



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**Land Between Rockingham Street
and Newcastle Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire**

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
and Building Assessment*

Report No. 1450

October 2005

CLIENT

Shepherd Developments

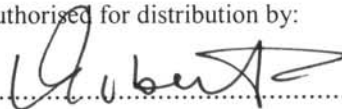
**Land Between Rockingham Street
and Newcastle Street
Sheffield
South Yorkshire**

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
and Building Assessment*

Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Historical and Archaeological Background
 3. Method
 4. Results
 5. Discussion
- Bibliography
Acknowledgements
Figures
Plates
Appendix I: Trade directories
Appendix II: Hawley Collection
Appendix III: Building assessment
Appendix IV: SYAS brief

Authorised for distribution by:



ISOQAR ISO 9001:2000

Cert. No. 125/93

© Archaeological Services WYAS 2005

Archaeological Services WYAS

PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

Summary

An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of a site on land between Rockingham Street and Newcastle Street, Sheffield, has identified several sites of interest dating to the 19th century, including residential dwellings, small workshops and courts, the latter with associations with the metal trades. Redevelopment of the site in the late 20th century may have disturbed the remains of these structures, although due to the frequency of former post-medieval structures the archaeological potential for the site is moderate. The building assessment highlighted the limited significance of the majority of the standing buildings that currently occupy the site, with the exception of the purpose built tool factory (currently Duracut) that was built in 1939. It is recommended that this should be preserved by record.

List of Figures

- Figure 1. Site location
- Figure 2. Site Location showing the study area and catalogue numbers
- Figure 3. Gosling's 1736 map of Sheffield
- Figure 4. Fairbank's 1797 map of Sheffield
- Figure 5. Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield
- Figure 6. Leather's 1823 map of Sheffield
- Figure 7. Fairbank's plan of the southern area of the site in 1830 (She S1311L)
- Figure 8. Tayler's 1832 map of Sheffield
- Figure 9. Fairbank's plan of the southern area of the site, 1834 (She S993S)
- Figure 10. Extract from OS 1851 map of Sheffield (Sheet 294.19/25)
- Figure 11. OS 1889-92 map of Sheffield (Sheet 34)
- Figure 12. OS 1903 map of Sheffield (Sheet 294.7)
- Figure 13. OS 1923 map of Sheffield (Sheet 294.7)
- Figure 14. OS 1953 map of Sheffield (Sheet SK 3487)
- Figure 15. OS 1983 map of Sheffield (Sheet SK 3487 SE)
- Figure 16. Building locations (Appendix III)
- Figure 17. Directions of photographs (Appendix III)

List of Plates

- Plate 1. General view of the site from Rockingham Street, looking north-west
- Plate 2. General view of the site from Broad Lane with Newcastle Street on the right, looking south-east
- Plate 3. J.B. Addis and Sons, woodcarving tool maker, undated price list, page 1
- Plate 4. J.B. Addis and Sons, woodcarving tool maker, undated price list, page 2
- Plate 5. J.B. Addis and Sons, woodcarving tool maker, undated price list, page 3
- Plate 6. W. Ridgeway, auger bit maker, with workforce in 1914

A photographic register for the building assessment is shown in Appendix III.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Shepherd Developments to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment and building assessment for a block of land between the northern end of Rockingham Street and Newcastle Street towards Broad Lane, Sheffield. This is in advance of proposed redevelopment of the area.
- 1.2 The desk-based study assesses the archaeological interest of the area and the likely impact of the development upon the known archaeological resource. The study area covers a 1km diameter area around the site centred on SK 3587 8745. The desk-based assessment of the work was carried out during August 2005 and the building assessment on 7th September 2005. The building assessment report is presented in Appendix III
- 1.3 This report forms an interim provided to Shepherd Developments to aid in their development bid. The building assessment element of the project will be undertaken in September 2005, the results of which will be integrated into this report.
- 1.4 The site is located in the north-west of Sheffield City centre situated to the south of the A57, Broad Lane. It is bounded to the north by Broad Street, to the east by Rockingham Street, to the south by an area of car parking, and to the west by Newcastle Street (Figs 1 and 2, Plates 1 and 2).
- 1.5 The c.0.39 hectare site is presently disused works buildings and an printing office affronting Broad Lane. The site slopes down from the south to north lying between c.83m OD and 80m OD. The solid underlying geology is of the Lower Coal Measures Group (BGS 1974).

2. Methodology and Presentation

- 2.1 This work has been collated from readily available material held at the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record Office (SMR) curated by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Sheffield Archives and the Local Studies Library at Sheffield Central Library. Additional information was obtained from the Archaeological Services WYAS library and map database.
- 2.2 The types of information considered included:
 - Sites and Monument Records for the area
 - National Monument Record (ADS website)
 - The Hawley Collection
 - Early maps and documents
 - Records of previous archaeological works
 - Artefact find spots
 - Trade directories
 - Photographic archives
- 2.3 The use of air photographs was deemed to be inappropriate for this study as it is an inner city, built up area.
- 2.4 A period summary of the archaeological evidence within the general vicinity of the study area is given to help place the proposed scheme within an historical and archaeological setting (Section 3). More specific information on individual sites is provided in catalogue form (Section 4). The 'site' refers to the development area, and the 'study area' refers to the 1km diameter search area around the site.
- 2.5 Where data has been acquired from the South Yorkshire SMR their unique SMR Number (if one has been allocated), with the prefix PIN, has been used. Where no reference is used for an SMR source, the information has been directly obtained from this source. Where data has been acquired from the National Monuments Record the prefix NMR has been used, and information has been obtained from the ADS (Archaeology Data Service online run by

English Heritage) website: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>. The prefix SAM refers to Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Locations of archaeological sites are shown in Figure 2.

3. **Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 Little is known of the early history of Sheffield, the earliest evidence for settlement is the Iron Age hillfort located at Wincobank (SAM 13375) c. 3 miles to the north-east of the city centre. It is thought to date to the early 1st century AD, and was first excavated in 1899 by Haworth and subsequently in the 1970s (Pevsner 1959). Similarly there is sparse evidence for the Romans in the centre of Sheffield. A Roman fort has been found at Templebrough to the north-east of the centre and there is a linear earthwork (SAM 231d; Boldrini 1999) known as the Roman Ridge or Roman Riggs, which runs for 11 miles on the northern side of the River Don from Wincobank to Swinton (O' Neill 1999). Sheffield, the name meaning 'field on the River Sheaf' (Smith 1965) began to grow as a settlement from around 1150 when a Norman Baron, William de Lovetot built a wooden castle at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don (Pybus 1994).

The Prehistoric, Roman and Saxo-Norman Period

- 3.2 There are no prehistoric, Roman or Saxo-Norman sites identified within the study area. No reported artefact finds spots have been located and no known archaeological investigation has taken place that has encountered features or artefacts dating to these periods. The only reference to activity from this period identified within the study area is the late 8th –century Anglian Cross shaft found out of context in a cutlers workshop, and has been suggested to have originated from the Parish Church.

The Medieval Period (AD 1066 – 1540)

- 3.3 Apart from the documentary record there is very little evidence remaining of the medieval town of Sheffield. The historic core is thought to have been located outside the study area around the castle (now beneath the Sheaf and Castle Market buildings) and Lady's Bridge (which incorporates elements of the late 15th century structure), and where the 12th century Town Mill was located. These sites are located around the area of the Riverside Exchange development, recently partly excavated by ARCUS (Belford 1999a).
- 3.4 Sheffield is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, then known as 'Escafield', which states, within a paragraph referring to the general Halamshire Manors (Skaife, 1896), that:

"Manors in Ateclive (Attercliffe) and Escafield (Sheffield). Sveinn had five carucates of land for geld, where three ploughs may be. This land is said to have been inland in Hallun (Hallam)."

Elsewhere in the Domesday Book Sheffield is referred to as 'Scafield'.

- 3.5 The Parish Church of St Peter was thought to have been built sometime in the 12th century though only remnants of 15th-century architecture can be found in the present building now the cathedral (Cat. 48). The site of the townhead cross, that may have medieval origins, is located c.300m to the east of the site (Cat. 44). Documentary sources also mention the medieval borough of Sheffield in 1297 (Cat. 39).
- 3.6 One of the surviving buildings from the medieval period, located c.1 km to the south-west of the site, is Broom Hall. The building is dated to the 15th century with many later additions (Wigfull 1937). Just outside the study area to the east on Pond Hill is probably Sheffield's earliest domestic building, the half-timbered Old Queens Head public house. It was once known as the '*Hall-in-the-Ponds*' and is thought to date to the 15th century, though some believe it could be 14th century in date (Northend 1957). The first documentary reference to it occurs in 1582 by the Earl of Shrewsbury. Excavation work in 1992 obtained wood from the building that was dated by dendrochronology to 1510 (Webster 1992). The Old Queens Head is thought to have been used as a hunting lodge on the edge of Sheffield medieval deer park.
- 3.7 The area of the proposed development is located on the western periphery of the old medieval core of Sheffield and does not lay within the medieval town.

Post-Medieval period (AD 1540 – present)

- 3.8 In the post-medieval period Sheffield was a parish town in the district of Hallamshire. The parish of Sheffield was incorporated into a borough town in 1843 and the town was granted a City Charter in 1893 (Howse 2001). The church registers of St Peter's date back to 1560. The population of Sheffield is known from a survey commissioned by the Earl of Shrewsbury to have been 2207 in 1615 (Pybus 1994). This rose to 10,000 in 1736, expanding to 42,000 in 1821, then doubling to 83,000 by the time of the 1851 census (Crossley 1997). This shows the rapid development in the post-medieval period and the need for increased housing.
- 3.9 The situation of the town with the five rivers providing waterpower, the natural resources of iron ore and an abundant supply of timber made Sheffield an ideal location for industrial growth. By 1637 water-wheel power was being manipulated to rotate the grindstones in at least nine corn mills and 29 cutlers' works, as well as to raise the hammers in the two forges making wrought-iron (Scurfield 1986). By 1794 there was over 111 wheels as a source of power for cotton, paper, glass, snuff, lead mills, rolling mills and forges (Scurfield 1986). No water powered sites have been located within the study area.
- 3.10 Sheffield had become renowned for its cutlery production by the late 17th century. In 1624 The Cutlers' Company of Hallamshire incorporated by an Act of Parliament as a guild of craftsmen and independent 'Little Mesters' was formed. It made rules governing the quality of goods produced, trade marks, who could trade and make metal goods, and how apprentices should be trained (Symonds 2002). The company was based in Cutlers' Hall in Church Street to the east of the study area and is the third such hall on the site (Cat. 51). The significance of the cutlery trade in Sheffield is attested by the frequency of such sites within the study area. There are at least twenty one cutlery workshops or related works listed in the Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record, some of which are still upstanding (Cats. 1, 4, 7, 9, 13-17, 21, 23-25, 28-29, 32-35, 38 and 42). The earliest, Cutler's Company Steel Works (Cat. 13) is located in the 'Crofts' area of Sheffield to the north of the site, and dates back to 1763. The majority date to the early to mid 19th century. Other industrial sites within the study area generally relate to the steel industry and include the cementation furnace in Doncaster Street (Cat. 10), Angona Works (Cat. 5), 54 Well Meadow Street (Cat. 6), Soho Works (Cat. 11) and the Parkin/Turton Works (Cat. 18). Often these sites were integrated with steel and cutlery or edge tool production on the same site often combined with workshops, offices and some housing (Cat. 7 and 19). No industrial sites are listed for the development site in the SMR or NMR although several sites, courts and public houses have been identified from cartographic and trade directory sources within this study.
- 3.11 Crucible steel was invented in 1742 by Doncaster clockmaker Benjamin Huntsman. He chose Sheffield to develop his invention, which produced high quality steel and turned Sheffield into one of the biggest producers of the material, exporting all over the country and world. Four sites within the study area are known to have had crucible furnaces (Cats. 5, 6, 18 and 19), although the true figure is likely to have been much more.
- 3.12 The early cutlery industry in the 18th century was on a small scale and machinery for grinding or shaping articles was usually manipulated by hand or driven by water in larger works. The 'Crofts' area to the north-west of the town was an early area of industrial growth where small workshops fuelled the early cutlery and edged tool industry in the seventeenth century and has recently been the focus of study by Paul Belford (2001). The Crofts area developed as a result of the increased urbanisation of industrial activities at this time and was primarily concerned with steelmaking and cutlery manufacturing (Cats. 13-19) although other crafts such as button making were present, and developed into a dense area of industrial works and courts, shops, warehouses and houses on this side of the town. Even by the late 18th century a large number of crafts people in Sheffield are listed in Gales and Martin's directory of 1789 as located in the Crofts area. By the early 19th century the Crofts had gained a reputation from its Victorian commentators and the area was labelled as a slum. The peripheral nature of the Crofts area was evident from its inception as it was located next to the Quaker 'burning place' and the workhouse was located at West Bar Green to the north-east of the site (Cat. 45). The early more organic localised development of the Crofts was in stark contrast to the later more orchestrated grid-iron development to the south of Broad Lane (Belford 2001).
- 3.13 The mixture of domestic properties and industrial works was common in Sheffield (Harman and Minnis 2004), and even more middle class manufacturers built their own houses near their

business (Belford 2001). The working classes tended to rent their living space that came with a certain amount of insecurity and short-term tenancies. This is also reflected in the rapid turn over of rented industrial mesters or premises (Wray *et al.* 2001). The variety of trades and industries alongside domestic dwellings is evident from the trade directory entries for the site (Appendix 1). A variety of trades and crafts are listed from the early 19th century and include typical Sheffield activities such as tool makers, scissor manufacturers, file makers, cutlers, and casters, as well as the more mundane businesses such as shopkeepers, republicans, tailors and shoemakers. It is possible that many people spent most of their working and social time on the one block. Two public houses were present on the site but have now been demolished. These were The George and Dragon at 93 Broad lane (1825-1958) and the Newcastle Arms at 35 Newcastle Street (<1876-1905, Lamb 1996).

