



52-56 Garden Street, Sheffield

Level 2 Historic Building Recording

ArcHeritage 2019

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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	IV
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	1
3.1 Aims.....	1
3.2 Methodology.....	1
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION	5
5.1 Overview	5
5.2 West Range	5
5.3 East Range.....	9
5.4 South Range	11
6 CONCLUSIONS.....	11
7 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING	12
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	13
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
PLATES.....	1
FIGURES.....	28
APPENDIX 1: INDEX OF DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY.....	29

Plates

- Plate 1: West range, south elevation (1813_122)
- Plate 2: West range, central east elevation (1813_097)
- Plate 3: West range, southern entrance to east elevation (1813_101)
- Plate 4: West range, doorway within larger blocked opening, facing north-west (1813_103)
- Plate 5: West range, third doorway on east elevation, facing north-west (1813_100)
- Plate 6: West range, Stucco window head at south end of east elevation (1813_119)
- Plate 7: West range, northern end of the east elevation (1813_093)
- Plate 8: West range, entrances at northern end of east elevation (1813_095)
- Plate 9: West range, ground floor south room, facing south (1813_001)
- Plate 10: West range, ground floor, second room from the south, facing south (1813_004)
- Plate 11: West range, ground floor, second room from the south, plaster and paper on north wall, facing north (1813_013)
- Plate 12: West range, ground floor, third room from the south, facing east (1813_008)
- Plate 13: West range, ground floor, fourth room from the south, facing north-west (1813_009)
- Plate 14: West range, ground floor, fourth room from the south, facing south-east (1813_010)
- Plate 15: West range, ground floor, fourth room from the south, missing fireplace, facing north (1813_011)
- Plate 16: West range, ground floor, fifth room from the south, facing north-west (1813_014)
- Plate 17: West range, ground floor, north room, facing west (1813_020)
- Plate 18: West range, ground floor, anvil base in north room, facing south-west (1813_021)
- Plate 19: West range, north staircase between ground and first floors, facing west (1813_019)
- Plate 20: West range, first floor, south room, facing south-east (1813_022)
- Plate 21: West range, first floor, second room from the south, facing south-east (1813_025)
- Plate 22: West range, first floor, third room from the south, facing south (1813_029)
- Plate 23: West range, first floor, small room beside north staircase, facing north (1813_030)
- Plate 24: West range, first floor, north room, facing north (1813_034)
- Plate 25: West range, first floor, north room, facing south (1813_033)
- Plate 26: West range, second floor, south room, facing north (1813_022)
- Plate 27: West range, second floor, second room from the south, facing north (1813_049)
- Plate 28: West range, second floor, second room from the south, south door (1813_050)
- Plate 29: West range, second floor, roof in third room from the south, facing north (1813_047)
- Plate 30: West range, second floor, third room from the south, facing north (1813_049)
- Plate 31: West range, second floor, north room, facing north (1813_038)
- Plate 32: West range, second floor, north room, facing east (1813_043)
- Plate 33: East range, northern end of west elevation (1813_091)
- Plate 34: East range, northern end of west elevation (1813_090)
- Plate 35: East range, southern half of west elevation (1813_098)
- Plate 36: Modern extension to east range, facing south (1813_096)
- Plate 37: East range, northern end of east elevation (1813_109)
- Plate 38: East range, southern end of east elevation (1813_110)
- Plate 39: East range, blocked opening at southern end of east elevation (1813_114)
- Plate 40: East range, ground floor of south elevation (1813_117)
- Plate 41: East range, first floor of south elevation (1813_118)
- Plate 42: East range, ground floor north room, facing east (1813_056)
- Plate 43: East range, fireplace removed from ground floor north ante-room, facing south (1813_059)
- Plate 44: East range, ground floor doors between modern extension and main range, facing west (1813_118)
- Plate 45: East range, modern extension, facing south (1813_063)
- Plate 46: East range, ground floor south room, facing south-east (1813_066)
- Plate 47: East range, stairs to first floor, facing east (1813_063)
- Plate 48: East range, first floor, north room, facing north (1813_76)
- Plate 49: East range, first floor, north room, facing south (1813_078)
- Plate 50: East range, first floor, south room, facing north (1813_084)
- Plate 51: South range, south elevation (1813_124)

Plate 52: South range, blocked window on east elevation and older brickwork to the base of the wall, facing west (1813_107)

Plate 53: South range, facing west (1813_070)

Plate 54: South range, facing west (1813_068)

Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: 1768 and 1781 Faribank plans

Figure 3: 1808 Fairbank plan and 1853 OS map

Figure 4: 1890 and 1923 OS maps

Figure 5: 1935 and 1954 OS maps

Figure 6: 1969 and 1993 OS maps

Figure 7: Stan Shaw at work in the east range workshop c.1990

Figure 8: Ground floor plan

Figure 9: First floor plan

Figure 10: Second and basement floor plan

Figure 11. South, north and east elevations

Figure 12. West and south elevations of east wing

Figure 13. East and west elevations of west range

Figure 14. Sections 1:100

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a Level 2 Historic Building Recording of the buildings at 52-56 Garden Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 34873 87570). The survey was undertaken to record the history and the historic architectural features of the buildings in advance of redevelopment. The buildings are grade II listed (NHLE 1270591), as an example of the small-scale cutlery workshops characteristic of the Sheffield cutlery industry. ArcHeritage was commissioned by Axis Architecture to undertake the building recording, which was undertaken in support of planning application No. 17/04202/FUL.

The site comprises a house and former cutlery works ranged over three buildings around a yard. The west range, built over two phases of construction between c.1800 and 1853 consists of a house fronting Garden Street with forges and workshops to the rear. A south range consists of a 20th-century workshop built on the foundations of an earlier house which was probably contemporary with the west range. The east range was also built as forges and workshops. The northern half was built in the first half of the 19th century, whilst the southern half was completed before 1890. A further single storey extension was added around the 1950s or 60s.

The buildings have been largely stripped of fixtures, fittings and machinery, including forge hearths. Despite this, much of the original fabric remains intact and the original arrangement and function of the buildings is largely legible. The buildings formed a series of forges and workshops which were accessed separately and could be let out independently to 'little mesters'. One of the workshops in the east range was occupied by Stan Shaw, one of the last little mesters, until the early years of the 21st century. Since then the buildings have seen sporadic attempts at redevelopment but have remained empty.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Level 2 Historic Building Recording of the buildings at 52-56 Garden Street, Sheffield. The survey was undertaken to record the history and the historic architectural features of the buildings in advance of redevelopment. The buildings are grade II listed (NHLE 1270591), as an example of the small-scale cutlery workshops characteristic of the Sheffield cutlery industry. ArcHeritage was commissioned by Future Generation to undertake the survey and report, which were carried out in line with the WSI produced by ArcHeritage and approved by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. This was undertaken in support of Planning Application No. 17/04202/FUL.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site (centred on NGR SK 34873 87570) is located on the north side of Garden Street, to the north-east of Sheffield city centre (Figure 1), and is a roughly rectangular parcel of land comprising approximately 400 square metres aligned north-south. The site is bounded by Garden Street to the south, a building site to the north (formerly a surface car park) and vacant plots to the east and west which also form part of the larger development site.

The site contains three buildings: a three-storey range on the west side running the length of the plot, a two storey range on the east side occupying only the northern half of the plot with a single storey extension which occupies a yard between the two ranges. Another single storey building occupies the south-east of the site and faces the street. Access to the site is via a passage between the two buildings facing the street.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The principal aim of the project was to produce a full written and photographic record of the buildings with emphasis on the internal and external features, fixtures, fittings and structures. This includes analysis of the buildings development and use. The brief corresponds to levels set out in Historic England's guide *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016). The survey roughly equates to a Level 2 building recording survey that addresses in conditions 4 & 5 of the listed building consent.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Desk-based research

Historic sources at Sheffield Archives were consulted to inform the historical background to the building.

3.2.2 Building Recording

A full analytical survey of the buildings was conducted, including full written descriptions of the exterior and interior of the building. The onsite survey involved written notes and annotated printouts of the CAD drawings. The site was visited by Christopher Curtis on 14th November 2018.

Photography of the building was carried out using a tripod and artificial light when necessary. A 24 megapixel DSLR was used for all digital photography and a 35mm SLR for black and white film photography. The photos included:

- general views of the buildings in the wider setting;
- the external appearance of the buildings, showing all external elevations;
- the overall appearance of all rooms and circulation areas;
- external and internal decorative detail relevant to the building's design, development and use;
- dates, inscriptions or graffiti which contribute to understanding the building;
- building contents and ephemera which had a significant bearing on the buildings' history.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This summary is based on a desk-based assessment and heritage appraisal undertaken by ArcHeritage (Stenton 2017), supplemented by further archival research.

During the medieval period, the Site formed part of Sheffield's Town Field, an area of open field that ran from the River Don from Upperthorpe and Broad Lane (Belford 2001, 106; Scurfield 1986). The site is therefore likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period.

John Harrison's 1637 survey of the manor of Sheffield indicated that much of the Town Field had been enclosed into closes and crofts by that date (Ronksley 1908). Harrison's plan has not survived, however, and it is not possible to identify the site from the text of the survey alone. The site lay outside Sheffield's town limits and appears to have remained undeveloped until population growth and the expansion of industry led to the development of land to the east of the town during the first half of the 18th century. This area became known colloquially as 'The Crofts'.

Garden Street had not been laid out by the time of Ralph Gosling's 1736 plan of Sheffield. The site was among a large area of land that had been sub-divided into a series of gardens by the time of a 1768 William Fairbank plan (Figure 2). The gardens were accessed via a broad path that ran east-west along what would subsequently become the northern part of the Garden Street carriageway.

Fairbank's plan showed the site as two pairs of gardens, separated by a narrow, central track. Small detached buildings stood in the north-west corners of two of the plots. The largest of these was described in the accompanying key as a 'Garden House' (SA ACM/Maps SheS 1532aL). While the precise form of the building is unclear, it may have been akin to a small summer house rather than a simple shed. While Fairbank marked the locations of the gates in the boundaries of each of the gardens, it is not clear if the plots were demarcated by hedges, walls or fences in 1768.

With the exception of the smaller of the two garden houses, all of the features that had been shown within the site on the 1768 plan were still depicted on a 1779 Fairbank plan. By the time of a 1781 Fairbank plan (Figure 3), however, the northern plot boundaries had been removed, the boundaries of the westernmost plots had been made more regular and the central path had been shortened in length. The large garden house was still extant.

While Fairbank marked the proposed course of Garden Street, this was labelled 'Intended Front of the Street', indicating that the road had not been laid out by 1781. This had clearly occurred

by 1787, when Gale and Martin's directory of Sheffield listed J. Roberts and Co., cutlers, at Garden Street. No buildings were shown within the site on a 1787-'89 William Fairbank plan (Figure 3), indicating that the Roberts and Co. premises were located elsewhere on Garden Street.

William Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield showed general development throughout the site, but did not distinguish individual buildings (Figure 3). This cartographic convention was also employed on John Leather's 1823 map of Sheffield, John Tayler's 1832 map of the town and George Sanderson's 1835 map of Twenty Miles Around Mansfield and the layout of the buildings that stood within the site during this period is unknown. Blackwell's 1828 directory of Sheffield included several entries for Garden Street, but none of the addresses were numbered and it is not known if any of the entries were for properties within the site.

White's 1833 directory listed William Ibberson, penknife and pocket knife manufacturer, at no.52 Garden Street. This is the earliest documentary evidence for occupation within the site and the type of activity taking place there. Ibberson remained at no.52 at the time of White's 1841 directory of Sheffield, when Thomas Lownd, knife manufacturer, was recorded at no.56.

The 1853 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) showed the site occupied by a series of buildings set around a large, central yard that contained a pump and a well. Access from Garden Street was via a further yard along the eastern side. Between the site entrance at the east and no.56 Garden Street at the west, the street frontage was occupied by a rectangular building with a small extension on its northern face. An interior division showed that this building was subdivided into two properties, which suggests that this may have been no.s 52-54. A covered passage indicates that the rectangular building was at least two storeys in height.

