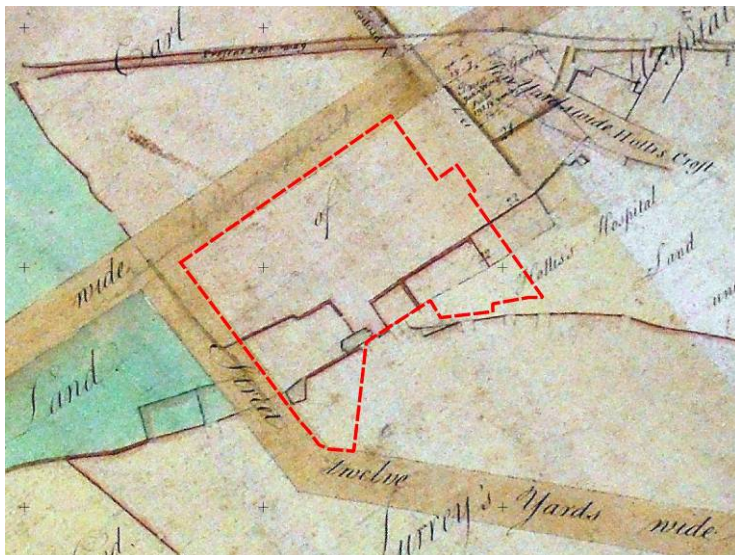


An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield



ARS Ltd Report 2015/3

January 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned by Hartshead Square Developments Ltd to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield. This is ahead of the submission of a planning application for the conversion of Provincial House into residential accommodation and the construction of three new accommodation blocks adjacent to the extant building. Provincial House is a Grade II Listed Building and is located in a Conservation Area

The assessment identified that there were 53 known archaeological sites within a 500m study area surrounding the proposed development area (PDA), mostly relating to the steel and cutlery industries, but also including a group of pits of possible Bronze Age date and the suggested course of a Roman Road.

The PDA is located in an area known as 'The Crofts' which was part of the Town Fields during the mediaeval period, and was developed during the 18th and 19th centuries as the town of Sheffield expanded beyond its medieval limits. The PDA is located at the corner of Garden Street and Solly Street which were laid out towards the end of the 18th century; and prior to this the land parcel was located within an area of walled gardens containing at least two buildings. By the mid 19th century the PDA contained two terraces, two courtyards and an area of formal gardens associated with Red Place, which comprised two more prestigious buildings. One of the large buildings at Red Place was occupied in 1854-65 by Roman Catholic Priests from Ireland who were employed as teachers at a nearby school-chapel. In 1876 the Duke of Norfolk donated money for the construction of a presbytery for the clergy, and also donated the piece of land formerly occupied by Red Place gardens as a building plot.

Census records and trade directories from the later 19th century and early 20th century indicate that most of the buildings in the terraces and courtyards within the PDA were variously used as shops or workshops by 'little mesters' producing cutlery. During the late Victorian period, the Crofts were increasingly regarded as a slum, and areas of back-to-back housing came to be regarded as unsanitary and unsuitable for habitation, leading to a programme of 'slum clearances'. The terraces and courtyards within the PDA were finally demolished in 1934-5, although one of the larger houses formerly known as part of Red Place was retained, and was later used as St. Vincent's Young Men's Club. Subsequently a number of Buildings were constructed in the former courtyard off Garden Street, including St. Vincent's Clubhouse, but these were demolished during the later 20th century. A row of garages was constructed in the area of the former back-to-back terrace off Solly Street during the mid-20th century, but these have since been demolished.

It is considered likely that buried archaeological remains associated with the former walled gardens and 19th century terraces and courtyards will be preserved beneath the three car parks surrounding St. Vincent's Presbytery, as well as the remains of a substantial post-medieval building depicted on late 18th century mapping. These remains will have local significance due to the evidential value that they will provide for the social history and industrial heritage of the Crofts area, from its use as part of a walled garden area by the 1770s, through its subsequent development of a residential suburb with mixed light industry throughout the 19th century and early 20th century. It is recommended that discussions



should be held with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service at the earliest opportunity in order to ascertain what mitigation may be required to address the potential impacts of the planning application on the buried, albeit truncated, archaeological resource.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned by Hartshead Square Developments Ltd to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield. This is ahead of the submission of a planning application for the conversion of Provincial House into residential accommodation and the construction of three new accommodation blocks adjacent to the extant building. An earlier report (Eadie 2013) considered the significance of the extant building, prior to it being listed as Grade II in February 2014. A Design and Access Statement is being produced which will address potential impacts to the Listed Building and its setting, and therefore the scope of this assessment is confined to assessing potential impacts to buried archaeological features and deposits only.

1.2 Site description

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is c.2.38 ha in area. It is bounded to the north-west by Solly Street and the south-west by Garden Street. Immediately to the south of the site is an industrial unit, whilst to the north-east is an adjacent office building with a car park to the rear.

Provincial House occupies the north-western area of the PDA, and there is a second smaller industrial unit immediately to the south of this fronting onto Garden Street. There are three car parking areas within the PDA, the largest of which (hereafter 'the southern car park') occupies about a third of the site and is accessed via Garden Street at the point where it veers to the north at the southern edge of the PDA (Figures 17-20). There is a smaller car park (hereafter 'the western car park') on Garden Street in the space between Provincial House and the small industrial unit (Figure 23), and a third car park (hereafter 'the northern car park') is located in the northern area of the PDA off Solly Street (Figures 24-27).

It is noteworthy that there is a marked difference in ground levels between the southern and northern car parks, from c.91.1mAOD to c.84mAOD respectively. The area between these car parks comprises a steep bank containing at least three retaining walls and numerous trees and bushes growing from a steep earthen bank (Figures 24 and 26-30).

1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Silkstone Rock (Sandstone) formed during the Carboniferous period which forms a prominent ridge running parallel to Broad Lane. There are no overlying superficial deposits mapped by the British Geological Survey, and the soils within the site are unclassified (SSEW 1980a and b).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of this assessment are as follows:



- ◆ To collate and assess existing information about archaeological remains within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the potential nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains within the PDA.
- ◆ To provide an assessment of the history of the PDA derived from documentary sources, and identify what, if any, trades or industries may have occurred on the site.
- ◆ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ◆ To assess the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development and the potential archaeological implications of the development proposal.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

The DBA was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in *The Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (IfA 2012), and 'Model Brief for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment' produced by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS 2014), and in accordance with Government policy on the historic environment contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

3.1 Study Area

The study area adopted for this assessment comprises a 500m off-set from the site boundary, in line with local authority guidance (SYAS 2014, section 1.2). The extent of the 500m study area is depicted by a yellow polygon on Figure 1, and a blue polygon on Figures 15 and 16.

3.2 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ◆ The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) for information regarding known archaeological remains, and report of previous fieldwork undertaken within the study area, and the results of the Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) project.
- ◆ The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by English Heritage Archives at Swindon for information regarding non-designated archaeological assets and investigations collated at a national level.
- ◆ The online National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by English Heritage for information regarding designated assets, as well as their downloadable GIS



datasets of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens of Historical Interest, Registered Battlefields, and World Heritage Sites.

- ◆ Sheffield Archives for historic mapping, and other historical documents and literature relevant to the study area.
- ◆ Sheffield Local Studies Library for historic mapping, historical trades directories and other literature relevant to the study area.
- ◆ findmypast.co.uk for the census returns for 1841 to 1911.
- ◆ Landmark Envirocheck Reports for historical Ordnance Survey mapping.
- ◆ The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (DiGMapGB-50 – WMS).
- ◆ Other relevant books and journals that were identified in the course of the data collection.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is a paucity of evidence for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval activity within Sheffield, but it is considered that this is due to such remains being masked or destroyed by more recent urbanisation and industrial activity rather than reflecting a real absence activity from these periods (Hey 1998, 6). The few known remains from these periods include Bronze Age cinerary urns which were discovered in the early 19th century in the vicinity of Bank Street (SMR no. 00895/01), and a Bronze Age flint scraper found at the site of Sheffield Castle (SMR no. 00243/01). Pottery of possible Roman and Saxon date has also been found at the site of Sheffield Castle (HER nos. 00244/01 and 00245/01), and a Roman coin hoard has also been recovered from the city, although the findspot is not accurately located (HER 02756/01). Within the study area itself, the course of the Roman road between Doncaster and Brough via Templeborough is thought to pass c.300m to the south of the PDA (Site 47), although this is yet to be tested by excavation. Excavations on Broad Lane, c.100m to the south of the PDA, indicate that there is the potential for prehistoric remains to be preserved beneath later development, especially towards the base of slopes where colluviation may have resulted in a build up of soil. Excavation ahead of development revealed a number of pits post holes and a linear feature preserved beneath a buried medieval soil, and charcoal recovered from one of the pits was dated to the Late Bronze Age (Site 38).

During the medieval period, the PDA was situated within the Town Field in an area in the control of the Church Burgesses and Town Trust (Lines *et al.* 2008, 607). This area was characterised by a series of long parallel crofts extending in a west-north-westerly direction from Broad Lane, and Gosling's map of 1736 (Figure 2) clearly illustrates how development in this area respected and fossilised the shape of the crofts in the grain of the street layout. The streets which had been laid out in this area included Hollis Charity Street (which later became Hollis Croft), White Croft and Pea Street. Although the western extent of the development along the south side of Hollis Charity Street extended right up to the area of the PDA, Garden Street and Solly Street were yet to be laid and the PDA was abutting the very edge of the expanding town.



A series of late 18th century plans in the Fairbank collection at Sheffield Archives chronicle the development of Garden Street and Solly Street, the earliest of which dates to 1778 (Figure 3). At the heart of this plan is Fairbank's survey of Sheffield produced in 1771, which depicts the eastern end of Garden Street projecting westwards from Broad Lane End, although this is not labelled as such. The additional mapping dating to 1778 depicts the extension to Garden Street and Solly Street as dotted lines adjacent to the PDA, and shows three enclosed areas within the PDA itself. These are shown in greater detail on two plans drawn by Fairbank the following year (Figures 4 and 5). Figures 4 and 6 depict both the layout of the garden plots along the narrow lane known as Garden Street, as well as the projected course of the new road. It is clear from these plans that Garden Street formerly continued in a westerly direction to the south of the PDA, rather than turning to the north-west. Garden Street is depicted as a narrow lane with intermittent stretches of walling, and small enclosed plots of land running alongside. Some of these enclosures laid out to the north of Garden Street appear to have walls surrounding them, although most are demarcated by a single line which is likely to signify a fence. Many of the enclosed areas have a small square enclosure or building in one corner, and these may be sheds or outbuildings associated with garden plots.

A description of Sheffield in 1833 states that *'The evil effects of close confinement, and unhealthy avocations, are here greatly counteracted, by many of the workmen occupying small GARDENS, the cultivation of which contributes to amuse their leisure hours, and affords a greater opportunity of enjoying the benefit of pure air and salubrious exercise; but, unfortunately, the rapid growth of the town has, of late years, destroyed many extensive garden plots, which we hope will, ere long, be replaced by some of the neighbouring land-owners, who by dividing a few of their fields into gardens, would secure a greater profit to themselves, and confer an inestimable benefit upon the workmen of the town'* (White 1833, 8). It seems likely that the destroyed plots that White is describing include those along Garden Street, and Fairbank's plans bear witness to the process of their destruction.

Figure 5 illustrates that the PDA was located largely within the Earl of Surrey's land (a subsidiary title held by the Duke of Norfolk), although a small area at the south-west was owned by the Trustee's of Hollis's Hospital, after which Hollis Croft had been named. At this time, the PDA contained a series of walled enclosures as well as a substantial building with chimney stacks protruding from each gable end. Fairbank's 'Plan of Garden Street as first laid out' from 1783 (Figure 6), shows that the western side of this building had apparently been extended, and this also illustrates new walling that was planned to replace the existing garden walls, which were to be demolished when the street was constructed. A sketch in Fairbank's field book dating to 1787 (Figure 7) indicates that there was still a boundary blocking off Garden Street at this time, and the sketch of 'Garden at the top of Garden Street – J. Henson's' (Figure 8), provides the name of the occupier or owner of the garden, as well as confirming that the western garden wall was still extant in the centre of the projected new road. By 1805 (Figure 9), it appears that the garden wall had been removed from the centre of the new street, although the old garden plots on the opposite side of the road were still depicted as extending out into the street. This plan also illustrates a proposed new lane that was to cross the centre of the PDA from south-west to north-east, and



buildings are depicted along the southern Garden Street frontage (labelled 'John Furniss'), and also towards the centre of the site adjacent to the proposed lane.

The next available map is the 1852 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (Figure 10), which depicts a row of twelve back-to-back terraced houses along the north-east frontage on to Solly Street, with what appear to be walled gardens to the south and a small square enclosure labelled 'Pump'. There are two further clusters of buildings in the south-western section of the PDA surrounding an irregular shaped courtyard which is labelled 'Red Place', and this is enclosed along the Garden Street frontage to the south by a row of terraced housing. There is a partially roofed entrance to the courtyard at the bend in the road where 'Garden Street' becomes 'Garden Walk', and there is a large detached building within the courtyard which is in the same location as the western side of the building which had been extended on the 1783 plan, and is likely to be the same building. The building towards the centre of the site which was first depicted on the 1805 map corresponds with the western block of Red Place. The area to the north of Red Place where the proposed lane was depicted on the map of 1805, had by 1852 been turned into two large formally laid out gardens complete with pathways, rows of shrubs and geometrically designed flower beds.

Analysis of the census records has allowed the identification of the addresses of the buildings within the PDA on Solly Street and Garden Street, although the buildings within the courtyards proved more elusive. The terrace on Solly Street comprised nos 157, 159, 161, 163, and 167, whilst those in the courtyard to the rear (known as Court no. 3 until the 1911 census, after which it was Court 37) are houses 1-6. These numbers have been reproduced on Figure 13 for reference purposes and details are provided in the tables in Appendices 3 and 4. It was not possible to positively identify the house numbers of the courtyard off Garden Street from the census records.

Gell's Directory of 1825 lists John Furniss, gentleman, residing at Red Place, and White's directory of 1833 lists Henry Andrew Bacon (gent). These entries, coupled with the sizable formal gardens and associated buildings, suggests that Red Place may have been a relatively prestigious residence at this time. Although the crofts had developed into a semi-industrial area with cutlery and steel-making chief amongst the industrial activities that were taking place, it was not only the working class poor who resided here. Indeed, a number of manufacturers built residences adjacent to their works (Belford 2001, 110). Similarly, Samuel Briggs, an 'awl blade, shoe tack and collar needle manufacturer' in White's directories of 1845 and 1849, is listed as residing at Red Place, 90 Garden Street, which was directly opposite his factory at 186 Solly Street.

The Crofts, then, was 'characterised by the relatively stable juxtaposition of different social groups' in the early 18th century, but this began to change after an outbreak of cholera in 1832 which was blamed on the poor sanitation of the area (Belford 2003, 111). This caused an exodus of the better-off, and consequently the area became the preserve of the working class poor. The area saw a large influx of Irish immigrants searching for work in the burgeoning cutlery trade in the years following the potato famine of 1845-7, and this large predominantly Catholic community was poorly served by the single Catholic church in the town, St. Mary's, which had been built in 1847-50 (Cullen 2003, 1). Consequently a school-chapel was constructed at the top of White Croft following a fund-raising campaign by the



priest of St. Mary's, and he persuaded three Vincentian priests from Ireland to run it (Cullen, 2003, 4). Priests are listed as residing at 90 Garden Street in White's directory of 1854 and subsequent directories up until 1865, after which it is understood that they moved to a premises on Broad Lane. In 1876 the Duke of Norfolk donated money for the construction of a presbytery for the clergy, and also donated the piece of land formerly occupied by Red Place gardens as a building plot. The ground plan of the proposed presbytery (Figure 12) illustrates the former Red Place at 90 Garden Street with the label 'Present school & c.', and shows the planned removal of a number of the buildings within the courtyard. White's directory of 1779 lists 90 Garden Street as 'Catholic Grammar School', and the master, Joseph Hourighan, is listed as in residence in the 1881 census. The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1890 (Figure 13) illustrates the new presbytery, and this also shows that two large buildings had been constructed within the western area of the PDA, in the area now occupied by the southern car park. By 1991, 90 Garden Street was no longer used as a Grammar School, and was inhabited by a silver burnisher and a Tailor's apprentice.

Other trades listed on Garden Street in the late 19th century and early 20th century include a spring knife cutler at number 78 in 1841, and this was a grocer's shop run by Ann and then Mary Needham between 1851-4. Joseph Needham is listed in the 1852 directory as a cutler at this address. A shop was also listed at this location in 1862 with Peter Wright as the proprietor, and in 1865 this was occupied by Elizabeth Raynes, spring knife manufacturer. A blade maker was also listed at these premises in the 1871 census, but was not listed in the trade directory of that year. Number 80 Garden Street had a longer history as a shop, with Thomas Elliot grocer and tea dealer the proprietor in 1839, and then after an apparent long hiatus, Joseph Barber (shopkeeper) is listed in 1865; Isaac Wragg (shopkeeper) in 1871 and 1876; Richard Carr (grocer) in 1879; George Simpson (boot and shoe cutter) was here in 1889 and 1891; John Jessop (shopkeeper) in 1901, and the Henry Tuft was recorded as an iron moulder in the 1911 census, and a shopkeeper in the directories from 1911 to 1934. Number 82 was occupied by five blade manufacturers at the time of the 1841 census; John and Thomas Allen (spring knife manufacturers) in 1851 and 1852; David O'Neill, (stonemason) in 1871; and Patrick Monagan (shoe maker) in 1881. Number 86 was occupied by a spring knife cutler in 1841 and Samuel Merrill (fork grinder) in 1871. Number 88 also briefly saw trade use in 1876 by Robert Trigg, cart owner and coal dealer, and between 1901 and 1905 by Christopher Doolan, japanner.

None of the addresses in Court 10 to the rear of the Garden Street frontage were listed in the trade directories, and furthermore it was not possible to positively identify the house numbers of those buildings which were located within the PDA, and consequently an assessment of the census data for this courtyard was not attempted.

Each of the buildings within the PDA along the terrace fronting on to Solly Street saw trade use at some point during the late 19th or early 20th centuries. End of terrace number 167 was Robert Pye's newsagent's in 1841, and this building was subsequently occupied by Joshua Pearson, shoe maker, from 1871 to 1889. William Batty had a newsagent's next door at 165 in 1851-56, Mary Keen had a shop there in 1864, and this had passed to Charles Hinchcliffe by 1865. Samuel Charlesworth was listed as a picture frame maker in this building in 1876, and a small ware dealer in 1879, and in 1889, Samuel Tesh, confectioner had a business here. Number 161 had a long history of cutlery manufacture, and was listed



as the premises of Joseph Shirt, scissor manufacturer, in 1839 and 1841; a grinder, cutler and filesmith in 1851; a pen blade grinder in 1861; a grinder, file cutler and cutler in 1871; a file hardener, file cutler and file blower in 1881; a table blade forger in 1891 and two scissor smiths in 1901; and a silver spoon and fork buffer in 1911. Subsequently, between 1912 and 1925 these premises were occupied by Mrs Susan Stevens, clothes dealer. Number 159 was occupied by a sign writer in 1891, and then by Henry James from 1891 to 1894. Henry James was listed as a spring knife manufacturer and grocer in the 1901 and 1911 censuses, and variously as a shopkeeper or grocer in the trade directories up until 1934. In the 1901 census he is also listed as occupying house no. 5 in the courtyard to the rear, and it is likely that this was his cutlery workshop.

The buildings in the court to the rear of the Solly Street terrace could only be identified in three of the censuses and it is possible that they were overlooked at other times. None of these premises are listed in any of the trade directories, but the censuses that are available do list a number of 'little mesters' that may have been working from home. For example In 1891 there was a bone cutter at house number 1; a scissor maker, scissor dresser and blade heater at number 2, a silversmith and table blade forger at number 4; a silversmith at number 5 and a scissor filer and pen and pocket grinder at 6. In 1901 there was a table blade grinder and silver buffer at number 1; and a table fork grinder at number 4. In 1911 there was an edge tool striker at number 1; a spoon and fork buffer and a silversmith at number 2; and a wood turner (edge tool) at number 4.

During the late Victorian period, the Crofts were increasingly regarded as a slum, and areas of back-to-back housing became to be regarded as insanitary and unsuitable for habitation, leading to a programme of 'slum clearances' (BDP & ARCUS 2004, 13). The 1935 Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 6, p.5) illustrates the results of this process; the back to back terrace on Solly Street is no longer depicted, and the only remaining building within the PDA on Garden Street is the former Red Place at number 90. Henry Toft's shop at 80 Garden Street, Henry James greengrocer's shop at 161 Solly Street and Eliza Croft's shop at 167 Solly Street were all still listed in Kelly's directory of 1934, and therefore these buildings must have been demolished in 1934-35.

The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1952 (Figure 14) illustrates that 90 Garden Street was split into two buildings, number 90 fronting onto the street, and 90a to the rear, and Kelly's directory of 1954 lists number 90 as housing St. Vincent's Young Men's Society. The 1952 map also depicts a newly constructed building called St. Vincent's Club towards the western side of the PDA, and a smaller 'L-shaped' building to the west of this. A large trapezoidal building of unknown function is also depicted to the south of the clubhouse, and this had in fact first been depicted on the 1923 Ordnance Survey map (Appendix 6, p.4). The 1923 map indicated that one of the buildings depicted on the 1890 map in this area had been demolished, whilst the smaller one which was abutting the eastern boundary of the PDA survived, although this had also been demolished by 1935.

The 1952 map illustrates that a new terrace of buildings had been built within the PDA on Solly Street, and the wall in the yard to the rear had been removed, creating a much larger yard. A picture of this part of Solly Street dating to 1965, available to view on Sheffield City Council's 'Picture Sheffield' website, illustrates that these buildings are a row of pre-cast



concrete garages. The 1964 Ordnance Survey map depicts a small building at the western side of this yard abutting the boundary wall, and also that a new wall had been constructed dividing the yard into two. This map also illustrates that 90 and 90a Garden Street had been demolished, although the northern wall of these buildings was apparently still extant. St. Vincent's Young Men's Society was still listed in Kelly's directory of 1964, and therefore must have been demolished in that year. There is no change within the PDA on the 1967 map, but by 1969 (Appendix 6, p.10) a new rectangular building had been constructed at the former location of 90-84 Garden Street. Gallagher & Co. (Electricians) Ltd is listed at this building (which retained the address 90 Garden Street) in 1968. The 1969 map also indicates that St. Vincent's Club had also been demolished by this time. There is no apparent change within the PDA on subsequent mapping up to 1993 (Appendix 6, p.11-16), but the 1995 map (Appendix 6, p.17) no longer depicts the garages on Solly Street or the building to the rear, the trapezoidal and 'L-shaped buildings had been removed, and number 90 had been extended on its eastern side. There have apparently been no further changes within the PDA, although a retaining wall with an intriguing semi-circular recess in the banked garden area between the upper, southern car park and lower northern car park is not depicted on any of the Ordnance Survey mapping up to 1993, and therefore may be more recent than this.

5 DISCUSSION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval archaeological remains are very rare in Sheffield, although pits of possible Bronze Age date cut into the natural subsoil and preserved under a buried soil have been recorded c.110m to the south of the PDA ahead of development off Broad Lane (Site no. 37). Whilst this survival could be fortuitous as a result of a build up of colluvial soils derived from the ridge to the north upon which the PDA is located, it does highlight the potential for important archaeological features to survive which pre-date the 18th century expansion of the town into the Crofts area.

Further excavations ahead of development in the immediate vicinity of the PDA indicate that there is a high potential for archaeological remains relating to the 19th century and later settlement and industrial activity to survive in the Crofts area. Archaeological investigations along the south side of Garden Street in 2007 ahead of re-development (Site 36) was undertaken in an area with a similar history to the PDA, with development in the early 19th century of back-to-back housing, courtyards and industrial works, which were subsequently cleared during the 1930s and then redeveloped during the 20th century. These excavations recorded well-preserved wall foundations, cellars and yard surfaces thought to date to the 19th century, as well as features associated with a former steel works known to have existed on the site, and a wealth of 19th century domestic and industrial artefacts were recovered, as well as medieval and early post-medieval pottery (Kozieradzka 2008, 49-50).

Excavations at the site of the former Cornhill and Cambridge Works on Edward Street, c.100m to the north-east of the PDA identified a buried soil overlying the natural subsoil containing a late 17th century token/coin and late medieval Cistercian Ware pottery, and this was interpreted as the preserved agricultural soil pre-dating the earliest buildings on the site (O'Neill 2007, 13). Again, this highlights the potential for the survival of early



features in the vicinity of the PDA. These excavations also recorded possible mine workings of unknown date, the remains of an early 19th century building and revetment wall, and structures relating to the later 19th century industrial works, including buildings, cellars, yard surfaces and numerous artefacts relating to the former industrial use of the buildings including cutlery, flatware, tools, machine parts, grindstones and worked animal bone (O'Neill 2007, 5-6).

