

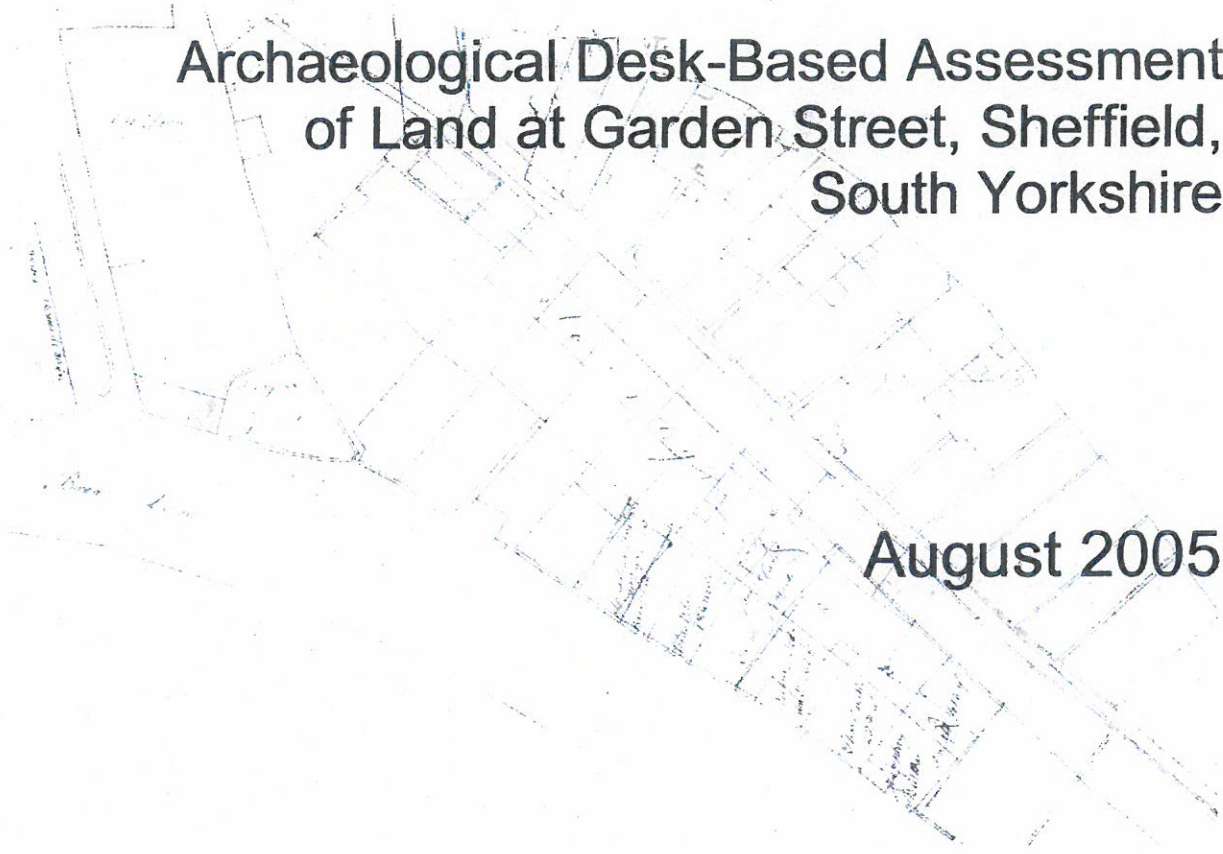


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Project Report 934.1

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# Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire



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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In July 2005, ARCUS were commissioned by Axis Architecture, on behalf of H A Boyle and Co, to undertake a desk-based assessment on land between Garden Street and Broad Lane, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (SK 348 875). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for redevelopment of the site. The desk-based assessment comprised a site visit, documentary and cartographic research.

The proposed development area is located to the north of Broad Lane, which was a medieval route probably used as a drovers' lane to take livestock to Sheffield market. The road was formerly much wider and there was a steep bank to the north in the Red Hill area, which was partially levelled in the late-eighteenth century when the area was developed. Garden Street was laid out in the 1780s, on land formerly owned by the Earl of Surrey. Prior to its development, the area consisted of small fields used as market gardens, which gave the street its name. There had been some development on the site by 1806, including a one-room Sunday School at the eastern end of the proposed development area. The surrounding development consisted of back-to-back housing and small works, including a steel and file manufacturers, a scissors manufacturer and another file works.

The Sunday school was demolished and rebuilt in the 1870s as a parochial school on a much larger scale. There was little substantial change in the layout of the rest of the site prior to the late-1920s/early-1930s, when all the housing was demolished and only a few works buildings and the school remained. The remaining works were demolished shortly afterwards and the former school is the only surviving nineteenth-century building on the site. New works buildings were constructed in the surrounding areas in the mid-twentieth century, and there is a late-twentieth-century manufactory in the central part of the site.

The former school has been converted into a works, but retains most of its historic external features, and is a building of significant historic character. The other standing buildings are mid- to late-twentieth-century in date, and are of little historic significance. The potential for surviving sub-surface archaeological remains cannot be accurately assessed on the basis of current knowledge, but the area of highest potential is likely to be the yard to the west of the former school, which was the site of the early-nineteenth-century steel and file works, demolished after 1935. This site has not had any significant development following the demolition. In other parts of the proposal area, the extent of survival of buried archaeology would depend on the amount of sub-surface disturbance caused by the construction of the twentieth-century buildings. Any surviving archaeology would relate to the early-nineteenth-century back-to-back housing, shops and small works.

Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Rowan May Archaeologist	James Symonds Executive Director



# 1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment of land between Garden Street and Broad Lane, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The assessment was required in relation to proposals for redevelopment at the site.

ARCUS were commissioned by Axis Architecture, on behalf of H A Boyle and Co, to undertake the assessment. Research and fieldwork were carried out by Rowan May.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were to establish the archaeological and historical background of the site, and to assess the potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological features.

### 2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- Hawley Collection;
- ARCUS Archives.

### 2.3 Site Visit

A site visit was made on the 25<sup>th</sup> August 2005 by Rowan May. This involved a walk-over survey of the proposal area, to discover if any features of archaeological interest were visible. Land use and areas of previous disturbance that would affect the survival of sub-surface archaeology were also noted.

### 2.4 Planning and Legislative Framework

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) 'Archaeology and Planning' was issued in 1990 by the Department of the Environment. This was issued to provide a statement of current legislative designations/protections for archaeological remains, and guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers, and other relevant bodies on the appropriate action of the investigation and preservation of such remains. PPG 16 states:

*Paragraph 21*

Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken.

#### Paragraph 22

Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments and evaluations as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.

Sheffield Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in 1998, contains policies relating to the environment, built heritage and archaeology, based on the guidelines set down in PPG 16 and PPG 15. The relevant policies state:

#### *BE15 Areas and Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*

Buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest which are an important part of Sheffield's heritage will be preserved or enhanced. Development which would harm the character or appearance of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Areas of Special Character will not be permitted.

#### *BE22 Archaeological Sites and Monuments*

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their settings and other sites of archaeological interest will be preserved, protected and enhanced.

Development will not normally be allowed which would damage or destroy significant archaeological sites and their settings.

Where disturbance of an archaeological site is unavoidable, the development will be permitted only if:

- a. an adequate archaeological record of the site is made; and
- b. where the site is found to be significant, the remains are preserved in their original position.

### 3 SITE LOCATION AND LAND USE

The site (centred on SK 348 875) is located between 29-65 Garden Street and Broad Lane, to the west of Sheffield city centre (**illustration 1**). It is bounded on the north by Garden Street and on the south by a cobbled car-parking area on Broad Lane. There are works to the east and cleared ground to the west. The site currently consists of several works buildings. The northern half of the proposed development area is within an area currently proposed for designation as Well Meadow Conservation Area.

The underlying geology is Lower Magnesian Limestone and Middle Coal Measures.

### 4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the area, focusing in particular on the proposed development site. Historical maps and plans of the area from the eighteenth century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series and the Fairbank Collection. Documents and secondary published works relating to the proposal area were also consulted. A list of sites and find-spots within 500m of the site was compiled from the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). This is presented in Appendix 1 with the locations of the sites shown on **illustration 2**.

#### 4.1 Prehistoric to Roman

There is no known evidence for prehistoric to Roman activity within 500m of the site. A few prehistoric remains, including a Bronze Age axe and cinerary urn, have been found in the city centre, indicating that there was some activity in the area, but no

settlement evidence has been found. It has been postulated that Broad Lane follows the route of a Roman road from the first- to fourth-century AD fort at Templeborough to the forts at Brough and Melandra, but there is currently no supporting evidence for this. It is unlikely, given the later development at the site, that early remains would survive within the proposed development area.

#### 4.2 Medieval

Sheffield may have been established during the early-medieval period, with the main focus of settlement likely to have been in the area between the cathedral and the castle. An eighth-century Anglian cross-shaft discovered in use as a cutler's trough was probably the remains of a churchyard cross removed from the parish church in 1570.

Sheffield was mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, and was part of the estate granted to Roger de Busli following the Norman Conquest. The castle was established in the twelfth century, along with Lady's Bridge and probably the parish church, which may have had an earlier origin, and the town corn mill at Millsands. Broad Lane is likely to have been a medieval route, the width probably an indication of its use as a drove way, leading from Glossop towards the town centre near the castle, via West Bar Green. The route was probably used by drovers taking livestock to the market, which was established close to the castle, also in the twelfth century.

The proposed development area was to the west of the medieval town, and immediately north of the drovers' route to the market. It was part of the Town Field during the medieval period, a large open field worked in common by the townspeople. The field stretched from Broad Lane to the Don, and to Upperthorpe in the west. A survey in 1637 indicated that most of the field had been enclosed into smaller closes and crofts (Harrison 1637); although the date of this enclosure is unknown, it is likely to have been early in the post-medieval period.

#### 4.3 Post-Medieval

As indicated above, the proposal area had been enclosed into smaller fields by 1637, although some areas may still have been worked in a strip-field system. The area to the east was part of the early-eighteenth-century expansion of Sheffield, with new streets laid out prior to 1736 (**illustration 3**). This included Hollis Croft, White Croft and Pea Croft, the names reflecting both the landowners (the Trustees of the Hollis Hospital), the tenants and the former use of the fields. The proposed development area was not shown on this map, indicating that it still consisted of fields at that date. The development was piecemeal and tended to follow the lines of former field boundaries, with the plots often being determined more by the tenants than the landowners (Belford 2001). The only feature shown close to the proposal area in 1736 was a Quaker burial ground, which occupied a triangular-shaped plot north of Broad Lane, at Red Hill.

Scotland Street, to the north, had been laid out prior to 1779, when Garden Street was first proposed to be laid out. A plan of the intended roads showed the pattern of small fields, probably mainly used as gardens for the cultivation of vegetables (**illustration 4**). The land belonged to the Earl of Surrey at that date, and the Quaker burial ground was still shown to the west of the site. Several small buildings shown within the fields may have been barns or sheds, possibly with some houses on the Broad Lane frontage. There did not appear to be any major development within the area. The line of the intended Garden Street was shown as following the route of an extant track leading through the fields, which was to be substantially widened for the new road.

A plan of the same area in 1783 showed the owners or tenants of the building plots laid out along Broad Lane and Garden Street (**illustration 5**). This map showed the Sunday School at the eastern side of the proposal area, although it is not clear if it was already extant at that date, or merely planned. The plot owners on Garden Street consisted of (from east to west): Matthew Siddall, Sunday School, Joseph Peace, William Brightmore, John Sheppard, James Travis and Thomas Jackson. On the Broad Lane frontage, the owners were Matthew Siddall, George Carr, John Setson, John Beardshall, Jonathan Drabble, George Carr, John Carr and Thomas Cawton. A plan of Joseph Peace's plot in 1806 indicated that there were buildings on the site by that date, although the alignment suggests that some may have pre-dated the laying out of Garden Street (**illustration 6**).

The Sunday School was shown adjacent to Peace's property in 1806, and a measured sketch plan of its layout and elevations were shown in a Fairbank field-book of 1830 (**illustration 8**). This indicated a single-storey, one-room main building, with an adjacent small lean-to structure to the east, which had entrances to north and south, and an adjacent doorway leading into the yard, which had a wall on the north side. The 1850 OS map showed the same layout, with walls apparently surrounding the yard on all sides.

Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield showed the area as developed, although no details were depicted (**illustration 7**). The burial ground to the west was shown as undeveloped, although not named. It was no longer shown in 1832. Both maps showed Broad Lane as very wide to the immediate south of the proposed development area. The road in general was much wider prior to the nineteenth century, and was several feet deeper in the centre. Red Hill takes its name from a steep bank of red earth located to the north of the road, which was mainly levelled prior to building construction, with much of the earth used to infill the hollow in the road (Leader 1875). The remaining wide patch to the south of the proposal area may represent the location of this bank. A feast day was regularly held on Broad Lane in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with sporting activities and later a fun-fair.