A 1999 Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) survey suggested that the 'original form of the street frontage' may have been 'three separate dwellings, perhaps all of three storeys...similar to the surviving house', the present-day no.56, at the west' (Giles 1999, 2). Several mid- to late 19th-century trade directories included advertisements for companies whose premises stood within the site. None of these included a depiction of the buildings, however, and the precise form of the Garden Street frontage during this period is unknown (Tweedale 2014, 468-469).

The rooflines of the buildings along the western side of the site are at three different heights. This led the RCHME to suggest that the 'house' and the 'three-storey workshop range' had been built in 'three separate phases, all apparently before 1850 but perhaps of very recent construction at that date' (Giles 1999, 2). Interior divisions marked on the 1853 map showed the workshops as two pairs of square rooms separated by a narrow passage, while 'segmental-headed openings...one in the central area and one at the north end' suggested that forges, open to the courtyard, had been present in the site's western range (Giles 1999, 2).

Several smaller buildings stood along the north and north-east sides of the main yard in 1853. The largest of these was a sub-rectangular block with a set of small outbuildings along its southern face and a set of external steps along its west elevation. These buildings occupied the site of the mid-18th-century garden house. To the south, a wide gate provided access between the main works' yard and the narrower yard that opened onto Garden Street at the site's south-east corner.

Kelly's 1854 directory of Sheffield lists George and James Oxley, 'shoe, bread, butcher and cook knife, table steels & co. manufacturers' at no.56 Garden Street. James Oxley remained at the site throughout the remainder of the 19th century, being listed as a 'butchers' steel & co. manufacturer' in the 1876 directory and as a 'manufacturer of cutlery' in the 1883 and 1893 directories. None of these directories contained any listings for no.s 52-54 Garden Street and it is not clear if James Oxley had taken over all of the buildings within the site, with the whole complex being designated as no.56.

By the time of the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4), the cluster of buildings along the eastern side of the main works' yard had been replaced by a single block. According to the RCHME, this was a two-storey building, the northern end of which 'may also date from before 1850' (Giles 1999, 3). In that case, part of the building shown in this area on the 1853 OS map had been incorporated into the new range. The latter possessed 'stacks on each gable, indicating the presence of industrial hearths internally' (Giles 1999, 3). The addition of a small extension on the north elevation of the building at the centre of the site's street frontage was the only further substantive change shown within the Site on the 1890 OS map. No substantive changes were shown within the site on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map.

Scholey and Sons, mark makers, and G.H. Stansfield, cutlery manufacturers, were listed at no.56 Garden Street in Kelly's 1923 directory, and the 1923 OS map showed that a small, mid-19th-century building on the north side of the main yard had been demolished (Figure 4). Municipal slum clearance programmes took place throughout this part of Sheffield during the 1920s and 1930s and, while the majority of the buildings within the site remained standing, those along the central part of the street frontage had been cleared by the time of the 1935 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). G.H. Stansfield remained at no.56 Garden Street at the time of Kelly's 1936, 1944 and 1949 directories of Sheffield.

Having been listed at no.56 in the 1944 and 1949 directories, Frank Bateman, mark maker, was listed at no.s 52-54 in Kelly's 1951 directory. The 1954 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) marked no.s 52-54 as a new building that had been constructed in the centre of the site's Garden Street frontage. This was the single-storey building that survives at this location at the present day. As Bateman changed addresses between 1949 and 1951, the new building is likely to have been constructed between those years. No further changes were shown within the site in 1954 or on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

E.H. Danson Ltd, scissor manufacturers, were listed at no.56 Garden Street in Kelly's 1965 directory, with J. Turton, cutlery manufacturer, at no.s 52-54. It is not clear if the Turton premises were restricted to the single-storey building or if they included the range of workshops on the east side of the main yard.

No substantive changes were shown within the site on the 1969 OS maps (Figure 6). While J. Turton continued to be listed at no.s 52-54 in Kelly's 1970 directory, the 1971 directory did not include an entry for this part of the site. Kelly's 1974 directory, the last to be produced, listed John C. Swallow, mark maker, at no.56. It is not clear if John C. Swallow was the unnamed 'old mark-maker' who continued to occupy one of the workshops at no.56 Garden Street until 1990 (Tweedale 1993, 29).

No changes were shown within the site on the 1984 and 1993 OS maps (Figure 7). Having left a nearby workshop in 1991, Stan Shaw, 'possibly Sheffield's last working Little Mester', moved into the first-floor workshop above the east range and hand-crafted a 'wide variety of knives' at the site until the early 21st century (Figure 7) (Johnson 2007, 39; Tweedale 1993, 29; Giles 1999, 1, 3). Shaw initially used a forge at the site, but had ceased to do so by 1993 (Tweedale 1993, 31). At that date, Mr. Shaw shared the workshop with 'a semi-retired scissor finisher' and the building was described as 'old and dilapidated', with wooden floors and 'crumbling brickwork...typical of the surviving little mester workshops' (Tweedale 1993, 31). The RCHME report stated that Stan Shaw's premises were in 'the smaller workshop to the east' (Giles 1999, 3). This was confirmed for this report by Joan Unwin of the Sheffield Company of Cutlers (Unwin pers. comm.).

With the exception of an extension that had been constructed in the main yard by 1999, no obvious changes are visible within the site on aerial photographs taken between 1999 and 2015 (Google Earth).

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Overview

The site occupies a rectangular plot aligned north-south, fronting Garden Street to the south. It contains three buildings, a three-storey east range, aligned north-south, a two-storey west range and a single storey building at the south of the site. The east and south ranges have elevations facing Garden Street, and between them is a passage leading to a central yard from which all of the buildings are accessed.

5.2 West Range

5.2.1 Exterior

The west range runs north-south along the entire length of the plot. The building is constructed over three floors in red brick, although the southern end is rendered. The building is roofed with welsh slate.

The south elevation, facing Garden Street has a simple rendered frontage comprising a single bay (Plate 1). The render hides red brick in Flemish bond. Each floor has a two light imitation sash window with stucco flat-arched heads. There is a plat-band between the ground and first floors and the ground floor has a plain doorway to the east of the window.

The east elevation can be broadly split into three parts. At the south end, the southern block has a gabled roof with a cogged cornice and an almost blank rendered façade, save for four wall ties. The remainder of the elevation can be subdivided by the change in roof height roughly at two-thirds the length of the building. All of the windows to the elevation are similarly proportioned and contain modern timber imitation sash windows.

The ground floor of the central elevation contains three evenly spaced entrances (Plate 2). The southern entrance has a stucco flat-arch head and a similarly detailed window next to it (Plate 3). The door itself is a timber six-panel door. The central doorway sits within a larger blocked opening topped with a pseudo three-centred arch (Plate 4). The arch is blocked with two types of brick, suggesting two phases of infill. The door itself is a plank and batten door with machine sawn timber. The northern doorway has a plain brick head and a similar window to its north

(Plate 5). It houses the top leaf of an old plank and batten stable door. The upper floors largely mirror each other. Above the two northern entrances there are four regularly spaced windows on each floor, whilst above the southern bay there is a window on each floor. The southern first floor window also has a stucco head, suggesting this bay originally had a more domestic intent (Plate 6).

The northernmost portion of the elevation, defined by the change in roof height, displays more complex phasing than the rest of the building (Plate 7). The ground and first floor of the south part of the elevation are contiguous with the rest of the range and therefore probably contemporary. However, there is a straight joint before the northern bay where the brickwork changes abruptly. The same brickwork is used throughout the second floor, indicating the northern part of the range was extended both northwards and upwards.

At ground floor level the elevation has two entrances (Plate 8). At its south end a plain doorway leads to a brick and stone staircase to the upper floors. A second doorway, containing a machine sawn plank and batten door, leads to rooms on the ground floor. The ground floor is lit by a single window to the north of the two doorways. The north end of the ground floor contains an area of inserted fletton bricks below a shallow brick arch, indicating a wide blocked opening. The first and second floors are lit by five closely spaced windows on each floor.

5.2.2 Interior

Internally, the building is divided into small rooms on the ground floor and larger rooms on the first and second floor, accessed via staircases to the north and south of the building. The ground floor is divided into six rooms. The southern two rooms form a more domestic part of the building and probably formed part of a house.

The south room, although formerly domestic in nature has few surviving features (Plate 9). An external doorway with a modern door leads out to Garden Street whilst a wooden door to the north leads to a staircase and the rest of the building. The room has an *in-situ* chimney breast with no fireplace. The floor is chipboard, presumably over softwood planks and the walls appear to be modern plaster. The ceiling is hidden behind a modern suspended ceiling; however, a moulded cornice can be seen behind a loose tile.

The second room from the south is accessed externally from a six-panel timber door, and internally from doors in the north and south walls (Plate 10). The room also gives access to a cellar via another six-panel door in the south-west corner of the room. The basement was not entered for safety reasons but is accessed via brick and stone stairs under the southern staircase.

The room itself is lit via a single window in the east wall. It is floored with softwood boards and the walls and ceiling appear to be boarded with chipboard. In a few places the boarding has been damaged revealing brick walls with lime plaster and remnants of patterned wallpaper (Plate 11). Either side of the north doorway there are two brick piers which appear to support a hearth on the first floor.

The third room from the south is accessed externally via doorways to the east and south (Plate 12). The room has a concrete floor above the level of the southern rooms and has simple whitewashed brick walls, although the north wall is obscured by modern boarding, as is the ceiling.

The fourth room is accessed only from a doorway in the east wall (Plates 13 & 14). The wall also has a large window and a small vent. The room is walled with whitewashed brick and has a boarded ceiling and dirt floor. The west wall has what appears to be a blocked window and a small blocked vent, whilst the north wall has a doorway to an under-stair cupboard. The north wall also bears the scars left by a large hearth, possibly a forge, which has recently been removed, leaving the stack above supported by acrow props (Plate 15). To the west of the former hearth there is a disturbed area of brickwork with piping that may relate to an air pump for the hearth.

The fifth room is broadly similar to the fourth and is accessed externally through a doorway in the east wall (Plate 16). The room also has the same east window and a blocked vent in the west wall. The room has a six-panel door leading to the room to the north and has also had a chimney removed in its north wall. The ceiling consists of the joists and floorboards of the floor above.

The northernmost room is noticeably smaller than the others and is accessed only from the room to the south, although there was formerly a large opening in its east wall (Plate 17). The room has a dirt floor, whitewashed brick walls and a bare joist ceiling. There is a small blocked vent in the west wall and a steep set of wooden stairs leading to the floor above, although access has been blocked. There is a large stone block in the centre of the room with a flat top that appears to have been a mount for an anvil, although its position away from any hearths is illogical (Plate 18).

The first floor is accessed via two staircases. The south staircase lies between the two southern rooms and is a typical timber staircase and domestic in nature. The second staircase lies between the fourth and fifth rooms and is accessed externally. This staircase is constructed from stone slab treads and brick risers and is heavily worn (Plate 19). Both staircases access two rooms each from their top landings.

The first floor is laid out similarly to the ground floor, except that the northern half of the floor has double length rooms. The southern room is very similar its counterpart on the ground floor and has similarly been clad with modern materials on every surface (Plate 20). Damaged boarding on the walls reveal plaster. The room is accessed from the north-west via a modern door and has a redundant chimneybreast on the west wall. Timber fittings and scars along the walls suggest that the room was latterly used as a workshop.

The second room from the south is located above its counterpart on the ground floor. The room is accessed from doors to the north and south-west. There is also a door in the south-east corner of the room leading to a staircase to the second floor (Plate 21). The room is lit via a window in the east wall and has a small blocked fireplace in the north wall. The floor comprises regular softwood boards whilst the walls and ceiling have been clad with modern plaster board. Where the plasterboard has been damaged it reveals lime plaster on brick walls.

The third room is double length and is accessed from doorways to the south and north with modern doors (Plate 22). The room is lit by three windows in the east wall and has walls and a ceiling clad in modern plasterboard. There is a blocked fireplace at the south end and the floor is decked with rough and irregular softwood boards. The boards have patchy repairs and scars where workbenches once stood, indicating a former use as a workshop.

