



Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield
Research School of Archaeology
West Court
2 Mappin Street
Sheffield S1 4DT Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Report 842.1

Archaeological Buildings Appraisal of the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Sheffield, South Yorkshire



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By Oliver Jessop

With contributions by Mark Stenton

Prepared For:

**The Hunshelf Group
2nd Floor, The Portergate
457 Ecclesall Road
Sheffield S11 8NX**

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES	II
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	IV
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	1
3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY	2
3.1 Historical Background	2
3.2 Prehistoric – Early Medieval	2
3.3 Medieval	2
3.4 Post-Medieval	2
4 THE STEPHENSON BLAKE TYPE FOUNDRY	5
4.1 Archaeological Buildings Appraisal	5
4.2 Building Description by Phase	5
4.3 Summary of Development and Interpretation	8
4.4 Manufacturing Processes and Departments	9
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	9
5.1 Subsurface archaeology	9
5.2 Standing Buildings	10
5.3 Summary	10
6 COPYRIGHT	11
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	11
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES	11
9 ILLUSTRATIONS	13
10 PLATES	14
APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF	15
APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS	20

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES

List of Illustrations

- 1 Site Location Map
- 2 1808 Plan
- 3 1850 Ordnance Survey map
- 4 1890, 1923, 1950 and 2004 Ordnance Survey maps
- 5 Archive Drawings, c.1900
- 6 Trade Directory Illustration
- 7 Historic Floor Plan
- 8 Development By Phase
- 9 Basement Plan
- 10 Sub-Basement Plan
- 11 Ground Floor Plan
- 12 First Floor Plan
- 13 Second Floor Plan

Plates

- 1 General shot of Upper Allen street frontage, NW elevation of building A, looking ENE (film 001/03)
- 2 General shot of Kenyon Alley elevation, S side of site, looking E (film 001/04)
- 3 General shot of wasteground to NE of site, looking N (film 001/09)
- 4 General shot, NE side of site (external elevation), from Marsden Lane, looking S (film 001/10)
- 5 Taking-in door, building A, from Upper Allan Street, NW elevation, looking SE (film 001/18)
- 6 Entrance to site passage next to caretakers house, N corner of site, looking SE (film 001/12)
- 7 SE elevation of building A, from main yard, looking NW (film 001/32)
- 8 NE elevation of building A, looking SW (film 001/29)
- 9 Columns at base of stair tower, note empty seating for removed walkway, looking N (film 002/03)
- 10 Arch above side cart passage, looking NE (film 001/31)
- 11 Shot of main yard, showing Marsden Lane and area of demolished range, looking E (film 001/26)
- 12 SE elevation of building A, looking NW (film 001/28)
- 13 Infilled building (from rear yard), looking SE (film 001/35)
- 14 Ground floor windows of 191 Upper Allen Street, from side passage (into rear yard), looking NW (film 001/36)
- 15 General shot of sub basement (the tomb), A42, looking NW (film 003/36)

- 16 General shot of sub basement A38, looking SW (film 003/34)
- 17 Detail of original brick jack arch ceiling, A2, looking E (film 003/12)
- 18 Detail of columns, A2, looking SW (film 003/18)
- 19 General shot of A7, looking SW (film 002/35)
- 20 General shot from A20, through A21, showing columns, flagstone floor and change in floor height between buildings, looking SW (film 002/29)
- 21 General shot, A15, looking N (film 003/25)
- 22 Detail of infilled window with hung sash, A17, looking NE (film 003/23)
- 23 Detail of wooden partition with side hatch (hoist?), A15, looking N (film 003/26)
- 24 Detail of ceiling construction, A3, looking SW (film 003/20)
- 25 Exterior upper floor of A29/A30 showing hot working vent on roof, looking W (film 002/24)
- 26 General shot of loading hatch and hook above, looking SE (film 002/13)
- 27 General shot. A32 (showing reused roof trusses), looking SE (film 002/15)
- 28 General shot of A31, looking SW (film 002/16)
- 29 General shot of A34, note skylights (film 002/22)
- 30 General shot of concrete truss, C1, looking N (film 003/32)

Non-technical summary

In July 2004 ARCUS were commissioned by The Hunshelf Group to undertake an archaeological buildings appraisal of the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 3483 8762). The survey was carried out prior to the preparation of a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the site.

The archaeological survey was requested by Sheffield City Council's Urban Design Team and has concentrated upon producing a comprehensive photographic record of the works as it now stands linked to a series of phased floor plans. This was undertaken in conjunction with archive research and map regression analysis. The report summarises the key historic elements (including documentary, cartographic or otherwise) and identifies areas where additional recording may be necessary.

The site appears to have been developed during the latter part of the eighteenth century, when land owned by the Duke of Norfolk was laid out as a new suburb of Sheffield. The earliest house and workshops appear to have been located close to No.161 Upper Allen Street, although development of the site was rapid and by 1850 the core of the works that still remains today had been constructed. There was a central courtyard surrounded by three ranges of buildings. By 1890 the triangular plot of land at the junction with Kenyon Alley had been built over, creating a small internal courtyard and a covered cart passage was added.

Further reorganisation occurred during the early years of the twentieth-century involving the construction of a massive five storey building along the Kenyon Street Frontage. This involved the demolition of existing terrace houses and a new boiler room and caretakers house built into the lower part of the block.

During the mid-twentieth-century the Kenyon Alley section of the site was further developed that involved blocking off the western end of Marsden Lane, along with clearance of the majority of the houses along Edward Street. Finally as a result of further advances in printing and changes in the market for cast type the southern part of the site was reorganised, involving the demolition of the south range along Marsden Lane and the consolidation of operations into one large plot.

It is recommended that although limited evidence remains for the nature of former working practices within the standing buildings, further recording would be beneficial to understand to be complex development of the site. This should be undertaken in conjunction with an area of open area topsoil stripping and target evaluation trenches to assess the nature of sub-surface remains in the southern part of the site along Edward Street.

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Oliver Jessop Buildings Archaeologist	Dr Glyn Davies Senior Project Archaeologist

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an historic buildings appraisal of the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry located on Upper Allen Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 3483 8762). This historic building appraisal was undertaken in advance of a proposal to redevelop the buildings and the surrounding land along Edward Street to the southeast.

In July 2004 ARCUS were commissioned by The Hunshelf Group to undertake a scheme of archaeological building recording and an archaeological assessment of the land comprising the site of Stephenson Blake (**illustration 1**). The survey has been requested in order to assess the archaeological and architectural importance of the site. The results will inform the design process and act as supporting evidence to be submitted with a planning application (No. 04/00215/FUL).

The fieldwork was conducted by Oliver Jessop (MIFA), Tegwen Roberts, Richard Jackson and Mark Stenton (ARCUS Archaeologists). Reporting was by Oliver Jessop and Mark Stenton, with illustrations produced by Kathy Speight, Tegwen Roberts and Susan Westlake.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

Aims

The aims of this historic buildings appraisal and archaeological assessment were to create an architectural record of the buildings on the site and assess the need for further, more detailed recording or evaluation trenching. The recording comprised:

1. The production of a general and detailed photographic record of the buildings
2. A written description of each of the ranges, describing remaining original features and the extent to which alterations have been undertaken
3. Reporting and archive preparation of the findings of the fieldwork
4. An assessment of the potential for the survival of sub-surface deposits

Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- Sheffield City Archives
- Sheffield Local Studies Library
- Sheffield Sites and Monuments Record
- The Hawley Collection
- ARCUS archives

Buildings Appraisal

The buildings that comprise the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry were examined between the 16-20th August 2004. A photographic record, both 35mm black-and-white print (**plates 1-30**) and colour slide (**Appendix 2**), a brief description of each room of the works and the archaeological annotation and the production of floor plans was undertaken.

The results of the building recording are included as section 4 of this report. Floor plans with room numbers and photographic viewpoint locations are included as **illustrations 9-13** and key features are included as **plates 1 to 30**.

Site Location

The site is situated on a plot of land that is bounded by Upper Allen Street, Kenyon Alley, Edward Street, Brocco Street and Marsden Lane, Sheffield (NGR SK 3483 8762) (**illustration 1**). The site is approximately 0.51ha in size and slopes from west to east and there is also a change in level from north to south, delineated by Marsden Lane. The site falls within an area of Sheffield where a new Conservation Area has been proposed, although at the time of writing this report this had not been finalised. The buildings are not Listed.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

3.1 Historical Background

This section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the Stephenson Blake type foundry site at Upper Allen Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 3483 8762) and its immediately surrounding area. Historic maps from the eighteenth century to the present were consulted, along with relevant documents and trade directories.

3.2 Prehistoric – Early Medieval

The available sources show no evidence for prehistoric, Roman or early medieval activity at the site. It is unlikely, given the development of the area during the post-medieval period, that any sub-surface remains from earlier periods would survive.

3.3 Medieval

During the medieval period the Upper Allen Street site was probably part of the Town Field, and worked in the common field system. In 1637 the Field was on the outskirts of Sheffield and stretched down towards Shalesmoor from Hallam Lane, which was probably the precursor of Broad Lane. Extensive urban development from the nineteenth century onwards again precludes the likelihood that sub-surface remains from earlier periods would survive.

3.4 Post-Medieval

The first record of the general area was a Fairbank plan of 1779, showing the proposed layout of 'sundry new streets' between Broad Lane and the west end of Scotland Street and Pea Croft. Although this was designed as a specifically urban development intended to include both residential and industrial areas, many of the roads retained agrarian-related names such as Meadow Street and Corn Hill. No buildings were shown in the vicinity of the site on the 1779 plan. Development had taken place in much of the area by the time of the 1808 Fairbank plan of Sheffield (**illustration 2**), although the future site of the foundry itself remained a vacant plot except for a single building in the north west corner. By 1810, this was the home of James Blake. The formation of Blake Garnett and Company eight years later saw the original phase of the typefoundry operating from this house (Millington 2002 : 24-25) .

In April 1819, the company's specimen book provided the first unambiguous documentary evidence of occupation at the site. Here, Blake Garnett and Company announced that they had 'purchased the whole of Mr. W. Caslon's Foundry' and transferred the complete stock of that noted London typefoundry to their premises on Allen Street, Sheffield (quoted in Millington 1974: 54, 69). Contemporary trade opinion doubted the wisdom of this move, with Sheffield being viewed as 'an almost

obscure provincial location' (Pollard, quoted in Millington 1974: 70). Although the company were established as 'letter founders' by the time of Gell and Bennett's 1821 Sheffield Directory, the John Leather map of Sheffield of 1823 suggests that no further development had occurred at the site. However, while this map depicts areas of urbanisation, it lacks details of individual buildings and so may obscure the construction of Blake's 'original file shop and furnace', located across the yard behind the Allen Street house (Pollard 1969: 2), in this period. At the time of the Leather map, the company's junior partner, John Stephenson, was living on the premises in order to oversee the business; he and his family were to remain in residence until 1840. This combination of domestic and industrial occupation was to remain a feature of the foundry complex for much of its history, with the company retaining a caretaker on site from 1889 to 1959. The caretaker's house was even depicted as 191 Upper Allen Street on the 1950 OS map (**illustration 4**), even though it was actually incorporated within the northern works building, built along the Allen Street frontage.

In 1822 - 23, £141. 9s. 6d was spent on expanding the company premises (Pollard 1969, 2) and by the time of the partnership's reorganisation as Blake and Stephenson in 1829, the foundry had spread onto adjacent land to the west and included workshops situated around a paved courtyard, all enclosed within a boundary wall (Millington 2002: 30). This stage of the foundry appears to be that represented, with some degree of artistic licence, in the company's promotional material (**illustration 5**). Further development over the next two decades led to the takeover of several neighbouring plots until the foundry encompassed areas fronting onto Kenyon Alley, Marsden Lane and Edward Street. Early evidence of this phase may be indicated by a change of address from 39 Allen Street in 1825 to no.46 in 1833, as the company premises grew. The 1850 OS map (**illustration 3**) shows that the foundry had also expanded into new premises on the southern side of Marsden Lane by that date.

