



Heart of the City II, Block H2, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turner & Townsend on behalf of Sheffield City Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming part of Block H2 of the Heart of the City II redevelopment scheme (formerly known as Sheffield Retail Quarter), in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on NGR 435145, 387078; **Fig. 1**).

The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological structures and deposits survive on the site. Due to the presence of live services, the extent of the evaluation was reduced from two trenches (one measuring 7 m by 6 m and the other 8 m square) to a single trench measuring 7 m by 3.5 m. The specific trench objective for trench 2 was therefore not addressed. The archaeological potential of the area of trench 1 (the area of a knife factory shown on the 1896 Goad plan) has been demonstrated through the survival of structures and deposits.

The chronology of the observed remains has not been reliably established, although given the background of the site (see section 2) it is almost certain that the lime-mortared structures relate to 18th- or 19th-century buildings associated with Sheffield's cutlery industry. They appear to correlate with structures mapped in 1853 (**Fig. 2**) and are located within the manufacturing section of a former Knife Factory mapped in 1896 (**Fig. 3**). The identification of the excavated structures and deposits with any specific process or function cannot be substantiated by the evaluation results. It is not possible to relate the limited results of the evaluation to specific trades attested by historic maps including knife manufacture and steel melting.

There was evidence for at least two phases of lime-mortared buildings as surface 102 was sealed by deposit 1009 prior to construction of wall 101. The structures are consistent with a piecemeal approach to development.

The presence of concrete foundations suggests that there may have been a previously-unidentified 20th-century phase of redevelopment or modification to existing structures.

The partial demolition of the brick and concrete structures on the site was accompanied by the re-deposition of black ash and deposition of crushed concrete. The site was then sealed with concrete and tarmac and used as a carpark.

The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Museums Sheffield has agreed in principle to accept the archive under an accession code to be determined. An OASIS form, wessexar1-408152, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Turner & Townsend for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service who monitored the works on behalf of Sheffield City Council.

Fieldwork was directed by Jack Peverall assisted by Jack Dowling. This report was written by Ashley Tuck with illustrations by Joanna Debska. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Milica Rajic.



Heart of the City II, Sheffield, Block H

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turner & Townsend on behalf of Sheffield City Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming part of Block H2 of the Heart of the City II redevelopment scheme (formerly known as Sheffield Retail Quarter), in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on NGR 435145, 387078; **Fig. 1**). The site consists of a 0.36 ha parcel of land located off Carver Street, Sheffield, S1 4HJ.
- 1.1.2 A planning application for the redevelopment scheme was submitted to Sheffield City Council (Ref. 20/01895/RG3) and is awaiting a decision. In consultation with the Principal Archaeologist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), a programme of archaeological evaluation is required at the site, and would form part of a condition of consent. These works were commissioned pre-determination.
- 1.1.3 The application proposes the *'erection of office building (B1a) with ancillary retail / café/ bar space (A1/ A2/ A3/ A4/ A5) and associated works at land bound by Carver Street, Wellington Street and Backfields (Block H2) Sheffield S1 4FT'*.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2020) was prepared detailing the methods, background and scope of the evaluation.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken between the 9 and 11 November 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site is located in the centre of Sheffield; it is bounded by Carver Street to the west and Backfields to the east. It is currently in use as a car park and comprises a slightly elevated area in comparison to surrounding plots, suggesting either that there may be good archaeological preservation (with buildings that formerly occupied the plot incompletely demolished), and/or that a deep layer of overburden seals the site. The site is bounded to the north by a late 19th-century vicarage currently known as 'the Art House'; the rear of this property facing Backfields is of recent construction. A mural by artist Pete McKee occupies the south elevation of this building overlooking the site; the rendered area containing the artwork probably indicates the elevation of a building that formerly butted against the former vicarage and occupied part of the site. The mid-19th-century Grade II-listed St. Matthew's

Carver Street church lies to the north of the former vicarage. To the south of the site, the next plot comprises waste ground bisected by a road (the continuation of Backfields) constructed in 2017 following archaeological excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2017a).