The 1850 OS map showed the nature of the early-nineteenth century development of the proposal area (**illustration 9**). This appears to have consisted mainly of back-to-back housing around small courtyards, with some works buildings interspersed. William Peace was listed in the 1833 trade directory as a file and steel manufacturer at 9 Garden Street, with Joseph Cousins, fine scissor manufacturer, at 13 Garden Street. The properties had apparently been re-numbered by 1845, as 55 and 67 Garden Street respectively. The properties on the Broad Lane frontage consisted of shops and houses, probably with some workshops, which may have included a group of file makers named Carr (Charles, George, John and Scamandine Carr are all mentioned in trade directories). It is not clear from some of the entries whether their properties in Broad Lane were works or residences, however, the property at 84 Broad Lane (later Court 16) appears to have been a works, and was occupied by members of the Carr family between 1852 and 1906.

The Peace Brothers were listed at the Garden Street site until the 1870s, and by 1895 had been replaced by John Henry Bramwell, steel manufacturer. Joseph Cousins and Sons were listed at 65-67 Garden Street until 1944. The 1890 OS map indicated that the majority of the proposal area had few substantial changes, although some of the back-to-back houses appeared to have been knocked through to create larger structures (**illustration 10**). The school had been completely rebuilt by that date, with the original small building demolished and a T-plan building constructed on the site, occupying a much larger area. This building was two storeys high, and had an ornate frontage. The date of construction is not known, but 'St Luke's Parochial School' starts to be listed in the trade directories from the mid-1870s, which could indicate that it was built at around that time. The 'Sunday School'



was never listed in the earlier directories, although it had clearly been in existence from the late-eighteenth century.

Between 1923 and 1935 all the housing was demolished, with the only buildings remaining within the proposal area being the school, the former steel and file works at 53-55 Garden Street, and Cousins' works at No. 67 (**illustration 11**). The works at Nos. 53-55 was not listed in the trade directories after 1925, when it was occupied by George Rogerson, a cutlery manufacturer. The school was no longer listed in 1944, suggesting it had undergone a change of use. The majority of the current works buildings appear to have been built between 1944 and 1964, mainly to house tool manufacturers and a printers' works (**illustration 12**). No businesses were listed on Broad Lane, suggesting that the works entrances were on Garden Street. The 1977 OS map showed the same structures as the 1964 map, with one building (adjacent to 65-67 Garden Street) apparently having been completed after 1964. The central area was still mainly vacant, with a works building added in the southern part between 1995 and 2004.

## 5 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE SITE AND EXISTING FEATURES

The site is currently occupied by a variety of works buildings (**illustration 13**). The buildings are all currently occupied and the interiors were not inspected as part of the site visit. Area A, at 65-67 Garden Street, consists of a two-storey brick-built works, in a plain style, with wide rectangular windows and a flat roof, and is probably of late-1950s to early-1960s construction (**plate 1**). The works has a small plate by the main entrance reading 'George Ibberson, Washington Works', probably the firm listed as 'George Ibbotson Ltd, saw manufacturers (works)' in trade directories from 1963. The building to the rear of the street frontage appears to be in a similar style, and is probably contemporary.

Area B has entrances on Broad Lane and on Garden Street. The Broad Lane side of the complex is set back from a low brick wall which runs along the street frontage. The buildings on this side are predominantly single-storey, with pitched roofs and concrete lintels over the doors and windows (**plate 2**). There are several structures facing the street frontage, all in a similar style, which were probably constructed at around the same time. A small car garage is located adjacent to the western wall, and is derelict. The building fronting onto Garden Street is a 2- to 3-storey brick-built structure with a pitched roof (**plate 3**). The north end gable is slightly raised above the roof line at the eaves. The street slopes steeply at this point, and the ground floor windows on the east side of the building are just above street level, suggesting that the lowest floor is below ground level, existing as cellarage only at the western end. The complex is occupied by Bro-Marsh Bros Ltd.

The adjacent Area C is occupied by A1 Towing Ltd, and shares the Broad Lane entrance with Area B. The works building is of late-twentieth-century date, with brick foundations and piers and aluminium siding (**plate 4**). It is set back from the street frontage. The Garden Street side of the complex is occupied by a yard, with a brick wall c.2m in height along the street frontage (**plate 5**). The yard is partially surfaced in concrete and partially un-surfaced, and is used for access and car-parking. There is a small brick-built structure in the northwest corner of the yard, with a flat roof, built in a similar style to the works in Area B.

Area D consists of the former school building. The Garden Street frontage is a 2-storey structure in a fairly ornate style, with a pedimented central section which has a clock face above a stone string line (**plate 6**). The string line has the words 'St Luke's



National Schools' still visible, possibly painted on (**plate 7**). The ground floor of the frontage is faced in stone, with ornamental arched door surrounds, although the central section has an apparently added entrance, with green painted panels to either side (**plate 8**). This provides a more convenient access to the current works, which is occupied by William Whiteley and Sons Ltd. The upper floor and pedimented section are of brick construction, with stone lintels, sills and detailing. The central block to the rear of the street frontage is of a plainer style, similar to late-nineteenth-century works buildings, with many windows visible (**plate 9**). This wing is also two storeys, with a metal fire escape staircase leading to the upper floor on the east side (**plate 10**).

Area E, on the Broad Lane frontage, is also part of the William Whiteley and Sons works. It is probable that there is an internal connection between this structure and the nineteenth-century former school buildings on Garden Street. Area E consists of a single-storey rectangular brick-built structure, with tall rectangular windows and concrete or stone lintels (**plate 11**). There is a gate to the east, for vehicular access, and a long doorway with two wooded doors for loading on the east side of the building (**plate 12**). There is a small garage along the northern part of the yard.

The building immediately to the west of Area B on Broad Lane (No. 114) is a tall, early-nineteenth-century structure (**plate 13**), probably originally a house converted into a works, with further nineteenth-century buildings to the rear. This is the only historic building preserved on this section of Broad Lane's street frontage, but is outside the proposed development area. The relatively steep slope of the cobbled car-parking area (**plate 14**) may indicate why this was not taken into the developed area in the late-eighteenth/early-nineteenth century, despite some attempt to level both the bank and the road surface at that time.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND PRESERVATION

The standing buildings within the proposed development area mainly date to the mid-twentieth century, and are of little historical significance. The exception is the former school building in Area D, which may date to the 1870s. The building was a church school, converted to a works c.1940, and retains substantial historic features externally. The internal condition of the building is not known, but the building is of significant historic character.

The sub-surface archaeological potential cannot be accurately assessed on the basis of current knowledge, as no details of buried deposits are known. The extent of sub-surface disturbance caused by the construction of the mid-twentieth-century works buildings is also not known. In some cases, particularly the Garden Street frontage of Area B, there appear to be sub-surface floor levels, which suggests that there is less potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits in this area. Surviving sub-surface remains in Area B would relate to early-nineteenth-century domestic housing and possibly small workshops (see **illustration 14**). The buildings in Area A are also built on a steep slope, but there is no visible external evidence for cellarge and it is possible that sub-surface remains could survive in this area. Such remains could relate to the scissor manufactory of J Cousins, which was listed in this area in 1833 and was still in existence in 1944. There was also back-to-back housing in this area.

Area C is less likely to have had substantial sub-surface disturbance, as the modern buildings do not appear to have cellarge and the yard has been mainly undisturbed since the demolition of the nineteenth-century buildings. The yard is significant, as it was the location of the steel and file works of the Peace Brothers from the early-nineteenth century, and the archaeological potential of this area is considered to be

moderate to high, depending on the extent of later sub-surface disturbance. Area D is occupied by the former school building. There is a low potential for the survival of the foundations of the earlier one-room Sunday school below the present building, which are likely to have been disturbed by the construction of the later building.

There is some potential within Area E for the survival of buried deposits relating to the file works of the Carr family, who were resident within the area from at least the 1840s. The current building does not have any visible cellarage, but the extent of sub-surface disturbance associated with its construction and the demolition of previous buildings is unknown.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

The desk-based assessment and site visit have concluded that there is one surviving building of historic significance within the proposed development area. This is a former parochial school, probably constructed in the early 1870s on the site of an earlier one-room Sunday School which had been on the site since the late-eighteenth-century. The current building has had some alterations associated with its conversion to a works, but externally many historic architectural details survive. The extent of survival of historic features internally is not known, as the interior was not inspected. The building is currently in use as a works. The other standing buildings within the proposed development area are mid- to late-twentieth-century works of little historical interest.

The potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits cannot be accurately assessed on the basis of current knowledge. The yard at the north end of Area C has possibly the greatest potential for the survival of buried deposits, as there has been no major development on this site following the demolition of the early-nineteenth-century steel and file works formerly on the site. In other areas, any surviving archaeological deposits would relate to early-nineteenth-century back-to-back housing, shops and small workshops. The extent of survival would depend on the amount of sub-surface disturbance caused by the construction of the current works buildings.

## **8 COPYRIGHT**

ARCUS may assign copyright to the client upon request, and retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79).

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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Leader, R E 1875 *Reminiscences of Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century*. Leader and Co, Sheffield.

May, R 2004 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Tenter Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Unpublished ARCUS report 814.1.

Trade Directories: see Appendix 2 for a list of directories consulted.

### Documents

Measured sketch-plan and elevations of Garden Street Sunday School, 1830, from a Fairbank Field-book, Sheffield Archives (SA) FC FB 203, p12-15

### Historical maps consulted

1736 Ralph Gosling plan of Sheffield

1771 Fairbank map of Sheffield

1779 Fairbank plan of the route of intended roads between Broad Lane, Scotland Street and Pea Croft (with building lots added at different periods), SA FC SheS 139L

1783 Fairbank plan of Garden Street as first laid out, SA FC SheS 449L

1806 Fairbank plan of Joseph Peace's ground in Garden Street, SA FC SheS 453S

1808 Fairbank map of Sheffield

1832 Tayler map of Sheffield

1850 Ordnance Survey 60 inch: 1 mile map sheet 19

1890 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map sheets 294.7.15 and 294.7.20

1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 294.7

1923 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 294.7

1935 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map sheet 294.7

1964 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map sheets SK 3487 NE and SK 3487 SE

1977 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map sheets SK 3487 NE and SK 3487 SE

1995 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map sheets SK 3487 NE and SK 3487 SE

2004 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map sheets SK 3487 NE and SK 3487 SE

# 11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Locations shown on illustration 2.

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR or NBR no
1	38 Garden Street. Small works, possibly producing Britannia metal and electro plate wares, later a handle manufactory. Adapted from a narrow range of buildings shown in 1850, probably housing, and enlarged by 1890.	SK 3496 8755	NBR 98250
2	48 Garden Street. Small complex, dating from the early- to mid-nineteenth century, comprising a small house and a range of workshops. The property was originally occupied by a file maker, and later a cutler.	SK 3493 8756	NBR 98251
3	52-56 Garden Street. Small early- to mid-nineteenth-century cutlery works complex comprising a dwelling, a three-storey range which may have provided both a house and work-shops, and a two-storey workshop, the latter still used for cutlery production. Grade II listed.	SK 3488 8755	NBR 98233
4	Bailey Lane Works, Bailey Lane. One surviving 3-storey block, occupied by Carr and Co (fender-makers, saw, file and steel manufacturers) from the 1820s.	SK 3496 8737	NBR 98208
5	Cambridge Works, Solly Street. Medium-sized cutlery works established in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Originally comprised a three-storey office range, with workshops to the rear, with expansion in the later nineteenth century. Grade II listed. The buildings were recorded prior to conversion, and the adjacent Cornhill Works on Edward Street was excavated. A substantial stone revetment wall in the centre of the plot was also recorded.	SK 3472 8758	NBR 98284 ARCUS 759
6	Site of Harrison's Tool and Steelworks. Constructed in the late-eighteenth century, with workshops and an additional furnace later constructed on adjacent ground between the back of his original property on Hollis Croft and Garden Street. A four-storey house was built at the Hollis Croft end of the works in the 1780s, where the family lived until the early-nineteenth century.	SK 350 875	SMR 4657
7	Site of John Kenyon's saw and steel works on Hollis Croft in the 1780s.	SK 350 875	SMR 4656
8	Site of Thomas Turton's steelworks between Pea Croft and White Croft in 1810. Cementation furnaces and crucible furnaces were located on opposite sides of the yard.	SK 350 876	SMR 4658
9	Site of an innovative steel furnace erected by the Cutler's Company in Scotland Street 1763, the only time that organisation undertook a commercial venture.	SK 349 876	SMR 4655



