dGPS), and altitude information has been established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.

2.6 GENERAL FIELDWORK PROCEDURES

2.6.1 During the course of the archaeological investigations at Blocks 6 and 11, all information was recorded stratigraphically on OA North *pro-forma* recording sheets, with accompanying plans and sections drawn at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). A photographic record, both of individual contexts and overall site shots from standard viewpoints, was undertaken with digital and 35mm cameras on archivable black-and-white print film, as well as colour transparency. All of the photographs included a visible, graduated metric scale, and digital photography was also used extensively for presentation purposes throughout the course of the fieldwork.

2.6.2 The recovery of finds from Blocks 6 and 11 was carried out in accordance with best practice, following current IfA guidelines, and was subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Artefacts were collected principally by hand from archaeological deposits. All categories of artefacts were retrieved without exception, and all finds recovered during the investigation were lifted, cleaned, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *First Aid For Finds* (1998). Archive

2.6.3 A full professional archive of the archaeological work has been compiled in accordance with the project specifications (*Appendices 1* and *2*), and in accordance with current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archives will be deposited with Sheffield Museum on completion of the project, with synthesises (in the form of an index to the archives and the reports) deposited with the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The redevelopment site lies to the south-west of Sheffield city centre (Fig 1). Block 6 (centred on NGR SK 3514 8665) is bounded to the north by Earl Street, to the east by Cumberland Way, to the south by Cumberland Street, and to the west by The Moor. Block 11 (centred on NGR SK 3519 8665) is positioned immediately to the south-east of Block 6 and is similarly bounded to the north by Earl Street and to the south by Cumberland Street, although the western boundary is formed by Cumberland Way, and its eastern boundary is formed by Eyre Street.

3.1.2 Modern OS mapping (after CgMs 2007) indicates that the topography within this area of Sheffield slopes in an easterly direction, towards a watercourse known as Porter Brook. Modern ground levels, therefore, reside at 68.3m aOD, close to the south-western corner of Block 6, and fall to 64.9m aOD on Eyre Steet, adjacent to the eastern boundary of Block 11.

3.1.3 Geologically, both Blocks 6 and 11 are found within an area containing solid geological deposits, which have been classified as forming part of the Lower Coal Measures Group (*ibid*).

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 The following historical background has been largely informed by the archaeological appraisal undertaken by CgMs (2007) and the historic mapping, and allows for the results of the intrusive investigations in both Blocks 6 and 11 to be considered within the wider archaeological and historical context

3.2.2 ***The General Development of Sheffield:*** there is minimal evidence for prehistoric and Roman remains within the boundaries of Sheffield and, hence, it is difficult to determine the pattern and extent of prehistoric and Roman activity in this part of South Yorkshire (*ibid*).

3.2.3 Although Sheffield is mentioned in the Domesday book as 'Escafield' in AD 1086 (*ibid*), the actual settlement was founded in the twelfth century as part of the lordship of Hallamshire, the form of which appears typical for this period, with a castle and church, surrounded by a market town (Binfield and Hey 1997). By the sixteenth century, Sheffield had expanded in size and was a major centre of cutlery production. Furthermore, by 1600 its reputation for the manufacture of cutlery was on a par with London, and by the mid-seventeenth century the parish registers indicate that three out of every five men were employed as cutlers (*ibid*).

3.2.4 During the eighteenth century the population of Sheffield saw a dramatic increase associated with a growth in industrial activity (Jones 1956, 155). As a result, roads were improved, and the River Don was made navigable, which

facilitated a reciprocal growth in trade. A further boost to the cutlery manufacturing came in *c* 1750 with the invention of the crucible furnace, which enabled the production of higher quality steel (Tweedale 1995).

3.2.5 In the nineteenth century Sheffield expanded further and the town remained a dominant centre of cutlery production. However, during this period, in a similar vein to other industrial cities in Northern England, it was an unsanitary settlement with a large impoverished working class population who predominantly inhabited insalubrious and cramped living quarters. As a result disease was commonplace, and in 1832 an outbreak of cholera killed 402 people (*ibid*).

3.2.6 Over the course of the twentieth century there was a general decline in heavy industry within Sheffield, which also saw a move away from manufacturing and a large-scale reduction in the production of cutlery. However, although these industries gradually declined, there was a concerted attempt to improve living conditions for the general population, particularly with the clearance of back-to-back slums in the early and mid-twentieth century. The latter part of the twentieth century and early parts of the twenty-first century witnessed continuing attempts at redeveloping and regenerating large portions of the former industrial city (*ibid*).

3.2.7 ***The Development of Block 6 and 11:*** the earliest potential remains contained within this portion of Sheffield may relate to a late medieval deer-park, which was approximately 10km^2, and was bounded by oak paling (CgMs 2007). It is suspected that the boundary for this deer-park ran along the line of Porter Street, potentially a route of some antiquity, which originally ran in a north-west/south-east direction across Block 11 (*ibid*). During this time, the area of land outside of the deer-park and covered by Blocks 6 and 11 was largely undeveloped, forming part of 'Little Sheffield Moore' (*ibid*). However, during the post-medieval period, from the late eighteenth century onwards, this area became gradually incorporated into the evolving industrial city of Sheffield. Fortunately, the form and development of both Blocks 6 and 11 during this formative period can be discerned, to some extent, through reference to the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cartographic sources.

3.2.8 Fairbank's 1797 and 1808 maps of Sheffield (*ibid*) plot the position of Porter Street (running approximately north/south) and indicate that by the late eighteenth century, within the area of Block 6 and a small portion of Block 11, two areas or blocks of buildings had been established (Plate 1), to the north and south of Jessop Street. The land immediately to the east of Porter Street, which encompasses the majority of Block 11, remained undeveloped and still formed part of 'Little Sheffield Moore' By the early nineteenth century, the creation of Well Lane running through, and parallel with, Block 6 further divided these blocks of buildings (Plate 2). A series of streets had been laid out to the east of Porter Street, defining plots of land within which some piecemeal development had occurred (Plate 2). Within Block 11 this development comprised the construction of a small block of buildings to the north of Jessop Street and a larger block of buildings to the south.

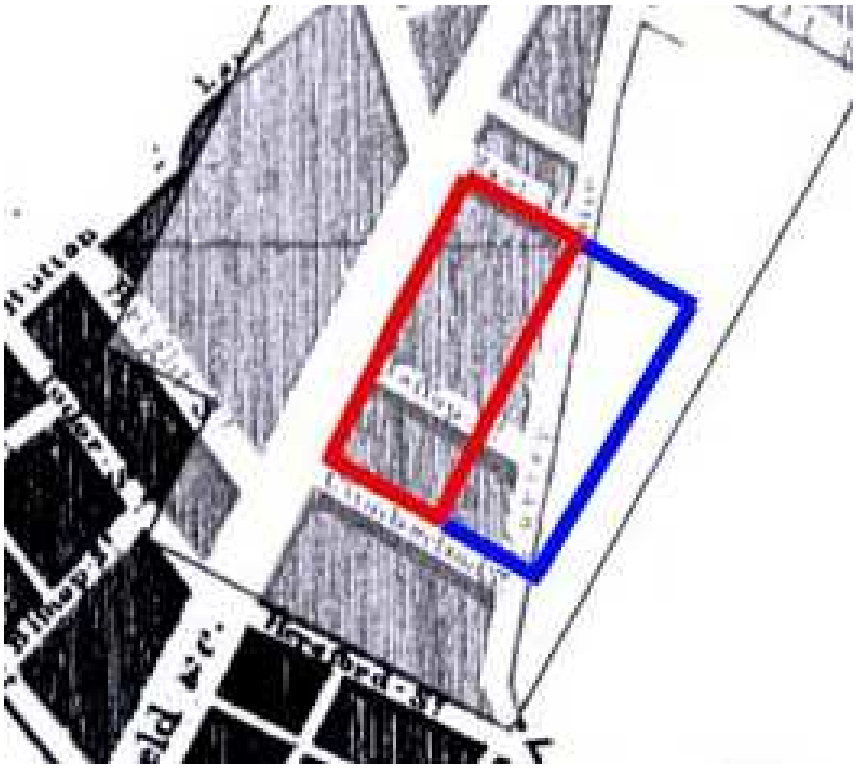

Plate 1: Extract from Fairbank's 1797 map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

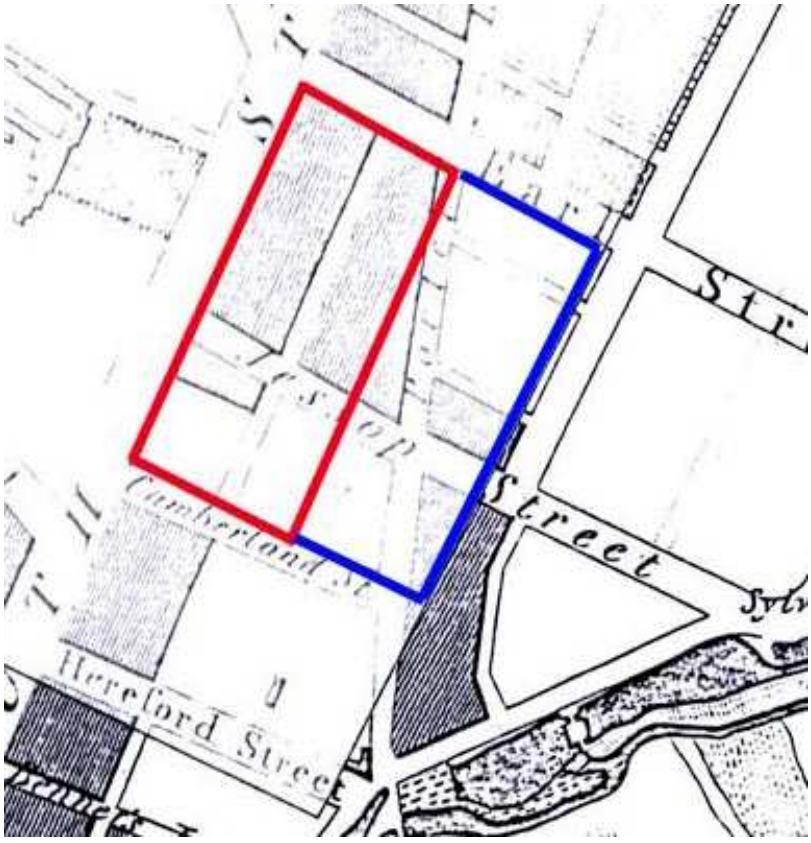

Plate 2: Extract from Fairbank's 1808 map, (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

3.2.9 Later, more detailed, mid-nineteenth-century OS mapping (1850-1, after CgMs 2007) suggests that the two blocks of early buildings found to the north of Jessop Street in the early nineteenth century and located either side of Well Lane, contained a mixture of small industrial buildings and domestic dwellings, made up of back-to-back and larger properties, with a public house positioned at the corner of Earl and South Street. The potential block of late eighteenth-century buildings located to the south of Jessop Street would seem, from the same mapping evidence, to be composed solely of domestic, back-to-back and double-depth properties with yards to their rear, as were the late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century properties to the east of Porter Street, and it is possible that a public house was also built during this phase of development. This public house is named as the Globe Tavern on the mid-nineteenth-century mapping.

3.2.10 By the time of the publication of Leather's 1823 map of Sheffield (Plate 3) two additional blocks of buildings had been constructed in those areas of Block 11, which were vacant on Fairbank's map from the first decade of the nineteenth-century. Furthermore, an additional block of buildings had also been constructed in the Block 6 (Plate 3). The large-scale 1850-1 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that those early nineteenth-century buildings constructed in Block 6 principally comprised double-depth and back-to-back domestic buildings, and may also have included commercial concerns fronting Porter Street. Similarly, the large-scale 1850-1 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that those blocks of buildings found in Block 11, which were positioned to the north and south of Earl Lane, were composed of back-to-back and single and double-depth domestic properties. Those properties found to the north of Earl Lane also had a yard area to their rear, whilst the properties located to the south of Earl Lane surrounded a large courtyard, divided into five separate yard areas.

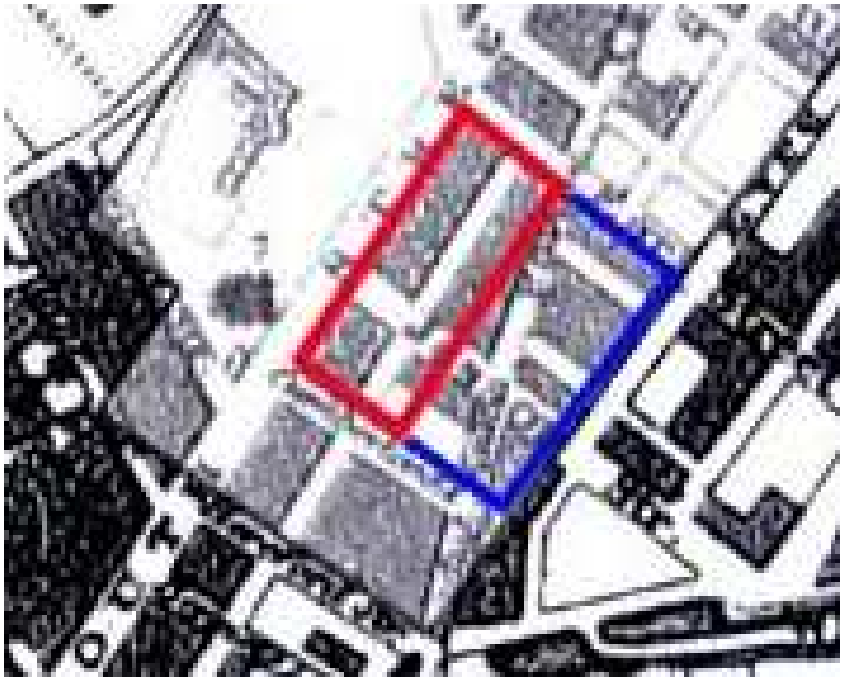

Plate 3: Extract from Leather's 1823 map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

3.2.11 The 1894 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that by the late nineteenth century some infilling had occurred, with the construction of additional domestic properties within the yard areas found to south of Earl Lane, in Block 11 (Plate 4). This infilling continued with the construction of a further property in this area, which the cartographic sources indicate dates to between 1894 and 1905 (*ibid*). The 1894 OS map also plots the position of an additional building immediately to the east of the Globe Tavern, which was constructed during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

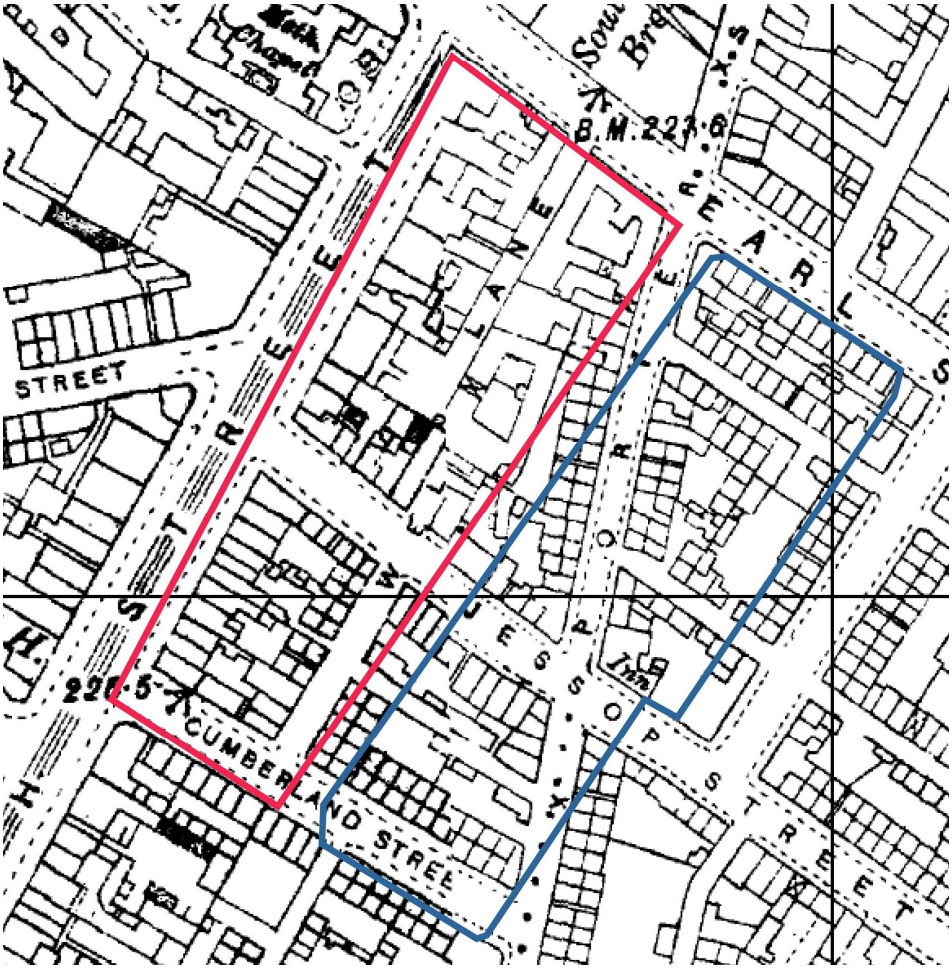

Plate 4: Extract from the 1894 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

3.2.12 Over the course of the twentieth century the pattern of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century development was gradually denuded through demolition and, in some areas, redevelopment. For instance, the 1905 OS map (*ibid*) indicates that, by this date, the early nineteenth-century domestic properties found in Block 11, to the south of Jessop Street, had been demolished, and the area was then left vacant. Further demolition of the nineteenth-century building stock had also occurred in Block 6 by the time of the publication of the 1935 OS map, in the area located to the north of Jessop Street and to the west of Well Lane. In this instance, the early buildings were replaced by larger buildings, which may have had a commercial/industrial function. The period between 1935 and 1948 witnessed the most dramatic changes to the early pattern of development with all of the late eighteenth- and

nineteenth-century buildings to the east of Well Lane being demolished. These were replaced by a tool works found at the northern end of Block 6, and a second works positioned in Block 11, which is denoted as an 'Electrical Armature Winders' on the 1953-55 1:2500 OS map (*ibid).*