- 3.14 The directories highlight the transient nature of the smaller workshops although some tradesmen appeared more settled. For example, William Braithwaite scissor manufacturer of 32 Rockingham Street occupied the same premises from at least 1839 to 1862, and Addis J.B. and Sons, edge tool manufacturers of 12 Rockingham Street (Court 2) were in operation on the site from at least 1876 to 1909. Records show that they produced a wide range of wood carving tools (Plates 3 to 5, Appendix II). John Perigo (and later brothers) produced cutlery from 22 Rockingham Street from at least 1876 to 1917. Ridgeway W. and Sons, auger manufacturer, were in operation from at least 1903 to 1917 at number 18 Rockingham Street and later expanded to numbers 12-18 (Plate 6, Appendix II). Court 2 at 12 Rockingham Street appears to be the most enduring series of small industrial premises and is listed with a variety of metal crafts people from the mid 19th century until the 1930s. There also appears to have been a small tradition of brass casting in the area with several listed. The pattern of industry on the site is one of gradual decline in the number of works, which may correlate to the expansion of premises. By the late 19th century two main works occupied Newcastle Street along with domestic houses, where as the diversity of the properties along Rockingham Street survived into the mid 20th century. The Marsden L. and Co. Steelworks was founded in Newcastle Street around 1888 and continued production under slightly different names until the 1930s. There is no listing for the 'courts' in 1951 and this corresponds to the re-development of the site.
- 3.15 The term 'court' refers to areas of housing or industrial activity that did not have street access (Muthesius 1982). These originated as open areas onto the street but later had street frontages constructed, such as in areas such as the 'crofts', with access via an arch (Belford 2001), a style which would later become the norm. The arrangement in Sheffield consisted of back-to-back houses or works buildings with a central court area filled with more houses, sheds, a pump and toilets for the whole block (Muthesius 1982). Continual additions and re-ordering of the internal space of the courts was common (Belford 2001) and Sheffield courts often continued to have a lack of division unlike other cities (Muthesius 1982). Back-to-back housing was outlawed in Sheffield in 1864 and these gave way to more regular four room houses, and by 1880 toilets had to be separated by 15 feet from the house (Muthesius 1982). Recent archaeological excavation *c.*200m to the north-west of the site has revealed the remains of residential courts (Cat. 8).
- 3.16 Steam power was harnessed in the late 18th century and freed both the forges and the cutlery works from locations close to watercourses. Steam powered sites were concentrated within the town and in the new early 19th century development in the former Alsop Fields to the north-east of the study area (Jones 2004). Steam power facilitated large grinding workshops for the finishing of edged tools that were characterised as under private ownership, or as public wheels available for rent by the towns many independent crafts people (Wray *et al.* 2001). Hand power continued to be used for the manufacturing of cutlery in small workshops which housed the increasingly specialist craft people, and articles were passed around the city for completion of the various stages in production (Wray *et al.* 2001). The early 20th century saw the introduction of electric motors for powering machinery. New factories were also constructed to house the new technique of electroplating and Britannia metal industries in the early 19th century (Wray *et al.* 2001, Cat. 31). The buildings used for Sheffield trades changed very frequently with successions of different occupiers and trades with alterations and additions almost constantly (Wray *et al.* 2001).
- 3.17 The expansion of Sheffield during the late 18th and throughout the 19th centuries was considerable and to the south of the medieval town this commenced with the grid-iron plan of

roads laid out by the Duke of Norfolk between 1771 and 1778 in an area known as Alsop Fields (Jones 2004, Fig. 4). The first southward expansion of the town beyond its medieval boundary into Ecclesall Bierlow parish and the Earl Fitzwilliam's land also occurred around this time on an area known as 'Little Sheffield Moor' to the south of the site (Hey 1998, Fig. 4). Further development to the south of the site occurred during the early 19th century (Hey 1998). The initial development centred around South Street was laid out on the Earl of Fitzwilliam's land that he had inherited from his uncle the 2nd Marquis of Rockingham. This early 'wedge'-shaped development dating to the late 18th century on Sheffield Moor was extended to the north with Bailey Lane and Rockingham Street in the late 18th century (Fig. 4) essentially filling in the gap between Broad Lane and the Crofts and Button Lane fuelling increased industrial development in the area of the site similar to that in Alsop Fields to the south-east. The development this area to the south-west of the town will be discussed in more detail below with reference to cartographic sources.

- 3.18 Other post-medieval sites within the study area include the 19th century secular sites of St. Georges church (Cat. 3), Scotland Street Methodist Chapel (Cat. 20), Mount Zion Chapel (Cat. 27) and the Carver Street Chapel (Cat. 36). Nineteenth century municipal buildings or sites include Jessop Hospital (Cat. 2), Sheffield Royal Hospital (Cat. 26), Sheffield Grammar school (Cat. 22), and public buildings or features such as the City Hall (Cat. 40) and associated waterworks (Cat. 43) and the former fire station (Cat. 34).
- 3.19 The site at present is occupied by a series of mid to late 20th century works and offices (Plates 1 and 2). The building assessment element of this project that will commence shortly will investigate and report on the character of these structures.

Cartographic evidence for the proposed development site

- 3.20 The earliest maps located for the site include the map of Sheffield of 1637 drawn by Scurfield (1986) from Harrison's survey and Gosling's 1736 map of Sheffield. The former has not been reproduced here and shows the site as enclosed fields with the main road to the north from the town heading west up to Crookes Moore labelled as 'Hallam Lane' later Broad Street (Scurfield 1986, fig. 2). This route way is certainly well established by this time and probably originates from the medieval period. Similarly, Gosling's more detailed cartographic survey of 1736 shows the site to comprise fields with no development (Fig. 3). Of interest is the depiction of the 'Quakers Burning Place' on the opposite side of Broad Lane to the north of the site which highlights the peripheral location of the site outside the town at this time. By this time the 'crofts' area to the north of the site had been developed (Hollis Street, White Field, Pea Street- later Croft) with the distinctive curvilinear street pattern derived directly from the medieval burgage plot boundaries evident from Harrison's earlier survey.
- 3.21 By the mid 18th century the surveyor William Fairbank was prolific in Sheffield and undertook the surveying for the development to the south and west of the medieval town core. Alsop fields to the south of the town was laid out on a grid-iron pattern in the 1780s and further development occurred between the former area of Sheffield Moor and the 'crofts' area to the north-west of the town. Fairbank's plan of Sheffield dated 1797 clearly shows the new grid-iron area to the south of the town and the proposed route of Rockingham Street linking Broad Street and South Street to the south. The regular layout of these new areas was in marked contrast to the more organic layout of the rest of the town. Detailed plans for the north area of the site were located in the Fairbank Collection in Sheffield Archives (not reproduced) which show the division of land between various tenants, although the details of any buildings is lacking. A plan dated 1792 (She S 1545S) shows the northern most block of land on the site between what was later called Bowden Lane and Broad Street to have been divided between three tenants: Joseph Ingole (451 yds²), John Brown (410 yds²) and John Mellor (336 yds²). The same parcel of land was a year later divided again between John Borwick (541 yds²), William Smith (268 yds²) and Joseph Oakes (no area) (She S1546S). This may represent the early dividing up of the northern area of the site, although the use of the plots is unclear. Certainly by the time of Fairbank's 1797 survey (Fig. 4) the northern two blocks of the site were developed.
- 3.22 This pattern of development on the site remains the same in Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield (Fig. 5) although the surrounding streets had been formalised and Rockingham Street now extended to the south to the Sheffield Moor area and Button Lane. Further development of the

surrounding blocks towards Bailey Lane and along Broad Lane had also occurred by this time. By the time of Leather's map of 1823 (Fig. 6) the southern part of the site was still not developed although some neighbouring blocks were utilised. Suburban growth to the west of the town is clearly depicted in Leather's survey and the 'building ground' to the west of the site would soon promote the rapid development of this area of the town.

- 3.23 The detail of the southern part of the site is shown in Figures 7 and 9 where two surveys by Fairbank indicate that the majority of the site was developed by 1830. This is clearly shown on Tayler's 1832 map (Fig. 8) as well as the continued development of this area of the town. Fairbank's 1834 survey of the southern area of the site (She S993S) shows it to be owned by Benjamin Fenton and consisted of a series of houses around a central court containing two shops, a shed, a warehouse and kitchen. The land to the north was owned/leased by a William Earnshaw and Henry Broomhead. The court to the south (outside the study area) was similar in layout, but with a gashouse and communal privies and midden.
- 3.24 The clearest cartographic depiction of the site is shown in the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 10) that shows the site to comprise a series of blocks, each consisting of a variety of residential housing and back-to-back properties, and sheds and warehouses set around a central court with street access via an arched gateway. The northern block comprised three small courts with back-to-back housing with access from Bowden Street and one gate to Broad Lane. The George and Dragon public house was on Broad Lane and a well is depicted to its rear. The central block between Bowden Street and Carr Lane consisted of further back-to-back housing and smaller residential courts set around a larger central court with a pump. This is suggested to be Court 2 to the rear of number 12 Rockingham Street from the directory evidence and had a wide gateway to the street. The southern block was the larger and consisted of several large courts with surrounding residential housing. The detail of the southern area is shown in Fairbank's 1834 plan (Fig. 9) and remains largely unchanged in 1851 with the addition of some sheds. The smaller courts towards Carr Lane are depicted with a pump and boiler.
- 3.25 This layout of courts remains largely unaltered at the time of the Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1889-92 (Fig. 11) although further possible residential housing had been constructed along the line of the southern site boundary. Apart from the apparent demolition of some properties on the south side of Carr Lane within the site little had changed by 1903 (Fig. 12). Similarly, the majority of the site remained unchanged in 1923 (Fig. 13) although the buildings on the corner of Rockingham Street and Broad Lane appear to have been redeveloped.
- 3.26 The most marked change to the site occurred in the mid 20th century when the majority of the courts were demolished and redeveloped. The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 (not reproduced) although not of a detailed scale, appears to show the site with the same layout of buildings as previous editions. By 1953 the central and southern blocks of the site appear to have been totally redeveloped and the old courts replaced with modern works (tools) (Fig. 14). It has been suggested by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service that parts of the 19th century buildings may have been incorporated into these later works, and this will be investigated within the building assessment stage of the work. Some 19th century parts of the northern block of the site towards Broad Lane remained in 1953, namely the George and Dragon pub, but the central part of the block had been cleared and the area to the west of the pub affronting Newcastle Street is labelled as 'ruin'. The 19th-century courts to the south of the site remained, but by 1983 they too had been demolished (Fig. 14) and the tool works had been extended to the northern part of the site replacing the pub and buildings to the east. By 1983 the small streets that crossed the site from east to west (Boden Lane, Carr Lane, and St. Thomas Lane to the south) had been removed. The works appear on the modern digital Ordnance Survey map shown in Fig. 2 similar to that depicted in 1983, although some dividing walls are different and slight development may have occurred.

