

# Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield

## Historic Building Recording



General view of the former Speedwell Work, Sidney Street, Sheffield facing north east.

**ARS Ltd Report 2017/99**

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## **Historic Building Recording**

**ARS Ltd Report 2017/99**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## **Executive Summary**

*In 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Elmsdale Estates to undertake a historic building recording to Historic England's Level 2 standard at Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield in order to discharge Condition 3 of the planning permission (16/01450/FUL). This document is a report that outlines and discusses the on-site historic building recording work carried out. This report includes background research, a building description, a photographic survey and drawn record of the site.*

*The former Speedwell Works dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and originally consisted of a front three storey range flanked on the south-east elevation by further ranges forming an L-shaped footprint and an L-shaped range to the south-east which bordered the former Albert Works. However, through the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century changes occurred at the site in the form of new structures and the demolition of ranges.*

*PHASE 1: by 1905. Speedwell Works consists of a range fronting Sidney Street (which appears to have been subdivided into three) which is flanked by an L-shaped structure located to the south-west of the site. There are also four seemingly detached structures to the south-east of the site.*

*PHASE 2: early 1920s. Changes had occurred to the four detached structures in the south-east corner of the site. The two northern most structures have been extended in order to create an L-shaped range and the two southern detached structures have been sandwiched between other structures which have been erected along Porter Brook.*

*PHASE 3: by 1946. The buildings which fronted Porter Brook had been demolished by 1946 and the L-shaped range which is positioned to the south-east of site, formed by 1923 through joining two of the originally detached structures, has been shortened from the west. Furthermore, this L-shaped range has had a staircase added to the north-west elevation and a small block which currently houses toilet facilities. Furthermore, a small extension is shown along the north-east elevation of the L-shaped complex positioned to the south-west of the site.*

*PHASE 4: by 1953. A small extension is added along the south-east elevation of the range fronting Sidney Street.*

*PHASE 5: by 2017. The L-shaped range which had originally flanked the structure fronting Sidney Street, to the south-west of site had been demolished, as had structures which formed the L-shaped structure to the south-east of the side which fronted Porter Brook.*

*At the time the historic building recording was undertaken the site consisted of a three storey range fronting Sidney Street; however, this is no longer flanked along the south east by ranges. Furthermore, the L-shaped complex in the south-east corner has been reduced in size through the demolition of two structures. The site was built as an engineering firm for Thomas Ashton and continued to be used by the same company for nearly 120 years. Despite the changes to the overall footprint of the site the remaining buildings still provide examples of large-scale industrial units which followed from the back-to-back houses which typically occupied a street front and had a single passageway allowing access to the rear yard.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned in 2016 by Elmdale Estates (the client) to undertake a historic building recording at Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield. The Historic Building Recording was required in order to discharge Condition 3 of the planning permission/Listed Building Consent (16/01450/FUL) for the demolition and renovation of existing buildings and erection of new buildings to provide mixed use development comprising offices, retail premises, residential accommodation and temporary short and long stay car parking.

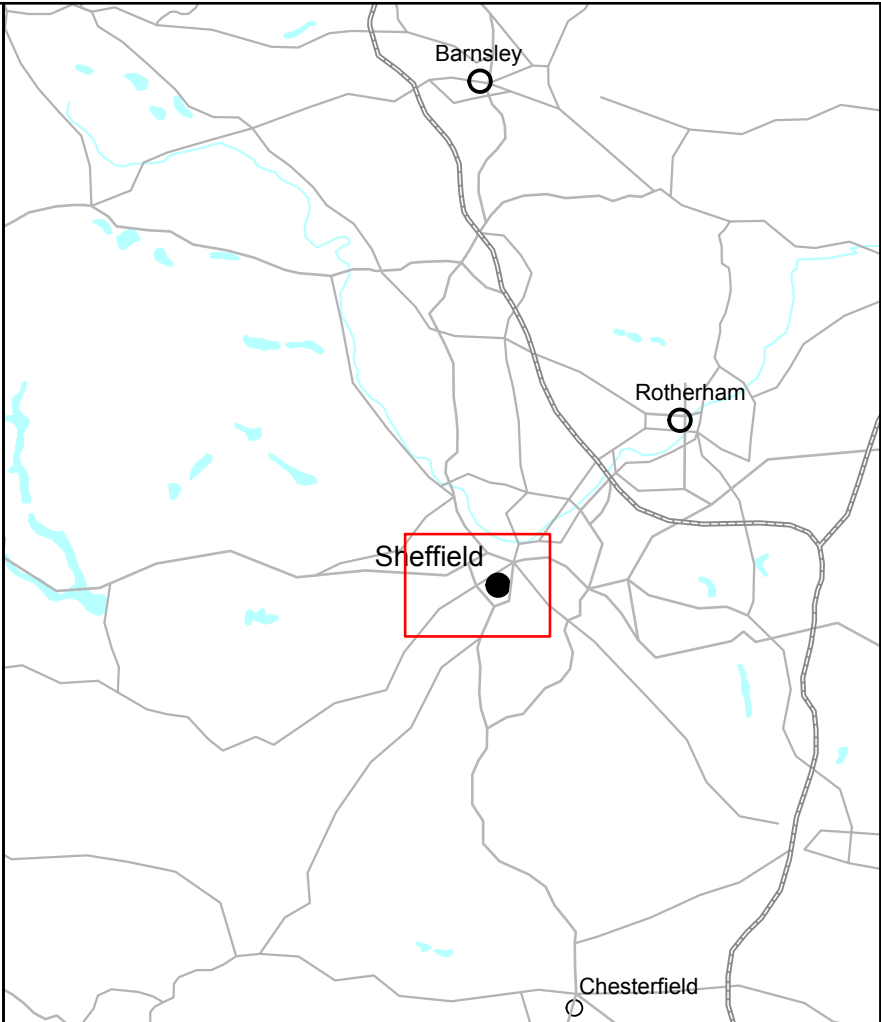
1.2 Following production of an archaeological desk-based assessment Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) advised that a Level 2 Historic Building Recording should be undertaken – as outlined in the Historic England (HE)'s *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016) – of Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield should be undertaken in advance of any demolition or renovation works. This approach is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 which requires that sufficient information is provided to the local authority concerning the significance of the heritage asset (DCLG 2012). This policy also states that local planning authorities may require developers to record and further understanding of heritage assets to be impacted and for this information to be made publicly accessible.

1.3 The on-site historic building recording work was carried out by Emma Grange (BA Hons, MA) of ARS Ltd working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014a and 2014b).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

2.1 The site is located at Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield (centred NGR: SK 35445 86624). The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1. The PDA includes the former Speedwell Works complex which consists of several buildings bounded to the north-west by Sidney Street, to the north-east by the former Albert Works, to the south-east by Porter Brook and to the south-west by nos. 77-81 Sidney Street.

2.1.2 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 2017).



### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The overarching aim of the project was to carry out a Level 2 photographic, drawn and written report of Speedwell Works Sidney street, Sheffield as outlined in the HE's *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

3.3 The building recording aimed to produce the following.

- A formal description of the buildings at the site, including floor plans, elevations, roof structures, flooring, internal layouts and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- A photographic record with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- An appropriate historic context account for the buildings to outline their historic significance.

3.4 A full account of specific objectives is provided within a Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) prepared by ARS Ltd (Appendix III).

### **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 A historic building recording, broadly equating to Historic England Level 2 standard (HE 2016), was carried out in September 2016. The survey was conducted in line with a WSI (Appendix III) that was approved by SYAS prior to the commencement of work. A Level 2 survey provides a descriptive record of the structure. The survey consisted of a written, drawn and photographic account comprising the following.

- The written record provides the precise location of the building together with any statutory and non-statutory designations, the date of the survey, and the location of the archive. It also includes a descriptive account of the building's form, function, and phasing, together with a summary of the names of its architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.
- The photographic record includes all external elevations, general views of the building in its setting, and internal elevations of the principal rooms and circulation areas. Detail photographs of internal fixtures and fittings are also provided where relevant. The photographic record consists of 35mm black and white film photography, supplemented by colour slide photography of elements where colour was deemed to be an important aspect of the record. High resolution colour digital photography at 7 megapixel minimum is also included in order to illustrate the report, but this does not form part of the formal site archive. All photographs contain a graduated photographic scale, where practicable. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot was compiled and this is included as Appendix I of this report. The location and direction of each photograph have also been noted on plans of the building to accompany the archival photographs.
- The accompanying drawn record, comprising plans, elevations and two cross sections of the building, is based on architect's drawings provided by the client that



were checked on site for accuracy as part of the recording exercise. Phased plans of the buildings have also been produced and are included in Appendix II.

4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016), and *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists code of conduct (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014b).

4.3 Archive sources were consulted in producing a Heritage Assessment (Clemence and Herring 2011) for the site. The sources consulted were the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Characterisation, the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record, Sheffield Local Studies Library, Trade Directories, relevant online and published information, and Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping.

## **4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 A Heritage Statement outlining the history of the former industrial buildings along Sidney Street was produced in 2011. This report, in conjunction with the cartographic records and the Cultural Industries (Clemence and Herring 2011) Quarter Conservation Area Appraisal (Sheffield City Council 2001) were the sources from which the historical background below is derived.

4.2 The land which is within the Cultural Industries Quarter Conservation Area originally consisted of Alsop fields until they were passed to the 17<sup>th</sup> Duke of Norfolk where they were used for thousands of deer. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Duke wished to construct a residential quarter, to benefit from the prospering and wealthy manufacturers'. He employed James Paine to produce the plans of this area he envisaged. '[James Paine] proposed a rigid grid framework incorporating a hierarchy of streets, with main streets and a pattern of smaller service streets for each urban block, serving mews to the rear of the main houses. This hierarchy of streets was intended to create building plots of different sizes and values so that this new residential quarter could provide for occupant of varying wealth...' (Sheffield City Council 2001, 9). However, this plan did not completely materialise due to the expense of the proposed properties, instead the layout involved 'a grid of service alleyways set parallel to the main streets. This layout provided for the needs of those involved in the cutlery industry who required modest dwellings that would combine home and workshop...' (Sheffield City Council 2001, 10).

4.3 The land on which Speedwell Works was built appears to have been undeveloped prior to the aforementioned complex. It was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century for Thomas Ashton engineers and was a larger scale industrial building. Earlier in the century and in the century before the norm was for small, back-to-back workshops and dwellings. Speedwell Works provides a good example of the larger scale industrial buildings which preceded the small workshops.

4.4 The cartographic records predate the existence of the former Speedwell Works. Before the 1905 OS map the area where Speedwell Works is now situated was empty. A



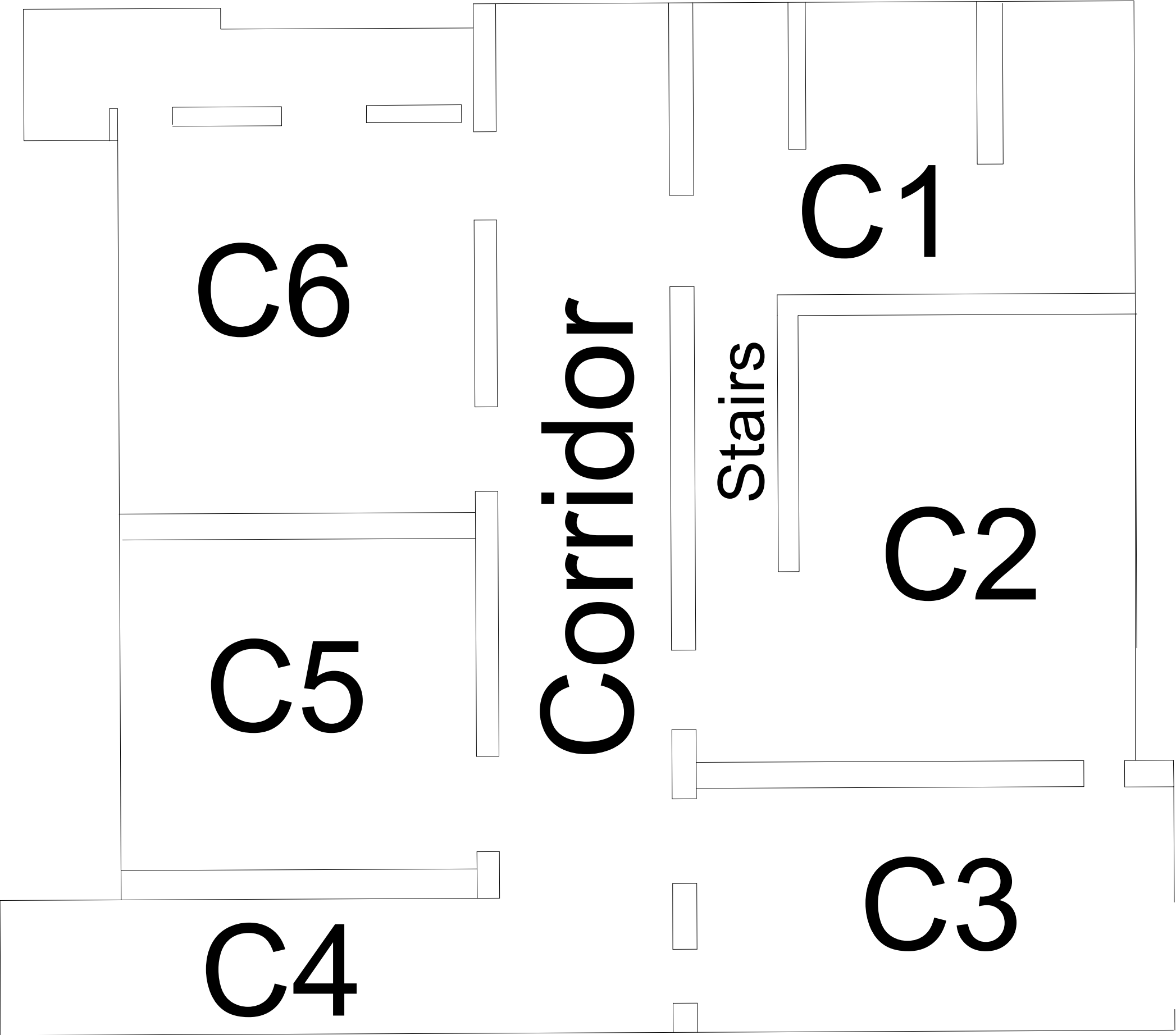
dotted line indicating the position of Sidney Street is present on the 1894 OS map, although a name has not been assigned. On the 1905 OS map of Speedwell Works the complex consists of a range fronting Sidney Street (which appears to have been subdivided into three) which is flanked by an L-shaped structure located to the south-west of the site. There are also four seemingly detached structures to the south-east of the site.

4.5 The next available OS map dates to 1923 and is the first where the building complex is labelled as Speedwell Works. This map indicates that no changes had been made to the footprint of the range fronting Sidney Street and the L-shaped building flanking this. However, changes had occurred to the four detached structures in the south-east corner of the site. The two northern most structures have been extended in order to create an L-shaped range and the two southern detached structures have been sandwiched between other structures which have been erected along Porter Brook. No changes appear to have occurred to the overall footprint of the building complex between the years 1923 and 1932 as indicated by the cartographic record.

4.6 There is a 1946 Goad Map which depicts changes to the overall footprint of the building complex and it shows the functions of the rooms within the former Speedwell Works. The buildings which fronted Porter Brook had been demolished by 1946 and the L-shaped range which is positioned to the south-east of site, formed by 1923 through joining two of the originally detached structures, has been shortened from the west. Furthermore, this L-shaped range has had a staircase added to the north-west elevation and a small block which currently houses toilet facilities. Furthermore, a small extension is shown along the north-east elevation of the L-shaped complex positioned to the south-west of the site. In terms of the function, it is labelled as Speedwell Works which operated as Engineers, Leather goods factory. The range fronting Sidney Street appears to be where the manufacturing of leather took place, but it also had an office area and a hoist. The L-shaped building to the south-west of site is shown to be divided into four areas and included a travelling crane, a casting store, a store and a building labelled works. The L-shaped range to the south-east of site has multiple uses including a press shop, patterns, workshop, store and offices. The rear yard is labelled as a store for iron.

4.7 The building complex on the 1953 OS map is labelled as Engineering and Industrial Leather, thus the predominant function had not been altered. A small extension is depicted along the south-east elevation of the range fronting Sidney Street. The next available is the 1959 Goad Map which reveals that very little has changed in regard to the function of the building or the footprint. The patterns area no longer appears to be labelled on the 1959 Goad Map; instead it is marked as asbestos ceiling.

4.8 When the leather industry was in decline the building was used for alternative uses. However, when the historic building recording was undertaken the premises were vacant except for the construction works which were being undertaken. The L-shaped range which had originally flanked the structure fronting Sidney Street, to the south-west of site had been demolished, so had structures which formed the L-shaped structure to the south-east of the site which fronted Porter Brook.



