



# Hollis Croft Phase 3, Sheffield Archaeological and Heritage Appraisal

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**Hollis Croft Phase 3, Sheffield:  
Archaeological and Heritage Appraisal**

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological and heritage appraisal of nos 52-56 Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 34875 87570). The Site includes two Grade II listed buildings. The report was undertaken on behalf of Axis Architecture.

Research for the report indicates that the Site is located in the Well Meadow Conservation Area and is occupied by nos 52-56 Garden Street, each of which are Grade II listed buildings.

The Site formed part of Sheffield's Town Field during the medieval period and is likely to have been in agricultural use until the development of a series of gardens in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The Site contained two small 'garden houses' by 1768. These are likely to have been similar to summer houses. Due to the extent of later development, any heritage assets relating to the gardens are likely to have been damaged or destroyed, with the possible exception of any rubbish pits.

While the gardens and garden houses remained extant in 1781, buildings stood within the Site in 1805. The original street frontage may have been occupied by housing, with industrial buildings to the rear. Knife manufacture was recorded at no.56 in 1833 and the Site was occupied by James Oxley, knife manufacturer, throughout the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings that were shown along the west side of the Site in 1853 survive at the present day. With the exception of the northernmost range, the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century workshops along the east side of the main yard had been replaced by 1890.

Two buildings that stood in the central part of the Site's street frontage in 1853 remained extant in 1923, but had been demolished by 1935. The single-storey building that occupies this area at the present day was constructed c.1950, although the cellars from the earlier buildings survive. The existing building is described in the Historic England listing entry as 'a mid C19 block...reduced to single storey' (HE 1988, 3). This is not the case as, in addition to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings being different in plan and having been cleared by 1935, the standing building is constructed from machine-made bricks, which post-date the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

While the construction of modern studio apartments adjacent to no.56 will have a moderate visual impact on the listed buildings, along with minor setting and significance impacts, the proposed development retains the Site's standing 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings and the historic layout of the complex, while reinstating the residential component of the historic street frontage. The scheme therefore combines elements of historic continuity with modern development and is in keeping with recent developments that have taken place in the conservation area.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological and heritage appraisal of no.s 52-56 Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (henceforth the 'Site'). The aim of the report is to establish the known cultural heritage resource within the Site; to provide a context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource; to identify cultural heritage constraints; and to assess the effect of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource. The report was carried out on behalf of Axis Architecture.

## 2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The Site (centred on NGR SK 34875 87570) is located on the north side of Garden Street, to the north-east of Sheffield city centre (Figure 1). The Site is currently occupied by no.s 52-56 Garden Street.

The underlying geology is Silkstone Rock sandstone (BGS). A search of BGS borehole records did not return any entries for the Site.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The general aim of the desk-based assessment was to determine the nature of the potential cultural heritage resource in the Site. This was achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development area and its immediate environs. The desk-based research was undertaken in line with the standards and guidance produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

### 3.2 Methodology

#### 3.2.1 Desk-based research

Information on recorded heritage assets within a 500m radius of the Site was obtained from the South Yorkshire Sites And Monuments Record (SMR). The following sources were also consulted:

- Sheffield Archives (SA);
- Sheffield Local Studies Library (SLSL);
- Historic England Archive (HEA);
- Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Heritage Gateway online;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLFE);
- British Geological Survey online (BGS);
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- [www.britainfromabove.org.uk](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk);
- Google Earth;
- ArcHeritage library.

### 3.2.2 Walkover survey

A walkover survey was undertaken to establish the condition of the site and to identify any cultural heritage features and any areas of previous disturbance that may have disturbed buried deposits.

### 3.2.3 Assessing heritage value

The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The value of a heritage asset may be derived from many different factors.

**Table 1: Examples of heritage significance**

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites).</p> <p>Assets of acknowledged international importance.</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</p> <p>Scheduled Monuments (including proposed).</p> <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance.</p> <p>Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks &amp; Gardens</p> <p>Other substantial or very legible historic landscapes of note</p>	<p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, these assets should be <u>wholly exceptional</u></p> <p>Any harm or loss to a heritage assets requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 132 &amp; 152)</p>
High	<p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</p> <p>Conservation Areas</p> <p>Undesignated assets of clear regional or national importance</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks &amp; Gardens</p> <p>Other legible historic landscapes</p>	<p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, these assets should be <u>exceptional (NPPF para 132)</u></p> <p>Any harm or loss to a heritage assets requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 132 &amp; 152)</p>
Medium	<p>Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Locally Listed buildings</p> <p>Legible historic landscapes</p>	<p>Any harm or loss to a heritage assets requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 132 &amp; 152)</p>



Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Low	<p>Undesignated Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</p> <p>Fragmented historic landscapes</p>	<p>Any harm or loss to a heritage assets requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 132 &amp;152 )</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest</p> <p>Buildings of no architectural or historical note</p> <p>Buildings of an intrusive character</p> <p>Areas of known ground disturbance</p>	
Unknown	<p>The importance of the resource (below ground deposits, landscape, setting or historic building) has not been ascertained.</p>	<p>Field evaluation may be required to evaluate potential buried assets (NPPF para 128)</p>

#### 3.2.4 Assessing archaeological potential

The assessment of the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present is a professional judgement based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence. The assessment of potential could be modified if additional information was to become available.

A **low** potential reflects a below-average likelihood for the preservation of remains based on known parameters; **moderate** represents an average potential; and **high** would reflect an above-average potential for the survival of archaeology. If there is insufficient evidence on which to make a judgement the potential is deemed to be **unknown**. A **negligible** potential means that no significant archaeological remains are present; this is only used where evaluation has indicated an absence of archaeological remains, or where it is known that substantial sub-surface disturbance has occurred in the past (such as excavation for deep basements or quarrying) which will have removed any earlier remains.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the Site and its surrounding area. A gazetteer of known heritage assets within 500m of the Site has been collated from local and national databases and is presented in Appendix 1. Heritage asset numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteer. The locations of the assets are shown in Figure 2.

## 4.1 Designated assets

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the 500m search area, including Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.

### 4.1.1 Site

Three Grade II listed buildings are recorded within the Site: no.s 52, 54 and 56 Garden Street (NHLFE 1270591).

The Site is located within the Well Meadow Conservation Area.

### 4.1.2 Search Area

Two SMs, one Grade I listed building, six Grade II\* listed buildings and over 60 Grade II listed buildings are recorded in the 500m search area.

No World Heritage sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields are recorded within the search area.

## 4.2 Prehistoric, Roman and medieval

The SMR does not record any prehistoric or Roman heritage assets within the Site, although possible prehistoric cut features (5317) and a possible Roman road (4914) are recorded within the search area. Land use within the Site during these periods is unknown.

The SMR does not record any medieval heritage assets within the Site. During this period, the Site formed part of Sheffield's Town Field, an area of commons that ran from to the River Don from Upperthorpe and Broad Lane (Belford 2001, 106; Scurfield 1986, Fig. 5). Land within the Site is therefore likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period.

A medieval silver penny was recovered during a 2017 archaeological evaluation of a site at Hollis Croft, approximately 0.14km to the north-east of the Site (WA 2017a, 4). The coin was 'recovered from the southern limit' of a handmade brick wall and was found 'between the made ground and the Natural' (WA 2017a, 4). As the coin was discovered at the interface between two deposits, it is not clear if it had found its way onto the 'natural' during groundworks to remove topsoil or if it had been deposited as an inclusion in a subsequent layer of made ground.

## 4.3 Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

The SMR does not record any early post-medieval heritage assets within the Site.

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 at that date 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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. No features were depicted within the Site at that date. 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 3). 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 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.

Due to the scale of the map, no details of the Site were shown on William Fairbank's 1771 map of Sheffield. 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 continued to be shown 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 that had been shown within the Site in 1768 and 1779 continued to be shown on the 1781 plan.

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 occurred by 1787, however, 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 4), however, which indicates that the Roberts and Co. premises were located elsewhere on Garden Street.

#### **4.4 Nineteenth century**

The SMR does not record any 19<sup>th</sup>-century heritage assets within the Site.

William Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield showed general development throughout the Site, but did not distinguish individual buildings (Figure 4). 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 4) 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 available via a further yard along the eastern side of the Site. 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 sub-divided 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 19<sup>th</sup>-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 opening...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 also 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-18<sup>th</sup>-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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 5), 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.

Within the 500m search area, the SMR records numerous 19<sup>th</sup>-century heritage assets that may resemble the development within the Site. These include housing and works at Garden Street (5216; 1392481; 1247371), Pea Croft (5237) and Broad Lane (5318); the Kenyon Cutlery Works (5226); and the Portobello Cutlery Works (5414). The remains of 19<sup>th</sup>-century walls, chimney bases, floors and flues have recently been revealed through archaeological evaluation on the

north side of Hollis Croft, approximately 100m to the north-east of the Site (WA 2017a, 4-5); WA 2017b, 5). A pit containing worked bone handles was also discovered during these works (WA 2017a, 5).

#### 4.5 Modern

The SMR does not record any modern heritage assets within the Site.

No substantive changes were shown within the Site on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. While White's 1906 and 1916 directories did not include any entries for the Site, Scholey and Sons, mark makers, and G.H. Stansfield, cutlery manufacturers, were listed at no.56 Garden Street in Kelly's 1923 directory.