10	John Watt's Works, Lambert Street. The works was founded in 1765, and expanded by the mid-nineteenth-century to occupy ten adjoining properties. The firm produced a diverse range of products including safety razors, scissors and skates. Most of the present buildings are nineteenth-century in date. Archaeological building recording has been carried out prior to the demolition of several of the standing buildings. Grade II listed.	SK 352 877	SMR 4659
11	Scotland Street Methodist Chapel and attached memorial hall. The chapel was built in 1828, with mid-nineteenth-century additions and late-twentieth-century alterations. Grade II listed.	SK 350 877	SMR 4661
12	Site of clay pipe kiln, Scotland Street. Pipes from kiln site recovered, kiln(s) probably intact on waste ground.	SK 3501 8779	SMR 2757
13	Soho Works, Cross Smithfield Street. Steel, file and spring works constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century. In the 1870s it was occupied by Turton Brothers, later Turton, Bright and Co. By 1890 it had substantial buildings around the inner and outer courtyards. Only a fragment of a single building survives, the rear wall of a 12-hole crucible furnace which remains as a retaining wall on the perimeter of the cleared site.	SK 3494.8782	NBR 98224
14	Kutrite Works, Snow Lane. Built in at least four stages, the earliest probably mid-nineteenth-century, and the latest in the early-twentieth century. First recorded as a steel works, but later used as a file manufactory. Previously known as the Beehive Works. Only the street frontage buildings appear to survive. Grade II listed.	SK 3508 8791	NBR 98252
15	Well Meadow Works, 35 Well Meadow Street. Early-nineteenth-century integrated steel works and cutlery manufacturers. Situated around a courtyard, including the works manager's house and crucible furnaces. Later combined with the Algoma Works on the opposite side of the road, and run by Samuel Peace and Co. Grade II* listed. Buildings recently recorded prior to alteration.	SK 3467 8778	SMR 4575 NBR 98298
16	Algoma Works, 54 Well Meadow Street. Crucible or melting shop and steel and file works, built c.1830 in the form of an enclosed courtyard, by Samuel Peace and Co. A small house is probably the earliest building on site, and was probably used as the works manager's house. The complex is grade II listed. Buildings recently recorded prior to alteration.	SK 3467 8778	SMR 2866 NBR 98298
17	Hoyle Street cementation furnace. Scheduled Ancient Monument 1161. The last steel cementation furnace built in the Sheffield area, and the only intact example remaining. A brick cone, 40 feet high and 20 feet diameter, with a capacity of 40 tons. Internal arrangements still intact. Previously part of the Doncaster Works.	SK 3486 8796	SMR 2812 NBR 98228



18	Don Cutlery Works. Medium-sized cutlery works dating from the mid- and late-nineteenth century. It comprises a street frontage range providing offices and workshops, wings to either side with forges on the ground floor and workshops over, and a central range. Occupied by Southern and Richardson until at least 1910.	SK 3498 8797	NBR 98227
19	Row of late-eighteenth-century houses in Paradise Square, nos. 1-15.	SK 353 875	SMR 3984
20	Site of Sheffield Grammar School, Townhead Street, with the headmaster's house at the western end of the site.	SK 352 875	SMR 3782
21	Site of the Townhead Cross, probably medieval.	SK 352 874	SMR 2764
22	Anglo Works, 23 Trippett Lane. Grade II listed works buildings, incorporating possible eighteenth-century elements, but mainly early- to mid-nineteenth-century in date. Silver and flatware manufacturers.	SK 3513 3736	NBR 98293
23	Central Works, West Street. Morton's scissor and cutlery works, constructed c.1820. Site recently redeveloped, with street frontage retained.	SK 3502 8729	SMR 4282, NBR 98218
24	Carver Street Methodist Chapel. Excavations adjacent prior to redevelopment uncovered late-eighteenth- to nineteenth-century burials.	SK 350 873	ARCUS 507
25	City Hall. Grade II* listed structure, built by Vincent Harris in 1920-34.	SK 3519 8724	SMR 3987
26	Site of Barker's Pool waterworks, seventeenth-century.	SK 3525 8718	SMR 2761
27	Alpha Works, Carver Street. Cutlery works, formerly Harrison Brothers and Howson, c.1900 construction.	SK 3475 8775	SMR 4385 NBR 98215
28	Kendal Works, Carver Lane. Early-nineteenth-century cutlery works arranged around a courtyard. Cutlers' benches, drive shafts, buffing and grinding wheels remain in the workshops. Associated with Nowill and Son, edge tool makers, until the 1990s.	SK 3510 8720	SMR 4389
29	Former cutlery works at the corner of Division Street and Eldon Street, now the 'Forum' retail outlets. Constructed c.1850, with later alterations.	SK 3488 8701	SMR 4386
30	Victoria Works, Gell Street. Cutlery works, c.1865.	SK 3470 8720	SMR 4383, 4387

## 12 APPENDIX 2: TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES

### 1833: White's Directory

Charles Carr: file manufacturer, 25 Broad Lane  
William Peace: file manufacturer and steel refiner, 9 Garden Street  
Joseph Cousins: fine scissor etc manufacturer, 13 Garden Street

### 1845: White's Directory

Charles Carr: file manufacturer, 73 Broad Lane  
Scamandine Carr: file manufacturer, 108 Broad Lane  
William Peace: file manufacturer, 55 Garden Street (and residence)  
Joseph Cousins: fine scissor manufacturer, 67 Garden Street

### 1852: White's Directory

Broad Lane:

84: Charles Carr: file manufacturer

92: S A Green: school

96: E Mellor: dentist

108: Scamandine Carr: file manufacturer, 108 Broad Lane

Garden Street:

53: W H and E Peace: file etc manufacturers

67: Joseph Cousins and Sons: fine scissor and shear manufacturers

87: butcher

### 1864: White's Directory

Broad Lane:

84: Charles Carr: file manufacturer

90: William Angus: truss manufacturer

92: C Jones: clothes dealer

96: H Egginton: turner

98: Thomas Haseltine

104: R Hucknall: bootmaker

Garden Street:

55: Peace Brothers: file, saw, steel etc manufacturers

67: Joseph Cousins and Sons: scissor and shear manufacturers

71: shop

73: shoemaker

77: Elizabeth Raynes: spring knife manufacturer

### 1876: White's Directory

Broad Lane:

78: Samuel Ashton: grinder

80: Victoria Bailey: newsagent  
82: Samuel Clayton: bricklayer  
84: John Carr: saw and file manufacturer (house?)  
86: David Williams: blade forger (house?)  
92-98: houses  
100: Charles Twigg: brewer (house)  
106: Henry Wood: file cutter  
108: house  
110: musician  
Court 26: 1: John Bridge: warehouseman  
112: Ann Moxam: dress and staymaker  
Garden Street  
St Luke's Parochial School  
53: Thomas South: knife hafter  
Peace Brothers: manufacturers  
55: Thomas Heard and Co: hardware merchants  
59: Jane Auckland: dressmaker  
63: house  
67: house  
73: John Bailey: file cutter  
77: Joseph Mason: shopkeeper

**1883: Kelly's Directory**

Broad Lane:

76: shoemaker

78: dressmaker

84: John Carr: file manufacturer

90, 96: shops

108: shop

112: dressmaker

Garden Street:

St Luke's School

67: Joseph Cousins and Sons: manufacturers of tailors' shears, scissors etc

71: Joseph Green: shopkeeper

85: Joseph Bowden: baker

**1895-6: White's Directory**

Broad Lane:

Court 16: John Carr: file manufacturer

Garden Street:

St Luke's Parochial School

55: John Henry Bramwell: steel manufacturer

63: Hartley Halstead: fish dealer

65-7: J Cousins and Sons: scissors manufacturers  
71: Joseph Cox: grocer

**1906: White's Directory**

Broad Lane:

Court 16: John Carr and Son: file manufacturers

Garden Street:

St Luke's Parochial School

55: Francis A Bramwell: hardware factor etc

55: J H Bramwell: file manufacturer

65-67: J Cousins and Sons: scissors manufacturers

71: George Foxton: grocer

**1912: White's Directory**

Broad Lane:

92: Henry Pedler: shopkeeper

110: Henry Lomax: shoemakers' tool manufacturer

Garden Street:

St Luke's Parochial School

55: J H Bramwell and Co: butchers' steel manufacturers

65-67: J Cousins and Sons: scissors manufacturers

71: grocers.

**1925: Kelly's Directory:**

Broad Lane:

92: Florence Gertrude Pedler: shopkeeper

110: Henry Lomax: shoemakers' tool maker

Garden Street:

St Luke's Parochial School

Jones Radio Co: wireless engineers

53: George Rogerson: cutlery forger

63: Lawson Hunter: joiner

65-67: J Cousins and Sons: tinmens' tool manufacturers

71: Colin Hague: grocer

**1934: Kelly's Directory**

Broad Lane:

92: Frank William Sturman: shopkeeper

Garden Street:

St Luke's Parochial School

65-67: J Cousins and Sons: tinmens' tool manufacturers

71: Ann Eliza Ditchfield: grocer

**1944: Kelly's Directory**

Broad Lane:

Nothing listed.

Garden Street:

Racine Buildings: Brass Founders (Sheffield) Ltd

65-67: J Cousins and Sons: tinmens' tool manufacturers

**1954: Kelly's Directory:**

Broad Lane:

Nothing listed

Garden Street:

Racine Buildings: W Ford and Sons Ltd: cabinet makers

**1963: Kelly's Directory:**

Broad Lane:

Nothing listed

Garden Street:

W Ford and Sons Ltd: cabinet makers

Bennett and Heron Ltd: cutlery manufacturers (works entrance)

John Cooper and Sons Ltd: press tool makers

Joseph Thompson (Sheffield) Ltd: engineers' cutting tools manufacturers, Summit Works

George Ibbotson Ltd: saw manufacturers (works)

65-69: Bradbury and Parker Ltd: printers

**1974: Kelly's Directory:**

Broad Lane:

Nothing listed

Garden Street:

B H Motors: motor engineers and garage

John Cooper and Son Ltd: press tool makers

Joseph Thompson (Sheffield) Ltd: engineers' cutting tools manufacturers, Summit Works

George Ibbotson Ltd: saw manufacturers (works)

65-69: Bradbury and Parker Ltd: printers and cardboard carton makers

Town Garages: motor engineers



## 13 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



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Fax 0114 2797158



Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>		Date: 23.8.05
Title: <b>Location map</b>		Drawn: R May
Scale:	NGR: SK 348 875	Project No.: <b>934.1</b>
		Illust. No.: <b>1</b>





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Project:

**Garden Street,  
Sheffield**

Title:

**Location of known  
archaeological  
sites**

Scale:

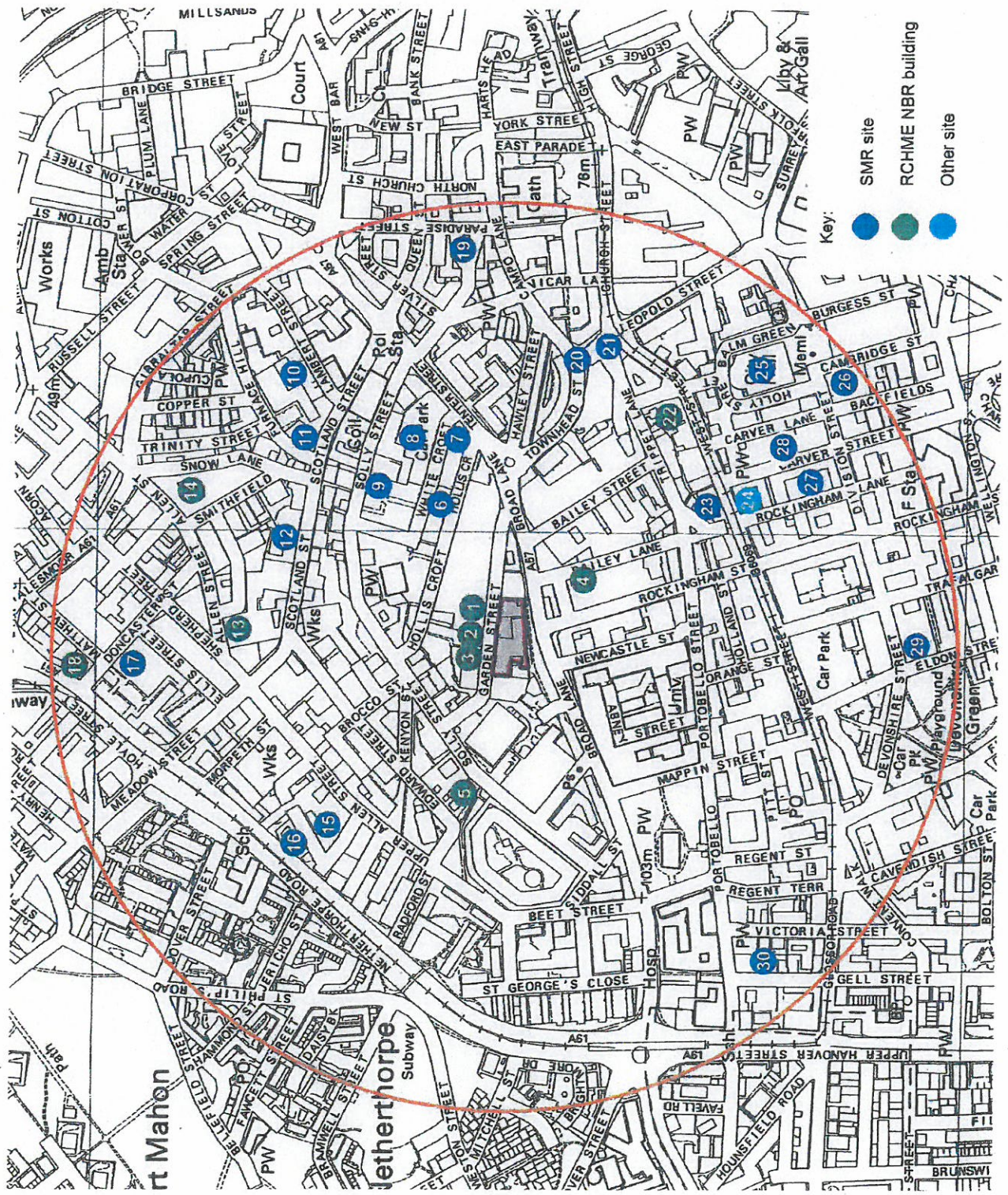
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23.8.05

