

BULLS HEAD,
DUN STREET,
SHEFFIELD

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Matrix Archaeology

July 2006

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DUN STREET,
SHEFFIELD

Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment

Report No. 2006-05

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on land adjacent to the former Bull's Head Hotel, on Dun Street, Sheffield, by Matrix Archaeology Ltd during July 2006. The work was commissioned by Ellis Willis & Beckett, in advance of a proposed private development, involving demolition and new build. The work was undertaken in accordance with PPG 15 and PPG16, and following a Brief prepared by Dinah Saich of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).
- 1.2 The proposed redevelopment site ('the study area') comprised an area of 0.19 hectares, defined by Dun Street (north), Dun Fields (south), Dun Lane (west) and the site of the Cornish Steel Works on Green Lane (east), *circa* 1km to the north-west of Sheffield city centre (NGR SK 350881) (**Figure 1**). At the time of the assessment, the former Bull's Head (Building A, Site 1) was in use as the clients offices, and included fabric from earlier back-to-back dwellings. There were two other buildings at the site, Building B (Site 4), and Building C (Site 5); both of these were of mid. 20th century date, and had no historical interest. NOTE: The long axis of the site runs from south-west to north-east. However, for simplicity, it is assumed that Dun Street extends from east to west, and Dun Lane from north to south. Site north is therefore 36 degrees to the west of grid north.
- 1.3 Although none of the buildings within the study area were listed, the area was within the Kelham Island Conservation Area. Three adjacent development sites had been subject to recent archaeological investigation. To the south, the former Williams Brothers site had a desk-based assessment and building recording undertaken by Matrix Archaeology in 2004; to the north the former Daisy Spring Works site had a desk-based assessment undertaken by ARCUS in 2004; and to the east the Cornish Steel Works had a desk-based assessment undertaken by ARCUS in 2006. Furthermore, an archaeological excavation was recently undertaken at the Daisy Spring Works site by ARCUS in 2005, but the results were not yet available. SYAS's 'Historic Environment Characterisation Data' defined much of the area between Shalesmoor and Green Lane, including the study area, as HSY 1784.
- 1.4 The desk-based assessment comprised consultation of a number of primary and secondary documentary sources, as well as all easily available historic cartographic sources. This was integrated with the results of the site walkover (12th July 2006) in order to determine survival or likely survival of any below-ground archaeological sites and features, in accordance with advice from central government as outlined in *Planning Policy Guidance Notes PPG15 and PPG16*.
- 1.5 **Acknowledgements**

The assessment and reporting were undertaken by Mark Fletcher. The client, Mr Nicholas Todd, provided full access to the Bull's Head, and supplied a number of old photographs and plans. Russell Light, architect, provided plans indicating how the site was to be redeveloped. Staff of the SYAS, the South

Yorkshire Archive Service, and the South Yorkshire Library Service provided relevant documentary information.

1.7 Disclaimer and limitations

Please note that the contents of this report are intended exclusively to promote the historical and archaeological understanding of the site. They must not be used for any other purpose without the written consent of Matrix Archaeology. Matrix Archaeology accepts no responsibility for any use, whole or partial, of this report without such written authority.

2. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The study area was located on the south side of the valley of the river Don, which extends from north-west to south-east through the Pennine foothills and into the northern suburbs of Sheffield. The valley floor is fairly broad here, and, despite the gentle fall of the river, was obviously conducive to the development of industry. The site lay on or about the 50m O.D. contour, just a short distance to the south of the river weir at Kelham Island.
- 2.2 The solid geology below the study area comprised the Lower Coal Measures of the Westphalian A sequence, dated to the Carboniferous period. However, the Don valley was flooded by recent alluvium deposits, and the study area was located either at, or very near to, the southern edge of the alluvial flood plain (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 100, 1973).
- 2.3 The only recent site investigations in the locality were undertaken during archaeological investigations for the Sheffield Inner Relief Road (ARCUS, 2003). At Site 30, located on Gibraltar Street, *circa* 220m to the south-east of the study area (SK 352879), trial trenching revealed light-brown sandy clay, at a depth of 48.35m.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 For the purposes of this report, the periods discussed are as follows:

Prehistoric	Pre. AD 43
Roman/Romano-British:	AD 43 - AD 450
Early Medieval:	AD 450 - AD 1066
Medieval:	AD 1066 - AD 1540
Early Post Medieval:	AD 1540 - AD 1750
Late Post Medieval:	AD 1750 - present

3.2 Prehistoric/Roman periods

Evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the study area was non-existent.

3.3 Medieval period and early post-medieval periods

The medieval centre of Sheffield was located around the site of the castle, owned by the earls of Shrewsbury, in the present vicinity of the market site, *circa* 1km to the south-east of the study area. The present Shalesmoor (A.61) runs north-westwards up the Don valley to Penistone, and was probably in use during the medieval period and earlier. Although there may well have been farmsteads or other dwellings along this route, there is no evidence for any medieval occupation or other activity within or near to the study area.

Much of the land around Sheffield was originally part of the estates of the Earls of Shrewsbury (which later came into the possession of the Dukes of Norfolk), and the sixth earl, George, used his landed wealth to develop an extensive metalworking industry. Between *circa* 1560 and 1590, he had iron forges at Attercliffe, and within Sheffield Park he exploited woods for charcoal, and mined for ironstone and coal. He also imported high quality steel from Spain, for the use of local cutlers (Hey, 1979, 20).

3.4 Late post-medieval period

The rapid growth of Sheffield as an iron and steel working centre occurred during the last decades of the 18th century, and the first decades of the 19th. The primary focus for this growth was along the banks of the river Don, immediately to the north of the town centre. A number of early water powered mills had been developed here, including fulling, corn, and textile mills. Between 1680 and 1780, a significant number of cutler wheels and forges were constructed along the Don, although Kelham wheel (just 120m to the north-east of the study area) was first recorded in 1604, utilising the headrace for the town corn mill (Crossley, 1989, 14). Kelham Island, as this area was subsequently known, evidently became a focus for peripheral industrial growth.

The Fairbank plan of Sheffield, dated 1771 (FB She IS 1771) shows the urban extent of Sheffield. Kelham Wheel & Silk Mill were located within a rural setting, and the town suburbs ended at 'Gibraltar'. Between Shalesmoor and the river Don were a number of enclosed fields, known as 'Long Croft', these contained the study area.

A plan drawn by W. Fairbank, within a book dated 1788 (JC 1772), shows the area to the north-east of Moor Fields as being subdivided into a series of south-west to north-east elongated plots. Field no.30 was owned by the Duke of Norfolk, occupied by John Read, and was 'Part of Long Croft', with an area of 1 acre, 3 roods, and 22 perches.

Baines' plan of Sheffield, dated 1822 (**Figure 2**) showed that the east side of Moor Fields was built up, but that no development had yet taken place within the study area.

In 1824, John Leather, a land surveyor, produced 'A PLAN of the GROUND between GREEN LANE & GIBRALTAR' (She S 721 L, **Figure 3**). The land to the north-east of Moor Fields had been laid out in a grid pattern as streets. Green Lane had been extended south-eastwards as a new road. Dun Fields was then known as 'New Street', and Dun Lane known as 'Holmes Lane'. The south-west corner of the site (later Court No.2 Dun Lane) was occupied by Richard Holmes. Court No.2 Dun Street, and Court No.1 Dun Fields were occupied by James Parkinson, and the eastern part of the site was not occupied. A number of buildings existed on Dun Lane, probably including the back-to-backs on the north and west side of Court No.2, and the four westernmost dwellings which later became integrated into the 'Bull's Head'.

A further Fairbank plan (She S 1054S, **Figure 4**), also presumed to post-date Leather's plan, showed that James Parkinson was in occupation of a narrow north-south plot which later included No.26 Dun Street, the adjacent covered entry, the yard to the rear, and another building facing onto the yard. Richard Holmes was in occupation of the plot which later included Nos.21-25 Dun Fields and Court No.3 Dun Fields, to the rear. Also, Dun Fields was then known as 'Read Street', having been changed from 'New Street'.

A presumably slightly later Fairbank plan (She 1053 L, **Figure 5**), shows Thomas Wolstenholme in possession of the eastern part of the site, comprising Nos. 28-36 Dun Street, Court No.4 Dun Street, Nos.27-31 Dun Fields, and Court No.5 Dun Fields.

A final undated plan in Sheffield Archives (She S 1052L) (**Figure 6**) is titled '*Plan of the Land situate at Moor Fields purchased by Joseph Read Esqr of the Duke of Norfolk the lease & release dated ----- shewing how it had been Sold or Let off for Building purposes*'. This could be earlier or later than plan She 1053L (**Figure 5**), but Thomas Wolstenholme's plot was then in the possession of James Wolstenholme, presumably a relative.

The O.S. 1851 Five-Foot Town Plan (**Figure 7**) indicated for the first time how the study area had developed in detail. The plots into which the site had been originally subdivided were identifiable as five courts of back-to-backs, with covered passageways connecting the courts to the surrounding streets. External privies appear to be shown, and a number of possible first floor workshops, identified by external staircases. However, no public houses or other businesses were identified within the study area, although the Cup Inn (later 'Gardener's Rest') at 17 Dun Street, and the Ship Inn at 1 Dun Fields were shown.

At around midnight, on 11 March 1864, the newly-constructed Dale Dyke Dam at Bradfield collapsed, and the Loxley and Don valleys in Sheffield were rapidly inundated, an event which became known as 'The Great Flood'. About 250 people were killed, and many local businesses and houses were either destroyed or damaged. The claims records in the Sheffield Archives (CA/1998/72) provide a wealth of detail regarding those affected, including people and property in the study area.

There was only one fatality within the study area, related by Harrison (1864):

In a yard in Dun Street, Green Lane, an old man named Dennis M'Laughlin was drowned in his bed. He lived alone in a room on the ground floor, which was flooded up to the ceiling. In an adjoining room lived the old man's donkey, and there it died by the same calamity which overwhelmed its master. Another family living in the same yard had a narrow escape. They too slept on the ground floor; but they were warned just in time. They rushed out in their night clothes, almost up to their necks in water; but soon reached the house of a neighbour, where they were safe.

(<http://www.mick-armitage.staff.shef.ac.uk/sheffield/book/w-page19.html>)

McLoughlin was living in a house in the Bull's Head Yard, and worked as a dealer in firewood. His brother, Thomas, who lived in Leeds, claimed £11 7s 7d, for the loss of his sibling's property, for which £4 was paid out (<http://www2.shu.ac.uk/sfca/claimDetails.cfm?claim=4-4239>).