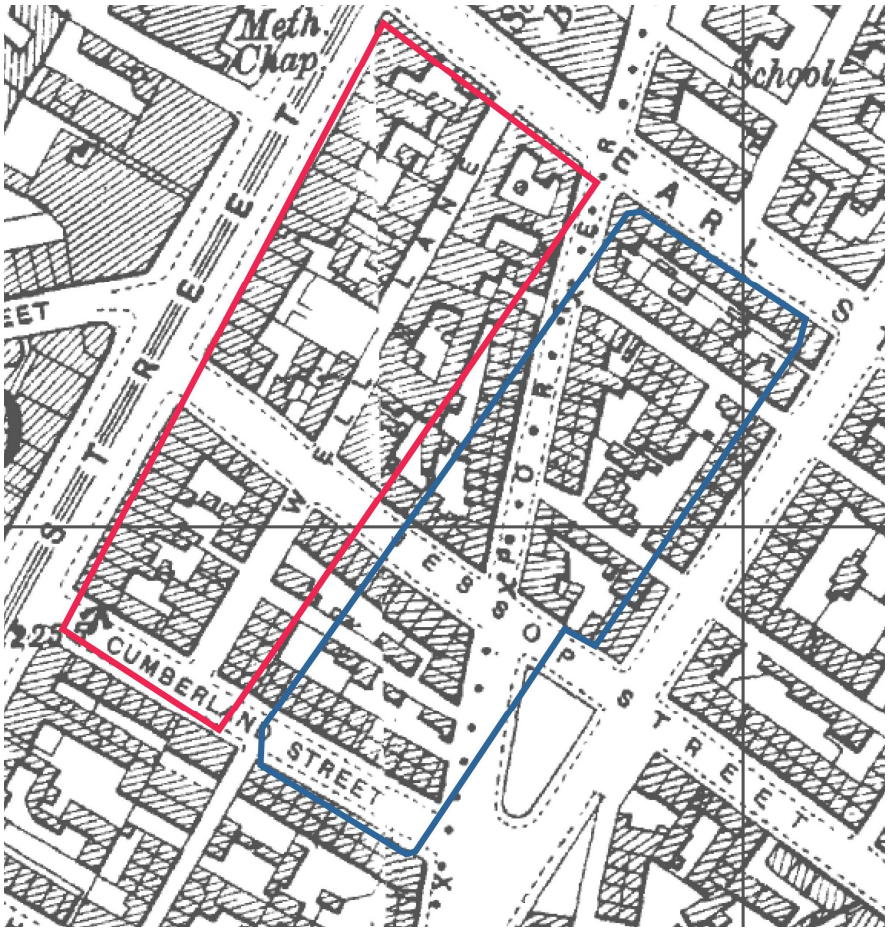

Plate 5: Extract from the 1905 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (Blocks 6 and 11 outlined in red and blue respectively) (after CgMs 2007)

3.2.13 During the latter part of the twentieth century, both Blocks 6 and 11, together with the surrounding areas, were radically transformed due to the reorganisation of the historic street patterns and its replacement, in certain areas, with a modern layout of streets. During this phase of reconstruction, numerous commercial and industrial buildings were also established across this portion of Sheffield. Within Blocks 6 and 11 this modern phase of development initially entailed the demolition of all of those buildings found to the west of Porter Street, which are plotted on the 1953-5 1:2500 OS map. This was then followed by the eradication of Porter Street, Well Lane and Jessop Street and the establishment of Cumberland Way, which now forms the eastern boundary of Block 6 and the western boundary of Block 11. Within Block 6, in keeping with the pattern of late twentieth-century land-use evident across the wider area, a series of industrial and commercial units were then established, whilst in Block 11 the 'Electrical Armature Winders' was expanded and a new commercial unit was constructed.

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The results from all phases of the intrusive investigation for Blocks 6 and 11 have been joined in the following discussion, for the purposes of understanding the phasing of the archaeological remains across the whole development site (Figs 2-6). A full list of descriptive contexts is provided in *Appendix 3*, and the finds are discussed in *Section 5*.

4.1.2 The below-ground remains identified in Blocks 6 and 11 included a small number of infilled 'negative' features, which appear to relate to the pre-industrial history of Sheffield (known hereafter as 'Period 1'). However, the majority of the remains encountered comprised a series of brick and stone walls, floor surfaces and drainage features. These latter structures were constructed as part of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century expansion of the industrial city, and also encompass changes and modifications to this area during the twentieth century. Although, based on their character, it is clear that these features and structures broadly date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it has been possible, through reference to the early cartographic sources, to situate them within a more refined chronological scheme. This scheme encompasses five separate periods of construction (Periods 2-6), and these have been used to structure the following discussion, which summaries the results of the archaeological excavations.

4.2 PERIOD 1: PRE-INDUSTRIAL REMAINS

4.2.1 The earliest remains identified were located within the southern portion of Block 11, and comprised two heavily truncated ditches (***483*** and ***543***). Although neither ditch was associated with any early artefactual material, both had been truncated by late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century remains and this, together with their character, suggested that they might form pre-industrial features (i.e. up to mid-eighteenth century date).

4.2.2 Ditch ***543*** was the more westerly of the two and a *c* 15m length of this feature was exposed. This ditch was found to be aligned north/south, running along the approximate line of the former route, known as Porter Street, and had been filled with a deposit of clay (***544***) (Figs 3 and 6; Plate 6). However, due to later truncation by an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century drain only the western edge of this ditch survived, and it was not, therefore, possible to determine its complete profile or extent.

Plate 6: The truncated remains of ditch ***543*** (left) following sectioning

4.2.3 Ditch ***483*** was located *c* 8m to the east of ditch ***543***, and a 3m length survived between the basements of a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century public house and the basement of a late twentieth-century building (Figs 3 and 6; Plate 7). However, in a similar manner to ditch ***543***, the upper portions of this feature had been destroyed, and only its base survived. This basal section measured *c* 0.8m wide, was *c* 0.2m deep, with a broad V-shaped profile, and contained a deposit of silty-clay (***484***).

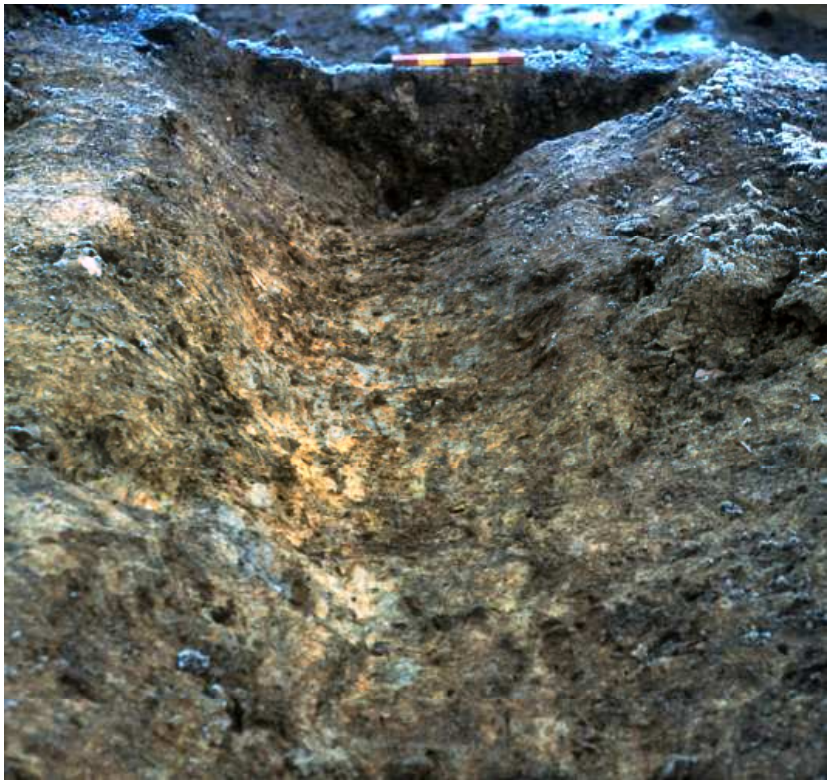

Plate 7: Ditch ***483*** following excavation

4.3 PERIOD 2: LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (PRE-1797)

4.3.1 ***Industrial premises fronting Well Lane:*** potentially, the earliest structural remains uncovered during the excavations were located in Block 6, particularly as one area of this site, examined by Trench 3 (Fig 4), is known from the cartographic sources to have been developed by 1797. The remains of a building were uncovered that would seem to have originally fronted Well Lane, which correlated with a building plotted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map (*ibid*). This building comprised four linear ranges, enclosing a central courtyard, which could be accessed via a covered passage leading from Well Lane (Plate 8). The layout suggests that this building functioned as an industrial premises and it is possible, based on the excavated remains, that it was one of the early buildings plotted on Fairbank's 1797 survey of this area of Sheffield. The below-ground remains comprised principally the building's exterior walls fronting Well Lane, along with an internal partition wall and the remains of a passageway, allowing access into the interior courtyard of the premises. In addition, a small subterranean room was also discovered, which originally lay beneath Well Lane (Fig 4; Plate 9).

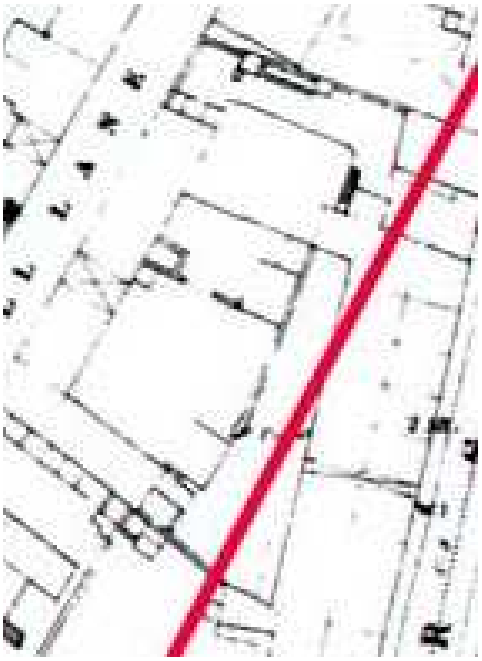

Plate 8: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the industrial premises fronting Well Lane

4.3.2 The passageway leading into the interior courtyard of the building was located at the northern end of Trench 3. It measured 2m wide and beneath its surface ran a drain (***6017***). This drain was constructed of stone slabs and was found at a depth of 2m below the present ground surface. Either side of the passageway, the remains of the exterior walls of the building were discovered, which were constructed partially of brick and partially of stone. The exterior walls (***6000*** and ***6001***) exposed to the north of the passageway were constructed of handmade bricks, laid in a stretcher bond, two bricks wide, and bonded with lime mortar. To the south of the passageway, the portion of the building was also partially defined by brick walling (***6003*** and ***6004***). This

again was two bricks in width, constructed of handmade bricks, bonded with a lime mortar, and laid in a stretcher bond. A stone wall (***6006***) was also discovered forming a continuation of the exterior wall fronting Well Lane, and butted the southern end of the exterior brick wall (***6003***). It was 0.3m wide and was constructed of stone blocks, with an average size of 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.8m. Within the interior of this portion of the industrial building one internal partition wall (***6005***) was identified constructed of stone blocks with an average size of 0.35m x 0.28m x 0.8m, and along with the exterior brick walls, defined a 3.2m wide ground floor room located at the northern end of Trench 3. A deposit of ash and clinker (***6021***) was also discovered within the room, which in turn sealed two made ground deposits (***6022*** and ***6024***). Unlike the majority of the excavated site, there was no evidence for a basement within this part of the building.

Plate 9: General view of the remains in Trench 3, Block 6, following excavation, viewed from the south-west

4.3.3 At the southern end of Trench 3, located beneath the cobbled surface of Well Lane, a subterranean room (cellar ***6046***) was discovered, which had been capped with sandstone slabs (***6088***). The function of this room is not particularly clear, although presumably it formed part of the industrial premises located immediately to its east. The room butted the exterior wall of the industrial premises and was composed of two chambers, measuring *c* 1.8m wide, and defined by handmade brick walls (***6047*** and ***6007***). The chambers were linked by a doorway formed by two brick pillars (***6009*** and ***6010***) and, at

some point, it had been blocked with brick and stone (***6012***). The floor of one on the chambers was exposed and was found to be composed of sandstone flags (***6048***), which lay at a depth of 2.14m below the present ground surface.

4.4 PERIOD 3: LATE EIGHTEENTH/EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (1797-1808)

4.4.1 Between the issue of Fairbank's maps of 1797 and 1808 a block of buildings was constructed to the north of Jessop Street; mid-nineteenth-century OS mapping (1850-51) suggests that this block probably included the Globe Tavern public house and a small range of buildings, which might form domestic dwellings (Plate 10). The partial remains of these potentially late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century buildings were uncovered at the southern end of Block 11.

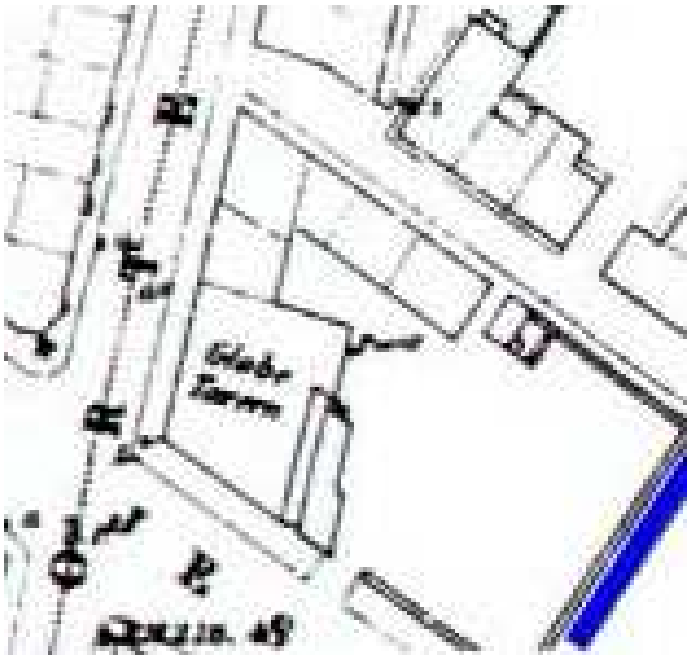

Plate 10: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the Globe Tavern and domestic dwellings to the north

4.4.2 ***The Globe Tavern:*** the remains of the Globe Tavern, which has been proposed as dating to Period 3, included a cellar (Room ***433***), which lay beneath the north-western portion of the public house, and a length of stone walling (***454***) (Fig 3). In plan, the cellar measured *c* 3.6m by 6m, and it was defined by a number of handmade brick walls (***440***, ***444*** and ***474-6***). These walls ranged in thickness from one to three bricks wide, and all had been bonded with a pale grey mortar. The floor of the cellar (***477***) was composed of sandstone flags and a small drain was set within this floor, close to the north-western corner of this room. Although this cellar was probably originally accessed on its eastern side, all traces of the Period 3 stairwell appear to have been destroyed during the latter half of the nineteenth century, when the eastern side of the public house was remodelled (see *Section 4.6.5*). A length of stone wall (***454***) was also discovered which lay to the south-east of the cellar and this probably formed the eastern exterior wall of the late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-

century public house. This wall was constructed of medium-sized roughly-hewn stone blocks, bonded with lime mortar.

4.4.3 ***Basement room 438:*** immediately to the north of, and adjoining, the cellar found beneath the Globe Tavern was another basement room (Room ***438***) (Fig 3). In plan, this basement measured *c* 3.8m by 5m and was defined by handmade brick walls (***440***, ***441-4*** and ***470***), which were either two or three bricks wide. Furthermore, the western wall (***443***) of this basement was a continuation of the western wall of the cellar found beneath the Globe Tavern, and its southern wall (***440*** and ***444***) also formed the northern wall of this adjoining cellar. The interior of the basement contained a flagged sandstone floor (***439***) and two brick piers, protruding from its northern wall. These piers were spaced 0.8m apart and probably mark either the position of a fireplace, or formed the foundations of a chimney that may have served fireplaces located on the floors above the basement. Immediately to the south-east a second, truncated, brick structure was also discovered thought to be the remains of a stairwell, allowing access into the basement from the room above. Although the historic maps suggest that this cellar was located beneath a property which both fronted Porter Street and adjoined the northern side of the Globe Tavern (Plate 10), access between these separate properties was possible through a *c* 0.8m wide doorway found on one of the adjoining walls (***440/448***). This may, therefore, imply that the small property found immediately to the north of the public house was also owned by the licensees of the Globe Tavern.

4.4.4 ***Room 414/428:*** to the north of the Globe Tavern a further basement was exposed (Fig 3), which probably formed part of a small property constructed during Period 3, fronting Jessop Lane. This basement measured, in plan, *c* 4m by 3.8m, and was defined by four brick walls (***415-8***) composed of handmade bricks, measuring 0.12m x 0.24m x 0.07m, which were bonded with a mid-brown/grey mortar. The interior of the cellar contained a sandstone-flagged floor (***429***) and also two parallel handmade brick walls (***419*** and ***420***), spaced *c* 0.4m apart. These walls appear to have been inserted in order to subdivide the cellar into two smaller rooms (***414*** and ***428***), which measured 1.4m and 1.8m wide respectively, and that were also separated by a narrow cavity.

4.4.5 ***Earl Lane:*** in the northern half of Block 11 the remains of Earl Lane were uncovered (Fig 2; Plate 11) comprising cobbled paving (***108***) and cobbled road surface (***105***), beneath which ran a drain capped with sandstone slabs. It is possible that these remains date to Period 3, particularly as the historic map sequence (*Section 3.2*) indicates that this lane had been established during this phase.

Plate 11: Earl Lane following excavation, viewed from the west

4.5 PERIOD 4: EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY (1808-23)

4.5.1 The remains potentially dating to Period 4 were located in both Blocks 6 and 11, and comprised domestic dwellings fronting Jessop Street, Earl Street, Earl Lane and Porter Street, the fragmentary remains of other domestic dwellings and a yard surface. Based on their character and form, it is probable that these buildings are those first depicted on Leather's 1823 map of this part of Sheffield.