The PDA is directly comparable to the excavated sites in the immediate vicinity discussed above in that it has undergone numerous phases of development and re-development. Consequently there is likely to be a palimpsest of buried, intercutting features and deposits surviving beneath the extant car parks and industrial unit at 90 Garden Street, where the new developments are proposed. The earliest known buildings within the PDA are the two which were depicted on Fairbank's map of 1779 and which were associated with walled gardens (Figure 5). Buried remains associated with the western building may have suffered disturbance and truncation as a result of the construction of numbers 84 and 86 Garden Street and any associated cellarage, as well as the later extensions to number 90, and the construction of the industrial unit in the 1960s. However, the eastern building, which apparently survived until at least 1852, was subsequently located within the open courtyard of Court 10, which later became the access route to St. Vincent's Club and the extant car park (Figure 17). Consequently, it is considered that the buried foundations of this building, along with the part of the garden wall depicted on the 1779 map running westwards from of this building, as well as the later courtyard buildings on the eastern side of Court 10 are likely to be preserved below ground.

The construction of the five buildings during the 20th century described in the previous section in the area of the extant southern car park may have resulted in some truncation of any underlying features associated with the two known phases of walled gardens depicted at this location on the 1779 and 1852 (Figures 5 and 1853). However, this area and the car park to the east has clearly been built up and is at a higher level than the yard immediately to the south (Figure 19), and it is likely that there is some depth of modern made ground overlying any buried features.

The foundations of the 1960s industrial unit at 90 Garden St which is to be demolished as part of the development proposals (Figure 20) would probably have truncated buried features and deposits associated with the early 18th century buildings at 84-90 Garden Street, although it is likely that this disturbance would have been limited. The location of the former buildings at 78-82 on the corner of the bend in Garden Street has apparently remained undeveloped since their demolition in 1934-35, and therefore it is likely that buried remains associated with these buildings will be relatively undisturbed.

The area of the small western car park adjacent to the presbytery is the location of the garden wall depicted on Fairbank's 1778-89 maps (Figures 3-8), and also the 'proposed lane' on his plan of 1805 (Figure 9). It is not clear whether this lane was ever constructed, as by 1953 (Figure 10) this area was within the gardens associated with Red Place. Of interest here is a comparison of the end elevation of the proposed presbytery from 1876 (Figure 12) and the photograph of the car park (Figure 23). Taking the lower stone sill band on the main presbytery building as a point of reference, it appears that the surface of the car park is at a



similar level to the ground surface at the time of construction. The surface of the former gardens would have sloped down gently from the northern frontage of Red House down to the road at Solly Street, and this area has now been levelled for the car park, which would have resulted in a slight truncation of the garden surface.

The northern car park on Solly Street has also evidently been built up to create a level surface, resulting in the eastern end being c.1.3m higher than the adjacent pavement, whilst it is at the same level at the western end (Figure 25). No features were depicted in this area on any of the 18th and early 19th century maps (Figures 2-9), but at some point between 1805 and 1853, the row of 12 back-to-back terraces depicted on the 1853 Town Plan were constructed, with a shared courtyard at the rear and a water pump/well. This terrace survived until the slum clearances in 1934-35, and the only known development in this area in the intervening period is the row of pre-cast concrete garages and another small outbuilding to the rear which are depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping between 1952-93. The photograph of these garages dating to 1965 mentioned previously shows that the car park area had been built up and made level prior to their construction, but it is considered unlikely that this would have occurred prior to the construction of the original terrace, as the surviving terrace adjacent was built onto the natural slope. It is considered that beneath the tarmac surface of the car park and the underlying made ground, the foundations of the back-to-back terrace and any associated cellarage and the surface of the courtyard and the former well will be well-preserved. Artefacts and features associated with the use of these buildings as shops and cutlery workshops may be preserved within the archaeological deposits.

The map regression suggests that the walled garden area that is located between the north and south car parks has never been developed, apart from the retaining walls that are depicted on many of the historic maps, three of which are extant today. This area seems to have been a transitional zone between the higher ground to the south and the lower ground adjacent to Solly Street. The retaining wall which is visible at the top of the bank below the modern brick walling is on the line of the original garden wall depicted on Fairbank's maps of 1778-9 (Figure 31), although the plan from 1786 indicates that a new replacement wall was planned (Figure 6). The plan of 1789 (Figure 8) depicts the old wall as still extant at this time, but then the plan of 1805 depicts a straight wall flush with the north frontage of a new building which corresponds with the eastern block of the Red Place courtyard as depicted on the Ordnance Survey plan of 1853 (Figure 10). As mentioned previously, it is not clear as to whether the lane proposed in 1805 on the north side of this wall was ever constructed, but the 1853 map does depict a dotted line running alongside the wall which is suggestive of a paved walkway, although it is difficult to imagine where this would be leading to and from. A second parallel wall is also depicted c.10m to the north-west on the 1853 map, and there had been no apparent change to this scenario by the time of the 1890 map (Figure 12). The 1952 map does not depict the more northerly of these two walls, but a wall is depicted at this location on the 1963 map. It is possible that this area was overgrown in 1953 and therefore not surveyed, or that the wall had been demolished or collapsed and was later rebuilt. However, only a single wall is shown on subsequent mapping, and this is evidently the extant wall running along the southern edge of the car park, as the small gap and steps are depicted. It is considered likely that this wall is relatively recent, and is the wall that is



depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping since 1963, whilst the wall to the south with the hemispherical recessed section cut into the embanked earth behind could be the original wall that was depicted on the 1853 and 1890 Town Plans, with the hemispherical section being a later addition (Figure 29). The reason for this alteration is unclear: it could merely be an ornamental garden feature, but the fluted groove within the walling (Figure 30) suggests something more functional or possibly industrial in nature.

The area of gardens and retaining walls between the northern and southern car parks may have always been a transitional area between the higher ground to the south and the lower ground adjacent to Solly Street, and as such never been developed. However, it is likely to have served as a communal area by the inhabitants of the adjacent properties, and it is possible that industrial activities may have been carried out in this area, and it is likely that large quantities of waste material from the surrounding businesses and industry could have been discarded in this area.

In conclusion, the archaeological remains which are expected to survive within the PDA will have local significance due to the evidential value that they will provide for the social history and industrial heritage of the Crofts area, from its use as part of a walled garden area by the 1770s, through its subsequent development of a residential suburb with mixed light industry throughout the 19th century and early 20th century.

6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Potential impacts to the fabric of the Provincial House Listed Building and the setting of the building and Well Meadow Conservation Area resulting from the development proposals are being addressed as part of the Design and Access Statement, and therefore will not be discussed here.

It is proposed to demolish the extant industrial unit at 90 Garden Street, as well as the retaining walls between the north and south car parks, and the boundary wall between the northern car park and Provincial House. Whilst the lower retaining wall is considered to be relatively modern, elements of the central wall are potentially of mid-19th century or earlier date with a possible post-1890 alteration that could be indicative of nearby industrial activity. It is also possible that the upper retaining wall may be associated with the walled gardens depicted on Fairbank's map of 1779. The boundary wall between the northern car park and Provincial House also appears to be the garden wall depicted on the 1853 Town Plan separating the gardens of the two large buildings labelled 'Red Place', although it is possible that this may have been rebuilt when the presbytery was constructed. As such, all of these walls should be considered heritage assets, and their removal along with the deposits and any other features associated with them is likely to require archaeological mitigation.

Three new residential accommodation blocks are planned in the northern car park, the southern car park, and the area straddling the west car park and 90 Garden Street. Any ground disturbance associated with the demolition of 90 Garden Street and the construction of the new accommodation blocks has the potential to adversely impact any buried archaeological remains described in Section 5 above and will require mitigation.



7 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that discussions should be held with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service at the earliest opportunity in order to ascertain the nature of any mitigation required to address the potential impacts of the planning application on the archaeological resource. Such work could comprise evaluation trenching, strip, map and sample excavation or targeted open area excavation, building recording of upstanding remains, or a watching brief during construction.

8 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8.3 Acknowledgements

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1839 Robson's Birmingham and Sheffield Directory

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1845 White's Directory of Sheffield

1849 White's General Directory... of Sheffield with Rotherham (and places in a twelve mile radius)

1852 White's General Directory... of Sheffield with Rotherham... (and places in a twenty mile radius)

1854 Post office Directory of Sheffield... neighbouring towns...

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1871 White's General and Commercial Directory of Sheffield... boroughs... within a distance of twenty miles... Rotherham

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1789 – 'Garden at the top of Garden Street' (FB68 supp p.10)

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SMR ENTRIES WITHIN 500M STUDY AREA

Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
1	MSY12911	Building	Industrial	METAL WORKS	Australian Works, Sheffield Largely 20th century small industrial works incorporating some older structures
2	MSY12910	Building	Industrial	CRUCIBLE STEEL WORKS	Titanic Works, Sheffield 19th century crucible steelworks with surviving furnaces and potting shop
3	MSY12912	Building	Industrial	METAL WORKS	Malinda Works, Sheffield 20th century works incorporating 19th century buildings.
4	MSY12916	Monument	Industrial	CRUCIBLE FURNACE	William Hoole's crucible furnace, Sheffield Industrial period remains associated with William Hoole's crucible furnace, Sheffield Early 19th century crucible steel furnace associated with William Hoole's steel and cutlery works.
5	MSY12913	Monument	Industrial to Modern	CRUCIBLE STEEL WORKS	Hoyle Street Works, Sheffield 19th century steel and file works, Sheffield
6	MSY12915	Old or Duplicate Record	Undated	CRUCIBLE STEEL WORKS	Hoyle Street Works, Sheffield Industrial period remains associated with the former Hoyle Street Works, Sheffield
7	MSY12914	Monument	Industrial to Modern	PUBLIC HOUSE	Site of Meadow Street Hotel Early 19th century public house, Sheffield
8	MSY5665	Monument	Post Medieval to Industrial	CEMENTATION FURNACE	Doncaster Street cementation furnace CEMENTATION FURNACE (STEEL)
9	MSY13049	Monument	Industrial to Modern	BRITANNIA METAL WORKS,	Britannia Metal Works Buildings and remains associated with 19th century cutlery works of Philip Ashberry Constructed c1829. Modified and expanded up to 1960s.



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Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
				PLATING WORKS, CUTLERY WORKS	
10	MSY12772	Building	Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS, BACK TO BACK HOUSE	Kutrite Works, formerly the Bee Hive Works Former cutlery works on Snow Lane, Sheffield, constructed in the late 18th century and modified and extended in the 19th and 20th centuries.
11	MSY5695	Building	Post Medieval to Industrial	CRUCIBLE STEEL WORKS	Crucible Steel Works 19th century works complex producing crucible steel
12	MSY12919	Monument	Industrial	BACK TO BACK HOUSE	Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing along former Jericho Street, Sheffield Floors, walls and cellarage associated with 19th century back-to-back housing.
13	MSY12088	Building	Industrial	CRUCIBLE STEEL WORKS	Well Meadow Works, later Algoma Works, Sheffield 19th century steel works with intact crucible furnace and forge
14	MSY12918	Monument	Industrial	BACK TO BACK HOUSE	Industrial period remains of back-to-back housing, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield Cellarage, walls and ground floor surfaces of early 19th century back-to-back housing.
15	MSY12889	Building	Industrial	WORKS	Industrial period works building, Brocco Street, Sheffield Mid 19th century works building, incorporated into a timber yard, and later a metal works.
16	MSY12880	Monument	Industrial	BACK TO BACK HOUSE	Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield Two courtyards with associated back-to-back housing and privies, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield
17	MSY12800	Monument	Industrial	BACK TO	Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing, Edward Street, Sheffield



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
				BACK HOUSE	Foundations, cellars, yards and surfaces associated with 19th century back-to-back housing.
18	MSY12796	Monument	Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS, Grinding Wheel	Site of Kenyon Cutlery Works, Sheffield Below-ground remains associated with the former Kenyon Cutlery Works in Sheffield
19	MSY12548	Building	Industrial to Modern	Type Foundry	Stephenson Blake Type Foundry, Upper Allen Street, Sheffield The last traditional print type founder in Britain. Founded in 1818. The current works buildings date to the nineteenth century.
20	MSY12771	Old or Duplicate Record	Undated		Industrial period remains associated with the former Cambridge and Cornhill Works
21	MSY12766	Monument	Industrial	Grinding Wheel, CUTLERY WORKSHOP, RETAINING WALL	Cambridge Works, also known as Cornhill Works, Edward Street, Sheffield Light industrial cutlery works. One of the few surviving examples of an integrated grinding wheel and cutlery workshop in Sheffield.
22	MSY5639	Monument	Post Medieval to Industrial	CLAY PIPE KILN	19th Century Clay Pipe Kiln, Scotland Street, Sheffield Site of Clay Pipe Kiln
23	MSY12181	Monument	Industrial	STEEL WORKS	Cutlers' Company Steel Furnace Site of an innovative steel furnace, built in 1763, Scotland Street, Sheffield.
24	MSY12189	Building	Industrial	METHODIST CHAPEL	Methodist New Connexion Chapel Methodist New Connexion Chapel on Scotland Street, built 1828.
25	MSY12807	Monument	Industrial	CRUCIBLE FURNACE,	John Watts Works, below ground remains Below-ground remains associated with John Watts cutlery works, Sheffield



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
				HOUSE, WORKSHOP	
26	MSY12187	Building	Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS, FURNITURE FACTORY	John Watts' Tool and Cutlery Works, Sheffield An Industrial period tool and cutlery works located on Lambert Street, Sheffield.
27	MSY12188	Monument	Industrial	WORKHOUSE	Sheffield Workhouse (1733-1829) Site of Sheffield's Workhouse 1733-1829, at the bottom of West Bar Green
28	MSY12882	Building	Industrial	METAL WORKS	Toledo Works, Sheffield Industrial period works buildings associated with tool, cutlery and bread platter production.
29	MSY12806	Monument	Industrial	CRUCIBLE FURNACE, BACK TO BACK HOUSE, Grinding Wheel, WELL	Mixed domestic and industrial development, Tenter Street, Sheffield Courtyard development spanning 18th-20th centuries with a mixed domestic and industrial character.
30	MSY12186	Monument	Industrial	STEEL WORKS, CEMENTATION STEEL WORKS, CRUCIBLE STEEL WORKS	The Parkin/Turton Steelworks Site of an Industrial period steelworks, off Solly Street (Pea Croft)
31	MSY12804	Monument	Industrial	CUTLERY	Cutlery works at Tenter Street, Sheffield Remains relating to 18th and 19th century cutlery works at Tenter Street, Sheffield.



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
				WORKS	
32	MSY12185	Monument	Industrial	STEEL WORKS	Harrison's Tool and Steelworks, Sheffield Site of an Industrial period tool and steelworks, bounded by Hollis Croft and Garden Street, Sheffield
33	MSY12184	Monument	Industrial	STEEL WORKS	Kenyon's Tool and Steelworks Site of an Industrial period steel works, Hollis Croft, Sheffield
34	MSY6589	Monument	Post Medieval to Industrial	HOUSE	Paradise Square Late 18th Century Square, Sheffield HOUSE
35	MSY12810	Building	Industrial to Modern	NATIONAL SCHOOL, AIR RAID SHELTER, ENGINEERING WORKS	St Luke's National School, Sheffield 19th century school, converted into works in the mid 20th century, Garden Street, Sheffield.
36	MSY12785	Monument	Industrial	BACK TO BACK HOUSE, WELL, WORKSHOP	Industrial period housing and works buildings, Garden Street, Sheffield Below-ground remains of 19th century housing and works buildings.
37	MSY12886	Monument	Early Bronze Age to Medieval	PIT	Medieval, or older, cut features, Broad Lane, Sheffield Pits, and possible postholes/linear feature sealed by a medieval soil layer, Broad Lane, Sheffield
38	MSY12887	Monument	Industrial	HOUSE, WORKSHOP	Industrial period housing, /Broad Lane, Sheffield Courtyards, foundations and cellarage associated with mixed housing and industrial premises, Broad Lane, Sheffield
39	MSY12980	Monument	Industrial to	BACK TO BACK	Tenement foundations, Rockingham Street, Sheffield Remains of industrial period back-to-back housing and former lane.



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
			Modern	HOUSE	
40	MSY6334	Monument	Post Medieval to Industrial	GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Sheffield Grammar School SCHOOL
41	MSY12524	Building	Industrial to Modern	CHARITY SCHOOL	Late eighteenth Century Girls' Charity School, Sheffield A Girl's Charity school built in 1786 on Vicar Croft (formerly the land surrounding the Vicarage of St Peter's church). The building is now used as offices.
42	MSY12520	Monument	Industrial to Modern	PARISH CHURCH	St James' church, Sheffield St James' church was built 1786-9 and demolished in 1950.
43	MSY5642	Monument	Medieval	CROSS	Site of Medieval Townhead Cross, Sheffield CROSS
45	MSY7016	Building	Post Medieval to Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS	Victoria Works Mid 19th Century Cutlery Works Mid-nineteenth century cutlery works, Gell Street
46	MSY7025	Building	Post Medieval to Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS	Ebor Works Cutlery works A mid-nineteenth century cutlery works
47	MSY12477	Monument	Roman	ROAD	Roman Road; Brough to Doncaster via Templeborough Suggested route of a Roman period road entering South Yorkshire in the southwest from Brough (Derby), travelling north-east towards the Roman fort at Templeborough and then towards Doncaster.
48	MSY12983	Monument	Industrial to Modern	TERRACED HOUSE	Remains of industrial period housing 19th century housing, Portobello Street, Sheffield
49	MSY12982	Monument	Industrial to Modern	CUTLERY WORKS	Portobello Cutlery Works, Sheffield Site of mid 19th century cutlery works
50	MSY6872	Building	Industrial to Modern	CUTLERY WORKS	Morton's / Central Works, Cutlery Works, Sheffield An early to mid-19th century cutlery works



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

Project ID	SMR ID	Monument record type	Period	Monument type	Description
51	MSY12985	Building	Industrial to Modern	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	Carver Street Methodist Chapel, Sheffield Methodist chapel, built 1805. Nationally important Methodist centre, and locally important non-conformist burial site.
52	MSY7017	Building	Post Medieval to Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS	Kendal Works Cutlery Works An early 19th-century cutlery works
53	MSY7023	Building	Post Medieval to Industrial	CUTLERY WORKS	Alpha Works Cutlery Works An early 20th century (1900 AD) cutlery works



APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISATION TYPES WITHIN 500M STUDY AREA

HLC ID	Broad type	HLC type	Name
HSY1781	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Moorfields flats, Sheffield
HSY1783	Institutional	Religious (Worship)	Ebenezer Methodist Chapel and School Rooms, Sheffield
HSY1784	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Green Lane to Shalesmoor, Sheffield
HSY1789	Industrial	Other Industry	Gibraltar Street, to Russell Street / Spring Street
HSY1790	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Former Common Lodging House, West Bar, Sheffield
HSY1856	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Crofts area, Sheffield, (Late 18th century expansion)
HSY2680	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	New Police Station, West Bar Green, Sheffield (Early Post-Medieval Expansion)
HSY2683	Institutional	University or College	University of Sheffield, Mappin Street area, Sheffield (Eighteenth Century Expansion)
HSY2692	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Devonshire Quarter East to Broad Lane, Sheffield City Centre (18th Century Expansion)
HSY2712	Commercial	Offices	Around the Cathedral, Sheffield City Centre (Medieval Core)
HSY2714	Commercial	Commercial Core-Suburban	Townhead to Cambridge Street, Sheffield City Centre, (Post-Medieval Expansion)
HSY1771	Institutional	Religious (Worship)	Sheffield Cathedral, Sheffield City Centre (Medieval Core)
HSY1806	Institutional	Religious (Worship)	St Georges Church- (19th Century expansion)
HSY1808	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Public Park	Devonshire Green, Sheffield City Centre, (19th Century expansion)
HSY1824	Institutional	Hospital Complex	Former Jessops Hospital, Sheffield (19th century expansion)



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

HLC ID	Broad type	HLC type	Name
HSY1857	Industrial	Metal Trades (Heavy)	Shalesmoor, Sheffield - (19th Century expansion)
HSY1859	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Well Meadow Street, Sheffield, (19th century expansion)
HSY1861	Residential	High Rise Flats	West One Flats, Sheffield City Centre (19th century Expansion)
HSY1875	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Leicester Walk flats, Sheffield - (19th century expansion)
HSY1901	Institutional	University or College	University of Sheffield, Western Bank, Sheffield
HSY2200	Residential	Villas/ Detached Housing	Broomhill villas, Sheffield
HSY2305	Residential	Planned Estate (Social Housing)	Netherthorpe, Sheffield
HSY2383	Residential	High Rise Flats	Netherthorpe Tower Blocks, Sheffield
HSY2677	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Malinda Street, Sheffield
HSY1874	Residential	Low Rise Flats	Edward Street flats, Sheffield, (Late 18th century expansion)
HSY1773	Commercial	Offices	Legal & Financial Offices, Sheffield (Early Post Medieval Expansion)
HSY1842	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Crofts Area, Sheffield, (Early Post-Medieval Expansion)
HSY1766	Commercial	Commercial Core-Urban	Fargate and Church Street, Sheffield (Medieval Core)
HSY2303	Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	Playing Fields/ Recreation ground	Ponderosa Recreation Grounds, Crookesmoor, Sheffield
HSY1827	Industrial	Metal Trades (Light)	Devonshire Quarter (west), Sheffield City Centre (19th Century Expansion)
HSY1769	Communications	Ring Road / Bypass	Sheffield Inner Ring Road
HSY1860	Commercial	Commercial Core-Urban	West Street area, Sheffield - (19th Century expansion)



APPENDIX 3: SOLLY STREET TRADE DIRECTORY AND CENSUS ENTRIES

	1839 (Robson)	1841	1841 (White)	1845 (White)	1851	1852 (White)	1854 (White)	1856 (White)	1861	1862 (White)	1864 (PO Directory)
157					File hardener				Sister of Charity x 4 General servant		
159					Powder flask maker Brass turner				Lemonade maker Boot binder Spring knife cutter Dress maker		
161	Joseph Shirt, scissor manuf.		J. Shirt, scissor mfr		Grinder Cutler Filesmith				Pen blade grinder		
163					Cabinet case maker Cabinet case maker				N/A		
165	H. Eaton, millinr & dress maker			Harriot Eaton, dress maker	Scissor grinder (William Batty) Labourer Errand boy	Wm. Batty, news agt	William Batty, news agt	William Batty, news agt	N/A		Mary Keen, shopkeeper
167			Rt. Pye, newsagent		Farm blade forger				File forger Spoon buffer File cutter File cutter		
Ct no. 1					3 Ct. Pen knife cutler Razor smith						
Ct no. 2											
Ct no. 3											
Ct no. 4											
Ct no. 5											
Ct no. 6											
St. Vincent's											



	1865 (PO Directory)	1871	1871 (White)	1876 (White)	1879 (White)	1881	1889 (White)	1891	1901	1901 (White)	1905 (White)
157		Saw maker Saw maker Errand girl Housekeeper		Miss Mary Nicholson, file cutter		Steel roller Pen & pocket scale maker		Razor Blade Striker Light porter	Charwoman Tailor (journeyman)		
159		Labourer Silver line Silver line Silver line		Joseph Lee, table blade forger		Pensioner (Army) Parcel Porter Pupil Teacher (School)		Sign Writer House Painter's Apprentice Errand boy	Spring Knife Cutler & Grocer (Henry James) Shirt maker General Servant (Dom)	Henry James, greengrocer	Henry James, greengrocer
161		Grinder File cutler Cutler				File Hardener File Cutter File Blower		Table blade forger	Scissor Smith Scissor Smith		
163		Cutler				Table blade striker		Steel melter	Plasterer's Labourer Silver Warehouse Girl Scissors Dresser Printer's Errand Boy		
165	Charles Hinchcliffe, shopkeeper	Razor scale cutter		S. Charlesworth, picture frame mkr	Samuel Charlesworth, small ware dlr	Mason Mason Mantle maker	Samuel Tesh, confectioner	Iron worker Silver burnisher	Cutler (Spring Knife) Cutler Priming Knife Pen Knife Grinder		
167		Cordwainer (Joshua Pearson)	Joshua Pearson, shoemaker	Joshua Pearson, shoemaker	Joshua Pearson, shoemaker	Shoe maker (Joshua Pearson) Apprentice cutler	Joshua Pearson, bootmaker	Washerwoman	File cutter (hand)		
Ct no. 1								Bone Cutter Type setter Blade maker's heater	Table blade grinder Silver buffer		
Ct no. 2								Scissor maker Scissor dresser Warehouse girl Blade heater	Railway labourer		
Ct no. 3								Fitter's labourer Cigar maker	Coal miner		
Ct no. 4								Silversmith Table blade forger	Table fork grinder		
Ct no. 5								Silversmith	Part of 159		
Ct no. 6								Scissor filer Pen & pocket	Colliery Surfaceman		



An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Provincial House, Solly Street, Sheffield

	1865 (PO Directory)	1871	1871 (White)	1876 (White)	1879 (White)	1881	1889 (White)	1891	1901	1901 (White)	1905 (White)
								grinder	Beltman (Above Ground)		
St. Vincent's						4 x R.C. priests, St. Vincent's Church 4 x domestic servants		5 x R.C. priests 4 x R.C. lay brothers	5 x R.C. clergymen 3 x lay member of religious community 2 x domestic servants		

