



# Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

## Archaeological Investigations Report



Ref: 117232.01  
September 2018



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## Document Information




Document title Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire  
Document subtitle Archaeological Investigations  
Document reference 117232.01

Client name Development Managers Ltd  
Address International House  
21 Hanover Street  
London  
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Site location Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield  
County South Yorkshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 435114 387330  
Planning authority Sheffield City Council  
Planning reference 16/03726/FUL  
Museum name Museums Sheffield  
Museum accession code To be determined

WA project name Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire  
WA project code 117231 and 117232  
Dates of fieldwork 5 February 2018 to 29 March 2018  
Fieldwork directed by Andy Swann, Emma Carter and Ashley Tuck  
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## Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 25/05/2018	Internal draft	ACS/AWT	
2 01/06/2018	Internal draft	AWT	
3 07/09/2018	External draft	AWT	



## Contents

Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	6
1.2 Scope of the report.....	6
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	7
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British.....	7
2.3 Medieval .....	7
2.4 Post-medieval.....	8
2.5 19th century and modern .....	8
2.6 Historic building assessment.....	14
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 General aims .....	14
3.2 General objectives.....	14
3.3 Site-specific objectives .....	15
<b>4 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	16
4.2 Scope of works.....	16
4.3 Setting out .....	16
4.4 Machine excavation.....	16
4.5 Hand excavation.....	17
4.6 Recording .....	17
4.7 Artefactual and environmental strategies .....	17
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	18
5.2 Initial watching brief on GI pits .....	18
5.3 Trial trenching.....	18
5.4 Strip, map and record excavation.....	20
5.5 Structures bonded with black ash mortar .....	22
5.6 Piling interventions watching brief .....	24
<b>6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	26
6.2 Pottery .....	26
6.3 Ceramic building material.....	30
6.4 Clay tobacco pipe .....	30
6.5 Glass .....	30
6.6 Slag .....	31
6.7 Metalwork .....	31
6.8 Animal bone .....	31
6.9 Other finds.....	32
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>32</b>
7.1 Summary .....	32
<b>8 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>32</b>
8.1 Quarry pits.....	32
8.2 Back-to-back houses.....	32



8.3	South-east cellar .....	33
8.4	Central structures .....	33
8.5	Later structures .....	34
8.6	Comparison with historic buildings recording .....	34
8.7	Project aims and research questions .....	35
8.8	Recommendations .....	35
8.9	Conclusion.....	36
<b>9</b>	<b>ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
9.1	Museum.....	37
9.2	Preparation of the archive .....	37
9.4	Security copy .....	37
9.5	OASIS .....	37
<b>10</b>	<b>COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>38</b>
10.1	Archive and report copyright .....	38
10.2	Third party data copyright.....	38
	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>39</b>
	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>41</b>
	Appendix 1 Trench summaries.....	41
	Appendix 2 OASIS form.....	49

### List of Tables

Table 1	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)
Table 2	Pottery by context
Table 3	Animal Bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

### List of Figures

Figure 1:	Site location and plan of trenches
Figure 2:	Detailed plan of eastern area
Figure 3:	Phased plan of eastern area
Figure 4:	Detailed plan of eastern area overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1853
Figure 5:	Detailed plan of eastern area overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1890
Figure 6:	Detailed plan of eastern area overlaid on Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896
Figure 7:	Section of quarry pit 1057 from north-east

### List of Plates

Front cover:	Watching brief geo-reference shot
Plate 1:	Construction cut 303 (at bottom of shot) from south
Plate 2:	Wall 406 from east
Plate 3:	Overview of trench 5 from the south
Plate 4:	Quarry pit 1057 from east
Plate 5:	Quarry pit 1060 from south
Plate 6:	Northern part of strip, map and record area from west, showing sandstone foundations of back-to-back housing and later alterations
Plate 7:	Detail of construction cut 1039 from south-west
Plate 8:	Complex structure 1010 and 1033–1035 from south-east
Plate 9:	Wall 1012 from south-west
Plate 10:	Stairway 1013 etc. from south-east
Plate 11:	Complex wall 1026 with bays in white glazed brick from south-west



- Plate 12: Cellar to the south-west of wall 1026 = 2102 from north-east as seen in watching brief trench 21
- Plate 13: Watching brief trench 18 showing cellar at junction of walls 1012 and 2108 from north-east
- Plate 14: Watching brief trench 19 from east with wall 1903 removed to show construction cut 1914 containing wall 1901
- Plate 15: Watching brief trench 19 from north showing wall 1906 under vaulting 1900
- Plate 16: Watching brief trench 19 from south showing door 1905 and blocked opening 1904
- Plate 17: Detail of curving passage 1912 during demolition from south



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Development Management Ltd on behalf of QIP Real Estate Ltd to undertake archaeological investigations as part of a condition attached to a Pre-Commencement Condition in advance of full Planning Permission (Planning Application Ref. 16/03726/FUL).

The archaeological investigations were successful in addressing the aims laid out in the two written schemes of investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2018a and 2018b).

The earliest evidence dates from the 18th century when a series of quarry pits were excavated on the fringes of the expanding settlement of Sheffield. The quarry pits were also evidenced by excavations on an adjacent plot undertaken by ARCUS in 2006.

The truncated remains of the foundations and flagstone floors of a block of six back-to-back houses were recorded. The back-to-back houses are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1853. The back-to-back houses were no longer being used as dwellings in 1867 and the area had been re-modelled as a carpenter's workshop by 1896.

A cellar in the south-east corner of the Site likely relates to buildings depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map and represents a coal cellar probably associated with an office, shop or dwelling. The cellar was walled up and the stairs removed in the late 19th century or early 20th century, perhaps either during renovations to a brass foundry that had come to occupy this part of the Site, or when the brass foundry was remodelled into an electrical workshop and then a garage.

A further cellar and walls were probably associated with the late 19th-century brass foundry. One of these walls contained a series of small bays built of white glazed bricks. Further research might lead to the identification of these bays with some specific process associated with the brass foundry.

The results of the archaeological investigations are consistent with the existing cartographic and historical evidence for the use of the Site.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project codes 117231 and 117232. In due course, the archive will be deposited with Museums Sheffield under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form, wessexar1-312550 has been completed for this project and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Rory McGovern at Development Managers Limited for commissioning the archaeological work. Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the advice of Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist at South Yorkshire Archaeology Service who monitored the project for Sheffield City Council. The assistance of the on-site team at Mayfield Court is gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was directed by Andy Swann, Emma Carter, Martina Tenzer and Ashley Tuck with the assistance of Otis Gilbert, Jenni Milochis, Dora Olah, Callum Bruce and Tom Hall. This report was written by Ashley Tuck and Andy Swann and edited by Patrick Daniel and Richard O'Neill. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and Lorrain Higbee (animal bone). The illustrations are by Ken Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.





# Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

## Archaeological Investigations

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Development Managers Ltd on behalf of QIP Real Estate Ltd, to undertake a series of archaeological investigations on a small parcel of land located at Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on NGR 435114 387330 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing structures on the Site and the erection of 11-storey student accommodation. A planning application (Planning Application Ref. 16/03726/FUL) submitted to Sheffield City Council was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relates to an archaeological investigation. Condition 7 of the Pre-Commencement Conditions relates to the archaeological investigation of the Site and states:

*No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed to facilitate the undertaking of the evaluation.*

1.1.3 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for evaluation trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2018a). The WSI also specified an initial watching brief on the excavation of ground investigation (GI) pits. The WSI was approved by Dinah Saich, of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS), on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.1.4 The results of the evaluation were such that a scheme of strip, map and record excavation was immediately undertaken. The specification for the strip, map and record excavation was defined in a second WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b), which was also approved by Dinah Saich prior to its commencement.

1.1.5 Following the conclusion of the strip, map and record excavation, a further watching brief was undertaken to monitor groundworks undertaken on the Site.

1.1.6 Previous work includes a historic building assessment which was produced prior to the demolition of buildings which formerly occupied the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

1.1.7 All work was undertaken following standard industry best practice and guidance (ClfA 2014a–d).

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 This report combines the results of the evaluation, the strip, map and record excavation and the watching briefs into a single document. A summary of results had previously been prepared outlining the results of the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018c); however, before the compilation of this document, no formal reporting had been undertaken on any



phase of below-ground work. The above-ground historic building assessment was reported on separately (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

- 1.2.2 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the archaeological investigations, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the work have been met.

### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The Site covers approximately 0.1 ha (Figure 1). The Site is bounded to the south by West Street; to the east by Broughton House, to the north by developments fronting onto Trippet Lane and to the west by developments fronting onto West Street (Figure 1).

- 1.3.2 The West Street frontage to the Site lies at around 91.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with West Street following a gentle incline rising to the west. Trippet Lane, beyond buildings to the rear of the Site, lies at 85.33m aOD.

- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Pennine Lower Coal Measures members comprising mudstone and siltstone, with superficial geology comprising alluvium, gravel, silt and sand (British Geology Survey).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The following is a summary of information first presented in the historic building assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

### **2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British**

- 2.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric settlement in the city is generally rare although a limited number of prehistoric find spots and features of potential prehistoric date have been found. Roman pottery has reputedly been found on the site of Sheffield Castle and it has been suggested that Broad Lane situated approximately 200 m north of West Street follows the route of a Roman road from a fort at Templeborough to other forts at Brough and Melandra (SMR no. 4914). It has also been suggested that this road lies further to the south although there is no archaeological evidence for either route.

### **2.3 Medieval**

- 2.3.1 Although no physical archaeological evidence dating to the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods has been found nearby, the surrounding landscape was almost certainly settled during this period, as evidenced by the presence of medieval features in the wider area and documentary sources.
- 2.3.2 The name Sheffield derives from the Old English word *feld* meaning unencumbered ground, largely inferred as arable land and the name of the River Sheaf; a river-name of unknown origin. It is likely the Site was in use as cultivated land during this period, later becoming enclosed pasture.
- 2.3.3 The first written record of Sheffield is in the Domesday Book of 1086 which lists the city as a small village with three ploughlands, within the manor of Hallam and under the lordship of Swein son of Svavi (Martin and Williams 2003).



2.3.4 The medieval town developed around Sheffield Castle, positioned defensively at the confluence of the rivers Don and Sheaf, approximately 1 km to the north-east of the Site. The surrounding landscape provided common pasture. The Site is located to the west of the medieval town in a large open field known as Town Field. The site of a medieval cross is located approximately 100 m to the east of the Site at the junction of West Street and Leopold Street (SMR 02764/01).

## 2.4 Post-medieval

2.4.1 During the post-medieval period the economies of South Yorkshire were characterised largely by enclosed agricultural land, with the earliest available cartographic sources for Sheffield being the 1637 survey of Sheffield by John Harrison (not reproduced), showing a comparatively sparsely populated settlement. The population of Sheffield is thought to have been 3,000 individuals in 1600 (Harman and Minnis 2004).

2.4.2 Town Field had been enclosed into smaller closes and crofts by 1637. As Sheffield expanded in the early 18th century, new streets were laid out within the Town Fields and these reflected the patterns of the former open field strips. This area was developed with back-to-back housing arranged around central courtyards and industrial activity associated mostly with metal trades such as cutlery manufacture.

2.4.3 The population of Sheffield rapidly increased throughout the post-medieval period, from 5,000 in 1700, reaching 46,000 by the beginning of the 19th century (Harman and Minnis 2004). However, this expansion appears to have initially been restricted to the city centre, with the conversion of central allotments and common land to form a dense urban core. The 1736 Gosling Plan of Sheffield shows the western extremity of the encroaching urbanisation extending towards the Site. A series of buildings was shown in 1736 facing onto Holly Street (then named Blind Lane) with plots of land at the rear. A narrow and meandering lane corresponding to the later West Bank Lane (now lost) was also depicted. The course of the easternmost end of West Bank Lane demarcates the northern boundary of the Site. There was an inverted 'L'-shaped building along the corner of Blind Lane with the western end probably positioned inside the Site boundary.

2.4.4 The 1771 Fairbank Plan of the Town of Sheffield (not reproduced) indicates further development to the west of the buildings facing onto the west side of Blind Lane. The construction of West Street and associated buildings fronting onto the street occurred shortly after, as indicated by a detailed plan made in 1790 by Fairbank. Although the actual plan is slightly damaged and some areas are not very legible, an irregular enclosed plot can be discerned comprising the present eastern area of the Site formerly occupied by numbers 52–54 West Street. The plot was shown with the name of the tenant '*Thos. Holdsworth*' and contained a building facing onto the meandering narrow lane to the north of the Site with a small field extending southwards to border West Street. To the west there was a large plot with a long east to west building tenanted by '*George Dale*' occupying the remaining area of the Site in the area formerly occupied by Mayfield Court at 56 West Street.

## 2.5 19th century and modern

2.5.1 The 1808 Fairbank map of Sheffield (not reproduced) shows the extent of the ever-increasing town with the area around the Site significantly built up. The meandering narrow lane to the north of the Site was labelled as '*Westfield Lane*' and Blind Lane immediately to the east had been renamed '*Holly Street*'.

- 2.5.2 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1853 shows the Site in detail (Figure 4). The eastern plot was composed of a building fronting onto West Bank Lane to the north and two parallel long ranges facing onto West Street to the south. The building fronting onto West Bank Lane consisted of six back-to-back houses with small projections onto the lane which may indicate lightwells of cellars. There was an approximately trapezoidal courtyard to the rear of the houses with small outbuildings which may have been privies. The parallel ranges fronting onto West Street were separated by a central irregular small courtyard with ginnel. These ranges might have been composed of different properties as indicated by their asymmetrical composition. The small courtyard also contained two external staircases which would have provided access to the upper storeys. A 'W.P.' (water pump) and a 'Trough' were also marked within the small courtyard. There was a cart passage facing onto West Street which was preserved until recently. The cart passage leads to an alleyway or passageway which extends towards West Bank Lane to the north. The remaining western area contains several buildings fronting onto West Street with ginnels leading to courtyards containing a 'Pump' and additional buildings less formally arranged to the rear of the Site.
- 2.5.3 The smaller properties on Site might represent a mixture of uses including dwellings and small business. Contemporary trade directories include a shear maker, a shoe maker, a tailor and, most notably, a brass founder registered under the name of 'Haigh' who traded on the eastern part of the Site from at least 1841 through to 1929. The foundry changed its original practise in the early 20th century as Haigh was registered on Site as an electrical engineer in 1900 and a motor car repairer in 1910 and the 1920s.
- 2.5.4 The 'New Works' was a cutlery manufactory as indicated by an advertisement produced in 1889 for Chester Brothers, cutlery manufactures, West End Cutlery Works, West Street which is available online (Picture Sheffield reference y12065). The Chester Brothers cutlery manufactory traded on Site from 1867 until the beginning of the 20th century as indicated by trade directories which also include additional small business on Site. Relevant entries for Chester Brothers comprise the following:
- *1876 White's directory: West Street 68 Chester Bros. horn merchants & cutlery manufactures;*
  - *1884 White's directory: West Street 68 Chester Brothers, cutlery manufurs;*
  - *1884 White's directory: West Street 68 Chester Bros. handle& scale cutters;*
  - *1896 White's directory: West Street 68 Chester Brothers, cutlery manufurs; and*
  - *1900 White's directory: West Street 68 Chester Bros. horn & bone mers.*
- 2.5.1 The 1890 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) shows that the back-to-back houses (although no longer depicted with their sub-divisions) include a new external staircase along their southern rear elevation and a new cart passage inserted immediately against the west elevation. The approximately trapezoidal rear courtyard had also been divided, corresponding to the boundary extant immediately before the commencement of the present works. The western range fronting West Street had been sub-divided into separate properties. The remaining area fronting West Street comprises a main works labelled as 'Cutlery Handles Manufactory' including a central chimney on a plot mirroring the present day outline. The works includes a large courtyard with two external staircases.

