



ArcHeritage



**KENYON PARK, SHEFFIELD
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

by Mark Stenton

REPORT NUMBER 2010/38



ArcHeritage

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report consists of an archaeological desk-based assessment of Kenyon Park, a site to the north of Edward Street Flats, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required to inform proposals for proposed development at the site, and comprised a site visit, documentary and cartographic research. The assessment was commissioned by Sheffield City Council. The desk-based study has identified that the area was in agricultural use as part of Sheffield's Town Field during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, prior to development in the 1770s. The site is currently clear of buildings, with the only structures being a basketball court and a small car park to the south of Kenyon Alley, several footpaths and a 50m section of Edward Street.

The site's development comprised domestic, retail and industrial properties and was thus typical of urbanisation within the 'Crofts' area of Sheffield. The construction of the 18th- and 19th-century buildings is likely to have impacted on any earlier archaeological deposits. The site was cleared of buildings between 1934 and 1948 and has remained largely undeveloped, with the exception of landscaped areas, a 50m extension of Edward Street and the construction a basketball court. The extent to which these works impacted on sub-surface archaeological deposits associated with the 18th- and 19th-century features is unclear. The potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits is considered to be good.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report consists of an archaeological desk-based assessment of Kenyon Park, a site immediately north of Edward Street Flats, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required to inform proposals for redevelopment at the site. The assessment was commissioned by Sheffield City Council and was undertaken following the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the assessment is to determine the nature of the archaeological resource in areas affected by the proposed development. This is achieved by collating existing archaeological and historic information relating to the proposed development area and its immediate environs and by placing it in its local, regional and national context.

The specific aims are to:

- assess the potential for survival and significance of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site; and to
- assess the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

2.2 SOURCES

All readily available published and unpublished documentary sources were consulted, including historic maps and recent aerial photographic data. Information on recorded archaeological sites within 500m of the proposed development area was obtained from the regional authority. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were consulted. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC).

A site visit was undertaken on 27th May 2010 to investigate the current condition of the site, the location of any above-ground archaeological remains and any areas where ground disturbance is likely to have damaged sub-surface deposits.

2.3 DESIGNATIONS

All cultural heritage designations were checked for the area, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields. The site is immediately south of the Well meadow Conservation Area and there are numerous listed buildings within the vicinity, the nearest being the Grade II listed Cambridge Works at 216-218 Solly Street (Site 12). There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within 500m of the site.

2.4 PLANNING POLICIES

Sheffield City Council's Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted 1998 and saved from 2007 pending finalisation of Sheffield Development Framework, contains policies relating to the historic environment. The policies were based on governmental guidance set down in PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990) and PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994). This guidance has now been superseded by PPS5 (Planning for the Historic Environment), which provides a framework for the investigation of sites and the management of heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, non-listed historic buildings and archaeological remains, which are considered to be a finite and non-renewable resource (PPS5 paragraph 7).

Within areas which are likely to have the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, an assessment of the nature and significance of the remains will be required (PPS5 policy HE6). Proposals that would adversely affect a significant archaeological feature will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that the overall benefits of the proposed development clearly outweigh the need to safeguard the interests of the feature, and where archaeological remains can be preserved *in situ* or by record (PPS5 policies HE9 and HE12; UDP policy BE22).

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site (centred on NGR SK 3466 8762) is located to the north-west of Sheffield city centre. The site is bounded at the north by Kenyon Alley and at the south by Edward Street Flats, with Upper Allen Street to the west and Edward Street to the east (Figure 1). Ground level within the site varies substantially, rising from approximately 79m aOD at the north to approximately 92m aOD at the south; the centre of the site is approximately 84m aOD. The underlying geology consists of Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures (Westphalian A) mudstone. The majority of the site is occupied by Kenyon Park, a municipal recreation ground constructed during the late 1980s.

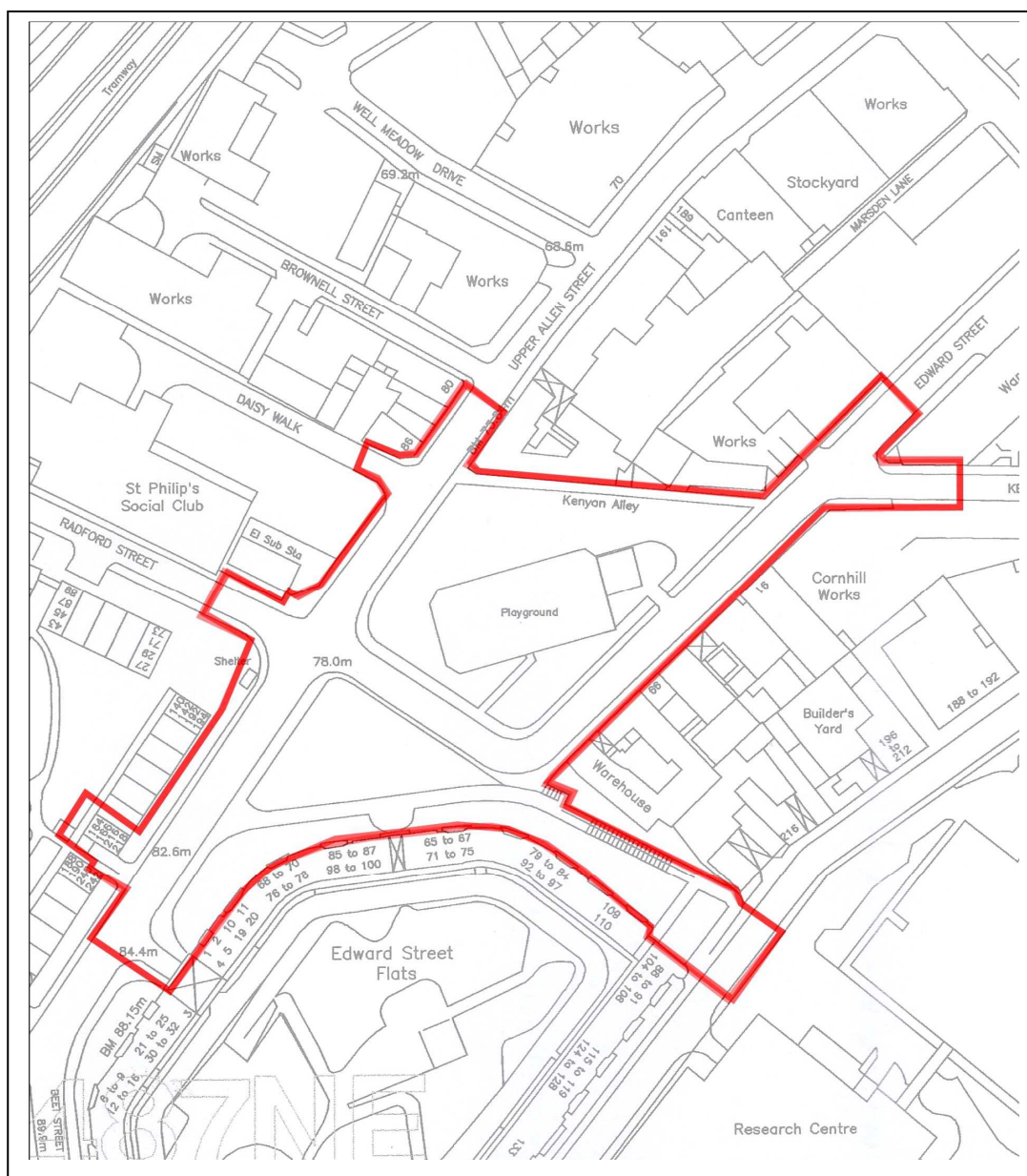


Figure 1: Site location plan showing proposed development footprint

4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the area, focusing in particular on the proposed development site. A gazetteer of known archaeological sites has been compiled from South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record as well as cartographic and documentary sources, and is presented in Appendix 1. The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 2.