	1911	1912-13 (White)	1916 (White)	1919-20 (White)	1921-25 (White)	1926 (White)	1928 (White)	Kelly (1930)	Kelly (1932)	Kelly (1933-4)	Kelly (1935)
157	File hardener Packing case maker										
159	Spring knife cutler (Henry James) Domestic servant	Henry James, shopkeeper	Henry James, shopkeeper	Henry James, shopkeeper	Henry James, shopkeeper	Henry James, shopkeeper	Henry James, greengrocer	William James, greengrocer	William James, greengrocer	William James, greengrocer	
161	Coal miner Silver spoon & fork buffer	Mrs Susan Stevens, wardrobe dealer			Mrs Susan Stevens, clothes dealer						
163	Bricklayer's labourer										
165	Pen knife cutler Turner of nuts and bolts Grinder (wet) Errand girl										
167	Coal miner Cutler (table blade)									Mrs. Eliza Croft, shopkpr	
Ct no. 1	Labourer Striker (edge tool) Carter Carter Hawker (fruit)										
Ct no. 2	Charwoman Buffer (spoon & fork) Striker (scrap merchant) Warehousewoman Silversmith										
Ct no. 3	Rag sorter Domestic servant Servant (public)										



	1911	1912-13 (White)	1916 (White)	1919-20 (White)	1921-25 (White)	1926 (White)	1928 (White)	Kelly (1930)	Kelly (1932)	Kelly (1933-4)	Kelly (1935)
	house) Steel works labourer										
Ct no. 4	Wood turner (edge tool) Charwoman (casual)										
Ct no. 5	Part of 159									37	
Ct no. 6	Labourer (steel works)										
St. Vincent's	6 x R. C. Priests House steward Cook 2 x Butlers	9 x priests	8 x priests	7 x priests	5 x priests	5 x priests		8 x priests		9 x priests	



APPENDIX 4: GARDEN STREET TRADE DIRECTORY AND CENSUS ENTRIES

	1825 (Gell)	1833 (White)	1839 (Robson)	1841	1841 (White)	1845 (White)	1851	1852 (White)	1854 (White)	1861
78				Spring knife cutler			Grocer Cutler	J. Needham manfr	Mrs Mary Needham, shopkeeper	
80			Thos Elliot grocer and tea dlr	Shopkeeper			Razor smith Fire iron makr			
82				Blade mr x 5			Spring knife manufr x 2 Metal rubber Spring Knf cutler x 2 (John & Thos. Allen)	J. & T. Allen, mfrs		
84				Razor smith			File forger			
86				Spring k cutler Charwoman			Pauper Shot charger Steel charger Type pager Annuitant			Assistant master in National School
88							File cutter			Engraver Joiner
90		Henry Andrew Bacon, gent. Red Place, Garden Street		Samuel Briggs, awl blade man (on Solly St.)	Samuel Briggs, awl blade, shoe tack and collar needle manufacturer, 186 Solly Street, house Red Place, 90 Garden Street.	Samuel Briggs, awl blade, shoe tack and collar needle manufacturer, 186 Solly Street, house Red Place, 90 Garden Street.			Rev. Michael Burke Rev. Thos Plunkett Rev. James O'Kelly	Roman Catholic Priest x 3 Servant



	1862 (White)	1864 (PO Directory)	1865 (PO Directory)	1871	1871 (White)	1876 (White)	1879 (White)	1881	1889 (White)	1891
78	Peter Wright, shopr		Mrs. Elizabeth Raynes, spring knife manufacturer	Blade maker				Mason labourer Cook Ironworks labourer		Hollow ware buffer Razor setter
80			Joseph Barber, shopkeeper	Labourer (Isaac Wragg)	Isaac Wragg, shopkeeper	Isaac Wragg, shopkeeper	Richard William Carr, grocer	Grocer Errand boy	George Simpson, shopkeeper	Boot and shoe cutter (George Simpson) Engineer's tool maker Butcher knife hafter
82				Builder (Daniel O'Neill)	David O'Neill, stonemason	David O'Neill, stonemason		Shoe maker Charwoman Warehouse girl Warehouse girl Cabinet case maker Labourer		Labourer Awl blade maker
84				Labourer		David Muscutt, shoemaker		Dress maker Clothes dealer		General labourer Lace maker Errand boy
86				Fork grinder (Samuel Merrill)	Samuel Merrill, fork grinder			Fork maker Metal smith Soldier - 25th Regiment on furlough Waiter in Spirits Vaults File maker Fork maker Bottle washer		Machine maker
88				Jobbing grinder		Robert Trigg, cart owner & coal dlr		Scissor filer Scissor filer Scissor smith Cutler		Bowie knife maker Ivory scale cutler
90	Rev. N. Barlow, (Catholic) Rev. P. McKenna (Catholic) Rev. R.M. Burke (Catholic) Rev. J. Fitzgerald (Catholic)	Catholic Priests	Rev. Nicholas. Barlow Rev. James Fitzgerald Rev. Cornelius Hickey Rev. Michael Muller Rev. Felix McNulty				Catholic Grammar School: John Joseph Hourighan, master	Grammar school master (R.C.)		Silver burnisher Tailor's apprentice
90a										Bricklayer Housekeeper Silver burnisher Bricklayer

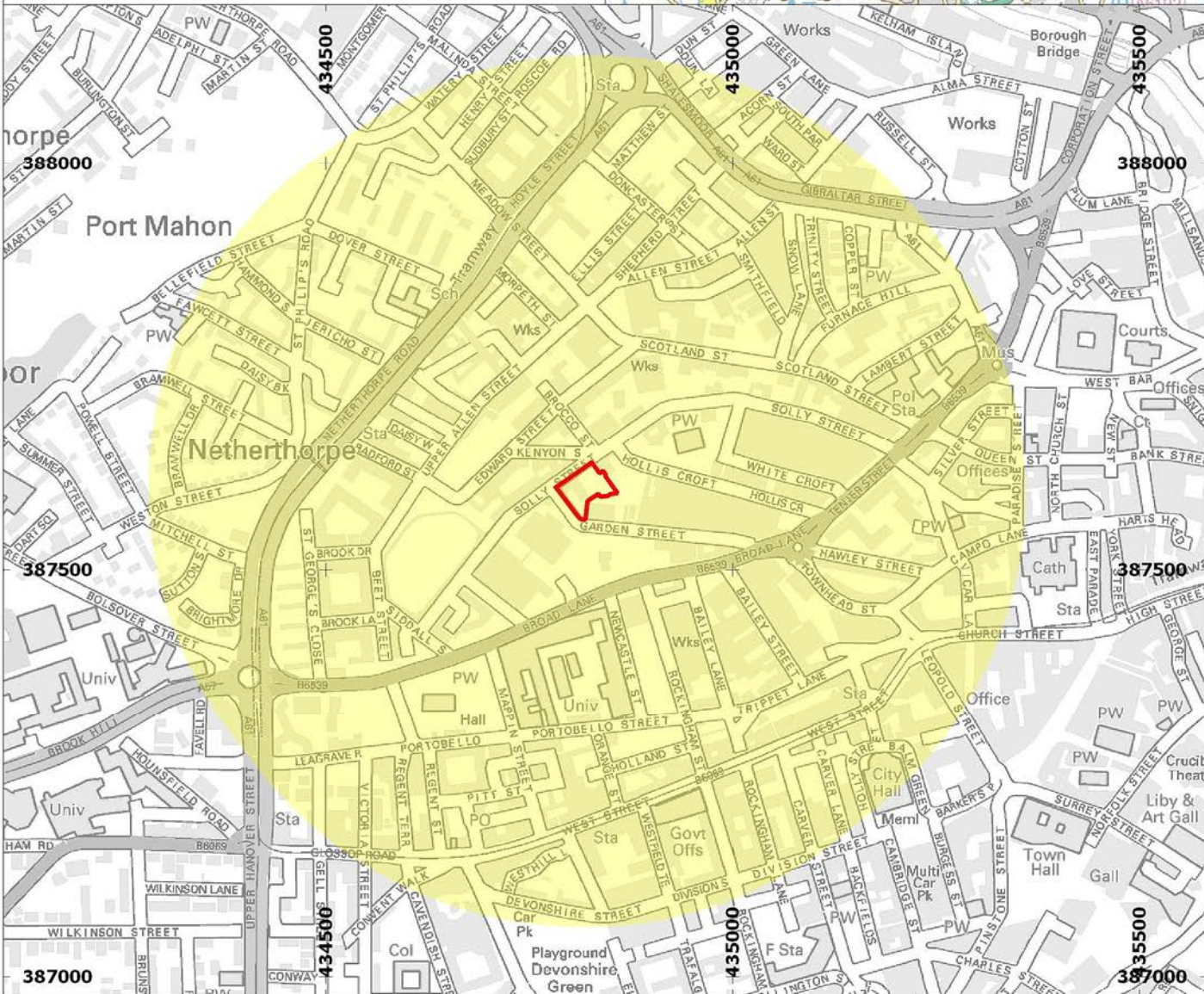
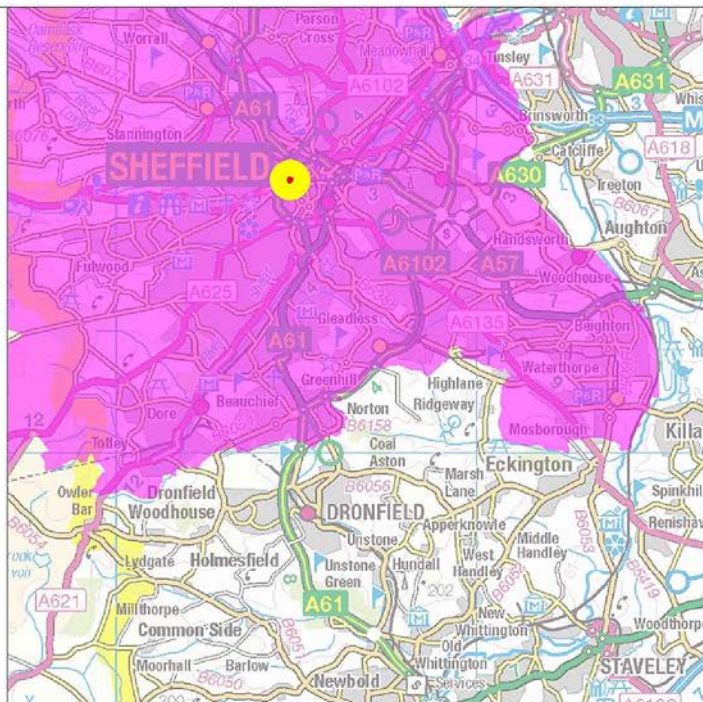
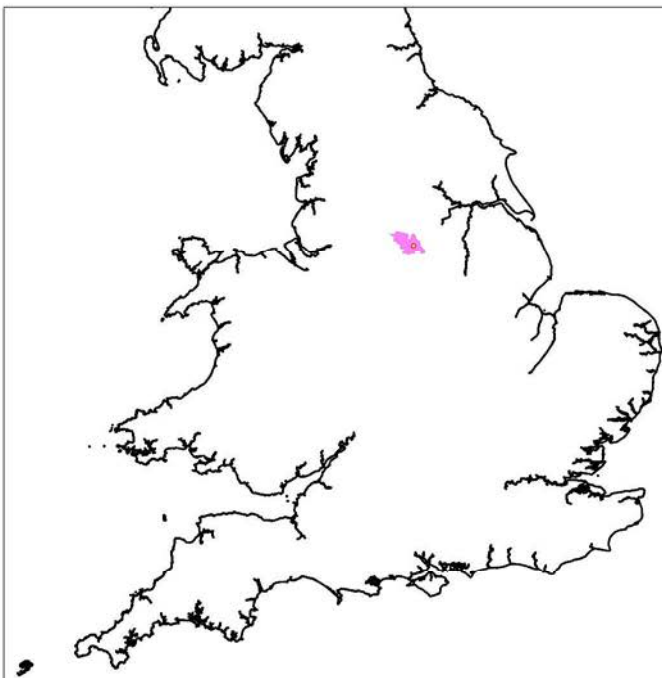


	1901	1901 (White)	1905 (White)	1911	1911-26 (White)	1928-34 (Kelly)	1935 (Kelly)	1954-65 (Kelly)	1968-74 (Kelly)
78	Buffer. Silver Cutler - knife and spoon Cutler - knife and spoon Hand file cutter			Labourer (steel works) Fitter (joiner's tool works)					
80	Engineer - fitter Upholsterer	Stephen Blake, shopkeeper	John William Jessop, shopkpr	Iron moulder	Henry Tuft, shopkeeper	Henry Tuft, shopkeeper	N/A		
82	Silver burnisher Errand boy			Stone mason					
84	Iron foundry Labourer Errand boy			Silversmiths (hollow ware buffer) Silversmith (hollow ware buffer) Silversmith (spoon buffer)					
86	Iron foundry labourer			Bricklayers labourer					
88	Japanner Spice maker Errand boy	Christopher Doolan, japanner	Christopher Doolan, japanner	Steel melting Hair upholster Hair upholster					
90	Cutlery warehouseman Silver burnisher Actor - comedian Silver burnisher			Table knife cutter Printer's compositor Packer (glass)					
90a								St. Vincent's Young Men's Society	Gallagher & Co., Electricians) Ltd



APPENDIX 5: FIGURES





Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

Sheffield District
 500m study area
 Site boundary



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Aizlewood's Mill
 Nursery Street
 Sheffield
 South Yorkshire
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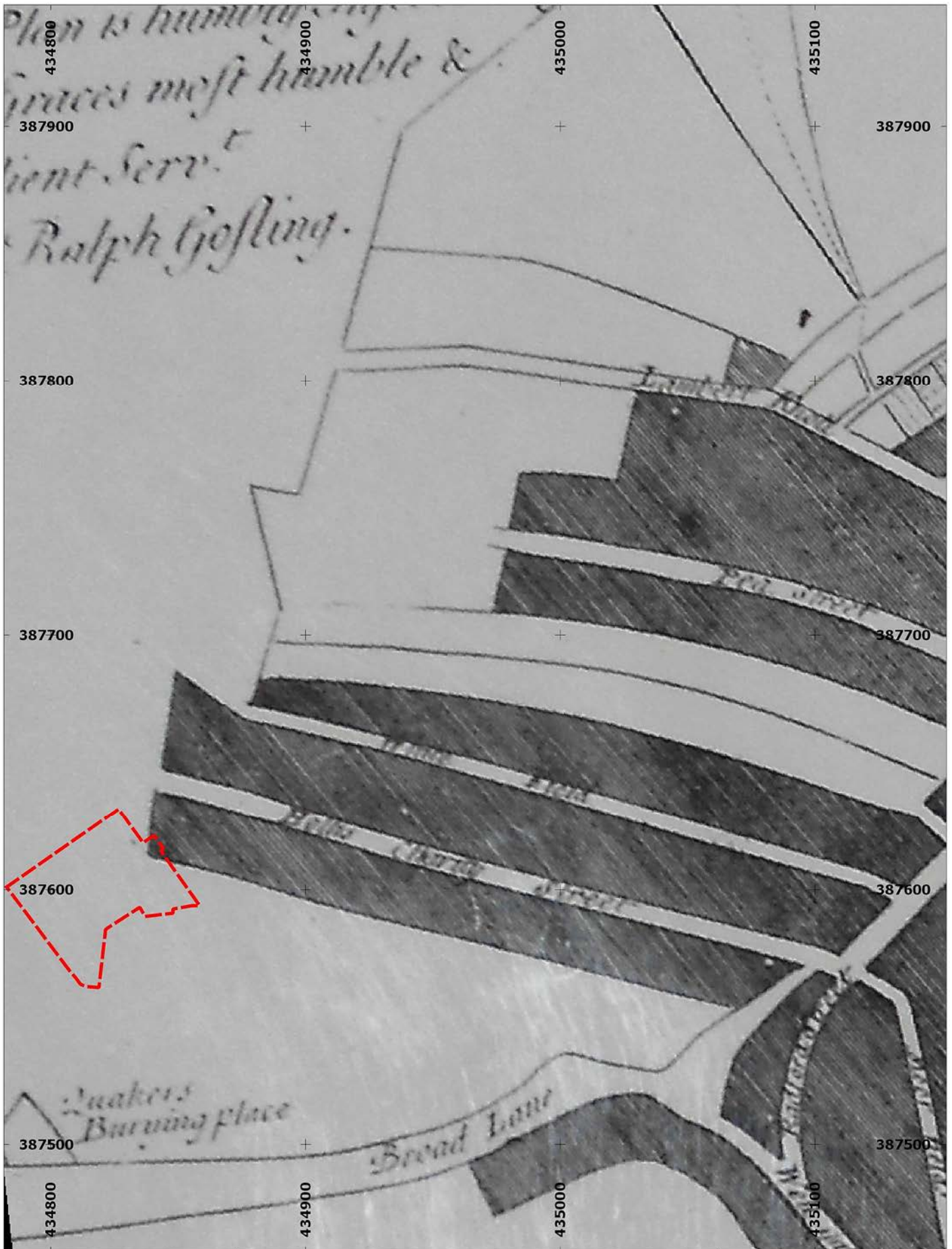


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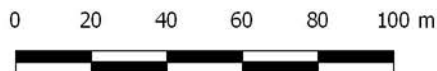
Figure 1:
Site location



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:450 @ A4



Site boundary (approx.)



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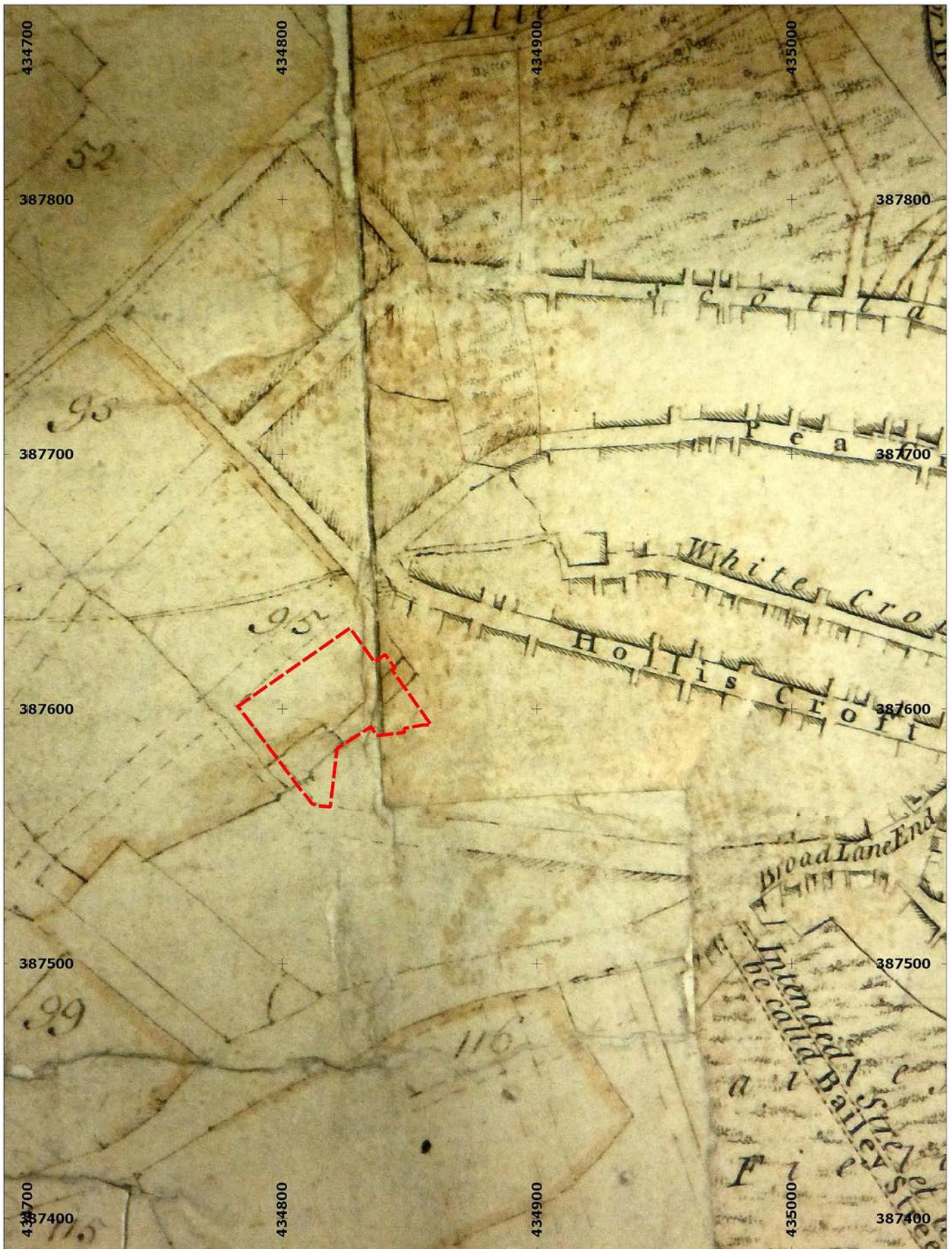


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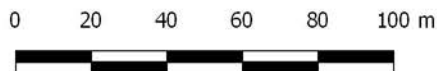
Figure 2:
1736 - Ralph Gosling's map of Sheffield



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:2000 @ A4



Site boundary
 (approx.)



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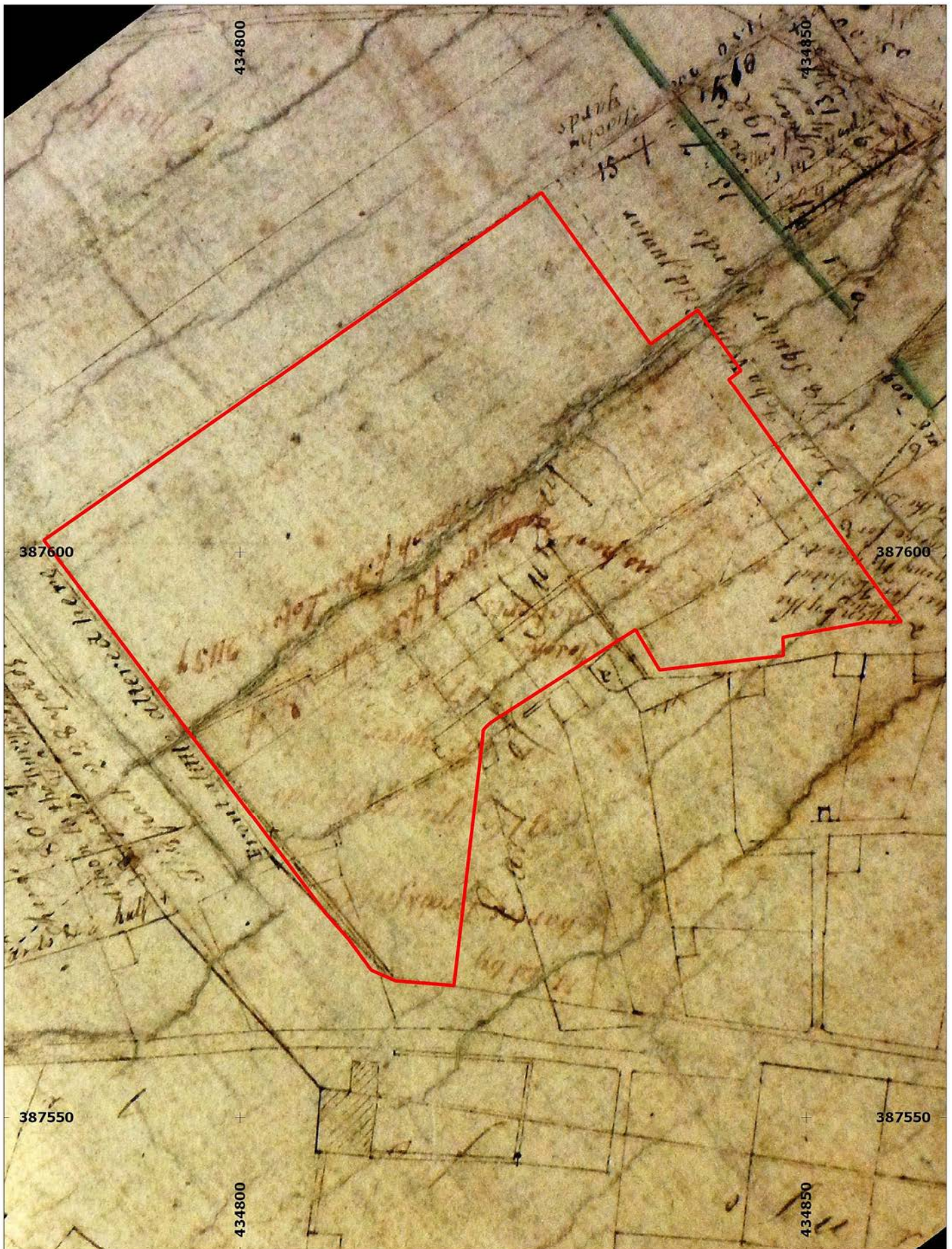


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Figure 3:
 1778 - Fairbank's map of Sheffield showing old enclosures and proposed new street layout



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:2000 @ A4

 Site boundary (approx.)



