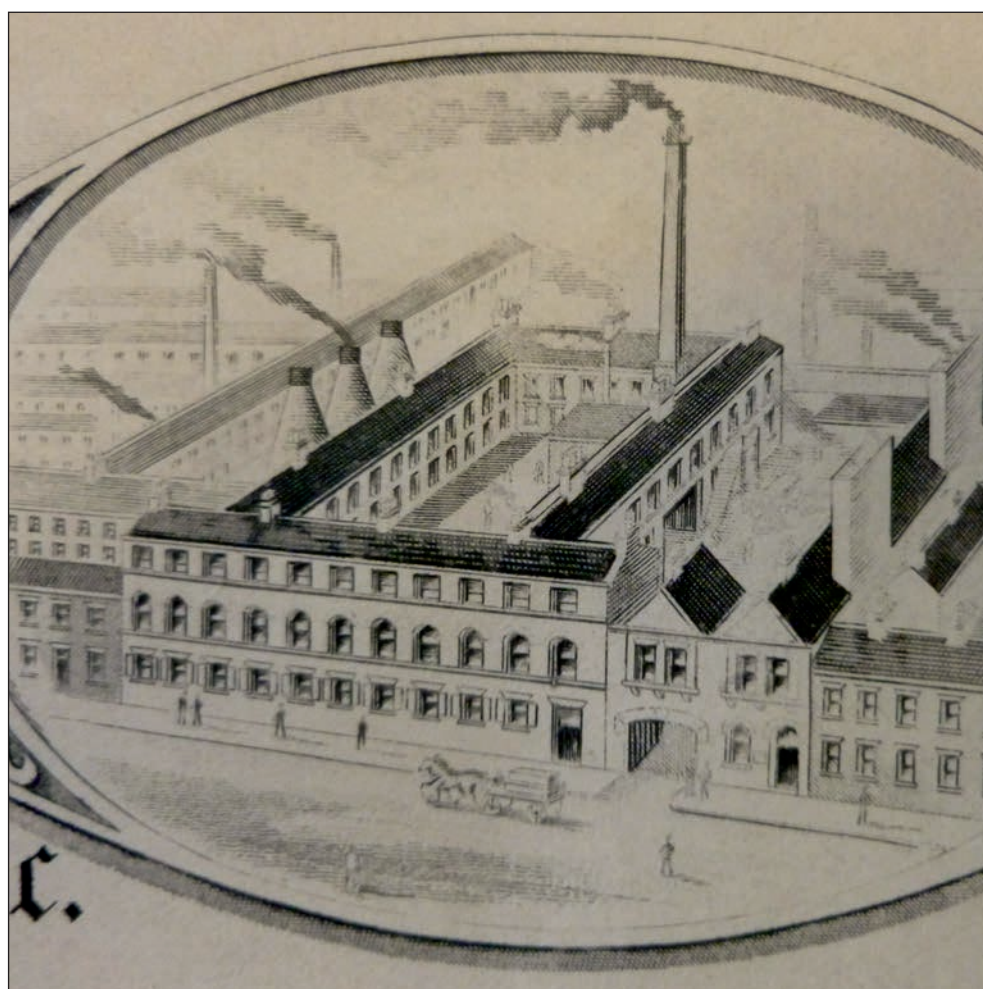




making sense of heritage

# Smithfield and Snow Lane Sheffield

Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal:  
Addendum



Ref: 84871.01  
April 2013



**Smithfield and Snow Lane,  
Sheffield**

**Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal  
Addendum**

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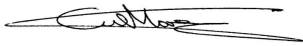
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# Smithfield and Snow Lane, Sheffield

## Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal Addendum

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## Smithfield and Snow Lane, Sheffield

### Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal Addendum

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Elmsdale Estates Ltd. to undertake an archaeological assessment and building appraisal of land between Smithfield and Snow Lane, Sheffield. The Site is situated on the north-western fringe of the historic core of Sheffield and includes 23 extant buildings comprising predominantly medium scale early 19<sup>th</sup> to late 20<sup>th</sup> century purpose built manufactories, including the Grade II Listed offices and workshops of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane. The Site is proposed for redevelopment to provide new residential properties, retaining the Grade II Listed structures. Sheffield City Council have requested an internal inspection of the Listed Building within the Site and additional research to identify areas of potential for pre-development archaeological evaluation.

The buildings of the Kutrite Works respect the plan and form of the original late 18<sup>th</sup> century Bee Hive Works, although now significantly altered beyond its listed street façade. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the earlier works buildings were expanded and adjacent domestic and industrial premises were gradually amalgamated, but the historic form of many of the buildings remains legible. Internally, whilst there has been significant retention of the form of individual rooms, there is little evidence of the processes undertaken within them, with a low retention of fixtures and fittings and disjointed communication through the works where openings have been pierced through or blocked. A low level of decoration is evident within the works, commensurate with the period, function and status of the building, with architectural embellishments limited to the former manager's rooms and decoration within the workshop areas typically comprising paint directly over brickwork. Potential for below ground remains includes the site of a crucible furnace built for Richard Groves and Sons in 1837; remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century precursor to Building 4; the location of any power generation plant; and the location of a rolling mill or drop hammers for forming sheets from the steel produced on site.

The character of development along Smithfield appears to have been notably more varied than that of Snow Lane, with relatively short lived industries comprising largely of craftsmen and manufacturers associated with the metal trade. Smithfield was extensively affected by clearance and redevelopment during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, however areas of archaeological survival relating to specific areas of interest may be anticipated outside of the footprint of the present offices, especially within the forecourts and within the yards and steel frame sheds behind them.

Clay tobacco pipe manufacturing is documented on Smithfield and Snow Lane between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the industry continuing here after it had ceased in other areas of Sheffield. Remains relating to furnaces and other functions may survive below ground level.

The majority of areas identified as of archaeological potential are situated within extant buildings where existing occupants or limited space make it impractical to evaluate prior to demolition. Beyond the buildings the principal areas of potential archaeological survival comprise yards behind Buildings 2-3 and Building 12; dwellings and street fronting premises formerly situated within the forecourts along Smithfield; and dwellings and workshops on the roadside to the south of the Site. Overall, it is considered that there are limited opportunities for evaluation prior to demolition and pre-development investigations may be required following initial site clearance.





# **Smithfield and Snow Lane, Sheffield**

## **Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal Addendum**

### **Acknowledgements**

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The report was researched and compiled by James Thomson and the illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales and James Thomson. Chris Moore managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Smithfield and Snow Lane, Sheffield

## Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal Addendum

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Elmsdale Estates Ltd. (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological assessment and building appraisal of land between Smithfield and Snow Lane, Sheffield, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 435051 387878 ('the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site is situated on the north-western fringe of the historic core of Sheffield, characterised historically by a densely built mixture of domestic and industrial development. An initial archaeological assessment and buildings appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2012) identified 23 extant buildings within the Site and placed these in a chronological framework. The dominant character of the extant buildings comprises medium scale early 19<sup>th</sup> to late 20<sup>th</sup> century purpose built manufactories, which range from negligible to regional heritage significance. Of greatest significance are the Grade II Listed offices and workshops of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane (NHLE: 1270909).
- 1.1.3 Elmsdale Estates have applied to Sheffield City council for planning permission (application no. 12/03595/FUL and listed building consent reference no. 12/03596/LBC) to redevelop the Site to provide new residential properties, retaining the Grade II Listed structures on the Site. In order to inform determination of the planning application, Sheffield City Council have requested an internal inspection of the Listed Building to identify survival of historic features, together with additional research to identify areas of potential for pre-development archaeological evaluation, with specific reference to the survival of archaeological evidence for historic uses and processes associated with the Kutrite Works; former industries on Smithfield; and clay pipe manufacturing on Smithfield and Snow Lane.
- 1.1.4 This report has been prepared by Wessex Archaeology to address the requirements of Sheffield City Council and forms an addendum to the 2012 report, with which it should be read. Building identifiers are consistent between the two reports and a single consecutively numbered photographic record has been assembled. The previous report (Wessex Archaeology 2012) includes discussion of the planning background, heritage significance, potential development impacts and recommendations for building recording: these are not considered further here.



## 2 THE SITE

### 2.1 Description

- 2.1.1 The Site, comprising a roughly triangular 0.34ha plot bounded by Allen Street to the north, Smithfield to the west, and Snow Lane to the east. Present land use comprises art studios and workshops within former industrial buildings of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 2.1.2 The topography of the Site rises from approximately 50m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the northern end of the Site to 64m AOD at the southern end of the Site.
- 2.1.3 The geology of the Site comprises mudstone siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation (Geology of Britain Viewer [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).
- 2.1.4 During the previous appraisal the buildings on the Site were allocated unique building IDs. For ease of reference the same system is used here, and illustrated on **Figure 1**.

### 2.2 Designations and Constraints

- 2.2.1 The Site contains the Grade II Listed Buildings of the Kutrite Works (NHLE 1270909). As identified in the 20123 report, the listing covers Buildings 2, 3 and 7, however it is considered that Buildings 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 lie within the curtilage of the Listed Building, and as such are to be considered listed. Building 4 is identified as of particular intrinsic significance to the character of the listed building.

### 2.3 Areas of Heritage Interest

- 2.3.1 SYAS have identified several specific areas of heritage interest for further consideration within the Site, comprising:
- *Development of the Listed Kutrite Works on Snow Lane;*
  - *Evidence of the character of industrial development on Smithfield; and*
  - *Evidence relating to clay tobacco pipe manufacturers within the Site*
- 2.3.2 Sections 3-5 below discuss the historical development, significance and potential of each of these areas.

### 2.4 Development History

- 2.4.1 From the previous appraisal (Wessex Archaeology 2012) the broad development history of the Site at Snow Lane and Smithfield may be summarised as follows:
- *Late 18<sup>th</sup> Century: Smithfield and Snow Lane developed within former medieval open fields with closely built courts of back-to-back housing intermixed with industrial premises.*
  - *c.1770-1788: Groves and Sons' Bee Hive Works erected on the Site.*
  - *1837: Fairbanks surveys the addition of a crucible furnace to the Bee Hive Works.*
  - *1847: The slum conditions of the back-to-back dwellings of Snow Lane are mentioned in a council sanitary report.*
  - *1854: John Collis is listed as the first clay tobacco pipe manufacturer within the Site; he would continue to operate until 1876.*

- *1876: two clay tobacco pipe manufacturers listed on Snow Lane: Kilham's would continue to operate until 1896 with Rothenberg's (later Twiggs') operating until 1911.*
- *1880s: Bee Hive Works is acquired by Hale Bros. Ltd., renamed the Moorfield Works, which they soon after expand by deepening the street workshop range, rebuilding the southern workshop range and expanding into the adjacent back-to-backs.*
- *1890-1920: Number of industries along Smithfield in decline.*
- *1930s: Council implement scheme of compulsory purchase and demolition within the Site. Hale Bros. Ltd. expanded south into the adjacent former works of Parkin & Cartwright.*
- *1950s: New engineering and manufacturing industries develop along Smithfield.*
- *1960s: Hale Bros. Ltd. merged with Ernest Wright & Son Ltd. and renamed the Kutrite Works.*
- *Late 20<sup>th</sup> century: Works across the Site in decline, with most closed by early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Many reopen as CADS multipurpose arts space.*

### 3 THE KUTRITE WORKS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Kutrite Works on Snow Lane is a Grade II Listed Building, likely constructed c.1770-1787, previously known as the Bee Hive Works under Groves and Sons and the Moorfield Works under the Hale Brothers. The works became known as the Kutrite Works in the 1970s when it was occupied by Ernest Wright and Sons, and this is the name currently used for the works.

#### 3.2 Interior Appraisal

3.2.1 The Site was visited on the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2013, in order to assess the interior of Buildings 3-10 comprising the Kutrite Works (**Figure 1, Plates 33-42**). A record of these is presented in a gazetteer in **Appendix 1** of this report.

3.2.2 The gazetteer assigns each room a unique ID and name and provides notes on the walls, floor, ceiling, windows, doors and any other features of note along with a general photograph of the room (**Plates 1-32**).

3.2.3 Room IDs were assigned by Building and by Floor. For example, Room 4 on the ground floor of Building 7 is referenced as '7G4'.

3.2.4 Plans of the buildings annotated with features of heritage interest are reproduced in this report as **Figures 12-14** and. A photographic record comprising of 35mm film supplemented with digital images was created during the survey. Copies of photographic registers are reproduced in **Appendix 2** and viewpoint location plans as **Figures 15-17**.

#### **Summary of Extant Internal Features**

3.2.5 Internal inspection of the works identified a number of surviving historic features dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the works, comprising:



18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Internal Features		Rooms	Plates
Structure	Staircases	3G1, 3F3, 7G5, 7F4 and 2G1	45-47
	Floorboards	3G1, 3F3, 3S1, 4F1, 4F2, 7F6, 7F4, 7S2 and 8F1	48-49
	Cast iron columns	3G1 and 3F1	49-50
	Trusses	3S1 and 4F2	51-52
Doors	Enquires hatch	2G1/2F1	53
	Panelled Doors	3G1	54-55
	Battened Doors	4F1, 7G5, 7F3, 7F7 and 7S1	56-57
Heating	Chimney breasts	2F2, 4G1, 4F1, 4F2, 7G1, 7G3, 7F1, 7F3, 7F4, 7F5, 7F6, 7F7, 7S1, 7S3, 7S4, 7S5, 7S6 and 9G3	58-59
	Fireplaces	4F1 and 7F6	60-61
	Soot doors	4G2	62
Decoration	Skirting	2F1, 2F2	69
	Picture rail	2F1	63
	Cornice	2F1 and 3F1	63-64
	Decorated joists	2G1, 2F2, 7F1 and 7F2	63 & 65
Function	Weigh machine	3G1	66
	Trapdoors	3F3 and 3S1	67

**Table 1: Summary of Extant Internal Features**

3.2.6 In summary, whilst significant retention of the form of individual rooms is apparent, little evidence survives of the processes undertaken within them. Few fixtures and fittings are retained and communication through the works has been altered where openings have been pierced through or blocked. A low level of decoration is evident, commensurate with the period, function and status of the building. Architectural embellishments are limited to the former manager's rooms and decoration within the workshop areas typically comprises paint directly over brickwork.