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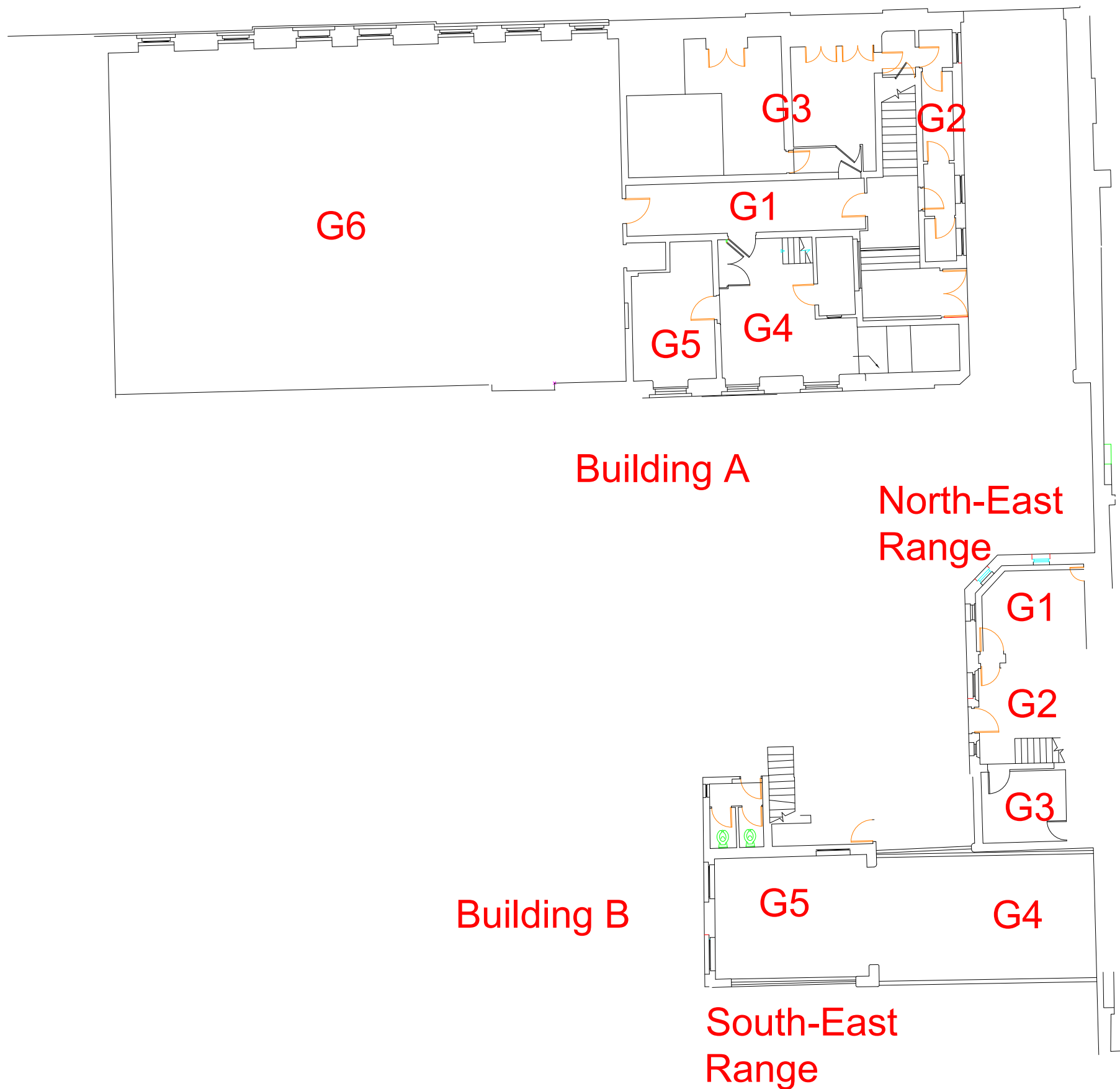
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Figure 2: Assigned codes  
for the cellar in Speedwell  
Works Sidney Street.

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Figure 3: Assigned  
codes for the ground  
floor of Speedwell  
Works.

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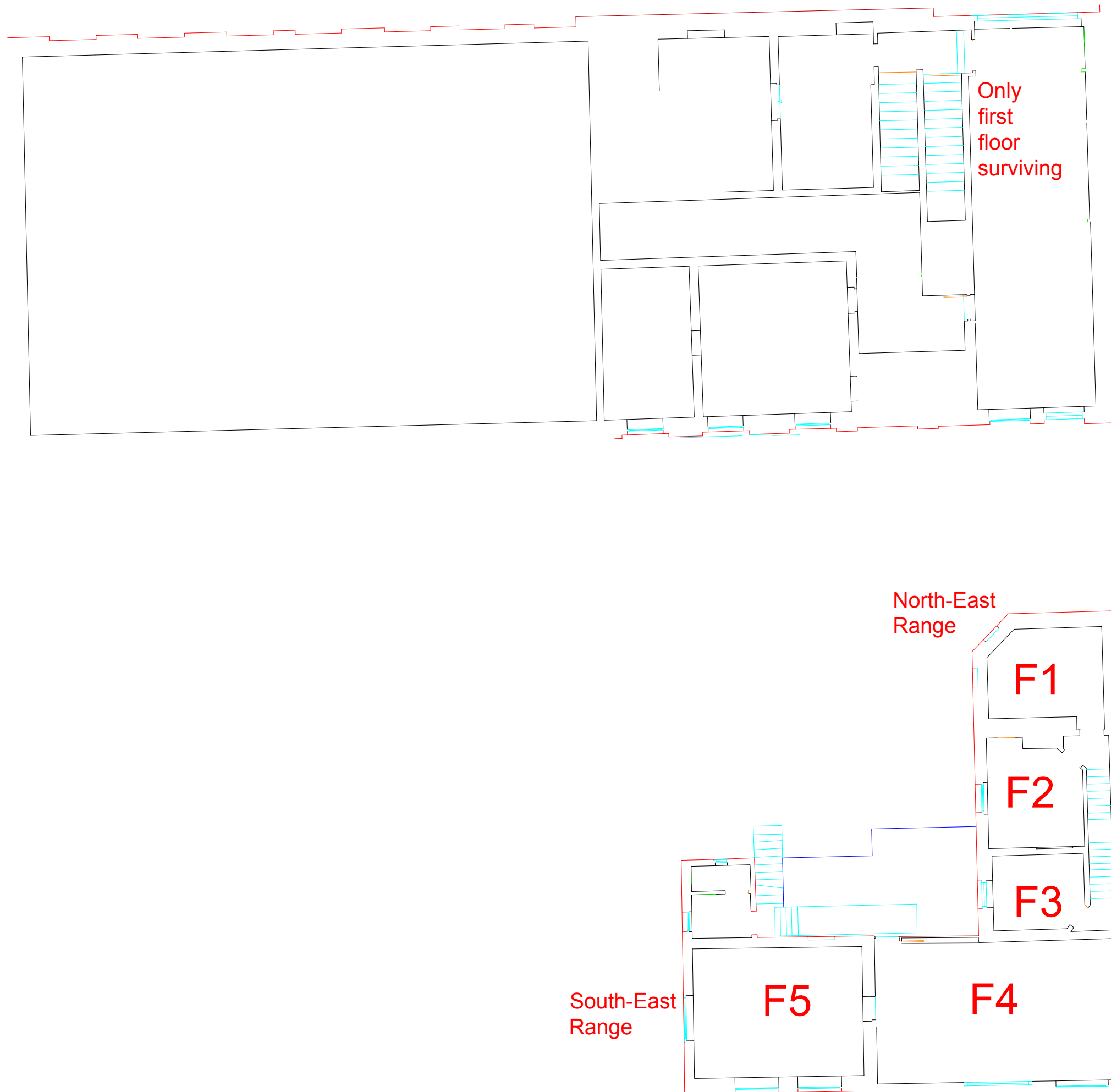
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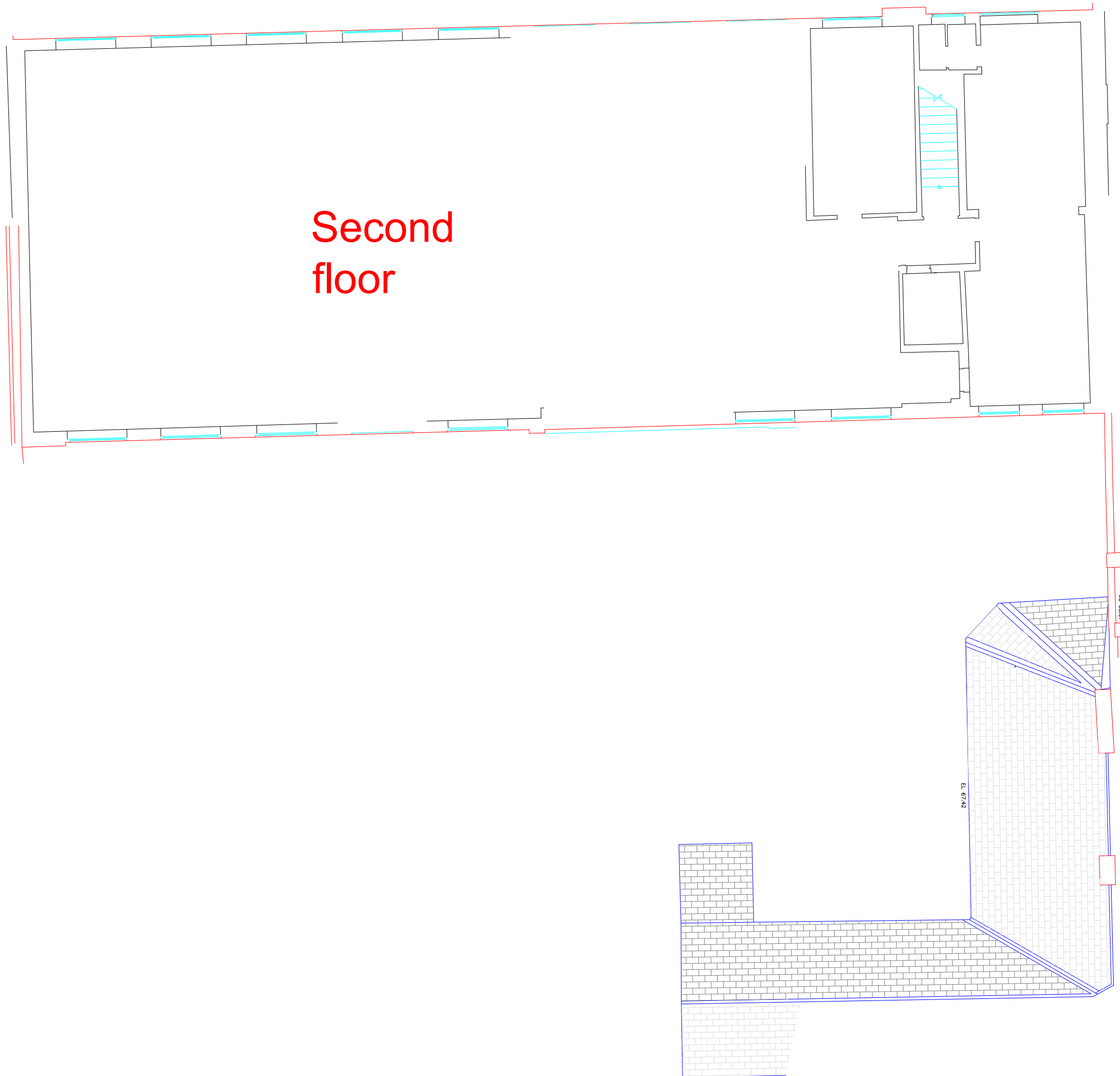
Figure 4: Assigned codes for the first floor of Speedwell Works Sidney Street.

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Figure 5: Assigned codes for the second floor of Speedwell Works Sidney Street.

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## **5 Building Recording**

5.1 The former Speedwell Works currently comprises a front range fronting Sidney Street (referred to as building A) and an L-shaped range in the south-east of the site (labelled as building B). Codes have been assigned to the buildings and rooms for ease of understanding (Figs. 2-5).

### **Building A**

5.2 The range fronting Sidney Street is a brick-built, three-storey tall building over a basement with a flat roof. It is evident that the building has been extended, with an additional second floor added. A passageway connecting Sidney Street to the rear yard is located to the very east of Speedwell Works and is located beneath the first and second floors of the building. This building was originally an L shape flanking the western portion of the south-east elevation; however the rear, south wing has been demolished, the remnants of which can be observed on the south-east elevation of the remaining building.

#### *Exterior*

5.3 Building A is a brick-built late 19<sup>th</sup> century/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century building with a later appendage. The bottom of the principle façade fronting Sidney Street has a plinth-like structure from which twelve brick pilasters emerge with chamfered edges which mark the original height of the building. Between the pilasters the elevation is punctuated with regular fenestration; twelve tall sash windows (7x4 lights) with segmental arch lintels and chamfered sills are positioned in the recess panels between the pilasters. Four of these windows located to the very east of the façade have been modified in order to create doorways which has resulted in the upper sections of the windows being blocked with brick. Furthermore, the modified sections of these windows currently have boarding in front. The remaining seven windows have wooden boards in front of the lower half of the windows. The later appendage building is a post-war addition and is composed of brick and has equally-spaced windows with two-string courses immediately above and below the windows. It has a modern appearance and no distinguishable features. To the very east of the façade is a passageway which has three apertures above it. This provides access from Sidney Street to the rear yard where iron was originally stored. There are a series of openings positioned along the south-west wall of the passageway: three windows with lintels, an opening into the cellar and a doorway providing access into the interior of building A. The south corner of the passageway has a chamfered edge, in order that trucks/ carts could move around the edge and turn. It was traditional for a site such as Speedwell Works to have the elevation fronting Sidney Street to run along the entire Street and only have arched entrances as the access route to the rear yard.

5.4 The south-east elevation has been partially obscured along the west side by the construction of a 21<sup>st</sup> century structure. This is partially located in the footprint of a previous building which flanked building A. The remnants of these buildings can be observed on the south-east elevation of building A in the form of an outline and protruding stones. Many modifications have occurred to this elevation; photographs taken in 2011 when the Heritage Assessment was produced show more features, including a



black metal fire exit staircase which ran down the exterior of the south-east elevation. Current construction work on site has exposed more lower courses of the building than were previously visible from the surface.

5.5 A plinth-like structure runs along the bottom section of the elevation from which pilasters rise with chamfered top edges. At ground-floor level it is likely that the windows would have originally corresponded to those on the principal elevation which were all designed to allow as much natural light as possible to reach the work place. There are the partial remains of this style of former window along this elevation in the form of a brick segmental arched lintel and a brick-blocked top section on the window. However, the lower section of this former window has been converted into a large opening which truncates the two pilasters either side, but provides access to the ground floor. The remaining windows set in the recess panels between the pilasters are no longer 7x4 light windows with arched lintels; instead they have been modified to create two separate windows with straight stone lintels. These delineate the ground-floor and first-floor levels. The later appendage is punctuated by four apertures; three windows and a doorway all of which have stone lintels and one of which has a wooden plank beneath the window sill. Above the passageway are four apertures; two on each floor. At first-floor level the two windows are smaller than those on the second floor and they share a stone lintel. The second-floor windows are narrower than the other windows along the south-east elevation at second-floor height and each contain a stone lintel. The south-west and north-east elevations adjoin Nos. 77-81 and the former Albert Works retrospectively (Figs. 6-17).



Figure 6: General view of the north-west elevation.



Figure 7: General view of the north-west elevation facing south-east.



Figure 8: View of the north-west elevation of building A with passageway, 2m scale.





Figure 9: Later appendage on the north-west elevation of building A.



Figure 10: View of the south-east elevation of building A.





Figure 11: View of the south-east elevation of building A.

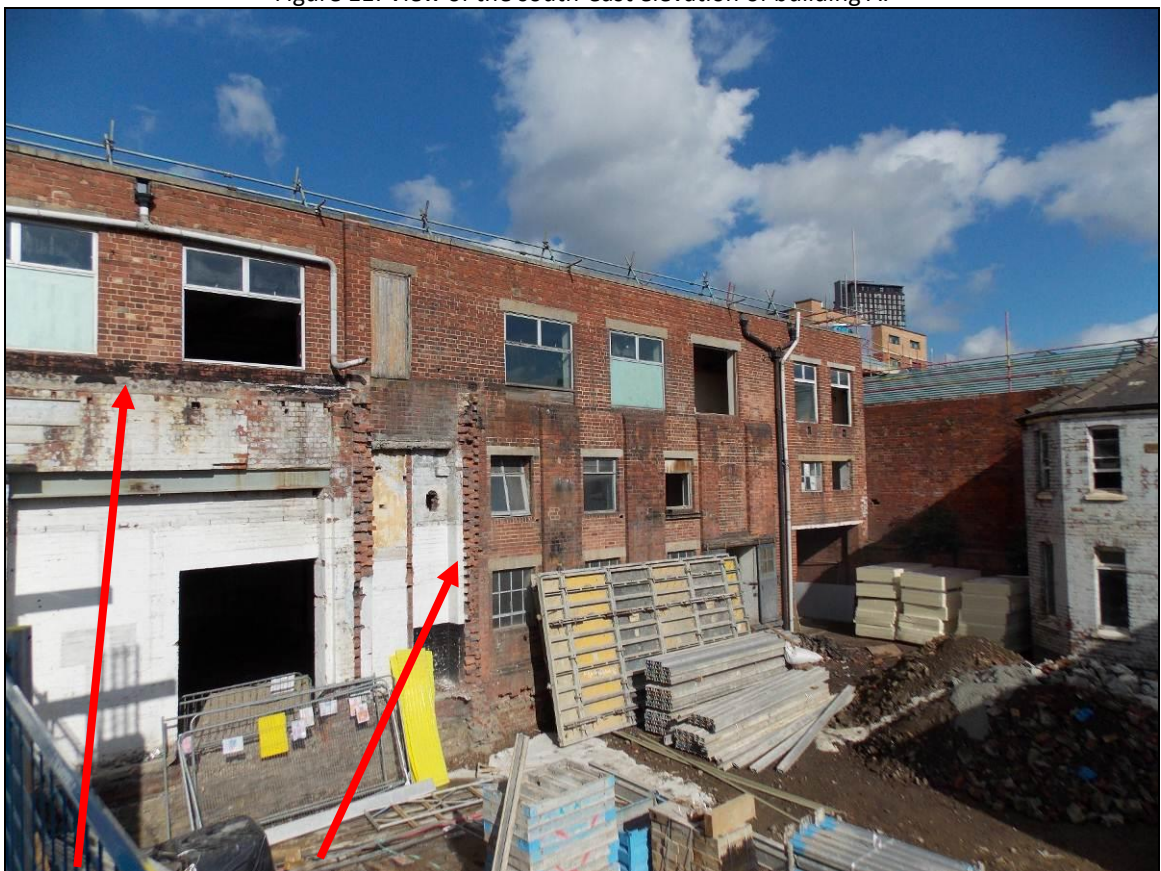


Figure 12: View of the remnants of a former structure which adjoined building A.





Figure 13: View of an opening along the south-west elevation, 2m scale.