With the exception of the demolition of a small, mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century building on the north side of the main yard, no substantive changes were shown within the Site on the 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5). 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 6) 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 7). 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 no.56 and hand-crafted a 'wide variety of knives' at the Site until the early 21<sup>st</sup> century (Johnson 2007, 39; Tweedale 1993, 29; Giles 1999, 1, 3). Shaw initially used one of the last working forges 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, no obvious changes are visible within the Site on an aerial photograph taken in 1999 (Google Earth). No further changes are visible within the Site on aerial photographs taken between 2002 and 2015 (Google Earth).

## 5 SITE VISIT

A site visit was undertaken by Mark Stenton of ArcHeritage on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

The Site is located on the north side of Garden Street and is occupied by no.s 52, 54 and 56 Garden Street (Plates 1 and 2). Corrugated metal doors at the east end of the street frontage secure the entrance into the narrow yard that runs along the eastern site boundary (Plate 3). Extensive ground disturbance has taken place in the southern part of this yard, with areas excavated to approximately 0.35-0.60m below the former ground level (Plate 4). The reason for this is unclear. Due to extensive vegetation throughout, the remainder of the yard was inaccessible at the time of the site visit (Plate 5) and it is not clear if the ground disturbance extends along the full length of the eastern site boundary.

The central part of the street frontage is occupied by a single-storey, brick-built structure, with a lean-to roof (Plate 6). This is the building that was marked on the 1954, 1963 and 1970 Ordnance Survey as no.s 52-54 Garden Street. Trade directory entries which suggest that the building was constructed c.1950 are supported by the materials used in its construction, which include machine-made bricks and metal girders. The lean-to roof consists of corrugated metal sheets, while two large, six-pane windows just below roof-level have iron girders as lintels and projecting brick sills. The windows are secured internally by metal mesh grills. Air bricks are present above the western window, with a letterbox in the wall below.

Below the letterbox, a worn sandstone step sits on two courses of handmade bricks at ground-level (Plate 7). These features are likely to be surviving elements of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building that stood at this location until 1923, but which had been demolished by 1935. Coal chutes are present in the pavement, indicating the presence of cellars beneath the single-storey building. The western coal chute is secured by a sheet of unfixed chipboard (Plate 8) and visual inspection from the pavement demonstrates that the cellar is constructed from handmade bricks. This suggests that the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings were demolished to ground level, with the existing building being constructed on the foundations of the former building.

At the building's south-east corner, a metal shield protects the brickwork from potential impacts stemming from vehicles entering the yard. Evidence of repair and extension is evident on the building's east elevation, with vertical bands of cement, much of it now fallen, while the use of different bricks suggests phasing. Several metal bands have been affixed to the roof and upper courses of brickwork in order to prevent the bowing of the walls. A single, one-pane window is present in this elevation, while the adjacent entrance into the works' main yard has been secured with Herras fencing (Plate 5). Due to extensive vegetation, this area was inaccessible at the time of the site visit (Plates 3, 4 and 10).

On the west side of the building, a wooden door topped by metal railings secures the passage between nos 52-54 and no.56 (Plate 9). The door occupies the site of the entrance to the covered passage that led into the main works' yard on the 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Ordnance Survey maps. A degraded sandstone step and similarly decayed flags along the route of the former passage are likely to be *in situ* survivals (Plate 10).

To the west of the passage, the street frontage of no.56 Garden Street is a three-storey building constructed of handmade bricks, overlaid with an off-white cement render (Plate 11). Much of the latter has been lost to the right of the second-floor window. The early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century former 'house' has been converted into offices. At ground-level, a stone pediment contains a Georgian 'scoop' beneath the single, central window, while a worn sandstone step leads to an inset doorway. A coal chute in the pavement indicates the presence of a basement or cellar beneath no.56.

On the south elevation, each floor of the building has a single, centrally-located, two-pane window. These have stone lintels and stone sills, with the exception of the first-floor window, where a string course replaces the sill. Several metal bolt-and-plate wall-ties are visible on the building's east elevation. While on the east elevation, the cement render is present only beneath the roofline of the offices, it covers the full length of the west elevation. Here, a painted collage of abstract, geometric shapes had been added since 2016 (Plate 1).

The western workshops are three-storeys in height, constructed from handmade bricks and have a split-level roofline. This may indicate different phases of construction, although the same dentiled brickwork is present at eaves-level on both parts of the workshop range and on the offices along the street frontage. Between the offices and the principal workshops, a narrow area has only a single window on each floor (Plate 12). These have the same stone lintels as those on the offices. A series of several, more closely-spaced two-pane windows are present at ground- and first-floor level in the east elevations of the workshop proper (Plate 13). These possess 'soldier' (upright) brickwork lintels. At ground-floor level, two large, segmental-headed former openings have been blocked. A cement render is present on the building's north elevation (Plate 13).

Between the workshops on either side of the main yard, the northern boundary wall has been rebuilt and includes a straight joint, indicating that the phases are not keyed-in to each other (Plate 14). This is likely to have occurred between 1905 and 1923, when the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building that stood in this area was demolished. Extensive, dense vegetation, some of which has grown to the height of the second-floor windows, obscures many of the buildings and features in the works' main yard (Plate 15).

The eastern workshops are a three-storey, brick-built range (Plate 16), the northern part of which is constructed from handmade bricks, with the remainder and a number of insertions being built from machine-made imperial bricks. This supports the suggestion in the 1999 RCHME report that the northern end of the range survives from the building that was shown here on the 1853 OS map, with the remainder being the range that was shown on the 1890 map (Giles 1999, 3). A cement render is present on the building's north elevation (Plate 14).

Several large, ground-floor openings have been blocked by brickwork or secured in the past by large, wooden doors, while several ground-floor windows in the east elevation have been

secured by metal grills. A series of windows, some with 16-pane frames and others with 24-panes, are situated just below the level of the eaves.

A single-storey extension, constructed from machine-made bricks and with a lean-to roof, is present on the western side of the range. The design of this late 20<sup>th</sup>-century building resembles that of the single-storey building along the Site's street frontage.

## 6 PAST IMPACTS

The gardens and garden houses that occupied the Site between at least 1768 and 1789 will have been impacted by the domestic properties and industrial premises that were constructed on the land in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 18<sup>th</sup>-century features are likely to have left only ephemeral traces in the archaeological record and the majority, perhaps all, of these will have been damaged or destroyed by the construction of the later buildings.

Photographs taken in the early 1990s show the site entrance from Garden Street without the present-day corrugated metal security doors (Picture Sheffield). These features had been added by 1996 (Tweedale 1996, 12). The insertion of the metal gateposts will have impacted on any archaeological deposits within the footprint of the postholes. At the west end of the entrance, a metal bollard that protects the lower courses of the adjacent building was extant by the 1990s (Picture Sheffield), while a stone block on the east side of the entrance forms a similar function and appears to be an original, if heavily degraded, feature.

In Geoffrey Tweedale's 1993 account, the eastern side of the Site was a 'narrow cobbled alley' (Tweedale 1993, 29). This is confirmed by contemporary photographs (Picture Sheffield). The cobbles or setts have now been removed and the southern end of the yard has been excavated to depths of between approximately 0.35m and 0.60m. Much of the ground disturbance is currently obscured by dense vegetation and any surviving cobbles or setts may have been impacted by the associated root action.

The principal impact on the Site's historic fabric and significance is the demolition of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings that formerly occupied the central part of the street frontage. This occurred between 1923 and 1935. The RCHME survey acknowledged that the original 'form of the street frontage range is not clear', although it was possible that the demolished buildings had been 'separate dwellings, perhaps all of three storeys' (Giles 1999, 2).

While the existing building at this location is included in the Site's Grade II list entry, it is described as 'a mid C19 block...reduced to single storey' (HE 1988, 3). This is not the case, as the 1935 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows that the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building had been demolished and its site cleared. In addition, the standing building is constructed from machine-made bricks, is referenced for the first time in Kelly's 1951 directory of Sheffield and is shown for the first time on the 1954 OS map (Figure 6).

The fabric of the single-storey building includes a worn sandstone doorstep sitting on two courses of truncated handmade bricks. These appear to be the only surviving above-ground remains of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings, although the 19<sup>th</sup>-century cellars remain extant below. This indicates that the original buildings were demolished to ground level, with the single-storey building being constructed on their foundations.



The single-storey building is little changed from its appearance in the various 1990s and early 21<sup>st</sup>-century photographs (Picture Sheffield; Tweedale 1996, 12; Giles 1999, 4, 5; Johnson 2007, 39), although the window frames have decayed and much of the cement render on the south elevation has been lost. Impacts may also have occurred from the extensive vegetation currently present on the north and east sides of the building.

A covered passage shown on the 1853 to 1923 Ordnance Survey maps was removed when the buildings in the centre of the street frontage were demolished. Any scars from the lost buildings have been obscured by the cement render that has since been applied to the exterior of no.56 Garden Street. A worn sandstone step at the former entrance to the passage survives *in situ*. A wooden door shown at this location in the various 1990s photographs remains extant. A metal security railing has been added above the door.

The cement render on no.56 had been applied by the time of the 1990s photographs. While the render was complete and in relatively good condition at that time, a large area of render to the right of the second-floor window has since fallen, exposing the handmade brickwork beneath. A smaller area of brickwork is also exposed to the left of the window. The render has obscured the original doorway of no.56. Any wooden door casement that may have been present has been removed and the existing entrance is a utilitarian inset doorway with a plain wooden door. These features were extant at the time of the 1990s photographs. A coal chute in the pavement demonstrates that no.56 possesses a cellar or basement.

The 1990s photographs show that each of the original windows in the south elevation of no.56 has been replaced by modern, two-pane windows. These remain extant, although the ground-floor window has been boarded-up and the glass has been lost from the first-floor frame. Several metal bolt-and-frame wall ties have been inserted into the east and west elevations of the building. These had been inserted by the 1990s.