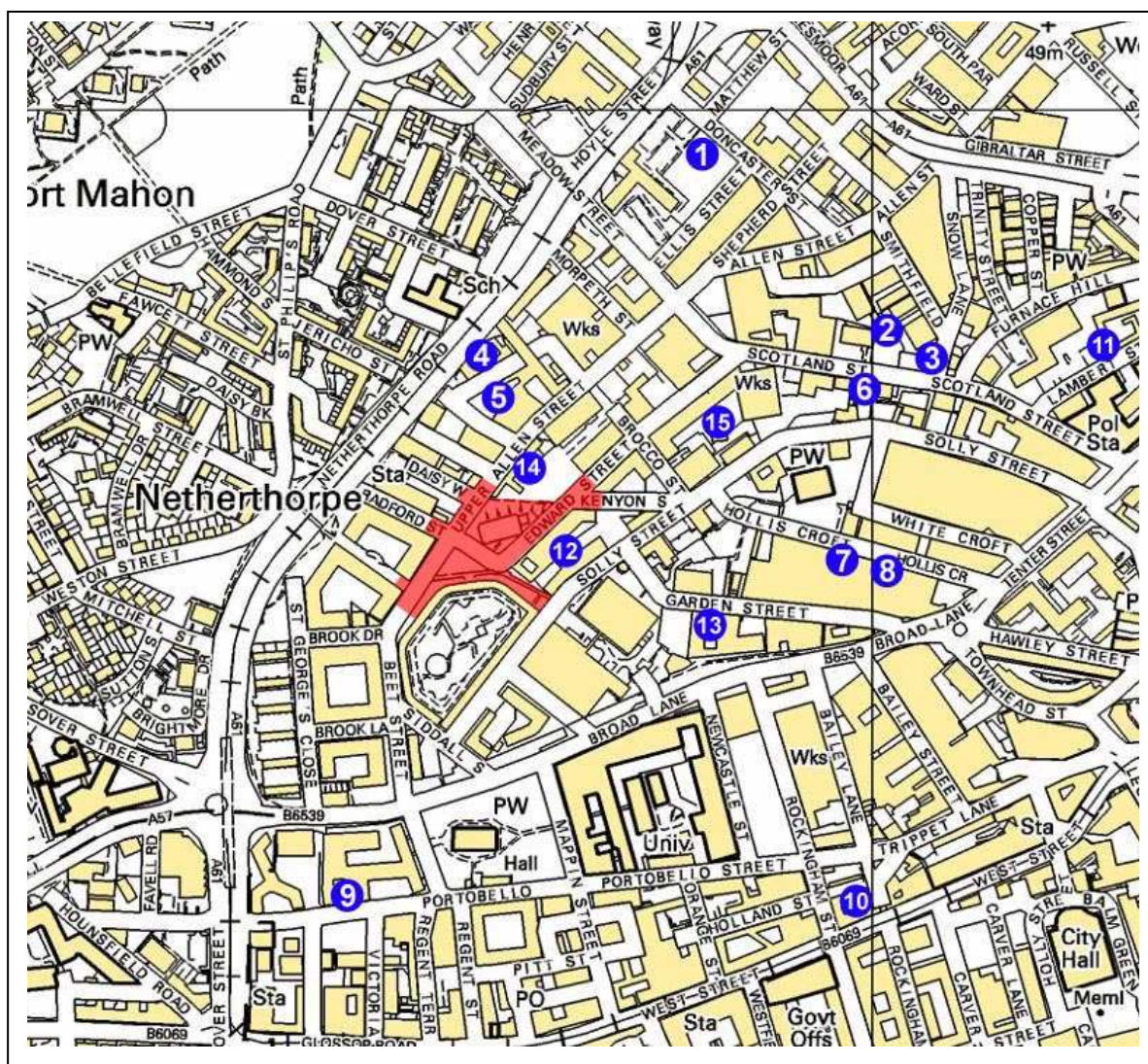


Figure 2: Plan showing location of known archaeological sites

4.1.1 PREHISTORIC TO MEDIEVAL

The available sources do not record any prehistoric or Romano-British sites within the search area. The site appears to have been part of Sheffield's Town Field during the medieval period and is thus likely to have been in agricultural use at that time. Medieval pottery was recovered from a buried soil layer at the Cornhill Works (Site 12), immediately east of the site, during an archaeological excavation by ARCUS in 2003.

A footpath that followed the alignment of the future Kenyon Alley, along the site's northern boundary, was extant during the early post-medieval period and it is possible that the path had been part of a customary 'footway' within the Town Field during the medieval period. This may be supported by the path's protection as a designated 'public foot road' during the area's 18th-century development (FC SheS 364 S).

4.1.2 16TH TO 18TH CENTURIES

Sheffield's Town Field had been enclosed into a series of smaller fields and closes known as 'crofts' by the time of John Harrison's 1637 survey of the manor of Sheffield (Ronksley 1908). The site lay outside Sheffield's town limits at that date and the immediate area appears to have remained undeveloped until population growth and the expansion of industry led to the development of land to the north-west of the town during the mid-18th century. However, post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is suggested by a 17th-century coin that was recovered from a buried soil layer at the site of the 19th-century Cornhill Works (Site 12).

William Fairbank's 1775 map of Sheffield depicted the site as undeveloped land immediately to the east of an area of fields. The northern half of the site was depicted on a 1779 Fairbank plan of land that had been laid out for the construction of 'sundry new streets' (FC SheS 138 R). The plot was undeveloped at that date, although the course of the future Kenyon Alley was marked as a footpath. Upper Allen Street had been laid out by 1779 but had not been constructed by that date.

A 1779 Fairbank field sketch (FC SheS 139 L) showed the whole of the site and depicted a rectangular building at the north-west corner of Corn Hill, a route that connected Edward Street at the east with the proposed course of Upper Allen Street at the west. This structure, the only building shown within the site in 1779, stood within a rectangular plot owned by Joseph Badger, a Sheffield builder who was responsible for the construction of several developments in the Crofts area (Ball, Jessop and May 2003).

William Fairbank's 1779 field sketch marked a linear feature that followed the alignment of the intended Upper Allen Street to a point several metres to the south-west of Corn Hill, from where it meandered to the south-east. The nature of this feature is unclear, although as the area to the west remained fields in 1779 it is possible that it was a drainage ditch. A large, rectangular plot at the south-east junction of Corn Hill and Edward Street had been set aside for building land by 1779. Several further plots had been leased in the area between the linear ditch and Edward Street by 1780, although no further buildings had been constructed by that date (FC SheS 140 L).

Eighteenth-century sites within the 500m search area include the Company of Cutler's steel furnace (Site 6), constructed on Scotland Street in 1763; Harrison's Tool and Steel Works (Site 7) and Kenyon's Tool and Steel Works (Site 8), both on Hollis Croft; and John Watts Tool and Cutlery Works (Site 11), constructed on Lambert Street in 1765.