Figure 14: View of the passageway within building A, facing south, 2m scale.





Figure 15: View of the passageway facing north, 2m scale.



Figure 16: View of the chamfered edge in addition to the north-east entrance into building A, 2m scale.





Figure 17: Chamfered edge to allow for the turning of trucks/ lorries, 2m scale.

## *Interior*

### *5.6 Cellar*

5.6.1 The interior consists of three floors over a basement. The cellar is accessed via a doorway in a ground-floor room, G4. A set of stone steps lead to the first of six rooms located in the cellar (C1). Along the north-west wall of C1 is a doorway which leads into a long narrow corridor. Along the corridor are three doors on the north-west side and three doorways on the south-east side; these lead into individual rooms. The cellar occupies the same floor space as rooms G1-G5 combined; however, it does not extend beneath G6 or the passageway (Figs. 18-20).

5.6.2 C1 is located at the bottom of the stone steps towards the north-east of the building. It is a single room which contains two semi-partitioning walls which run from north-east to south-west, but do not stretch the width of the room. It is brick built with a concrete ceiling and has RSJ beams supporting parts of the ceiling structure. The ceiling is not a consistent height; the staircase leading from the ground floor to the first floor is situated in the northern portion of this room and thus there is a gradient within the ceiling line. Furthermore, in the south-east corner has wooden planks covering a hole in the floor level. According to the cartographic records the hoist was positioned around this area of the building, suggesting the materials were located in the cellar at a point during the manufacturing and engineering leather process (Figs. 21-23).

5.6.3 The cellar corridor is accessed via the doorway along the north-west wall of C1. It is long and narrow running north-east to south-west. It is brick built with a concrete floor and ceiling with brick-coving running along the length of the corridor. As previously mentioned, there are six doorways located along the north-west and south-east walls of the corridor: three on each wall. The majority have segmental arched lintels with bullnose bricks. However, the doorway leading into C4 has been modified and has a straight lintel instead of an arched head. In addition, the corridor also contains a window with a segmental arched lintel which provides a view of the interior of C6 and there is a blocked window along the north-east wall.

5.6.4 C2 is located along the south-east side beneath the staircase to the cellar. It consists of a single room with a partial sloping ceiling beneath the staircase. The remaining ceiling has metal beams. The floor is composed of concrete, the walls are painted brick and there is a recess in the south-east wall. The doorway leading from the corridor into the room has been modified with the insertion of additional brick which has reduced the width and the shape of the lintel from an arched head into a straight head (Figs. 24-26).

5.6.5 C3 is located beneath G5. There is a brick doorway with a segmental brick arch. A blocked window is situated to the immediate west and along the south-east wall there is a recess with a segmental arch. In the north-west corner of the ceiling is a square hole which connects the above room to the C3, presumably for the ease of moving materials (Figs. 27-29).

5.6.6 C4 is the smallest of the rooms in the cellar and contains a large opening with a segmental arch. The ceiling is flat except for the far north-west end where it is stepped and slopes downwards. It appears to have services located in this room which at one point supplied power (Fig. 30).

5.6.7 C5 is located to the north-east of C4 and is positioned along the north-west wall. It is entered via a doorway with a segmental arched lintel. The walls have been painted, the floor is composed of the concrete and the ceiling is of the same composition as all of the other rooms in the cellar. Along the south-west wall is a blocked rectangular opening with an RSJ lintel. This would have originally provided access into the adjoining room, G4. A blocked fireplace is positioned along the north-east wall. The blocked fireplace has a segmental arched lintel, mirroring the design of all apertures in the cellar, with few exceptions. One of the RSJ beams truncates the top of the chimney breast indicating that they were a later insertion (Figs. 31-34).

5.6.8 C6 is located to the north-west of G5, along the north-west wall and is divided into two areas. The larger of the two areas is positioned towards the south-west of the room. There is a redundant fireplace along the south-west wall: the fireplace has not been filled in and a hearth is not present. There is a segmental arched doorway along the north-east wall and a wall opening which allows access into the smaller of the two rooms. In this smaller area there are differing ceiling heights. There is a blocked light well along the north-west wall. An RSJ beam outlines the top of a small recessed space. Opposite this along the south-west wall is a further recessed area (Figs. 35-36).



Figure 18: Staircase leading from G4 into the cellar below, 1m scale.



Figure 19: View of the cellar corridor, facing south-west, 2m scale.





Figure 20: View of the corridor running east to west, facing north-east, 2m scale.



Figure 21: General view of the interior of C1, facing south-east, 1m scale.



Figure 22: View of two partially segregated spaces in C1, 1m scale.



Figure 23: The doorway along the north-west wall of C1 leading to the corridor and then the doorway to C6.





Figure 24: View of the modified doorway leading from the corridor to C2, 2m scale.



Figure 25: View of the underneath of the staircase into the cellar located in C2, 2m scale.





Figure 26: View of room C2, 2m scale.



Figure 27: Recess along the south-east wall of C3, 2m scale.



Figure 28: View of the hole in the ceiling which connects C5 to G5.



Figure 29: General view of the interior of C3, facing north-west, 2m scale.





Figure 30: General view of the interior of C4, 2m scale.



Figure 31: View of the blocked fireplace along the north-east wall in C5, 2m scale.



Figure 32: General view of the interior of C5, facing north, 2m scale.



Figure 33: View of C6 with evidence of the former fireplace, 2m scale.





Figure 34: View of the southern corner of C5 with two doorways, 2m scale.



Figure 35: View a space within C6 of the cellar.



Figure 36: View of the doorways located along the north-east and south-east of C6, 2m scale.

## 5.7 Ground-floor

5.7.1 The ground-floor consists of several rooms which have been assigned codes, as can be viewed on Figures 2-5 for ease of understanding. As previously mentioned, the ground floor would have been used for the production of goods and offices as indicated by the Goad Maps. The first floor is absent from the majority of the building, only being present in the north-eastern portion of the building. Holes indicate where the joists would have originally been situated and indicate the presence of a former floor. There is a central corridor running from the north-east side to the far north-west side of G6. This corridor has doorways situated along it which lead into the other rooms at ground floor level.

5.7.2 G1 is the central corridor on the ground floor which runs from the north-east edge of G6 to the south-west edge of G2. It can be accessed either through G6 or via a staircase which leads from the passageway to the north-east of the building. This corridor would have originally had a ground floor ceiling; however this has been removed and only three RSJ beams run along the corridor indicating the previous height of this storey. The corridor has a series of doorways located on the north-west, south-east and south-west walls which provide access into the various rooms. Furthermore to the very east of the north-west wall is a staircase which provides access to the upper floors and to the very east of the south-east wall is a staircase which provides access to the passageway and the exterior of the building. To the north-east of building A, before the passageway (G2), is a long narrow corridor which runs from the north-west of the building to the south-east. It

contains a window along the north-east wall providing a view of the passageway and it can be accessed either through a doorway along the north-east wall of the corridor or via a doorway along the north-east wall of G3 (Figs. 37-39).

5.7.3 G3 was originally office space according to the Goad map of 1946; it is currently boarded and the ground-floor ceiling is missing. It is a large space which is partially subdivided into three rooms via two walls which extend into the middle of the room and adjoin the north-west wall. There is a large T at first-floor height above the ground-floor window. A fixture which likely appeared when the Speedwell Works changed use and was no longer used as a leather goods factory (Figs. 40-44).

5.7.4 G4 is located to the south-east of the building and contains the basement staircase. An RSJ beam runs through the centre of the room at the height of the former ground floor ceiling. There is an additional RSJ beam running south to north which is located on the former first-floor. Holes indicate the position of the former first storey floor joists. Along the south-east wall are brick pilasters with recess panels containing the modified windows. To the very east of this elevation is a large opening which provides a doorway to the rear yard. Along the north-west wall is a segmental arched opening which leads to the central corridor on the ground floor (Figs. 45-49).

5.7.5 G5 is entered from G4 via a rectangular doorway. This room has evidence of the former ceiling delineating the height of the ground floor and the start of the first floor. There is an RSJ beam which would have originally provided supported to the ceiling structure remaining. The south-west wall and the north-west wall each contain a blocked doorway. The former of these is blocked with concrete breeze block and appears to be a later insertion and the north-west blocked doorway contains a segmental arched lintel and is blocked with brick. In the northern corner between the blocked doorways is a brick cuboid which is obscuring a hole in the floor which connects this ground-floor room to the floor beneath in the cellar.

5.7.6 G6 is the former main factory space. This is the second largest interior room on site indicating its former function as the machine hall where mill bearings and drive belts would have been produced, although there are no remnants or fixtures remaining. The room currently maintains a series of cast-iron column positioned centrally in a line, which are of structural importance and large sash windows located on the north-west wall which would have allowed for natural light to illuminate the work space. Modified openings are present along the south-east wall (Figs. 50-51).





Figure 37: View of the corridor located in building A, facing west, 2m scale.

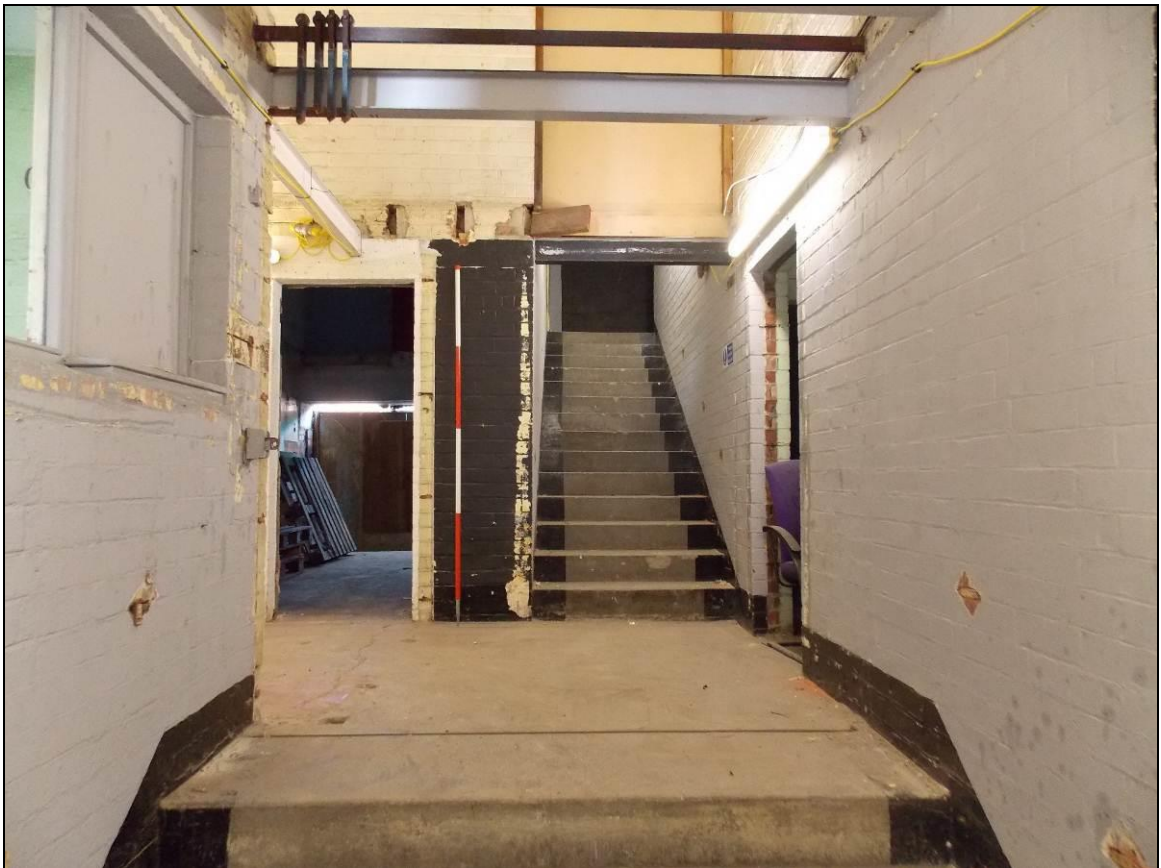


Figure 38: Staircase leading from the ground-floor to the first floor, 2m scale.



Figure 39: View of the corridor located to the east of the building (G2).



Figure 40: View of a blocked doorway along the north-west wall of G3.





Figure 41: View of the north-east wall of G3, 2m scale, 2m scale.



Figure 42: View of an opening containing an RSJ beam, 2m scale.



Figure 43: View of the interior of room G3, 2m scale.

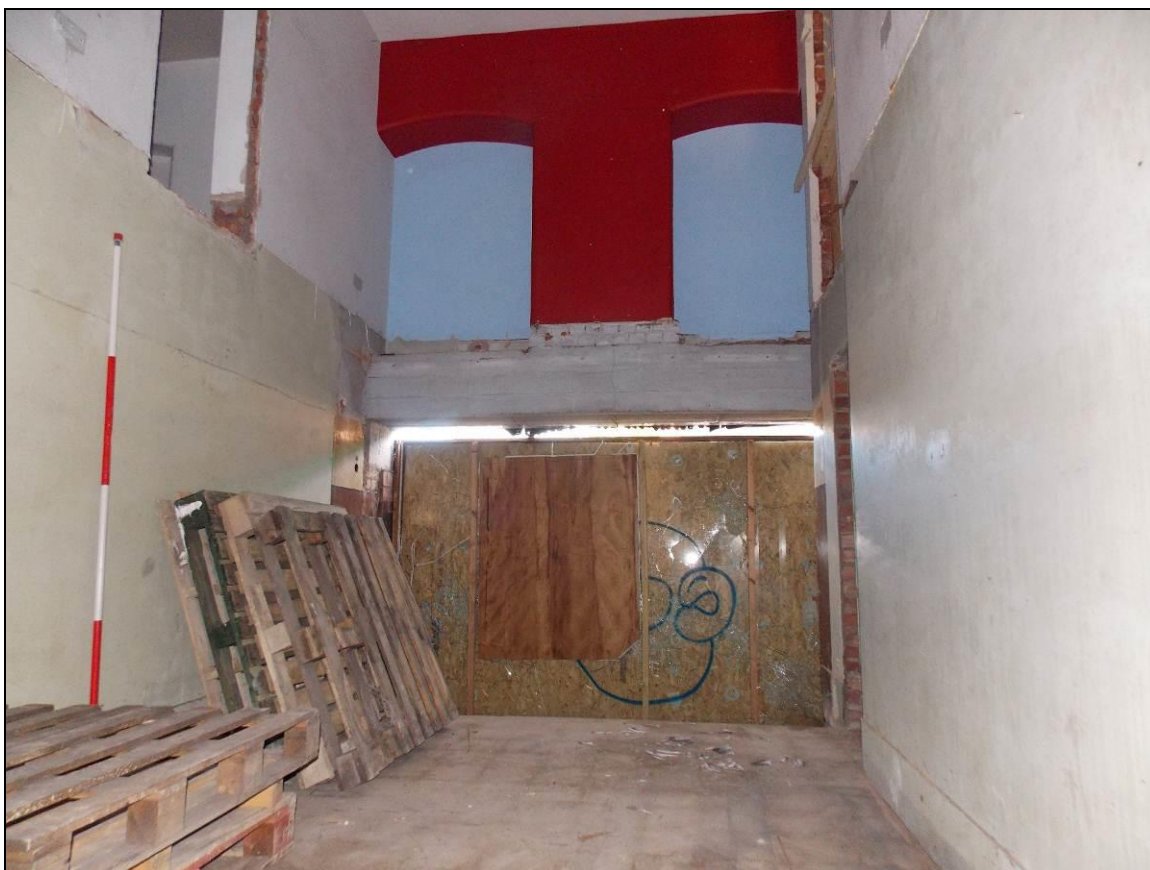


Figure 44: View of the north-west wall of room G3; the first floor ceiling is absent, 2m scale.





Figure 45: View of the interior G4, facing north.



Figure 46: View of room G5, the position of the former ceiling joists are apparent, 2m scale.



Figure 47: View of rooms G4 and G5 which an absent ceiling, 2m scale.



Figure 48: View of the south-east wall of G4, with slots indicating the former ceiling joists.





Figure 49: View of the openings with the ground floor towards the south of the building, 2m scale.



Figure 50: View of the interior of G6, with a central line of cast-iron columns.





Figure 51: View of the south-east wall of G6 with modified openings.

## **5.8**     *First floor*

5.8.1     The first floor only contains a single room accessed via the stone staircase. There would have originally been further rooms along this floor. However, the ground-floor ceiling has been removed/ collapsed and is no longer present. The only remnants are the joist and beam slots which indicate its previous position. The only remaining room at first-floor level is short in height and narrow in width and is positioned to the north east of the building. There are two windows located along the south-east wall and a glass block window along the north-west wall. The only area in which a first floor does not appear to have been present is in G6.



Figure 52: View of the only first-floor room within building A with a glass block window.



Figure 53: View of the ground floor and first floor.

## 5.9 Second-floor

5.9.1 The second floor is accessed via the stone staircase. There are three rooms located on the top appendage of building A. There is a large room over G6 which similarly contains iron columns, however, these are later in date and have the company branded into the metal. Furthermore, they are not cylindrical in shape; instead they are likened to stanchions. Dividing this space from the very north east room is a small space containing no apertures except for a single doorway. The room located to the very north-east of the building mirrors that of the first-floor room directly below it, except the second floor room is taller in height. There are two openings along the south-west wall providing access into the small area to the north-east of room C6 (Figs 54-62).



Figure 54: 'Cargo Fleet England' is moulded into the steel structure along the second floor.





Figure 55: View of the larger of the second floor rooms, 2m scale, facing north.