- 2.5.2 The 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan (Figure 6) shows further details of the structures on Site all of which were built with bricks and/or stone and covered with slated roofs. The eastern plot shows the northern building labelled as a ‘*CARP.*’ (likely carpentry) consisting of three storeys and six bays demarcated by window openings facing onto West Bank Lane. The cart passage against the west elevation and facing West Bank Lane was marked as a two-storey structure contiguous with the building to the west. There was a doorway along the west elevation accessed from the cart passage. The carpenter’s workshop also contains a two-storey timber shed with a slated roof to the back and a small single-storey timber shed within the westernmost end of the approximately trapezoidal courtyard. The parallel ranges fronting West Street to the south, including the internal courtyard, were labelled as a ‘*BRASS FOUNDRY.*’ The ranges were depicted with several sub-divisions some of which were connected with doorways. The western range includes a two-storey structure fronting onto West Street with a cart passage projecting westwards. There was a boiler set on bricks within a single-storey structure immediately to the back attached to a square plan building of two storeys further north and a comparable one to the northernmost end although of one storey only. The eastern range was depicted as a three-storey building along West Street which was connected to the narrow ginnel located between the two front structures. This was linked to a rear two-storey building with a sub-division towards the north.
- 2.5.3 The remaining area of the Site (within the confines of the present Mayfield Court) was depicted on the 1896 Goad Fire Insurance plan in detail (Figure 6). The buildings fronting onto West Street corresponding to numbers 56–68 were all depicted as being of three storeys in height. These include shops, ‘*OFF. & ENGINE TURNER*’, ‘*DECORATORS*’, ‘*TAYLORS*’, ‘*WORKSHOPS*’ and ‘*WORKSHOPS & WHSE.*’ The main works was marked as ‘*CHESTER BROS. HANDLE FAC.*’ with the westernmost range located at number 68 West Street comprising three storeys and a basement. The works courtyard included gantries around the north, south and east walls and a small structure within the north-eastern corner of this courtyard contained a ‘*GAS ENG*’ (engine) which might have replaced the former power transmissions produced within the ‘*ENGINE HOUSE*’ immediately to the north of the chimney. The rear ranges facing onto West Bank Lane included ‘*HORNS STORED*’, ‘*WORKSHOPS*’ of three storeys and a basement, and ‘*DECORATORS*’ with four windows facing south onto a central courtyard with small outbuildings.
- 2.5.4 The 1896 White’s trade directory includes the following entries registered at 52 West Street: ‘*Haigh Thos. & Co. brass founders*’, ‘*Walling John (Haigh Thos. & Co)*’ and ‘*Moss Robert, joiner*’ the latter of which probably operated in the northernmost building thought to be a carpenter’s shop. The other side of the Site included:
- *56 Slater Wm. glass & china riveter;*
  - *58 Nunnery Colliery Co. Limited, coal merchants;*
  - *58 (back) Underwood Hy. J. engine trnr;*
  - *60 smith & Snape, painters & paprhngs;*
  - *62 Yudelman & Co. tailors;*
  - *66 Brooke & Levick, patent agents;*
  - *68 Chester Brothers, cutlery manufrs;*

- 68 Pryor Edwd. & Son, mark mas. &c; and
- 68 Chester Bros. horn & bone mers.

2.5.5 The 1905 Ordnance Survey map does not show detailed changes within the Site. The subsequent edition issued in 1923 depicts the eastern plot with the internal courtyard between the two parallel ranges filled in creating a general amalgamation of structures. Contemporary trade directory entries for the eastern plot include *'Ridal & Co. Limited, handle & scale cutters'* and *'Widdowson Henry Dean, basket manufacture'* as well as the aforementioned Haigh Thomas registered on the 1922 Kelly's directory as *'Haigh Thomas & Co. Ltd. motor car repairers'*.

2.5.6 The 1937 Goad Fire Insurance plan shows the eastern plot (present numbers 52–54 West Street) with the northern range comprising three storeys with six window openings facing onto West Bank Lane and two additional ones facing onto the current small courtyard along the south wall. This building was labelled as 'Vac.' (vacant) and was connected to the adjacent cart passage to the west and a two-storey structure to the south which would have been a new structure as this area was formerly occupied by a larger building extending further to the east and built with timber. The remaining structures were all amalgamated and appear to have been internally connected with a series of doorways, some of which being rather wide, which would have enabled the movement of machinery and vehicles as this merged range was labelled 'GARAGE'. The 1936 Kelly's trade directory includes the entry of *'West Street Garage (Jn. Sutton Gilbert), motor engnrs'* at 50-52 West Street. Another trader was *'Ridal & Co. Ltd. horn mers'* registered at number 52a. The amalgamation of the structures also included the removal of the narrow ginnel between the two buildings fronting onto West Street which would have been removed when the courtyard was filled in between 1905 and 1923. These buildings were still marked as having three storeys to the east and two storeys to the west. The rear structures were also marked as two storeys except for a single-storey structure to the north-west with two glazed skylights.

2.5.7 The main works in the Mayfield Court area were no longer attributed to the Chester Brothers on the 1937 Goad Fire Insurance Plan, matching the contemporary trade directory entries, and were labelled 'HANDLE FAC' instead. The front premises were all marked as shops, workshops and offices, of which numbers 58 and 56 West Street were now connected internally and labelled as *'SURGICAL APPLIANCES FAC. 2 & 3rd'* which appears to have an electric motor within the eastern compartment as indicated by the label '(E. M.)'. The central long range facing onto West Bank Lane which comprised three storeys and a basement was marked as a 'STAG HORN WORKS' with adjacent 'HORNS STORED' along West Bank Lane. The eastern courtyard of this part of the Site contains fewer small outbuildings than the preceding edition. Associated trade entries in the 1936 Kelly's directory were as follows:

- 50 & 52 West Street Garage (Jn. Sutton Gilbert), motor engnrs;
- 52a Ridal & co. Ltd. horn mers;
- 56 Electric Shop (The) (W. H. Sherwood);
- 58 National Unemployed Workers' Movement (Women's section) (Mrs. Robinson, sec);
- 60 Spence J. H. & Co. Ltd. surgical appliance mfrs;

- 62 Naomi Madame, palmist;
- 64 Ledgard & Green working jewellers;
- 66 Turner Thos. Shopkpr;
- 68 Stevens J. A. & Son (Sheffield) Limited, horn merchants;
- 68 Blackwell Alfd. pen & pocket knife mfr;
- 68 Wood B. & Sons, cutlery mfrs; and
- 68 Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited (The), jacket & overall factory.

2.5.8 The 1959 Goad Fire Insurance Plan shows the front range of the merged 'GARAGE', had become a 'MOTOR SHOWROOM' with an inserted wide doorway. The northernmost range was labelled as 'AGRICULTURAL TOOL POLISHING' and the building facing onto the current courtyard had been extended eastwards consisting of a two-storey structure with a felted roof (presumably flat) and a glazed skylight. This building also contained an external timber staircase set against the south wall of the northern range which would have led to the upper floor. The building was labelled as 'H.W. STORE' (hardware).

2.5.9 The workshops to the rear of the Mayfield Court Area were numbered 62–64 West Street. The long north to south range of three storeys and a basement facing onto both courtyards and West Bank Lane (formerly a 'STAG HORN WORKS') to the north was now marked as 'VAR. WORKSHOPS' (possibly various). Two of the three gantries had been removed from the western courtyard and the external staircases moved. The engine may have been removed from the small north-eastern corner structure. The central chimney, however, was still drawn. The long westernmost range of three storeys and a basement at number 68 West Street was shown as a 'MOTOR ACCESSORIES 1 & 2nd CUTLERY 3rd'.

2.5.10 Contemporary trade directories for the eastern side of the Site provide the name of the business as 'Middleton Motors' fronting West Street as well as 'Ridal & Co. Ltd. horn mers' registered at number 52a. A historical photograph taken c.1940-59 showing the eastern side of the Site along West Street with the name of the motor car business can be seen online at the website Picture Sheffield (reference number y00021). The photograph shows the front buildings whose upper sections remained unchanged from their original construction of early to mid-19th century date, which includes one-over-one sash windows and pitched slated roofs with their eaves along the street. Related trade entries for the remaining area of the Site currently occupied by Mayfield Court were encompassed in the 1954 Kelly's directory as follows:

- 56 Electric Shop (The) (W. H. Sherwood);
- 58 Hodson's, fruits;
- 60 Spence J. H. & Co. Ltd. surgical instrument mfrs;
- 62 Conway Tailors;
- 64 Ledgard & Green, working jewellers;

- 66 Armitage Mrs. Edith A. shopkpr;
- 68 Stevens Harold G. horn mer; and
- 68 Wright Bros. (Cutlery) Ltd. cutlery mfrs.

2.5.11 No further changes were depicted on subsequent maps. Trade directories provide evidence related to the succeeding business including '52/54 Godfrey Davis, motor car hirers – self-drive' in the 1965 Kelly's directory, and '52/54 Gray's, motor cycle dlrs' in the 1974 Kelly's directory. Photographic evidence of such business can also be seen at Picture Sheffield (reference numbers s20412 and s40937). The latter photograph taken in 1967 shows the recently demolished two-storey brick-built structure with a coped parapet fronting onto West Street with large glazed windows. The Site was subsequently used as a sport wear shop 'GT Sportworld' in 1980s as indicated by a photograph available at Picture Sheffield (reference number s23981), and later as a bar most recently under the name *West Street Ale House*.

2.5.12 Relevant trade directory entries for the remaining part of the Site within the present Mayfield Court include the 1965 Kelly's directory with the following entries:

- 56 Barlow F. antique dlr;
- 58 Hodson P. fruitr;
- 60 Spence J. H. & Co. Ltd. surgical instrument mfrs;
- 62 Conway Tailors;
- 64 Ledgard & Green, working jewellers;
- 66 Neale R. A. & D. shopkeeper;
- 68 Stevens W. fork mer;
- 68 Wright Bros. (Cutlery) Ltd. cutlery mfrs;
- 68 Manual Training Tool Co. hand tool mfrs; and
- 68 Hartley Fred & Sons Ltd. motor accessories fctrs.

2.5.13 Additional trade directory entries for numbers 56–68 West Street currently occupied by Mayfield Court were obtained from the 1974 Kelly's directory as follows:

- 58 Hardy N. B. (Bakeries) Ltd;
- 60 City School of Motoring; 56 Taunter Mrs. B. antique dlr;
- 62 Conway Tailors;
- 64 Lievesley H. G. watch repr;
- 66 Neale R. A. & D. shopkeeper;



- 68 Meeds L. E. polisher;
- 68 Brown W. genl engnr;
- 68 Wright Bros. (Cutlery) Ltd. cutlery mfrs;
- 68 Taylor J. table knife mfr; and
- 68 Dearden's Fish Bar, fried fish shop.

2.5.14 Historic buildings were demolished in the late 20th century and a new large structure of six storeys named Mayfield Court was subsequently erected. Another large building was erected in the early 21st century immediately to the north of the Site truncating the former West Bank Lane.

## 2.6 Historic building assessment

2.6.1 The historic building assessment was recently undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2017) at 52–54 West Street (the eastern area of the Site). The buildings consisted of a series of amalgamated and internally connected structures, with a cart passage fronting onto West Street leading to a narrow passageway extending north towards a small courtyard. The assessment identified at least six main construction phases within the standing structures at 52–54 West Street, ranging from the early to mid-19th century through to the late 20th century.

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018a) and in compliance with ClfA guidance (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.*

3.1.2 The general aims of the strip, map and record, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) and derived from ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014b), were:

- *to examine the archaeological resource within a given area or Site within a framework of defined research objectives;*
- *to seek a better understanding of the resource;*
- *to compile a lasting record of the resource; and,*
- *to analyse and interpret the results of the excavation, and disseminate them.*

### 3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation (as defined in the WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2018a) 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 In furtherance of the project aims, the following site-specific objectives were defined in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2018a and 2018b):

- *to enhance understanding of the development of the Site and its associated buildings but also to have regard for potential earlier phases of activity on the Site;*
- *to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *to assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains (evaluation only);*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the work;*
- *to disseminate the results of the work in a manner in keeping with their significance, e.g. through publication in a suitable journal; and,*
- *to deposit the resulting Site archive with a suitable museum.*

### **3.4 Research Questions**

3.4.1 The WSI for the strip, map and record (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) proposed the following research questions:

- *is there any evidence for the earlier agricultural use of this area, eg a buried soil, and/or for any early features sealed by that?*
- *is there evidence for the changing nature of uses across the Site over time, from the seventeenth to early twentieth centuries?*
- *what evidence is there of the layout of the back to back houses and living conditions within them? How does this differ from that identified through excavation and documentary record elsewhere in the city?*
- *what is the relationship between the back to back houses and small trade manufacturing on the site (eg cutlery manufacturing, bone handle manufacturing)?*

- *what evidence survives of the brass foundry and the operations undertaken within it; how were they organised and how did this change through time?*

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2018a and 2018b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a and 2014b). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Scope of works**

4.2.1 An initial watching brief monitored the excavation of 13 ground investigation (GI) pits (Figure 1).

4.2.2 Based upon the result of the watching brief the locations of five evaluation trial trenches were agreed (Figure 1). Detailed descriptions of the evaluation trenches are as follows:

- *Trench 1 (intended to be 10 m x 2 m but excavated to a length of around 14 m) targeted the area of a long east to west aligned building tenanted by 'George Dale' shown on the 1790 Fairbank plan;*
- *Trench 2 (10 m x 2 m) targeted the former area of 'Old Tenements' which became part of the 'New Works, West Street, for Messrs Chester Brothers' in 1867 (but was not excavated - see below);*
- *Trenches 3 and 4 (each 5 m x 2 m) targeted the area of the mid- to late 19th-century Brass Foundry; and,*
- *Trench 5 (5 m x 2 m) targeted late 18th-century back-to-back houses.*

4.2.3 Following on from the trial trench Evaluation, a Strip, Map and Record area of 10 m by 18 m was defined for investigation (Figure 1).

4.2.4 A subsequent watching brief was maintained on ground works outside of the strip, map and record area.

### **4.3 Setting out**

4.3.1 Attempts were made to set out trench locations using a GNSS ('GPS') system, in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI. With the exception of trench 3, the proximity of tall buildings overlooking the Site prevented accurate setting out by GNSS. The remaining trenches and the strip, map and record area were positioned using tape measurement following the trench location plan in the WSI.

4.3.2 The locations of interventions monitored during the watching briefs were laid out by the contractor using a total station.

### **4.4 Machine excavation**

4.4.1 Overburden such as made ground was removed using a suitable 360° excavator under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Where possible, a toothless ditching bucket was used. Excavation proceeded to a depth sufficient to address the

objectives of the archaeological investigations. Mechanical excavation ceased at the first archaeological horizon, or when the absence of any such horizon had been adequately demonstrated.

#### **4.5 Hand excavation**

- 4.5.1 Following the clearing of the excavated overburden any exposed archaeological features were planned and hand excavated (mattock and shovel).
- 4.5.2 All excavation and recording were undertaken by suitably experienced archaeologists employed by Wessex Archaeology. Any archaeological remains encountered were recorded, and where necessary excavated in accordance with current industry best practice (ClfA 2014a-d). Features of whatever origin requiring clarification were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.
- 4.5.3 Each layer/feature identified was sufficiently excavated to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains. The percentage of any feature or group of features to be excavated was dependent on a number of factors. These include the achievement of the aims and objectives of the work, the significance or potential of the archaeological features/deposits, the stratigraphic record, health and safety considerations, and the requirements of SYAS.

#### **4.6 Recording**

- 4.6.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD; Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.6.2 Due to the difficulties of using a GNSS system amid the surrounding tall buildings, the excavated areas were planned by hand and levels were taken using a traditional optical level. The plans and levels were tied in to OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15 with a Leica GNSS system.
- 4.6.3 A full photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes.

#### **4.7 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

- 4.7.1 An appropriate strategy for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts were in line with those detailed in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2018a and 2018b). The treatment of artefacts was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c).
- 4.7.2 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.7.3 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the works.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within each trench contained in Appendix 1.

### 5.2 Initial watching brief on GI pits

- 5.2.1 The initial watching brief monitored the excavation of 13 ground investigation (GI) pits (Figure 1). These pits were excavated prior to and during the demolition of the existing structures on the Site. The pits were generally shallow and did not impact any archaeological structures or significant deposits.
- 5.2.2 The undisturbed natural geological substrate was seen in test pit 1 at a depth of 0.42 m below ground level comprising red sandstone bedrock (10104).
- 5.2.3 The majority of contexts recorded from the initial test pits comprise concrete or frogged machine brick and modern cement structures relating to recently demolished 20th-century buildings (eg, 10101, 10405). A complex of modern drains was recorded in test pit 10.
- 5.2.4 Demolition rubble forming made ground was frequently recorded, comprising red brick and sandstone rubble in a variety of loose silty and sandy matrices (eg 10404). There are two possible origins for these deposits: in some instances the rubble may have been derived from demolition of structures on Site; in other instances it may have represented been imported for the purpose of levelling.
- 5.2.5 No archaeological structures or deposits dating to earlier than the 20th century were identified during the initial watching brief on the initial test pits. No artefacts were recovered during the initial watching brief. The lack of significant archaeology identified during the initial watching brief was due in part to the positioning of the pits away from any archaeology that was later recorded, and in part due to the shallow depth of some of the pits.

### 5.3 Trial trenching

#### *Trench 1*

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 (Figure 1) coincided with a former waste water pipe. The entire trench appeared to be contained within the area disturbed during the installation of the pipe. Limestone crush (103) and bedding sand (102) layers supported a modern brick surface (101). No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified in trench 1. Any archaeology in this area had likely been truncated by the installation of the waste pipe.

#### *Trench 2*

- 5.3.2 Trench 2 (Figure 1) was planned to be excavated in an area where a deep modern basement was present. The basement would have truncated any archaeological remains. For this reason, trench 2 was not excavated.

#### *Trench 3*

- 5.3.3 The undisturbed natural geological substrate was recorded at a depth of 0.24 m below ground level and comprised pale brownish red clay sand with large pieces of fragmented sandstone (302).