The workshop range to the rear of the no.56 street frontage appears to be little changed from the 1990s. Here, the RCHME survey found that 'the windows facing into the yard are of domestic rather than industrial type', thereby suggesting that originally 'the range was built, at least in part, to provide dwellings' (Giles 1999, 2). The building's subsequent role as part of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century James Oxley premises therefore indicates an early change of use. The alteration from residential accommodation to cutlery manufacture would have necessitated considerable interior changes to the building. The 1990s photographs show that the existing two-pane windows had been inserted into the east elevation of the workshop range by that period. These are the same as those in the south elevation and survive at the present day. The 'wide segmental-headed openings' (Giles 1999, 2) on the ground floor had been blocked by the time of the survey. The period in which this occurred is unknown. The RCHME survey suggested that these 'originally gave access to forges' (Giles 1999, 2).

The main works' yard is a small courtyard surfaced at the west with worn stone flags and at the north-east by stone setts. A yard gutter is present in the former area (Johnson 2007, 40). Extensive vegetation overgrowth obscures much of this area, obscuring many of the buildings and features that are visible in the 1990s, 2001 and 2007 photographs. Where buildings and features are visible, they appear little changed from the early 21<sup>st</sup>-century photographs (Giles 1999, 4-5; Wray, Hawkins and Giles 2001, 32; Johnson 2007, 40). The vegetation could have impacted on the fabric of these structures. A number of large stone blocks stand in the

northern part of the yard. These are visible in the RCHME survey photographs and were described in the text as possible anvil bases ‘removed from a forge somewhere within the complex’ (Giles 1999, 3, 5). Stan Shaw ‘no longer had a forge on site’ at the time of the survey (Giles 1999, 3). This had been removed prior to 1993 (Tweedale 1993, 31).

A well was shown in the south-west corner of the main yard on the 1853 OS map. It is not known if this feature had been dug as part of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century gardens or when the Site was redeveloped in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The well was not shown on subsequent OS maps and it is not clear if it was infilled or capped. A small, detached building was shown in the centre of the northern site boundary on the 1853 OS map. This remained extant in 1905, but had been demolished by 1923. The building may have been tied-in to the boundary wall, as the latter has been rebuilt at this location. Dense vegetation, as tall as the upper-storey windows of the adjacent workshop range, is now present in this part of the yard.

The workshop range on the east side of the yard appears little changed from photographs taken in 2001 and 2007 (Wray, Hawkins and Giles 2001, 32; Johnson 2007, 40). Substantial impacts had occurred by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, with large ground-floor openings in the west elevation having been blocked by brickwork and secured by large, wooden doors (Wray, Hawkins and Giles 2001, 32). Extensive graffiti had been painted on the wall in this area, while a substantial concrete lintel over the entrance to Stan Shaw’s workshop was heavily degraded. IN 1993, Geoffrey Tweedale reported that the workshop possessed ‘wooden floors’, ‘old windows (which would probably fall out if they were opened too much)’ and ‘crumbling brickwork’ (Tweedale 1993, 31).

Several windows that formerly faced onto the narrow yard along the eastern site boundary had been boarded-up by the time of the 1990s photographs. This part of the building appears to be unchanged at the present day. The northern part of the eastern workshop appears to survive from the building that was shown at this location on the 1853 OS map, while the remainder is the block that had been constructed by the time of the 1890 map.

Stephen Johnson’s 2007 photograph shows that a single-storey extension had been added to the west face of the eastern workshop range by that date (Johnson 2007, 40). Constructed from machine-made bricks with a mono-pitch roof, this building abuts, but is not keyed-in to the older block. At the south end of the extension, a deep layer of concrete has been added over the yard’s original flagstones (Johnson 2007, 40). Much of this area is now obscured by vegetation.

## 7 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON DESIGNATED ASSETS

Potential impacts have been assessed according to Historic England’s *The Setting of Heritage Assets – Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (2014).

### 7.1 Scheduled Monuments

Sheffield Cathedral is a Scheduled Monument and is therefore of **very high** heritage significance. The proposed development will not impact directly on the cathedral, its setting or significance. However, a long distance view of the cathedral spire is available when looking east from the Site’s street frontage (Plate 18). The proposed development will not affect this view. Due to distance, topography and the intervening townscape, no ground-level views of the Site

are available from the cathedral. The effect of the proposed development on the Scheduled Monument will be **neutral**.

## 7.2 Listed Buildings

Numbers 52, 54 and 56 Garden Street are Grade II listed buildings and are therefore of **high** heritage significance. The Historic England listing entry states that the complex is ‘an example of the small scale cutlery workshops characteristic of the Sheffield cutlery industry’ (HE 1988, 3), while a 1999 RCHME survey described the buildings as ‘an important survival of the domestic and workshop basis on which much of Sheffield’s industry was organised with “little mesters” operating from small premises, sometimes combined with a dwelling, and undertaking a limited range of processes in the production of cutlery’ (Giles 1999, 1).

‘Little Mesters’ were artisan craftsmen, typical of the Sheffield cutlery industry, who worked on their own, or in small groups, and specialised in various aspects and stages of cutlery manufacturing. These buildings are examples of a type that was once common in this part of Sheffield and were a key element of the area’s historic character. The listed buildings are now somewhat isolated, as many of the similar buildings on the north side of Garden Street were replaced during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and a major modern student housing development is situated on the south side of the street, directly opposite the Site.

The proposed development envisages the demolition of the single-storey building in the central part of the Site’s street frontage. As noted in Section 6, above, the Historic England listing entry describes this building as ‘a mid C19 block...reduced to single storey’ (HE 1988, 3). This is not the case, as the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building was demolished in the period between the 1923 and 1935 Ordnance Survey maps, with the existing building being constructed (of machine-made bricks) c.1950. The RCHME survey recognised this, stating that the 19<sup>th</sup>-century street frontage in this part of the Site had been ‘replaced by the single-storey workshop block which survives today’ (Giles 1999, 3). A case could therefore be made that this building could reasonably be de-listed and demolished without any adverse impact on the 19<sup>th</sup>-century listed buildings. In addition, the single-storey building is a poorly-designed, poorly-built structure with a lean-to roof comprising corrugated sheets and is poor condition. The building’s removal could therefore be said to have a **beneficial** effect on the visual appreciation of the surviving 19<sup>th</sup>-century workshop ranges.

Immediately to the east of the Site, no.s 48 and 50 Garden Street are Grade II listed buildings and are also therefore of **high** heritage significance. The Historic England listing entry states that these buildings are ‘a now extremely rare example of the smallest type of purpose built urban works with workshops and domestic accommodation’ (HE 2007, 2).

The historic context, setting and significance of no.s 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 Garden Street have been impacted by the construction of the student flats on the south side of Garden Street, along with others to the west and south-east, and the large-scale consented developments at Hollis Croft and Solly Street (Plates 17, 18, 19 and 20). In contrast, the proposed scheme retains the Site’s standing 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings and the historic layout of the complex.

While the construction of modern studio apartments adjacent to no.56 will have a **moderate** visual impact on the listed buildings, along with **minor** setting and significance impacts, the RCHME survey noted that the Site’s original street frontage may have comprised ‘dwellings’,

with the industrial buildings to the rear (Giles 1999, 2). The proposed development would therefore reinstate the residential component of the historic street frontage. The scheme combines elements of historic continuity with modern developments that are typical of recent and consented schemes in the immediate area.

### 7.3 Well Meadow Conservation Area

Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph 23 defines a conservation area as ‘an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.’ The Site lies within the Well Meadow Conservation Area.

The Well Meadow Conservation Area is characterised by a mix of 19<sup>th</sup>-century industrial, commercial and originally residential buildings, although the latter were largely lost through the 20<sup>th</sup> century and replaced by further industrial or warehousing units. Recent redevelopment has seen the construction of more modern residential developments in the conservation area, thereby reintroducing the residential component of the area’s original character. The residential developments, using modern materials and design, have also re-established the mixed use character of the area. The traditional buildings contrast with the modern architecture of the new developments, creating a diverse urban landscape.

The buildings within the Site are described in the Well Meadow Conservation Area Appraisal as ‘displaying characteristic details of local domestic architecture’ (SCC 2004, 17). This is not the case with the single-storey, mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century building at the centre of the Site’s street frontage. As noted above, this is a poorly-designed, poorly-built building in poor condition that detracts from the surviving historic street frontage. In removing this building, the proposed development could be said to have a **beneficial** effect on the visual amenity of the conservation area.

The construction of student flats on the south side of Garden Street, along with others to the west and south-east, and the large-scale consented developments at Hollis Croft and Solly Street, have already impacted substantially on the historic context, setting and significance of this part of the conservation area (Plates 17, 18, 19 and 20).

The proposed development retains the Site’s standing 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings and the historic layout of the complex. The scheme therefore combines elements of historic continuity with modern development in keeping with the recent developments that have taken place in the conservation area.

## 8 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND HERITAGE VALUE

The assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present is based on known cultural heritage assets in the vicinity, the nature of current and historic land-use, and available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits. **The assessment is not a definitive statement, but a consideration of *potential* based on the currently available evidence.** The assessment of potential could be modified if additional information was to become available.

Any archaeological remains that may have been present within the footprint of the buildings are likely to have been damaged or destroyed and the archaeological potential and heritage significance for all periods is considered to be **negligible to low**.