To the north of the third room the building contains a bay divided into two spaces (Plate 23). To the east there is a small room lit by a single window, this is accessed from an open doorway to the south and divided from a staircase to the west by a diagonal partition with another doorway and a heavy plank and batten door. The room is plastered in the same manner as the other rooms and has a small chimneybreast in its north wall. The floor is similar to the third room and the boards run underneath the south partition wall, indicating it is a recent insertion, probably contemporary with the plasterboard. The ceiling has an east-west beam at its centre which has been whitewashed and has heavy duty light fittings remaining.

The stairs to the west are accessed via a small lobby off the ground floor staircase. They comprise a steep and narrow dogleg timber staircase which is heavily worn and poorly constructed. The stairs are accessed via a locking door.

The northernmost room is also double length, although it includes a later extension (Plate 24). The room is accessed from the staircase to the south and has had a portion hived off by a diagonal modern partition (Plate 25). The remainder of the room has a makeshift suspended ceiling and rough rendered walls. At the centre of the room there is a chimneystack with a portion of surviving wall and a doorway to its east. The chimney breast is in line with the straight joint on the east elevation of the building and probably marks its original extent. The room is lit with five windows in the east wall and has a blocked window in the north wall. There is a chimney stack at the north end of the room as well as two on the west wall. The north-west stack still has an open grate, albeit rather crude. The flooring is rough floorboards with patchy repairs like the other rooms, although part of it is obscured by a modern raised platform on the west side of the room.

The second floor is laid out broadly similarly to the first. The southernmost room is accessed from a timber staircase rising directly into the room, although it is likely that this was formerly partitioned (Plate 26). A doorway about 30cm off the ground leads from the north-west corner of the room into the rest of the second floor. The room is lit from a single window to the south and has a redundant chimneybreast to the west. The walls are constructed of plaster on brick and the ceiling is of lath and plaster. The floor consists of regular softwood boards. There are scars on the walls and a duct leading from the room into the next room to the north, indicating that the last use was as a workshop. The roof over the room is separate from the rest of the building and is constructed from modern softwood, it is presumably a fairly recent replacement.

The second room to the north is accessed from the south via an ancient plank and batten door (Plates 27 & 28). The room is double length and open to the roof. It is separated from the third room to the north only by a modern makeshift partition and is lit with two windows to the west. The walls are constructed of brick and finished with lime plaster, although this has come off in several places. The floor is constructed of softwood boards and the centre of the room is dominated by a freestanding chimneystack, capped below the roof. The softwood roof, also visible in the next room, is supported by king post trusses with staggered side purlins (Plate 29). Most of the rafters are modern replacements but a few original rafters survive. The south of the room has the remnants of a lath and plaster ceiling at collar level. The room displays little evidence of its former uses, although its spartan appearance and the presence of a sink on the west wall indicate use as a workshop.

The third room is largely similar to the second and shares the same king post roof, although it has been clad with modern plasterboard (Plate 30). The room is lit from three windows to the west and has a portion of its space in the north-west corner hived off for the staircase. A six-panel door at the north end of the room leads down to the staircase and to the north of the second floor.

At the north end of the second floor the two most northerly rooms have been joined as one (Plate 31). The rooms are also open to the roof, which consists of purlins resting in the partition walls. The common rafters have all been replaced recently. The room is accessed from the staircase to the south through a doorway with a modern door. The walls are mainly whitewashed or rendered brick; however significant parts of the west wall are constructed of breeze block, suggesting they may have been rebuilt. The two rooms are divided by a brick wall, through which a wide opening has been inserted. The wall also has a chimneystack rising against but with no sign of a fireplace. There are also stacks on the west wall of the south room and the north and west walls of the north room. The rooms are floored with softwood boards and there is a step up to the northernmost room. The south room is lit with three windows in the east wall and has a blocked window to the west. The north room has two windows to the east and a blocked window to the north. The north room also has the remains of a workbench built against the east wall (Plate 32).

5.3 East Range

5.3.1 Exterior

The east range consists of a single range over two storeys with a single storey extension to the west. The building is constructed from red brick with a slate roof and stone dressings. Access into the building is from the west elevation which faces into the yard. The range can be divided into two halves by straight joints on either side of the building and a change in the roof line. Both halves of the building have chimneystacks rising from the slate roof at either end.

The west elevation, partially obscured by the later extension, has two parts. The northern part of the elevation is defined by a straight joint in the brickwork and a change in the roof line (Plates 33 & 34). It is constructed from reddish-brown brick in English Garden Wall bond. The ground floor has a large opening that appears to have been widened, as it has a narrow flat-arch head. To the north there is a blocked doorway. The first floor has three timber casement windows with stone sills. The central, smaller window sits directly above the blocked doorway and has two straight joints and a stone sill below it, indicating that it may have originally been a taking-in door.

The southern part of the west elevation is only visible at first floor level apart from at the north end where a ground floor doorway leads to a staircase to the first floor (Plate 35). The first floor has six two-light casement windows with flat arch heads and a continuous stone sill. The brickwork is slightly darker and more regular than that to the north but is also laid in English Garden Wall bond.

The single storey extension is a simple structure tacked onto the side of the east range. It is constructed of machine-made red bricks in Flemish stretcher bond (Plate 36). The extension has a shallow mono-pitch roof clad with corrugated asbestos. The structure is lit with two large timber windows with concrete lintels on the north side and three similar windows to the west.

It is accessed via a double doorway on its west side as well as a small doorway to the south leading to a W.C.

The east elevation faces an empty yard area between the building and the next plot. The elevation is broadly similar to the west and can be divided into two halves. The northern half is lit by three windows on each floor (Plate 37). The two southern ground floor windows are mostly obscured by metal sheeting. The remainder consist of timber casements.

The southern half of the elevation features two large window openings to the ground floor obscured by metal sheeting (Plate 38). There is a further blocked opening at the south end, which may have been blocked early on, judging by the similarity of the brickwork (Plate 39). The first floor is lit similarly to the west elevation and has seven closely spaced casement windows on a continuous stone sill.

The south elevation runs diagonally from the north-west to the south-east where the west wall terminates as a buttress (Plates 40 & 41). The ground floor has two doorways that lead to W.C.s. The west doorway is original and has a plank and batten door under a flat-arch head. The east doorway is inserted and contains a modern plain door under a concrete lintel. There is also a small inserted window high at the west end of the ground floor lighting another W.C. The gabled first floor has two casement windows on a continuation of the stone sill course.

5.3.2 *Interior*

The ground floor of the east range consists of a room and a lobby in the north half of the building and a large room in the south half, accessed from the extension. The southern part of the building also contains W.C.s.

The northern half of the ground floor retains little evidence for its former use as it has been recently boarded out with extensive modern plasterboard and insulation. The space is entered via a doorway to the west and comprises a small ante-room to the south which leads into the larger room to the north (Plate 42). The partition between the two appears to be modern and it is likely the space was previously a single room. Both rooms have a concrete floor and modern plaster walls and ceilings. The north room has a double timber girder running east-west and another in the partition wall. The small ante-room has the scar left by a removed fireplace, similar to those found in the west range (Plate 43). It is probably the remains of a forge.

The southern half of the ground floor is entered from the west via the single storey extension. A set of doors leads from the north-east corner of the extension into the main building. Both sets of doors are timber two-leaf doors with glazed panels typical of the post-war years (Plate 44). The extension has a plain concrete floor and white painted brick walls (Plate 45). The east wall is plastered over but where the plaster has been damaged it reveals windows.

The large south room in the main building is completely plain, with a concrete wall and plastered walls and ceilings. The room is lit with two timber casement windows in the east wall. The room was apparently last used as a recording studio in the 1990s, although the only evidence for this is a remarkable collection of 90s posters (Plate 46).

The southernmost part of the ground floor comprises W.C.s accessed externally. Two men's W.C.s are accessed from the south elevation and a women's W.C. is accessed from an entrance in the extension.

The first floor consists of two large rooms accessed from a common stone staircase (Plate 47). Both rooms have heavy locking doors and were presumably workshops let separately. The room to the north survives as a fairly intact workshop but with most of the benches and machinery removed (Plates 48 & 49). The floor has regular softwood floorboards with cast iron brackets where the benches were fixed. The walls are brick and plaster and the room is ceiled to collar level with modern plasterboard. The south-east corner of the room has been partitioned to form a small office.

The south room is very similar to the north, but is larger and better lit (Plate 50). The room has white painted brick walls and a softwood floor. Scars have been left on the floor where workbenches lined the walls. The room has a chimneybreast and plain fireplace set against its north wall and the bottom of an exposed truss near the centre of the room.

5.4 South Range

5.4.1 Exterior

The south range consists of a compact single storey brick building fronting Garden Street (Plates 51 & 52). The building is constructed of red brick in English Garden Wall bond and has a monopitch corrugated metal roof. The structure is built over a brick cellar from an earlier building on the same footprint, which is accessed externally from a stone and brick staircase to the north. Evidence for the earlier building can be seen in the lower courses of older brickwork and the two coal shoots on the front elevation (currently obscured). It is lit primarily via two large timber casements facing south, with steel lintels, as well as a smaller window to the east. There is a further blocked window on the east elevation. The entrance is from the north of the building through a doorway facing into the yard. There is also a small W.C. attached to the north of the building.

5.4.2 Interior

The interior consists of a single large room on the ground floor and a basement with a similar footprint (not accessed). The ground floor room has a concrete floor and plain brick walls painted white (Plates 53 & 54). There is a workbench along the south wall of the building and a sink on the north side, but the building is otherwise devoid of features.

6 CONCLUSIONS

Evidence from the fabric of the buildings on the site as well as documentary evidence presents several phases of construction on the site and a variety of uses, however the site's main use appears to be that of a cutlery works.

The first phase of construction includes most of the east range, up until the northernmost bay. The style of construction is consistent with a date of around 1800 suggested by the documentary evidence. The first phase would have included a building of at least two storeys over the south range abutting the south of the east range and forming an overshoot passage where the present site entrance is located. The use of overtly architectural detailing on the southern two bays of the east range, including stucco window heads and patterned wall paper, suggests that this part of the building was originally domestic in nature and would have been used as a house. It is likely that the lost south range would have been a house as well, in common with the appearance of the other contemporary buildings on the street. The rear of

the east range was clearly industrial in nature, and although the first documentary reference to cutlery production dates to 1833, it is clear that that was its original use. The ground floor appears to have been devoted to hand forges, accessed and presumably let separately. Likewise, the upper floors were accessed and presumably let separately as workshops for other aspects of the cutlery trade.

In a second phase of construction, before the 1853 OS map was published, the east block was extended northwards and upwards and the northern half of the west range was built, although the differences in the brickwork suggests these not built at the same time. The north half of the east range shares a similar arrangement as the west range, containing at least one ground floor forge and a first-floor workshop. Cartographic evidence shows that an external flight of stairs provided the original access to the first floor and it is likely it was let separately to the ground floor.

A third phase of construction saw the construction of the southern half of the east range at some point in the second half of the 19th century, replacing an earlier smaller structure. There is no evidence for the original use of the ground floor, as it has been obscured by later alterations; however, the first floor was clearly built and used as a workshop. The abundance of natural light suggests the presence of fine processes, such as finishing.

The fourth major phase of construction saw the demolition of the houses at Nos. 52 and 54 to basement level and their replacement with a single storey workshop. The houses were replaced by the workshop between the publication of the 1923 and 1954 OS maps and the style of construction suggests a date either side of the Second World War.

A fifth phase of construction saw a single storey extension added to the east range. The structure does not appear on any maps, but the quality of the brickwork and the style of windows and doors are broadly consistent with a post-war date, perhaps from the 1950s or 60s. The original function of the extension is not clear, but its context and utilitarian position would suggest some sort of use in cutlery production.