- 1.3.2 The site is at an elevation of approximately 80 m above Ordnance Datum. The site is underlain by coal measures sandstone comprising silkstone rock (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by ARCUS (2006a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within the study area of a wider proposed development. The following section summarises those parts of the DBA relevant to the present site.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric to medieval

- 2.2.1 There is little evidence for activity from the prehistoric to Roman periods. Sheffield is mentioned in the Domesday survey as *Escafeld*, which derives from the Old English *scēath + feld* meaning 'Open land by the River Sheaf'. The site is thought to have lain beyond the boundaries of the medieval settlement.

Post-medieval/modern

- 2.2.2 By 1737, cartographic evidence shows that the western side of Cambridge Street had been developed. Cambridge Street lies immediately to the east of Backfields, and was formerly known as 'Coal Pit Lane'. Borehole analysis undertaken by ARCUS in 2005 did not identify any evidence of mining; subsequent development is thought to have largely removed any archaeological evidence from this period.
- 2.2.3 The site was developed as part of a grid street system that remains largely intact today. The majority of surviving historic buildings in the area date from the 19th century onwards, however, piecemeal redevelopment has led to a loss of much historic fabric. A map by Fairbank (not reproduced) show that parts of the site were developed by 1808. The 1853 Ordnance Survey map (**Fig. 2**) is the earliest detailed plan of the site and depicts some of what are probably domestic properties amongst a landscape of small factories and industrial works. Industrial works are more prevalent in the north of the site, with smaller units along the street frontages. Trades recorded in the immediate vicinity include brass and silver founders, a bone works, a haft and scale cutter, a gun accessories manufacturer, a celluloid warehouse, a joiner's tool manufacturer, ivory cutters, iron and steel traders, a file forgers and a variety of cutlers (pen knives, pocket knives, scissors, shears, table knives etc.).
- 2.2.4 A line of small shops or dwellings faced Backfields, which by 1896 (**Fig. 3**) included cutlers and a store with many spaces linked internally. These may have been a row of 'little mesters'.
- 2.2.5 The centre of the site was occupied by long workshop units with yard access and open space that in the 1860s was occupied by a steel and surgical instrument manufacturer. In the 1870s, 'John Banham, steel converter' was listed at the site, possibly indicating the presence of a cementation furnace. However, the relevant plots (see ARCUS 2006, plots 132/133) were rather small and it may be that this plot was an office, storeroom or had some other ancillary function associated with the business of steel conversion, which may have

taken place elsewhere in the city. This same plot had developed by the 1890s into a 'brass and German silver founder' and a 'cutlery caster', and by 1896 contained a 'melting house' (probably a crucible furnace), steel warehouse and casting shops. By 1930, this and other parts of the site had been amalgamated as S Staniforth Ltd, cutlery and forgers. The expansion encompassed former domestic properties fronting Carver Street, and the former little mesters on Backfields.

2.2.6 To the south of the site, a brass foundry remained active until the 1940s, and cutlery production continued under the Sheffield Metal Company Ltd. until the 1950s.

2.2.7 The site was cleared in the 1980s.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

2.3.1 Additional previous work in the immediate vicinity includes an Archaeological Analysis of Borehole Data (ARCUS 2005), an Archive Scoping Report (ARCUS 2006b), and an Assessment of Archaeological Potential (2006c). An initial external photographic survey was begun by ARCUS in 2008 and later completed by Wessex Archaeology (2017b).

2.3.2 A borehole (BH210) excavated in the west of the site apparently passed through a cellar with a sandstone floor at 2.3 m below ground level. The sandstone floor overlaid bedrock.

2.3.3 Immediately south of the site, an archaeological strip, map and record excavation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2017a) in advance of the construction of a temporary service road linking Backfields and Carver Street as part of the wider development of the Heart of the City II scheme. Preservation was intermittently good, with evidence for a steam engine and associated flue and chimney recorded, as well as an electric motor base which may have replaced the steam engine. Vaulted cellars and other brickwork were also present.