3.2.7 Where internal fixtures and structural features do survive they are considered to accurately reflect the historic character and use of the spaces, and as such are seen as significant to the overall integrity and interpretability of the works as a whole.

### 3.3 Development of Snow Lane

3.3.1 The earliest available plans of the Site are Ralph Gosling's 1736 town plan and Fairbank's 1788 survey of Smithfield and Cross Smithfield (**Figure 2**). The earliest detail of the development within Snow Lane is from Fairbanks' plan of the southern end of the Site dating to 1797 and an 1827 plan (**Figure 3**) which illustrates a house and workshops owned by 'Widow Ellis' on Snow Lane towards the corner with Smithfield, and a block of three houses with adjoining stable within a yard later defined as Court 1. There is unfortunately little information to determine the character of the 18<sup>th</sup> century development along the rest of Snow Lane, and whether any survived into the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

3.3.2 Whilst the Kutrite Works was surveyed by Fairbank in 1834 (**Figure 4**, see section 3.4 below) the grain and character of the development along the rest of Snow Lane is not recorded until the production of the 1853 OS map (**Figure 5**). This map illustrates the western side of Snow Lane as of similar composition to Smithfield, with interspersed areas of domestic and industrial occupation. Towards the southern end of the lane, the buildings depicted in 1827 (**Figure 3**) appear to have been retained, with additional rear ranges added. North of this development is a yard; two courts of dwellings with outhouses visible; a small works; and an additional court of back-to-back houses. Kelly's 1849 Directory lists only a few of the occupants along Snow Lane, comprising:

- *John Stork, file manufacturer, 41 Snow Lane*
- *William and James Eggleston, whitesmiths, 53 Snow Lane*
- *Richard Groves and Sons, saw, file, tool, steel &c. manufacturers, Bee Hive Works, 71 Snow Lane*

3.3.3 When the street was listed in detail in 1876, there was a beerhouse; Henry Brooke, whitesmith; and C. Rothenburg, tobacco pipe manufacturer located at the southern end of Snow Lane. Two further clay pipe manufacturers were listed, comprising Philip Hullah at no.53 Snow Lane, and Robert P. Kilham at no.25 Snow Lane (no.25 is later identified as between Courts 3 and 5). Finally, in addition to Groves and Sons, there was an additional whitesmith named William Woolley at 55 Snow Lane. Numbers 53 and 55 Snow Lane are listed out of numerical sequence and likely refer to structures situated within Courts 2 and 5.

3.3.4 By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the whitesmith's premises at the south of Snow Lane had changed to a butcher's knife manufacturer, Rothenburg's tobacco pipe works at 33 Snow Lane had been taken on by William Twigg, and a coal merchant was listed in Court 1.

3.3.5 The number of smaller manufacturers on Snow Lane declined in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with only a single blacksmith at no.55 Snow Lane and Hale Bros. Ltd. on the west side of Snow Lane listed in 1919-20. Historic OS maps for the years 1894 and 1905 depict the clearance of structures between Courts 1 and 3, and the possible reconstruction or remodelling of the Moorfield Works (**Figure 6**). The 1905 OS shows the eastern street-facing saw shops to have increased in width, and the alteration of the southern range forming a single linear range.

3.3.6 The 1920s saw new development in the area, with the construction of the Sheffield Rasp Co. in the area between Courts 1 and 3, and Parkin & Cartwright in the former premises of Robert Kilham between Courts 3 and 5. By the 1930s Parkin & Cartwright's works had been acquired by Hale Bros. Ltd. These developments are reflected in the OS maps of 1923 and 1935 (**Figure 7**), which illustrate not only the development of large, new structures but also the 1930s clearance which resulted in the demolition of the buildings at Courts 1 and 3, and the clearance of all the structures at the southern end of the Site.

### 3.4 Development of the Kutrite Works

3.4.1 The Kutrite Works (**Figure 1**) was developed as a purpose built manufactory in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century; the works comprised a street-fronting range with offices and three storey workshops with narrow workshop ranges of two storeys surrounding a central yard behind. The basic plan of this works is retained in Buildings 2-5, although it is considered that only Buildings 2 and 3 retain significant original fabric.



### **The Bee Hive Works**

- 3.4.2 The first known occupant was **Richard Groves and Sons** who appear to have started trading in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, with trade adverts indicating they were established in 1770 (**Figure 10**). The location of Groves' early works changed several times: Gales' 1787 directory lists Richard Groves and Sons as saw-makers on Trinity Street; Gell's 1825 directory lists Richard Groves and Sons as saw manufacturers and steel converters and refiners and manufactures of cast steel patent turned circular saws on Allen Street; and White's directory of 1833 lists them as saw and steel busk manufacturers and steel refiners on Snow Lane. Whilst it is possible that Groves and Sons indeed moved three times during the period 1787-1833, given the proximity of the Kutrite Works to the convergence of Snow Lane, Trinity Street and Allen Street it is also a possibility that the works remained in one location with its address changing during the formation of the roads in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.4.3 Groves and Sons' works was surveyed by Fairbanks in 1834 (**Figure 4**) as comprising:
- *a street fronting two storey range with saw shop, gallery, m. (management?) chambers and warehouse over two floors;*
  - *a street fronting three storey range of saw shops;*
  - *a northern two storey range of saw shops;*
  - *a southern range comprising two storey saw shops, and single storey hardening and paring shop; and*
  - *a single storey melting furnace on the western side of the yard.*
- 3.4.4 Of note here in comparison to the present building is the recorded width of the street-fronting saw shop, which is 2.45yds (2.24m) narrower than the present range; the variation in the form of the southern range; and the absence of an engine house. Interestingly, there is no indication of whether the works had access to an engine or where this was situated, although the nature of the processes undertaken within the works suggests that one would have been required.
- 3.4.5 The processes indicated within the works in Fairbanks' 1834 survey demonstrate the works had initially bought-in steel from off-site, likely in the form of steel sheet, which would have been cut to lengths in the Paring Shop and filed to form blanks of the required size. The workshops would have housed the bulk of the processes where the blanks were ground smooth at a grinding stone, and the teeth cut by means of a die cutter on a fly press. Once the final form was achieved, the blade would be hardened and tempered by hammering in the hardening shop and then returned to the grinder to smooth and polish the blade. The final stages would have involved buffing and cleaning the blade, the precise shaping and sharpening of the teeth, and the fixing of the handle. Once complete, the saws would be stored in the warehouse before distribution, with a gallery for prospective buyers to visit.
- 3.4.6 Fairbank's survey also indicates several additions made in 1837, comprising the addition of:
- *a 4-hole crucible furnace measuring 6.75 x 5.75yds (6.17 x 5.25m), and adjacent pot house, to the west of the north range; and*
  - *the possible reconstruction of the southern range to a three storey range with coke store.*

- 3.4.7 With the addition of a crucible furnace in 1837 the works began to produce its own steel on site, reflecting a wider boom in Sheffield of small scale steel manufactures during this period (Belford 1998, 11). This would have also required the installation of plant to form the steel into thin sheets, although where this process was undertaken is not currently known: the absence of crucible furnaces within the works prior to 1837 implies that, whilst Groves and Sons are listed in trade directories as steel converters and refiners since 1825, these processes must have been undertaken off-site.
- 3.4.8 The 1853 OS (**Figure 5**) shows that the Beehive Works had expanded slightly since Fairbank's 1837 survey of the works, with further buildings erected along the west side of the yard and the addition of the street-fronting property to the north, listed in 1833 as occupied by Alfred Samuel Greenwood, a manufacturer of brace bits, joiners' tools and skates. The works had also expanded into the two adjacent back-to-back houses (i.e. the northern third of Building 7) around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the organisation of these rooms suggesting that they served as extensions to the existing workshops of Building 3.
- 3.4.9 Richard Groves and Sons ran into financial difficulties in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with numerous changes in management and ultimately an application for bankruptcy in 1879. The company name was acquired by Moses Eadon, who moved the works to Saville Street. Groves and Sons were still listed on Snow Lane in 1884.

#### **The Moorfield Works**

- 3.4.10 In the late 1880s **Hale Bros. Ltd.** acquired the Beehive Works, which they renamed the Moorfield Works. The company traded under several names, with Crookes Henry & Co. (saw manufacturers) and George Deakin (manufacturer) listed under them in 1896; Samuel Handcock & Son (cutlers) and S. & G. Stringer (cutlers) were added by 1900; and Robert Bateman (fish hook knife manufacturers) added by 1919. The 1890 OS (**Figure 5**) illustrates the works following its acquisition by Hale Brothers, showing no major changes to the works from Fairbanks' 1834-7 survey.
- 3.4.11 By the production of the 1905 OS (**Figure 6**) Hale Bros. Ltd. had expanded the size of the workshops, reconstructing the southern range (Building 4), doubling the width of Building 3, and acquiring the remaining four units of the adjacent court of back-to-backs (the southern two-thirds of Building 7 and Building 8). The rear of Building 2 may also have been altered at this time as there is no structural joint evident between it and its extension. Furthermore, stone quoins on the southeast corner of the adjacent Building 5 suggest it had once been free standing (**Plate 43**).
- 3.4.12 The retention of the overall basic plan of the back-to-backs within Building 7 indicates that there the buildings had likely formed workshops, possibly for craftsmen working on particular processes. This arrangement contrasts with the large space created in Building 8 which had likely housed larger machines.
- 3.4.13 A letterhead from the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century names Hale Bros. Ltd. as merchants and manufacturers of 'steel, files, saws, edge tools, cutlery &c.', illustrating the trademarks of the acquired businesses and an engraving of the Moorfield Works from Snow Lane (**Figure 11**). The engraving appears to be a typically optimistic representation of the works, depicting the works as a considerably larger and more uniform structure than the reality. Two crucible stacks (one of which is likely that built by Groves and Sons in 1837) are depicted on the northern boundary of the works, a boiler house and tall chimney is shown in Court 5 (but not marked on any historic maps), and the former bottle kilns of Kilham's tobacco pipe works are shown just beyond the Site (possibly re-orientated and drawn to suggest they are cementation furnaces associated with the Moorfield Works).





The engraving does illustrate the incorporation into the works of a north-south aligned range behind the buildings on Smithfield, which explains the later retention of this range when many of the other buildings along Smithfield were pulled down during the 1920s-30s.

- 3.4.14 In the 1930s Hale Bros. Ltd. expanded south into the former premises of Parkin & Cartwright (Building 9; **Plates 40 and 41**). This site had formerly been occupied by the clay tobacco pipe manufacturer Benjamin Twigg; however, the extant structures do not appear to retain any evidence of the former use, comprising large open spaces of apparent early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century build (**Plate 44**). By 1954 Building 10 had been erected as a lean-to on the south side of Building 9 (**Plate 42**).

### **The Kutrite Works**

- 3.4.15 In the 1960s Hale Bros. Ltd. merged with **Ernest Wright & Son Ltd.**, with the Moorfield Works becoming part of a larger works integrating buildings on Smithfield and renamed the Kutrite Works. Historic OS maps for the years 1954, 1963 and 1978 (**Figures 8-9**) show minor changes to the buildings along Snow Lane, comprising the addition of a range to the south of Hale Bros. Ltd by 1954 and the demolition of the crucible furnace within the former Beehive Works by 1978.
- 3.4.16 The acquisition of the works by Ernest Wright and Son Ltd. in the 1960s does not appear to have resulted in significant changes to the layout of the works on Snow Lane, although it is possible that the reconstruction of the southern wall of Building 5 occurred around this period. The larger change appears to have been the construction and addition of premises on Smithfield, which were linked through to Snow Lane via Building 8.
- 3.4.17 With the closure of the works in the early 2000s, the works was evidently stripped of plant and left empty for a number of years. Its subsequent use as art space has resulted in the insertion of a number of modern partitions to create private studios; however, no significant changes appear to have been made to the fabric of the buildings themselves.

## **3.5 Significance and Potential**

- 3.5.1 The exterior of the Kutrite Works retains a substantial proportion of original window openings with early frames and architectural details. The consistent architectural treatment of Buildings 2, 3 and the southern third of Building 7 lies within the phase of works occupied by Groves and Sons, with the same architectural details not apparent during the occupation of Hale Bros. Ltd. The repetition of the window form of Buildings 2-3 on Building 9 is likely due to Parkin and Cartwright who constructed this part of the works. The rear elevations of the buildings are considerably more utilitarian in design, reflecting the essentially industrial character of the premises.
- 3.5.2 Overall, the plan of the works remains legible, preserving the form of Groves and Sons original works and the building forms of the adjacent back-to-back houses. Buildings 8-10 are 20<sup>th</sup> century additions which, whilst respecting the boundaries of the earlier development, have eroded its character and grain through the infilling of former open courtyards.
- 3.5.3 The legibility of the buildings is reflected internally with good retention of original forms, eroded more recently with the insertion of numerous partitions. Whilst few historic fixtures and fittings survive within the building, those that do survive are significant in illustrating the historic functions of the spaces. Throughout the works there is good survival of structural features including floors above ground level, staircases and columns.



- 3.5.4 In addition to the surviving structures and internal details, there is potential for below ground remains relating to industrial processes and in particular the site of the crucible furnace built for Richard Groves and Sons in 1837, which would have been situated within the vicinity of the present Building 6. Although no remains of the furnace are visible, the ground level in this area is raised and elements of the furnace, possibly comprising firing holes and cellars, may survive. Also of interest would be potential remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century precursor to Building 4; the location of any power generation plant that would have been required to power the grinding troughs; and the location of a rolling mill or drop hammers for forming sheets from the steel produced on-site.

## 4 SMITHFIELD

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The character of development along Smithfield appears to have been notably more varied than that of Snow Lane. Trade directories from the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards record a mixture of small industries and craftsmen; the form of this development is evidenced on cartographic sources of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, which illustrate irregular courts behind street-fronting terraced dwellings.

### 4.2 Development

- 4.2.1 The southern end of the Site is depicted in detail on a survey of the Site by Fairbanks in the 1827 (**Figure 3**). Whilst not drawn to scale, the survey illustrates an arrangement of buildings similar to that of the 1850 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 4**), comprising three two storey buildings on Smithfield at the corner with Snow Lane; a centrally situated block of three houses with adjoining stable; and the edge of denser development to the north.