4.5.2 ***Jessop Street dwellings:*** the remains of the buildings fronting Jessop Street were uncovered in Trench 1, positioned in Block 6. These comprised partial elements of a row of double-depth terraced dwellings, whose form can first be discerned on the large-scale 1850-1 OS map. Within this trench, a *c* 13m stretch of the exterior wall (***6032***) of four of these dwellings was exposed (Fig 4; Plate 12), which measured *c* 0.4m wide and was constructed of irregular-sized stone blocks, bonded with a lime-based mortar. The wall was aligned north-west/south-east and formed the front of the terrace, which was seen to turn through 90 degrees at its north-western end to form the western wall of the end terrace.

4.5.3 The excavation indicated that the interior of the four terraced dwellings contained four basement rooms (Rooms ***6039***, ***6041***, ***6040*** and ***6049***), located at the front of the properties. Each basement room was *c* 3m wide and, within the limits of Trench 1, these rooms were defined by the exterior stone wall (***6032***) of the dwellings, and three separate lengths of brick walling (***6033***, ***6034*** and ***6037***). These walls were only a single-skin thick and were constructed of handmade bricks, measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, joined with a lime mortar and laid in a stretcher bond. Each of the basements had also

been provisioned with a cellar light, positioned towards the western side of each of the rooms, facing onto Jessop Street. The lights were defined by a *c* 0.8m wide gap discovered on the exterior wall of the terraces (***6032***). The demolition rubble contained within the interior of one the basement rooms (***6041***) was completely removed in order to establish the depth and character of the basement. This revealed a flagstone floor (***6045***), located over 2m below the modern tarmac surface.

Plate 12: Remains of the Jessop Street dwellings exposed in Trench 1, Block 6, following excavation, viewed from the west

4.5.4 Immediately to the north of the late eighteenth-century dwellings fronting Jessop Street, the remains of a linear drain brick-built drain (***6031***) were also uncovered, which was probably associated with a square, stone-built, drain (***6028***) positioned on its northern side.

4.5.5 ***Dwellings between Earl Street and Earl Lane:*** the historic map sequence (*Section 3.2*) combined with the below-ground remains indicated that a block of probable domestic dwellings had been constructed within a plot of land bounded by Earl Street, Eye Street, Earl Lane and Porter Street, sometime between 1808 and 1823 (Plate 13). The basements of some of these properties were uncovered during the excavation at the northern end of Block 11, along with portions of an associated yard and outshut.

4.5.6 ***Earl Street dwellings*****:** the large-scale First Edition OS 1850-1 map indicates that the properties fronting Earl Street comprised a range of small, single-depth, dwellings, and the partial remains of eight of these were uncovered by the excavation (Fig 2; Plate 14). These remains comprised the rear portions of the basement rooms (Rooms ***121***, ***161***, ***122***, ***132***, ***139***, ***175*** and ***191***) of these dwellings. Significantly, the excavated remains also indicated that these dwellings had been built during two separate phases of construction.

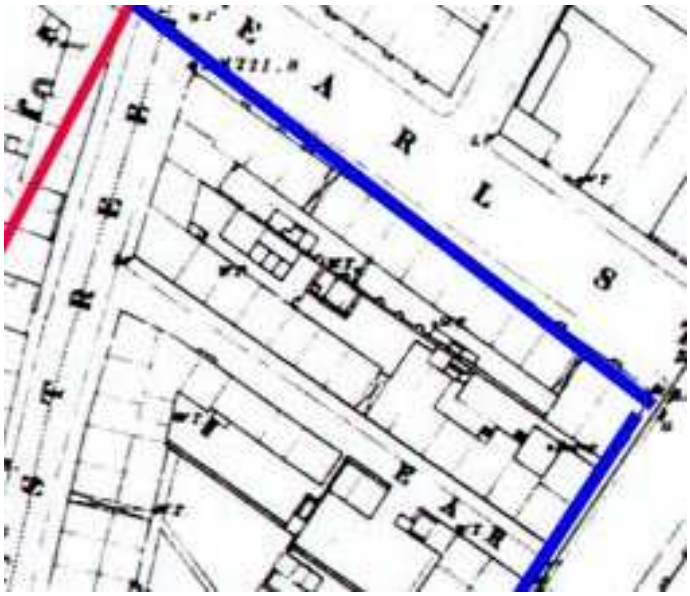

Plate 13: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the early nineteenth-century domestic dwellings located between Earl Street and Earl Lane, and to the south of Earl Lane

Plate 14: Earl Street dwellings following excavation, viewed from the east

4.5.7 One phase of construction entailed the establishment of six terraced dwellings, which were visible in the eastern half of the excavation trench as six adjoining basement rooms (***122***, ***132***, ***139***, ***175*** and ***191***). These rooms were all of a similar size and layout, and were also all constructed of similar materials. Therefore, each room was *c* 3.2m wide, and all shared the same rear wall (***192***/***176***/***142***/***135***/***124***), which was aligned parallel with Earl Street. This wall was *c* 0.6m wide, and was constructed of medium-sized sandstone blocks, laid irregularly, and bonded with mid-grey-brown mortar. At its western end, this wall also turned through 90 degrees to form the end wall (***123***) of this block of terraces. Similarly, the walls used to separate each individual basement (***193***, ***177***, ***143***, ***136*** and ***125***) were also *c* 0.6m wide and were constructed of medium-sized sandstone blocks, bonded with mid-grey-brown mortar. The interiors of each of these six basement rooms contained sandstone flagged floors which, when removed, were found to overlay a series of thin bedding layers composed of mortar (***148***) and deposits of silty-sand (***146***, ***149*** and ***150***). Each of the basement rooms was also accessed from the ground floor of the dwellings, via a brick staircase positioned in the south-eastern corner of the basement, which supported a series of sandstone steps (***194***, ***179***, ***141***, ***134*** and ***120***). Within one room (***175***), the bases of two small rectangular brick structures (***180*** and ***181***) were also encountered, butting its eastern wall, though the function of these structure could not be discerned from the surviving remains.

4.5.8 The second phase of construction was evident at the north-western end of the row of six terraced dwellings, where the remains of two further, heavily truncated, basement rooms (***121*** and ***161***) were exposed. These rooms were not contemporary with the row of terraced dwellings (***122***, ***132***, ***139***, ***175*** and ***191***) situated in the eastern portion of the excavation trench. Basement rooms ***121*** and ***161*** were composed of two lengths of *c* 0.6m wide walls (***109/111*** and ***147***), which butted up to wall ***123*** that formed the end wall of the terraced properties immediately to the south-east. It was not possible to ascertain whether the basement rooms were earlier or later than the terrace as there was no dateable evidence to lend support to either, only that the structures had been distinct from each other, and their walls not tied in. Unfortunately, due to modern truncation it was not possible to determine the width of the dwellings containing the two basements, although the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map suggests that they were of comparable size to those properties found to the south-east (Plate 13). A handmade brick floor (***110*** and ***113***) was discovered within the interior of these two basements, whilst in one room (***121***) the remains of a brick and flagstone stairway (***112***) survived, which was positioned in the south-western corner of this room.

4.5.9 To the rear of the properties fronting Earl Street a *c* 0.5m wide stone wall (***152***) was discovered, and this originally enclosed and divided a yard area associated with both the Earl Street and Earl Lane properties. Within the yard area associated with the Earl Street properties, a short section of right-angled brick walling was discovered, which corresponds with the position of a structure depicted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map, together with a brick-lined well (***613***). This had a *c* 1m diameter and extended for a depth of at least 4m below the original surface of the yard (Plate 15).

Plate 15: Well ***603***, following half-sectioning, viewed from the east

4.5.10 ***Earl Lane dwellings:*** the remains of a number of the dwellings fronting Earl Lane were also exposed during the course of the excavation (Fig 2). These properties are depicted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map as a row of single-depth terraces, positioned either side of a covered passageway (Plate 13). In addition, this mapping indicates that a number of those properties, found to the east of the passageway, were provisioned with outshuts to their rear. Across the site of these properties, examined as part of the excavation, the position of a covered passageway was identified, either side of which were the remains of a number of basement rooms (***244-8*** and ***602***) (Fig 2).

4.5.11 Those rooms positioned to the west of the passageway (***246-8***) were all of comparable size, measuring 2m wide by 4m deep, and comprised handmade brick exterior and interior partition walls (***250***, ***263***, ***264*** and ***266***), which were all two bricks in width (Plate 16). The interiors of the rooms were paved with sandstone-flagged floors (***265*** and ***267***), whilst the position of a fireplace, or the foundations for a chimney which also served a fireplace in a room above, also survived in one of the basement rooms (***246***). This feature was defined by two small protruding brick piers spaced 0.8m apart.

4.5.12 The remains of the three basement rooms (***244***, ***245*** and ***602***) sited to the east of the passageway were similarly composed of handmade brick exterior and interior partition walls, and they had all been provisioned with sandstone-

flagged floors (Fig 2). The internal size of these rooms did, however, vary. Although all were *c* 4.8m deep, two of the rooms (***244*** and ***245***) measured 1.9m wide, whilst the remaining room (***602***) was only 1.4m wide. One of the rooms also contained the remains of a handmade brick staircase, supporting stone steps, which was positioned at the north-eastern corner of the room (Plate 17).

Plate 16: The basement rooms of the Earl Lane dwellings found to the west of the passageway, viewed from the west

Plate 17: The basement rooms of the Earl Lane dwellings found to the east of the passageway (foreground), and the associated outshut (background), viewed from the south-west

4.5.13 To the east of the basement rooms (***244***, ***245*** and ***602***), positioned to the east of the covered passageway, the fragmentary remains of a further property, fronting Earl Lane, were also exposed (Fig 2). This property incorporated a basement room (***242***), which was defined by handmade brick walls (***252-4***), though due to later truncation it was not possible to determine the size, form or character of this room. Immediately to the rear of this property, a sunken handmade brick rectangular structure (***243***), measuring 2.1m by 1.6m, was also discovered. Although it was not possible to determine the function of this structure, it enclosed an area of flagged flooring, and presumably formed a small subdivision located within a possible outshut found to the rear of the adjacent property fronting Earl Lane.

Plate 18: The structure discovered beneath the outshut floor, viewed from the south-west

4.5.14 The remains of an outshut, linked to the properties fronting Earl Lane, was also discovered immediately to the east of the passageway (Fig 2; Plate 17). It abutted the rear walls of these properties and it was defined by one and two brick wide, handmade brick walls (***164***, ***211***, ***213***, ***216*** and ***218***). The outshut had a sandstone-flagged floor and contained two separate rooms (***214*** and ***219***), measuring *c* 4.4m by 2.4m and *c* 3.6m by 2.4m respectively. Access into its interior was through a 0.6m wide doorway positioned on its north-western side, whilst the outshut also had an internal *c* 1m wide doorway allowing access between its two rooms. A small ceramic drain cover was also observed in the south-eastern corner of the outshut. Following removal of the outshut flooring a number of subterranean structures were also exposed. These included a brick-lined drain (***251***), capped with sandstone, which led from the drain cover within the outshut and linked with a system of drainage features discovered immediately to the west. These latter features included two linear drains (***268*** and ***269***). Apart from the drainage system a small square structure (***271***) was also located beneath the flagged floor of the outshut (Plate 18). This measured *c* 1.2m sq and was constructed of handmade brick walls. Although

the function of this structure could not be fully discerned, its walls appear to have been tied into the walls of the outshut and it probably formed the site of an early subdivision contained within the outshut. This, in turn, suggests that at some stage the outshut had been remodelled and refloored.

4.5.15 Attached to the northern side of the outshut, a number of brick walls were also exposed that formed the remains of a probable privy (***241***), whose position is plotted on the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map (Plate 13). The privy measured *c* 1.4m by 2m, and was provisioned with a drain and two internal subdivisions formed by lengths of handmade brick walling.

4.5.16 ***Dwellings to the south of Earl Lane:*** the early cartographic sources indicate that by 1823 properties had also been constructed fronting the southern side of Earl Lane. The large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map depicts these properties as single-depth domestic dwellings (Plate 13). However, during the excavation, all that was found to survive of these properties was a *c* 0.5m thick sandstone wall (***292***), which formed their rear wall. The absence of any further remains is presumably due to an absence of basements contained within these properties, and hence it would appear that their more ephemeral ground floor remains have been destroyed during later periods of activity.

4.5.17 ***Dwellings fronting Porter Street:*** close to the western margin of Block 11 the remains of a number of properties were uncovered that were constructed in the early nineteenth century as back-to-back dwellings, which originally fronted Porter Street and a courtyard area, positioned between Porter Street and Eyre Street (Plate 19). Porter Street was a well-established road prior to the nineteenth century, so much so that the new properties still respected its course despite the more grid-like layout of roads and blocks of buildings surrounding it. Furthermore, it is likely that these properties are first depicted on Leather's 1823 map of this area. The remains exposed by the excavation included a narrow, *c* 0.8m wide, passageway and elements of four buildings suspected to date to Period 4 (Fig 2; Rooms ***553***, ***578***, ***585***, ***586*** and ***593***). One of the exposed dwellings was positioned to the south of the passageway, and its remains included a basement. In plan, this basement measured *c* 2.9m by 4.6m, and was defined by a two brick wide exterior wall (***555***), constructed of handmade bricks bonded with lime mortar, and a comparable wall (***556***) forming a partition with the adjacent property to the south. The interior of this basement was subdivided into two rooms by a single-skin handmade brick wall (***558***). To the north of the passageway, three further Period 4 basements were uncovered. Although the full extent of one of these partitioned basements was not established (Room ***593***), two of the basements were fairly identical in size, measuring in plan *c* 4.6m by *c* 3m. All of the basements were also defined by exterior and partition handmade brick walls (***580***), which were two bricks thick. The interior of one of the basements, located immediately north of the passageway, contained a sandstone-flagged floor and had been subdivided into two separate rooms (***585*** and ***578***) by a single-skin handmade brick wall (***583***). Within the more northerly of the rooms (***578***) the remains of a brick staircase, supporting a number of stone steps, was also discovered.

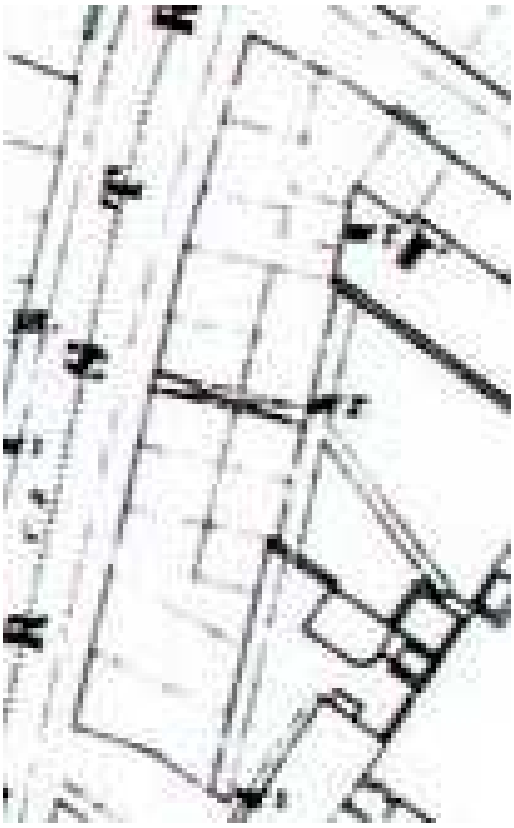

Plate 19: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the early nineteenth-century dwellings fronting Porter Street

4.5.18 ***Dwellings fronting Jessop Lane:*** the fragmentary remains of two probable Period 4 dwellings were discovered, which originally fronted Jessop Lane (Fig 3). These remains included short sections of handmade brick walling (***402-3***, ***405-7*** and ***410***), bonded with mid-brownish-grey mortar, forming elements of the ground floor rooms of these properties. Where examined, these walls were found to extend for a depth of *c* 0.4m, which indicates that these dwellings were not provisioned with basements.

4.5.19 ***Courtyard:*** the large-scale First Edition 1850-1 OS map suggests that during the early nineteenth century a large courtyard existed in the plot of land bounded by Earl Lane, Eyre Street, Jessop Lane and Porter Street, which was enclosed by back-to-back and single depth domestic dwellings (Plate 20). Close to the eastern boundary of Block 11 a paved surface was identified, which may represent the remains of this early nineteenth-century yard. Historic mapping indicates that this surface would have been located directly west of a row of back-to-back dwellings, which fronted the courtyard area. This section of yard (***325***) was composed predominantly of yellow sandstone setts, although one area was paved with sandstone flags. Within the yard surface a north-east/south-west aligned drainage gully could also be seen that would have originally run to the front of the back-to-back dwellings situated on this yard. A sondage was also excavated through the yard surface and indicated that it had been laid above a series of thin bedding layers (***485-90***, ***507-11*** and ***515-18***) composed of varying proportions of sand, silt and ash/clinker.

Plate 20: Extract from the 1850-1 Ordnance Survey 5ft to 1 mile map, showing the early nineteenth-century courtyard

4.6 PERIOD 5: LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1851-94)

4.6.1 The Period 5 remains were all located within Block 11. These remains correlate with the 1894 OS 1:2500 map, and include additional dwellings and a privy constructed within the courtyard found to the south of Earl Lane and the courtyard to the east of the Globe Tavern, as part of late nineteenth-century infilling. Other remains dating to this period appear to relate to the remodelling of the Globe Tavern.

4.6.2 ***Infilling within the courtyard to the south of Earl Lane:*** the 1894 OS map indicates that during the latter part of the nineteenth century additional dwellings and privies were constructed within the Period 4 courtyard located to the south of Earl Lane. The partial remains of some of these structures were uncovered during the course of the excavation.

4.6.3 *Privy:* the remains of a small privy (Room ***367***) were discovered, which had probably been built within the courtyard during Period 5 (Fig 2). In plan, this privy measured *c* 5m by 3m, and its outer wall was predominantly constructed of stone, although its south-eastern corner was constructed of brick. Its interior had been subdivided into six separate compartments, by a number of short sections of brick walling. These divisions presumably marked the positions of individual toilets, and within three of the compartments three *in situ* ceramic soil pipes were discovered.