4.1.4 19TH TO 20TH CENTURIES

William Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield (Figure 3) depicted a small, rectangular detached structure to the east of the building that had been shown at the Corn Hill/Upper Allen Street junction on the 1779 field sketch. The function of this structure is not known. No further buildings were marked on the 1808 map between Corn Hill and Kenyon Alley at the north. However, a small feature was shown at the junction of Upper Allen Street and Daisy Walk, while a sub-rectangular detached building was shown on the south side of Corn Hill, while general development was depicted to the east. Archaeological evidence from sites in the immediate area suggests that the developments shown in 1808 are likely to have comprised high-density back-to-back housing, retail outlets and small to medium-sized premises housing various metal trades (Alexander 2007; May 2005; Stenton 2007).

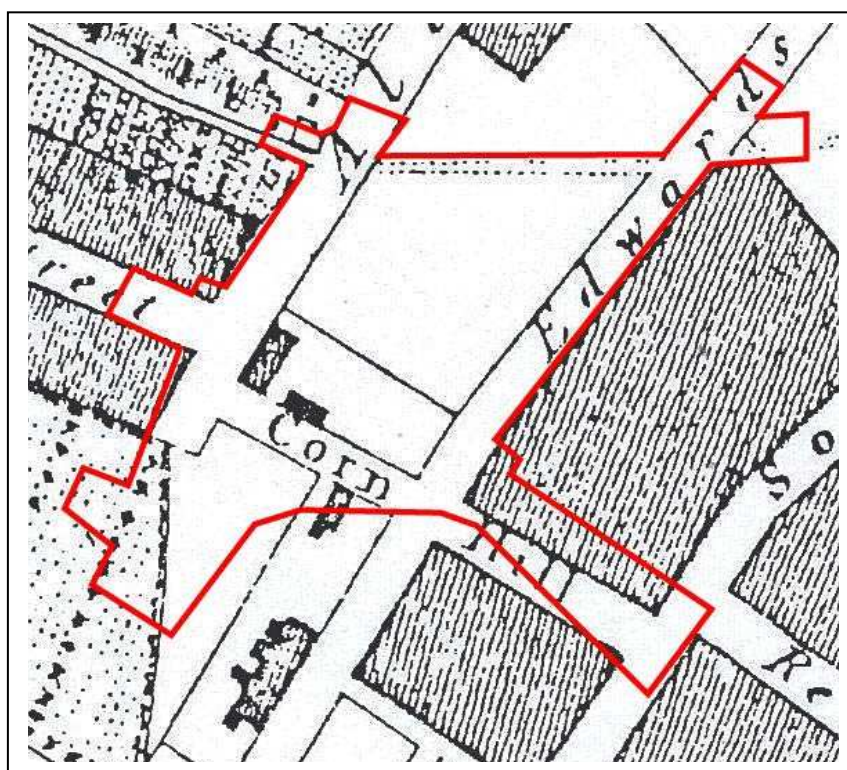


Figure 3: 1808 Fairbank map of Sheffield

Upper Allen Street had been extended southwards by the time of Baines' 1822 map and a detached, rectangular building had been constructed at the southern corner of the Corn Hill/Upper Allen Street junction. The cultivated plot that had occupied the south-west part of the site in 1808 had been marked out for development by 1822, while general development was shown along the Upper Allen Street frontage between Corn Hill and Kenyon Alley.

William Fairbank's 1827 fieldbook sketch of land on the north side of Corn Hill (FC FB 183) indicated that individual structures occupied the street frontages, while passages from the street provided access to yards or courts in the centre of the plot. The buildings shown in this area in 1779 and 1808 remained extant in 1827.

John Tayler's 1832 map of Sheffield indicated that the site had been developed fully by that date, although individual structures were not depicted. Rodgers' and White's 1841 trade directories listed Charles Williamson, table knife manufacturer, at no.53 Kenyon Alley and George Barnsley, file manufacturer, at no.25 Corn Hill. These listings also included the entrants' home addresses, indicating that the entries denoted industrial premises. Shops were present at Upper Allen Street in 1841, with Jonathan Barraclough, grocer and flour dealer, at no.237.

The 1851 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) indicated that the site was occupied by a mixed development of terraced and back-to-back domestic housing, industrial units and retail outlets. The site was thus typical of late 18th- and early 19th-century developments within the Crofts area of Sheffield. Six back-to-back houses and a small rectangular building occupied the site of the structure that had been shown on the north side of Corn Hill in 1779. It is not clear if the latter had been demolished or converted into the buildings that stood at its location in 1851.



Figure 4: 1851 Ordnance Survey map

Covered passages within terraced properties at the Upper Allen Street/Kenyon Alley junction led to a series of courtyards at the centre of the plot. Several larger, rectangular buildings that were shown in these areas are likely to have been industrial units. Domestic back-to-

back housing was present at the northern corner of the Upper Allen Street/Corn Hill junction and also along the site's Edward Street frontage.

The Manor Castle public house was not listed in Rodgers' or White's 1841 trade directories but was shown at the north-east corner of Kenyon Alley on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. The pub was shown in a photograph taken during the tenancy of George Marshall, who was the landlord between 1928 and 1934 (Plate 1). The pub was a two-storey, brick-built structure with a mono-pitched roof. The principal entrance was located on the corner of the Kenyon Alley/Edward Street junction, with wooden panelling and three arched windows present along the ground floor in that area. A further entrance into the pub was located several metres to the south-east on Edward Street, while a cellar-drop was present in the pavement, indicating that the Manor Castle contained a basement.

Kenyon Alley was shown in the photograph as a narrow passage, the ground level of which was lower than that within the ground floor of the adjacent public house. Two-storey, brick-built terraced properties and three-storey back-to-back houses that were shown along the site's Edward Street frontage on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map were also visible in the historic photograph.



*Plate 1: View of Edward Street, showing the Manor Castle public house and Kenyon Alley
(© Sheffield City Council)*

It is not clear how the Manor Castle derived its name. Claims in circulation during the 19th-century suggested that material from stonework that collapsed at Manor Lodge in the late

18th century had been incorporated into several structures in the area (Ball, Jessop and May 2003). Stone from the collapsed structures at Manor Lodge was sold off during the late 18th century, although there is no evidence to demonstrate that this material was utilised in the public house and the historic photograph indicates that the pub's above-ground exterior was constructed from brick. Elements of re-used post-medieval stonework were incorporated into the 18th-century retaining wall below the Solly Street garden, to the east of the site; however, the source of this cut and moulded stonework could not be determined (Douglas 2005). The derivation of the name 'Castle Works', which also stood to the east of the site, is also unclear.



Plate 2: Present-day view of Edward Street, showing viewpoint seen in Plate 1.

Industrial premises occupied the southern course of Corn Hill in 1851, while a series of back-to-back houses and courtyards were present throughout the remainder of the southern part of the site. White's 1862 and 1876 trade directories indicated that retail premises occupied the site's Upper Allen Street frontage, with a butcher, shoemaker, chemist, toy dealer, sausage-maker and greengrocer listed in this area during that period. Industrial premises were located immediately south of the Upper Allen Street/Corn Hill junction, with the premises of Thomas Burch, spring knife manufacturer, at no.249. Nineteenth-century trade directories did not contain any entries for Edward Street properties within the site.

Mid-19th-century retail premises at no.s 221 and 223 Upper Allen Street, at the western corner of Kenyon Alley, appeared to have been rebuilt by the time of the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5). The butcher's and druggist's shops that occupied this location in

1851 had been replaced by the larger premises of Thomas Strain, chemist, by 1889. Historic photographs revealed the chemist's to be a three-storey, brick-built building with an entrance situated in a cut-away angle at the mouth of the alley.