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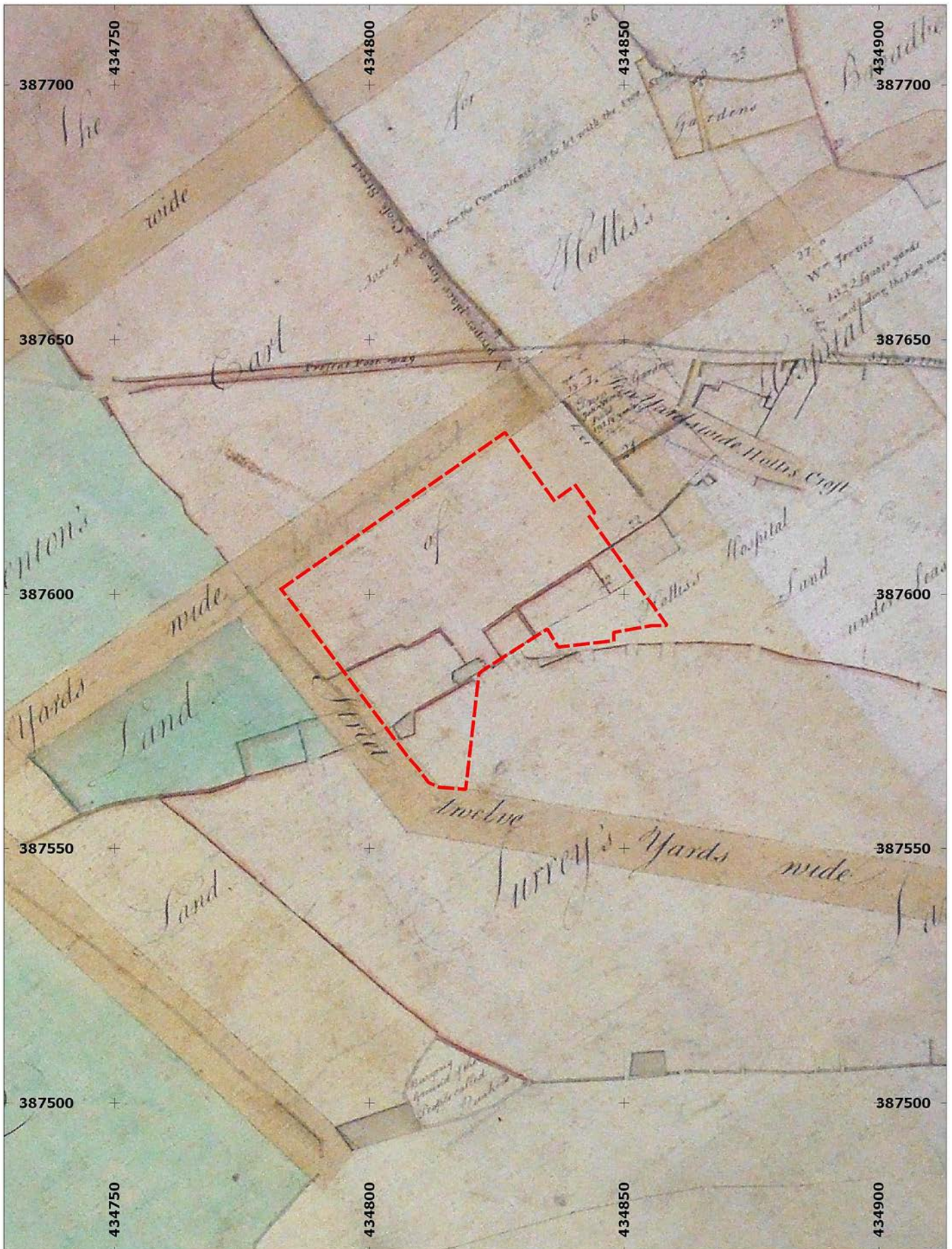


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Figure 4:
1779 - Fairbank's plan of the Garden Street area



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:1000 @ A4



Site boundary
 (approx.)

0 10 20 30 40 50 m



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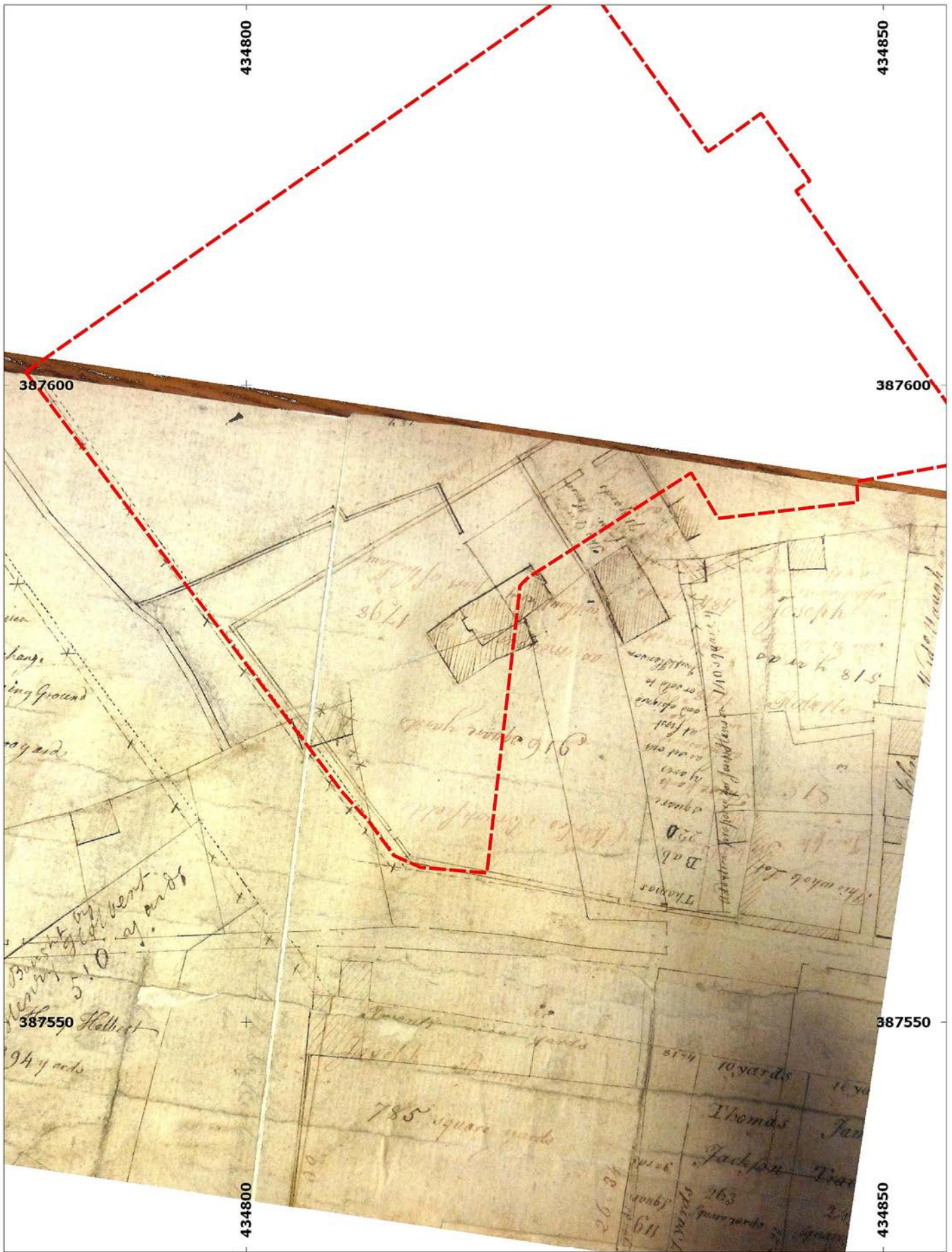


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Figure 5:
1779 - Fairbank's 'A scheme for sundry new streets in Sheffield...'



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:400 @ A4



Site boundary (approx.)

0 5 10 15 20 m



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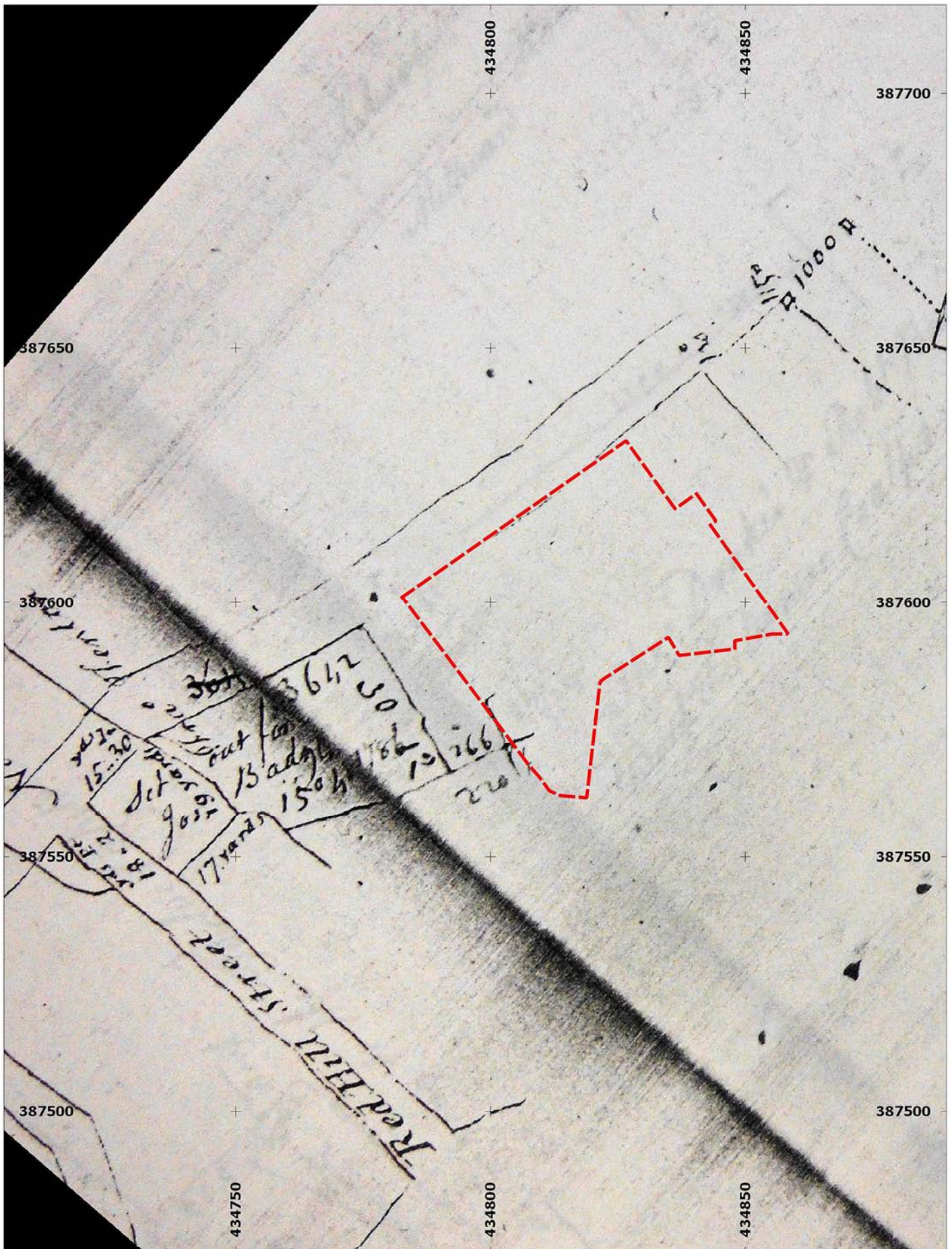


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Figure 6:
1783 - Fairbank's 'Plan of Garden Street as first laid out.'



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:1000 @ A4

 Site boundary (approx.)

0 5 10 15 20 m



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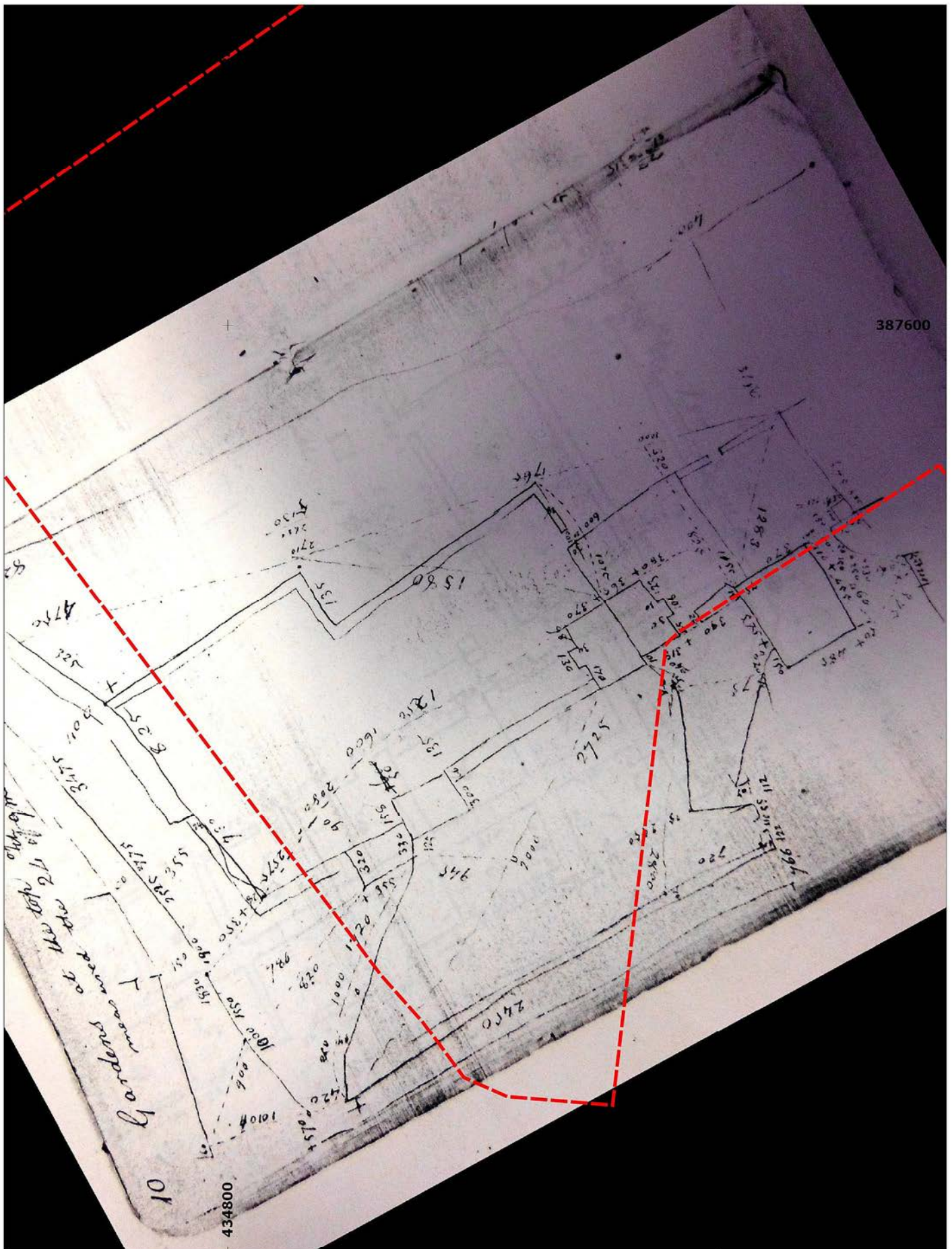


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Figure 7:
1786 - Fairbank's sketch of 'The line of the streets on the north side of Broad Lane...'



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:250 @ A4



Site boundary
 (approx.)



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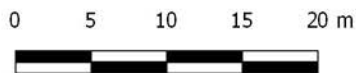
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Figure 8:
1789 - Fairbank's sketch of 'Garden at the top of Garden Street
- J. Henson's'.



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

 Site boundary (approx.)



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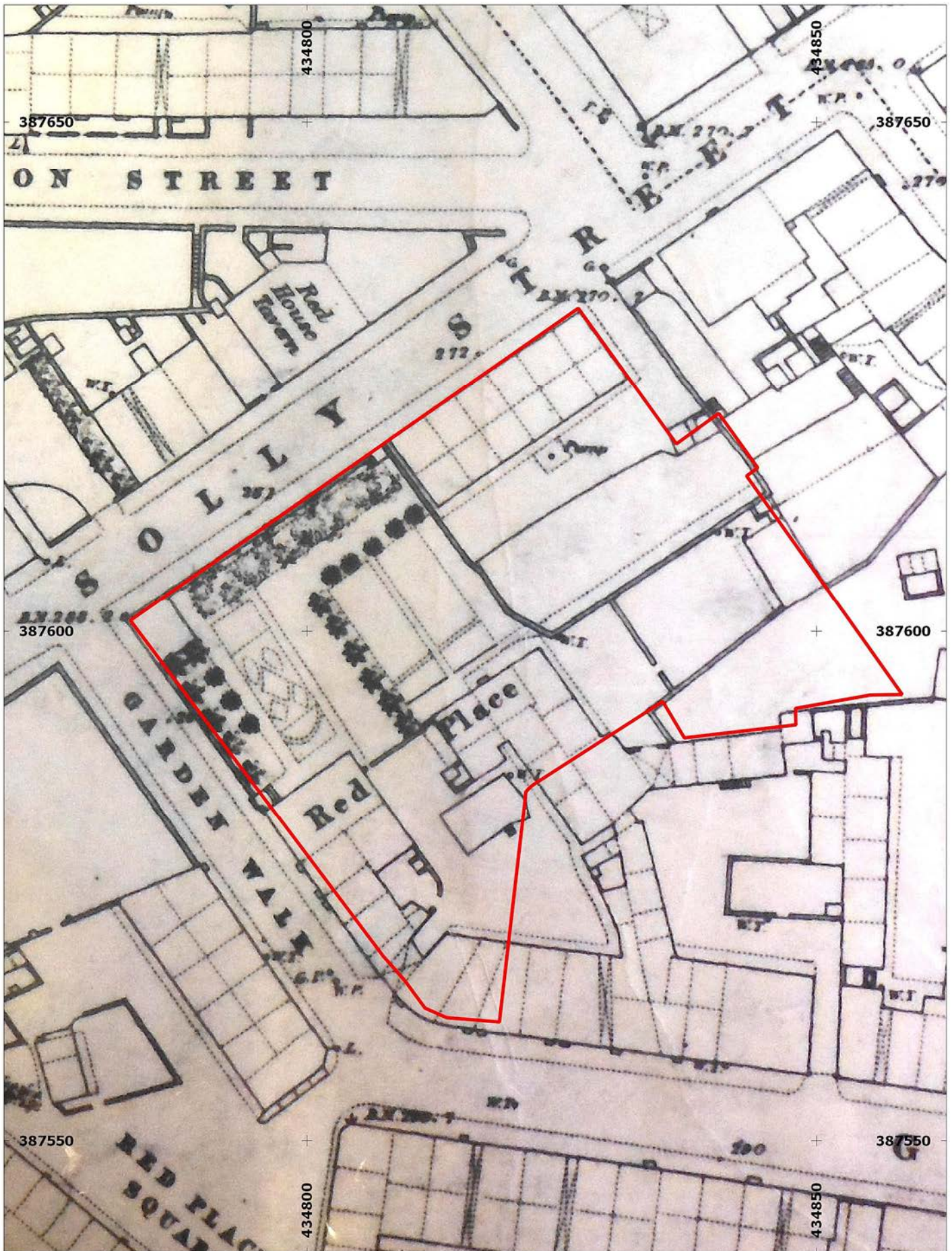


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Figure 9:
1805 - Fairbank's plan of 'Land of Thomas Harrison and others at the junction of Solly Street and Garden Street'.



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

 Site boundary

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



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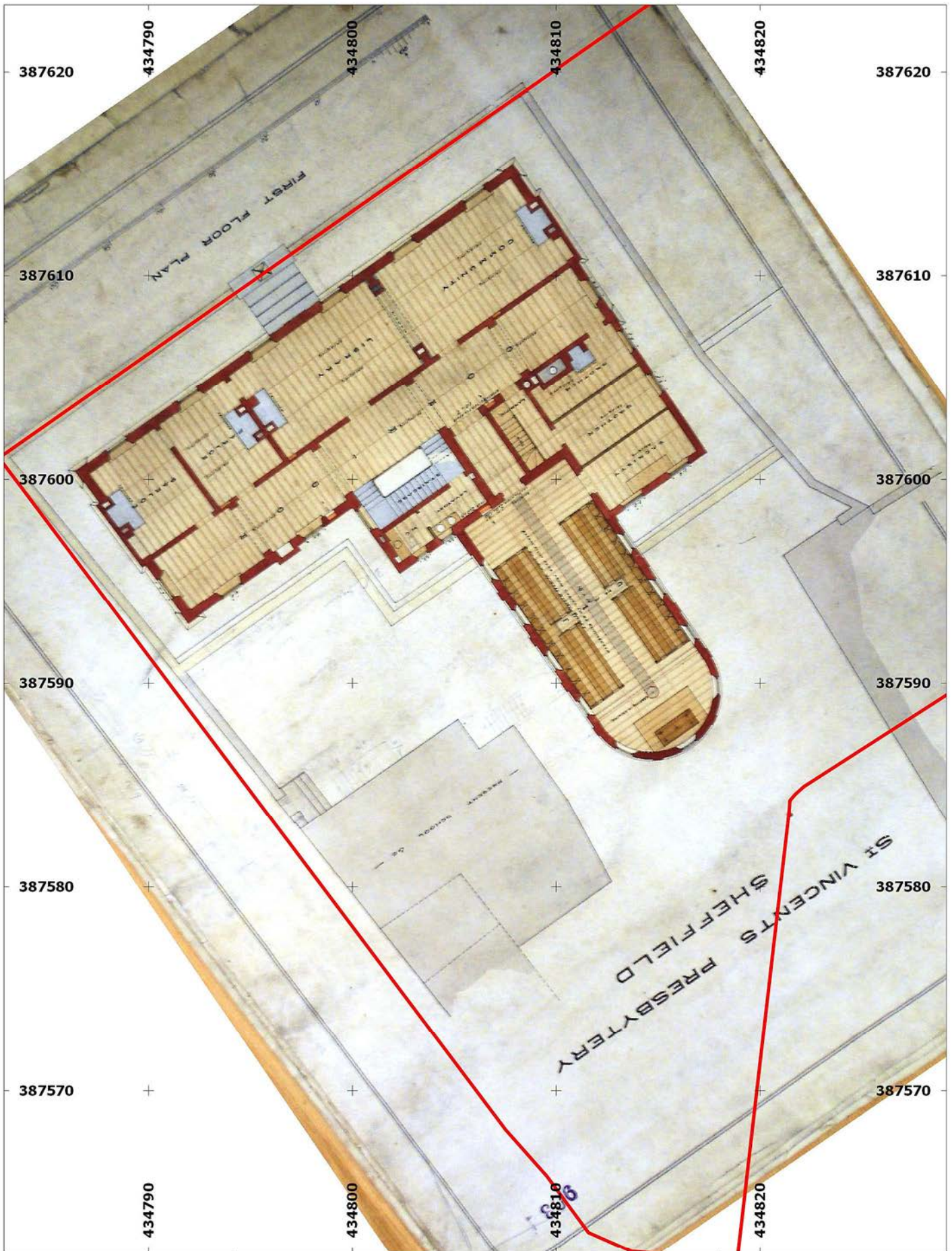


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Figure 10:
1853 - Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Sheffield (1:1,056 scale)