4.6.4 *Dwellings:* the partial remains of a number of probable late nineteenth-century dwellings were discovered, which abutted the rear wall (***292***) of the Period 4 dwellings that originally fronted Earl Lane (Fig 2). These remains included

two truncated lengths of *c* 0.4m wide stone walling (***295*** and ***300***), which defined the partition walls of two separate dwellings. Although only a small portion of these dwellings survived, the positions of these walls indicate that one of these dwellings was *c* 3m wide. The interior of both of the dwellings had been subdivided by two lengths of handmade brick walling (***296*** and ***304***), which created two separate rooms in each of the properties (Rooms ***293***, ***299***, ***303*** and ***307***). All of these rooms measured *c* 1.4m wide, and they all also contained handmade brick flooring (***294***, ***302***, ***305*** and ***308***), which had been laid above a mortar bedding layer (***309***).

4.6.5 ***Remodelling of the Globe Tavern:*** the cartographic evidence suggests that during the late nineteenth century the eastern side of the Globe Tavern was expanded and remodelled, which correlates with the remains identified during excavation (Fig 3). Within the interior of the public house these included a corridor (***432***) and stairway (***447***), that had been added to the Period 3 basement, that may have replaced an earlier stairway in this part of the basement. The corridor (***432***) had a width of *c* 1.2m, and was defined by a length of three brick-wide walling (***452***), and a parallel length of four brick-wide brick walls (***453***). The adjacent stairway (***447***), which was probably inserted during the construction of the corridor, was *c* 1m wide, and was constructed of brick walls supporting a flight of stone steps.

4.6.6 The fragmentary remains of three ground floor rooms (***448***, ***456*** and ***459***) were also exposed, which were probably added to the public house in the late nineteenth century. Room ***448*** was defined by two short lengths of handmade brick walling (***450*** and ***451***), which enclosed a flagged floor (***449***) overlying a layer of burnt material (***473***). Rooms ***459*** and ***456*** lay to the south-east, adjacent to each other and abutting an earlier, Period 3, stone wall (***454***). Room ***459*** measured *c* 1.2m wide and was defined by two parallel handmade brick walls (***458*** and ***462***). Within the interior of the room was a sandstone-flagged floor (***460***) and also three, two brick-long, brick piers, two of which (***482*** and ***483***) protruded from the southern wall of the room, whilst the third pier (***461***) protruded from its northern wall. Room ***456*** was located immediately to the north, and it shared its southern wall (***458***) with the adjacent room (***459***). Its northern wall was located *c* 1.4m to the north and was constructed of handmade brick. Contained within its interior was a handmade brick floor (***455***).

4.6.7 ***Structures to the east of the Globe Tavern:*** the partial and heavily truncated remains of a building were uncovered, which was probably constructed in the courtyard located to the east of the Globe Tavern in the late nineteenth century (Fig 3). Although it is not possible from the surviving remains to discern the form or character of this building, it appears to have contained an internal room (***374***) defined by five lengths of handmade brick walling (***375-9***), which created a *c* 2m sq room containing a small partitioned area. To the south, a straight (***397***) and a curving (***398***) section of handmade brick walling were discovered, which might also form part of this building.

4.7 PERIOD 6: TWENTIETH CENTURY (POST-1935)

4.7.1 Following the demolition and clearance of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings within Block 11, an industrial works was constructed in the mid-twentieth century denoted as an 'Electrical Armature Winders' on the 1953-5 1:2500 OS map (see *Section 3.2*, above). Four basement rooms (***336***, ***344***, ***382*** and ***389***) were uncovered by the excavation, which formed part of this works (Fig 2).

4.7.2 The larger of the basement rooms (***336***) measured *c* 7.8m by 4.2m in plan, and was defined by a combination of stone and brick walling (***330***, ***342***, ***343*** and ***328***) constructed of machine-made and reused handmade bricks. The interior of the room contained a concrete floor (***349***), which had been resurfaced at some point with a second layer of concrete (***341***). It also contained an internal brick and concrete platform (***338***), creating a *c* 1.2m wide shelf at the eastern end of the room. Two features were also discovered within the room, which relate to the power systems found within this works. These included an *in situ* drive shaft, running across the width of the room, that was bolted to the floor, and which powered machinery within the works. To the west of this feature a concrete plinth (***348***) was also discovered, which may have functioned as a machine bed.

4.7.3 Immediately to the west of the larger of the basements (***336***) were two smaller basement rooms (***382*** and ***389***). These rooms both measured *c* 2m across and were constructed of brick and stone walling. Their interiors contained stone-flagged and concrete flooring, and one (***389***) contained a *c* 0.6m square brick alcove, whilst the other contained two small square, brick-lined, drains (***386*** and ***395***).

4.7.4 The final excavated basement room (***344***), forming part of the twentieth-century works, was located to the south of the larger basement room (***336***). This room measured *c* 3.4m across, narrowing to *c* 2m, was defined by brick walling (***355***, ***358*** and ***359***), which was constructed from modern machine-made bricks and reused handmade bricks. This room also appears to have housed a machine, as a number of machine settings were uncovered within its interior. These settings included a stepped concrete and brick platform (***350***, ***352*** and ***361***), which contained a machine housing slot (***354***), together with several metal fittings (***353***). It is also possible that this machine was powered by the drive shaft, which ran from the adjacent room, across the width of the basement.

5. FINDS

5.1 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 In all, 3031 fragments of artefacts and ecofacts were recovered in the course of the investigation. Of these, 102 fragments (3.3% of the total), were recovered as unstratified objects. The site assemblage comprised objects in a range of materials, as shown in Table 1, but by far the largest group of finds were fragmentary ceramic vessels (1698 fragments, 56%).

MATERIAL	NO. FRAGMENTS
Wood	7
Tar	2
Stone	9
Shell	56
Rubber	3
Resin	1
Plastic	2
Leather	45
Lead	5
Iron	234
Industrial debris	21
Glass	337
Cork	1
Copper alloy	84
Composition	2
Coal	7
Ceramic vessel	1698
Ceramic tobacco pipe	100
Ceramic other	22
Ceramic building material	18
Bone	37

Table 1: Material groups represented within the assemblage

5.1.2 The entire assemblage can be described with confidence as being of relatively recent date, with few fragments dating to before the late nineteenth century, and none being earlier than the late eighteenth century. In view of this overall late dating, which correlates with the relatively recent occupation of properties on the site seen from the mapping evidence (see *Section 3.2*), it is not deemed necessary to analyse or describe the assemblage in detail, and no catalogue of the finds is provided.

5.1.3 No more than 14 items were identified as being of possible late eighteenth-century date, of these, six were small fragments of dark olive green wine bottle, and one of a green case bottle of similar date; these were recovered from varying layers, fills and demolition material (***188***, ***190***, ***317***, ***324***, ***517***, and ***542***). Small fragments of ceramic vessels of the same date range were recovered from levelling layers ***317*** and ***517***. It must be noted that except for the material from ***517***, these contexts also produced considerably later material, and it is quite likely that their presence is of little significance to any consideration of the dating of the site.

5.1.4 Of the 100 clay tobacco pipe fragments recovered, only a few were bowls, all dating to the very late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Indeed, the relative lack of clay tobacco pipe fragments, and the presence of a plastic tobacco pipe mouthpiece in the demolition deposit ***345*** in Room ***344***, might point to the principal period of activity on the site being after the widespread use of such pipes fell from general favour in the early twentieth century.

5.1.5 The large group of ceramic vessels included various fabrics and vessel forms comprising a range that might be expected in a working class domestic context. There was nothing of any particular value, and most of the tablewares and kitchen wares represented were somewhat utilitarian. The tablewares were mainly white earthenwares, many of them underglaze transfer-printed types, most clearly originated with the industrial-scale producers of the Midlands, whilst others were probably produced more locally. The kitchen wares included a fairly narrow range of storage vessels in iron-rich redwares, usually with a thick black glaze, which are likely to have been more locally produced. There were also small numbers of grey stoneware jars, again mass-produced in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and brown stoneware cooking vessels. It is likely that some of these were produced more locally, such vessels were, for instance, produced in Chesterfield within living memory (pers obs). Other vessels, mainly represented by single examples, came from a wide range of sources, but were all demonstrably industrial products.

5.1.6 The bulk of the vessel glass comprised embossed machine-blown bottles and jars, originally containing a range of locally made products. Many bore local trade names, including table waters by Revett and Co, and Cottam and Sons, both of Sheffield, and Henderson's relish, again a Sheffield product. Others came from farther afield, for instance Tower Table Water, Bridlington and Scarborough. Again, most can be dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, although the latest identified provided a *terminus post quem* of 1955 for deposition on the site. In addition, many of the complete bottles recovered retained their 'composition' closures, which would again place them in the mid-twentieth century. Glass tablewares were almost absent from the assemblage.

5.1.7 Little stood out amongst the metalwork. A single coin, a halfpenny of 1916 came from a demolition deposit in Trench 1, ***6044***. Several contexts produced copper alloy gas light or electrical fittings and other domestic items such as spigot taps. There was, in addition, a group of poor quality cutlery and other tools, including steel scissors. The remainder of the metalwork was

fragmentary, and effectively unidentifiable, although all could be assigned a late date with confidence.

5.1.8 Perhaps of greatest interest amongst the material is the group of debris indicating that shell and bone working was being undertaken in close vicinity to the site. An exotic bivalve shell (Mother-of-Pearl) was recovered from demolition deposit ***196***, and has had several button blanks cut from it. Mother-of-Pearl buttons of the same general size came from elsewhere across the site (***113***, ***331***, and ***584***). Debris from the production of bone buttons was also found in a levelling layer ***487*** beneath yard ***325***.

5.1.9 Cut fragments of bone and antler were also retrieved (***117***, ***187***, ***190***, ***297***, ***331***, ***345***, ***348***, ***351***, ***354***, ***389***, and ***454***, and was also found unstratified). Amongst the assemblage were several rectangular antler blanks clearly intended to produce handle plates for knifes and other cutlery. A large goat horn found unstratified could have been intended for the same purpose. There were also an antler-handled knife from levelling layer ***531*** below Room ***374***. These seem to provide clear evidence for the finishing of cutlery, perhaps undertaken on a home-working basis. A rotary grindstone of a kind suitable for sharpening blades was also present in Room ***191***, and would seem to add substance to this suggestion. Although not unexpected in Sheffield, a major centre of cutlery production, it provides a small but interesting insight on late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century working practice.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 DISCUSSION

6.1.1 The archaeological excavations undertaken across Blocks 6 and 11 identified six periods of activity relating to the history and development of this part of Sheffield. The earliest of these periods may encompass pre-industrial activity, when two potentially early ditches were dug within Block 11. Although these features had been severely truncated, and only survived in a limited number of areas, it appears that they ran parallel to each other and were aligned approximately north-east/south-west. Unfortunately, the precise date of these features could not be ascertained, though they are probably of pre-eighteenth-century date. It is, therefore, possible that they may represent features associated with the late medieval deer-park boundary thought to cross this area. Indeed, this interpretation is strengthened, to some degree, as one of these ditches ran along the approximate line of Porter Street, which is suspected to follow the boundary of this medieval enclosure. Alternatively, due to the absence of any dateable material contained within the ditches, these features might also conceivably form the remains of a later phase of agricultural enclosure, dating to the post-medieval period. If this was the case they might, therefore, relate to former field boundaries found to the east of Porter Street.

6.1.2 The majority of the excavated remains date between the late eighteenth and twentieth centuries. These include the remains of: a possible late eighteenth-century industrial premises; a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century public house and domestic dwellings; nineteenth-century domestic dwellings; and a mid-twentieth-century industrial works. These remains can all be related to the historic map sequence, the positions of which can be confidently related to those buildings plotted on nineteenth-century OS mapping (Fig 5). These remains reflect, in some measure, the initial expansion and subsequent modification of the industrial city of Sheffield.

6.1.3 Although the excavated remains enable the constructional fabric and internal layout of the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings to be discerned to a greater extent, unfortunately there was a general absence of artefacts that could be related to their initial period of construction and subsequent use. Due to this absence it is, therefore, difficult to consider the types of material culture used by the early inhabitants of these properties and, in turn, determine the specific activities undertaken within individual properties, or socio-economic trends and fluctuations.

7. CURATION, CONSERVATION AND DISSEMINATION

7.1 RECIPIENT MUSEUM

7.1.1 The paper and digital archive for Blocks 6 and 11 will be deposited with Sheffield Museum.

7.1.2 Following consultation with CgMs and SYAS, it is recommended that given the limited potential of the finds these should be discarded.

7.2 CONSERVATION

7.2.1 There are no conservation requirements.

7.3 STORAGE

7.3.1 The complete project archive will be prepared for long-term storage following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

7.4 DISSEMINATION

7.4.1 The complete results obtained from the archaeological investigation at Blocks 6 and 11, The Moor, Sheffield, are incorporated in this excavation report. Copies of the report will be forwarded to SYAS and a summary of the results will be submitted to the SYAS annual review 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire'. A summary of the results will also be submitted to OASIS.