The 1890 OS map indicated that, rather than rebuilding, the modification of internal subdivisions had resulted in the conversion of mid-19th-century back-to-back housing into terraced properties in several areas of the site. New buildings had been constructed in a number of the courts to the north of Corn Hill while, with the exception of toilet blocks within the courts, little change appeared to have taken place to the south of Corn Hill. Historic photographs taken during the late 19th and early 20th centuries revealed two- and three-storey, brick-built domestic and industrial buildings on Corn Hill, with two- and three-storey retail and back-to-back buildings along Upper Allen Street.

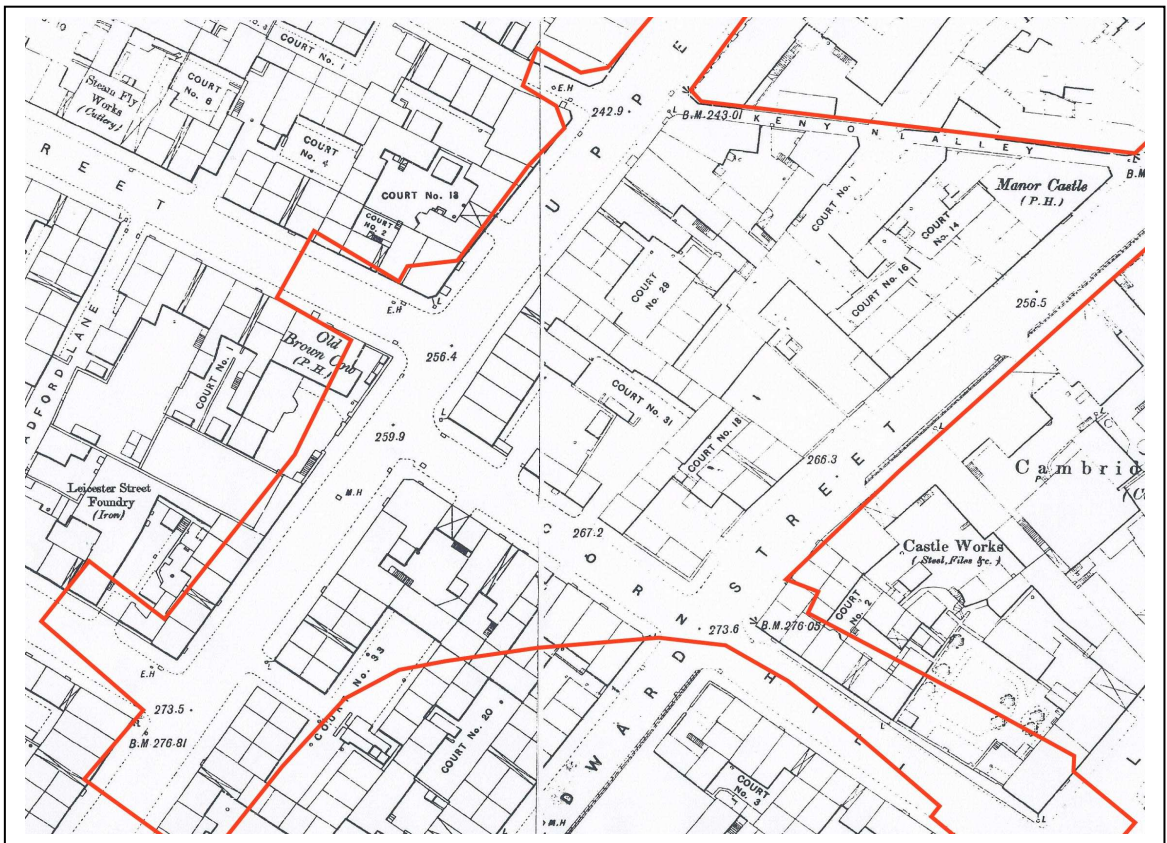


Figure 5: 1890 Ordnance Survey map

Little change was shown within the site on the 1905 and 1923 Ordnance Survey maps. White's trade directories for this period indicated continued retail activity along Upper Allen Street, while industrial activity took place at Corn Hill. John Fearn and Company, shive makers, occupied no.25 Corn Hill in 1905, while Richard S. Newbould, tinmen's shears manufacturer, was listed at that address in 1922. 1905 and 1922 entries for A.J. Stagg and

Co., steel and file manufacturers, indicate that no.112 Edward Street was also an industrial building during this period.

The demolition of a row of terraced properties that ran south from Corn Hill was the only substantive change shown within the site on the 1935 Ordnance Survey map. However, John Renshaw, shopkeeper, of no.17 Corn Hill, was the only entry listed within the site in Kelly's 1934 directory and it is likely that the majority of the area had been, or was in the process of being, cleared of its pre-20th-century buildings at that date. Municipal slum clearances took place throughout areas to the north of Sheffield city centre during this period and the site is likely to have been cleared as part of this programme. Kelly's 1948 trade directory did not contain listings for any of the streets within the site.

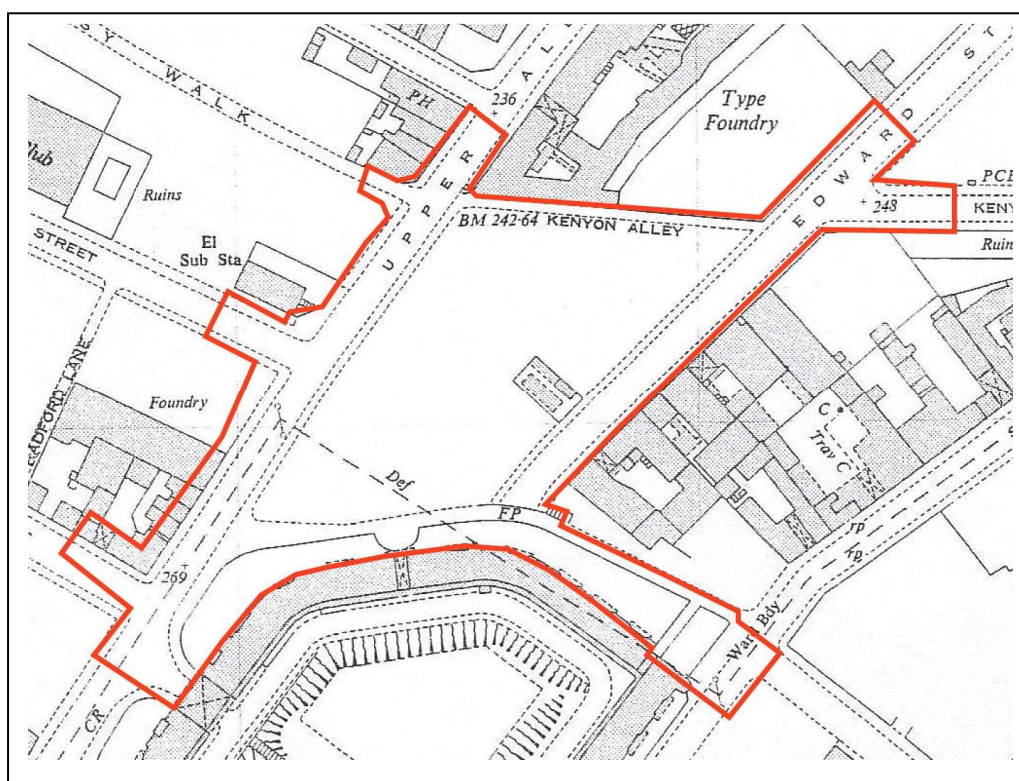


Figure 6: 1953 Ordnance Survey map

Three small, rectangular buildings set within a rectangular compound on the west side of Edward Street were the only features that were shown within the site on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6). Two of these buildings were open-sided, perhaps suggesting that they were temporary structures, possibly associated with the construction of Edward Street Flats, which had been built to the south of the site. The three rectangular buildings were not shown on later maps. Landscaping works associated with the construction of Edward Street Flats had removed the course of Corn Hill by 1953. An area of open, landscaped land occupied its former western course. The sites of several 19th-century buildings that had stood

on the south side of Corn Hill, along with back-to-back houses along Upper Allen Street, were also located beneath this landscaped area.

