



# Hollis Croft Sheffield South Yorkshire

Historic Building Recording



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May 2018



**Hollis Croft, Sheffield  
South Yorkshire**

**Historic Building Recording**

**Prepared for:**

Johnson Associates (UK) Ltd  
Linthorpe House  
Newell Green  
Berkshire  
RG42 6AE

**On behalf of:**

GL Europe RE2 Holdings Sarl  
11-12 Pall Mall  
London  
SW1Y 5LU

**Prepared by:**

Wessex Archaeology  
Unit R6, Riverside Block  
Sheaf Bank Business Park  
Sheffield  
S2 3EN

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)






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# Hollis Croft, Sheffield South Yorkshire

## Historic Building Recording

### Contents

Figures and Plates.....	iii
Summary .....	vi
Acknowledgements.....	vii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The Site .....	1
<b>2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Historic building recording.....	2
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>2</b>
3.1 Scope of the historic building recording .....	2
3.2 Documentary research .....	2
3.3 Photographic record.....	2
3.4 Drawn and written record .....	2
<b>4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	3
4.2 Hollis Croft.....	3
<b>5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	5
5.2 Building 1.....	5
5.3 Building 2.....	6
5.4 Building 3.....	7
5.5 Building 4.....	7
5.6 Building 5.....	8
5.7 Building 6.....	8
5.8 Building 7.....	9
5.9 Building 8.....	9
5.10 Building 9.....	10
5.11 Building 10.....	10
5.12 Building 11.....	10
5.13 Building 12.....	11
5.14 Building 13.....	12
5.15 Building 14.....	12
5.16 Building 15.....	13
5.17 Building 16.....	13



5.18	Building 17.....	14
5.19	Court 1.....	14
5.20	Court 2.....	15
<b>6</b>	<b>DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>15</b>
6.1	General.....	15
6.2	Conclusion.....	17
<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
7.1	Bibliography.....	17
7.2	Consulted cartographic sources.....	18
7.3	Consulted online sources.....	18
<b>8</b>	<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>19</b>
8.1	Appendix 1: Trade directories .....	19

## Figures and Plates

### Figures

- Figure 1: Site location  
Figure 2: Ground floor plan of the surveyed buildings  
Figure 3: Plan of the buildings overlying the 1781 Fairbank plan (Garden Street) and 1787-9 Fairbank plan (Hollis Croft)  
Figure 4: Plan of the buildings overlying the 1853 Ordnance Survey map  
Figure 5: Plan of the buildings overlying the 1890 Ordnance Survey map  
Figure 6: Plan of the buildings overlying the 1967 Ordnance Survey map  
Figure 7: Phased plan  
Figure 8: Plan of the buildings showing photographic plates  
Figure 9: Historical photograph of the former Court 9 located within Building 9 taken in 1893 (Picture Sheffield ref. s06120)  
Figure 10: Elevation A  
Figure 11: Elevation B  
Figure 12: Elevation C (eastern side)  
Figure 13: Elevation C (western side)  
Figure 14: Elevation D  
Figure 15: Architectural drawings of Building 1 issued in 1945  
Figure 16: Architectural drawings of Building 2 issued in 1964  
Figure 17: Architectural drawings of Building 3 issued in 1959  
Figure 18: Architectural drawings of Building 4 issued in 1966  
Figure 19: Architectural drawings of Building 5 and 6 issued in 1966  
Figure 20: Architectural drawings of Building 7 issued in 1911 (west range - A) and 1917 (east range - B)  
Figure 21: Architectural drawings of Building 8 issued in 1928  
Figure 22: Architectural drawings of Building 9 issued in 1936  
Figure 23: Architectural drawings of Building 10 issued in 1945  
Figure 24: Architectural drawings of Building 11 issued in 1913 (A) and 1933 (B)  
Figure 25: Architectural drawings of Building 11 issued in 1938 (A) and 1975 (B)  
Figure 26: Architectural drawings of Building 12 issued in 1965 (A) and 1974 (B)  
Figure 27: Architectural drawings of Building 13 issued in 1949 (A) and 1954 (B)  
Figure 28: Architectural drawings of Building 13 issued in 1955  
Figure 29: Architectural drawings of Building 14 issued in 1953  
Figure 30: Architectural drawings of Building 14 issued in 1954  
Figure 31: Architectural drawings of Building 17 issued in 1967 (A) and 1975 (B)  
Figure 32: Architectural drawings of Court 1 issued in 1955  
Figure 33: Footprint Tools sketch plan 1  
Figure 34: Footprint Tools sketch plan 2  
Figure 35: Footprint Tools sketch plan 3

### Plates

- Cover: Footprint Tools Ltd along Hollis Croft  
Plate 1: General view of Buildings 12 and 13 along Garden Street  
Plate 2: Buildings 11 and 12 along Garden Street, viewed from the west  
Plate 3: Hollis Croft with amalgamated buildings on both sides linked with a bridge across the road (courtesy of Dinah Saich)  
Plate 4: Buildings 1 – 3 along White Croft  
Plate 5: Front elevation of Building 1 facing onto Hollis Croft  
Plate 6: Front elevation of Building 1 showing its date plaque '1946' to the top of the gable  
Plate 7: General view of the rear gable elevation of Building 1 facing onto White Croft  
Plate 8: Rear elevation of Building 1 with later extensions and a steel crane

- Plate 9: Detailed view of crane
- Plate 10: Crane maker's plate
- Plate 11: Internal view of Building 1, looking south
- Plate 12: Detail of sliding ledged timber doors
- Plate 13: General view of Building 2 facing onto Hollis Croft
- Plate 14: Easternmost concertina door along Hollis Croft
- Plate 15: Rear elevation of Building 2 facing onto White Croft, viewed from the west
- Plate 16: Rear elevation of Building 2, viewed from the east
- Plate 17: Detail of inserted fire exit doorway to the western end of Building 2
- Plate 18: Car park entrance of Building 2 accessed from Hollis Croft
- Plate 19: Building 3 along Hollis Croft (courtesy of Dinah Saich)
- Plate 20: Eastern end of Building 3 with doorway to underground car park along Hollis Croft
- Plate 21: Detail of concertina doorway - Gate 2 - of Building 3
- Plate 22: Principal doorway area with concrete panels and bridge across Hollis Croft
- Plate 23: Doorway to underground car park beneath the bridge
- Plate 24: Detail of roller shutter - Gate 4 - along Hollis Croft
- Plate 25: Metal sliding shutter to the east of Gate 4
- Plate 26: Rear elevation of Building 3 along White Croft with adjacent Building 2 to the west
- Plate 27: General view of the rear elevation of Building 3
- Plate 28: North-east corner of Building 3
- Plate 29: East elevation of Building 3 facing onto an external car park
- Plate 30: Roof area of Building 3, viewed from the east
- Plate 31: General view of Building 4 along Hollis Croft
- Plate 32: Easternmost end of the north elevation with evidence of earlier walls
- Plate 33: Concertina doorway - Gate 5 - along Hollis Croft
- Plate 34: Single concertina doorway to the west of the north elevation of Building 4
- Plate 35: East elevation of Building 4
- Plate 36: Detail of double shallow pitched roof with central valley of Building 4
- Plate 37: Easternmost doorway facing onto Hollis Croft leading to car park
- Plate 38: Car park area within Building 4
- Plate 39: Internal view of Building 4, looking west towards Building 5 in the background
- Plate 40: Workshop area within Building 4, looking east
- Plate 41: North-eastern area of Building 4, looking east
- Plate 42: Building 4, looking south-west towards Building 14
- Plate 43: Building 5 facing onto Hollis Croft
- Plate 44: Inserted doorways within the north elevation of Building 5, looking east
- Plate 45: Detail of inserted doorways, looking south
- Plate 46: South elevation of Building 5 and later extension projecting southwards, viewed from inside Building 4
- Plate 47: Detail of the south elevation and extension with dismantled staircase to the upper floor
- Plate 48: Building 5 extension to the left along a ramp down to Building 4
- Plate 49: Building 6 facing onto Hollis Croft with bridge towards Building 3 to the north
- Plate 50: General view of the north elevation of Building 6
- Plate 51: Detail of western doorway with the works sign over (courtesy of Dinah Saich)
- Plate 52: Sandstone plaque within the north elevation
- Plate 53: Rear south elevation of Building 6 with small structures around Court 2
- Plate 54: Internal view of the ground floor of Building 6
- Plate 55: Front elevation of Building 7 facing onto Hollis Croft
- Plate 56: Front elevation of Building 8 facing onto Hollis Croft
- Plate 57: Front elevation of Building 8 viewed from a car park to the north
- Plate 58: View of the southern hipped section of the roof, looking north
- Plate 59: Southern end of the east elevation of Building 8 viewed from the roof of Building 11
- Plate 60: Internal view of Building 8
- Plate 61: Front elevation of Building 9 (to the right) facing onto Hollis Croft

- Plate 62: Internal view of Building 9  
Plate 63: Building 10 along Hollis Croft adjacent to the former Toledo Works (to the right)  
Plate 64: Front elevation of Building 10, looking north-west  
Plate 65: Concertina doorway to the eastern end of Building 10  
Plate 66: Doorway with roller shutter within the west end of the front elevation of Building 10  
Plate 67: Internal view of Building 10, looking south-west  
Plate 68: Detail of raised platform along the west wall with staircase  
Plate 69: Internal view of Building 10 looking towards the doorway with roller shutter  
Plate 70: Front elevation of Building 11 facing onto Garden Street  
Plate 71: West elevation of Building 11 along an alleyway of the adjacent Croft House  
Plate 72: Internal view of Building 11  
Plate 73: Inside Building 11, looking south-west  
Plate 74: Inside Building 11, looking towards the doorway along Garden Street  
Plate 75: General view of Building 12 facing onto Garden Street  
Plate 76: Front elevation of Building 12, viewed from the west  
Plate 77: Front elevation with central concertina doorway  
Plate 78: Eastern end of the front south elevation of Building 12  
Plate 79: Stepped parapetted gable concealing the shallow pitched roof of Building 12  
Plate 80: Internal view of Building 12, looking east  
Plate 81: Western wall with blocked-up window openings of a former structure within Building 11 and brick vents towards the northern section of the wall  
Plate 82: General view of Building 13 facing onto Garden Street (courtesy of Dinah Saich)  
Plate 83: Eastern side of the front elevation of Building 13  
Plate 84: Western side of the front elevation of Building 13  
Plate 85: Rear elevation of Building 13 facing onto Court 1  
Plate 86: Eastern side of the ground floor of Building 13, looking south-west  
Plate 87: Eastern side of Building 13, looking south-east  
Plate 88: Western side of the ground floor of Building 13  
Plate 89: Eastern side of the first floor of Building 13  
Plate 90: Western side of the first floor of Building 13  
Plate 91: Internal view of Building 14, looking north-west  
Plate 92: First floor of Building 16, looking south-east  
Plate 93: First floor of Building 16, looking south  
Plate 94: Southern end of the first floor with ramp to adjacent Building 15  
Plate 95: First floor of Building 15, looking north-east  
Plate 96: First floor of Building 15, looking north-west  
Plate 97: Gable wall of Building 16  
Plate 98: Window openings along the west elevation of Building 16  
Plate 99: First floor window openings within the west elevation of Building 16  
Plate 100: Ground floor of Building 16, looking south  
Plate 101: Ground floor of Building 16, looking west  
Plate 102: First floor of Building 16, looking east  
Plate 103: East elevation of Building 17 showing reduced window openings within the top storey  
Plate 104: Upper section of the west elevation of Building 17 showing blocked-up chimney stacks  
Plate 105: Internal view of Building 17 with a bearing housing wall box within the southern wall (arrow)  
Plate 106: Chimney breast supported by sandstone corbels  
Plate 107: Uppermost floor of Building 17, looking south  
Plate 108: Court 1, viewed from the second floor of Building 14  
Plate 109: Ramp towards Building 13 within Court 1  
Plate 110: Court 2, looking north  
Plate 111: Court 2, looking east





# Hollis Croft, Sheffield South Yorkshire

## Historic Building Recording

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Johnson Associated (UK) Ltd, on behalf of GL Europe RE2 Holdings Sarl, and Newmark Developments – Watkin Jones Group, to undertake a programme of historic building recording of structures previously located on land at Hollis Croft, White Croft and Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 434990, 387580.

The programme of historic building recording, survey and analysis has identified seventeen buildings and two courtyards with additional small structures around them. The buildings were mostly amalgamated and faced onto Garden Street, Hollis Croft and White Croft. The buildings across the site were part of continuous evolution whereby structures were altered, changed and added in order to maximise productivity and react to the changing demands of the well attested cutlery industry.

The historic building recording established seven main phases of construction across the site, ranging from the late 19th century/early 20th century through to the late 20th century. Potential areas of former industrial structures were also established.

The historic building recording archive is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office under the project code 116362. This archive will be deposited along with a copy of the final version of this report with Sheffield Archives.



# **Hollis Croft, Sheffield South Yorkshire**

## **Historic Building Recording**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Johnson Associated (UK) Ltd, on behalf of GL Europe RE2 Holdings Sarl, and Newmark Developments – Watkin Jones Group, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Gavin Johnson in this regard. Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, is thanked for supplying digital photographs of the buildings on site. Thanks are also extended to Christopher Jewitt, chairman of Footprint Sheffield Limited, for making available the Works' archive; and Alan Thomas of Archaeology and Planning Solutions, for supplying existing photographs of the buildings and maps.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Lucy Dawson. The research and report was compiled by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano. Illustrations were carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, Joanna Debska and James Wright.



# Hollis Croft, Sheffield South Yorkshire

## Historic Building Recording

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Johnson Associated (UK) Ltd, on behalf of GL Europe RE2 Holdings Sarl, and Newmark Developments – Watkin Jones Group – (hereafter ‘the Client’), to carry out a programme of historic building recording of structures previously located on land at Hollis Croft, White Croft and Garden Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 434990, 387580, hereafter ‘the Site’ (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was recommended by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) as part of a planning condition to record the standing buildings on the Site. The buildings were demolished prior to a formal record being made. Therefore, the work has attempted to collect existing records produced by the Client prior to the demolition of the standing buildings on Site. Further documents pertinent to the recently demolished buildings and their history were also researched from existing archived collections including the former Footprint Tools Ltd archive.
- 1.1.3 The project was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2017) which was approved by SYAS. All work was undertaken in accordance with current industry standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a-d) and Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (HE 2016).

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site, covering an area of approximately 0.7 hectares (Figures 1 and 2), is bounded to the north by White Croft; to the west by a car park around St. Vincent’s Church, a derelict three-storey house (nos. 79-81) and a former chapel known as Croft House; to the south by Garden Street; and to the east by a car showroom and car park. All the previous industrial buildings on the Site had been demolished down to ground level.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies between 68 m and 85 m above ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises members of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures – mudstone and siltstone, with superficial geology comprising alluvium, gravel, silt and sand (British Geology Survey).



## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 Historic building recording**

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the work was to identify and record evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and use of the former buildings on the Site. The main objective was the production of a general written, measured and photographic record of the buildings, allowing the presentation of this information as an archive and accompanying illustrated reports, so that the buildings were 'preserved by record'.
- 2.1.2 As the buildings concerned were demolished prior to any formal on-site recording, the work has attempted to collate existing records produced by the Client prior to the demolition of the standing buildings on Site, and those held within local repositories.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Scope of the historic building recording**

- 3.1.1 All works were carried out in accordance with current industry best practice and guidance (CIfA 2014a-d; Historic England 2015 and 2016). The following methodology was undertaken to meet the aims and objectives of the archaeological works. The work formed three elements: documentary research; photographic record; and drawn and written record.

### **3.2 Documentary research**

- 3.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site and its setting has been previously outlined in an archaeological assessment prepared by Archaeology and Planning Solutions (APS 2016). Additional research pertinent to the recently demolished buildings of the Site was conducted by Wessex Archaeology as part of this programme of works. Sheffield Archives, Sheffield Local Studies Library and several websites were consulted. Although the previous assessment includes a cartographic regression analysis of the Site, additional maps were used to compile a selected cartographic regression analysis. An additional visit to the current Footprint Tools Ltd was undertaken to research the former Work's archive.

### **3.3 Photographic record**

- 3.3.1 Existing digital photographs supplied by the Client were used to illustrate this report and form part of the overall archive of the project. Further digital photographs were also obtained from Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of SYAS and from Archaeology and Planning Solutions.
- 3.3.2 Historical photographs of the Site were researched at Sheffield Archives.

### **3.4 Drawn and written record**

- 3.4.1 Existing survey drawings supplied by the Client were used to compile external elevations of the buildings fronting onto Garden Street, Hollis Croft and White Croft. A detailed ground floor plan was also produced with standard Historic England drawing conventions. These drawings were compiled at suitable scale in the report. The detailed plan also included significant information obtained from historical cartographic records and former architectural drawings. A block phased plan of the buildings was also produced.
- 3.4.2 The written record consisted of a description of the buildings gathered from the existing records outlined above, set out within this report.

## 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the Site and its setting has been previously outlined in an archaeological assessment prepared by Archaeology and Planning Solutions (2016). This assessment was submitted to the Local Planning Authority in support of the planning application. Additional research pertinent to the recently demolished buildings of the Site was conducted by Wessex Archaeology as part of the current work. Sheffield Archives, Sheffield Local Studies Library and several websites were consulted. Although the previous assessment includes a cartographic regression analysis of the Site, additional maps were used to compile a selected cartographic regression analysis. An additional visit to the current Footprint Tools Ltd was undertaken to research the former Work's archive.

### 4.2 Hollis Croft

4.2.1 Sheffield was mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and the Site is located to the west of the medieval town in a large open field known as Town Field which had been enclosed into smaller closes and crofts by 1637. As Sheffield expanded in the early 18th century new streets were laid out within Town Field and these reflected the patterns of the former open field strips. Hollis Croft is shown on a map of 1736 and was named after landowners known as the Trustees of the Hollis Hospital. The area became known as 'The Crofts' and was characterised by back-to-back housing arranged around central courtyards and industrial activity associated with metal trades such as cutlery manufacture. Hollis Croft was certainly the site of cutlery production by the time of Sketchley's directory of 1774 which included entries for cutlers, a scissor-maker and penknife manufacturers (see Appendix 1 for relevant trade directory entries).

4.2.2 The earliest consulted map of the Site is Gosling's map of 1736 (not reproduced) which shows three long narrow developed blocks divided by streets known as Hollis Charity Street (now Hollis Croft) and White Field (now White Croft). Garden Street had not been laid out at this time although it appears on a later map issued 1781 by Fairbank (Sheffield Archive ref: FC/P/SheS/1535L) with buildings along both sides including plots 6 and 7 within the Site tenanted by John Kenyon and John Harrison respectively (Figure 3). Of note is the depiction of an oval structure within plot 7 which may represent a cementation furnace.

4.2.3 A detailed plan of Hollis Croft issued in 1787-9 by Fairbank (Sheffield Archive ref: FC/P/SheS/605L) shows a series of courts with houses which incorporated probable small-scale industrial and/or commercial enterprises along the northern and southern sides of Hollis Croft although larger plots are also depicted particularly within the southern side. Each plot includes a number and the name of the tenants (Figure 3). The 1787 Directory of Sheffield includes entries for cutlers and a variety of small tools manufactures, some of which equate the names indicated on the 1787-9 Fairbank plan.

4.2.4 The typical working-class house in this part of Sheffield at this time had a single room on each of three floors and the same scenario can be postulated for the houses in the courts shown on the 1787-9 map. The main centre of household activity was the ground floor living room which contained the largest fireplace and which was used as a kitchen, scullery, dining room, living room, washroom and bathroom. A cellar below was used to store coal and meat and the floors above provided sleeping accommodation. The enclosed courtyards were in effect a semi-private space in which activities such as the use of privies and laundry were undertaken (Belford 2001, 111).

4.2.5 Industrial activities at this time ranged from a single journeyman undertaking piecework in a rented room to a relatively large steelworks and toolmaking firms such as those owned

by Kenyon and Harrison. The best-known trade in Sheffield was the cutlery industry which was in effect a collection of crafts ranging from forging through various types of grinding to buffing and finishing. Related industries included the manufacture of bone handles and buttons. Heavier trades that were attracted to the area included steelmaking and ferrous and non-ferrous founding. The basic layout of most of the larger industrial sites was broadly similar with the buildings grouped around a yard with an entrance archway wide enough to accommodate wheeled traffic (*ibid.*).

- 4.2.6 The 1853 Ordnance Survey 1:1,056 Town Plan shows both frontages of Hollis Croft (north and south) characterised by courts associated with domestic, commercial and industrial activity (Figure 4). Within the confines of the Site's recorded buildings, noteworthy is the large '*Hollis Croft Steel Works*' depicted with two circular structures, possibly cementation furnaces, and the '*Cock P.H.*' fronting onto the southern side of Hollis Croft.
- 4.2.7 The 1890 Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan shows similar arrangement although it provides further information regarding the name of several works (Figure 5). These include the '*Diamond Work (Files)*' within the northern side of Hollis Croft, the large '*Globe Forge & Rolling Mills*' (formerly recorded as '*Hollis Croft Steel Works*') and '*The Cock (P.H.)*' within the southern side of Hollis Croft; and '*Exchange Works (Cutlery)*', '*British Works (Electro Plate)*' and '*Machine Knife Works*' situated along the northern side of Garden Street. It also shows the location of chimneys, court numbers, etc. Other industrial enterprises located close to the Site included the Toledo, Argyle and Hollis Works (all cutlery works) and a smithy.
- 4.2.8 A historical photograph of the former Court 9 located within the confines of Building 9 taken in 1893 can be seen online at the Sheffield City Council website Picture Sheffield at <http://www.picturesheffield.com/> reference number s06120 (Figure 9). Additional photographs depicting former courts and domestic dwellings within Hollis Croft are also within the aforementioned website (reference numbers: w00518, s00682, s00683 and s174299).
- 4.2.9 Several trades are registered within these courts dating from the mid-to late 19th century the majority of which related to the cutlery industry which continued until the late 20th century with both small and large works. Of note is the entry of Fearnough which occupied part of the Site from 1839 until 1971, and Ellin Thomas who was registered as a tool manufacturer from the early 20th century trading under the name of Footprint Works from the 1920s onwards. Small-scale metallurgical business is well-attested in this area, including two crucible steel manufactures which appear registered in the 1932 Kelly's directory located within Court 1 of Hollis Croft.
- 4.2.10 Two historical photographs of W. Fearnough Ltd, Garden Street Works taken in the 1960s can be seen at <http://www.picturesheffield.com/> (reference numbers: y04211 and y04212).
- 4.2.11 In 1948 Footprint Works was bought by John J. Jewitt Snr. In 1968 all the companies owned by the Jewitt family were merged under the name of Footprint Tools Limited, trading under the name of Footprint until the present time although in 2009 it moved from Hollis Croft to a new site in Owlerton, Sheffield, known as Admiral Works, where the business trades under the name of Footprint Sheffield Limited.
- 4.2.12 Substantial development of the Site occurred from the first quarter through to the mid- to late 20th century. By the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1935 (not reproduced) the western courts on both sides of Hollis Croft had been demolished and replaced by larger industrial sheds associated with the use of the Site by Footprint Tools.

- 4.2.13 The Ordnance Survey map issued in 1955 (not reproduced) indicates that all of the courts appear to have been demolished although a terrace of four buildings, possibly houses, remained on the southern frontage of Hollis Croft. A 'Rubber & Tyre Depot' is identified to the south of the terrace and a 'Machine Knife Works' is identified on the southern frontage of Hollis Croft extending onto Garden Street. The sites of two 'Tool Works' are also marked within the confines of the Site's recorded buildings.
- 4.2.14 The factory buildings present on Site until recent demolition had largely been built by the time of the 1967 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6).

## 5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The Site comprised seventeen identified buildings and two courtyards mostly infilled with additional small structures. A concordance of code numbers has been assigned to them which is shown on a detailed plan (Figure 2). The plan also shows the location of potential significant features based on historic cartographic records. The buildings were mostly amalgamated and faced onto Garden Street, Hollis Croft and White Croft (Plates 1 – 4).
- 5.1.2 The arrangement of the buildings across the Site followed a sequential development ranging from the 18th through to the late 20th century. The programme of historic building recording, survey and analysis has identified seven main phases of construction across the Site:
- *Phase 1: 1890s-1905;*
  - *Phase 2: 1920s;*
  - *Phase 3: 1930s;*
  - *Phase 4: 1940s;*
  - *Phase 5: 1950s;*
  - *Phase 6: 1960s; and*
  - *Phase 7: 1970s plus.*
- 5.1.3 A phased survey plan is included in this report (Figure 7) along with a selection of the photographic plates (Plates 1 – 111), whose location and direction were plotted on a plan (Figure 8). Annotated surveyed elevations of the buildings facing onto Garden Street, Hollis Croft and White Croft have also been compiled (Figures 10 – 14).

### 5.2 Building 1

- 5.2.1 Building 1 was a rectangular single-storey brick-built range with a pitched roof. The brickwork consisted of orangey brown bricks (standard size) bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in an English Garden Wall bond. The gable walls facing onto Hollis Croft to the south and White Croft to the north included short plain wall projections at each side topped with concrete coping. The western side wall faced onto a car park and its eastern wall was connected to Building 2. The roof was covered with asbestos corrugated sheets which contained continuous glazed skylights. It had plain close verges and eaves.
- 5.2.2 The principal façade facing onto Hollis Croft encompassed a central doorway with a flat headed concrete lintel (Plates 5 and 6). The doorway contained a double sliding ledged timber door although the opening was externally boarded with metal mesh. The doorway would have provided vehicular access to the building. This was flanked by two plain window

openings with comparable lintels, although of slight different composition, and projecting concrete sills. These openings appeared to have been later insertions. The windows consisted of fifteen lights with slender timber frames. The western window opening was boarded with galvanised metal sheet. The gable wall contained a primary large window opening above the doorway with a segmental arched head and flush bullnosed sill. The window consisted of several small lights with slender timber frames. The actual window opening was mostly boarded with galvanised metal sheets. A sandstone date plaque stating '1946' was located within the uppermost section of the gable. The proposed architectural drawings of Building 1 were issued in 1945 (Figure 15). The construction was designed to incorporate an existing boundary wall corresponding to the west wall of Building 1 which was constructed in the 1940s. Immediately behind the main south gable, a brick-built chimney stack with a square plan was discerned in close proximity to the adjacent Building 2.

- 5.2.3 The rear gable wall facing onto White Croft was comparable to its counterpart although this contained later minor extensions which were erected in the early 1950s as indicated by cartographic records. The extensions appeared to have been altered through time. The main arched window opening within the gable was concealed with later blockwork as were most of the openings within the gable wall and later extensions. Remnants of an RSJ crane was observed attached to the main gable wall which contained its maker plate stating '*Herbert Morris Ltd Empress Works Loughborough load 5 CWTS*' (Plates 7 – 10).
- 5.2.4 Internal photography indicates that Building 1 contained fink type steel rafter trusses, lime-washed brickwork and a concrete floor whose main access was from the sliding ledged timber door within the south wall (Plates 11 and 12).
- 5.2.5 Planning application architectural drawings issued in 1945 by J P Hunter Architects indicate that Building 1 was originally built as a steel warehouse belonging to Messrs W Fearnough Ltd (Figure 15).

### 5.3 Building 2

- 5.3.1 Building 2 (Plates 13 – 18) consisted of a large three-storey range with a basement. It also fronted onto Hollis Croft and White Croft and was adjoined to Building 1 to the west and Building 3 to the east. It was built with a concrete frame and yellowish bricks bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in stretcher bond. It had a flat roof concealed by a copped flat parapet. The front elevations were regularly designed with a symmetrical window arrangement on each level. The window openings had concrete surrounds throughout and the fenestration consisted of Crittall-type steel windows.
- 5.3.2 The south elevation contained a loading bay with a double concertina metal door to the west end and a single concertina door to the east, whereas its northern counterpart was originally devoid of doorways although a fire exit door was later inserted. The west elevation abutting Building 1 contained a different type of brick within the lower section which may have constituted the wall of an earlier structure. Internally, the construction consisted of concrete frame with brickwork infill panels. This building was erected in 1964 as indicated by cartographic records including a contemporary planning application architectural drawing issued by Oxley & Russey Architects for Thos. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figure 16).
- 5.3.3 A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools shows the layout of each storey including the internally connected Building 3 to the east, with areas designated for storage, packing, edge tool handling, painting, glazing, wet wheel grinding, etc. (Figure 35).



## 5.4 Building 3

- 5.4.1 Building 3 is the easternmost structure of the merged ranges between Hollis Croft and White Croft. It consisted of a large three-storey range with a basement used as a garage. Its construction was comparable to the adjacent Building 2 although the roof line stepped down a storey. While the construction appeared equivalent between these buildings, a jagged vertical construction joint was discernible within the front elevations. The south elevation contained a series of primary doorways with concertina, roller shutter and sliding shutter doors. Of note was a tripartite bay with concrete panels, smaller windows and a walkway bridge which projected across Hollis Croft linking it with the opposite Building 6 (Plates 19 – 25).
- 5.4.2 The north elevation was fairly regular with window openings demarcating symmetrical arrangement through the storeys. Towards the eastern end, there was an inserted fire exit doorway. The east elevation facing onto an external car park also contained equivalent windows within the upper storeys. However, the ground floor was devoid of openings and was built with a different type of brick (common bricks rather than facing bricks) as this was adjoined by a single-storey structure to the east (Plates 26 – 29). The flat roof contained an original small store abutting the adjacent Building 2 (Plate 30, Figure 35).
- 5.4.3 This building was erected in the early 1960s in two separate phases despite its apparent integral construction. The western side was initially designed in 1959 and the eastern side was a subsequent construction as shown on architectural drawings issued by Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall Architects for Thos. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figure 17). The eastern side was formerly occupied by '*Diamond Works (File)*' in the late 19th century (Figure 5). A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools shows the layout of each storey including the internally connected Building 2 to the west, with areas designated for storage, packing, edge tool handling, painting, glazing, wet wheel grinding, etc. (Figure 35).

## 5.5 Building 4

- 5.5.1 Building 4 consisted of a large single-storey range with a basement which was located to the easternmost end of the remaining merged buildings facing onto Hollis Croft. It was built with concrete frame and yellowish bricks bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in stretcher bond. It had a shallow double pitched roof with a central valley covered with asbestos corrugated sheeting concealed by a copped flat parapet. The principal elevation contained two loading bays with double concertina metal doors and an additional single concertina door towards the west end. It included small window openings of different sizes with concrete surround and Crittall-type steel windows. The easternmost end contained remnants of earlier walls utilised as a pilaster. The uppermost section included a plain concrete coping concealing the roof structure behind it. The east elevation facing onto an external car park was rather plain with a double stepped gable concealing the roof structure (Plates 31 – 36).
- 5.5.2 Internally it included a garage, accessible from the eastern doorway, and a large warehouse connected to the adjacent buildings. The general fabrics consisted of steel frame, including a gantry with a hoist over a concrete pit, brick and concrete blockwork walls and a concrete floor (Plates 37 – 42).
- 5.5.3 This building was erected in 1966 as indicated by cartographic records including a contemporary planning application architectural drawing issued by Oxley & Russey Architects for T. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figure 18). It was built as a new steel warehouse (Figure 33) replacing earlier structures. Small-scale metallurgical industry had taken place within this building prior to its construction. Indeed, it is noteworthy that a former courtyard was located within the confines of this building referred to as Court 1 on the 1890

Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5), and two crucible steel manufactures were registered in the 1932 Kelly's directory located within court 1 of Hollis Croft.