NGR:  
SK 348 875

Drawn:  
R May

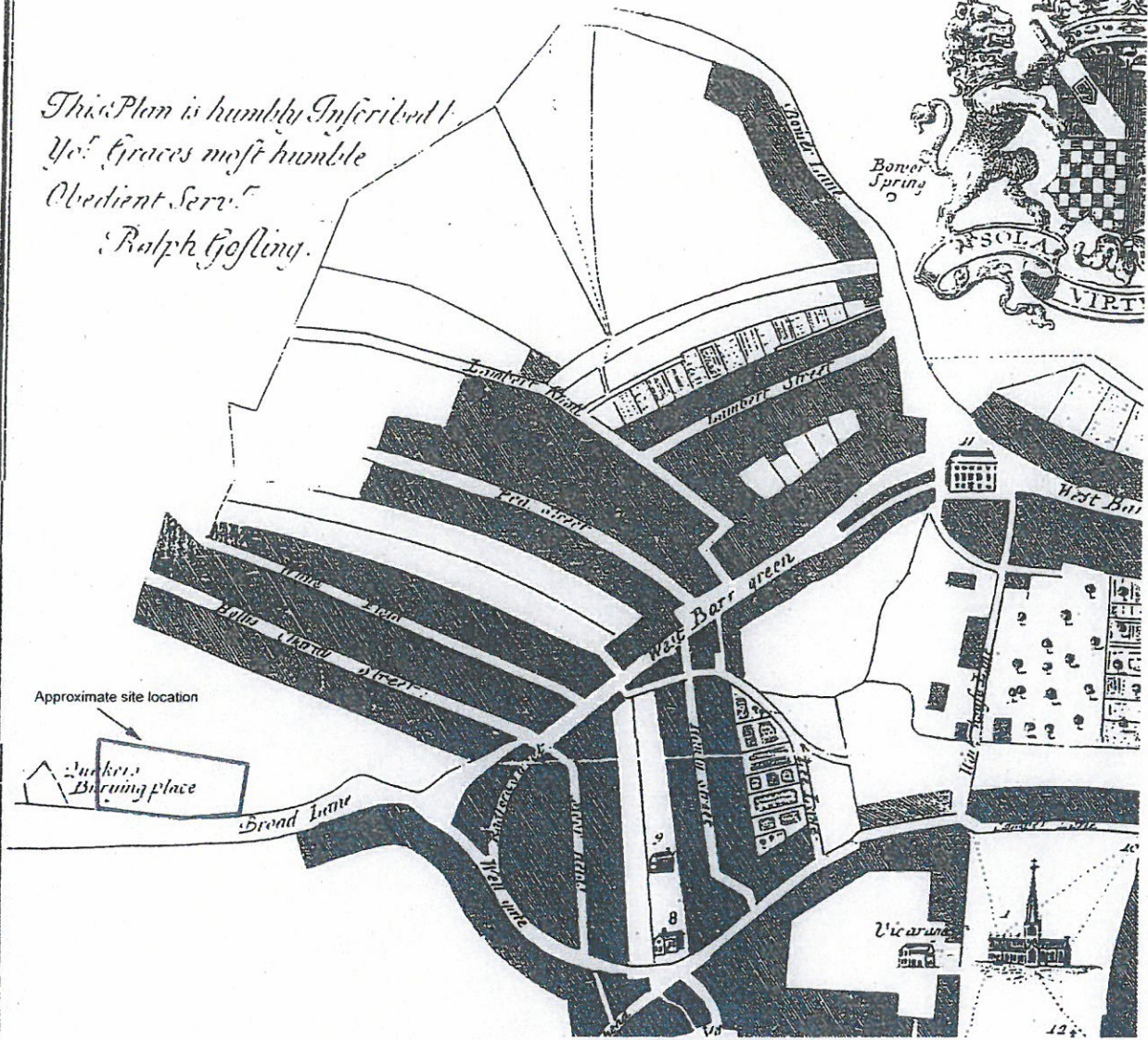
Project No.:  
**934.1**

Illust. No.:  
**2**





*This Plan is humbly Inscribed to  
 Yo<sup>r</sup> Graces most humble  
 Obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>  
 Ralph Gosling.*



Reproduced from Ralph Gosling's 1736 plan of Sheffield

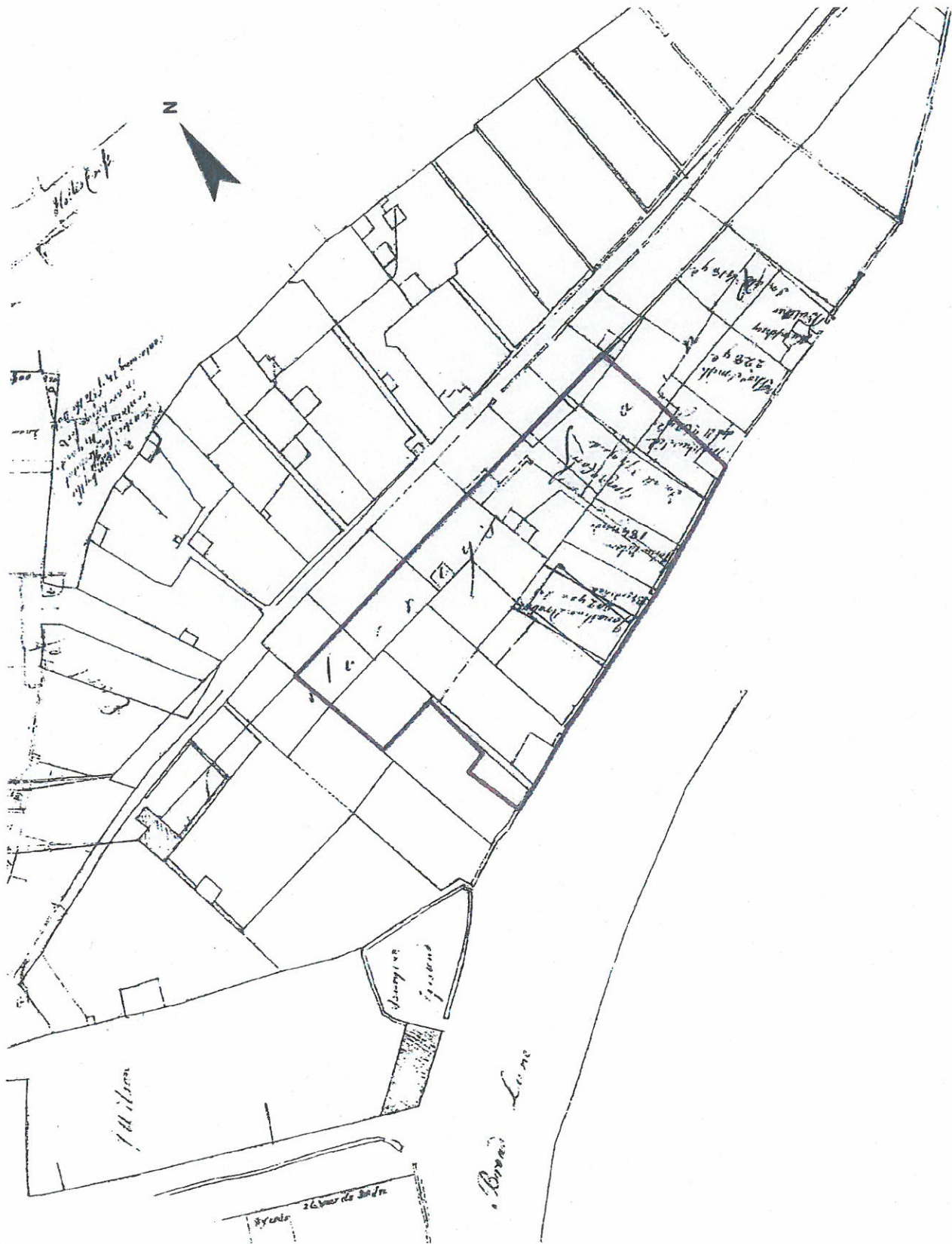
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Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1736 plan of Sheffield</b>	
Scale: -	Date: 23/8/05
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illustration No.: <b>3</b>



Reproduced from a 1779 Fairbank plan of intended roads between Broad Lane and Scotland Street (SheS 139 L)		ARCUS Research School of Archaeology 2 Mansfield St Sheffield, S1 4DT Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2787168		Project: <b>Garden Street,          Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1779 plan of          intended roads</b>		Date: 23.8.05		Drawn: R May	
Scale: -		NGR: SK 348 875		Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	
				Illust. No.: <b>4</b>	



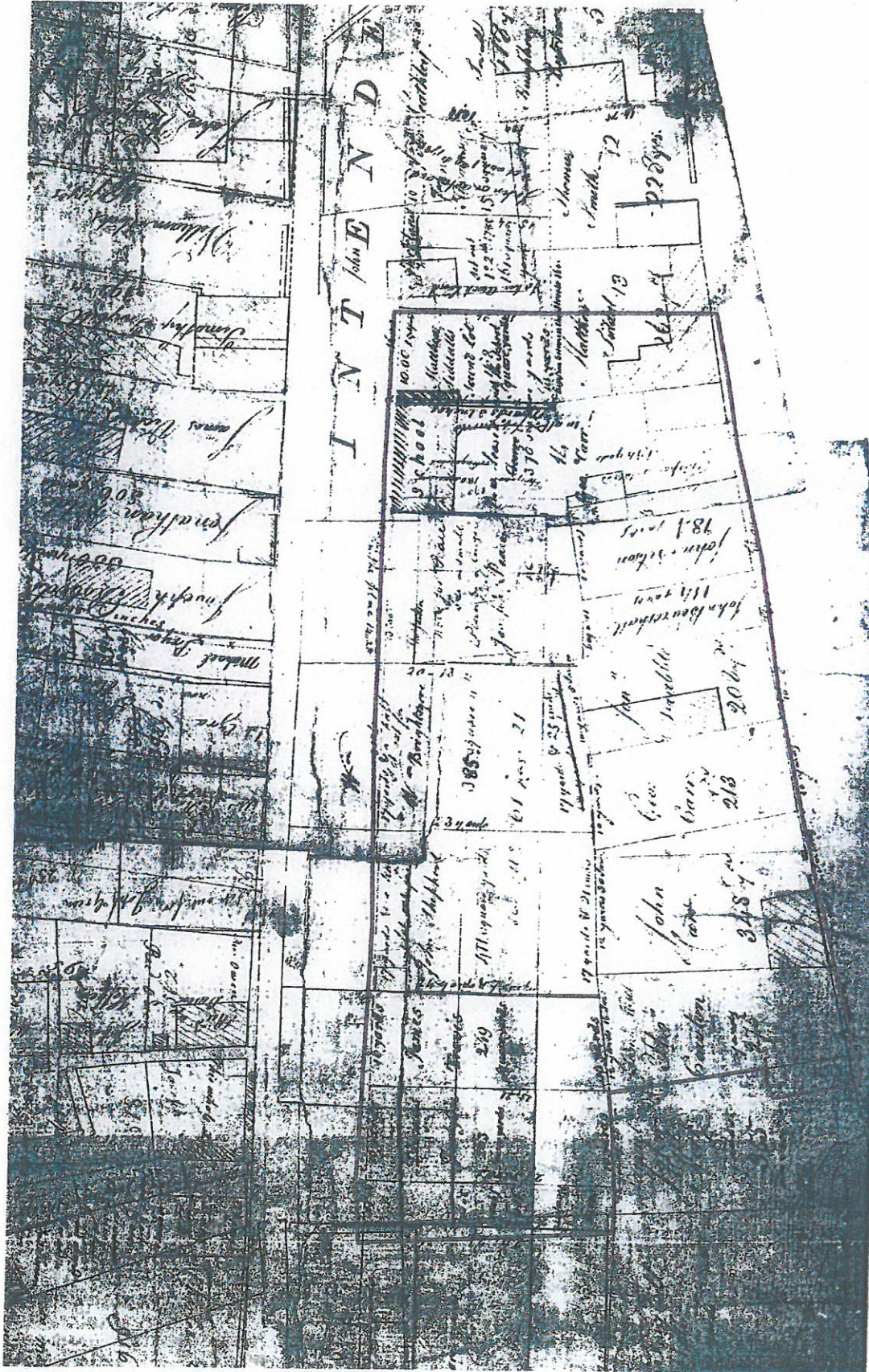


Reproduced from a  
1783 Fairbank plan of  
intended road as first  
laid out (SheS 449 L)