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

 Site boundary

0 5 10 m



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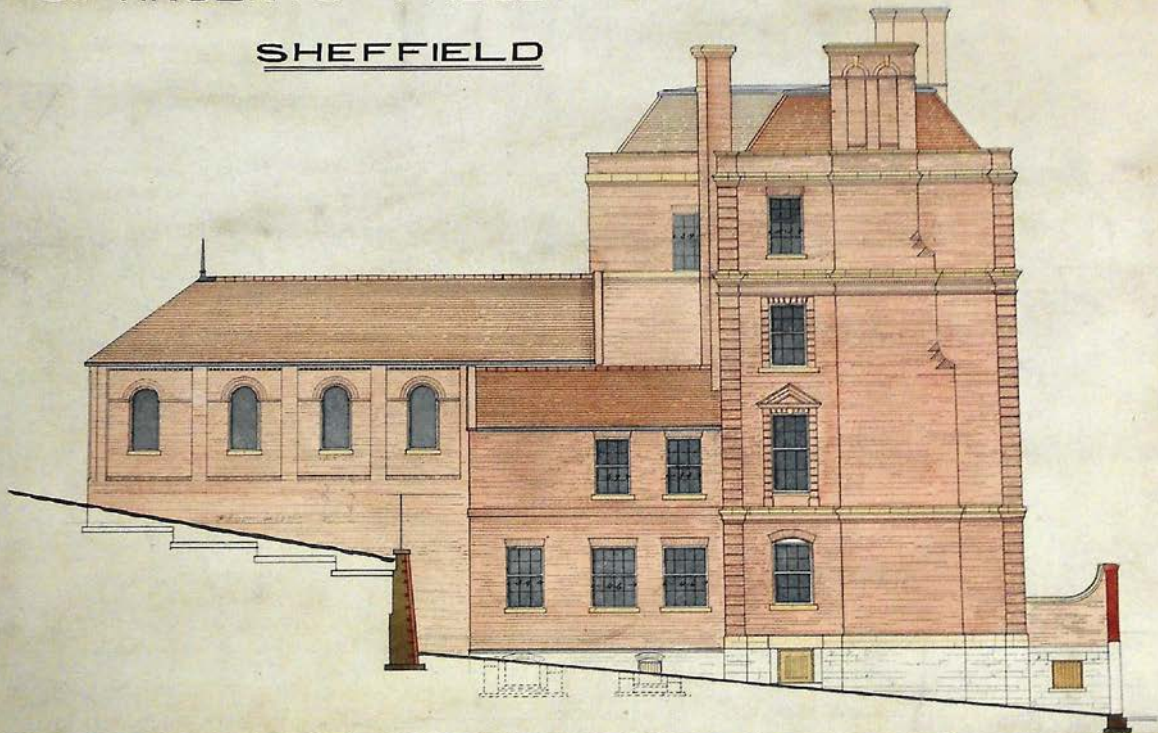
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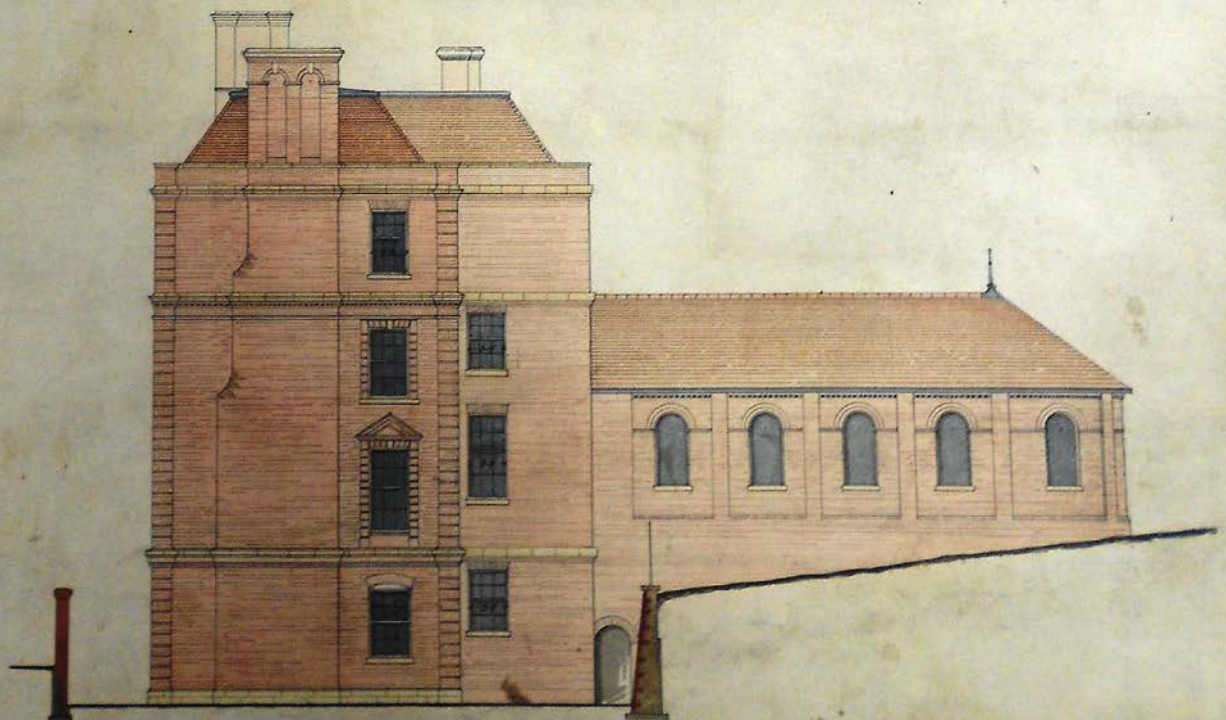
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Figure 11:
1876 - St. Vincent's Presbytery ground floor plan

ST. VINCENTS PRESBYTERY
SHEFFIELD



· END ELEVATION ·



· END ELEVATION ·

Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4



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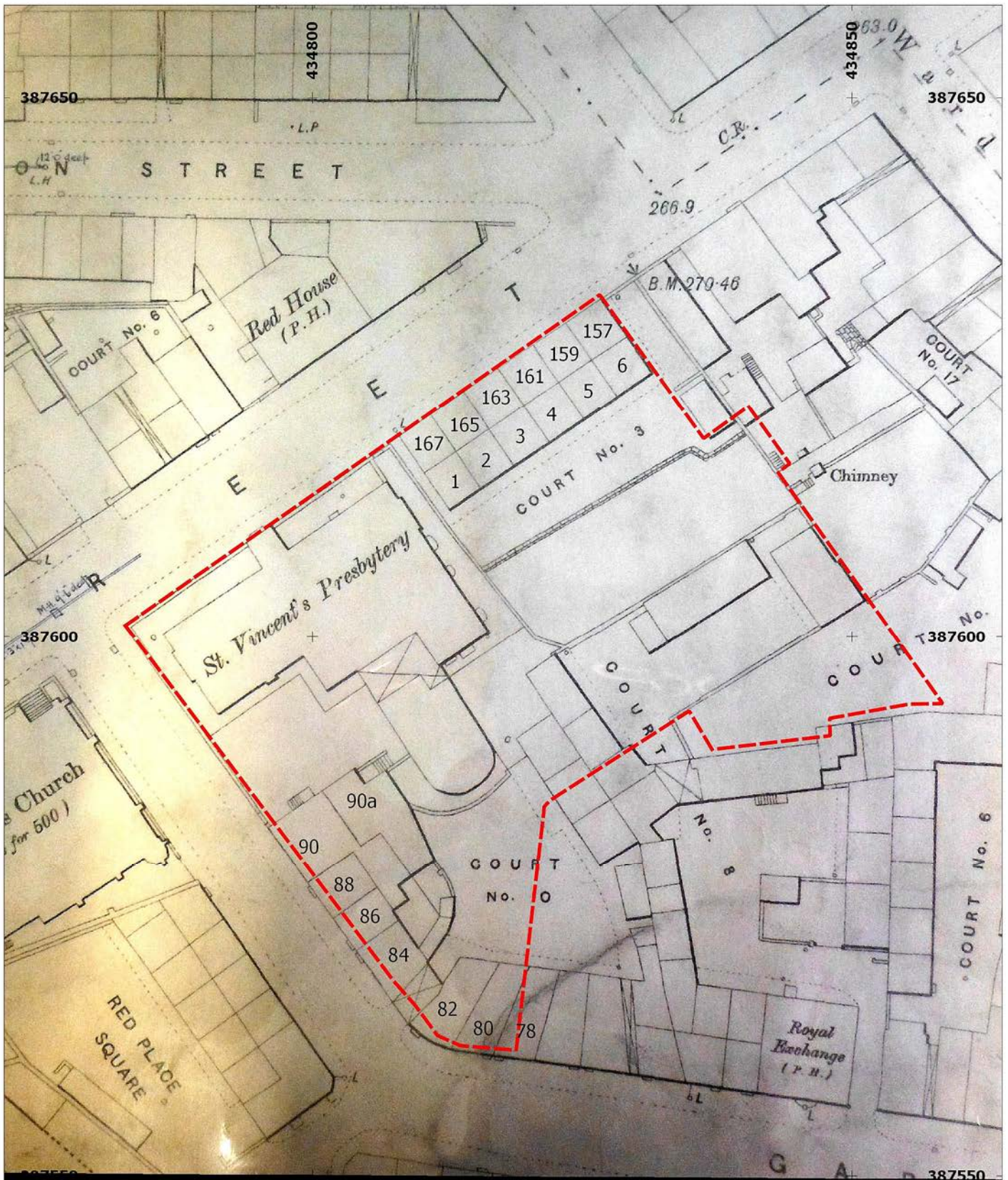


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Figure 12:
1876 - St. Vincent's Presbytery north-east (top) and south-west (bottom) elevations



434800

434850

Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4



Site boundary

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



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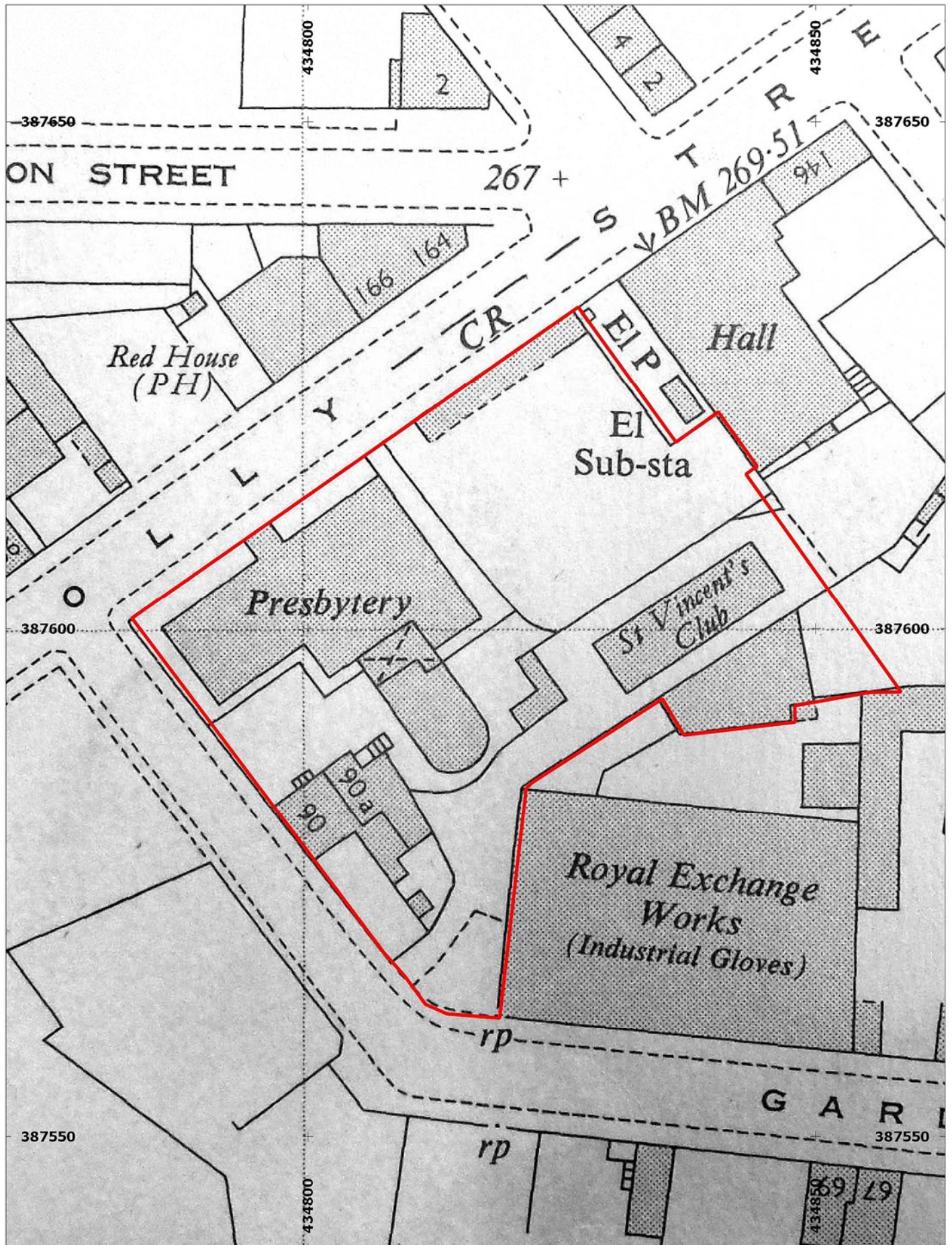


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Figure 13:
1890 - Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Sheffield (1:500 scale)



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

 Site boundary

0 5 10 15 20 25 m



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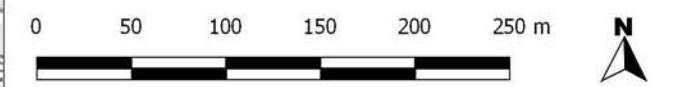
Figure 14:
1952 - Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Sheffield (1:1250 scale)



Figure 15: South Yorkshire SMR data

- Site boundary
- 500m study area
- ★ SMR point
- SMR polygon
- SMR (linear feature)

Information based upon Sites and Monuments Record data © South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2015



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
 Date: January 2015
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 Scale: 1:4000 @A3

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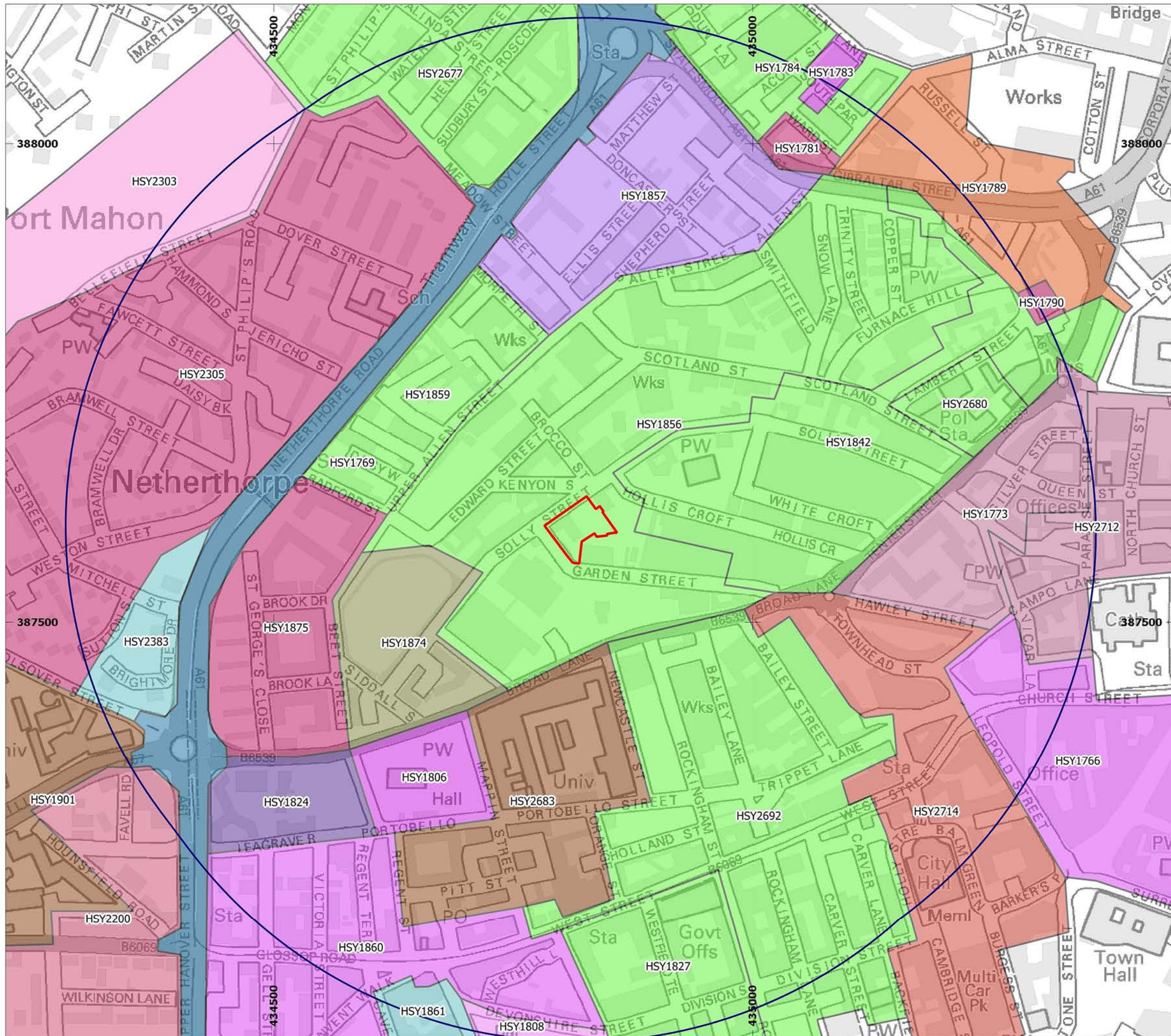
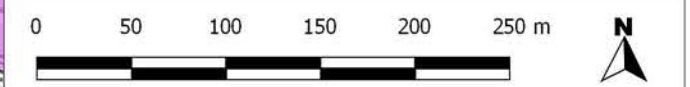


Figure 16: South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation

- Site boundary
- 500m study area
- Commercial Core-Suburban
- Commercial Core-Urban
- High Rise Flats
- Hospital Complex
- Low Rise Flats
- Metal Trades (Heavy)
- Metal Trades (Light)
- Offices
- Other Industry
- Planned Estate (Social Housing)
- Playing Fields/ Recreation ground
- Public Park
- Religious (Worship)
- Ring Road / Bypass
- University or College
- Villas/ Detached Housing

Information based upon Historic Environment Characterisation data © South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2007



Site name: Provincial House, Sheffield
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Figure 17

View across the southern car park, facing north-east.



Figure 18

View across the southern car park, facing north-west.





Figure 19

View north-east along N boundary of site, illustrating the built-up nature of the southern car park.



Figure 20

View north-east towards the site from Garden Street.





Figure 21

View south-east towards Provincial House from Solly Street.



Figure 22

View north-west towards the small west car park from Garden Street.





Figure 23

View south-east towards the northern car park and garden



Figure 24

View north-east along N boundary of the site, illustrating the difference in levels between the car park and Solly Street.





Figure 25

View south-east towards the garden



Figure 26

View south towards the garden





Figure 27

View south-east showing the retaining walls of the garden abutting the presbytery boundary wall



Figure 28

View south-east towards the revetment in the central garden retaining wall.





Figure 29

View south towards the recess in the central garden retaining wall.



Figure 30

View south-west towards the upper garden retaining wall



APPENDIX 6: LANDMARK ENVIROCHECK HISTORIC MAP REPORT



Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry **Gravel Pit** **Sand Pit**
Clay Pit **Shingle** **Refuse Heap**
Sloping Masonry **Flat Rock**

Marsh **Reeds** **Osiers**
Rough Pasture **Furze** **Wood**
Mixed Wood **Brushwood** **Orchard**

Fir **Ford** **Stepping Stones**
Ferry **Waterfall** **Lock**

Trig. Station **507** **Altitude at Trig. Station**
B.M. 325.9 **Bench Mark** **342** **Surface Level**
Arrow denotes flow of water **Antiquities (site of)**

Cutting **Embankment**

Railway crossing Road **Level Crossing** **Road crossing Railway**
Railway crossing River or Canal **Road over single stream** **Road over River or Canal**

----- County Boundary (Geographical)
 - - - - - County & Civil Parish Boundary
 + + + + + Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
 - - - - - County Borough Boundary (England)
 - - - - - County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

<i>B.P.</i>	Boundary Post or Stone	<i>P.C.B.</i>	Police Call Box
<i>B.R.</i>	Bridle Road	<i>P.</i>	Pump
<i>E.P.</i>	Electricity Pylon	<i>S.P.</i>	Signal Post
<i>F.B.</i>	Foot Bridge	<i>Sl.</i>	Sluice
<i>F.P.</i>	Foot Path	<i>Sp.</i>	Spring
<i>G.P.</i>	Guide Post or Board	<i>T.C.B.</i>	Telephone Call Box
<i>M.S.</i>	Mile Stone	<i>Tr.</i>	Trough
<i>M.P. M.R.</i>	Mooring Post or Ring	<i>W.</i>	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit **Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**
Rock **Boulders**

Roofed Building **Glazed Roof Building**
Sloping Masonry **Archway**

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds** **Marsh, Saltings**

Rough Grassland **Heath** **Culvert**
Direction of water flow **Bench Mark** **Antiquity (site of)**
Cave Entrance **Triangulation Station** **Electricity Pylon**

--- ETL --- Electricity Transmission Line

----- County Boundary (Geographical)
 - - - - - County & Civil Parish Boundary
 Civil Parish Boundary
 - + - + - Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
 - L B Bdy - London Borough Boundary
 Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EI P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff **Slopes** **Top**

Rock **Rock (scattered)**
Boulders **Boulders (scattered)**
Positioned Boulder **Scree**

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds** **Marsh, Saltings**

Rough Grassland **Heath** **Culvert**
Direction of water flow **Triangulation Station** **Antiquity (site of)**
Roofed Building **Glazed Roof Building**

• • • • • Civil parish/community boundary
 - - - District boundary
 - . - County boundary
 o Boundary post/stone
 Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

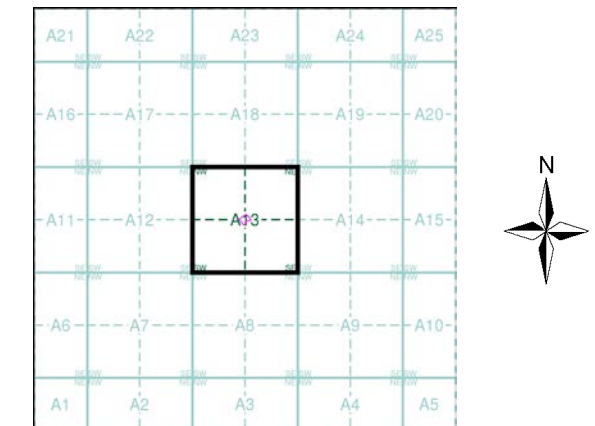
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
EI Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
EI P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
EI Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governor	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1894	2
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1905	3
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1923	4
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1935	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1952 - 1954	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1953 - 1955	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1963 - 1969	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1967	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1969 - 1978	10
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1969 - 1992	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	12
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1976	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1977	14
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1981 - 1989	15
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	16
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993 - 1995	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994 - 1995	18
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	19
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	20

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



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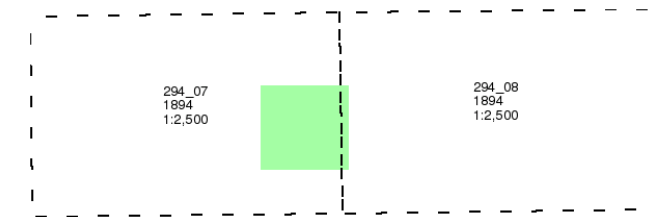
Yorkshire

Published 1894

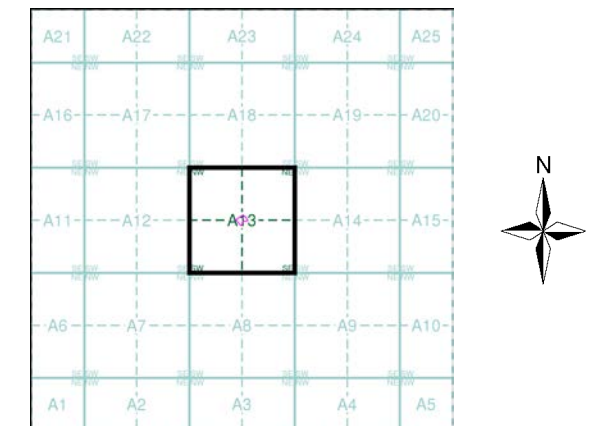
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

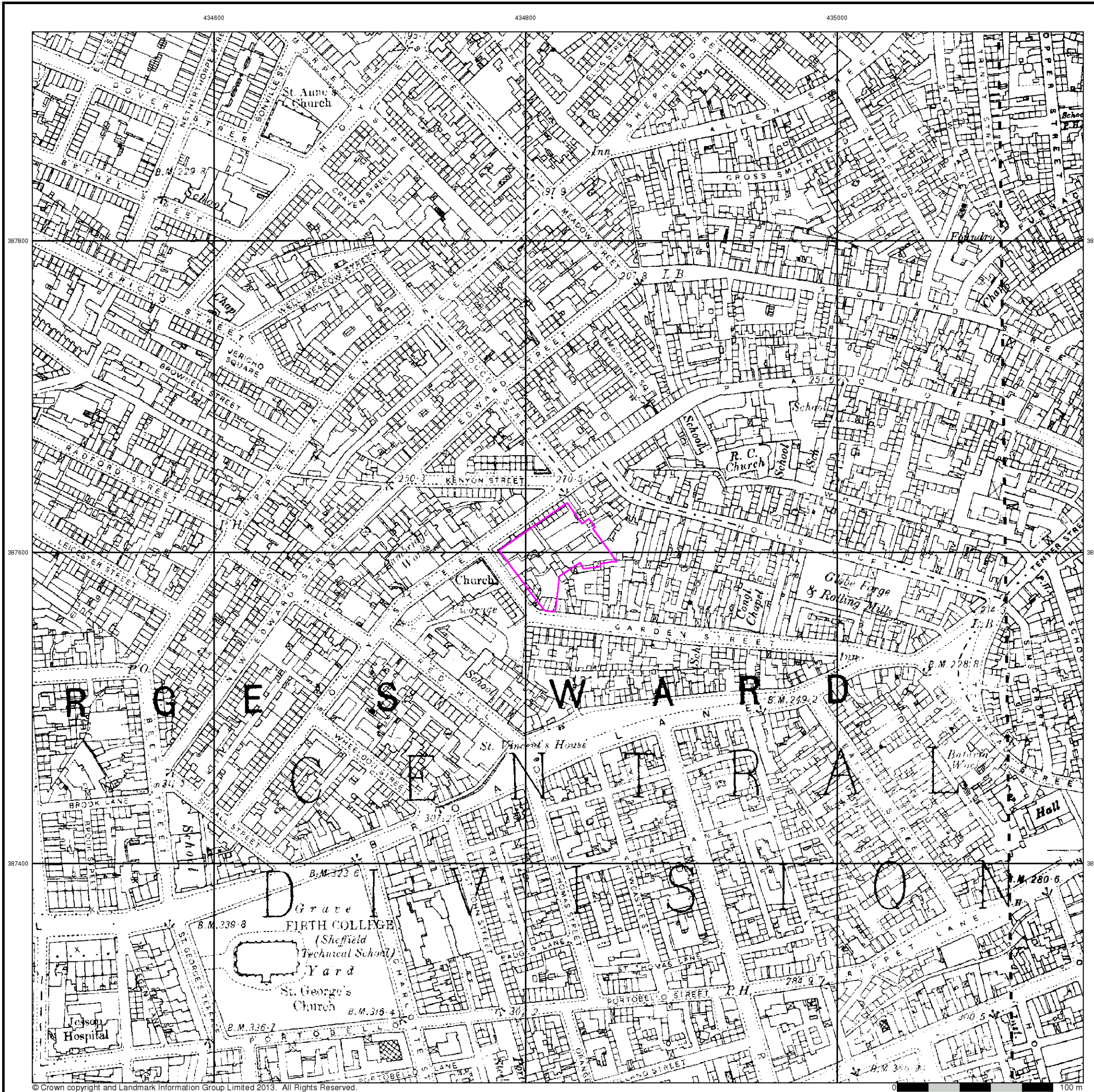


Order Details

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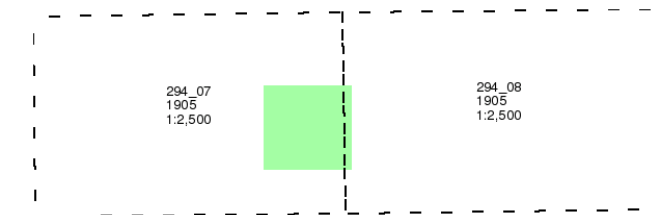
Yorkshire