Previous Work on the Site

- 3.27 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the proposed development site. Several archaeological investigations within the study area have located 19th-century remains (Cat. 8, 9 and 19) and human remains were found on the former site of St. Paul's Church graveyard (Cat. 50). The identification of 18th and 19th-century industrial and domestic

remains in the study area may indicate the potential for such remains to survive on the site. There is little evidence to suggest that human remains may be encountered on the site.

- 3.28 Geotechnical data, in the form of trial pit and bore hole logs, was not available at the time of writing.

4. **Catalogue of Archaeological Sites (Fig. 2)**

- 4.1 The data within the catalogue has been primarily obtained from the South Yorkshire SMR office (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service) and the National Monuments Record NMR. Where no direct sources are given, the information should be taken as deriving from SMR or NMR files.

1. **Elbor Works** **PIN 4387** **SK 3452 8725**
Mid 19th-century cutlery works dating from around 1850-60. Two-storey building once used by a knife manufacture whose advert is still present. Now offices.
2. **Jessop Hospital for Women** **NMR 1071678** **SK 3452 8732**
Women's hospital built in 1875-8, designed by J.D. Webster, and extended in 1893-4 and 1902. Several additions were made in the 20th century including enlargement in the 1960s.
3. **Church of St. George** **NMR 528381** **SK 3463 8735**
Anglican parish church designed in 1821 by Hurst and Woodhead. Converted into lecture theatre and halls of residence by The University of Sheffield in 1994.
4. **Victoria Works** **PIN 4383** **SK 3470 8720**
Cutlery works designed by J. Lister as a three-storey building in two different parts on three levels. The works are thought to date from the late 1860's as a planning application was submitted on the 18th September 1865. The lower level of the works looks like a later extension and was possibly offices. The higher building has a single chimney at the back and is a very narrow building, possibly to take advantage of the natural light. There are six bays, each one window wide. The works are currently used as a storage area for Sheffield University.
5. **Angona Works** **PIN 2866** **SK 346 877**
Crucible Steel shops in Well Meadow Street dating from 1830 known as the Angona Works. May be listed as 35/54 Well Meadow Street in the NMR, see Cat. No's 6 and 7.
6. **54 Well Meadow Street** **NMR 1320457 (1204946)** **SK 346 877**
Also listed in the NMR for 54 Well Meadow Street are steel workshops, attached houses and furnace circa 1860, with later alterations and additions, formerly owned by Samuel Peace and Sons Ltd. Also recorded separately and are likely to represent duplication in the NMR at a similar grid reference and appear to provide detail at 54 (and or No. 35?) Well Meadow Street are:

NMR 545068	SK 3467 8775	A small mid to late 19 th century (c.1833) steel works including a managers house, built and occupied by Samuel Peace and Company. Later a scissor finishers.
NMR 545069	SK 3467 8775	Managers house, Well Meadow Street. Steel works managers house built around 1851 for Samuel Peace and Company.
NMR 545069	SK 3467 8775	Crucible furnace, Well Meadow Street. Coke burning crucible furnace for steel production built second half of 19 th century (1850-1899).
NMR 545071	SK 3467 8775	Forge, Well Meadow Street. Steel producing forge dating from the late 19 th century (1867-1899).
NMR 545072	SK 3467 8775	Workshops, Well Meadow Street. Single storey steel workshops built in 1851-80 of brick. Later used in 20 th century for scissor finishing.

- NMR 545073** **SK 3467 8775** Samuel Peace Offices, Well Meadow Street. Late 19th century brick office building (1867-1899).
7. **35 Well Meadow Street** **PIN 4575** **SK 3467 8774**
Early 19th-century integrated steelworks and cutlery manufacturers. Includes a courtyard and managers house. Grade II* listed building. May be partly listed in the NMR, see Cat. 6.
8. **Building recording/excavation** **SK 3472 8767**
Building appraisal of the Stephen Blake-type foundry indicated development on the site began in the late 18th century and consisted of a central works with a courtyard that was mostly developed throughout the 19th-century, and was finally demolished and redeveloped in the early 20th century (Jessop 2004). Recent excavation of part of the site revealed the remains of residential courts (D. Saich pers comm.).
9. **Cornhill/Cambridge Works** **NMR 1203468** **SK 3572 8758**
Cited in the NMR as a cutlery works (Cambridge Works) dating from the mid late 19th century and consisting of an office range on the street frontage with workshops around a courtyard to the rear. A desk-based assessment (Ball *et al.* 2003) indicated that the site was formerly occupied by a series of 19th-century buildings known variously as the Cornhill Works and Cambridge Works. A surviving large retaining wall from this period comprised several phases and a watching brief the large foundations to be stepped out. Made ground covered much of the site and overlay the remains of cellaring. Recent excavation located the remains dating to the late 18th to 20th century including significant industrial features and buildings relating to the metal trades.
10. **Cementation Furnace** **PIN 2812** **SK 348 879**
A 19th-century cementation furnace in Doncaster Street- the last remaining in Sheffield. Scheduled Monument SY1161.
11. **Soho Works** **NMR 1203596** **SK 3494 8782**
Remains of a crucible furnace, once part of a steel works, built in the mid to late 19th century.
12. **Clay Pipe Kiln** **PIN 2757** **SK 3503 8778**
A 19th century clay pipe kiln located in Scotland Street.
13. **Steel Furnace** **PIN 4655** **SK 3497 8773**
Site of the innovative Cutler's Company steel furnace constructed in 1763.
14. **Cutlery works house** **NMR 1203598** **SK 3496 8755**
A 19th-century house probably associated with a cutlery works built between 1833 and 1866.
15. **Cutlery Works** **NMR 1203600** **SK 3493 8756**
House and cutlery workshops built in the early-mid 19th century.
16. **Harrison's Works** **PIN 4657** **SK 3504 8758**
Site of an industrial period tool and steelworks in the Hollis Croft and Garden Street area. Constructed in the late 18th century by John Harrison to produce saws, the works was later extended with additional workshops and a furnace, and Harrison built a four storey mansion on the site in the 1780s.
17. **Kenyon's Works** **PIN 4656** **SK 3507 8757**
Steel and tool works constructed by John Kenyon in the 1780s to produce saws, occupying four blocks of Hollis Croft.
18. **Parkin/Turton Works** **PIN 4658** **SK 3509 8763**
Steelworks constructed by Thomas Turton between Pea Croft and White Croft in 1810 with two cementation furnaces and crucible furnaces situated at opposite sides of the yard.

- 19. Steelworks and Housing SK 3511 8764**
Site of a series of steelworks investigated in a desk-based assessment (May 2004) consisting of two early steelworks between Solly Street and White Croft that was owned by W. Parkin in the early 19th century. Also the works of Wade, Wirgfield and Rowbotham were situated on the corner of Tentor Street and White Croft dating from the late 18th century. Both works were used for converting and refining steel and had crucible furnaces and the nearby Central Works had cementation furnaces for blister steel production. Most of this complex survived to the mid 20th century. Recent excavation of part of the site located surviving structural and artefactual remains of the industrial buildings (D. Saich pers comm.).
- 20. Methodist Chapel PIN 4661 SK 3511 8776**
Methodist New Connexion Chapel, built 1828, on Scotland Street. Listed building (II) No. 04661.
- 21. Watts Cutlery Works PIN 4659 SK 3517 8775**
Tool and cutlery works founded by John Watts in 1765 in Lambert Croft (now Street) that had expanded to occupy ten adjoining properties by the mid-19th century. The firm produced a large range of products including safety razors, scissors and skates. The present buildings on the site are mostly 19th century in date and the complex is Grade II listed.
- 22. Sheffield Grammar PIN 3782 SK 3515 8746**
A school 1648-1824, made of stone was surveyed by W. Fairbank in 1824. The Masters House was built in 1709-10 immediately west of the schoolhouse.
- 23. Bailey Lane Works NMR 1186728 SK 3496 8737**
Steelworks and saw and file works, already a large complex by 1850 and expanding thereafter. Only one surviving historic building, that of an office/show room/wareroom of c.1900.
- 24. Anglo Works NMR 1185116 SK 3513 8736**
L-shaped workshop building, originally a horn and handle works, later silversmithing and cutlery, dating from 1825-50. Constructed from brick the three-storey building is well lit with multiple windows and is currently being redeveloped by having the interior removed and modernised and the distinctive frontage saved.
- 25. Workshops PIN 4282 SK 3502 8729**
Cutlery Workshops, which later became stores and offices.
- 26. Royal Hospital NMR 1074055 SK 349 871**
Site of Sheffield Royal Hospital. Originally a dispensary built in 1832, with alterations in 1958, which was enlarged and remodelled in 1895 to become a hospital. Was extended in early 20th century to incorporate surrounding properties, including the Mount Zion Chapel (Cat. 27). Now demolished.
- 27. Mount Zion Chapel NMR 602439 SK 3489 8713**
Former congregational chapel built in 1835 and purchased by Sheffield Royal Hospital (Cat. 26) in 1922 and converted into an outpatients department. The chapel was demolished and the façade used in an office development in 1988.
- 28. Cutlery Works PIN 4384 SK 3489 8706**
An industrial period cutlery works of unknown date. The only clue as to the date of the building are a series of blocked windows and a door on the second floor which would probably have had wooden steps leading to it at some point. Two iron ties can be seen above the second above the second storey windows. The bricks and brickwork are of poor quality. Opposite of the works is another building, the windows and chimneys of which possibly suggest workshops, perhaps as part of the same complex.

- 29. The Forum** **PIN 4386** **SK 3488 8701**
 A former cutlery works evident through an extant building, which itself forms part of a much larger building complex. This building a 'Little Mesters' shop appears quite new in itself although the building has in the past been used for the manufacture of cutlery.
- 30. Washington Works** **PIN 4671** **SK 3489 8687**
 Cutlery workshops and factory dating to the 1820s. The series of back-to-back houses, courtyards and workshops later split into the Washington Works, later to become one of the largest cutlery factories in the city, and the Clintock Works. Recent excavation of the Washington Works showed that it had largely been removed by later development, whilst two phases of excavation of the Clintock Works located grinding workshops and a large quantity of well stratified material derived from cutlery manufacture and finishing (Badcock and May 2003; Lines 2004).
- 31. Aberdeen Works** **NMR 1185073** **SK 3494 8708**
 Late 19th century electro-plating works built in 1883 with an office, warehouse and workshop block on the street frontage, and workshop ranges in the yard to the rear. Steam Powered.
- 32. Trafalgar Engineering Works** **SK 3498 8704**
 A map regression identified the site of the Trafalgar Engineering Works that is first accurately depicted on maps in 1897, although buildings were present on the site from at least 1832. The site also contained a number of courtyards, workshops and a public house. By 1905 the engineering works was converted into a number of cutlery manufacturers and workshops as the site diversified. A watching brief monitored a number of boreholes across the site that revealed possible cellars, concrete floors and walls associated with industrial-type finds that indicate the likely survival of parts of the former buildings below the present car park (Dodds 2003).
- 33. Select Cutlery Works** **NMR 1185476** **SK 3501 8698**
 Fragmentary remains of late 19th-century and later cutlery, horn and bone works.
- 34. Central Fire Station** **NMR 1320318** **SK 3502 8715**
 Former central fire station built in 1929.
- 35. Cutlery Works** **PIN 4385** **SK 3510 8719**
 An early 20th-century cutlery works, built in 1900 was owned by Harrison Bros. and Howson, it was one of the major cutlery firms. The original architects plans for the building still remain in Sheffield Archives. The building has a satin front and a calico back, and is constructed in three bays. The front has two ornate doorways with round headed archways, the right hand side of these has 'Alpha Works 1900' written over it. The works were originally steam powered but was later changed to electricity. Shops and offices now occupy the building.
- 36. Carver Street Chapel** **SK 3503 8723**
 Site of a post-medieval graveyard, recent excavations by ARCUS found predominantly 19th-century inhumations (Saich pers. Comm.).
- 37. Wooden Pipes** **PIN 2762** **SK 3510 8713**
 Wooden water pipes which lead to a well of unknown date.
- 38. Kendal Cutlery Works** **PIN 4389** **SK 3510 8720**
 The building was occupied by Nowill and Sons Edge Toolmakers until the 1990's, the works later became used as a cutlery works. The single storey building included cutler's benches, drive shafts and buffing and grinding wheels. The site also included offices shops and a warehouse.
- 39. Sheffield** **NMR 919358** **SK 3518 8713**
 NMR listed for the medieval borough of Sheffield mentioned in a document dated 1297 (city centre in general).