- 4.2.2 Gell's 1825 directory illustrates the range of industries occupying the properties along Smithfield. These include a number of cutlers and edge tool makers:

- *Samuel Peace, saw file, cut nail, truss maker and cast steel refiner, 5 Smithfield*
- *George Corfield, edge tool maker, 7 Smithfield*
- *William Deardin, scissor maker, 13 Smithfield*
- *Adam Philips, shoe maker, 19 Smithfield*
- *Richard Didsbury, pen knife manufacturers, 21 Smithfield*
- *James Swift, razor, scissor, scissor knife and pen knife manufacturer, 25 Smithfield*
- *George Bateman, pocket knife manufacturer 31 Smithfield*
- *Samuel Frith, fine pen knife manufacturer, 31 Smithfield*

- 4.2.3 The only steel producer likely situated within the Site on Smithfield was Samuel Peace, who in 1825 is recorded as a saw, file, cut nail, truss maker and cast steel refiner at 5 Smithfield, with a stable at 4 Smithfield. Cast steel refining suggests the potential for crucible furnaces at the works, although this process could have been undertaken at another site. The Peace family operated here until they moved to Green Lane in 1835. The precise location of this works is not clear due to the renumbering of the street, but was likely situated towards the southern end of the Site. As the works is not present on the 1827 Fairbank plan, it may have been located within the vicinity of the present 11 Smithfield (Buildings 16-17). Although post-dating Samuel Peace's occupation of the site,

the 1853 OS (**Figure 5**) shows an arrangement of buildings within the footprint of Buildings 16-17 indicative of a small industrial works, with street fronting offices likely converted from housing and narrow rear ranges with external staircases surrounding a central yard.

4.2.4 By the production of the 1853 OS the development along Smithfield comprised of terraced buildings fronting the street along much of its length, with covered cart passages entering several courts lined with buildings evidently comprising a mixture of housing and workshops. Kelly's Directory for 1849 indicates a continuation of earlier types of trade, listing:

- *Edward Swift, stove fitter and shopkeeper, 2 Smithfield*
- *James Wolstenholme, shoemaker, 4 Smithfield*
- *Issac Walker, comb maker, 26 Smithfield*
- *Joseph Windle, springknife cutler, court 28 Smithfield*
- *David Scott, beerhouse, 28 Smithfield*
- *Hodgeson and England, brass founders and saw screw makers, 28 Smithfield*
- *Henry Royston, saw handle maker, 32 Smithfield*
- *Joseph Rodgers, scissor maker, 36 Smithfield*
- *George Wild, shoemaker, 44 Smithfield*

4.2.5 The mixed domestic and industrial character of the development along Smithfield continued through the late 19<sup>th</sup> century with the 1890 OS (**Figure 5**) showing few changes to the structures beyond the clearance of a range within Court 6; and the construction of a new block of back-to-backs and a possible workshop complex to the south. Trade directories record a marked shift from cutlers and edge tool manufacturers, with the appearance of scale pressers, coal dealer, ice-cream manufacturers, a pot mould dealer, and a sofa manufacturer by the 1870s, to the extent that not a single cutler or edge tool manufacturer is listed along Smithfield by 1900.

4.2.6 Smithfield was in decline by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with substantially fewer industries listed in the trade directories of 1900-1920s; this is reflected in the OS maps of 1905 and 1923 which show the gradual clearance of the buildings behind the street range (**Figures 6-7**). The decline was likely a result of the general poor condition of the structures and dwellings in the area, reflected in 1921 when the Council moved to implement a scheme of compulsory purchase and demolition to establish an area of open space. Whilst the initial scheme was not enacted, a second improvement scheme was proposed and carried out following the Housing Act of 1930. The 1935 OS (**Figure 7**) shows the majority of Smithfield as vacant; the only building retained on the eastern side of Smithfield within the Site was a pair of former back-to-back houses likely retained as office buildings for the Sheffield Rasp Company listed from 1929 to 1951 on Snow Lane.

4.2.7 By the production of the 1954 OS (**Figure 8**), the eastern side of Smithfield was beginning to be redeveloped with the construction of a brake and clutch lining works for Sampson & Heslop Ltd, steel manufacturers at 13 Smithfield; and a tool works likely belonging to G. Soutar & Co. Ltd., tool manufacturers at 7 Smithfield. In the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, redevelopment of Smithfield intensified, with the 1964 and 1970s OS (**Figure 9**) illustrating the erection of new buildings along its length.



4.2.8 The 1950s-1970s development is reflected in the trade directories. Kelly's 1959 Directory lists G. Soutar & Co. Ltd; Sampson & Heslop Ltd; Arnold Brown & Son Ltd., mill furnishers, possibly within 11 Smithfield; and Mosley & Parkin Ltd. steel grinders possibly at 15 Smithfield. By 1963-1965 Ernest Wright & Son Ltd. had expanded into the works at 5 Smithfield and Nickel Blanks Co. Ltd were listed.

4.2.9 Nickel Blanks Co. Ltd., who originally operated out of Smithfield around 1965-1970, occupied the majority of the premises along Smithfield by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and continued manufacturing cutlery from the Site until their closure in 2009. The Site is now occupied by a number of tenants who use the buildings for creative spaces, workshops, storage and garage space.

### 4.3 Significance and Potential

4.3.1 Smithfield, in comparison to Snow Lane, was subject to a period of clearance and redevelopment during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, demolishing all 19<sup>th</sup> century structures along the street. Prior to its clearance, the initial development of Smithfield comprised street-fronting terraced building with irregular yards containing and surrounded by industrial premises. Historic trade directories demonstrate that the industries here were varied and relatively short lived, comprising largely of craftsmen and manufacturers associated with the metal trade. Of these industries, several are considered to be of heritage interest:

- *The early 19<sup>th</sup> century works of Samuel Peace, a saw, file, cut nail, truss maker and cast steel refiner possibly situated within the vicinity of Buildings 16-17. In addition to the potential for steel refining (crucible) furnaces, the Peace family had been involved in the production of files since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and went on to found a works in Kelham Island;*
- *The character of the workshop formerly situated behind Building 12, which was associated with the Kutrite Works prior to demolition in the 1940s-50s;*
- *The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century saw handle and saw handle rivet manufacturers listed within the Site, which had likely served Groves and Sons of Snow Lane; and*
- *The 19<sup>th</sup> century clay pipe manufacturer John Collins (discussed in Section 5).*

4.3.2 The present development typically comprises brick-built street-fronting offices set back from the street with a forecourt in front of the buildings and steel frame workshops behind. The only cellar observed was that of Building 11.

4.3.3 It is anticipated that the clearance of structures in the 1930s and the construction of the present development will have resulted in some degree of impact on archaeological evidence of all pre-20<sup>th</sup> century development along Smithfield. Areas of greater survival may be anticipated outside of the footprint of the present offices, especially within the forecourts and within the yards and steel frame sheds behind them. An additional unknown impact is the extent to which the construction of the present buildings has respected the terracing of the earlier buildings into the natural slope of the Site.

## 5 CLAY TOBACCO PIPE MANUFACTURERS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The Site formerly included a significant area of clay tobacco pipe manufacturing within Sheffield. A comparison of historic trade directories of Sheffield illustrates that there were



pipe manufacturers within the Smithfield and Snow Lane area between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the industry continuing here after it had ceased in other areas of the city (see **Appendix 3**).

## 5.2 Development

- 5.2.1 Although the details of the specific works within the Site are not known, the general process of pipe production was fairly standardised (description from Simeo 1998, 82). Fine white clay, known as 'pipeclay' would be soaked in a settling pit to remove impurities and then beaten into a suitable consistency for moulding. The clay was then rolled into a rough pipe shape and pressed into two halves of a mould, with a wire to create a central bore, and dried in the workshop before firing. Kilns in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century comprised an outer square or circular kiln with a permanent roof and door for access, and a central chamber (known as a muffle) made of a distinctive fabric incorporating fragments of waste pipe stems for strength. Open-flame updraught bottle kilns were more commonly favoured from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and downdraught kilns from the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, however, it was not uncommon for a combination of kilns to be used in a single works during the period in which the works within the Site were active.
- 5.2.2 The first tobacco pipe manufacturer within the Smithfield area was William Erratt who was initially listed on Doncaster Street in 1849, moving to no.13 Smithfield by 1852. The location of Erratt's works may not have been within the Site, with no.13 in 1849 likely lying on the west side of Smithfield. His works was later listed in 1862 at 4 Smithfield in White's Directory and at 4 Snow Lane, Smithfield according to Baines' Directory of the same year. The discovery of pipe fragments, pipe clay waste and a muffle kiln fragment, dated c.1850-1910, on waste ground off of Scotland Street in 1986 (SYSMR ref 02757/01) may indicate the location of Erratt's works.
- 5.2.3 A decorated pipe bowl with the words 'ERRATT' and 'SMITHFIELD' was recovered during excavations at Riverside Exchange in Sheffield (White 2004, 394). The spur type bowl was dated to between c.1840 and 1880, fitting with the known period within which Erratt was operating from Smithfield.
- 5.2.4 By 1854 John Collins was listed as a pipe maker in Court 2, at the southern end of Smithfield (1854 Post Office Directory and 1856 White's Directory). In Melville & Co's Directory of 1859, Collins is listed at Court 6. Collins does not appear to have operated within the Site for very long; he is listed on Bailey Street by 1862 at the tobacco pipe works formerly owned by the Cartwright family. If Collins was situated within Court 6 then his move to Bailey Street could be associated with the subsequent demolition of a range of buildings in the centre of Court 6 between the production of the 1853 and 1890 OS maps.
- 5.2.5 The earlier works of William Erratt and John Collins are no longer listed in Kelly's Directory of 1876, although in the same directory C. Rothenburg at no.33 Snow Lane and Robert P. Kilham at no. 25 are listed as tobacco pipe manufacturers. Based on cartographic evidence Kilham's works at 25 Snow Lane could date back to the 1850s, with the same building plan carrying through from the first edition OS to the edition of 1894 (**Figures 4-6**).
- 5.2.6 By 1879 Rothenburg's works had been taken over by William Twigg who remained in occupation until around 1911 (Benjamin Twigg being listed as owner from 1896); the works was likely situated at the southern end of the Site, within the vicinity of the present 15 Smithfield (Buildings 21-23).

5.2.7 Kilham is last listed as operating from Snow Lane in 1896 and by 1929 his works, situated between Courts 3 and 5, had been taken over by Parkin and Cartwright, file cutters, and subsequently amalgamated into Hale Bros Ltd by 1935. A vignette of Hale Bros works in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century depicts what could be bottle kilns within the area of Kilham's works (**Figure 11**).

### 5.3 Significance and Potential

5.3.1 While much work has been done on the analysis of tobacco pipe manufacture both nationally (Peacey 1996) and within the Yorkshire area (White 2004), relatively little is known of the industry within Sheffield, with only one documented excavation of a possible *in situ* kiln at Nursery Street, which was dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lines 2003).

5.3.2 Analysis of trade directories has identified three areas of potential for evidence relating to clay pipe manufacture within the Site comprising:

- *John Collins, who operated in the 1850s, from premises listed at Court 2 (in the vicinity of Buildings 21-23) in 1854 and at Court 6 (in the vicinity of Buildings 14-15) in 1859;*
- *Robert Kilham, who operated between the 1870s and 1890s, from premises listed between Courts 3 and 5 (in the vicinity of Building 9); and*
- *William and Benjamin Twigg, who operated between the 1870s and 1910s, from premises listed at 33 Snow Lane (within the vicinity of Buildings 21-23)*

5.3.3 The manufacture of clay tobacco pipes is likely to leave distinctive archaeological remains in the form of settling pits, kilns, and deposits of waste pipes and pipe clay. Whilst the scale of the impact on the manufacturing sites is unknown it is anticipated that the clearance and redevelopment of much of the Site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century will have had a degree of impact on potential remains relating to Collins' and Twigg's works.

5.3.4 It is considered that there may be greater potential for remains of Kilham's works, which was likely situated within the vicinity of Building 9. Whilst the building appraisal indicates that the extant structures are 20<sup>th</sup> century in date, Building 9 respects the former dimensions of the buildings depicted on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping and the absence of any structures within the footprint of the building suggests there may be potential for remains relating to furnaces and other functions to survive below ground level.

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 The Kutrite Works

6.1.1 The condition and character of the buildings of the Kutrite Works (**Figure 1**) are typical of industry within the Furnace Hill area of Sheffield and reflect the demands of evolving industrial practices within a densely packed urban setting. The Kutrite Works is statutorily designated as a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE: 1270909) reflecting the high aesthetic, evidential, historic and communal qualities of the buildings as reminders of Sheffield's commercial and social history.

6.1.2 At its core, the works still respects the plan and form of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Bee Hive Works of Richard Groves and Sons, although now significantly altered beyond its listed street façade. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the earlier works buildings were



expanded and adjacent domestic and industrial premises were gradually amalgamated, however, the historic form of many of the buildings remains legible.

- 6.1.3 Internally, whilst there has been significant retention of the form of individual rooms, there is little evidence of the processes undertaken within them. The most significant alterations to the buildings revolve around their adaption to accommodate processes as dictated by changes in owners and technologies. This has resulted in a low retention of fixtures and fittings, and disjointed communication through the works where openings have been pierced through or blocked.
- 6.1.4 The low level of decoration evident within the works is commensurate with the period, function and status of the building. Architectural embellishments are almost solely limited to the former manager's rooms and decoration within the workshop areas typically comprises the application of paint directly over brickwork, however, within the former back-to-backs of Building 7 many walls remain plastered with occasional modest decoration to surviving ceiling joists.
- 6.1.5 In addition to the surviving structures and internal details, the assessment indicates potential for survival of below ground remains relating to industrial processes, including the site of the crucible furnace built for Richard Groves and Sons in 1837; remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century precursor to Building 4; the location of any power generation plant; and the location of a rolling mill or drop hammers used to form sheets from steel produced on-site.