Land to the south of Kenyon Alley was shown as an undeveloped plot on the 1969 Ordnance Survey map, although a substantial curvilinear embankment was marked at the centre-north of the plot. The function of this feature is unclear. By 1969, Edward Street had been extended to Upper Allen Street, approximately 50m to the west. Land to the south of this new route was shown as an open, triangular area crossed by a footpath.

A basketball court had been constructed to the south of Kenyon Alley by 1990 and was shown on the 1991 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7). The northern part of the linear embankment remained extant at that date, although the remainder of the feature had been removed in association with the construction of the court. The embankment was not marked on the 2004 Ordnance Survey map. No further changes were shown within the site at that date.

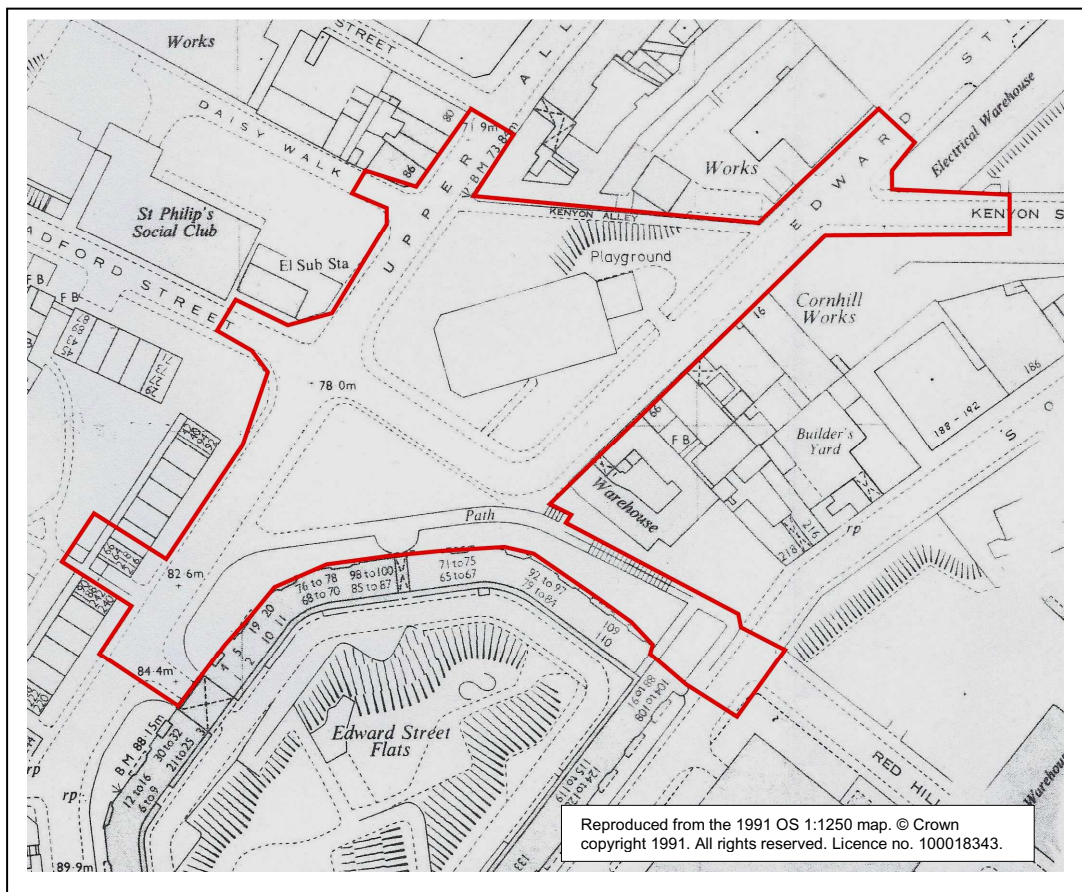


Figure 7: 1991 Ordnance Survey map

4.2 SITE VISIT

A site visit was undertaken on 27th May 2010. The main purpose of the site visit was to identify any historic standing structures and areas where sub-surface archaeological remains may survive.

Kenyon Alley, along the site's northern boundary, is a footpath approximately 1m in width and surfaced with tarmac. Several modern lampposts are present along the course of the path. Stone setts are visible along the southern side of the path, indicating that the 19th-century street surface remains extant beneath the modern tarmac.

Ground level rises substantially immediately to the south of the path, with a steep slope leading to the basketball court within the centre of the plot (Plate 3). Ground cover between the path and the court is grass, with floodlights and several mature trees located at intervals towards the top of the slope.

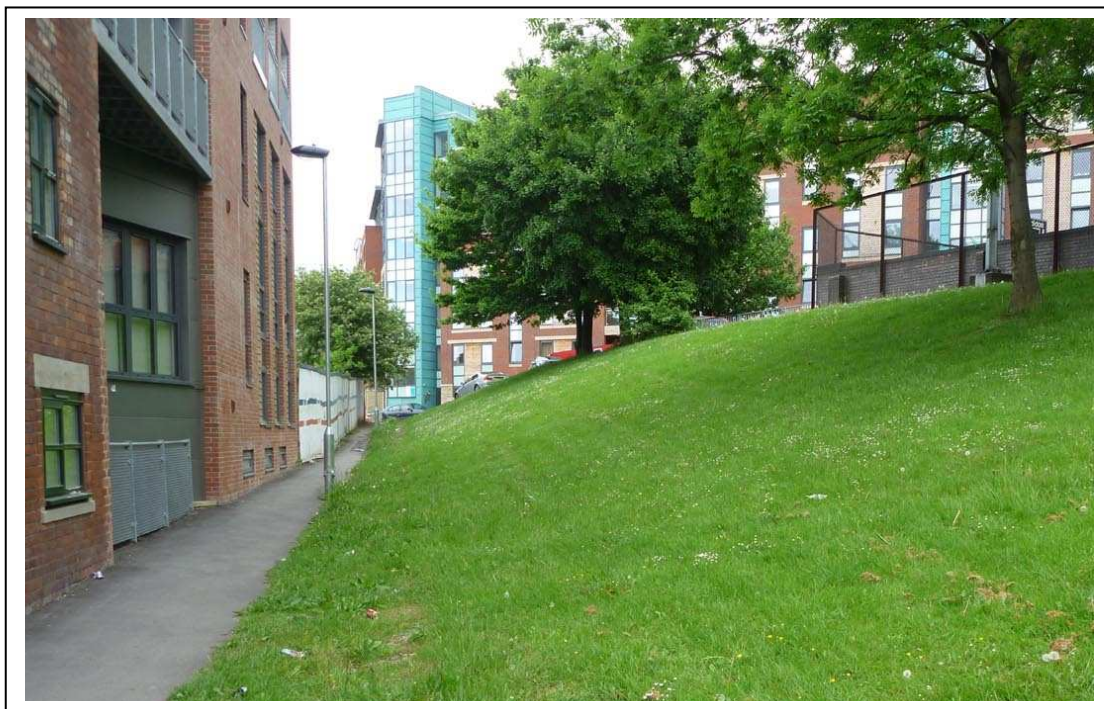


Plate 3: View of Kenyon Alley, with basketball court at top of slope. Looking east.