5.3.4 The natural was cut by two construction cuts. Cut 305 was the construction cut for a 20th-century lift shaft located just west of the trench. Construction cut 303 (Plate 1; Figure 2–3) appears to have been part of the construction cut for a removed/demolished staircase structure associated with the cellar recorded later in trench 19. Artefacts recovered from cut 303 suggest an 18th/19th-century date, consistent with the construction of the trench 19 cellar.

5.3.5 The trench was sealed by a concrete surface (301). It is likely that the ground level had been reduced in this locality, truncating any archaeological remains that may formerly have been present.

#### *Trench 4*

5.3.6 The undisturbed natural geological substrate was recorded at a depth of 0.4 m below ground level and comprised mid-reddish brown sand with large quantities of fragmented sandstone (403). Almost all of trench 4 was excavated down to clean natural at this level; suggesting that the locality had been truncated. However, a vertical construction cut (404) had been cut through the natural and contained a shallow frogged machine brick and black ash mortar wall (406; Figure 2; Plate 2). Wall 406 may be late 19th-century to early 20th-century on the basis of these materials. Trench 4 was located to target the former brass foundry recorded in this area of the Site and it is likely that wall 404 represents a structural element of the brass foundry. It is likely that wall 404 belongs to the same phase of redevelopment as walls 1012, 1026 and others recorded during the strip, map and record excavation (see below).

5.3.7 Trench 4 was sealed by demolition rubble (402) and a concrete surface (401).

#### *Trench 5*

5.3.8 A plan of trench 5 can be seen on Figure 2. The undisturbed natural geological substrate was identified in trench 5 (Plate 3) at a depth of 0.7 m below ground level and comprised mid-reddish-brown sand with fragmented sandstone.

5.3.9 The stratigraphy of the trench was made up of layers of brick rubble made ground that may represent either material resulting from on-site demolition or imported material (502, 509, 514 and 516). Layer 514 overlay the natural and pre-dated all other deposits in trench 5. Artefacts recovered from layer 514 included Midlands Yellow ware pottery and other pottery suggesting an 18th-century or earlier date for the layer. Layer 514 therefore pre-dates the development of the Site and may be contemporary with the excavation of a series of quarry pits recorded during the strip, map and record excavation (described below). Trench 5 was sealed by a concrete surface (501).

5.3.10 In the north-west end of the trench, a small drain constructed of handmade red brick (511) had traces of dirty grey lime mortar and had no base. The sides comprising single skins of brick. Fragments of a flagstone floor (510, 512) overlay structure 511 and formed the capping of the drain. Rough sandstone rubble wall 508 ran across the centre of the trench from north-east to south-west and was bonded with dirty grey lime mortar. Wall 508 was 0.6 m wide and was seen at 0.5 m below ground level. Flagstone floor 512 abutted wall 508.

5.3.11 Wall 508 was re-excavated during the strip, map and record excavation as 1004, and sandstone surface 510 re-recorded as 1007.

5.3.12 In the south-east of trench 5 was a second 0.6 m-wide north-east to south-west rough sandstone rubble wall bonded with dirty grey lime mortar (513). Part of the south-east face

of wall 513 was constructed from handmade red brick (504). At higher levels red brick structure 504 appeared to have two skins. It is possible that 504 represented a repair or rebuild of 513, or that structure 504 was designed to add a smarter face to part of an otherwise rough wall. Immediately south-east of, and parallel to, wall 513 was 503, a two skin handmade red brick and grey ash mortar wall. Wall 503 did not extend across the face of 513 that had been improved or repaired by structure 504.

- 5.3.13 Wall 513 was re-recorded during the strip, map and record excavation as 1005. Structure 504 was re-recorded as 1010 and was seen during the strip, map and record excavation to include frogged machine bricks and firebricks as well as re-used handmade bricks. Wall 503 was re-recorded as 1034. Together, structure 504 = 1010 and wall 503 = 1034 formed part of a larger structure along with structures 1033–1035 (described below).
- 5.3.14 Trench 5 targeted 18th-century back-to-back housing. Footing 513 correlates with the south-east wall of the mapped back-to-back housing (as depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map, Figure 4). For further discussion see below.
- 5.3.15 Other numbered trenches appearing on the figures relate to the piling interventions watching brief, which is discussed further below.

## 5.4 Strip, map and record excavation

- 5.4.1 A plan of the strip, map and record excavation area is shown as Figure 2; its location within the Site is shown on Figure 1. Figure 3 is a phased plan of the strip, map and record excavation results.

### *General stratigraphy*

- 5.4.2 The undisturbed natural geological substrate (1036) comprised mid-brown orange sandstone bedrock fragments in a matrix of sand clay. In one area in the north of the Site the upper part of the undisturbed natural instead had a greenish grey colour (1041). The greenish colour may have been caused by with contamination from waste disposal, perhaps associated with the backfilling of nearby quarry pits. Alternatively the greenish colour may have been natural variation in the bedrock.
- 5.4.3 The majority of deposits seen in the strip, map and record area comprised brick and stone rubble in a variety of matrices (1001, 1002, 1003, 1011, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1030, 1031, 1038 and 1040). Rubble had been used as made ground (eg 1001) and also as the backfill of construction cuts (eg 1015). These rubble deposits may have derived from on-site demolition or may have represented imported made ground. Two further layers of made ground were of different character: layer 1003 comprised redeposited natural contaminated with brick rubble and was lighter in colour than the undisturbed natural, and layer 1056 consisted of laminar tipping layers of dark brown grey clay with soot and ash.
- 5.4.4 The strip, map and record area was sealed by a concrete surface (1000).

### *Quarry/waste disposal pits*

- 5.4.5 A sandstone quarry pit was located towards the north of the strip, map and record area (1057; Plate 4; Figure 7). The pit also had a limited waste disposal function. Pit 1057 was around 3 m by greater than 1.2 m in plan and 0.79 m deep with an irregular concave profile. A sequence of seven deposits filled pit 1057. The basal fill (1055) was pale greenish yellow sand with angular stone inclusions, likely the spoil arisings created by the quarry pit, which had been dug through greenish natural 1041. The upper six fills of pit 1057 comprised backfill tipped into the pit working from south to north. It is possible that

some degree of re-cutting of the quarry pit occurred, however the motive for re-excavating the fills of a quarry pit or rubbish pit is not obvious. The second fill (1047) comprised dark blue black silt sand with sub-rounded stones and probably represents burnt waste material opportunistically disposed of in an existing pit. The remaining five fills (1048, 1050, 1051, 1052 and 1054) represent arisings derived from the natural (presumably from nearby quarrying activity), mixed with varying proportions and colours of waste material. The waste material component of the fills of pit 1057 included ash and similar materials as well as domestic artefacts. Fill 1052 produced a relatively large (for the Site) quantity of dateable artefacts including 39 sherds of pottery suggesting a 17th- or 18th-century date. Clay tobacco pipe from deposit 1052 was broadly in agreement with the pottery, with three bowls dating from 1660–1690, the late 17th century to early 18th century and 1780–1820 (see Artefactual Evidence below for detail).

5.4.6 A second quarry pit was present in the far north corner of the strip, map and record area (1060; Plate 5). Pit 1060 was located under flagstone surface 1007 and was recorded under watching brief conditions at the conclusion of the strip, map and record excavation. Pit 1060 was over 4.5 m by over 2 m in plan and was 0.8 m deep with a generally concave profile. The quarry pit had been backfilled with demolition rubble (1031) which may represent material imported specifically to backfill the pit. Artefacts from deposit 1031 included a clay pipe bowl from 1680–1710 and a small group of pottery that could not be closely dated but which originates in the 18th century or later.

5.4.7 Further quarry pits were recorded on an adjacent plot by ARCUS (2006), discussed below.

*Structures bonded with lime mortar*

5.4.8 In the north of the strip, map and record area were a series of sandstone foundations bonded with lime mortar (1004, 1005 and 1020; Plate 6). Parts of these structures had previously been exposed in evaluation Trench 5 (Plate 3).

5.4.9 Wall 1004 ran from north-east to south-west and had previously been recorded in trench 5 as 508. The wall was composed of rough sandstone and lime mortar and was 0.5 m wide. Wall 1004 continued beyond a truncation by a modern concrete footing as 1023, although in this area no mortar was seen bonding the wall. Construction cut 1039 had been excavated through the natural to build wall 1004 (Plate 7). There was a kink in the alignment of wall 1004 about halfway across the excavated area.

5.4.10 From the concave side of the kink in wall 1004, a further rough sandstone and lime mortar foundation (1020) ran to the north-west. Wall 1020 was 0.5 m wide and was built within a construction cut (1044). The backfill of construction cut 1044 was imported light orange brown clay (1045) dissimilar to other deposits on Site.

5.4.11 Wall 1005 was approximately parallel to 1004 and was composed mostly of rough sandstone but with some handmade red brick, all bonded with the same lime mortar. Wall 1005 was previously recorded in trench 5 as 513. Wall 1005 was 0.46 m wide and continued south-west, beyond truncation by later wall 1028, as 1022.

5.4.12 North of sandstone wall 1004, intermittent sandstone flags (1007 and 1009; also recorded in evaluation Trench 5 as 510) indicated the level of a former floor (Plate 6). Another fragment of flagstone floor (1021) was located between walls 1004 and 1005. A mortise joint on the base of one of these flags indicated that the stone had been re-used.



## 5.5 Structures bonded with black ash mortar

- 5.5.1 Also between walls 1004 and 1005 was a frogged brick and black ash mortar pier base set on a sandstone flag foundation (1006; Plate 6). Pier 1006 was 0.8 m by 0.5 m in plan and appeared to have been constructed as a foundation. Comparison with historic maps (Figure 5) suggests that by 1890, structure 1006 was the base of a stanchion or similar supporting the wall of a Carpenter's Workshop, with a masonry building to the north-west and a wooden building extending to the south-east (as evidenced by the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896; Figure 6). This date is consistent with the materials used in the construction of pier 1006.
- 5.5.2 On the south-east side of the north-east end of wall 1005, structure 1010 had been built into earlier wall 1005 and comprised a single skin of a variety of brick types including frogged brick and firebricks, and was bonded with ash mortar (Plate 8). Part of wall 1010 was recorded in trench 5 as 504. To the north-east, structure 1034 formed a more robust complement to structure 1010, and was two skins wide and built of similar materials to 1010. Wall 1034 was recorded in trench 5 as 503. South-east of both 1010 and 1034 was a further wall (1033) three skins thick and again composed of frogged brick and black ash mortar. Together, structures 1010, 1033 and 1034 enclosed an area of 1.6 m by 1.9 m. The floor of this area (1035) comprised frogged machine half bricks bonded with black ash mortar. The purpose of this structure is unknown; it is possible that this specialised arrangement was linked to some specific process. These structures were probably constructed in the late 19th century or early 20th century on the basis of the materials used. These structures do not match any depicted on Ordnance Survey maps of 1853 or 1890. It is possible that they post-date the use of the back-to-back houses as dwellings in 1853 but pre-date the development of the carpentry workshop depicted in 1890. Alternatively they may have formed part of the carpentry complex.
- 5.5.3 Wall 1012 (Plate 9) ran from north-east to south-west across the centre of the strip, map and record area. Wall 1012 comprised two skins of frogged machine brick and black ash mortar. Wall 1012 was built in a construction cut (1018 and 1024) excavated into the natural. In the north-east, cut 1018 extended around 1 m beyond the south-east side of wall 1012. On the north-west side of the south-west end of wall 1012, the construction cut (here 1024) extended some 0.6 m from wall 1012. The fill of construction cut 1024 comprised mid-orange brown sand clay with sub-angular sandstone (1026). This deposit may have been an opportunistic disposal of bedrock arisings, or may have been intended to reinforce wall 1012.
- 5.5.4 A possible stairway (Plate 10) was enclosed against the south-east side of wall 1012 by wall 1014 which was built in identical materials to wall 1012 (frogged brick and black ash mortar). Wall 1014 enclosed an area of approximately 1 m by 2.5 m. The identification of this space as a stairway relies on 1013, a sandstone step built into wall 1014, and on a depiction of a staircase on an historic map (Figure 5). Step 1013 was 1.07 m long, 0.32 m wide and 0.15 m deep; a small void was present below the step. The stairway was contained within a construction cut (1016) cut into the natural. It is unclear if the staircase provided access to a cellar immediately to the south-west, or if it provided access to the first floor above.
- 5.5.5 The south-west end of possible stairway wall 1014 was keyed into a complex north-west to south-east aligned wall (1026; Plate 11). Wall 1026 was bonded with black ash mortar, and was generally constructed of shallow-frogged red machine brick. A series of bays around 0.95 m wide and 0.8 m deep was built into wall 1026, extending to the north-east of the main alignment of the wall. These bays were built in white-glazed frogged machine brick, with bull-nosed white-glazed bricks used on the convex corners of the bays. Two

bays were observed during the strip, map and record excavation, and the base of the south-easterly of these was re-recorded during the subsequent watching brief in trench 21. During the watching brief, the base of the bay was seen to be formed from a single large flagstone bonded with black ash mortar (2105). The watching brief recorded wall 1026 as 2102, which was seen to extend for 2 m below ground level, forming the wall of a cellar extending to the south-west of wall 1026 = 2102 (Plate 12). Wall 1026 = 2102 was generally two skins wide, with the bays one skin thick. A buttressed section with an extra third skin extending to the south-west was defined by bull-nosed bricks in both red unglazed and white glazed finishes on the north-west and south-east ends respectively. During the watching brief, wall 1026 = 2102 was seen to have been built in a construction cut (2103) excavated through the natural and 0.1 m wider than the wall.

- 5.5.6 The bays built into wall 1026 had been bricked up with apparently unfrogged machine bricks and black ash mortar (1058; Plate 11). This infill masonry was two skins wide. Traces of paint on the surface of the bricks suggested that they had been reused. Infill wall 1058 was set back slightly from the line of wall 1026 with respect to the curve of the bull-nosed bricks on the corners of the decommissioned bays.
- 5.5.7 The space to the south-west of wall 2016 = 2102 formed a cellar which was investigated during the subsequent watching brief by trenches 18 and 21 (Plates 12 and 13).
- 5.5.8 Within trench 18 a 2 m by 2 m area of the rubble cellar fill (1801) in the west corner of the cellar was excavated to a depth of 2.3 m below ground level, and trench 21 similarly removed the rubble cellar fill (2106) from the south-east 4 m and full width (around 3.4 m) of the cellar. The base of the cellar was located between 2.3 m (trench 18) and 2 m (trench 21) below ground level and comprised a flagstone floor in trench 18 (1802) which had been replaced in trench 21 by an unusual bluish concrete (or possibly an ash-mortar-derived concrete analogue, 2109) bedded on a layer of bluish ash mortar with some hydrocarbon contamination (2110). In both trenches, the undisturbed red sandstone bedrock (1803 and 2101) was seen directly below these flooring structures and deposits. The cellar was defined by walls 1012, 1026 = 2102, 2107 and 2108.
- 5.5.9 The nature of the original ceiling of the cellar is unknown: the backfilled cellar was directly overlaid by a modern concrete slab which had truncated the structures. No signs of springers or other evidence of vaulting or any other type of ceiling were identified.

#### *Structures bonded with cement*

- 5.5.10 A ceramic drain (1027) was bedded in cement and ran approximately north to south in the southern end of the strip, map and record area. Drain 1027 was partially inserted through a corner of the south-east bay of wall 1026, an inconvenient arrangement suggesting that drain 1027 and wall 1026 belonged to separate phases of development. Wall 1026 was bonded with black ash mortar and drain 1027 was set in cement: on this basis the drain is assumed to be a later addition, added perhaps after the bays built into wall 1026 had been bricked up and decommissioned.
- 5.5.11 Wall 1028 was built over quarry pit 1057 and generally comprised two skins of machine bricks with oval frogs bonded with modern cement. Wall 1028 contained two buttresses four skins wide and stepped out at its foundation. It ran north-west to south-east through the centre of the strip, map and record area, with a dog-leg to the south-east at the north-west end, where wall 1028 truncated earlier sandstone wall 1005/1022. In the south-east, wall 1028 terminated respecting earlier wall 1012. Wall 1028 therefore likely represents a later extension of the building defined in the south-east by wall 1012.

- 5.5.12 A continuation of wall 1028 in identical frogged brick and cement (1059; Plate 11) extended south of wall 1012 to block the south-east entrance to the possible stairway formed by contexts 1012–1014. This entrance may have communicated with a staircase providing access to the cellar, may have been an ‘under the stairs’ entrance, or may have been a minor communication between the building to the south-west and a yard mapped to the north-east. Infill wall 1059 was generally two skins wide but with a small buttress or pier adjacent to wall 1012, complementary to a similar buttress at the south-east end of wall 1028, forming a large block of solid masonry.
- 5.5.13 In the north of the strip, map and record area, another wall in frogged brick and cement (1029) ran south-west from sandstone and lime mortar wall 1020 forming the north-west side of a room with 1028 defining the south-west and south-east sides. Although wall 1029 appeared to respect earlier wall 1020, wall 1028 (contemporary with 1029) truncated both walls 1004 and 1005 (contemporary with 1020), indicating that the building associated with the lime mortared phase of development had been removed by the time of the construction of the modern cement phase.