Other changes to the site include the conversion of the domestic part of No. 56 into office and workshop space and the conversion of the ground floor of the east range into a music studio in the 1990s. The east range first floor workshops appear to have been in use until the 21st century and have remained empty since then. It appears that most of the workshop and forge spaces in the west range were in use until the late 20th century and then abandoned. The buildings have been largely stripped of any original features, including forges, and sporadic attempts have been made to redevelop the buildings.

7 DISSEMINATION AND ARCHIVING

A bound copy of the report, along with a digital copy in PDF/A format, will be provided for inclusion within the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

A full archive for deposition with Sheffield Archives has been prepared to recognised standards (Brown 2007). The archive comprises copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork, site notebooks/diaries, original photographic records, site drawings (plans, sections, elevations), and computer discs and printouts. An OASIS online record has been made and has the reference archerit1-342126.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Historic maps

1736 Ralph Gosling map of Sheffield

1768 William Fairbank plan of closes adjoining to Broad Lane (SA SheS 1532aL)

1771 William Fairbank map of Sheffield

1779 William Fairbank plan of a scheme for sundry new streets in Sheffield (SA SheS 1534)

1779 William Fairbank plan of intended roads (SA SheS 139L)

1781 William Fairbank plan of parcels of ground in Broad lane and Garden Street (SA SheS 1535)

1783 William Fairbank plan of Garden Street as first laid out (SA 449L)

1787-'89 William Fairbank fieldbook plan of Hollis Croft (SA SheS 605L)

1808 William Fairbank map of Sheffield

1817 William Fairbank plan of land at Hollis Croft (SA SheS 605L)

1822 William Fairbank plan of free and leasehold land between Hollis Croft and Garden Street (SA SheS 451S)

1823 John Leather map of Sheffield

1832 John Tayler map of Sheffield

1854 OS map

1892 OS map

1905 OS map

1923 OS map

1935 OS map

1954 OS map

1962 OS map

1967 OS map

1970 OS map

1983 OS map

1993 OS map

Trade Directories

Sketchley: 1774

Gale and Martin: 1787

Blackwell: 1828

White: 1833, 1837, 1841, 1858, 1864, 1876, 1894, 1905, 1916

Kelly: 1893, 1921, 1923, 1936, 1944, 1949, 1951, 1954, 1965, 1971, 1974

Historic photographs

www.picturesheffield.com

PLATES



Plate 1: West range, south elevation (1813_122)



Plate 2: West range, central east elevation (1813_097)



Plate 3: West range, southern entrance to east elevation (1813_101)



Plate 4: West range, doorway within larger blocked opening, facing north-west (1813_103)



Plate 5: West range, third doorway on east elevation, facing north-west (1813_100)



Plate 6: West range, Stucco window head at south end of east elevation (1813_119)



Plate 7: West range, northern end of the east elevation (1813_093)



Plate 8: West range, entrances at northern end of east elevation (1813_095)



Plate 9: West range, ground floor south room, facing south (1813_001)



Plate 10: West range, ground floor, second room from the south, facing south (1813_004)



Plate 11: West range, ground floor, second room from the south, plaster and paper on north wall, facing north (1813_013)



Plate 12: West range, ground floor, third room from the south, facing east (1813_008)



Plate 13: West range, ground floor, fourth room from the south, facing north-west (1813_009)



Plate 14: West range, ground floor, fourth room from the south, facing south-east (1813_010)



Plate 15: West range, ground floor, fourth room from the south, missing fireplace, facing north (1813_011)



Plate 16: West range, ground floor, fifth room from the south, facing north-west (1813_014)



Plate 17: West range, ground floor, north room, facing west (1813_020)



Plate 18: West range, ground floor, anvil base in north room, facing south-west (1813_021)



Plate 19: West range, north staircase between ground and first floors, facing west (1813_019)



Plate 20: West range, first floor, south room, facing south-east (1813_022)



Plate 21: West range, first floor, second room from the south, facing south-east (1813_025)



Plate 22: West range, first floor, third room from the south, facing south (1813_029)



Plate 23: West range, first floor, small room beside north staircase, facing north (1813_030)



Plate 24: West range, first floor, north room, facing north (1813_034)



Plate 25: West range, first floor, north room, facing south (1813_033)



Plate 26: West range, second floor, south room, facing north (1813_022)



Plate 27: West range, second floor, second room from the south, facing north (1813_049)



Plate 28: West range, second floor, second room from the south, south door (1813_050)



Plate 29: West range, second floor, roof in third room from the south, facing north (1813_047)



Plate 30: West range, second floor, third room from the south, facing north (1813_049)



Plate 31: West range, second floor, north room, facing north (1813_038)



Plate 32: West range, second floor, north room, facing east (1813_043)



Plate 33: East range, northern end of west elevation (1813_091)



Plate 34: East range, northern end of west elevation (1813_090)



Plate 35: East range, southern half of west elevation (1813_098)



Plate 36: Modern extension to east range, facing south (1813_096)



Plate 37: East range, northern end of east elevation (1813_109)



Plate 38: East range, southern end of east elevation (1813_110)



Plate 39: East range, blocked opening at southern end of east elevation (1813_114)



Plate 40: East range, ground floor of south elevation (1813_117)



Plate 41: East range, first floor of south elevation (1813_118)



Plate 42: East range, ground floor north room, facing east (1813_056)



Plate 43: East range, fireplace removed from ground floor north ante-room, facing south (1813_059)



Plate 44: East range, ground floor doors between modern extension and main range, facing west (1813_118)



Plate 45: East range, modern extension, facing south (1813_063)



Plate 46: East range, ground floor south room, facing south-east (1813_066)



Plate 47: East range, stairs to first floor, facing east (1813_063)



Plate 48: East range, first floor, north room, facing north (1813_76)



Plate 49: East range, first floor, north room, facing south (1813_078)



Plate 50: East range, first floor, south room, facing north (1813_084)



Plate 51: South range, south elevation (1813_124)



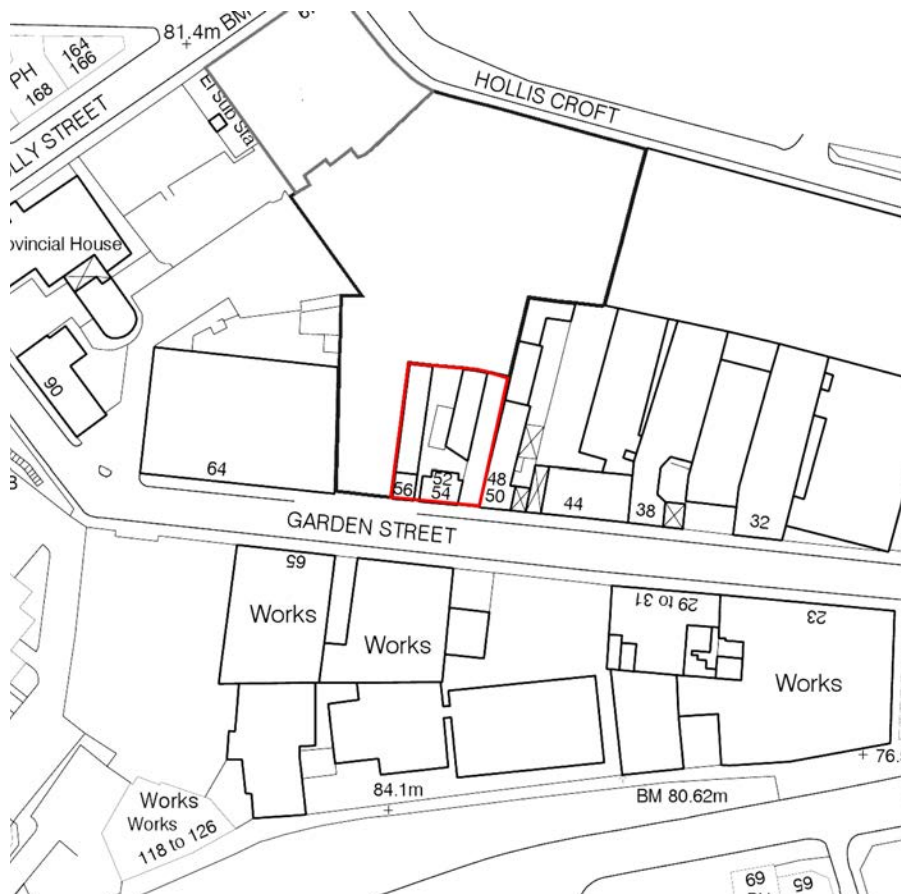
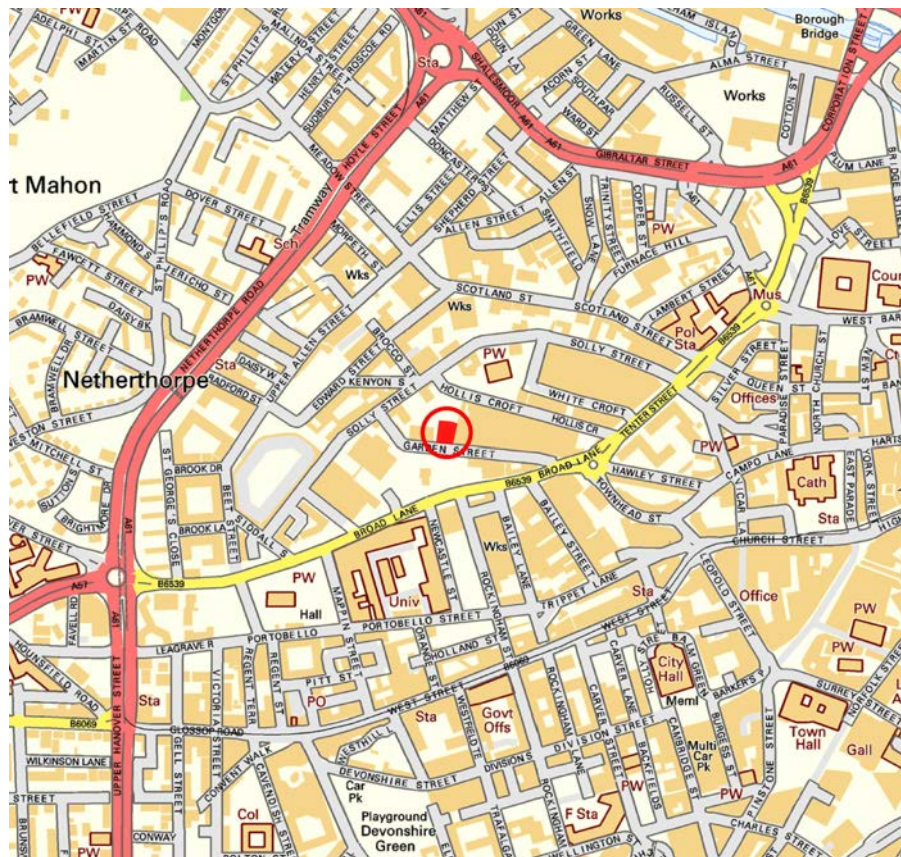
Plate 52: South range, blocked window on east elevation and older brickwork to the base of the wall, facing west (1813_107)



Plate 53: South range, facing west (1813_070)