There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within the Site, although possible prehistoric cut features have been identified at Broad Lane, to the south-east. The archaeological potential for the prehistoric and Roman periods is considered to be **low**. The heritage value of any assets that may survive from these periods is **unknown**.

As part of Sheffield's Town Field commons, the Site is likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period and is unlikely to have been the focus of settlement. The Site remained part of the Town Field in the early post-medieval period and a series of closes and crofts had been laid out in the former commons by 1637. The Site contained gardens and two small 'garden houses' by 1768. Due to the extent of later development, any heritage assets relating to the gardens are likely to have been damaged or destroyed. However, should any rubbish pits have been present, these may survive in areas where comparatively little ground disturbance has occurred, such as the main yard. The archaeological potential for the medieval and early post-medieval periods is considered to be **low**. The heritage value of any assets that may survive from these periods is likely to be **low**.

Buildings stood within the Site by 1808, with knife manufacture recorded at no.56 in 1833. A well that was shown in the works' main yard in 1853 may survive beneath the later yard surface. Buildings along the east side of the main yard in 1853 had been replaced by 1890, with the exception of those at the northern end of the new range. A small, early 19<sup>th</sup>-century building in the centre of the northern site boundary had been demolished by 1923. Its site has not been developed and the remains of footings, foundations, the bases of walls and possible floor surfaces or cellars may survive at this location. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century cellars along the street frontage also remain extant. In these areas, the archaeological potential for the 19<sup>th</sup> century is considered to be **high**. The significance of any heritage assets, excluding listed buildings, that do survive from this period is likely to be **low**.

The majority of the buildings within the Site remained standing in 1923, but those along the central street frontage had been cleared by 1935. This part of the Site was subsequently redeveloped with the construction of the single-storey building, c.1950. The extension on the west side of the eastern workshops had been added by 1999. The archaeological potential and heritage significance for the modern period is **negligible to low**.

Numbers 52-56 Garden Street are Grade II listed buildings and are thus deemed to be of **high** heritage significance. While the single-storey building is described in the Historic England list entry as a 'a mid C19 block...reduced to single storey' (HE 1988, 3), this is not the case. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings at this location were demolished between 1923 and 1935, with the existing building being built c.1950. A reasonable case could be made for the de-listing of the single story c.1950 building. Should this occur, the heritage significance of this building would be **low**.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

Research for the report indicates that the Site is located in the Well Meadow Conservation Area and is occupied by no.s 52-56 Garden Street, each of which are Grade II listed buildings.

The Site formed part of Sheffield's Town Field during the medieval period and is likely to have been in agricultural use until the development of a series of gardens in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The Site contained two small 'garden houses' by 1768. These are likely to have been similar to summer houses. Due to the extent of later development, any heritage assets relating to the gardens are likely to have been damaged or destroyed, with the possible exception of any rubbish pits.

While the gardens and garden houses remained extant in 1781, buildings stood within the Site in 1805. The original street frontage may have been occupied by housing, with industrial buildings to the rear. Knife manufacture was recorded at no.56 in 1833 and the Site was occupied by James Oxley, knife manufacturer, throughout the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The buildings that were shown along the west side of the Site in 1853 survive at the present day. With the exception of the northernmost range, the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century workshops along the east side of the main yard had been replaced by 1890.

Two buildings that stood in the central part of the Site's street frontage in 1853 remained extant in 1923, but had been demolished by 1935. The single-storey building that occupies this area at the present day was constructed c.1950, although the cellars from the earlier buildings survive. The existing building is described in the Historic England listing entry as 'a mid C19 block...reduced to single storey' (HE 1988, 3). This is not the case as, in addition to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings being different in plan and having been cleared by 1935, the standing building is constructed from machine-made bricks, which post-date the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

While the construction of modern studio apartments adjacent to no.56 will have a moderate visual impact on the listed buildings, along with minor setting and significance impacts, the proposed development retains the Site's standing 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings and the historic layout of the complex, while reinstating the residential component of the historic street frontage. The scheme therefore combines elements of historic continuity with modern development and is in keeping with recent developments that have taken place in the conservation area.

## 10 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](http://www.picturesheffield.com)

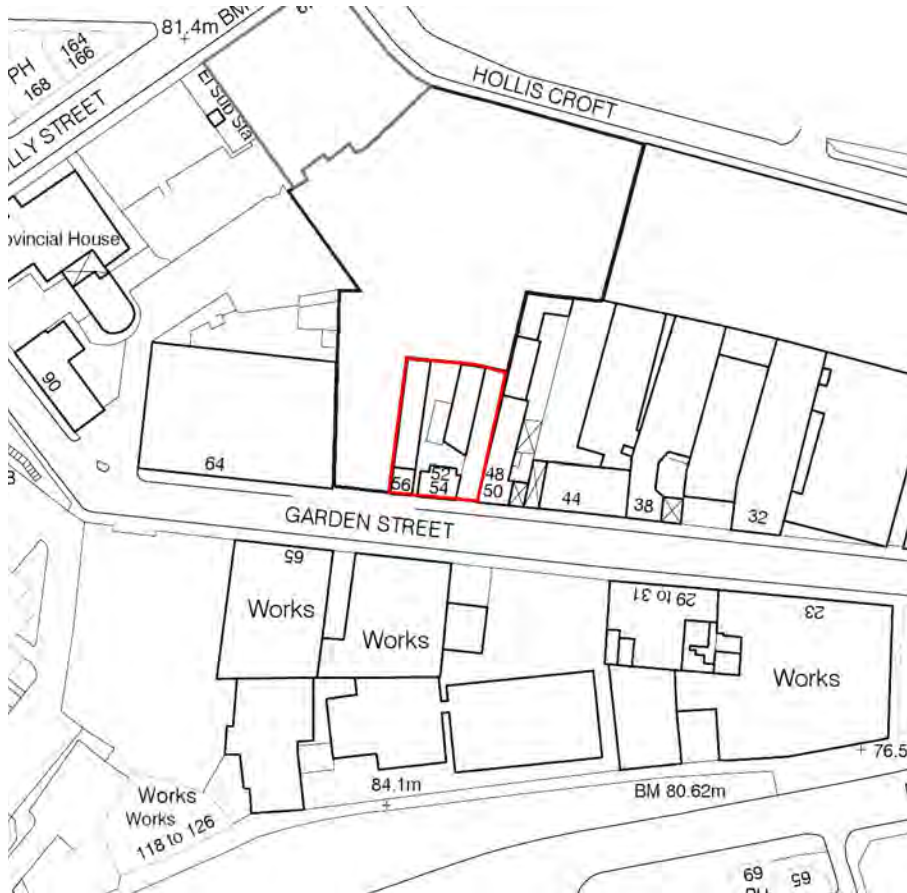
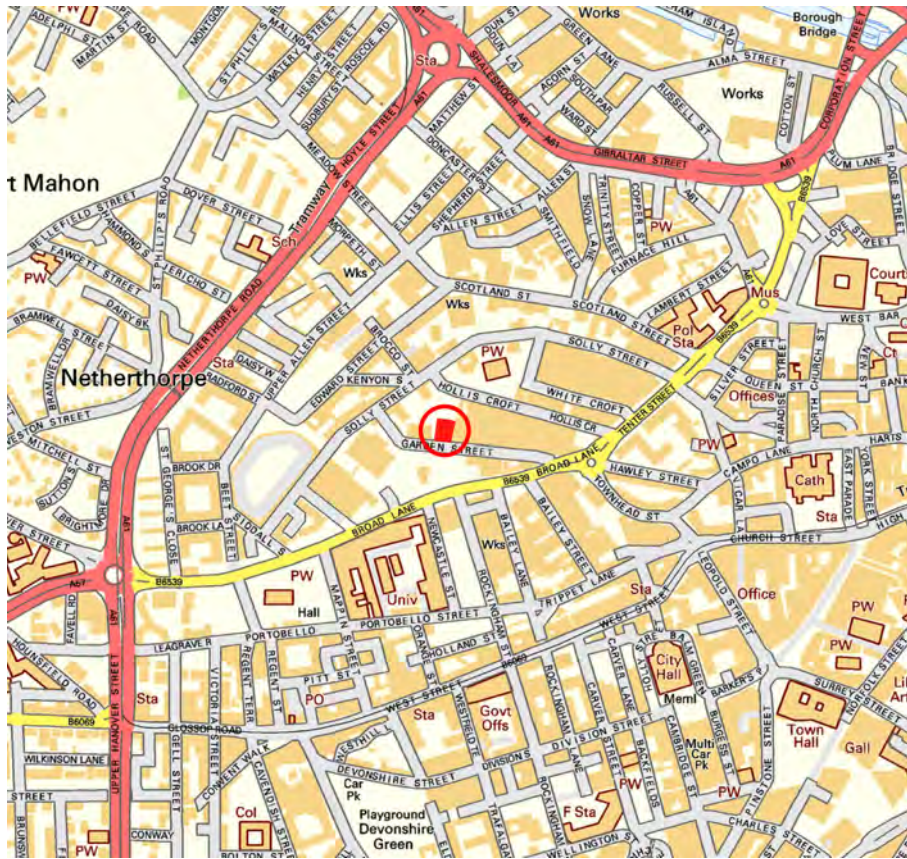
**Aerial photographs**

English Heritage Archive

[www.britainfromabove.org.uk](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk)