## 5.6 Piling interventions watching brief

- 5.6.1 Twelve interventions (trenches 10–21) were monitored in locations proposed for piling. Trenches 19 and 21 encountered cellars and were expanded for safety and ease of excavation.

### *General stratigraphy*

- 5.6.2 The undisturbed natural geological substrate was reached in trenches 13–16 and 18–21 and comprised red or reddish yellow sandstone bedrock or bedrock fragments in a matrix of silt sand (eg 1302).
- 5.6.3 Redeposited natural was encountered as the earliest stratigraphic member in trenches 10–12 and 17 (eg 1002). These redeposited strata resembled the undisturbed natural except for a pale to mid-brown colour and a small amount of contamination with red brick crush. The disturbed natural deposits extended to over 2.45 m below ground level, suggesting a significant degree of disturbance in some locations. These disturbed deposits may indicate the location of further quarry pits.
- 5.6.4 Every piling intervention contained at least one layer of brick and stone rubble made ground (eg 1001). Some rubble layers were derived from recent demolition activity on the Site (eg 2000). Other layers may relate to past demolition activity or may represent imported material.

### *Trenches 18 and 21*

- 5.6.5 Trenches 18 and 21 (Plates 12 and 13) were excavated within the area of the strip, map and record excavation and the results of these interventions have been included above for clarity.

### *Trench 19*

- 5.6.6 A substantial cellar was uncovered in the south-east corner of the Site (Plates 14–17; Figures 2 and 3). It was not safe to enter the cellar and the structure was recorded from the trench edge.
- 5.6.7 A large construction cut (1914) of approximately a maximum of 6 m by 4 m had been excavated into the undisturbed natural (1911 and 1913). This construction cut closely

followed the shape of the cellar and was generally approximately 0.1 m larger than the cellar structures. The construction cut therefore had a highly irregular shape.

- 5.6.8 The east and west walls of the cellar generally comprised rough sandstone and lime mortar (1901 and 1902), and the north and south walls were generally handmade red brick and lime mortar (1903 and 1906), although there was some sandstone in the red brick walls and some red brick in the sandstone walls.
- 5.6.9 There were six openings in the walls of the cellar. The south wall (1906; Plate 16) contained two keeping holes extending out under the pavement of West Street, each approximately forming 1 m cubes. The keeping holes contained an *in situ* collection of glass bottles and jars dating to the 18th century. A few of these jars had been carefully filled with larger pieces of coal, and some of the glass bottles had been placed inside glass jars. Between the keeping holes was a steeply stepped coal chute through which coal would have been delivered from the street. It is unlikely that this chute was instead a barrel run due to the steepness of the chute.
- 5.6.10 The north wall of the cellar (1906) contained two openings (Plate 16). One had a wooden door (1905) made of vertical planks of tongue and groove panelling, each edged with a machined bead, and joined with horizontal planks. Door 1905 had a lock and was mounted on plain iron hinges and closed against simple wooden jambs. Behind door 1905 was a small storeroom or cupboard around 0.8 m by 0.8 m in plan, with walls of sandstone and lime mortar (1907). The ceiling of this storeroom was formed from simple wooden planks built in to the walls.
- 5.6.11 The second opening in the north wall (1903) had been decommissioned by the construction of a two-skin frogged brick and black ash mortar wall (1904; Plate 16). Behind blocking structure 1904 a passageway curved around to the west (Plate 17) before returning back to the south, where the passageway had been removed by demolition. The passageway was defined by an outer single skin handmade brick and lime mortar wall forming a semi-circular shape in plan (1912). The curving passage curved back towards the outside of the north wall of the cellar (1903) strongly suggesting that a change in level was intended within the passage. Presumably, this passageway originally contained a series of stairs although these were not present, possibly having been robbed when the cellar was decommissioned. Curving wall 1912 contained no evidence of having contained steps; any steps must have been freestanding and may have been a stone or metal structure. The absence of the cellar stairs is consistent with the picture of truncation recorded from trench 3, which was adjacent to the location of the curving passageway.
- 5.6.12 The east wall of the cellar (1902) contained an opening that was filled with rubble. This opening appeared to communicate with another cellar located under the modern building immediately adjacent to the Site. A late 20th-century plastic water pipe had been connected to an older iron pipe inside the cellar (Plate 15). Between the decommissioning of the original cellar entrance and the re-discovery of the cellar by excavation, the only remaining route of ingress to the cellar was via this adjacent plot. In the late 20th century someone must have entered the buried and decommissioned cellar from the adjacent building to connect this pipe.
- 5.6.13 The floor of the main cellar comprised sandstone flagstones (1909) laid on a bed of lime mortar (1910) laid directly on the undisturbed natural (1911). In places, traces of plaster and bluish white distemper paint survived on the interior of the cellar. The cellar had been partially backfilled to a maximum depth of 1.5 m with brick rubble in a matrix of brown and red sand silt (1908), although the cellar was generally empty and the rubble fill was only

around 0.3 m deep in the southern corners. The cellar was covered by a handmade brick and lime mortar vault two skins thick (1900). The brick vaulting was directly overlaid by a modern concrete slab forming the ground floor of the recently demolished buildings above (1915).

#### *Negative results*

- 5.6.14 Ten of the twelve piling intervention trenches contained no archaeological structures or deposits (trenches 10–18 and 20). Any archaeology in these areas had previously been removed by demolition truncation.

## **6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 This section discusses the finds from all stages of fieldwork on the Site (trial trenches, strip, map and record excavation, watching brief). The combined assemblage is of relatively small size, with only pottery recovered in any significant quantity. Apart from one medieval item, all datable finds are of post-medieval/modern date.
- 6.1.2 A significant proportion of the assemblage derived from made ground layers, with context groups of mixed date range, and can be considered as redeposited, although this process of (re)deposition of refuse, possibly as foundation or levelling material, has been recognised elsewhere in the city and could illustrate part of a wider process of refuse collection and redistribution (eg, Cumberpatch 2005). In this instance, given the quantities of material involved, these deposits are more likely to relate to local processes of site formation rather than the bulk dumping of waste.
- 6.1.3 All finds have been quantified (count and weight) by material type within each context, and this information is presented in Table 1.

### **6.2 Pottery**

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 348 sherds, weighing 5167 g. With the exception of one medieval sherd, the assemblage is all of post-medieval/modern date. The condition is fair to good; the assemblage is fragmentary, sherds in general are relatively small, and there are few conjoining sherds, but levels of surface and edge abrasion are generally low. Mean sherd weight is 14.9 g.
- 6.2.2 The pottery has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context, with details of diagnostic vessel forms also recorded; this information is summarised in Table 2.

#### *Medieval*

- 6.2.3 One abraded medieval body sherd, a reduced sandy ware, was recovered from construction trench 305. It was the only find from this context, but was clearly residual. The date range is likely to be 13th/14th century.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 6.2.4 The post-medieval assemblage includes a wide range of ware types, with a date range potentially spanning the period from 16th to 20th century. All are types recorded elsewhere in the city.
- 6.2.5 Potentially the earliest are a few sherds of Midland Purple and Midland Yellow wares, dating between the 16th and 18th centuries. The single sherd of Midland Purple was



residual in made ground 1002, while the three sherds of Midland Yellow also came from made ground (in this case layer 514 in evaluation trench 5), together with other wares dating no later than the 18th century.

**Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Glass	Iron	Pottery	Slag	Other Finds
EVALUATION							
304		1/2	1/1		2/8		
306					1/13		
402		1/3					
502	18/138	9/18			105/816		7 worked bone
509	8/73		8/55	1 Fe	21/473		
514	8/119	3/6			16/177		
STRIP, MAP AND RECORD EXCAVATION							
1001	4/1				3/14		
1002	48/623	31/71	16/679	9 Fe	119/2390	6/139	
1004			1/3		1/3		
1011	5/74	6/14	1/1	7 Cu	36/788	12/263	1 leather; 2 stone; 1 plastic
1031		5/20			4/69		
1040	1/9	1/2			5/19		
1046				1 Cu			
1047	2/10	1/1			1/33		
1052	29/516	30/83	1/26	2 Fe	39/1068		
WATCHING BRIEF							
1906			8/3753				
Unstrat							3 CBM
<b>Total</b>	<b>123/1563</b>	<b>88/220</b>	<b>36/4518</b>	<b>12 Fe; 8 Cu</b>	<b>353/5871</b>	<b>18/402</b>	

**Table 2 Pottery by context**

Layer	Ware type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Description	Date Range
304	Black-glazed redware	1	7		C18+
304	Creamware	1	1		C18/C19
306	Reduced sandy ware	1	13	Abraded body sherd	C13/C14
502	Black-glazed redware	41	420	1 sherd with handle scar	C18+
502	Blackware	12	55	4 rim sherds	C17/C18
502	Creamware	3	6	1 plate rim with green feathered edge; 1 tortoiseshell glaze	C18/C19
502	Notts-type stoneware	6	35	1 roller stamped; 3 reeded; 1 jug handle	C18+
502	Post-medieval redware	5	24	1 tiny rim	post-med



Layer	Ware type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Description	Date Range
502	Yellow-glazed coarseware	1	1	Internally white-slipped	C18+
502	Slipware	9	65	2 conjoining; flanged rim from bowl/dish; trailed slip	LC17/C18
502	Mottled ware	23	166	4 base sherds; 3 with horizontal reeding/corrugation	LC17/C18
502	Slipware	3	42	open forms, marbled slip	LC17/C18
502	White salt glaze	2	6		C18
509	English stoneware	1	54		C18+
509	Pearlware	1	28	transfer printed base	C19
509	Refined whiteware	8	90	1 plate rim; 1 bowl rim (sponged); teapot lid (sponged); cup base & saucer rim (transfer printed);	C19/C20
509	Rockingham ware	11	301	2 teapot lids, 2 bases, 2 rims	C19
514	Black-glazed redware	5	142		C18+
514	Midland Yellow ware	3	12		C16-C18
514	Post-medieval redware	2	90		post-med
514	Mottled ware	4	13		LC17/C18
514	Slipware	1	18	feathered slipware; platter rim	LC17/C18
514	White salt glaze	1	2		C18
1001	Notts-type stoneware	1	5	jug handle	C18+
1001	Mottled ware	2	9	Cup rim & handle	LC17/C18
1002	Black-glazed redware	41	1531	1 handled jar (large rim with heavy strap handle, glaze over spalled surface, poss waster/second); 1 flanged bowl; 1 small bowl	C18+
1002	Blackware	14	165	includes 2 cup rims + 1 handle; 1 flanged dish	C17/C18
1002	Bone china	1	6	hand painted	C19/C20
1002	Creamware	18	39		C18/C19
1002	English stoneware	7	79	includes beaded rim bowl	C18+
1002	Midland Purple ware	1	8		C16-C18
1002	Notts-type stoneware	4	23	includes small bowl rim; jug handle	C18+
1002	Pearlware	5	20	2 transfer printed (both cup rims)	C19
1002	Post-medieval redware	2	31	1 unglazed	post-med
1002	Refined whiteware	2	10	includes sponge-dec (bowl rim) & transfer printed	C19/C20
1002	Mottled ware	12	142	includes platters, marbled and feathered; cup rims	LC17/C18
1002	Slipware	9	320	8 sherds prob 1 vessel: large cup/posset pot, polychrome trailed slip, light on dark	LC17/C18
1002	Tinglazed earthenware	2	15	1 plate rim	C17/C18
1002	White salt glaze	1	1		C18
1004	Mottled ware	1	3		LC17/C18

Layer	Ware type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Description	Date Range
1011	Black-glazed redware	8	150	1 small ?cup handle, bowl rims	C18+
1011	Creamware	6	63	plate rim	C18/C19
1011	Feldspathic-glazed stoneware	16	496	15 conjoining sherds (cylindrical preserve jar with wide-spaced ribbing); large bottle rim	C19/C20
1011	Refined whiteware	2	1		C19/C20
1011	Mottled ware	1	15	cup body with handle stump	LC17/C18
1031	Refined whiteware	1	1	sponged	C19/C20
1031	Black-glazed redware	2	40	1 base	C18+
1031	Yellow-glazed coarseware	1	29	base, internal white slip	C18+
1040	Blackware	1	2		C18+
1040	Post-medieval redware	1	9	flanged dish/bowl rim	Post-med
1040	Mottled ware	3	8	1 rim	LC17/C18
1047	Slipware	1	33	Polychrome	LC17/C18
1052	Black-glazed redware	16	429	1 convex jar rim	C18+
1052	Blackware	4	30	1 flanged bowl rim	C17/C18
1052	Post-medieval redware	10	465	2 bowl rims; 1 heavy jar rim (finger impressed)	?C17+
1052	Slipware	5	113	includes 3 flanged bowl rims; trailed slip	LC17/C18
1052	Mottled ware	3	21	1 cup rim with handle stump	LC17/C18
1052	Slipware	1	20	base, int yellow glaze, ext black; trailed slip	C17/C18

- 6.2.6 Other coarsewares are represented by redwares, both brown-glazed and black-glazed; these are not susceptible to close dating, but are considered here to be of 17th-century date or later; they were supplying a range of bowls of varying sizes and storage jars. A few redwares are internally white-slipped (yellow-glazed coarseware). Overlapping with these, but occurring in smaller, thinner-walled vessel forms (straight-sided mugs or tankards, flanged dishes), blackwares and mottled wares date from the 17th or 18th centuries. Slipwares (both trailed and marbled/feathered) are seen here in cup and dish/platter forms, and are dated to the later 17th or 18th century. These include a large cup or porringer with elaborate polychrome trailed slip decoration, from made ground 1002. These slipware types echo those produced in the Staffordshire potteries, but slipwares were also produced in many Yorkshire potteries (Cumberpatch 2014). There are also two sherds of tinglazed earthenware (including a plate rim).
- 6.2.7 From the early 18th century, mass-produced wares make their appearance, first white salt glaze (from c. 1720; no diagnostic forms here), then creamware and pearlware from the later 18th century, and refined whitewares from the beginning of the 19th century. These were supplying tea- and tablewares, and include both transfer-printed and sponged decoration. Teawares were supplemented by at least two Rockingham ware teapots.
- 6.2.8 English stonewares also appear from the 18th century. These include Nottinghamshire-types (bowls and jugs) as well as products of other centres. Earlier stonewares are salt-



glazed, while the appearance of feldspathic glazed dates from the 1830s. The latter were used for containers for beverages, foodstuffs and other household goods; here, they include a cylindrical preserve jar and a large bottle, both from made ground layer 1011.

- 6.2.9 The majority of the pottery derived from made ground layers, and provides dates for these layers ranging from 17th-/18th-century through to the modern period. Only 41 sherds came from cut features: 39 from quarry pit 1057 (fill 1052), dating to the 17th/18th century, and two from cut 303 in evaluation trench 3 (18th/19th century).

### 6.3 Ceramic building material

- 6.3.1 The only ceramic building material collected comprised three brick samples, found unstratified. One is a complete brick (225 x 105 x 75 mm), frogged and with sharp arrises, in an evenly fired orange-red fabric. There is a thick layer of mortar on both faces. The other two are fragments in a coarse fabric containing slag/iron inclusions. Both are 70 mm thick (no other surviving original dimensions); one has reasonably sharp arrises, but the other is more crudely made. Both the complete brick and the fragments would be consistent with a date of 19th century or later.

### 6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.4.1 A total of 88 fragments of clay pipe were recovered. This small assemblage consists largely of stems (80 fragments). Two of these (demolition layers 1002 and 1011) are stem/spur fragments, both with long pointed spurs, dating from c. 1740–1800 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, type 26). A third (fill 1052 of quarry pit 1057) has a flat-based spur, dating c. 1780–1820 (*ibid*, type 27). For the other stems, stem and bore widths indicate a date range from 17th century onwards.
- 6.4.2 Two stems carry roll-stamp marks (demolition layers 502 and 1002). Both are the marks of Thomas Wild of Rotherham, dating c. 1760–1800 (White 2004, fig. 8.19, 7)
- 6.4.3 Of the eight bowls/bowl fragments, only four are datable. The earliest are two bowls of Yorkshire bulbous form, dating c. 1660–90 (White 2004, fig. 6.6), both from quarry pit fill 1052. A third bowl from the same context has only a partial profile but appears to be late 17th- or early 18th-century in date. The fourth bowl, from demolition layer 1031, is dated c. 1680–1710 (*ibid*, type 20).