- 40. City Hall** **PIN 3987** **SK 3519 8723**
E. Vincent Harris constructed the large public City Hall in 1928-32 in a contemporary Classical Revival style.
- 41. Stone Drain** **PIN 2760** **SK 3520 8712**
Site of a stone drain fed by a Portobello drain.
- 42. Leahs Yard** **NMR 1161536** **SK 3518 8711**
Complex of cutlery and metal working workshops dating from the early 19th century that functioned firstly as a manufactory of shears and other tools and was later converted into a horn works for the production of handles for cutlery. By the later 19th century it had changed again into a series of Little Mesters producing cutlery and silver stamping and steam power had been introduced to the site. The workshops survive as a series of two and three storey buildings around a small courtyard with an arched access way from Cambridge Street.
- 43. Barkers Pool** **PIN 2761** **SK 3525 8714**
Nineteenth-century waterworks.
- 44. Cross** **PIN 2764** **SK 3522 8741**
Site of the townhead cross. It is unknown whether the cross represents the location of an earlier medieval cross.
- 45. Workhouse** **PIN 4660** **SK 3531 8771**
Site of Sheffield's Workhouse, 1733-1829, at the bottom of West Bar Green, for those who were simultaneously 'parasites and victims' and was located at the edge of the town boundary (Belford 2001).
- 46. Paradise Square** **PIN 3984** **SK 3533 8757**
A row of late 18th-century houses of three storeys is Grade II listed.
- 47. Watching Brief** **SK 3532 8751**
An archaeological watching brief was carried out during a geotechnical survey of land off Campo Land and Vicar Lane, Sheffield. Five Test pits were excavated revealing late 19th-century non-domestic buildings, with a possible late 18th-century phase of construction (Bell 2002).
- 48. Parish Church** **PIN 249** **SK 354 876**
The Parish Church of Sheffield until 1914 when it became the Cathedral. The tower and chancel are dated to the 15th and 16th century respectively, the remainder is dated to the 1880s and later.
- 49. Anglian Cross-Shaft** **PIN 253** **SK 354 875**
Late 8th-century cross shaft found in use as a trough in a cutler's shop. May be part of a churchyard cross, removed from the Parish Church.
- 50. Trial pit excavations** **NMR 966204** **SK 3537 8744**
An archaeological trial pit investigation on land off Church Street was carried out by South Yorkshire Archaeology Field and Research Unit. Non-articulated human remains were found.
- 51. Cutlers' Hall** **PIN 3985** **SK 3537 8737**
Grade II Listed building at No. 7 – 15 Church Street. Built in 1832 by Worth & Taylor. Interior remodelled by Flockton & Abbott, with further redecoration in 1893 by Hugh Stannus (Pevsner 1959).

5. Discussion

- 5.1 The available evidence for the site as located within the desk-based assessment part of the project has identified that the site was enclosed fields until the late 18th century although the northern boundary affronted Broad Lane (formerly Hallam Lane) that may have medieval origins. Development of the site commenced in the early 1790s when blocks of land were divided forming the first part of the development of the town to the west. Rockingham Street, that forms the east boundary of the site, is first depicted on Fairbank's 1797 plan of Sheffield. Limited evidence has been found to suggest that some trades people from the 'crofts' area to the north of the site relocated in this new development. The site continued to be developed in the early 19th century and the buildings consisted of a series of residential courts including back-to-back housing, sheds, shops, and auxiliary buildings that are most clearly depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Fig. 10). The age of the buildings that formerly occupied the site increases as you move towards Broad Lane.
- 5.2 Trade directories have revealed that the properties were also used by a range of crafts people, as well as for residential purposes, especially those involved in the metal trades- cutlers, edge tool makers, scissor makers, saw and knife manufacturers etc. (Appendix I). These have also highlighted the variety of other more mundane businesses including shops, tailors, shoemakers, grocers, joiners, etc. that occupied the site in the late 19th and early 20th century. Details of the fairly renowned J.B. Addis and Sons, woodcarving toolmakers at Number 12 Court 2 Rockingham Street that occupied part of the site have been located. The layout of the buildings on the site as a whole remained relatively unchanged from the mid 19th century to the mid 20th century, but by 1953 much of the site had been re-developed and the 18th and 19th century courts had been demolished. The late 19th century and early 20th century also saw a shift away from the tradition of small manufacturing workshops to fewer larger works, such as steel and tool manufacturers, especially along Newcastle Street, that probably amalgamated the smaller works. This pattern continued until the redevelopment of the site prior to 1953 when more modern works were constructed. The post Second World War years on the site saw a succession of larger cutlery manufacturers and toolmakers.
- 5.3 Whilst the change on the site has been marked in the last 50 years with the demolition of the 18th and 19th century courts and buildings, given the high concentration of these former structures on the site there is the potential that significant remains survive below the current buildings that occupy the site. The 20th century buildings do not have basements (although some are cut into the slope, Appendix III) that can disturb buried archaeological remains. Deeper features, such as cellarage, possible grinding wheel pits etc. and the well identified to the rear of the former George and Dragon pub on Broad Lane may also survive. The strong association with the metal trades may indicate that structures and/or deposits/artefacts relating to these activities may survive, as well as remains of the former domestic dwellings identified on the site and associated material culture. The notion that parts of the 19th-century buildings were incorporated into the later 20th-century works was disproved in the building assessment. Unfortunately, the coherence of any deposits or structures and the level to which they have been disturbed by later development could not be determined by this study.

Bibliography

- Badcock, A. and May, R., 2003, 'Archaeological Evaluation of Land off Wellington Street and Eldon Street, Sheffield', unpub. ARCUS report no. 742b.1
- Ball, C., Jessop, O. and May, R., 2003, 'Archaeological desk-based assessment of Cornhill Works, Edward Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire', unpub. ARCUS report No. 759.1
- Belford, P., 1999a, 'Archaeological Investigations on the Site of The Riverside Exchange, Sheffield City Centre', In C. Cumberpatch *et al.* (eds) *Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1996 – 1998*, 90-98, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Belford, P., 2001, 'Work, space and power in an English industrial slum: 'the Crofts', Sheffield, 1750-1850', In A. Mayne and T. Murry (eds) *'The Archaeology of Urban Landscapes, Explorations in Slumland'*, 106-117
- Bell, S., 2002, 'An Archaeological watching brief during a geotechnical survey of land off Campo Lane and Vicar Lane, Sheffield', unpubl. ARCUS report No. 659.1
- Boldrini, N., 1999, 'When Is a Border not a Border? The Roman Ridge Re-evaluated', In C. Cumberpatch *et al.* (eds) *Archaeology in South Yorkshire 1996 – 1998*, 100-104, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.
- BGS, 1974, *British Geological Survey, Sheffield, England and Wales*, Sheet 100. Solid and Drift Edition. 1 Inch Series
- Crossley, D., 1997, 'The Rolt Memorial Lecture 1995: The Fairbanks of Sheffield: surveyors' records as a source for the study of regional development in the 18th and 19th Centuries', *Industrial Archaeology Review* 19, 5-20
- Dodds, J., 2003, 'Rockingham Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, Map regression and bore hole watching brief' unpub. ASWYAS report no. 1156
- Harman, R. and Minnis, J., 2004, *Pevsner Architectural Guides, Sheffield*
- Hey, D., 1998, *A History of Sheffield*
- Howse, G., 2001, *A Photographic History of Sheffield Steel*, Sutton Publishing Ltd. Stroud
- Jessop, O. 2004, 'Archaeological building appraisal of the Stephenson Blake type foundry, Sheffield, South Yorkshire' unpub. ARCUS report No. 842.1
- Jones, M., 2004, *The Making of Sheffield*
- Lamb, D., 1996, *A Pub on Every Corner*
- Lines, A., 2004, 'Assessment of the Archaeological Potential of mitigation work at Wellington Street and Eldon Street, Sheffield', unpub. ARCUS report (SMR ref.)
- May, R., 2004, 'Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Land at Tenter Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire', unpub. ARCUS report No. 814.1
- Muthesius, S., 1982, *The English Terraced House*
- Northend, W.F., 1937, 'The Hall in the Ponds', *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*, 7, 11-17
- O'Neill, R., 1999, 'Land Adjacent to Roman Ridge View, Wincobank, Sheffield South Yorkshire, Archaeological Evaluation,' ASWYAS Report 763, unpublished
- Pevsner, N., 1959, *The Buildings of England, Yorkshire: The West Riding*
- Pybus, S., 1994, *Damned Bad Place, Sheffield*
- Scurfield, G., 1986, 'Seventeenth-Century Sheffield and its Environs', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 58, 147-171
- Skaife, R.H., 1896, *Domesday Book for Yorkshire*

- Smith, A.H., 1965, *The Place-names of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, EPNS vol. 33 pt. 4, 75-79
- Symonds, J., 2002, 'Introduction', In J. Symonds (ed.) *The Historical Archaeology of the Sheffield Cutlery and Tableware Industry 1750-1900*, 1-12
- Webster, S., 1992, 'Report on the Excavation of a Trench alongside the Old Queen's Head, Sheffield', unpub. SYAS report
- Wigfull, J.R., 1937, 'Broome Hall, Sheffield', *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society*, 4, 161-172
- Wray, N., Hawkins, B. and Giles, C., 2001, *One great workshop: The buildings of the Sheffield metal trades*

Cartography (in chronological order)

- 1637 Harrison, J., 'Exact and perfect Survey & View of the Manor of Sheffield with the Manors of Cowley and Ecclesfield' (After Scurfield 1986)
- 1736 Gosling, R., 'A Plan of Sheffield from an Actual Survey'
- 1792 Fairbank, W. II, 'Plan of several building plots in Broad Lane', (Sheffield Archives She S 1545S)
- 1793 Fairbank, W. II, 'Plan of several building plots in Broad Lane', (Sheffield Archives She S1546S)
- 1797 Fairbank, W., 'A Plan of the Town of Sheffield in the County of York' (Sheffield Archives)
- 1808 Fairbank, W. & J., 'A Map of The Town and Environs of Sheffield'
- 1823 Leather, J., 'Plan of Sheffield in 1823' (SYAS)
- 1830 Fairbank, W. II, 'Plan of the land between Newcastle Street and Rockingham Street' (She S1311L Sheffield Archives)
- 1832 Tayler, J., 'A Map of The Town and Environs of Sheffield in the West Riding of the county of York', (Sheffield Archives)
- 1834 Fairbank, W. II, 'Plan of Samuel James and Roger Brown's leasehold property in Rockingham Street held of Thomas Holy for a term of 800 years from [] 182[] showing how it is now divided, 4 yards to an inch' (Sheffield Archives She S993S)
- 1851 OS 1st edition, 25 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 294.19/25 (SYAS)
- 1888-92 OS 25" to 1 mile, Sheet 34, 11.5 (SYAS)
- 1903 OS 1:4340, Sheet 294.7 (Godfrey edition)
- 1923 OS 6 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 294 (Local Studies Library)
- 1920 OS 6 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 294 (WYAS digital copy)
- 1921 OS 6 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 294 (WYAS digital copy)
- 1948 OS 6 inch to 1 mile, Sheet 294 (WYAS digital copy)
- 1953 OS 1:2500, Sheet SK 3487 (Local Studies Library)
- 1983 OS 1:1250, Sheet SK 3487 SE (Local Studies Library)
- Modern digital OS map (NTF file converted in CAD)