All or most of the residents of the study area submitted claims for compensation. Elizabeth Maskrey, Beerhouse Keeper at the Bull's Head, specified the loss of 108 gallons of Ale and 3 pounds of Tobacco, and loss of trade for seven days, as well as damage to a Beer Machine, clothing, and furniture. After claiming for £25 11s, she was awarded £11 (claim no. 3687). Edward Maskrey, presumably related to Elizabeth, was listed as a 'Saw Grinder' at the Bull's Head Yard. However, his claim was only for furniture and clothing, and amounted to £7 6s, of which he was awarded £4 10s (claim no.3933). Thomas Dyson, a 'Saw Handle Maker' was also based in the Bull's Head Yard, presumably working closely with Edward Maskrey.

A far more substantial claim was submitted by William Ibbotson, listed as a 'Wine and Spirit Merchant' of 284 Shales Moor. He requested £123 19s, but was awarded £66 19s, and part of his claim was for damage to property, including within the study area, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 21 and 25 Dun Fields, and Court Number 2 Dun Lane 3 houses and *Workshop* [my italics] (claim no.3535). These land holdings coincided with those of Richard Holmes on the post-1824 Fairbank plan (She S 1054S) (**Figure 4**), and it is tempting to suggest that in view of his profession, Ibbotson had probably established the 'Red House' beerhouse at No.25, which at the time of the flood was the home of John Walker, 'Slater and Beerhousekeeper', and presumably manager of the property, as Walker's own personal claim (No.4868) related only to damage to a garden at Neepsend.

Similarly, Joseph Stovin, Joiner & Builder, of 41 Green Lane, claimed for £98 3s 11d, of which £95 was paid. The bulk of this claim related to damage to 23 houses in Green Lane and Dun Fields, and although he certainly owned property on the south side of Dun Fields (Matrix Archaeology, 2004), may have acquired dwellings on the north side. Of the 23 houses, 22 had cellars, as all of these had to be emptied of mud and whitewashed (claim no.237).

Submitting claims from 32 Dun Street were a Pen Blade Grinder, a Tailor, a Mattress Maker, and also a Joiner. Also listed within the study area, for Dun Street and Dun Street Courts 2 (Bulls Head Yard?) and 4 were the following professions: Roller, Mason, Carter, Spoon Buffer, Joiner, Metal Rubber, Sausage Skin Dealer, Confectioner, Spring Knife Cutler, and an Edge Tool Striker. Most of these made claims for clothing and furniture, but Samuel Stubbing, a Pen Blade Grinder, of 32 Dun Street, made a claim for £2 18s (No.3858), for equipment directly related to his trade. Joseph Booker, a Spring Knife Cutler, claimed for:

Loss of Wages and Employment in consequence of the Stoppage of the Works of Mr John Booker, Court 6 Dun Street, Shales Moor, whereby the Claimant and two Apprentices were prevented working 5 days and is injured to the Amount of £1 15s (No.5334)

Although this Court was located immediately to the east of the study area, it was positive proof that small metal trades workshops existed within this particular block of buildings.

White's *Directory of Sheffield* for both 1860 and 1862 listed no businesses within the study area. Earlier trade directories did not list businesses by street, therefore it was not possible to use these. It was therefore not possible to be sure whether any of the businesses affected by the flood existed before 1862, although it seems likely that the 'Bulls Head' and the 'Red House' may have been trading for some years, although the 1851 O.S. plan (**Figure 7**) would suggest that they did not exist at that time. Kelly's *Directory of Sheffield* for 1865 listed John Walker as still at the Red House, and Elizabeth Maskrey as still at the 'Bull's Head'

The O.S. 1890 Ten-Foot Town Plan (**Figure 8**) indicated that the study area had not changed significantly since the 1851 O.S. plan was published, four decades previously. On Dun Fields, Nos.23-25, and their rear counterparts in Court No.5, formed a single building, as the 'New Red House' beerhouse. Similarly, Nos.16 & 18 Dun Street were integrated with the dwelling to the rear of No.18 in Court No.2, as the 'Bull's Head'. However, neither beerhouse was identified as such, and nor were any other businesses identified within the site.

The O.S. 1905 25-inch plan indicated minor changes at the site. Two dwellings on the north side of Court No.3 Dun Fields, to the rear of the Red House (No.25 Dun Fields), had been demolished. The O.S. 1923 25-inch plan (**Figure 9**) showed only one significant alteration. This was the westward expansion of the Bull's Head, appending two more back-to-back properties. The O.S. 1935 25-inch plan (**Figure 10**) again showed no change from the previous edition. The O.S. 1951 50 inch plan (**Figure 11**) showed that, apart from the Bull's Head, the site had been entirely cleared, and two new large buildings erected. One was located on Dun Fields, and the other extended across the eastern site boundary. Apart from demolition of the 'Garage' shown to the south of the Bull's Head, the site had remained in this form until the time of the assessment.

4. GAZETTEER (see Figure 13)

(1) Bull's Head Hotel (Building A, 18 Dun Street) (Fig 14, Plates 1 – 7)

This building was presently in use as the client's offices, and had ceased to be used as a public house at some point during the late 20th century, following which it was used as a warehouse for a period (Plate 1).

It has had a fairly complex building history. There is no evidence to suggest when it first became a beerhouse, but it is suggested that this happened at some point between 1851 and 1864. Liversidge stated that the beerhouse ‘...was one, if not, the roughest place in the Sheffield township, and was nicknamed the ‘Devil’s Kitchen’...’ (1999, 36). In 1864, the freehold was held by Joseph Pearce, Gentleman, of Broomhall Park (<www2.shu.ac.uk/sfca/claimDetails.cfm?claim=5-4926>), whilst it was run by Elizabeth Maskrey, who was still in occupation in 1868. Between 1879 and 1883 it was run by Henry Pryor, then Sarah Furniss in 1889, then Edward Clarke in 1900. In 1910 Harriet Wild was managing the premises, and in 1921 William Jones was, with Arthur Jones being listed in 1928. In 1939, Alice Lyden was running the hotel (Appendix 2).

The existing building originally comprised a group of six back-to-back houses, which had been constructed in two phases, with the westernmost four dwellings pre-dating the easternmost two. The only surviving physical evidence for this was at ground floor level (Figure 14), where the east-west central spine wall was offset slightly in the south-west corner of Room 2. All of the six dwellings were originally three storeys in height, with the third storey being largely contained within the roof structure. The only visible fabric of the earliest phase was in the west-facing gable, where handmade brick was used in an irregular bond which comprised between two and five courses of stretchers, which alternated with single courses of paired stretchers and paired headers. There was also a cellar which extended beneath the southernmost part of the building only (Figure 14).

The building was expanded westwards at some point between 1905 (O.S. plan) and 1923 (O.S. plan, Figure 9). This involved integration of the dwelling on the corner of Dun Street and Dun Lane, and that within Court No.2 Dun Street, located to the rear (south) of No.16 Dun Street. It is likely that the whole building was remodelled to accommodate the increase in size, with the present five-bayed front façade (Plate 5) being erected, the whole of the northern part of the building being altered from three storeys to two storeys, including removal of the original party walls to create two large and high public rooms at the front, the western one of which had a new fireplace and chimney breast inserted (Plate 7), which required the original window facing onto Dun Lane to be blocked (bottom left, Plate 4). A central north-south lobby divided the building, entered from the centrally located front door (Plate 6).

The rear (south) part of the building remained three storeys in height, and within Room 3 the original back-to-back layout could be identified. The existing staircase was probably original, or was a replacement of the original.

The small blocked window in the south wall would have provided illumination under the staircase, as the only storage-place in the dwelling. The two tall inserted windows would have replaced a central doorway, and a large window to the east. The fireplace location was identified within the cellar, where two brickwork pilasters still existed. At ground floor level, there was no trace of a chimney breast, as the east gable had been rebuilt.

Later alterations occurred at some point between 1935 (**Figure 10**) and 1951 (**Figure 11**) when the second property facing onto Dun Lane was integrated, and into which a large new staircase was inserted, which required the blocking of a small window in the Dun Lane elevation (bottom right, **Plate 4**), which itself appeared to have been intended to light a space beneath an earlier staircase.

The cellar was not easy to interpret (**Figure 14**). It comprised two cells beneath Rooms 3 and 4, with a stone staircase which descended beneath the main staircase of the building. The fabric comprised handmade brick, upon a partial foundation of sandstone slabs. Beneath the staircase adjacent to Room 3, a pillar of masonry provided support. In the east wall, a pair of pilasters indicated the original fireplace position in Room 3. In the north wall of this room was a pair of bricked-up doorways, beyond which barrel-vaulted passages led to coal-holes on the Dun Street pavement. In the south wall was a bricked-up cellar light, which was formerly in use as a barrel-drop for the pub (Nicholas Todd, pers. comm.). Beneath Room 4, there was a blocked doorway in the west wall. In the north wall there was another bricked up doorway with a barrel-vaulted passage and coal-hole. To the west of this was a straight joint in the brickwork.

(2) Bull's Head Yard

This yard was located to the rear (south) of the Bull's Head, and is defined on the 1951 O.S. plan, where it included a large garage. This yard originally formed the westernmost part of Court No.2 Dun Street (1890 O.S. plan, **Figure 8**), and certainly by 1923 it had been separated off by a dividing wall (O.S. plan, **Figure 9**). The real significance of the yard is suggested by the 1864 flood claims, where a Saw Grinder, Edward Maskrey, and a Saw Handle Maker, Thomas Dyson, were in business, along with a Labourer, John Horne. It is suggested that they were using the large building to the south side of the yard, shown on the 1890 O.S. plan (**Figure 8**), and later used as (or replaced by) the garage. On the 1851 O.S. plan (**Figure 7**) this had been two buildings, with an external flight of steps within a gap at the west end, but by 1890 the gap had been built over.

(3) Site of 'Red House' beerhouse (No.25 Dun Fields)

Little is known of this public house. It was first mentioned in the flood claims of 1864, and was last mentioned in White's *Directory* of 1910, but failed to appear in any subsequent directories. The 1890 O.S. plan (**Figure 8**) suggests that it had an external trap-door on Dun Fields, to access a beer cellar. The derivation of the name is unknown, although 'Red' may have been a corruption of Read Street, as Dun Fields was known in *circa* 1830, and which may have been derived from the occupier of the area in 1788, John Read.

(4) Building B (Plates 8 & 9)

This building was a large warehouse of mid. 20th century origin, with walls of machine-made brick, and a roof of steel trusses with asbestos cement sheet covering. It had minimal archaeological interest.

(5) Building C (Plate 8)

This building was a large former workshop of mid. 20th century origin. It was built of machine-made brick, and had a flat roof. At the time of the assessment, it was used for storage.