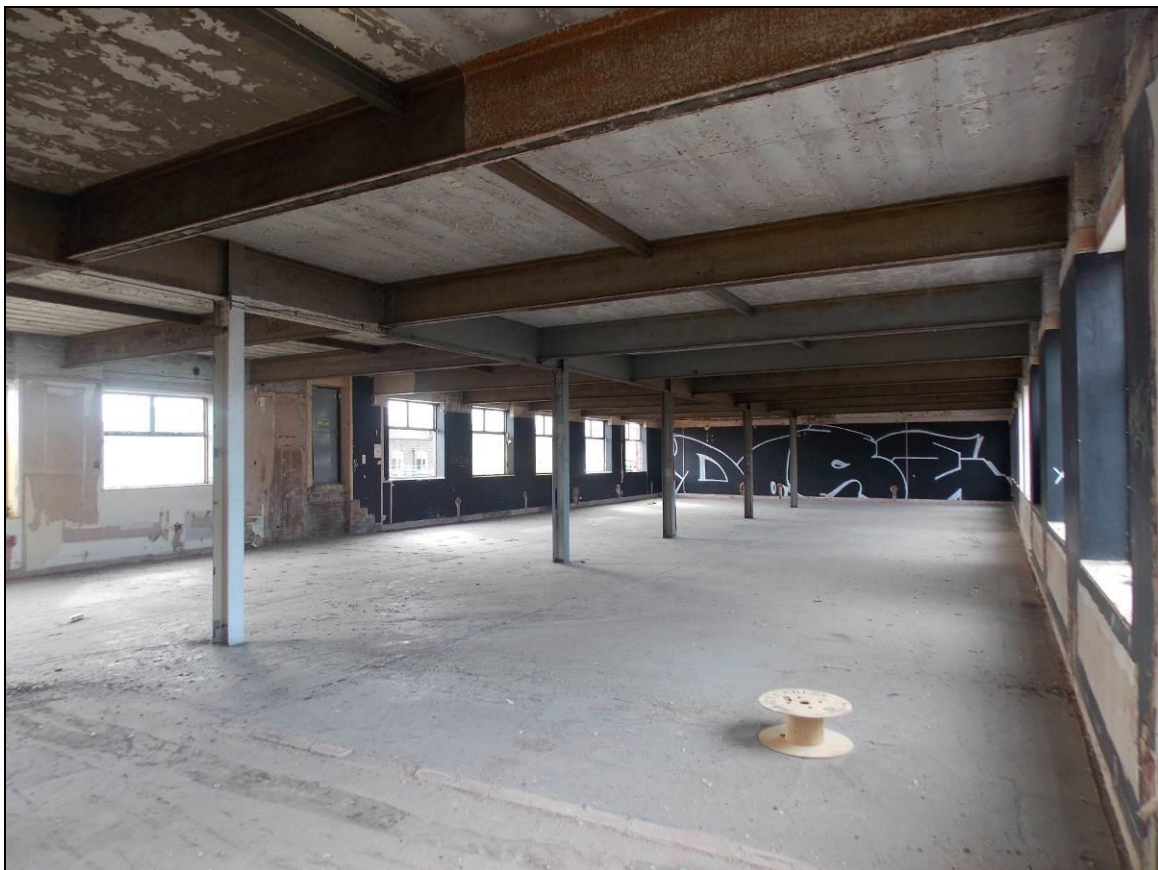


Figure 56: View of the larger room located on the second floor, facing south-west.



Figure 57: View of a small room located on the second floor, 2m scale.



Figure 58: View of the room located to the east of the second floor, facing north-west, 2m scale.





Figure 59: View of the openings located along the south-west elevation, 2m scale.



Figure 60: View of the second floor room located to the north-east of the building, facing east, 2m scale.



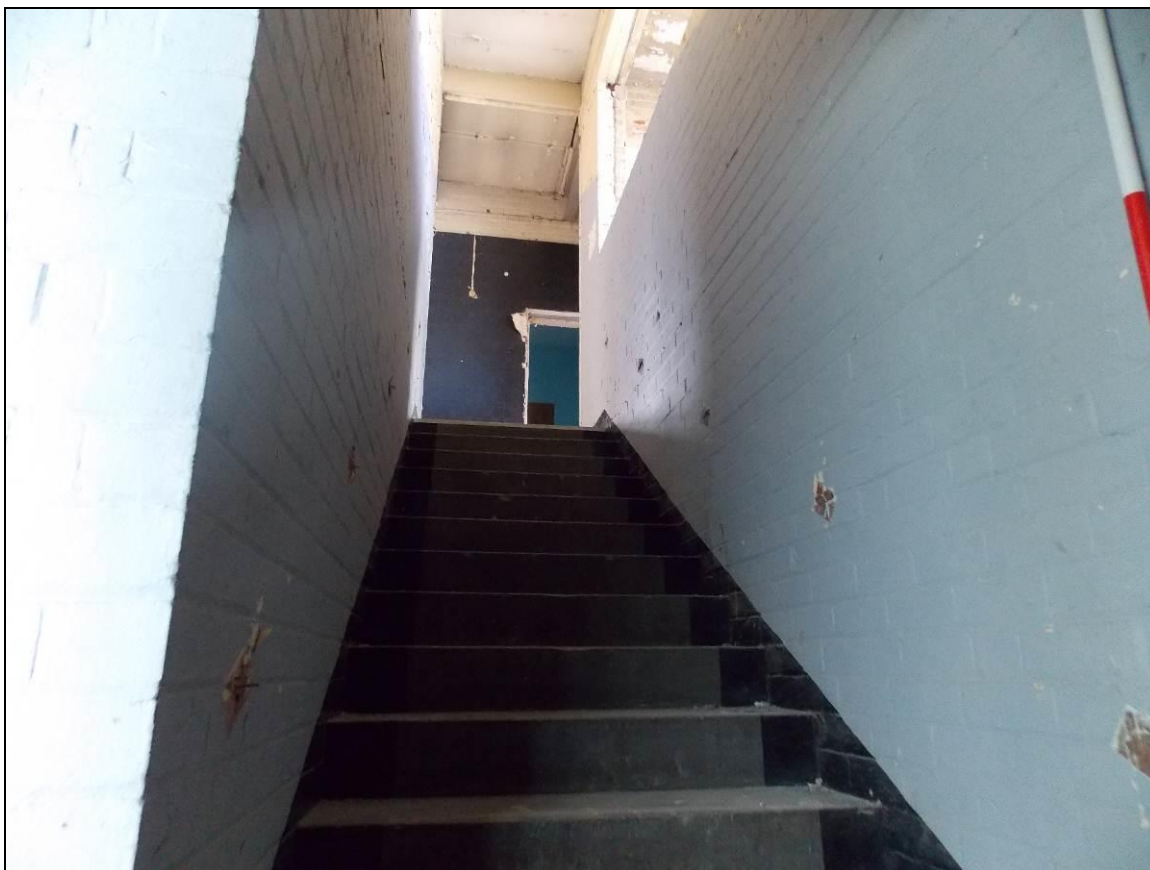


Figure 61: View of the staircase leading from the first floor to the second floor, facing south.



Figure 62: Opening leading from the smaller second floor room to the larger room, 2m scale.

## **Building B**

5.10 Building B is positioned to the south-east of the site and is not visible from Sidney Street. It is a brick-built, two storey L-shaped building. For ease of understanding in the report the two ranges which form building B have been given separate names: the North-East Range and the South-East Range; and each room has been assigned a code. The North-East Range adjoins a wall which separates the former Albert Works from the former Speedwell Works. The Goad Maps of 1946 and 1959 depict the uses of the buildings during these years. The North-East Range was originally offices and did not alter between the years the two maps were produced; they could have originally provided accommodation for a foreman or gateman working at the site. The South-East Range initially contained a pattern workshop and a press shop, but by 1959, although the press shop remained, the pattern shop appears to have been removed. In addition, there was originally a further range which adjoined the south-east elevation of the South-East Range. These buildings were used as a workshop and store. These have been demolished and were not present at the time of the recording and therefore are not described, discussed or photographed in the report but are discussed in the Heritage Assessment. There is a two-storey lean-to structure which abuts the north-west elevation of the South-East Range. It is brick-built with a mono-pitched roof. It appears to have been used as a lavatory block. It is worth noting that at the time of recording construction work on-site had revealed further brick courses of the buildings which would not have been visible when the buildings were in use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figs. 64-68).



Figure 63: View of the former office block and the south-east elevation of building A.





Figure 64: View of the South-East Range of building B, facing south-east, 2m scale.



Figure 65: The south-west elevation of the South-East Range and where ranges have been demolished.





Figure 66: General view of building B, facing north-east.



Figure 67: General view of the North-East Range of building B, a former office range with a canted side.





Figure 68: View of the south-west elevation of the North-East Range of building B.

## North-East Range

### *Exterior*

5.23 The North- East Range is a two-storey brick-built structure with two chimney stacks located on the partially pitched roof which is hipped where the canted side is located along the north-west elevation. It was formerly offices during the 20<sup>th</sup> century according to the Goad Maps of 1946 and 1959. The north-east elevation adjoins a wall separating the former Albert Works from the Speedwell Works and the south-east wall adjoins part of the north-west elevation of the adjoining South-East range. The south-west elevation has three upper floor windows, the northerly one is narrower in width, and all have a segmental arch lintel. There are a further three windows at ground floor level and, again, the northern one is smaller in width. This elevation also contains another two apertures: a doorway and a large blocked opening. The latter of the two is blocked with concrete breeze-blocks and has a segmental arch lintel. The doorway also has a segmental arched lintel and is obscured by construction equipment. Along the canted side are two windows, one on each floor, these are narrow in width. The north-west elevation contains a further three windows; two on the ground-floor and a single window on the first-floor, positioned towards the west.

## *Interior*

5.24 The interior of the North-East Range consists of three ground-floor rooms and three first-floor rooms. There are currently two access points into the building. The first is through the doorway located along the south-west elevation which leads into G2 and the second is via the first-floor of the South-East Range which leads into F3. G1 is located to the very north-west of the building and is entered via a doorway along the south-east wall connecting rooms G2 and G1. The room has a wooden floor and an i beam ceiling. It is asymmetrical in shape due to the canted side. There are four windows in total: two along the north-west elevation, one along the canted side and a final window located along the south-west wall. Further along the south-east wall there is a blocked fireplace with a stone hearth positioned in the wooden floor beneath, but which is a segmental arched recess (Fig. 69).

5.25 G2 is accessed via an opening along the south-west elevation of building B or via the upper floor. This space contains an imperial wooden staircase which slopes from the south-west to the north-east and then splits in order to allow access into two of the first floor rooms. It has a concrete floor and an i beam ceiling. Beneath the staircase imperial staircase is a small passageway and it connects G2 and G3, although there is no abundant need for this. Along the south-west elevation is a concrete breeze-block blocked opening which would have initially led to the iron yard. Further along the same wall are two further windows and a doorway. The doorway has been modified; a piece of wood has been inserted below the brick segmental arch lintel and has thus reduced the height of the door. The window to the south of this is narrower in width than the window to the north of the doorway. Along the north-west wall is a chimney breast which has a red metal safe inserted into it. The brick walls have been plastered and painted in the past which has peeled/ been removed in places exposing the brick beneath (Figs. 70-73).

5.26 G3 is entered via a large opening along the south-east wall of G2. This opening has been modified as an additional lintel has been inserted below the brick row of headers which has decreased the height of the opening. G3 contains a concrete breeze-block blocked doorway along the south-west wall. There is a further blocked doorway along the south-east wall which would have originally connected G3 to G4. Towards the north-east wall is a further concrete-breeze wall; this is built to separate the small corridor beneath the staircase (Figs. 74-75).

5.27 On the first floor there are three rooms. F1 has a similar layout to the room immediately below (G1). A redundant fireplace is positioned along the south-east wall flanked by an opening to the west and a doorway to the east. The fireplace appears to have been modified. It is currently a rectangular; however, as the plaster has been removed part of the original brick arch lintel of the fireplace has been exposed, suggesting that the fireplace was bigger than it currently appears. The floor consists of wood which has rotten in areas. Like the floor below, windows are located along the north-west, south-west and canted side of this room. A modified doorway connects rooms F1 to F2 (Figs. 76-79).

5.28 F2 is located in the centre of the North-East Range. It has a wooden floor; however, a large section of the floor area towards the north-east of the room is occupied by the



imperial staircase and the wooden ceiling structure is exposed. The north-west wall contains a redundant fireplace which is rectangular in shape. This wall also contains a window which is also present in F1 and to the east of the fireplace is a doorway which appears to have been modified. The original doorway is large and contains a segmental arch head; however, this has been made narrower. The south-east wall dividing F2 and F3 has two opening of which the more easterly of the two may have been modified. There are concrete breeze-blocks beneath this opening which may suggest that it was originally larger in size. Furthermore, the lower courses of bricks are exposed beneath the plaster which has worn away in places (Figs. 80-81).

5.29 F3 consists of a wooden floor and the ceiling structure is exposed. The bottom courses of bricks are exposed beneath the plaster. This is the narrowest of all of the first floor rooms in the North-East Range or building B. There is a window along the south-west elevation and a blocked opening which would have originally allowed a view of F4 (Figs. 82-86).



Figure 69: South-east wall with redundant fireplace in G1 in the North-East Range of building B, 1m scale.



Figure 70: View of the hallway connecting G2 to G1 in the North-East Range of building B.



Figure 71: View of various apertures along the south-west wall of G2 in the North-East Range of building B, 2m scale.





Figure 72: View of the downstairs of the former office range, facing north, 2m scale.



Figure 73: Split staircase leading from the ground floor to the first floor, facing south.





Figure 74: View of a concrete breeze-blocked opening along the south-west wall, 2m scale.



Figure 75: View of blocked opening towards the very south of the former office block, 2m scale.





Figure 76: View of a redundant fireplace along the south-east wall of the upper F1 room, 1m scale.



Figure 77: View of the ceiling structure in the first floor of the office.





Figure 78: View of the redundant fireplace in F1 in the North-East Range of building B, 2m scale.



Figure 79: One of the partitioning walls on the first floor of the North-East Range in building B, 2m scale.



Figure 80: General view of F2 with the redundant fireplace.



Figure 81: View of the north-east wall on the first floor of the North-East Range in building B, 2m scale.





Figure 82: General view of the first floor area in the North-East Range of building B, facing west.



Figure 83: General view of the ceiling structure on the first floor of the North-East Range of building B.

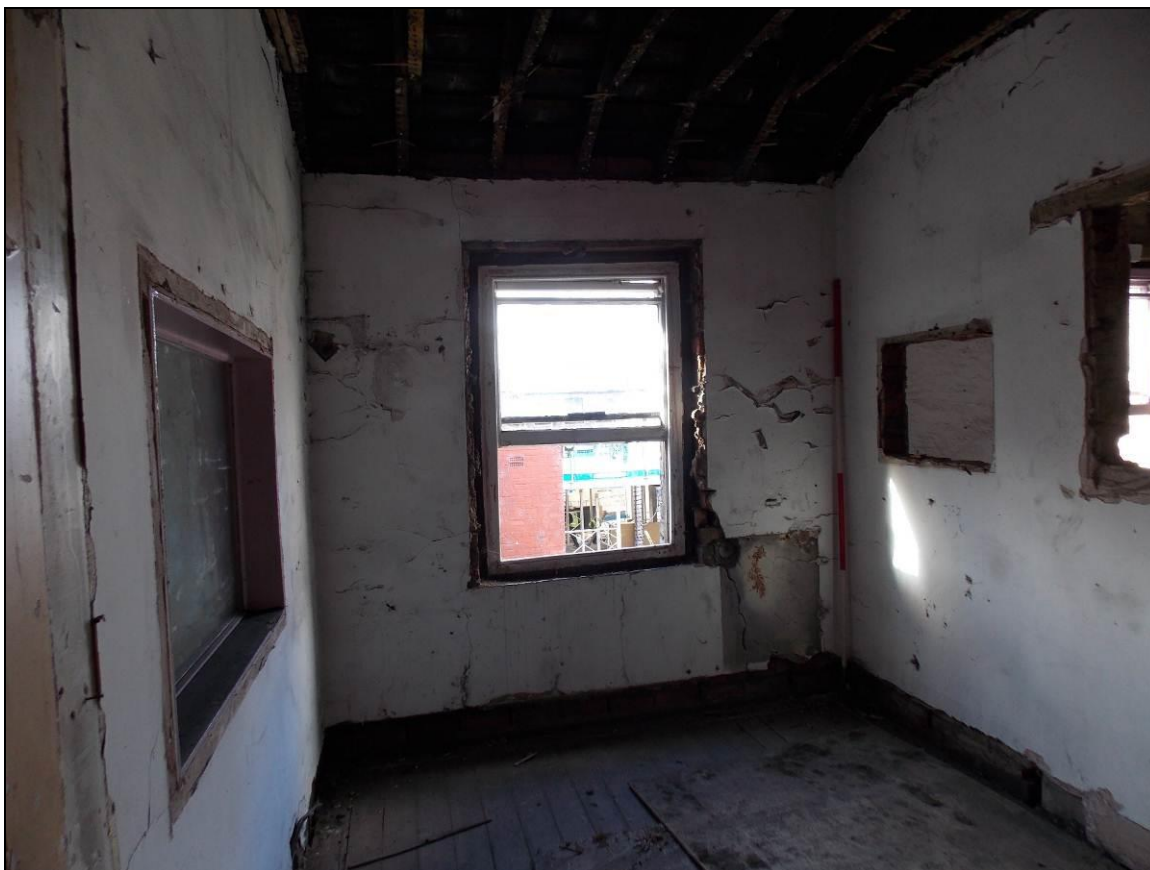


Figure 84: View of the central first floor room in the former office block, facing west, 2m scale.



Figure 85: General view of F3, facing west, 2m scale.





Figure 86: View of the first floor wall separating the North-East Range from the South-East Range, 2m scale.

## South-East Range

### *Exterior*

5.30 The South-East Range of building B is a brick-built structure with a pitched roof. It originally had a further range adjoining the south-east elevation which reached to the edge of Porter Brook. However, as aforementioned, this has been demolished. A small two-storey structure adjoins the western portion of the north-west elevation, which was a former toilet block. Also along the north-west elevation is an exterior stone and metal staircase which provides access to F5 and the upper floor of the lean-to structure. The metal staircase is a later addition as it obscures a blocked doorway. There is an upper floor doorway providing access into F4, a large ground floor opening providing access to G4 and a blocked upper floor window. The area to the east of the doorway consists of wood as opposed to brick. The south-west elevation contains three windows: two at ground-floor level and the third is positioned centrally on the first floor with a concrete lintel. The ground-floor windows have a segmental brick arch lintel and bullnose bricks are situated at the sill. Vents are also located on this elevation, and two are located near the original bottom of the elevation, although current construction work has exposed further courses. The toilet unit adjoining the north-west elevation has two small windows.