Acknowledgements

Project management

Ian Roberts BSc MIFA

Dave Berg BA

Report

Daniel Lee BSc

Research

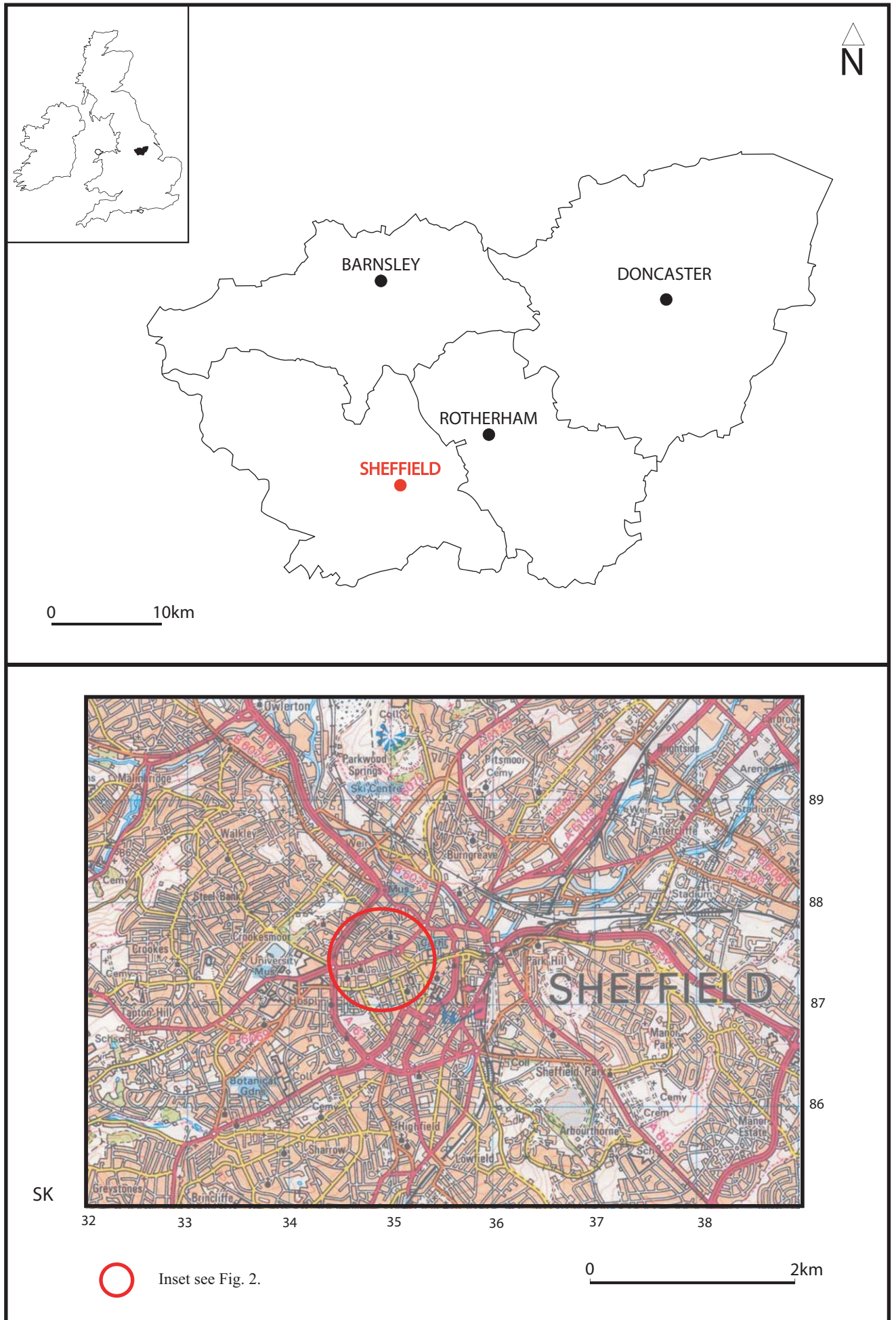
Daniel Lee

Graphics

Daniel Lee

Building assessment and photography

Andy Swan MAAIS



Reproduced with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Archaeological Services WYAS: licence LA076406, 2005.

Fig. 1. Site location

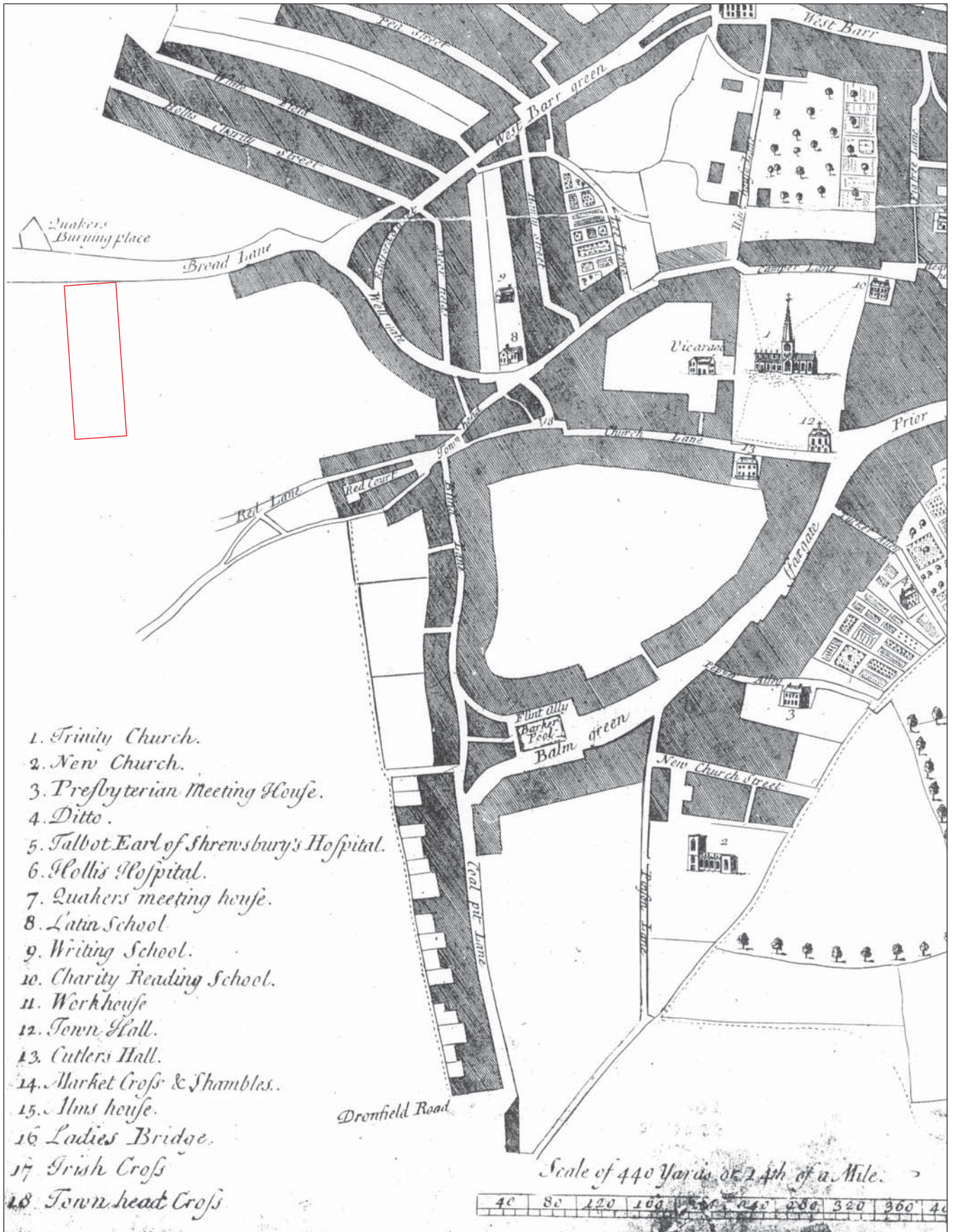


Fig. 3. Extract from Gosling's 1736 map of Sheffield, showing the approximate site location

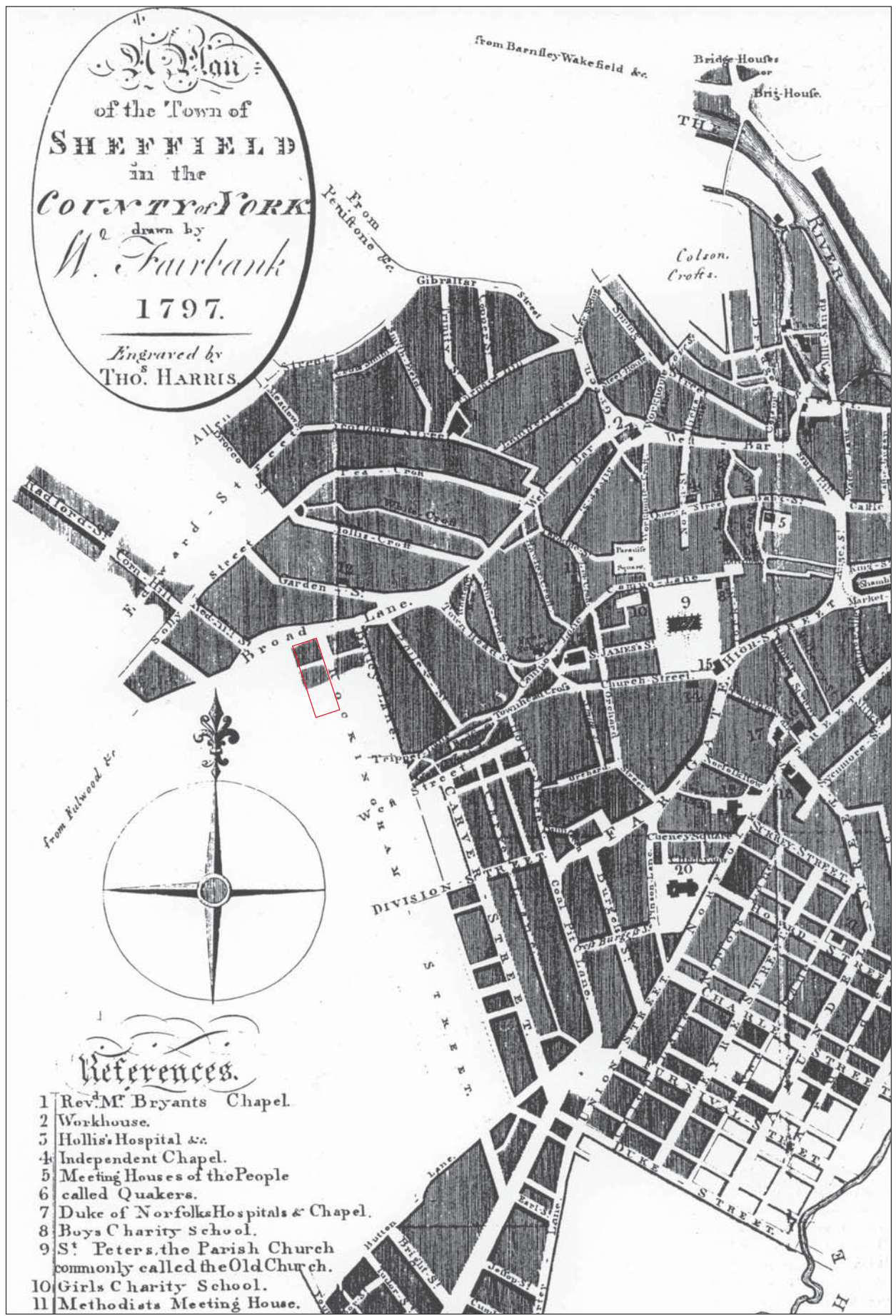


Fig. 4. Extract from Fairbank's 1797 plan of Sheffield, showing site location



Fig. 5. Extract from Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield, showing site location



Fig. 6. Extract from Leather's map of Sheffield in 1823, showing site location



Fig. 7. Plan of the area between Newcastle Street and Bailey Street, Fairbank 1830, showing the southern area of the site allocated to Henry Broomhead (Lot 179) and S.I. and R. Brown (Lot 92) (She S1311L)



Fig. 8. Extract from Tayler's 1832 map of Sheffield (note that north is to the top right)