The 1850 OS map depicts that significant numbers of 'back-to-back' and terraced houses had now been constructed, filling the plots between the foundry and Brocco Street to the north east. This housing development probably led to the renumbering of addresses in the area, with the typefounders - now called Stephenson Blake and Company - being listed at 209 Upper Allen Street from 1841 (White's Directory of Sheffield). The houses along Edward Street had through passages at ground level leading to rear courtyards, characteristic of the dense urban population within this part of Sheffield during the nineteenth-century. At the northern end of Marsden Lane a narrow plot of land appears to have remained undeveloped for housing during this period (**plate 4**), although the 1920 OS map does depict three buildings set back from the lane.

Wide-ranging changes affected the type industry during the second half of the nineteenth century. Technical innovations and the introduction of a standardised body system resulted in much typefoundry technology becoming obsolete. However, Stephenson Blake and Company successfully negotiated these changes and greatly increased both turnover and profit (Millington 1974: 96). This commercial expansion, coupled with the introduction of new technologies and working practices throughout these decades, provided the impetus for the structural redevelopment of the foundry complex during this time. The suite of offices featuring 'ornate tiled walls and tiled ceilings supported by gilt studs,' new typecasting shops across Marsden Lane and an engineering department on the Kenyon Alley frontage all date from this period (Pollard 1969: 3; Millington 2002: 88).

The 1920 OS map (**illustration 4**) shows that the numerous terraced houses and courts abutting the foundry on Upper Allen Street and Marsden Lane in 1850 had been reduced substantially and contained typefoundry buildings by the early

twentieth century. This process is again reflected in changes to the company's address, with Kelly's Sheffield Directory locating the foundry at 199 - 221 Upper Allen Street by 1890.

In 1907, Stephenson Blake purchased a number of old cottages on the corner of Jericho Street, opposite the foundry. These were demolished and replaced by a new woodworking department, producing the cabinets, frames and other items needed to house typesets. This process was repeated in relation to other neighbouring plots of land over the following decades, including the substantial Kenyon Cutlery Works on the opposite side of Marsden Lane (**illustration 4**). When the proprietor, George Siddall, a cutlery manufacturer based here since 1868, ceased trading during the 1890s these works were demolished and the plot lay vacant until acquired by Stephenson Blake during their next stage of expansion. By 1950, the OS map shows that the foundry had completely taken over land fronting onto Edward Street that had been occupied by back-to-back housing on the 1920 map (**illustration 4**).

Kelly's Directory of 1941 lists Stephenson Blake and Company as the only occupiers of property on that section of Upper Allen Street between Brocco Street and Corn Hill. This demonstrates that the houses had been removed prior to post-war municipal programmes of slum clearance, confirming that the impetus for their replacement stemmed from the company's desire for further expansion. A new casting foundry, the large-scale restructuring of moulds, and the introduction of electric casting machinery occurred during this period. Expansion and new development did not exclude a concern for the traditions of the industry and when the company acquired H.W. Caslon and Co. Ltd in 1937, the Sheffield site was renamed the Caslon Letter Foundry in order to preserve the prestigious Caslon name (Stephenson Blake Specimen Book 1969: 2). The foundry retained this title into the 1970s.

The 1950 OS map shows that the foundry premises now extended the full length of Kenyon Alley. This development, housing the matrices production shops, resulted in Marsden Lane becoming a cul-de-sac within the foundry complex. A line drawing depicting this area c1900 (**illustrations 5 and 6**) shows the company's offices and a two-storey stairwell leading to gantries connecting the buildings on either side of Marsden Lane, which is here termed the Works Yard (Millington 2002: 116, fig.26). Subsequent development further truncated this former thoroughfare, with the eastern half of the lane being wholly built over with new works, including typesetting shops, the punchcutters' room and an electrolytic plant for matrix production (*ibid.*: 88). This phase of the foundry was also used to illustrate the company's promotional material during the 1960s.

Offset lithography superseded the letterpress process in the mid-twentieth century, transforming the type industry in the process. New technology demanded less space and much of the foundry, its workshops and offices lay empty by the 1970s. The refusal of Grade II Historic Building status, coupled with the increased business rates payable on vacant premises, led ultimately to the demolition of the range abutting the former section of Marsden Lane and the creation of a car park adjacent to the works fronting Edward Street. The 'Woodside' operations at Jericho Street were transferred to the main complex during the same period. During the 1990s, typefounding became practically obsolete with the onset of digital imaging and the Stephenson Blake archive, punches, matrices and machinery were transferred to the London Type Museum. The company remains in residence at Upper Allen Street at the time of this survey, producing zinc and lead type for the specialist market.

4 THE STEPHENSON BLAKE TYPE FOUNDRY

4.1 Archaeological Buildings Appraisal

A rapid survey of the standing buildings on the site has identified three separate blocks, or buildings A-C (**illustration 11**) that can be subdivided into eight principal periods of construction and alteration (**illustration 8**). These are examined in detail below. A total of 59 internal rooms were examined, surrounded by a series of open yards, walkways and redundant buildings.

The buildings are described by phase, examining their external appearance, nature of construction, relationship to adjacent structures and in terms of their previous use where known. It is assumed that the Upper Allen Street frontage represents the western elevation of the site with the remaining elevations orientated in accordance with this.

4.2 Building Description by Phase Phase 1

The earliest phase of construction was the central part of building A. This can be subdivided into two separate buildings, both constructed from handmade brick and with a slate roof. The one immediately adjacent to the cart passage comprises a rectangular block 9.7m x 6.4m in size and comprising three recessed bays. It is three storeys in height with windows on all floors along the west and east elevations (**plate 7**). The first and second floors are supported by brick jack-arches with horizontal tie-rods (**plate 17**), a style of construction usually employed in large textile mills to add both structural support and total fire-proofing. In Sheffield this form of construction is not unknown, but largely related to premises used for the grinding of blades. Sites where similar examples can be found at the Butches Wheel, the Globe Works, or the Cornhill Works. In this Works, the jack arches were presumably necessary to support the machinery and equipment for casting type.

The first floor of this building has a central spine wall orientated west-east with a blocked doorway. There are blocked windows in rooms A16 and A17 that would have once overlooked an open entrance passage below and the one in A17 (**plate 22**) still retains a wooden framed hung-sash window with a rounded head. The upper floor is open to the roof and is supported upon simple kingpost trusses (**plate 28**).

The adjacent block to the north is orientated along the street frontage measuring 13m x 7.3m. It is divided into five bays with windows along the long elevations. There is a part-basement with a blocked access hatch A 39, although this has been extensively altered during phase 4. There are three storeys above this level, with each floor supported upon transverse joists supported by cast iron columns (**plates 18, 21**). There are blocked taking-in doors in the rear elevation and a large double door at ground level opening onto Upper Allen Street (**plate 5**). In addition there appears to have been external access to the first floor room A15 (**plate 21**) via a stone stair in A49, although this was sealed off in phase 4.

Phase 2

Two ranges were added along the western and southern edges of the foundry during this phase, although only the western remains extant. It was a rectangular brick structure apparently only two storeys in height (**plate 8**), being raised in height later in phase 5. The street frontage block was three bays wide measuring 7.4m x 5.8m, although the section forming the western range of the central courtyard was narrower, measuring 16.6m x 4.6m wide. This accommodated a narrow yard along the south elevation that contained two blocked flues against room A11, probably from

a small hearth. It is suggested that the cart passage through this range (**plate 10**) was added in phase 3 and this has obscured or removed evidence for the original layout of the ground floor.

The street frontage block was however three storeys in height with windows along the west elevation. The ground floor contains two rectangular rooms of differing sizes, the larger A5 has a window overlooking the through passage into the central courtyard. There is an external stairwell in the northeast corner and two entrance doorways, one of which has been sealed. Room A6 was not surveyed. At first floor level the room A 20 has been subdivided, but was originally a single open space with access from a small landing, A19, to the east. The room has a stone flag floor and the ceiling is supported by cast iron columns (**plate 20**). On the second floor, the room has been knocked through into a single large space A31 running along the top of the building, although originally was three bays wide identical to the floors below.

The western range consists of three rooms on the ground floor. The principal room A12 overlooks the courtyard and would have functioned as an office. It is positioned to have a good view of the whole works (**plate 8**) and is unlike the other rooms surveyed in that it retains internal decoration. There is a moulded plasterwork ceiling, a decorative cast-iron fireplace and large hung-sash windows with heavy mouldings. A narrow corridor behind A12 gives access to a extensively altered room A13 at the eastern end of the range. It has been difficult to identify the original form of this area, although there is an in-filled brick arch in the eastern part of the south elevation.

The first floor is divided into two rooms A26 and A28, with windows in the long elevations. There is a blocked chimney breast in room A26 and original hung-sash windows in the east elevation. It is interesting that the north elevation of room A28 has been extended by the addition of an enclosed balcony (**plate 8**), presumably to accommodate work benches requiring additional light. Minor changes occurred to room A49, where a small stair tower was added (**plate 7**).

Phase 3

The expansion of the Works along Upper Allen Street to meet Kenyon Alley comprised the construction of a large brick building three storeys in height with a basement. This was built to follow the footprint of the plot (**plates 1,2**) and comprised three large workshops A7 (**plate 19**), A21 and A29/30 on each floor, although the second floor was subdivided in phase 4 (**plate 26**). The building measures 7.3m x 8m and has a hipped slate roof with a longitudinal vent along the ridge (**plate 25**). The internal floors are supported by steel joists supported upon cast-iron columns arranged along the central long axis of the building (**plate 19**). The Upper Allen Street frontage consist of eight recessed bays (**plate 1**), although the end bay adjacent to Kenyon Alley is only two-storeys in height and has a hipped slate roof.

Internally there are very few features on the ground and first floors. A series of loading hatches, covered by double leafed trapdoors are arranged directly above one another from the ground to second floors (**plate 26**). The windows along the east elevation of the first floor have been covered up by the addition of a first floor in phase 5 along Kenyon Alley (**plate 2**).

The basement consists of three rooms, one main room (A52) spanning the width of the building and two smaller rooms (A53, A54) at the southern end. There is a single flight of stone steps that leads down to a narrow underground corridor. There are three windows and a doorway facing the corridor, with two high level windows in the west elevation.

Phase 4

Towards the start of the twentieth-century the northern part of the foundry was expanded and a large five storey building was constructed. This was a massive structure built with high quality red brick, with a riveted steel frame to support each floor level (**plate 24**). The building took advantage of the sloping topography of Upper Allen Street, with a small sub-basement below ground level and a basement level and three further upper floors above this. The building measures 21.2m x 10.6m with walls 0.5m thick. Each long elevation is subdivided into 10 bays and the end elevation has five bay divisions. The roof is supported by five massive A frame trusses (**plate 29**) with vertical posts and a central raised skylight along the ridge. There are additional windows along either pitch and the roof covering is slate.

There is a projecting goods lift shaft against the south elevation that connects all the five storeys. Adjacent to this is a stair tower constructed from cast-iron columns and short straight flights of steps. This has been covered in modern cladding, however there are exposed empty flanges (**plate 9**) indicating the positions of former removed walkways leading to the demolished east range (see **illustration 5**).

The construction of this building involved the demolition of short row of terrace houses, two of which still survive immediately to the north. It is interesting to note that the closest house has actually been shortened rather than being demolished, with the ground floor being supported on steel joists built into the end wall (**plate 14**). The houses are represented on the 1850 edition OS map (**illustration 3**), although they probably date to the 1820-30s when the area began to be developed as a mixed residential and industrial suburb. It is curious that they were not demolished to make way for the construction of the extension to the foundry, perhaps the owner was unwilling to sell up.