Google Earth

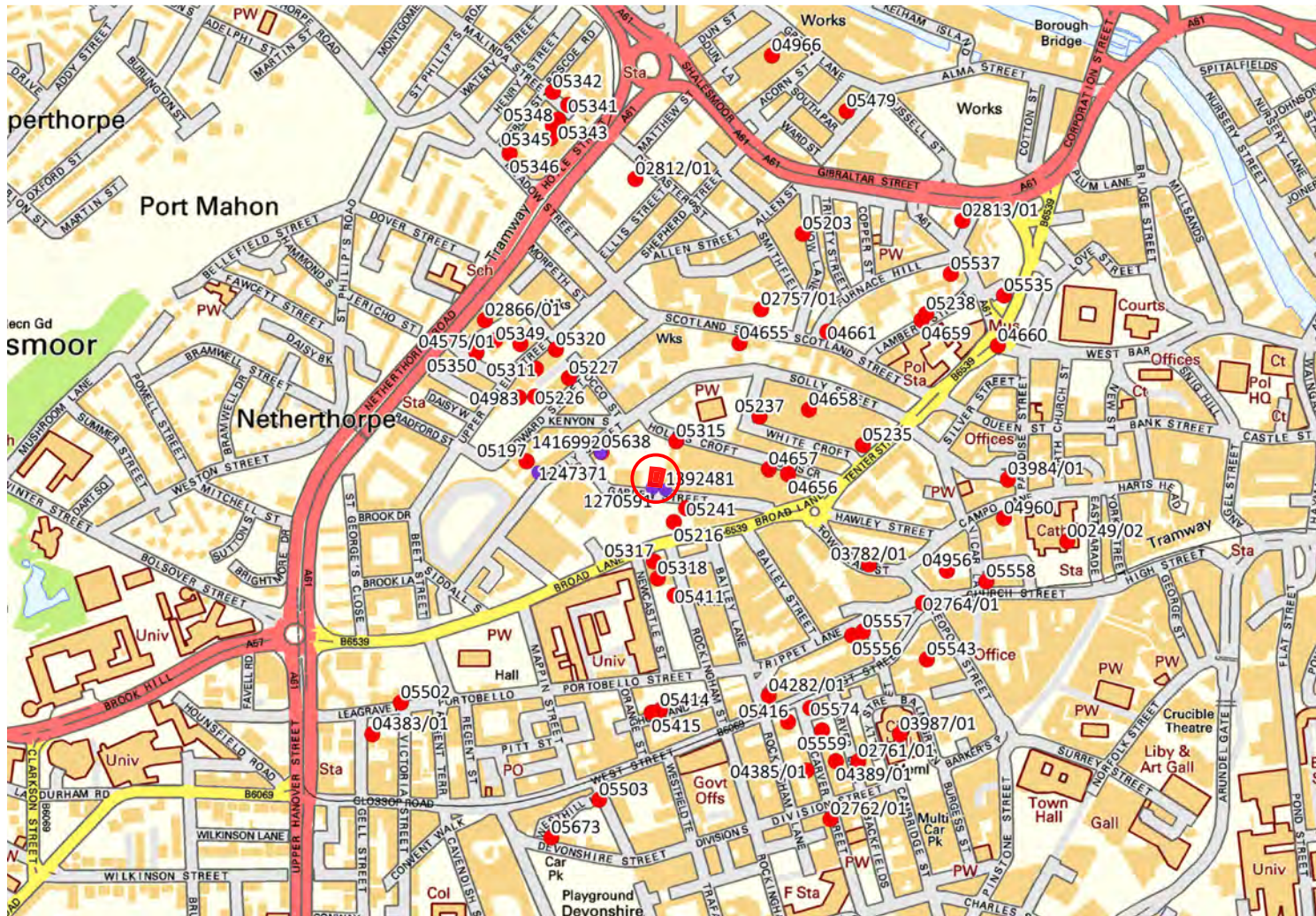
## FIGURES



Site centred on NGR SK 34875 87570

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Figure 1: Site location



Site centred on NGR SK 34875 87570