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9. ILLUSTRATIONS

9.1 LIST OF FIGURES

9.2 LIST OF PLATES

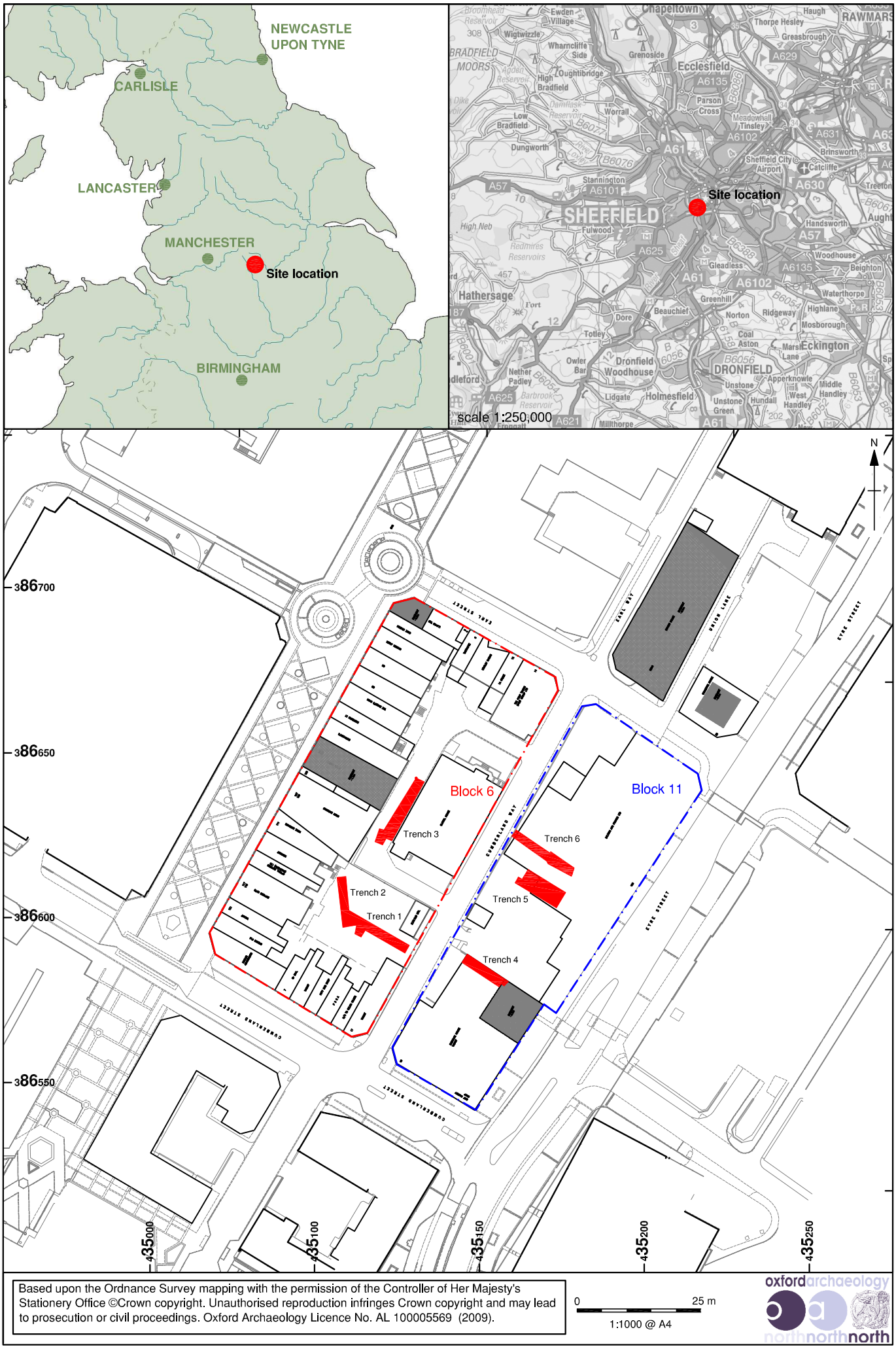

Figure 1: Site location, showing positions of archaeological trenches

EM*L9919*AMS*120809

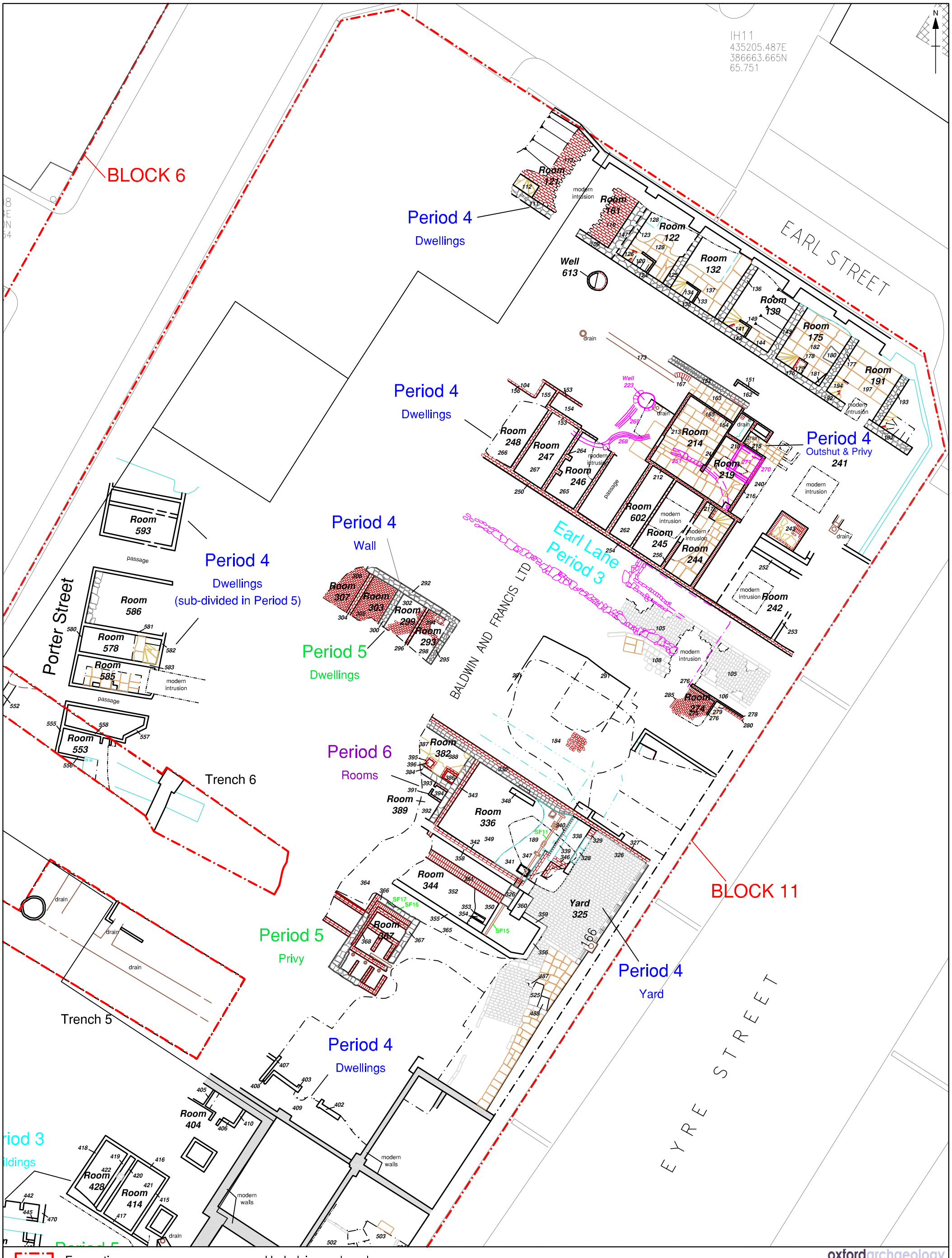

Figure 2: Plan of northern end of Block 11

EM*L9919*AMS*120809

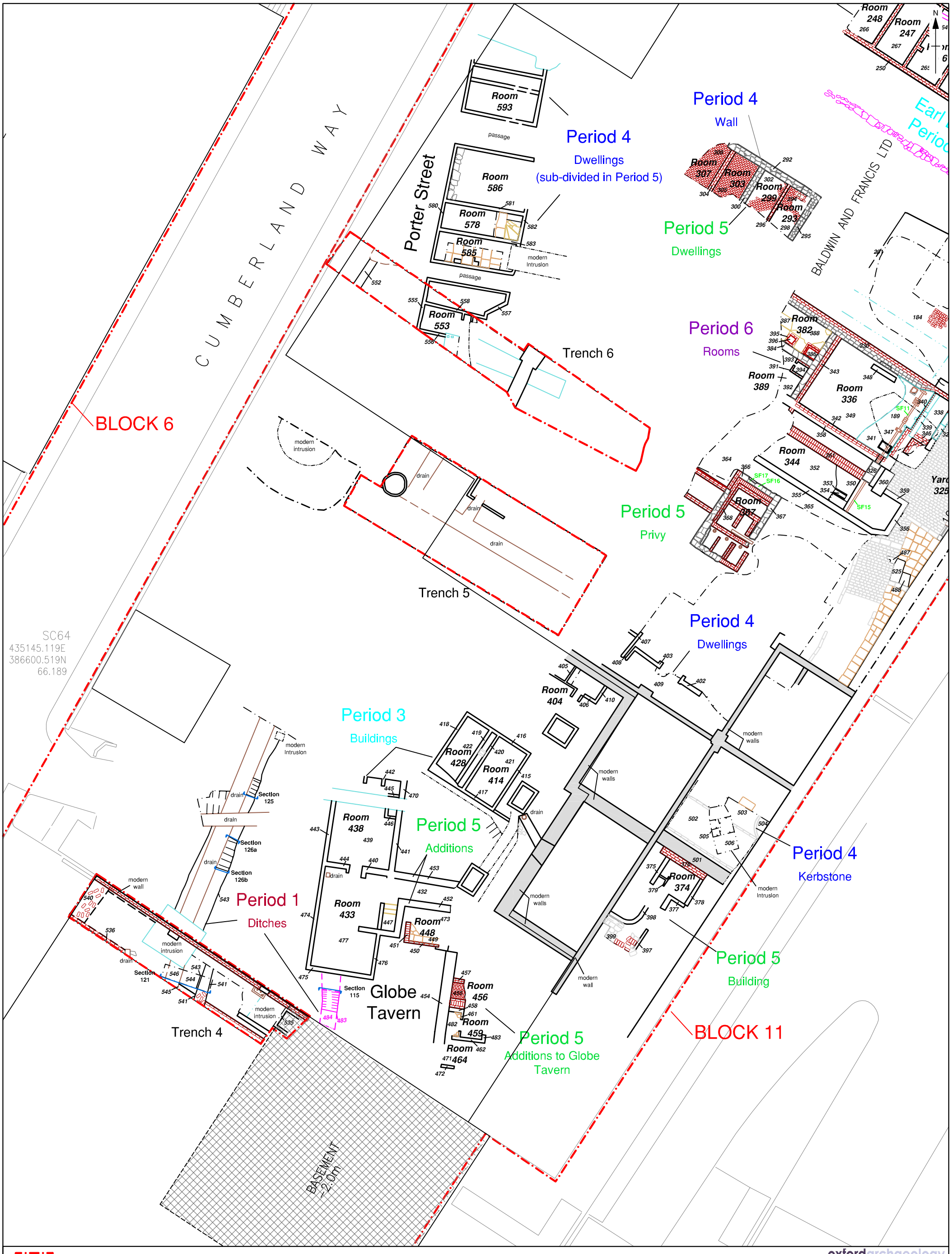

Figure 3: Plan of southern end of Block 11

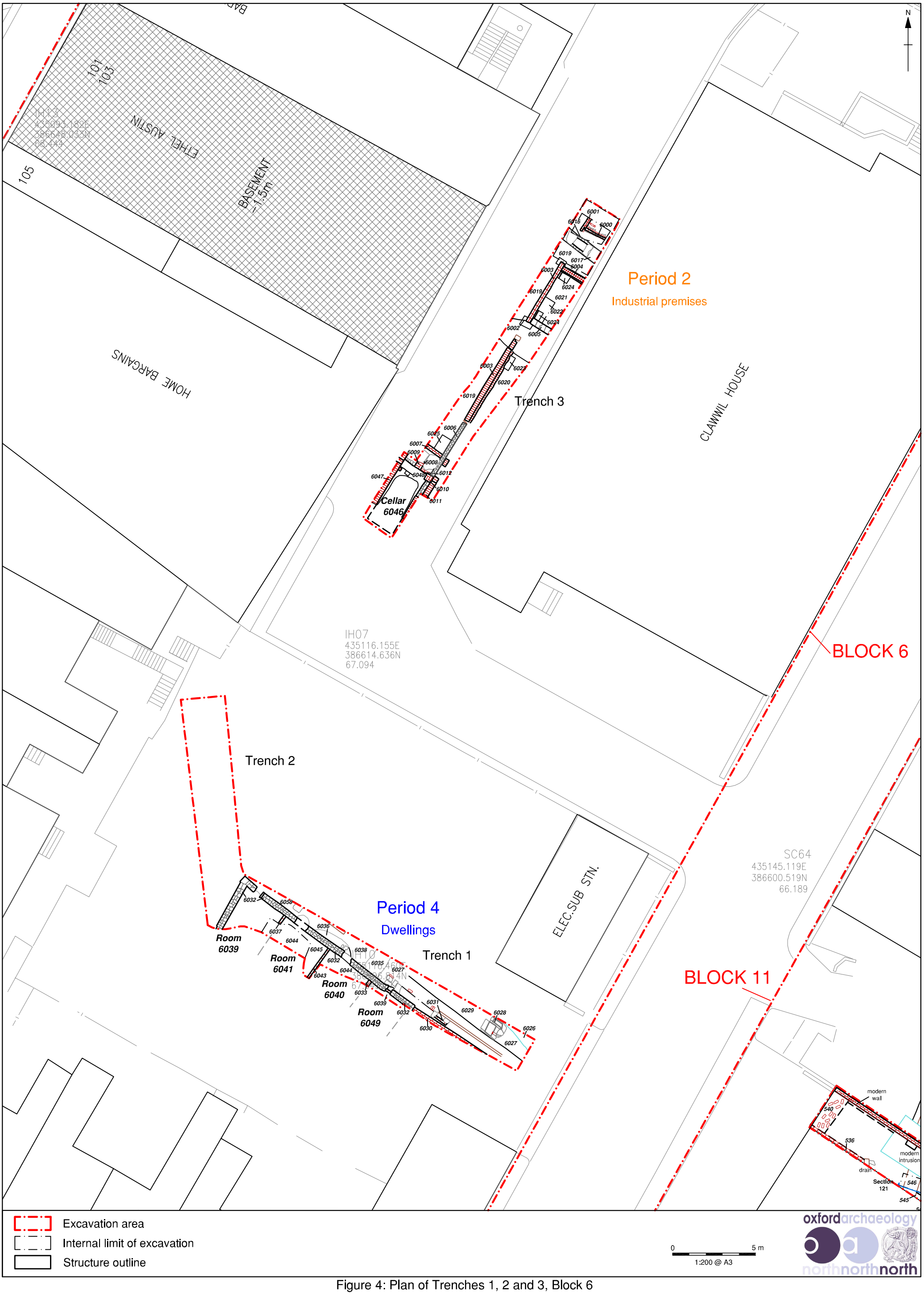

Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 3, Block 6

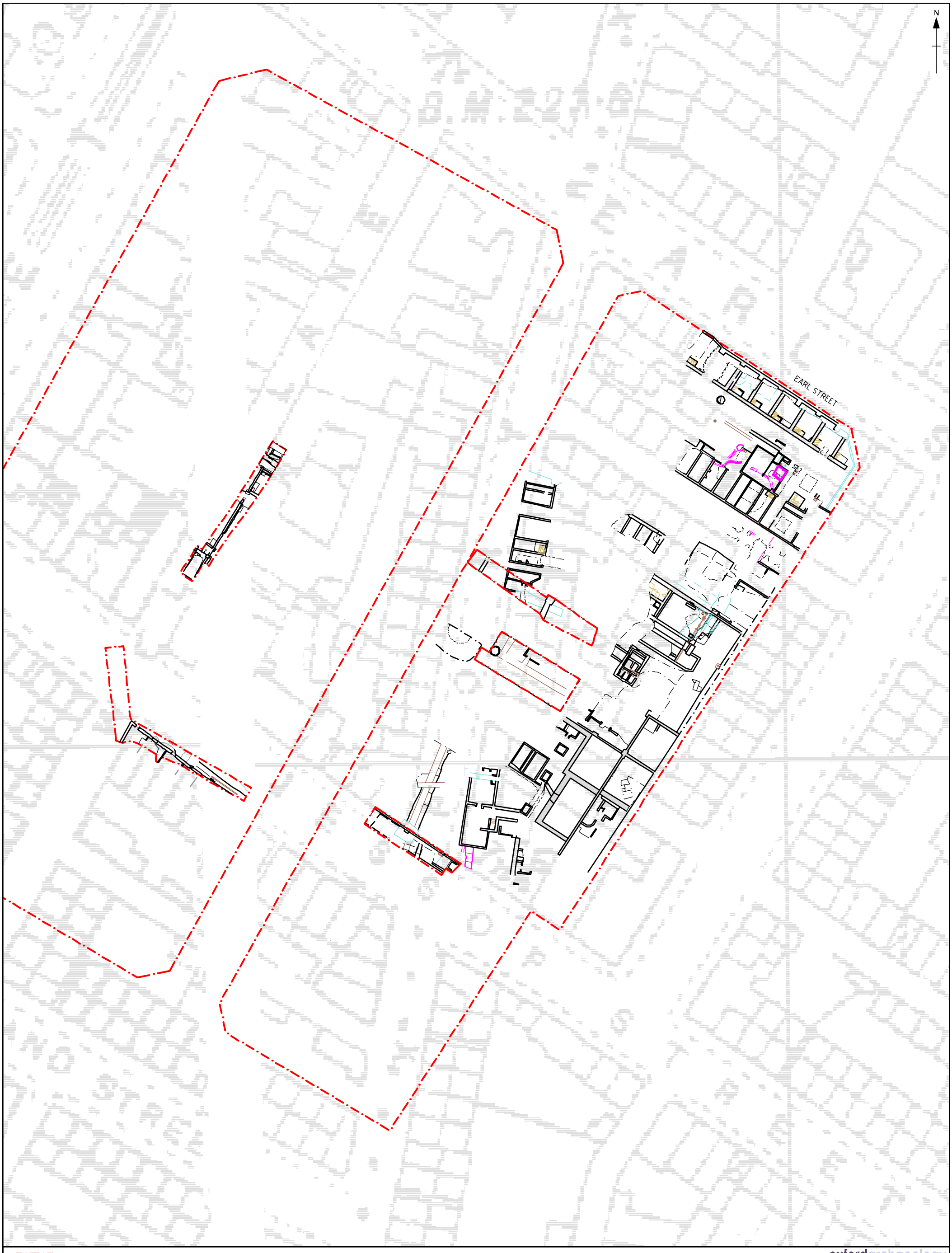

Figure 5: Archaeology superimposed on the 1894 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map

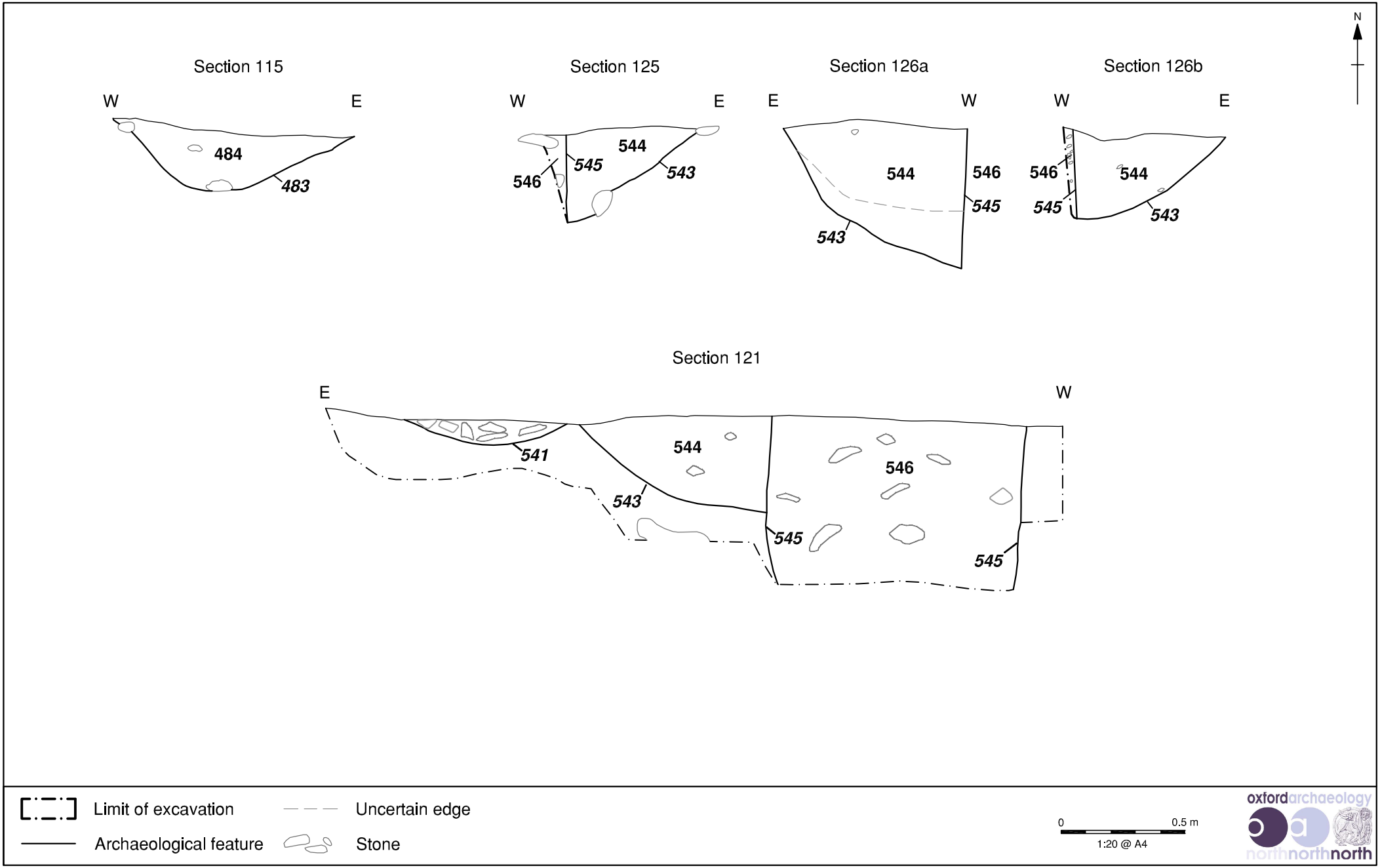

Figure 6: Sections showing Period 1 ditches ***483*** and ***543***

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT SPECIFICATION, BLOCK 6

Summary

NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, have obtained planning permission (ref 06/04145/FUL) for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 6 , The Moor, Sheffield. The site comprises 85-125 The Moor, 7-19 Cumberland Street, 6 Cumberland Way, 166 Eyre Street and 2 to 14 Earl Street. Condition 15 states that:-

"No development shall take place without the prior implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that shall first have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

Information relevant to the development of an appropriate archaeological mitigation scheme has been synthesised within an Archaeological Appraisal of Block 6, The Moor, Sheffield (CgMs Report 8467/07/01). Following submission of the Archaeological Appraisal to SYAS a meeting was held with Dinah Saich of SYAS, during which requirements for a scheme of archaeological evaluation were established.