## 5.6 Building 5

- 5.6.1 Building 5 was a small three-storey range of two bays in width forming an integral continuation of the adjacent Building 4. The brickwork of the front façade of this building also incorporated Buildings 5 and 6 to the west as these buildings were refaced in the mid-1960s as shown on planning application architectural drawings issued by Oxley & Russey Architects for T. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figures 19). The front elevation contained three doorways which were inserted subsequent to the refaced work in the 1960s. These doorways provided access to a storage room, an electrical sub-station and a meter room as indicated on a sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools (Figure 33). The upper storeys contained window openings with concrete surrounds and Crittall-type steel windows; and appeared to have been used as offices whose access was gained from an external staircase against the south wall as well as the adjacent room within Building 6 (Plates 43 – 48 and Figure 34). It had a flat roof concealed by a copped flat parapet.
- 5.6.2 The main construction of Building 5 appeared to have taken place in the 1930s although it may have incorporated earlier fabrics of a former structure dating to the late 19th or early 20th century.

## 5.7 Building 6

- 5.7.1 Building 6 was a three-storey range with a basement. The principal elevation, fronting Hollis Croft, constituted an integral construction with the adjacent Building 5 when the façade was refaced in the mid-1960s. This was built with yellowish bricks bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in stretcher bond. It had a flat roof concealed by a copped flat parapet. It contained a double concertina metal door which acted as a loading bay. Towards the west end of the front elevation there was a concrete panel decorated with relief sculptural forms of hand tools. This panel also included an additional glazed double door and a larger glazed window forming part of the main reception of the works. The elevations contained window openings of different sizes and a walkway bridge projecting towards the opposed Building 3. The window openings had concrete surrounds throughout and the fenestration consisted of Crittall-type steel windows (Plates 49 – 51). A noteworthy sandstone plaque was identified inserted within the brickwork of the principal façade facing onto Hollis Croft which stated: 'Wm. Bradshaw Cutler 1750' [or perhaps 1759 as the incised writing was partially decayed] (Plate 52). There is an entry for Bradshaw Wm. in the 1822 Baines Trade Directory registered as a table knife manufacturer within Garden Street (Appendix 1). Alternatively, this former cutler may have been William Beardshaw, instead of Bradshaw, who was registered as a knife manufacturer in Hollis Croft within the 1787 Directory of Sheffield. Further trade directory entries of members of the Beardshaw family registered as cutlers or similar trades within the confines of the Site in both Hollis Croft and Garden Street continued until the 1920s. The only trade directory entry for the name of Bradshaw registered as a cutler in the 20th century corresponded to Bradshaw Hy between the 1920 – 30s. However, this was located within Court 15 of Hollis Croft which appeared to have been positioned outside the Site.
- 5.7.2 The rear elevation facing onto Court 2 contained a projecting extension also with a flat roof although lower than the main range which incorporated a lift shaft (Figure 2). There were also smaller lean-to structures which formed part of the court complex. The upper section of the rear wall contained window openings with flat heads and projecting sills, both probably made of sandstone, and the windows consisted of Crittall-type of nine lights. The window openings had been altered and some had been blocked up with later bricks. A central clock was also observed with the upper area of the rear extension. The brickwork

consisted of dark brownish bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond although the upper section forming a copped parapet was built with later brickwork (Plate 53). Similarly, the uppermost area of the east elevation contained scars of an earlier gable wall built with brownish brickwork and later orangey bricks above creating the parapet of the flat roof which formed part of the main reface work of the front façade in the mid-1960s as shown on planning application architectural drawings issued by Oxley & Russey Architects for T. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figures 19).

- 5.7.3 Little information was established regarding its internal fabrics which included concrete floor and brick walls (Plate 54). The main construction of Building 6 appeared to have taken place in the 1930s although it may have incorporated earlier fabrics of former structures dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. Later alterations were also identified within the rear and east elevations.
- 5.7.4 A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools shows the layout of the ground floor with the location of basements, a boiler house, offices, reception, etc. (Figure 33). The upper stories appeared to have been used as offices (Figure 34).

## 5.8 Building 7

- 5.8.1 Building 7 was a single-storey range with a basement used as a garage. It was built with a concrete frame and brick infill panels. It had a flat concrete roof. The front elevation facing onto Hollis Croft was built with yellowish bricks similar to the adjacent Buildings 6 to the east and 8 to the west although clear jagged vertical construction joints were identified within this front façade. This elevation contained a double concertina metal door which provided access to the garage, and a single one towards the west end. It included three symmetrically arranged window openings with concrete surround and Crittall-type steel windows comparable to the remaining windows throughout the works. There was also a small louvre vent for the basement floor. The flat roof was concealed with a coped parapet equivalent to the adjacent buildings to the east (Plate 55).
- 5.8.2 This building was built in the 1970s merging and/or replacing two separate structures of early 20th century date as shown on planning application architectural drawings issued by W. J. Hale Architects for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd (Figure 20) which in turn might have also incorporated structural elements of earlier buildings.

## 5.9 Building 8

- 5.9.1 Building 8 was a rectangular single-storey brick-built range with a pitched roof covered with asbestos corrugated sheets which contained continuous glazed skylights, and a higher hipped metal covered section towards the rear south end to house a mezzanine level. The front elevation facing onto Hollis Croft was built with yellowish standard bricks laid in stretcher bond with a coped stepped gable concealing the roof behind it. The front façade included a double concertina metal door and a single doorway which was boarded up. It also had two window openings of different sizes and arranged haphazardly with concrete surrounds and Crittall-type windows (Plates 56 – 58). The east elevation of the hipped roof section was built with earlier brickwork and included a window opening which might have constituted a later insertion. This section was observed from the flat roof of the adjacent Building 11 (Plate 59).
- 5.9.2 Internal photography indicates that Building 8 contained fink type steel rafter trusses, lime-washed brickwork and a concrete floor (Plate 60).
- 5.9.3 This building was re-faced in the 1960s although most of its fabrics were already standing in the 1920s as indicated by planning application architectural drawings of proposed

alterations issued by J. P. Hunter Architects for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd which refers to the building as 'Workshop and Warehouse' (Figure 21). The location of this building was formerly occupied by 'The Cock (P.H.)' in the late 19th century (Figure 5).

## 5.10 Building 9

- 5.10.1 Building 9 was a rectangular single-storey brick-built range with a pitched roof covered with asbestos corrugated sheets which contained a series of glazed skylights. The front elevation facing onto Hollis Croft was built with yellowish standard bricks laid in stretcher bond with a coped stepped gable, comparable to the adjacent Building 8, concealing the roof behind it. The brickwork was an integral construction with the adjacent Buildings 8 to the east and 10 to the west as the entire façade was refaced in the 1960s. The front façade included a concertina shutter and two window openings of different sizes and arranged haphazardly with concrete surrounds and Crittall-type windows one of which was boarded up. Towards the west end and next to Building 10, there were also three smaller window openings with a contiguous projecting concrete lintel comparable to the one over the adjacent concertina shutter (Plate 61).
- 5.10.2 Internal photography indicates that Building 9 contained fink type steel rafter trusses, lime-washed brickwork and a concrete floor utilising the western elevation of the adjacent Building 8 (Plate 62).
- 5.10.3 This building was constructed over two phases. The eastern half was built in the 1930s as shown on planning application architectural drawings issued by J. P. Hunter Architects for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd depicting it as another 'Workshop and Warehouse' (Figure 22). The western half and the entire front façade date to the 1960s.

## 5.11 Building 10

- 5.11.1 Building 10 was a rectangular single-storey brick-built range with a double pitched roof and a central valley, covered with corrugated asbestos sheets which contained continuous glazed skylights. This building was located to the westernmost end of the merged buildings facing onto Hollis Croft. The front elevation was built with yellowish standard bricks laid in stretcher bond integral with the adjacent Building 9, and included a comparable stepped gable side to the east, and two flat parapets which step down the central valley and western eaves. The main façade contained a large doorway with a roller shutter which provided access to the western area and a concertina metal door to the east. It also included three window openings with concrete surrounds and Crittall-type windows, a smaller vent-like window and a single door (Plates 63 – 66).
- 5.11.2 Internal photography indicates that Building 10 contained fink type steel rafter trusses with additional steel stanchions along the centre of the structure, lime-washed brickwork and a concrete floor. The western wall contained a raised brick platform accessed via two short flight of steps. The roof structure incorporated a gantry above the western doorway (Plates 67 – 69).
- 5.11.3 The proposed architectural drawings of Building 10 were issued in 1945 issued by J. P. Hunter Architects for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd (Figure 23) although the front façade was refaced in the 1960s with integral brickwork including the adjacent Buildings 8 and 9 to the east.

## 5.12 Building 11

- 5.12.1 Building 11 consisted of an 'L'-shaped single-storey brick-built range. Its front elevation, facing onto Garden Street, was built with yellowish bricks bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in stretcher bond. The uppermost section included a plain concrete coping concealing

the roof structure behind it. This façade contained one vehicular doorway to the westernmost end and two window openings with projecting concrete lintels and sills. The doorway had a comparable lintel and a steel concertina door. The fenestration consisted of Crittall-type steel windows. The west elevation, facing onto an alleyway along Croft House Centre (formerly Garden Street Chapel), was built with orangey bricks bonded with whiteish lime mortar and laid in an English Garden Wall bond. Although the west wall constituted an early 18th century boundary of the Chapel yard, the brickwork was of later date; however, it appeared to have been built before the front elevation as indicated by a vertical joint between them (Plates 70 and 71).

- 5.12.2 Internal photography indicates that Building 11 was built with a concrete frame and pillars (although additional steel stanchions were observed), supporting a flat shuttered concrete ceiling. The walls were built with bricks painted with lime. The west wall was pierced with metal windows of twenty lights (Plates 72 – 74).
- 5.12.1 The completion of this building took place in the 1970s amalgamating several structures dating from 1913 through to 1938. The previous structure facing onto Garden Street comprised two storeys. This was finally reduced to the present configuration in 1975. Planning application architectural drawings issued in 1913 by W. J. Hale Architects; 1933 and 1938 by J. P. Hunter Architects which were produced for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd, show the location of former internal features including chimneys, a cellar and a furnace (Figure 24 and 25A). Additional sequential development can also be seen on a further architectural drawing issued by Oxley & Bussey Architects for T. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd which is entitled '*Modification to Fearnough Works*' (Figure 25B). The footprint of Building 11 was originally occupied by the '*Machine Knife Works*' in the late 19th century (Figure 5), and was labelled as '*Tool Room*' in a sketch plan produced in the mid-to late 20th century by Footprint Tools (Figure 33).

### 5.13 Building 12

- 5.13.1 Building 12 was a large and tall single-storey warehouse with a shallow pitched roof containing several skylights. The front façade, facing onto Garden Street, was regularly arranged with a central doorway flanked by two pairs of rectangular window openings placed horizontally. The type of door and windows were comparable to the ones on the adjacent Building 11 to the west. The brickwork was similar to the flanking Buildings 11 to the west and 13 to the east, however, clear vertical construction joints were noted. The east wall although mostly obscured by the adjacent Building 13 was visible from Garden Street which contained integral pilasters and brick vents towards the verge. The roof was covered with metal sheeting and contained a stepped parapet within the west wall (Plates 75 – 79).
- 5.13.2 Internally it consisted of a large open warehouse known as the '*New Forge*' as indicated by a sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools (Figure 33). It contained a concrete floor, brick walls and an RSJ structure supporting the roof. The east wall contained a series of window openings situated within the upper section of the wall. The west wall included several blocked-up window openings which appeared to have been from the previous construction of the adjacent Building 11 when it included two storeys. There was a continuous short platform against the west wall. The northern end of the west wall protruded slightly and its upper section contained a series of brick vents arranged horizontally. The location of the vents was slightly inconsistent as they appeared to be within a blocked-up window extending beyond the opening. The arrangement also bore some resemblance with the vents of a crucible furnace's stack, although this was not verified. The south-west corner contained a brick shaft of a lift and an adjacent straight staircase against the south wall (Plates 80 and 81).

5.13.3 Cartographic records, including planning application architectural drawings, indicate that this building was constructed in two phases between the mid- to late 20th century although the late 19th century *'British Works (Electro Plate)'* was formerly located within the confine of this building (Figure 5). The eastern half appears depicted on the 1955 OS map (not reproduced) whereas the remaining western area was possibly added in the late 1960s incorporating and/or replacing former structures. Architectural drawings issued in 1965 by Frank W. Maitland Architect were produced for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd (Figure 26A), whereas further architectural drawings issued in 1974 by Eyre & Heslop Surveyors were designed for Footprint Tools Limited (Figure 26B). These drawings show internal features including a cellar and a machine pit.

#### 5.14 Building 13

5.14.1 Building 13 consisted of a two-storey brick-built range with a flat roof which was located to the easternmost end of the merged buildings facing onto Garden Street. It was built with concrete, steel stanchions and brick walls. The front façade, reminiscent of an Art Deco style, was symmetrically arranged with a central recessed panel with narrow glazing lights flanked by three pairs of window openings on each level with continuous concrete head and sill bands. The westernmost ground floor window of the eastern half had been altered from a former doorway. The brickwork consisted of yellowish bricks laid in stretcher bond. It had stepped coped parapet concealing the flat roof. The brickwork at first glance appeared to be an integral construction but close inspection revealed that the eastern and western areas were built with slightly different type of bricks. The western side contained a small doorway inserted within its easternmost window opening. The rear elevation was built with brownish bricks and contained comparable type of steel windows with continuous concrete flush lintels and individual projecting sills (Plates 82 – 85).

5.14.2 Internally the eastern area contained steel stanchions supporting a concrete frame and brick walls, whereas the western area included concrete pillars. Access to the upper floor was gained from a straight staircase against a dividing wall between the eastern and western areas. The first floor of the eastern area contained a floor hatch which would have enabled the movement of items between floors with a hoist mechanism attached the ceiling. The first floor of the western area was connected to the adjacent buildings with inserted doorways (Plates 86 – 90).

5.14.3 Cartographic records, including planning application architectural drawings issued by Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall Architects for Thos. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figures 27 and 28), confirm that the Building was constructed in two phases, the eastern area in 1949 and the western side in the 1960s. The architectural drawings show internal features including a weigh bridge and a boiler house/basement within the primary eastern side. The *'Exchange Works (Cutlery)'* was located within the confine of this building in the late 19th century (Figure 5). A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools indicates that the eastern area consisted of a *'Plastic Room'* whereas the western one was a *'Wrench Shop'* (Figure 33).

#### 5.15 Building 14

5.15.1 Building 14 was a two-storey brick-built range with a flat roof located along the central area of the works between Hollis Croft and Garden Street and surrounded by Building 4 to the east and north, 15 to the west, and Court 1 to the south. No external photographs were obtained and thus the following description was established from Google Earth imagery (<http://earth.google.com>) and planning application architectural drawings issued in 1953 and 1954 issued by Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall Architects for T. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd (Figures 29 and 30). The east and west elevations were of four bays and the north and south of three bays, which were demarcated by symmetrically arranged window openings

with flat heads and windows of twenty lights with slender metal frames. The flat roof was built with concrete and contained a small brick-built structure the north-west corner which would have contained the mechanism of a lift.

- 5.15.2 Internally the ground floor was a tall open space containing a straight staircase against the west wall and a lift shaft to the north-west corner for the floor above (Plate 91).
- 5.15.3 This building appeared to have been completed in 1954 as indicated by the architectural drawings aforementioned (Figure 30). It is noteworthy that an earlier design of its construction issued in 1953 illustrates earlier structures including two underground vaulted chambers proposed to be slightly truncated and backfilled creating a made-ground for the floor level which also included the base of a steel stanchion (Figure 29). The underground chambers might have been associated with earlier structures of the former late 19th century '*Globe Forge & Rolling Mills*' which occupied most of the area over Buildings 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16 and 17 (Figure 5). A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools indicates that this building was the '*Press Shop*' (Figure 33).

## 5.16 Building 15

- 5.16.1 Building 15 was a two-storey rectangular brick-built range with a pitched roof which included a hipped end to the north. The roof was covered with metal sheeting and contained continuous skylights. Internal photography indicates that Building 15 contained steel rafter trusses, steel stanchions, lime-washed brickwork and a concrete floor. A small RSJ gantry structure was positioned along the centre of the first floor which included shallow brick-lined pits. The interior was naturally lit with large steel windows of multiple small lights (Plates 95 and 96).
- 5.16.2 This building was erected in the 1950s as indicated by cartographic records. A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools indicates that the ground floor was known as the '*Die Store*' and the upper level as the '*Old Wrench Assembly Shop*' (Figures 33 and 34).

## 5.17 Building 16

- 5.17.1 Building 16 was a small two-storey square brick-built range with a pitched roof covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting which included continuous skylights and cowls. It was built with brown bricks (standard size) bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in an English Garden Wall bond. The gable wall facing onto Court 2 contained a large opened doorway flanked by narrow window openings with flat heads and projecting brick sills. The windows consisted of steel type with eight lights within slender plain frames. The upper floor contained comparable windows although much larger of twenty-five lights and an uppermost smaller window was discerned within the top section of the gable. A later structure was constructed against this gable wall which projected onto Court 2. The west elevation faced onto a narrow passageway which included several window openings on each level. The actual windows were comparable to the ones observed within the gable wall. This elevation also had an external straight staircase against the wall which provided access to the upper floor through an inserted doorway (Plates 97 – 99).
- 5.17.2 Internal photography indicates that Building 16 contained lime-washed brickwork, steel stanchions and girders supporting concrete floors floor. The upper floor contained a taking-in door with glazing windows and a projecting RSJ of a hoist to lift materials up (Plates 92 – 94, 100 – 102).
- 5.17.3 This building was erected in the 1950s as indicated by cartographic records. A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools indicates that the ground floor was known as the '*Fitting/Maintenance*' and the upper level as the '*Old Hardening Shop*' (Figures 33 and 34).

The area between the dividing wall of Buildings 15 and 16 was formerly occupied by two possible cementation furnaces of the 'Hollis Croft Steel Works' depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4).

## 5.18 Building 17

- 5.18.1 Building 17 consisted of a narrow rectangular three-storey brick-built range with pitched slated roof with plain close eaves and verges. It was built with brown bricks (standard size) bonded with whiteish mortar and laid in an English Garden Wall bond. The western slope of the roof was longer than its eastern counterpart creating a lower eaves, and the western slope included several skylights. Several brick chimney stacks, which were capped and appeared to have been slightly reduced in height, were also observed in close proximity to the western eaves. The east elevation contained window openings with flat heads and projecting brick sills. The windows were composed of steel type of twenty-four lights. These windows were originally much larger as the lower section of the openings had been blocked up with later bricks. This alteration may be associated with the insertion of internal radiators replacing the former heating system of fireplaces on each level. Thus, when the primary heating system became obsolete, the chimney stacks were decommissioned and altered (Plates 103 and 104).
- 5.18.2 Internal photography indicates that Building 17 consisted of painted brick walls with pillars and pilasters containing bullnosed bricks, timber floor boards and joists, and timber roof trusses obscured by a later suspended false ceiling. A noteworthy bearing housing wall box, associated with power transmission via line shafting, was noticed within the southern wall although this had been blocked up with later bricks. The chimney breast on the ground floor were raised from the floor and supported by dressed *cyma reversa* corbels (Plates 105 – 107).
- 5.18.3 Cartographic records show that this building was constructed sometime between the late 19th or early 20th century. Architectural drawing issued in 1967 by Oxley & Bussey Architects for T. R. Ellin - Footprint Works Ltd, shows the ground floor with several doorways (some of which might have been later insertions) and at least four chimney breast/fire places (Figure 31A). A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools indicates that the ground floor was known as the 'Shot Blast & Rumbler' and 'Oil Store', and the second floor as the 'Induction Hardening' (Figures 33 and 34). Architectural drawings issued in 1975 for Messrs T. R. Ellin Ltd – Footprint Works, describes the ground floor as the 'Maintenance Department' and the first floor as the 'Print Spray Dept.' (Figure 31B).

## 5.19 Court 1

- 5.19.1 Court 1 was almost entirely infilled with late 20th century single-storey structures some of which with separated hipped lantern roofs connecting Building 13 to the south with a concrete ramp to Buildings 4 and 14 to the north (Plates 108 and 109). It also included a three-storey brick-built range with a flat roof against the east wall of Building 12. Its construction bore some resemblance with the adjacent Building 14 although it was very narrow; the description of which was obtained from Google Earth imagery (<http://earth.google.com>). Planning application architectural drawings show that the three-storey range consisted of a lavatory block (Figure 28). Depiction of the lantern hipped structures can be seen on further architectural drawings dating from the mid-through to the late 20th century (Figures 27, 28 and 32). A sketch plan produced by Footprint Tools indicates that the hipped structures were used as 'Store' (Figure 33).



## 5.20 Court 2

- 5.20.1 Court 2 contained several small single-storey lean-to structures against the principal buildings facing onto the courtyard. These were brick-built and their roofs were covered with corrugated asbestos sheeting. There was a two-storey range with a half-pitched slated roof to the east end of the court linking Buildings 6 and 15. This structure was built with brownish bricks laid in an English Garden Wall bond and might have been a toilet block as indicated by the small window openings within the upper storey which had dressed sandstone flat heads and projecting sills (Plates 110 and 111).

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The programme of historic building recording identified seventeen buildings and two courtyards with additional small structures around them. The buildings were mostly amalgamated and faced onto Garden Street, Hollis Croft and White Croft.
- 6.1.2 The arrangement of the buildings across the Site followed a sequential development which began in the 18th century with small buildings grouped around a courtyard often with an entrance archway to accommodate wheeled vehicle through these courtyards within Hollis Croft and White Croft. This area known as the Crofts expanded in the late 18th century creating Garden Street with associated buildings fronting onto the street.
- 6.1.3 Many of the structures on the Site were part of multi-phased and integrated complexes of buildings, designed to perform a function with optimum process flow through the buildings and across the Site.
- 6.1.4 In the mid-19th century the Site contained several industrial premises including the large '*Hollis Croft Steel Works*' with two cementation furnaces and the '*Cock P.H.*' fronting onto the southern side of Hollis Croft.
- 6.1.5 By the late 19th century additional trades are noted on cartographic records including the '*Diamond Work (Files)*' within the northern side of Hollis Croft, the large '*Globe Forge & Rolling Mills*' (formerly recorded as '*Hollis Croft Steel Works*') and '*The Cock (P.H.)*' within the southern side of Hollis Croft; and '*Exchange Works (Cutlery)*', '*British Works (Electro Plate)*' and '*Machine Knife Works*' situated along the northern side of Garden Street.
- 6.1.6 Several trades are registered within the Site dating from the mid- to late 19th century, the majority of which related to the cutlery industry which continued until the late 20th century with both small and large works. Of note is the entry of W. Fearnough Ltd, Garden Street Works, blade manufacturers, which occupied part of the Site from 1839 until 1971; and Ellin Thomas who was registered as a tool manufacturer from the early 20th century trading under the name of Footprint Works from the 1920s onwards.
- 6.1.7 Planning application architectural drawings submitted to Sheffield City Council in the 20th century confirm the contemporaneous tenancy of both Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd, Garden Street Works, and Thos. R. Ellin (Footprint Works) Ltd within the Site. The architectural firms commissioned by Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd comprised the following:

Architect	Address	Drawing description	Year
W. J. Hale	13 St James Row, Sheffield	Building 7	1911
"	"	Building 7	1917
"	"	Building 11	1913
J. P. Hunter	13 St James Row, Sheffield	Building 1	1945
"	"	Building 8	1928
"	"	Building 9	1936
"	"	Building 10	1945
"	"	Building 11	1933
"	"	Building 11	1938
Frank W. Maitland	37 Exchange Street, Sheffield	Building 12	1965

6.1.8 Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd commissioned architectural work to W. J. Hale in the first quarter of the 20th century. The work of the local architect William John Hale (1862-1929) has been described as being highly prolific (W. J. Hale: The Work of Sheffield Architect <http://www.lookingatbuildings.org.uk/cities/sheffield/w-j-hale-the-work-of-a-sheffield-architect.html>). His known works include a number of Nonconformist churches, four board schools, industrial premises for Samuel Osborn & Co. and three houses (*ibid.*). This architect was succeeded by J. P. Hunter Architect who worked for Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd from the first quarter to the mid-20th century.

6.1.9 The architectural companies commissioned by Thos. R. Ellin (Footprint Works) Ltd comprised the following:

Architect	Address	Drawing description	Year
Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall	15 St James Row, Sheffield	Building 3	1959
"	"	Building 13	1949
"	"	Building 13	1954
"	"	Building 13	1955
"	"	Building 14	1953
"	"	Building 14	1954
Oxley & Bussey	Pinstone Street, Sheffield	Building 2	1964
"	"	Building 4	1966
"	"	Building 5	1966
"	"	Building 6	1966
"	"	Building 11	1975
"	"	Building 17	1967
"	"	Building 17	1975
Eyre & Heslop	19 Figtree Lane, Sheffield	Building 12	1974

6.1.10 The architectural drawings consulted indicate that Thos. R. Ellin (Footprint Works) Ltd commissioned architectural work to Shepherd, Fowler & Marshall Chartered Architects around the 1950s.

6.1.11 In 1948 Footprint Works was bought by John J. Jewitt Snr. In 1968 all the companies owned by the Jewitt family were merged under the name of Footprint Tools Limited. Between the 1960s and 70s Footprint Tools Limited, commissioned Oxley & Bussey Architects to carry out architectural work as part of a substantial re-development of the Site extending to workshops formerly occupied by Messrs W. Fearnough Ltd. The re-development work of Footprint Tools Limited involved new constructions as well as the refacing of existing workshops creating a somewhat uniform appearance of the expanded Works.

- 6.1.12 Oxley & Bussey Architects was a local company whose known projects include the former Sheffield Telephone Tower, Wellington Street, built in the Brutalist style (<https://brutalistconstructions.com/2014/01/24/sheffield-telephone-tower/>), and the Church of St Peter in Greenhill designed in 1963 which was designated a Grade II listed building in 1999 and described as “a most handsome and lavish church of its date with fixtures and fittings of exceptional quality and completeness” (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245545>).

## 6.2 Conclusion

- 6.2.1 The buildings across the Site were part of a continuous evolution whereby structures were altered, changed and added in order to maximise productivity and react to the changing demands of the well attested cutlery industry. The historic building recording established at least seven main phases of construction across the Site, ranging from the late 19th century/early 20th century through to the late 20th century. The consolidation of the Site under Footprint Tools Ltd, from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century onwards, allowed rationalisation and redesign of the Site as a whole for the first time. The firm moved to new premises in 2009 ([http://footprint-tools.com/index.php?route=information/information&information\\_id=4](http://footprint-tools.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=4)). Potential areas of former industrial structures were also established.
- 6.2.2 The recording of the historic buildings on the Site has produced archives that are currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited, along with a copy of this report, with Sheffield Archives, following the issue of this report. Further copies of this report will be deposited with the Client and South Yorkshire SMR.
- 6.2.3 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://oasis.ac.uk> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

## 7 REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliography

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- Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager’s Guide*, English Heritage, Kemble (version 1.1)

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. Swindon, Historic England

Wessex Archaeology, 2017. *Hollis Croft, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording*. WA 116362.01

## 7.2 Consulted cartographic sources

- 1781 Fairbank plan (Sheffield Archive reference: FC/P/SheS/1535L)
- 1787-9 Fairbank plan (Sheffield Archive reference: FC/P/SheS/605L)
- 1853 Ordnance Survey map
- 1890 Ordnance Survey map
- 1935 Ordnance Survey map
- 1955 Ordnance Survey map
- 1964 Ordnance Survey map

## 7.3 Consulted online sources

- <http://earth.google.com>
- [http://footprint-tools.com/index.php?route=information/information&information\\_id=4](http://footprint-tools.com/index.php?route=information/information&information_id=4).
- <https://brutalistconstructions.com/2014/01/24/sheffield-telephone-tower/>
- <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1245545>
- <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>
- <http://www.lookingatbuildings.org.uk/cities/sheffield/w-j-hale-the-work-of-a-sheffield-architect.html>
- <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/>
- <http://www.picturesheffield.com/>

## 8 APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Trade directories

#### 1774 Sketchley

Hollis Croft

- Leathley Benj. cutler & ivory cutter
- Harrison John, fram'd and framp'd penknife
- Kent Richard & Son, table knife cutlers
- Marples Sam, spotted penknife cutler
- Wilde Margaret, file make.
- Kenyon Joseph & John, file maker. [Listed as Hollis Street, but this is likely a mistake as Hollis Street is not listed in the directory of streets in this directory]

#### 1787 Directory of Sheffield

Hollis-croft [N.B. entries with numbers within square brackets refers to plot numbers indicated on the 1789 Fairbank map]

- Harrison John & Son, saw manufacturers and cutler [32 and 41]
- Leathley Benjamin, ivory cutter [25 and 27]
- Wild John, cutler [26]
- Shepherd John, cutler and victualler [38]
- Rose John, maltster [39]
- Kenyon John, files manufacturer [40]
- Marples Samuel, cutler [42]
- Wingfield John, gent. [43]
- Makin Joseph, forks manufacturer
- Warhurst John, forks manufacturer
- Beardshaw John, pen & pocket knife manufacturer
- Beardshaw William, pen & pocket knife manufacturer
- Broadhead William, pen & pocket knife manufacturer
- Sykes Samuel, pen & pocket knife manufacturer
- Swinden Matthew, pen & pocket knife manufacturer
- Wild John, pen & pocket knife manufacturer
- Shepherd John, razor manufacturer
- Proctor & Co, silver plated goods
- Rutherford William, sheaths & inkpots
- Marples Samuel, spotted knives
- Bright Lydia, table knives
- Oates Christopher, table knives
- Salt John, table knives
- Warburton Samuel, table knives

#### 1822 Baines

Garden Street

- Bradshaw Wm. table knife manufacturer

#### 1825 Gell

Garden Street

- 26 Dearden Jonathan, cutlery, table & knife manufacturer

#### Hollis Croft

- 5 Beardshaw T & Son, cutlery dealer
- 9 Henderson Samuel, cutlery, pen & pocket knife
- 22 Slater Joseph, brace & bit maker
- 24 Gore Archibald, bone scale cutter
- 36 Sanderson William, cutlery, fork, shoe & butcher's knife manufacturer
- 37 Howe William, cutlery, table & knife
- 45 Constantine Stephen, cutlery, pen & pocket knife
- 45 Bacon Thomas & Son, cutlery, table & knife manufacturer
- 55 Makin & Sanderson, cutlery, shoe & butcher's knife manufacturer
- 67 Barnes Edward, cutlery, pen & pocket knife
- Kenyon J & C, cutlery, pen & pocket knife, & file manufacturer
- 36 Sanderson William, cutlery, fork, shoe & butcher's knife manufacturer

#### 1839 Sheffield Directory

##### Garden Street

- 18 Beardshaw & son, saw & file manufactures
- 20 & 28 (btw.) Wing W. steel refiner
- 20 & 28 (btw.) Fearnough Wm. manufacturer of saws, scythes, hay & straw knives, spiral cutters, & ledger blades
- 20 & 28 (btw.) Shirtcliff C. & M. table knife manufacturers, ivory cutters, &c.
- 20 & 28 (btw.) Ibbotson Saml pen & pocket knife manufacturer

##### Holles Croft

- 23 Kenyon Jno. & Co. merchants & manufacturers of steel, files, saws, edge tool, &c.
- 51 Shirtcliff Alfred, beer retailer
- 59 Rowland James, Cock
- 63 Carr John, manufacturer of table knives
- 75 Gewhill James, factor and table knife manufacturer
- 77 Oxley James, shoe, bread, and butchers knife manufacturers, and butchers & table steels, &c.
- 34 Dungworth John, manufacturer of scissors and tailors shears
- 40 Warburton Chas. beer retailer
- 52 Sanderson Chas. manufacturer of files, table knives, forks &c.