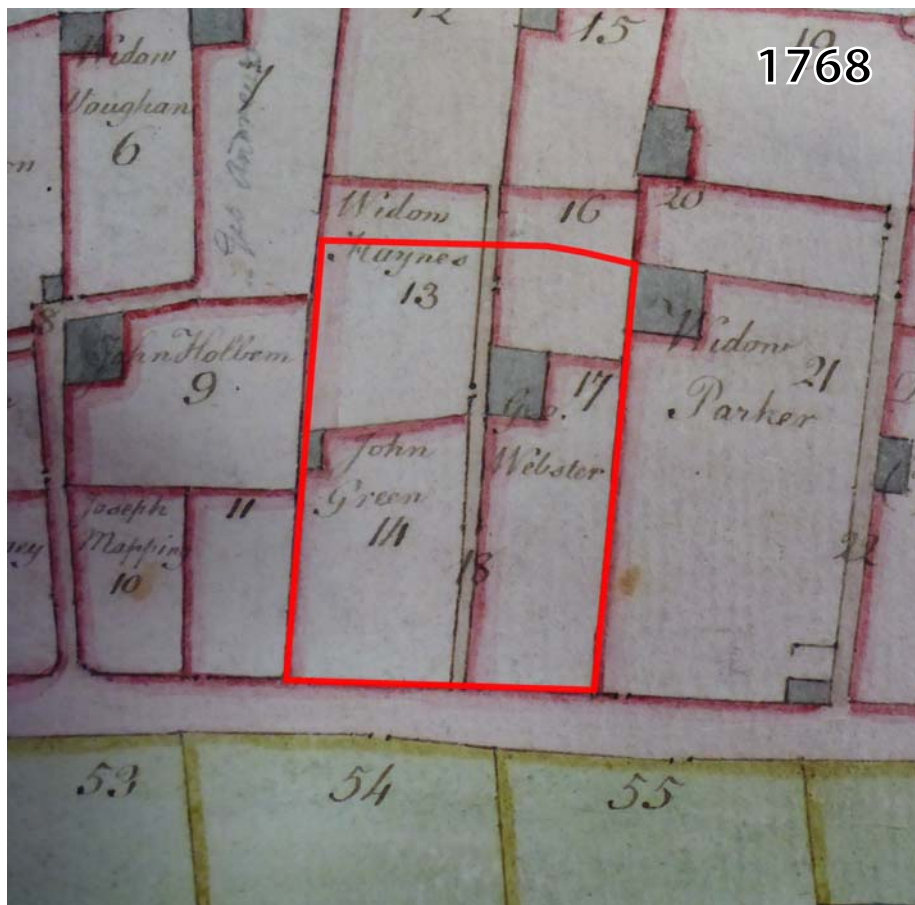


Plate 54: South range, , facing west (1813_068)



Site centred on NGR SK 34875 87570

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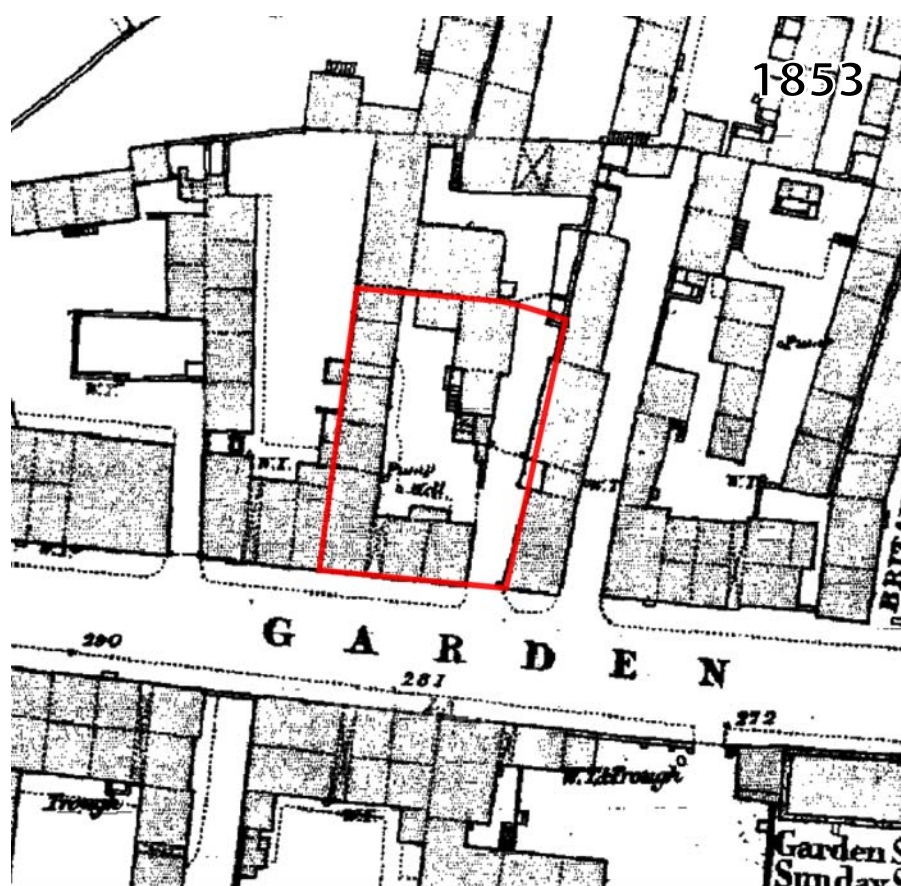
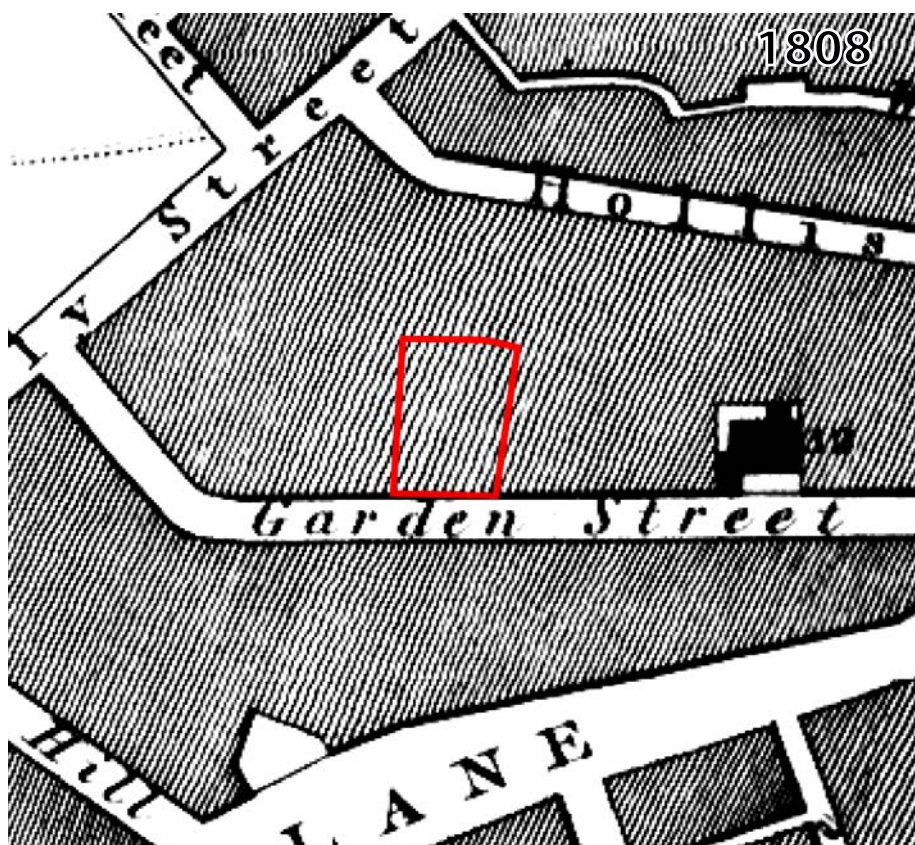
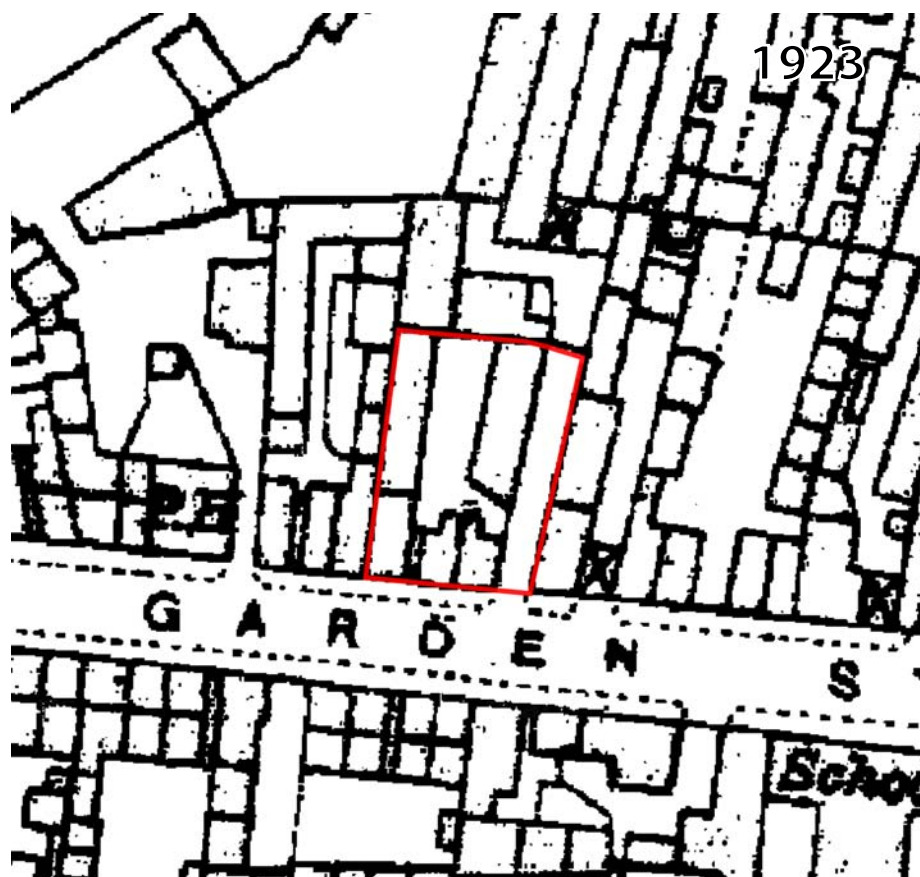
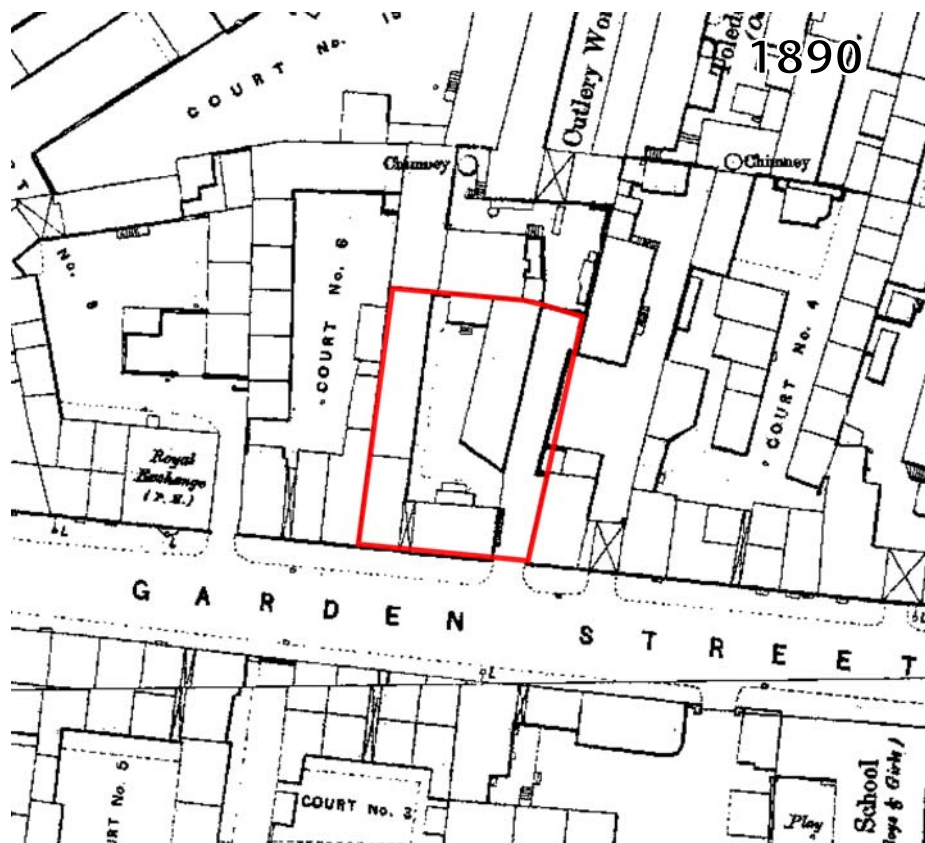