## 6.2 Smithfield

- 6.2.1 The character of development along Smithfield appears to have been notably more varied than that of Snow Lane. Smithfield was more extensively affected by slum clearance and redevelopment during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, demolishing all 19<sup>th</sup> century structures along the street. Prior to this, the early development of Smithfield had comprised street-fronting terraced buildings with irregular yards containing and surrounded by industrial premises. Contemporary trade directories demonstrate that the industries here were varied and relatively short lived, comprising largely of craftsmen and manufacturers associated with the metal trade.
- 6.2.2 Whilst the clearance of structures in the 1930s and the construction of the present development will have resulted in some degree of impact on archaeological evidence of all pre-20<sup>th</sup> century development along Smithfield, areas of greater survival relating to specific areas of interest may be anticipated outside of the footprint of the present offices, especially within the forecourts and within the yards and steel frame sheds behind them.

## 6.3 Clay Pipe Manufacture

- 6.3.1 Trade directories record clay pipe manufacturers within the Smithfield and Snow Lane area between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the industry continuing here after it had ceased in other areas of the city. Relatively little is known of the industry within Sheffield, with only one documented excavation of a possible *in situ* kiln. Whilst the clearance and redevelopment of much of the Site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century will have had a degree of impact there may be potential for remains relating to furnaces and other functions to survive below ground level.

## 6.4 Archaeological Potential

- 6.4.1 It is anticipated that the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century clearance and subsequent redevelopment along all of Smithfield and the southern end of Snow Lane will have had a high to moderate impact on archaeological remains within the Site. This impact is likely to have been at its



maximum within the vicinity of the brick built offices fronting Smithfield, however, the impact within the open plan workshop structures of Buildings 9, 13, 14, 17 and 20 is likely to have been more localised: archaeological excavations in similar situations elsewhere in Sheffield have revealed functional evidence including machine bases, yard surfaces and sub-ground structures including cellars.

- 6.4.2 Areas identified to retain potential for archaeological remains are depicted on **Figure 18** and described in the **Table 2** below. Also identified are several key areas of potential for assets of High Local to Regional Significance (labelled A-G) and general areas of Medium Local Significance (labelled H-K).

## 6.5 Potential for Pre-Development Evaluation

- 6.5.1 Pre-development evaluation, if required by Sheffield City Council, should be targeted to identify the condition, character, extent and significance of any surviving remains, in order to inform the need for and scope of further mitigation prior to redevelopment of the Site. The principal limitations on the timing of evaluation works comprise safe access for plant and adequate space for safe excavation.
- 6.5.2 The majority of areas identified as of archaeological potential are situated within extant buildings where existing occupants or limited space make it impractical to evaluate prior to demolition of these structures. Although Buildings 9 and 14, suspected sites of clay tobacco pipe manufacturing (Areas C and F), offer adequate access and headroom to admit plant, these buildings would need to be vacated and/or cleared and a detailed risk assessment undertaken to assess the presence of buried services and requirements for adequate ventilation for plant operations.
- 6.5.3 Beyond the buildings the principal areas of potential archaeological survival comprise the yards behind Buildings 2-3 and Building 12 (Areas A, B and G); the dwellings and street fronting premises formerly situated within the forecourts along Smithfield (Area K); and dwellings and workshops on the roadside to the south of the Site (Areas D and J). The yards are accessible through cart passages within the street fronting buildings with no apparent obstructions to evaluation pre-demolition except for a low cart passage into the yard behind Building 12. Within the yard behind Buildings 2-3 space to work is confined, between Building 5 to the south and Building 6 and the adjacent steel frame lean-to structure to the north.
- 6.5.4 There are no apparent issues with access to the roadside areas (Areas D, J and K) and evaluation of these areas could inform the broad chronology for development across the Site, which is currently based on cartographic and documentary evidence. Area D is of particular interest due to the potential for remains relating to clay tobacco pipe manufacturing.
- 6.5.5 In all areas of the Site, internal as well as external, the presence of buried services should be established before any excavation.
- 6.5.6 Overall, it is considered that there are limited opportunities for evaluation prior to demolition and pre-development investigations may be required following initial site clearance.





Fig. 18 Area Ref	Asset	Summary	Significance	Access
A	Groves and Sons' Crucible furnace	Built in 1837 comprising a 4 hole furnace. Demolished in the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Steel working is an industry of high importance to the history of Sheffield, with this furnace constructed during a period of rapid growth of steel production amongst small manufactures.	Regional	Situated within Snow Lane yard of Kutrite Works and partially built over with Building 6 and a steel framed shed. Restricted height through cart passage and obstruction from extant structures.
B	Groves and Sons' Melting Furnace	Late 18th century furnace, cleared in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Possibility for casting activities within the building and evidence for the earliest phase of saw manufacturing on the site.	Regional	Situated within Snow Lane yard of Kutrite Works. Restricted height through cart passage and confined working space between Buildings 5 and 6.
C	Kilham's Pipe Works	Site of clay tobacco pipe works, possibly dating to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century and occupied by Robert Kilham in the 1870s to 1890s. Redeveloped with present buildings in 1930s by Parkin & Cartwright. Potential for remains of kilns and waste pits.	Regional	Situated within Building 9. Vehicular entrance with restricted height from Snow Lane. Building currently fully occupied as a garage/store.
D	Twigg's Pipe Works	Site of clay tobacco pipe works operated by Benjamin Twigg between 1870s and 1910s. The buildings in this area predate the pipe works, likely dating to the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century. The area was cleared in the 1930s. Potential for remains of kilns and waste pits.	Regional	Situated towards south of Snow Lane. Area of greatest potential within gravel/rubble verge of Snow Lane has clear access. Lower area to north (building platform of Building 22) has access through gate on Smithfield.
E	Possible site of Peace's works	Possible site of Samuel Peace's works: a file and steel goods manufacturer and steel refiner. The rear ranges are cleared in the 1890s and the front range in the 1940s. Potential remains for steel production.	High Local	Situated within Building 17. No vehicular access to the building which is currently fitted out for use as a skate park.
F	Workshops and possible site of Collins' Pipe Works	Area of former Court 6, with several ranges of probable industrial function depicted on the 1853 OS. Collins is listed in Court 6 in the late 1850s, although it is uncertain that he operated his clay tobacco pipe works from this area.	High Local-Regional	Situated within Buildings 13 and 14. Building 13 has restricted vehicular access from the yard behind Building 12 and low headroom. Building 14 has good access from Smithfield but fully occupied as a garage.
G	Range associated with Kutrite Works	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> to early 19 <sup>th</sup> century range to rear of buildings on Smithfield. Incorporated into Kutrite Works by Hale Bros. Ltd. c.1900 and demolished c.1950. Potential to yield evidence about the expansion of works by Hale Bros. and the nature of prior industry within the building.	High Local	Situated with yard behind Building 12 and Building 13. Restricted height access through cart passage from Smithfield. Low trusses in Building 13.
H-K	Dwellings and workshops	There are several areas of archaeological potential relating to dwellings and workshops that have potential to yield evidence about living conditions and small scale manufacturers. It is also possible that many of these properties had cellars, especially where they front onto the street.	Medium Local	Areas H, J and K accessible. Area I situated within Building 20 which has vehicular access, but space restricted by ancillary steel frame which projects into the room and its present occupation as a garage.

**Table 2: Summary of Potential for Archaeological Survival**



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## 7.2 Trade Directories

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Gales & Martin: 1787

Gell: 1825 and 1833

Kelly's: 1876, 1876, 1884, 1896, 1900, 1919-20, 1929, 1935, 1940, 1944, 1951, 1959, 1965, 1970, & 1974

Melville & Co.: 1859

Post Office Directory: 1854

Robinson: 1797

White's: 1833, 1849, 1852, 1856, 1862, 1879, 1901, 1905 and 1911

## 7.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

Ralph Gosling 1776, a Plan of Sheffield from an Actual Survey

Fairbank 1797, a Plan of the Town of Sheffield in the County of York

John Leather 1823, a Plan of Sheffield

Fairbank 1808, a Map of the Town and Environs of Sheffield

1850 Ordnance Survey 1:10,800 sheet 294

1854 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 sheet 294.7

1890 Ordnance Survey 1:500 sheet 294.7.10 and 15

1894 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 sheet 294.7

1905 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 sheet 294.7

1923 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 sheet 294.7

1935 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 sheet 294.7

1935 Ordnance Survey with additions from 1948 1:10,560 sheet 294 NE

1954 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 sheet SK 3587 NW

1963 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 sheet SK 3587 NW

1978 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 sheet SK 3587 NW



## 8 APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1: Kutrite Works Room Records

*NB - No access was available during the survey to rooms 3F2, 5G1, 7G2, 7G3, 7G4, 7F7, 7S5, 7S6, 9G3, 10G1 and 10G2.*

Name **Snow Lane Reception and Stairwell**

Room Number **2G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick painted and plastered
<i>Floor</i>	Carpeted
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered and painted. Single chamfered wooden joist.
<i>Windows</i>	None
<i>Doors</i>	Modern door within earlier frame with fanlight divided into three segments.
<i>Features</i>	20 <sup>th</sup> century skirting and winder staircase with turned newel post. 19 <sup>th</sup> century panelled enquiries hatch at top of stairs ( <b>Plate 53</b> ).



**Plate 1** Room 2G1, looking west

Name **Snow Lane Reception Toilets**

Room Number **2G2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick external, and studwork internal. Painted and plastered. Single light share window between toilets.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpeted
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered and painted
<i>Windows</i>	Vertical sash with recessed box frame and fanlight divided into three segments.
<i>Doors</i>	Largely modern with one 1930s style panelled door with frosted glass panel.
<i>Features</i>	20 <sup>th</sup> century skirting



**Plate 2** Room 2G2, looking east

Name **Snow Lane Corridor**

Room Number **2F1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brickwork external with studwork internal walls. Plastered and painted.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpeted wooden boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered and painted.
<i>Windows</i>	Transomed and mullioned timber casement of two large panes with small panes over.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Rounded corner at first storey entrance to Building 5. 18 <sup>th</sup> century skirting along west wall, following round the rounded corner.



**Plate 3** Room 2F1, looking north



Name **Wave Lab Office**

Room Number

**2F2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick, plastered and painted.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpeted wooden boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered and painted, with single east-west joist.
<i>Windows</i>	Vertical sashes with timber box frame recessed in brickwork. 2 x 3 panes to each light.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Modern skirting. Late 17 <sup>th</sup> to early 18 <sup>th</sup> century picture rail and plaster cornice ( <b>Plate 63</b> ). Chimney breast in north wall had likely formerly had a fireplace.



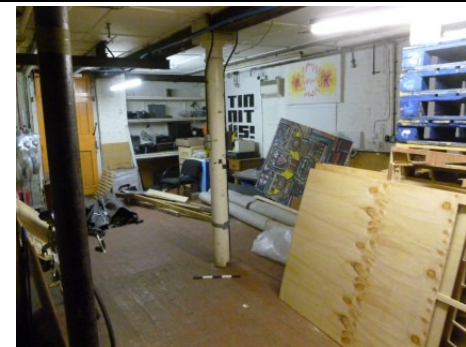
**Plate 4** Room 2F2, looking north

Name **Former Gallery/Warehouse**

Room Number

**3G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brickwork laid in English wall bond.
<i>Floor</i>	Timber boarded through north $\frac{3}{4}$ with southern $\frac{1}{4}$ concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern boards with exposed timber joists.
<i>Windows</i>	Boarded internally and obscured by panelled timber shutters externally.
<i>Doors</i>	Panelled timber door to Building 4 and narrow double panelled door to cart passage with hoist.
<i>Features</i>	Cast iron column supporting main floor joist in centre of room, and smaller column supporting plain wooden stairwell to first floor along west elevation. A fine ornamented cast iron weighing scale is set within the floor to the east of the room, made by H. Pooley & Son Ltd. of Liverpool ( <b>Plate 66</b> ).



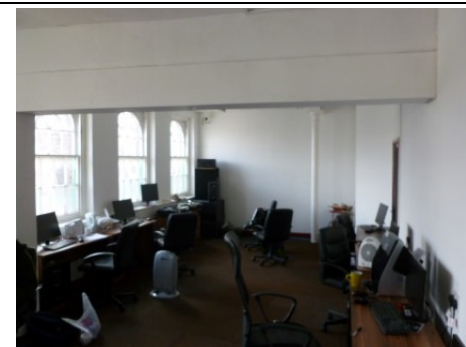
**Plate 5** Room 3G1, looking north

Name **Wave Lab Workshop**

Room Number

**3F1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick external and studwork internal. Plastered and painted. Truncated dividing wall within northern third of room supported on substantial boxed joist.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpeted timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered and painted. Truncated remnant of cornice delineates form of earlier room division in northern third of room ( <b>Plate 64</b> ).
<i>Windows</i>	Two sashes to north are the same as in room 2F2: Vertical sashes with timber box frame recessed in brickwork. The southern three windows are vertical sashes with timber box frame with arched head.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Plain modern skirting. Cast iron column supporting main floor joist. Northern third of room is situated in Building 2 and likely originally formed part of room 2F2.



**Plate 6** Room 3F1, looking south



Name **Snow Lane Corridor**

Room Number

**3F3**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick external walls with studwork internal.
<i>Floor</i>	Timber boards with blocked hoist hatch.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster with blocked hoist hatch.
<i>Windows</i>	Vertical timber sash with rounded head in east wall, and modern plain rectangular timber frame two light window in west wall.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Boxed stairwell along west wall with plain staircase to ground and first floor. Boxed small goods lift-shaft (lift removed) on east wall. Large inserted opening with ramp into Building 7.



Plate 7 Room 3F3, looking northwest

Name **Studio**

Room Number

**3S1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick, plastered and painted.
<i>Floor</i>	Timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster over rafters. Two exposed timber king post trusses with bolted joints.
<i>Windows</i>	Rectangular timber casements with two lights divided by glazing bars into six panes.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Original trusses, floor and casements.



Plate 8 Room 3S1, looking south

Name **Former South Workshop Range**

Room Number

**4G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick walls laid in English Garden Wall bond.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete within eastern half, with timber boarded void to western half (not accessed).
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern timber boards.
<i>Windows</i>	Timber framed small paned casement
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Former chimney breast in south wall knocked through to form doorway to Building 8.