The sub-basement (**plates 15,16**) is subdivided by brick walls to form a series of small enclosed spaces. The inner rooms A42 were used to store the matrices from which the actual type produced at the foundry were cast. This area was the most secure part of the site and is known as the 'tomb'. There are storage areas (A41) and a narrow projector room A43 used to reduce or enlarge drawings of new type for engraving onto new matrices. This room retains its original wooded partition, metal rails in the floor and a projector. The windows have been blocked, but provided light from the sunken walkway along the east elevation of the building (A37) and the street to the west.

Built within the northern end of the building is a small house for the works caretaker. At basement level (the ground floor of the house) there are two rooms, one to the front (A40) and the other to the rear (A45), divided by a narrow staircase orientated north-south. There is a doorway fronting onto Upper Allen Street and a rear door opening into the sunken walkway along the east elevation, both doors still retain original features. There are fireplaces in each room against the north walls. The upper floor rooms (A46,47) also contained fireplaces. There is a cellar (A44) accessed from beneath the central stairwell, although this was not surveyed.

The basement level is arranged around a sunken walkway along the east elevation of the building (**illustration 9**). To the east is a narrow L-Shaped room that appears to have been used as a boiler house (A36), although none of the original plant remains. The main workshop area (A38) consists of eight bays with a doorway onto Upper Allen Street in the northwest corner. To the south is a narrow irregular shaped corridor, that joins the lift shaft and also contains wall boxes for line shafting. There is also a sloping ledge leading up to the street that may have originally functioned as a coal chute. It is even possible that there was small engine within this room that power the line shafting, although further survey would be necessary to confirm this.

The first and second floors are larger than the ground level, with the floor projecting over the caretakers house. They have had doorways created to provide access to the earlier building to the south and have an identical arrangement of riveted posts and joists (**plate 24**). There is a doorway at each of these upper levels in the southeast corner giving access to the external stairwell. This suggests that each department enjoyed a certain degree of separation from adjacent working areas, common practice in factories elsewhere during the nineteenth-century. It is interesting to note that on the first floor built immediately within room A15 is a wooden partition/room (**plate 23**) that was accessed from room A14 to the north. There are however sliding hatches opening into A15, although the function of the room is unclear.

It would appear that during this phase of reorganisation, the upper floor of the southern building was altered. The room was split into two by an inserted wooden partition creating A29 and A30 (**plate 26**). There is evidence for benches below the windows and also gas fitting indicating hot working processes were undertaken here. There are also racks, within these rooms and the other second floor rooms, for holding strips of metal for forming into type.

Phase 5

Development of the Kenyon Alley range during the 1950s utilised an existing ground level range built in phase 3 (**plate 2**). A reinforced concrete frame was built with north light roof and brick in-filled panels. Large metal framed windows provided well lit areas, perhaps functioning as drawing offices. This period of construction involved the blocking of the southern end of Marsden Lane, that had presumably become a minor thoroughfare.

The west range to the central courtyard had a new storey added (**plate 8**), an operation which appears to have reused the original trusses from below. A narrow office A33 was also added partitioned off from room A31.

Phases 6 and 7

These phases of construction largely relate to a series of brick built open plan workshops and stores supported by a concrete frame in the southern part of the site. There have been extensions towards the south and west and are used for the woodworking operations of the existing factory. Minor internal changes were made to other parts of the works, largely consisting of creating smaller working spaces by the addition of stud partitions.

Phase 8

The final period relates to the demolition of the east courtyard range along Marsden Lane and minor partitioning within rooms A3,41,48.

4.3 Summary of Development and Interpretation

The earliest phase of construction identified was found to be within the central part of the site fronting onto Upper Allen Street. This was originally two separate buildings (**illustrations 3,11**), the southern containing brick fireproof jack arch ceilings and the northern block with large well lit workshops on three storeys.

The second phase comprised the addition of a long range along to the south and a second leading up to Upper Allen Street to the west arranged to form an internal courtyard. It is interesting to note that there appears to have been no covered cart passage in these early phases. This is indicated not only on the 1850 OS map (**illustration 3**), but the blocked rounded headed hung-sash window between rooms A17 and A18 (**illustration 12**) formerly looked out onto an open passage between two buildings.

The southern tip of the site at the junction with Kenyon Alley was a separate plot with buildings arranged around a small internal courtyard, however during the expansion of the works in the latter years of the nineteenth-century this area was built over in the next major phase of construction. A large three storey building was added that involved the covering over of the entrance passage into the site and the creation of a new passageway through the former west range (**plate 10**).

The site appears to have been extensively reorganised during the early years of the twentieth-century presumably to take advantage of new technologies involved with the manufacture of type. A massive five storey building was added to the northern part of the Kenyon Street Frontage. This involved the demolition of existing terrace houses, two of which survive in a poor condition immediately adjacent to this building (**plate 6**). A new boiler house was added, toilet facilities and a caretakers house built into the lower part of the block. The southern part of the site fronting onto Edward Street was still characterised by back-to-back houses surrounding central courtyards.

During the mid-twentieth-century the Kenyon Alley section of the site was further developed that involved blocking off the western end of Marsden Lane. Clearance of the majority of the houses along Edward Street also took place.

Finally as a result of further advances in printing and changes in the market for cast type the southern part of the site was reorganised, involving the demolition of the south range along Marsden Lane and simple concrete framed structures built to house the 'woodside' operations, consolidating operations into one large plot. The northeast area has recently been used as a carpark, although it was empty at the time of survey.

4.4 Manufacturing Processes and Departments

The functions of individual rooms varied greatly across the site, as did the inter-relationship of adjacent spaces, largely as a result of the continued expansion of the Works. This survey has provided a brief insight into the former functions of the various departments, although further detailed analysis would be necessary to fully understand the development of working practices and manufacturing processes.

This could included the following:

- General infrastructure, management, archives and drawing offices
- Staff management and factory welfare facilities
- Power transmission
- Manufacturing to include preparation of blanks, casting of type and finishing
- Movement, storage and packaging of raw material and finished products

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Subsurface archaeology

The deep basements and foundations that have been excavated to create the lower levels of building A means that the likelihood of there being earlier buried archaeological deposits beneath the footprint of this range is low. There may however be remains of basements beneath the demolished south range adjacent to Marsden in the centre of the site. Part of the northern western elevation of this range still survives to first floor level, although the interior has been completely dug away (**plate 13**).

There are a series of subsurface culverts and features beneath the area of sandstone setts forming the central yard of the foundry (**plate 11**). These are marked by blocked drain covers and flues within the boiler house and may be related to the former engine house and chimney depicted upon the line drawings reproduced as **illustration 5**.

The area where there is the greatest potential for subsurface archaeological deposits accounts for approximately two-thirds of the site located to the south of Marsden lane (**illustration 14**). This area was, during the nineteenth-century, densely packed with houses arranged around central courtyards (**illustrations 3,4**) and during the latter part of the century the Kenyon Cutlery Works. Since the clearance of these areas during the mid twentieth-century the OS maps indicate that minimal development has taken place and this has been confirmed by the walk-over survey of the site. For this reason it is suggested, that the preservation of cellars from these former houses is likely to be high and was the situation when a plot of land on the adjacent side of Edward Street was excavations by ARCUS during August 2003.

5.2 Standing Buildings

The gradual development of the buildings over the last 200 years has resulted in a large interlinked complex of rooms and spaces of varying sizes arranged on five levels to accommodate the natural topography of Upper Allen Street. The uses of each part of buildings appears to have changed as new sections were constructed, although further survey would be necessary to explore this further. The most compelling piece of evidence that describes the varied and specialised uses of each room is the 1970s plan reproduced as **illustration 7**.

Unfortunately it has not been possible within the scope of this survey to examine in detail the flow of former working practices throughout the works. If the interior of the buildings are due to be extensively altered during any future development, a programme of further archaeological recording is likely to be required, to document evidence for the functioning of one of the few 'foundries' built solely for the production of type for the printing industry.

The buildings currently used for the manufacture of specialist wooden cases and storage boxes has relatively limited historic value and no additional survey is likely. The later phases of the main Works, particularly those rooms that are adjacent to Kenyon Alley and dating to the mid-twentieth century hold minimal archaeological importance.

The principal range along Upper Allen Street in contrast, has clearly made a huge impact upon the architecture of the area and would have dominated the surrounding areas of housing and smaller integrated steelworks such as those located on well Meadow Street. The majority of the internal structure of the different phases is largely intact, although internal machinery, benches, line-shafting and additional evidence of former processes, apart from those areas still in use, is limited. For this reason a programme of detailed recording of this range may be required to understand the development of the site and changing uses of the various rooms, but this is expected to be targeted to specific areas or features of particular interest or areas where demolition is planned.

5.3 Summary

This archaeological buildings appraisal of the site of the Stephenson Blake Type Foundry have revealed that several of the standing buildings within the proposal area are of potential historical significance. In particular, those that form the mid to late nineteenth-century frontage along Upper Allen Street. None of the buildings have listed status, although the whole site falls within a proposed Conservation Area that is currently under public consultation. It is therefore likely that character of the existing

site layout will need to be retained during any future developments. Internal features, such as doors, hatches, windows, evidence for line-shafting and power transmission and key structural elements may need to be retained, and or subject to further detailed archaeological recording.

The sub-surface archaeological interest concerns the demolished south range of the Works delineated by Marsden Lane. The demolition of this building during the 1970s involved the removal of all the standing remains and the infilling of the basement areas (**plate 13**), and these are likely to survive in good condition beneath the existing yard surface. The second area of interest concerns all of the land to the south of Marsden Lane. The area was formerly covered by terraced back-to-back housing arranged around open courts, the majority of which were removed during slum clearances in the mid twentieth-century. To the north was the Kenyon Cutlery Works. Both of these areas have high potential for the survival of subsurface remains relating to either domestic activity or the assembly processes involved with the cutlery trade.

There are a variety of approaches that can be adopted to assess the nature of subsurface archaeological deposits on the site, however it is recommended that the removal of the topsoil followed by the selective excavation of a series of targeted evaluation trenches would be the most effective strategy. This would effectively allow a rapid assessment to be made of areas where remains clearly survive and those where minimal features are evident.

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7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tony Carroll from Hunshelf and Tom Blake of Stephenson and Blake arranged access to the site and provided background information to the survey. Ian Drabble of Studio One provided base drawings for the fieldwork. Ken Hawley and Dr Joan Unwin from the Hawley Collection and the staff at the Sheffield Archives, Local Studies Library helped provide identify historical material and relevant maps.

Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service provided access to their historic archives and monitored the work along with Craig Broadwith of the Sheffield City Council Urban Design team.