(6) Williams Brothers Site

This site was located immediately to the south of the study area, and was defined by Green Lane and Dun Fields to the north and east. It was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment and building recording in March 2004, by Matrix Archaeology (2004). The assessment demonstrated that back-to-back housing developed on Green Lane and Dun Fields between *circa* 1824 and 1830. Between 1850 and 1890, a number of the dwellings were replaced by industrial buildings, and further industrial development occurred during the first decades of the 20th century. By the time of the assessment, the whole of the site was occupied by industrial buildings of six distinct construction phases. The site was recorded in detail, and at the time of the assessment, redevelopment work had not yet commenced.

(7) Cornish Steel Works Site

The Cornish Steel Works site was immediately contiguous with the study area, to the east. It was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment in March 2006, by ARCUS (ARCUS, 2006). This outlined how the plot had been developed with back-to-back dwellings before 1841, and how these had been cleared sometime between 1930 and 1951, when the Vulcan Steel and Tool Co Ltd occupied the Cornish Steel Works. This was a one-and-a-half storey brick-built structure, with a principal entrance on Green Lane. It was considered not to be of particular archaeological or architectural significance.

(8) Daisy Spring Works Site

The Daisy Spring Works site was located on the north side of Dun Street, and was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment in April 2004, by ARCUS (ARCUS, 2004). This demonstrated that the site was developed with back-to-back housing between *circa* 1823 and 1832. It suggested that the site was cleared of buildings in the 1930's, with only two public houses being left on Dun Street by 1955. By 1968, the Gardener's Rest public house had been demolished, and the Daisy Spring engineering works erected. The report concluded that there was significant potential at the site for survival of early 19th century fabric and material culture assemblages. In 2005, ARCUS undertook an open area excavation of a part of this site, uncovering the cellars of a number of back-to-backs (D. Saich, pers. comm.), but the report had not been consulted for the purposes of this assessment. At the time of the walkover (July 2006), the site was being redeveloped.

(9) Nos.33 - 41 Dun Fields

This group of dwellings was located immediately outside the east boundary of the study area (**Plate 10**), and were probably demolished in 1930, when the photograph was taken. By 1951, the Cornish Steel Works had been erected on this site. Two Fairbank plans of *circa* 1825 (**Figures 5 & 6**) showed that John Waile (or Wale) was in occupation of this large plot, which was later subdivided into three courts (O.S. 1851 plan, **Figure 7**). The photograph shows the west facing gable end of No.33, following demolition of No.31 and the preceding properties. It is fairly clear that Nos. 33 – 41 had originally been two storeys in height, and had later been raised to three storeys in height, with a lighter coloured brick being used. Within the gable end, following the ‘ghost’ of the original gable, was a possible lead flashing line, and a pair of small windows can be seen at third storey level. This evidence would suggest that the demolished No.31, within the study area, was of two storeys only.

5. INTERPRETATION

5.1 Prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and early post-medieval periods

There was no evidence for any features within the development site dating from these periods. Although it is of course possible that evidence of these periods may come to light during construction activity, with the site being located on the edge of the river Don floodplain, it is most probable that truncation related to the later site history makes this somewhat unlikely.

5.2 Late post-medieval period site phasing

As far as could be ascertained, using the available evidence, the phasing of construction activity across the site was as follows (**Figure 15**):

Phase 1 – circa 1820

Initial development of back-to-back dwellings along Dun Lane part of site by James Parkinson and Richard Holmes (**Figure 3**).

Phase 2 – circa 1825

Further construction of back-to-back dwellings at western ends of Dun Street and Dun Fields, largely completing Court 2 Dun Street, Court 2 Dun Lane, and Court 1 Dun Fields, by James Parkinson (**Figure 4**).

Phase 3 – circa 1825

Construction of easternmost part of Court 2 Dun Street (No.26 Dun Street plus building to south), and the whole of Court 3 Dun Fields, by James Parkinson and Richard Holmes respectively (**Figure 4**).

Phase 4 – circa 1825

Construction of back-to-backs at east ends of Dun Street and Dun Fields, and Court 4 Dun Street and Court 5 Dun Fields, by Thomas or James Wolstenholme (**Figures 5 and 6**). Also, contemporaneous construction of three courts of back-to-backs between study area and Green Lane, on later Cornish Steelworks site, by John Wale or Waile (**Figures 5 and 6**).

Phase 5 – 1930's

Slum clearance between the wars resulted in the demolition of all of the surviving dwellings within the study area. Two new structures (Buildings B and C) were probably erected after the Second World War.

5.3 Back to back dwellings

The sequence of Fairbank plans (**Figures 4 to 6**) imply that the site may have been wholly overbuilt in less than 10 years. Within the broader area of Green Lane – Shalesmoor, back-to-back housing was erected during the same short period at the Williams Brothers site (Matrix Archaeology, 2004), the Cornish Steel Works site (ARCUS, 2006), and the Daisy Spring Works site (ARCUS, 2004).

Apart from the Bull's Head, the only surviving back-to-backs were located at No.36 Dun Fields and No.35 Green Lane, both on the Williams Brothers site. At 36 Dun Fields, six units were identified, of two storeys each, and only two

were cellared. At 35 Green Lane, five units were identified, all of three storeys, and those with a street frontage had cellars, leaving one which didn't. Nos.33 – 41 Dun Fields (Site No.9) were originally of two storeys, but were later raised by a storey. The evidence within **Plate 10** implies that Nos. 27 – 31 Dun Fields, within the study area, were only of two storeys.

The cellar pattern beneath the Bull's Head was not clearly elucidated, as subsequent changes had probably modified the original pattern. However, it did not seem that the dwellings with a street frontage were ever cellared. There is no evidence that any of the cellars within the area were ever used as dwellings – there does not appear to have been a cellar dwelling tradition in Sheffield, unlike in Manchester, where it was commonplace to house entire families in damp, decrepit basements.

5.4 Businesses and metal trades workshops

The trade directories between 1865 and 1939 (**Appendix 2**) listed a number of businesses operating within the study area, apart from the 'Bull's Head' and the 'Red House', including shopkeepers, confectioners, tailor, cabinet maker, painter, plumber, coal dealer and confectioner. But of the metal trades, only cutlery casters were mentioned in 1879 and 1883. Considering the number of 1864 flood compensation claims submitted from the study area by metal tradesmen, it seems highly likely that such tradesmen were operating within the study area both before and after 1864, but because of their small scale, their businesses were of no interest to the trade directory compilers.

Edward Maskrey and Thomas Dyson were evidently working in the Bull's Head Yard (Court No.2, Dun Street), possibly from the building directly to the south of the Bull's Head. The workshop owned by William Ibbotson at Court No.2, Dun Lane would be difficult to identify, as it is not possible to see how this court accommodated three dwellinghouses, let alone a workshop as well!

There were certainly no businesses within the study area on the scale of those noted within the Williams Brothers complex, to the south of Dun Fields, which comprised a much larger plot of land amenable to expansion. The original freehold divisions of the study area, first established during the 1820's, would not have been conducive to the creation of any such entity as the Cannon Brewery, or the Shalesmoor and Acorn Street Foundries.

5.5 Archaeological Potential

Because of the absence of subsequent development within most of the study area, it seems probable that a significant amount of physical fabric related to the back-to-back dwellings will survive here. Although it seems unlikely that any of the cellars would have been occupied as dwellings, they will no doubt shed light upon domestic functions of the rooms above. It is also possible that some of them contained metal trades workshops, for which evidence may well survive. Furthermore, exact layouts of dwellings would be recognisable, i.e. fireplace, staircase, doorway, and drain positions. Relative structural phasing between groups of dwellings, and any subsequent alterations, would be clearly recognisable. Furthermore, backfilled cellars, middens, and wells would almost certainly encapsulate evidence of cultural activity.

5.6 Impact of Site Redevelopment

The existing proposal for new build relates to the whole of the study area, except the Bull's Head and car park, and there is a central courtyard garden above undercroft parking within the new building. In view of the probability that a large proportion of the site would be considered as 'made ground', given that cellars will be infilled with building demolition rubble, it is probable that much of the development site would have to be stripped to depths in excess of two metres below the present ground level. This would inevitably result in truncation of many of the structures and fills which have lain undisturbed since the 1930's, and contain evidence for the embryonic growth of Sheffield during the early part of the 19th century.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Excavation

In order to mitigate against the effects of the proposed development, it is suggested that three discrete areas should be investigated prior to site groundworks commencing. These are suggested on the basis of (a) probable future truncation by the proposed redevelopment, and (b) survival of viable archaeological features outside the existing footprints of modern Buildings B and C. These suggested areas would comprise:

- (1) Nos. 22 - 30 Dun Street and their rear counterparts on Courts Nos. 2 and 4 Dun Street, thereby potentially exposing three contiguous phases of structural development (Figure 15).
- (2) Nos. 9 – 13 Dun Fields and the northern and western sides of Court No. 2 Dun Lane, exposing two contiguous phases of development and the extent of a full courtyard, potentially including a midden and the possible workshop on the south side of the Bull's Head Yard.
- (3) The central, irregular grouping of buildings, which by 1890 probably included a pair of workshops. These were of two contiguous phases, and probably included two middens.

It is assumed that SYAS would insist on such an investigation, as a similar excavation was undertaken at the Daisy Spring Works site, on the north side of Dun Street, prior to redevelopment.

6.2 Watching Brief

Elsewhere on the site, if extensive areas of undisturbed ground do exist beneath concrete slabs related to the existing Buildings A and B, then these should be monitored within the context of a watching brief. If potential archaeological features are then identified, these could be investigated prior to any new build commencing.

6.3 Reporting

A detailed report and archive should be produced, summarising the results of the above works. These should take into account the archaeological work which has already been undertaken within the immediate vicinity.