Figure 3: 1808 Fairbank plan and 1853 OS map



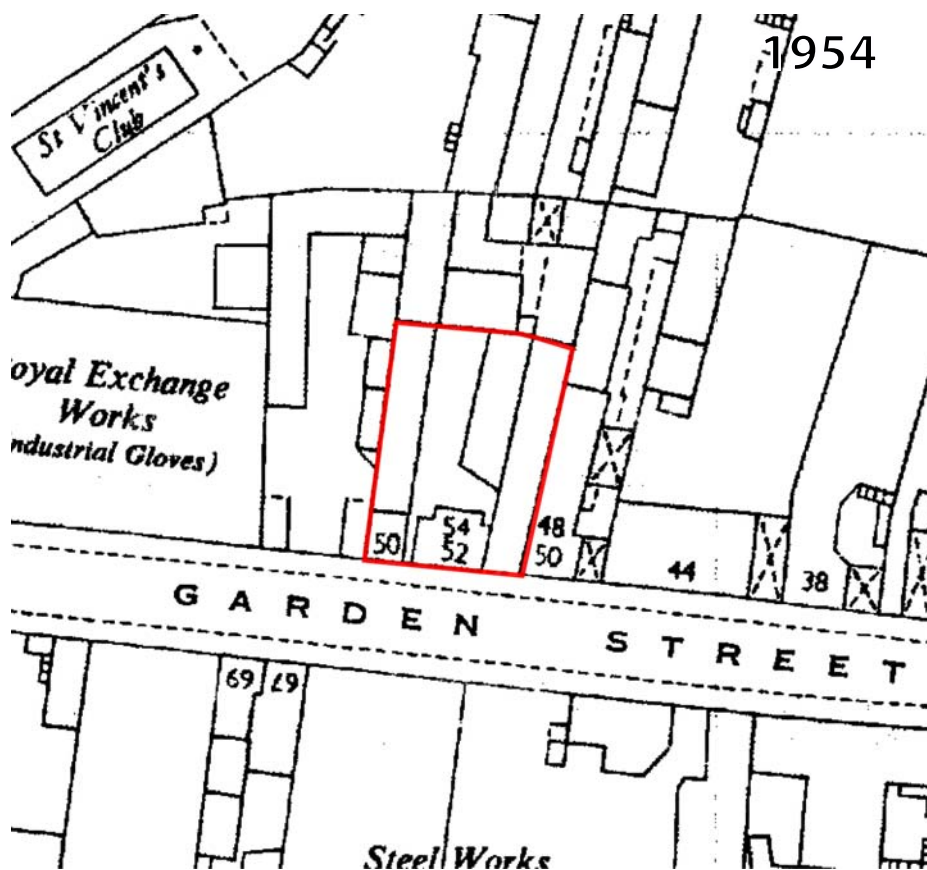
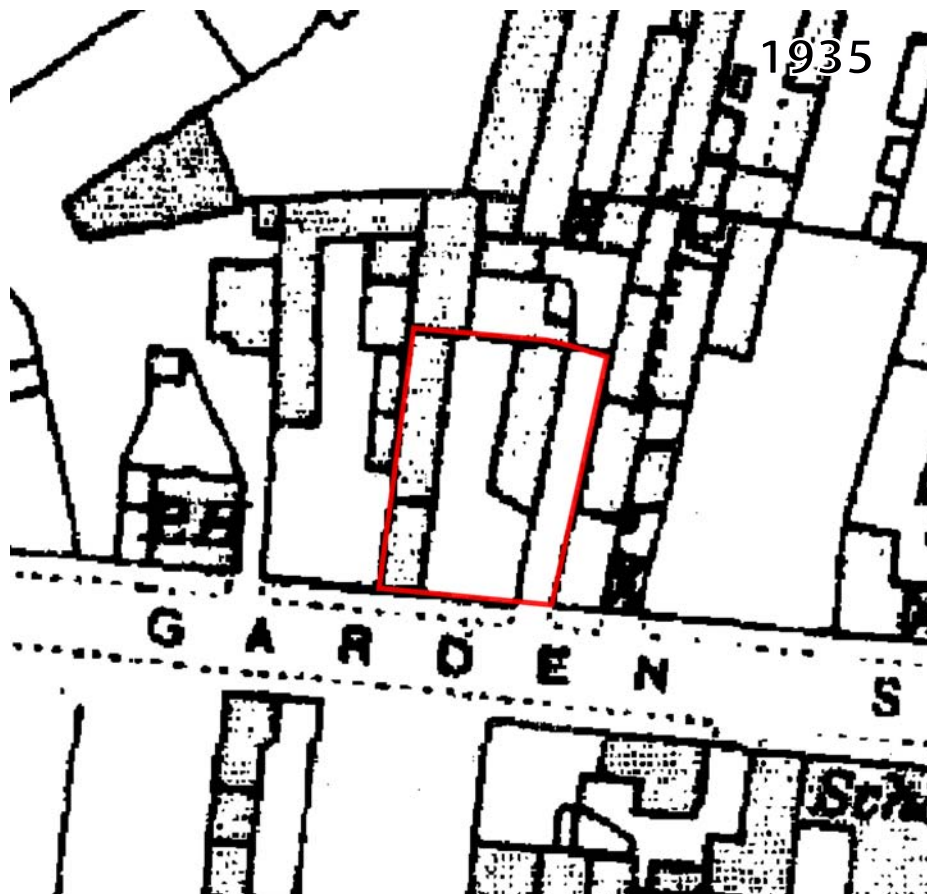
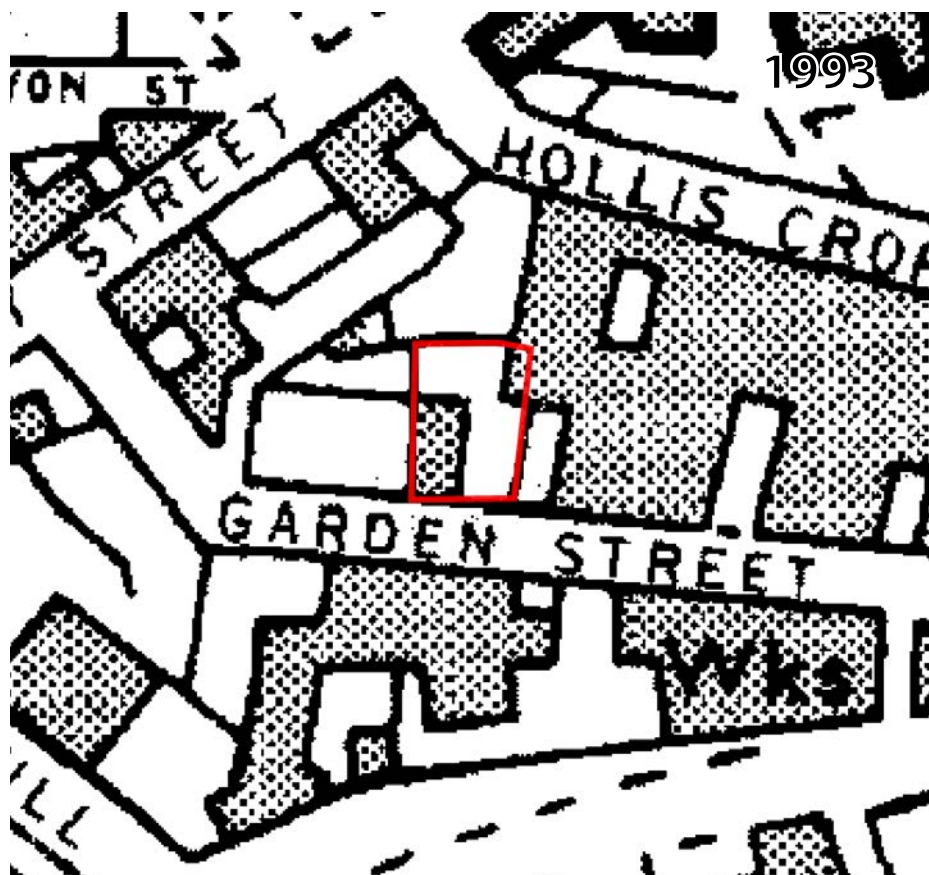
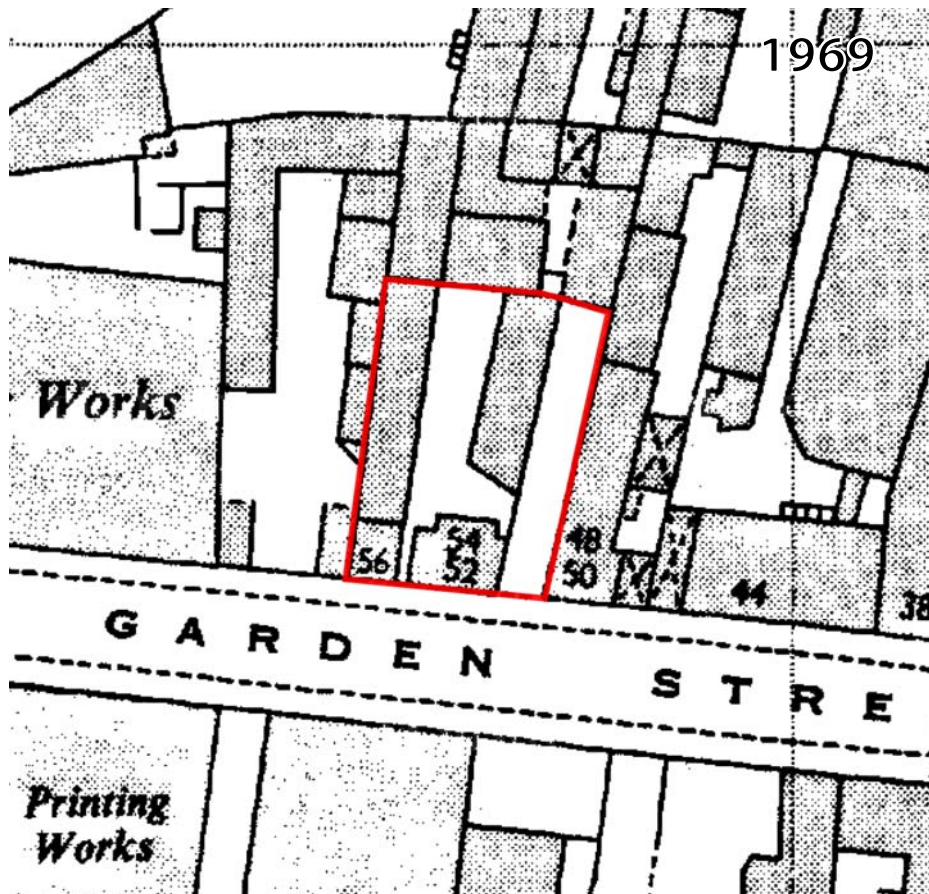


Figure 5: 1935 and 1954 OS maps





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Figure 6: 1969 and 1993 OS maps