5.31 Along the south-east elevation alterations have occurred in order to compensate for the demolition of the adjoining range. An opening with an RSJ lintel has been blocked

with bricks and contains a central window. RSJ beams protrude from this elevation indicating the former presence of an adjoining building. There is a further opening located to the east of the brick blocked aperture. The upper floor contains a series of windows below the eaves of the roof. As construction work has occurred in the yard of the former Speedwell Works and adjoining buildings, the lower courses of the majority of the buildings have been exposed.

### *Interior*

5.32 The ground-floor of the South-East Range, G4, contains a single space but with a varying ceiling height. The area beneath F5 has a higher ceiling than the room under F4. The south-west elevation contains two windows which are set higher than the other windows in this ground-floor area. Along the south-east elevation, towards the west an originally large opening has been substantially modified in order to create a window and a doorway, both with concrete lintels. Concrete breeze-blocks have been utilised to block the majority of the opening, leaving room for the aforementioned apertures. The north-west elevation contains a single opening which has been obscured by the addition of the metal staircase on the exterior north-west elevation. The ceiling consists of i beams with bridging struts and the floor is composed of concrete. The floors have been painted, obscuring the brick beneath and an RSJ beam has been added to the ceiling. Separating this space from G4 is a large opening with an RSJ lintel. G4 is longer in length than G5; however, it has a lower ceiling, composed of i beams with a concrete, probable hoist occupying an area of the ceiling and a concrete floor. There is a large opening along the south-east wall which reaches the length of the room and has a RSJ lintel. Along the north-west wall is an additional opening which is large, but does not occupy the length of the room; it is positioned towards the west, although its RSJ lintel does reach the entire length of the room. This doorway has a wooden shutter. Further along the same wall is a concrete breeze-block blocked doorway which would have originally allowed access into G3. Despite the ground-floor area being a single room, the distinction between the two upper floor rooms is prevalent within the ground floor level (Figs. 88-90).

5.33 F4 is located towards the north-east of the building. The ceiling contains common rafters, wooden joists and queen trusses and the floor is composed of wood. Along the north-west wall are two doorways: one leading to the external staircase and the second to the upper floor of the North-East Range of building B. The south-east wall consists of regular fenestration in the form of long short windows. There is an opening which provides access to F5 however; it is positioned high up along the south-west wall which indicates that there was originally a small set of stairs providing easy access which have since been removed (Figs. 91-92).

5.34 F5 was originally a press shop according to the Goad Maps of 1946 and 1959. It is shorter in height than F4 but contains multiple apertures along each wall. It has a wooden floor and a pitched wooden ceiling. There are no remnants of former fixtures or fittings, only the structural shell remains (Figs. 93-94).





Figure 87: View of a detail on the ceiling of the ground floor of the South-East Range.



Figure 88: General view of the ground floor of the South-East Range, facing south-west.





Figure 89: General of the ground floor of the South-East Range of building B, facing north-east.



Figure 90: View of the upper floor of the South-East Range in building B.





Figure 91: General view of the interior of the upper floor of the South-East Range in building B.



Figure 92: View of the upper floor in the South-East Range and the outline of the former staircase.



Figure 93: General view of the upper floor in the South-East Range of building B, 2m scale.

## 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

### *Remaining indications of former use*

7.1 The former Speedwell Works is an example of a traditional large scale industrial building which followed back-to-back houses at the site and the structures display indications of the former industrial use. One of the ranges forming Speedwell Works fronts Sidney Street with the only access to the rear yard via a single passageway. This was a typical style for this type of building. As aforementioned this site was purpose built for Thomas Ashton and continued to be used by the same proprietors for nearly 120 years. Although structures have been demolished, those which remain have not altered in footprint since construction and thus provide a physical understanding of style and structure of a 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial building in Sheffield. In addition, as previously discussed, the design characteristics of the building indicate the former industrial use as suggested by the size of the building in addition to the large windows. Internally, the former machine hall still retains typical characteristics in the form of equally-distributed cast iron columns and large windows allowing natural light to illuminate the room. It was commented upon in the heritage assessment of the former Speedwell Works that ‘the scale, materials and surviving external details of the front range of Speedwell Works help define the character and appearance of the Conservation Area...’ (Clemence and Herring 2011, 54).



7.2 The North-East Range of building B also retains indications of its former use. The presence of fireplaces in this structure may suggest that it was formerly used for accommodation, perhaps to house a foreman or gateman, before being utilised as offices. Thus the fires may be related to the need for warmth as opposed to an industrial process.

### *Phasing*

7.3 Although the site is a good example of a traditional large-scale industrial building in Sheffield, some additions were made to the building in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (before) and further alterations occurred in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century (resulting in phasing). The building recording has refined the chronology of the buildings as follows.

- PHASE 1: by 1905. Speedwell Works consists of a range fronting Sidney Street (which appears to have been subdivided into three) which is flanked by an L-shaped structure located to the south-west of the site. There are also four seemingly detached structures to the south-east of the site.
- PHASE 2: early 1920s. Changes had occurred to the four detached structures in the south-east corner of the site. The two northern most structures have been extended in order to create an L-shaped range and the two southern detached structures have been sandwiched between other structures which have been erected along Porter Brook.
- PHASE 3: by 1946. The buildings which fronted Porter Brook had been demolished by 1946 and the L-shaped range which is positioned to the south-east of site, formed by 1923 through joining two of the originally detached structures, has been shortened from the west. Furthermore, this L-shaped range has had a staircase added to the north-west elevation and a small block which currently houses toilet facilities. Furthermore, a small extension is shown along the north-east elevation of the L-shaped complex positioned to the south-west of the site and a later appendage had been added to the range fronting Sidney Street providing a second floor. There is a distinct construction break between the two phases of the building; the later addition now serves as a good example of a post-war utilitarian reconstruction. Externally the addition is identified by newer brick, a different style of window and an absence of pilasters. Internally, the structure is supported by stanchions with the company name imprinted on them as opposed to cylindrical cast iron columns which are present in the 19<sup>th</sup> century former machine hall. In more recent time further changes to the site have occurred.
- PHASE 4: by 1953. A small extension is added along the south-east elevation of the range fronting Sidney Street.
- PHASE 5: by 2017. The L-shaped range which had originally flanked the structure fronting Sidney Street to the south-west of site had been demolished, as had structures which formed the L-shaped structure to the south-east of the site which fronted Porter Brook. Internally, the buildings have been stripped and the ground-floor ceiling in the range fronting Sidney Street has been largely removed.

### *Street layout*

7.4 The street layout immediately surrounding and within the site has only been slightly modified since first being developed in the late 18th/ early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The townscape context of the subject sites provides a good example of a planned layout of that era.

7.5 The archaeological building recording provides a comprehensive preservation by record prior to the proposed demolition of some buildings and the modifications of other buildings. As has been mentioned, the buildings have undergone changes since their original construction and some have been converted since their initial use to accommodate changing needs.

## **8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT**

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8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

9.1 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.

## **10 ARCHIVES**

10.1 A digital and paper archive has been prepared by ARS Ltd. The paper archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, elevations, sections and photographs, and the digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at Sheffield Archives. An OASIS form has been completed and is included as Appendix IV of this report. A digital copy of the final report will also be uploaded to OASIS.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Dale Fixter of Elmsdale Estates who commissioned the project and Jim Mooney of JP Mooney who facilitated access to the site; and to Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeological Service, for her advice.



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## **APPENDIX I: SURVEY RECORDS**



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Date: 12/12/2016

Drawn: EG

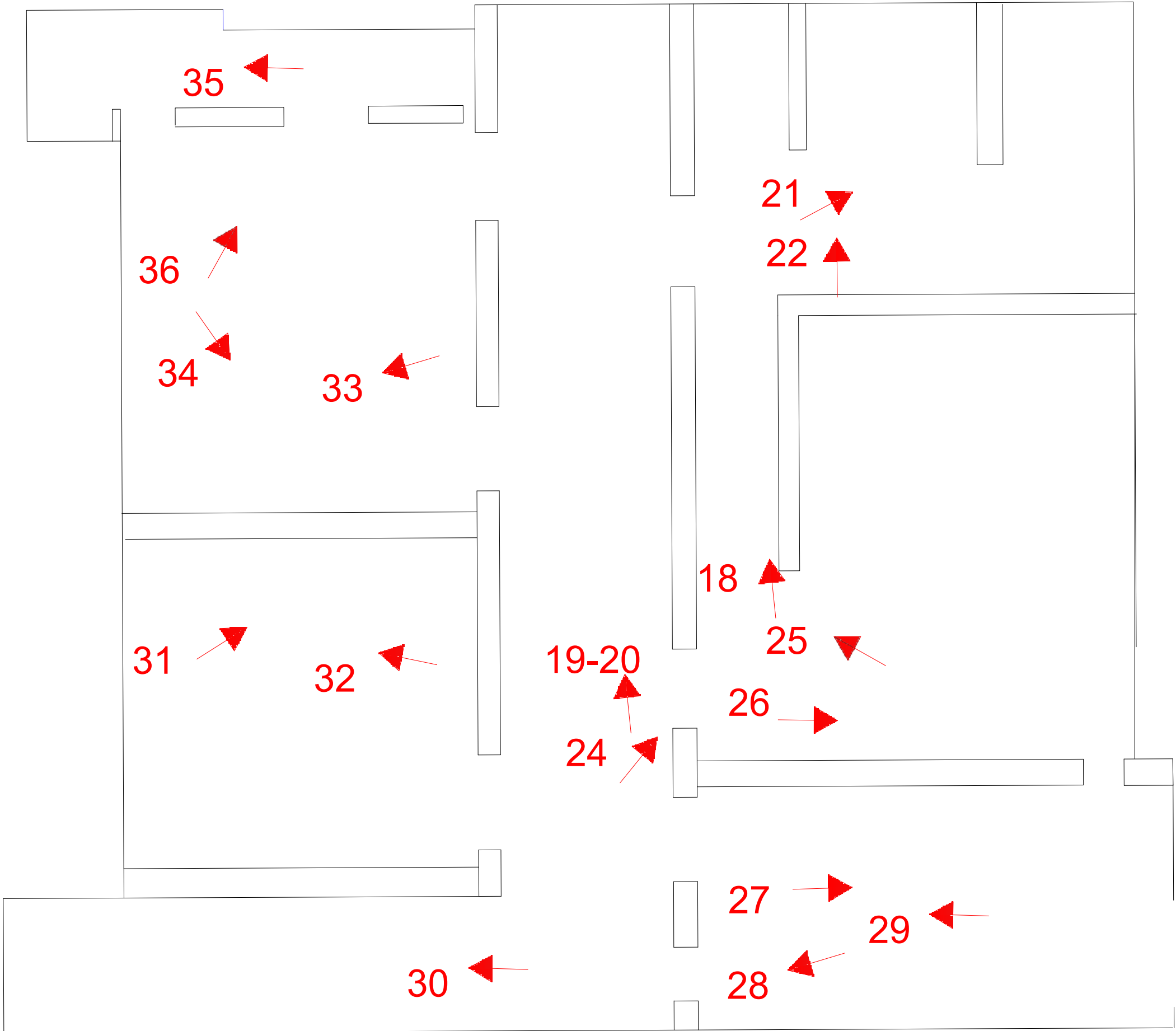
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Photographic plan of the  
basement in Speedwell  
Works Sheffield.

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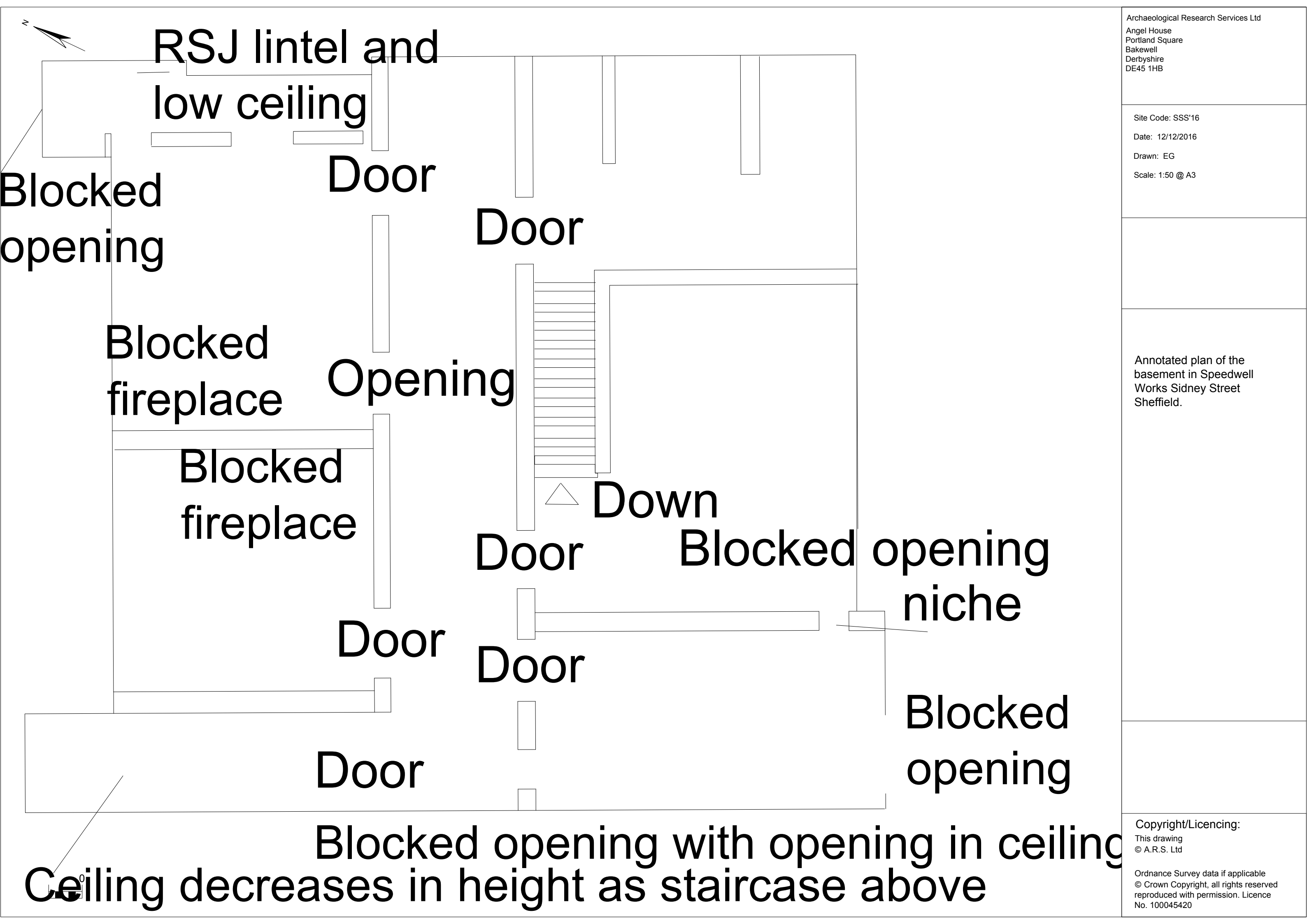


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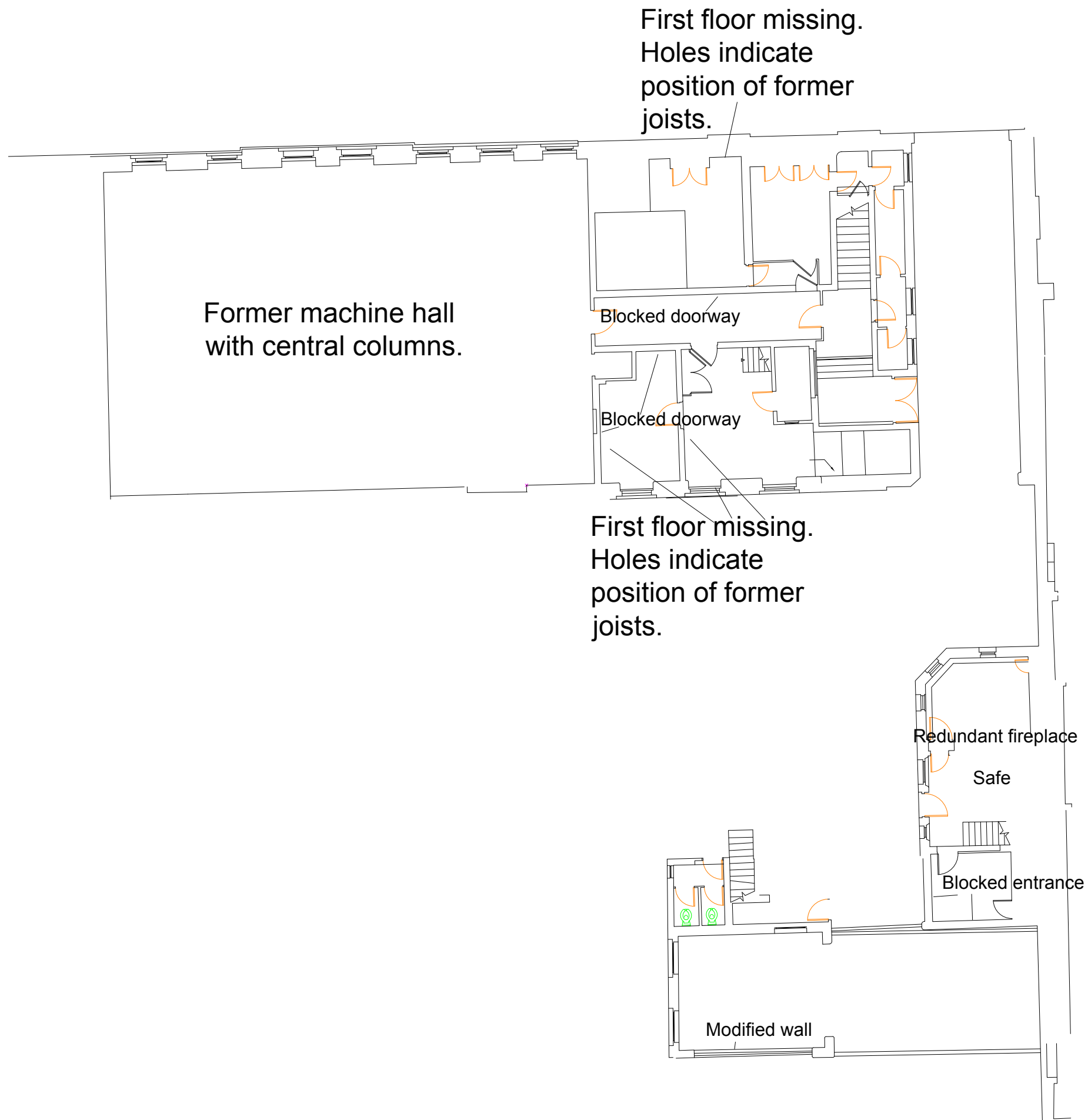
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Date: 12/12/2016  
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Annotated plan of the  
basement in Speedwell  
Works Sidney Street  
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Annotated plans of  
the ground floor of  
Speedwell Works  
Sidney Street.