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1808 She 9L *A Map of the Town and Environs of Sheffield from an actual survey by W. and J. Fairbank (Figure 3)*

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1824 She S 721 L *A Plan of the Ground between Green Lane & Gibraltar, by John Leather, Land Surveyor, Sheffield (Figure 4)*

1824? FB167, p78 *Jas Wolstenholme's Lot in Joseph Read's Land*

1830? She S 1054S Fairbank plan (undated, probably post 1824) (Figure 5)

1830? She 1053 L Fairbank plan (undated, probably post 1824) (Figure 6)

1830? She S 1052L *Plan of the Land situate at Moor Fields purchased by Joseph Read Esqr of the Duke of Norfolk the Lease & Release dated.....showing how it has been sold & Let off for Building purposes...*

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O.S. Five Foot : 1 mile Sheffield Town Plan, Sheet 294 / 12, 1851 Edition (Figure 7)

O.S. Ten Foot : 1 mile Sheffield Town Plan, Sheet 294 / 7 / 10, 1890 Edition (Figure 8)

O.S. 1:2,500 scale, Yorkshire Sheet 294 / 7, 1905 Edition

O.S. 1:2,500 scale, Yorkshire Sheet 294 / 7, 1923 Edition (Figure 9)

O.S. 1:2,500 scale, Yorkshire Sheet 294 / 7, 1935 Edition (Figure 10)

O.S. 1:1,250 scale, Plan SK3488SE, surveyed 1951 (**Figure 11**)

South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

Historic Environment Characterisation Data, HLCUID No.HSY1784

SMR No.1690, Kelham Wheel	SK 3526 8812	Cutler's Grinding Wheel
SMR No.1691, Cotton Mill	SK 3530 8800	Silk & Cotton Mills
SMR No.1692, Soho Wheel	SK 3537 8802	Cutler's Wheel
SMR No.2757, Scotland St	SK 3501 8779	Clay pipe kiln site
SMR No.2812, Doncaster St	SK 3484 8796	Cementation furnace
SMR No.2813, Bower Springs	SK 3527 8790	Cement. furnace remains

RCHME Reports

Russell Works, Kelham Island.	NBR No. 98272
Kingston Works, Malinda Street.	NBR No. 98249
Titanic Works, Malinda Street.	NBR No. 98257
Lion Works, Mowbray Street.	NBR No. 98254
Crucible Steel Furnace, Stoke St.	NBR No. 65127
Kutrite Works, Snow Lane	NBR No. 98252

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Sheffield Flood 1864 – Insurance Claims, CA/1998/72

Photograph No. u00711, City Engineers Department (**Plate 10**)

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1860 William White's *Directory of Sheffield*

1862 William White's *Directory of Sheffield*

1865 Kelly's *Directory of Sheffield*

- 1868 William White's *Directory of Sheffield*
- 1879 William White's *General & Commercial Directory of Sheffield*
- 1883 Kelly's *Directory of Sheffield & Rotherham (Part 1)*
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<<http://www2.shu.ac.uk/sfca>>

<<http://www.mick-armitage.staff.shef.ac.uk/sheffield/flood.html>>

APPENDIX 1 – SYAS BRIEF



BRIEF FOR ENHANCED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 ASSESSMENT

1.1 This work is required as the site is of potential archaeological interest; standing buildings survive on the site, but little is known about their historic interest.

1.2 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered, an assessment of available sources of archaeological information, for an area of not less than 1km around the site, needs to be made. The information compiled will establish the archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.

1.3 An assessment is required that will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

2 Sources to be consulted, in order to complete the assessment (constraints on source availability should be noted):

- a) Visual inspection of the site, including interiors and exteriors of the standing buildings & their setting.
- b) Geotechnical data.
- c) Survey drawings of existing and former buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
- d) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
- e) Place and street name evidence.
- f) Trade and Business Directories.
- g) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums.
- h) Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.
- i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- j) The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) entries for 1km around the site.

k) Conservation Area records.

3 CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

3.1 The degree of disturbance of below-ground deposits (by existing and previous buildings, etc.) should be noted and recorded on a site plan; areas of potential below-ground archaeological survival should similarly be recorded on plan.

3.2 The interest of different elements of the standing buildings should be recorded on a site plan (or, if appropriate, floor plans).

3.3 The impact of the development proposal on both the identified buried archaeological resource and on standing structures of interest should be assessed, with reference to architects' and engineers' drawings.

4 REPORT PRESENTATION

4.1 A report is to be produced that assembles and summarises the known evidence.

4.2 The results will be synthesised, put in context, and the character of the archaeology present discussed; the contribution of the standing buildings to the historic character of the area will also be discussed.

4.3 The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by site evaluation/building appraisal.

4.4 The report will include copies of the plans prepared for 3.

4.5 A representative selection of photos of the site, the interior and exterior of the buildings and of their setting will be included, to illustrate key points (reproduced at not less than laser photocopy quality).

4.6 All maps examined will be reproduced (if possible) with the site outline marked on them. If reproduction is not possible, the reasons for this must be given.

4.7 Borehole logs (if available) should be included.

4.8 All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. references should always include relevant page numbers.

5 GENERAL POINTS

5.1 The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will be responsible for monitoring the project.

5.2 Copies of the report should be sent to the client, for submission to the local planning authority.

5.3 A printed and bound copy of the report is to be supplied direct to SYAS, for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

5.4 A digital copy of the report must also be supplied. Acceptable digital formats are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (TIFF and JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).

5.5 The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once it has been deposited in the South Yorkshire SMR (normally 6 months after receipt by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service).

5.6 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Prepared: April 2005

Brief-enhanced_dba.dot

**APPENDIX 2 – EXTRACTS FROM TRADE
DIRECTORIES**

1865 – Kelly’s *Directory of Sheffield*

DUN FIELDS

No.25 Walker, John, Beer Retailer & Slater

DUN STREET

No.18 Maskrey, Mrs Elizabeth, Beer Retailer

No. 24 Wareham, Joseph, Joiner

1868 – White’s *Directory of Sheffield*

DUN FIELDS

No.25 Walker, H., Beerhouse

Nodder, Jno. & Sons, Manufacturer

DUN STREET

No.18 Maskrey, Elizabeth, Beerhouse

No.28 Luck, Geoffrey, Cabinet Maker

No.32 Stubbing, George, Tailor

1879 – White’s *General & Commercial Directory of Sheffield (Part 1)*

DUN STREET

No.10 Pryor, Henry, Beerhouse

Badger, Benjamin, Cutlery Caster

No.32 Stubbing, George, Tailor

Green Lane

DUN FIELDS

Dun Lane

No.25 Porter, Thomas, Beerhouse

1883 – Kelly’s *Directory of Sheffield & Rotherham (Part 1)*

DUN FIELDS – NORTH SIDE

Dun Lane

No.17 Medley, Edwin, Shopkeeper

No.25 Boulton, James, Beer Retailer

DUN STREET – SOUTH SIDE

Dun Lane

No.18 Pryor, Henry, Beer Retailer

No.20 Cooper, Mrs Elizabeth, Shopkeeper

Nickson, John Thomas, Cutlery Caster

Coupland, Thomas, Cabinet Maker (Bull Yard)

No.26 Priestley, William, Painter

1889 – White’s Directory of Sheffield & Rotherham

DUN STREET

Dun Lane
No.18 Furniss, Mrs. Sarah, Beerhouse
Priestley, William, Plumber
Courts 4 & 6
Green Lane

DUN FIELDS

Dun Lane
Courts 1 & 3
No.25 Whitham, Edmond, Beerhouse

1900 – White’s Directory of Sheffield

DUN STREET

Dun Lane
No. 18 Clarke, Edward, Beerhouse
No.26 Gillott, Charles, Coal Dealer
Courts 2, 4 & 6
Green Lane

DUN FIELDS

Dun Lane
Courts 1 & 3
No.25 Bagnall, Arthur, Beerhouse
Court 5

1910 - White’s Directory of Sheffield

DUN STREET

Dun Lane
No.18 Wild, Mrs. Harriet, Manager Beerhouse
No.26 Gillott, Charles, Shopkeeper
Courts 2, 4 & 6

DUN FIELDS

Dun Lane
Courts 1 & 3
No.25 Fleming, John, Beerhouse
Courts 5 & 7

1921 - White's Directory of Sheffield (Part 1)

DUN STREET

Dun Lane
No.18 Jones, William, Beerhouse
Courts 2, 4 & 6

1928 - Directory of Sheffield (Part 1)

DUN FIELDS

No.17 Scott, Mrs. Harriet, Shopkeeper
No.27 Lamb, Mrs. Florence, Shopkeeper
Dun Lane

DUN STREET

Dun Lane
No.18 Jones, Arthur, Beerhouse
Courts 2, 4 & 6
Green Lane

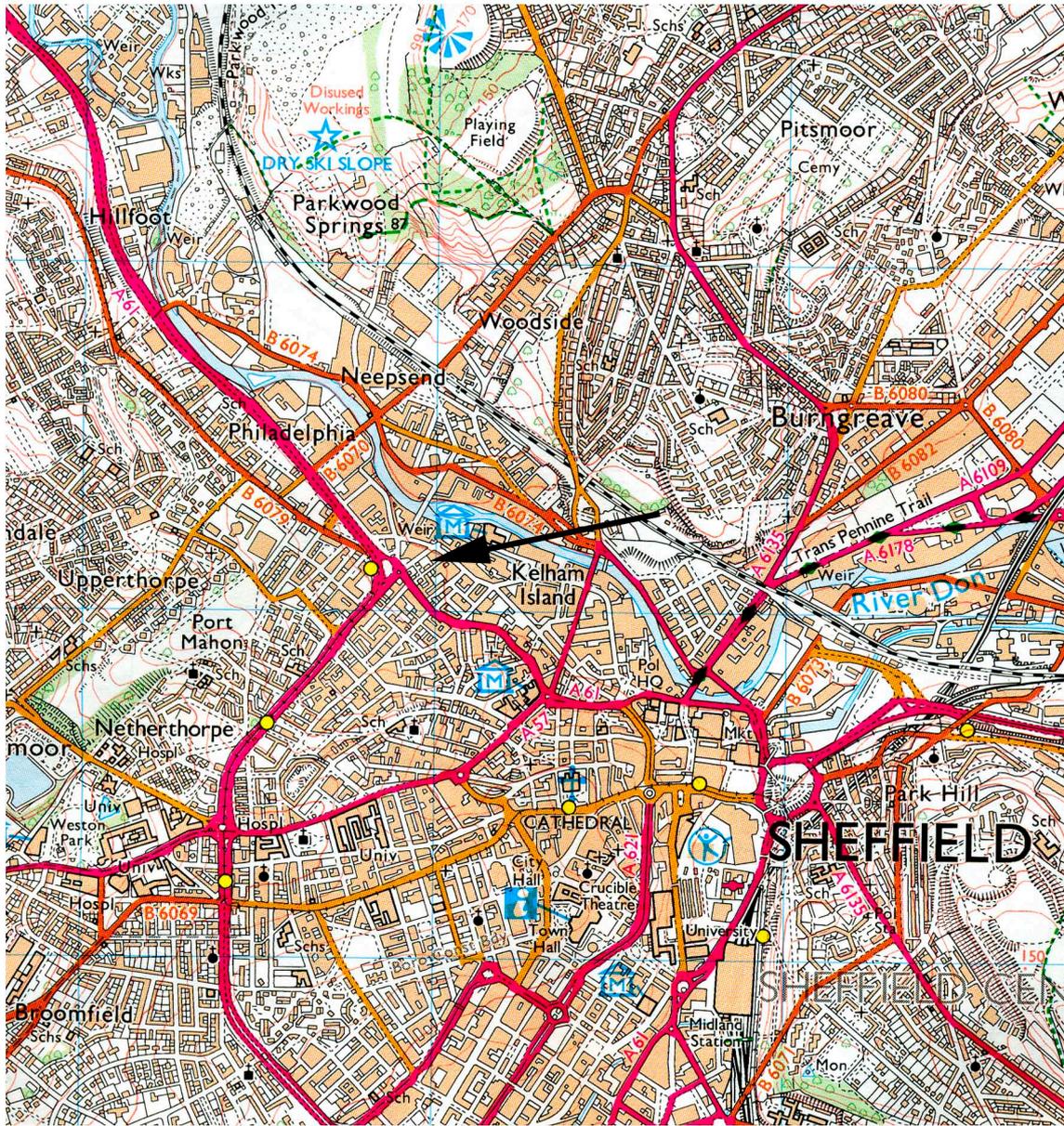
1939 – Kelly's Directory of Sheffield & Rotherham (Part 1)