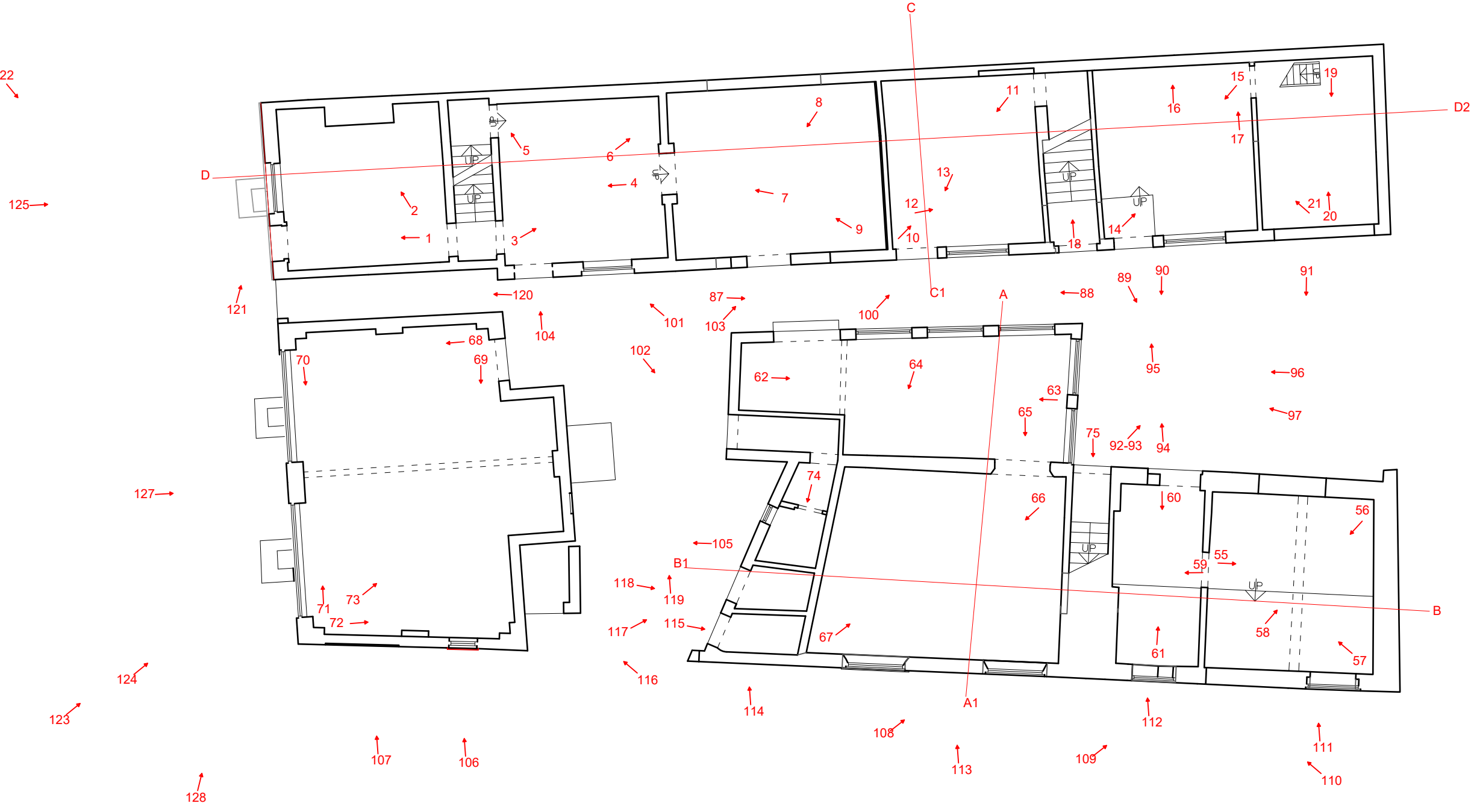
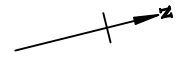


Figure 8. Ground floor plan 1:100 @A3

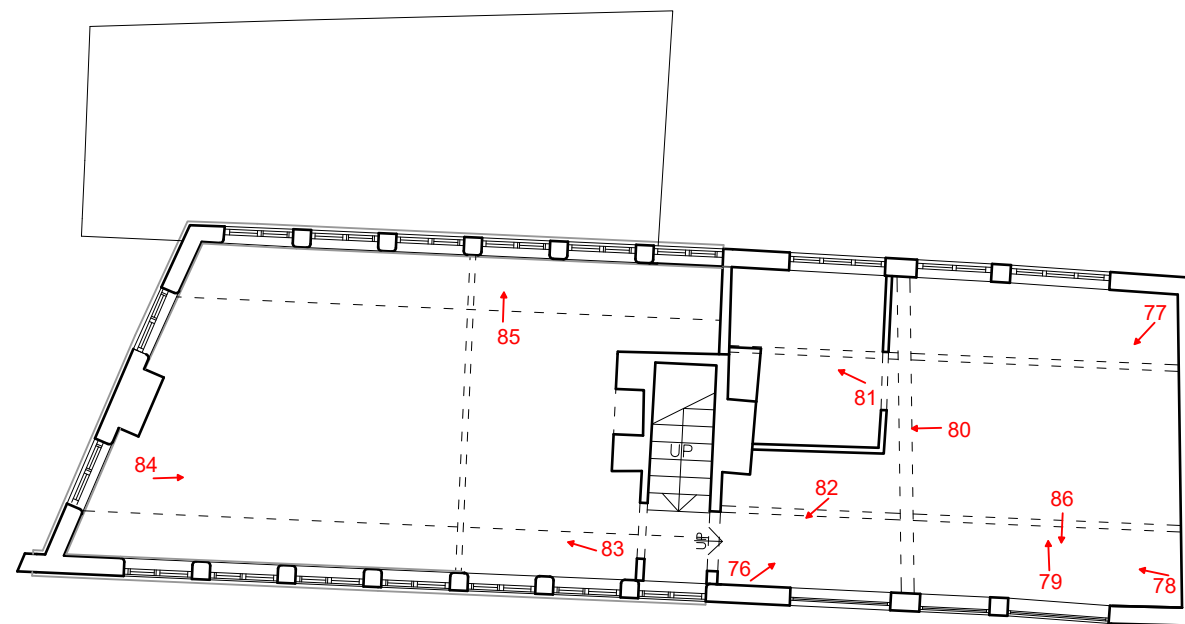
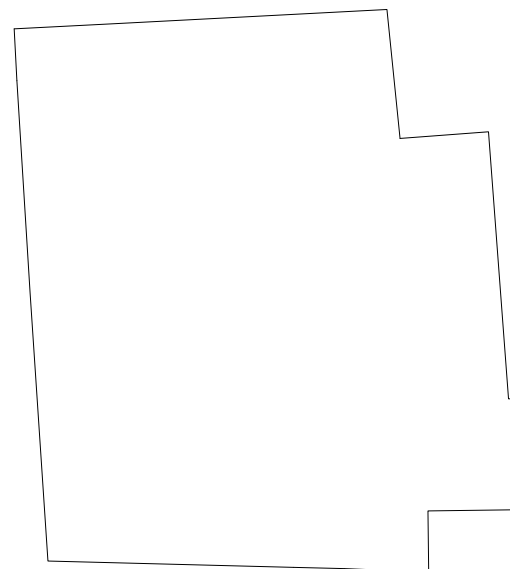
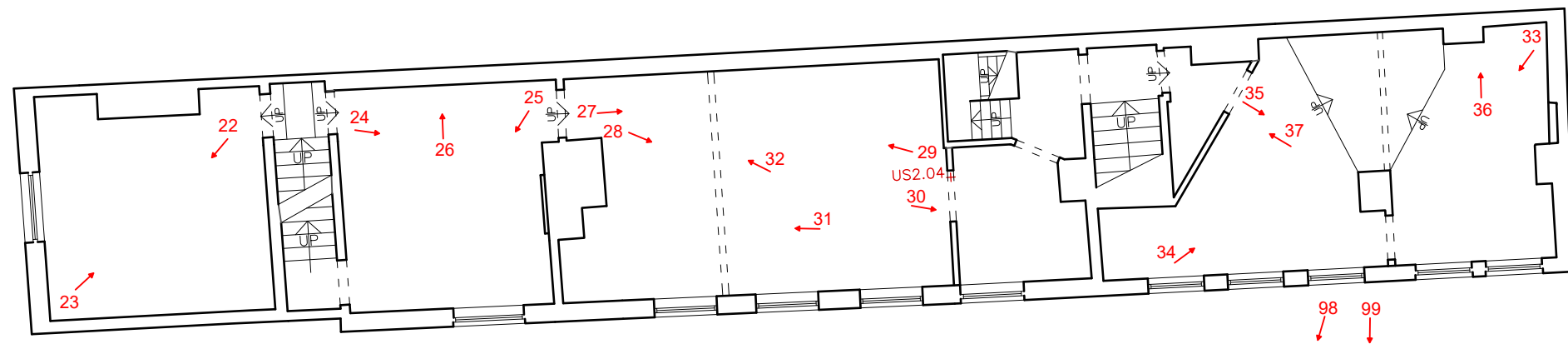
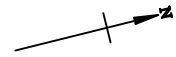
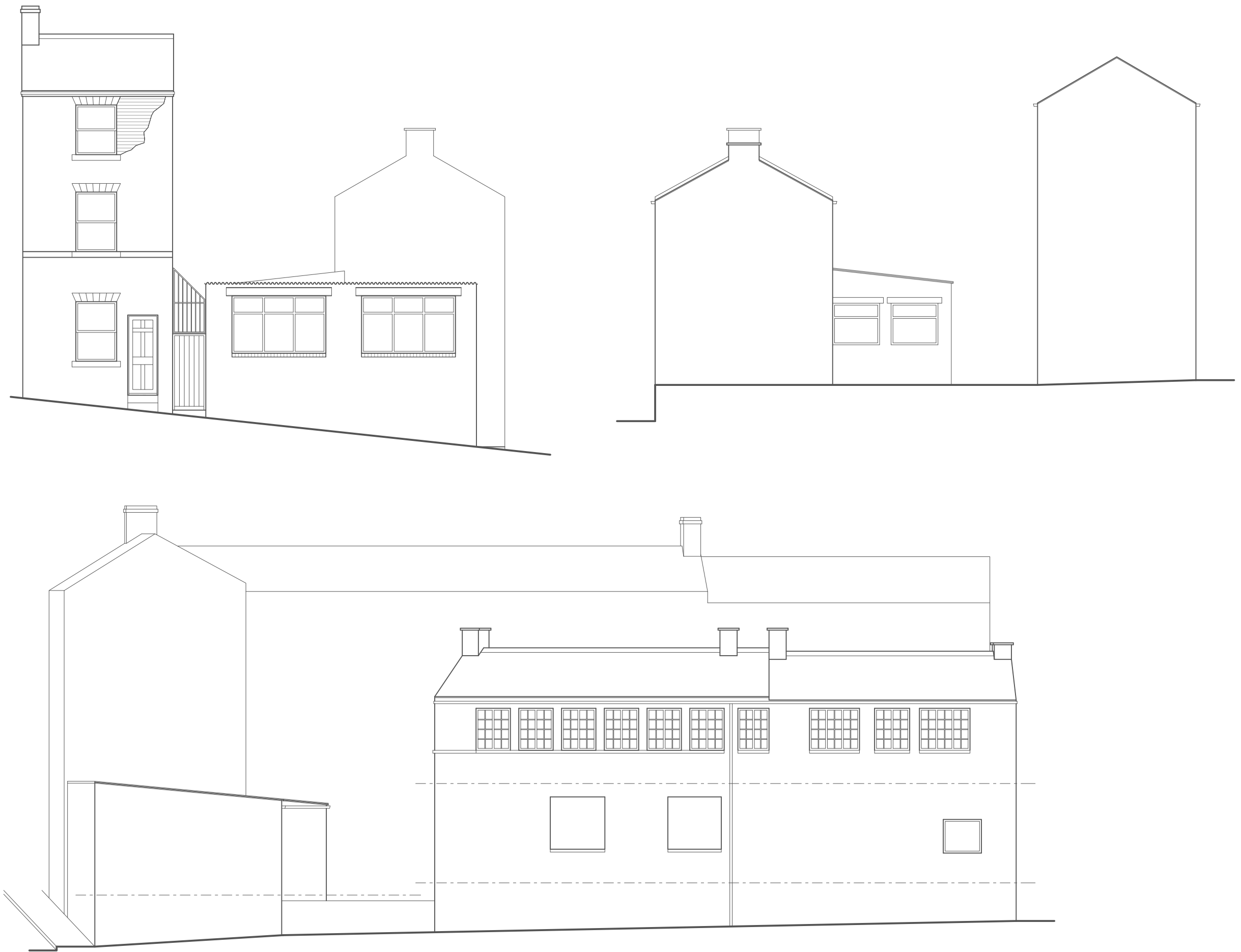
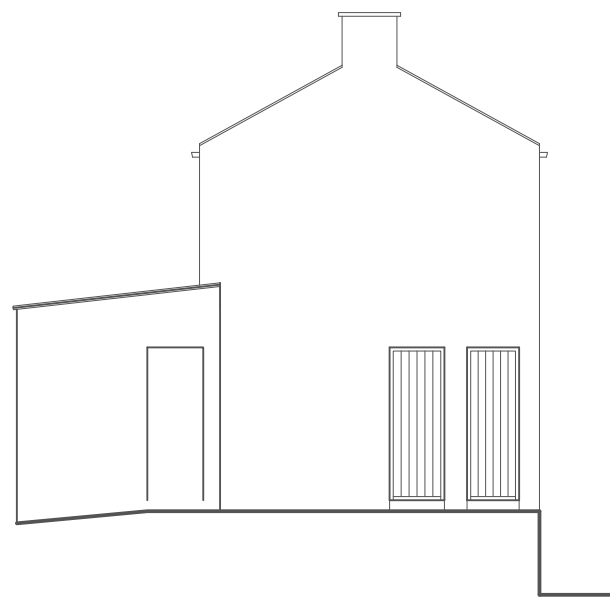