Plate 9 Room 4G1 showing inserted doorway through chimney breast



Name **Former South Workshop Range**

Room Number

**4G2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick laid in English Garden Wall bond.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern timber boards
<i>Windows</i>	Boarded internally. Most comprise timber framed small paned casements. Southern two are original wider openings with modern timber frames of three vertical panes with small central top hung casement.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Flue with soot door in centre of south wall. Alterations evident, comprising former brick partition wall adjacent to central flue; blocked door to Building 8; and a truncated flue similar the extant example in the western side of the room.



Plate 10 Room 4G2, looking west

Name **Former South Workshop Range**

Room Number

**4F1**

<i>Walls</i>	Painted brickwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum over timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster over rafters with exposed timber mono-pitch trusses.
<i>Windows</i>	Rectangular timber frame casement with glazing bars dividing 6 panes per casement.
<i>Doors</i>	Largely modern, other than 19 <sup>th</sup> century timber battened door in north elevation to external staircase.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast with stone fireplace in centre of south wall. Flue evident at western end of north wall. Blocked high level doorway from Smithfield side visible in west wall. Timber rail evidence at sill level along north elevation, usually associated with position of workbench.



Plate 11 Room 4F1, looking west

Name **Former South Workshop Range**

Room Number

**4F2**

<i>Walls</i>	Painted brickwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum over timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster over rafters.
<i>Windows</i>	Rectangular timber frame casement with glazing bars dividing 6 panes per casement.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast with blocked fireplace in centre of south wall. Timber rail evidence at sill level along north elevation usually associated with position of workbench.

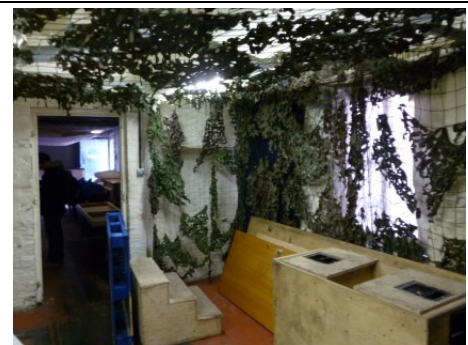


Plate 12 Room 4F2, looking northwest



Name **Former North Workshop Range**

Room Number **5F1**

<i>Walls</i>	Modern brickwork to south, with earlier brickwork retained in west gable. Fabric of north wall is brick but obscured by modern panelling which surrounds the room internally.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpet over boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern suspended ceiling tiles.
<i>Windows</i>	Modern casements.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast in centre of north wall. Present building evidently now largely modern, although retaining earlier fabric in west wall.



Plate 13 Room 5F1, looking west

Name **Toilet Block**

Room Number **6G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Modern blockwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern boards.
<i>Windows</i>	Modern casements.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	None.



Plate 14 Room 6G1, looking east

Name **Great Hall Kitchen**

Room Number **7G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Plastered and painted brickwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster with RSJ beams.
<i>Windows</i>	None.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern doors, including roller shuttered vehicular entrance to Snow Lane.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast in west end of north wall likely site of former fireplace.



Plate 15 Room 7G1, looking east





Name **Stairwell**

Room Number **7G5**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick to north and south, with studwork walls dividing rooms 7G3 and 7G4.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Exposed joists and floor boards. Formerly painted.
<i>Windows</i>	None.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern doors to internal rooms. Probable 19 <sup>th</sup> century battened door between hall and stairwell, and panelled door to street. Small porch beyond street door enclosed by iron gate.
<i>Features</i>	Plain stone staircase to first floor. Battened door.

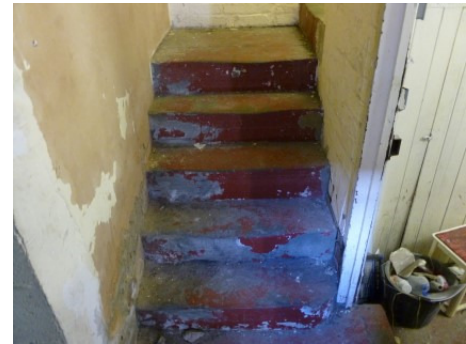


Plate 16 Staircase in Room 7G5, looking west

Name **Studio**

Room Number **7F1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick, with studwork to east. Painted and plastered
<i>Floor</i>	Carpet, possibly over concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster with exposed joists including wide timber principle joists with beaded edge.
<i>Windows</i>	Tall, narrow, timber framed casement with glazing bars dividing into 12 panes. Small casement of two panes.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Beaded joists.



Plate 17 Room 7F1, looking northwest

Name **Snow Lane Corridor**

Room Number **7F2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick to north, east and south. Studwork to west. Plastered and painted.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum, possibly over concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster with exposed joists, one with beaded edge.
<i>Windows</i>	Two vertical timber sashes with rounded head in east wall.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern.
<i>Features</i>	Beaded joist. Large inserted opening in north wall into Building 3. Floor level in Building 7 is slightly higher necessitating a slight ramp between the buildings.

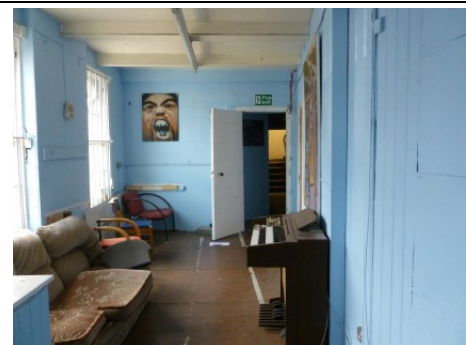


Plate 18 Room 7F2, looking south



Name **Studio**

Room Number

**7F3**

<i>Walls</i>	Plastered and painted brickwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum, possibly over boards
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster.
<i>Windows</i>	Modern three light rectangular casement.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern door to south and battened door to east.
<i>Features</i>	Battened door.

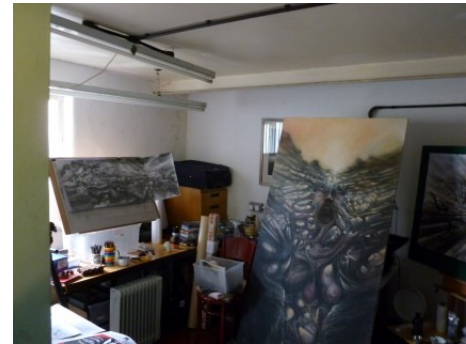


Plate 19 Room 7F3, looking northwest

Name **Snow Lane Corridor**

Room Number

**7F4**

<i>Walls</i>	Studwork walls to east, brick to north, west and south. Plastered and painted.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum, possibly boards
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plaster board.
<i>Windows</i>	None.
<i>Doors</i>	Largely modern cavity doors, single panelled door with window and latch into room 7F7.
<i>Features</i>	Probable 19 <sup>th</sup> century plain timber dog-leg staircase at southern end to first floor.

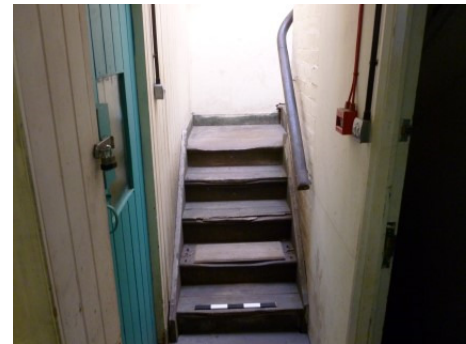


Plate 20 Staircase in Room 7F4, looking south

Name **Studio**

Room Number

**7F5**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick to north, east and south, and studwork to west.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum, possibly over boards
<i>Ceiling</i>	Lath and plaster.
<i>Windows</i>	Former taking in door inserted in window opening. Timber casement opening in upper surrounded by small panes.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast in south wall possibly site of blocked fireplace.

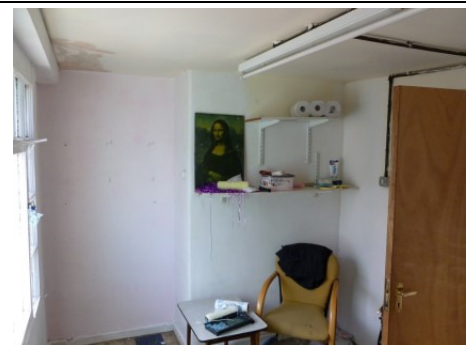


Plate 21 Room 7F5, looking south



Name **Canteen**

Room Number

**7F6**

<i>Walls</i>	Plastered and painted brickwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum over timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plasterboard.
<i>Windows</i>	Modern timber frame three light window with central casement.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Blocked fireplace in chimney breast in north wall, with plain stone surround.



Plate 22 Room 7F6, looking northeast

Name **Studio**

Room Number

**7S1**

<i>Walls</i>	Plastered and painted throughout. Brick walls to north, west and south, with studwork to east.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpet over timber board.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern boards with single exposed purlin.
<i>Windows</i>	Single skylight with modern timber frame.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern to south, with probable 19 <sup>th</sup> century battened door to north.
<i>Features</i>	Original floor. Battened door links to Building 3, and is likely inserted.



Plate 23 Room 7S1, looking northwest

Name **Studio**

Room Number

**7S2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick to north, east and south, with studwork to west. Painted and plastered on internal wall.
<i>Floor</i>	Timber board, painted.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered with exposed purlin.
<i>Windows</i>	Two rectangular casement windows with two lights divided by glazing bars into six panes.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Original floor and casements.



Plate 24 Room 7S2, looking southeast



Name **Studio**

Room Number

**7S3**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick to the north, south and west. Studwork to the east. Plastered and painted throughout.
<i>Floor</i>	Carpet, possibly over timber board.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered, ceiling rising above eaves level.
<i>Windows</i>	Three light timber casement with central casement blocked. Glazing bars divide lights into 6 panes.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast projects from southern wall and may be location of blocked fireplace.



Plate 25 Room 7S3, looking southwest

Name **Studio**

Room Number

**7S4**

<i>Walls</i>	Plastered and painted brickwork.
<i>Floor</i>	Linoleum over timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Plastered, ceiling rising above eaves level.
<i>Windows</i>	Three light timber frame window with central opening casement. Horizontal glazing bars divide lights into 4 panes.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Chimney breast projects from south wall and may be location of blocked fireplace. Possible flue projects from north wall.

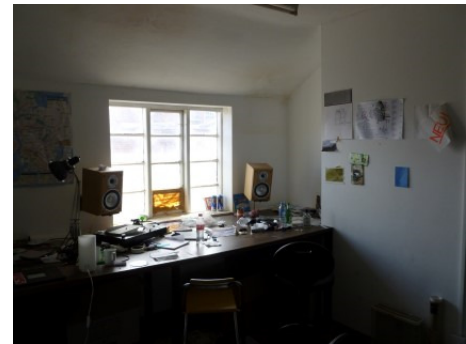


Plate 26 Room 7S4, looking southeast

Name **Great Hall**

Room Number

**8G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick laid in English Garden Wall bond.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Boarded rafters with exposed purlins and two king-post trusses with substantial tie beams with bolted joints.
<i>Windows</i>	Roof pierced at regular intervals with skylights.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern doors throughout.
<i>Features</i>	Large workshop situated over former yard. Several blocked openings including large blocked ground floor level opening in south wall; blocked ground floor single door in north wall; blocked first floor level window in east elevation and first floor taking-in door in west elevation.



Plate 27 Room 8G1, looking north



Name **Great Hall Store**

Room Number

**8G2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick laid in English Garden Wall bond.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Modern board.
<i>Windows</i>	Boarded over wide modern timber frame window in east wall.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	None.



Plate 28 Room 8G2, looking south

Name **Great Hall Aisle**

Room Number

**8G3**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick, painted over.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Shuttered concrete.
<i>Windows</i>	Blocked glass block skylight.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Several blockings evident in east wall, comprising former external west wall of earlier back-to-backs.



Plate 29 Room 8G3, looking north

Name **Link from Smithfield to Snow Lane**

Room Number

**8S1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brick external walls and studwork internal wall. Northern wall unevenly built as though originally built up against earlier boundary wall.
<i>Floor</i>	Timber boards.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Boarded at rafters.
<i>Windows</i>	Modern timber frame skylights.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	Concrete staircase to inserted door opening onto open yard behind 7 Smithfield.



Plate 30 Room 8S1, looking south



Name **Workshop**

Room Number

**9G1**

<i>Walls</i>	Brickwork, painted.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Open to rafters with exposed tile covering, and angle iron north-light truss.
<i>Windows</i>	Modern timber frame skylights.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern cavity door.
<i>Features</i>	No scars evident of earlier function, indicating majority of structure contemporary with present build, although several blockings evident retaining to former communication with adjacent rooms including: blocked large vehicular openings to north and south, and possible blocking above pedestrian door in north wall.



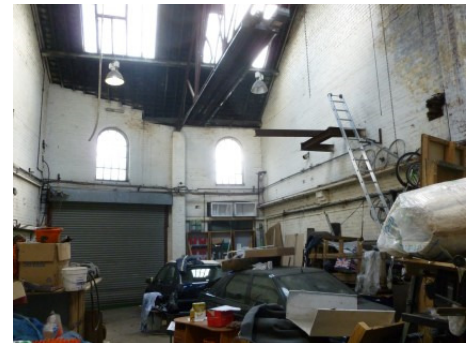
**Plate 31** Room 9G1, looking west

Name **Workshop**

Room Number

**9G2**

<i>Walls</i>	Brickwork, painted. No scars evident of earlier function, indicating majority of structure contemporary with present build.
<i>Floor</i>	Concrete.
<i>Ceiling</i>	Open to rafters with exposed tile covering, and angle iron truss.
<i>Windows</i>	Three windows in east wall comprising two round headed fixed window with glazing panes dividing them into 12 panes; and wider ground floor window with arched head that is boarded internally and obscured externally by panelled timber shutters. In addition there are modern timber frame skylights.
<i>Doors</i>	Modern roller shutter in east wall.
<i>Features</i>	No scars evident of earlier function, or evidence for former first floor level indicating majority of structure contemporary with present build.