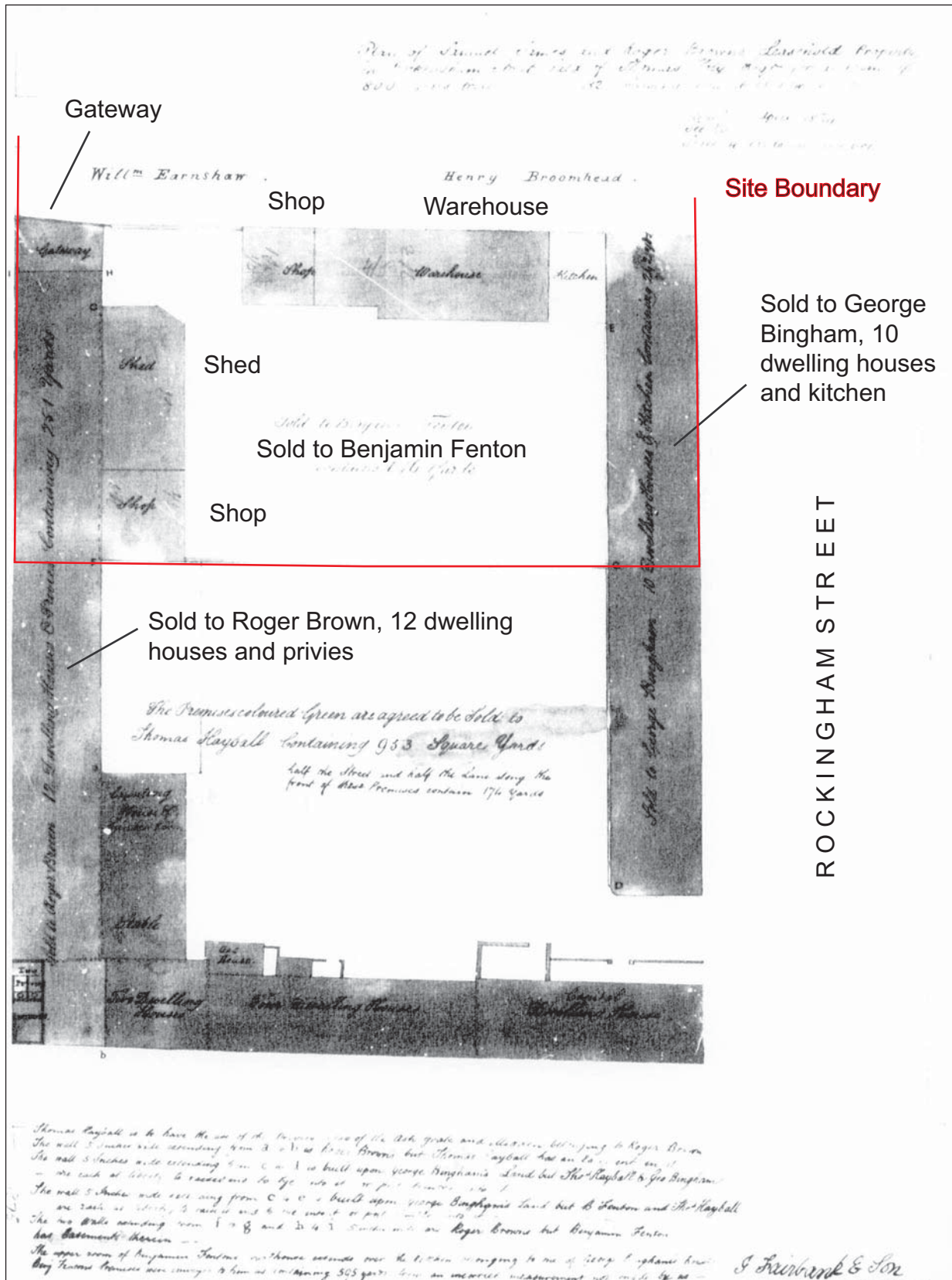


Fig. 9. Plan of the land between Newcastle Street and Rockingham Street, Fairbank 1834, showing the detail of the buildings in the southern area of the site (She S993S)



Fig. 10. Extract from Ordnance Survey 1851 map, where A is Court 2, No. 12 Rockingham Street (Sheet 294.19/25, 25" to 1 mile)



Fig. 11. Extract from second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889-92
(Sheet 34, 25" to 1mile)



Fig. 12. Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1903 (Sheet 294.7, 1:4340)



Fig. 13. Extract from 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Not to scale, Sheet 294.7)



Fig. 14. Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1953 (Sheet SK 3487, 1:2500)

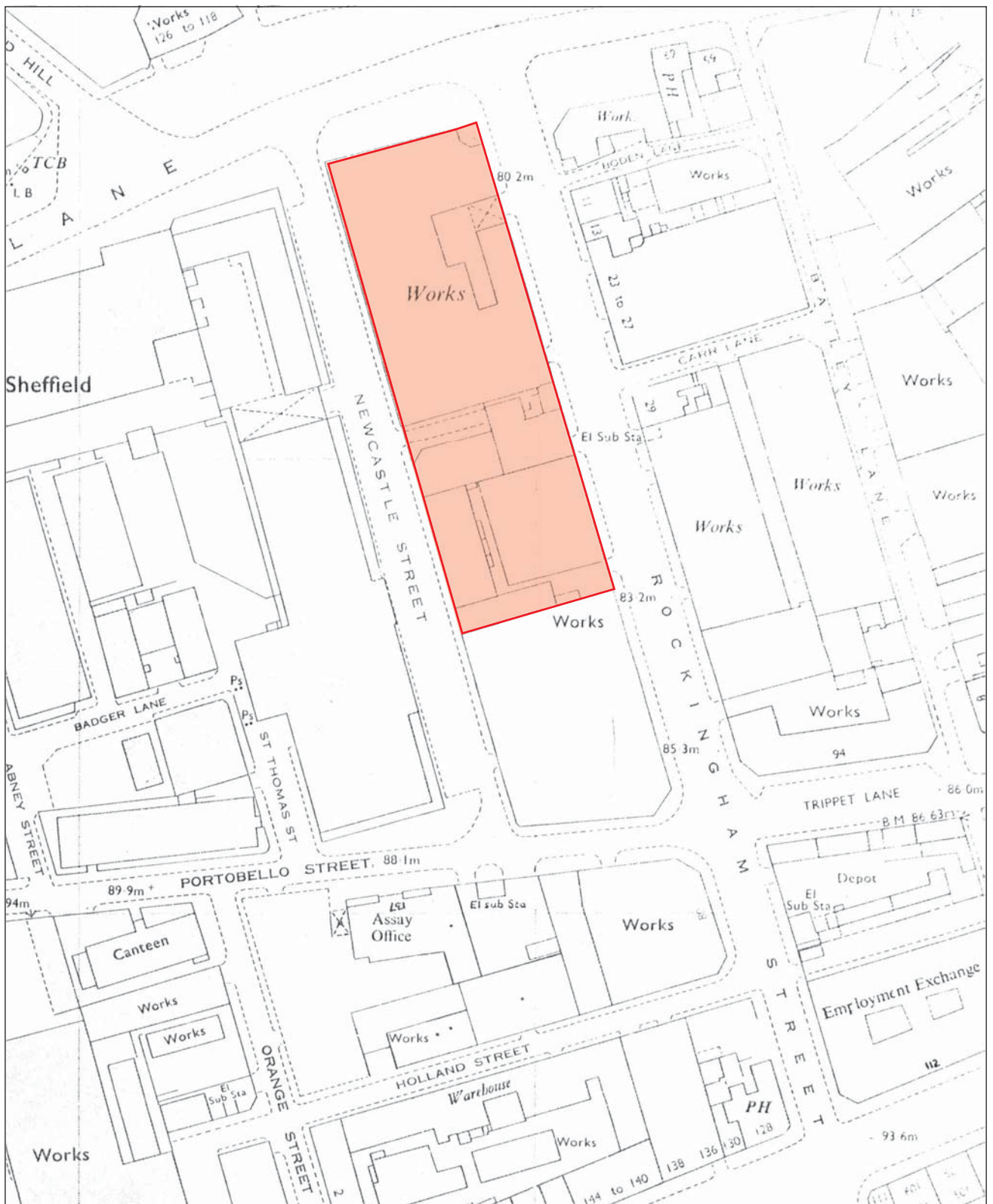


Fig. 15. Extract from Ordnance Survey map of 1983 (Sheet SK 3487 SE, 1:1250)



Plate 1. General view of the site from Rockingham Street, looking north-west



Plate 2. General view of the site from Broad Lane with Newcastle Street on the right, looking south-east



PATRONIZED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

PRICE LIST
OF
CARVING TOOLS

INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

J. B. ADDIS & SONS LTD.,

(Brother of the late Mr. S. J. ADDIS, of 68 & 70, Worship-St., Finsbury, London)

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

*All goods marked with our name, "J. B. ADDIS & SONS,"
Ten Prize Medals, 1851, and 1862, and 1900.*

PROTECTED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Our Tools have been adopted by the Teachers of the Technical Institute, South Kensington, London, and by the other Teachers of the Technical Schools throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Our Tools are marked "J. B. ADDIS & SONS." We are the only manufacturers living of the name of "ADDIS" in the world.

All our TOOLS are WARRANTED and marked "SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND."

Plate 3. Page one of J.B. Addis and Sons' price list (un-dated) (Hawley Trust Collection, Addis FB2)

J. B. ADDIS & SONS' IMPROVED CARVING TOOLS.

		CHISEL NO.												
		1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 inches.
	CORNER CHISEL		6/	7/	8/	8/6	10/6	11/6	12/6	14/	17/	20/6	per doz.	
		2	Do.											
	STRAIGHT GOUGES													
		3	7/	8/3	9/3	9/9	12/	13/6	14/6	16/6	20/	24/6		
		4	Do.											
		5	Do.											
		6	Do.											
		7	Do.											
		8	Do.											
		9	Do.											
		10	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 inches.	
	CURVED GOUGES		8/	9/	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	30/	36/	42/	per doz.	
		11	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 inches.	
			8/	9/	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	30/	36/	42/	per doz.	
		12	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 inches.	
			8/6	9/6	13/	15/	18/	20/	24/	28/	per doz.			
		13	Do.											
		14	Do.											
		15	Do.											
		16	Do.											
		17	Do.											
		18	Do.											
		19	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 inches.	
	BENT CHISEL		8/6	10/6	13/	15/	18/	20/	24/	28/	34/	per doz.		
		20	Do.											
		21	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2 inches.	
	Right Corner		7/6	10/6	13/	15/	18/	20/	24/	30/	36/	per doz.		
		22	Do.											
	Left Corner													
		23	Do.											

All Patterns and Impressions will receive our careful attention.

Plate 4. Page 2 J.B. Addis and Sons' price list

J. B. ADDIS & SONS' IMPROVED CARVING TOOLS.—CONTINUED

LADIES' CARVING TOOLS OF THE VERY BEST MAKE AND FINISH.

FRONT BENT GOUGES			$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	inches.
24		8/6	9/6	13/	15/	18/	20/	24/	28/		per doz.
25										Do.	
26										Do.	
27										Do.	
28										Do.	
29										Do.	
30										Do.	
31		8/6	10/6	13/	15/	18/	20/	24/	28/	34/	per doz.
32										Do.	
BACK BENT GOUGES			$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	inches.	
33		8/6	9/6	13/-	15/	18/	20/	24/	28/	per doz.	
34										Do.	
35										Do.	
36										Do.	
37										Do.	
38										Do.	
PARTING TOOLS			$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	inch.			
39		10/6	11/9	13/	16/	20/6	23/6	per doz.			
40		11/6	12/9	14/	17/3	21/6	26/6	per doz.			
41								As 39.			
42								As 40.			
43								As 40.			
44								As 40.			
45								As 39.			
46								As 40.			

BLACK CARVING TOOLS.

Fluteroni, Backaroni, and Maccaroni Tools to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	14/	per doz.	Bright Carving Chisels and Gouges, 6d. per doz. extra.				
Sets of Black Carving Tools of .. $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	1 doz.	2 doz.	3 doz.	6 doz.	12 doz.	18 doz.	
	4/2	8/4	16/8	25/	50/	100/	150/
Sets of Ladies' Carving Tools	6	12	24	26	48		
	3/8	7/3	14/6	21/9	29/	per set.	
Best Mahogany Polished Cases, with set of Black Carving Tools, with Handles	6	12	18	24	36	48	
	16/	23/6	32/	40/6	57/9	93/	

All our Tools are GUARANTEED and WARRANTED and will be exchanged if returned Carriage Paid.



Plate 6. W. Rideway, auger bit maker, workforce in 1914, looking north-west up Bowden Lane at the junction with Rockingham Street. W. Rideway is second from the left (Hawley Trust Collection, PH.EDG1248)

Appendix I

Trade directory listings

It was identified that the former properties located on the site consisted of:

Rockingham Street	No's 0-68 approx (even)
Newcastle Street	No's 0-68 approx (odd)
Broad Lane	No's 83-95 (odd)
Carr Lane	No's 30 and 36

Not all properties were listed in the trade directories. Trades people were listed although the residential properties were not. Later directories list the courts to the rear of the buildings affronting the street. Later 20th century directories did not list properties with numbers, but by name. See Fig. 10 in conjunction with the trade listings due to the detail in the 25" to 1 mile 1851 Ordnance Survey map.

1787 *Gales and Martin, A Directory of Sheffield*

Areas within the vicinity of the site listed as Broad Lane (cutlers and a shearsmith), Portobello (cutlers and button makers) and Bailey Field (inkpot makers, snuffer maker, blacksmith, cutlers, fork makers, roper, carpenter and filesmith) although specific details of the properties in the area could not be discerned. Similar crafts were listed in 'The Crofts' area to the north, with a high concentration of metalworking trades.