2.3.4 A programme of historic building recording of Buildings 6–10 (42 Wellington Street and 188–192 Rockingham Street, no longer part of the Heart of the City II scheme) and Blocks B and C, has also been undertaken (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming a). A Historic England Level 2 survey has been carried out on the removal of William Mitchell artwork on Block A (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming b) and programmes of Historic Building Recording on Blocks H3 and A are also underway.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- to provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and,
- to inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- to establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- to place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and,
- to make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and consultation with the Principal Archaeologist at SYAS, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the footprint of any surviving archaeological remains observed, with particular focus on potential industrial archaeology related to steel and cutlery manufacture and the expansion of Sheffield in the 18th and 19th centuries;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for additional archaeological mitigation;
- to prepare a report on the results of the archaeological works; and,
- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

3.4 Trench objectives

3.4.1 Furthermore, the following trench objectives or rationale have been identified in consultation with the Principal Archaeologist at SYAS:

- trench 1 aimed to examine the potential for remains within the manufacturing section of a Knife Factory shown on the 1896 Goad plan; and,
- trench 2 aimed to examine the potential for remains associated with the melting house indicated on the 1896 Goad plan.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Excavation methods

4.2.1 Trenches were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). Before excavation began, scanning with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was undertaken. This identified the presence of live underground services severely limiting the available areas of excavation. As a result, only part (measuring around 7 x 3.5 m) of one of the planned trenches could be dug.

4.2.2 The trench was excavated using an excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision and instruction of a monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits of approximately 50–200 mm, finally halting at a layer of clay

interpreted as undisturbed natural geology. A sondage was excavated through the natural to a maximum depth of 1 m below ground level to test this layer. The base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand to assist with the identification of archaeological features.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.3.2 A complete record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was made. This includes plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the OS National Grid. It includes, as a minimum, one representative long section of the excavated trench.
- 4.3.3 A full photographic record was made using black and white negative film supplemented by digital photographs. The record includes the site prior to commencement of fieldwork, the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork, the layout of archaeological features within the excavated trench, individual features and their sections, and groups of features where their relationship is important. Photographs were also be taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation. Digital cameras were equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels, and were subject to managed quality control and curation processes to ensure long term accessibility of the image set. The photographic methodology followed Historic England (2015) 'Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice' document (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/>).

4.4 Survey

- 4.4.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of the excavated trench and all features was carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in a trench summary table (**Appendix 1**). A plan of the trench is included in **Fig. 4** alongside a section showing nearly all excavated contexts (excluding concrete foundation 105). General shots of the trench are reproduced as **PI. 1** and **2**.

5.2 Natural deposit

- 5.2.1 The undisturbed natural geological substrate comprised yellow-orange clay (1010; **PI. 3**) and was encountered at 0.56 m below ground level. It was excavated without change to a depth of 1 m below ground level.

5.3 Lime-mortared structures

- 5.3.1 In the east of the trench, a handmade brick and lime mortar surface or wall (102; **PI. 4**) comprised a row of headers 1.2 m long. This structure had been abandoned and was overlain with a layer of grey brown sand with brick fragments and gravel (1009) used as a

bedding layer for wall 101, comprising a skin (two in the basal course) of handmade brick and lime mortar.

- 5.3.2 In the west of the trench, a brick structure (103; **Pl. 5**) seen in section comprised areas of headers, stretchers and end-on handmade bricks and was bonded with lime mortar (recorded separately as 1013 and 1014). Structure 103 was partly overlain by black ash deposit 1012.

5.4 Concrete structures

- 5.4.1 A concrete foundation (104) overlay structure 103 and deposit 1012. Another concrete foundation (105) was present in the centre of the trench.

5.5 Demolition

- 5.5.1 A dump of lime mortar (1008), perhaps derived from demolished structures, overlay structure 103.
- 5.5.2 Layers of black ash (1006, 1007), abutted structure 101 and overlay concrete foundation 105. They contained clay tobacco pipe stem, a nail and a sherd of pottery that were not retained due to their insecure provenance from modern overburden deposits. A further layer (1011) comprised crushed concrete.
- 5.5.3 A modern test pit (1005) was 1.4 m wide and 0.36 m deep and had been backfilled with grey silt and brick and concrete fragments.
- 5.5.4 The site was sealed with a level layer of black ash (1003), a layer of concrete (1002) and a tarmac carpark surface (1001).