Published 1905

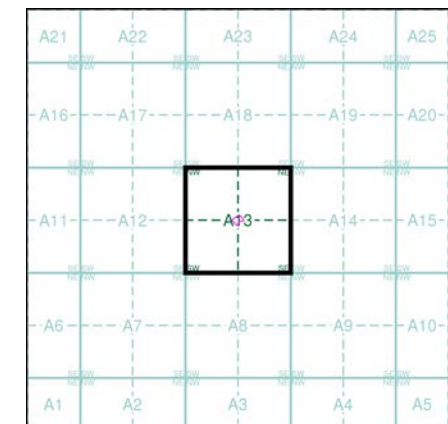
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

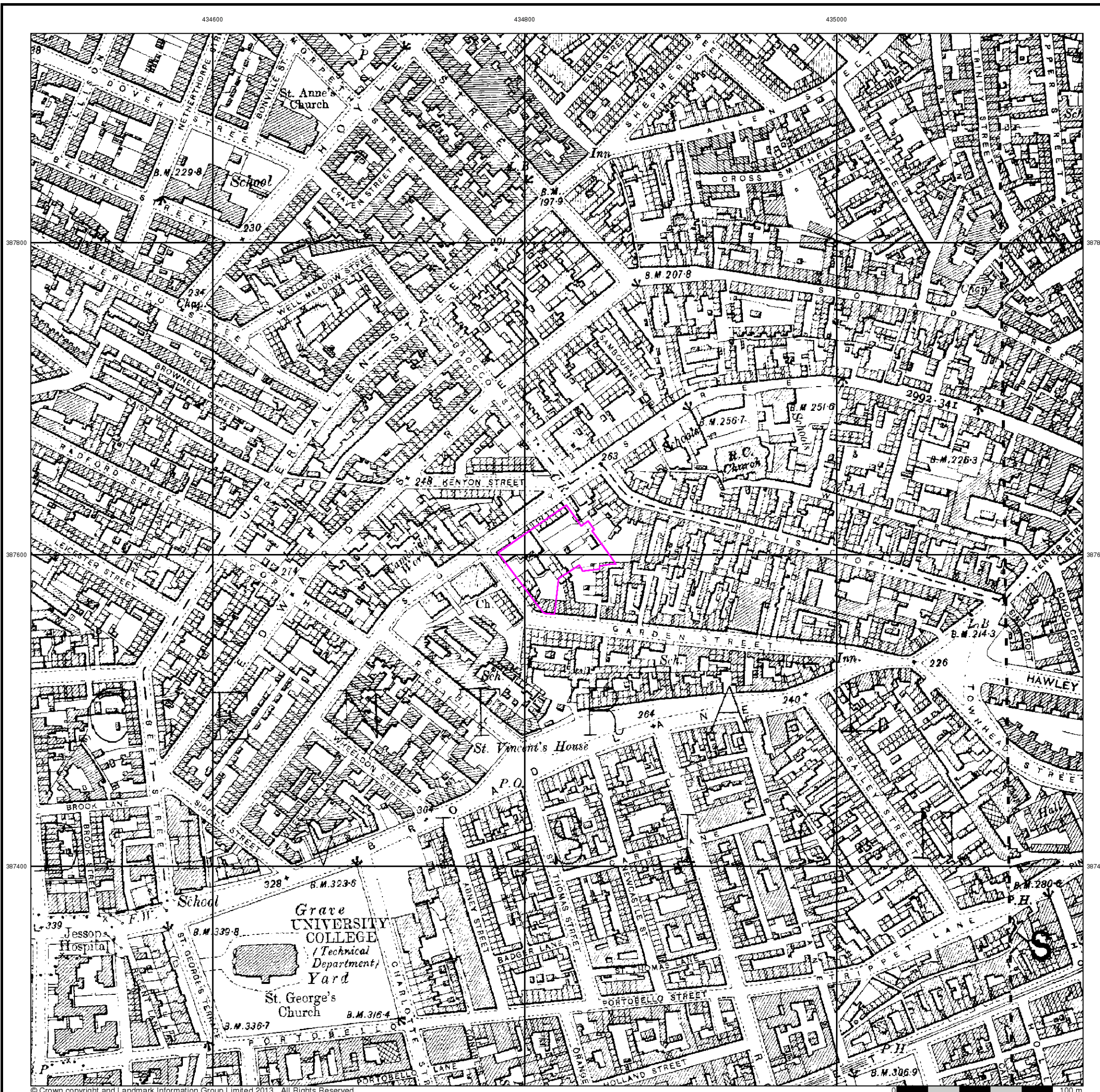


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



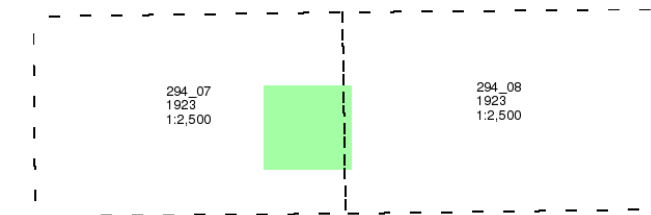
Yorkshire

Published 1923

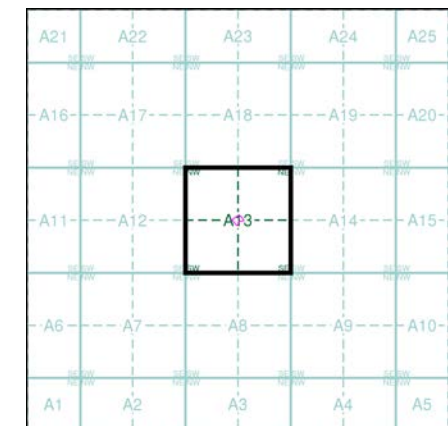
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

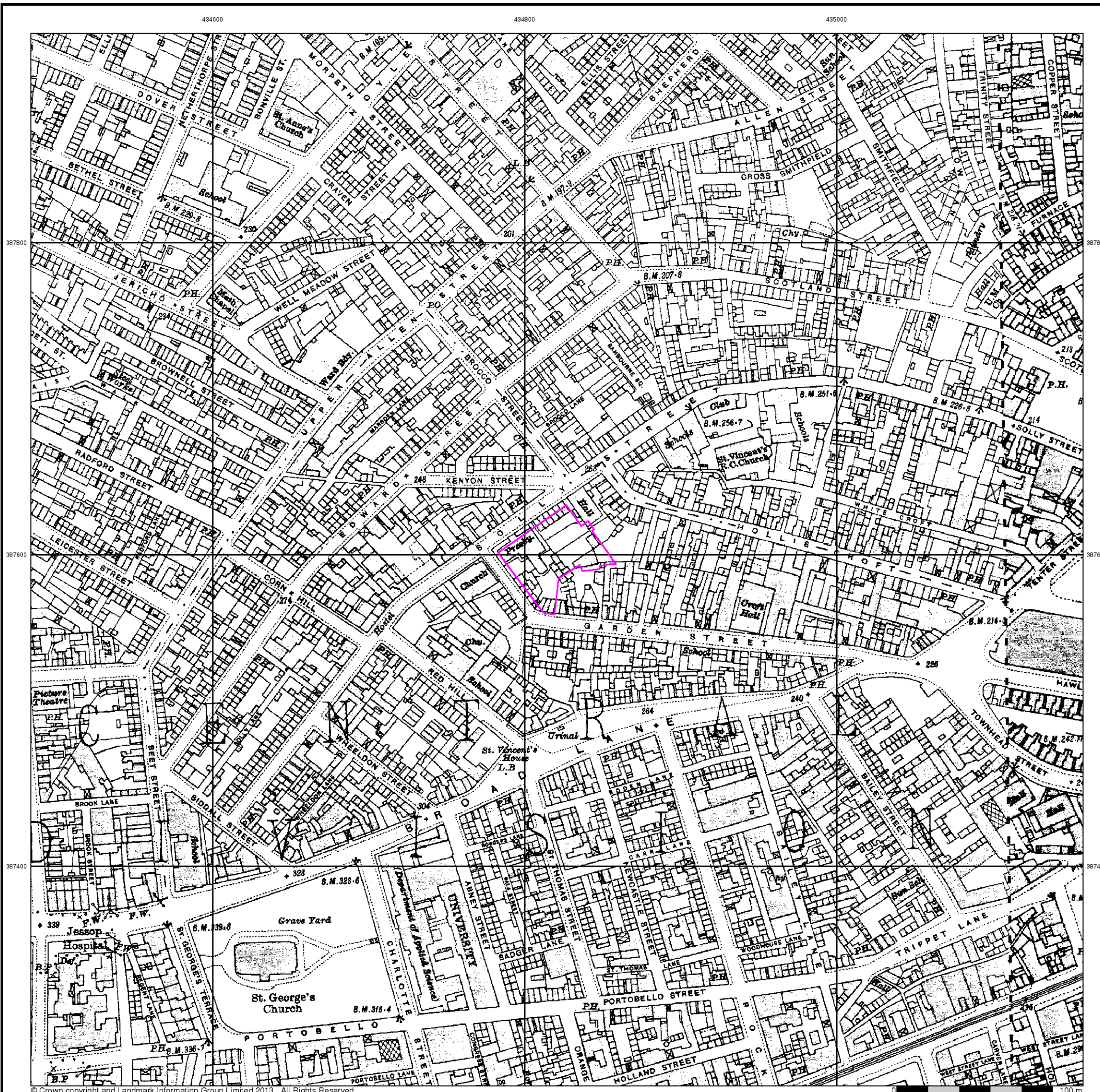


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



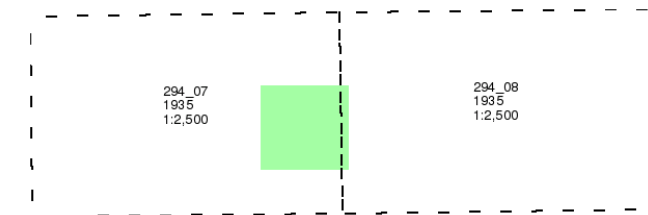
Yorkshire

Published 1935

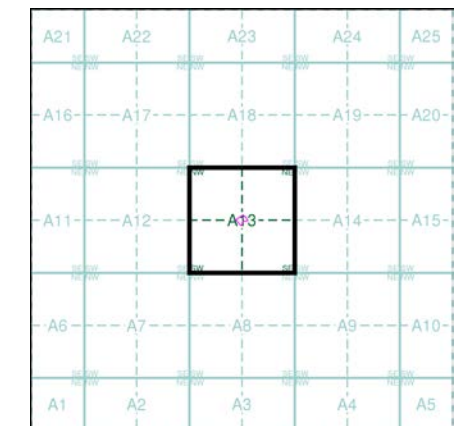
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

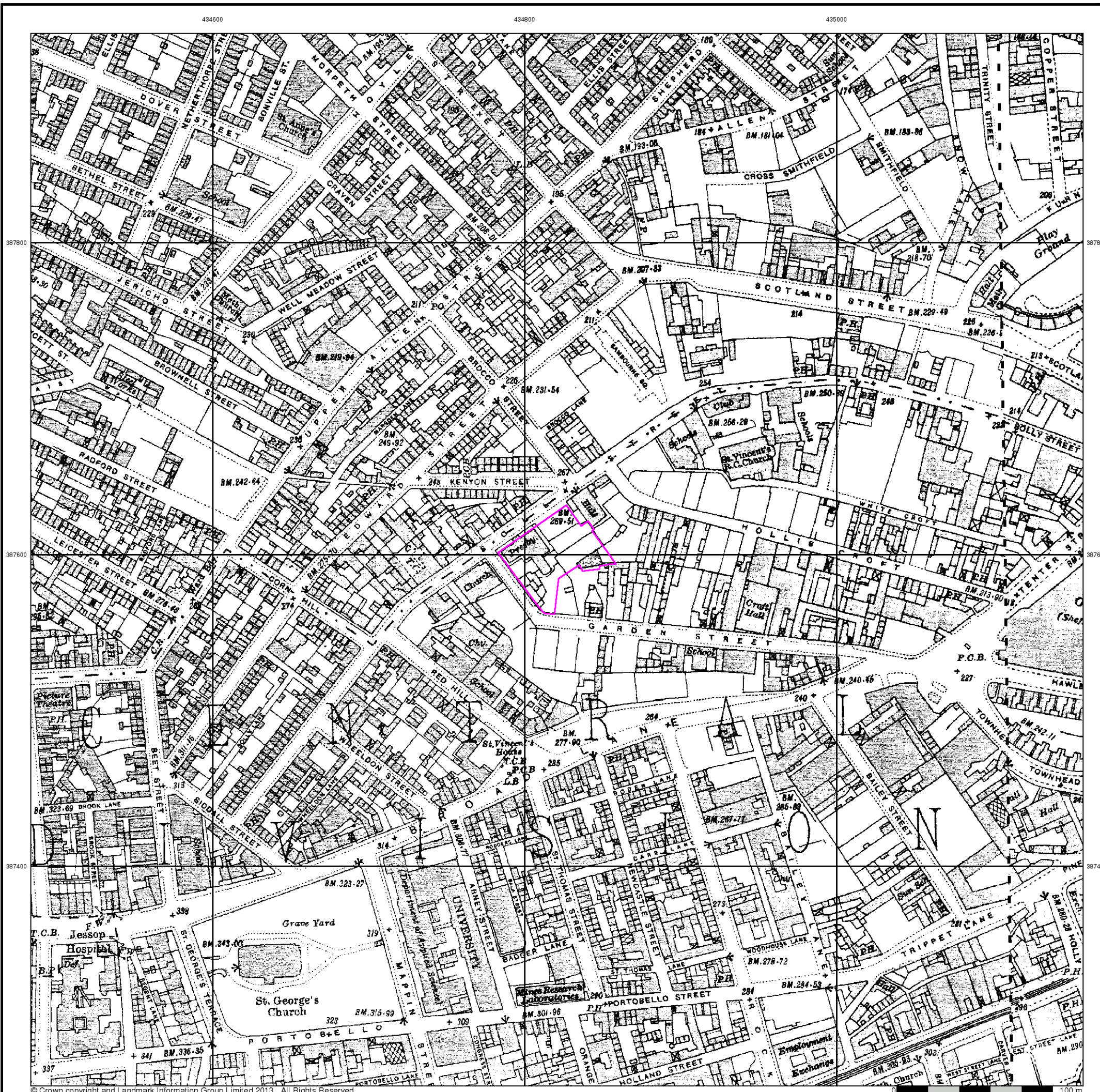


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
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 Slice: A
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 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1952 - 1954

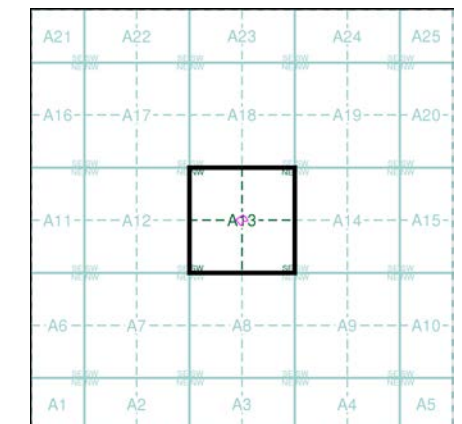
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NW 1952 1:1,250	SK3487NE 1952 1:1,250	SK3587NW 1954 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1952 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1952 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1954 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

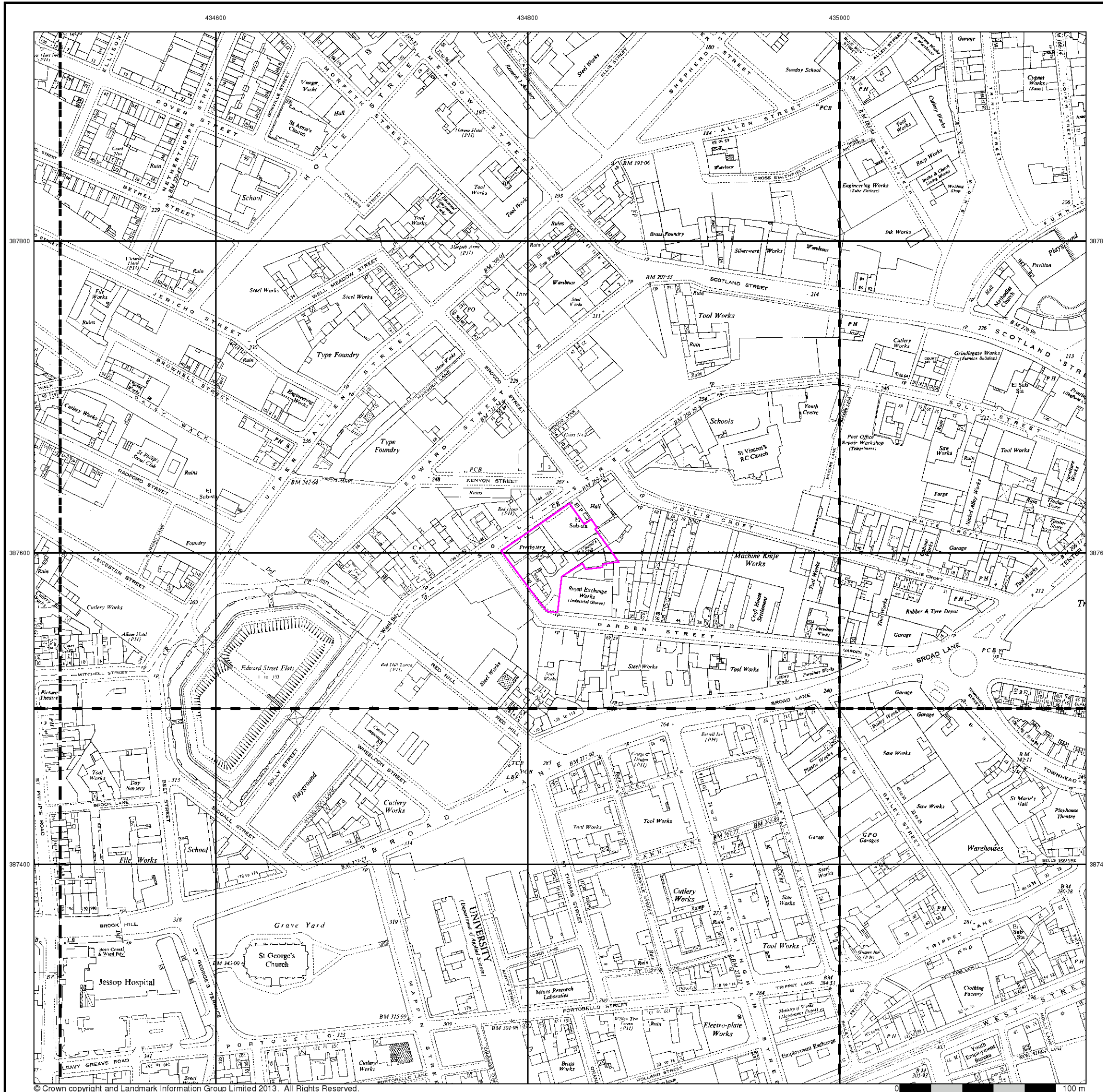


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
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 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

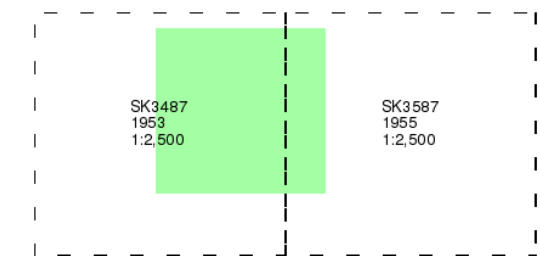
Site at 434821,387597



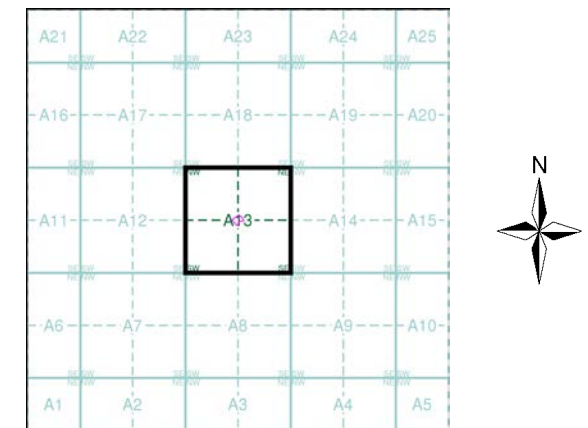
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1953 - 1955
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597





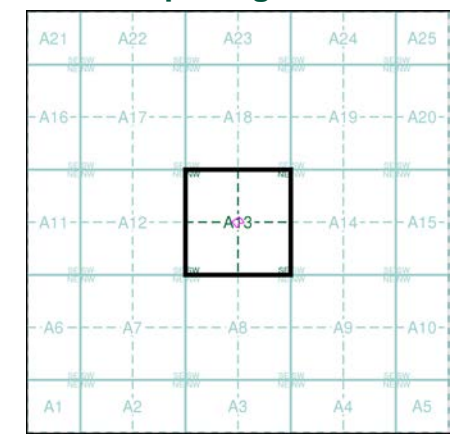
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1963 - 1969
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NW 1969 1:1,250	SK3487NE 1964 1:1,250	SK3587NW 1963 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1964 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1964 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1963 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

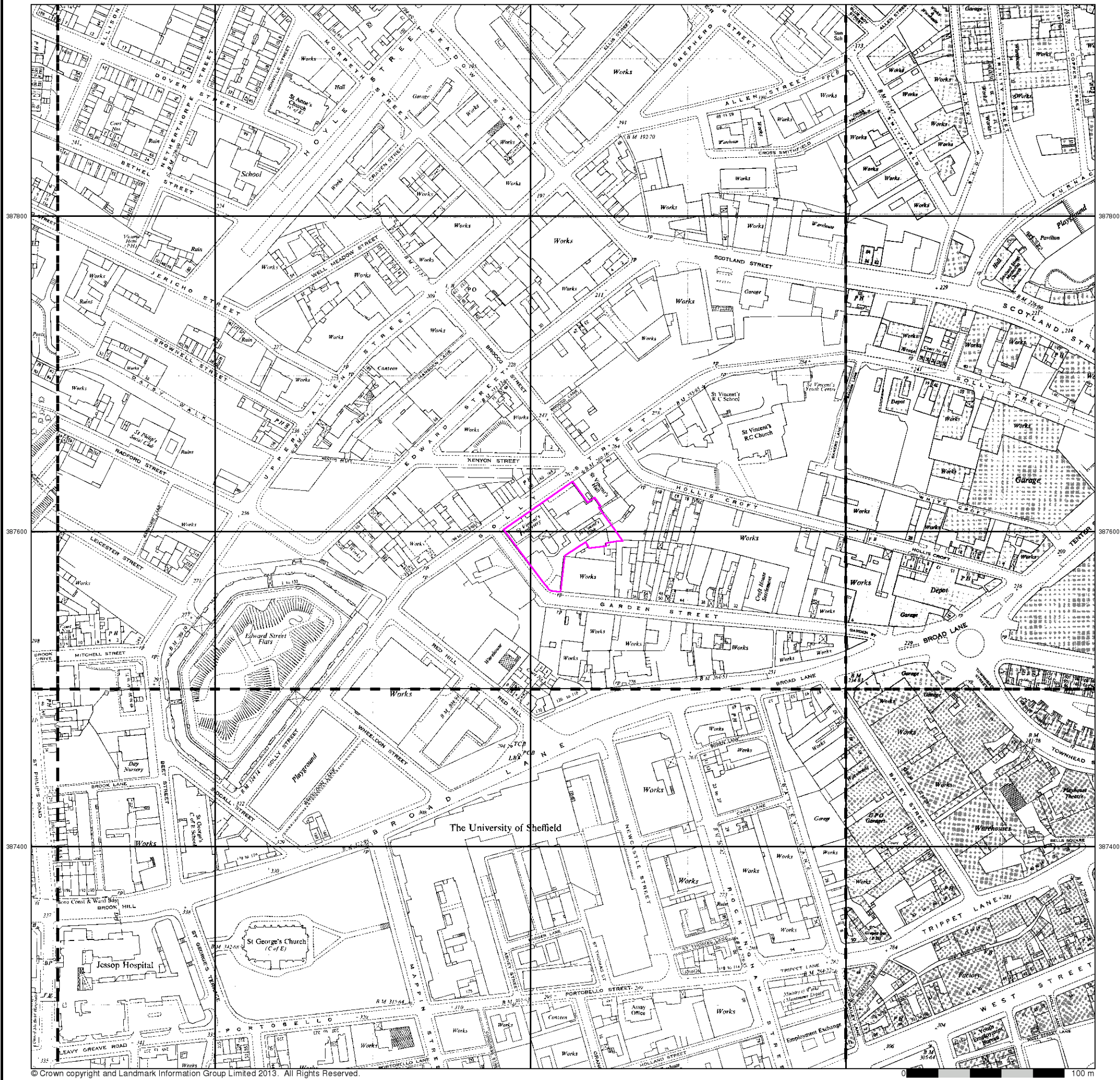
Order Number: 63264829_1_1
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Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