This document sets out the proposed methodology for the scheme of archaeological evaluation required to inform the need for and scope of any further archaeological work necessary to discharge the archaeological condition and is subject to approval by SYAS. At the meeting with Dinah Saich it was hoped to be able to agree that no archaeological mitigation of Block 6 would be required, because all of the available geotechnical data suggests very strongly that this Block has been subject to significant ground reduction of in excess of 1.5 m. It was agreed instead that trenching should be conducted within the accessible yard areas and access roads and the results of this would allow suitable mitigation to be determined, if required at all. Dinah Saich drew attention to a trade directory reference to cutlery manufacture on Well Lane and Trench 3 has been located to assess the potential survival of evidence of such activity.

There are no archaeological obstacles to the developer removing above ground structures to current ground levels without archaeological supervision. Should the developer wish to remove the groundslab/undertake works below the current ground surface these works must be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. No "grubbing up" of foundations should be undertaken until the need for and scope of any archaeological mitigation is established ie following completion of the trial-trenching to the satisfaction of SYAS. It has been discussed at a meeting with the demolition contractor that the available yard areas are natural locations for compound construction/storage spaces etc and it was advised that the archaeological works are programmed as early in the development programme as possible.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, have obtained planning permission (ref 06/04145/FUL) for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 6, The Moor, Sheffield. The site comprises 85-125 The Moor, 7-19 Cumberland Street, 6 Cumberland Way, 166 Eyre Street and 2 to 14 Earl Street. Although Blocks 6 and 11 are subject to the same archaeological condition, their different archaeological potentials have led to a decision to write individual specifications for each Block.

1.2 Information relevant to the development of an appropriate archaeological mitigation scheme has been synthesised within an Archaeological Appraisal of Block 6, The Moor, Sheffield (CgMs Report 8467/07/01), which is attached as an Appendix to this document. Following submission of the Archaeological Appraisal to SYAS a meeting was held with Dinah Saich of SYAS, during which requirements for a scheme of archaeological evaluation were established, the detail of which is set out below. Following formal appointment of a sub-contractor to undertake the fieldwork and reporting the details of the project staffing and specialists to be used will be confirmed to Dinah Saich. The appointed sub-contractor will be IFA registered.

1.3 The underlying geology is of the Lower Coal Measures Group (BGS 1974). The available data, from the geotechnical reports suggests that modern impacts have resulted in ground reduction such that the natural geology is now found between 1.5 m and 2.8 m below the current ground surface.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background and Assessment

The Archaeological Appraisal of Block 6, The Moor, Sheffield (CgMs report 8467/07/01) is attached as an appendix to this document and should be consulted for a full account of the project background. The summary of this is outlined below:-

2.0.1 Prehistoric/Roman and early medieval

There is no known evidence for activity from these periods from the application area.

2.0.2 Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Sheffield is known from Domesday Book (1086) as 'Escafield'. There is little non-documentary evidence for the town, although the historic core is believed to have been located beneath the Sheaf and Cattle Market buildings.

Elements of the late medieval Sheffield deer park were located immediately to the east of the application area. The park itself was nearly 10km^2 with a boundary of oak paling. This boundary, which is later formalised as Porter Street to the immediate east of the application area is likely to have become a route from the later medieval period onwards, from the town across the River Porter. During the medieval period however the surrounding land outside of the deer-park was almost certainly open fields; part of 'Little Sheffield Moore'.

2.0.3 Post-medieval (1540-present)

The application area's northern, western and southern boundaries are present on Fairbank's 1797 map, as Earl Street, Chesterfield Rd (later South Street) and Cumberland Street respectively. Jessop Street, which cut the application area north-west – south-east, just south of centre is also visible. On Fairbank's 1808 map a further road (unlabelled, but later Bell Lane) is drawn creating a cruciform road layout effectively dividing the application area into quadrants. Development is focussed on the north-eastern and western quadrants, although there is limited development of the northern half of the south-western quadrant. Leather's map of 1823 shows that with the exception of half of the south-eastern quadrant the remainder of the application area has now been developed, although again the detail of this is unclear. This final quadrant is fully developed by Tayler's 1832 map.

The first detailed mapping of the application area was the First Edition OS map of 1850-51. The only named development on this map is the Pump Tavern, which occupies the north-western corner of the north-western quadrant. The buildings fronting South Street in both the north-western and south-western quadrants are long and relatively narrow, although it is not clear if these are shops or slightly higher status housing, the latter being more likely. The buildings fronting Well Lane in the south-western and south-eastern quadrants are back-to-back terraced houses, whilst those in the north-eastern quadrant are houses organised around

courtyards with pumps and lavatories. With few minor changes the same pattern described above persists until the OS map of 1920. The 1921 OS map however appears to show the deliberate clearance of all development from the south-eastern quadrant and all but one structure in the north-eastern quadrant, although there are no changes mapped to the South Street frontage. The reasons for this are not clear, but suggest that some of what has been interpreted as bomb damage, causing clearance of much of The Moor, on the 1948 OS map, may instead be at least partially due to deliberate demolition of this part of the city. The 1948 OS map appears to show the demolition/destruction of all development east of Bell Lane. Post-war, Block 6 was developed for retail, which involved the erasure of the lines of Jessop Street and Bell Lane within the application area.

3.0 Project Aims

3.1 The IFA 'Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (2001) defines field evaluation as:-

"..a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate."

3.2 Where possible the evaluation will be as "rapid and inexpensive" (PPG16 para 21) as possible. The trenches scheme has been requested by SYAS to assess the results of the geotechnical works, which suggest that the proposed development area has been subject to significant ground reduction. If archaeological features, structures or deposits are exposed requiring further archaeological investigation the aim of the fieldwork will be to establish zones of archaeological potential/zones of destruction.

3.3 In making an assessment of the importance of any remains exposed these will be placed within their relevant local, regional and national context. The aim of the fieldwork report will be to establish the potential of the archive to contribute to our understanding of human habitation in the area and the development of the landscape.

4.0 Methodology for trial trench evaluation

4.1 Excavation

4.1.1 A plan showing the locations of the three trench positions agreed with SYAS is set out in Figure 2 (trenches 1 and 3 measure 20 m by 2 m and trench 2 measures 15 m by 2m). Following the trench excavation and sample excavation of any features exposed a meeting will be held on site with Dinah Saich of SYAS, at which the excavation strategy will be discussed together with the requirement for any further mitigation. A contingency of a further 20 linear metres of trenching has been allowed if the use of this would aid in meeting the objectives outlined in section 3.

4.1.2 Each of the trenches will be excavated with a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with appropriate buckets under continuous archaeological supervision. It will almost certainly be necessary to use breakers and toothed buckets to excavate the hard surfaces and recent overburden, but should significant features, deposits or structures be present these will need to be carefully exposed with a ditching bucket, where possible. Trenches will be machined to the top of the highest significant archaeological horizon, or to the maximum safe working depth if significant archaeology is present, depending upon which is exposed first. It is anticipated that significant deposits of modern made ground associated with the 1950s redevelopment will be encountered. It is not necessary to remove all of this material once it has become obvious that the archaeological potential is negligible, but areas within the trench should be excavated to a sufficient depth to fully characterise those deposits. The natural geology within Block 11 is known to survive at a depth of 800 mm or less beneath the current ground surface, which gives an indication of the level at which significant archaeological deposits might be expected to survive. Unless significant deposits are encountered below the safe working depth it should not be necessary to step or shore trenches. By maintaining frequent communication with Dinah Saich of SYAS (whose office is very close-by) it should be possible to avoid having deep sondages within these trenches open for any significant amount of time.

4.1.3 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded at a safe distance from the edges of each trench.

4.1.4 The base and sides of each the trenches will be cleaned by hand, as appropriate and safe to define any significant archaeological features present. A strategy will then be implemented to characterise the archaeological resource present. The nature of an appropriate sample of archaeological deposits and features will be assessed by hand excavation. This is likely to involve as a minimum half-sectioning all discrete features exposed within the trenches. All interventions through linear features will be a minimum of 1 m wide, where this is achievable. Excavation of features will be conducted in pursuit of the objectives outlined in section 3. Where possible, features and/or deposits will be dated and their extent, function and state of preservation determined, sufficient to formulate a suitable mitigation strategy.

4.1.5 The trench locations will be recorded using a Total Station or equivalent. Features will also be planned using a Total Station or equivalent, unless they are particularly complex or significant, or excavated in spits in which case individual feature plans will be drawn, normally at 1:10 or 1:20. Sections of trenches and individual feature sections will be drawn, normally at 1:10 or 1:20. All site drawings will be referenced to Ordnance Datum and to the National Grid. The recording system will be based on the Museum of London's '*Archaeological Site Manual*' (1994). This involves allocating numbers to individual contexts, which are then described and interpreted on proforma context sheets.

4.1.6 A photographic record will be maintained during the course of the evaluation (in back and white print, colour print and colour transparency) and will include:

i. the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
ii. the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
iii. the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
iv. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
v. groups of features where their relationship is important;

4.1.7 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *'First Aid for Finds'* (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.

4.1.8 Appropriate geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental specialists will be employed throughout the project, their names and CVs will be supplied for approval to SYAS before they are commissioned (if required). The specialists will conduct or commission, as appropriate, programmes of scientific investigation in conjunction with the fieldwork, the results of which will be presented in the final report. They will also ensure that the strategy evolves on site by seeking to ensure that bulk samples taken in the initial stages of the project are processed quickly and the results fed back to inform the excavation strategy. This approach is broadly consistent with **The Management of Archaeological Projects** (English Heritage 1991). All work undertaken will also be in accordance with **EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.**

4.1.9 Should evidence for industrial activity be exposed then macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) will be collected by hand. Separate c. 10 ml samples will be collected for micro-slags (hammerscale and spherical droplets). The specialist appointed to assess such deposits would be agreed in advance of their employment with SYAS and would be expected to be familiar with **Archaeo-metallurgy in archaeological projects** (English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society 1995) and **Hammerscale** (Starley 1995).

4.1.10 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, following advice from the appointed specialists in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor. In particular scientific dates will be sought where dating by artefacts is absent and deposits appear significant and may have a bearing upon future mitigation strategies.

4.1.11 Specialist advice will be taken from the appointed geoarchaeologist concerning the soil micromorphology, as required. Buried soils and sediment sequences will be assessed following **Guidelines for carrying out assessments in geoarchaeology** (Canti 1996) and also Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to understand the archaeological record (English Heritage, 2004), as appropriate. The specialists named above will also formulate a strategy for bulk-sampling, but the following gives a guide as to general principles:-

Forty litre samples would usually be taken from securely dated deposits containing the following:-

- charred plant remains;
- large quantities of molluscs;
- large quantities of bone;
- hearths and other burnt features;
- other domestic features, e.g. house gullies, postholes potentially containing the above.

Deposits rich in bone will require larger samples of up to 100 litres.

4.1.12 Mesh used to recover flots for retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and microfauna will be 250 microns, with 500 microns for residues, as outlined in **Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2002).** Larger mesh sizes will be used as outlined in the document above for the recovery of animal bone. All samples recovered will be processed and assessed.

4.1.13 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

4.1.14 Dinah Saich of SYAS will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement. Should any significant remains be found it may be necessary, in liaison with SYAS to formulate a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment.

4.1.15 Archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site-specific safety regulations.

4.1.16 Trenches will need to be backfilled as soon as possible following excavation. Trenches will not be backfilled without agreement from Dinah Saich of SYAS. No specialist reinstatement will be undertaken. Material excavated from the trenches will simply be pushed back in and lightly compacted using a mechanical excavator.

4.2 Post-excavation

4.2.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

i. checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
ii. production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
iii. cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
iv cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.
v assessment of all artefacts, biological samples and soils recovered from the site. X-rays of an appropriate selection of iron objects and a selection of non-ferrous (including all coins). Consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures such as pottery residue analysis and glass composition.
vi waterlogged materials will be dealt with as outlined in **Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather** (English Heritage Archaeological Leather Group 1995) and **Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood** (Brunning 1996).
vii assessment of any technological residues recovered will be undertaken.
viii samples taken for scientific dating will be sent, promptly to appropriate laboratories and agreement reached on appropriate turn around times with all parties.
ix bulk samples and geoarchaeological samples recovered will be processed and assessed by the appropriate specialists.
x completion of the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) form for the project (http://ads.ac.uk/projects/oasis).

4.2.2 Following completion of this phase of archaeological work it will either be necessary to carry out further archaeological investigation in order to meet with the requirements of SYAS, (which will be carried out under the provisions of an updated project design, or further specification depending upon the scope of those works) or it will be determined that no further work is required. In the latter case a standalone report should be written on this phase of work. In the event that further work is required and that work is conducted as a "rolling programme" then reporting on the initial trenching phase should be incorporated into the report on the complete mitigation works. It is hoped therefore to avoid leaving site to write a report to determine the need for and scope of further work and that this decision can be made on site.

A copy of the completed report will be submitted, once approved by the client to SYAS. The text of the report will also be submitted as a rich text file and any CAD drawings will also be submitted. The report will include the following as a minimum:-

i. a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
ii. full content's listing;
iii. a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
iv. a description of the archaeological background;
v. a description of the topography and geology, soils and drainage of the development area;
vi. a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
vii. a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
viii. plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed and phasing as appropriate;
ix. sections of the excavated archaeological features;
x. interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
xi. specialist reports on the artefactual/ecofactual remains from the site;
xii. appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
xiii. artefact illustrations as appropriate
xiii. a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms
xiv detailed context index and index to the archive

4.2.3 The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with Sheffield Museum, subject to appropriate permissions. It will be prepared in accordance with the procedures set-out by the Museums Service. If finds are made of gold or silver these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be immediately reported to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the 1997 Treasure Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be provided.

4.2.4 Notes or articles describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in an appropriate local, regional or national journal (depending upon the significance of the results). A copy of any such works will be sent to SYAS. Consideration will be given to publication of all of the information gained from the fieldwork on The Moor redevelopment as a single text. Provision will be made for publication of the results of the fieldwork locally. Discussions will be had with the client about the desirability of press releases and the appointed sub-contractor will be encouraged to present the results (if appropriate) to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and local societies. A summary of the results will be submitted to the SYAS annual review 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire'. Text will be submitted in ASCII format and any images in .tif form.

5.0 Timetable and Personnel

5.1 Project management for CgMs will be undertaken by Simon Mortimer MA $_{(Oxon)}$, MIFA and other CgMs staff as appropriate. Names and CVs of staff from the contracting organisation appointed to undertake the work will be forwarded on request, following appointment. The fieldwork will be undertaken by an archaeological organisation registered with the Institute of

Field Archaeologists. Similarly names and CVs of the specialists to be employed on the project will be submitted on request – subsequent to appointment.

5.2 The work is expected to take up to two archaeologists not more than one week, but the actual project duration will obviously depend upon the nature of the deposits exposed. The appointed fieldwork contractor should make provision for a "rolling programme" of mitigation if significant deposits are encountered within the trenches that could best be dealt with by further trenching, or extensions to trenches, as opposed to watching brief or other forms of mitigation.

6.0 Monitoring

6.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the project design and to the satisfaction of Dinah Saich of SYAS. Dinah Saich of SYAS is free to visit the site by prior arrangement.

6.2 All communication between the appointed contractor and SYAS must proceed through the appointed CgMs Archaeological Consultant.

7.0 Insurance

7.1 The archaeological contractors will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

8.0 Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

8.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations* 1992, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations* 1992 and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. A risk assessment is undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety noted during work.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT SPECIFICATION, BLOCK 11

Summary

NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, have obtained planning permission (ref 06/04145/FUL) for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 11, The Moor, Sheffield. The site is bounded by Earl Street to the north, Cumberland Way to the west (although the road is included within the scope of this document), Cumberland Street to the south and Eyre Street to the east. Condition 15 states that:-

"No development shall take place without the prior implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that shall first have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority."

Information relevant to the development of an appropriate archaeological mitigation scheme has been synthesised within an Archaeological Appraisal of Block 11, The Moor, Sheffield (CgMs Report 8467/07/02). Following submission of the Archaeological Appraisal to SYAS a meeting was held with Dinah Saich of SYAS, during which requirements for a scheme of archaeological mitigation were established.

This document sets out the proposed methodology for the scheme of archaeological mitigation required to discharge the planning condition and is subject to approval by SYAS. In summary it allows for the developer to demolish existing structures on site to the ground slab without archaeological involvement. Removal of the hard surfacing/ground slab will be carried out under archaeological supervision and there will be no "grubbing up" of foundations until the archaeological work is complete. The site has the potential to contain evidence of the late medieval deer-park boundary, which if present is likely to be buried beneath the former Porter Street. Two trenches are proposed to determine the presence/absence and state of preservation of this feature and if possible these will be excavated during the stripping phase to avoid retracking over exposed deposits. Elsewhere within the site evidence is likely to be exposed for late 18th century/nineteenth century housing and possibly workshops. Any remains, features or deposits of archaeological interest will be planned and recorded as set out below; a maximum of 25% of this material will be subject to detailed hand investigation. Archaeological work will focus on deposits that are to be impacted upon by the proposed development.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) Ltd, have obtained planning permission (ref 06/04145/FUL) for demolition and subsequent redevelopment of Block 11, The Moor, Sheffield. The site is bounded by Earl Street to the north, Cumberland Way to the west (although the road is included within the scope of this document), Cumberland Street to the south and Eyre Street to the east. Although Blocks 11 and 6 are subject to the same archaeological condition, their different archaeological potentials have led to a decision to write individual specifications for each Block.

1.2 Information relevant to the development of an appropriate archaeological mitigation scheme has been synthesised within an Archaeological Appraisal of Block 11, The Moor, Sheffield (CgMs Report 8467/07/03), which is attached as an Appendix to this document. Following submission of the Archaeological Appraisal to SYAS a meeting was held with Dinah Saich of SYAS, during which requirements for a scheme of archaeological mitigation were established, the detail of which is set out below. Following formal appointment of a sub-contractor to undertake the fieldwork and reporting the details of the project staffing and specialists to be used will be confirmed to Dinah Saich. The appointed sub-contractor will be IFA registered.

1.3 The underlying geology is of the Lower Coal Measures Group (BGS 1974). The available data, from the geotechnical reports and WYAS trenches suggests that islands of the natural geology are present within c. 0.8 m of the current ground surface within the site.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background and Assessment

The Archaeological Appraisal of Block 11, The Moor, Sheffield (CgMs report 8467/07/02) is attached as an appendix to this document and should be consulted for a full account of the project background. The summary of this is outlined below:-

2.0.1 Prehistoric/Roman and early medieval

There is little or no potential for evidence of these periods to be exposed within the application area. There are no known sites or records of recovery of artefacts of this date from the vicinity of the site.