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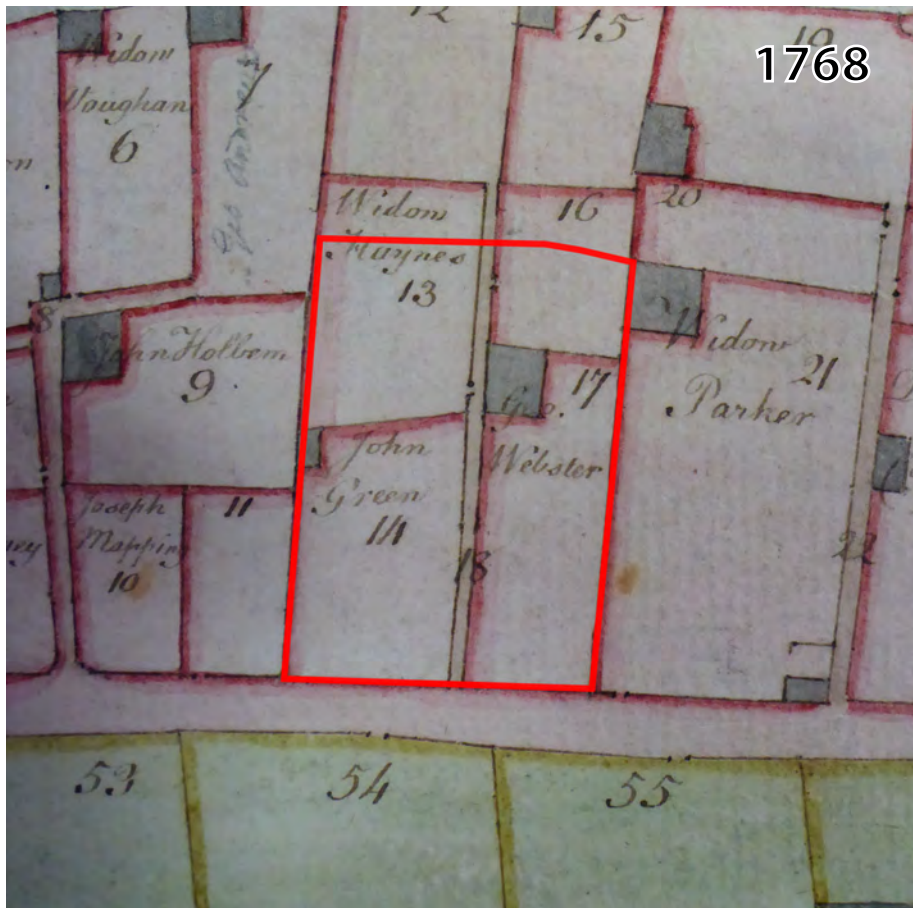
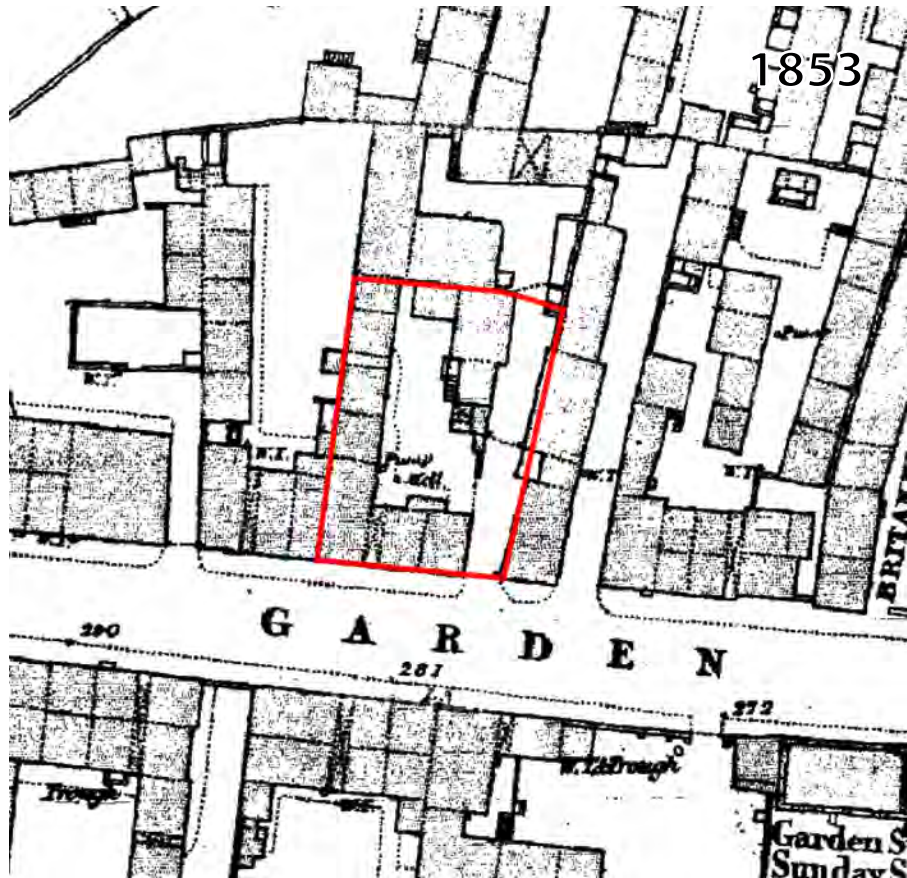
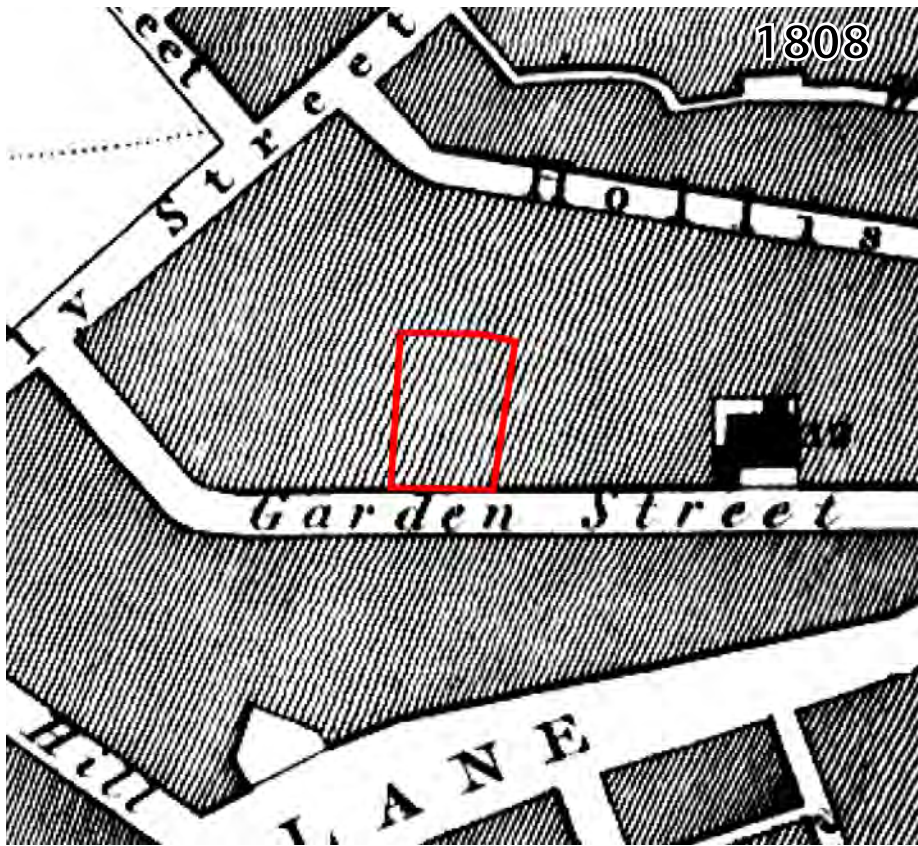
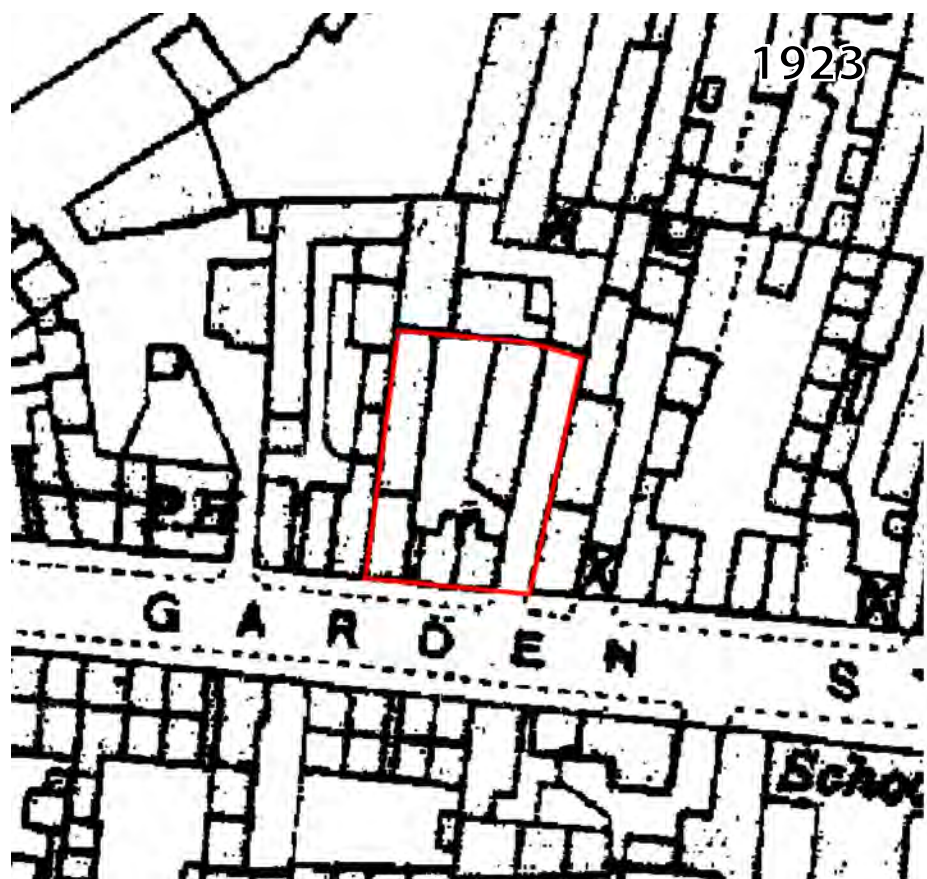
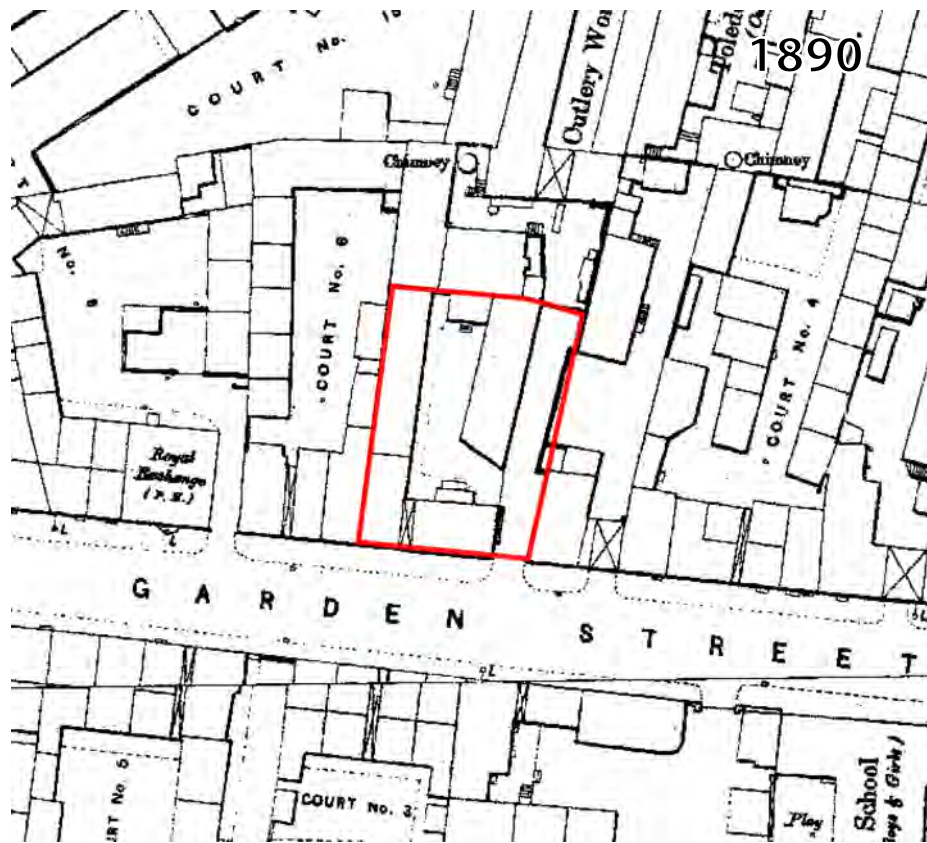