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 No finds were identified from well-stratified archaeologically secure deposits. Clay tobacco pipe stem, pottery and a fragment of iron were observed in overburden layers 1004, 1006 and 1007 and discarded.
- 6.1.2 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological structures and deposits survive on the site. Due to the presence of live services, the extent of the evaluation was reduced from two trenches (one measuring 7 m by 6 m and the other 8 m square) to a single trench measuring 7 m by 3.5 m. The specific trench objective for trench 2 was therefore not addressed. The archaeological potential of the area of trench 1 (the area of a knife factory shown on the 1896 Goad plan) has been demonstrated through the survival of structures and deposits.
- 7.1.2 The chronology of the observed remains has not been reliably established, although given the background of the site (see section 2) it is almost certain that the lime-mortared structures relate to 18th- or 19th-century buildings associated with Sheffield's cutlery industry. They appear to correlate with structures mapped in 1853 (**Fig. 2**) and are located within the manufacturing section of a former Knife Factory mapped in 1896 (**Fig. 3**). The

identification of the excavated structures and deposits with any specific process or function cannot be substantiated by the evaluation results. It is not possible to relate the limited results of the evaluation to specific trades attested by historic maps including knife manufacture and steel melting.

- 7.1.3 There was evidence for at least two phases of lime-mortared buildings as surface 102 was sealed by deposit 1009 prior to construction of wall 101. The structures are consistent with a piecemeal approach to development.
- 7.1.4 The presence of concrete foundations suggests that there may have been a previously-unidentified 20th-century phase of redevelopment or modification to existing structures.
- 7.1.5 The partial demolition of the brick and concrete structures on the site was accompanied by the re-deposition of black ash and deposition of crushed concrete. The site was then sealed with concrete and tarmac and used as a carpark.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Museums Sheffield has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Museums Sheffield, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
 - 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

8.3 Security copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.4 OASIS

- 8.4.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Principal Archaeologist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service on behalf of Sheffield City Council. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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- Wessex Archaeology forthcoming a *42 Wellington Street and 188–192 Rockingham Street and Heart of the City II Blocks B and C: Historic Building Recording*
- Wessex Archaeology forthcoming b *Heart of the City II Block A: Historic Building Recording of William Mitchell artwork*



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summary

Trench No 2		Length 7 m	Width 3.60 m	Depth 1 m
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Wall	Wall aligned N-S with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from brick and bonded with lime mortar.	0.18-0.62
102		Foundation	Wall aligned E-W with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from brick and bonded with lime ash mortar.	0.67-0.74
103		Wall	Walls with straight sides and a flat base. Constructed from brick and bonded with lime mortar.	0.28-0.74
104		Foundation	Foundation slab with irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Constructed from concrete	0.14-0.42
105		Foundation	Sub-square foundation with irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Constructed from concrete	0.80-1.0
1001		Surface	Tarmac	0-0.08
1002		Foundation	Grey concrete with rubble inclusions	0.08-0.24
1003		Made ground	Black ash	0.18-0.28
1004	1005	Primary fill	Grey silt with brick, brick fragments, concrete fragments inclusions	0.18-0.54
1005	1004	Test pit	Modern test pit with steep, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.36 m.	0.18-0.54
1006		Made ground	Black silt with clinker, metal waste, other industrial rubble inclusions	0.18-0.60
1007		Made ground	Black silt with clinker, slag, other industrial rubble inclusions	0.40-0.86
1008		Made ground	Greyish white mortar with rare small brick fragments inclusions	0.20-0.34
1009		Bedding layer	Greyish brown sand with rare small brick fragments, abundant gravel inclusions	0.60-0.72
1010		Natural	Light yellow-orange clay	0.56-1.0
1011		Made ground	Light grey silt with abundant concrete fragments inclusions	0.26-0.40
1012		Made ground	Black ash with clinker inclusions	0.16-0.20
1013		Mortar	Greyish white mortar with brick fragments inclusions	0.20-0.26
1014		Mortar	Greyish white mortar with small brick fragments inclusions	0.48-0.56



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-408152

Project details

Project name	Heart of the City II, Block H2, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Turner and Townsend on behalf of Sheffield City Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming part of Block H2 of the Heart of the City II redevelopment scheme (formerly known as Sheffield Retail Quarter). The evaluation has demonstrated that archaeological structures and deposits survive on the site. The scope of the evaluation was reduced from the specified design due to the presence of live services. The chronology of the observed remains has not been reliably established, although given the established background of the site it is almost certain that the lime-mortared structures relate to 18th- or 19th-century buildings associated with Sheffield's cutlery industry. They are located within the manufacturing section of a former Knife Factory however the identification of the excavated structures with any specific process or function cannot be substantiated on the basis of the evaluation results. There was evidence for at least two phases of lime-mortared buildings as surface 102 was sealed by deposit 1009 prior to construction of wall 101. The difference in level between structure 103 and structures 101 and 102 may suggest either a third phase or a piecemeal approach to development. The presence of concrete foundations suggest that there may have been a previously-unidentified 20th-century phase of redevelopment. The partial demolition of the brick and concrete structures on the site was accompanied by the re-deposition of black ash and deposition of crushed concrete. The site was then sealed with concrete and tarmac and used as a carpark.</p>
Project dates	Start: 09-11-2020 End: 11-11-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	112723 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	20/01895/RG3 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	CUTLERY WORKS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location



Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Heart of the City II, Block H2
Postcode	S1 4HJ
Study area	0.36 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 35145 87078 53.379119606429 -1.471617804943 53 22 44 N 001 28 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 80m Max: 80m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Milica Rajic
Project supervisor	Jack Peverall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Turner & Townsend

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museums Sheffield
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museums Sheffield
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Heart of the City II, Block H2, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A.



Other bibliographic details	112723.03
Date	2020
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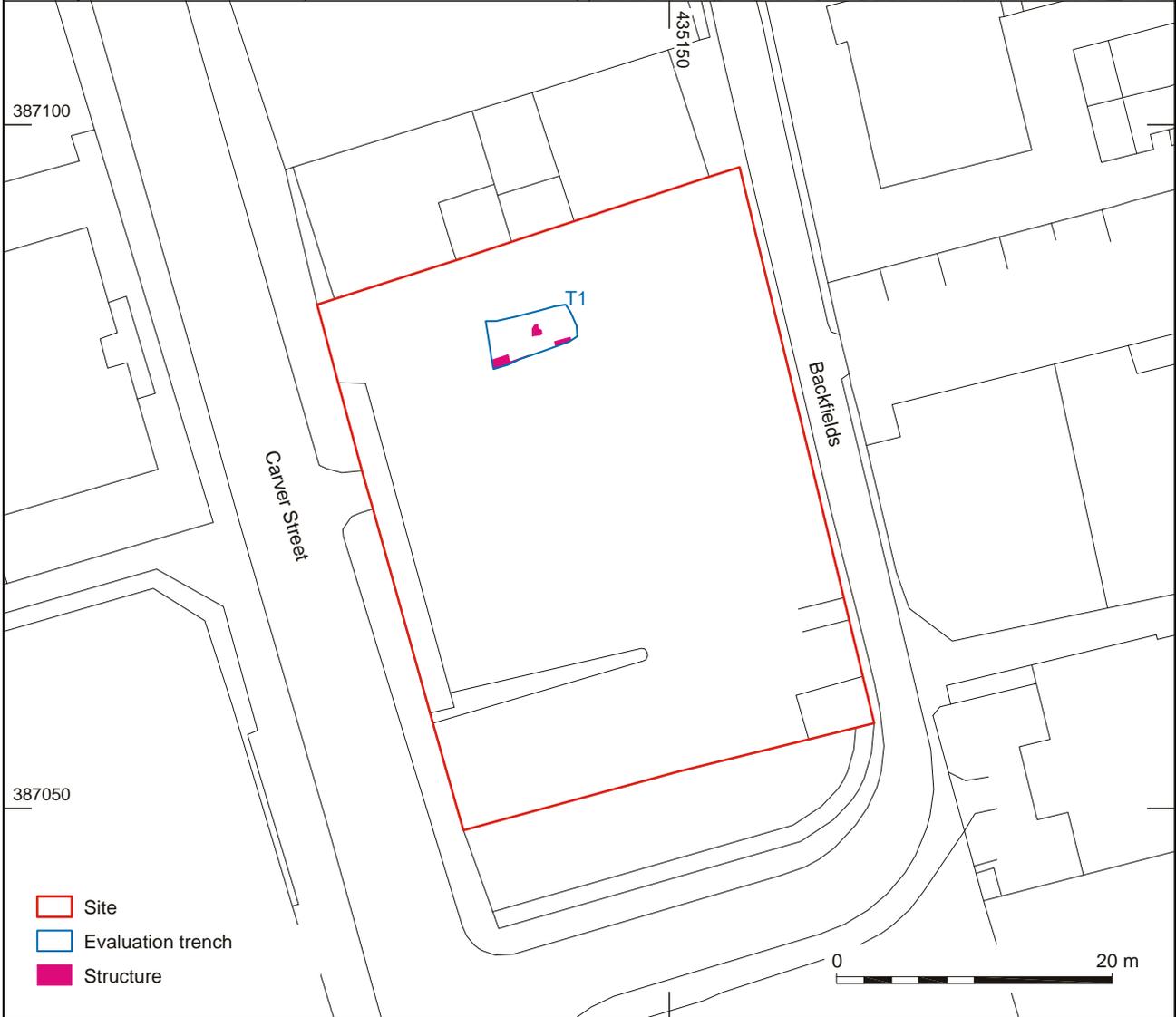
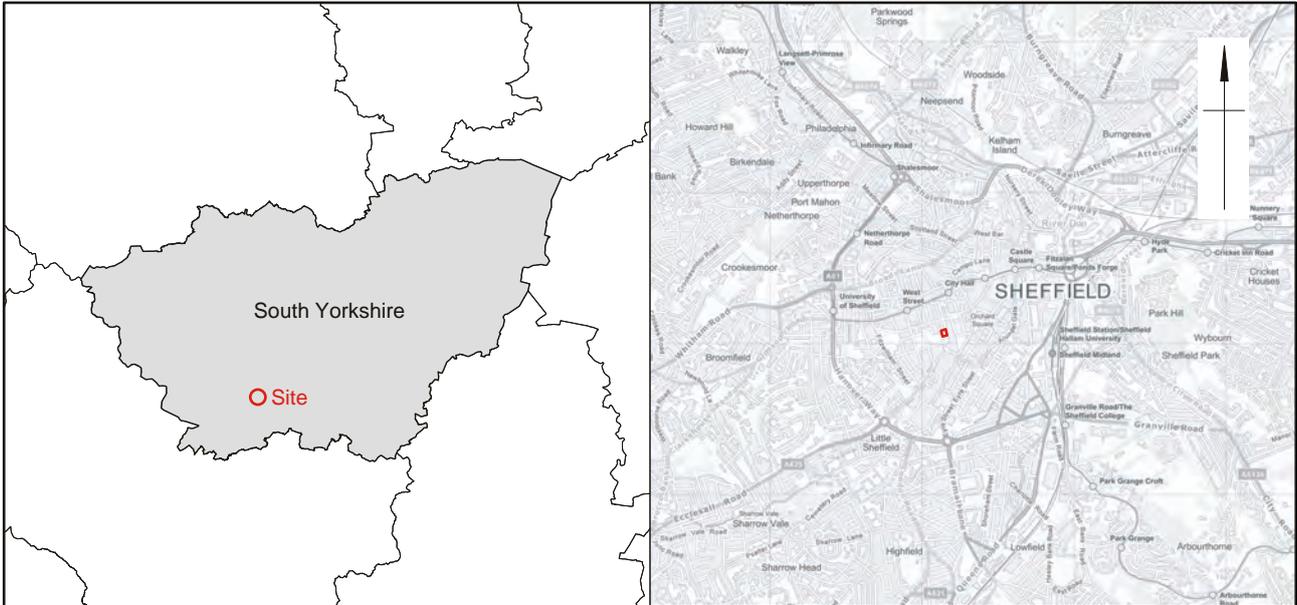
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- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Structure