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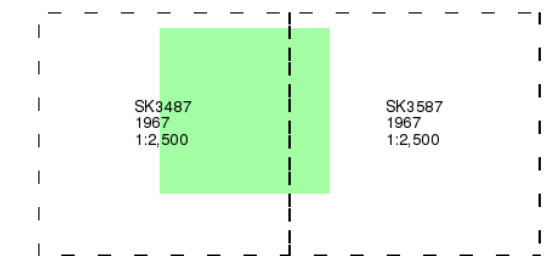
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967

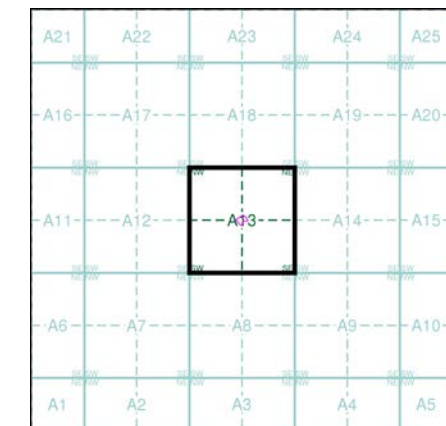
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

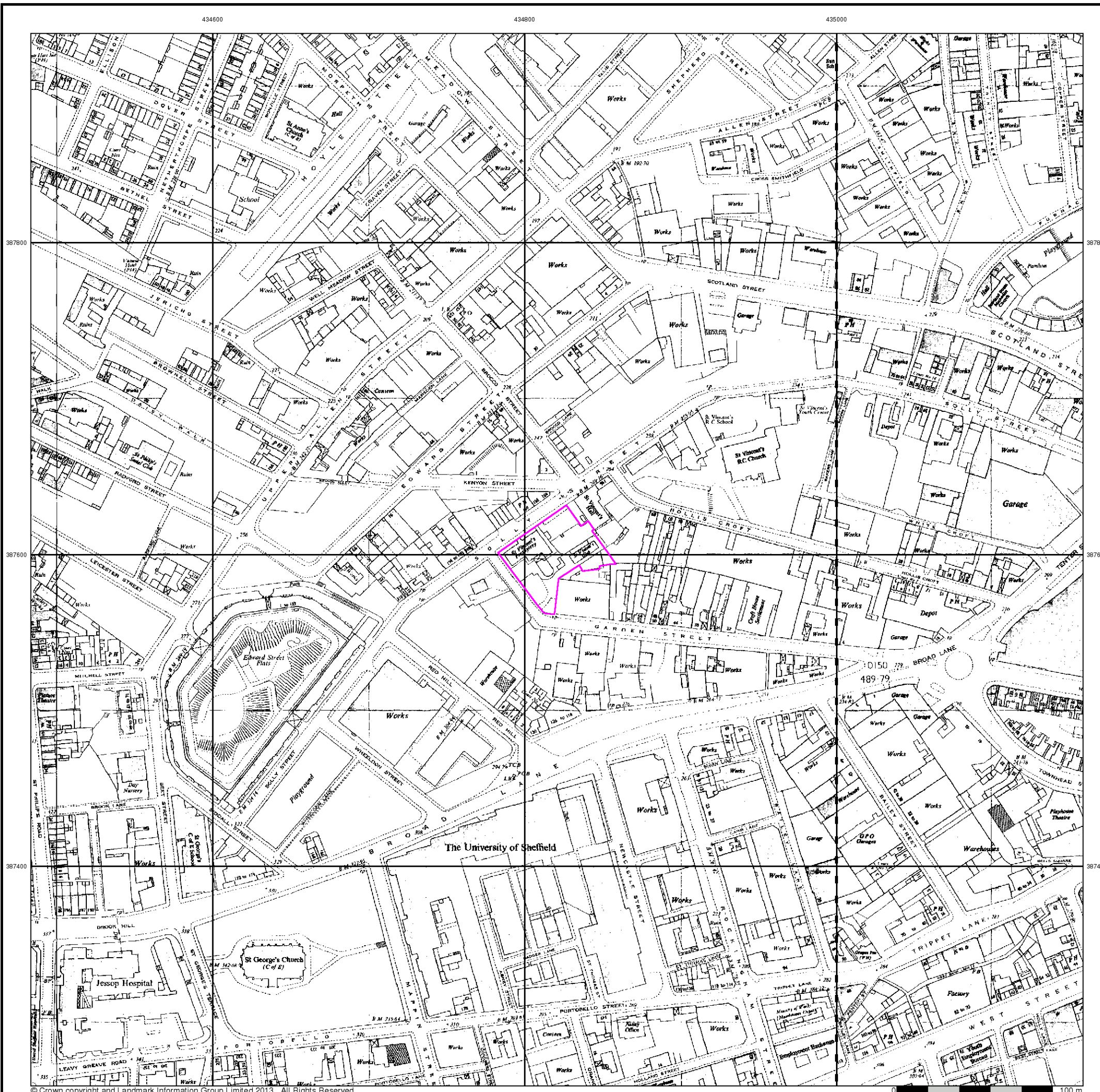


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
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 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597





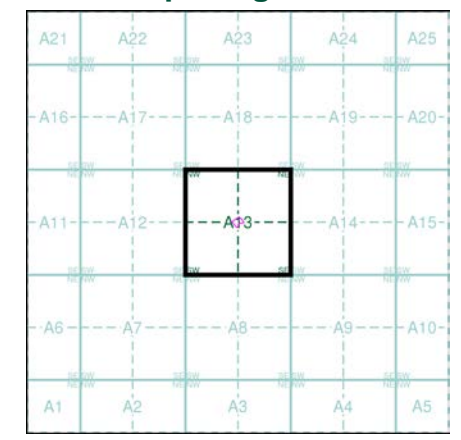
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1969 - 1978
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NW 1973 1:1,250	SK3487NE 1969 1:1,250	SK3587NW 1978 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1969 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1977 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1978 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

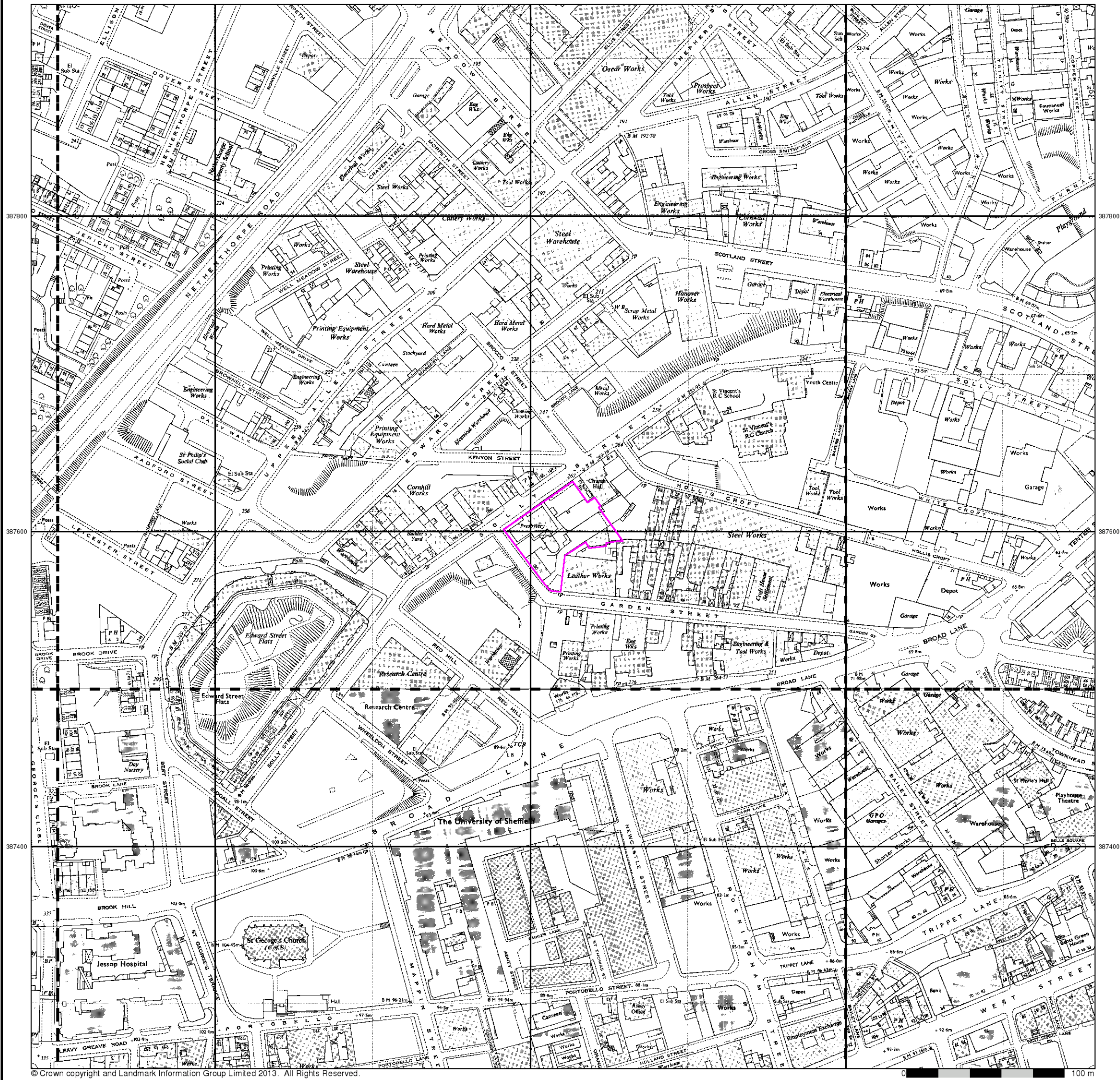
Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



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Additional SIMs

Published 1969 - 1992

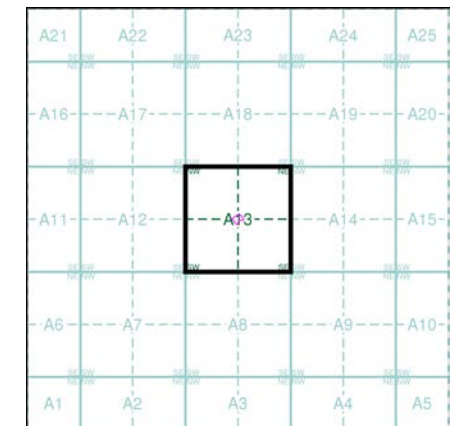
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NW 1979 1:1,250	SK3487NE 1969 1:1,250	SK3587NW 1992 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1985 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1983 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1988 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

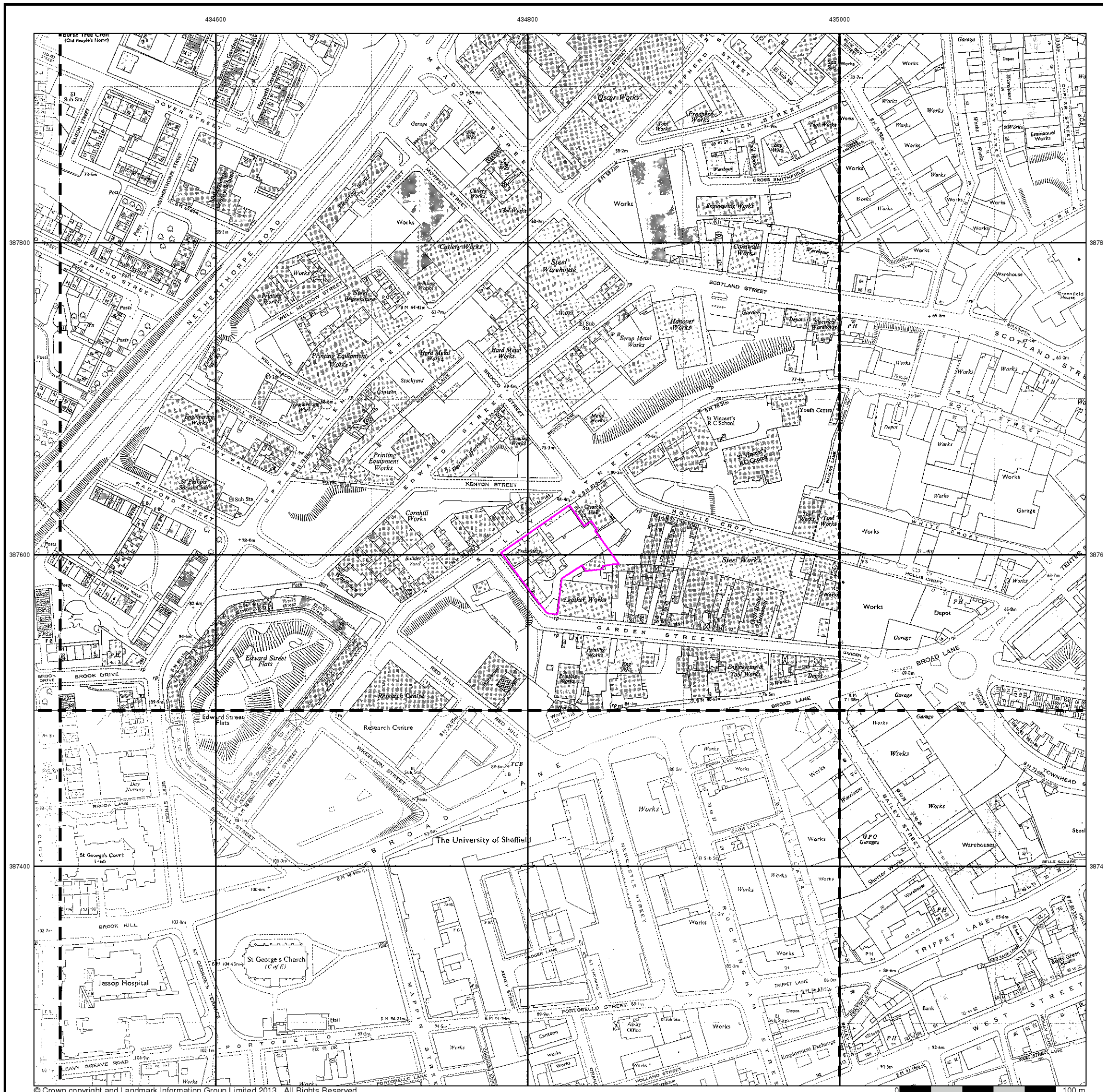


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
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 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



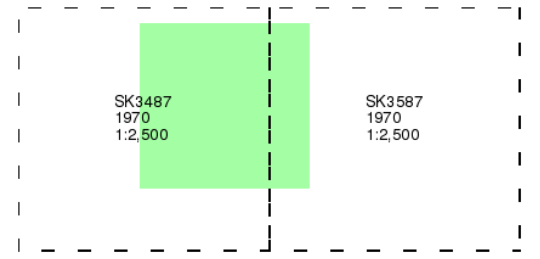


Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1970
Source map scale - 1:2,500

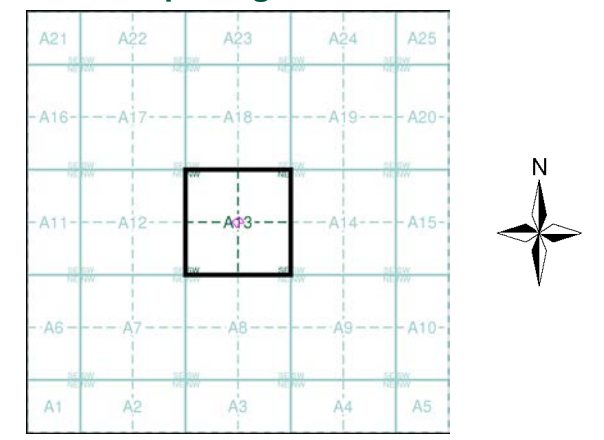
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.



Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
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Site Details

Site at 434821,387597

434600

434800

435000

387800

387800

387600

387600

387400

387400



Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

Published 1976

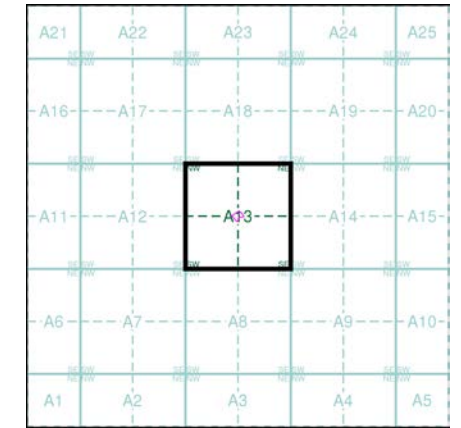
Source map scale - 1:1,250

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

		SK3587NW 1976 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1976 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1976 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1976 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

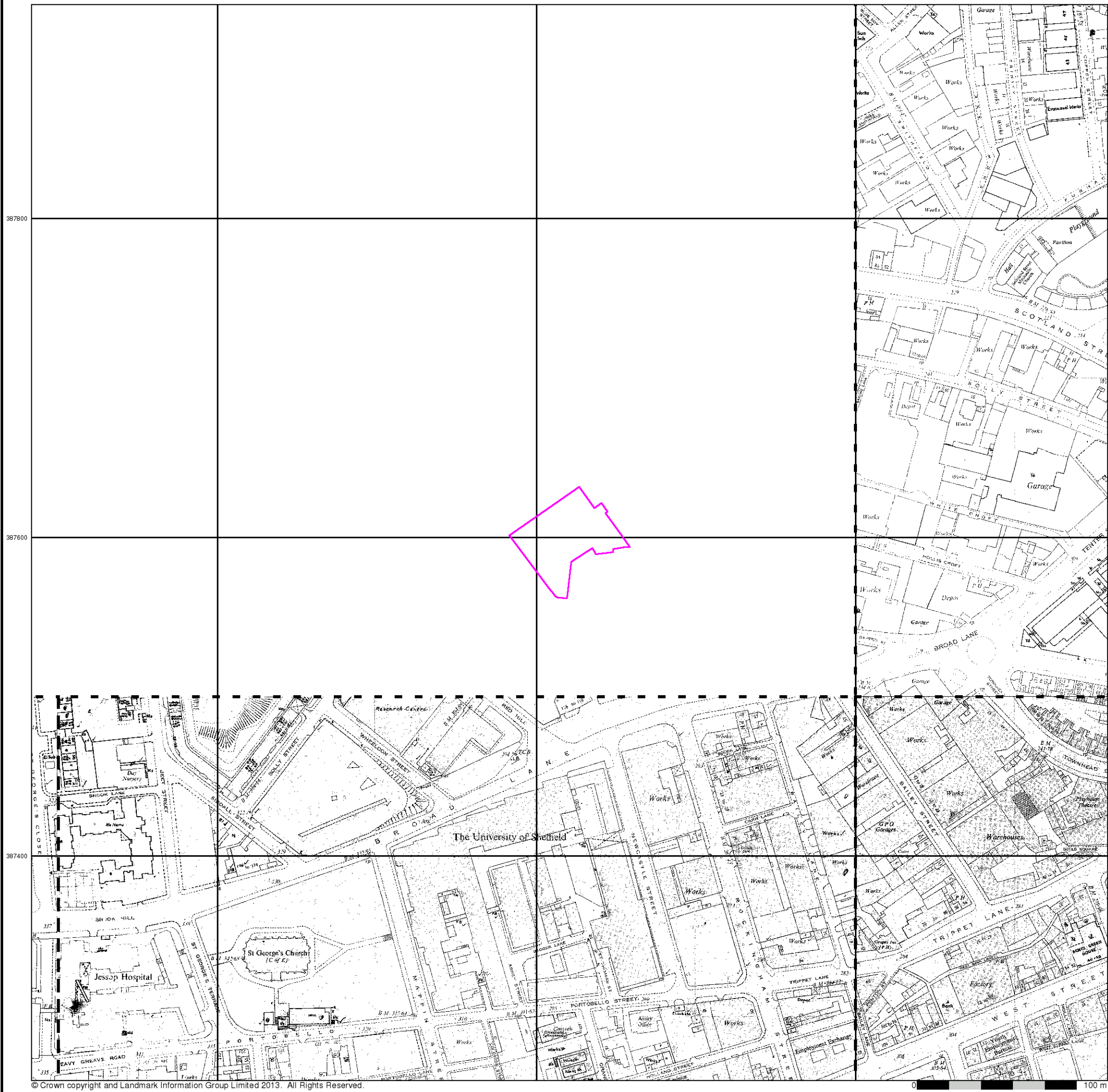
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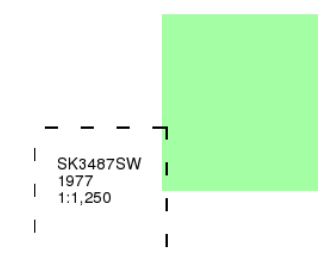
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977

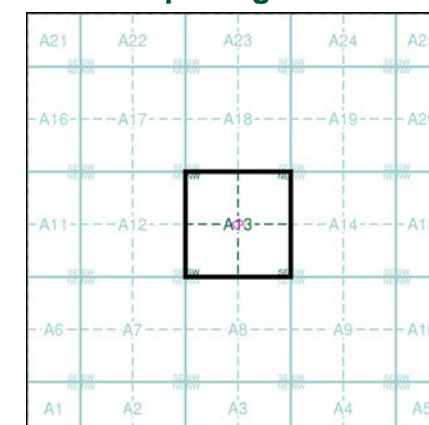
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

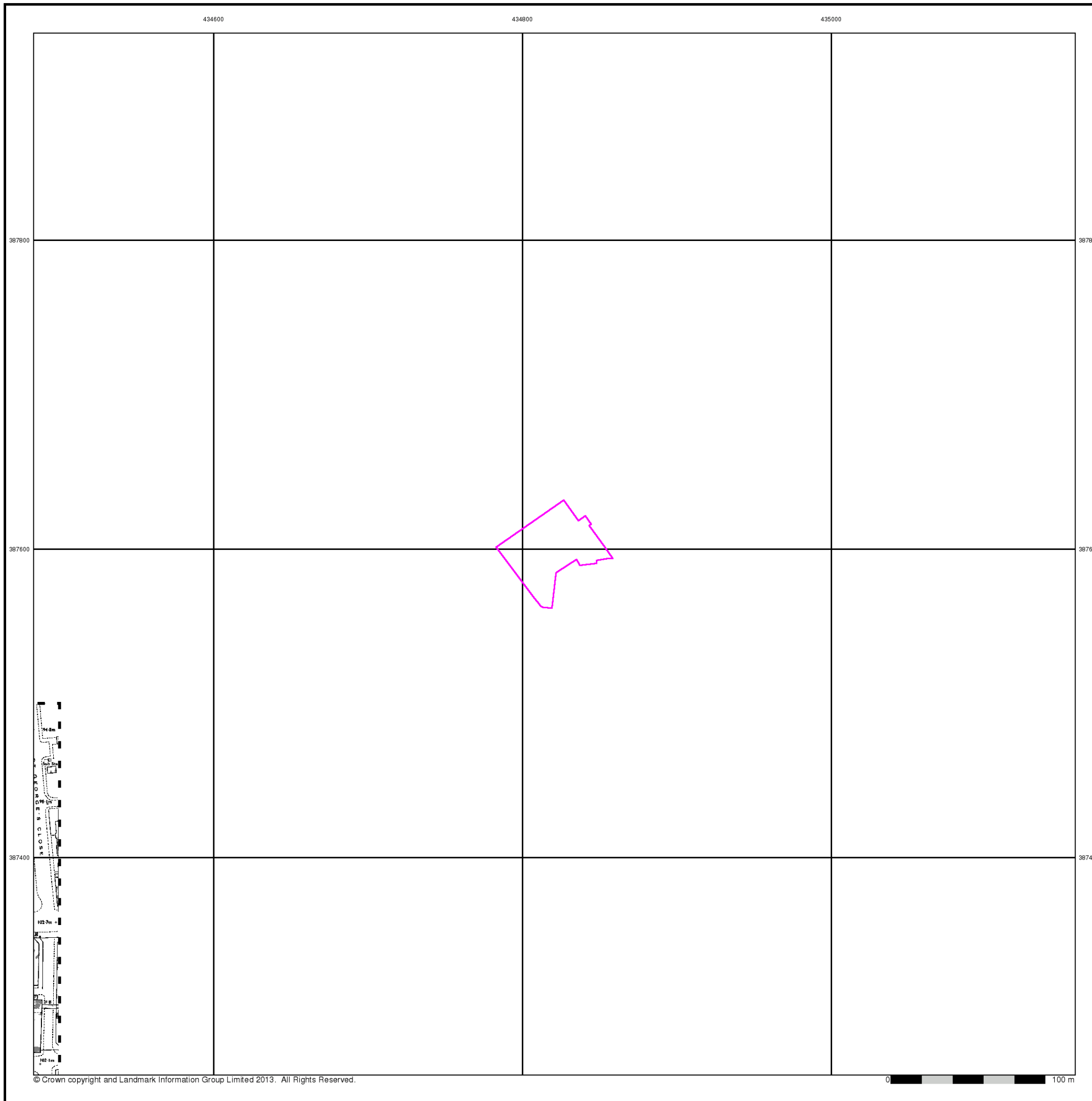


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
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 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