**Plate 32** Room 9G2, looking east



## 8.2 Appendix 2: Photographic Registers

35mm monochromatic <i>Film taken during initial appraisal</i>					Film No	1
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Plate	
1	General view of interior of Building 8	-	S	02/04/12		
2	General view of west elevation of Buildings 2 & 3	-	SW	02/04/12	35	
3	Detail of scales in ground floor room of Building 3	-	SW	02/04/12	66	
4	General view of north elevation of Building 4	-	NE	02/04/12	36	
5	General view across west elevation of Building 7 from first floor roof of Building 8	-	N	02/04/12	39	
6	Detail of staircase between 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> floors in Bdg. 7	-	NE	02/04/12		
7	General view of first floor interior of Building 4	-	NW	02/04/12		
8	General view of interior of Building 17	-	SW	02/04/12		
9	General view of interior of Building 17, showing former gable wall	-	SW	02/04/12		
10	General view of Egginton Bros. works to north of Site	-	NE	02/04/12		
11	General view of Building 1	-	NE	02/04/12		
12	General view of Building 1	-	NW	02/04/12		
13	General view of Egginton Bros. works to north of Site	-	W	02/04/12		
14	General view of looking up Smithfield	-	NW	02/04/12		
15	General view of corner of Smithfield and Allen Street	-	NW	02/04/12		
16	General view of Building 11	-	SW	02/04/12		
17	General view of Building 12	-	SW	02/04/12		
18	General view of Building 13	-	SW	02/04/12		
19	General view of Building 14	-	S	02/04/12		
20	General view of Buildings 15-16	-	SW	02/04/12		
21	General view of Buildings 21-22	-	W	02/04/12		
22	General view looking down Smithfield	-	S	02/04/12		
23	General view of corner of Smithfield and Snow Lane	-	S	02/04/12		
24	General view of Buildings 21 and 23	-	E	02/04/12		
25	General view of Buildings 17-18	-	E	02/04/12		
26	General view of Building 17	-	NE	02/04/12		
27	General view of Building 10	-	E	02/04/12	42	
28	General view of Building 9	-	SE	02/04/12	41	
29	General view of Building 9	-	NE	02/04/12	40	
30	General view of Building 7	-	E	02/04/12	38	
31	General view of Building 7	-	NE	02/04/12	37	
32	General view of Building 3	-	NE	02/04/12	34	
33	General view of Building 2	-	NE	02/04/12	33	
34	General view of corner of Snow Lane and Allen Street	-	NE	02/04/12		



35mm Monochromatic					Film No	2
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Plate	
1	View of NW corner and blocked door in Room 9G1-2	0.5m	SE	04/04/13	As 44	
2	View of flue and truncated partition wall in Room 4G2	0.5m	NW	04/04/13	As 62	
3	Fireplace with inserted door in Room 4G1	0.5m	N	04/04/13	As 58	
4	General view of Room 3G1, showing column and floor	0.5m	SW	04/04/13	As 49	
5	Detail of weighing scales in Room 3G1	0.5m	W	04/04/13	As 66	
6	Detail of taking in door in Room 3G1	0.5m	S	04/04/13	As 54	
7	Detail of stone quoins to Building 5	0.5m	S	04/04/13	As 43	
8	Detail of stairs and banister in Room 2G1	0.5m	NE	04/04/13	As 47	
9	Detail of enquires hatch in Room 2G1 / 2F1	0.5m	N	04/04/13	As 53	
10	Detail of window in west wall of 2F1	0.5m	SE	04/04/13		
11	Detail of beaded joist in Room 7F1	-	SW	04/04/13	As 65	
12	Detail of window in Room 7F5	-	W	04/04/13		
13	Detail of floor joists and boards in ceiling of Room 7G5	-	S	04/04/13	As 48	
14	Detail of fireplace in Room 7F6	0.5m	S	04/04/13	As 60	
15	Detail of window in east wall of Room 7F2	0.5m	W	04/04/13		
16	Detail of staircase in south of Room 7F4	0.5m	N	04/04/13	As 46	
17	General view of Room 2F2	0.5m	NE	04/04/13	As 59	
18	Detail of cornice and beam in Room 2F2	-	SE	04/04/13	As 63	
19	Detail of cast iron column in Room 3F1	0.5m	N	04/04/13	As 50	
20	Detail of window in east wall of Room 3F1	0.5m	W	04/04/13		
21	Detail of remnant of cornice in north end of Room 3F1	-	SE	04/04/13	As 64	
22	Detail of blocked trapdoor in Room 3F3	0.5m	E	04/04/13	As 67	
23	Detail of fireplace in Room 4F2	0.5m	N	04/04/13	As 61	
24	Detail of western truss in Room 4F2	-	W	04/04/13	As 52	
25	Detail of northeast window in Room 3S1	0.5m	W	04/04/13		
26	Detail of Truss in Room 3S1	0.5m	NE	04/04/13	As 51	



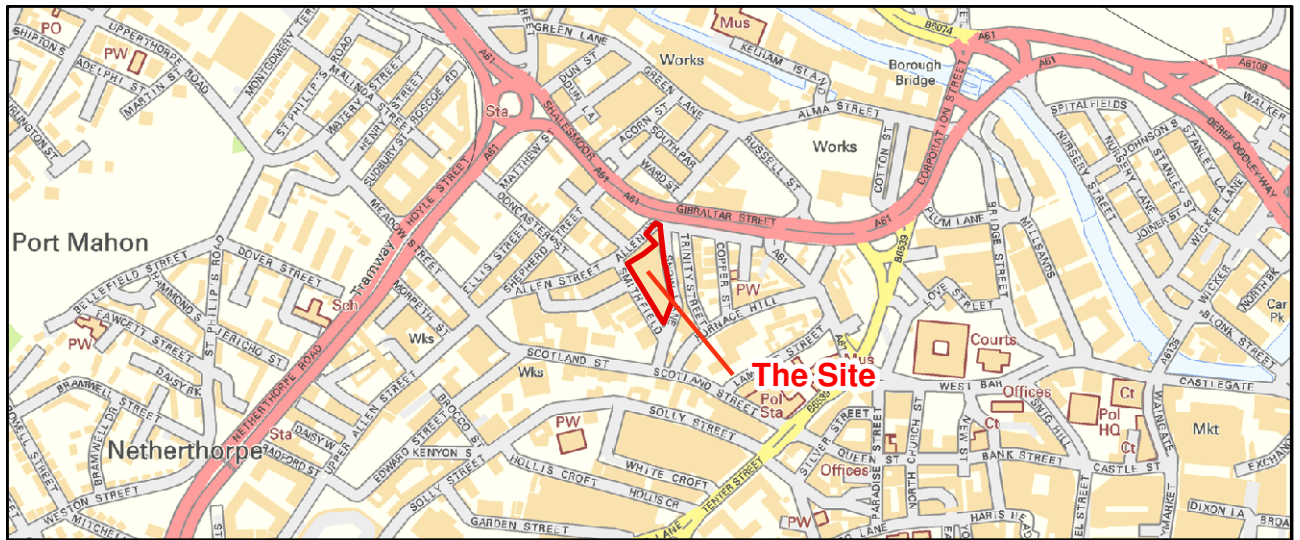




### 8.3 Appendix 3: Sheffield Clay Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers 1825-1911

Directory	Address	Name
1825 Gell's Directory	3 Pond Street	Thomas Pinder
1833 Gell's Directory	Little Pond Street	Joseph Dee
	7 Portebello Street	Hill & Barwick
	84 High Street Park	Charles Spurr
1849 White's Directory	Court 4 Doncaster Street	William Erratt
	167 Portebello Street	George Barrick
	24 Little Pond Street	Joseph Dee
	21 Bailey Street	Joseph Heath
	10 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
	Yard 11 Lambert Street	Richard Trueman
1852 White's Directory	167 Portebello Street	George Barrick
	19 Bailey Street	Frederick Cartwright
	24 Little Pond Street	Joseph Dee
	<b>13 Smithfield</b>	<b>William Erratt</b>
	19 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
	11 Lambert Street	Richard Trueman
1854 Post Office Directory	Court 3 Bailey Street	Frederick Cartwright
	<b>Smithfield</b>	<b>John Collins</b>
	<b>Smithfield</b>	<b>William Erratt</b>
	Court 4 Portebello Street	Henry James
	18 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
	11 Lambert Street	Richard Trueman
1856 White's Directory	165 Portebello Street	George Barrick
	28 Bailey Street	Hannah Cartwright
	<b>13 Smithfield</b>	<b>William Erratt &amp; Co.</b>
	<b>Court 2, Smithfield</b>	<b>John Collins</b>
	19 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
	11 Lambert Street	Richard Trueman
1859 Melville & Co. Directory	Bailey Street	Frederick Cartwright
	<b>Court 6 Smithfield</b>	<b>John Collins</b>
	Bailey Street	J. Dunstall
	21 Blue Boy Street	James Erratt
	<b>Smithfield</b>	<b>William Erratt</b>
	Lambert Street	William Erratt
	Court 4 Portebello Street	Elizabeth Fram
	19 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
1862 White's Directory	50 Pond Street	Frederick Cartwright
	<b>4 Smithfield</b>	<b>William Erratt</b>
	Court 4 Portebello Street	Elizabeth Fram
	16 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
	11 Lambert Street	Samuel Turnstall



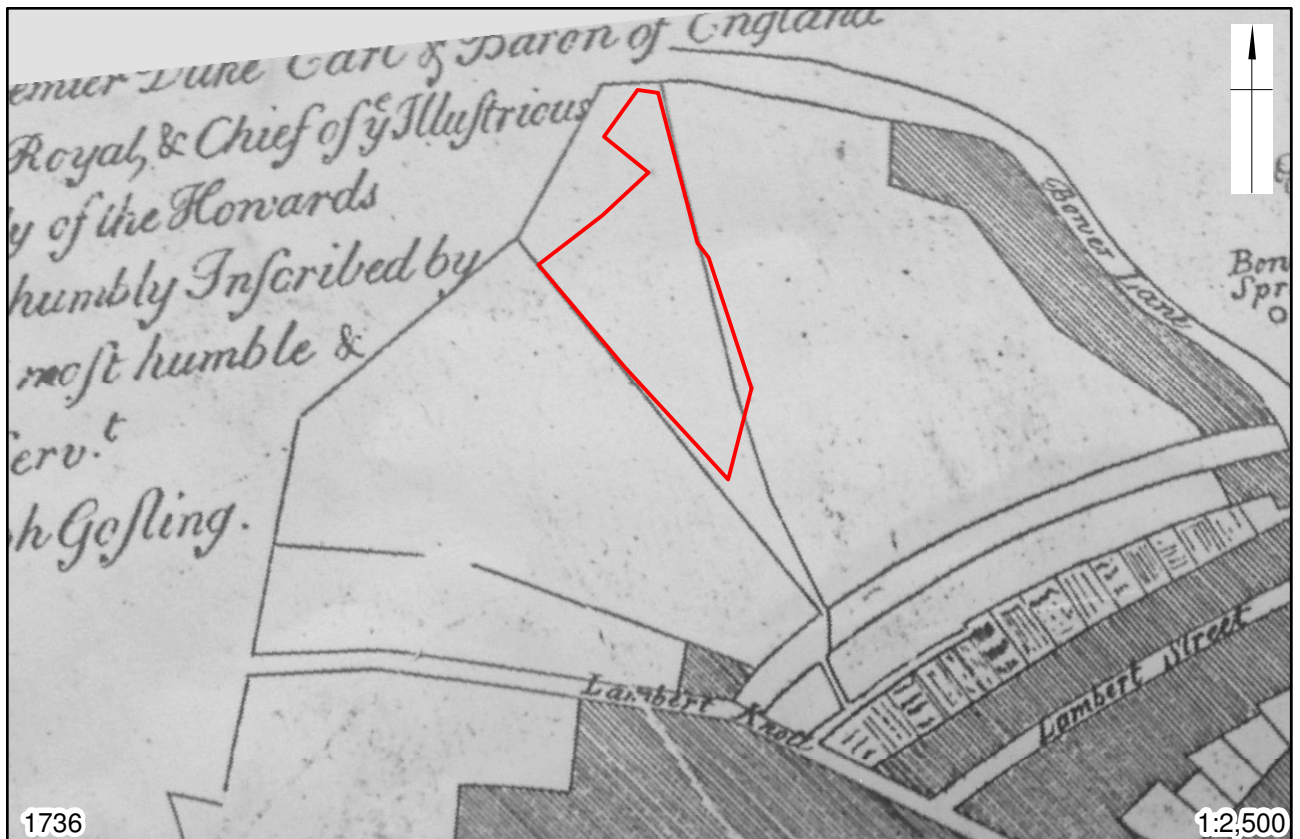
Directory	Address	Name
1862 Baines Directory	52 Pond Street	Frederick Cartwright
	Court 3 Bailey Street	John Collins
	<b>Smithfield, 4 Snow Lane</b>	<b>William Erratt</b>
	19 Granville Street	Charles Spurr
	169 Portebello Street	Richard Trueman
1876 Kelly's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>C. Rothenburg</b>
	<b>25 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Robert P. Kilham</b>
1879 White's Directory	3, Court 13, Lord Street	Ellen Belson
	19 Bailey Street	John Collins
	163 Gibraltar Street and <b>55 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Robert P. Kilham</b>
	18 Copper Street	Samuel Trueman
	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>William Twigg</b>
1884 Kelly's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>William Twigg</b>
	<b>Snow Lane</b>	<b>Robert P. Kilham</b>
1896 Kelly's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Benjamin Twigg</b>
	<b>Snow Lane</b>	<b>Robert P. Kilham</b>
1900 Kelly's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Benjamin Twigg</b>
1901 White's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Benjamin Twigg</b>
1905 White's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Benjamin Twigg</b>
	Pothouse pipe works Stocksbridge	William Brooke
1911 White's Directory	<b>33 Snow Lane</b>	<b>Benjamin Twigg</b>
<i>Last listed tobacco pipe manufacture within the site</i>		