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Kelly's Directory of Sheffield : 1845, 1849, 1852, 1859, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1889, 1890, 1895-96, 1904, 1913, 1928, 1941, 1959, 1974

White's Directory of Sheffield : 1841, 1846, 1833, 1841, 1889, 1898, 1902

Historic Maps Consulted

1779 Fairbank plan of a scheme for new streets between Broad Lane and the west end of Scotland Street and Pea Croft

1808 Fairbank plan of Sheffield

1823 John Leather map of Sheffield

1851 OS

1905 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map, sheet 294.7

1934 OS 1:10,560 map, sheet 294.7

1955 OS 1:10,560 map, sheet SK38NW

1968 OS 1:1,250 map

1995 OS 1:1,250 map

9 ILLUSTRATIONS

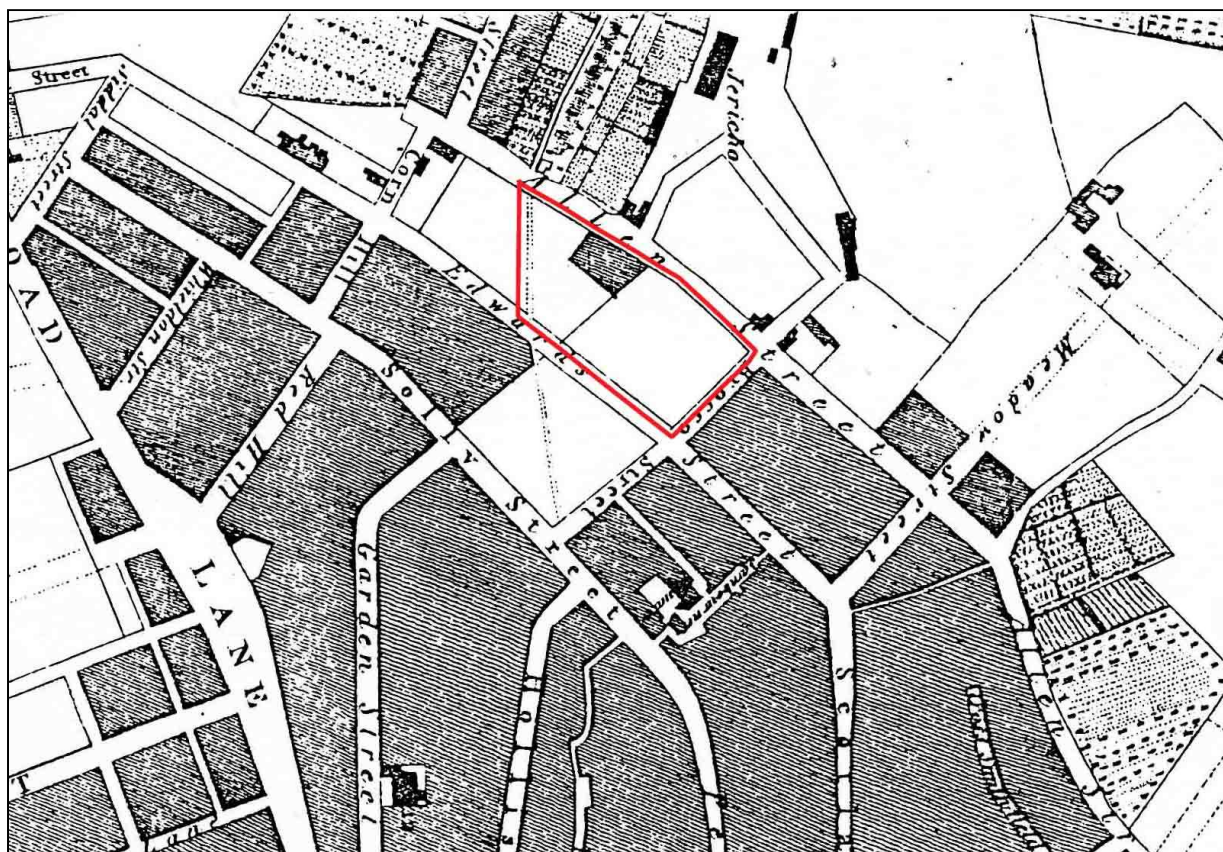



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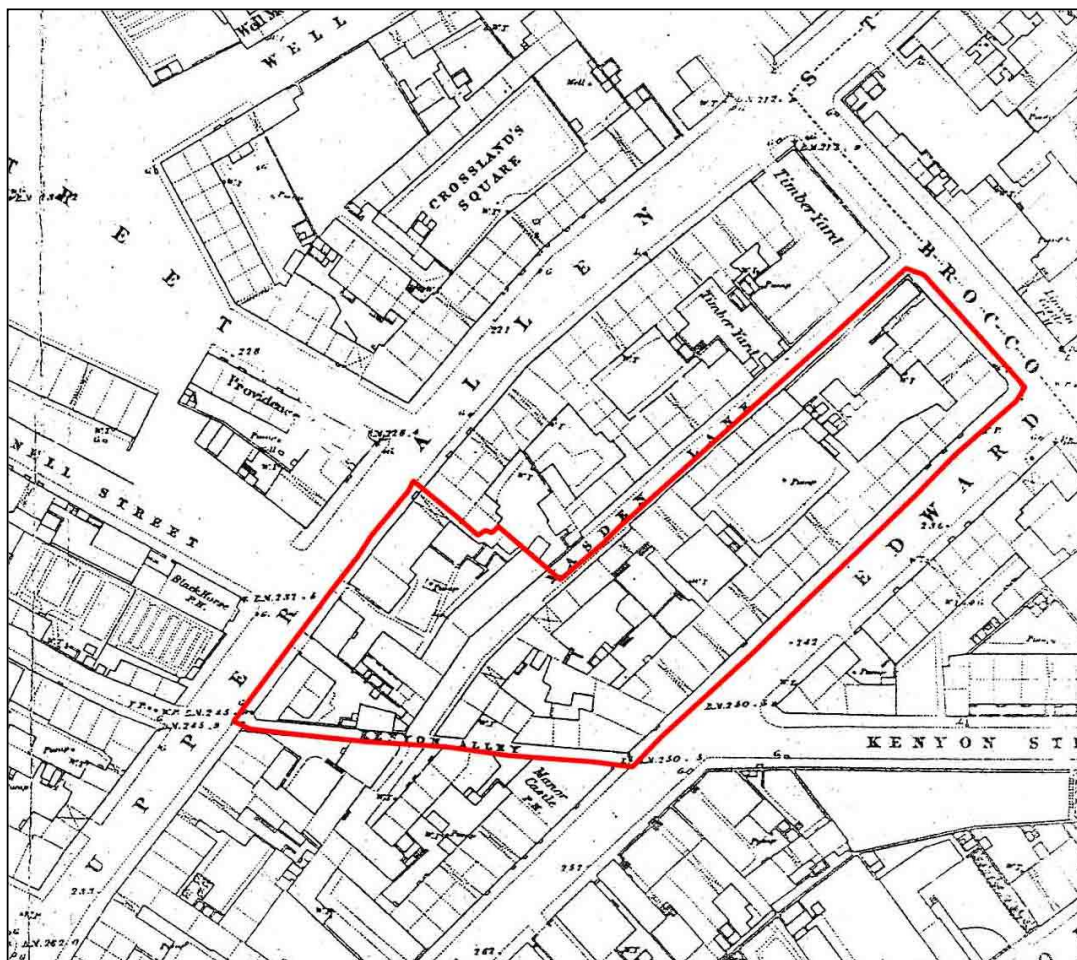
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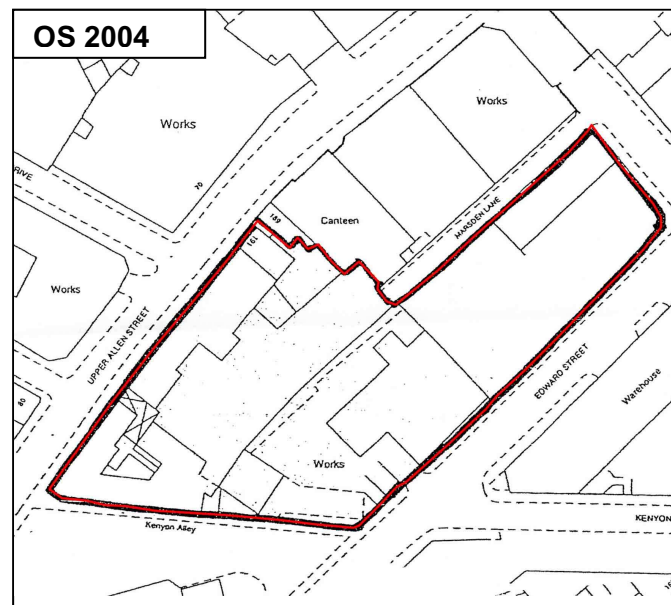
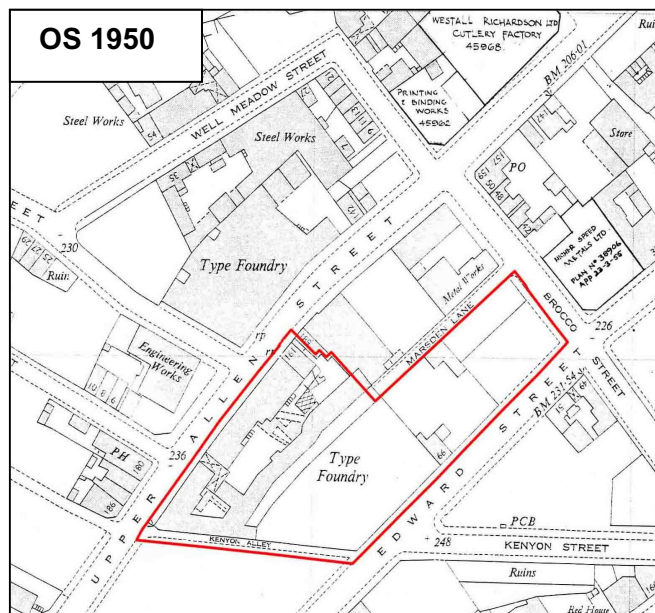
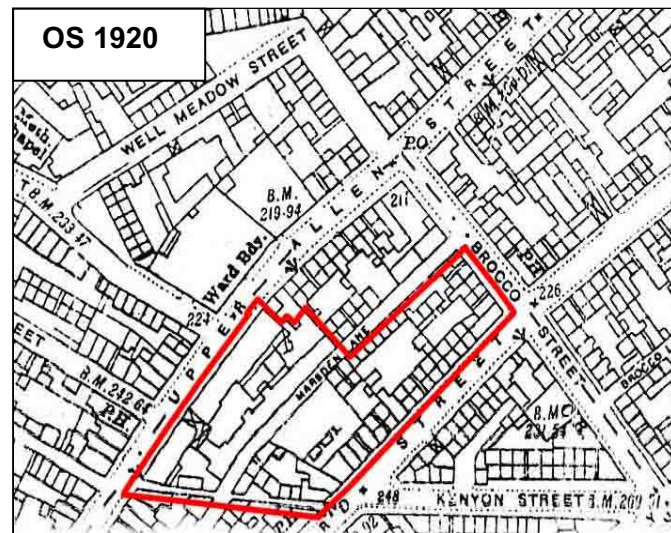
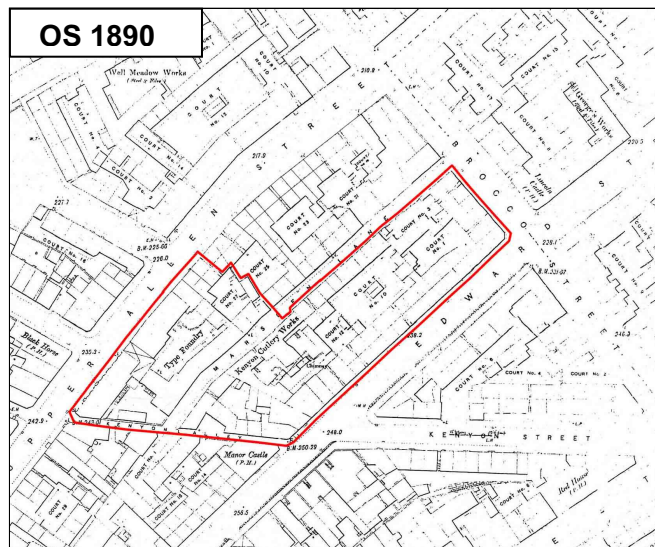
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Project:

**Stephenson
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Title:

**1890, 1923,
1950 and 2004
Ordnance
Survey maps**

Scale:

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Date:

August
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NGR:

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Drawn:

T
Roberts

Project No.:

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4

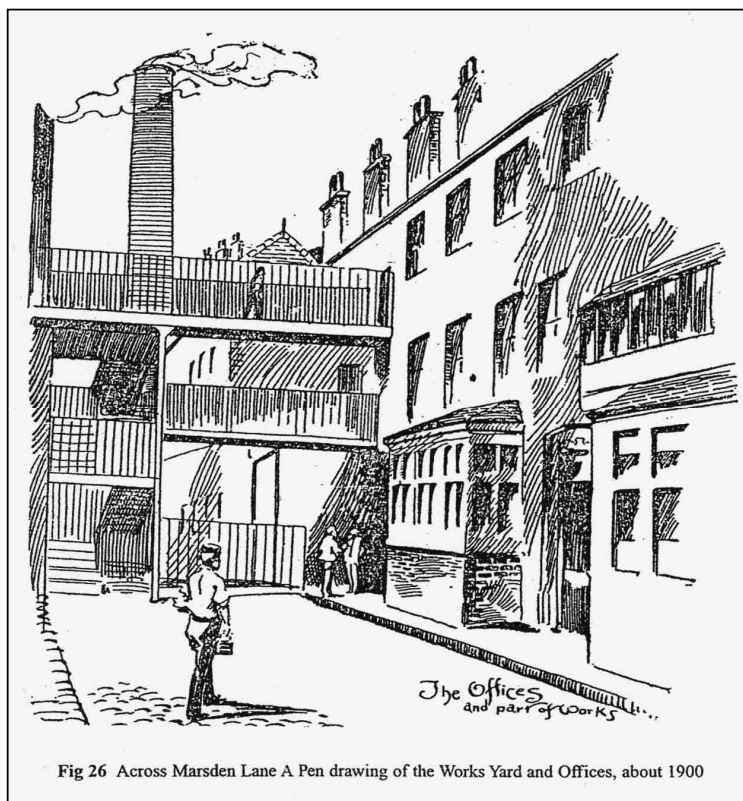
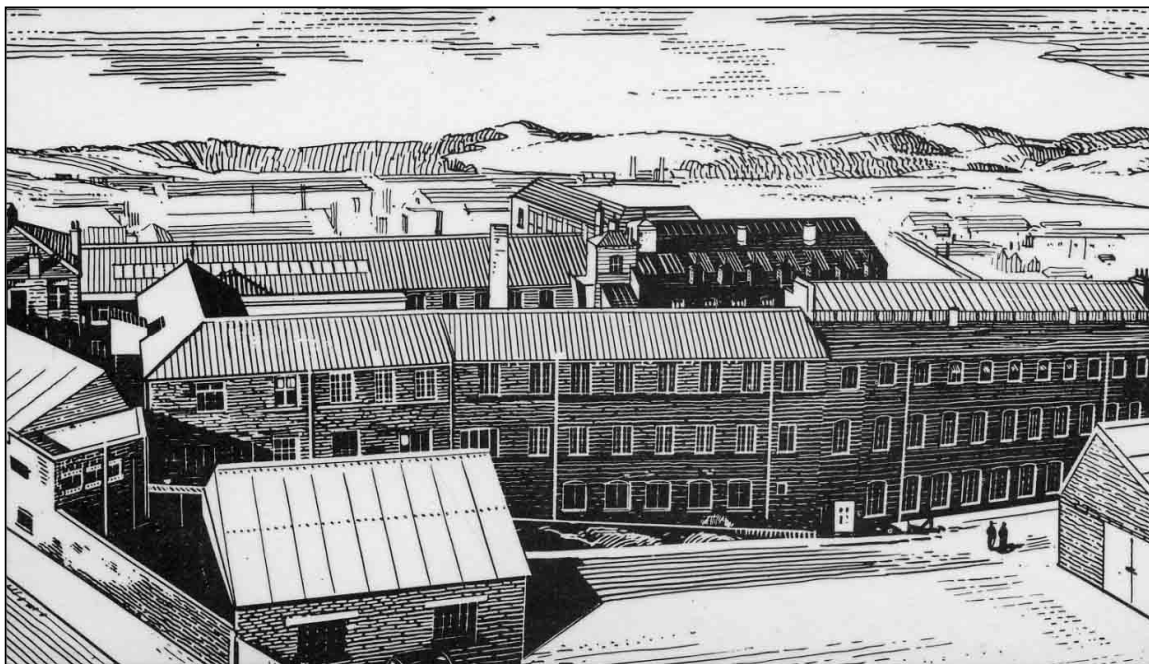

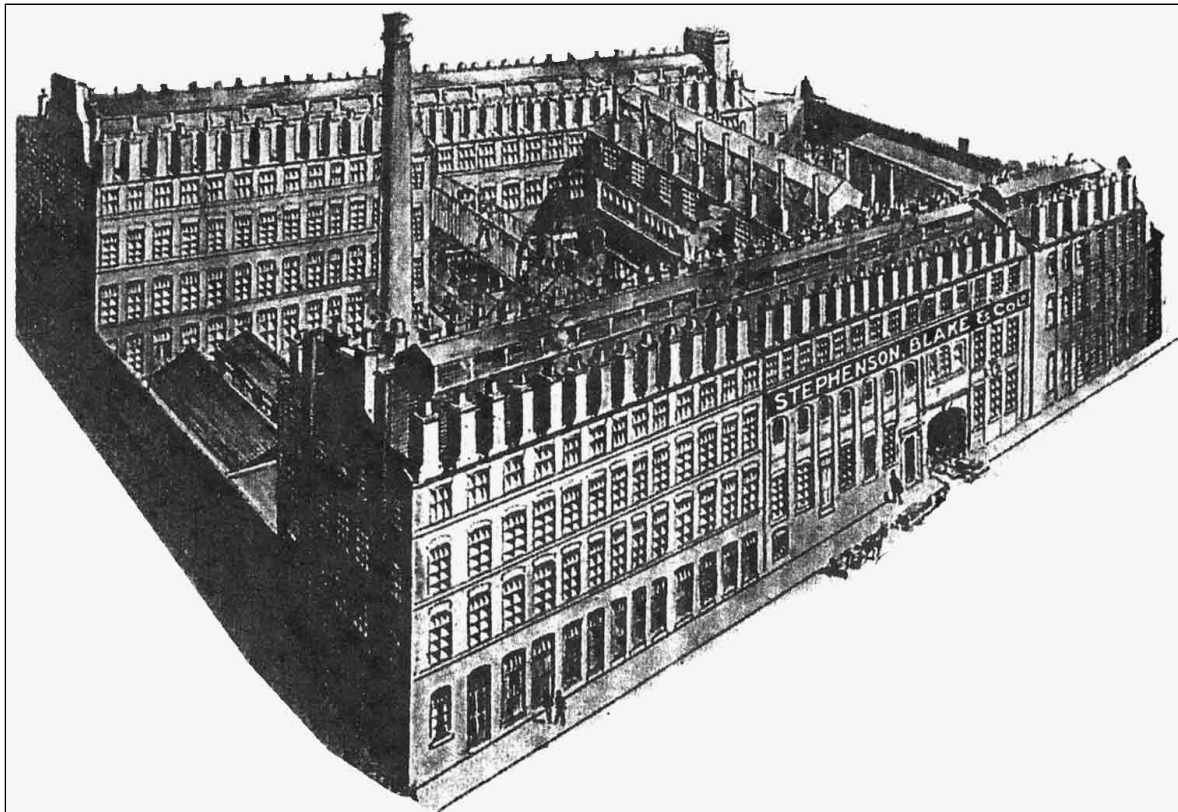


Fig 26 Across Marsden Lane A Pen drawing of the Works Yard and Offices, about 1900

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Trade Directory Illustration c1900

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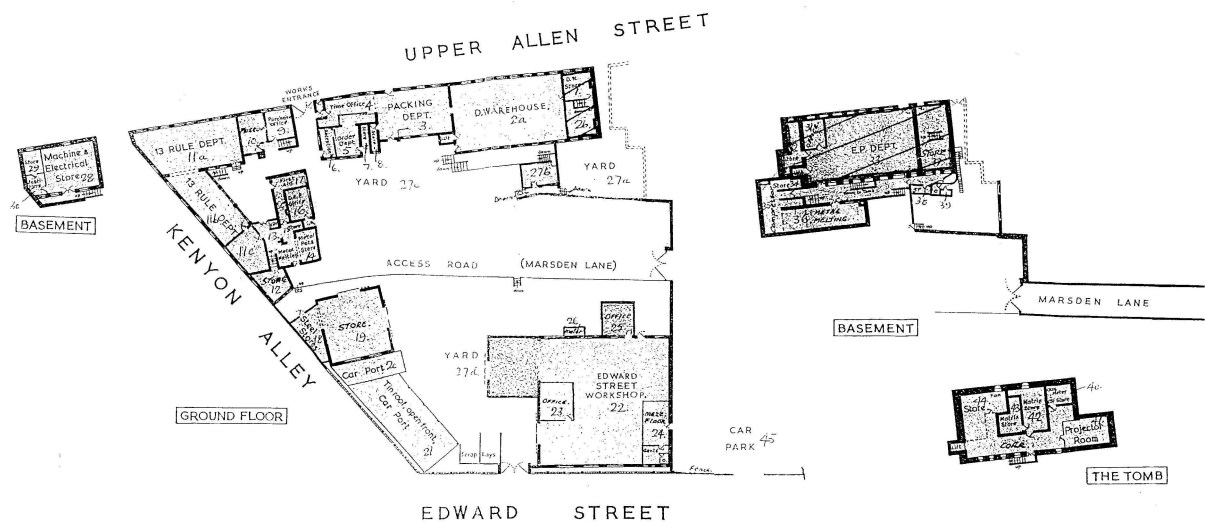
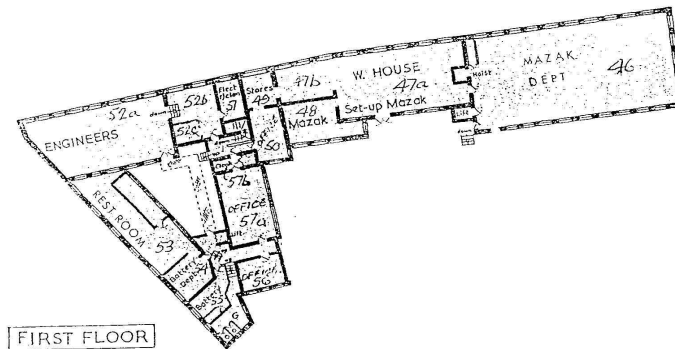
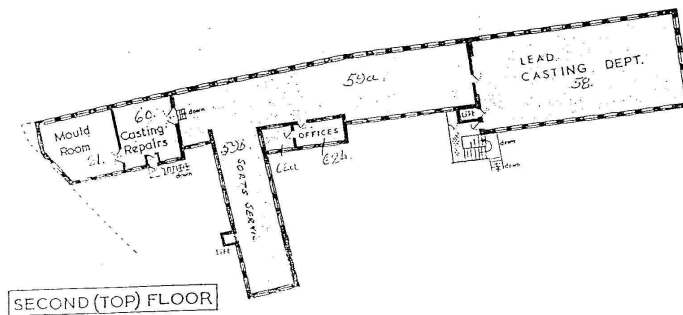
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Historic Floor Plan, c1970

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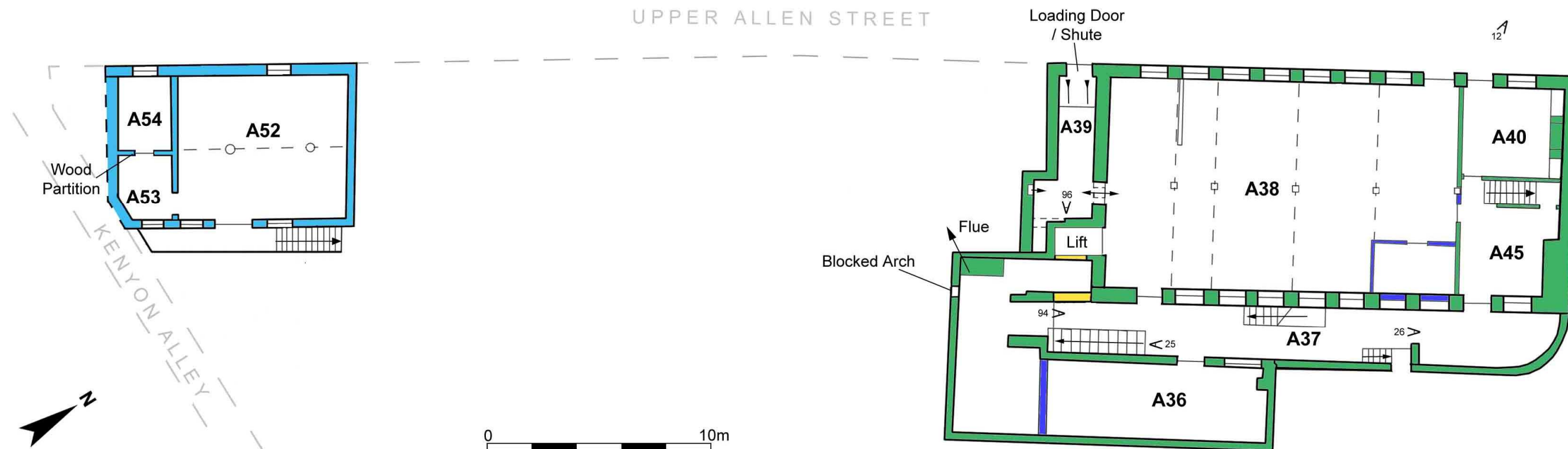
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-  Phase 1
-  Phase 2
-  Phase 3
-  Phase 4
-  Phase 5
-  Phase 6
-  Phase 7
-  Phase 8