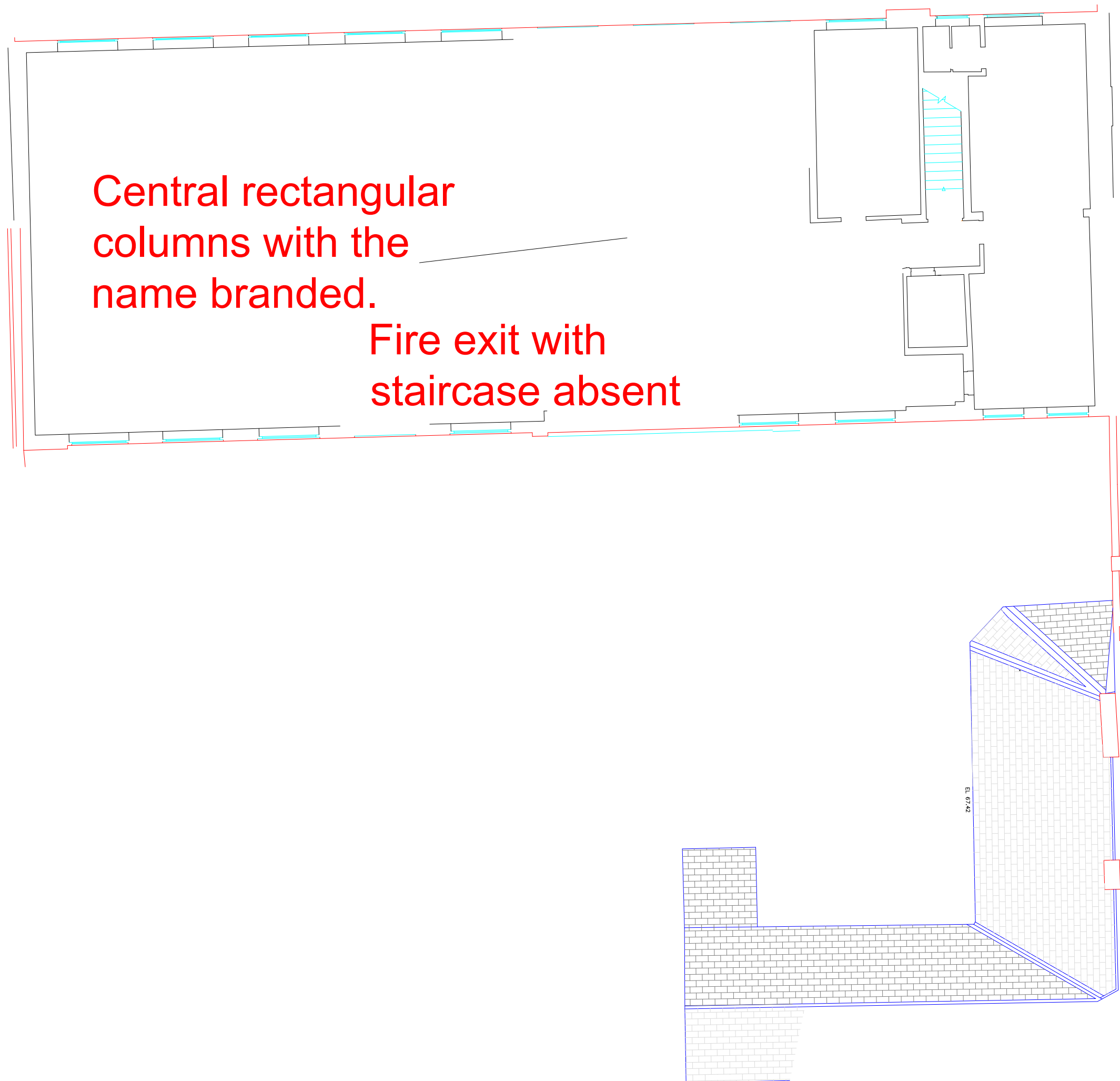
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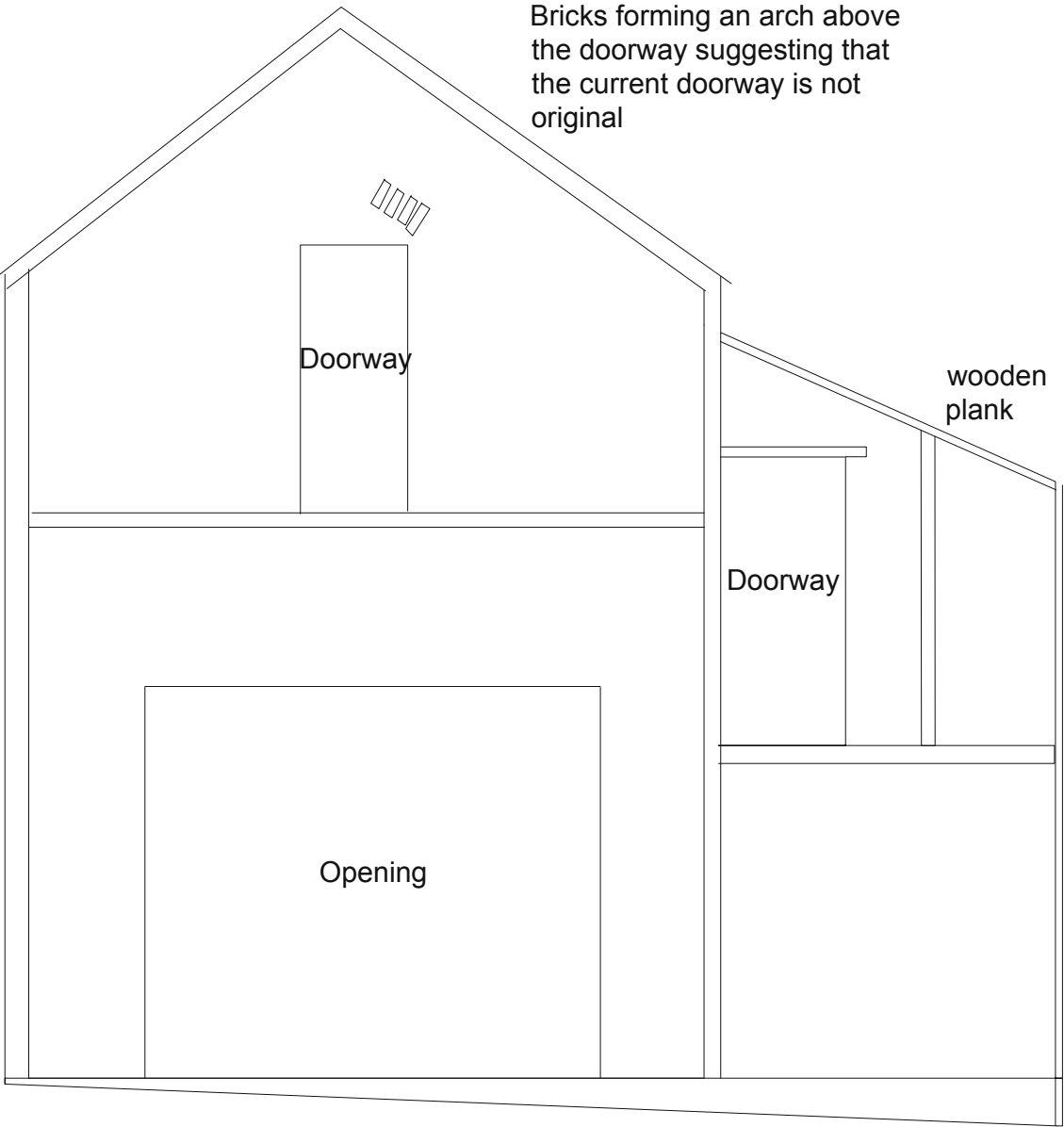
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Annotated cross section of  
north east facing wall,  
building B, Speedwell  
Works, Sidney Street.

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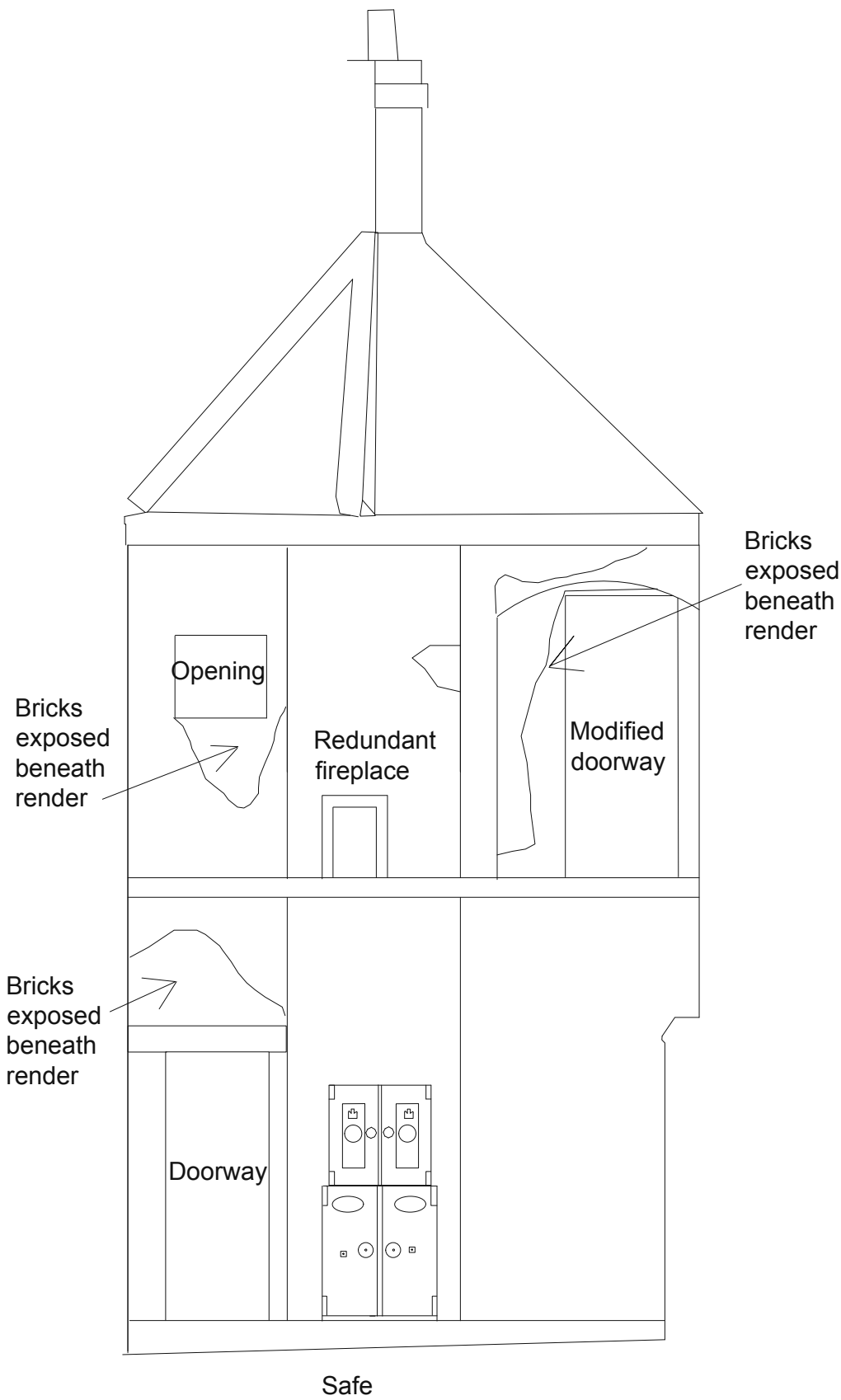
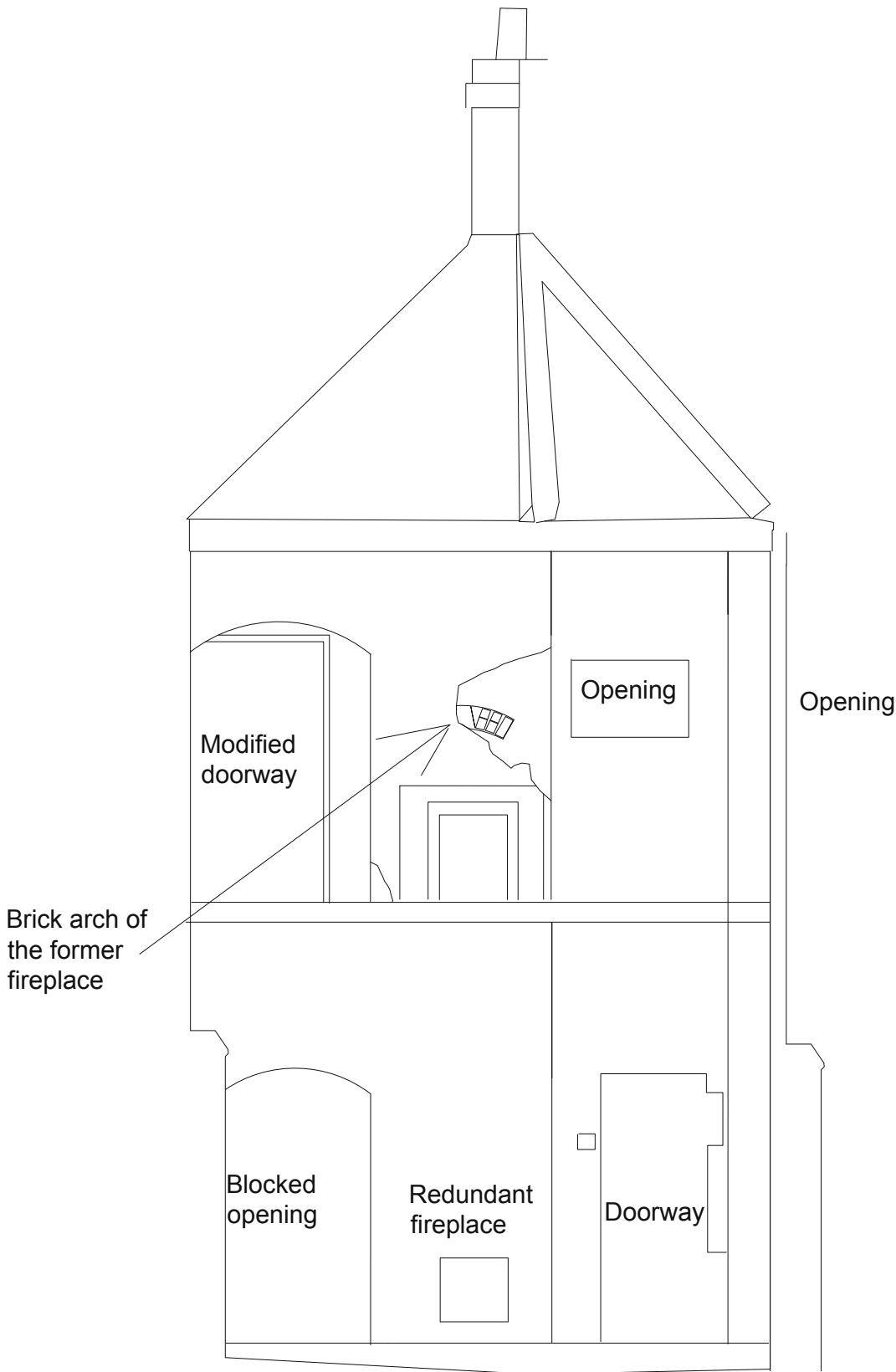
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Annotated cross sections  
of the north west wall and  
the south east facing wall,  
restropectively, building B,  
Speedwell Works, Sidney  
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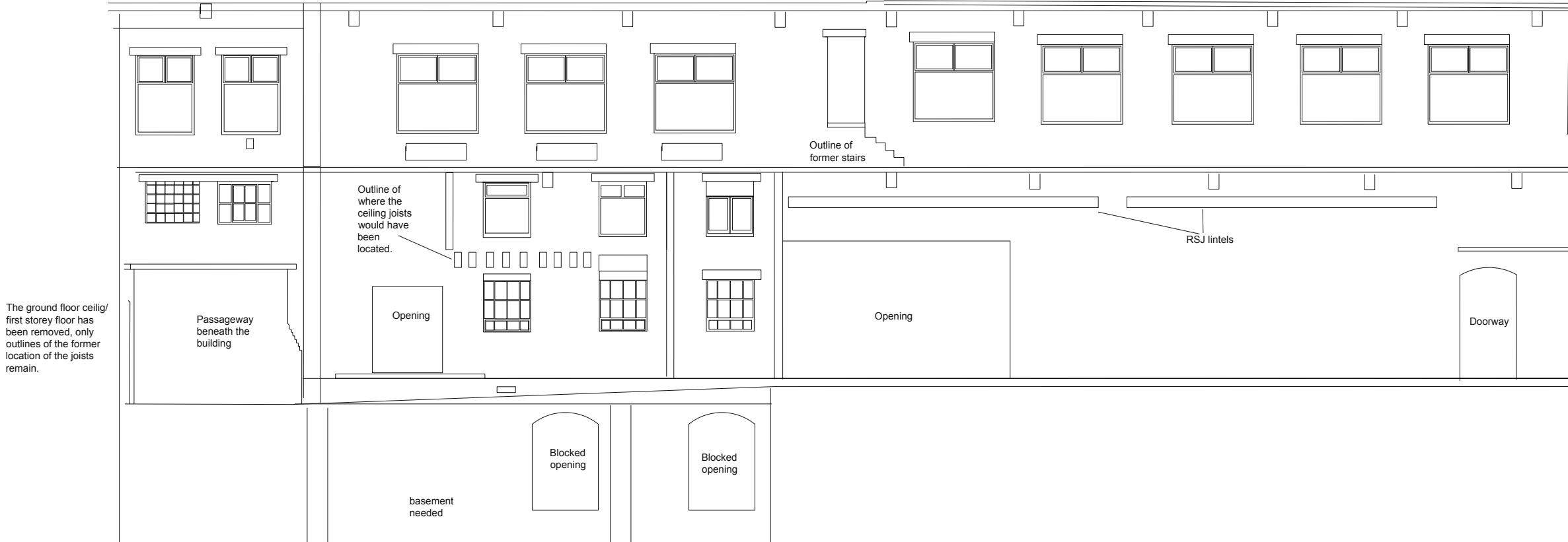
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Date: 25/8/2017  
  
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Annotated long section of  
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building A, Speedwell  
Works, Sidney Street.