#### 1841 Rodger

##### Garden Street

- 4 Beardshaw Wm. horn, bucket, stag, haft & scl. Cutlers, hs Mnt. Pisgah
- 6 Heward Thos. gardener and shopkeeper
- 10 Warrington Geo. brs trnr
- 18 Beardshaw J. and Son, saw & file mfrs. Hs. Victoria pl. Western bnk

##### *Harrison's Yard, no. 2*

- Fearnough Wm. saw, scythe, hay and straw knife, spiral cutlers and ledger blade mfr.

##### Hollis Croft

- 34 Dungworth John, razor, scissor, & tailor' shear manfr.
- 36 Allen Jph. clerk
- 38 Winter Ptr. bt. & sh. mkr
- 40 Tebah Thos. beer house, and fork maker
- 42 Gillott Geo. cutler and shopkeeper
- 46 Partridge Steph. awl bl. manfr.
- 48 Coope Wm. tailor
- 52 Sanderson Chas. mfr of files, tble, shoe, & cook knives, butchers' steels, & c. hs. Corn hill



- 64 Oldham Jane, grocer and flour dealer  
(Bacon's yd. btw. 64 & 66) Senior Jno. fender mfr. hs. Hanover st.  
(Ct. 10, Constantine yd.) Constantine Fras. saw manufr.
- 59 Bunn Jas. Cock tavern
- 63 Carr Jno. table knf. mfr. hs. Crookes moor
- 69 Platts Thos. grocer and flour dealer
- 73 Holmes Jas. spring knife manufr.
- 75 Gledhill Jas. genl. dealer in cutlery
- 77 Oxley & Son, manfrs. of shoe & butcher knives

### **1854 Post Office Directory of Sheffield**

#### Garden Street

- 16 & 18 Beardshaw & Son, steel, saw & file manufacturers
- 20 Fearnough William, saw, scythe & machine knife manufacturer

#### Hollis Croft

- Higgins William, chair maker
- Hall Isaac, spring knife cutler
- Burgin & Wells, steel manufacturers
- 51 Dean Peter, beer retailer
- 53 Travis John, bricklayer
- 59 'Cock', Mrs Elizabeth Mucklow
- 63 Lyall Joshua & son, haft & scale pressers
- Court 5 Holmes John, spring knife cutler
- 77 Gill Samuel, pen & pocket knife cutler
- 30 Beardshaw, Stevenson & Co. file mnufs
- 38 Winter peter, shoemaker
- 42 Slack William, earthenware dealer
- Court 12 Bosworth William, whitesmith
- 48 Hall Isaac, spring knife cutler
- 52 Bishop Elisha, sheep shear & edge tool manufacturer
- 54 Haslam George, brace bit maker

### **1868 White**

#### Garden Street

- 14 Addy George, manager
- 16 Haywood Jph. & Co. mfrs
- 18 Fearnough Wm. mfr

#### Hollis Croft

- 49 Barnard Wm. beerhouse
- 53 Brown Wm. shopkeeper
- 59 Somerset C. victualler
- 69 Wait S. A. shopkeeper
- 77 Jackson Wilfred, manfr
- 30 Beardshaw J. & Son, mfrs
- 36 Hogan Michael, grocer
- 50 Kelsey John, coal dealer

### **1876 White**

#### Garden Street

- 10 Johnson George, (j) engine fitter
- 12-14 Addy George K. manager
- 16 Haywood Jos. & Co. cutlery mfrs



- 18 Fearnough Walter, tool mnfctr
- 20 Brown Samuel, steel manufacturer

#### Hollis Croft

- 21 Maloy Henry, coal dealer
- 51 Dunn Mrs Elizabeth, shopkeeper
- 59 Somerset Charles, victualler
- 63 Fearn Mrs Ann, provision dealer
- Badger Mrs Elizabeth, shopkeeper
- 69 Noble Mrs Martha, shopkeeper
- 71 Greaves John, shopkeeper
- 75-7 Jackson Wilfred, electroplate manufacturer
- 32 Wolstenholme Samuel, file smith  
Beardshaw J. & T. S. file manfrs
- 36 Hogan Michael, grocer, &c.
- 40-2 Forde Bros. cutlery casters
- 40-2 Forde Mrs Martha & Sons, scissors manufacturers
- 46 Spooner Mrs Jane, lodgings
- 50 Dakin John, razor scale presser
- 50 Keyworth Wm. Coal and milk dlr
- 58 Casson J. & sons, spring knife manufacturers
- 68 Constantine Bros. saw manfrs

#### 1884 White

##### Garden Street

- 12 & 14 Addy George K. manager
- 18 Higgins Benjamin, gimlet mfr
- 18 Fearnough Walter, mfr. of machine knives, &c
- 20 Brown Samuel, steel mfr

##### Hollis Croft

###### *Court 1*

- 23 Ibbotson Bros. & Co. (lim.) mfrs
- 51 Dunn Mrs Elizabeth, shopkeeper

###### *Courts 3 and 5*

- 59 Somerset Charles, victualler

###### *Court 7*

- 65 Cullen Mrs Elizabeth, shopkeeper

###### *Court 9*

- 69 Noble Mrs Martha, shopkeeper
- 71 O'Malley Mrs Nora, shopkeeper

###### *Court 11*

- 75 & 77 Jackson Wilfred, mfr. of electro-plated goods

###### *Courts 2 and 4*

- 28 Tushy Edward, beerhouse
- 30 Beardshaw T. S. steel file mfrs
- 36 Bull Thomas, shopkeeper Forde Bros. cutlery casters

###### *Court 6*

- 40 & 42 Forde Bros. cutlery casters
- 40 & 42 Forde John & Thos. (Bros.)





- 40 & 42 Forde Mrs Martha & sons, scissors manufacturers

*Court 10*

- 46 Spooner Mrs Jane, lodging
- 50 Keyworth William, coal dealer
- Durkin Thomas Wm. razor scale presser

*Court 12*

- 58 Casson James & Sons, cutlery mfrs

### 1900 White

#### Garden Street

- 12 Godbehere John, shopkeeper
- 18 Greaves Isaac, edge tool manufr
- 20 Casson J. & Son, cutlery manufrs
- 20 Fearnough Walter, blade mnfr
- 20 Higgins Benjamin, gimlet manufr

#### Hollis Croft

*Courts 3 & 5*

- 59 Callery James, vict

*Court 7*

- 65 Killelea John, grocer

*Court 9*

- 69 Jordan Mrs. Jane, shopkeeper
- 71 Harrison Richard, shopkeeper

*Court 11*

- 75-77 Jackson Wilfred, electro-plate manufacturers  
Williamson S. & Sons, cutlery manufacturers
- 20 Beardshaw John, table knife mfr
- 20 Longley Thomas, razor manufr
- 20 Beardshaw Thos. S. file manufr

*Courts 6 & 8*

- 42 Fisher Thomas, shopkeeper

*Court 10*

- 50 Keyworth Geo. Wm. coal dealer

*Court 12*

- 56-58 Stone Mrs. Ann, scale presser

### 1910 White

#### Garden Street

- 14 Ford George W. chair maker
- 18 Ford Wm. & Son, chair man
- 20 Casson J. & Sons, cutlery mnfrs
- 20 Fearnough W. blade manufr
- 20 Coombs John William, pen knife manufacturer

#### Hollis Croft

*Court 1*

- Needham Rowland & Co. steel alloy manufrs. (Ferro works)



- 31 to 47 Ellin Thomas R. tool manfr  
*Court 3*
- 59 Delaney Michael, shopkeeper  
*Court 7*
- 65 Killelea John, grocer  
*Court 9*
- 69 Jordan Mrs. Jane, shopkeeper  
*Court 11*
- 75-77 Jackson Wilfred, electro-plate manufacturer  
Williamson S. & Sons, cutlery manufacturers
- 14 Taylor A & Co. brass founders
- 14 Brooksbank Harry, spoon & fork filer
- 14 Hurst James, hollow ware buffer
- 14 Beardshaw Thos. S. file manufr  
Mudford J. H. & Sons, tent and marquee depot
- 18 Hides William F. cutlery manfr  
*Court 4*
- 26 Smith Wm. Thos. greengrocer
- 30-32 Menday William, chair manfr
- 36 Fagan Michael, beerhouse  
*Courts 6 & 8*
- 42 Fisher Thomas, shopkeeper  
*Court 10*
- 50 (back of) Webb James Walter, scale presser  
*Court 12*
- 52 Killelea John, coal dealer

## 1922 Kelly

### Garden Street

- 18 Ford Wm. & Son, chair manfrs
- 20 Casson J. & Sons, pen knife mfrs
- 20 Fearnough W. Ltd. blade mnfrs. (Garden Street works)

### Hollis Croft

#### *Court 1*

- Brown Walter & Frank Limited (Stand works), steel manufrs
- 29 Crampton Bros. Ltd. cramp mfrs
- 31 to 47 Ellin Thomas R. (Footprint Works) Ltd. tool mfrs

#### *Court 3 & 5*

- Conway & Cooper, lamp makers

#### *Court 7*

- 65 Fagan Michael, grocer

#### *Court 11*

- 75-77 Williamson S. & Sons, cutlery manufacturers

N.B. court 15 is possibly outside the site but there is an entry for Bradshaw Hy. spring knife cutler

- 14 Taylor A. & Co. brass founders



- 14 Brooksbank Harry, spoon & fork filer
- 14 Hurst James, hollow ware buffer
- 14 Beardshaw Thos. S. file manufr  
Mudford J. H. & Sons, tent and marquee depot  
*Courts 6 & 8*
- 42 Smith William, shopkeeper  
  
*Court 10*
- 50 Page Henry, coal dealer

### 1932 Kelly

#### Garden Street

- 8 to 18 Ford William & Sons Ltd. chair mfrs
- 20 Fearnough W. Ltd. blade mnfrs. (Garden Street works)

#### Hollis Croft

- 15 Spring Bok Trouser Press Co
- 15 Clarke J. contractor  
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. tyre mfrs  
Macintosh Charles & C. Ltd. tyre mfrs  
*Court 1*
- Andrew Thomas & Co. Ltd. crucible steel manufacturers
- Hardenite (The) Steel co. Ltd. crucible steel manufacturers
- Brown T. Arnold, colliery furnisher
- Coates & Brown, explosive agts
- 31 to 47 Ellin Thomas R. (Footprint Works) Ltd. tool mfrs

#### *Court 7*

- 65 Blaker Arthur, grocer

[N.B. court 15 is possibly outside the site but there is an entry for Bradshaw Hy. spring knife cutler]  
*Courts 6 & 8*

- 42 Petty Mrs. Sarah, shopkpr

### 1944 Kelly

#### Garden Street

- Hearnshaw Brothers Ltd. edge tool mfrs
- Ford William & Sons Ltd. cabnt. mkrs
- Fearnough W. Ltd. saw mkrs. (Garden Street works)

#### Hollis Croft

- 15 Bunney Geo. H. mfrs.' agt  
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. tyre mfrs  
Brown T. Arnold & Son, colliery furnishers  
Coates & Brown, explosives agts  
Ellin Thomas R. (Footprint Works) Ltd. tool mfrs  
Crampton Bros. Ltd. cramp mfrs

### 1954 Kelly

#### Garden Street

- Hearnshaw Brothers Ltd. edge tool mfrs
- Ford W. & Sons Ltd. cabnt. mkrs. (Racine works)
- Fearnough W. Ltd. saw mkrs. (Garden Street works)

#### Hollis Croft

- Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. tyre mfrs
- Ellin Thos. R. (Footprint Works) Ltd. tool mfrs



### **1965 Kelly**

Garden Street

- Ellin Thos. R. (Footprint Works) Ltd. tool mfrs
- Fearnough W. Ltd. machine knives mfrs. (Garden Street works)

Hollis Croft

- Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. tyre mfrs
- Ellin Thos. R. (Footprint Works) Ltd. tool mfrs
- Fearnough W. Ltd. machine knives mfrs. (works entrance)

### **1971 Kelly**

Garden Street

- Fearnough W. Ltd. machine knives mfrs. (Garden Street works)

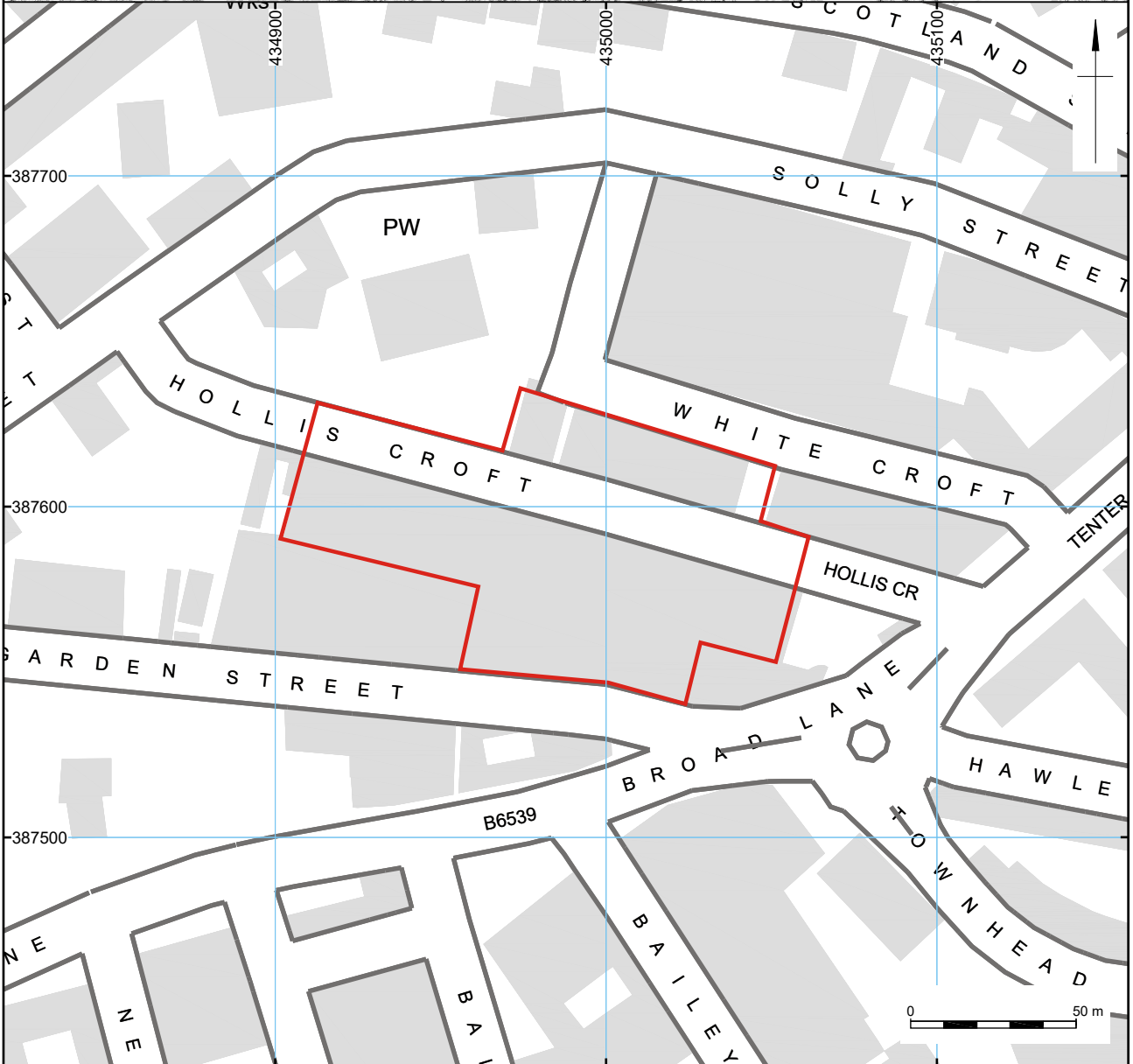
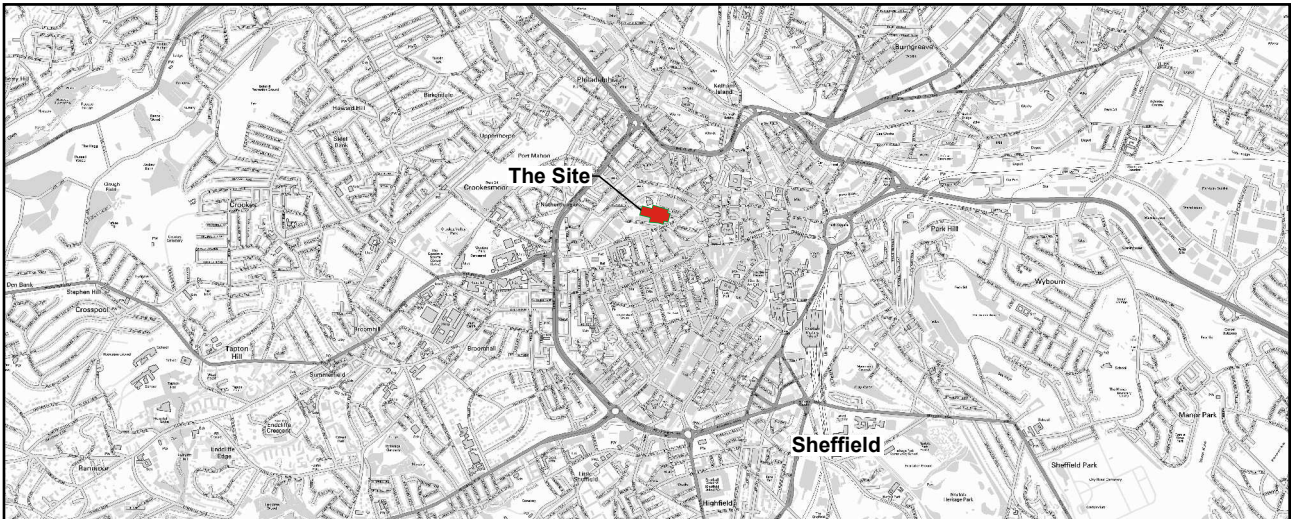
Hollis Croft



- Footprint Tools Ltd, tool mfrs
- Fearnough W. Ltd. machine knives mfrs. (works entrance)

### **1974 Kelly**

Hollis Croft

- Footprint Tools Ltd, tool mfrs
- Footprint Tools Ltd (works)



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)  	 Site boundary	
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Site location

Figure 1



Ground floor plan of the surveyed buildings

Figure 2



- 10 Building code
  - Building outline
  - 6 1781 Fairbank plot number
- 1781 Fairbank plan with plot number and name of tenants:
- 6 John Kenyon
  - 7 John Harrison
- 25 1787-9 Fairbank plot number
- 1787-9 Fairbank with plan plot number and name of tenants:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 Benjamin Leathely</li> <li>26 John Wild</li> <li>27 Benjamin Leathely</li> <li>28 Richard Kent</li> <li>29 Richard Oldham</li> <li>30 Joshua Wright</li> <li>31 James King</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38 John Shepherd</li> <li>39 John Rose</li> <li>40 John Kenyon</li> <li>41 John Harrison</li> <li>42 Samuel marples</li> <li>43 John Wingfield</li> <li>44 William Stocks</li> <li>45 John Spooner</li> <li>46 Thomas Lindley and William Gill</li> <li>47 Joseph Burdekin</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

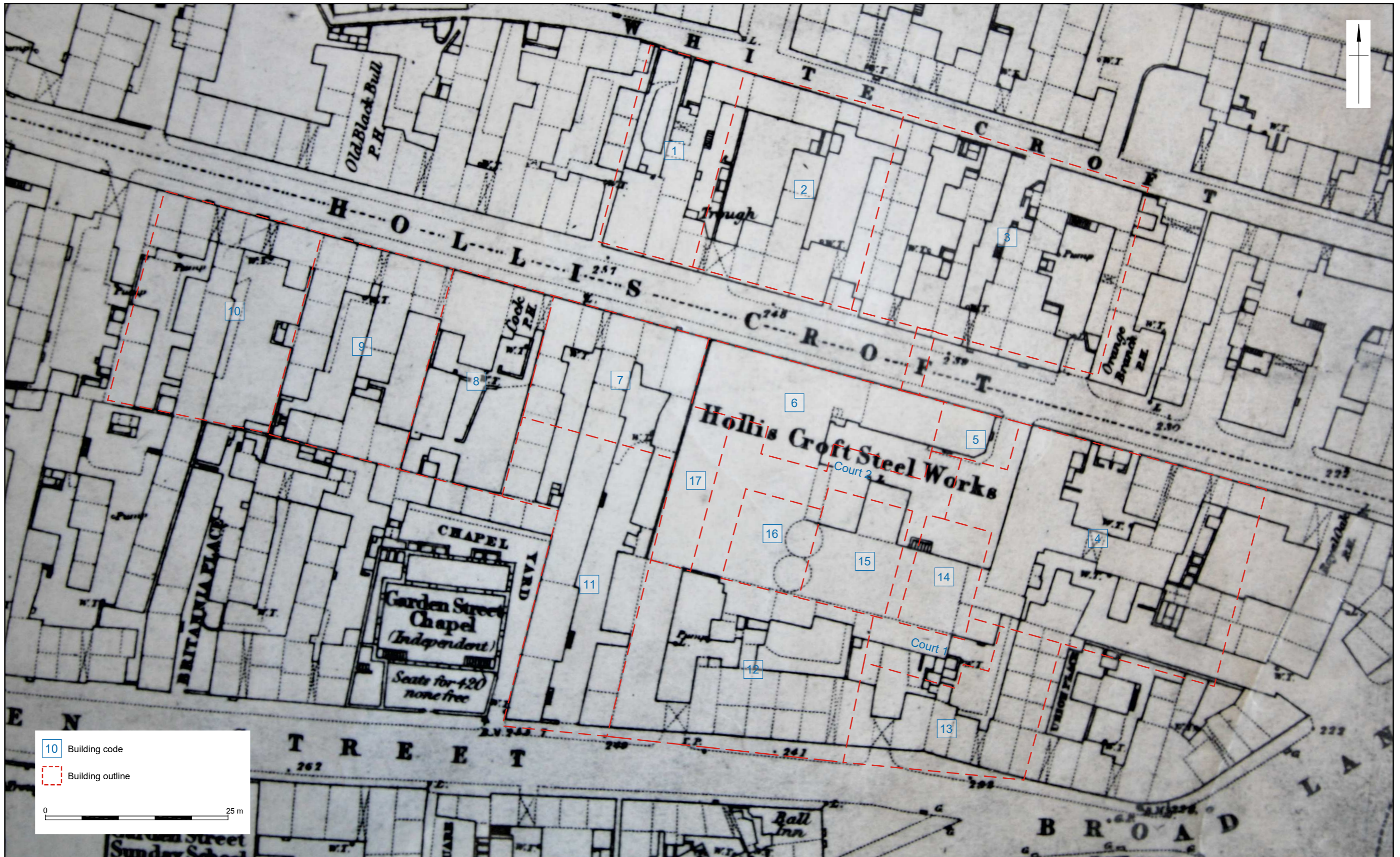


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Plan of the buildings overlying the 1781 Fairbank plan (Garden Street) and 1787-9 Fairbank plan (Hollis Croft)

Figure 3



10 Building code  
  Building outline  
 0 25 m

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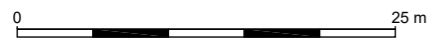
Plan of the buildings overlying the 1853 Ordnance Survey map


Figure 4





10 Building code  
 Building outline



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Plan of the buildings overlying the 1890 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 5



10 Building code  
 Building outline

0 25 m



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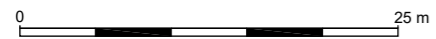
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Plan of the buildings overlying the 1967 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 6



- 10 Building code
- Building outline
- 1890-1905
- 1920s
- 1930s
- 1940s
- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s +



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Plan of the buildings showing photographic plates

Figure 8

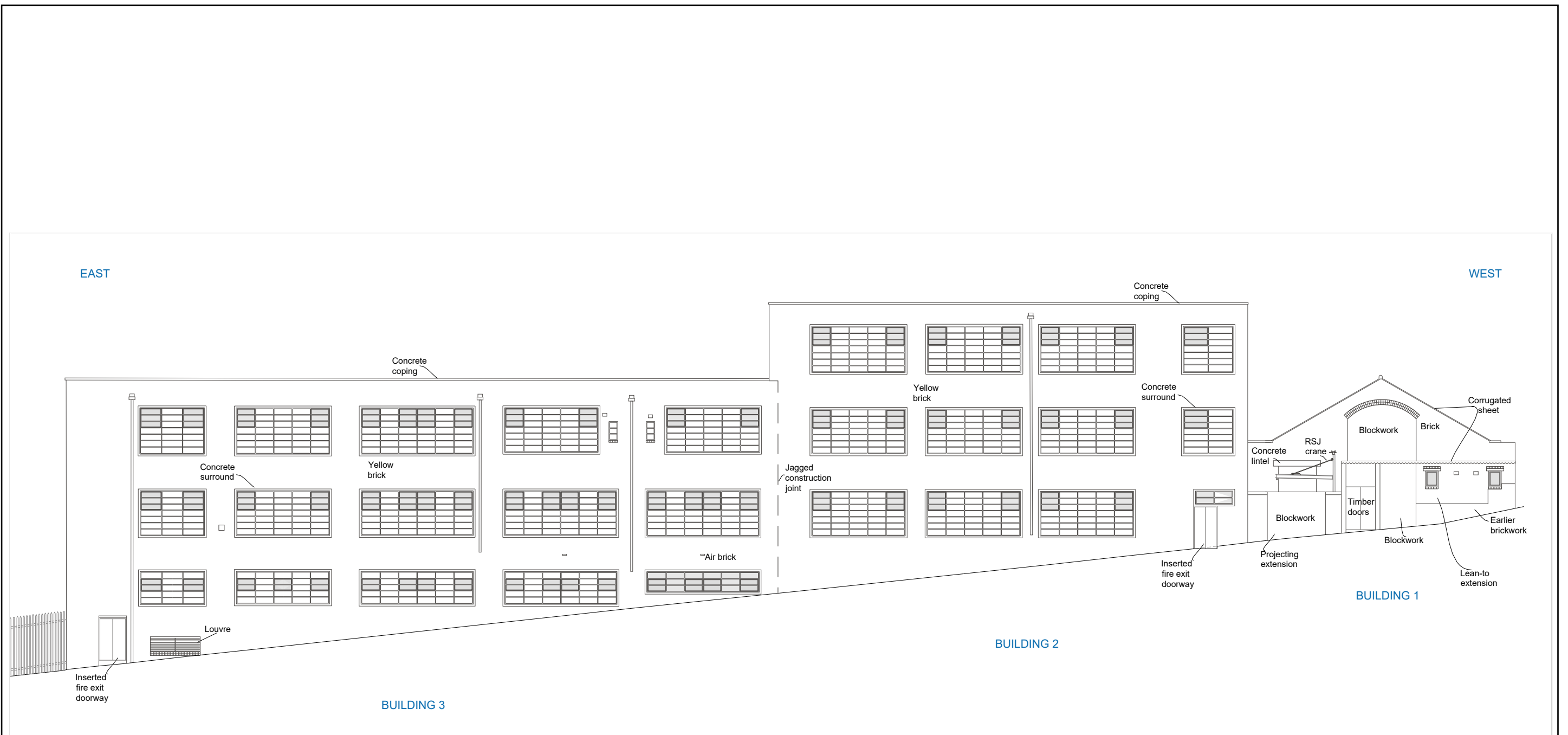


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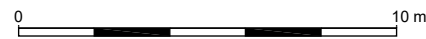
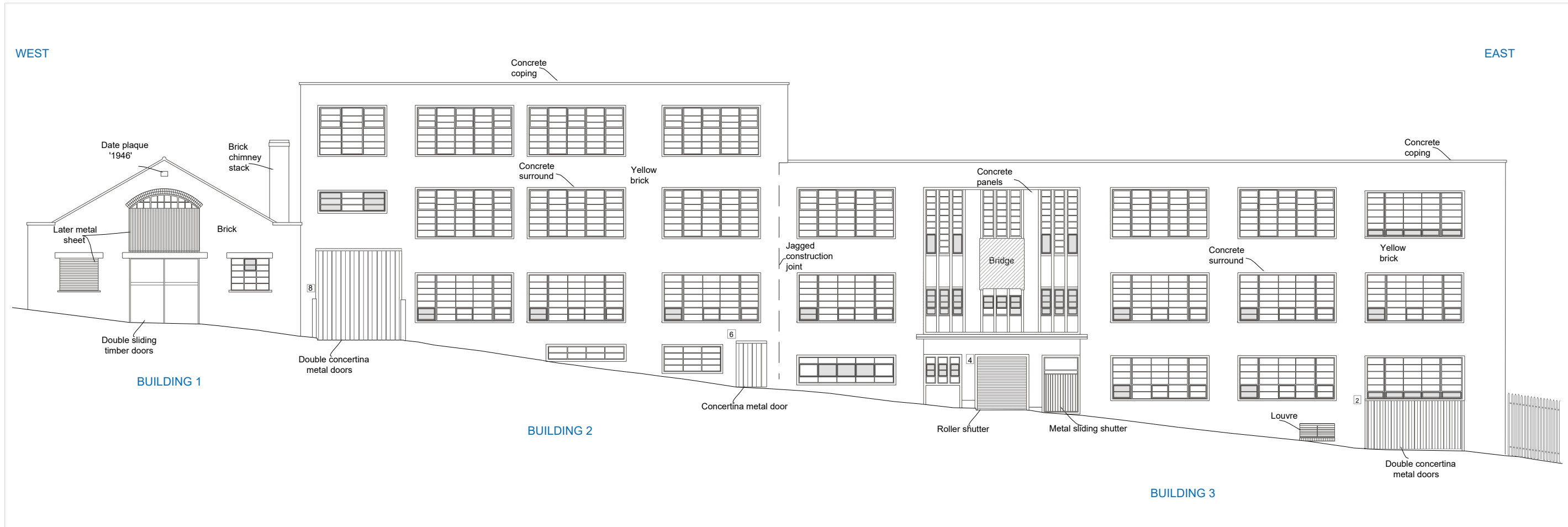
Historical photograph of the former Court 9 located within Building 9 taken in 1893 (Picture Sheffield ref. s06120)