2.0.2 Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Little is known of the local morphology of the later medieval Sheffield deerpark boundary, which is known to have been present within the application area. It is reasonable however to assume that it would have been a wide and substantial ditch with an oak paling fence. The line of this boundary was later formalised by Porter Street which crossed the application area. There is a medium to high potential that evidence for the deerpark boundary will survive within the application area. If it does survive it is likely that it will be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

2.0.3 Post-medieval (1540-present)

Between 1797 and 1921 the application area was developed. Although it is not clear from the available maps what the initial development involved it is likely, extrapolating from the First Edition OS map, that most of the application area contained terraced housing. The Globe Tavern is also known to have been constructed within the site. The extent to which any of these structures or associated features survive in a readable form is difficult to establish based upon the available information. There are limits to the geotechnical data to inform the archaeological understanding of the site.

The 1921 OS map evidence suggests very strongly that the application area was deliberately cleared, at least in part pre-World War II. Some of this was probably related to slum clearance and an attempt to change the character of this part of the city, away from the South Street frontage to a more industrial character. The available evidence suggests that the redevelopment of this site involved far less truncation than within the Block 6 footprint on the western side of Cumberland Way.

3.0 Project Aims

3.0.1 The general aims of this project are:-

- To ensure that subsequent to the demolition of the above ground structures that the removal of hard-surfacing/floor slabs is conducted in a way that facilitates an archaeological investigation of the site
- To preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- To ensure the long-term preservation of the archaeological information by production and deposition of a report and an ordered project archive.

3.0.2 The feature of chief archaeological interest known to have been present within the proposed development area is the late medieval deer-park boundary, the line of which is thought to have been continued by Porter Street. Two trenches will be excavated as illustrated in Figure 2 to determine the presence/absence and state of preservation of this feature. The locations illustrated are indicative only, because their exact positioning is best determined by conditions on the ground, which hare as yet unknown. The trenches will be located and excavated to a size that best meets the objective of initially determining its presence/absence and subsequently that allows the fullest profile to be established and to address the general aims set out within this document.

3.0.3 With the exception of the deer-park boundary all of the other anticipated features are likely to be of late 19th century AD date, or later. Priority will be given to the investigation of any workshop related activity. Should there be any surviving floor surfaces associated with the domestic use of the site these will also be prioritised. No more than 25% of deposits exposed within the site will be subject to detailed hand-investigation.

3.0.4 The need for the archaeological work to take place during the demolition programme means that it will impact upon the critical development path. It is therefore necessary for all of the archaeological works to be completed within 3 weeks of the complete removal of the floor-slab. The appointed archaeological contractor will be need to staff accordingly.

3.0.5 Until the floor-slab/hard surfacing is removed the actual archaeological significance of the site and the appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy will not be known. The available data suggests for instance that there has been far less impact from modern ie post-WWII development than on the adjacent Block 6. The immediate objective once the floor slab/hard surfacing is removed will be to map and characterise the structures and deposits exposed. Given the likelihood of islands of truncation within the proposed development site, where there are no significant archaeological layers, features or deposits machining will be undertaken to a depth that determines the presence/absence of the deer-park boundary. It is hoped therefore that the excavation of the trenches as outlined in Figure 2 will be informed by this process and that it may in fact prove possible to look to investigate the deer-park boundary by other means. This will however be discussed at a meeting with Dinah Saich of SYAS and if necessary a simple updated specification will be issued (not more than one side of A4 and an associated plan) detailing the conclusions of that meeting. The meeting will also determine the priorities/sample sizes etc for the excavation.

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

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

4.0 Methodology

4.0.1 Archaeological attendance to site will commence once the above ground structures have been demolished. Due to the need to retain the material resultant from this work on site this will be stockpiled at the far western extent of the site, within the current Eversure House footprint (see Figure 2). This is a basemented building in an area of the site where levels are to be increased by in excess of 0.5 m and it is therefore the area of least archaeological interest.

4.0.2 A minimum of 2 weeks notice will be given to the archaeological fieldwork contractor of the start date to remove the hard-surfacing and floor slab from within the proposed development

area. When the IFA registered fieldwork contractor has been appointed this will be confirmed with SYAS and the contractor will also notify the receiving museum of the intention to deposit an archive in due course and complete the required proforma sheets. In order to meet the programme requirements and following discussion with SYAS the fieldwork contractor will supply a team sufficient to clean, map and to begin to sample the stripped area, as appropriate during the stripping phase. A meeting will be convened with Dinah Saich before any hand excavation, other than initial characterisation of features/deposits is carried out.

4.0.3 The proposed development area will be stripped, under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a range of buckets as appropriate. A toothless ditching bucket should be used to achieve the final surface where significant features and or deposits are exposed. Mechanical excavation will be undertaken to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits. Every effort should be made to avoid rutting or other direct or indirect impacts onto the archaeological surface. Haul routes will also need to be established to ensure that overburden that is removed is carried off the excavation area and stockpiled as required by the developer, without this traffic impacting upon the archaeological horizon. Should the Site Supervisor feel that either methods of stripping or movement of plant taking material off site were resulting in the archaeology being compromised then stripping should be halted until these issues could be resolved.

4.0.4 Due to the fact that preservation is likely to be patchy ie that it is believed that there will be islands of preservation within zones of destruction the intention is to avoid prescriptive methodologies. Therefore if it is possible to locate the medieval deer-park boundary without excavating the trenches, as illustrated in Figure 2, then this would obviate the need to excavate those trenches. Put simply, it seems at least possible that having removed archaeologically uninteresting deposits/intrusions on the line of the deerpark boundary that feature may be exposed without the deliberate excavation of trenches. Should this not be the case ie should it not be present or should it be believed to be sealed by archaeologically important deposits the exposure of this feature will only take place after excavation and recording the overlying surfaces. The supervising archaeologist will be sufficiently experienced in excavation in urban conditions such as this and will be trusted to machine to the appropriate levels. Clearly should the medieval deer-park ditch, or floor surfaces associated with modern use of the site be encountered these will require detailed hand-excavation and machining will stop as soon as these are encountered.

4.0.5 Priority will be given to the cleaning of the exposed surface as required to produce a pre-excavation site plan, during and immediately subsequent to the stripping. Plans will normally be drawn at 1:100; more complex features will be recorded as appropriate (1:10 or 1:20). The site grid will be established relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels taken will be relative to Ordnance Datum. In association with the production of this plan sample excavation will commence, looking to investigate a representative sample of any archaeology exposed to characterise the nature of the resource present. Early in this process a meeting will be convened between the CgMs Project Manager, Dinah Saich of SYAS and the appointed fieldwork contractor to establish a more formal sampling strategy.

4.0.6 It is hoped that the site investigation can be conducted as an iterative process, such that instead of excavating by set percentage sample sizes the approach can be driven by considering how excavation can meet the stated and evolving research aims. As a minimum the stratigraphic relationships between all significant intercutting features will be established, however once this is complete and a representative sample of any archaeological deposits has been investigated the excavation process will be targeted. Features will be targeted that appear to be unusual or important (e.g relating to specific craft or industries). Should the medieval deer-park boundary be exposed sections will be excavated through this feature to characterise its morphology and fill sequence. Similarly contexts that have the potential to provide important artefactual or ecofactual assemblages or that inform the research aims of the project will be prioritised. This reflexive approach will be sustained by regular site meetings between all relevant parties and specialists as appropriate.

4.0.7 The recording system will be based on the Museum of London's '*Archaeological Site Manual*' (1994). This involves allocating numbers to individual contexts, which are then described and interpreted on proforma context sheets.

4.0.7 A photographic record will be maintained during the course of the evaluation (in back and white and colour print and digital (where the camera will have field of at least 5MP and images archived as uncompressed TIFFs)) and will include:

i. the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
ii. the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
iii. the layout of archaeological features within the excavation area;
iv. individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
v. groups of features where their relationship is important;

4.0.8 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *'First Aid for Finds'* (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.

4.0.9 Appropriate specialists will be employed as required throughout the project to advise as necessary. These specialists will conduct or commission, as appropriate, programmes of scientific investigation in conjunction with the fieldwork, the results of which will be presented in the final report. They will also ensure that the strategy evolves on site by seeking to ensure that bulk samples taken in the initial stages of the project are processed quickly and the results fed back to inform the excavation strategy. This approach is broadly consistent with **The Management of Archaeological Projects** (English Heritage 1991). All work undertaken will also be in accordance with **EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.**

4.0.10 A strategy for palaeo-environmental sampling will be developed on site, in consultation with appropriate specialists, as necessary. The environmental sampling strategy will therefore evolve from as discussion between those specialists and the field team and will be in accordance with current best practice.

Forty to sixty litre samples would usually be taken from securely dated deposits containing the following:-

- charred plant remains;
- large quantities of molluscs;
- large quantities of bone;
- hearths and other burnt features;
- other domestic features

4.0.10 The list above is not exhaustive however and it may be necessary to take larger sample sizes from deposits with large amounts of bone (up to 100 litres) and samples should also be taken from pit deposits which do not contain visible ecofacts. Sampling of ditches should normally target dumped/artefact rich deposits. Column samples may be required to establish the changing environment through time, if appropriate sequences are observed.

4.0.11 Should evidence for industrial activity be exposed then macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) will be collected by hand. Separate c. 10 ml samples will be collected for micro-slags (hammerscale and spherical droplets). The specialist appointed to assess such deposits would be agreed in advance of their employment with Dinah Saich of SYAS and would be expected to be familiar with **Archaeo-metallurgy in archaeological projects** (English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society 1995) and **Hammerscale** (Starley 1995).

4.0.12 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties.

4.0.13 Dinah Saich of SYAS will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement. Should any significant remains be found it may be necessary, in liaison with Dinah Saich of SYAS to formulate a strategy designed to fully establish their character, distribution, extent, condition, dating and further treatment.

4.0.14 Archaeological staff and visitors will respect Health and Safety provisions and site-specific safety regulations.

4.0.15 It may be necessary to agree the phased handback of areas of the site to the developer. This will require the explicit authorisation of Dinah Saich of SYAS. To facilitate this the appointed fieldwork contractor will produce weekly summary reports detailing finds to date with plans and photographs as appropriate and available.

4.1 Post-excavation

4.1.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

i. checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
ii. production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
iii. cataloguing of photographic material and labelling of slides which will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
iv. cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.
iv. assessment of all artefacts, biological samples and soils recovered from the site. X-rays of an appropriate selection of iron objects and a selection of non-ferrous (including all coins). Consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures such as pottery residue analysis and glass composition.
v. waterlogged materials will be dealt with as outlined in Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather (English Heritage Archaeological Leather Group 1995) and Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood (Brunning 1996).
vi. assessment of any technological residues recovered will be undertaken.
vii. samples taken for scientific dating will be sent, promptly to appropriate laboratories and agreement reached on appropriate turn around times with all parties.
viii. bulk samples and geoarchaeological samples recovered will be processed and assessed by the appropriate specialists.

4.1.2 Following completion of the fieldwork on Blocks 6 and 11 consideration will be given to the appropriate manner of publication. It is hoped that if the results are as anticipated that there may be no requirement to produce an assessment report and that with agreement from SYAS an appropriate 'grey literature' report could be produced, sufficient to allow SYAS to recommend discharge of the condition. Discussions will be had with the developer to determine the likely timeframe for completion of the archaeological work on other Blocks and to establish the desirability of a popular publication addressing the scheme as a whole. A copy of any completed reports will be submitted, once approved by the client to SYAS. The text of the report will also be submitted as a rich text file and any CAD drawings will also be submitted. The report will include the following as a minimum:-

i. a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
ii. full content's listing;
iii. a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
iv. a description of the archaeological background;
v. a description of the topography and geology, soils and drainage of the development area;
vi. a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
vii. a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
viii. plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
ix. an overall phased plan with sections of the excavated archaeological features;
x. interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
xi. specialist reports on the artefactual/ecofactual remains from the site;
xii. appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
xiii. appropriate artefact illustrations
xiii. a consideration of the importance of the archaeological remains present on the site in local, regional and national terms
xiv. a detailed context index and index to the archive
xv. completion of the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) form for the project (http://ads.ac.uk/projects/oasis).

4.1.3 The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with Sheffield Museum, subject to appropriate permissions. It will be prepared in accordance with the procedures set-out by the Museums Service. If finds are made of gold or silver these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be immediately reported to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the 1997 Treasure Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be provided.

4.1.4 Notes or articles describing the results of the fieldwork will be submitted for publication in an appropriate local, regional or national journal (depending upon the significance of the results). A copy of any such works will be sent to SYAS. Consideration will be given to publication of all of the information gained from the fieldwork on The Moor redevelopment as a single text. Provision will be made for publication of the results of the fieldwork locally. Discussions will be had with the client about the desirability of press releases and the appointed sub-contractor will be encouraged to present the results (if appropriate) to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and local societies. A summary of the results will be submitted to the SYAS annual review 'Archaeology in South Yorkshire'. Text will be submitted in ASCII format and any images in .tif form.

5.0 Monitoring

5.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by the project design and to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 The archaeological aspects of the project will be managed for NJL Consulting, on behalf of RREEF (UK) by Simon Mortimer MA $_{(Oxon)}$ MIFA with assistance from other CgMs Project Managers as required.

5.3 SYAS will be given at least 5 days' notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the project director.

6.0 Timetable and Personnel

6.1 As explained in para 3.0.4 the fact that the archaeological works are necessarily taking place within the demolition programme places them directly on the critical development path. It is understood that there are uncertainties involved in any archaeological project at least until the archaeological horizon is revealed and the archaeology has been characterised. In the circumstances of this development area however there is no indication that particularly complex or significant archaeology is likely to be present and it is therefore reasonable for the developer to set a date that, unless there are truly exceptional circumstances will establish an end date for on-site fieldwork. This date is set on this site as three calendar weeks following removal of the floor slab and hard-surfacing.

6.2 The appointed sub-contractor should therefore ensure that they are geared up to rapidly plan and characterise the resource present during the stripping, such that a complete site plan is available within 2 days of completion of the site strip. A site meeting will then be convened which will lead to the preparation of a short update to the specification and plan which will form the basis for subsequent fieldwork and consequently determine appropriate staffing levels.

7.0 Insurance

7.1 The archaeological contractors will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

8.0 Health and Safety

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

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

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

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

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

8.6 Attention is paid to the requirements of more recent legislation including the provision and use of *Work Equipment Regulations* 1992, the *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations* 1992 and the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. A risk assessment is undertaken, a safety officer appointed and all aspects of health and safety noted during work.

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO	BLOCK	DESCRIPTION
100	11	Overburden: demolition rubble
101	11	Demolition rubble over Earl Lane
102	11	Tarmac over cobbles
103	11	Void
104	11	Layer of rubbish against wall ***156***
105	11	Cobbled road surface
106	11	Concrete pavement
107	11	Layer of yellow silt and coarse sand covering road ***105***
108	11	Sandstone block pavement
109	11	Sandstone wall
110	11	Handmade brick floor of Room ***161***
111	11	Sandstone wall forming part of Room ***121***
112	11	Handmade brick and stone stairs in Room ***121***
113	11	Handmade brick floor in Room ***121***
114	11	Sandstone wall forming part of Room ***121***
115	11	Demolition rubble contained in Room ***121***
115	11	Clay levelling layer found below floor ***113*** in Room ***121***
117	11	Dark brown silty-sand rubble layer found below layer ***116***
118	11	Orange sandy-clay layer found below layer ***117***
119	11	Black burnt layer found below layer ***118***
120	11	Redeposited clay (=***188***)
121	11	Cellar room
122	11	Cellar room
123	11	Sandstone wall, Room ***122***
124	11	Sandstone wall, Room ***122***
125	11	Sandstone wall, Room ***122***
126	11	Handmade brick and stone stairs in Room ***122***
127	11	Demolition rubble contained in stairs ***126***
128	11	Sandstone flag floor in cellar Room ***122***
129	11	Brick-lined well
130	11	Sandy-silt fill of well
131	11	Demolition rubble contained in Room ***122***
132	11	Cellar room
133	11	Stairs in Room ***132***
134	11	Demolition rubble contained in stairs ***133***
135	11	Sandstone wall, Room ***132***
136	11	Sandstone wall dividing Rooms ***132*** and ***139***

137	11	Sandstone-flagged floor of Room ***132***, which had been skimmed with concrete
138	11	Demolition rubble contained in Room ***132***
139	11	Cellar room
140	11	Handmade brick and stone stairs in Room ***139***
141	11	Demolition rubble fill contained in stairs ***140***
142	11	Sandstone wall, Room ***139***
143	11	Sandstone wall, Room ***139***
144	11	Sandstone-flagged floor of Room ***139***
145	11	Demolition rubble contained in Room ***139***
146	11	Layer beneath floor ***128***
147	11	Sandstone wall
148	11	Mortar layer beneath floor ***144***
149	11	Burnt silty-sand layer beneath ***148***
150	11	Rubble layer beneath ***149***
151	11	Single skin brick wall
152	11	Sandstone wall with brick addition at south-east end
153	11	Handmade brick wall dividing Rooms ***246*** and ***247***
154	11	Demolition deposit around ***153***
155	11	Demolition deposit around ***153***
156	11	Handmade brick wall
157	11	Natural clay
158	11	Natural clay and silt
159	11	Layer of burnt material
160	11	Redeposited clay
161	11	Room
162	11	Rubble layer
163	11	Sandstone surface
164	11	Handmade brick structure
165	11	Sandstone surface part of Room ***214***
166	11	Demolition deposit
167	11	Brick drain
168	11	Silty-clay fill of drain ***169***
169	11	Cut for ceramic drain
170	11	Cut for wall ***156***
171	11	Clay silt/burnt material fill of cut ***170***
172	11	Grey/brown silt-clay fill of drain cut ***173***
173	11	Cut for drain (same as ***169***?)
174	11	Natural silty-clay
175	11	Cellar room
176	11	Sandstone wall of Room ***175***