Informal car-parking has created an area of compacted earth at the Kenyon Alley/Edward Street junction (Plate 4). Several stone cobbles are visible along the edge of the footpath in this area, indicating that elements of the 19th-century road surface remain extant within the present-day carriageway. Mature trees are situated around a small, square area demarcated by a low brick wall immediately adjacent to the eastern perimeter of the basketball court. This area was occupied by cars at the time of the site visit, although its original function is unclear.



Plate 4: View of Kenyon Alley, looking west from Edward Street. Former site of Manor Castle public house.

The site's Edward Street frontage is occupied by a relatively flat area of rough grass approximately 1m in width, with the ground level immediately thereafter sloping down to the southern perimeter of the basketball court (Plate 5). Floodlighting, wooden benches and a tarmac footpath are present in this area. The basketball court occupies a levelled, rectangular area at the centre of the plot, is surfaced with rough tarmac and is bounded by a low brick wall and a metal mesh fence.



Plate 5: View of basketball court at centre of site, looking north-east.

Ground level rises substantially to the south-east of Edward Street, with a series of steps leading to a steeply sloping footpath that provides access to Solly Street. The former south-eastern course of Corn Hill is located to the south of a large brick wall that stands between the steps and Edward Street Flats. Historic photographs of this part of Corn Hill suggest that the flats' construction involved the excavation of several metres of ground, thus removing any pre-20th-century deposits that were present in this area.

The area occupied formerly by Corn Hill's western course is occupied by a grassed, landscaped area immediately to the south-west of the mid-20th-century extension of Edward Street (Plate 6). The approximate location of the building shown within the site in 1779 lies across the present-day Edward Street/Upper Allen Street junction (Plate 7). The site of the smaller structure that was shown to the east in 1808 is likely to lie within the grassed area immediately south of the modern road.



Plate 6: View of Edward Street extension, with former course of Corn Hill in grassed area to right of road. Looking south-east.



Plate 7: View of Edward Street/Upper Allen Street junction, showing approximate location of 1779 building.



Plate 8: View of Upper Allen Street, looking north-east towards site of 19th-century shops.

The site's Upper Allen Street frontage is occupied by a grassed slope that rises towards the basketball court at the north-east. Drainage hatches indicate that ground disturbance associated with modern services has occurred in this area.

None of the standing structures within the site pre-date the mid-20th-century. With the exception of the small number of setts and cobbles along Kenyon Alley and Edward Street, no obvious indications of sub-surface archaeological features were observed during the site visit.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

No known archaeological investigations have taken place within the site. However, between 2003 and 2007, archaeological works were undertaken by ARCUS at Cornhill Works (Site 12), on the east side of Edward Street, and at the Stephenson Blake type foundry (Site 14), immediately north of Kenyon Alley. Geotechnical investigations were also conducted at the Cornhill Works.

Cornhill Works developed around the site of a late 18th-century garden on Solly Street, which incorporated a substantial stone wall and viewing platform containing re-used post-medieval stonework. These features may have been associated with Joseph Badger, the builder who owned the property shown at the site's Corn Hill/Upper Allen Street junction in 1779. The Cambridge Works, which housed a variety of small cutlery manufacturers, had been constructed within this plot by 1889. The Cornhill Works, which were occupied by a variety of engineering trades, had been constructed on the plot's Edward Street frontage by 1898.

Excavation revealed structural remains associated with former industrial buildings, along with associated fixtures and artefacts. The potential for previously unknown archaeological deposits to survive in the area was demonstrated by the recovery of medieval pottery and a 17th-century coin from a buried soil layer that pre-dated the site's development. Geotechnical investigations indicated that, due to the steeply sloping terrain, the site's development had included the importation of made ground in order to create level surfaces. Conversely, other areas of the site had been levelled through the cutting back of sloping ground (Ball, Jessop and May 2003; Douglas 2005). Several voids, possibly associated with early coal extraction, were noted at the site during an archaeological watching brief (O'Neill 2007).

The Stephenson Blake type foundry originated as a small workshop within the cellar of an early 19th-century cottage on Upper Allen Street and developed into a large industrial complex during the second quarter of the 19th century. The works expanded subsequently into areas that had been occupied by early and mid-19th-century domestic housing.

Excavation revealed features and artefacts from all phases, including the original cottage, which had been incorporated into the foundry offices. Industrial buildings and associated fixtures were also identified, along with courtyards; midden structures; and domestic cellars, including double cellars with vaulting (Alexander 2007).

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The term 'heritage assets' covers a 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 significance of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to distinguish between sites of national, regional, local or negligible archaeological significance based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. 'Local significance' covers a wide range of sites, and has therefore been divided into further categories of Low, Medium and High Local. Low Local refers to sites of which many examples survive in the area or which are of limited relevance to the historic development of Sheffield. Medium Local and High Local indicate structures or sites of greater rarity or importance to the historic development of Sheffield. A 'Low Local' significance rating does not necessarily mean that a site would not merit further archaeological investigation; the rating would, however, offer a mechanism for prioritising any further investigations that may be required.

The assessment of the potential for preservation of archaeological remains is based on known archaeological sites in the vicinity; the nature of the current and historic land-use; and any available information on the nature and condition of sub-surface deposits (previous archaeological investigation and geotechnical boreholes). A low potential reflects a below-average likelihood of the preservation of remains based on known parameters; moderate represents an average potential; and high would reflect an above-average likelihood of survival.

Archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site (e.g. sites 4, 5, 12 and 14), have indicated that there is a high potential for the survival of 18th- to 19th-century sub-surface archaeological deposits in areas where there has been little post-demolition ground disturbance. This is supported by the relative lack of intrusive redevelopment within the site itself following the demolition of its domestic, retail and industrial buildings between 1934 and 1948.

The majority of any pre-18th-century archaeological deposits are likely to have been damaged or destroyed during the site's initial development. The archaeological potential associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods is deemed to be low. However, the surviving patches of medieval and post-medieval buried soils at the Cornhill Works suggests that deposits from these periods may be present within the site. The area with the greatest potential for these deposits is Kenyon Alley, the course of which was a footpath during the early post-medieval and, possibly, medieval periods. With the exception of the late 18th- or early 19th-century setts and the 20th-century tarmac, this route is not known to have been developed. It is thus possible that medieval and/or post-medieval deposits are present beneath the footpath. Given the route's lack of development, any archaeological artefacts are likely to derive from casual loss. The possible ditch shown along the southern course of Upper Allen Street on the 1779 plan may have been backfilled when the road was constructed and may also offer archaeological potential for deposits from these periods. The archaeological potential relating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods is thus considered to be moderate.

The survival and extent of preservation of any 18th- and 19th-century sub-surface deposits is currently uncertain. The Manor Castle public house contained a basement. Should the pub actually have derived its name from its incorporation of re-used stone from the collapsed structures at Manor Lodge, it is possible that high quality post-medieval stone is present in this area. The pub's brick exterior suggests that should such stone be present, it may have been incorporated into the interior or cellar.

Excavations on an immediately adjacent site (Site 14) indicated that much of the area's domestic housing contained cellarage. The archaeological potential for the survival of cellar structures within the site can therefore be considered to be good. It is likely that the post-war clearance process involved the demolition of the superstructures into the cellars, with at least some of the excess rubble then being spread across the site at ground level as a levelling layer. This material would have sealed the cellar structures. There is thus a good potential for the preservation of 19th-century archaeological remains along the site's Edward Street frontage and at the site of the former Corn Hill/Upper Allen Street junction.