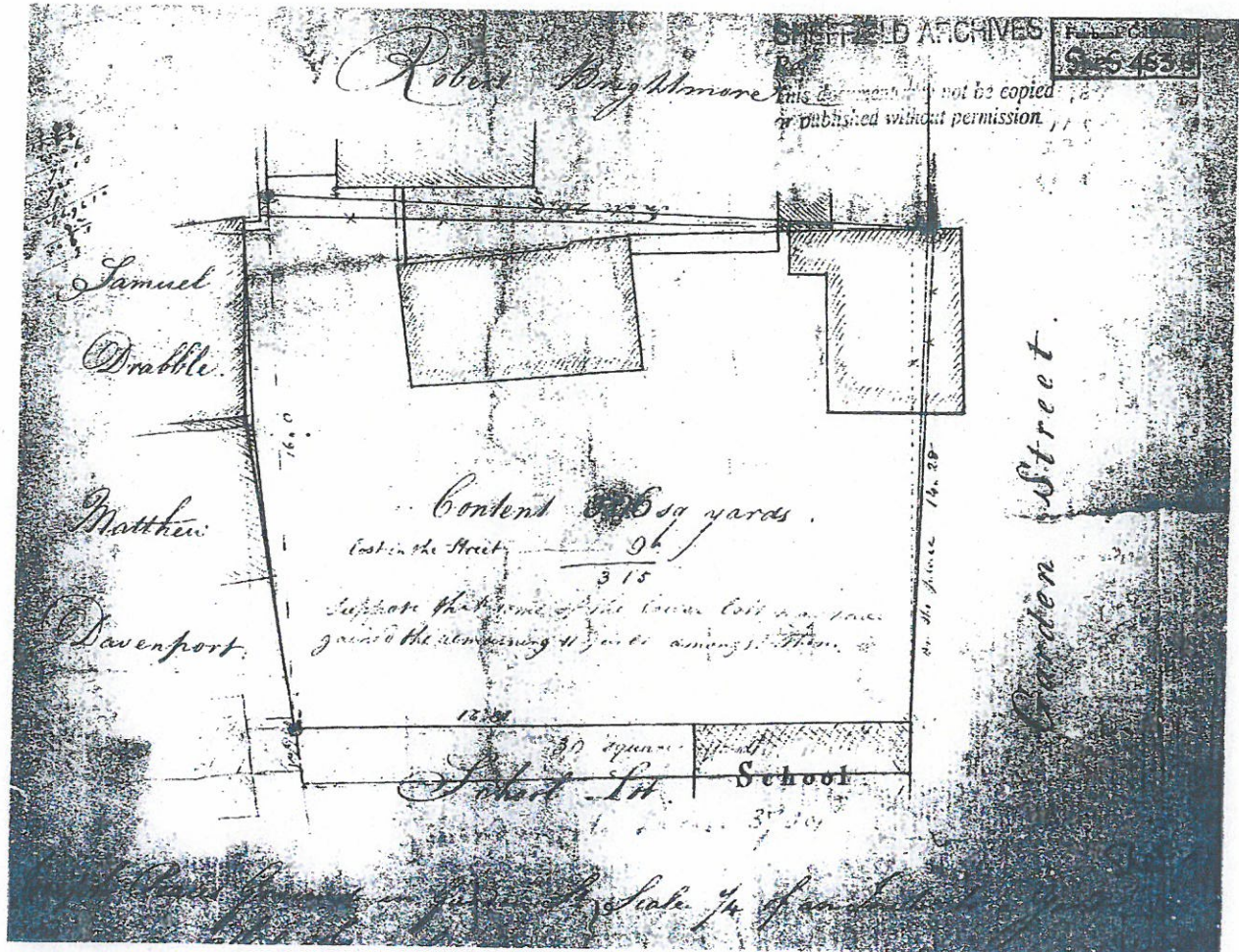
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Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1783 plan of streets</b>	
Scale:	Date: 23.8.05
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illust. No.: <b>5</b>







Reproduced from an 1806 Fairbank plan of Joseph Peace's ground in Garden Street (SheS 453 S)

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Project:  
**Garden Street, Sheffield**

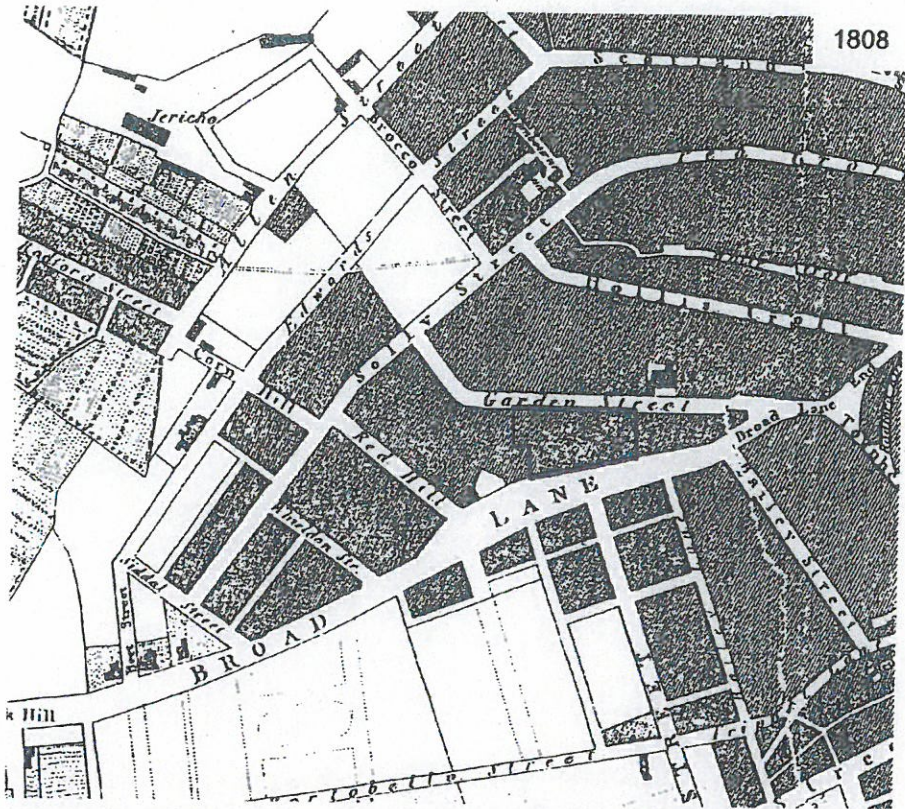
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**1806 Fairbank plan of Joseph Peace's plot**

Scale: -	Date: 23/8/05
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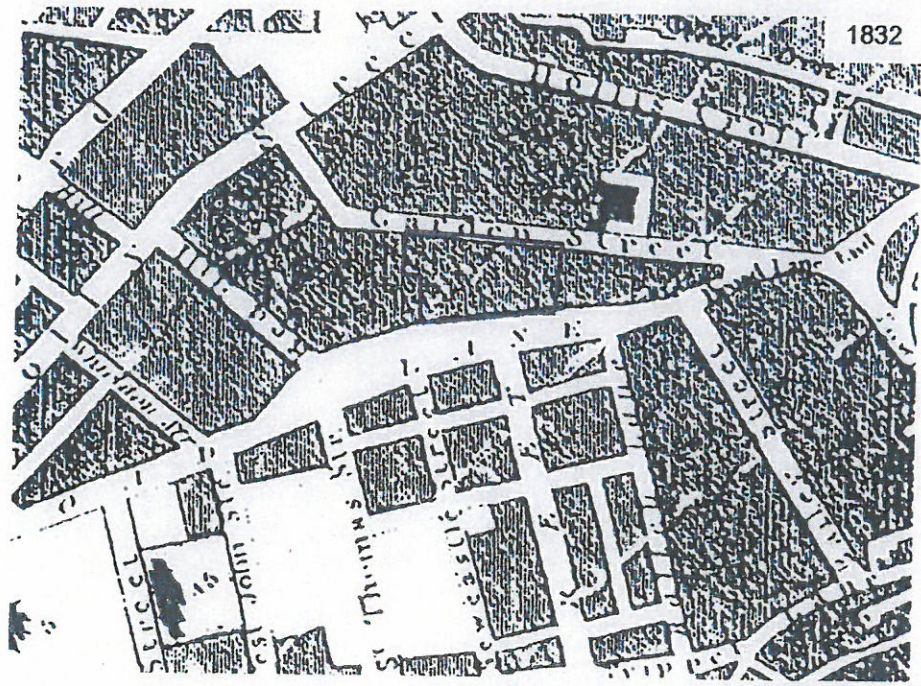
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
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Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illustration No.: <b>6</b>
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1808



1832

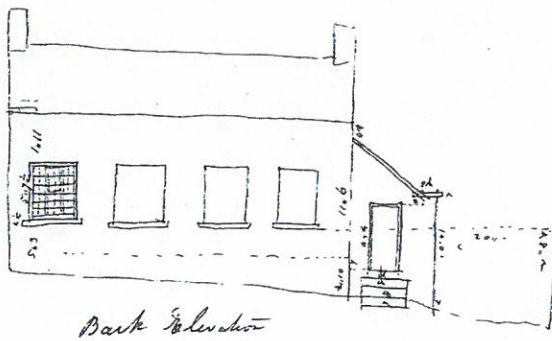
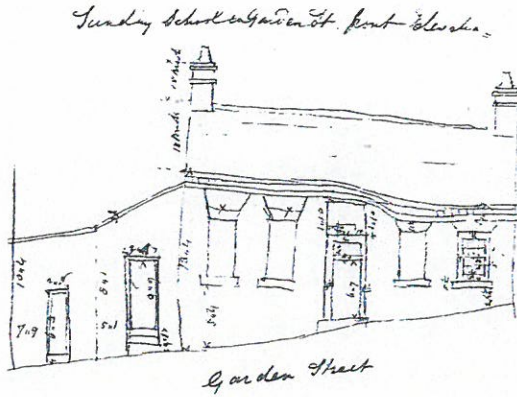
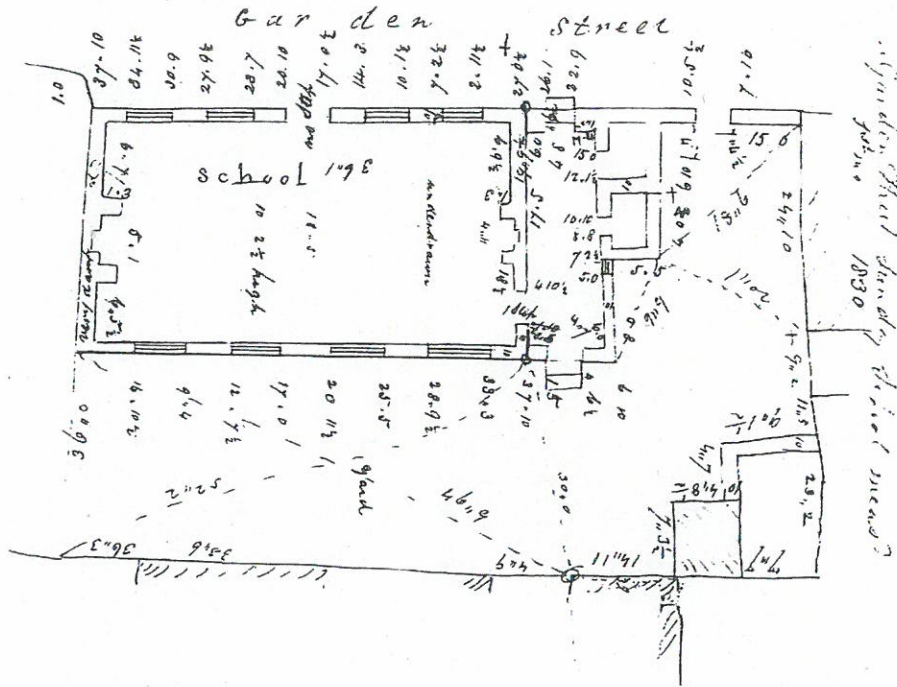
Reproduced from Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield and J Tayer's 1832 map of Sheffield