### 6.5 Glass

- 6.5.1 The glass (36 fragments in total) includes vessels (eight complete vessels and 24 fragments) and window glass (four fragments). The date range appears to be 18th century or later.
- 6.5.2 The earliest material comprises fragments of free-blown or mould-blown green wine bottle (13 fragments from demolition layer 1002 and one from fill 1052 in quarry pit 1057). The small group from 1002 includes conjoining basal fragments and a neck, both from cylindrical bottles (1730s to c. 1820); the neck dates to the mid-18th century (Dumbrell 1983, 92). Two body fragments from free-blown phials in pale greenish glass from 1002 are probably also of 18th-century date.
- 6.5.3 During the watching brief, an *in situ* collection of glass bottles and jars was found in trench 19, in keeping holes in the cellar's south wall (1906). Eight of these were collected as a sample, comprising two wide-mouthed jars, one octagonal (both with a basal mark in the form of the monogram TMF); a taller octagonal jar, probably for sauce or condiments; a small cylindrical jar with contents and metal screw cap still *in situ*; a clear beverage bottle

(cork closure, probably for spirits); a large clear bottle, possibly for household goods; an oval bottle with one dished face and the remains of an applied label (Brilliantine, a hair product); and a small brown octagonal bottle (pharmaceutical use). Apart from the jars with basal marks, none of these vessels carry manufacturers' marks (either of vessel or contents).

6.5.4 Other glass consists of small fragments of bottle/jar and window, all of 19th-/20th-century date.

## 6.6 Slag

6.6.1 Eighteen fragments of slag, all from demolition layers, include metalworking residues, fuel ash slag and vitrified ceramic, but all in very small quantities. This material is ubiquitous on industrial sites in Sheffield.

## 6.7 Metalwork

6.7.1 The metalwork includes one coin, as well as objects in copper alloy (7) and iron (12). The coin is extremely corroded and illegible. Other copper alloy objects comprise seven small sheet fragments of uncertain function. Ironwork consists of nails, screws and other objects of probable structural function. None of these objects are closely datable, but all are assumed to be of post-medieval/modern date.

## 6.8 Animal bone

6.8.1 The assemblage comprises 123 fragments (1.563 kg) of animal bones. Once conjoins are considered the total falls to 111 fragments (Table 3). Most of the bone came from post-medieval and modern deposits of made ground, the rest is from quarry pit 1057.

### *Methods*

6.8.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

### *Results*

6.8.3 All the identified bones are from domestic species, and cattle and sheep/goat bones dominate, followed by pig and then domestic fowl. The post-medieval assemblage includes a quantity of off-cuts from the manufacture of bone handles. The elements used for this industry are cattle metapodials. The sawn ends of these bones came from made ground deposits 502, 514, 1001 and 1040. Thin sections of metapodial shaft from the shaping process were also recovered from these deposits. Similar deposits of bone-working waste have been recovered from several sites in Sheffield including the Riverside Exchange (Viner 2015), Sheffield Inner Relief Road (Bell in prep) and Hollis Croft (Wessex Archaeology 2018d).

**Table 3 Animal Bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)**

Species	Post-medieval	Modern	Total
Cattle	20	7	27
Sheep/goat	11	6	17
Pig	1	1	2
Domestic fowl	-	1	1



<b>Total identified</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Total unidentifiable</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>111</b>

6.8.4 The cutlery industry has a long history in Sheffield and by the late 19th century it was the world's largest producer (Tweedale 1995, 15). Cutlery manufactories, like the smaller steelmaking sites, were located within the mixed urban environment (Belford 1998, 17) and this proximity of industrial and residential premises is reflected in the mixed nature of the dump deposits at most of the Sites investigated.

## 6.9 Other finds

6.9.1 Other finds comprise a small scrap of leather, and a plastic comb, both from demolition layers.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Summary

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the works.

## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Quarry pits

8.1.1 During the 18th century, quarry pits (1057 and 1060) were excavated for the extraction of sandstone bedrock. Further examples of quarry pits were previously recorded on an adjacent plot (ARCUS 2006) as shown on Figure 1. Indeed, the discovery of a quarry pit (ARCUS context no. 1062) found backfilled with clinker waste and redeposited natural mirrors the results of this investigation. It is also possible that strata of redeposited natural identified both during the ARCUS project and this project represent further backfilled quarry pits. The quarry pits were excavated on the fringes of the expanding settlement of Sheffield prior to the development of the Site. The quarry pits were then backfilled with waste and the spoil arisings from quarrying activity. The dating of the quarry pits is reasonably secure and is supported by 43 sherds of pottery and 36 pieces of clay tobacco pipe. One further sherd of pottery suggests a 19th/20th century date and is likely intrusive. On the basis of the latest clay pipe bowl, the quarry pits may date to later than 1780. Other clay pipe bowls recovered from the quarry pits date to the 17th century and early 18th century. Bone handle waste likely relating to cutlery manufacture was recovered from pit 1057. *Ad hoc* quarrying activity on the fringes of Sheffield likely began prior to the 18th century, however at least the bulk of the quarrying activity on this Site appears to date to the 18th century. In the 18th century the Site was at the fringes of Sheffield; *ad hoc* quarrying likely preceded the historically attested expansion of the settlement.

### 8.2 Back-to-back houses

8.2.1 A series of sandstone and lime mortar foundations in the north-east of the Site correlate with the south-east side of a range of six back-to-back houses fronting on to West Bank Lane as depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1853 (Figure 4). Foundation 1005 correlates with the south-east wall of the houses and foundation 1020 represented a surviving fragment of a division between houses. Foundation 1004 was similar to foundations 1005 and 1020 but is harder to interpret. Foundation 1004 was not straight, and does not correlate with the 1853 map. It is possible that foundation 1004 was intended to help support the floor of the rear properties of the back-to-backs by running

under the centre of the rooms. This arrangement was also excavated by the author in late-19th-century terraced properties at West Gorton, Manchester (Wessex Archaeology 2015a, Area 2). Fragments of the flagstone floor of the houses were recorded, and a drain (511) was present immediately below the floor.

- 8.2.2 No cellars associated with the back-to-back housing were encountered. The 1853 Ordnance Survey map appears to depict light wells for cellars facing West Bank Lane (Figure 4). Although the back row of houses did not have cellars, the row of houses facing West Bank Lane lay outside the area of excavation and may have been cellared.
- 8.2.3 The back-to-back houses do not appear to have been used in their original configuration for long and are depicted as a single building labelled 'Old Tenements' on an architectural drawing from 1867 (not reproduced; see Wessex Archaeology 2017). The former back-to-backs had been converted into a carpentry workshop by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Figure 5) and the Goad Fire Insurance plan of 1896 (Figure 6). A frogged brick and black ash mortar pier (1006) likely supported the carpentry workshop, with a masonry building extending north-west of the pier and a wooden structure extending over the former yard area to the south-east. A complex frogged brick and black ash mortar structure here (1010 and 1033–1035) may have been associated with some specific process. Structure 1010/1033–1035 stratigraphically post-dated the back-to-back housing but does not appear to be congruent with the carpentry workshop mapped in 1890. Structure 1010/1033–1035 may therefore relate to an unmapped intermediary phase of development.

### 8.3 South-east cellar

- 8.3.1 The cellar recorded in trench 19 in the south-east corner of the Site is roughly consistent with a dashed subdivision shown within buildings on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). This structure comprises a coal cellar into which coal for domestic or similar heating could be delivered from West Street. Further storage in the form of a small storeroom and two keeping holes were also provided in the cellar. A communication between this cellar and structures to the east, although puzzling given the modern layout of plots, is consistent with the arrangement of properties on the 1853 map. It is unlikely that the coal cellar was intended for the delivery of fuel for industrial purposes due to the labour involved in carrying a large quantity of fuel up the narrow stairs. Fuel for use in the brass foundry would likely have been delivered via the cart passage to the west. Documentary sources suggest frequent re-purposing of these buildings and the function of the cellar as built may not relate to the use of the building during its life.
- 8.3.2 The cellar was decommissioned with the construction of a black ash mortared blocking wall and the removal of the original steps. The decommissioning may have occurred during a redevelopment of the brass foundry, or when the properties were later converted into an electrical works or garage.

### 8.4 Central structures

- 8.4.1 An east to west or north-east to south-west aligned wall (1012) crossed the Site on the alignment of a boundary depicted on maps as far back as 1853 (Figure 4). Wall 1012 was built of frogged machine bricks and black ash mortar, and therefore may relate to redevelopment of the buildings in the early 20th century or late 19th century. Wall 1012 divided the carpenter's workshop from the adjoining brass foundry as shown on the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896 (Figure 6) and also on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890 (Figure 5). A staircase recorded on the south side of wall 1012 appears to be depicted on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map as an external staircase open to the sky.

- 8.4.2 The central cellar defined by walls 1012, 1026 = 2102, 2107 and 2108 likely relates to a building between two courtyards constructed during remodelling of the brass foundry. The west wall of the cellar contained two minor bays projecting north-east into the area of a yard and finished with white glazed bricks. It is possible that these bays were designed for some specific process associated with brass founding. An attempt may have been made to depict the bays on the 1896 Goad Fire Insurance Plan although the detail is confused (Figure 6). Four openings shown on the 1937 and 1959 Goad Fire Insurance Plans (not reproduced) may also relate to whatever was left of the bays when the building was in use as a garage. The small bays were soon blocked up (1058) using machine bricks and black ash mortar. This decommissioning activity may be related to the conversion of the brass foundry to an electrical engineer's and then into a garage; if this is correct it would underline the association of the bays with processes undertaken at the brass foundry.

## 8.5 Later structures

- 8.5.1 A drain (1027) in the area of the former trapezoidal courtyard was bedded in modern cement but may have been inserted prior to the enclosure of the courtyard as mapped in 1923 (not reproduced). Cement bonded wall 1028 appears to be a formalisation of a boundary represented by the wooden part of the carpentry workshop, and was probably built prior to 1937 on the basis of the Goad plan of that date (not reproduced). Further cement-bonded structures represent internal subdivisions and cannot be identified on available maps.

## 8.6 Comparison with historic buildings recording

- 8.6.1 The existing historic buildings recording (Wessex Archaeology 2017) recorded buildings with much the same groundplan as the below-ground archaeological remains described in this report.
- 8.6.2 The earliest standing building elements were in the south of the strip, map and record area. The phase 1 early/mid-19th century wall described by the historic buildings recording either lay entirely outside of the area of excavation or did not have a substantial foundation.
- 8.6.3 The above-ground phase 2 development, dated to the period between 1905 and 1923, followed the same plan as the black ash mortar and frogged brick structures that have been associated with the late-19th-century brass foundry in this report. This demonstrates that the brass foundry was demolished and rebuilt above ground when it was converted first into an electrical workshop and subsequently into a garage.
- 8.6.4 A single wall was assigned to phase 3 (dated in the historic buildings report to 1923–1937). This wall was located in the centre of the strip, map and record area and is likely the continuation of cement-bonded wall 1028 above ground.
- 8.6.5 Other areas of the Site were occupied by 20th century buildings of later date than the archaeological remains recorded during excavation. Nonetheless, the overall plan and form of the buildings was retained throughout subsequent phases of 20th-century development. As the combined results illustrate, alterations to a building's fabric that are detectable during historic building recording may not be accompanied by a below-ground signature.

## **8.7 Project aims and research questions**

- 8.7.1 The project aims as defined in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2018a and 2018b) have been met. Research questions proposed in the strip, map and record WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) are addressed explicitly below.
- 8.7.2 No evidence for agricultural use of the area was identified. However, a series of pits identified both during this work and on an adjacent Site (ARCUS 2006) indicate that the area was formerly used for quarrying. It is likely that this happened on the fringes of the expanding settlement of Sheffield during the 18th century.
- 8.7.3 Evidence for the changing nature of uses across the Site is chiefly cartographic. The identified archaeological remains support the cartographic evidence, but it is generally not possible to determine the use of any part of the Site at any specific time from the archaeological evidence. Exceptions to this include the mid-19th century cellar in the south-east corner of the Site, which consists of a coal cellar likely associated with an office, shop or dwelling. The bays of glazed white bricks built into wall 1026 may relate to some process associated with the former brass foundry. Recovered bone handle waste largely pre-dates the development of the Site and is unlikely to relate to activity undertaken on the Site.
- 8.7.4 Limited survival of foundations relating to back-to-back housing was identified. The remains of the back-to-back housing are less complete than structures recorded elsewhere, for example at Dun Street (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).
- 8.7.5 The evidence for a relationship between back-to-back housing and small trade manufacturing is exclusively historical and cartographic. Although it is likely that it took place, no archaeological evidence was identified indicating 'cottage industry' or any other relationship between small scale manufacturing and worker's housing. Recovered bone handle waste largely pre-dates development on the Site and represents the disposal of imported material generated by Sheffield's cutlery industry.
- 8.7.6 Evidence for the brass foundry is chiefly cartographic. The white glazed brick bays built into wall 1026 are probably (but not definitely) associated with the brass foundry and raise the possibility of an archaeological representation of some specific process associated with brass founding. Speculatively, it is possible that the hot work may have occurred in an almost detached wing at the rear of the foundry, separated from other buildings by a small yard. It is possible that the decommissioning of the bays may relate to a change in operations at the foundry, however it is perhaps more likely that the bricking up of the bays related to conversion of the building to an electrical engineer's premises and then a garage.

## **8.8 Recommendations**

- 8.8.1 The stratigraphy of the Site and the artefacts assemblage are both well understood and no further work is required in these areas.
- 8.8.2 Documentary research into the form of brass foundries may lead to identification of archaeological structures with specific processes undertaken during brass founding. However, it is also possible that the archaeological structures recorded do not relate to, or cannot be identified with, activity undertaken at the brass foundry. A limited scheme of research is recommended (1 person day).



8.8.3 The results of the investigations are of sufficient quality to merit the publication of a short note in a suitable journal. It is recommended that publication of a note be sought in the Council for British Archaeology Forum Yorkshire, or another suitable outlet. The publication should synthesise the results both of this report and of the historic buildings recording with the documentary evidence most extensively surveyed in the historic buildings report.

8.8.4 Working Title: *The Development of 52–56 West Street, Sheffield*

by Ashley Tuck, with specialist contributions from Lorraine Mepham and Lorrain Higbee (artefacts)

Introduction	300 words
Results	500 words
Finds and environmental reports	300 words
Discussion	900 words

Total: approximately 2000 words, 2 figures, 2 plates

## 8.9 Conclusion

8.9.1 The archaeological investigations were successful in addressing the aims laid out in the two WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2018a and 2018b).

8.9.2 During the 18th century a series of quarry pits were excavated on the fringes of the expanding settlement of Sheffield. The quarry pits were also evidenced by excavations on an adjacent plot undertaken by ARCUS in 2006.

8.9.3 The truncated remains of the foundations and flagstone floors of a block of six back-to-back houses were recorded. The back-to-back houses are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1853. The back-to-back houses were no longer being used as dwellings in 1867 and the area had been re-modelled as a carpentry workshop by 1896.

8.9.4 A cellar in the south-west corner of the Site likely relates to buildings depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map and represents a coal cellar probably associated with an office, shop or dwelling. The cellar was walled up and the stairs removed in the late 19th century or early 20th century, perhaps either during renovations to a brass foundry that had come to occupy this part of the Site, or when the brass foundry was remodelled into an electrical workshop and then a garage.

8.9.5 A further cellar and walls were probably associated with the late 19th-century brass foundry. One of these walls (1026) contained a series of small bays built of white glazed bricks. Further research might lead to the identification of these bays with some specific process associated with the brass foundry.

8.9.6 The results of the archaeological investigations are consistent with the existing cartographic and historical evidence for the use of the Site.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the investigation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Sheffield City Museums have agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### **9.2 Preparation of the archive**

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts 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 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

### **9.3 Selection strategy**

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study, or which fulfil other criteria in the Museum's collecting policy.

9.3.2 In this instance, a relatively small assemblage of finds has been recovered, which replicates larger and better preserved assemblages from elsewhere in Sheffield. There are elements of interest, such as the range of pottery wares, and the presence of roll-stamped clay pipe stems, which indicate one of the sources of supply for clay pipes in late 18th-century Sheffield, but otherwise the types represented are commonly occurring and well documented. This, combined with their provenance (largely from demolition layers) and small quantities, limit their potential for future study.

9.3.3 It is recommended that the pottery assemblage is retained *in toto*, together with the bone-working waste and the clay pipe bowls and stamped stems. All other finds should be discarded.

### **9.4 Security copy**

9.4.1 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.

### **9.5 OASIS**

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. 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 ArchSearch catalogue.





## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

### **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 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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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

#### Initial watching brief on GI test pits

<b>Test pit 1</b>		<b>0.5 x 0.5 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10101	Surface		Concrete floor with iron re-bar	0–0.25
10102	Membrane		Blue plastic membrane	0.25
10103	Structure		Rough pebble concrete	0.25–0.42
10104	Natural		Red sandstone bedrock	0.42+

<b>Test pit 2</b>		<b>0.5 x 0.5 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10201	Surface		Concrete floor with iron re-bar	0–0.3+

<b>GI pit 3</b>		<b>0.5 x 1 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10301	Surface		Concrete floor with iron re-bar	0–0.35+

<b>Test pit 4</b>		<b>0.8 x 0.25 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10401	Surface		Red concrete floor	0–0.05
10402	Structure		Grey concrete	0.05–0.1
10403	Structure		Hard standing	0.1–0.2
10404	Made ground		Brick and sandstone rubble in a matrix of grey brown silt sand made ground backfill of cellar.	0.2–0.35+
10405	Wall		Modern brick and cement wall in east of pit forming edge of cellar	0–0.35+
10406	Wall		Modern brick and cement wall	0–0.35+

<b>Test pit 5</b>		<b>0.3 x 0.3 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10501	Surface		Red concrete floor	0–0.05
10502	Structure		Grey concrete	0.05–0.1
10503	Structure		Rough concrete	0.1–0.2
10504	Made ground		Brick and sandstone rubble in a matrix of grey brown silt sand made ground backfill of cellar.	0.2+

<b>Test pit 6</b>		<b>0.5 x 0.45 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10601	Surface		Red concrete floor	0–0.05
10602	Structure		Grey concrete	0.05–0.1
10603	Structure		Rough concrete	0.1–0.2
10604	Wall		Three courses of red brick and cement wall	0.2–0.45
10605	Surface		Frogged red brick floor	0.45+
10606	Deposit		Infill grey sand in thin gap between floor and wall	0.45+
10607	Foundation		Brick foundation for modern wall	0.45+

<b>Test pit 7</b>		<b>0.4 x 0.4 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10701	Surface		Red concrete floor	0–0.05



10702	Structure		Grey concrete	0.05–0.1
10703	Structure		Concrete	0.1–0.4
10704	Wall		Two courses of red brick	0.4–0.65
10705	Surface		Concrete floor	0.65+

<b>Test pit 8</b>		<b>0.3 x 0.3 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10801	Surface		Red concrete floor	0–0.05
10802	Structure		Grey concrete	0.05–0.1
10803	Structure		Rough concrete	0.1–0.3
10804	Structure		Concrete layer	0.3–0.35
10805	Made ground		Greyish brown silt sand with stone and brick	0.35+

<b>Test pit 9</b>		<b>0.3 x 0.3 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
10901	Surface		Red concrete floor	0–0.05
10902	Structure		Grey concrete	0.05–0.1
10903	Structure		Rough concrete	0.1–0.3
10904	Made ground		Dark grey silt sand with sandstone and brick rubble	0.3–0.7+

<b>Test pit 10</b>		<b>1.5 x 1.3 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
11001	Surface		Grey concrete slab	0.35+
11002	Wall		Red brick and cement wall forming part of drainage structure	0.35+
11003	Drain cover		Concrete drain cover	0.15+
11004	Drain cover		Metal drain cover lid associated with 11003	0.15+
11005	Drain		Ceramic drain set in concrete visible below lid 11004	0.35+
11006	Drain		Ceramic drain set in concrete visible below lid 11004	0.32+
11007	Made ground		Rubble infill around drains. Very mixed sand and rubble	0.38+
11008	Wall		Red brick wall	0.32–0.38
11009	Structure		Concrete. Overlies 11008	0.34–0.38
11010	Structure		Concrete. Overlies 11008	0.3–0.32
11011	Surface		Grey concrete lower surface of pub	0.08–0.12
11012	Made ground		Grey brown clay with brick and sandstone rubble	0.38+
11013	Structure		Concrete frame associated with drain cover	0.35+
11014	Surface		Red concrete upper surface of pub	0–0.08
11015	Made ground		Brown very mixed clay sand with brick and sandstone rubble	0.08–0.3
11016	Made ground		Red brick rubble under pub floor 11011	0.08–0.3
11017	Made ground		Brown sandy clay with occasional bricks and sandstone rubble	0.38+

<b>Test pit 11</b>		<b>1.5 x 1 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
11101	Surface		Red and grey concrete floor of pub (same as 11200)	0–0.2
11102	Made ground		Dark grey clay with brick and sandstone rubble (same as 11201)	0.2–0.5
11103	Made ground		Red sand with brick rubble (same as 11202)	0.5–2.1+

<b>Test pit 12</b>		<b>1 x 1 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
11200	Surface		Red and grey concrete floor of pub (same as 11101)	0–0.2



11201	Made ground		Dark grey clay with brick and sandstone rubble (same as 11102)	0.2–0.5
11202	Made ground		Red sand with brick rubble (same as 11103)	0.5–1.6+

<b>Test pit 13</b>	<b>2 x 1.6 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
11301	Surface		Red/grey brick pavement two courses	0–0.2
11302	Made ground		Light brown sand with brick and sandstone rubble	0.2–1.2
11303	Pile		Grey concrete pile	0.2+
11304	Surface		Grey concrete slab	1.2+

### Evaluation trial trenching

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>10 m x 2 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
101	Surface		Brick pavois surface	0–0.1
102	Bedding layer		Brownish yellow coarse bedding sand.	0.1–0.2
103	Made ground		Pale dirty grey crushed limestone hardcore with foul water pipe at base.	0.20–1.50+

Trench 2 was not excavated.

<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>5 m x 2 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
301	Surface		Concrete floor surface and concrete substrate	0.00–0.24
302	Natural		Pale brownish red clayey sand with large pieces of fragmented sandstone.	0.24–0.50
303	Cut		Vertical cut of linear feature.	0.25–0.80
304	Fill	303	Dark greyish brown sandy soil with abundant fragments of sandstone and some CBM.	0.25–0.80
305	Cut		Construction trench cut for lift shaft.	0.30–1.40+
306	Fill	305	Dirty mid-grey/brown sandy soil with CBM.	0.30–1.40+

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>5 m x 2 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
401	Surface		Composite floor surface and concrete substrate.	0.00–0.25
402	Layer		Dirty dark grey/brown sand with CBM and sandstone fragments.	0.25–0.40
403	Natural		Mid reddish brown sand with large quantities of fragmented sandstone.	0.40–0.65
404	Cut		Vertical cut for wall construction trench.	0.25–0.65
405	Fill	404	Dirty dark brown sandy soil with fragmented stone and some CBM.	0.25–0.65
406	Structure		Brick wall. Shallow frogged machine brick and black ash mortar. In section of trench	0.25–0.65

<b>Trench 5</b>	<b>5 m x 2 m</b>			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
501	Surface		Composite floor surface and concrete substrate.	0.00–0.20
502	Made ground		Dirty brownish grey sandy soil with frequent small fragments sandstone and CBM.	0.35–0.45
503	Wall		Double skin brick wall with grey ash mortar.	0.30+
504	Wall		Double skin decayed brick wall.	0.30+
505	Wall		Brick wall aligned half bricks/truncated bricks.	0.30+
506	Wall		Possible corner double skin brick wall. May be part of	0.30+



			truncated 505.	
507	Wall		Brick wall. Very friable and possibly truncated.	0.30+
508	Wall		Sandstone rubble wall. Pale grey lime mortar.	0.50–0.70+
509	Made ground		Dark grey/black sandy silty soil with ash, sandstone fragments and CBM.	0.50–0.60+
510	Surface		Single broken sandstone flag. May be part of displaced floor surface 512.	0.45–0.53
511	Wall		Brick stub wall with associated rectangular structure. Possible brick drain cutting through stone phase.	0.70+
512	Surface		Broken and truncated sandstone flag floor. May but wall 508 and associated with flag 510.	0.70-0.95
513	Wall		Stone rubble wall with dirty grey lime mortar. Under 503 and 504. May be part of same structure as 508.	0.35-0.60.
514	Made ground		Dirty mid-to dark brown sandy silty soil with CBM, pottery, trimmed bone and fragmented sandstone.	0.35-0.70
515	Natural		Mid reddish brown sand with fragmented sandstone. Natural.	0.70-0.90
516	Levelling layer		Dirty greyish brown rubble below 501 and above 502. Levelling layer below concrete.	0.20-0.35

### Strip, map and record excavation

<b>Strip, map and record</b>		<b>10 m x 18 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>
1000	Surface		Concrete
1001	Made ground		Dark grey black sand silt with coal, charcoal, ash, gravel, pottery, sawn animal bone
1002	Made ground		Dark grey black silt sand and sand clay with brick rubble, pottery, bone, clay pipe, slag and glass
1003	Made ground		Redeposited natural. Light orangey yellow sandy bedrock with contamination from brick rubble
1004	Wall		Sandstone wall NW-SE. Sandy lime mortar. 0.5 m wide
1005	Wall		Sandstone wall with some red bricks NE-SW. Lime mortar. Bonded to brick wall 1010.
1006	Plinth		Brick plinth on sandstone flag foundation. Black ash mortar. 0.8 m by 0.5 m in plan
1007	Surface		Broken flagstone surface near 1004
1008	Wall		Red brick and black ash mortar wall near 1009. One skin wide, four courses seen
1009	Surface		Broken flagstone surface near 1004
1010	Wall		Mixed brick wall including firebricks and frogged red brick with black ash mortar. NE-SW. One skin, two courses seen. Encloses irregular area 1.9 m by 1.6 m floored by frogged brick floor 1035
1011	Made ground		Black sandy silt with frogged brick rubble (90%), also lime mortar fragments, firebrick fragments, fine ash and soot. Made ground within 1010. Overlies frogged brick floor 1035
1012	Wall	1018	Frogged brick and black ash mortar wall E-W near 1026. Two skins, five courses seen. Forms possible stairway with 1013 and 1014
1013	Step	1016	Sandstone step bonded to 1014 and 1026. Black ash mortar. Step into cellar, lintel or threshold?
1014	Wall	1016	Machine brick and black ash mortar wall bonded to 1012. Two skins, five courses
1015	Made ground	1016	Rubble: red brick, sandstone, cement, mortar, pottery, clay pipe, animal bone.
1016	Construction cut		Construction cut for stairs 1013, 1014. 2.9 m by 1.9 m in plan
1017	Made ground	1016	Dark brown black sand silt rubble backfill
1018	Construction cut		Construction cut for 1012, 1019. 2 m by 1.4 m in plan
1019	Made ground	1018	Mid grey brown sand silt rubble backfill
1020	Wall	1044	Sandstone wall bonded to 1004. Some white lime mortar on top but generally dry bonded. 0.5 m wide, 7 courses seen
1021	Surface		Flagstone surface near 1028. Mortise joint on base shows stone is re-used. Laid on natural



1022	Wall		Possible continuation of 1005. Rough sandstone wall with lime mortar. Single course, 0.3 m wide
1023	Wall		Rough sandstone wall 1028. No bonding agent, laid on natural. Continuation of 1004
1024	Construction cut		Construction cut for buttress 1025 and cellar wall 1012. 2.8 m by 0.52 m in plan.
1025	Deposit	1024	Mid orange brown sand clay with large sub-angular sandstone. Backfill deposit possibly reinforcing wall 1026
1026	Wall		Cellar wall. Frogged brick and black ash mortar. Two to three skins. Complex shape with bays and white glazed frogged brick. Bull-nosed bricks on convex corners.
1027	Drain		Ceramic drain set in cement. 0.16 m diameter. Associated with cellar 1026
1028	Wall		Frogged bricks with oval frogs and cement. Two skins, four courses seen. Steps out at foundation. Bonded to 1026
1029	Wall		Machine brick and cement wall near 1020. Two skins, two courses.
1030	Made ground	1026	Brick and stone rubble fill of cellar 1026
1031	Made ground	1060	Mixed dark black sooty clay sand with 30% redeposited bedrock, crushed brick, soot, ash, coal, gravel. Underlies 1007. Fill of quarry pit 1060.
1032	Wall		Rough sandstone alignment. No bedding agent recorded. One course, 0.1 m wide. Perpendicular to 1008
1033	Wall		Frogged brick and black ash mortar wall. Three courses, 0.49 m wide.
1034	Wall		Frogged brick and black ash mortar wall. Two skins, 2 courses seen. Forms 'U' shape.
1035	Surface		Machine brick and black ash mortar surface. Generally half-bricks used. 0.92 m wide; 8 skins.
1036	Natural		Mid-brown orange sand clay with 80% bedrock fragments
1038	Made ground	1039	Dark grey black rubble with charcoal, coal, 60% bricks
1039	Construction cut		Construction cut for wall. 1.8 m by 1.25 m in plan; 1.23 m deep.
1040	Made ground	1039	Very dark grey black sand clay rubble with clay pipe, pottery
1041	Transformed natural		Mid green grey sandy silt with stones. Transformed upper horizon of natural 1036. Possibly transformed by waste liquid seeping in
1044	Construction cut		Construction cut for wall 1020. 2.1 m by 1 m in plan.
1045	Deposit	1044	Light orange brown clay fill of construction cut 1044
1046	Cut		Tipping layer interface within pit 1057 Originally recorded as follows. Oldest of three intercutting pits. 1.2 m by 1.26 m in plan, 0.83 m deep with irregular shape.
1047	Deposit	1046	Very dark blue black silt sand with sub rounded stones, animal bone, clay pipe, charcoal and pottery. Dumped burnt material
1048	Deposit	1046	Dark red-grey sand with sub angular stones. Dumped backfill
1049	Cut		Tipping layer interface within pit 1057 Originally recorded as follows. Second of three intercutting pits. 2.19 m by 1.2 m in plan; 0.72 m deep with concave profile
1050	Deposit	1049	Dark grey silt sand with sub angular stones backfill
1051	Deposit	1049	Very dark blue black sand with sub angular stones backfill
1052	Deposit	1049	Mid grey silt sand with sub-angular stones, animal bone, horn, clay pipe, pottery, charcoal and metal
1053	Cut		Tipping layer interface within pit 1057 Originally recorded as follows. Latest of three intercutting pits. 1.77 m by 1.2 m in plan and 0.5 m deep.
1054	Deposit	1053	Dark grey silty sand with sub-angular stones and charcoal
1055	Deposit	1057	Pale greenish yellow sand with large angular inclusions.
1056	Made ground		Dark brown grey clay with soot and ash. Laminar.
1057	Pit		Large quarry pit cut by later pits 1046, 1049 and 1053. 3 m by 1.2 m in plan and 0.79 m deep
1058	Wall	1026	Unfrogged machine brick and black ash mortar infill decommissioning bays in wall 1026.
1059	Wall		Frogged brick and cement continuation of 1028 south of wall 1012, closing 'under the stairs' access to stairway 1012–1014.
1060	Cut	1031	Quarry pit in N corner of area. Over 4.25 m by over 2 m by 0.8 m deep.





### Piling interventions watching brief

<b>Trench 10</b> 1.8 m x 1.2 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1001	Made ground		Dirty brown black redeposited sand sol with CBM and stone rubble	0–1.2
1002	Made ground		Dirty pale/mid brown yellow sand with 60% stone. Redeposited.	1.2–2.3+

<b>Trench 11</b> 1.65 m x 1.2 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1101	Made ground		Mid/dark brown black dirty sandy soil with brick and stone rubble	0–1.25
1102	Made ground		Pale/mid brown yellow dirty redeposited sand with high quantity of sandstone and some CBM	1.25–2.45+

<b>Trench 12</b> 1.65 m x 1.2 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1201	Made ground		Dark brown dirty brown/black sand with high quantity of CBM and sandstone rubble	0–1.15
1202	Made ground		Dirty pale to mid-brown yellow sand soil with 70% sandstone	1.15–1.3+

<b>Trench 13</b> 1.2 m x 1.15 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1301	Made ground		Recently deposited building rubble	0–0.3
1302	Natural		Natural red sand and stone	0.3–0.45+

<b>Trench 14</b> 1.9 m x 1.15 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1401	Made ground		Concrete, brick and sandstone	0–0.4
1402	Natural		Natural red sand and sandstone	0.4–0.68+

<b>Trench 15</b> 1.95 m x 1.1 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1501	Made ground		Concrete, brick and sandstone	0–0.4
1502	Natural		Natural red sand and sandstone	0.4–0.68+

<b>Trench 16</b> 1.4 m x 1.2 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1601	Made ground		Recently deposited brick rubble	0–0.3
1602	Natural		Natural red sand and sandstone	0.3–0.48+

<b>Trench 17</b> 1.3 m x 1.1 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1701	Made ground		Recent building rubble	0–0.35
1702	Made ground		Dirty mid-brown sand with some CBM and fragmentary stone	0.35–0.7
1703	Made ground		Pale/mid brown sand with some CBM and abundant stone	0.2–0.9

<b>Trench 18</b> 2 m x 2.09 m				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1801	Made ground		Rubble fill of basement. Contains large block of stone 0.9 x 0.6 x 0.65 with tooled faces; originally a machine base? Also contained grindstone 0.85 m diameter and 0.125 m thick	0–2.3
1802	Surface		Flagstone floor	2.3–2.35
1803	Natural		Red sandstone bedrock	2.35+