Figure 9



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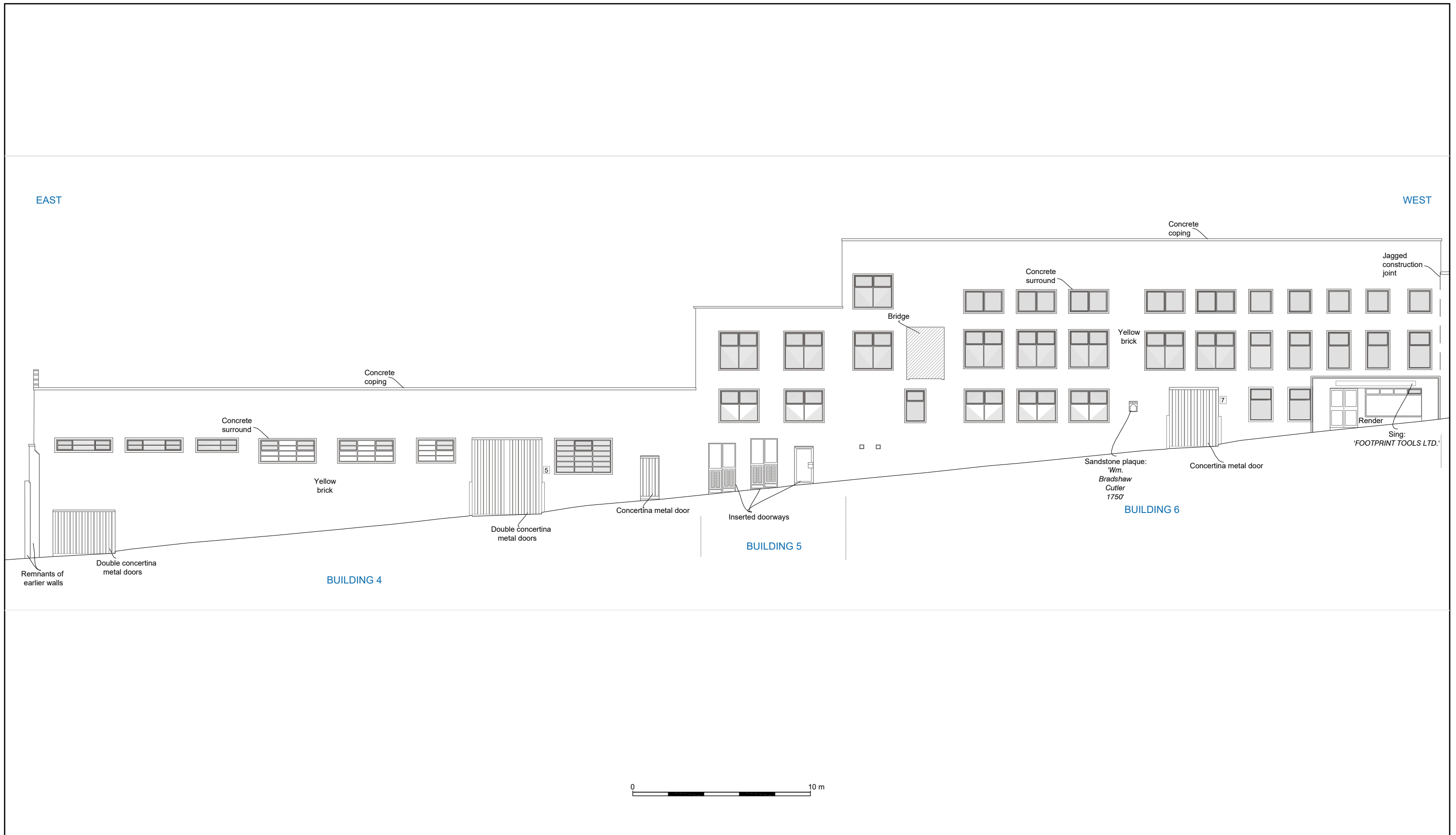


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Elevation B

Figure 11



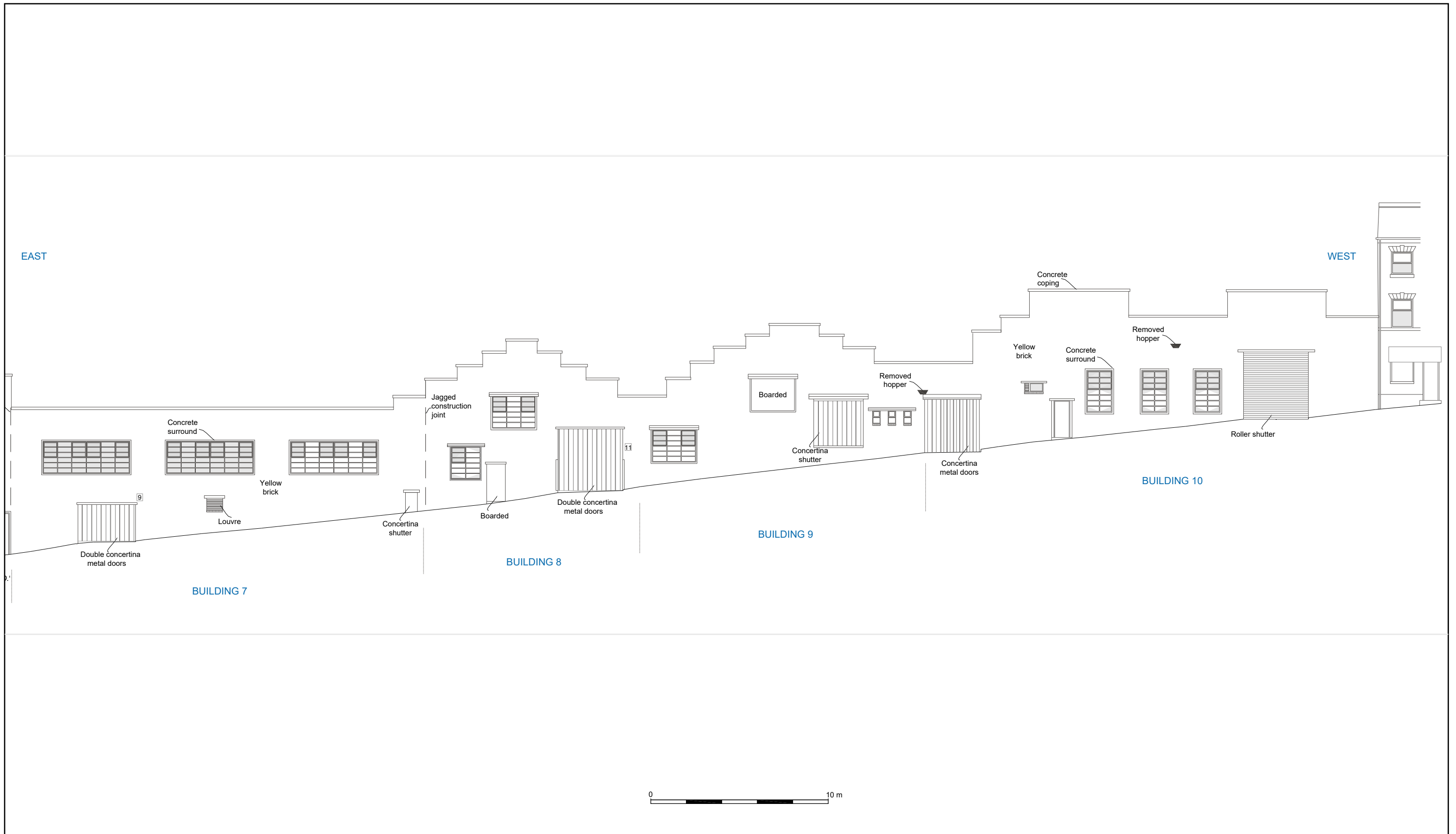
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Elevation C (eastern side)

Figure 12



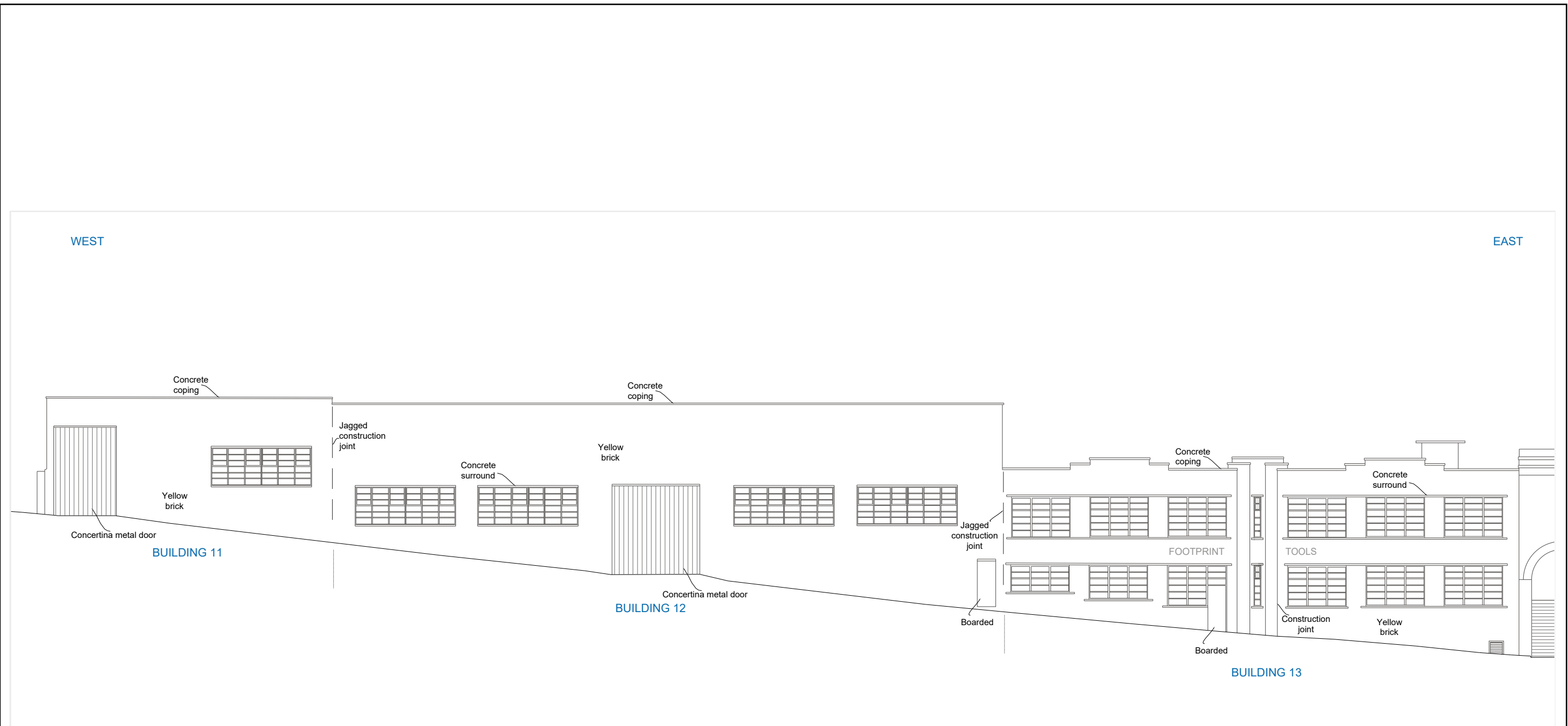


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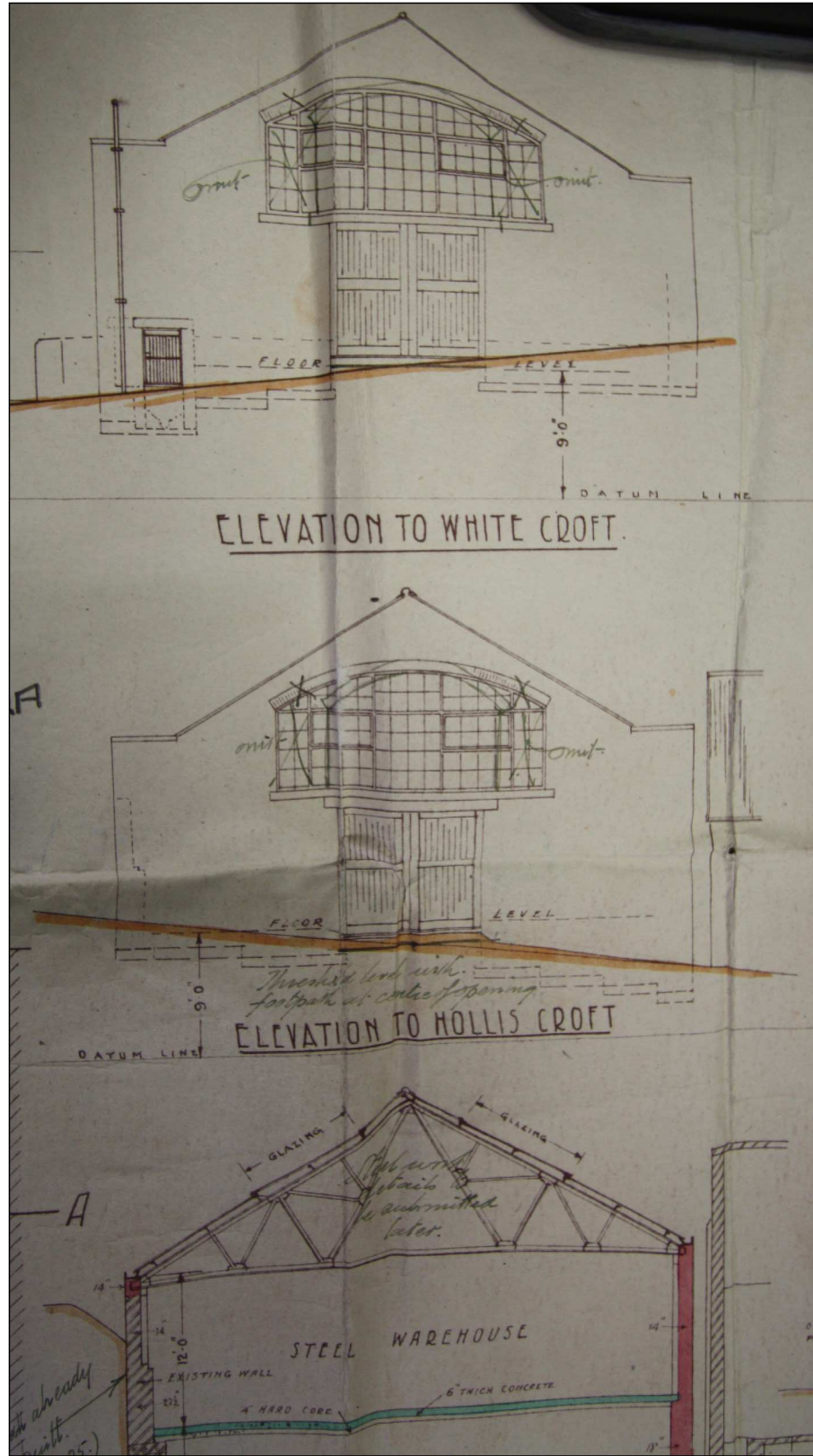
Elevation C (western side)

Figure 13

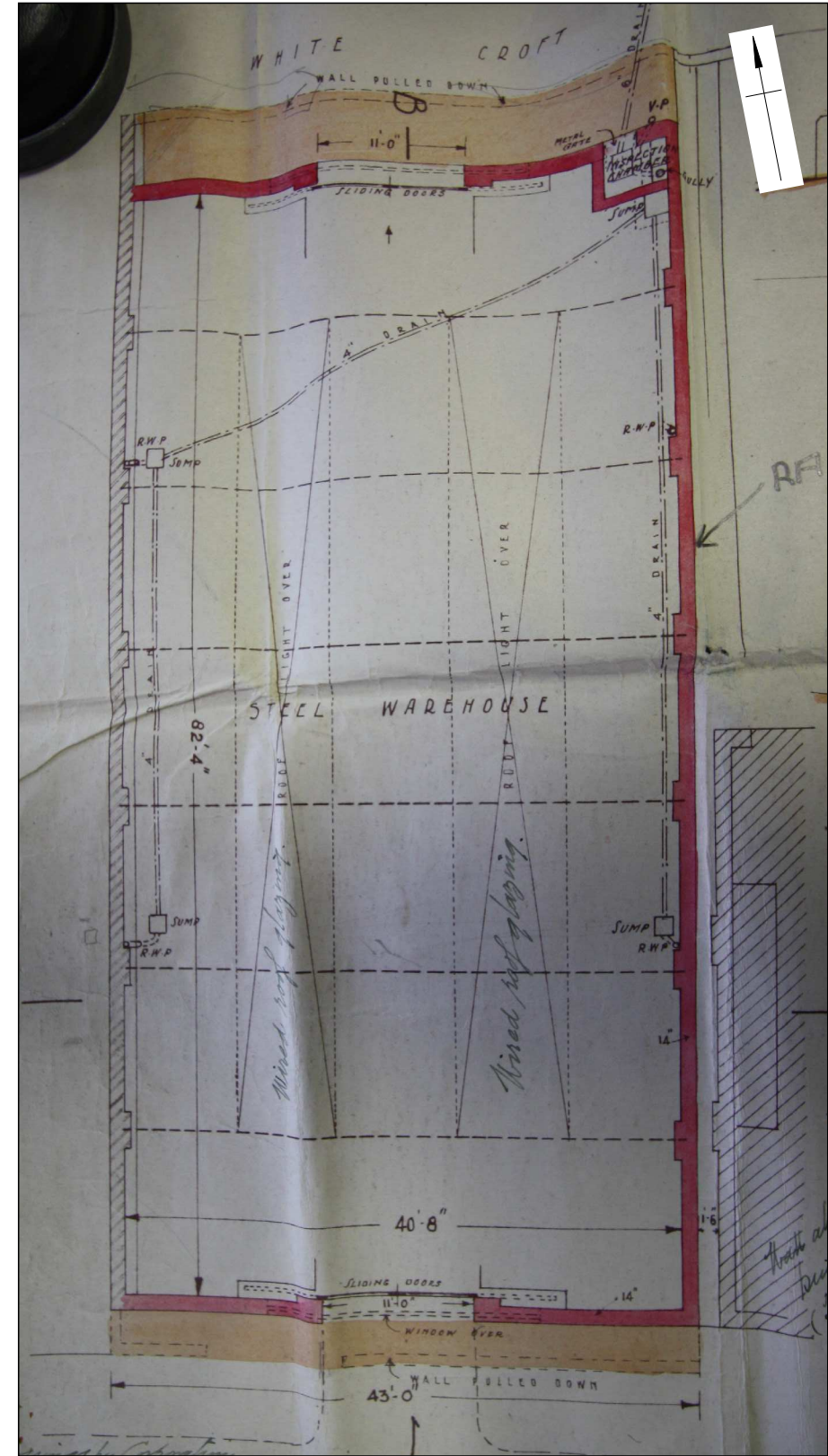


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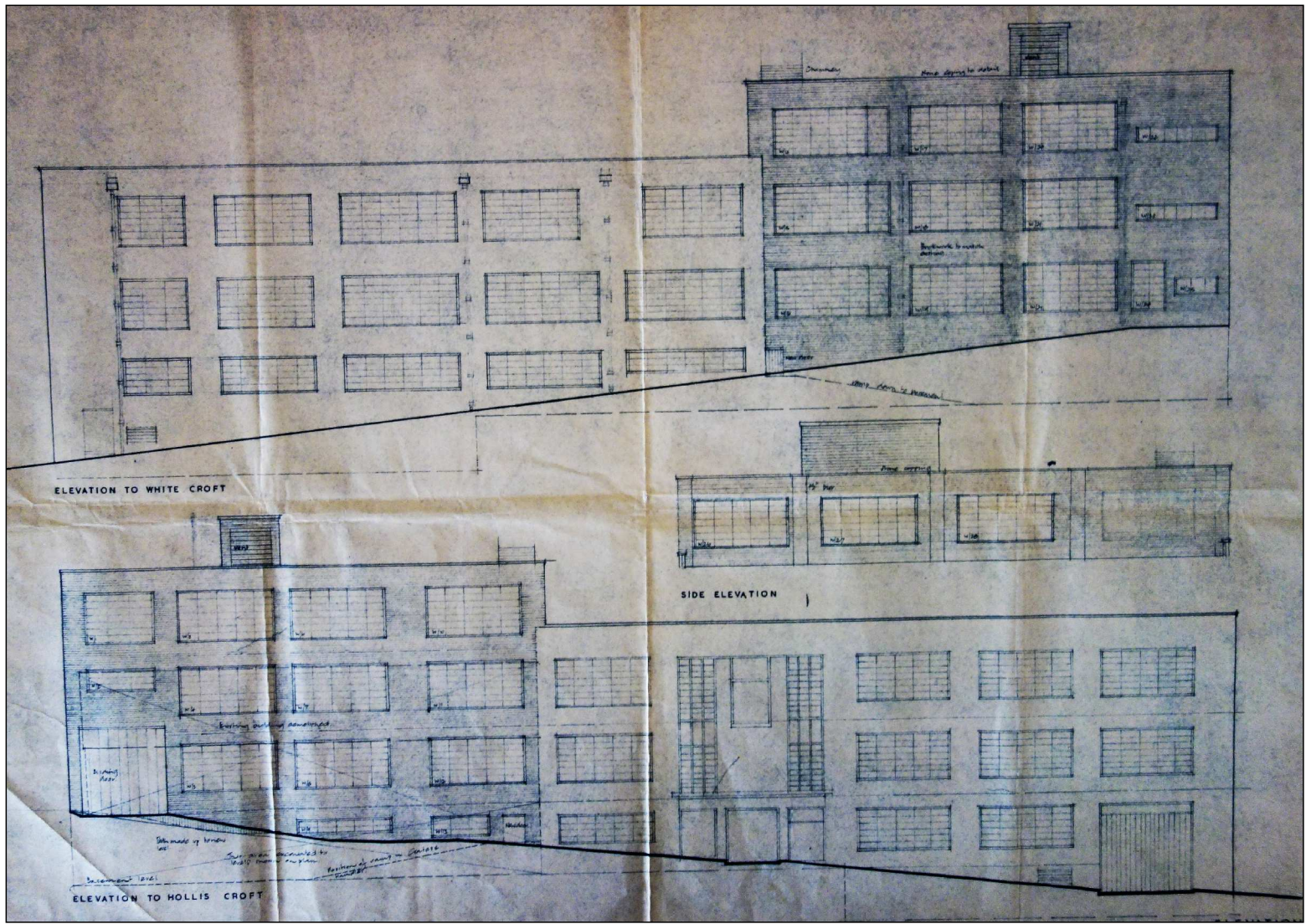


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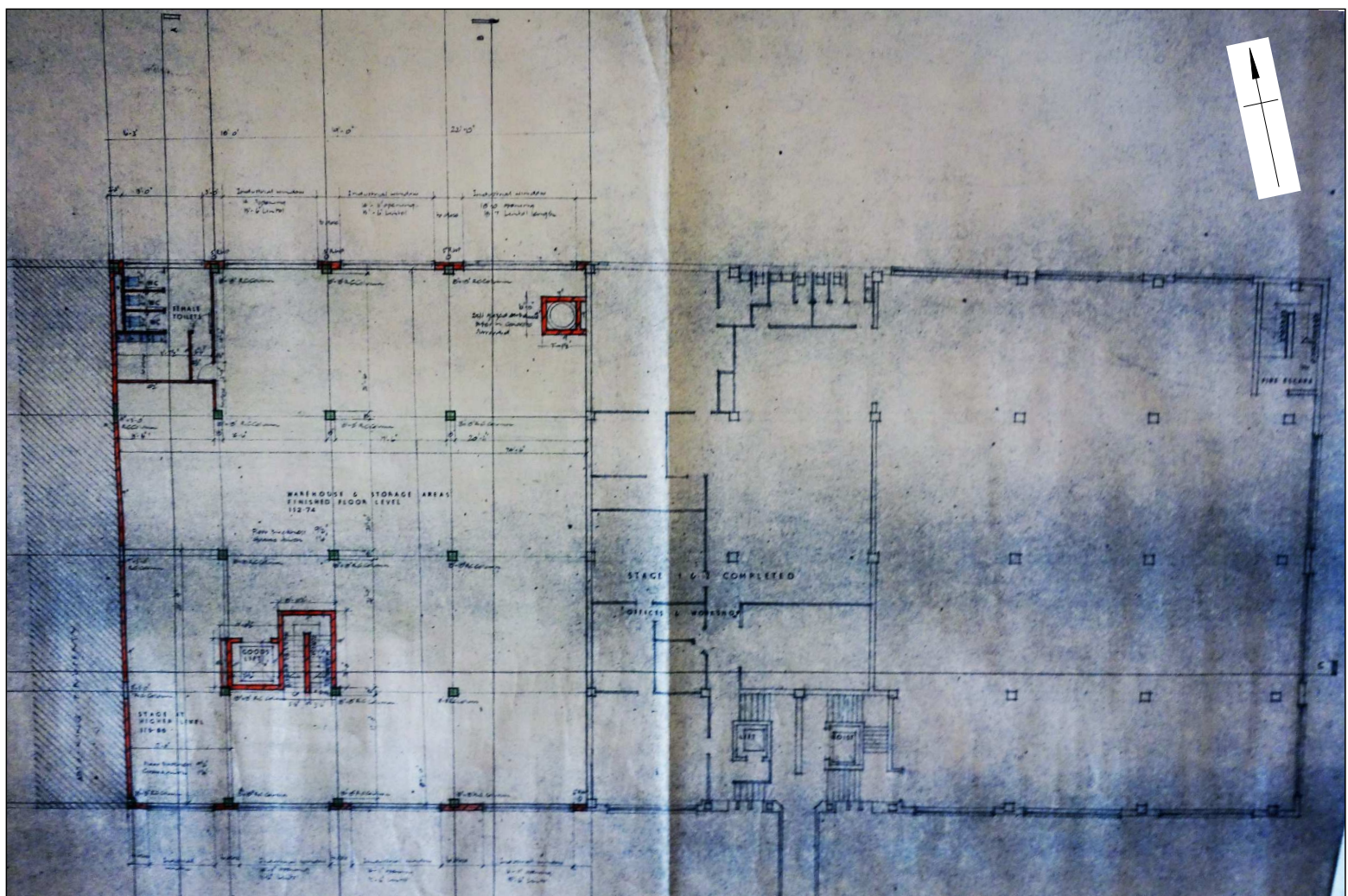


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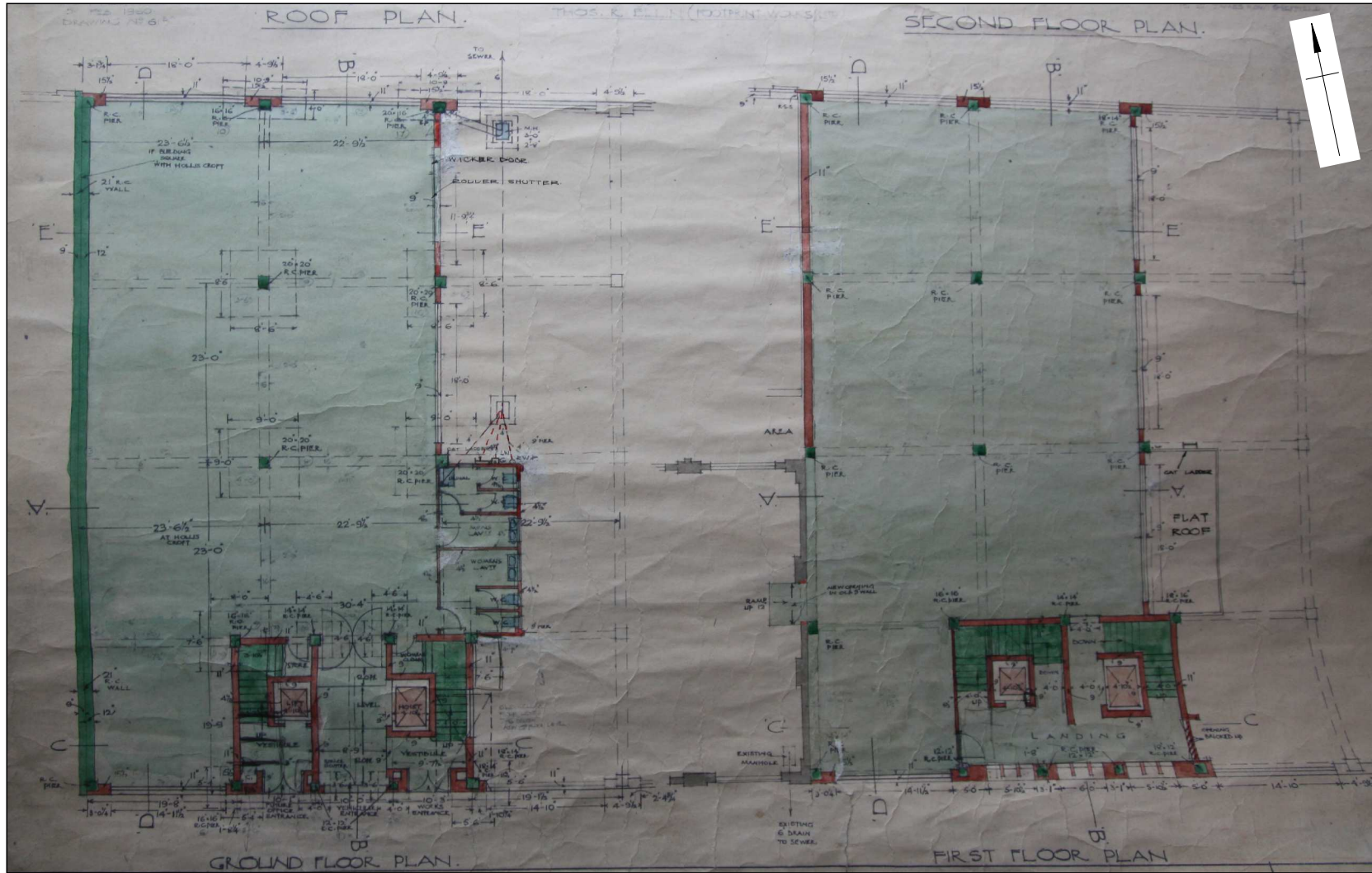