 Site Boundary  	Reproduced from the 2013 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 Streetview® map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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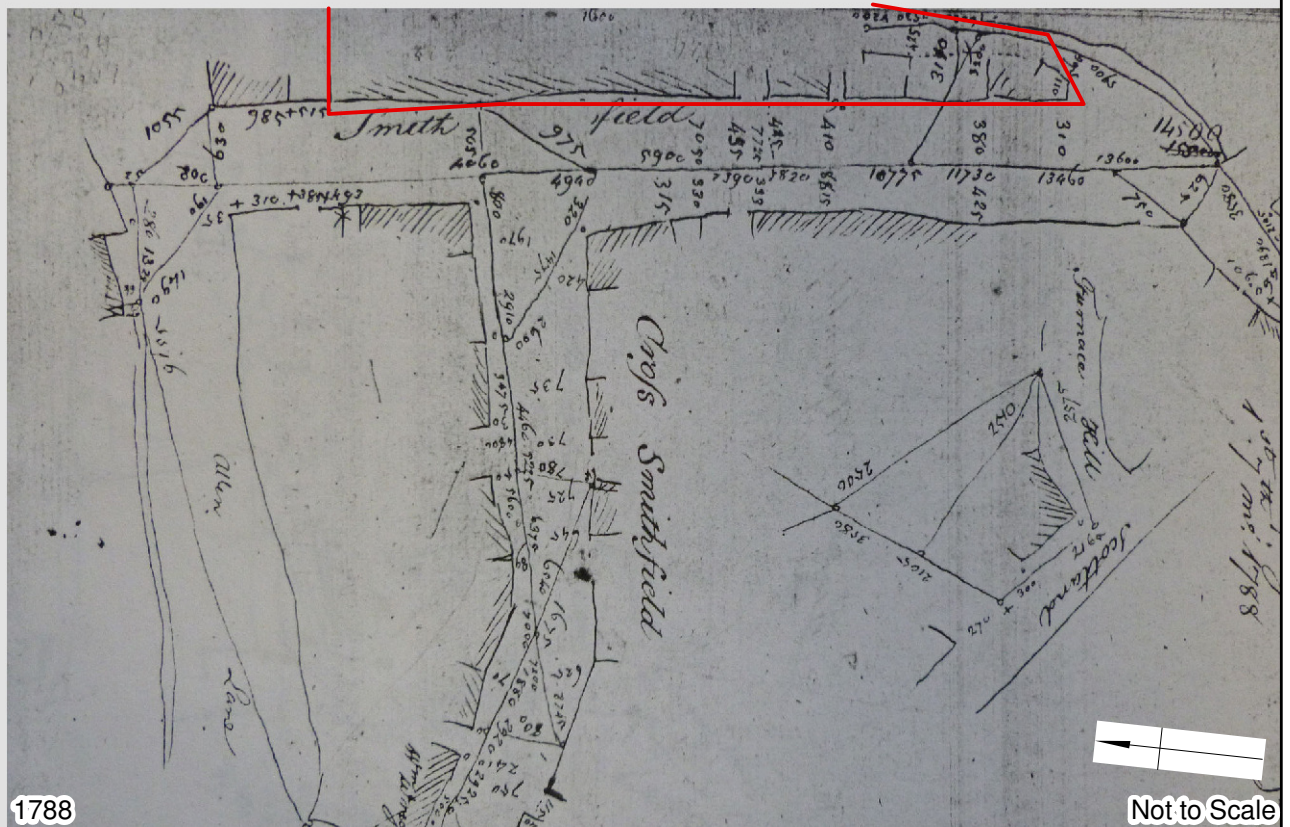
Site location and building numbers

Figure 1



1736

1:2,500



1788

Not to Scale



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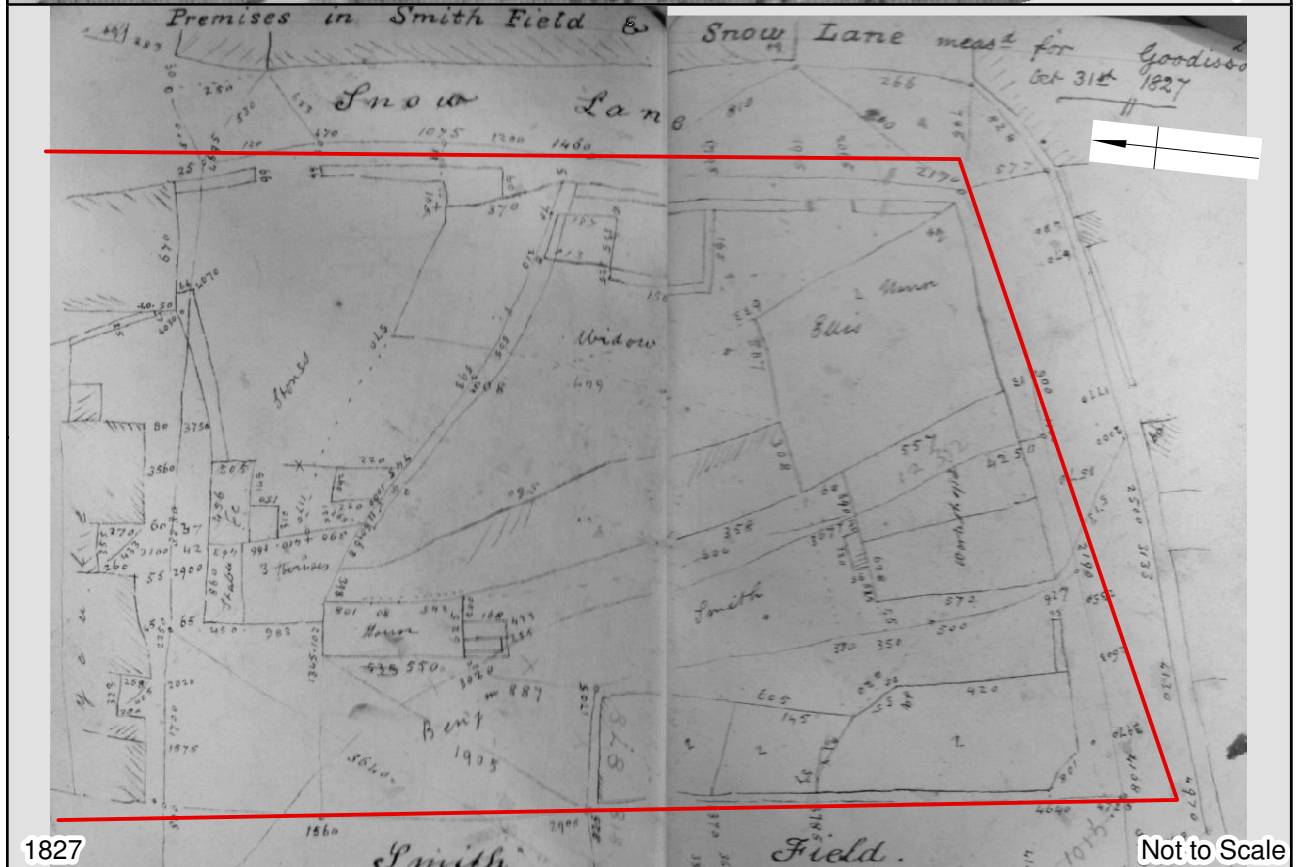
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1797

1:2,500



1827

Not to Scale



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Historic Maps: Fairbank 1797 town plan and 1827 plan of Widow Ellis' land at southern end of Smithfield and Snow Lane

Figure 3






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Historic Maps: Ordnance Survey 1853 and 1890

Figure 5



1894

1:1,000

1905

1:1,000



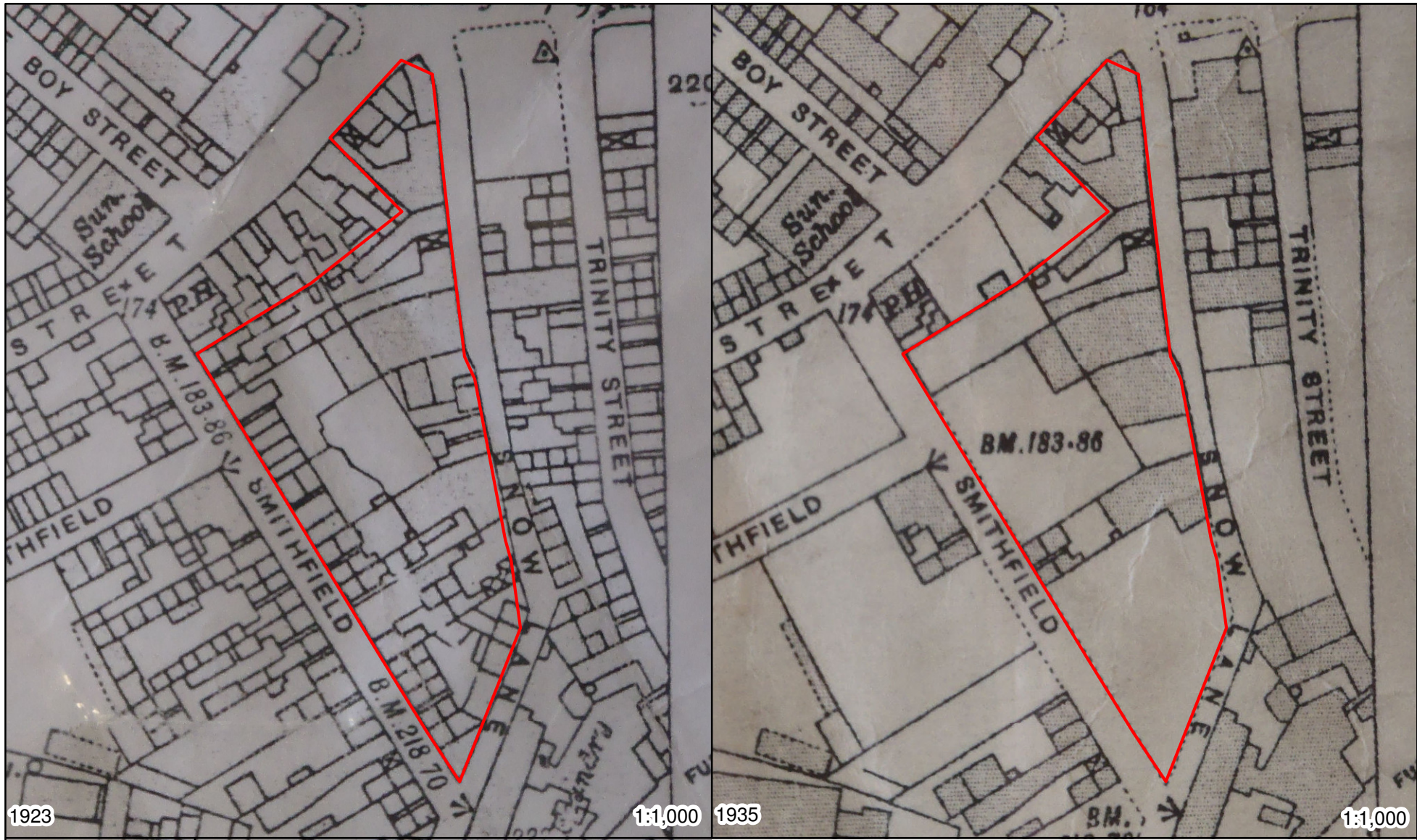
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Historic Maps: Ordnance Survey 1894 and 1905

Figure 6

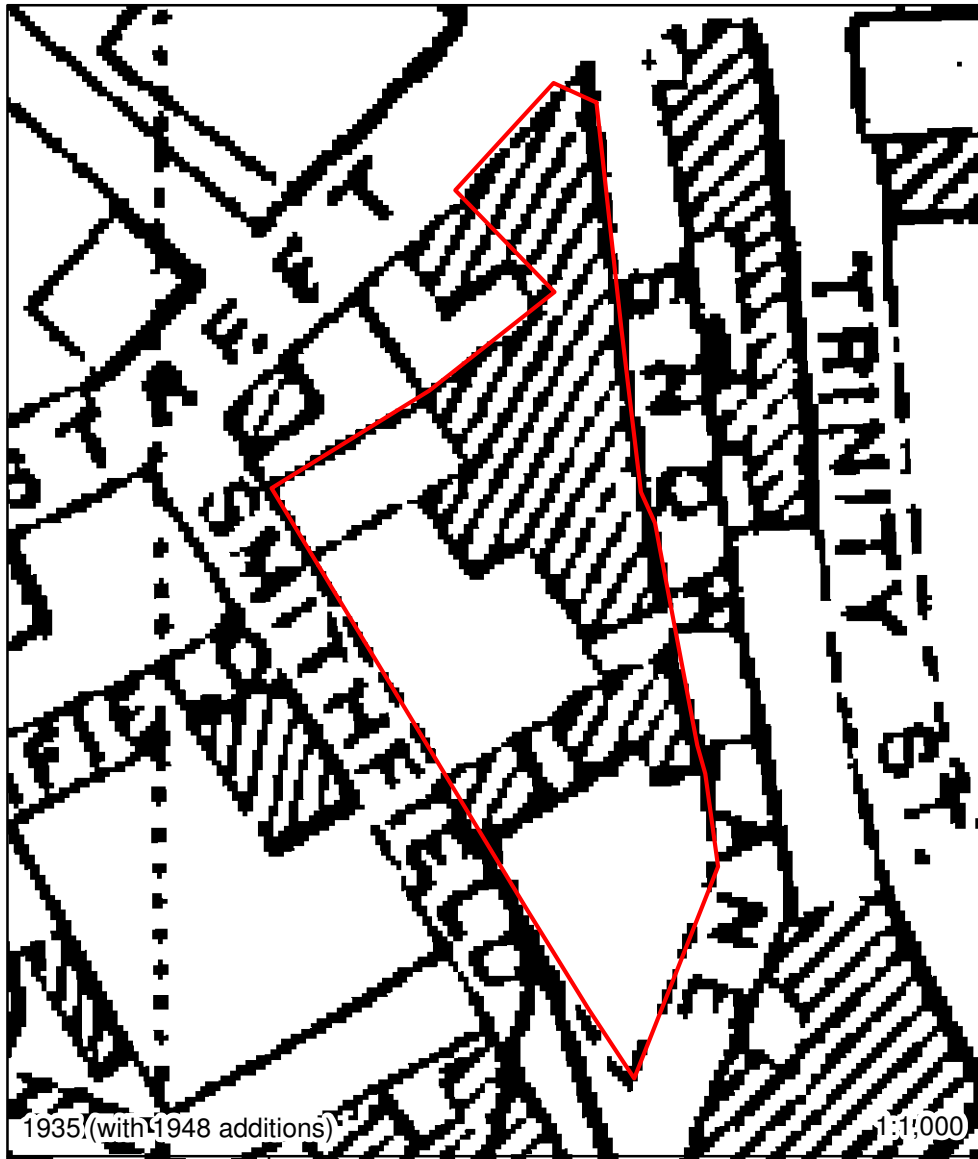




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Historic Maps: Ordnance Survey 1923 and 1935