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Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1808 and 1832 maps of Sheffield</b>	
Scale: -	Date: 23/8/05
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illustration No.: <b>7</b>





Reproduced from an 1830 Fairbank measured sketch plan and elevations of the Garden Street Sunday School (FB 203)

Project:

**Garden Street, Sheffield**

Title:

**1830 sketch of Garden Street Sunday School**

Scale:

-

Date:

23/8/05

NGR:

SK 348 875

Drawn:

R May

Project No.:

**934.1**

Illustration No.:

**8**

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1850 60 inch: 1 mile  
map sheet 19

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Project:

**Garden Street,  
Sheffield**

Title:

**1850 OS map**

Scale:

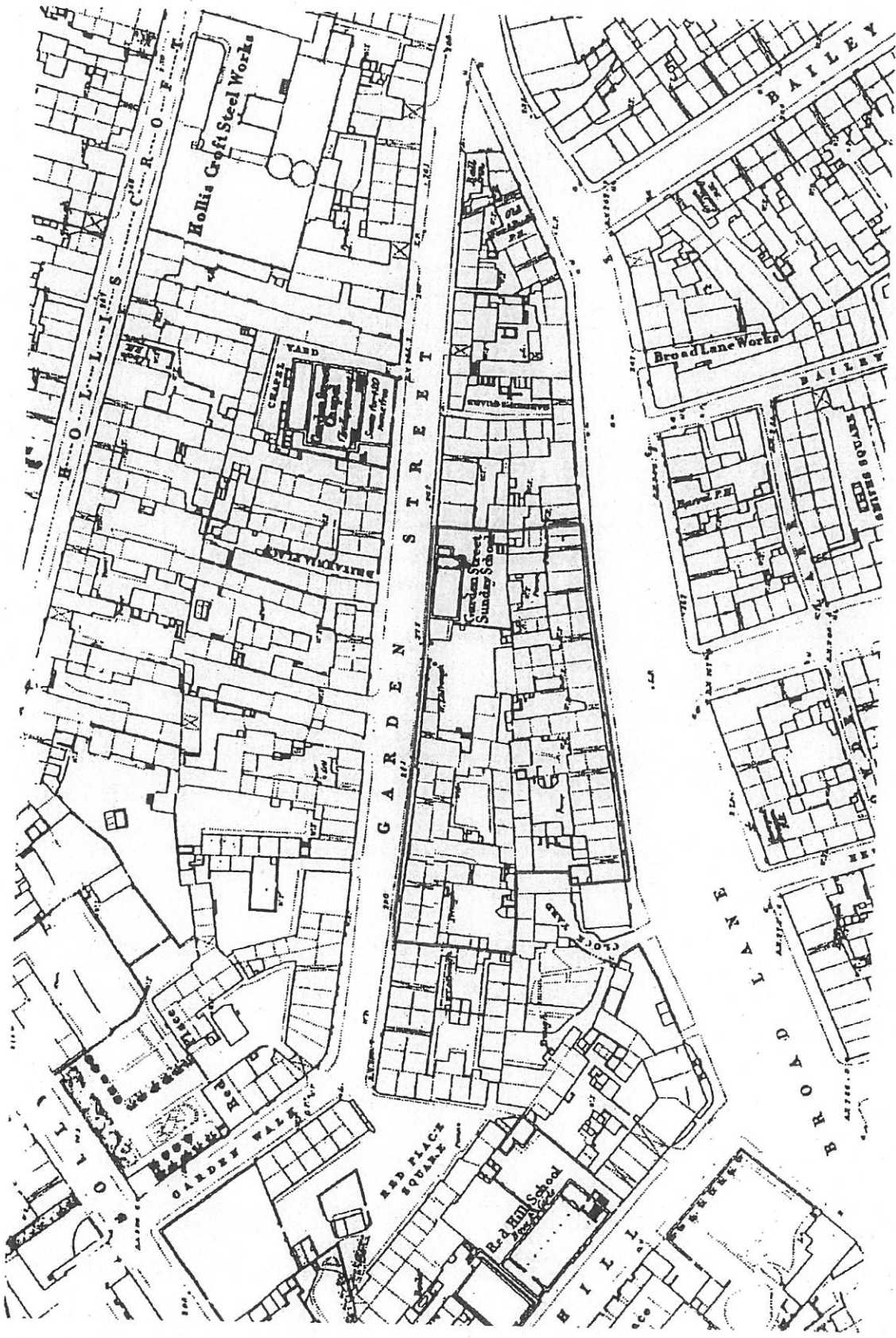
Date:  
**23.8.05**

NGR:

Drawn:  
**SK 348 875 R May**

Project No.:

Illust. No.:  
**934.1 9**



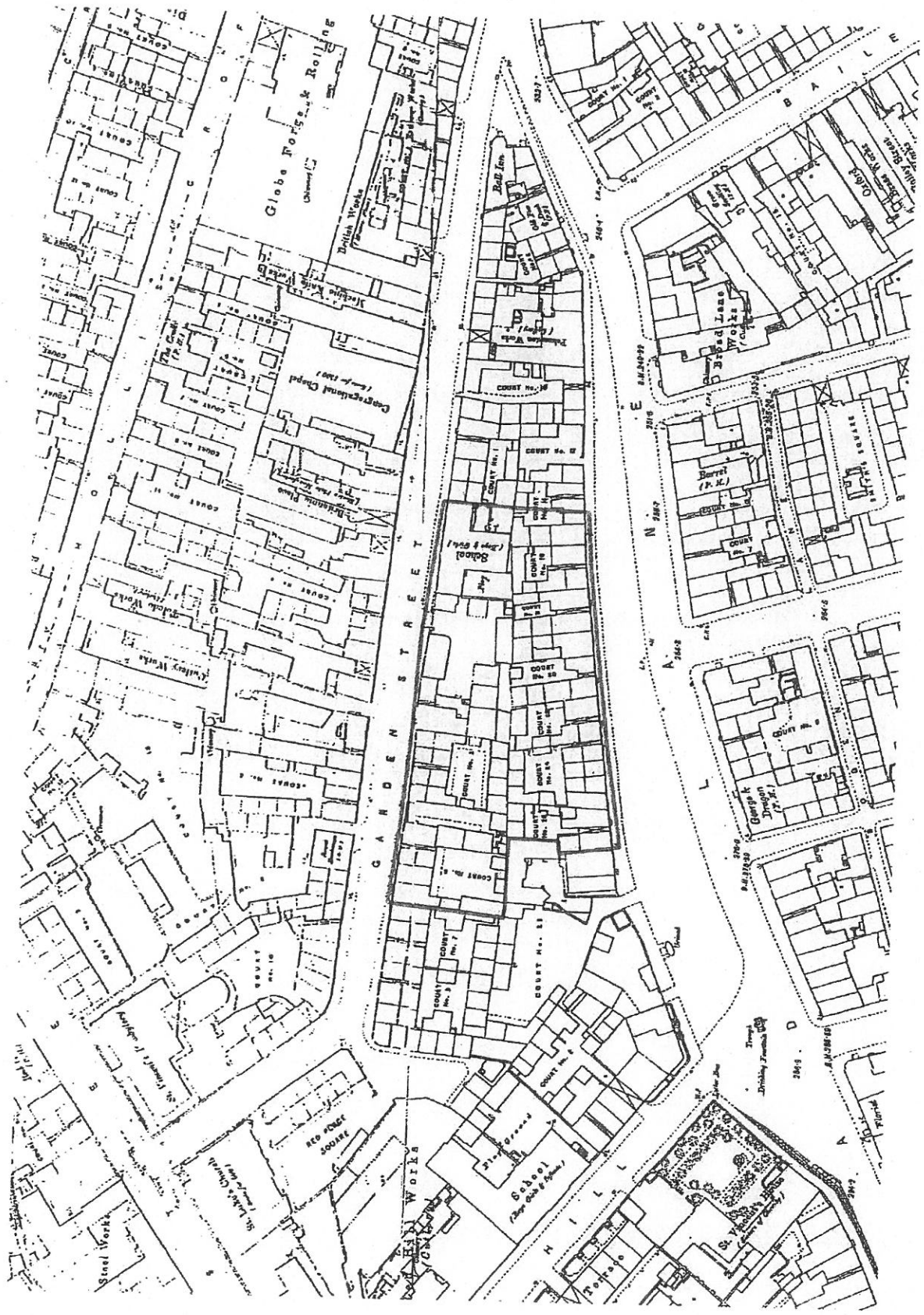


Reproduced from the  
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1890 1:500 map sheets  
294.7.15 and 294.7.20

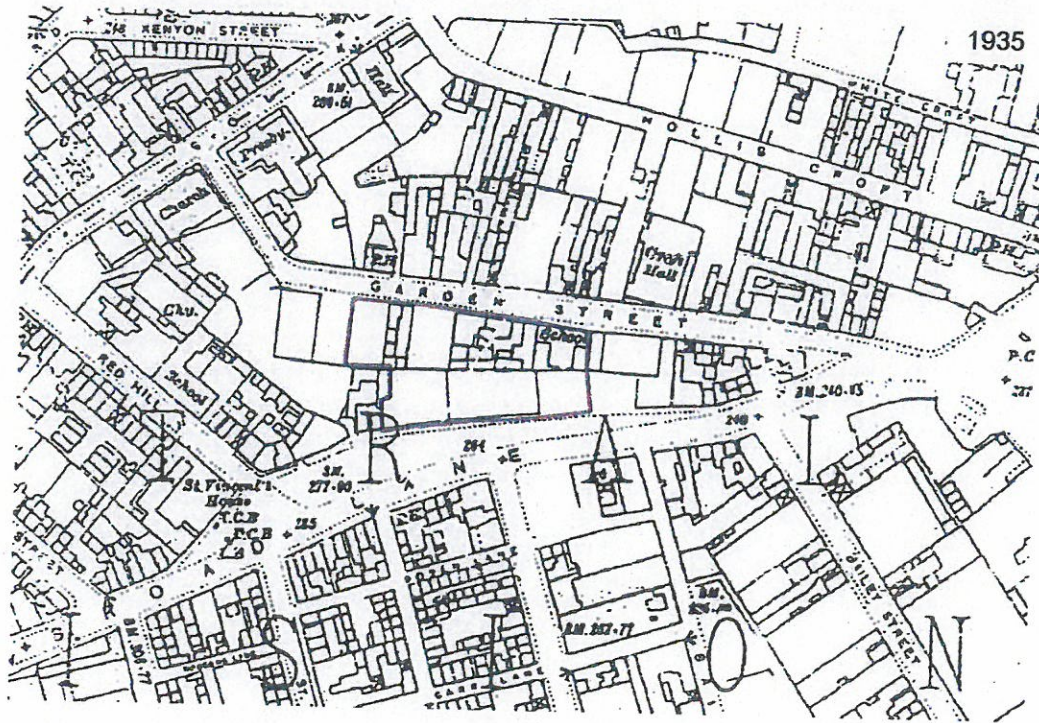
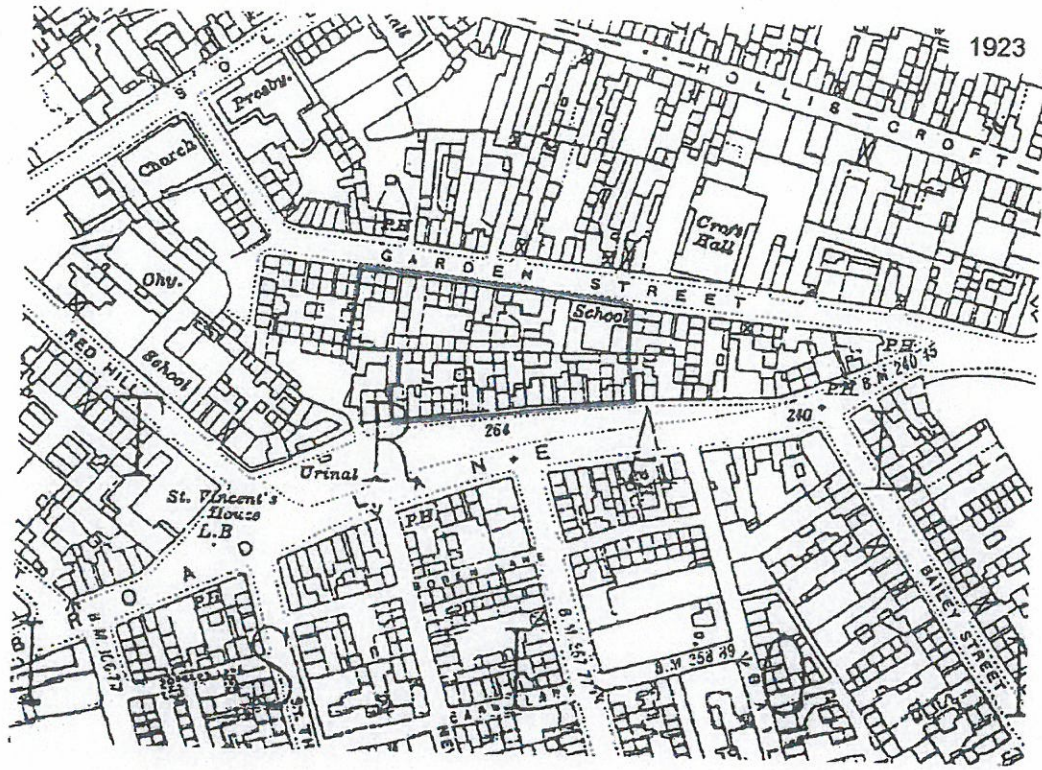
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Sheffield, S1 4DT  
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Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1890 OS map</b>	
Scale:	Date: 23.8.05
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illust. No.: <b>10</b>