DUN STREET

No.18 Bull's Head Hotel (Mrs. Alice Lyden)

Key to Figure 14

BD	Blocked Doorway
BW	Blocked Window
CH	Coal Hole
ID	Inserted Doorway
IS	Inserted Staircase
IW	Inserted Window
OD	Original Doorway
OF	Original Fireplace
OW	Original Window
SJ	Straight Joint



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Figure 1. Site Location Map

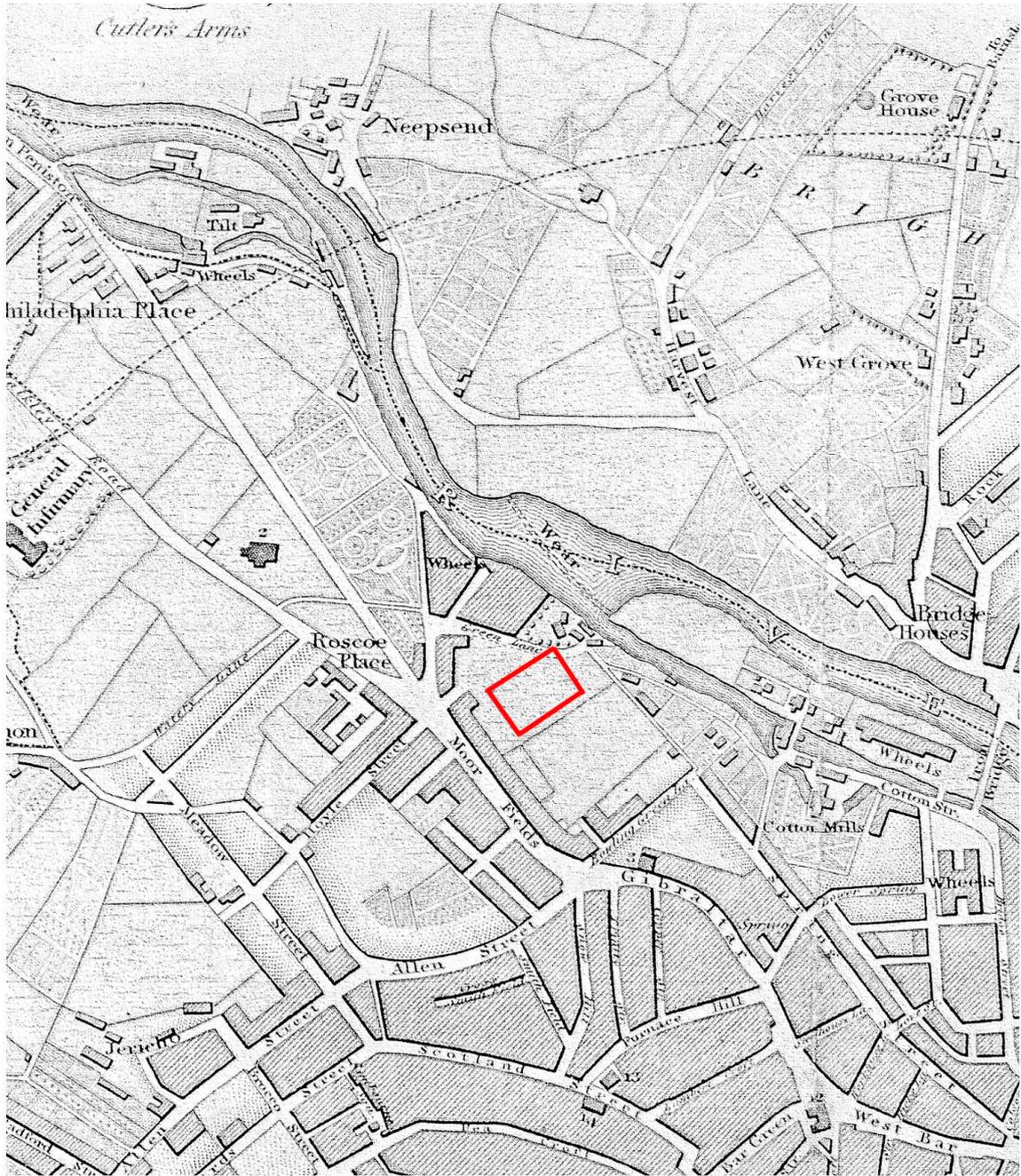


Figure 2. Baines' plan of Sheffield, 1822, showing site location

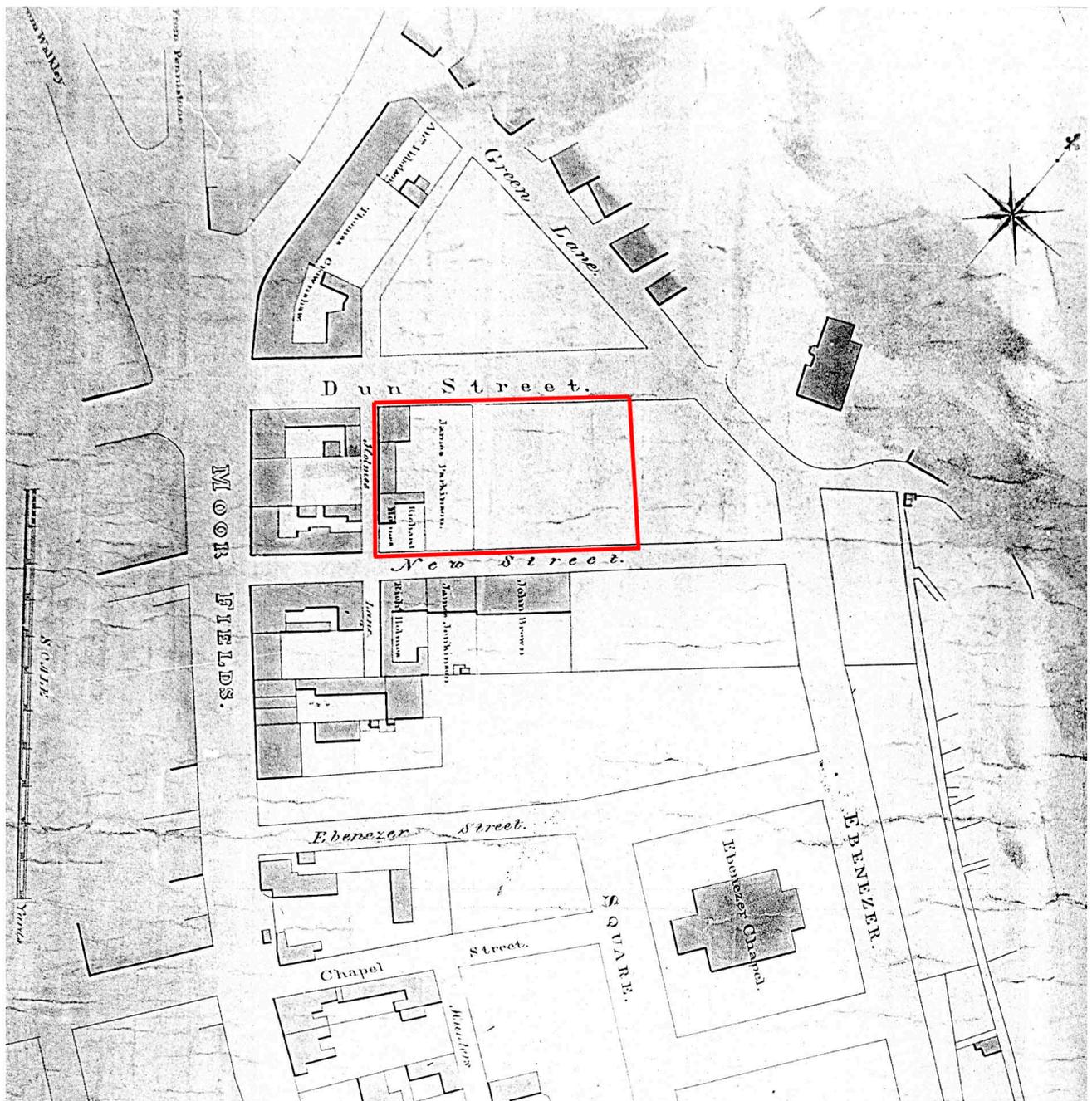


Figure 3. John Leather's plan of Green Lane - Gibraltar area, 1824, showing site location