Additional SIMs

Published 1981 - 1989

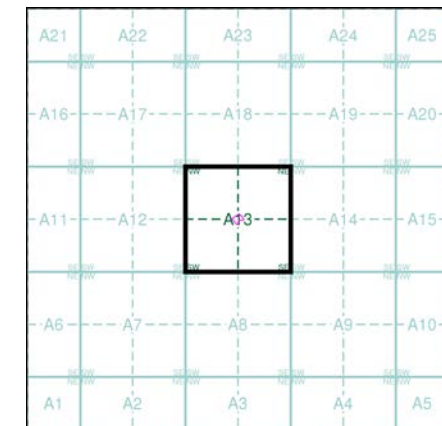
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NE	1981	1:1,250
SK3487SW	1987	1:1,250
SK3487SE	1989	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

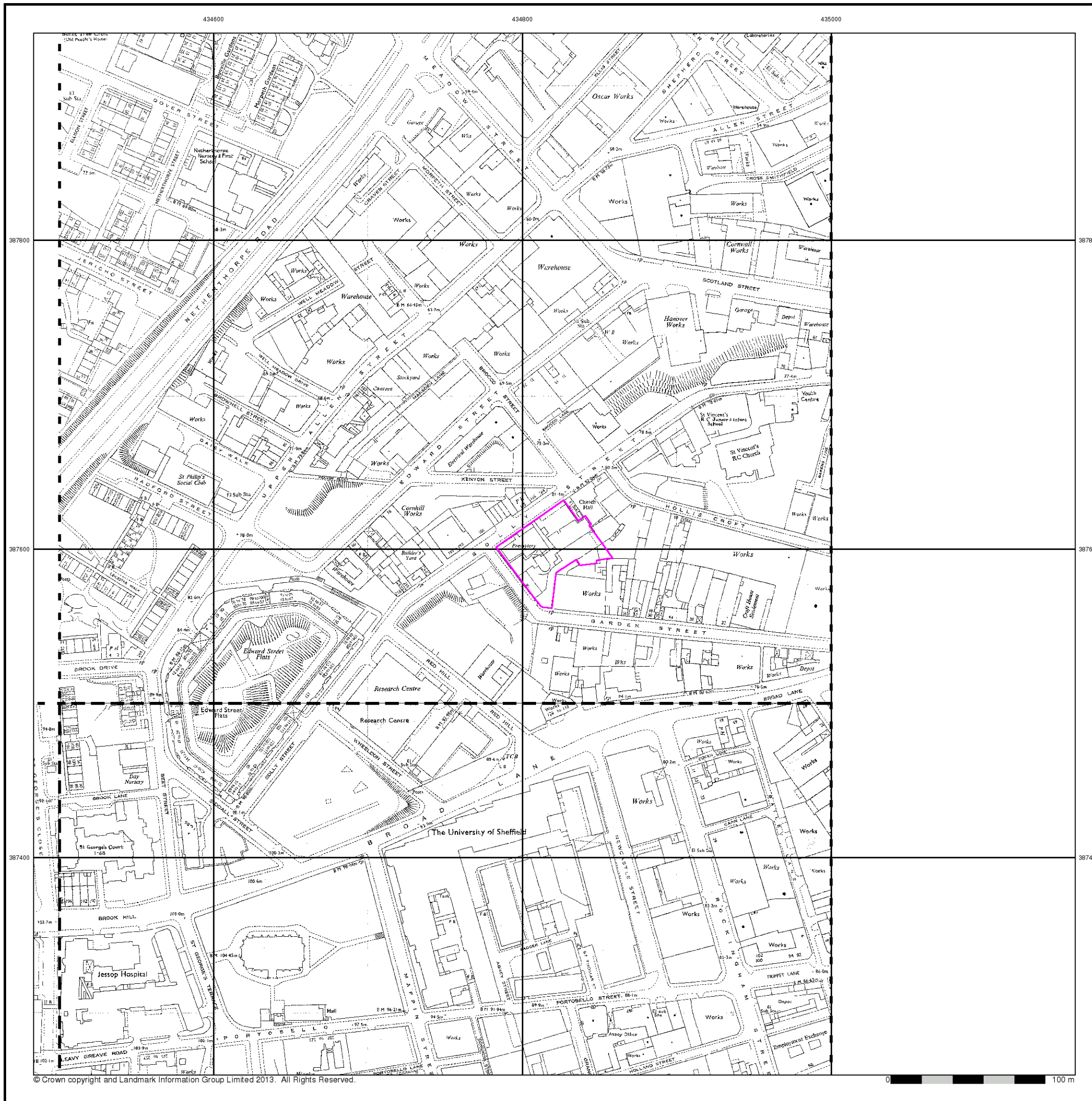


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

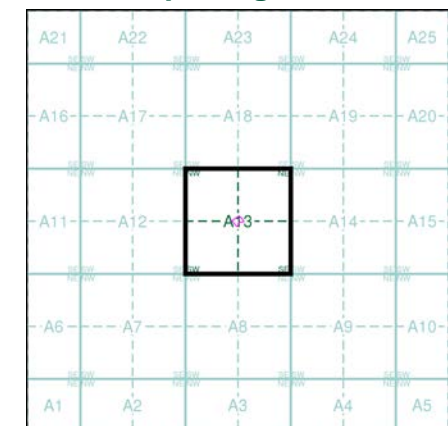
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NW 1993 1:1,250	SK3487NE 1993 1:1,250	SK3587NW 1993 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1993 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1993 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1993 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

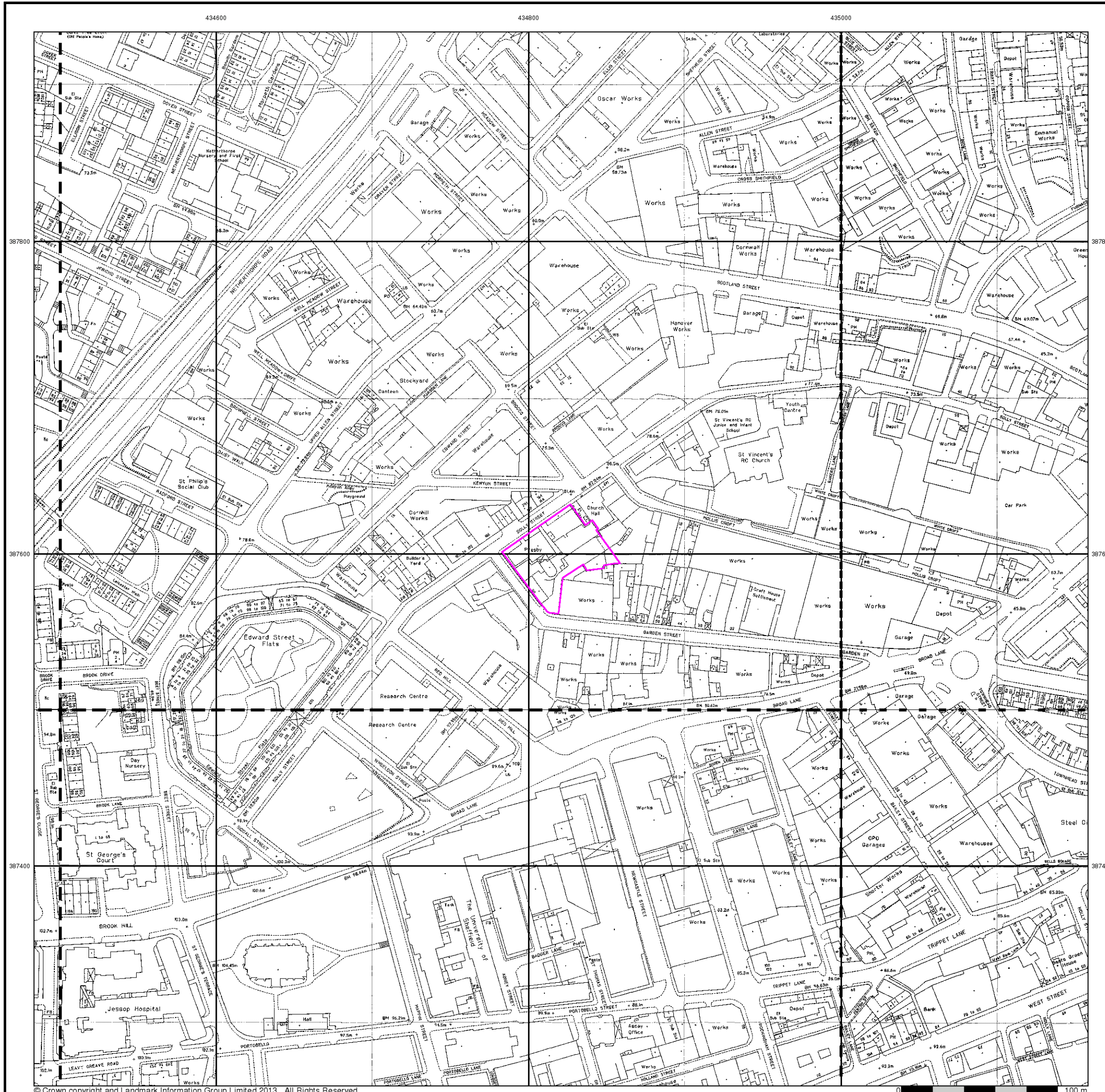


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993 - 1995

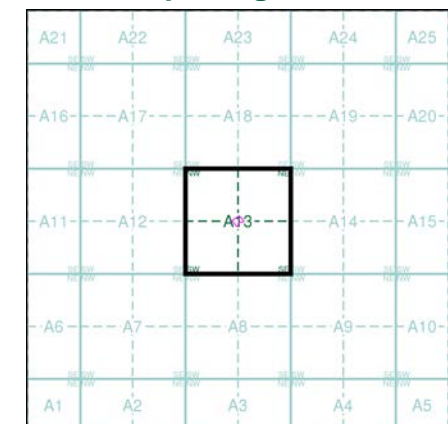
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK3487NW 1995 1:1,250	SK3487NE 1995 1:1,250	SK3587NW 1993 1:1,250
SK3487SW 1995 1:1,250	SK3487SE 1993 1:1,250	SK3587SW 1994 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

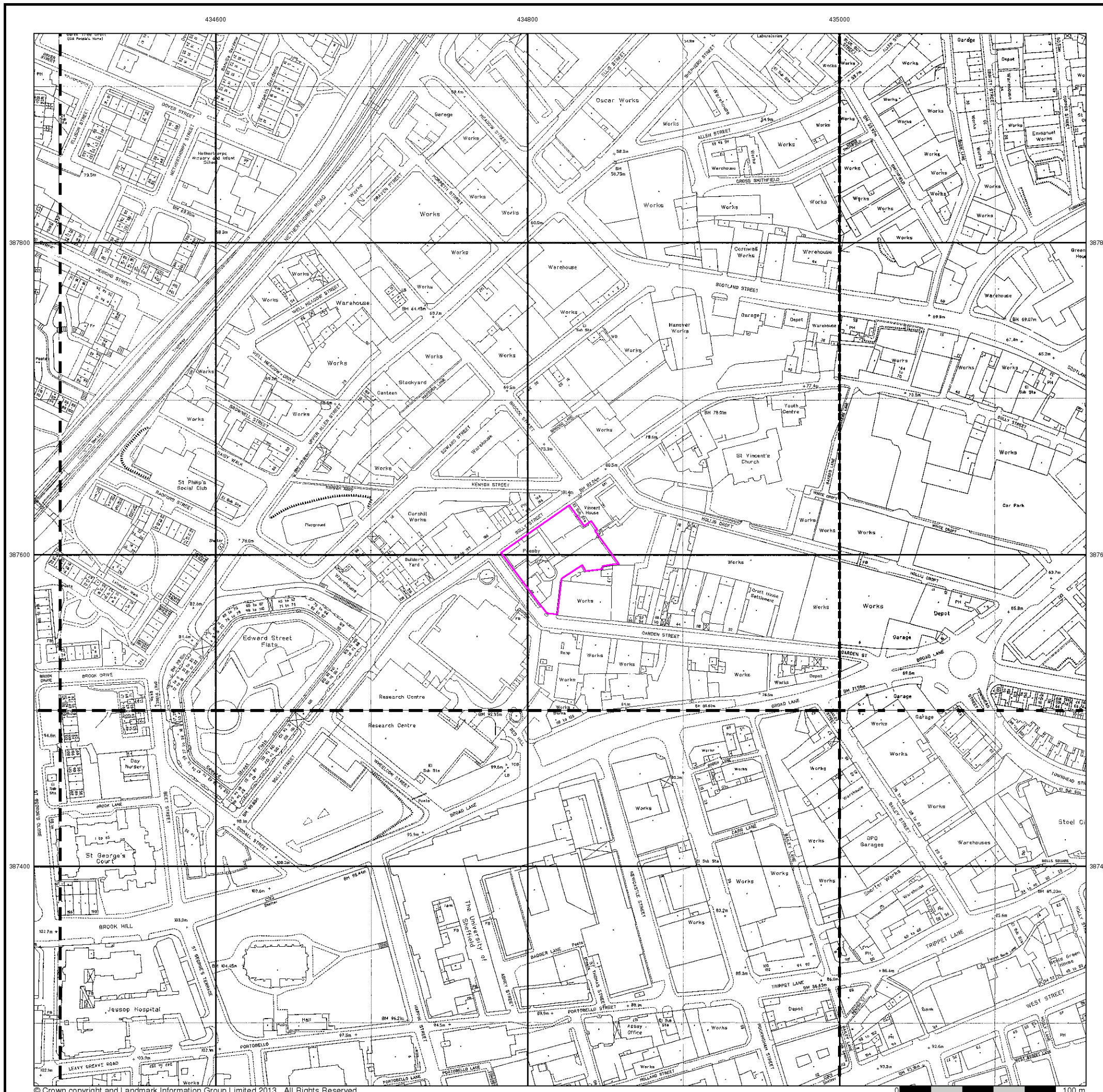


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



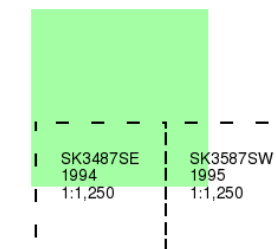
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994 - 1995

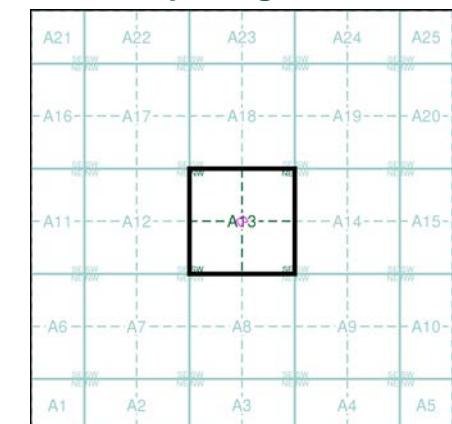
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

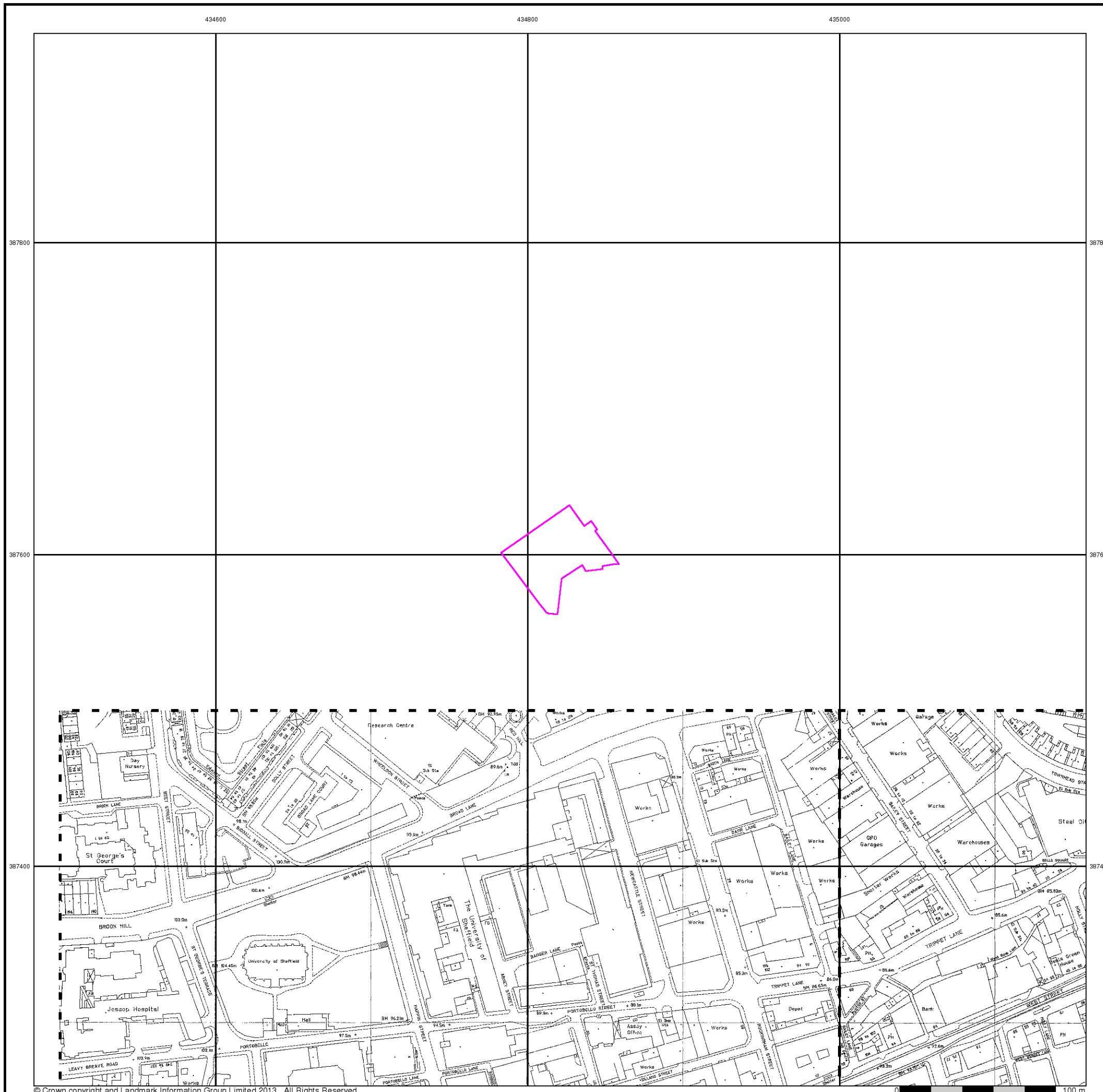


Order Details

Order Number: 63264829_1_1
 Customer Ref: 201415/8
 National Grid Reference: 434820, 387600
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.24
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Site at 434821,387597



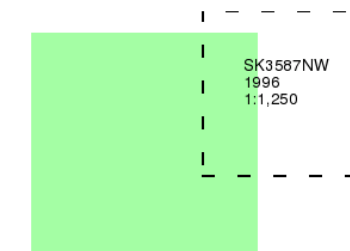
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

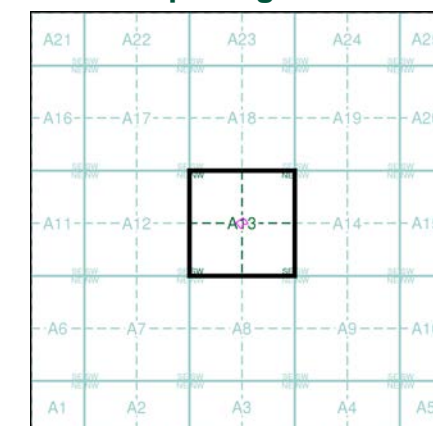
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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 Slice: A
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 Search Buffer (m): 0

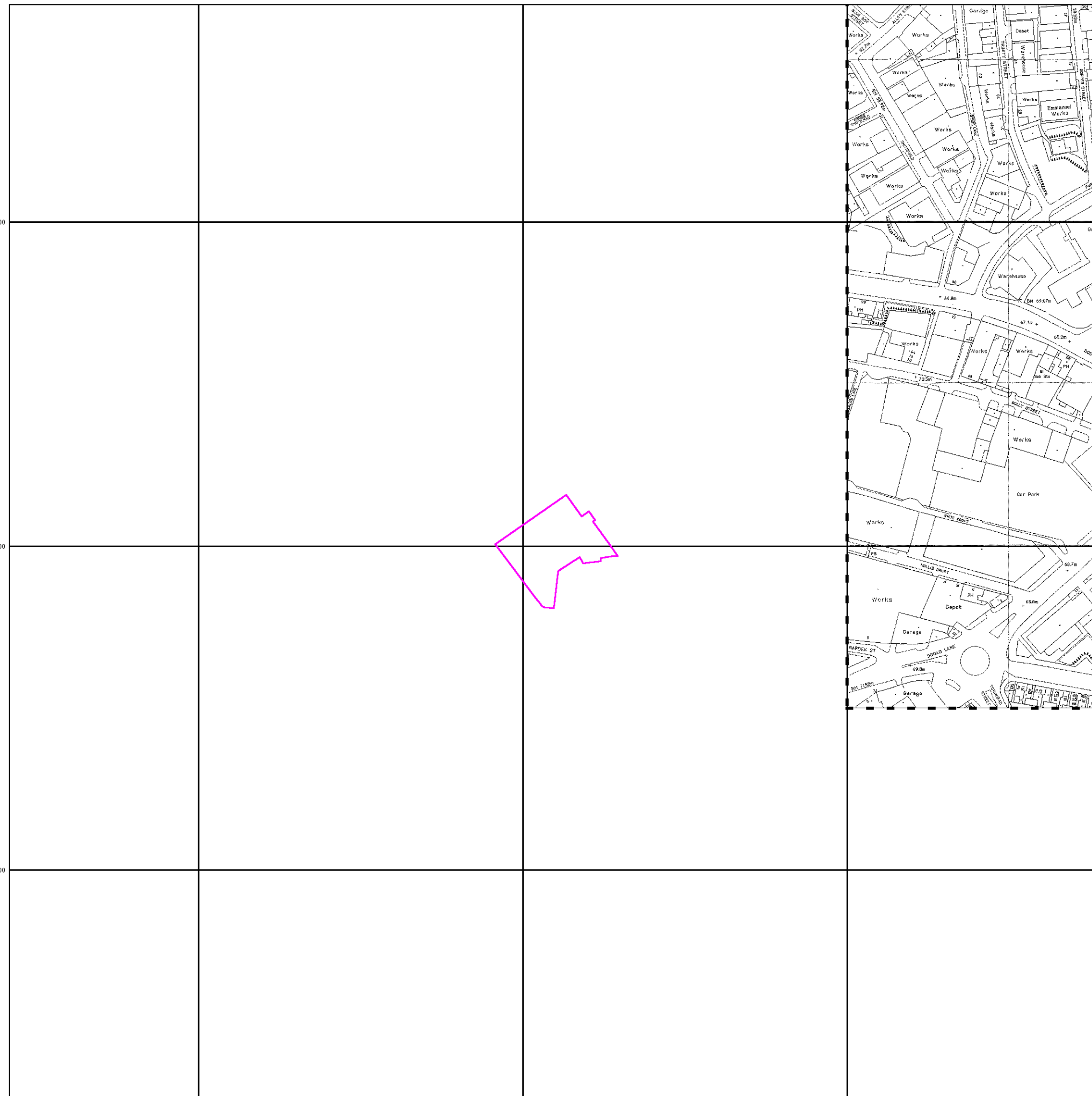
Site Details

Site at 434821,387597

387800

387600

387400



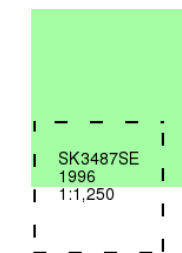
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

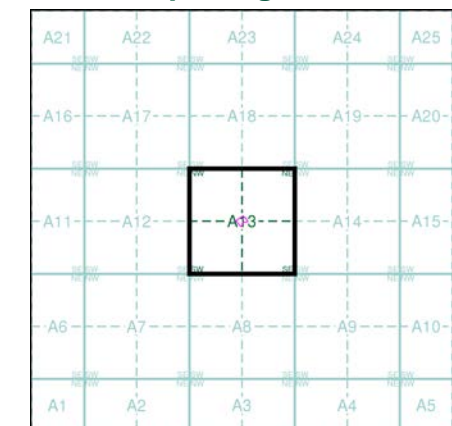
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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