<b>Trench 19</b>		<b>4 m x 4 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1900	Vaulting	1914	Brick vaulting. Handmade red brick and lime mortar. 2 skin. Mixed bond. Mortar has 10% unreacted lime.	0.25–0.5
1901	Wall	1914	W wall of cellar. Sandstone and lime mortar. Roughly pointed	1–2
1902	Wall	1914	E wall of cellar. Sandstone and lime mortar. Roughly pointed. Plastered and painted with bluish white distemper	1–2
1903	Wall	1914	N wall of cellar. Sandstone and handmade red brick with lime mortar. Two openings, one infilled with 1904 and one accessed by door 1905.	0.5–2
1904	Wall	1914	Frogged brick and black ash mortar infill of opening in 1903. Original entrance to cellar	0.5–2
1905	Door	1914	Wooden door in entrance through 1903. Vertical planks of tongue and groove with beaded edge machined onto the edge of each plank. Joined by horizontal cross pieces in second plane. Large lock installed. Plain metal hinges.	0.3–2
1906	Wall	1914	S wall of cellar. Handmade red brick and lime mortar with some sandstone in lower courses. Coal chute in centre. Two keeping holes, one either side of coal chute around 1 m wide and 1 m deep. Coal chute is stepped, could possibly be a barrel run. Collection of glass bottles recovered from keeping holes.	0.5–2
1907	Walls	1914	Storeroom behind door 1905. Space about 1 m square. Sandstone and lime mortar. Ceiling was wooden planks/lintels prior to machining in (cellar was initially identified in this location).	0.2–2
1908	Made ground	1914	Rubble fill of cellar. Brown/red sand silt with sandstone and handmade bricks	0.5–0.2
1909	Surface	1914	Flagstone floor of cellar	2–2.06
1910	Bedding material	1914	Lime mortar bed for flagstone floor 1909	2.06–2.08
1911	Natural		Red/yellow coal measures sandstone directly under 1910	2.08+
1912	Wall	1914	Single skin handmade brick and lime mortar curving wall forming passage heading N then NW behind opening blockage 1904. Likely this was originally the wall enclosing the stairway into the cellar. No stairs survived.	0.4–2
1913	Natural		Orange brown silt loam with subangular sandstone seen outside cellars.	0.4–2
1914	Construction cut		Construction cut for cellar structures. Typically only 0.02 m larger than cellars.	0.4–2
1915	Surface		Concrete slab. Directly overlies brick vaulting 1900	0–0.4

<b>Trench 20</b>		<b>6 m x 0.5 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2000	Made ground		Mixed overburden derived from recent works	0–0.4
2001	Natural		Orange brown silt loam with sandstone. Stone laid in undisturbed manner	0.4+

<b>Trench 21</b>		<b>3 m x 4.3 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2100	Made ground		Mixed overburden from recent works	0–0.4
2101	Natural		Orange brown silt loam with sandstone	0.4–2+
2102	Wall	2103	N-S machine brick and black ash mortar wall. 2 skins	0.4–2+
2103	Construction cut		Construction cut for cellar. Cut through natural 2101. 0.1 m wider than cellar.	0.4–2+
2104	Deposit	2103	Backfill of construction cut 2103. mid-grey silt sand	0.4–2+
2105	Structure	2103	Single sandstone flag bonded with black ash mortar to wall 2102. Lies mostly east of 2102, ie outside the cellar. Mortar scar shows that this was originally enclosed by frogged bricks	0.5–0.52
2106	Made ground	2103	Deep cellar fill W of 2102. Loose frogged brick rubble containing plastic etc. Matrix of brown/red grit sand.	0.4–2+



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2107	Wall	2103	E-W S wall of basement. Frogged brick and black ash mortar. 20 courses seen	0.4–2+
2108	Wall	2103	N-S W wall of basement. Frogged brick and black ash mortar. 20 courses seen	0.4–2+
2109	Surface	2103	Bluish concrete floor of basement	2–2.04
2110	Bedding layer	2103	Bluish ash mortar with some hydrocarbon contamination under 2109. Directly overlies natural 2109.	2.04+



## Appendix 2 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-312550

### Project details

Project name	Mayfield Court, 52-56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Short description of the project	A Historic Building Assessment of buildings at 52 - 54 West Street recorded a series of amalgamated structures, with a cart passage fronting onto West Street leading to a small courtyard. The merged buildings had originally comprised two parallel ranges facing onto West Street and a single building forming the northern boundary with a courtyard between them. Excavations identified 18th century quarry pits at the fringes of the expanding settlement of Sheffield. The presence of a block of six back-to-back houses was confirmed. The back-to-back houses were converted into a Carpenter's workshop by 1896. A cellar in the south-west corner of the Site likely represents a coal cellar probably associated with an office, shop or domicile. The cellar was walled up and the stairs removed in the late 19th century or early 20th century, perhaps either during renovations to the brass foundry or when the brass foundry was remodelled into an electrical workshop and then a garage. A further cellar and walls were probably associated with a the brass foundry. One of these walls (1026) contained a series of small bays built of white glazed bricks. Further research might lead to the identification of these bays with some specific process associated with the brass foundry.
Project dates	Start: 19-06-2017 End: 29-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	16/03726/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	117230 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	117231 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	117232 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	BRASS WORKS Post Medieval
Monument type	BACK-TO-BACK HOUSING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Field observation", "Open-area excavation", "Part Excavation", "Recorded Observation", "Test-Pit Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16



### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Postcode	S1 4EX
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 435132 387337 52.943910508786 -1.352390083264 52 56 38 N 001 21 08 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 91.5m Max: 91.5m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	SYAS
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Lucy Dawson
Project director/manager	Richard O'Neill
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
Project supervisor	Andy Swann
Project supervisor	Emma Carter
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Project supervisor	Ashley Tuck
Name of sponsor/funding body	Development Managers Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museums Sheffield
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museums Sheffield
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"



### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	52-54 West Street, Sheffield, Historic Building Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A
Other bibliographic details	117230.01
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	63 page PDF Historic Building Assessment with plans and illustrations

### Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mayfield Court, 52–56 West Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: Archaeological Investigations
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swann, A.
Other bibliographic details	117232.01
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed report

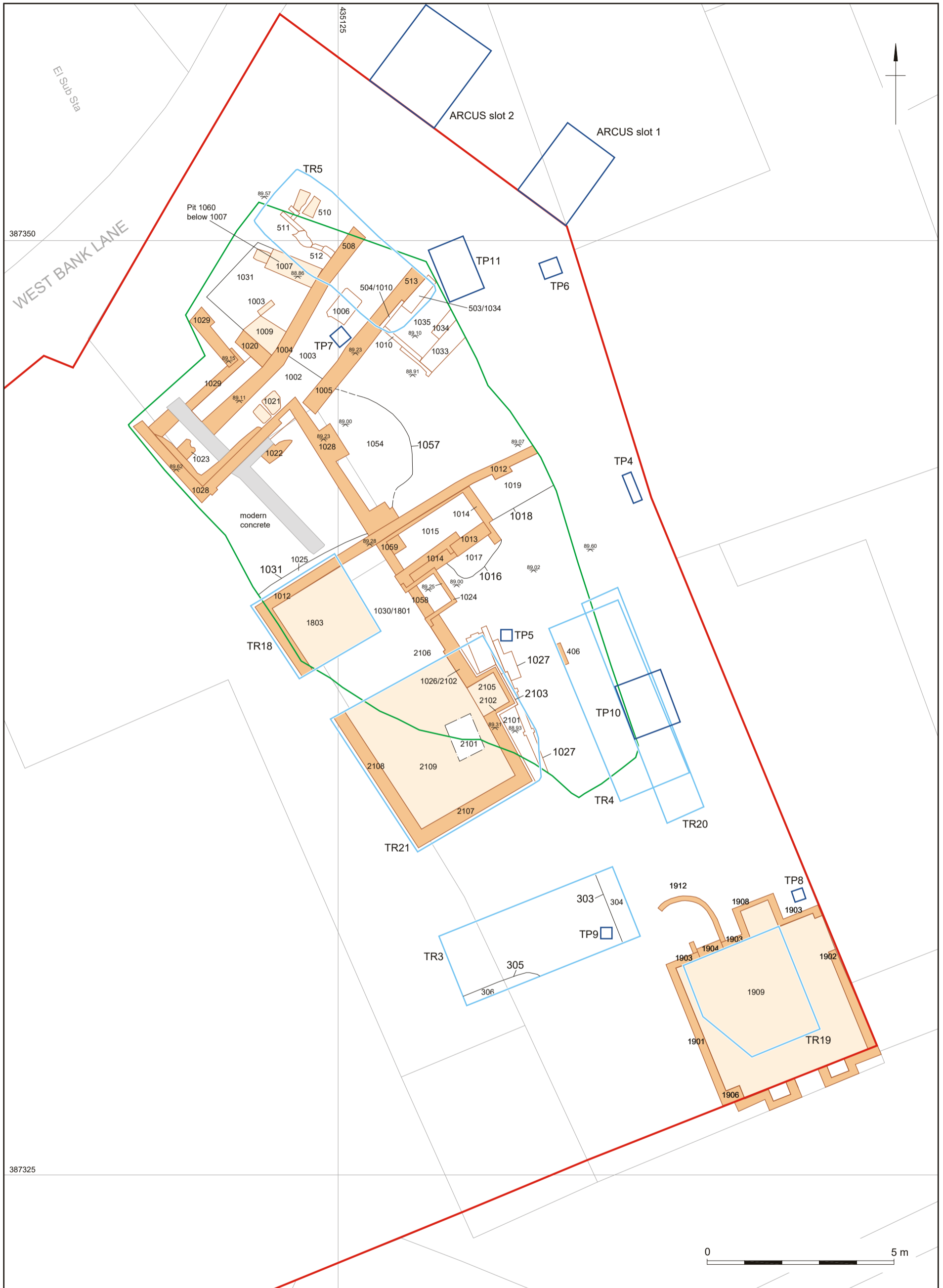
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Entered on	8 May 2018



Site location and plan of trenches

Figure 1

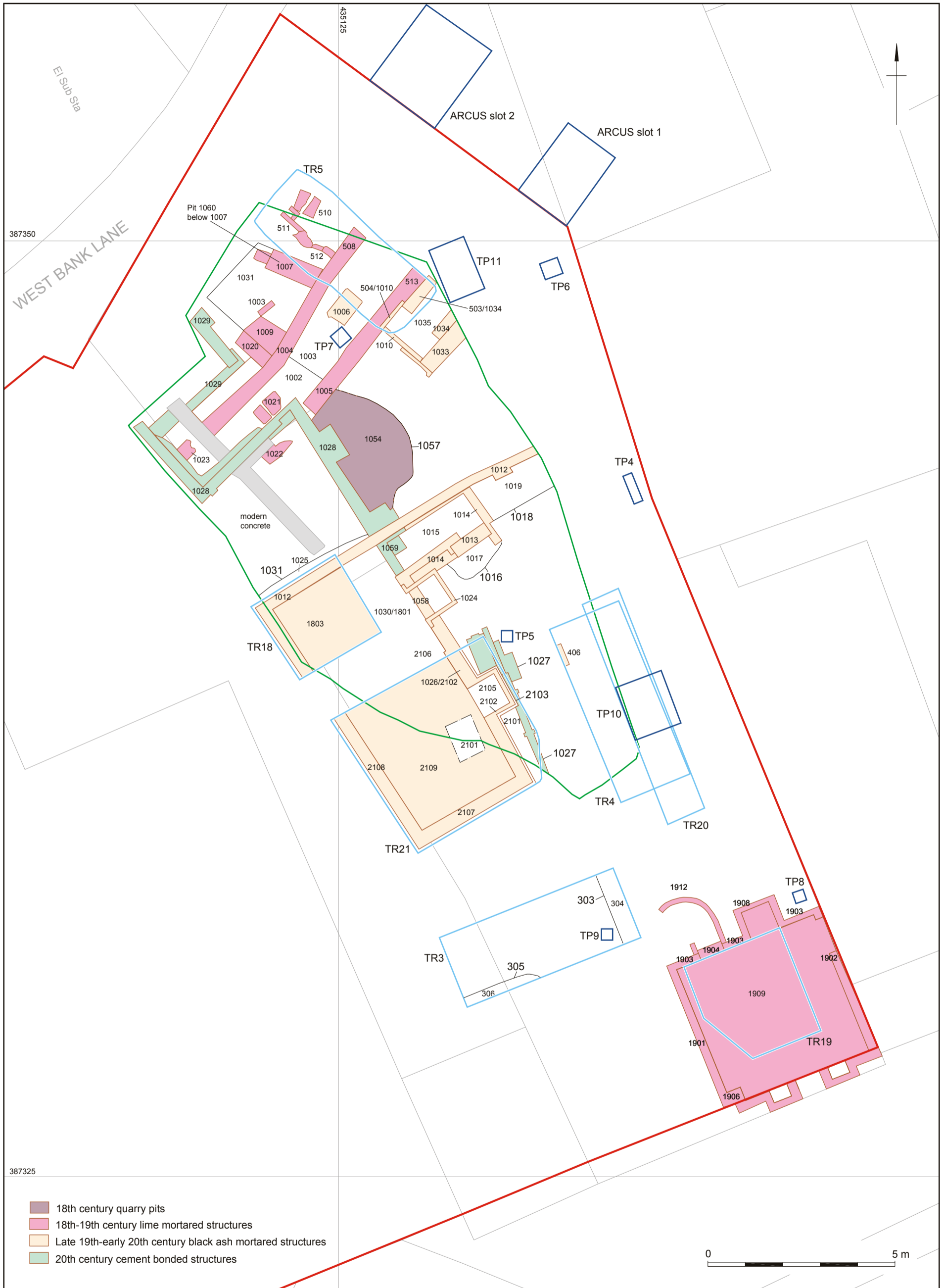


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">▭</span> Site</li> <li><span style="color: green;">▭</span> Strip, map and record</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">▭</span> Trench</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">▭</span> Test pit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: orange;">▭</span> Structure</li> <li><span style="color: grey;">▭</span> Modern disturbance</li> <li><span style="color: brown;">▭</span> Wall</li> <li><span style="color: tan;">▭</span> Surface</li> </ul>	Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
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Detailed plan of eastern area

Figure 2





- 18th century quarry pits
- 18th-19th century lime mortared structures
- Late 19th-early 20th century black ash mortared structures
- 20th century cement bonded structures