Site 12 demonstrated that basement levels were also present in some industrial units. There is thus a good potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits in the known industrial areas at the centre of the plot immediately south of Kenyon Alley; around the central part of the Edward Street frontage; and on the south side of the former course of Corn Hill. These areas included the sites of the Frank Revitt, A.J. Stagg and Co., John Fearn and Co., and Thomas Burch premises. Retail outlets along the site's Upper Allen Street

frontage may also have possessed cellars, although this is not clear from the historic photographs.

Substantial 20th-century redevelopment did not take place across the majority of the site following the demolition of the site's 18th- and 19th-century buildings. However, the central plot appears to have been landscaped extensively, with the construction and phased removal of a large embankment across this area between the 1960s and 1990s.

The creation of the level surface on which the basketball court stands may have involved the removal of post-war demolition layers and/or the importation of made ground. This process may have damaged or, conversely, sealed any archaeological deposits that were present in this area prior to the court's construction. Modern utility services are present within this area, indicating that ground disturbance has occurred during the second half of the 20th century. The data suggests that there is a low to moderate potential for the survival of sub-surface remains in the area occupied by the basketball court.

It is not clear if the landscaping works that created the grassed plot at the north-west of Edward Street Flats removed the cobbled surface of Corn Hill or if the road was buried beneath the landscaped area. If the latter, it is possible that Corn Hill's former course remains extant beneath the mid-20th-century landscaped plot. Similarly, sub-surface deposits associated with structures that stood formerly at both the north and south sides of Corn Hill road may survive beneath the landscaped area.

The site of the building shown at the Corn Hill/Upper Allen Street junction in 1779 appears to be located at the present-day Edward Street/Upper Allen Street junction. The structure marked immediately to the south-east in 1808 is likely to have stood within the present-day landscaped area immediately south-east of the junction. These buildings remained extant in 1827 but it is not clear if they were demolished and replaced by, or were incorporated within, the domestic buildings that occupied their site in 1851. In the former case, any cellars contained within the mid-19th-century buildings may have removed features associated with the earlier structures.

The data suggests that there is a high potential for the survival of sub-surface remains in the areas immediately adjacent to Kenyon Alley, Edward Street and Upper Allen Street; within the course of the mid-20th-century extension of Edward Street, immediately south-east of its Upper Allen Street junction; and within the landscaped, grassed plot at the north-west of Edward Street Flats. On the basis of the current evidence, these deposits are likely to be of Low to Medium Local significance. Should re-used stonework from Manor Lodge in fact be

present at the site of the Manor Castle public house, these deposits are likely to be of Medium Local significance.

Summary of potential archaeology:

Nature of Archaeology	Significance	Potential for preservation	Location
Post-medieval (possibly medieval) footway, Kenyon Alley	Medium Local	Moderate	North
Shops, Kenyon Alley	Low Local	High	North
Frank Revitt, cutlery and razor manufacturer, 53 Kenyon Alley	Medium Local	High	North
Shops, Corn Hill	Low Local	High	South-central
Shipmans, scissor and cutlery manufacturers, 21 Corn Hill	Medium Local	High	South-central
Shops, Upper Allen Street	Low Local	High	North-west
Thomas Burch, knife manufacturer, 249 Upper Allen Street	Medium Local	High	West
Possible post-medieval ditch, Upper Allen Street	Low to Medium Local	Moderate	South-west
Manor Castle public house, 86 Edward Street	Medium Local	High	North-east
A.J. Stagg & Co., steel and file manufacturers, 112 Edward Street	Medium Local	High	East
Domestic housing, Edward Street	Medium Local	High	East

5.3 IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The proposed development consists of the creation of a new park, through the connection of the two extant areas of green space between Edward Street Flats and Kenyon Alley. Associated features will include a new events area; grass terraces overlooking the arena; a pedestrian area along the course of Edward Street; a hard surface area for outdoor cafe tables; space for occasional markets; and a variety of sitting walls. The construction of these features will involve associated landscaping works that may damage or destroy any sub-surface archaeological remains within their footprints. New lighting and semi-mature trees will also involve ground disturbance that may impact upon buried remains.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has indicated that there is a moderate potential for medieval or early post-medieval deposits, possibly buried soils, beneath Kenyon Alley. Throughout the remainder of the site there is a low to high potential for buried archaeological remains of late 18th- and early 19th-century housing, shops and industrial works.

Due to the relative lack of late 20th-century development, there is a greater potential for well-preserved remains in the areas adjacent to the roads and within the landscaped area bounded by Edward Street, Upper Allen Street and Edward Street Flats. However, the extent of disturbance from post-demolition landscaping and the depth of modern made ground deposits are unclear. Archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation is likely to be required by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) in areas where disturbance of sub-surface deposits is required.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Trade Directories

Sketchley's: 1774

Gale's and Martin's: 1787

Baines': 1822

Rodgers': 1841

White's: 1841, 1862, 1876, 1889, 1905

Kelly's: 1922, 1934, 1948

Historic maps

1736 Ralph Gosling map of Sheffield

1775 William Fairbank map of Sheffield

1779 Fairbank plan of 'sundry new streets' (FC SheS 138 R)

1779 Fairbank plan of land at Corn Hill (FC SheS 139 L)

1780 Fairbank plan of land at Corn Hill (FC SheS 140 L)

1808 Fairbank map of Sheffield

1822 Baines map of Sheffield

1827 Fairbank plan of land at Upper Allen Street (FC FB 183)

1829 Fairbank plan of land at Kenyon Alley (FC SheS 364 S)

1832 John Tayler map of Sheffield

1833 Fairbank plan of land at Corn Hill leased by the Church Burgesses (SheS 360 S)

1851 OS 60 inch: 1 mile map sheet Sheffield 19

1890 OS 10 inch: 1 mile map sheets Sheffield 294.7.14, 15 and 19

1905 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets 294.7

1923 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Sheffield 294.7

1935 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheets Sheffield 294.6

1953 OS 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE

1964 OS 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE

1969 OS 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE

1976 OS 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE

1991 OS 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE

2004 OS 1:1250 map sheet SK 3487 NE

APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Location of sites shown on Figure 2.