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- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Raised Walkway
- Vertical Steel Column
- Cast Iron Column
- FP Fireplace
- NS Not Surveyed
- Brick Jack Arch
- Wall box / Lineshaft
- Gas Lamps

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Title:
Basement Plan

Scale:
1:200
(Do not scale from this drawing)

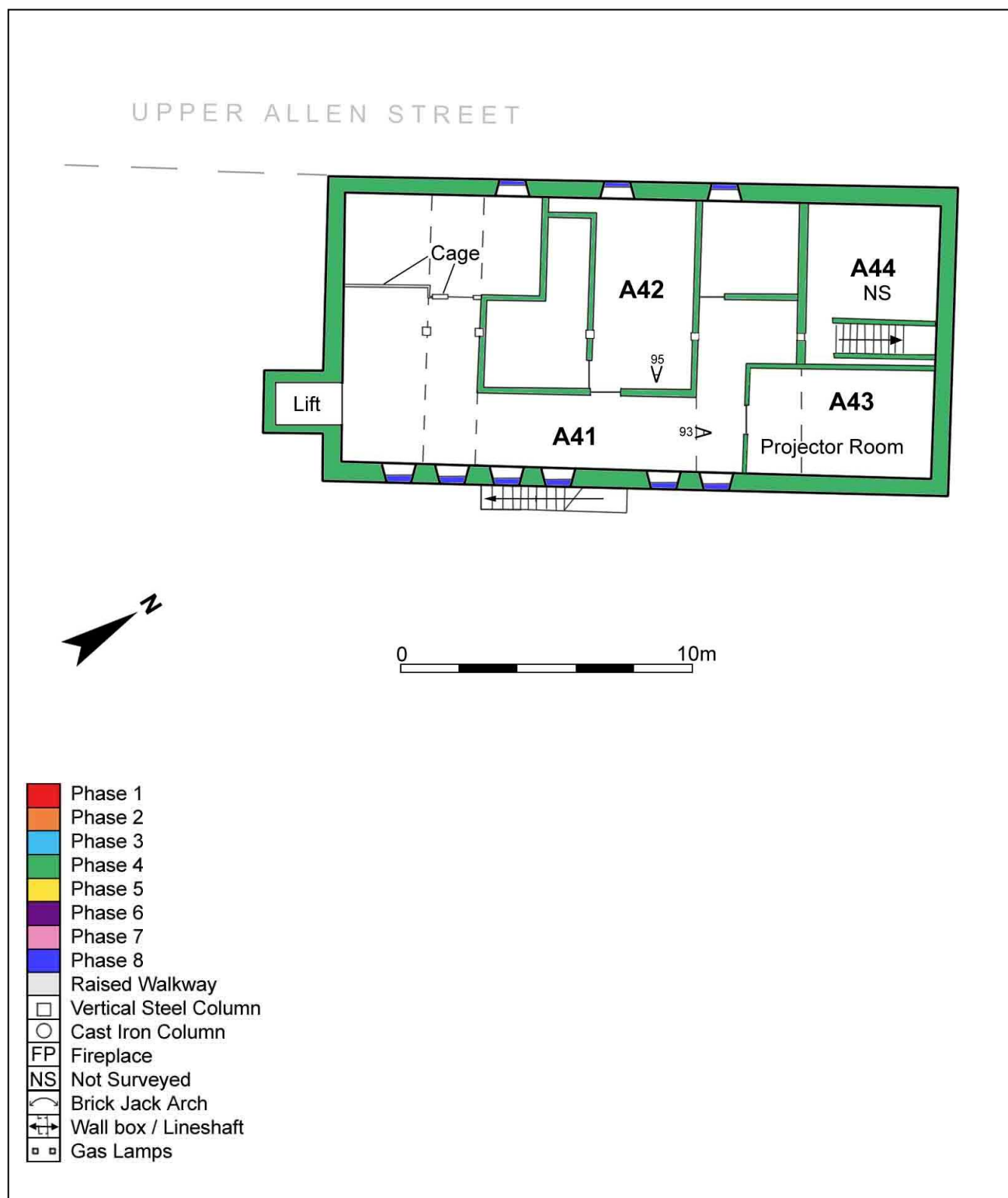
Date:
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NGR:
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Drawn:
K.Speight

Project No.:
842.1

Illustration No.:
9



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	Scale:	As Shown	Date: August 2004
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	Project No.:	842.1	Illustration No.: 10

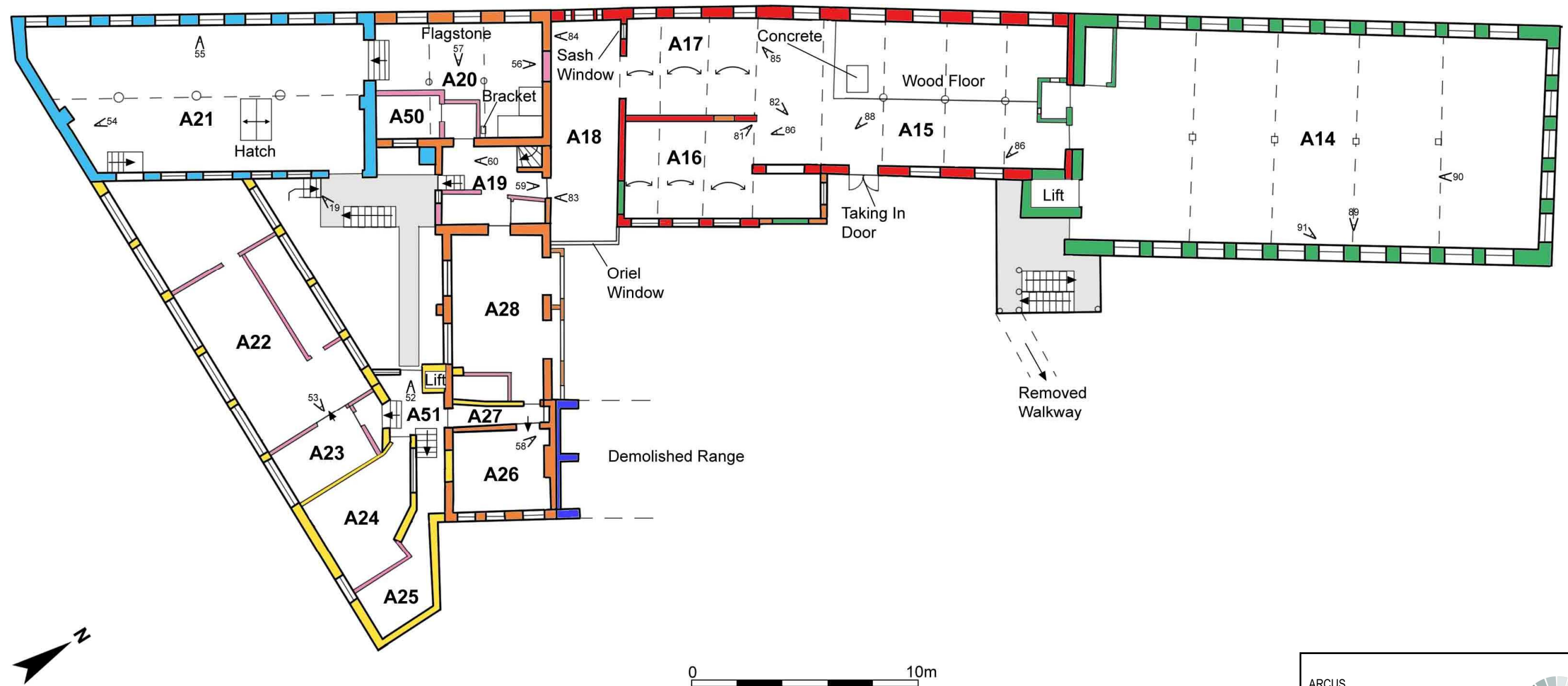


- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Raised Walkway
- Vertical Steel Column
- Cast Iron Column
- FP Fireplace
- NS Not Surveyed
- Brick Jack Arch
- Wall box / Lineshaft
- Gas Lamps

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Project: Stephenson Blake, Sheffield	
Title: Ground Floor Plan	
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NGR: SK 3483 8762	Drawn: K.Speight
Project No.: 842.1	Illustration No.: 11

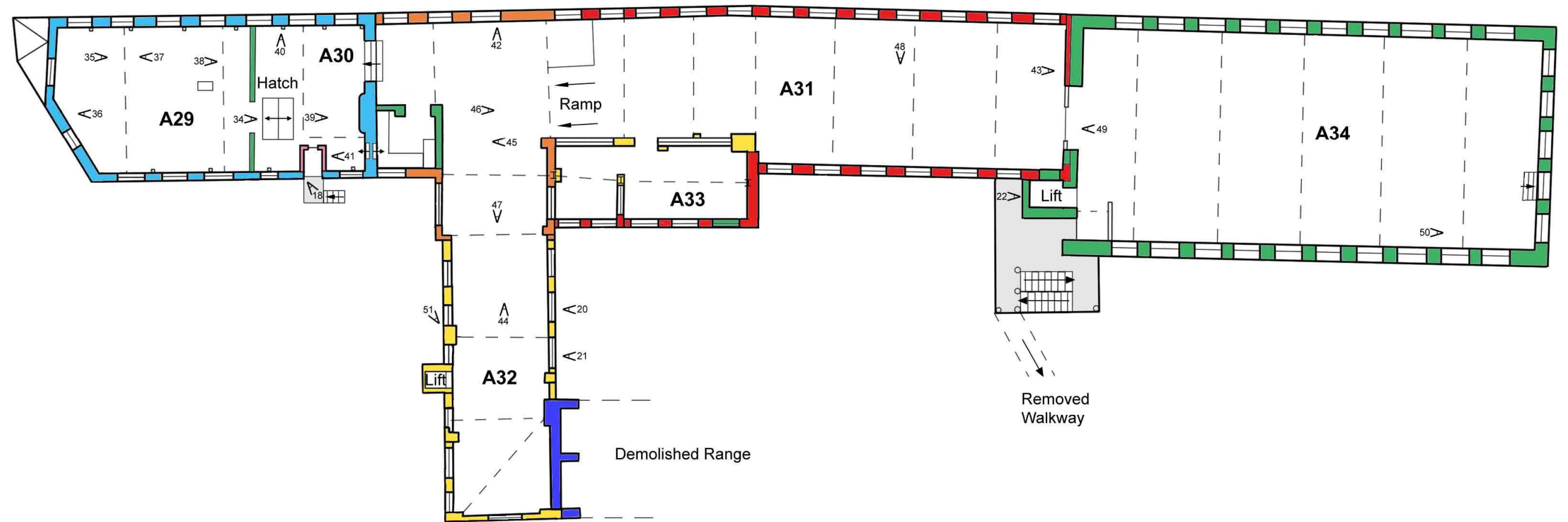


- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Raised Walkway
- Vertical Steel Column
- Cast Iron Column
- FP Fireplace
- NS Not Surveyed
- Brick Jack Arch
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Project: Stephenson Blake, Sheffield	
Title: First Floor Plan	
Scale: 1:200 (Do not scale from this drawing)	Date: August 2004
NGR: SK 3483 8762	Drawn: K.Speight
Project No.: 842.1	Illustration No.: 12



- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7
- Phase 8
- Raised Walkway
- Vertical Steel Column
- Cast Iron Column
- FP Fireplace
- NS Not Surveyed
- Brick Jack Arch
- Wall box / Lineshaft
- Gas Lamps

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Project: Stephenson Blake, Sheffield	
Title: Second Floor Plan	
Scale: 1:200 (Do Not Scale From this Drawing)	Date: August 2004
NGR: SK 3483 8762	Drawn: K.Speight
Project No.: 842.1	Illustration No.: 13



- Site Boundary
- Standing Building With Basement
- Standing Building, Presence Of Basement Not Known
- Areas Of Demolished C19th Terraces And Buildings, With Archaeological Potential
- Concrete Yard
- Stone Setts
- Stone Flags
- Loose Gravel
- Tarmac
- Shubs
- Open Ground Site Of Former C19th Courtyards
- Stone Plinth
- Potential For Remains Of Demolished C19th Terraces Below Standing Buildings

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Project:		Stephenson Blake, Sheffield	
Title:		Archaeological Potential	
Scale:	As Shown	Date:	August 2004
NGR:	SK 3483 8762	Drawn:	K.Speight
Project No.:	842.1	Illustration No.:	14

10 PLATES



Plate 1: General shot of Upper Allen street frontage, NW elevation of building A, looking ENE (film 001/ 03)



Plate 2: General shot of Kenyon Alley elevation, S side of site, looking E (film 001/04)



Plate 3: General shot of wasteground to NE of site, looking N (file 001/09)



Plate 4: General shot, NE side of site (external elevation), from Marsden Lane, looking S (film 001/10)



Plate 5: Taking-in door, building A, from Upper Allan Street, NW elevation, looking SE (film 001:18)



Plate 6: Entrance to side passage next to caretakers house, N corner of site, looking SE (film 001: 12)



Plate 7: SE elevation of building A, from main yard, looking NW (film 001/32)



Plate 8: NE elevation of building A, looking SW (film 001/29)



Plate 9: Columns at base of stair tower, note empty seating for removed walkway, looking N (film 002: 03)



Plate 10: Arch above side cart passage (into small yard), looking NE (film 001/31)



Plate 11: Shot of main yard, showing Marsden Lane and area of demolished range, looking E (film 001/26)



Plate 12: SE elevation of building A, looking NW (film 001: 28)



Plate 13: Infilled building (from rear yard), looking SE (film 001/35)



Plate 14: Ground floor windows of 191 Upper Allen Street, from side passage (into rear yard), looking NW (film 001:36)



Plate 15: General shot of sub-basement (the tomb), A42, looking NW (film 003/36)



Plate 16: General shot of sub-basement A38, looking SW (film 003/34)



Plate 17: Detail of original brick jack arch ceiling with tie rod, A2, looking E
(film 003/12)



Plate 18: Detail of
columns, A2, looking SW
(film 003/18)



Plate 19: General shot of A7, looking SW (film 002/35)



Plate 20: General shot from A20, through A21, showing columns, flagstone floor and change in floor height between buildings, looking SW (film 002/29)



Plate 21: General shot, A15, looking N (film 003/25)



Plate 22: Detail of infilled window with hung sash, A17, looking NE (film 003/23)



Plate 23: Detail of wooden partition with side hatch (hoist?), A15, looking N (film 003/26)



Plate 24: Detail of ceiling construction, A3, looking SW (film 003/20)



Plate 25: Exterior upper floor of A29/A30 showing hot working vent on roof, looking W (film 002/24)



Plate 26: General shot of loading hatch and hook above, A30, looking SE (film 002/13)



Plate 27: General shot, A32 (showing reused roof trusses), looking SE (film 002/15)



Plate 28: General shot of A31, looking SW (film 002/16)



Plate 29: General shot of A34, note skylights (film 002/22)



Plate 30: General shot of concrete truss, C1, looking N (film 003/32)

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

Brief for Archaeological Assessment & Building Appraisal

Site Name: Stephenson Blake Type Foundry

Location: Upper Allen Street, Sheffield, Kenyon Alley and Edward Street, Sheffield

Status: Within Proposed Conservation Area

Grid Reference: SK3483 8762

Area of site (hectares): 0.51ha

Planning application number(s): 04/00215/FUL

Summary

In advance of proposed redevelopment, a detailed appraisal of the archaeological importance and the special architectural or historic interest of this site and buildings is required; the results will inform the design process and act as supporting information with a planning application. This combined assessment/building appraisal is required as the site may contain standing and buried features of importance relating to Sheffield's urban development and, in particular, specialist manufacturing trades related to the type industry.

1.0 Purpose of Assessment/Recording

1.1 An understanding of the significance of the standing buildings on the site is required; the buildings will be put in context by an assessment of documentary sources. An assessment of the likely nature of the buried deposits on this site is also required; the assessment will consider the need for further investigation (evaluation), to fully inform on the nature of the buried archaeology present.

2.0 Archaeological/Historical interest

2.1 The land to the northwest of West-Bar was part of a planned development towards the end of the eighteenth-century, known as the 'crofts'. It involving the layout of new streets and the construction of both residential and industrial areas. Stephenson Blake was established as a small type foundry in 1818, although by the mid nineteenth-century was one of the most prestigious type foundries in the world. The works on Upper Allen Street developed throughout this period, gradually expanding to demolish the adjacent housing to create the works that stands today. The southern boundary to the foundry was initially demarcated by Marsden Lane, with the Kenyon Cutlery Works to the south, although was ultimately replaced by the expanding type works.

3.0 Previous Recording

3.1 There has been no previous archaeological investigations of the site. However a history of the foundry has been written by Roy Millington and published in a book 'Stephenson Blake : the last of the Old English typefounders.

4.0 Archival Study

4.1 The contractor will undertake an archival study of the site/buildings to be affected. This will include:

- Geotechnical data, where available.
- Plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including all pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys.
- Place and street name evidence.
- Aerial Photographs.
- Historical documents and photographs held in museums, libraries and archives – those held by the Hawley Collection (University of Sheffield), Sheffield Archives and Sheffield Local Studies Library must be studied, as a minimum.

- Trade and Business Directories.
 - Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
 - Records and information held by Sheffield City Council's Conservation team.
 - The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- 4.2 The results of this study will be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results will be used to put the site and standing buildings in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

5.0 Nature of Appraisal

- 5.1 The building appraisal is necessary to enable a detailed understanding of the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings. The buildings, including curtilage structures, should be carefully examined, to identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. It is anticipated that the appraisal will take the form of a photographic record supplemented by a drawn record, where additional clarity is required. The following points are offered as guidance:

6.0 Photographic Recording

- 6.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building complex.
- 6.2 General photographs of the interior & exterior of the buildings are required. These can be taken with a 35mm camera. Detailed photographs of identified features of interest are also required and are to be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera. All photographs are to be black and white. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale. Where appropriate, perspective control is to be used.
- 6.3 This basic photographic record is to be supplemented by 35mm colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decoration.
- 6.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed. Position and direction of each photograph must also to be noted on plans of each building.

7.0 Drawn Record

- 7.1 It is anticipated that the drawn record will equate to floor plans showing features of archaeological/historical significance, to put those features fully in context. The contractor should establish whether existing plans – for example those submitted with a planning application - are suitable for adaptation and use. If such plans are not available, a contingency should be allowed for this element of work. RCHME drawing conventions will be followed. The scale to be used for drawings will be discussed and agreed with the monitor.
- 7.2 Plans should be provided indicating the location of all elements set out in section 5 above, and, on separate plans identifying the position and orientation of all photographic images, as provided for in section 6.4 above.
- 7.3 A contingency should be allowed for at least two sections through the building(s) to be produced.
- 7.4 The contractor should also allow for sketch illustrations, such as phase plans, isometric views, etc. where these will assist in interpreting the buildings.
- 7.5 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences should be noted and appropriately illustrated. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.
- 7.6 Plans, and where necessary, elevations and section should be provided, indicating the phasing of the development of the site, cross referenced with an indication of the uses of the rooms and spaces within the buildings.

8.0 Scientific Analysis

- 8.1 A contingency allowance should be made for detailed analyses, should the appraisal reveal aspects of the building that warrant such an approach. The need for analysis

of paint, mortar, stucco, etc. and dendrochronological dating of timbers should be considered.

9.0 Health and Safety

- 9.1 The contractor on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

10.0 Monitoring

- 10.1 Sheffield City Council's Heritage team will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made. Contact: Craig Broadwith on tel 0114 273 4223; e-mail craig.Broadwith@sheffield.gov.uk
- 10.2 The need for contingency work to be undertaken should be discussed with and agreed by the monitor whilst the assessment/appraisal work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary, should also be discussed and agreed between the contractor and the monitor.
- 10.3 In particular, the contractor should advise the monitor if archive material, i.e. paper records, or artefacts relating to the use of the building being appraised, are found to be present. The monitor will then discuss the removal of this material off site, to an appropriate archive store, with the site owners. Such material should then be used by the contractor to supplement their previous archival research.

11.0 Report Preparation

- 11.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4".
- 11.2 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.
- 11.3 A written report is to be produced. A non technical summary outlining the results of the work should be included at the start of the report. The report will go on to detail who undertook the assessment/appraisal, when the work was done, where the site/building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required.
- 11.4 A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the building(s) should be included. The report will include a discussion of the information gathered during the archival study. The report will include an analysis of these results, which will allow an understanding of the building's historical and architectural significance to be established.
- 11.5 The report will also consider the results of the archival study, to assess the likely buried archaeological potential of the site. The report should assess:
- The degree of disturbance caused by existing and previous buildings/structures on the site – areas of disturbance should be recorded on plan (include basements, foundation trenches, services, etc.).
 - The identification of areas of archaeological survival – these should similarly be recorded on plan.
 - The importance of the archaeological remains expected to survive on site.
 - The quality and reliability of the evidence and whether it needs to be supplemented by site evaluation.
- 11.5 The report illustrations should include, as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500 and a site plan at not less than 1:500; copies of all historic map extracts consulted (where possible), with the buildings/site clearly visible and outlined; copies of any borehole logs consulted; a complete set of photocopies of all relevant photographs and selected slides (of at least laser copy standard), appropriately labelled or captioned – these can be bound into the back of the report and referenced as necessary, but selected photographs/slides should also be used as illustrations; the photographic record plans; reproductions of any record drawings made.

- 11.6 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

12.0 Submission of Report

- 12.1 Two copies of the completed report are to be submitted to the developer or their agent (or as many as have been agreed); one is for submission to the Planning Authority.
- 12.2 Two copies are also to be submitted to the Heritage team, Development Services, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 2SH - one for inclusion in the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and one for the Conservation Officer.
- 12.3 For buildings that are Grade 1 or 2* listed, a copy is also to be sent to the relevant Inspector at English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP.
- 12.4 As well as a printed copy of the report, a CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (including the appended photos and slides), scanned at 300 dpi, is to be provided to the Heritage team.

13.0 Submission and deposition of Archive

- 13.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled and indexed and then offered for deposition with the following institution (contact the senior archivist on 0114 203 9395):

Sheffield City Archives, 52 Shoreham Street, Sheffield, S1 4SP

14.0 Publicity

- 14.1 The results of the work will be published in the appropriate issue of Archaeology in South Yorkshire; to facilitate this, the contractor will submit a summary report plus illustrations, in digital format (ASCII text and tiff images at 300 dpi). If the results warrant it, a report will also be published in an appropriate regional or national journal – to be discussed and agreed with the monitor – a contingency should be allowed for this.
- 14.2 Results of the work will also be disseminated by other means of publicity, such as: giving talks to local societies and at the South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, etc.
- 14.3 The contractor is also to complete an online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>.