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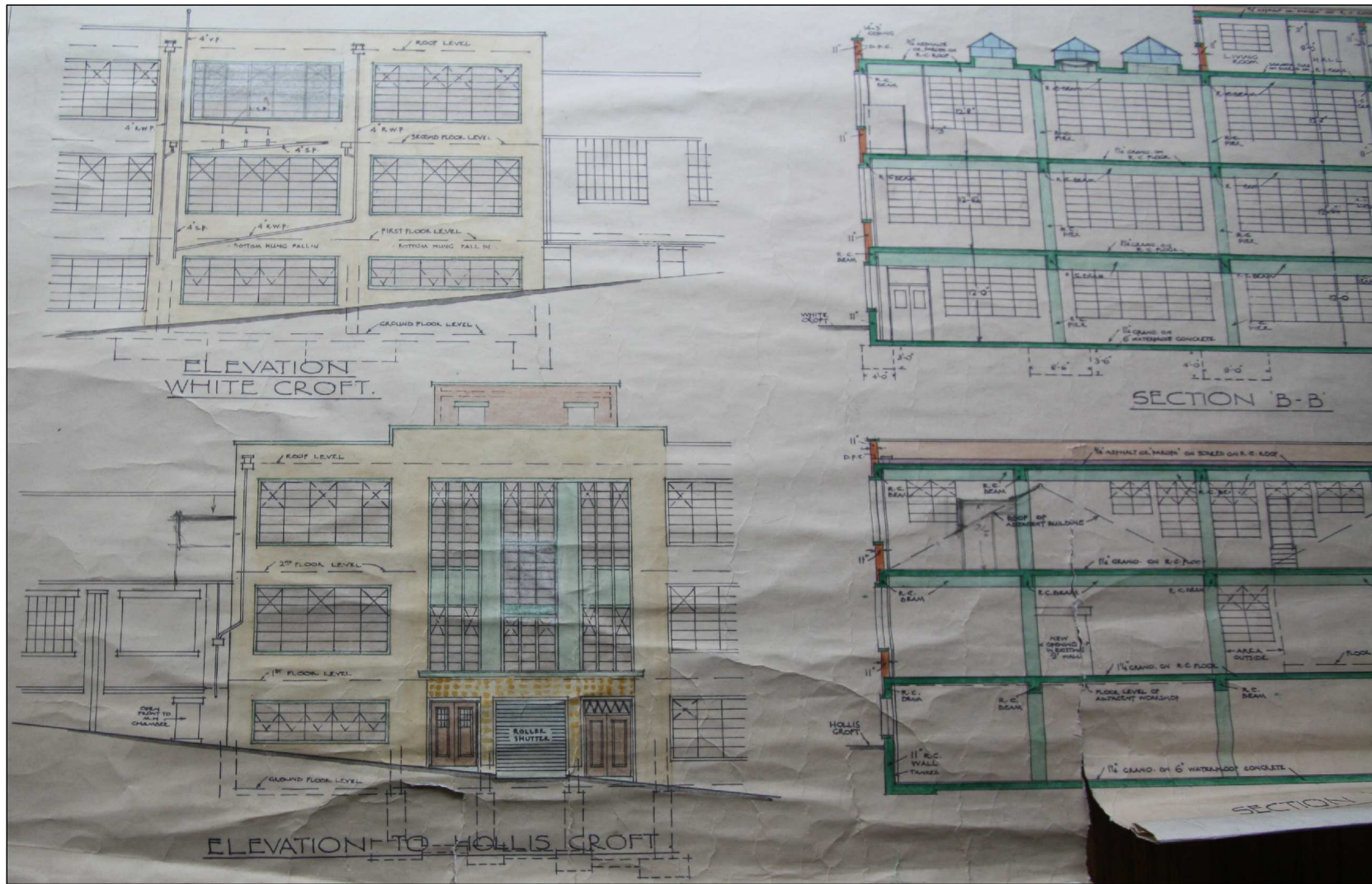


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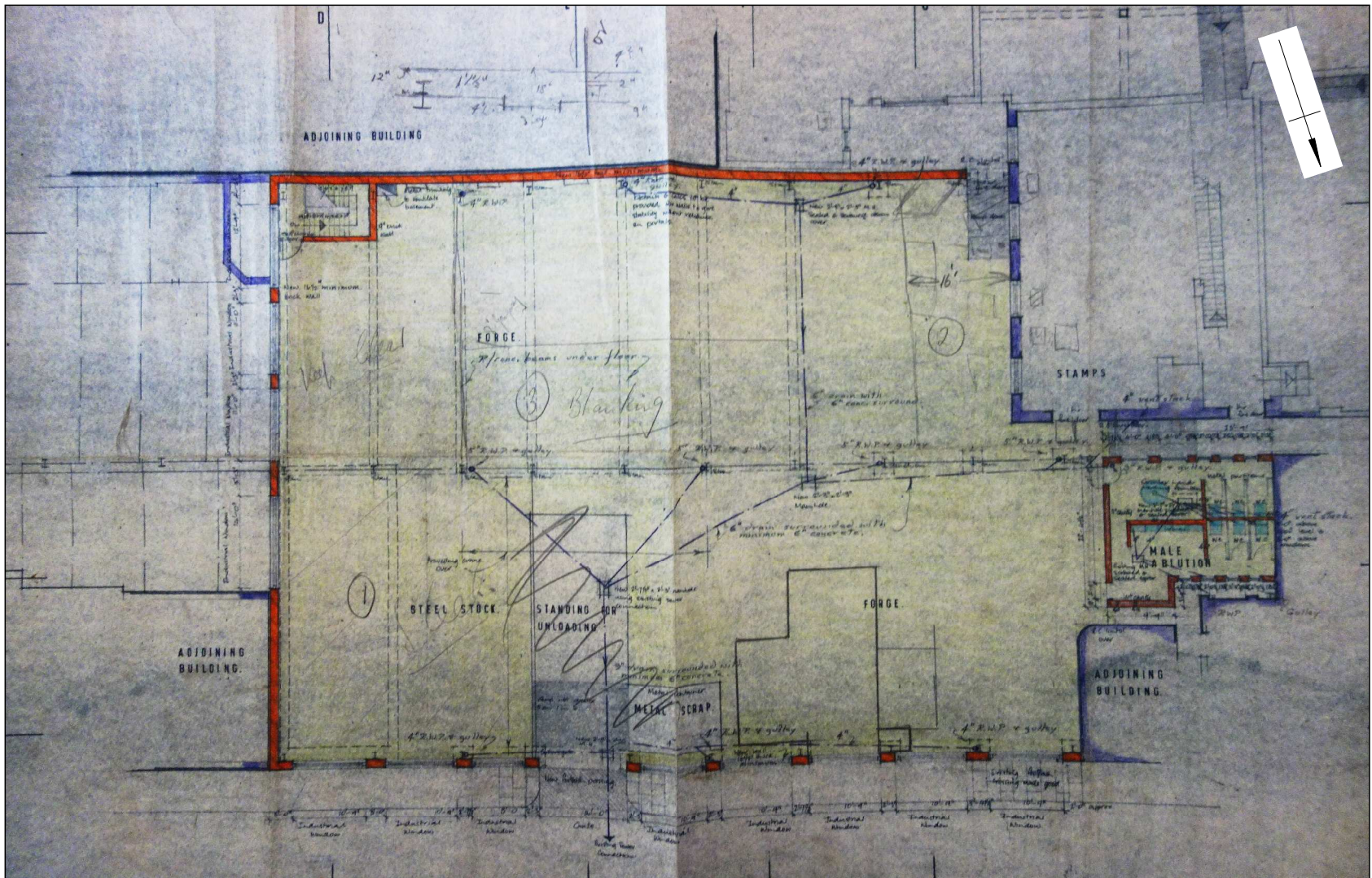


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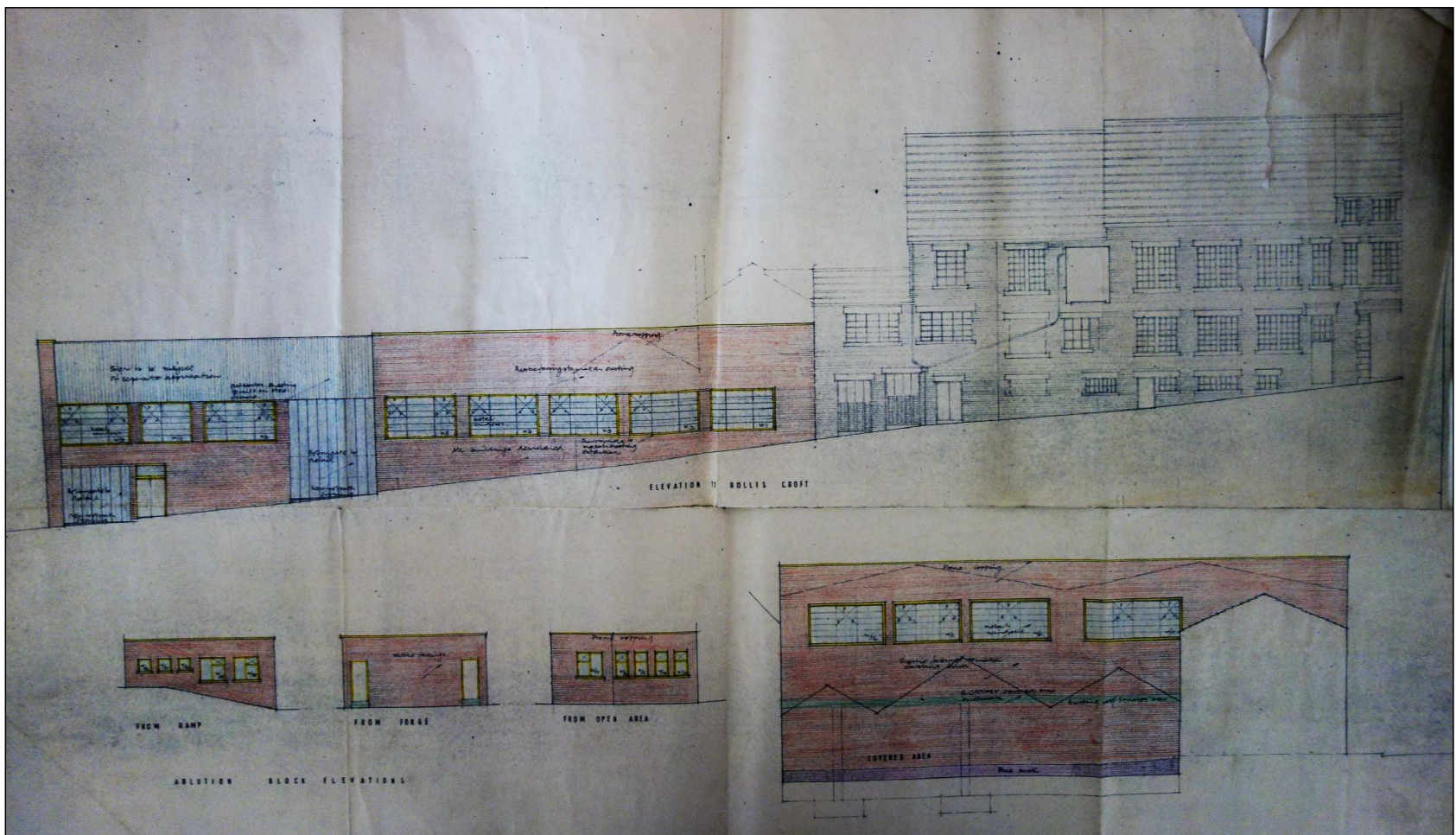
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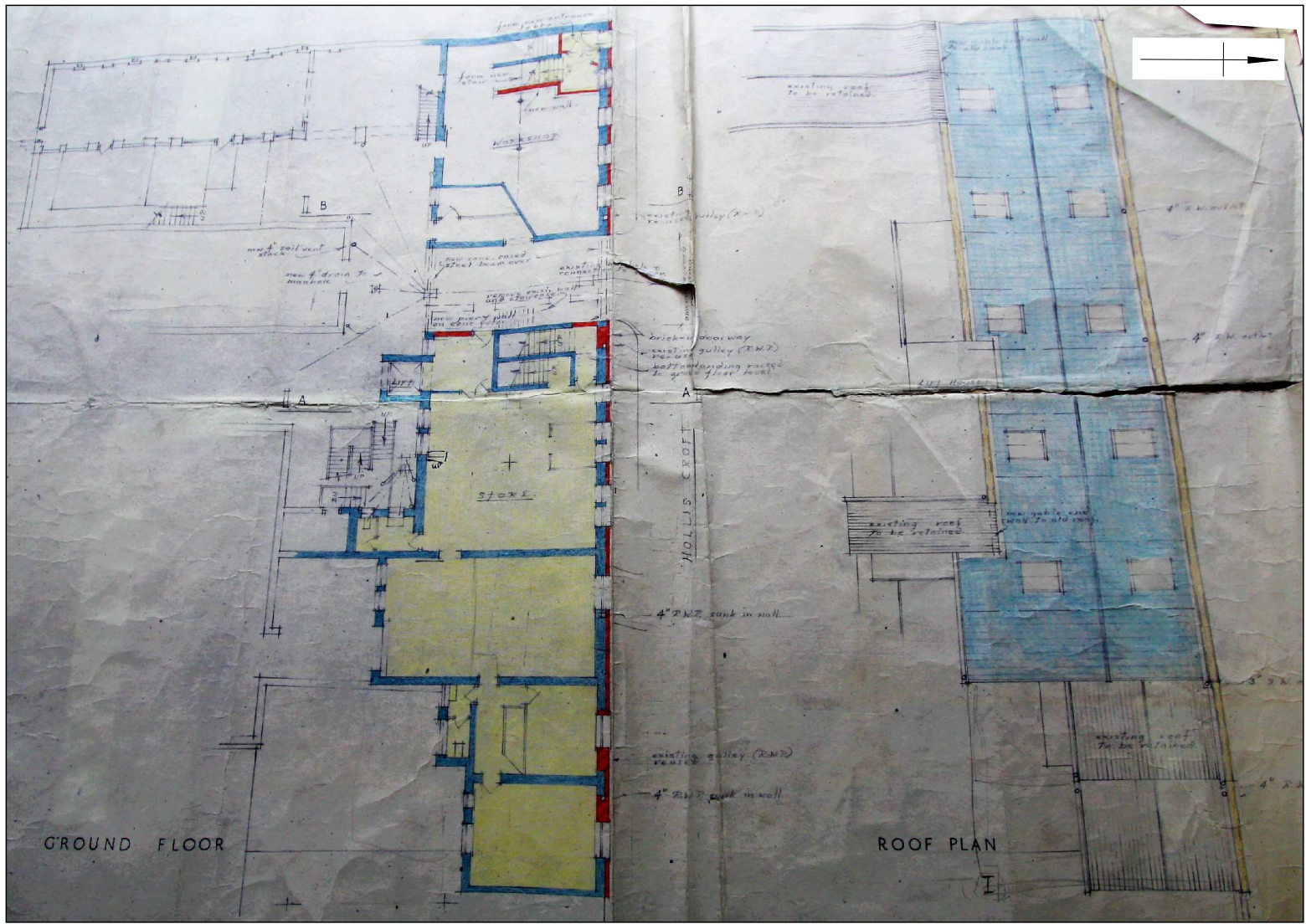


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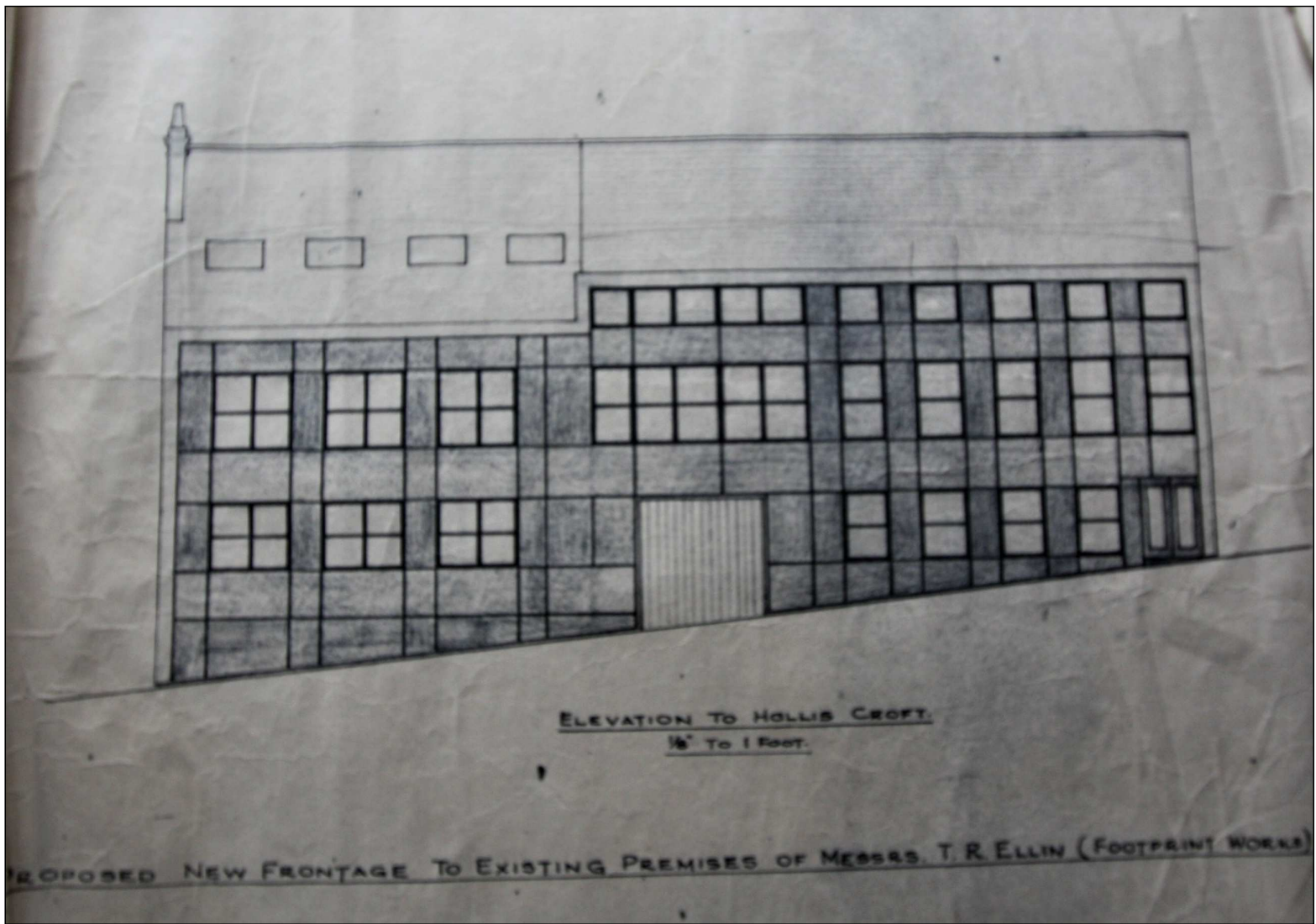


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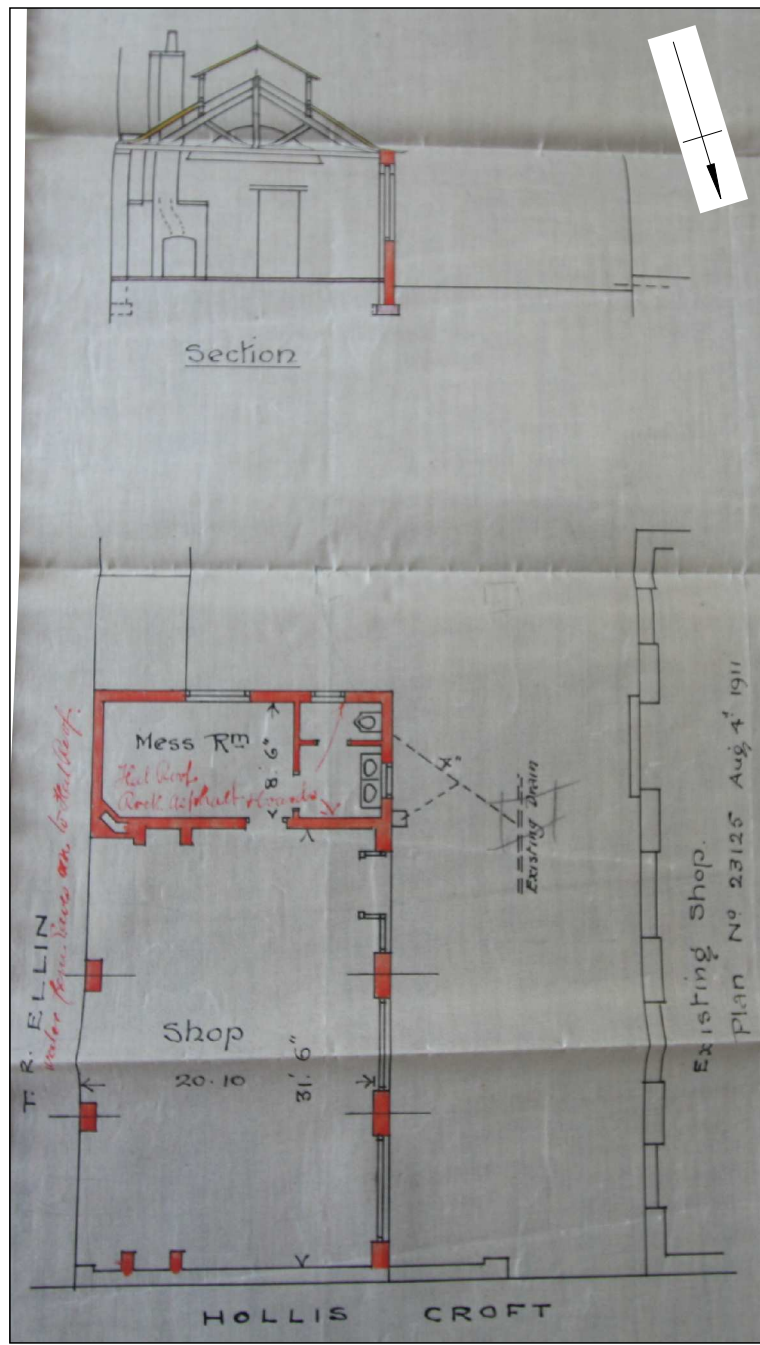


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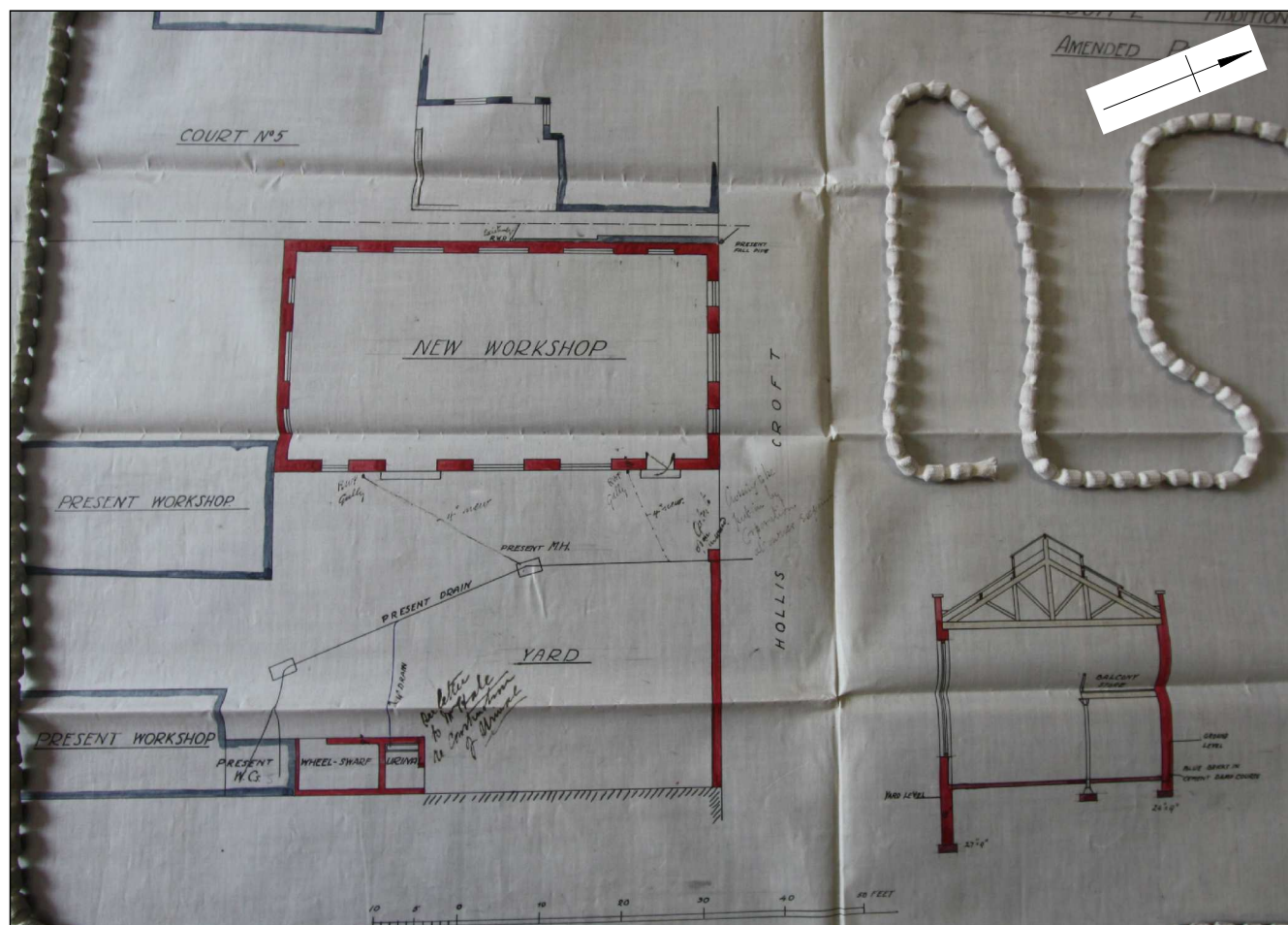


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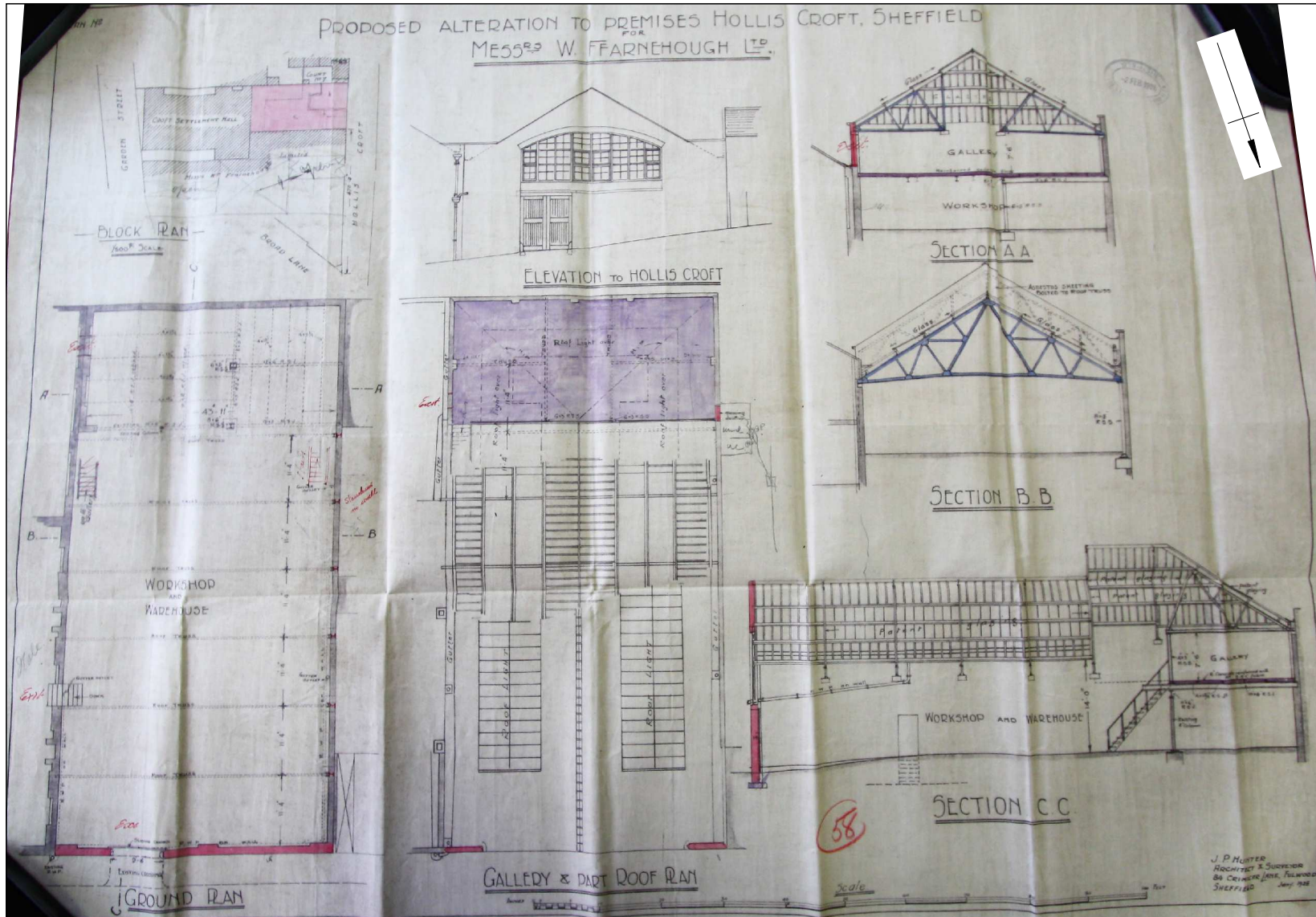
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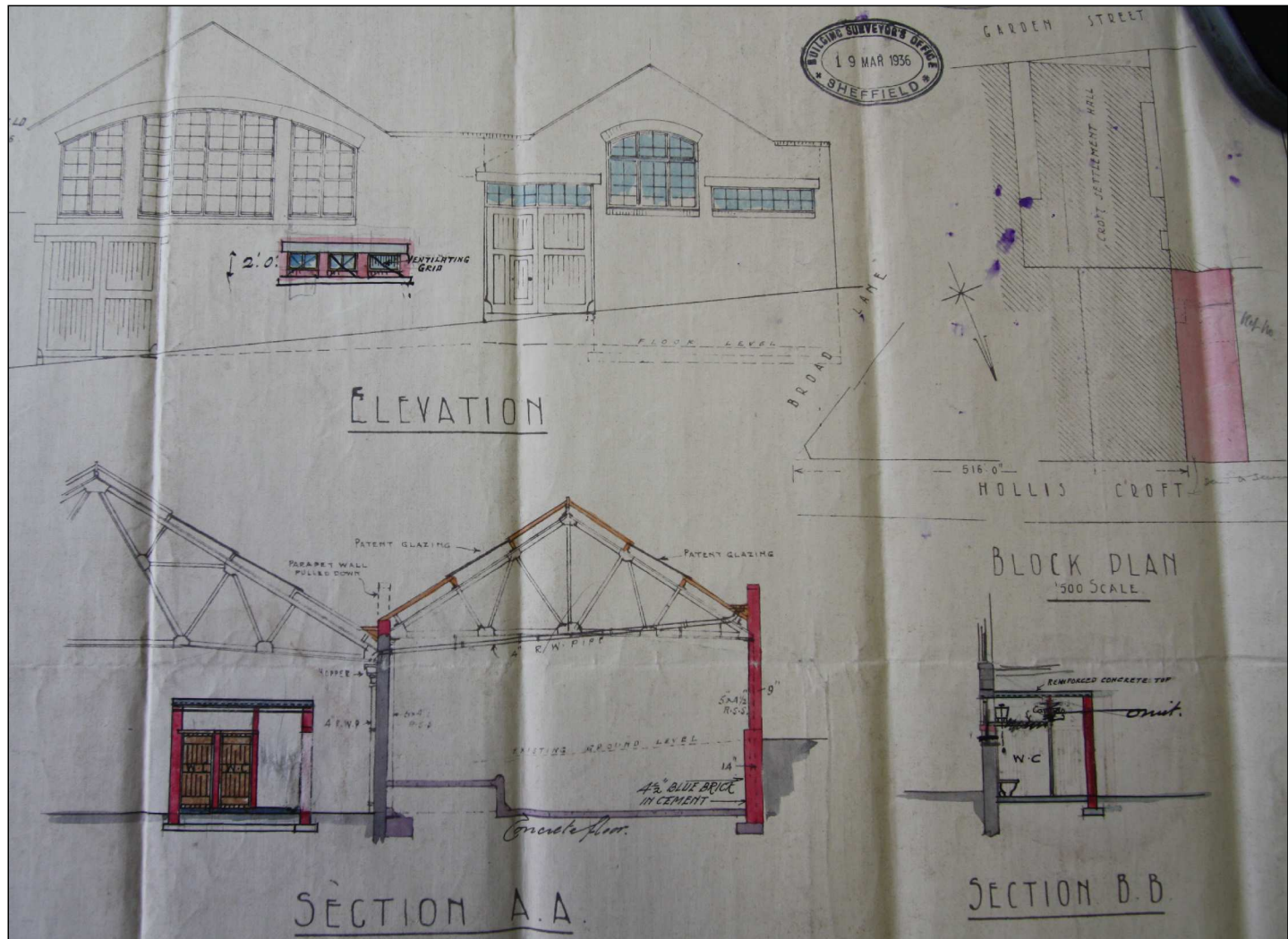