Figure 3: 1768 and 1781 Faribank plans





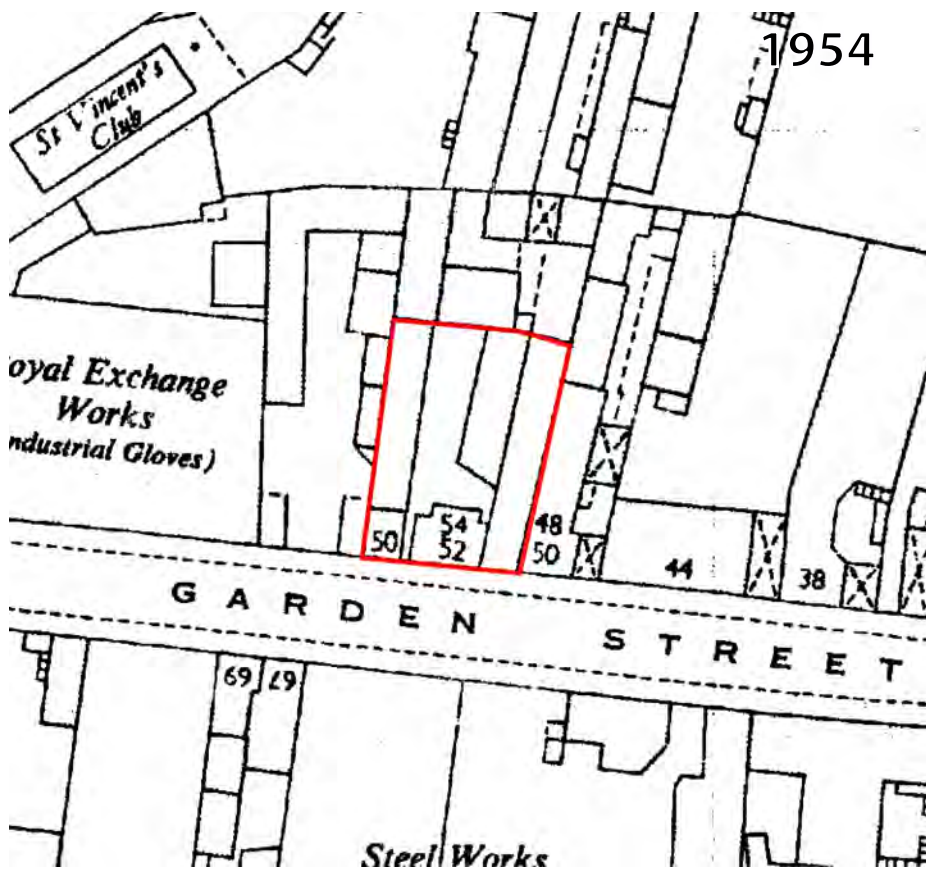
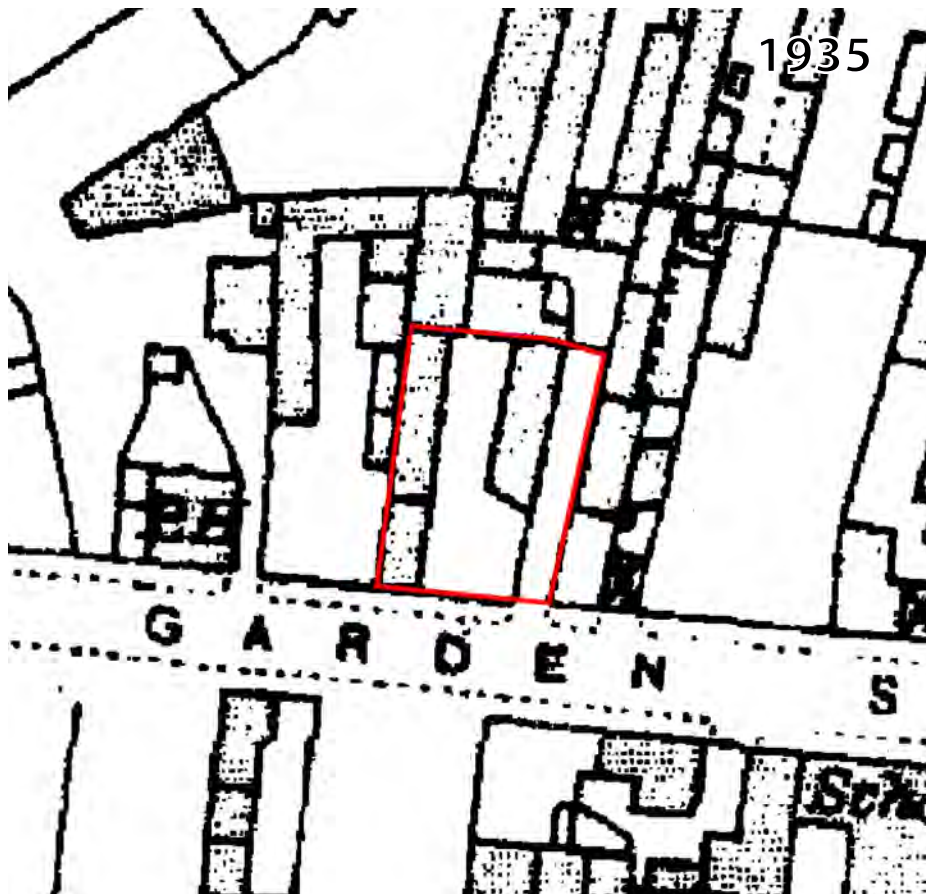
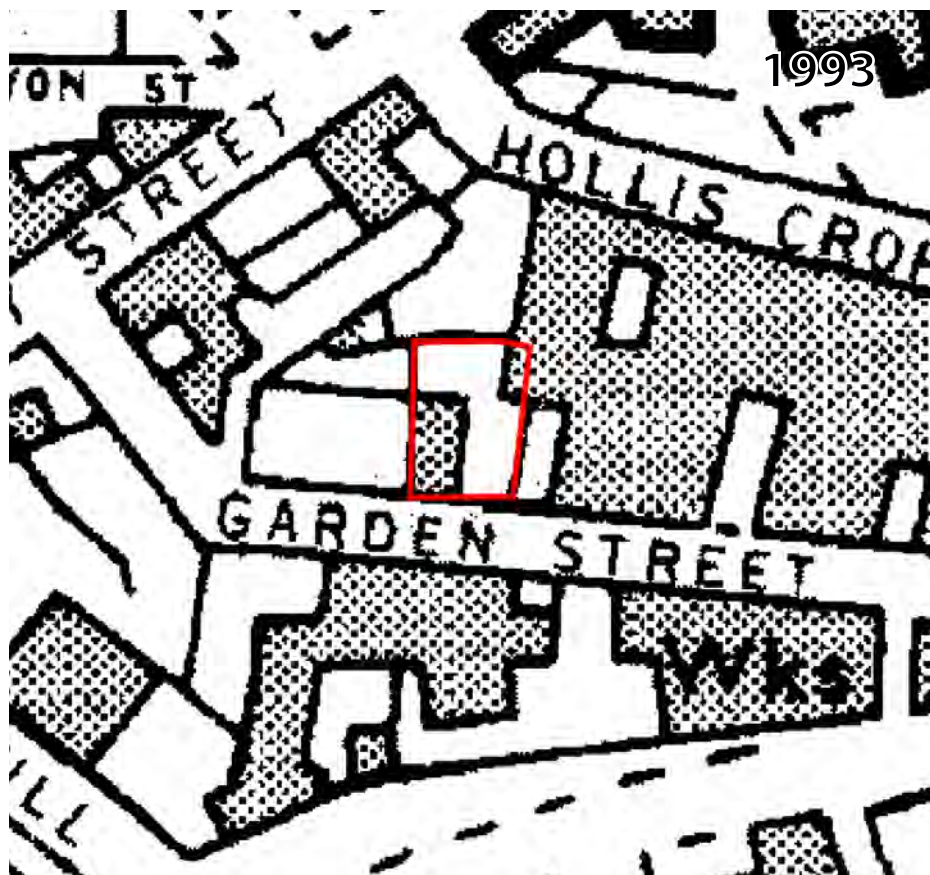
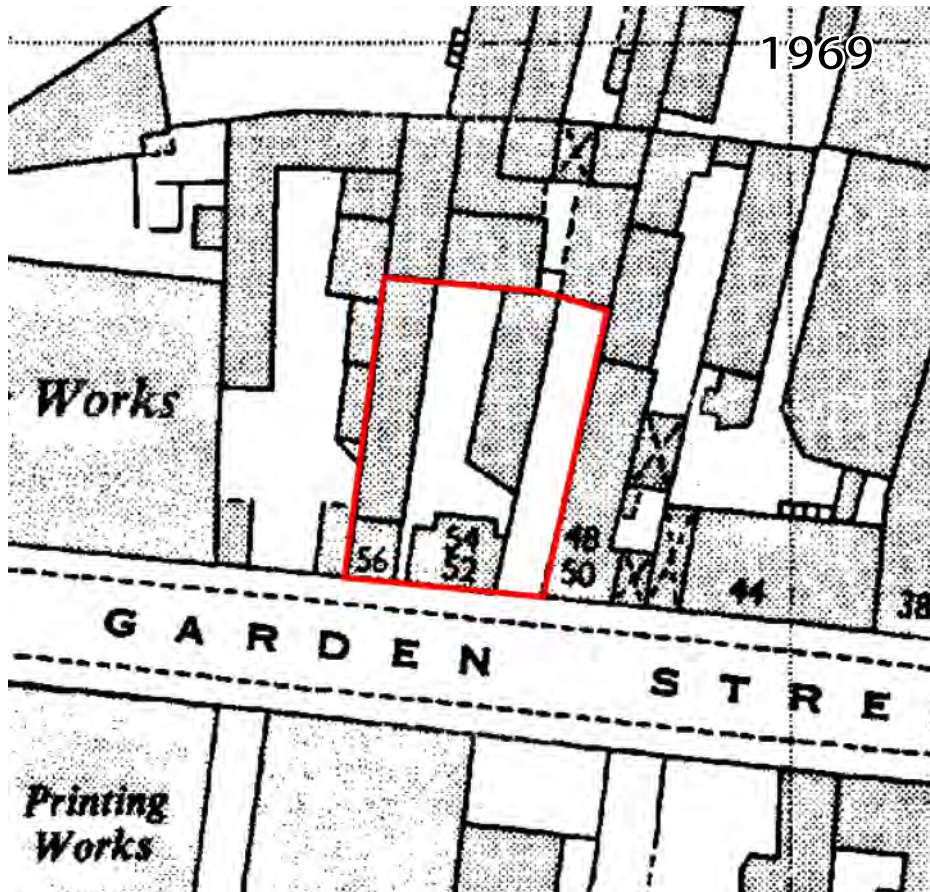


Figure 6: 1935 and 1954 OS maps





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## PLATES



Plate 1: 52-56 Garden Street, looking north-east



Plate 2: 52-56 Garden Street, looking north-west



Plate 3: Former site entrance



Plate 4: Ground disturbance, former east yard



Plate 5: Former east yard, looking north



Plate 6: Mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century building, looking north-west



Plate 7: *In situ* 19<sup>th</sup>-century step in fabric of mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century building



Plate 8: 19<sup>th</sup>-century cellar below mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century building