15.0 Further Work

- 15.1 The contractor should be aware that this work is being undertaken at an early stage in the development process. As such, the assessment/appraisal may lead on to further fieldwork, in due course, both in the form of archaeological investigation and detailed building recording

Prepared by Sheffield City Council's Urban Design & Conservation Team and South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

tel 0114 - 273 4223, fax 0114 - 273 5002

email: udep@sheffield.gov.uk

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Photographer: Tegwen Roberts

Film No: 1

Film Type: B+W

Film & Frame:	Plate	View	Description	Int.	Ext.	Direction	Date
1/1	-	-	ID Shot			N/A	17/08/2004
1/2	-	1	Cart passage from Upper Allen Street		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/3	1	2	General shot of Upper Allen street frontage (NW elevation, building A)		X	ENE	17/08/2004
1/4	2	3	General shot of Kenyon Alley elevation, S side of site		X	E	17/08/2004
1/5	-	4	Extension to building A (SE corner), external shot		X	N	17/08/2004
1/6	-	5	Blocked alley/walkway, S side of site		X	N	17/08/2004
1/7	-	6	South corner of site, external shot		X	NE	17/08/2004
1/8	-	7	Entrance to SE end of site (from Edward Street)		X	NW	17/08/2004
1/9	3	8	General shot of wasteground to NE of site		X	N	17/08/2004
1/10	4	9	General shot, NE side of site (external elevation), from Marsden Lane		X	S	17/08/2004
1/11	-	9	View along Marsden Lane		X	SW	17/08/2004
1/12	6	10	Entrance to passage/alleyway next to caretakers house, N corner of site		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/13	-	11	191 Upper Allen Street (Caretakers house)		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/14	-	12	Detail of decorative fitting, NW elevation, caretakers house		X	S	17/08/2004
1/15	-		VOID				17/08/2004
1/16	-	13	Detail of ground floor window, room A3		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/17	-	14	Break between phases of building A (showing altered doorway)		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/18	5	15	Taking-in door, building A (from Upper Allen Street, NW elevation)		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/19	-	1	Door to timehouse/pedestrian door, building A (from Upper Allen Street, NW elevation)		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/20	-	16	3 bay extension to original part of building A		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/21	-	17	Gate to cart passage		X	SW	17/08/2004
1/22	-	18	Cast iron walkways above concrete yard (from 2nd floor)		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/23	-	19	Shot of small concrete yard (from 1st floor) showing blind external fireplace		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/24	-	20	Detail of bell, 2nd floor, building A (exterior, SE elevation)		X	N	17/08/2004
1/25	-	20	Elevation of modern lift tower (with original cast iron columns below)		X	NE	17/08/2004
1/26	11	21	Shot of main yard, showing Marsden Lane and area of demolished range		X	E	17/08/2004
1/27	-	21	General shot of buildings B and C (across main yard)		X	E	17/08/2004
1/28	12	21	SE elevation of building A		X	NW	17/08/2004
1/29	-	22	NE elevation of building A (original offices)		X	SW	17/08/2004
1/30	-	22	General shot of B1 and B2 (external)		X	S	17/08/2004
1/31	10	23	Arch above side cart passage (into small yard)		X	NE	17/08/2004
1/32	7	24	SE elevation of building A, from main yard		X	NW	17/08/2004
1/33	-	25	View along basement level walkway		X	NE	17/08/2004
1/34	-	26	View along basement level walkway		X	SW	17/08/2004
1/35	13	27	Infilled building (from rear yard)		X	SE	17/08/2004
1/36	14	28	Ground floor windows of 191 Upper Allen Street, from side passage (into rear yard)		X	NW	17/08/2004
1/37	-	29	General shot, building C		X	E	17/08/2004

Photographer: Tegwen Roberts

Film No: 2

Film Type: B+W

Film & Frame:	Plate	View	Description	Int.	Ext.	Direction	Date
2/1	-	-	ID Shot			N/A	17/08/2004
2/2	-	30	Taking in doors and chimney, SE elevation, building A		X	NW	17/08/2004
2/3	9	31	Columns below modern lift tower (detailed shot showing truncated fittings)		X	N	17/08/2004
2/4	-	32	Clocking in machinery and timehouse (in cart passage from Upper Allen Street)		X	E	17/08/2004
2/5	-	17	Hatch and letter box next to main office door (from cart passage)	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/6	-	33	Detail of windows, rooms A12 and A13		X	S	17/08/2004
2/7	-	34	General shot A29	X		W	17/08/2004
2/8	-	35	Detail of racks, A29	X		S	17/08/2004
2/9	-	26	Detail of roof structure, A29	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/10	-	37	Detail of light fittings above windows, A29	X		NW	17/08/2004
2/11	-	38	Shot of clock, A29	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/12	-	39	Shot of loading hatch, A30	X		W	17/08/2004
2/13	26	40	General shot of loading hatch showing hook above, A30	X		SE	17/08/2004
2/14	-	41	Blocked line-shafting box, A30	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/15	27	42	General shot, A32 (showing reused roof trusses)	X		SE	17/08/2004
2/16	28	43	General shot, A31	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/17	-	44	Detail of reused roof trusses, A32	X		SE	17/08/2004
2/18	-	45	Detail of fire extinguisher, A32	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/19	-	46	Detail of sinks, A32	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/20	-	47	Detail of blocked hatch in gable wall, A32	X		NW	17/08/2004
2/21	-	48	Detail of heated stiddy, A31	X		NW	17/08/2004
2/22	29	49	General shot of A34	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/23	-	50	Detail of fitting on roof truss, A34	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/24	25	51	Exterior upper floor of A29/A30 showing hot working roof		X	W	17/08/2004
2/25	-	52	General shot of corridor	X		SE	17/08/2004
2/26	-	53	General shot, showing roof in modern extension, A22	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/27	-	54	Shot of hatch, A21	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/28	-	55	Detail of top of column, A21	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/29	20	56	General shot from A20, through A21, showing columns and change in floor height.	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/30	-	56	Detail of column capital, A20	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/31	-	57	Detail of removed benches and stone flag floor, A20	X		NW	17/08/2004
2/32	-	58	General shot of wall recess	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/33	-	59	General shot from A18, showing exit to cast-iron walkways	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/34	-	60	Detail of stairwell and wall grate	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/35	19	61	General shot of A7	X		SW	17/08/2004
2/36	-	62	Detail of blocked lineshafting box, A7	X		NE	17/08/2004
2/37	-	63	Detail of wall fitting, A7	X		NW	17/08/2004

Photographer: Tegwen Roberts

Film No: 3

Film Type: B+W

Film & Frame:	Plate	View	Description	Int.	Ext.	Direction	Date
3/1	-	-	ID Shot			N/A	17/08/2004
3/2	-	64	Detail of column capital, A7	X		NW	17/08/2004
3/3	-	65	General shot, A8	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/4	-	66	General shot of stairwell	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/5	-	67	Stone flag floor	X		N	17/08/2004
3/6	-	68	Detail of ceiling hatch, A7	X		UP	17/08/2004
3/7	-	69	Detail of door, A12	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/8	-	70	Detail of fireplace, A12	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/9	-	71	General shot of ceiling, A12	X		SE	17/08/2004
3/10	-	72	General shot of open doorway (stone floor)		X	NW	17/08/2004
3/11	-	73	General shot of A2	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/12	17	74	Detail of original jack arch ceiling, A2	X		E	17/08/2004
3/13	-	75	Detail of change in ceiling construction, A2	X		E	17/08/2004
3/14	--	73	Detail of handle on original time house cupboard, A2	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/15	-	76	General view of store in A1	X		S	17/08/2004
3/16	-	77	General shot of A2	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/17	-	78	Detail of column capital, A2	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/18	18	79	Shot of cloumns, A2	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/19	-	80	General shot of A3 (showing columns)	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/20	24	81	Detail of roof, A3	X		SW	17/08/2004
3/21	-	82	View of machinery, A3	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/22	-	83	Detail of arch, A18	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/23	22	84	Detail of arch, A17	X		NE	17/08/2004
3/24	-	22	Cast iron staircase	X		NE	18/08/2004
3/25	21	85	General shot, A15	X		N	18/08/2004
3/26	23	86	Detail of hatch in wall (original hoist?), A15	X		N	18/08/2004
3/27	-	87	General shot showing machinery and jack arches, A16	X		SW	18/08/2004
3/28	-	88	Detail of column capital, A15	X		N	18/08/2004
3/29	-	89	General shot, A14	X		NW	18/08/2004
3/30	-	90	Detail of machinery, A14	X		NE	18/08/2004
3/31	-	91	General shot, A14	X		SW	18/08/2004
3/32	30	92	General shot, C1	X		N	18/08/2004
3/33	-	97	General shot, C1, showing wall mounted radiators	X		W	18/08/2004
3/34	16	93	General shot, A38	X		SW	18/08/2004
3/35	-	94	General shot showing blocked arch, A36	X		S	18/08/2004
3/36	15	95	General shot of tomb, A42	X		NW	18/08/2004
3/37	-	96	General shot of cupboard at back of printers (A39) showing original coal shute (?)	X		SW	18/08/2004

Photographer: Tegwen Roberts

Film Type: Colour Slide

Colour slide photographs were taken for the project archive to be deposited at Sheffield City Archives on Shoreham Street. The Black and white prints should not be considered as the primary record for the site and for this reason none of the colour slide images are reproduced within this report.

Slide No.	Description	Int.	Ext	Direction	Date
1	General shot of columns, room A7	X		SW	18/08/2004
2	General shot of paintwork in stairwell.corridor (1st floor)	X		NE	18/08/2004
3	Graffiti on door, original paintwork on wall behind, A30	X		SE	18/08/2004
4	Shot of light fittings, A29	X		NE	18/08/2004
5	General shot of sinks, A31	X		SW	18/08/2004
6	Detail of sinks, A31	X		SW	18/08/2004
7	Detail of fire hydrant, A32	X		NW	18/08/2004
8	Shot of blocked line shafting box and files in wall, A31	X		SW	18/08/2004
9	Colour scheme in rest room, A22	X		SW	18/08/2004
10	Shot of original paintwork, A19	X		NE	18/08/2004
11	Original paintwork and sign on door, A36	X		NE	18/08/2004
12	General shot of stairwell and iron staircase	X		NE	18/08/2004
13	General shot of yard		X	SE	18/08/2004
14	General shot of yard		X	SE	18/08/2004
15	Doorway to lift, 2nd floor	X		NE	18/08/2004
16	Detail of original wooden panelling beneath modern plaster board, A14	X		E	18/08/2004
17	Wooden ceiling, A14	X		SE	18/08/2004
18	General shot, A14	X		NE	18/08/2004
19	Detail of end of truncated beam in stairwell wall	X		W	18/08/2004
20	Shot of entrance arch (cart passage), Upper Allen Street		X	SE	18/08/2004
21	Pedestrian entrance, Upper Allen Street		X	SE	18/08/2004
22	Detail of letterbox inside entrance to time house	X		NW	18/08/2004
23	Detail of door fitting, room A40, caretakers house (191, Upper Allen Street)		X	SE	18/08/2004
24	Shot of roof construction in cupboard to back of printers (room A39)	X		NW	18/08/2004
25	Line shafting box in cupboard to back of printers (room A39)	X		SW	18/08/2004
26	General shot of printers (rom A38)	X		N	18/08/2004
27	Shot of doorway to (room A39)	X		SW	18/08/2004
28	Detail of door hinges (room A39)	X		SW	18/08/2004
29	General shot showing original fireplace, 1st floor of caretakers house	X		N	18/08/2004
30	General shot of room A40, caretakers house, showing original fireplace	X		NW	18/08/2004
31	Fireplace in office, A12	X		E	18/08/2004