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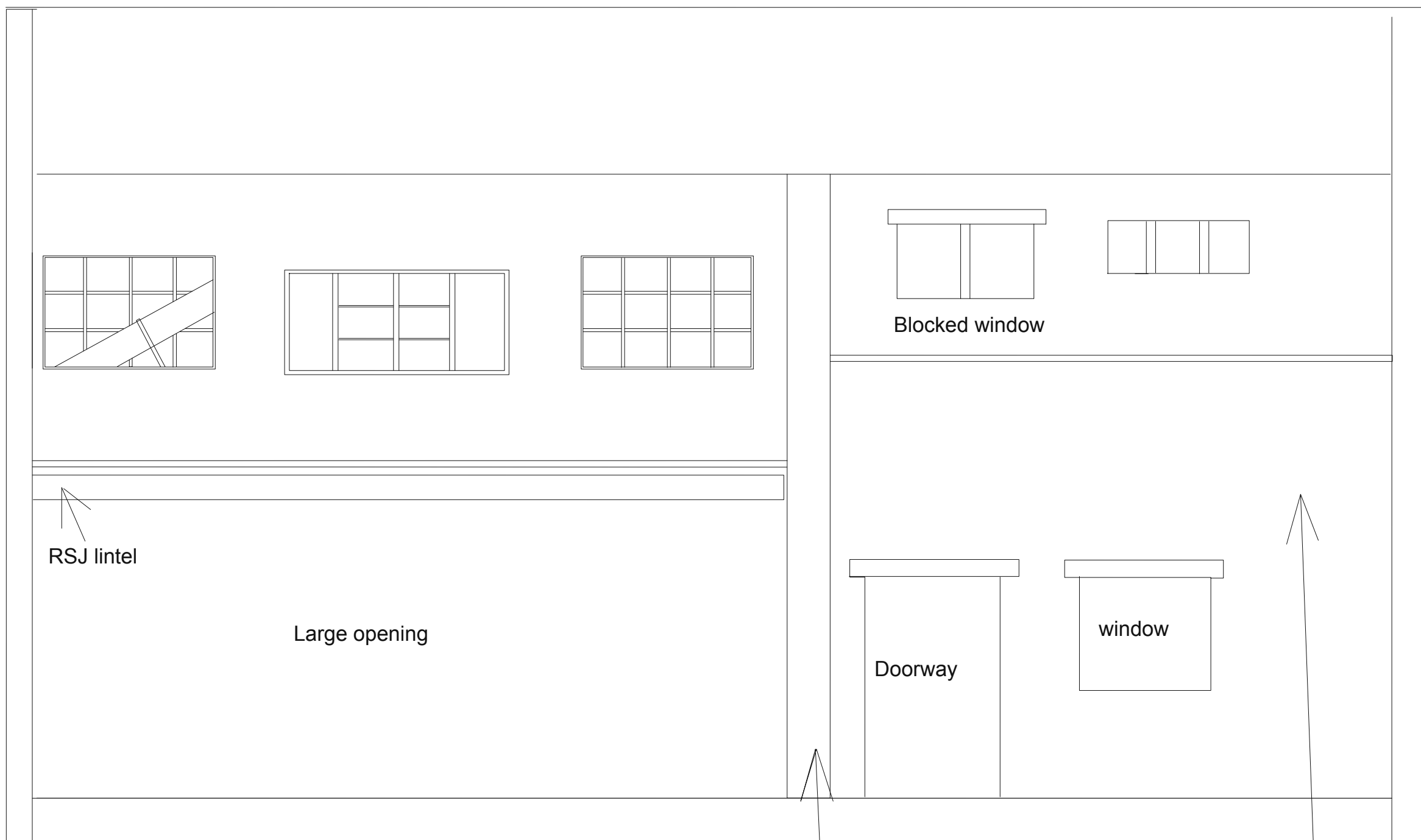
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Annotated long section of  
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building B, Speedwell  
Works, Sidney Street,  
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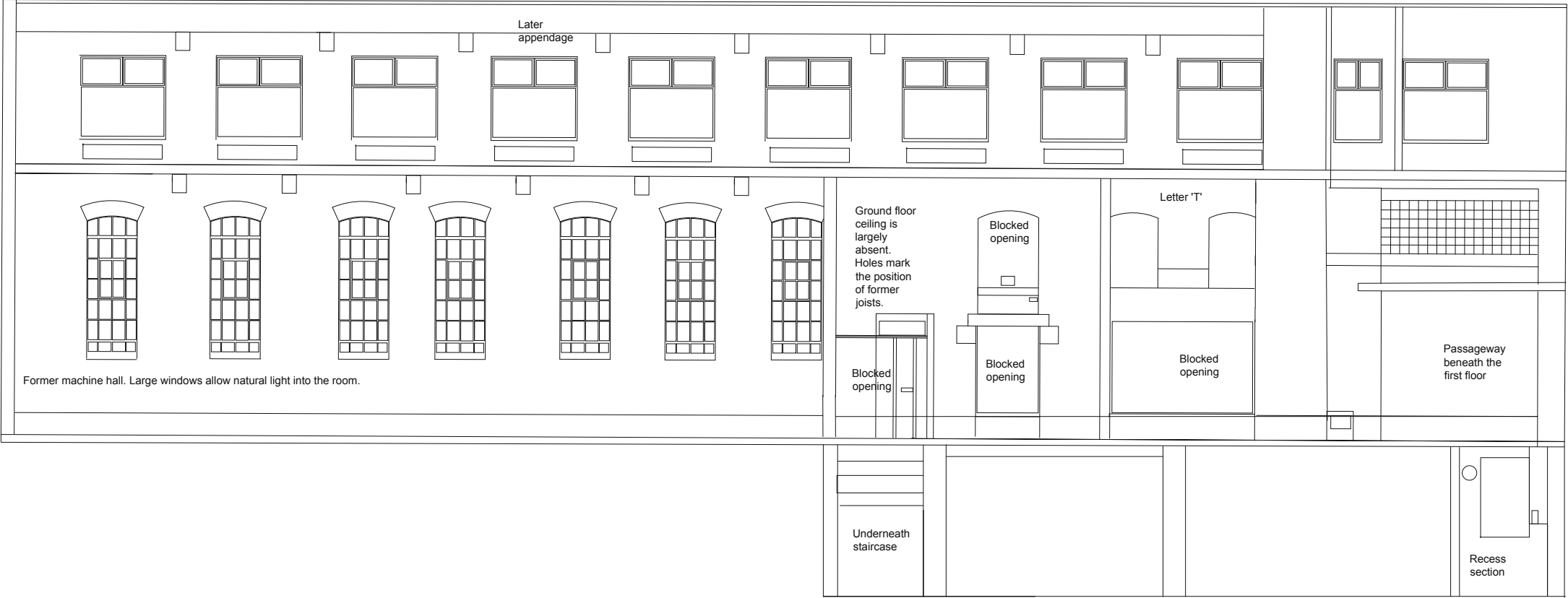
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Annotated long section of  
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building B, Speedwell  
Works, Sidney Street.

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The ground floor ceilig/ first storey floor has been removed, only outlines of the former location of the joists remain.

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Annotated long section of the south east facing wall of building A, Speedwell Works, Sidney Street.

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## **APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**

Format	EG	Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield. NGR: SK 35445 86624	Date 25/8/17
Frame	Building	Description	Direction
1		General site location.	
2		Building codes for the basement.	
3		Building codes for the ground floor.	
4		Building codes for the first floor.	
5		Building codes for the second floor.	
6	A	General view of the north-west elevation.	S
7	A	General view of the north-west elevation facing south-east.	E
8	A	View of the north-west elevation of building A with passageway, 2m scale.	SE
9	A	Later appendage on the north-west elevation of building A.	SE
10	A	View of the south-east elevation of building A.	NW
11	A	View of the south-east elevation of building A.	NW
12	A	View of the remnants of a former structure which adjoined building A.	N
13	A	View of an opening along the south-west elevation, 2m scale.	NW
14	A	View of the passageway within building A, facing south, 2m scale.	SE
15	A	View of the passageway facing north, 2m scale.	NW
16	A	View of the chamfered edge in addition to the north-east entrance into building A, 2m scale.	W
17	A	Chamfered edge to allow for the turning of trucks/ lorries, 2m scale.	W
18	A	Staircase leading from G4 into the cellar below, 1m scale.	NE
19	A	View of the cellar corridor, facing south-west, 2m scale.	NE
20	A	View of the corridor running east to west, facing north-east, 2m scale.	SW
21	A	General view of the interior of C1, facing south-east, 1m scale.	E
22	A	View of two partially segregated spaces in C1, 1m scale.	NE
23	A	The doorway along the north-west wall of C1 leading to the corridor and then the doorway to C6.	NW
24	A	View of the modified doorway leading from the corridor to C2, 2m scale.	E
25	A	View of the underneath of the staircase into the cellar located in C2, 2m scale.	N
26	A	View of room C2, 2m scale.	SE
27	A	Recess along the south-east wall of C3, 2m scale.	SE
28	A	View of the hole in the ceiling which connects C5 to G5.	NW
29	A	General view of the interior of C3, facing north-west, 2m scale.	NW
30	A	General view of the interior of C4, 2m scale.	NW
31	A	View of the blocked fireplace along the north-east wall in C5, 2m scale.	NE
32	A	General view of the interior of C5, facing north, 2m scale.	N
33	A	View of C6 with evidence of the former fireplace, 2m scale.	S
34	A	View of the southern corner of C5 with two doorways, 2m scale.	NW

Format	EG	Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield. NGR: SK 35445 86624	Date 25/8/17
Frame	Building	Description	Direction
35	A	View a space within C6 of the cellar.	NW
36	A	View of the doorways located along the north-east and south-east of C6, 2m scale.	E
37	A	View of the corridor located in building A, facing west, 2m scale.	W
38	A	Staircase leading from the ground-floor to the first floor, 2m scale.	NW
39	A	View of the corridor located to the east of the building (G2).	SE
40	A	View of a blocked doorway along the north-west wall of G3.	NW
41	A	View of the south-east wall of G3, 2m scale, 2m scale.	NE
42	A	View of an opening containing an RSJ beam, 2m scale.	SW
43	A	View of the interior of room G3, 2m scale.	W
44	A	View of the north-west wall of room G3; the first floor ceiling is absent, 2m scale.	NW
45	A	View of the interior G4, facing north.	N
46	A	View of room G5, the position of the former ceiling joists are apparent, 2m scale.	W
47	A	View of rooms G4 and G5 which an absent ceiling, 2m scale.	SW
48	A	View of the south-east wall of G4, with slots indicating the former ceiling joists.	SE
49	A	View of the openings with the ground floor towards the south of the building, 2m scale.	SW
50	A	View of the interior of G6, with a central line of cast-iron columns.	SW
51	A	View of the south-east wall of G6 with modified openings.	S
52	A	View of the only first-floor room within building A with a glass block window.	SE
53	A	View of the ground floor and first floor.	S
54	A	'Cargo Fleet England' is moulded into the steel structure along the second floor.	W
55	A	View of the larger of the second floor rooms, 2m scale, facing north.	S
56	A	View of the larger room located on the second floor, facing south-west.	S
57	A	View of a small room located on the second floor, 2m scale.	SE
58	A	View of the room located to the east of the second floor, facing north-west, 2m scale.	NW
59	A	View of the openings located along the south-west elevation, 2m scale.	SW
60	A	View of the second floor room located to the north-east of the building, facing east, 2m scale.	E
61	A	View of the staircase leading from the first floor to the second floor, facing south.	SE
62	A	Opening leading from the smaller second floor room to the larger room, 2m scale.	SW



Format	EG	Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield. NGR: SK 35445 86624	Date 25/8/17
Frame	Building	Description	Direction
63	B	View of the former office block and the south-east elevation of building A.	NE
64	B	View of the South-East Range of building B, facing south-east, 2m scale.	SE
65	B	The south-west elevation of the South-East Range and where ranges have been demolished.	N
66	B	General view of building B, facing north-east.	NE
67	B	General view of the North-East Range of building B, a former office range with a canted side.	E
68	B	View of the south-west elevation of the North-East Range of building B.	N
69	B	South-east wall with redundant fireplace in G1 in the North-East Range of building B, 1m scale.	E
70	B	View of the hallway connecting G2 to G1 in the North-East Range of building B.	NW
71	B	View of various apertures along the south-west wall of G2 in the North-East Range of building B, 2m scale.	S
72	B	View of the downstairs of the former office range, facing north, 2m scale.	NW
73	B	Split staircase leading from the ground floor to the first floor, facing south.	S
74	B	View of a concrete breeze-blocked opening along the south-west wall, 2m scale.	SW
75	B	View of blocked opening towards the very south of the former office block, 2m scale.	SE
76	B	View of a redundant fireplace along the south-east wall of the upper F1 room, 1m scale.	E
77	B	View of the ceiling structure in the first floor of the office.	NE
78	B	View of the redundant fireplace in F1 in the North-East Range of building B, 2m scale.	E
79	B	One of the partitioning walls on the first floor of the North-East Range in building B, 2m scale.	SE
80	B	General view of F2 with the redundant fireplace.	W
81	B	View of the north-east wall on the first floor of the North-East Range in building B, 2m scale.	NE
82	B	General view of the first floor area in the North-East Range of building B, facing west.	W
83	B	General view of the ceiling structure on the first floor of the North-East Range of building B.	W
84	B	View of the central first floor room in the former office block, facing west, 2m scale.	W
85	B	General view of F3, facing west, 2m scale.	W
86	B	View of the first floor wall separating the North-East Range from the South-East Range, 2m scale.	E
87	B	View of a detail on the ceiling of the ground floor of the South-East Range.	SW
88	B	General view of the ground floor of the South-East Range, facing south-west.	SW
89	B	General of the ground floor of the South-East Range of	NE

Format	EG	Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield. NGR: SK 35445 86624	Date 25/8/17
Frame	Building	Description	Direction
		building B, facing north-east.	
90	B	General of the ground floor of the South-East Range of building B, facing north-east.	NE
91	B	View of the upper floor of the South-East Range in building B.	W
92	B	General view of the interior of the upper floor of the South-East Range in building B.	S
93	B	View of the upper floor in the South-East Range and the outline of the former staircase.	SW
94	B	General view of the upper floor in the South-East Range of building B, 2m scale.	NE

**APPENDIX III: SPECIFICATION AND OASIS FORM**



# **Land and Buildings at Sidney Street, Matilda Street, Arundel Street and Sylvester Street, Sheffield: Site B, Phase 2**

## **Written Scheme of Investigation for historic buildings recording**

Version 2

2016



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[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

**on behalf of**

**Elmsdale Estates Ltd.**

---

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the historic buildings recording component of a multi-phase programme of archaeological works at the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81 off Sidney Street, Sheffield (NGR SK 35416, 86575) to discharge Condition 3 of the planning permission (16/01450/FUL) granted to Elmsdale Estates Ltd for *Application under Sec 73 to vary all pre-commencement conditions imposed by 14/02923/FUL*.

1.2 Condition 3 of the planning permission states the following.

*“No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:*

- The programme and method of site investigation and recording.*
- The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.*
- The programme for post-investigation assessment.*
- The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.*
- The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.*
- The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.*
- Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.*
- The timetable for completion of all site investigation and postinvestigation works.*

*Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority have confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.”*

1.3 A programme of historic buildings recording and archaeological works has already been completed for Phase 1 of the development on Site B (Albert Works on land bounded by Matilda Street, Sidney Street and Porter Brook: Parker 2016; Scott 2016). The proposed development site which is the subject of this WSI is Phase 2 on Site B (Figure 1): the Speedwell Works, the Works at Nos. 77-81 and the former Niche Nightclub site at No. 87 Sidney Street, which is bounded by the Albert Works site (Site B, Phase 1), Sidney Street, Sylvester Street and Porter Brook. The proposed development works include demolition and renovation of existing buildings and erection of new buildings to provide a mixed use development comprising offices, retail premises, residential accommodation and temporary short and long stay car parking.

1.4 The underlying solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 2016).

1.5 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which covers the historic buildings recording component of a multi-phase programme of



archaeological works at the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81 off Sidney Street, Sheffield to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), who have been commissioned by Elmdale Estates to undertake the required works in accordance with the guidance received from Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.6 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by FrancesVerityPerspectives (Clarence and Herring 2011) which discussed the archaeological and historical background to a larger site which included the Phase 2 area. The following is a brief summary of that report, bolstered with further reference to historical cartographic sources.