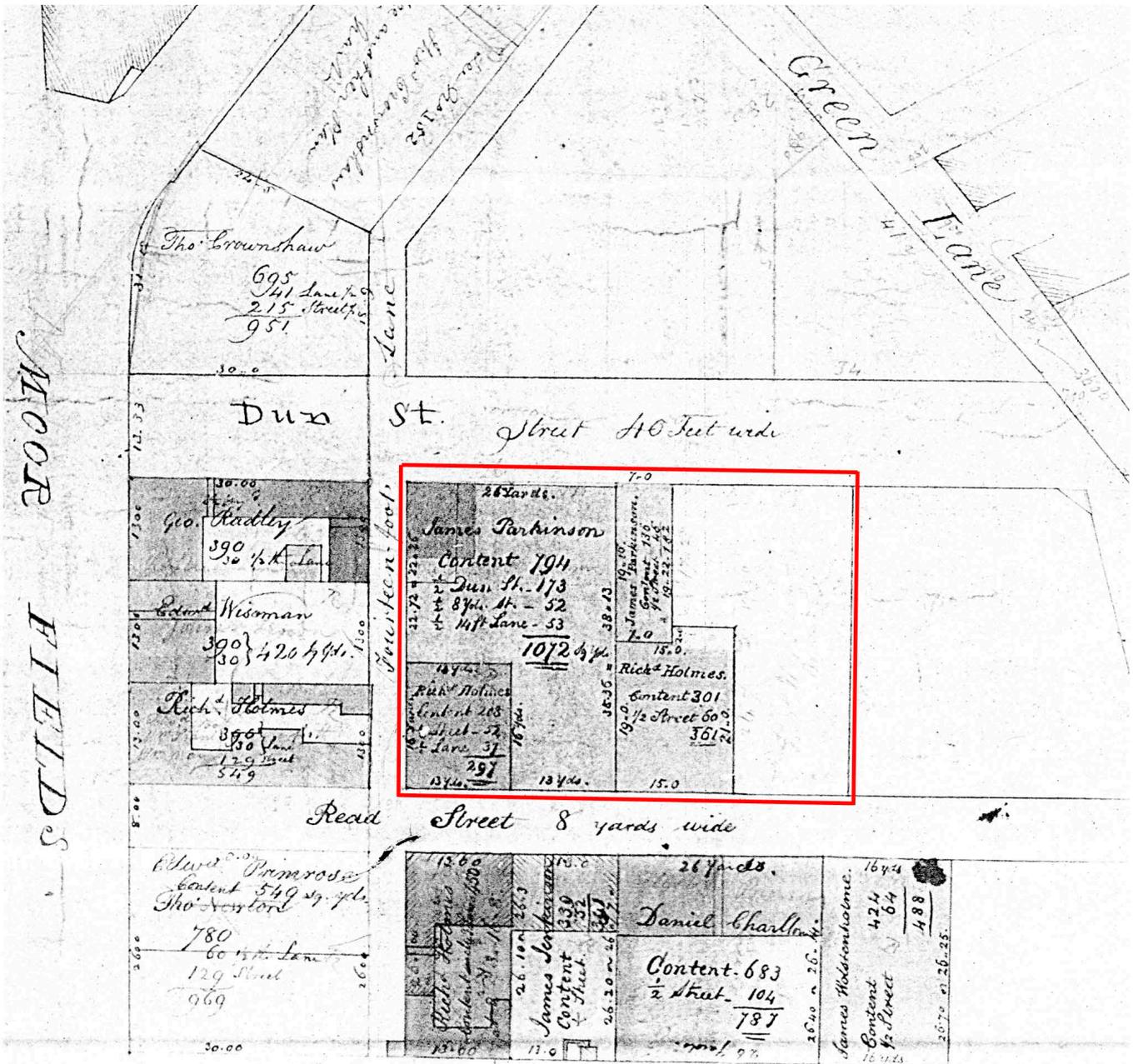


Figure 4. Fairbank plan of Moorfields - Green Lane area (She S 1054S), post-1824?



Figure 5. Fairbank plan of Moorfields - Green Lane area (She 1053L), post-1824?