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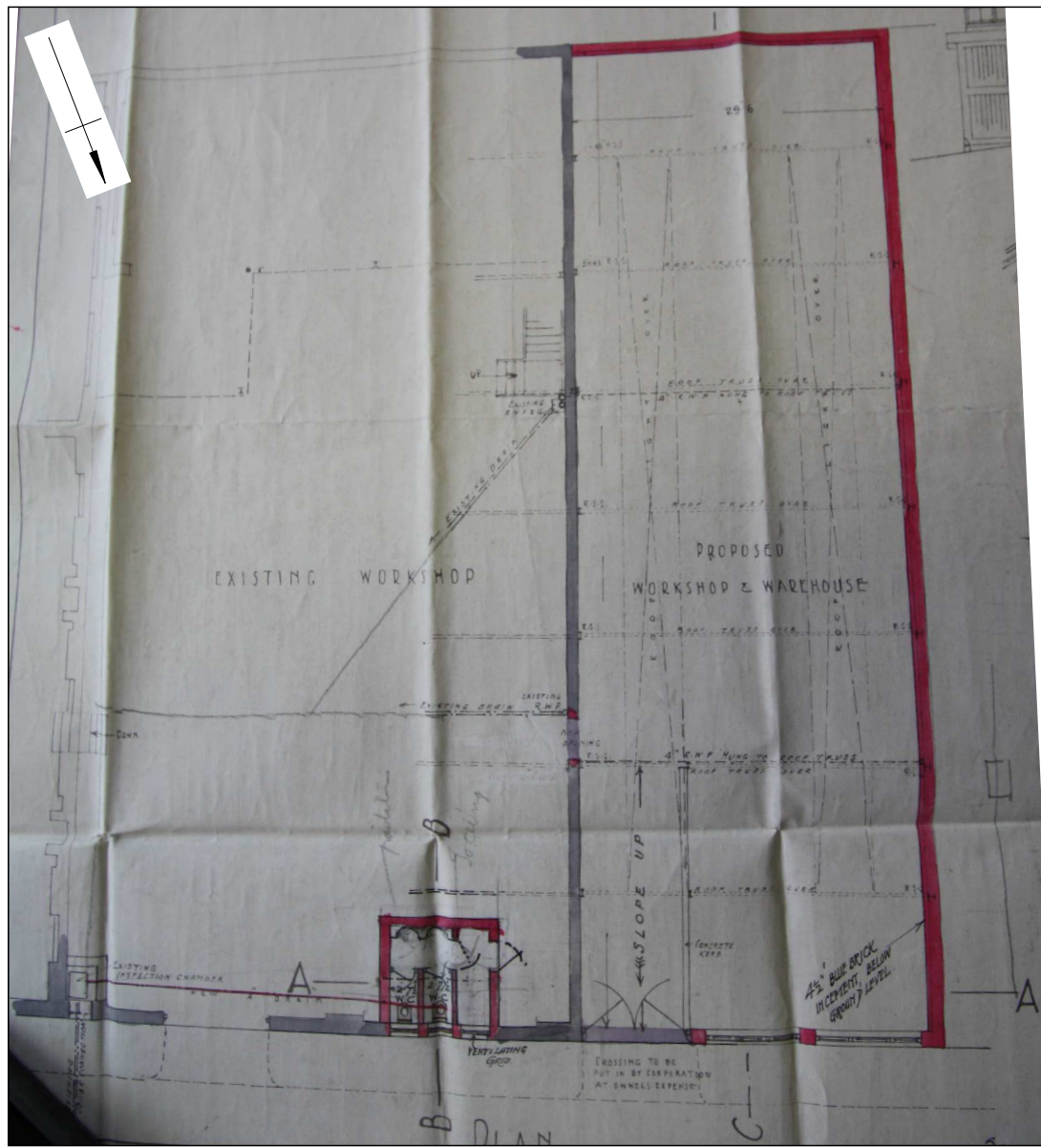
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Architectural drawings of Building 8 issued in 1928

Figure 21



A

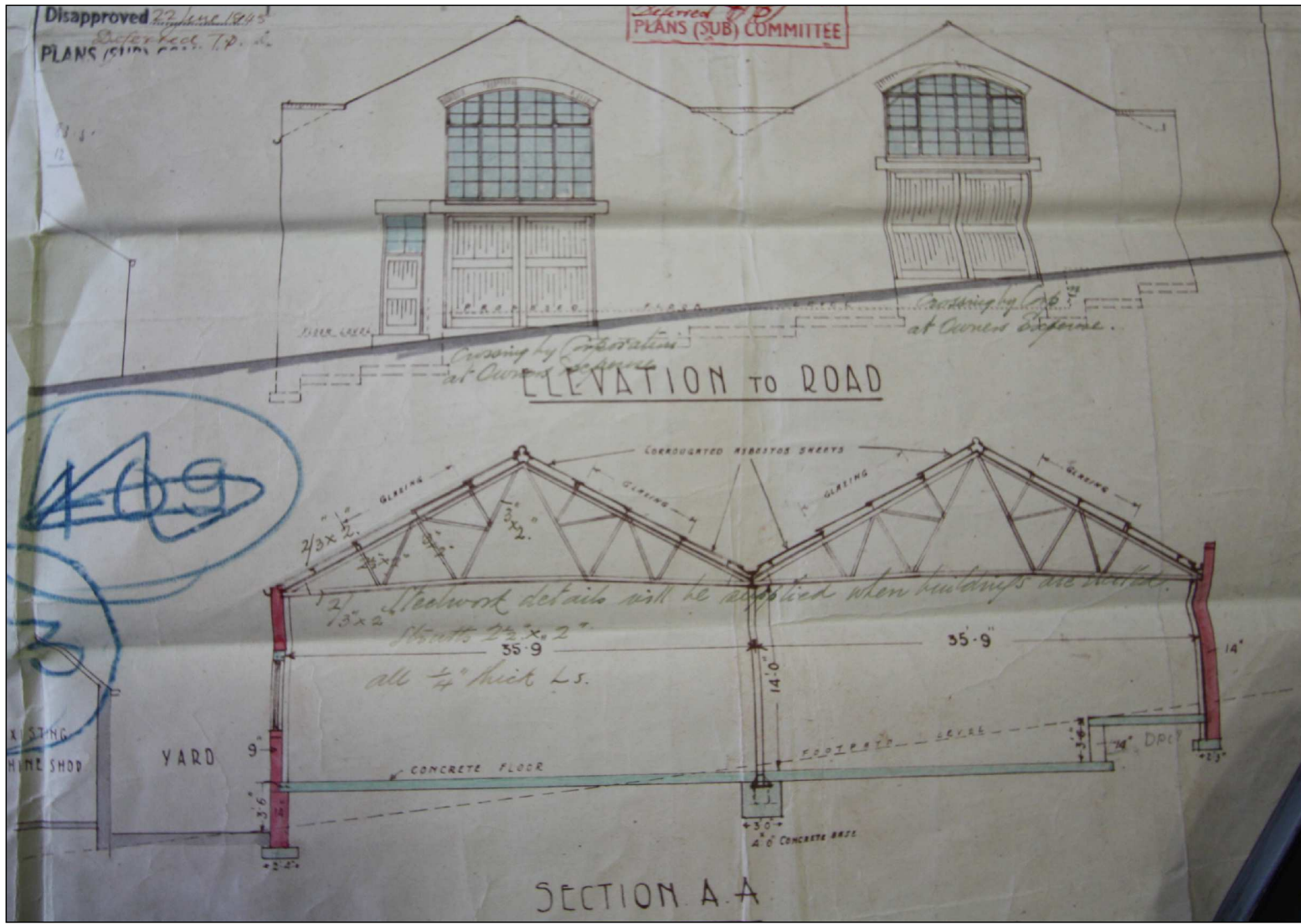


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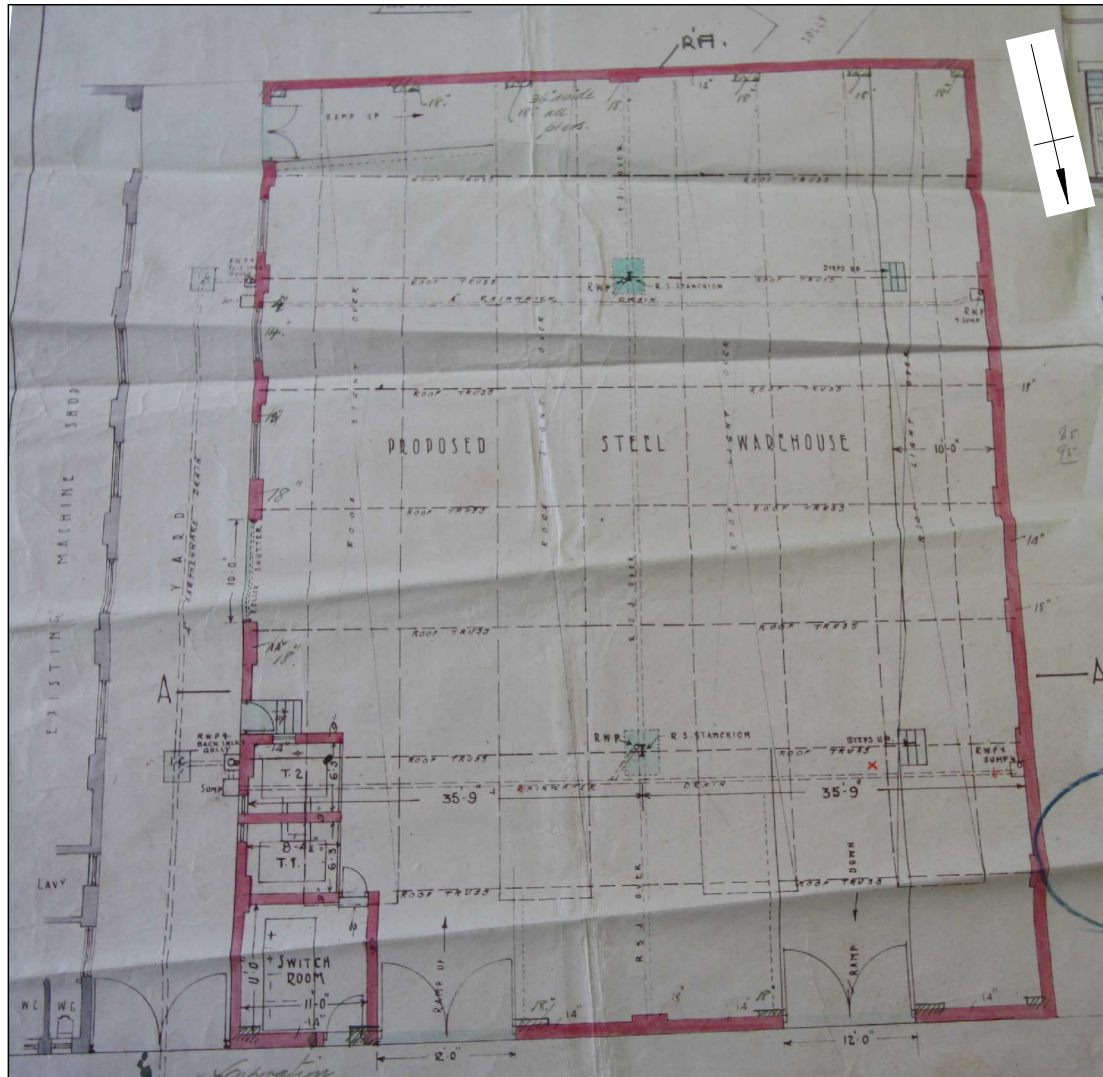
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A



B

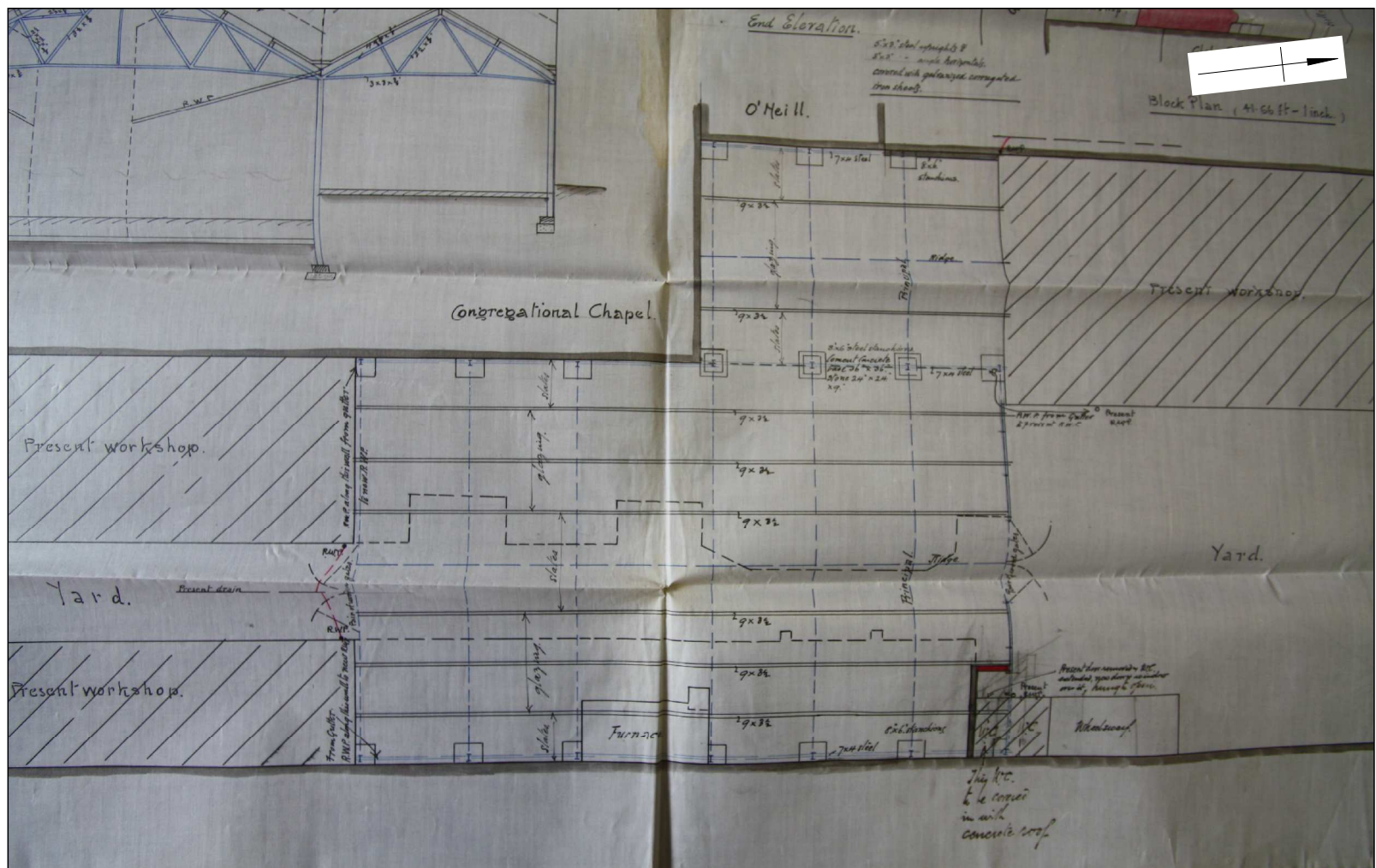
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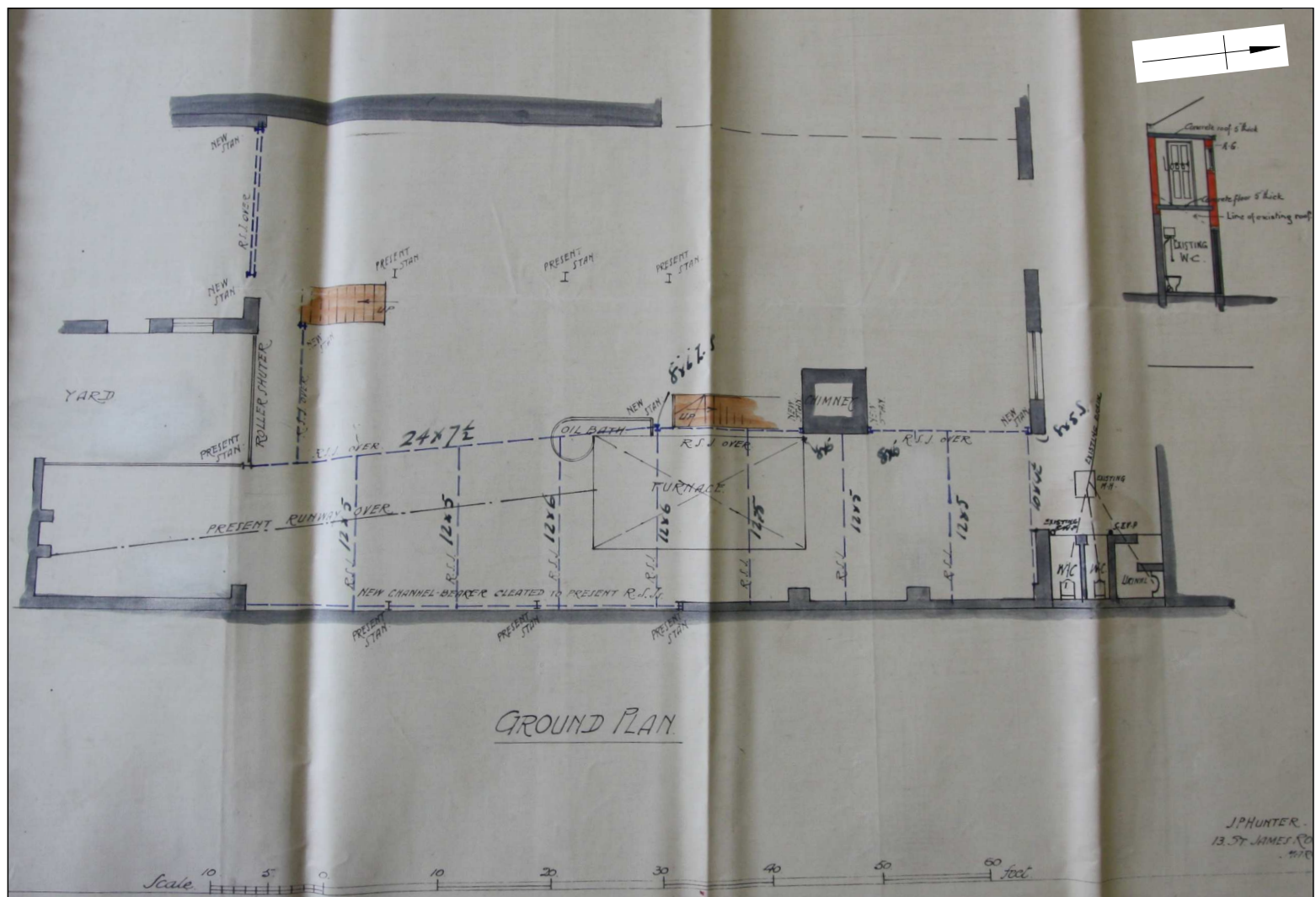
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A

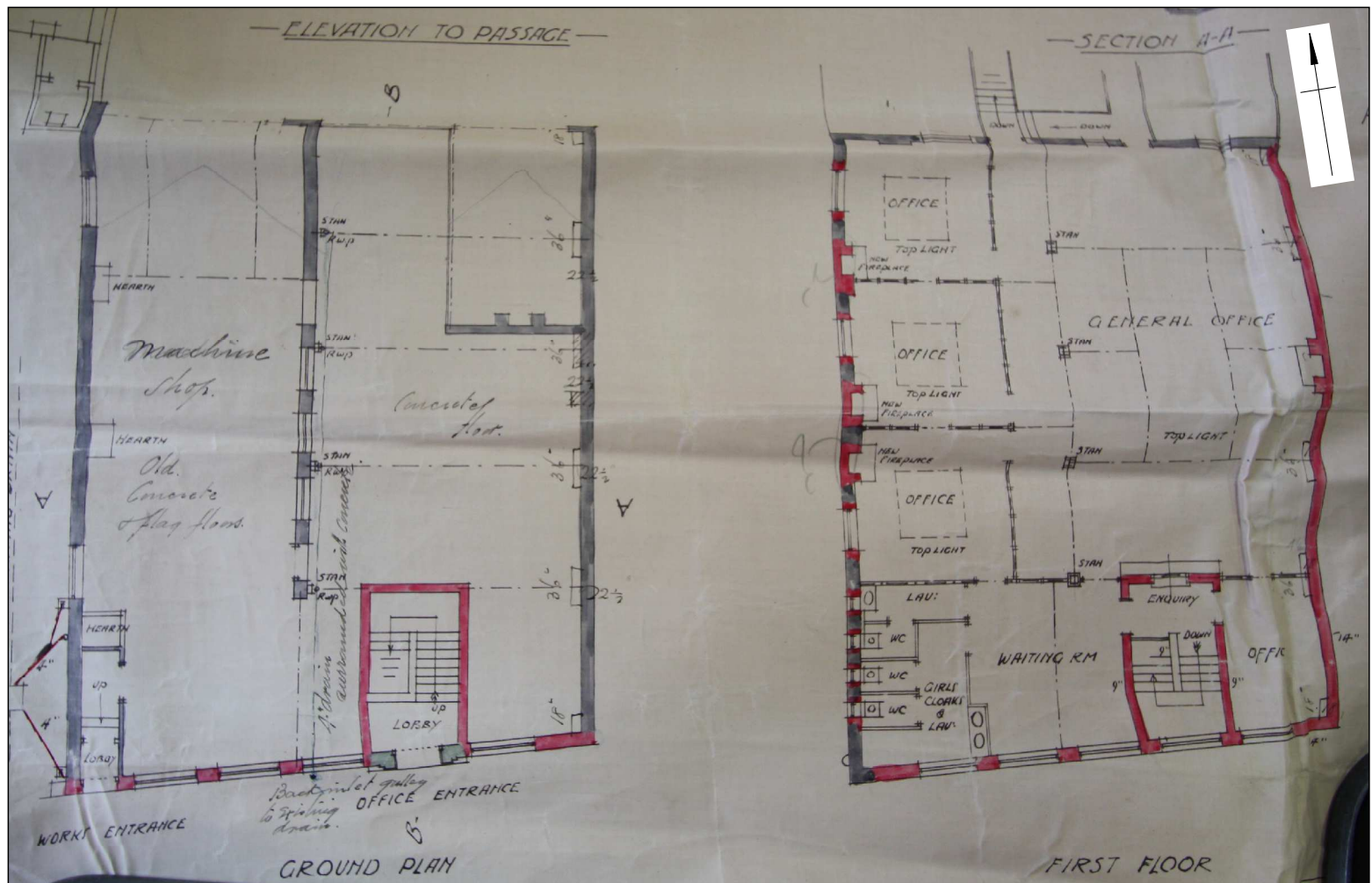


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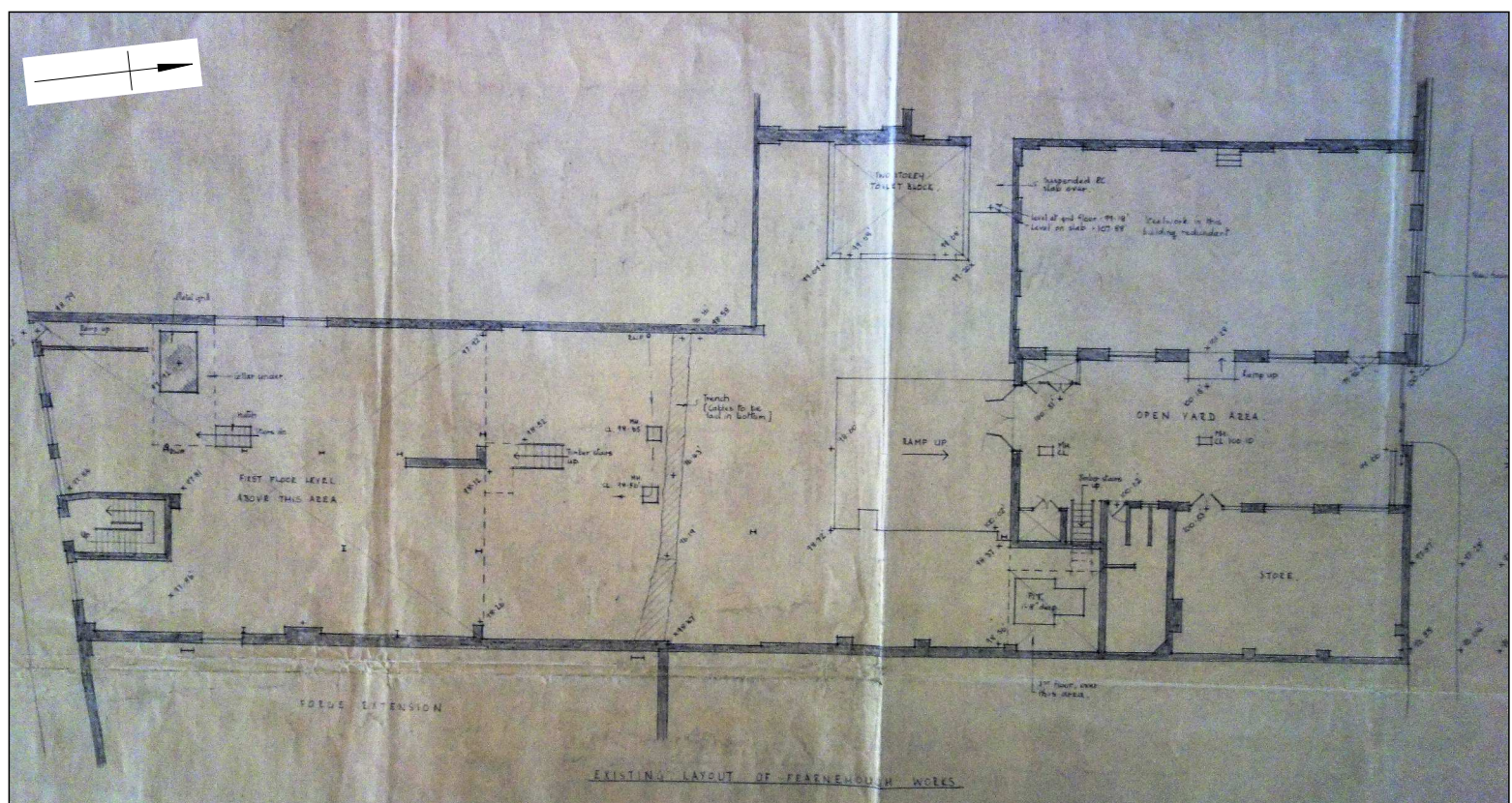


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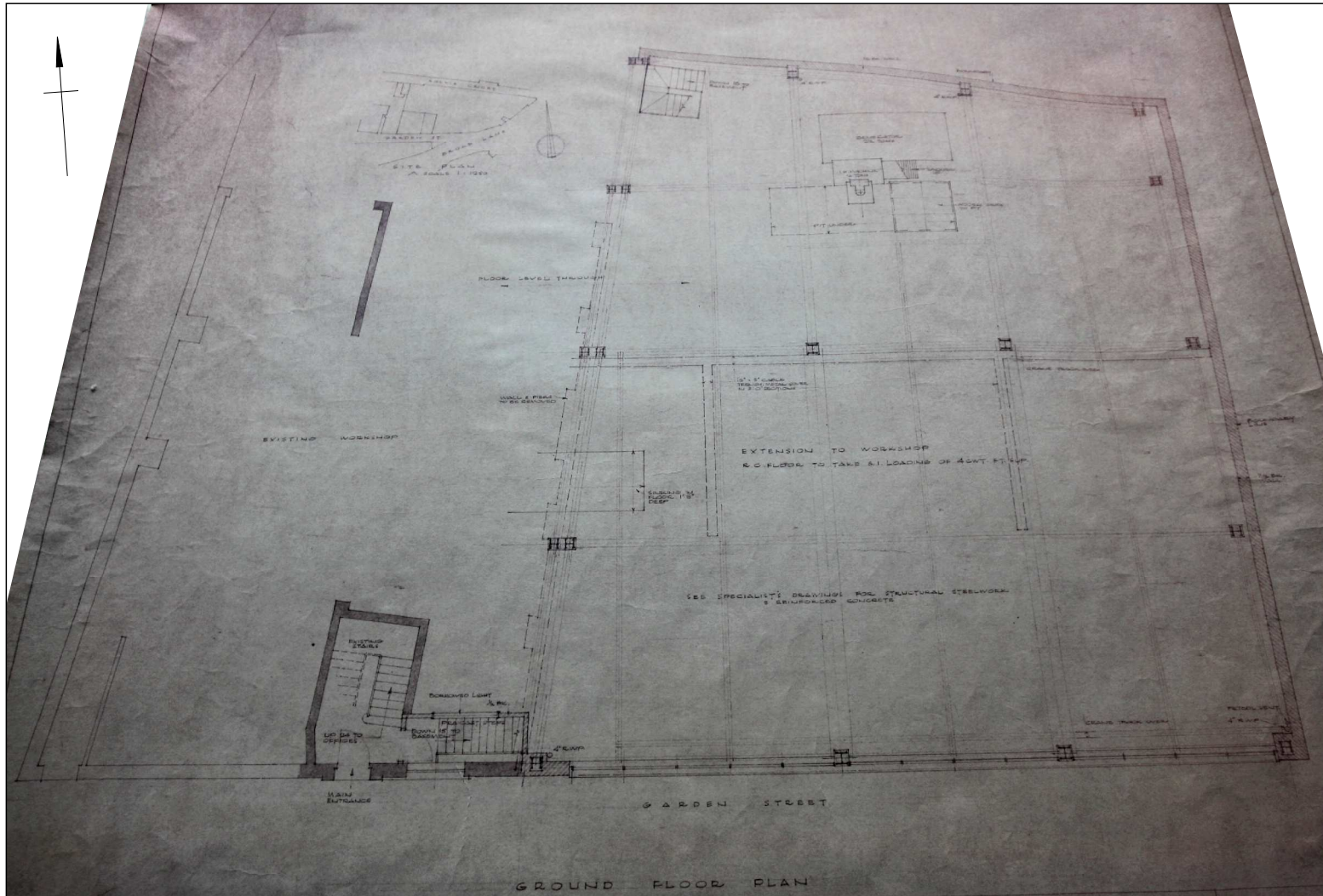