1825 *R. Gell, A new general and commercial directory of Sheffield and its vicinity*

Rockingham Street and Newcastle Street not listed. Of note is Joseph Slater, brace, bit and joiners tool and auger manufacturer of 22 Hollis Croft who was later to occupy 20 Rockingham Street. This may indicate some movement of trades' people out of 'The Crofts' area to the north of the site and into the new properties along Rockingham Street etc. in the early 1830s. No other examples, however, could be identified.

1839 *Robinson's Birmingham and Sheffield Directory*

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street	6	Bingham, Thos	Spring and desk knife mfr.
	20	Slater, Jos.	Brace bit and joiners tool makers
	24	Taylor, James	Shoemaker
	32	Braithwaite, Wm.	Scissor mfr.
	52	Wandell, John	Tailor
	56	Hunton, James	Shoemaker
	62	Hatball, T.	Carpenter and joiner
Broad Lane	64	Pearson Saml.	Shoemaker
	83	Wragg, Chas.	Grocer, tea dealer, ale and porter dealer and agent for Jackson's Devonshire Cyder
	85	Bingham, Thos.	Spring knife cutler
	93	Flather, Thos.	St. George Tavern

1841 *White's General Gazetteer and Directory of Sheffield*

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street	20	Knowles, S.	Not listed
	22	Slater, T. and J.	Mfr.
	32	Braithwaite, Wm.	Mfr.

	52	Wardle, John	Tailor
	60	Hayball, T.	Joiner
	65	Parr, T.	Tailor
Newcastle Street	25	Stevenson, J.	Shoemaker
		Levin, J.	File maker
	29	Wardle, Jph.	Mfr.
	31	Hirst, S.	Spring maker
	53	Wright, Mark	Mfr.
	55	Bowden, Geo.	Mfr.
	57	Bowden, Jph.	Mrf.
Broad Lane	83	Wragg, Chas.	Grocer, tea dealer, ale and porter dealer and agent for Jackson's Devonshire Cyder
	85	Bingham, Thos.	Spring knife cutler
	87	Burniston, W.	Hairdresser
	93	Flather, Thos.	St. George Tavern

1852 *White's General Gazetteer and Directory of Sheffield*

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street	4	Kirk, John	Mfr.
	12	Lockwood, E.	Scale maker
	22	Morrison and Parker	Not listed
	24	Taylor	Shoemaker
	32	Braithwaite, Wm.	Mfr.
	38	Stacey, J.	Brush maker
	40	Turton Wm.	Shopkeeper
	46	Stancer, Geo.	Mfr.
	52	Wardle, John	Tailor
	54	Dale, Thos.	Tailor
	60	Hayball, T.	Joiner
Broad Lane	83	Wragg, Chas.	Grocer
	85	Broomhead, My.	Shopkeeper
	87	Buxton, Hy.	Pot dealer
	93	Powell, James	Vict. (pub)

1862 White's General Gazetteer and Directory of Sheffield

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street	2	Dodson, Geo.	Hy. Grocer
	4	Kirk, John	Mfr.
	12	Levick, A.	Scale maker
	20	Parker and Thompson	Mfr.
	32	Braithwaite, M.	Scissor mfr
	40	Hewson, John	Shopkeeper
	42	Bland, Thos.	Shoemaker
	46	Stancer, G.	Fender mfr.
	58	Bower, C.	Brass caster
	60	Arnott, Wm.	Brass caster
	60	Hayball, T.	Joiner
	64	Ellis, Thos	Scrap Dealer
Broad Lane	83	Dodson, Geo. Hy.	Grocer
	87	Staniforth, Eliza	Shopkeeper
	89	Fearn, George	Not listed
	91	Shirt, William	Not listed
	93	Coward, Hy	Victualler. (George and Dragon)
	95	Wildsmith, Mrs Ann	Not listed

1876 White's Directory of the Town and Borough Sheffield

Street	No.	Name	Trade	
Rockingham Street	4	Kirk, John	Table & butchers knife mfr. .....Bowden Lane	
	12	Roberts, Lev.	Table knife mfr	
		Jones, Henry	Brass founder & caster, 'Slater's Yard'	
		Utley, Joseph	Fork mfr.	
		Addis J.B. & Sons	Edge tool mfrs. 'Artic Works'	
	22	Perigo, John	Cutlery Mfr.	
	28	Scurton, Mrs Catherine	Shopkeeper.....Carr Lane	
		Parkin Charles	Edge tool Mfr. Court 4	
	40	Winfield, William	Shopkeeper	
	46	Arnott, Mrs Elizabeth	Shopkeeper	
	58	Porter, Frederick	bootmaker	
	60-62	Merril, T.G. & Co	Horn and c merchants.....St. Thomas Lane	
				66	McHugh, John	Shopkeeper
	Newcastle Street	35	Berridge, James	Victualler.....Carr Lane
			Wolstenholme, Jph & Co.	File mfrs
Dyson Joseph & Co.			File mfrs.	
57			Armitage, John	Small ware hawker ...cont.

Broad Lane	83	Dodson, Geo. Hy.	Grocer
	85	Kirk, John	Cutlery manager
	87	Billiam, William	Shopkeeper
	93	Wildsmith, F.	Victualler. (George and Dragon)
	95	Greave, Joseph	Confectioner

1888 Kelly's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham and Neighbourhood

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street	4	Hancock, Thos & Sons	Saw mfr.
			.....Bowden Lane
	12	Paling William	Coal dealer
	2 Court	Utley, Joseph	Table Fork mfr.
		Addis J.B. & Sons	Tool makers
		Mathewman, Bnj.	Blacksmith
	22	Perigo, John	Table Cutlery Mfr.
	28	Vickers Thos Fowler	Shopkeeper
		.....Carr Lane	
	32	Ridge Alfred & Sons	Joiners, tools, skates and c. makers 'Exchange Works'
	40	Knutton, William H.	Shopkeeper and beer retailer
Newcastle Street	North Side	Jas. Hides	Newcastle Arms PH
			.....Carr Lane
		Marsden L. & Co. Wolstenholme, Jph & Co.	Steel mfrs. File mfrs 'Middlesex Works'

1903 White's Directory of Sheffield

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street	4	Hancock Thos & Sons	Saw mfrs.
			.....Bowden Lane
	12	Jones, Henry	Brass caster
		Hawley, Authur	Butchers Steel mfr.
		Powell, Lewis	Punch mfr
		Owen, Alfred	Butchers knife mfr.
	18	Ridgway, W. & Sons	Auger mfr
	Court 2		
		Uterly, John	Fork Mfr.
		Addis J.B. & Sons	Tool Mfr.
22	Perigo, John	Knife Mfr.	
28	Tapling, Authur	Shopkeeper	
		.....Carr Lane	
40	Hicks, William	Shopkeeper	
60	Hawsworth Eyre & Co Ltd	Silver and Electro-plate mfrs	
		.....St. Thomas Lane	
		...cont.	

Newcastle Street		Marsden and Beeten	Steel mfrs.	.....Carr Lane
				.....Bowden Lane
Broad Lane	83-85	Green, Frederick	Grocer and beer retailer	
	Court 9			
	93 & 95	Crosby Thomas	Victualler. (George and Dragon)	

1917 *White's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham*

Street	No.	Name	Trade	
Rockingham Street	12-18	Ridgeway W. & Sons	Auger Mfrs	
	Court 2			
		Powell, Lewis senior	Punch mfr.	
	22	Perigo Brothers	Knife Mfrs.	.....Carr Lane
	32	Eclectic (The) Steel Co.	Steel mfrs.	
	Court 4			
	40	Rhodes, George	Shopkeeper	
	60	Haworth Eyre & Co Ltd	Silver plate mfrs	
Newcastle Street	35	Beach, Miss Lucy	Lodging, house keeper	.....Carr Lane
		Marsden and Beeten	Steel mfrs.	
		Cotterill & Co	Steel mfrs	.....Bowden Lane
Broad Lane	83-85	Burton, Tom	Beer retailer	
	Court 9			
	93 & 95	Gaffery, John J.	Victualler. (George and Dragon)	

1932 *Kelly's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham*

Street	No.	Name	Trade	
Rockingham Street	Court 2			
		Powell, Lewis senior	Punch mfr.	
		Turner, William	Blade turner	
	22	Farquharson, J. & Sons	Cutlery Mfrs.	.....Carr Lane
	32	Brass Founders (Sheffield) Ltd.	Brass founders	
	Court 4			
	40	Rhodes, George	Shopkeeper	
	60	Haworth Eyre & Co Ltd	Silver plate mfrs	...cont.

Newcastle Street	Court 3 35	Beach, Miss Lucy	Lodging, house keeper.....Carr Lane
		Marsden Harold Lindsey	Tool mfrs.
Broad Lane	83-85 Court 7 87a 93 & 95	Rilney Jn Naylor Thos. Gaffery, Mrs Norah	Furniture Dealer Table knife cutler Victualler. (George and Dragon)

1951 Kelly's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street		Wilson Lawence & Son	Workshops.....Carr Lane
		Bernard, M. & Son Ltd	Cutlery mfr ...St. Thomas Street
Newcastle Street	7 37 37 (back)	Charlesworth E. Jackson Alfred (Sheffield) Ltd Rhodes Bros.	Engineer.....Carr Lane Wood turners Tool mfr. .....Bowden Lane
Broad Lane	83-85 93 & 95	Wincliffe Spare Part Co. Ltd Mrs Eileen Keaveny	Motor cycle spare part dealer George and Dragon PH

1965 Kelly's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street		Gordon Tools Ltd	Works.....Carr Lane
		Bernard, M. & Son Ltd	Cutlery mfr ...St. Thomas Street

1974 Kelly's Directory of Sheffield and Rotherham

Street	No.	Name	Trade
Rockingham Street			.....Bowden Lane
		Gordon Tools Ltd	Works
			.....Carr Lane
		Bernard, M. & Son Ltd	Cutlery mfr
	60	Bain Jn. Ltd	Forgers

Appendix II

Hawley Collection search results

The Hawley Collection is an internationally important collection of edge-tools and cutlery, mainly from Sheffield, but with complementary material from Britain and the rest of the world, and contains documentary archives as well as an extensive tool collection. The Hawley collection archives were searched for companies and trades people identified for the site in the trades directories that produced edged tools, files or steel. Three companies were located:

Alfred Ridge and Sons Ltd.

Joiners Tools maker

Ref. 2932, 1909

Established in 1790 Alfred Ridge and Sons occupied 32 Rockingham Street in 1888 and is listed as producing joiners tools, skates and cutlery makers. The Hawley Collection only held later catalogues (dated 1950 and 1955) when they occupied 66-76 Wellington Street which show them to have produced auger bits, steels, mortice and marker gauges, squares, bevels, turn-screws, gimlets, spoke shaves, chisels, shoe knives and scrapers.

J.B. Addis and Sons

Woodcarving toolmaker

Ref. Addis FH2

Originating from London the family moved by invitation to work in Sheffield after winning a first class prize at the London Exhibition in 1851. David Ward of the Sheffield firm Ward and Payne invited the father S.J. Addis to work for them in 1864 to improve the quality of their tool production, but the Sheffield workers did not accept him and he was vilified. He eventually started his own business, which was identified here as being run by the first son James Bacon. They bought the London Pattern Carving Tools brand in 1870. They owned premises on Rockingham Street (No. 12, Court 2) 'Arctic Works' from at least 1903, and also at 44 Newcastle Street until 1909, and moved to St. Thomas Street from 1923. They produced a wide range of woodcarving tool as seen in their undated price list (Plates 3-5).

Ridgeway, W. and Sons

Auger manufacturer

Ref. PH.EDG1248

Occupied 18 Rockingham Street from at least 1903 to 1917. Only late 20th century catalogues are held in the Hawley Collection. A photograph survives of the workforce dated 1914 taken at the junction of Rockingham Street and Bowden Lane (Plate 6).