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	Doncaster Street cementation furnace. Constructed during 19 th century. Last steel cementation furnace in Sheffield area. Comprises a brick cone, c. 40' x 20', with a capacity of 40 tons. Internal arrangements still intact. Suffered some war damage, but has been repaired.	SK 3484 8795	SMR 02812
2	19 th -century clay pipe kiln, Scotland Street. Finds including clay pipes, etc.	SK 3501 8779	SMR 02757
3	Scotland Street Methodist Chapel. Grade II listed. Constructed in 1828. Mid-19 th -century additions and late 20 th -century extension. The listing covers the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, the Littlewood Memorial Hall and boundary wall (now an office). The chapel is a two-storey building with a date stone inscribed 'Methodist Connexion Chapel 1828'. The memorial hall is also a two storey building and dates to 1896. To the west stands a brick boundary wall with curved terminals, a chamfered stone coping and 20 th -century brick gates and piers	SK 3509 8776	SMR 04661
4	Algona Works, Well Meadow Street. Works' crucible or melting shop associated with iron and steel industry. Built c.1830 in the form of an enclosed courtyard. Grade II listed.	SK 3465 8777	SMR 02866
5	35 Well Meadow Street. Early 19 th -century integrated steelworks and cutlery manufacturers. Situated around a courtyard and including the works manager's house and crucible furnaces. A rare surviving early 19 th -century industrial complex. Grade II listed.	SK 3466 8775	SMR 04575
6	Cutlers Company Steel Furnace. An innovative steel furnace erected by the Cutlers Company in 1763. This was the first and only time that the organisation undertook a commercial venture. The location provided by the SMR disagrees with a survey by William Fairbank of 1768-'69. The Fairbank survey was contemporary with the furnace and the location it provides is probably correct.	SK 3499 8774 (SMR provided SK 3508 8766)	SMR 04655
7	Harrison's Tool and Steelworks, Sheffield. This works, which was adjacent to Kenyon's Tool and Steelworks, was constructed by John Harrison in the late 18 th century. Harrison manufactured saws and subsequently expanded the works through the construction of workshops and an additional furnace on a thin strip of ground between the back of his original property on Hollis Croft and Garden Street. The tools manufactured here were saws. During the 1780s, Harrison also constructed a four-storey, four-bayed brick mansion at the Hollis Croft end of the works.	SK 3502 8758	SMR 04657
8	Kenyon's Tool and Steelworks. Site of an 18 th -century steelworks at Hollis Croft. In the 1780s, John Kenyon's saw and steel works occupied 1,742 square yards along the street frontage - the equivalent of four blocks of 435 square yards.	SK 3504 8758	SMR 04656
9	Victoria Works. Mid-19 th -century cutlery works, designed by J. Lister. Three-storey structure in two parts on different levels. The lower level appears to be a later extension and may formerly have been offices. The higher building has one central chimney at the rear. This block is very narrow, possibly in order to take advantage of the natural light. There are six bays, each one window in width. The works were used in the late 20 th century as a storage area for the University of Sheffield. Planning permission for the works was applied for on 18 th September 1865. Ebor Works Cutlery works. A two-storey building with two windows top and bottom. Simply decorated doorway. Two chimneys, one at each end of the building. The rooms inside have been extensively altered for office use. Formerly used by Wm. Bocking, knife manufacturer, whose advert is still present.	SK 3461 8731 SK 3460 8730	SMR 04383 SMR 04387

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
10	Morton's/Central Works. Cutlery works with workshops that subsequently became stores, offices and shops. Red-brown brick in English garden wall bond, Welsh slate roofs. West Street frontage comprised two blocks: the right block is the earlier, with seven bays; the openings have cambered lintels incised as arches with dropped keystones. The left block is a return with three bays stepped down hill. Entrance to yard on left and corniced shop (now restaurant) window; multi-pane brick around windows to upper floors.	SK 3502 8729	SMR 04282
11	John Watts Tool and Cutlery Works. Founded in 1765 in Lambert Croft (now Lambert Street). Works had expanded by the mid-19 th century to occupy 10 adjoining properties. The firm produced safety razors, scissors and skates among other items. Most of the current buildings on the site are 19 th -century in date. Grade II listed.	SK 3522 8778	SMR 04659
12	Cornhill Works, 19 th -century cutlery workshops. Most demolished by 1955. Excavations identified a soil horizon containing medieval pottery and a 17 th -century coin. Several voids were identified beneath the site, possibly representing the remains of mining activity. A large stone retaining wall crossed the site. The site includes the restored Cambridge Works, a grade II listed cutlery works.	SK 3474 8761	-
13	29-65 Garden Street, yards and ancillary structures related to the former Peace Brothers Steel Manufacturers.	SK 3486 8752	-
14	161-189 Upper Allen Street, Stephenson Blake type-foundry. Originated as a small workshop within the cellar of an early 19 th -century cottage and developed into a large industrial complex during the second quarter of the 19 th century. The works expanded subsequently into areas that had been occupied by early and mid-19 th -century domestic housing. Excavation revealed features and artefacts from all phases, including the original cottage, which had been incorporated into the foundry offices. Industrial buildings and associated fixtures were also identified, along with courtyards; midden structures; and domestic cellars, including double cellars with vaulting.	SK3473 8771	-
15	Edward Street, former town fields, enclosed in 1637, streets laid out from 1789 with residential and metal trades workshops around a courtyard.	SK 3486 8771	-

APPENDIX 2 TRADE DIRECTORY INFORMATION

Date:	10 Kenyon Alley	13 Kenyon Alley	53 Kenyon Alley
1841	-	-	Charles Williamson, table knife manufacturer
1862	-	-	-
1876	Joseph Shaw, shopkeeper	Robert Staton, shoemaker	Frank Revitt, cutlery manufacturer
1889	-	Thomas Dossett, tobacconist	Frank Revitt, cutlery manufacturer
1905	-Thomas Hill, shopkeeper	Fred Hutton, shopkeeper	Frank Revitt, razor manufacturer
1922	-	-	Frank Revitt, razor manufacturer John Tingle, razor blade forger
1934	-	Arthur Oates, butcher	Frank Revitt, razor manufacturer Reuben Henry Fletcher, table blade manufacturer
1948	-	-	-

Date:	17 Corn Hill	21 Corn Hill	25 Corn Hill
1841	Thomas Senior, tailor and shopkeeper	Stephen Shipman, fine scissor manufacturer and shopkeeper	James Morton, spring knife manufacturer J. And J. Coates, spring knife manufacturers George Barnsley, file manufacturer
1862	Anthony Brown, shopkeeper	My. Shipman, scissor manufacturer	G. Hancock, spring knife manufacturer John Ibbotson, blade forger
1876	-	Henry Shipman, cutlery caster	George Watson, cutlery manufacturer
1889	Charles Smith, shopkeeper	Ernest Beckitt, cutlery caster Miss Elizabeth Beckitt, dressmaker	-
1905	Samuel Jenkinson, shopkeeper	Horton and Sefton, brasscasters	John Fearn and Co., shive makers Richard Newbould, scissor manufacturer
1922	Richard S. Newbould, shopkeeper	T. Leach and Son, portmanteau makers	Richard Newbould, tinmen's shears manufacturer
1934	John Renshaw, shopkeeper	-	-
1948	-	-	-

Date:	223 Upper Allen Street	237 Upper Allen Street	249 Upper Allen Street
1841	-	Jonathan Barraclough, grocer and flour dealer	-
1862	Thomas Lygo, druggist	B. Brightmore, shopkeeper	Thomas Burch, spring knife manufacturer
1876	Thomas A. Strain, chemist	Joseph Hoyland, baker and flour dealer	Thomas Burch, pocket knife manufacturer
1889	Thomas A. Strain, chemist	Joseph Hoyland, baker	James Rowland, ironmonger
1905	Alfred House, shopkeeper	John Henry Hett, bakehouse	-
1922	Mrs. Florence House, shopkeeper	Samuel Hammond, bakehouse	John Hogg, shopkeeper
1934	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-

Date:	86 Edward Street	98 Edward Street	112 Edward Street
1841	-	-	-
1862	-	-	-
1876	-	-	-
1889	-	-	-
1905	George S. Grayson, victualler	Mrs. Teresa Rhodes, shopkeeper	A.J. Stagg and Co., steel and file manufacturers S.I. Hardy and Co., cutlery manufacturers
1922	Andrew Taylor, victualler, Manor Castle	Norman Grayson, wheelwright	A.J. Stagg and Co., steel manufacturers Samuel Hardy and Co., table knife manufacturers
1934	George Marshall, victualler, Manor Castle	-	-
1948	-	-	-