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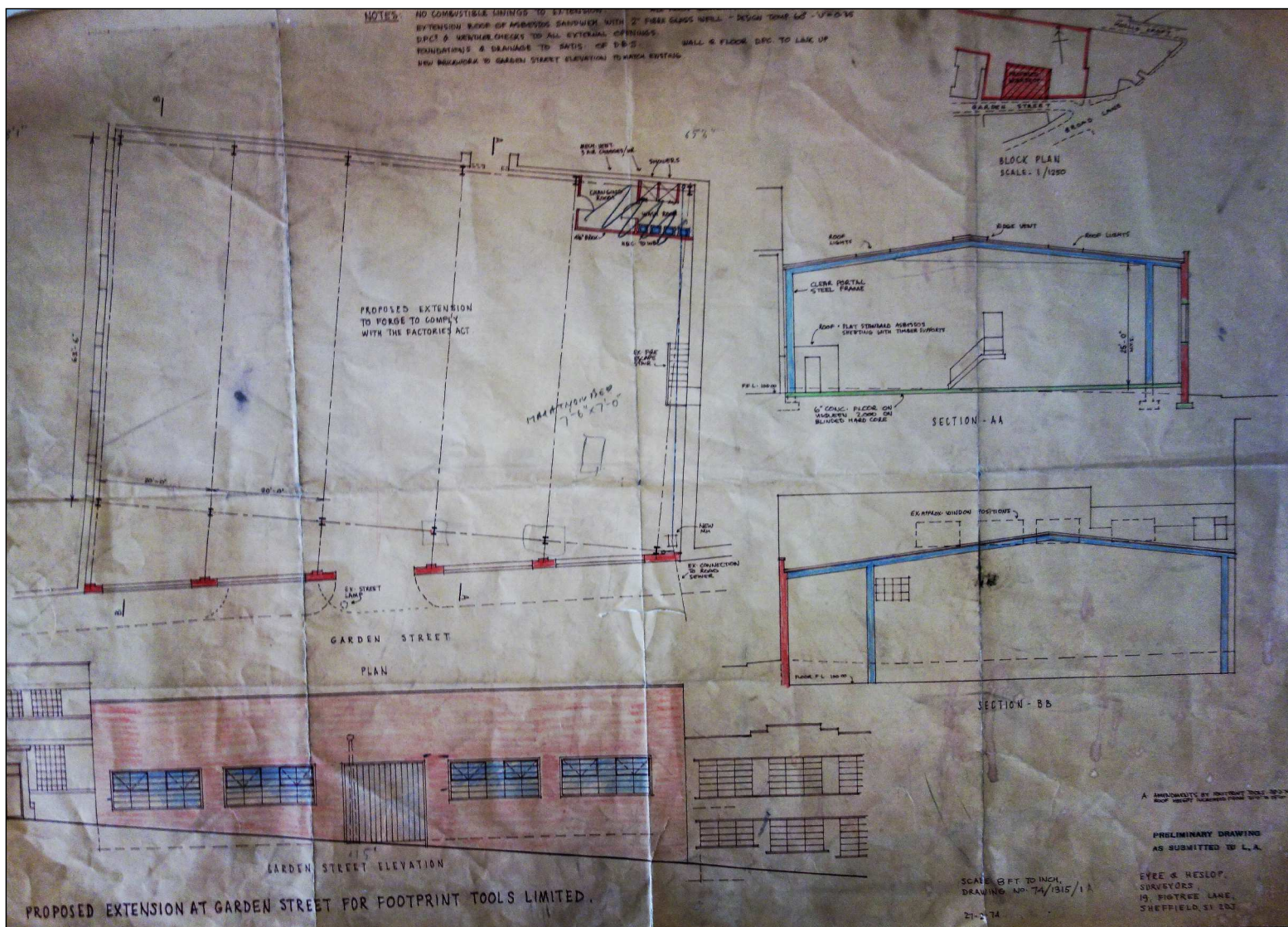


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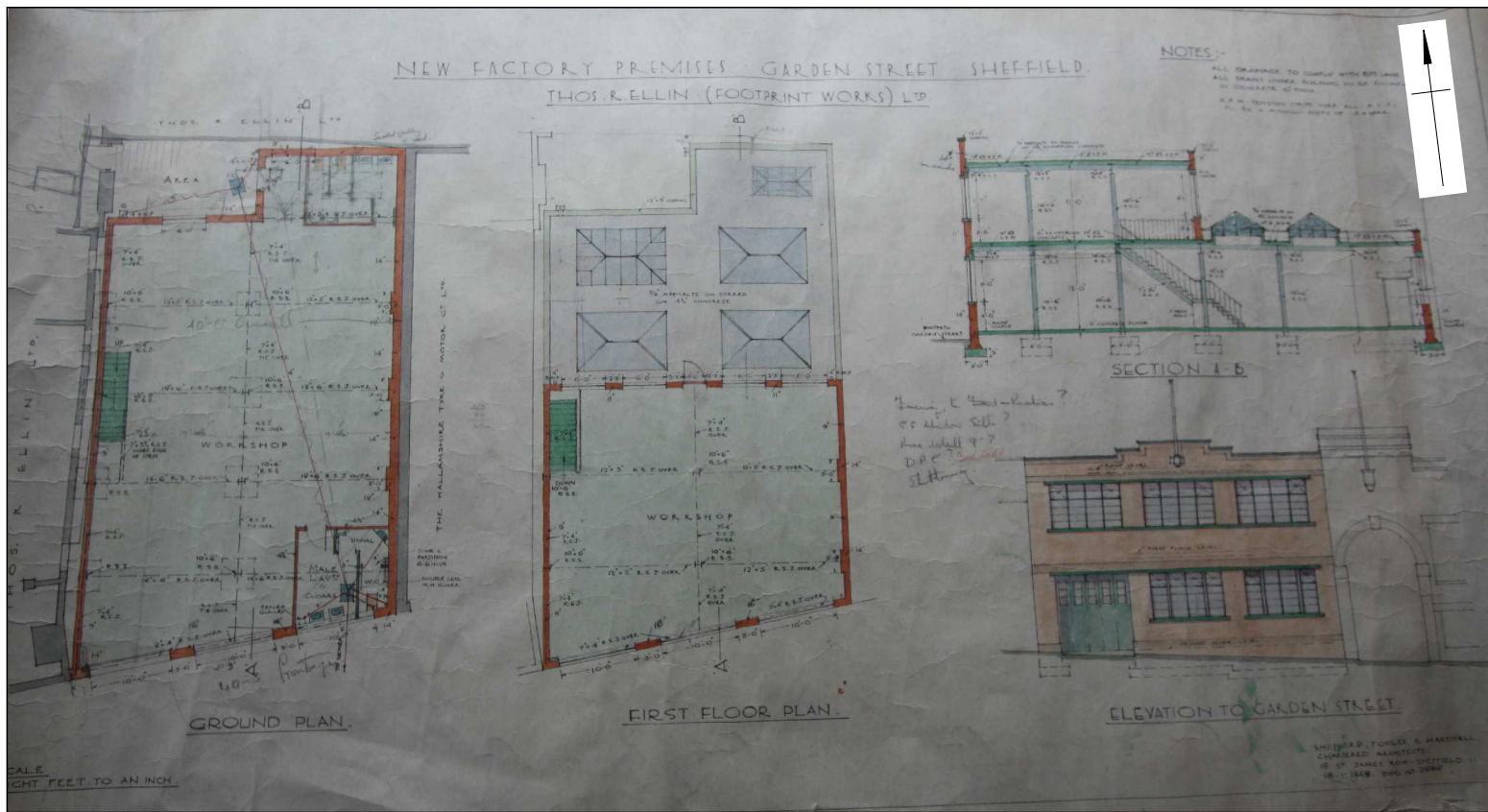


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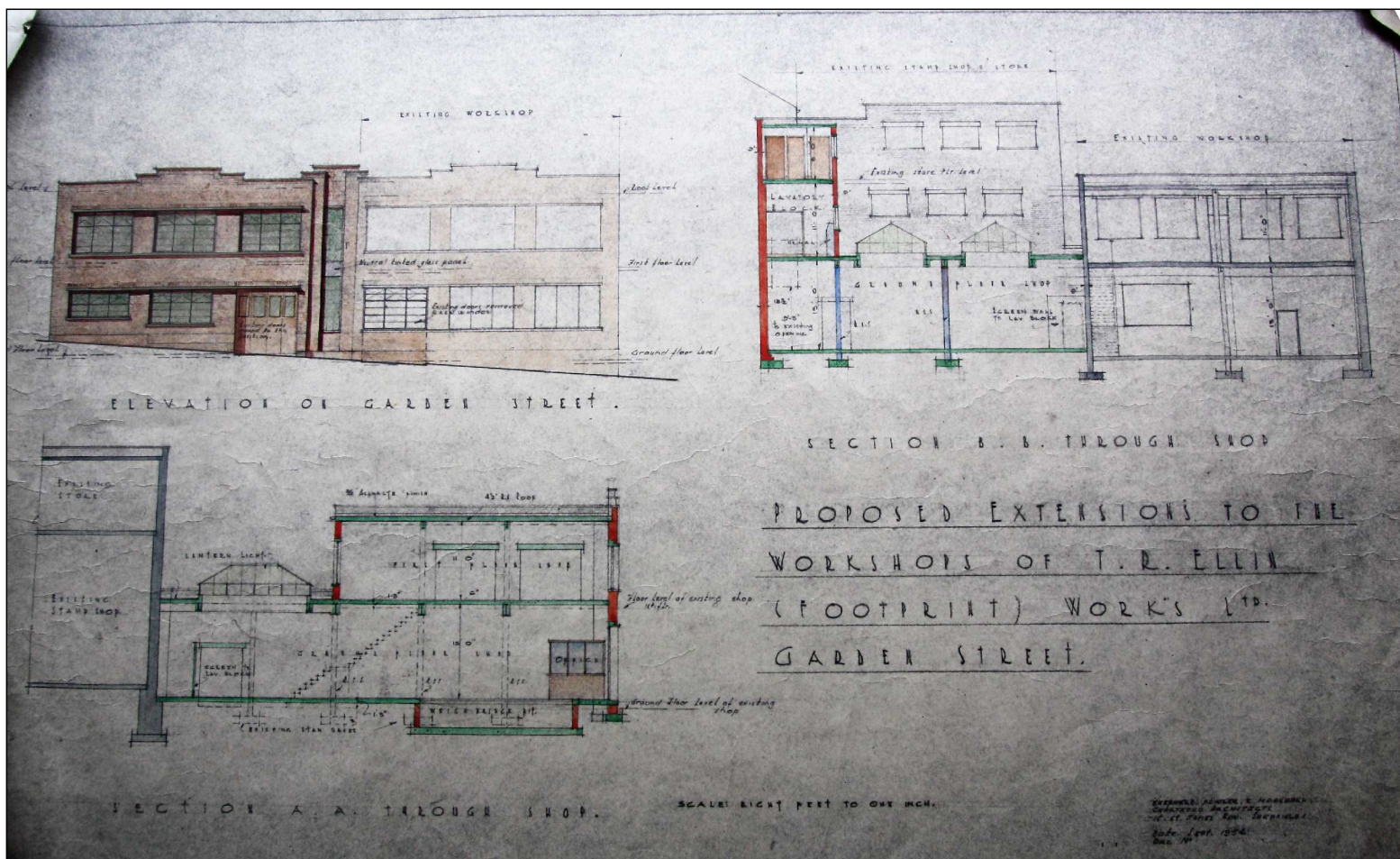


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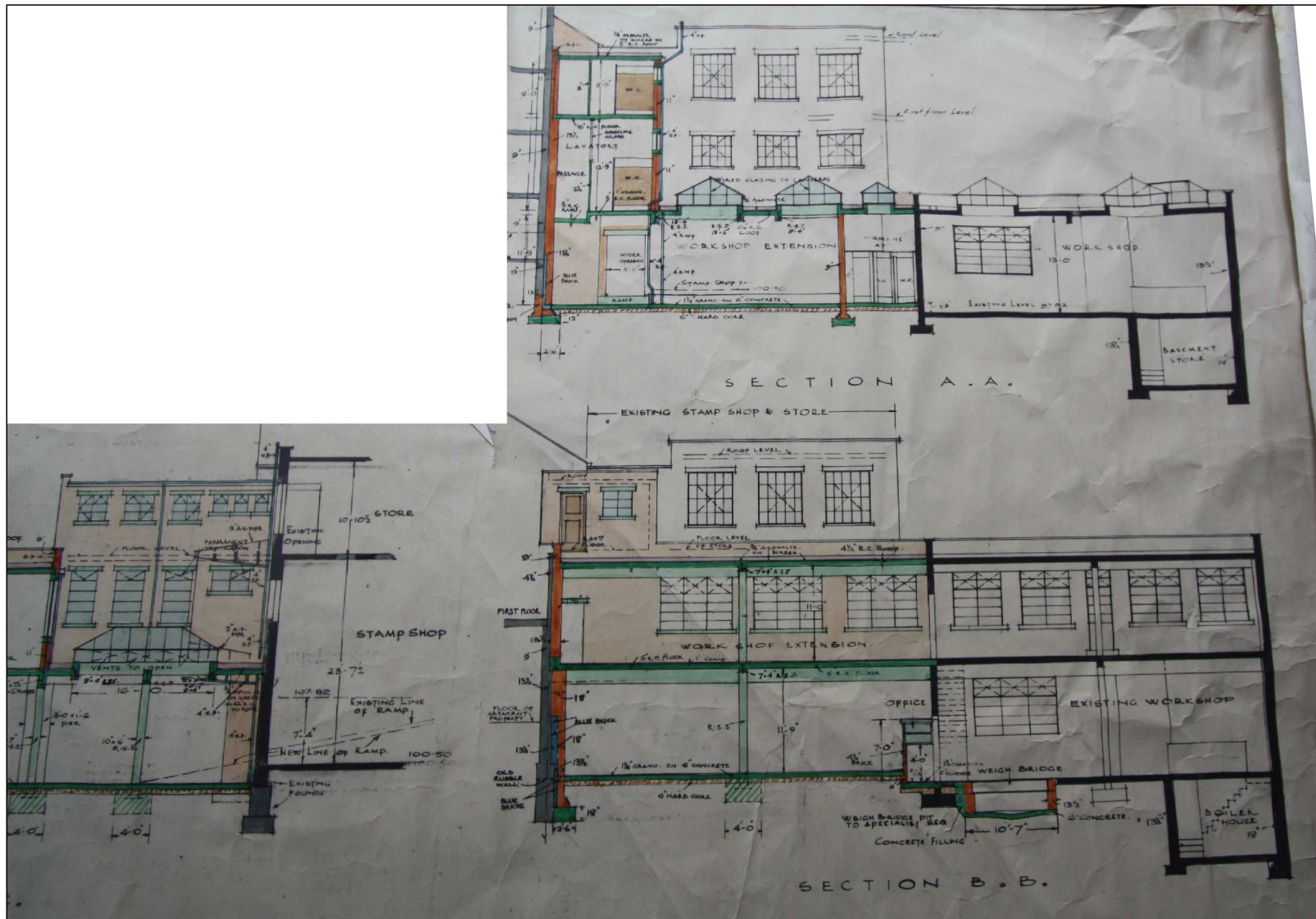


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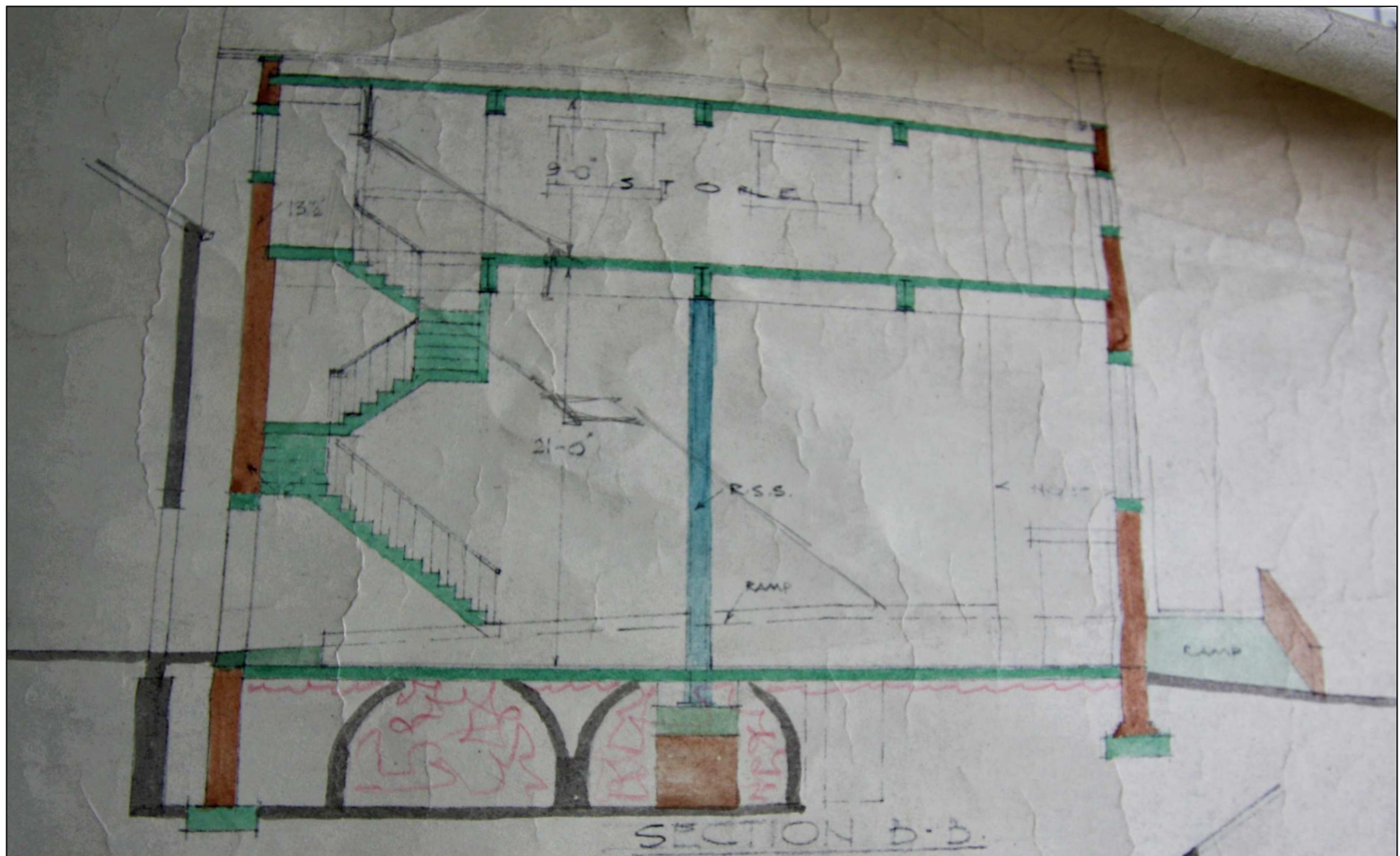
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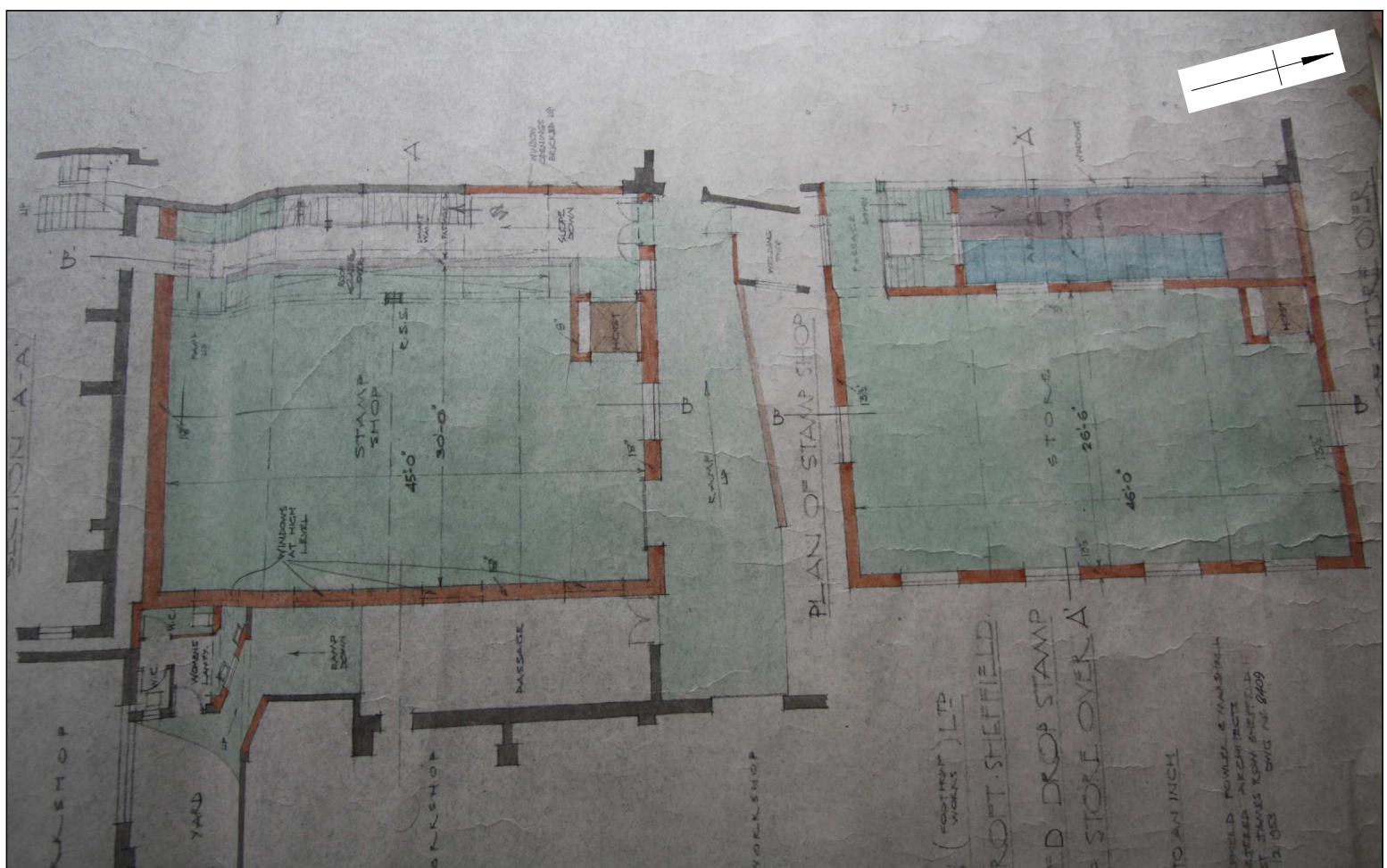
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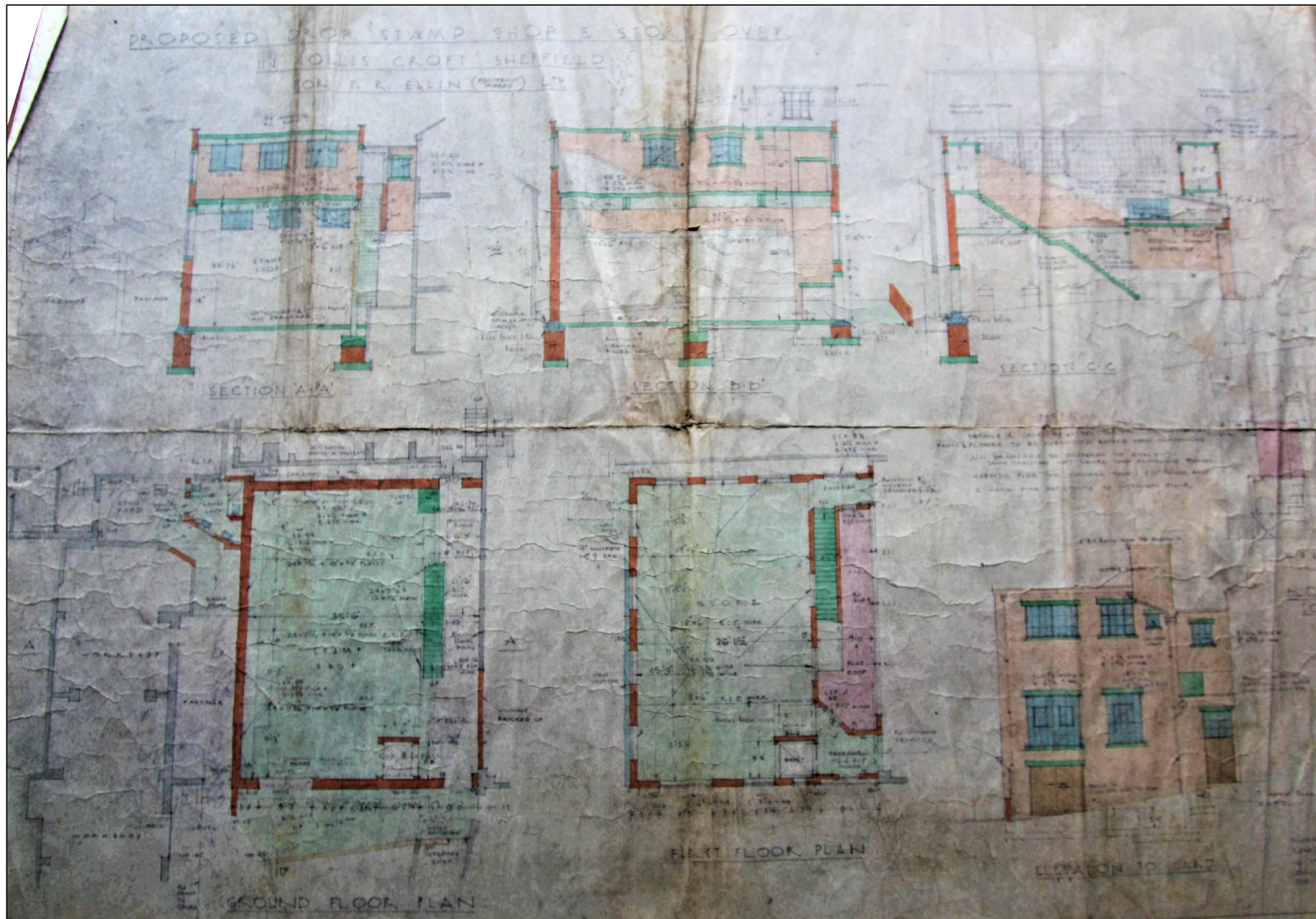


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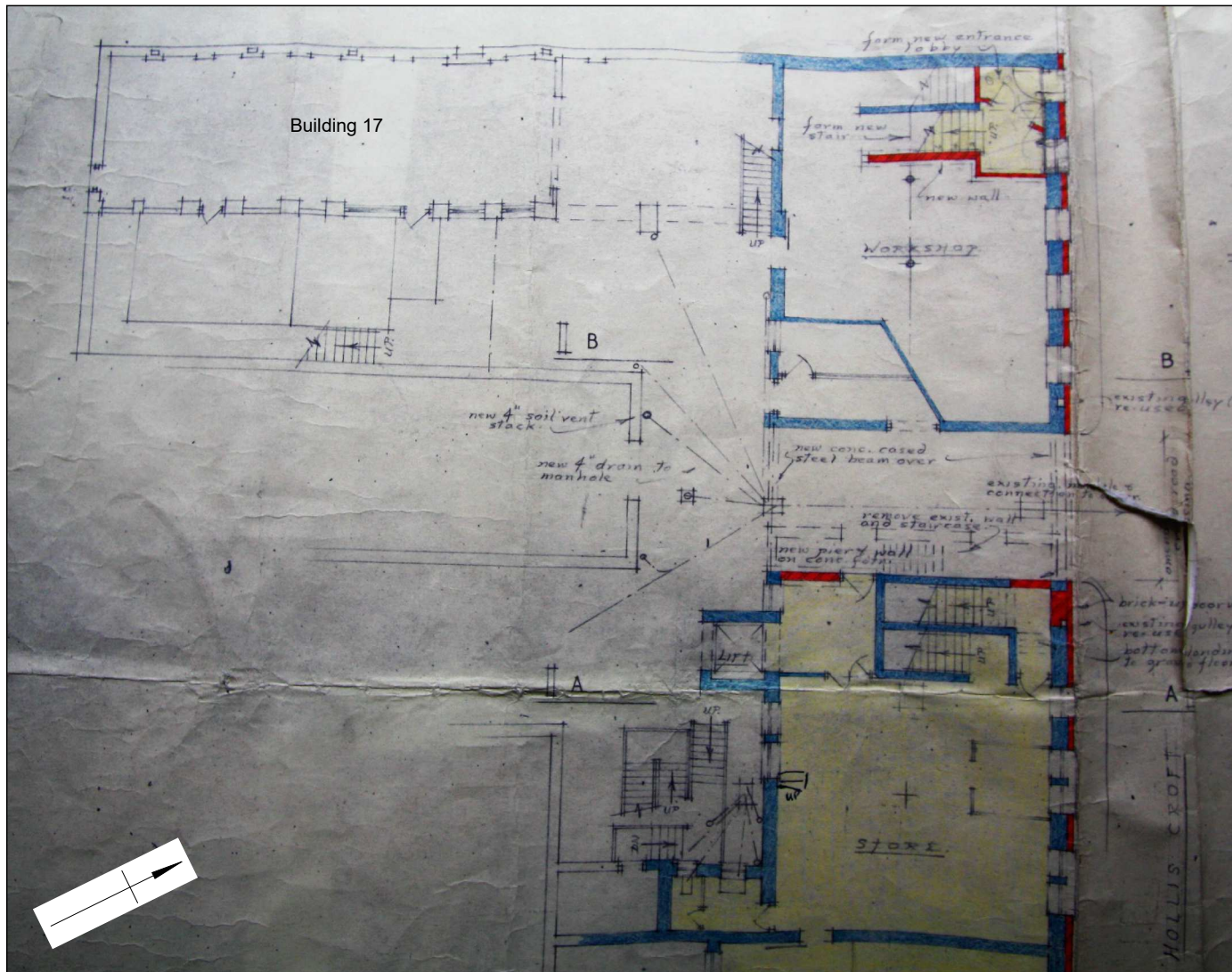