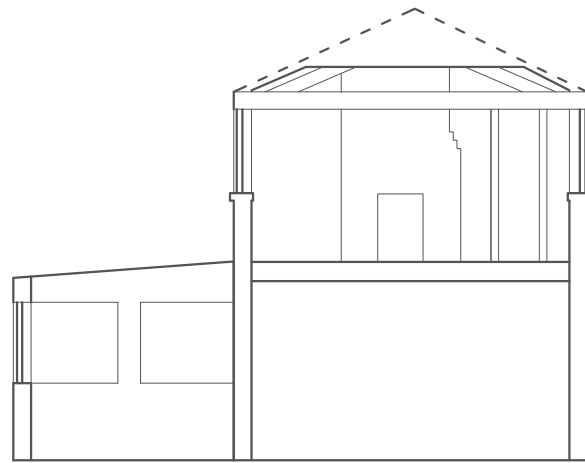
Figure 10. Second and basement floor plan 1:100 @A3



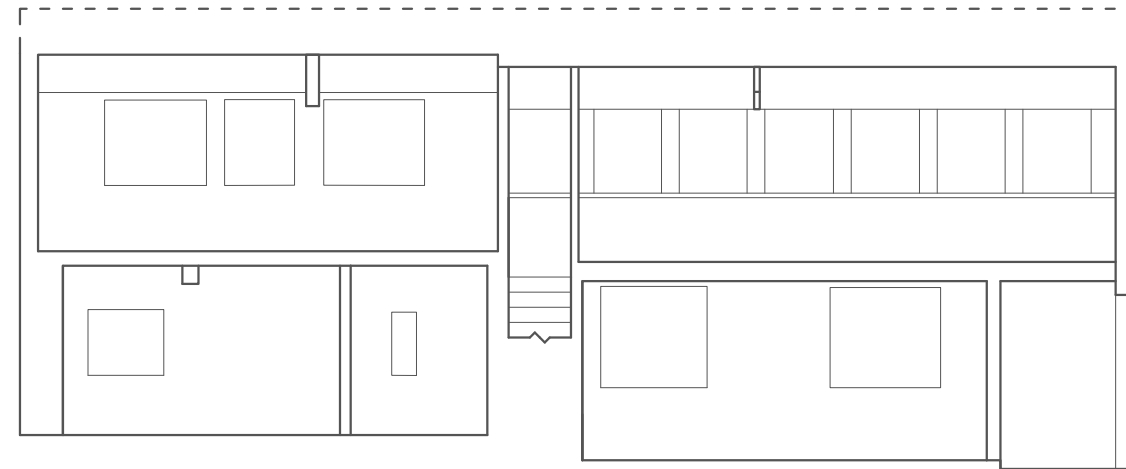




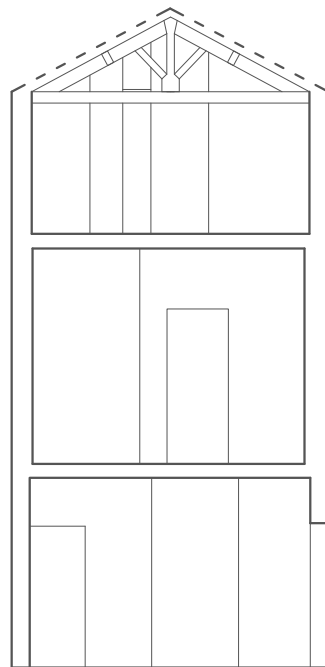
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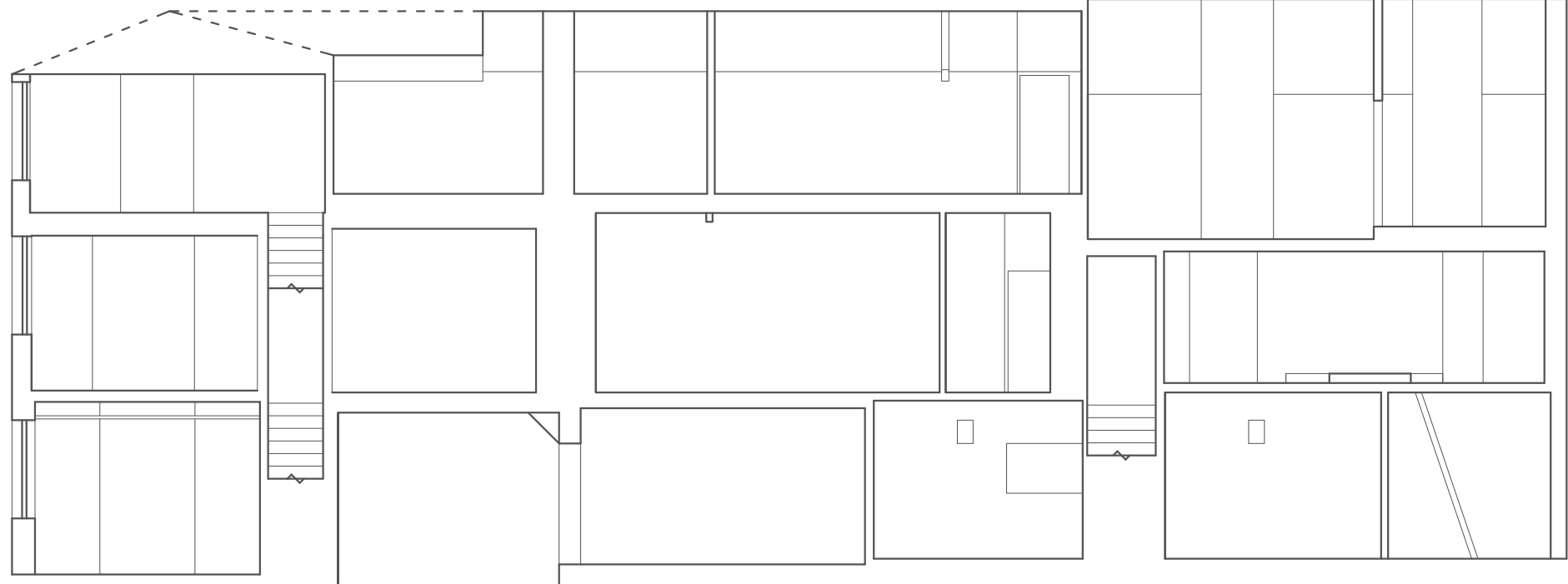
A-A1



B-B1



C-C1



D-D1



Index of photographs



1813_001.jpg



1813_006.jpg



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1813_002.jpg



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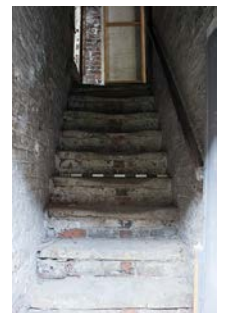
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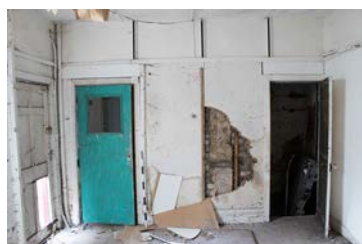
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1813_010.jpg



1813_015.jpg



1813_020.jpg

Index of photographs



1813_021.jpg



1813_026.jpg



1813_031.jpg



1813_036.jpg



1813_022.jpg



1813_027.jpg



1813_032.jpg



1813_037.jpg



1813_023.jpg



1813_028.jpg



1813_033.jpg



1813_038.jpg



1813_024.jpg



1813_029.jpg



1813_034.jpg



1813_039.jpg



1813_025.jpg



1813_030.jpg



1813_035.jpg



1813_040.jpg

Index of photographs



1813_041.jpg



1813_046.jpg



1813_051.jpg



1813_056.jpg



1813_042.jpg



1813_047.jpg



1813_052.jpg



1813_057.jpg



1813_043.jpg



1813_048.jpg



1813_053.jpg



1813_058.jpg



1813_044.jpg



1813_049.jpg



1813_054.jpg



1813_059.jpg



1813_045.jpg



1813_050.jpg



1813_055.jpg



1813_060.jpg

Index of photographs



1813_061.jpg



1813_066.jpg



1813_071.jpg



1813_076.jpg



1813_062.jpg



1813_067.jpg



1813_072.jpg



1813_077.jpg



1813_063.jpg



1813_068.jpg



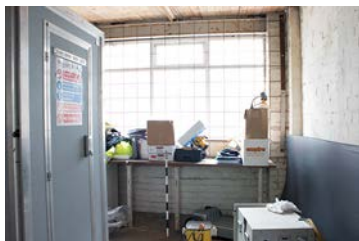
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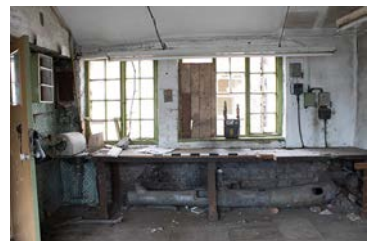
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1813_074.jpg



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1813_065.jpg



1813_070.jpg



1813_075.jpg



1813_080.jpg

Index of photographs



1813_081.jpg



1813_086.jpg



1813_091.jpg



1813_096.jpg



1813_082.jpg



1813_087.jpg



1813_092.jpg



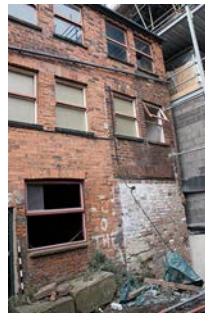
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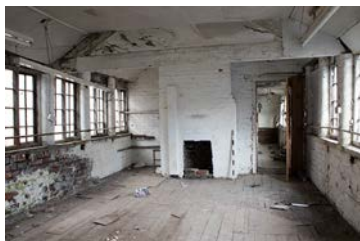
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1813_098.jpg



1813_084.jpg



1813_089.jpg



1813_094.jpg



1813_099.jpg



1813_085.jpg



1813_090.jpg



1813_095.jpg



1813_100.jpg

Index of photographs



1813_101.jpg



1813_106.jpg



1813_111.jpg



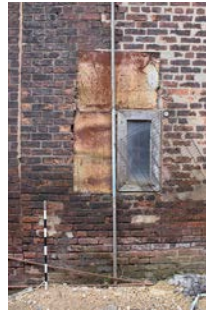
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1813_107.jpg



1813_112.jpg



1813_117.jpg



1813_103.jpg



1813_108.jpg



1813_113.jpg



1813_118.jpg



1813_104.jpg



1813_109.jpg



1813_114.jpg



1813_119.jpg



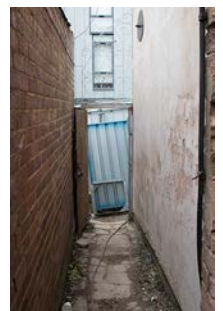
1813_105.jpg



1813_110.jpg



1813_115.jpg



1813_120.jpg

Index of photographs



1813_121.jpg



1813_126.jpg



1813_122.jpg



1813_127.jpg



1813_123.jpg



1813_128.jpg



1813_124.jpg



1813_125.jpg

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