2.2 There is no evidence of activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site prior to the medieval period, when it is thought that the Phase 2 site was located within meadowland or pasture, some distance to the south of the medieval town of Sheffield. Cartographic evidence indicates that there were 'wheels in the pastures' along the course of the Porter Brook during the post-medieval period, but the site itself apparently remained undeveloped, and is depicted as agricultural fields on Taylor's map of Sheffield published in 1832.

2.3 The first development on the site is mid-19<sup>th</sup> century workers' housing on the southern portion of the site (No. 87 Sidney Street) which is first recorded on White's map of 1873 and is also depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1894. The housing was demolished by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1905, and the north-western part of the housing at least certainly appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1896 Goad Insurance Map (Figure 2) when T.Ibbetson's 'Cooperage & Packing Case Factory' was in existence at Nos. 77-81 Sidney Street. T.A. Ashton Ltd's Speedwell Works ('Engineering Works') was located between Albert Works (A. Boswell, Son & Naylor's. 'Blades & Files') and T. Ibbetson's 'Factory' by 1896 as well. (possibly contemporary with or built shortly after the Albert Works).

2.4 The buildings depicted on the Goad Insurance Map for the Speedwell Works comprise a range fronting onto Sidney Street which included offices, machine shop and warehouse with a stores building which appears to be attached to the south-eastern rear of the range, along with a detached range in the north-east corner of the plot which includes offices, a cart shed and proposed galvanizing shed. The buildings making up T. Ibbetson's 'Factory' comprise a range fronting onto Sidney Street which included offices and stores with two ranges on the north-eastern and south-eastern sides of the site which included a saw mill and carpentry workshop and a timber store and pearl cutter. The north-eastern range (the saw mill and carpentry workshop) was demolished by the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.





### 3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the buildings recording will aim to produce the following.
- ♦ To produce a formal description of the buildings at the site, including floor plans, elevations, roof structures, flooring, internal layouts and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
  - ♦ To produce measured survey drawings of the buildings, at an appropriate scale, including floor plans and cross sections.
  - ♦ To produce a photographic record with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
  - ♦ To produce an appropriate historic context account for the buildings to outline their historic significance.
- 3.2 All archaeological work will comply with the following standards and guidance.
- ♦ *Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east* (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2011).
  - ♦ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b).
  - ♦ Relevant Historic England (formerly English Heritage) best practice guidance documents.
  - ♦ The historic buildings recording will comply with Levels 1-2 standard as outlined in the Historic England volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).
- 3.3 Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed by, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) before implementation.

### 4 BUILDINGS RECORDING METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Nominated Buildings Archaeologists

4.1.1 The historic buildings recording and investigation will be carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd, who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AlfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF), and Emma Grange (BA Hons, MA).

#### 4.2 Buildings Recording Coverage

4.2.1 Buildings recording of the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81 will be undertaken as two discrete projects, resulting in the production of two separate reports and archives. Level 2 building recording will be conducted on the three sets of buildings within the proposed development site boundary which are to be retained but altered significantly: the L-shaped range and detached range at



Speedwell Works and the L-shaped range at 77-81 Sidney Street. Level 1 building recording will be conducted on the later additions at the back of the Speedwell Works which are to be demolished. The historic buildings recording may identify opportunities for hidden structural evidence to be exposed during the proposed conversion process. This will be noted at the earliest possible opportunity and an addendum to this WSI detailing precisely how monitoring of the conversion work will be carried out and reported may need to be agreed with SYAS. The methodology for recording the buildings and potential conversion work watching brief at both the Speedwell Works and Nos. 77-81 will be the same, as outlined below.

### 4.3 Buildings Recording: Level 2 Methodology

4.3.1 Level 2 building recording will be conducted on the three sets of buildings within the site boundary which are to be retained but altered significantly: the L-shaped range and detached range at Speedwell Works and the L-shaped range at 77-81 Sidney Street (Figure 3).

4.3.2 All aspects of the buildings recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (Historic England 2016) and ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

4.3.3 The level 2 buildings recording drawn record will include the following:

- ◆ Site location plans at suitable scales (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:1250).
- ◆ A plan indicating the position and orientation of all photographs/images taken which will be included on a CD accompanying the report (other than duplications). A selection of images will also be reproduced in the report as appropriate to illustrate points in the discussion.
- ◆ Phased plans showing the development of the buildings.
- ◆ A set of measured survey drawings of the building, at an appropriate scale, including floor plans, one cross section through each identified building and one long section through each range (with a contingency allowance for an additional cross-section and an additional long-section, as required). All plans and sections will be annotated to provide interpretative detail on the fabric, structures, fixtures and fittings recorded.

4.3.4 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the buildings will be taken, using black and white film, with either Medium Format/Large Format and/or 35mm cameras; photographs of internal/external details, e.g. work-related features and architectural features may be taken with a 35mm camera. Perspective control will be used, as appropriate. This record will be supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. Digital photography may be used in addition to, but must not form part of, the formal archive created.



4.3.5 Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive.

4.3.6 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external fixtures, fittings or machinery relevant to the building's use or development.
- ◆ Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development/use, or that of its site.

4.3.7 Development works may not commence until the on-site historic buildings recording has been approved by SYAS.

#### **4.4 Building Recording: Level 1 Methodology**

4.4.1 Level 1 buildings recording will be conducted on the later additions at the back of the Speedwell Works which are to be demolished.

4.4.2 All aspects of the Level 1 buildings recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings –A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (Historic England 2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

4.4.3 The general photographic record will be undertaken using black and white photography (Large Format/Medium Format and/or 35mm). This record will be supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. Digital photography may be used in addition to, but must not form part of, the formal archive created.

4.4.4 Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive.





4.4.5 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum.

- ♦ Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ♦ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.

4.4.6 Development works may not commence until the on-site historic buildings recording has been approved by SYAS.

## **4.5 Conversion Works Watching Brief Methodology**

4.5.1 Hidden structural evidence may be exposed during the proposed conversion works to the buildings to be retained. This will be noted during the buildings recording and the conversion works may not commence until details of a watching brief during the conversion works, which may include producing an addendum to this WSI, has been approved by SYAS.

4.5.2 Where the buildings recording identifies opportunities for hidden structural evidence to be exposed during the conversion works, and following consultation with SYAS, a watching brief during the conversion works will be undertaken to assist in resolving the history, sequence, function or other aspect of the building(s) and site through recording of this hidden evidence in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014c).

4.5.3 The objective of the conversion works watching brief will be to provide a sufficient record of historic structural building elements prior to their alteration or removal during the conversion process.

4.5.4 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's Health and Safety Policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.5.5 The duration of the works will be dictated by the length and scope of the conversion works as well as the nature of the potential structural building elements to be recorded. Consultation between the client, ARS Ltd and SYAS will be required on completion of the conversion works to ensure that any historic structural building elements affected by conversion works have been recorded adequately.

4.5.6 The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop conversion work in order to investigate potential structural building elements and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.5.7 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the



watching brief plus all significant structural building elements will be recorded. A photographic survey of the building will be conducted using black and white 35mm photography supplemented by colour slide photography where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded. Digital photography may be used in addition to, but must not form part of, the formal archive created. Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.5.8 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the late 19th century.

## **4.6 Report**

4.6.1 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce two separate reports for the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81 which will include the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ Precise location of buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location
- ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations
- ◆ A discussion of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance. Together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building
- ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the buildings will be produced
- ◆ A set of detailed measured survey drawings including floor plans, elevations, and sections with annotations and conventions following Historic England standards (2016) to ensure they are informative
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the buildings and their setting, an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence, including an element of additional archival research to supplement the information produced in the original building appraisal



- ◆ Discussion and conclusions
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ◆ A register of photographs taken
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

4.6.2 The report illustrations will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ A location map at not less than 1:2500
- ◆ A site plan at not less than 1:500
- ◆ Photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard
- ◆ Extracts from relevant historic maps will also be included within the report with the building(s) of interest clearly visible
- ◆ The photographic record plan will also be included
- ◆ In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, will be included with the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

4.6.3 Record photographs will be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4" and they will be accompanied by a fully indexed field archive consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. A selection of photographs (showing the most significant rooms/features/elevations) will also be printed at 8" x 10", to enhance the illustrative record made (the format of film chosen used will need to lend itself to this approach). The photographic prints will be labelled with indelible ink on the back of the print and will include:

- ◆ Film and frame number
- ◆ Date recorded and photographers name
- ◆ Name and address of feature/building
- ◆ National grid reference.

4.6.4 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.6.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online





form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

4.6.6 The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

## **4.7 Archive Deposition**

4.7.1 ARS Ltd will produce two digital and paper archives for the Speedwell Works and the Works at Nos. 77-81, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data to be submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance Sheffield Archives, Sheffield, in a format agreed in discussion with SYAS and the Archivist.

4.7.2 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.7.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the buildings will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM that will be attached with the report.

4.7.4 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

4.7.5 SYAS will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

## **5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

5.1 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the building recording. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by ARS Ltd to SYAS in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.

5.2 A progress update will be supplied to SYAS, in writing, on a monthly basis following this until submission of the final copy of the building recording report.

## **6 GENERAL ITEMS**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

6.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

### **6.2 Insurance Cover**



6.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

### 6.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

6.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of SYAS.

### 6.4 Publication

6.4.1 Summary reports of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations (at 300dpi resolution), must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of Archaeology in South Yorkshire.

6.4.2 Illustrated notices will be displayed on site, explaining what work is in progress and why, with the client's agreement.

6.4.3 In the event of significant remains being encountered, there may be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders. This may include a note or short article in an appropriate archaeological journal. Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. press release (at the client's discretion), by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day, talking to local societies, etc.

## 7 REFERENCES

Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. 2011. *Guides to Good Practice*.

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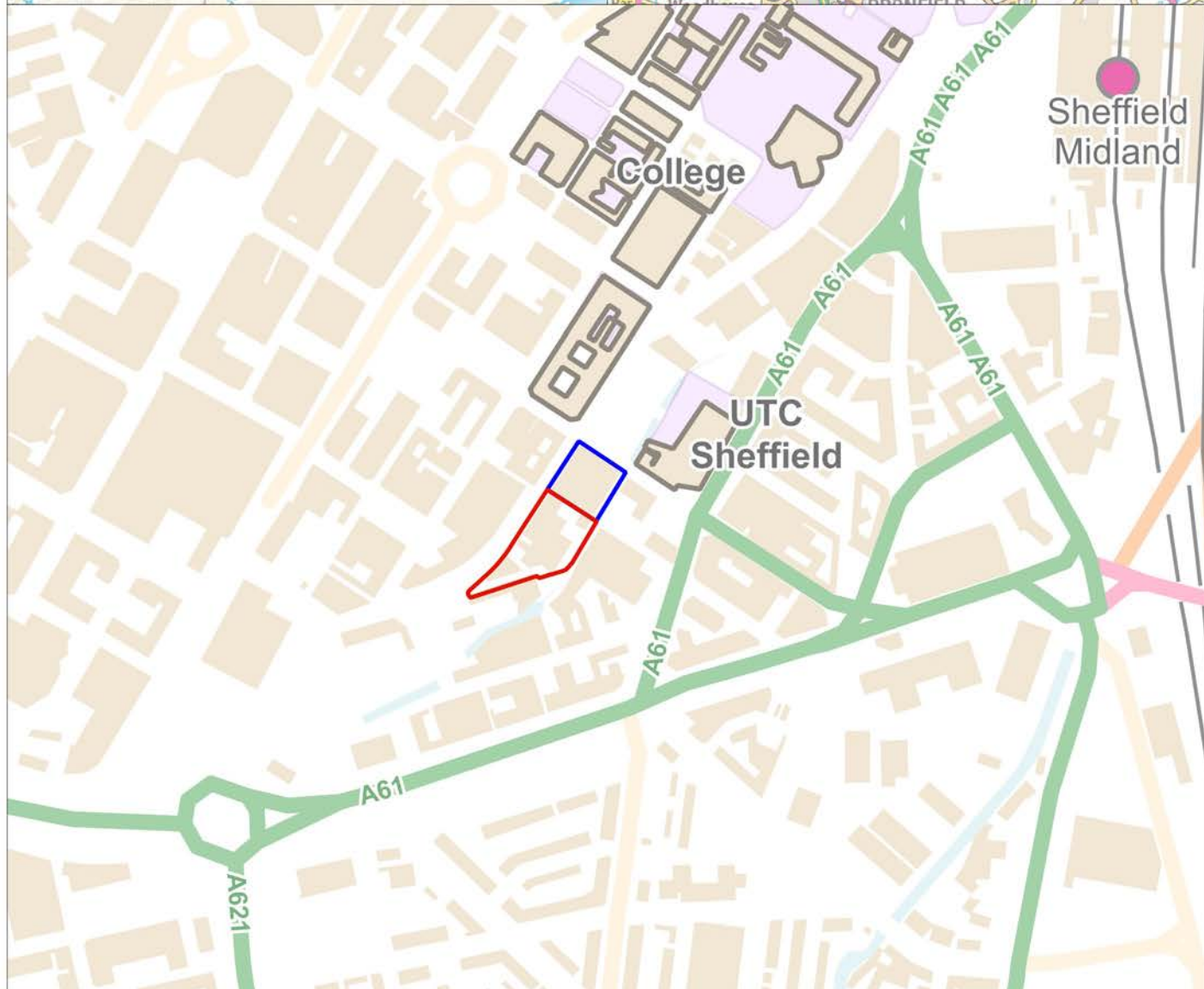
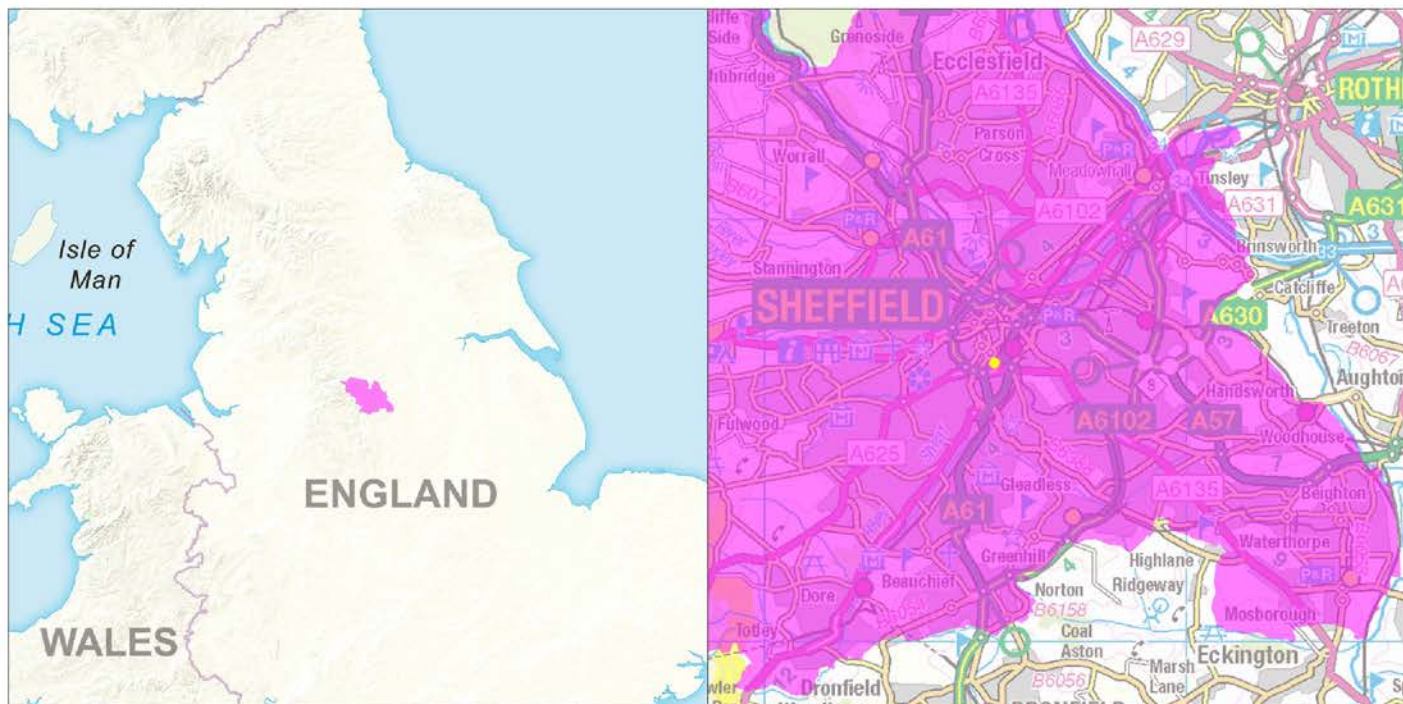
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**8 FIGURES**





Site name: Albert Works, Sidney Street  
 Date: September 2016  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: Varies



Sheffield District



Phase 1



Phase 2



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

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**Figure 1:**  
**Site location for Site B**





Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2  
 Date: September 2016  
 Drawn by: MB  
 Scale: 1:400@ A4

 Site Boundary



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

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**Figure 2:**  
**Site Boundary Overlaid on 1896 GOAD Plan**





Site name: Sidney Street, Phase 2  
 Date: September 2016  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: 1:400@ A4



Phase 2 site  
 boundary



Level 1



Level 2



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**Figure 3:**  
**Proposed building recording locations**

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-293571

Project details

Project name	Speedwell Works, Sidney Street, Sheffield.
Short description of the project	A Level 2 historic building recording of Speedwell Works Sidney Street, Sheffield.
Project dates	Start: 08-09-2016 End: 25-08-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE Modern
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Speedwell Works
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 35445 86624 53.375018433832 -1.46715865733 53 22 30 N 001 28 01 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Dr. Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Emma Grange

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Sheffield Archives
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Sheffield Archives

Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Entered by	Emma Grange (emma@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	21 August 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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