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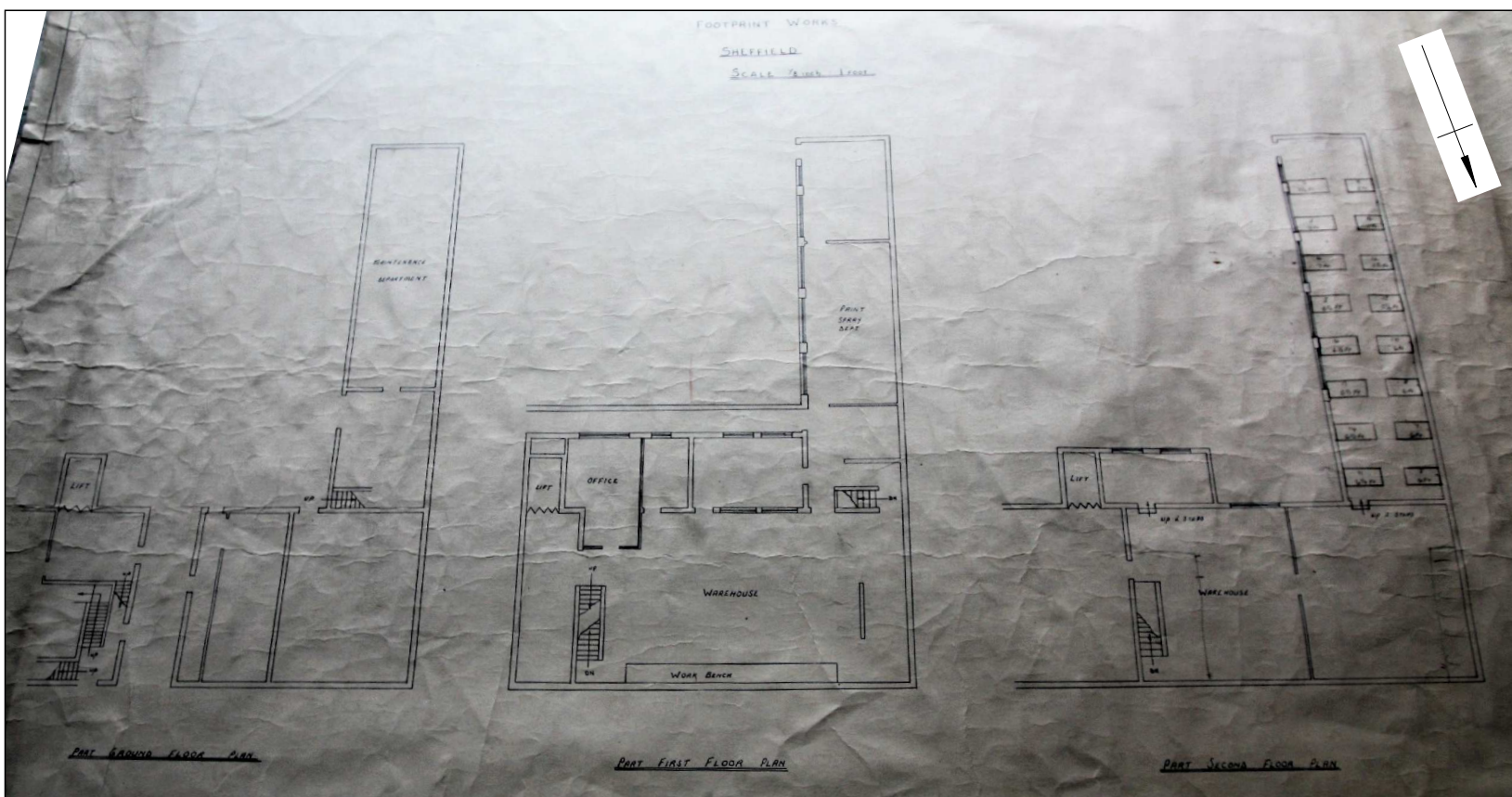
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Architectural drawings of Building 14 issued in 1954

Figure 30



A

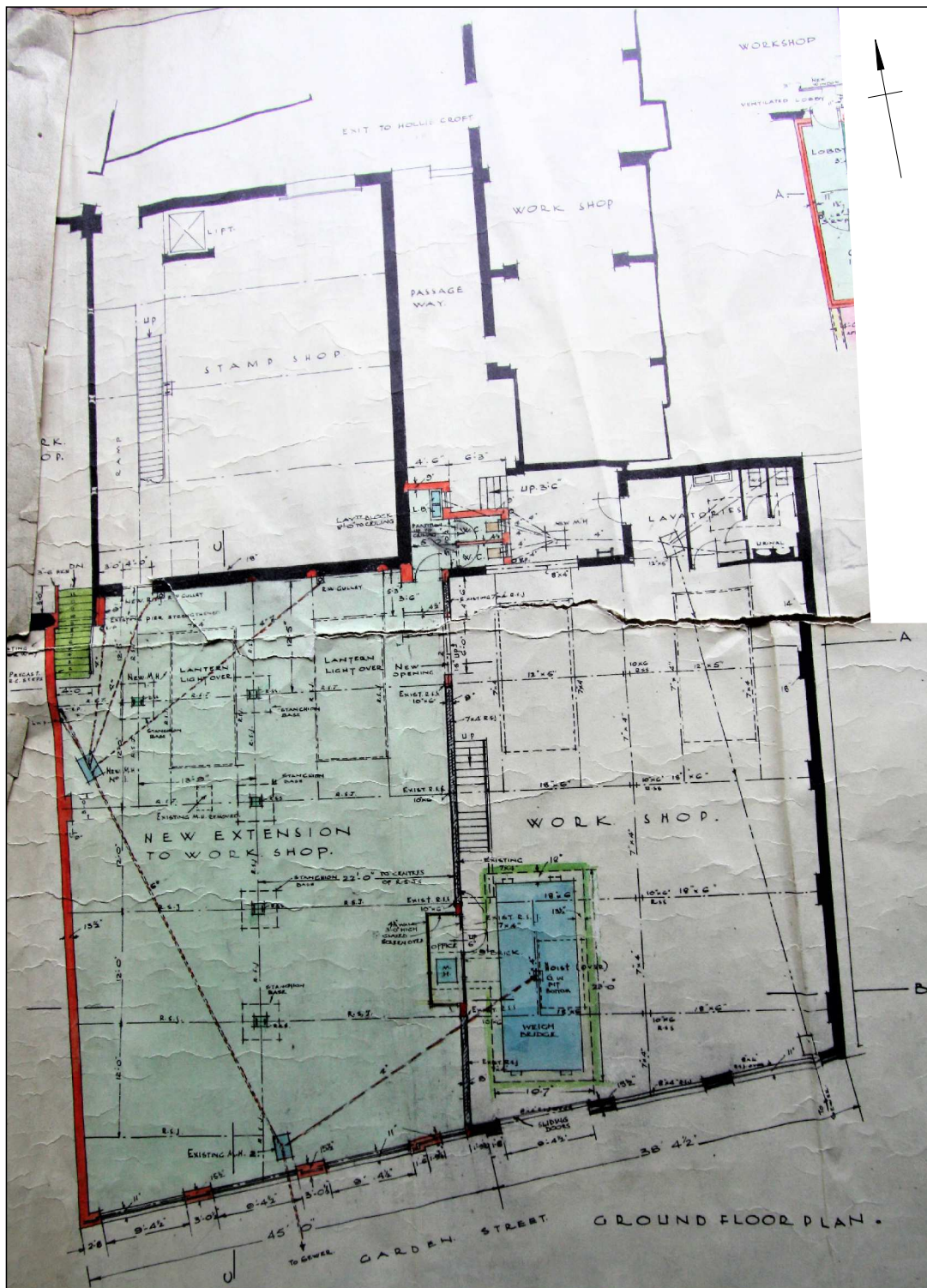


B



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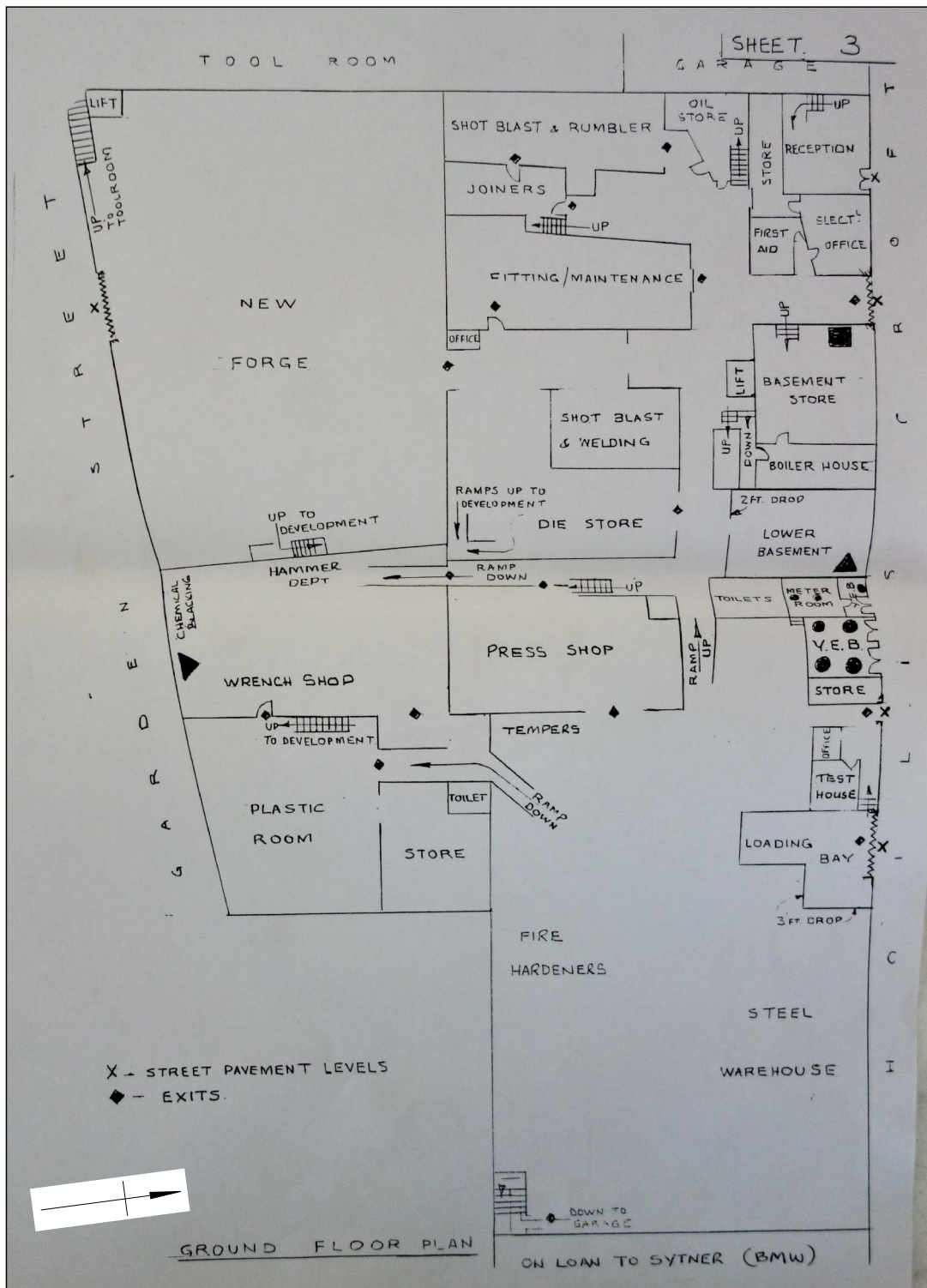
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Architectural drawing of Court 1 issued in 1955

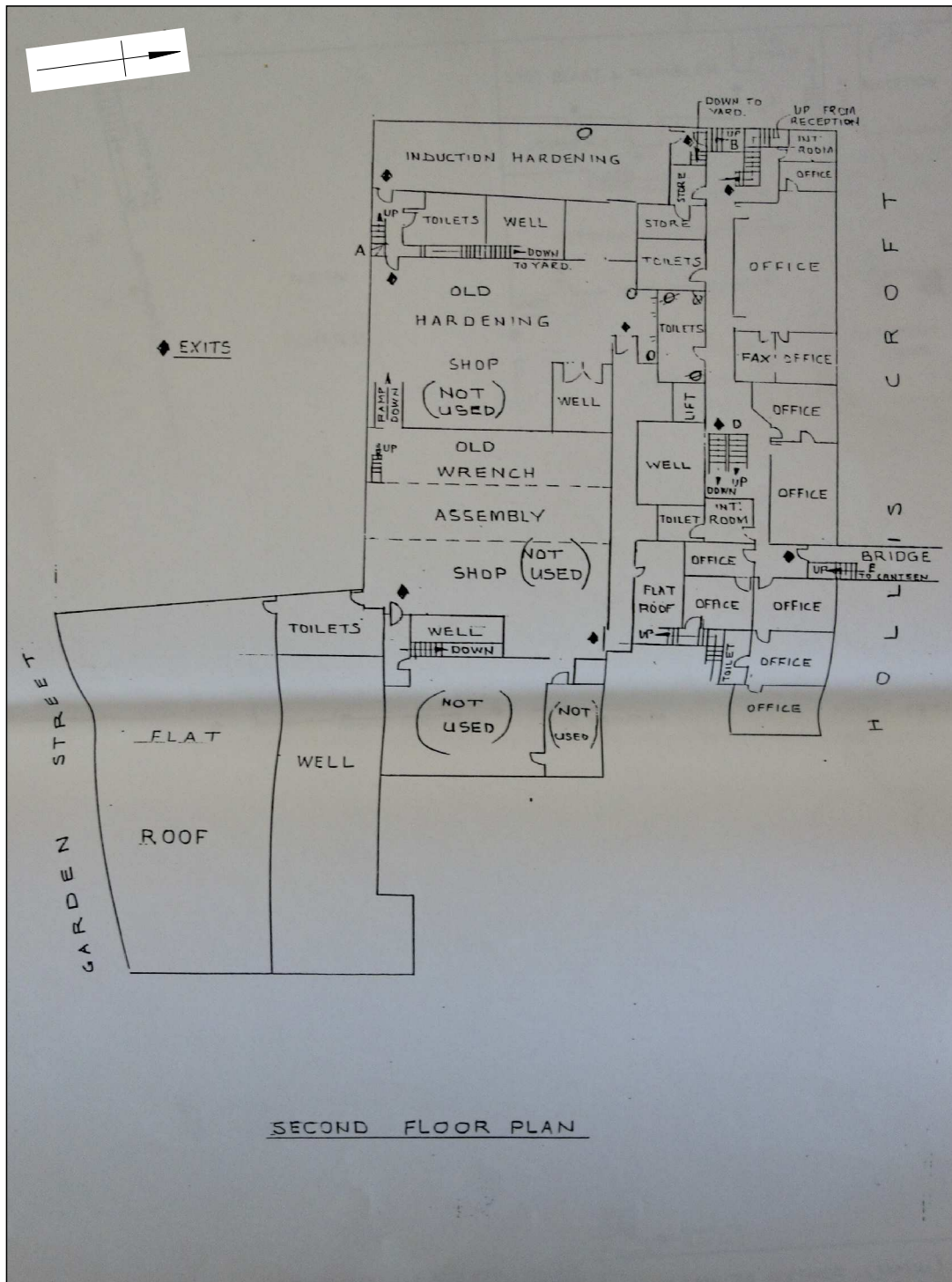
Figure 32



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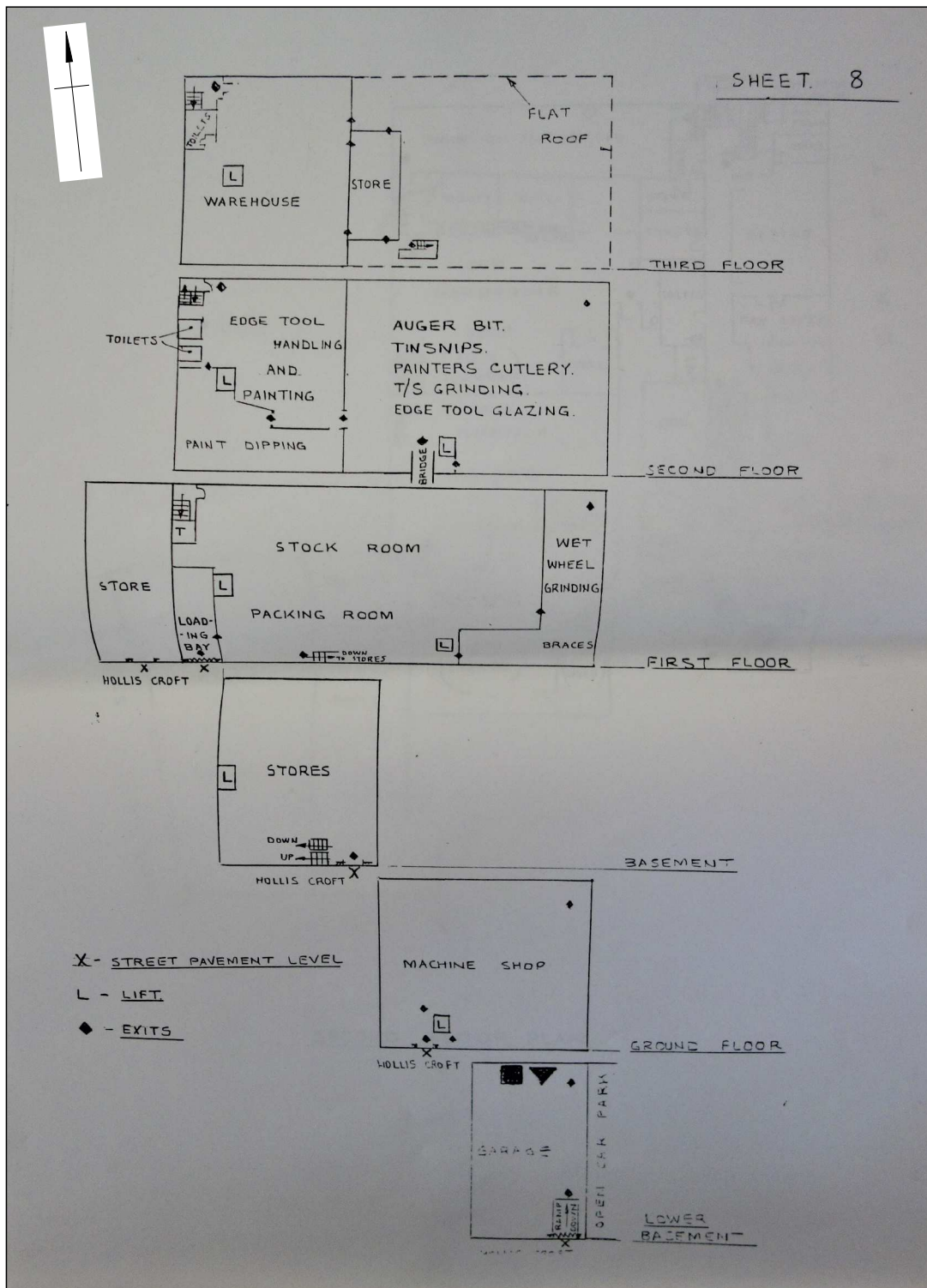
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Plate 1: General view of Buildings 12 and 13 along Garden Street



Plate 2: Buildings 11 and 12 along Garden Street, viewed from the west


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Plate 3: Hollis Croft with amalgamated buildings on both sides linked with a bridge across the road (courtesy of Dinah Saich)



Plate 4: Buildings 1 – 3 along White Croft


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Plate 5: Front elevation of Building 1 facing onto Hollis Croft



Plate 6: Front elevation of Building 1 showing its date plaque '1946' to the top of the gable


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Plate 7: General view of the rear gable elevation of Building 1 facing onto White Croft



Plate 8: Rear elevation of Building 1 with later extensions and a steel crane


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Plate 9: Detailed view of crane



Plate 10: Crane maker's plate


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Plate 11: Internal view of Building 1, looking south



Plate 12: Detail of sliding ledged timber doors


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Plate 13: General view of Building 2 facing onto Hollis Croft



Plate 14: Easternmost concertina door along Hollis Croft


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Plate 15: Rear elevation of Building 2 facing onto White Croft, viewed from the west



Plate 16: Rear elevation of Building 2, viewed from the east


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Plate 17: Detail of inserted fire exit doorway to the western end of Building 2



Plate 18: Car park entrance of Building 2 accessed from Hollis Croft


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Plate 19: Building 3 along Hollis Croft (courtesy of Dinah Saich)



Plate 20: Eastern end of Building 3 with doorway to underground car park along Hollis Croft


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Plate 21: Detail of concertina doorway - Gate 2 - of Building 3



Plate 22: Principal doorway area with concrete panels and bridge across Hollis Croft


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Plate 23: Doorway to underground car park beneath the bridge



Plate 24: Detail of roller shutter - Gate 4 - along Hollis Croft

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Plate 25: Metal sliding shutter to the east of Gate 4

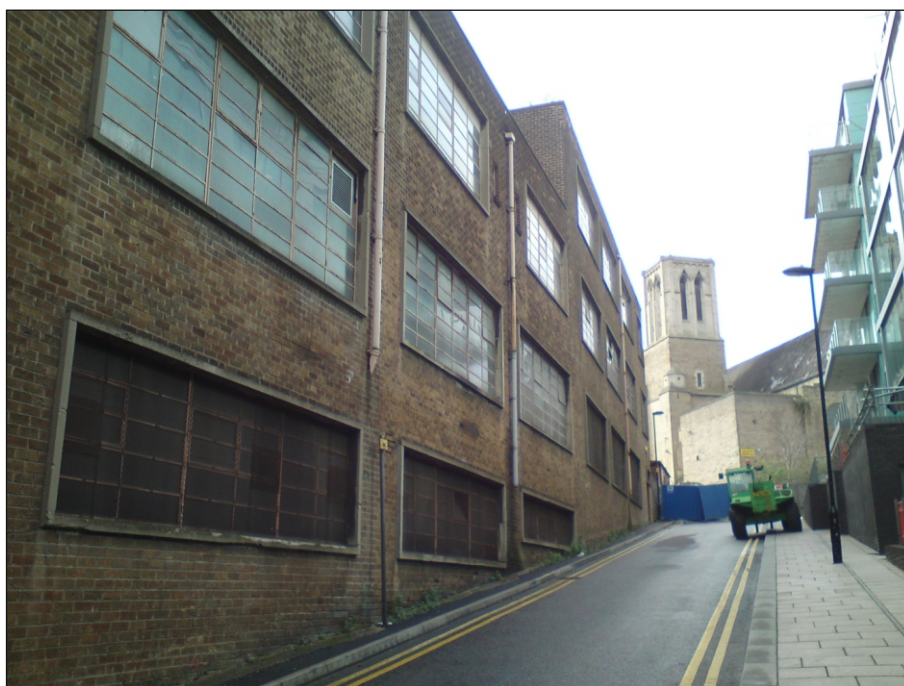


Plate 26: Rear elevation of Building 3 along White Croft with adjacent Building 2 to the west


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Plate 27: General view of the rear elevation of Building 3



Plate 28: North-east corner of Building 3


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Plate 29: East elevation of Building 3 facing onto an external car park



Plate 30: Roof area of Building 3, viewed from the east


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Plate 31: General view of Building 4 along Hollis Croft



Plate 32: Easternmost end of the north elevation with evidence of earlier walls


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Plate 33: Concertina doorway - Gate 5 - along Hollis Croft



Plate 34: Single concertina doorway to the west of the north elevation of Building 4


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Plate 35: East elevation of Building 4



Plate 36: Detail of double shallow pitched roof with central valley of Building 4


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Plate 37: Easternmost doorway facing onto Hollis Croft leading to car park



Plate 38: Car park area within Building 4


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Plate 39: Internal view of Building 4, looking west towards Building 5 in the background



Plate 40: Workshop area within Building 4, looking east


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Plate 41: North-eastern area of Building 4, looking east



Plate 42: Building 4, looking south-west towards Building 14


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Plate 43: Building 5 facing onto Hollis Croft



Plate 44: Inserted doorways within the north elevation of Building 5, looking east


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Plate 45: Detail of inserted doorways, looking south

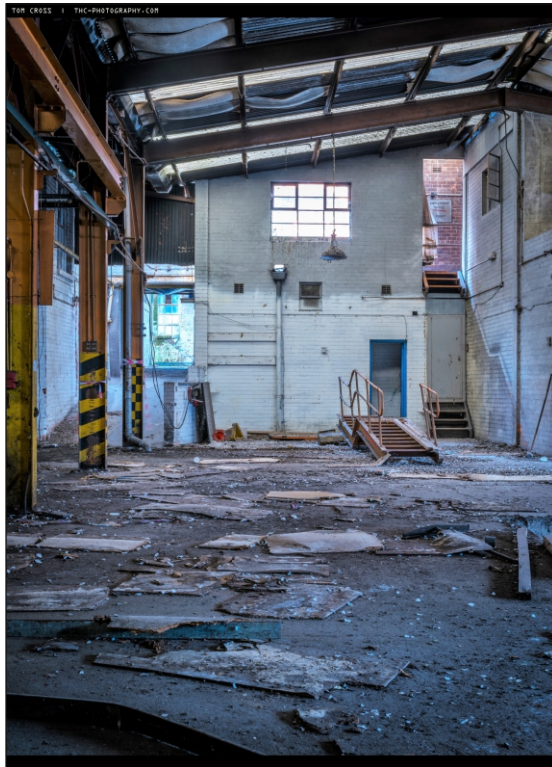


Plate 46: South elevation of Building 5 and later extension projecting southwards, viewed from inside Building 4


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Plate 47: Detail of the south elevation and extension with dismantled staircase to the upper floor



Plate 48: Building 5 extension to the left along a ramp down to Building 4

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Plate 49: Building 6 facing onto Hollis Croft with bridge towards Building 3 to the north



Plate 50: General view of the north elevation of Building 6


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Plate 51: Detail of western doorway with the works sign over (courtesy of Dinah Saich)



Plate 52: Sandstone plaque within the north elevation

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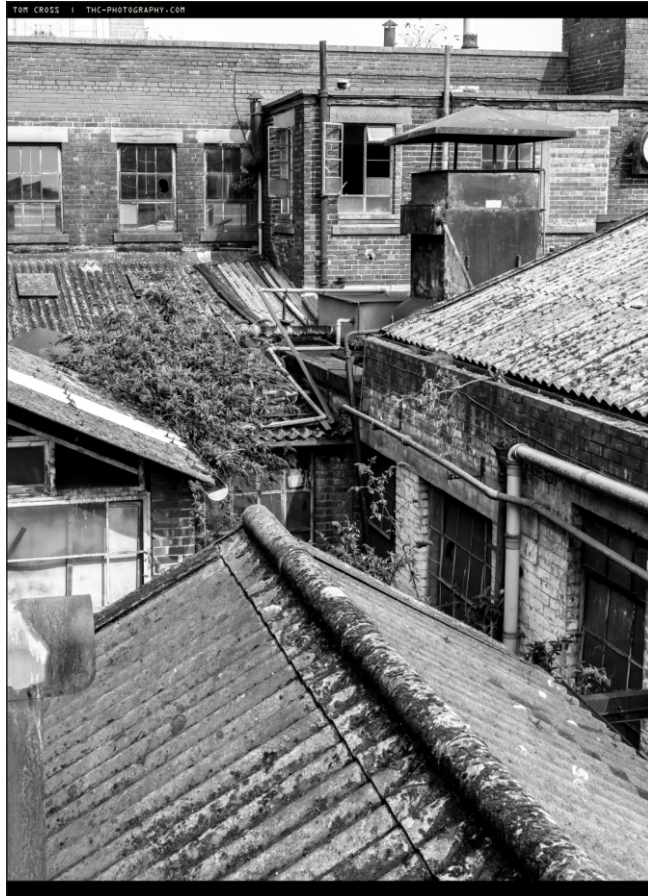


Plate 53: Rear south elevation of Building 6 with small structures around Court 2



Plate 54: Internal view of the ground floor of Building 6


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Plate 55: Front elevation of Building 7 facing onto Hollis Croft



Plate 56: Front elevation of Building 8 facing onto Hollis Croft


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Plate 57: Front elevation of Building 8 viewed from a car park to the north



Plate 58: View of the southern hipped section of the roof, looking north


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Plate 59: Southern end of the east elevation of Building 8 viewed from the roof of Building 11



Plate 60: Internal view of Building 8


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Plate 61: Front elevation of Building 9 (to the right) facing onto Hollis Croft



Plate 62: Internal view of Building 9


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Plate 63: Building 10 along Hollis Croft adjacent to the former Toledo Works (to the right)



Plate 64: Front elevation of Building 10, looking north-west


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Plate 65: Concertina doorway to the eastern end of Building 10



Plate 66: Doorway with roller shutter within the west end of the front elevation of Building 10


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Plate 67: Internal view of Building 10, looking south-west



Plate 68: Detail of raised platform along the west wall with staircase


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Plate 69: Internal view of Building 10 looking towards the doorway with roller shutter



Plate 70: Front elevation of Building 11 facing onto Garden Street


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Plate 71: West elevation of Building 11 along an alleyway of the adjacent Croft House



Plate 72: Internal view of Building 11


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Plate 73: Inside Building 11, looking south-west



Plate 74: Inside Building 11, looking towards the doorway along Garden Street


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Plate 75: General view of Building 12 facing onto Garden Street



Plate 76: Front elevation of Building 12, viewed from the west


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Plate 77: Front elevation with central concertina doorway



Plate 78: Eastern end of the front south elevation of Building 12


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Plate 79: Stepped parapetted gable concealing the shallow pitched roof of Building 12



Plate 80: Internal view of Building 12, looking east


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Plate 81: Western wall with blocked-up window openings of a former structure within Building 11 and brick vents towards the northern section of the wall



Plate 82: General view of Building 13 facing onto Garden Street (courtesy of Dinah Saich)


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Plate 83: Eastern side of the front elevation of Building 13



Plate 84: Western side of the front elevation of Building 13


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Plate 85: Rear elevation of Building 13 facing onto Court 1



Plate 86: Eastern side of the ground floor of Building 13, looking south-west


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Plate 87: Eastern side of Building 13, looking south-east



Plate 88: Western side of the ground floor of Building 13


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Plate 89: Eastern side of the first floor of Building 13



Plate 90: Western side of the first floor of Building 13


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Plate 91: Internal view of Building 14, looking north-west



Plate 92: First floor of Building 16, looking south-east


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Plate 93: First floor of Building 16, looking south



Plate 94: Southern end of the first floor with ramp to adjacent Building 15


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Plate 95: First floor of Building 15, looking north-east



Plate 96: First floor of Building 15, looking north-west


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Plate 97: Gable wall of Building 16



Plate 98: Window openings along the west elevation of Building 16

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Plate 99: First floor window openings within the west elevation of Building 16



Plate 100: Ground floor of Building 16, looking south


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Plate 101: Ground floor of Building 16, looking west



Plate 102: First floor of Building 16, looking east


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Plate 103: East elevation of Building 17 showing reduced window openings within the top storey



Plate 104: Upper section of the west elevation of Building 17 showing blocked-up chimney stacks


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Plate 105: Internal view of Building 17 with a bearing housing wall box within the southern wall (arrow)



Plate 106: Chimney breast supported by sandstone corbels


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Plate 107: Uppermost floor of Building 17, looking south



Plate 108: Court 1, viewed from the second floor of Building 14


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Plate 109: Ramp towards Building 13 within Court 1



Plate 110: Court 2, looking north



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Plate 111: Court 2, looking east

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