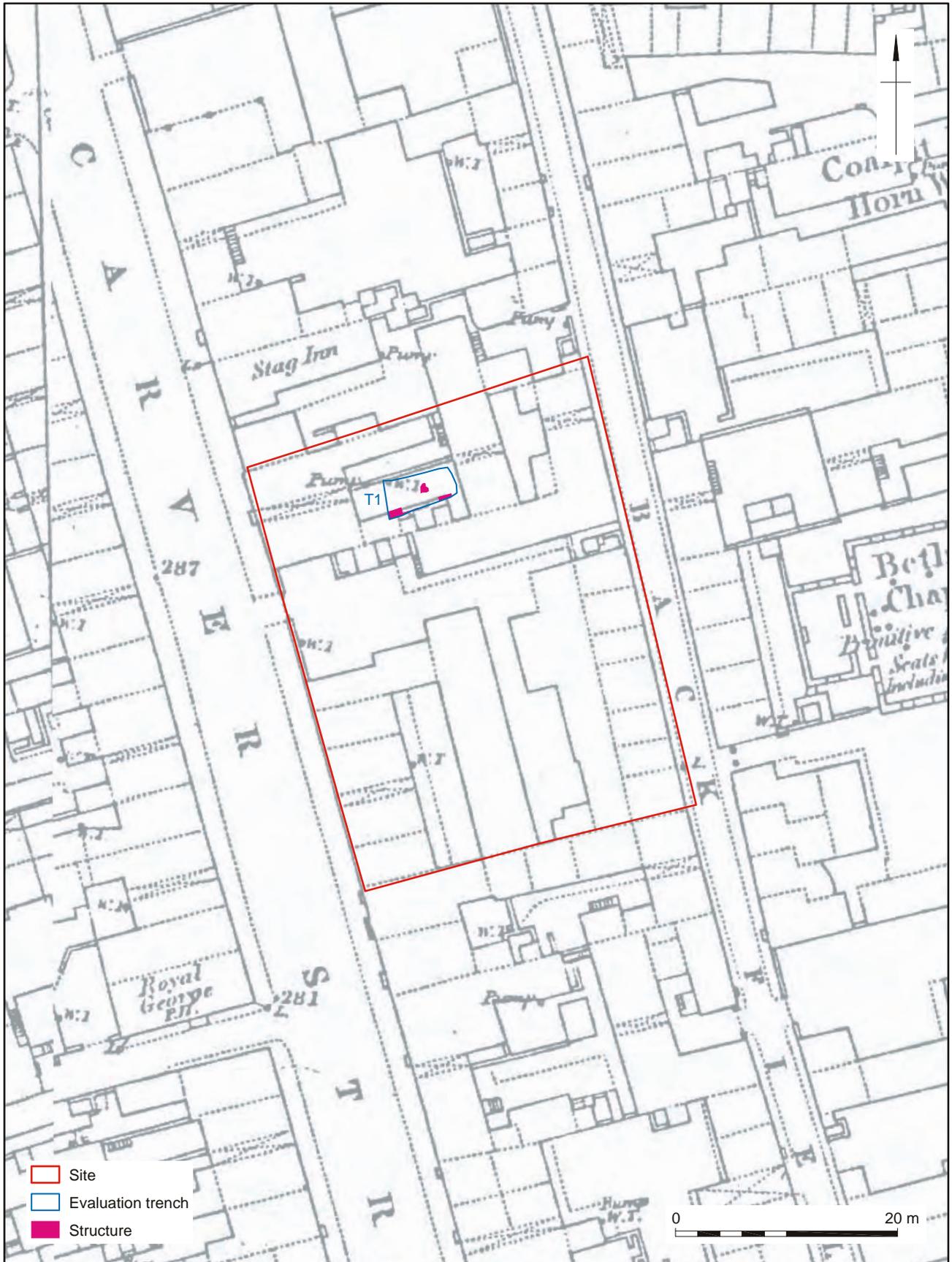
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Site location