Figure 7. O.S. Five-Foot Town Plan, published 1851

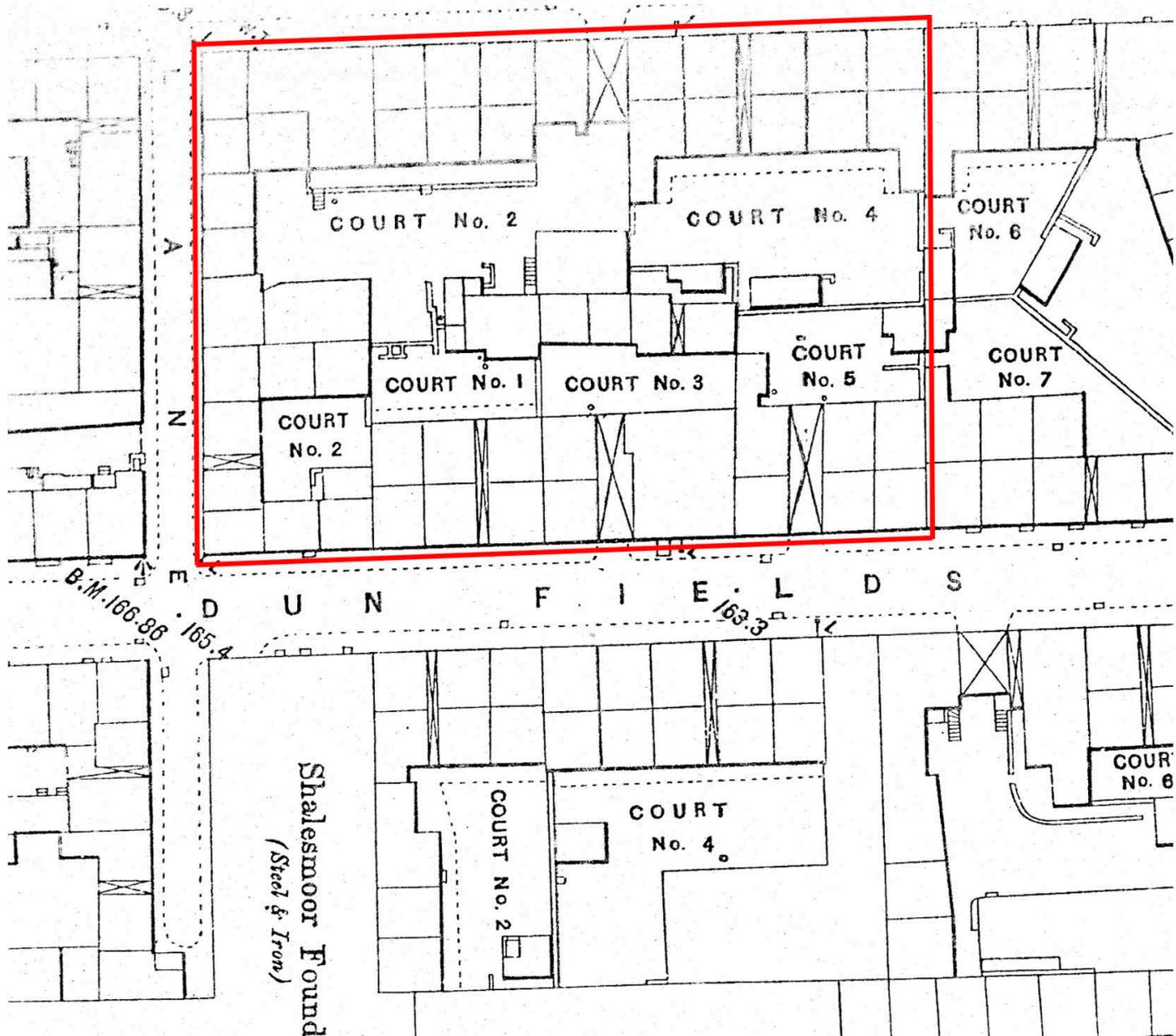


Figure 8. O.S. Ten-Foot Town Plan, published 1890



Figure 9. O.S. 25 inch to 1 mile plan, published 1923

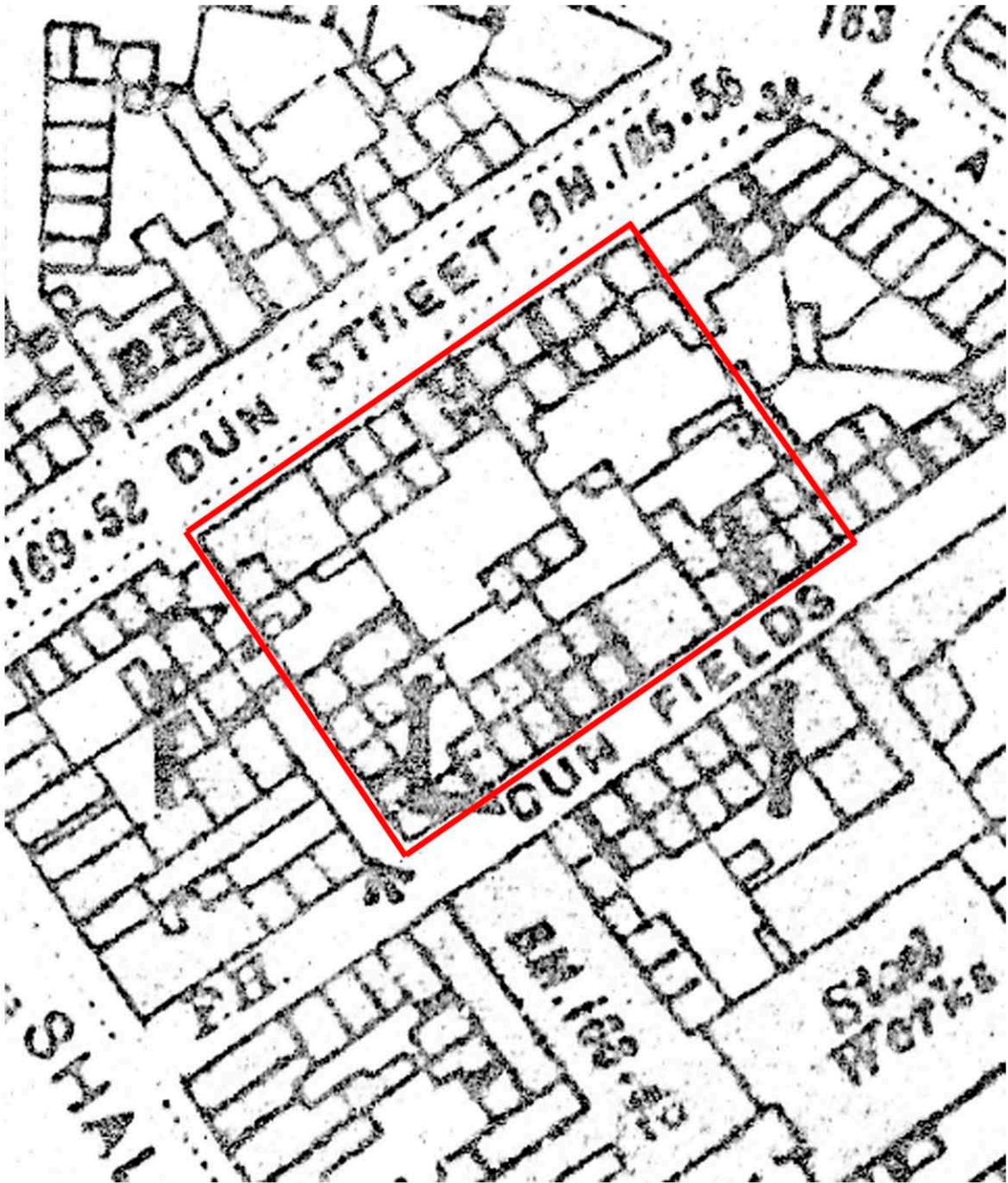


Figure 10. O.S. 25 inch to 1 mile plan, published 1935

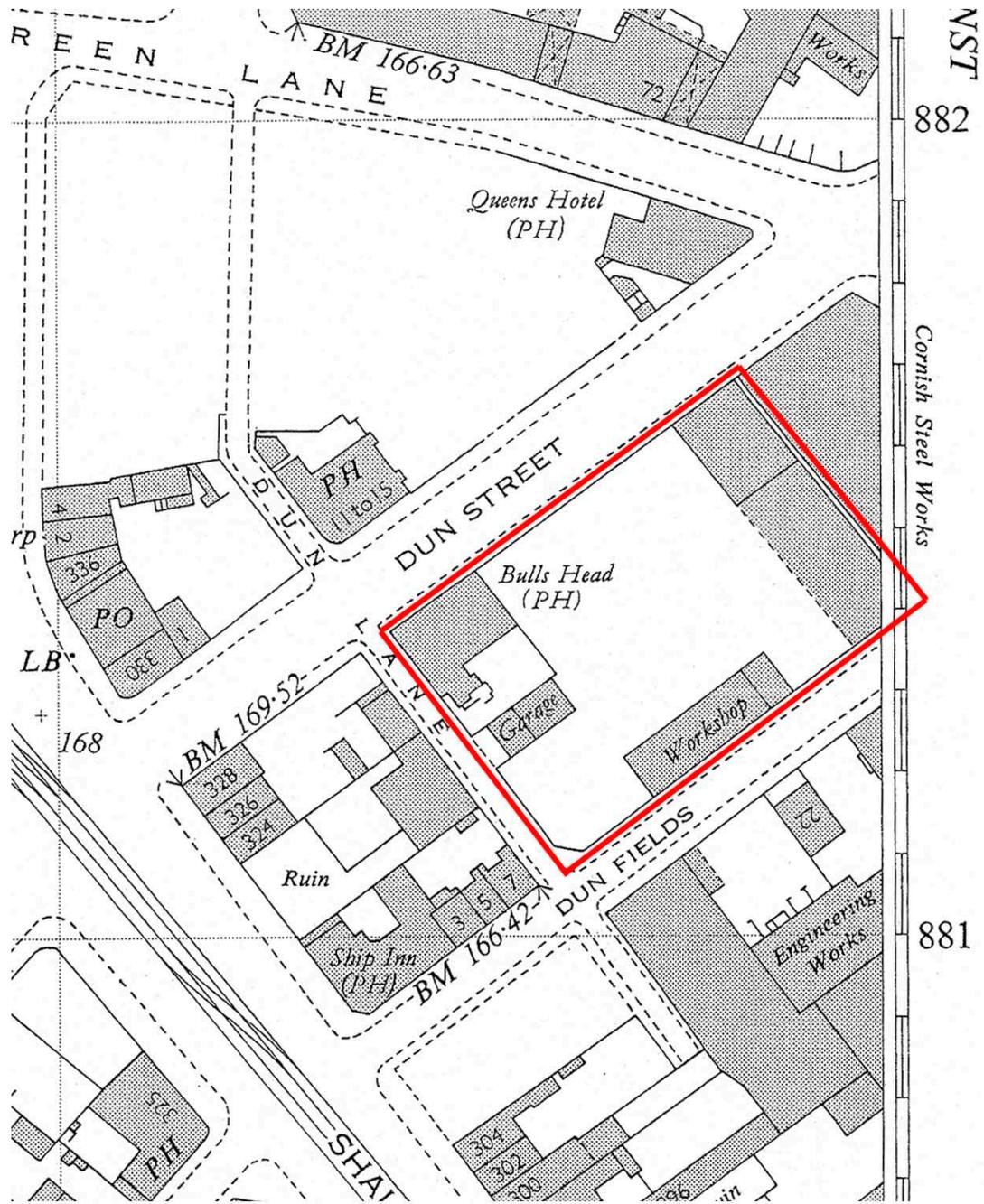


Figure 11. O.S. 50 inch to 1 mile plan, published 1951

SITE LOCATION PLAN, BULL'S HEAD, DUN STREET, SHEFFIELD

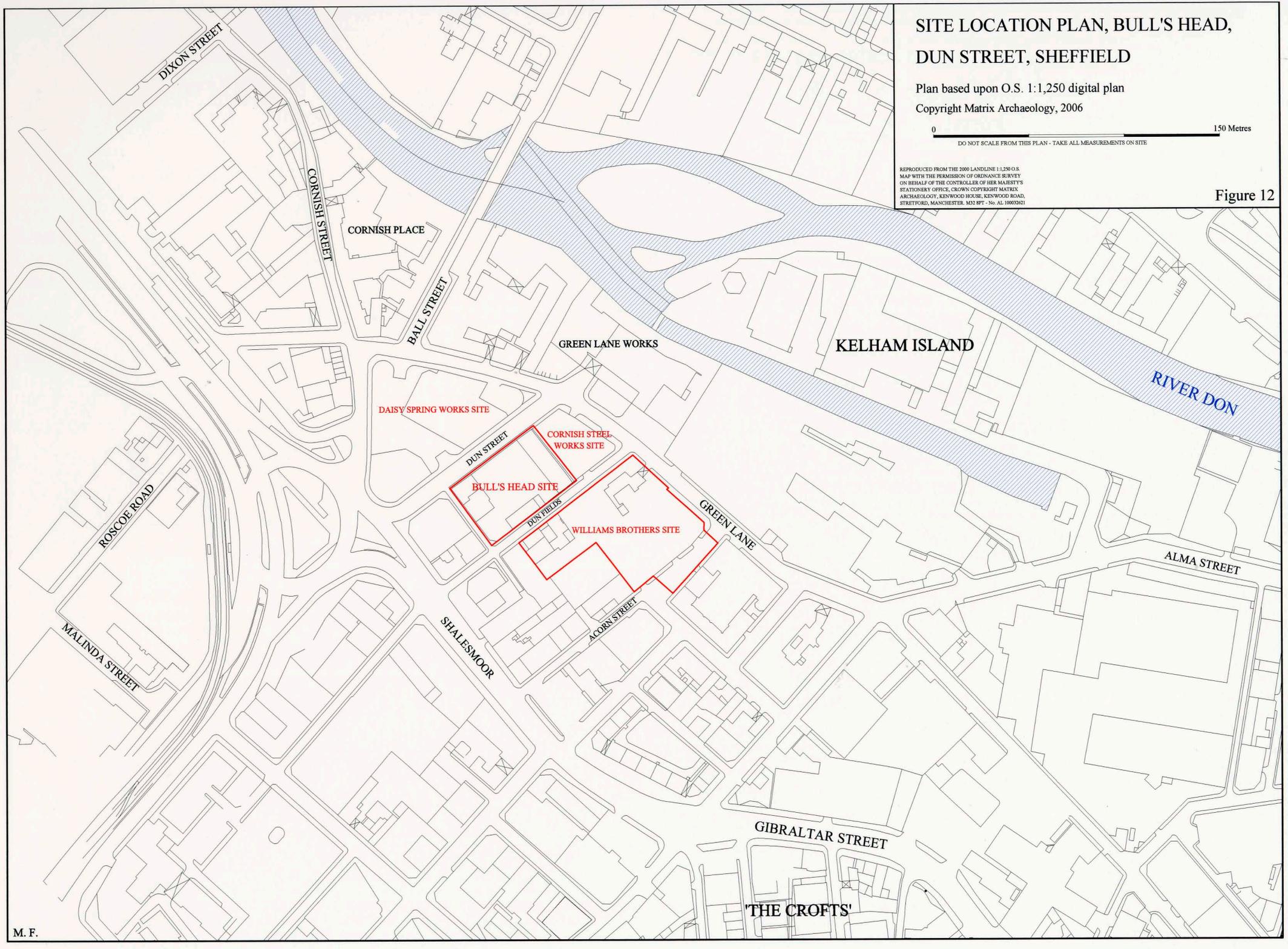
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STRETFORD, MANCHESTER. M20 8PT - No. AL 10002601

Figure 12



DAISY SPRING WORKS SITE

8

DUN STREET

GREEN LANE

7

CORNISH STEELWORKS SITE

4

CT No.4

CT No.5

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DUN LANE (WAS HOLMES LANE)

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CT No.2

CT No.3

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CT No.1

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DUN LANE (WAS HOLMES LANE)