177	11	Sandstone wall of Room ***175***
178	11	Sandstone and handmade brick stairs in Room ***175***
179	11	Fill of stairs ***178***
180	11	Stone and handmade brick platform in Room ***175***
181	11	Brick structure in Room ***175***
182	11	Sandstone flagged floor in Room ***175***
183	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***175***
184	11	Unbonded brick surface. Probable modern levelling layer for concrete slab
185	11	Mid-brown/grey sandy-silt modern levelling layer beneath ***184***
186	11	Mid-brown/orange silt-sand modern levelling layer beneath ***185***
187	11	Demolition deposit contained in Room ***121***. Beneath ***186***
188	11	Same as ***120***
189	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***121***
190	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***121***
191	11	Cellar room
192	11	Sandstone wall of Room ***191***
193	11	Sandstone wall of Room ***191***
194	11	Stone and handmade brick stairs in Room ***191***
195	11	Sandstone-flagged floor in Room ***191***
196	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***191***
197	11	Sandstone-flagged floor in Room ***191***
198	11	Brick layer beneath overburden. Probable modern levelling layer
199	11	Demolition deposit contained in Room ***214***
200	11	Cellar room
201	11	Sandstone wall of Room ***200***
202	11	Handmade brick and stone stairs in Room ***200***
203	11	Fill of stairs ***202***
204	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***200***
205	11	Sandstone-flagged floor in Room ***200***
206	11	Cut for modern brick wall
207	11	Rubble fill of wall cut ***206***
208	11	Stone flag surface north-west of Room ***214***
209	11	Tarmac surface adjacent to ***208***
210	11	Stone drain within surface ***208***
211	11	One brick wide wall of Room ***214***
212	11	Two brick wide brick wall of Room ***214***
213	11	Two brick wide brick wall of Room ***214***
214	11	Room
215	11	Handmade brick wall of Room ***219***
216	11	Handmade brick wall of Room ***219***

217	11	Handmade brick wall of Room ***219***
218	11	Sandstone-flagged floor of Room ***219***
219	11	Room
220	11	Demolition deposit sealing Rooms ***214*** and ***219***
221	11	Redeposited natural contained within drain cut ***269***
222	11	Stone capping within well ***223***
223	11	Stone well
224	11	Silty-clay fill contained within drain cut ***225***
225	11	Cut for drain
226	11	Silt/sand fill of linear feature ***227***
227	11	Linear cut
228	11	Redeposited natural in cut ***232***
229	11	Natural silty-clay
230	11	Deposit above sandstone surface ***163***
231	11	Brick wall
232	11	Cut of feature
233	11	Layer of black clay and demolition rubble
234	11	Grey clay layer
235	11	Room with toilet
236	11	Frogged brick wall for room ***241***
237	11	Concrete floor in Room ***241***
238	11	Stone surface
239	11	Drain
240	11	Tarmac surface
241	11	Room
242	11	Cellar destroyed by modern building
243	11	Brick and stone structure
244	11	Cellar room with stairs
245	11	Room to north-west of Room ***244***
246	11	Room south-east of Room ***247***
247	11	Room north-west of Room ***246***
248	11	Brick surface
249	11	Levelling layers for ***165***
250	11	Clayey-silt fill of culvert ***251***
251	11	Brick and stone culvert below floor ***165***
252	11	Brick wall of Room ***242***
253	11	Brick wall of Room ***242***
254	11	Brick wall of Room ***242***
255	11	Brick wall of Room ***244***
256	11	Brick wall of Room ***244***

257	11	Brick wall of Room ***244***
258	11	Brick wall of Room ***244***
259	11	Brick and stone stairs in Room ***244***
260	11	Sandstone-flagged floor in Room ***244***
261	11	Stone-flagged floor in Room ***245***
262	11	Brick wall of Room ***245***
263	11	Brick wall of Room ***246***
264	11	Brick wall of Room ***246***
265	11	Stone-flagged floor in Room ***246***
266	11	Brick wall of Room ***247***
267	11	Stone-flagged floor in Room ***247***
268	11	Brick drain
269	11	Stone-capped brick drain
270	11	Brick structure
271	11	Fill of structure ***270***
272	11	Stone-capped brick drain
273	11	Stone-capped brick drain
274	11	Room
275	11	Brick floor of Room ***274***
276	11	Brick wall of Room ***274***
277	11	Brick wall of Room ***274***
278	11	Brick wall adjacent to cobbled road
279	11	Stone wall adjacent to wall ***277***
280	11	Brick wall adjacent to wall ***278***
281	11	Mortar deposit below Room ***274***
282	11	Dump deposit below ***281***
283	11	Redeposited natural clay below ***282***
284	11	Rubble levelling deposit for floor ***275***
285	11	Brick wall of Room ***274***
286	11	Sand layer in cut ***291***
287	11	Redeposited clay in cut ***291***
288	11	Ashy clinker layer in cut ***291***
289	11	Redeposited clay layer in cut ***291***
290	11	Organic residue deposit in cut ***291***
291	11	Linear cut
292	11	Sandstone wall
293	11	Room
294	11	Brick floor of Room ***293***
295	11	Stone wall of Room ***293***
296	11	Brick wall of Room ***293***

297	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***293***
298	11	Levelling layer below floor ***294***
299	11	Room
300	11	Stone wall of Room ***299***
301	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***299***
302	11	Brick floor of Room ***299***
303	11	Room
304	11	Brick wall of Room ***303***
305	11	Brick floor of Room ***303***
306	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***303***
307	11	Room
308	11	Brick floor of Room ***303***
309	11	Mortar levelling layer beneath floor ***305***
310	11	Cut for wall ***295***
311	11	Fill of wall cut ***310***
312	11	Brick and stone drain under floor ***294***
313	11	Fill of drain ***312***
314	11	Mortar layer below ***298***
315	11	Clinker/rubble layer beneath ***314***
316	11	Grey clay layer beneath Room ***293***
317	11	Grey clay layer under ***309***
318	11	Mixed deposit below road ***105***
319	11	Clinker layer below road ***105***
320	11	Clay layer below road ***105***
321	11	Construction cut for wall ***300***
322	11	Sandy clinker under floor ***299***
323	11	Mortar layer under floor ***302***
324	11	Grey clay = ***317***
325	11	Yard
326	11	Stone flags in yard ***325***
327	11	Brick wall to north-east of yard
328	11	Kerbstones to north-west of yard
329	11	Brick wall of Room ***336***
330	11	Stone wall in Room ***336***
331	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***325***
332	11	Natural clay beneath yard ***325***
333	11	Grey clay beneath yard ***325***
334	11	Brown silt layer beneath yard ***325***
335	11	Levelling layers above ***334*** and below yard ***325***
336	11	Room containing drive shaft

337	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***337***
338	11	Stone light well
339	11	Sill forming part of ***338***
340	11	Wall of Room ***336***
341	11	Concrete floor in Room ***336***
342	11	Handmade and machine-made brick wall of Room ***336***
343	11	Brick wall of Room ***336***
344	11	Room containing drive shaft and grinding stone
345	11	Demolition deposits in Room ***344***
346	11	Wall of Room ***336***
347	11	Wall of Room ***336***
348	11	Alcove in ***336***
349	11	Lower floor in Room ***336***
350	11	Stone-flagged floor under floor in Room ***344***
351	11	Deposit between floor layers
352	11	Concrete floor
353	11	Feature in floor of Room ***344***
354	11	Fill of ***353***
355	11	Brick wall with stone footing
356	11	Brick wall
357	11	Brick wall
358	11	Brick wall
359	11	Brick wall
360	11	Stone wall in Room ***344***
361	11	Brick feature in floor of Room ***344***
362	11	Stone-flagged floor cavity for drive shaft in Room ***344***
363	11	Tarmac surface
364	11	Deposit to south-west of Room ***344***
365	11	Deposit to south-west of Room ***344***
366	11	Stone wall
367	11	Room with toilet
368	11	Brick wall of Room ***367***
369	11	Brick wall of Room ***367***
370	11	Brick wall of Room ***367***
371	11	Brick wall of Room ***367***
372	11	Internal dividing wall in Room ***367***
373	11	Stone-flagged floor in Room ***367***
374	11	Room
375	11	Brick wall of Room ***374***
376	11	Brick wall of Room ***374***

377	11	Brick wall of Room ***374***
378	11	Brick wall of Room ***374***
379	11	Brick wall of Room ***374***
380	11	Internal dividing wall in Room ***374***
381	11	Yard
382	11	Room
383	11	Stone wall to south-east of Room ***382***
384	11	Stone wall in centre of Rooms ***382*** and ***389***
385	11	Demolition deposit contained in Room ***382***
386	11	Brick structure in Room ***382***
387	11	Flagged floor in Room ***382***
388	11	Mortar levelling layer below ***387***
389	11	Room
390	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***389***
391	11	Brick structure in Room ***389***
392	11	Flagged floor in Room ***389***
393	11	Levelling material below floor ***392***
394	11	Fill of structure ***391***
395	11	Brick-lined feature under floor ***387***
396	11	Fill of feature ***395***
397	11	Brick wall of Room ***381***
398	11	Brick wall of Room ***381***
399	11	Flagged floor in Room ***381***
400	11	Wall to north-east of Room ***382***
401	11	Fill of feature ***386***
402	11	Brick wall
403	11	Brick wall
404	11	Room
405	11	Brick wall of Room ***404***
406	11	Brick wall of Room ***404***
407	11	Brick wall
408	11	Dark fill
409	11	Rubble backfill
410	11	Brick wall of Room ***404***
411	11	Void
412	11	Clay-silt deposit
413	11	Rubble stone foundation layer under wall ***403***
414	11	Room
415	11	Brick wall of Room ***414***
416	11	Brick wall of Room ***414*** and ***418***

417	11	Brick wall of Room ***414*** and ***418***
418	11	Brick wall of Room ***428***
419	11	Brick wall of Room ***428***
420	11	Brick wall of Room ***414***
421	11	Concrete floor Room ***414***
422	11	Flagged floor Room ***428***
423	11	Demolition deposit in Room *414*
424	11	Cellar of Globe Tavern public house
425	11	Brick drain
426	11	Continuation of wall ***417***
427	11	Stone and brick drain
428	11	Cellared room
429	11	Flagged floor under concrete ***421***
430	11	Stone wall
431	11	Brick wall for Room ***381***
432	11	Concrete corridor of Globe Tavern
433	11	Cellared room of Globe Tavern
434	11	Cellared room of Globe Tavern
435	11	Demolition deposit in ***432***
436	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***433***
437	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***434***
438	11	*=**434***
439	11	Flagged floor of Room ***434***
440	11	Brick wall of Room ***434***
441	11	Brick wall of Room ***434***
442	11	Brick wall of Room ***434***
443	11	Brick wall of Room ***434***
444	11	Brick wall of Room ***434***
445	11	Partition wall Room ***434***
446	11	Partition wall Room ***434***
447	11	Brick and stone stairs in Room ***433***
448	11	Small room at top of stairs ***447***
449	11	Flagged floor of Room ***448***
450	11	Brick wall to south of Room ***448***
451	11	Brick wall to west of Room ***448***
452	11	Brick wall
453	11	Brick wall
454	11	Stone wall
455	11	Brick surface
456	11	Room

457	11	Brick wall of Room ***456***
458	11	Brick wall of Room ***456***
459	11	Room
460	11	Flagged floor of Room ***459***
461	11	Brick dividing wall in Room ***459***
462	11	Brick wall of Room ***459***
463	11	Brick wall
464	11	Room
465	11	Sandy-clay fill of ditch ***469***
466	11	Silty-clay fill of ditch ***469***
467	11	Clay-silt fill of ditch ***469***
468	11	Silty-clay primary fill of ditch ***469***
469	11	Cut of large ditch
470	11	Brick wall of Room ***438***
471	11	Flagged floor of Room ***464***
472	11	Brick wall
473	11	Brick wall of Room ***432***
474	11	Brick wall of Room ***432***
475	11	Brick wall of Room ***432***
476	11	Brick wall of Room ***432***
477	11	Flagged floor of Room ***432***
478	11	Concrete floor of Room ***432***
479	11	Stone wall
480	11	Fill of ditch ***469***
481	11	Fill of ditch ***469***
482	11	Rubble layer beneath floor ***460***
483	11	Cut of ditch
484	11	Silty-clay fill of ditch ***483***
485	11	Sandy-silt layer beneath yard ***325***
486	11	Silt layer below ***485***
487	11	Clay layer below ***486***
488	11	Sand layer below ***487***
489	11	Silt layer below ***488***
490	11	Silt layer below ***489***
491	11	Fill of drain ***492***
492	11	Drain cut
493	11	Grit layer under floor ***399***
494	11	Silty clay deposit under floor ***399***
495	11	Silty clay deposit under floor ***399***
496	11	Void

497	11	Cut north-east of ***330*** possibly for driveshaft
498	11	Fill of ***497***
499	11	Silty fill of ***500***
500	11	Cut for structure ***512***
501	11	Concrete pavement
502	11	Road surface of Jessop Lane
503	11	Side street
504	11	Corner of pavement
505	11	Cut through road surface ***502***
506	11	Fill of cut ***505***
507	11	Sand layer below ***490***
508	11	Clinker layer below ***507***
509	11	Mortar layer below ***508***
510	11	Silt layer below ***509***
511	11	Clay layer below ***510***
512	11	Culvert
513	11	Brick wall
514	11	Fill between walls ***398*** and ***430***
515	11	Burnt layer below ***511***
516	11	Brown layer below ***515***
517	11	Clay layer below ***516***
518	11	Silty clay below ***517***
519	11	Fill of ***505***
520	11	Cut sealed by road surface ***502***. Possible drainage feature
521	11	Redeposited clay fill of ***520***
522	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***374***
523	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***374***
524	11	Flagged floor of Room ***374***
525	11	Natural clay below ***518***
526	11	Mortar surface in Room ***374***
527	11	Ash and sand surface in Room ***374***
528	11	Redeposited natural beneath ***527***
529	11	Silty clay beneath ***528***
530	11	Deposit under ***529***
531	11	Deposit under ***530***
532	11	Brick wall of Room ***374***
533	11	Brick wall
534	11	Brick wall
535	11	Brick wall
536	11	Brick wall

537	11	Cut for wall ***536***
538	11	Fill of wall cut ***537***
539	11	Cut in Trench 1
540	11	Fill of cut ***539***
541	11	Cut of drain
542	11	Stone fill of ***541***
543	11	Cut of ditch in Trench 1
544	11	Clay fill of ***543***
545	11	Cut of ditch which truncates ***543***
546	11	Rubble fill of ***545***
547	11	Natural clay in Trench 1
548	11	Overburden in Trench 1
549	11	Cut for wall ***534***
550	11	Cut seen in section in Trench 1
551	11	Fill of ***550***
552	11	Brick/stone wall in Trench 3
553	11	Brick structure/Room Trench 3
554	11	Fill of ***553***
555	11	Brick wall to west of ***553***
556	11	Brick wall to south of ***553***
557	11	Brick wall to east of ***553***
558	11	Dividing wall in ***553***
559	11	Dividing wall in ***553***
560	11	Metal wheel
561	11	Metal wheel
562	11	Drain cover
563	11	Steel drive shaft
564	11	Turbine
565	11	Section of telegraph pole
566	11	Enamel sign
567	11	Enamel sign
568	11	Grindstone
569	11	Grindstone
570	11	Grindstone
571	11	Enamel sign
572	11	Enamel sign
573	11	Enamel sign
574	11	Grindstone from spoil
575	11	Small grindstone
576	11	Ditch perpendicular to ditch ***483***

577	11	Fill of ***576***
578	11	Cellar room
579	11	Brick and stone stairs in Room ***578***
580	11	Brick wall of Room ***578***
581	11	Brick wall of Room ***578***
582	11	Brick wall of Room ***578***
583	11	Brick wall of Room ***578***
584	11	Brick wall of Room ***578***
585	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***578***
586	11	Cellar room
587	11	Redeposited natural in Trench 2
588	11	Layer Trench 3
589	11	Layer Trench 3
590	11	Fill of ***591***
591	11	Cut for wall ***555***
592	11	Demolition deposit in Room ***585***
593	11	Room
594	11	Cut of deer park boundary
595	11	Vertical drain cut through ***594***
596	11	Fill of ***595***
597	11	Primary fill of ***594***
598	11	Secondary fill of ***594***
599	11	Redeposited natural
600	11	Old topsoil?
601	11	Cut of well ***223***
602	11	Basement Room
603	11	Brick-lined well
6000	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6001	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6002	6-Trench 3	Drain
6003	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6004	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6005	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6006	6-Trench 3	Stone wall
6007	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6008	6-Trench 3	Stone flags capping backfilled cellar
6009	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6010	6-Trench 3	Handmade brick wall
6011	6-Trench 3	Stone wall
6012	6-Trench 3	Blocking wall in cellar doorway

6013	6-Trench 2	Natural
6014	6-Trench 2	Demolition deposit
6015	6-Trench 2	Tarmac and hardcore
6016	6-Trench 3	Cut of drain
6017	6-Trench 3	Drain
6018	6-Trench 3	Cellar
6019	6-Trench 3	Modern overburden
6020	6-Trench 3	Modern overburden
6021	6-Trench 3	Demolition deposit
6022	6-Trench 3	Clay surface
6023	6-Trench 3	Clay surface
6024	6-Trench 3	Demolition deposit
6025	6-Trench 3	Modern overburden
6026	6-Trench 1	Concrete slab
6027	6-Trench 1	Levelling deposit
6028	6-Trench 1	Drain
6029	6-Trench 1	Bedding layer
6030	6-Trench 1	Handmade brick wall
6031	6-Trench 1	Handmade brick wall
6032	6-Trench 1	Stone wall
6033	6-Trench 1	Handmade brick wall
6034	6-Trench 1	Handmade brick wall
6035	6-Trench 1	Rubble fill
6036	6-Trench 1	Demolition deposit
6037	6-Trench 1	Handmade brick wall
6038	6-Trench 1	Demolition deposit
6039	6-Trench 1	Cellar
6040	6-Trench 1	Cellar
6041	6-Trench 1	Cellar
6042	6-Trench 1	Demolition deposit
6043	6-Trench 1	Demolition deposit
6044	6-Trench 1	Demolition deposit
6045	6-Trench 1	Flagstone floor
6046	6-Trench 1	Cellar
6047	6-Trench 1	Handmade brick wall
6048	6-Trench 1	Flagstone floor