Figure 1



- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Structure

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Date: 05/01/2021

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Scale: 1:500 at A4

Illustrator: IA

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Trench superimposed on Ordnance Survey map of 1853

Figure 2



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Date: 05/01/2021

Revision Number: 0

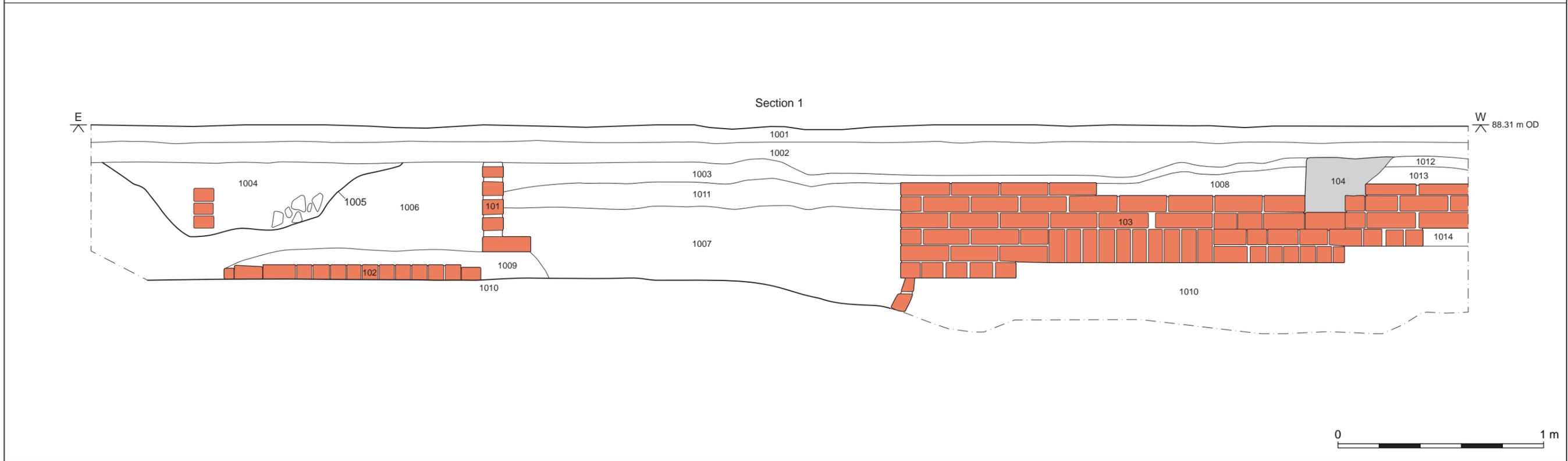
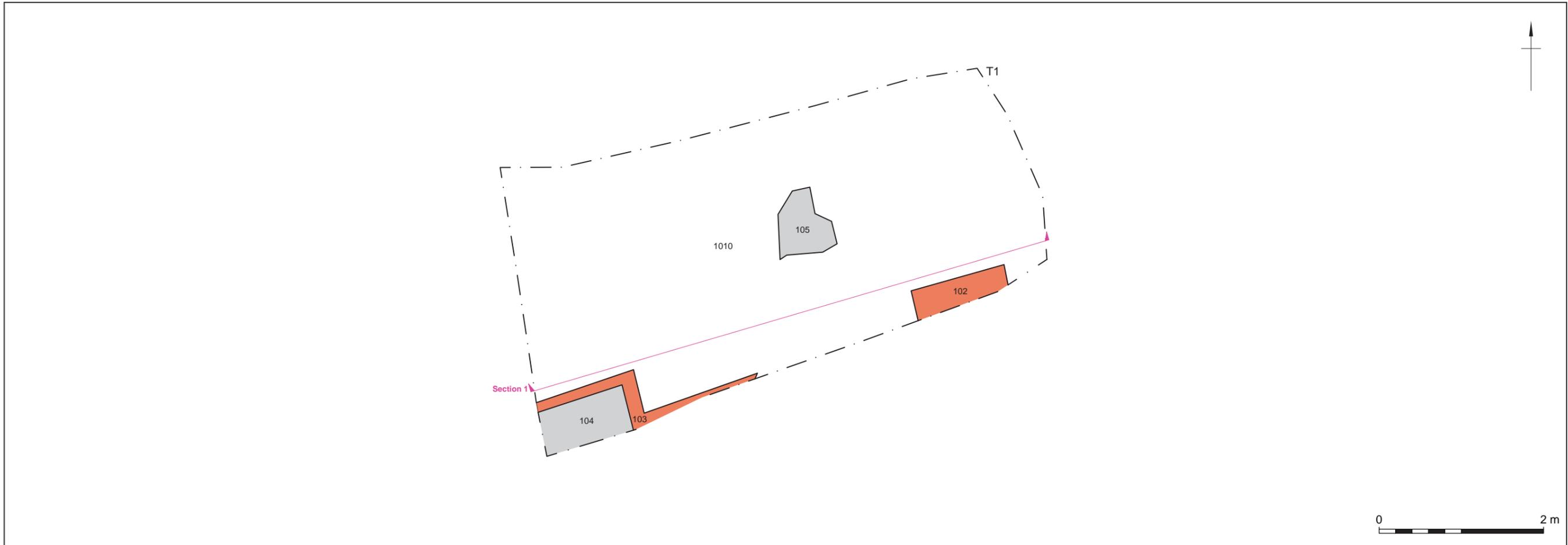
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Trench superimposed on Goad Insurance Plan of 1896

Figure 3



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Trench 1 – plan and section

Figure 4



Plate 1: Trench from north



Plate 2: Trench from east

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Plate 3: Working shot revealing upper surface of natural 1010 from west



Plate 4: Structures 102 and 101 from north

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Plate 5: Structure 103 from north

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