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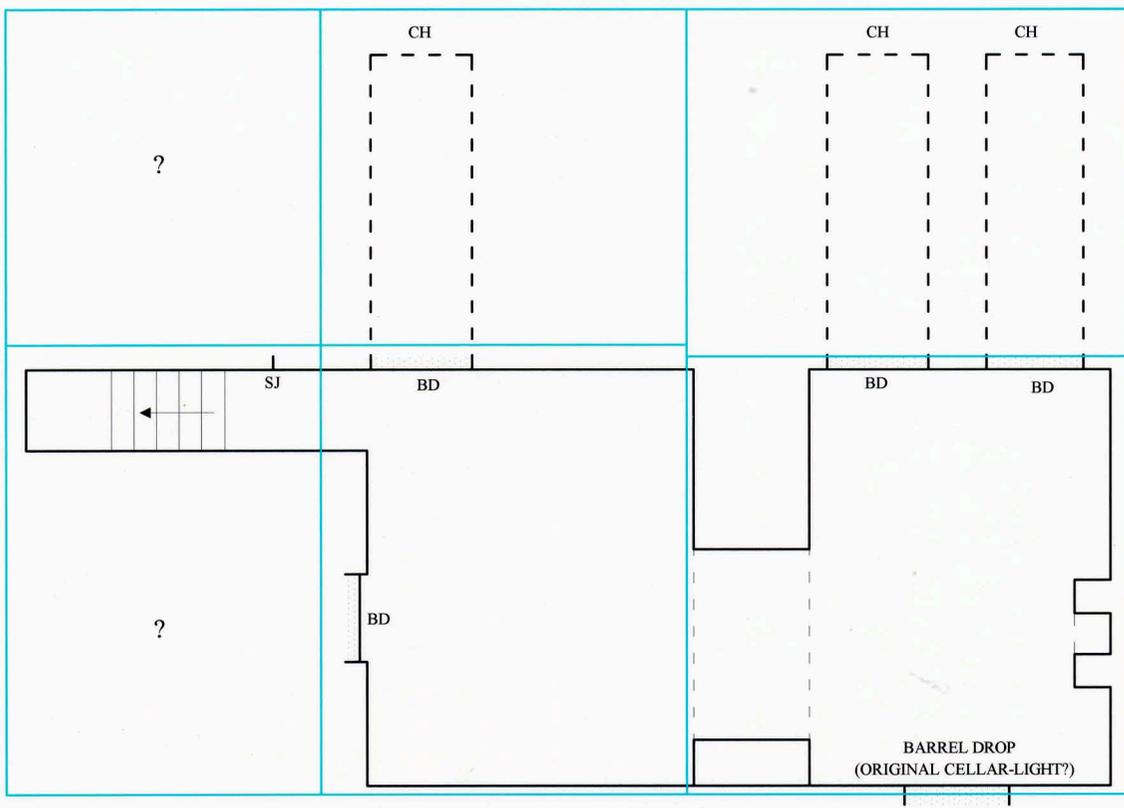
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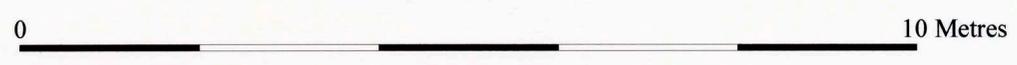
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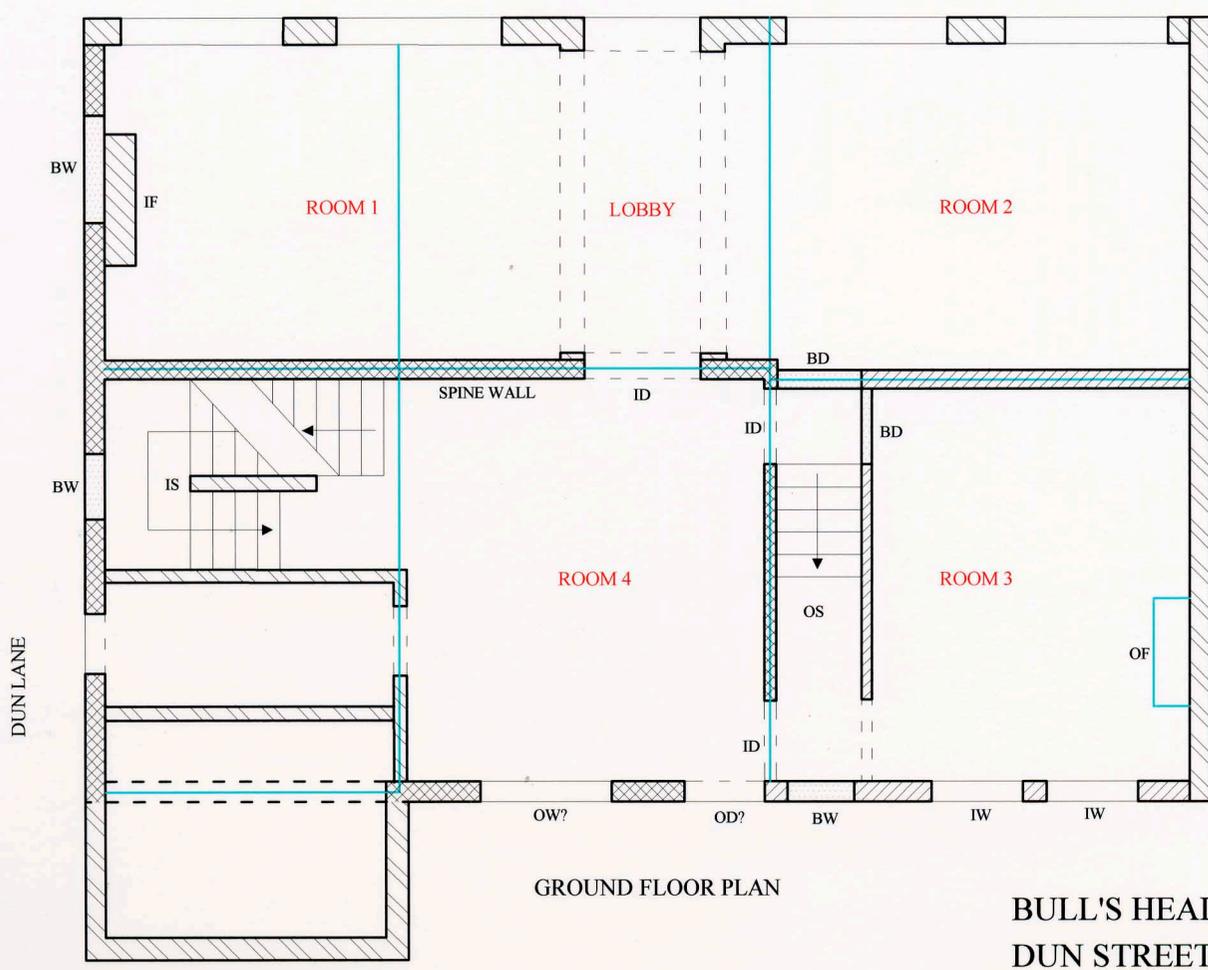
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CELLAR PLAN



DUN STREET



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

**BULL'S HEAD HOTEL,
DUN STREET, SHEFFIELD**

Ground Floor and Cellar Plans

- Phase 1, circa 1820
- Phase 2, circa 1825
- Original structure of back-to-backs
- Phase 3, 1905 - 1923
- Phase 4, late C20

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DAISY SPRING WORKS SITE

GREEN LANE

DUN STREET

CORNISH STEEL WORKS SITE

DUN LANE (WAS HOLMES LANE)

DUN FIELDS (WAS READ STREET, NEW STREET)

WILLIAMS BROTHERS SITE

-  - Phase 1, c.1820
-  - Phase 2, c.1825
-  - Phase 3, c.1825
-  - Phase 4, c.1825

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CT No.4

CT No.5

CT No.3

CT No.1

CT No.2

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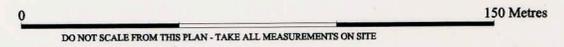
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SITE INTERPRETATION, BULL'S HEAD, DUN STREET, SHEFFIELD

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Figure 15



Plate 1. Bulls Head (Building A) viewed from west, c.1995



Plate 2. Bull's Head (Building A), viewed from east, showing rebuilt gable



Plate 3. Rear (south) elevation of Bull's Head, viewed from south



Plate 4. East elevation, Bull's Head, viewed from east



Plate 5. Bull's Head viewed from south-west, looking along Dun Street, with Green Lane Works at far end



Plate 6. Bull's Head interior, central lobby looking northwards towards front door

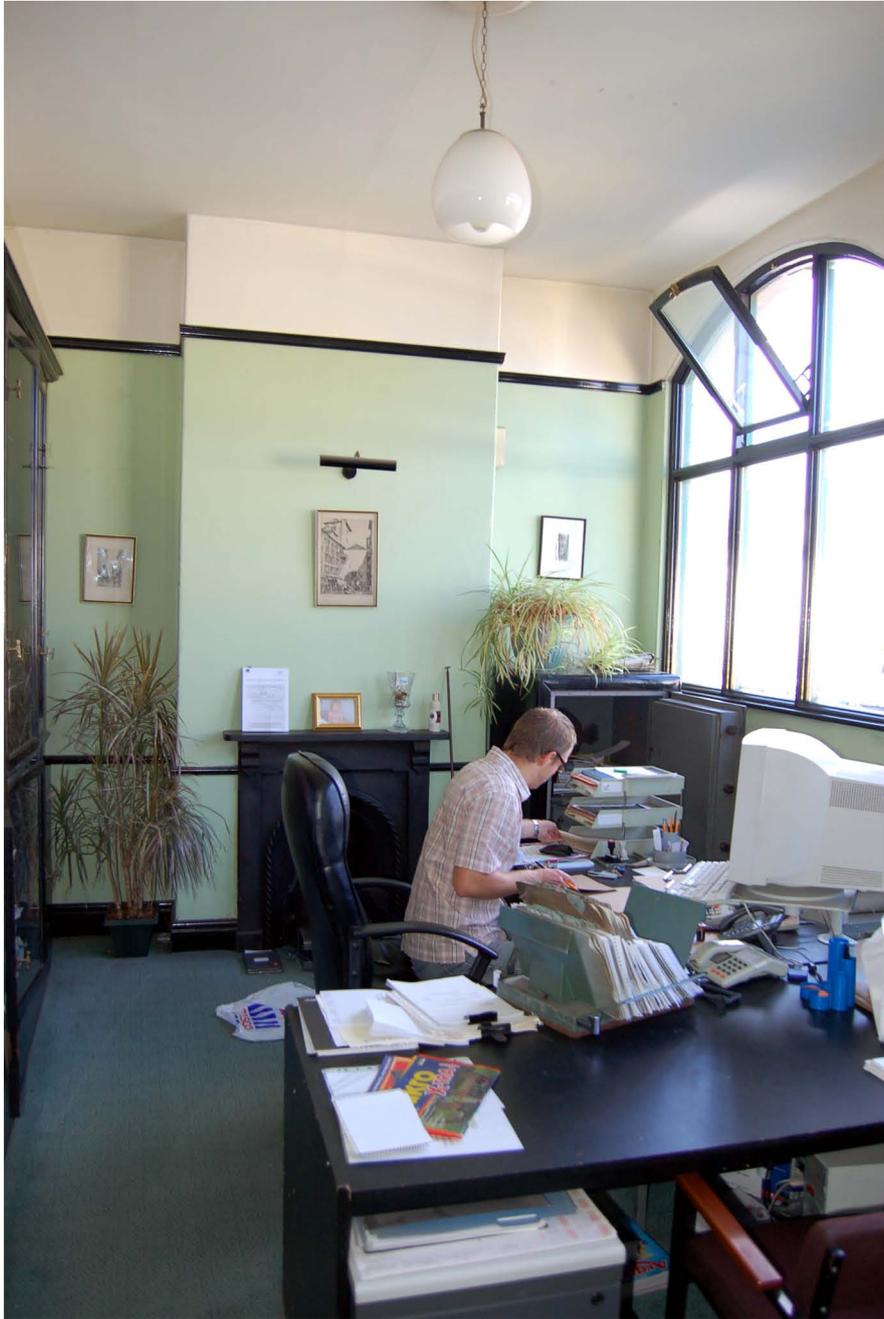


Plate 7. Bull's Head interior, room to west of original front door, viewed from east



Plate 8. Buildings B (left) and C (right), viewed from 2nd floor of Bull's Head, looking eastwards



Plate 9. Building B, northern part of west elevation, viewed from south-west