Appendix III. Building Assessment

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An assessment of the standing buildings was undertaken on Thursday 8th September. The day started bright but deteriorated into heavy showers by mid afternoon.
- 1.2 A methodology was devised which relied upon an internal (where access was gained) and an external inspection. Colour digital photographs were taken for reference, directions marked on plan, and sufficient notes taken to compile this report (Figs. 16 and 17).
- 1.3 Properties in five separate ownerships or tenancies occupy the study area. In summary, these are (from Broad Lane):
 - Rockingham House, Photographic and Digital Imaging Centre
 - Benchmarque Joinery Services
 - Mosley Stone Limited
 - Cambridge Hand Tools Limited
 - Duracut, Alan Wasden Limited. Hand Tool Manufacturer
- 1.4 Access to the interiors of buildings relating to Cambridge Hand Tools Limited was not achieved.
- 1.5 Photographs and illustrations are located at the rear of this appendix

2. Building Descriptions

- 2.1 Rockingham House, Photographic and Digital Imaging Centre (Photograph 8). The building is of two storeys with a flat felted roof, occupying the full width between Newcastle and Rockingham Street, with a depth of just under 18m. All brickwork is in stretcher bond with some later ash-block infill facing the yard to the south (Photographs 4 and 5). Windows to all elevations are steel framed side opening casements. A public entry and reception has been created as a secondary phase at the north-east corner. Doors for staff use are located on all four sides. The former Bowden Lane has been utilised to form a wagon entrance to the yard with the first floor extending over. Internally the building holds little of interest. The ground floor reception area (Photograph 1) has an alloy-framed glazed door with a service counter, suspended ceiling and wide stairs. The balance of the floor is block-divided into processing and printing laboratories (Photograph 2). The first floor is similar, but has more subdivisions into stock areas, workrooms and offices. The main building probably dates from the 1970s with recent restyling dating to the 1990s.
- 2.2 Benchmarque Joinery Services. This two-storey building is attached to Rockingham House at first floor level. It has a flat felted roof with revetment wall. Facing the yard to the west the construction is of mould-made brick in English Garden Wall Bond (Photograph 6). Windows to both floors have steel-framed side opening casements with cast concrete lintels. The Rockingham Street façade has been replaced in a style of brick matching that in the later Mosley Stone Limited building. Windows in this façade match the original bay divisions but are of wood. The building is in the ownership of the Imaging Centre who use the upper floor as a modern office (Photograph 3). The ground floor is a more original open area used as a joinery workshop and store. The building in its original form may date to the 1930s.
- 2.3 Mosley Stone Limited. Double-pitched single-storey shed occupying the full width between Newcastle Street and Rockingham Street. The gable walls facing Newcastle Street are in two phases. The earlier, lower brickwork, in header and stretcher bond, probably dating from the 1950s; upper brickwork in stretcher bond, probably 1980s (Photographs 9 to 11). Roof cladding is of corrugated asbestos sheeting which extends to cover the upper half of the gables. Slit ventilators run the length of both ridges. Roof lights on both northern roof faces illuminate the interior. The elevation facing Rockingham Street is hidden behind a uniform brick façade shared with the Benchmarque building and the later Mosley Stone buildings (Photographs 20 and 22). The interior of the building (Photograph 25) has a central row of steel columns supporting a valley with integral drainage gully. The roofs are supported on

bolted, angled steel trusses with three steel purlins to each side. Windows facing Rockingham Street have been blocked. The floor is of concrete. To the south of the main building, but in the same ownership, are a further two buildings. The one adjoining the main building is a two-storey infill used at one time as a rest area and canteen with offices over, probably dating from the 1960s. The second building, adjoining 'Duracut' to the south, has a flat roof with steel-framed windows facing Rockingham Street. The interior of the building (Photograph 26) has a suspended ceiling and a concrete floor and is currently used as a warehouse. It may date to the 1950s.

- 2.4 Cambridge Hand Tools Limited. This building is of three storeys and runs north-south on Newcastle Street. It has a single pitch roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron and repaired with corrugated asbestos. Projecting from the roof is a single pipe ventilator. The building is constructed of brick in header and stretcher bond which has been painted pale grey (Photograph 12). Windows on the first and second floors are large with multi-paned steel frames, one to each of six bay divisions. At ground floor level is a door at the northern end with some windows towards the south. The slope of the ground rises towards Portobello Street resulting in part of the ground floor appearing as a basement. On the east-facing façade (Photograph 17) is a chimney attached to the side and a taking-in door to the upper floors. The building was probably constructed during the 1950s. A later two-storey extension to the south is constructed of brick with a flat roof. Now used as offices it dates to the 1970s (Photograph 13). Attached to the east is a later single-storey brick building of 1980s date, with a, yet later, single-storey brick built reception area projecting to the east (Photograph 14). A small yard separates this building from that facing Rockingham Street. The interiors of this group of buildings were not inspected.
- 2.5 Duracut. Alan Wasden Limited, Hand Tool Manufacturer. Double pitched structure running east-west, with stepped gables facing Rockingham Street. Brickwork is in English Garden Wall Bond to all four sides. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron sheeting and both ridges are surmounted by long louvered ventilators (Photographs 15 and 16). Detail to the front façade is repeated in each gable. To the centre is a semi-circular arched window opening with stone key-stone and sill. The steel frame has nine panes across by five high with a radiating fan over. A central block of six panes open on a pivot hinge. To either side are window openings with flat stone lintels and sills. Each has a steel frame with four by five panes, the central four designed to open (Photographs 18 and 19). At a point on the elevation between the two gables is an inscribed dedication stone which reads: *M Bernard & Co April 1939. This stone was laid on behalf of the above by Miss Shifra & Master Derek Hiller.* Multi-paned steel-framed windows run the length of the southern side (Photograph 17), and probably are matched on the northern side, though this was not observed. An inspection of the interior of the building shows that the two sides are divided by a brick spine wall. Each roof pitch is supported on angled iron trusses with glazed panels in the roof providing illumination (Photograph 27). The building had been used continually from 1939 to 2004 for the production of hand tools, notably hard steel punches and cold chisels. Production machinery, some dating from the late 1930s, survives in the building (Photograph 28). Steel-framed windows running the length of the western gables (Photograph 29) were only observed from the interior.

3. Comment

- 3.1 None of the buildings on the site had any part of their structure predating the 1930s. Foundations of earlier buildings had not been reused. Neither had any of the buildings basements, although the upward slope of the land at either end of Newcastle Street meant that buildings at those ends had semi-basemented ground floors.
- 3.2 Most buildings on the site are of marginal interest, both from an architectural and from an archaeological perspective. This would include all building constructed in the post-war period.
- 3.3 Two buildings are thought to date from the late 1930s. The single-pitched two-storey building owned by the Imaging Centre and utilised by Benchmarque in its original form was probably a small tool finishing workshop. In subsequent years its entire eastern façade has been rebuilt and its upper floor subdivided resulting in compromise. The second of the two is the Duracut building.

- 3.4 Without doubt the most important standing structure on the site, the Duracut building, is an almost totally unaltered purpose-built hand tool manufactory dating to the immediate pre-war period. Not only does the structure (including its roof, ventilators, roof lights and windows) survive, it only ceased production within the last two years: all production machinery remains *in situ*. In a rapidly developing city, survival of such buildings, purpose-built, of this date, and of this quality, has to be something of a rarity.

4. Recommendation

- 4.1 The 1939 hand tool manufactory known as Duracut, Alan Wasden Limited, Hand Tool Manufacturer should be preserved by record.

Photographic Register

1. Interior of Rockingham House showing recent fittings, looking north-west
2. Interior of Rockingham House showing modern work area, looking west
3. Looking south along the first floor corridor in the Benchmarque building
4. External view of Rockingham House, looking north-west from the car park
5. The rear of the Rockingham building and its junction with the Benchmarque building, looking north
6. Elevation of the Benchmarque building showing the green painted steel window frames, looking east
7. Elevation of the Rockingham House building from Newcastle Street showing later steel frame windows, looking north
8. Rockingham House from Broad Lane, looking south-east
9. Mosley Stone double-fronted shed from Newcastle Street, looking east
10. An oblique view of the building looking south-east. Note two types of brickwork
11. A similar oblique view looking north
12. The Cambridge building from Newcastle Street, looking south-east
13. Oblique view of the Cambridge building from Portobello Road showing the later additions to the building group
14. The Cambridge building group from Portobello Road, looking north
15. Duracut building, with the Cambridge building in the background, from Rockingham Street, looking north-west
16. Oblique view of the Duracut building looking north-west
17. Detail showing the chimney and taking-in door at the rear of the Cambridge building, looking west from Rockingham Street
18. Half of the double-stepped gable of the Duracut building, looking south-west
19. Oblique view looking south at the double-stepped gables of the Duracut building
20. View looking north-west at the Mosley stone buildings with Rockingham House beyond
21. The Rockingham Street façade of the Benchmarque building, looking west. Note that the brickwork is the same as that of the Mosley Stone building and that the windows are part wood-framed
22. View looking south-west up Rockingham Street
23. Oblique view of the Benchmarque building and Rockingham House looking north-west
24. The recently reworked corner entrance of Rockingham House looking south-west from Broad Lane
25. Interior view of the Mosley stone building showing its lightweight steel trusses and corrugated asbestos roof, looking north-east
26. Interior of the later addition to the Mosley Stone buildings, now used as warehousing, looking west
27. The southern half of the Duracut building, looking west, showing the roof construction and the rear steel-framed windows
28. The northern half of the building, looking north-east, indicating some of the tool-making machines

29. The same part of the building, looking south-west, showing the roof construction and the rear steel-framed windows



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6



Photograph 7



Photograph 8



Photograph 9



Photograph 10



Photograph 11



Photograph 12



Photograph 13



Photograph 14



Photograph 15



Photograph 16



Photograph 17



Photograph 18



Photograph 19



Photograph 20



Photograph 21



Photograph 22



Photograph 23



Photograph 24



Photograph 25



Photograph 26



Photograph 27

Appendix IV. SYAS Brief

**BRIEF FOR DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
PREPARED BY THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE**

Site: Land between Rockingham Street & Newcastle Street, Sheffield

Grid Reference: SK 348 873

Area of proposal site: 0.4ha

Current Land use: Built over

Planning Application Number: n/a

1.0 Proposal: A planning application is being worked up for redevelopment of this site. The scheme will involve demolition of the existing buildings and the erection of an office building with basement carparking.

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

2.0 Archaeological background: The site lies on the edge of the historic core of Sheffield and is shown partly developed on the 1808 Fairbank map of Sheffield. The earliest development was on the Broad Lane frontage, as this was an early route out of the town centre. The 1853 OS map shows the area covered by a range of courts, which can be expected to have had a mix of residential, commercial and industrial/workshop uses. This pattern appears unchanged on the 1937 OS, but by 1964, the original buildings had been cleared and a series of larger works constructed. The majority of the buildings on site appear to relate to this phase of development.

2.1 As far as SYAS is aware, no previous archaeological assessment or appraisal of this site/buildings has been undertaken.

3.0 Assessment: In order for the archaeological implications of the proposed redevelopment to be fully considered an assessment of available sources of relevant information needs to be made. The information gathered will help establish the archaeological significance of the site and the implications of the development proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted.

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

- Visual inspection of the site, including interiors and exteriors of the standing buildings & their setting.
- Survey drawings of existing/previous buildings on the site, showing foundations, basements, etc.

- Historical plans and maps of the site and its environs, including Ordnance Survey maps - up to the present day.
- Historical documents and photographs (including aerial) held in libraries, archives and museums; as a minimum the Local Studies Library, Sheffield Archives and the Hawley Collection are to be consulted.
- Trade and Business Directories.
- South Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record.
- Geotechnical data.

3.2 Context of the development proposal:

- The interest of different elements of the standing buildings should be recorded on a site plan, or if more detail is required, floor plans.
- The degree of disturbance of below-ground deposits (by existing and previous buildings) should be noted and recorded on a site plan; areas of potential below-ground archaeological survival should similarly be recorded on plan.
- The impact of the development proposal on both standing structures of interest and on the identified buried archaeological resource should be assessed, with reference to architects' and engineers' drawings, as appropriate.

3.3 Report presentation:

- A report is to be produced that assembles and summarises the known evidence.
- The results will be synthesised, put in context, and the character of the archaeology present discussed; the buildings contribution to the area's historic character will also be discussed.
- The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by building recording and/or site evaluation.
- The report will include copies of the plans prepared for 3.2.
- A representative selection of photos of the interior and exterior of each building complex and of the setting of the site will be included, to illustrate particular points (reproduced at not less than laser photocopy quality).
- All maps examined should be reproduced, with the site outline marked on them.
- Borehole logs (if available) should be included.
- 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.

4.0 General points:

- The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service will monitor the ongoing work.
- Three copies of the report should be sent to the client, to be used as supporting information with the planning application.
- One copy is also to be forwarded to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for inclusion in the Sites & Monuments Record; 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 SYAS).
- As well as a printed copy of the report, a CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations, scanned at 300 dpi, should be provided to the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

Prepared by: Dinah Saich

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
tel, 0114 - 273 6354
fax, 0114 - 273 5002
e.mail, syorks.archservice@sheffield.gov.uk

12th October 2004