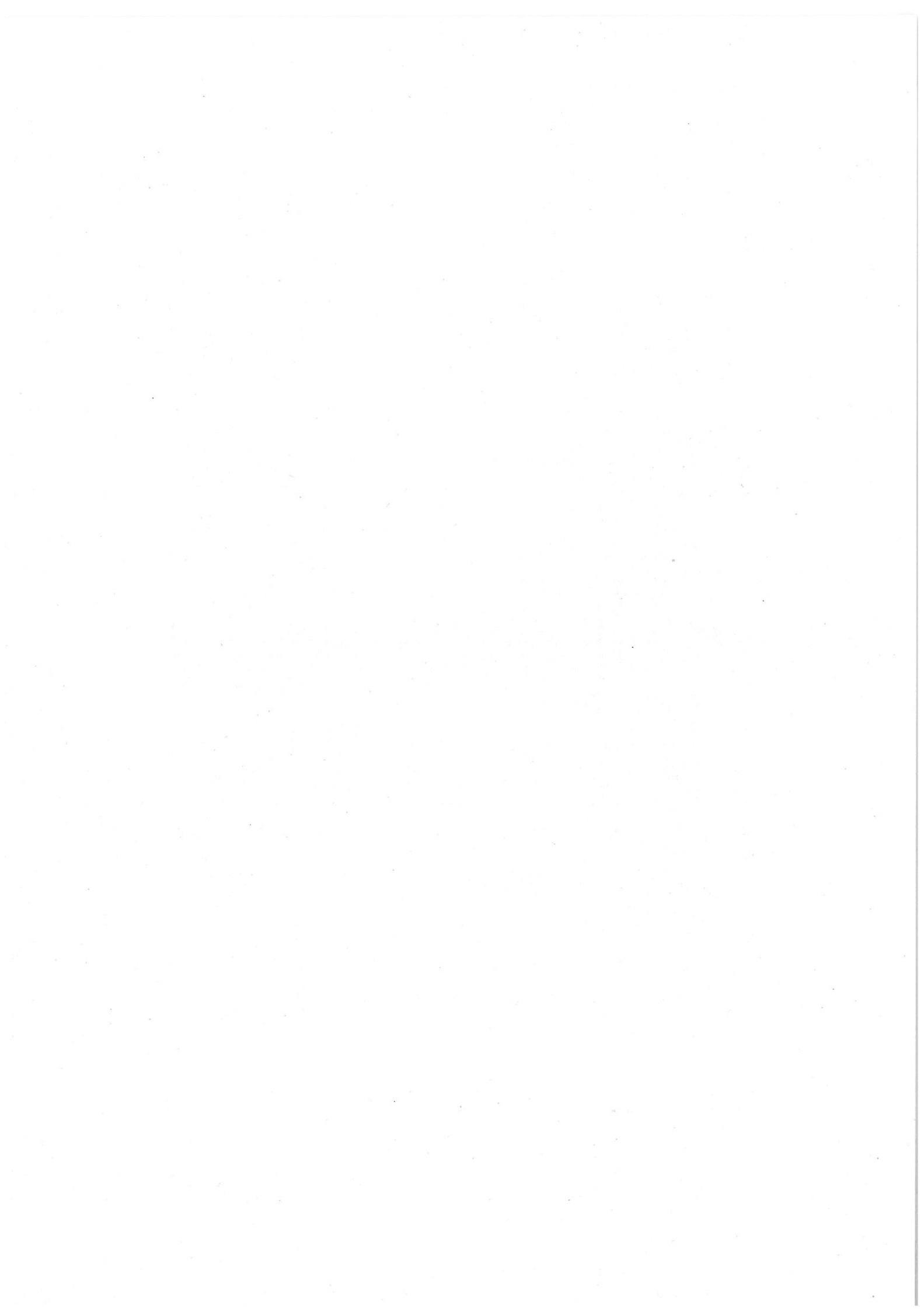


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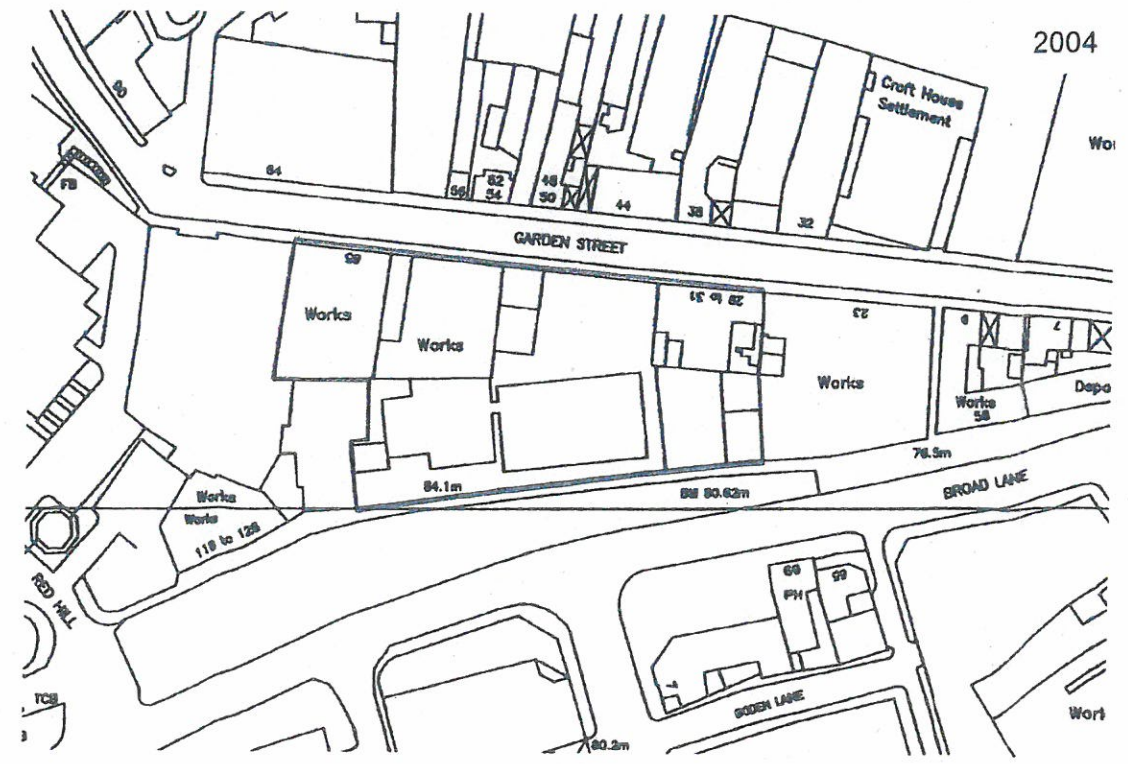
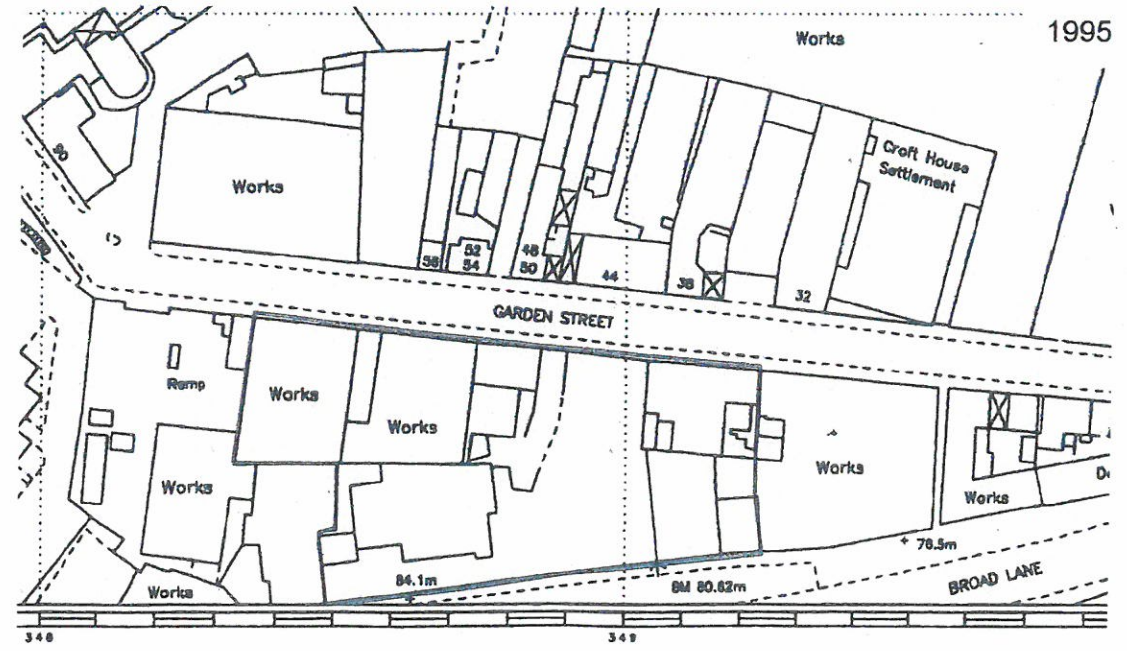
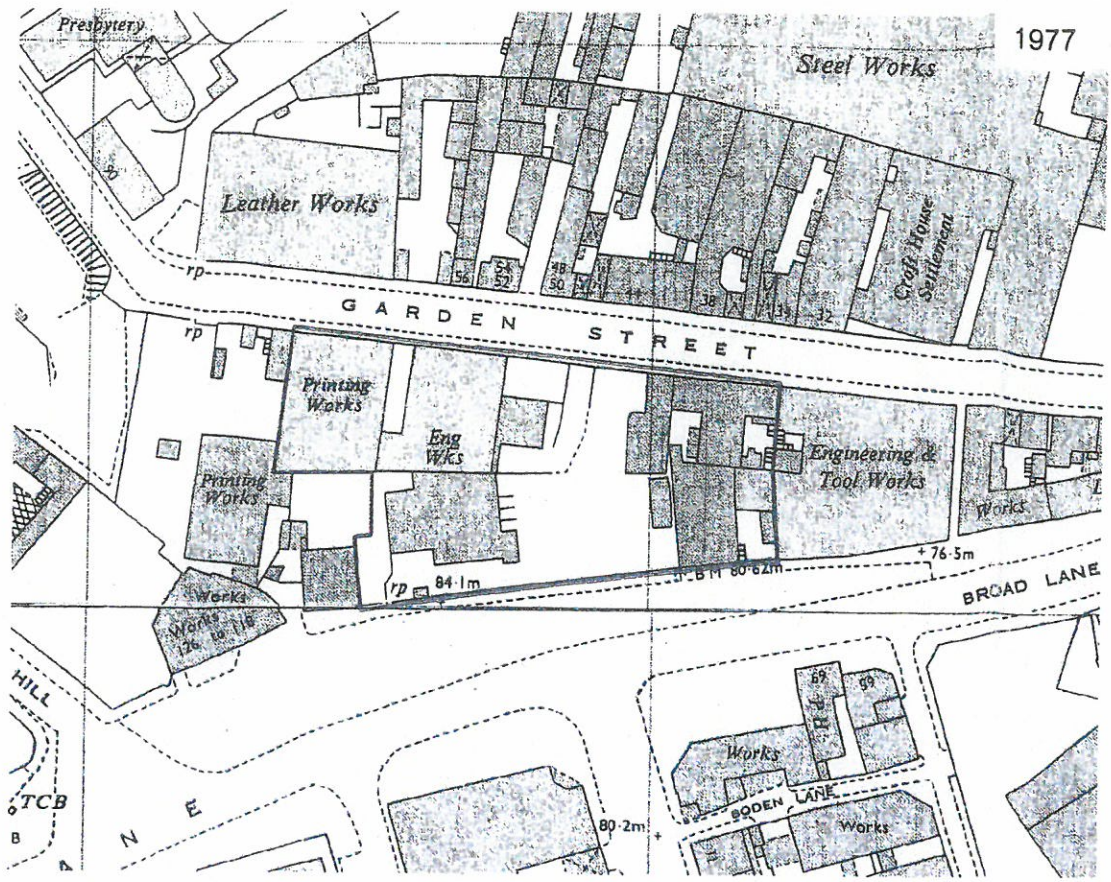
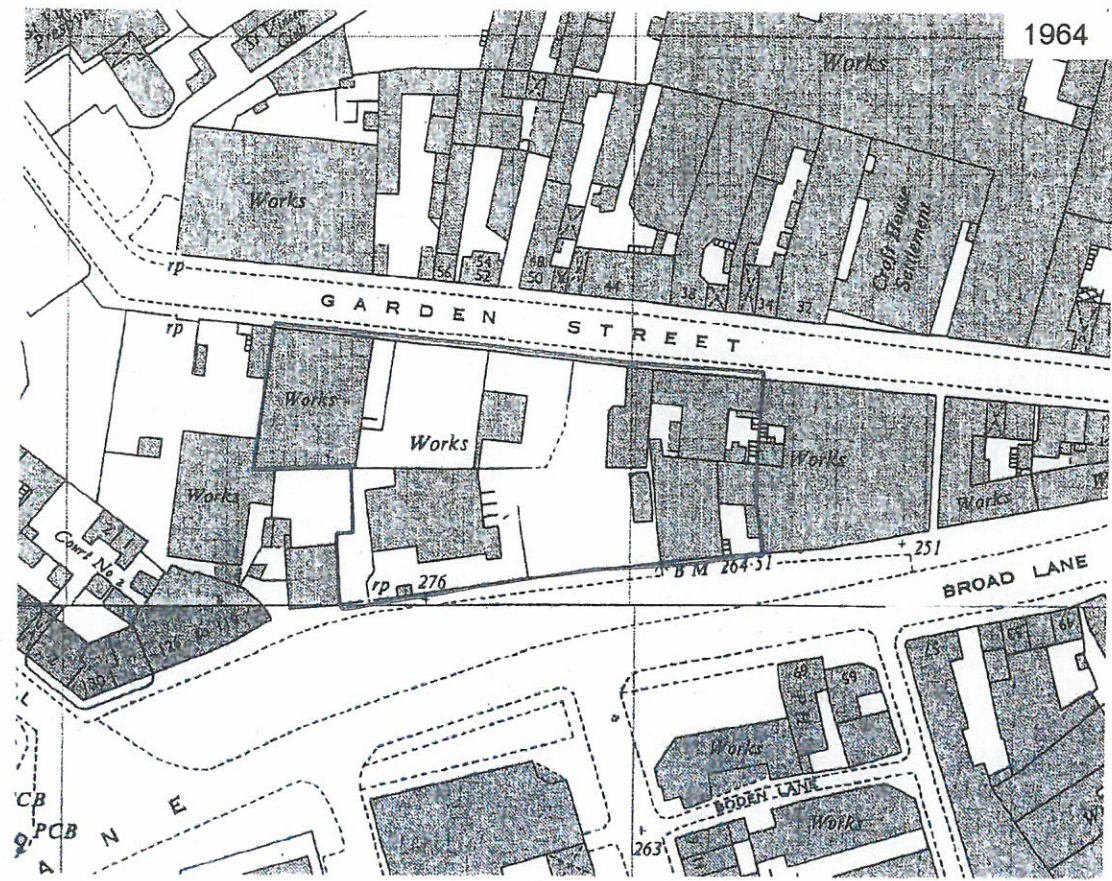


Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1923 and 1935 OS maps</b>	
Scale: -	Date: 23/8/05
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illustration No.: <b>11</b>





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Project: <b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>	
Title: <b>1964, 1977 1995 and 2004 map sheets</b>	
Scale: Grid at 100m	Date: 15/8/05
NGR: SK 348 875	Drawn: R May
Project No.: <b>934.1</b>	Illustration No.: <b>12</b>





ARCUS Research School of Archaeology 21 Wincourt St. Wapping St. Sheffield S1 2DT Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2787158	
Project:	<b>Garden Street, Sheffield</b>
Title:	<b>Sketch plan of site and current structures</b>
Scale:	-
Date:	25.8.05
NGR:	SK 348 875
Drawn:	R May
Project No.:	<b>934.1</b>
Illust. No.:	<b>13</b>

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Project:

**Garden Street,  
Sheffield**

Title:

**1890 map overlain  
on 2004 map**

Scale:

Date:

25.8.05

NGR:

Drawn:

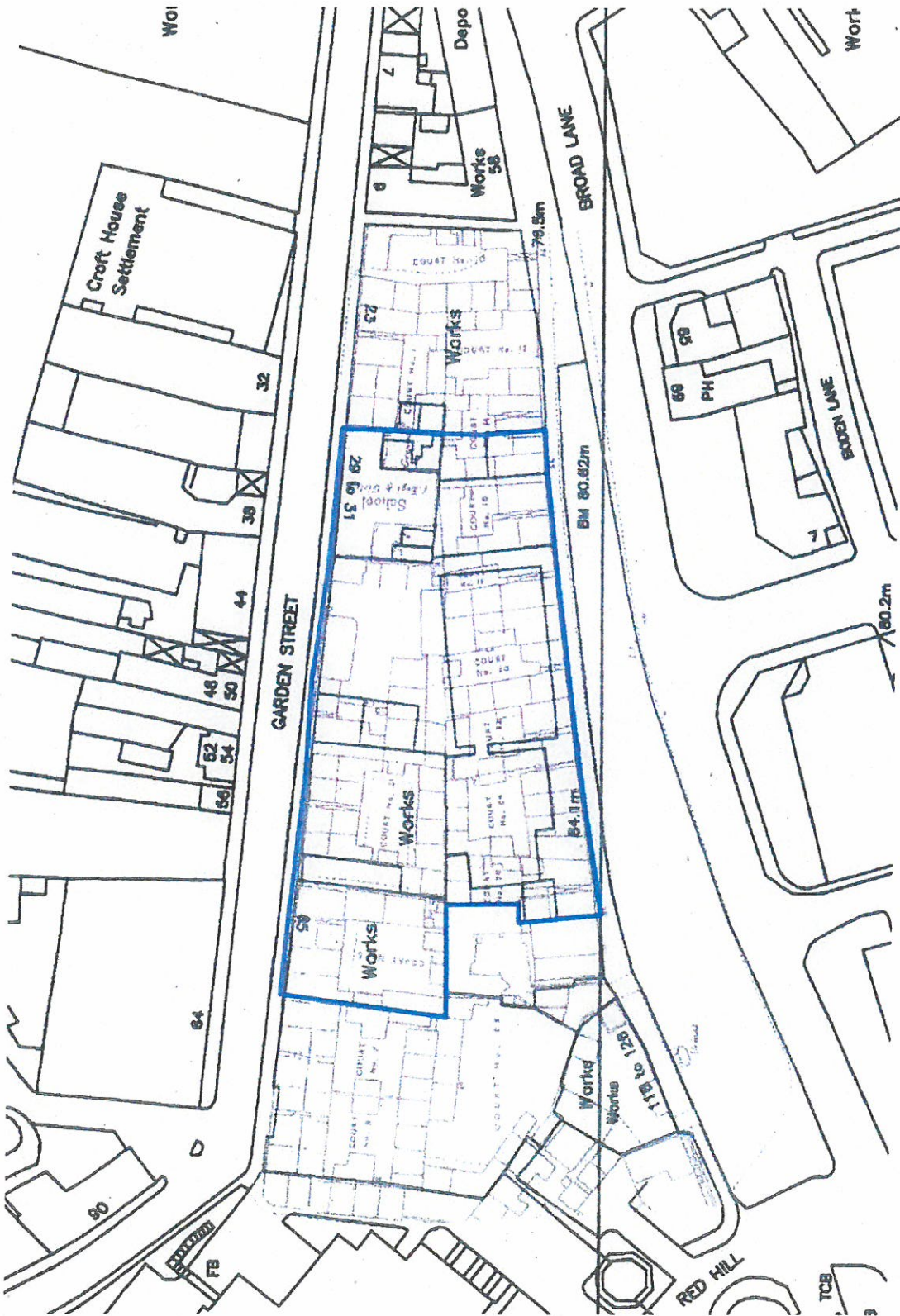
R May

Project No.:

Illust. No.:

**14**

**934.1**





# PLATES

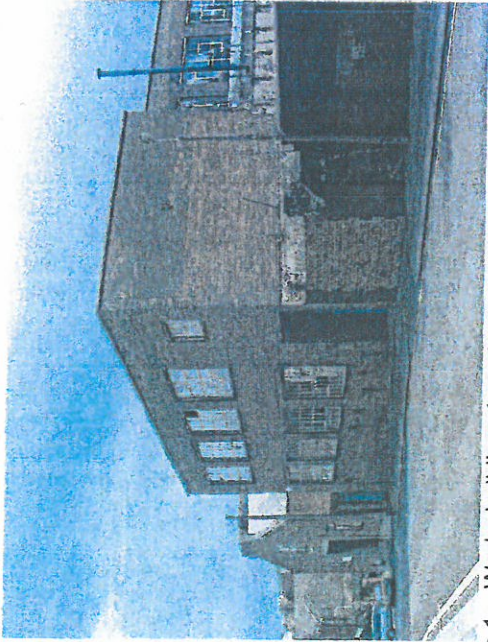


Plate 1 – Works building, Area A, viewed facing SE on Garden Street



Plate 3 – Area B, 2-storey building on Garden St, viewed facing SW (Complex A to the rear)

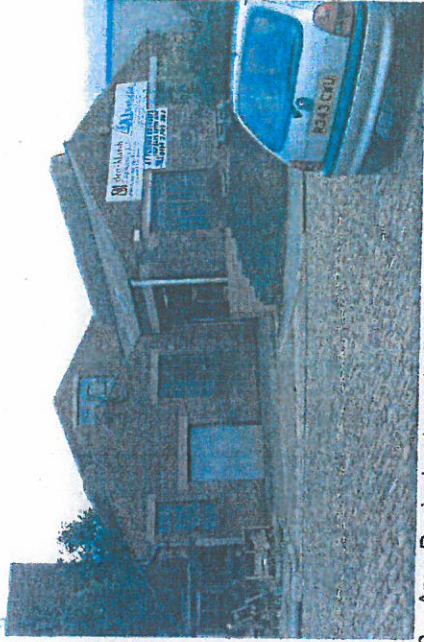


Plate 2 – Area B, single-storey buildings on Broad Lane, viewed facing N

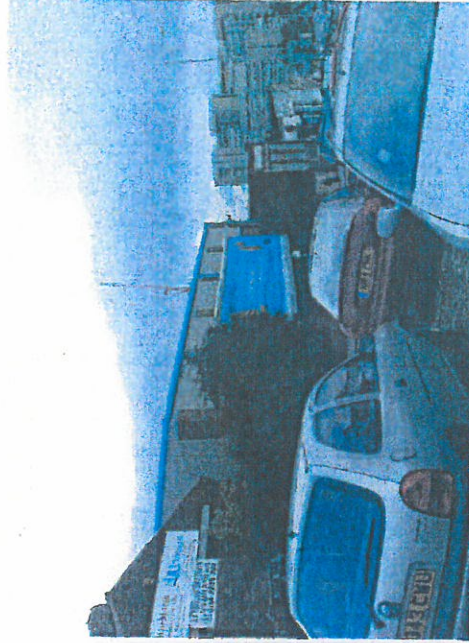


Plate 4 – Area C, aluminium-sided workshop from Broad Lane, viewed facing NE





Plate 5 – Area C: yard and works building from Garden St, facing S



Plate 6 – Area D: Late-C19th former school building, viewed facing W



Plate 7 – Area D: clock and pediment in central section, viewed facing S



Plate 8 – Area D: western door in Garden St frontage, with inserted entrance to left, viewed facing S





Plate 9 – Area D, west side, showing rear wing, facing SE



Plate 10 – Area D: south end and fire escape visible behind Area E yard, facing N



Plate 11 – Area E works building on Broad Lane, viewed facing E



Plate 12 – Area E, east side of building and loading doors, viewed facing N





Plate 13 – Nineteenth-century works building (former houses) to the immediate west of the proposal area on Broad Lane, viewed facing W



Plate 14 – Parking area on Broad Lane, surfaced with stone setts, showing slope, viewed facing SW