- Site
- Strip, map and record
- Trench
- Test pit

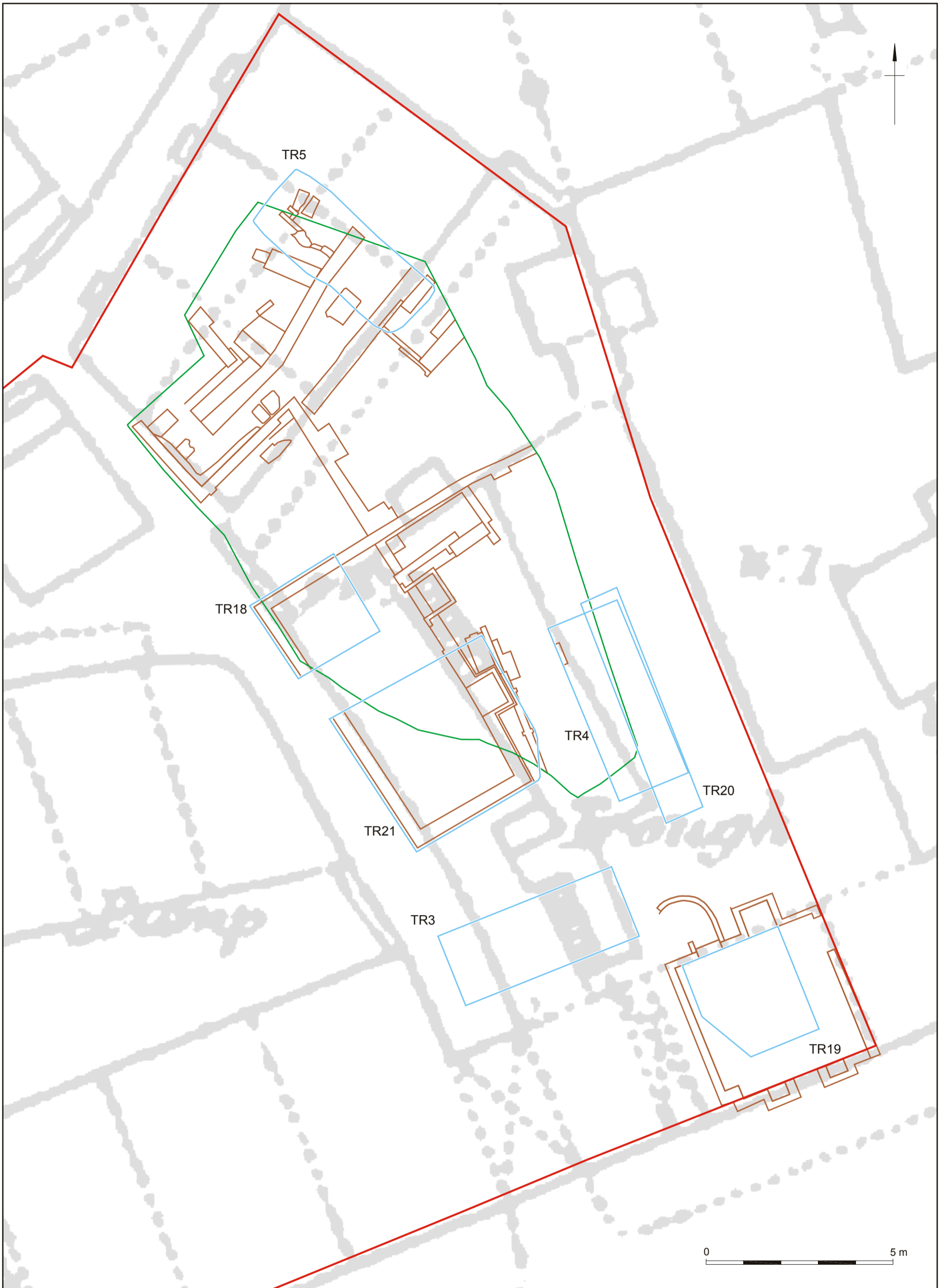


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Phased plan of eastern area

Figure 3



- ▭ Site
- ▭ Strip, map and record
- ▭ Trench
- ▭ Structure

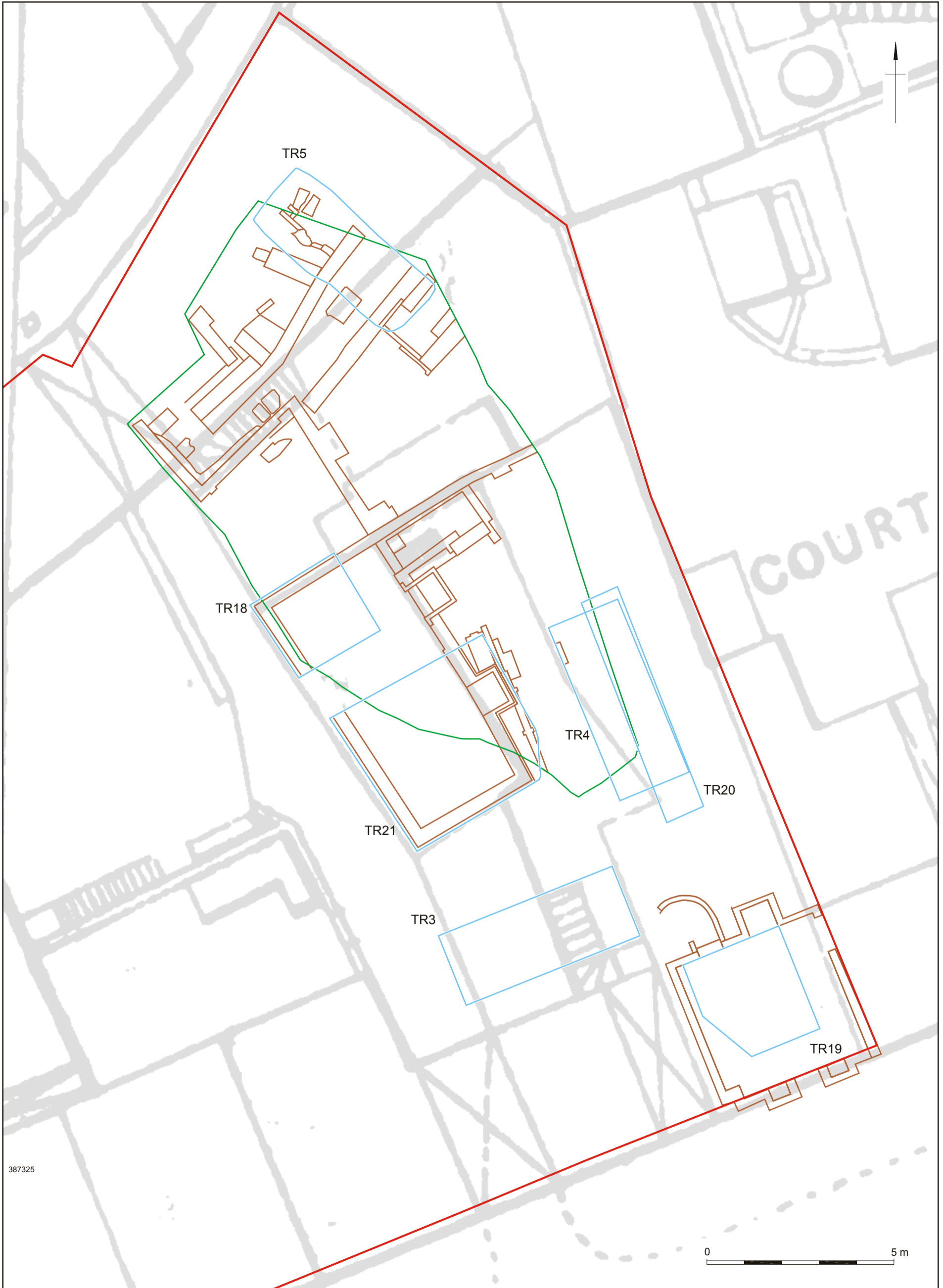


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Detailed plan of eastern area overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1853

Figure 4



387325



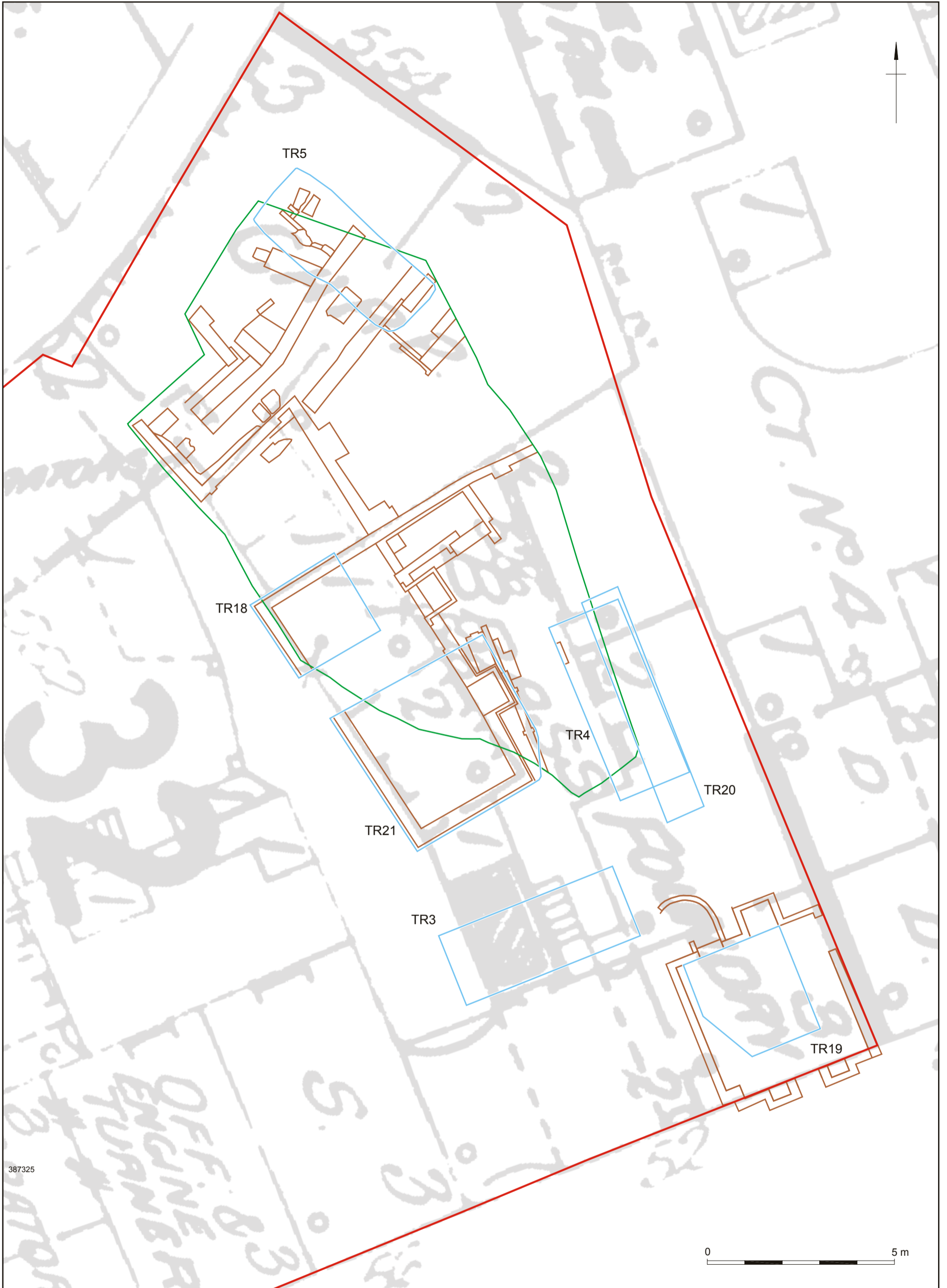
- ▭ Site
- ▭ Strip, map and record
- ▭ Trench
- ▭ Structure

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Detailed plan of eastern area overlaid on Ordnance Survey map of 1890

Figure 5



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- ▭ Site
- ▭ Strip, map and record
- ▭ Trench
- ▭ Structure

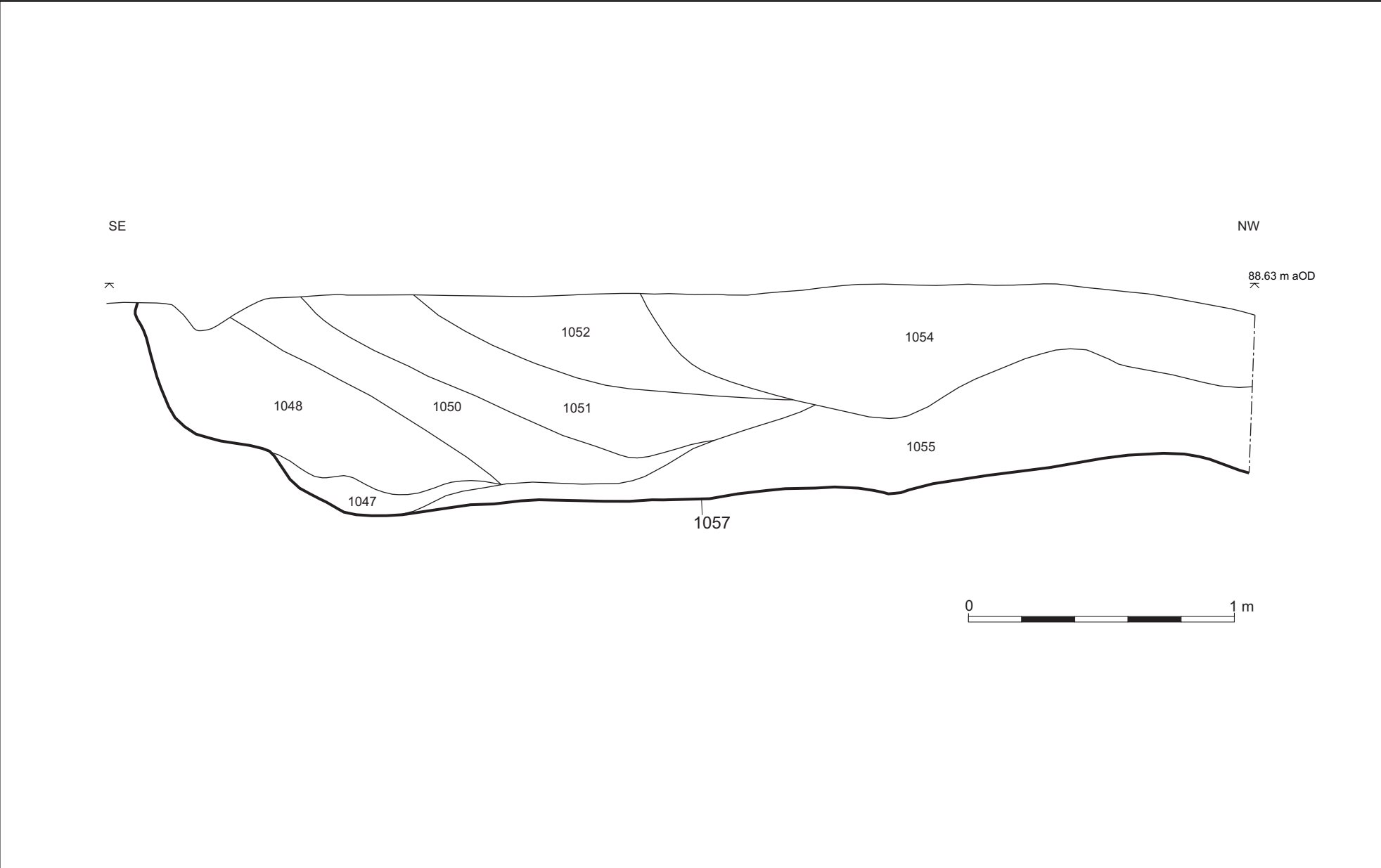


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Detailed plan of eastern area overlain on Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896

Figure 6



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Section of quarry pit 1057 from north-east

Figure 7



Plate 1: Construction cut 303 (at bottom of shot) from south



Plate 2: Wall 406 from east



Plate 3: Overview of trench 5 from the south



Plate 4: Quarry pit 1057 from east



Plate 5: Quarry pit 1060 from south

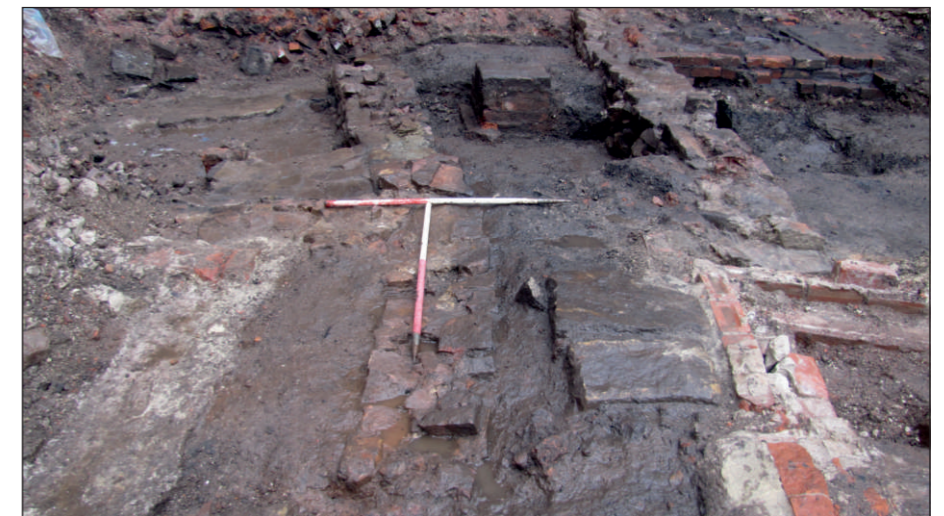


Plate 6: Northern part of strip, map and record area from west, showing sandstone foundations of back-to-back housing and later alterations



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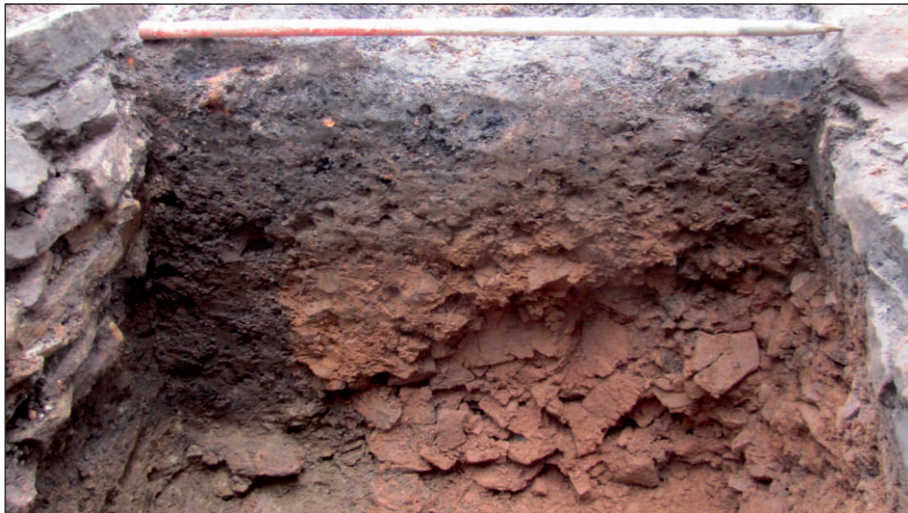


Plate 7: Detail of construction cut 1039 from south-west



Plate 8: Complex structure 1010 and 1033-1035 from south-east



Plate 9: Wall 1012 from south-west



Plate 10: Stairway 1013 etc. from south-east



Plate 11: Complex wall 1026 with bays in white glazed brick from south-west



Plate 12: Cellar to the south-west of wall 1026 = 2102 from north-east as seen in watching brief trench 21



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Plate 13: Watching brief trench 18 showing cellar at junction of walls 1012 and 2108 from north-east



Plate 14: Watching brief trench 19 from east with wall 1903 removed to show construction cut 1914 containing wall 1901



Plate 15: Watching brief trench 19 from north showing wall 1906 under vaulting 1900



Plate 16: Watching brief trench 19 from south showing door 1905 and blocked opening 1904



Plate 17: Detail of curving passage 1912 during demolition from south



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