Plate 9: Site of former covered passage at left



Plate 10: Site of covered passage leading to main yard



Plate 11: No.56 Garden Street, south elevation



Plate 12: No.56, east elevation, looking north-west



Plate 13: No.56, east elevation, looking south



Plate 14: Rebuilt northern boundary wall





Plate 15: Looking south towards former main works' yard



Plate 16: East workshop range, looking south-west

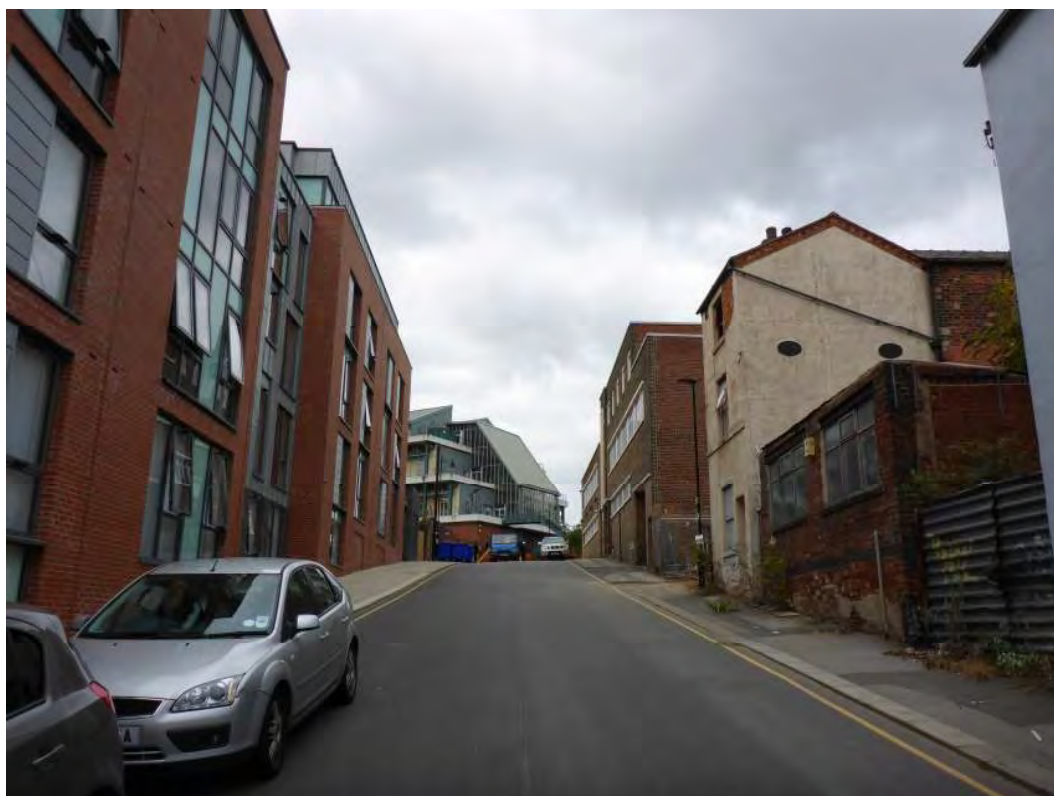


Plate 17: Garden Street, looking west



Plate 18: Garden Street, looking east



Plate 19: Site, looking south from Hollis Croft



Plate 20: Site in 1996, looking south from Hollis Croft

## APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS

Reference	Description	NGR
04575/01	Well Meadow Works, later Algoma Works, Sheffield	SK 3491 8753
02762/01	Well and Wooden Pipework of Unknown Date, Sheffield	SK 3510 8713 (point)
04575/01	Well Meadow Works, later Algoma Works, Sheffield	SK 3466 8775 (point)
4655	Cutlers' Company Steel Furnace.	SK 3498 8774 (point)
4656	Kenyon's Tool and Steelworks	SK 3504 8757 (point)
4657	Harrison's Tool and Steelworks, Sheffield	SK 3502 8758 (point)
4658	The Parkin/Turton Steelworks, later known as Central Steel Works	SK 3507 8766 (point)
4659	John Watts' Tool and Cutlery Works, Sheffield	SK 3521 8777 (point)
4660	Sheffield Workhouse (1733-1829)	SK 3531 8774 (point)
4661	Scotland Street Methodist Chapel	SK 3509 8776 (point)
4914	Roman Road; Brough to Doncaster via Templeborough	Centroid SK 4743 9629
4956	Site of St James' church, Sheffield	Centroid SK 35251 87452
4960	Late eighteenth Century Girls' Charity School, Sheffield	Centroid SK 3532 8752
4966	Williams Brothers Works, Green Lane, Sheffield	Centroid SK 35024 88119
4983	Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield	Centroid SK 34696 87676
5197	Cambridge Works, also known as Cornhill Works, Edward Street, Sheffield	SK 3470 8759
5203	Kutrite Works, formerly the Bee Hive Works	SK 3506 8788
5216	Industrial period remains of housing and works, Garden Street, Sheffield	SK 3489 8751 (point)
5226	Site of Kenyon Cutlery Works, Sheffield	SK 3471 8767 (point)
5227	Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing, Edward Street, Sheffield	SK 3476 8770 (point)
5235	Remains of cutlery works of Wade, Wingfield & Rowbotham, Tenter Street, Sheffield	SK 3514 8761 (point)
5237	Industrial period remains of housing and small-scale industry, between White Croft and Pea Croft (Solly Street), Sheffield	SK 3500 8765 (point)

Reference	Description	NGR
5238	Industrial period remains associated with John Watts Works, Lambert Street	SK 3522 8778 (point)
5311	Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield	SK 3471 8771 (point)
5315	Toledo Works, Sheffield	SK 3490 8761 (point)
5317	Possibly prehistoric cut features, Broad Lane, Sheffield	SK 3487 8746 (point)
5318	Remains of industrial period housing, Broad Lane, Sheffield	SK 3487 8744 (point)
5320	Industrial period works building, Brocco Street, Sheffield	SK 3474 8773 (point)
5341	Titanic Works, Sheffield	SK 3476 8805 (point)
5342	Australian Works, Sheffield	SK 3474 8807 (point)
5343	Malinda Works, Sheffield	SK 3474 8803 (point)
5345	Hoyle Street Works, Sheffield	SK 3473 8801 (point)
5346	Site of former Meadow Street Hotel	SK 3468 8799 (point)
5348	Industrial period remains associated with William Hoole's crucible furnace, Sheffield	SK 3474 8802 (point)
5349	Industrial period remains of back-to-back housing, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield	SK 3469 8774 (point)
5350	Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing along former Jericho Street, Sheffield	SK 3464 8773 (point)
5411	Remains of back-to-back housing, Rockingham Street, Sheffield	SK 3489 8742 (point)
5414	Portobello Cutlery Works, Sheffield	SK 3487 8727 (point)
5415	Remains of industrial period housing, Portobello Street, Sheffield	SK 3486 8726 (point)
5416	Carver Street Methodist Chapel, Sheffield	SK 3504 8725 (point)
5479	Buildings and remains associated with 19th century cutlery works of Philip Ashberry	Centroid SK 3512 8804
5502	Sewer gas destructor lamp opposite junction with Victoria Street, Leavy Greave Road, Sheffield.	SK 3454 8728 (point)
5503	Sewer gas destructor lamp, junction with Westhill Road, Eldon Street, Sheffield.	SK 3480 8715 (point)
5535	Industrial period remains of commercial and residential premises, West Bar, Sheffield	SK 3532 8780 (point)
5537	Remains of crucible furnace, and site of early cementation furnace, Furnace Hill, Sheffield	SK 3525 8783 (point)

Reference	Description	NGR
5543	Late 19th century education buildings, Leopold Street, Sheffield	Centroid SK 3522 8733
5556	Former Old Brown Cow Public House, Trippet Lane, Sheffield	SK 3512 8736 (point)
5557	Anglo Works, Trippet Lane, Sheffield	SK 3514 8737 (point)
5558	Cairns Chambers, Church Street, Sheffield	SK 3530 8743 (point)
5559	Industrial period industrial and residential structures, Carver Street, Sheffield	SK 3508 8724 (point)
5574	Early 19th century commercial building, 75-77 West Street, Sheffield	SK 3507 8727 (point)
5638	Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield	SK 3480 8760 (point)
5673	Early 19th century shops, 162-170 Devonshire Street, Sheffield	SK 3473 8710 (point)
00249/02	Sheffield Cathedral: grave yard of St Peter's Church, Sheffield	SK 3501 8779 (point)
02757/01	Site of Clay Pipe Kiln, Scotland Street, Sheffield - in use c.1850-1910	SK 3501 8779 (point)
02761/01	Barker's Pool 19th Century Waterworks, Sheffield	SK 3513 8720 (point)
02764/01	Site of Medieval Townhead Cross, Sheffield	SK 3522 8741 (point)
02812/01	Doncaster Street cementation furnace	SK 3484 8795 (point)
02813/01	Bower Spring Furnace, Sheffield	SK 3527 8790 (point)
02866/01	Well Meadow Steel Works, Sheffield	SK 3465 8777 (point)
03782/01	Sheffield Grammar School	SK 3515 8746 (point)
03984/01	18th Century Houses & Square, Paradise Square, Sheffield	SK 3533 8757 (point)
03987/01	Sheffield City Hall	SK 3519 8724 (point)
04282/01	Morton's / Central Works, Cutlery Works, Sheffield	SK 3502 8729 (point)
04383/01	Victoria Works Mid 19th Century Cutlery Works	SK 3450 8724 (point))
04389/01	Kendal Works Cutlery Works	Centroid SK 3510 8720e)
04385/01	Alpha Works Cutlery Works	SK 3506 8719
1416992	Provincial House. Grade II listed building.	SK 34802 87604

Reference	Description	NGR
1247371	Workshop ranges to the rear of no.s 216 and 218. Grade II listed building.	SK 34721 87579
1270591	52-56 Garden Street. Grade II listed building.	SK 34869 87559
1392481	48-50 Garden Street. Grade II listed building.	SK 34886 87557

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