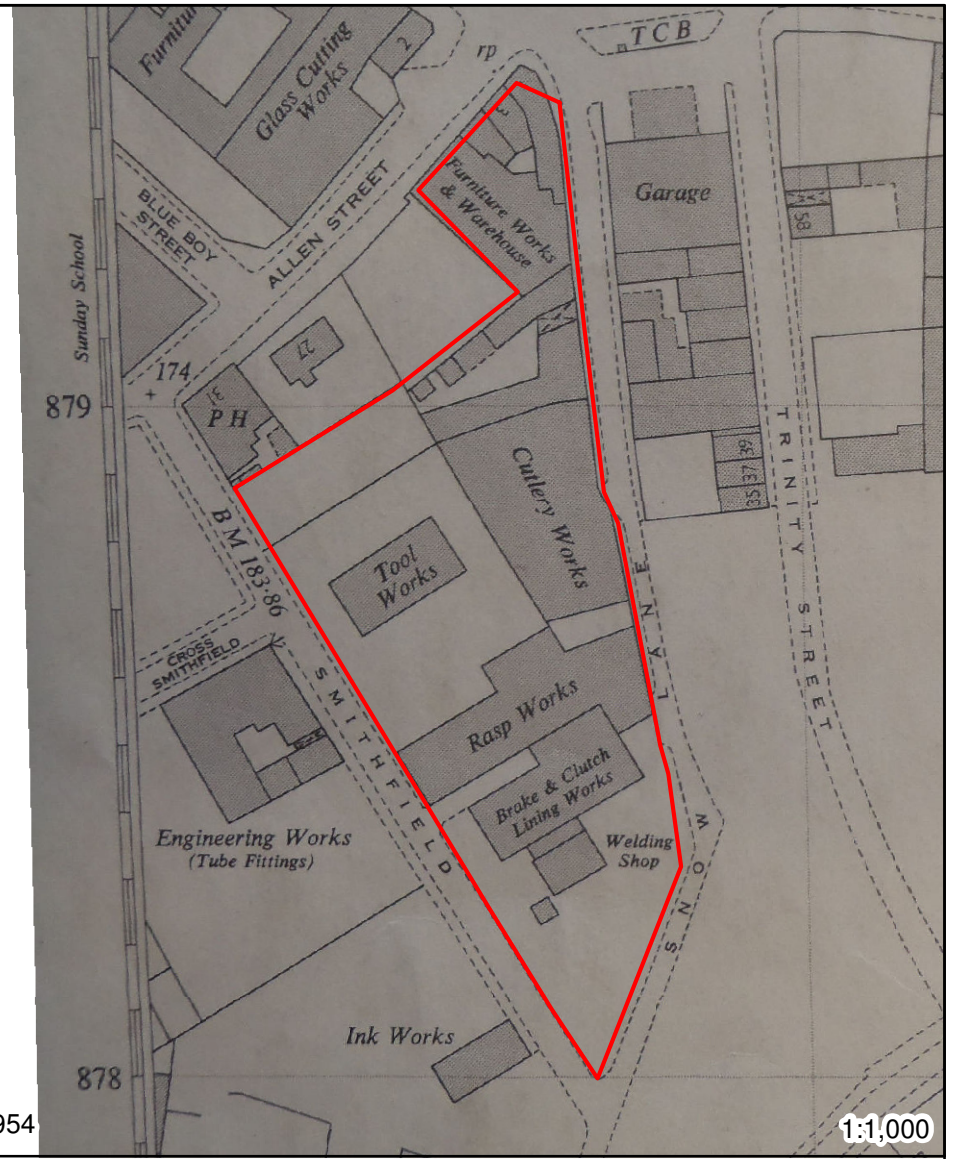
Figure 7



1935 (with 1948 additions)

1:1,000

1954



1:1,000



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Historic Maps: Ordnance Survey 1935 (with 1948 additions) and 1954

Figure 8



ESTABLISHED  
IN 1770  
 1770


**RICHARD GROVES & SONS,**




**Bee Hive Works, SHEFFIELD,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF

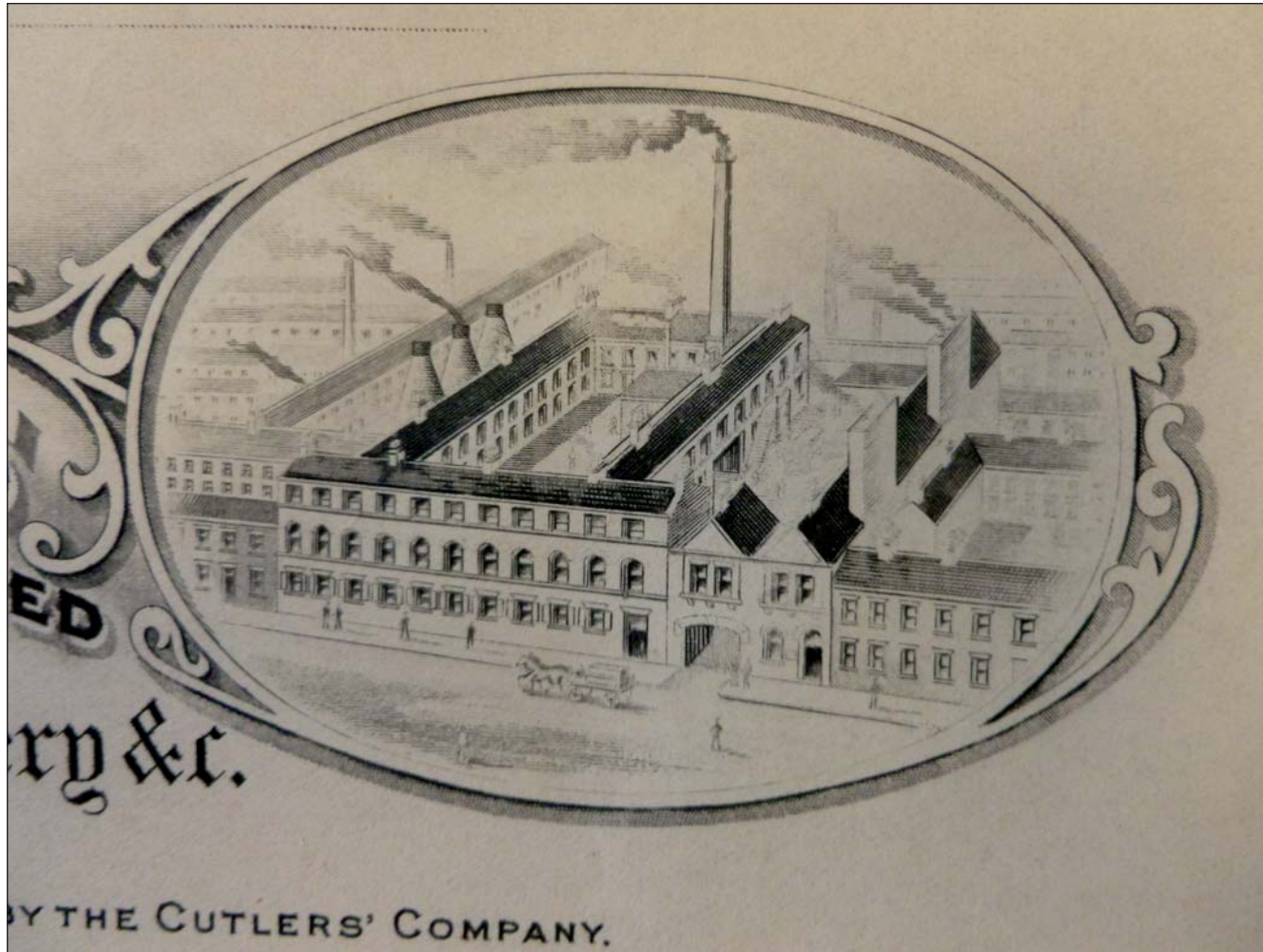
**PATENT MACHINE-GROUND CIRCULAR  
 SAWS,**  
*Steel of every description;*  
 SAWS, FILES, EDGE & JOINERS' TOOLS,  
*Machine and Chaff Cutting Knives, &c.*

**CORPORATE MARK**

GRANTED BY THE CUTLERS' COMPANY  AND REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

18

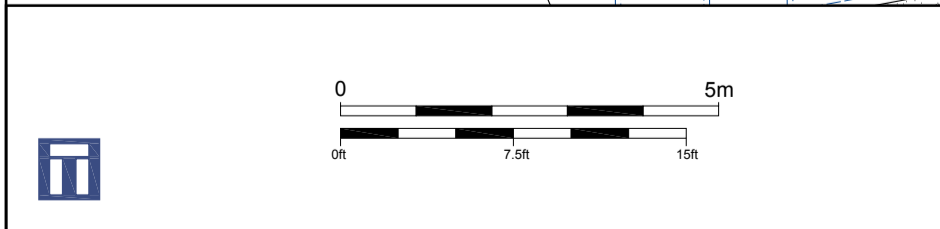
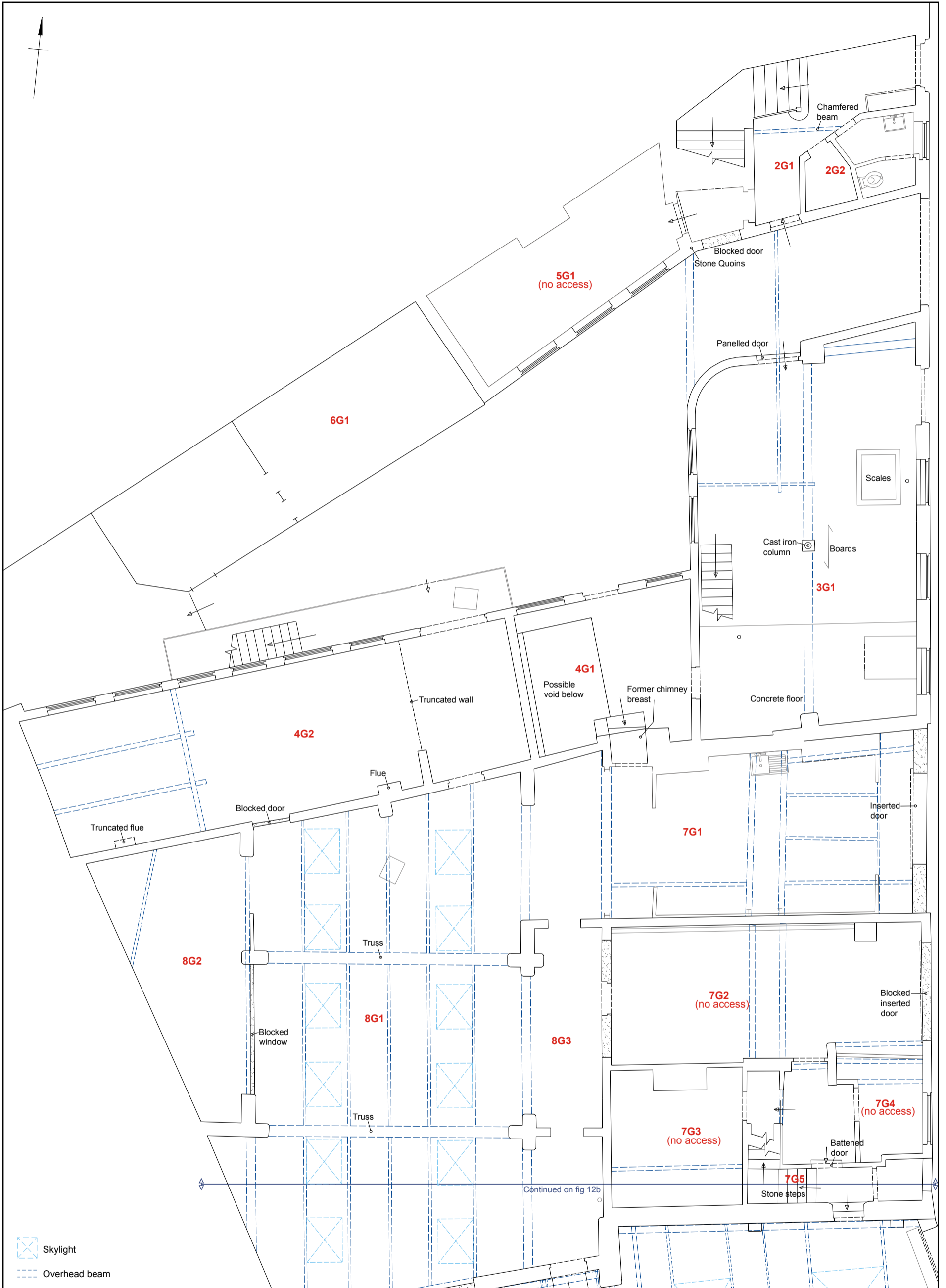
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		Path:	Y:\Projects\84781_Smithfields 2\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Buildings Assess\2013-04-10\fig.11.cdr		

Early to mid-20th century engraving of Hales Bros. Ltd. Moorfields Works, Snow Lane

Figure 11




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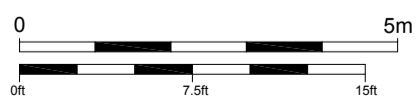
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Ground floor plan (north) of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane

Figure 12a



 Skylight  
 Overhead beam

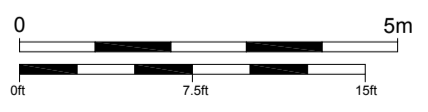
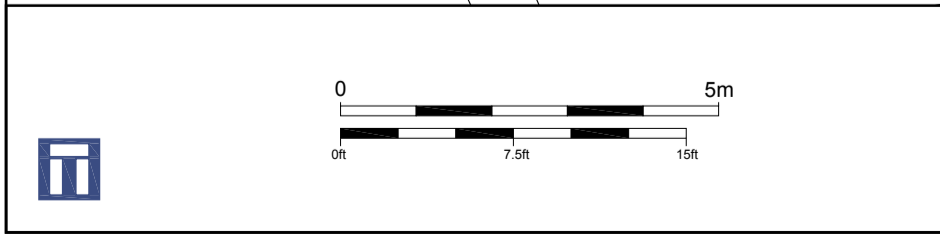
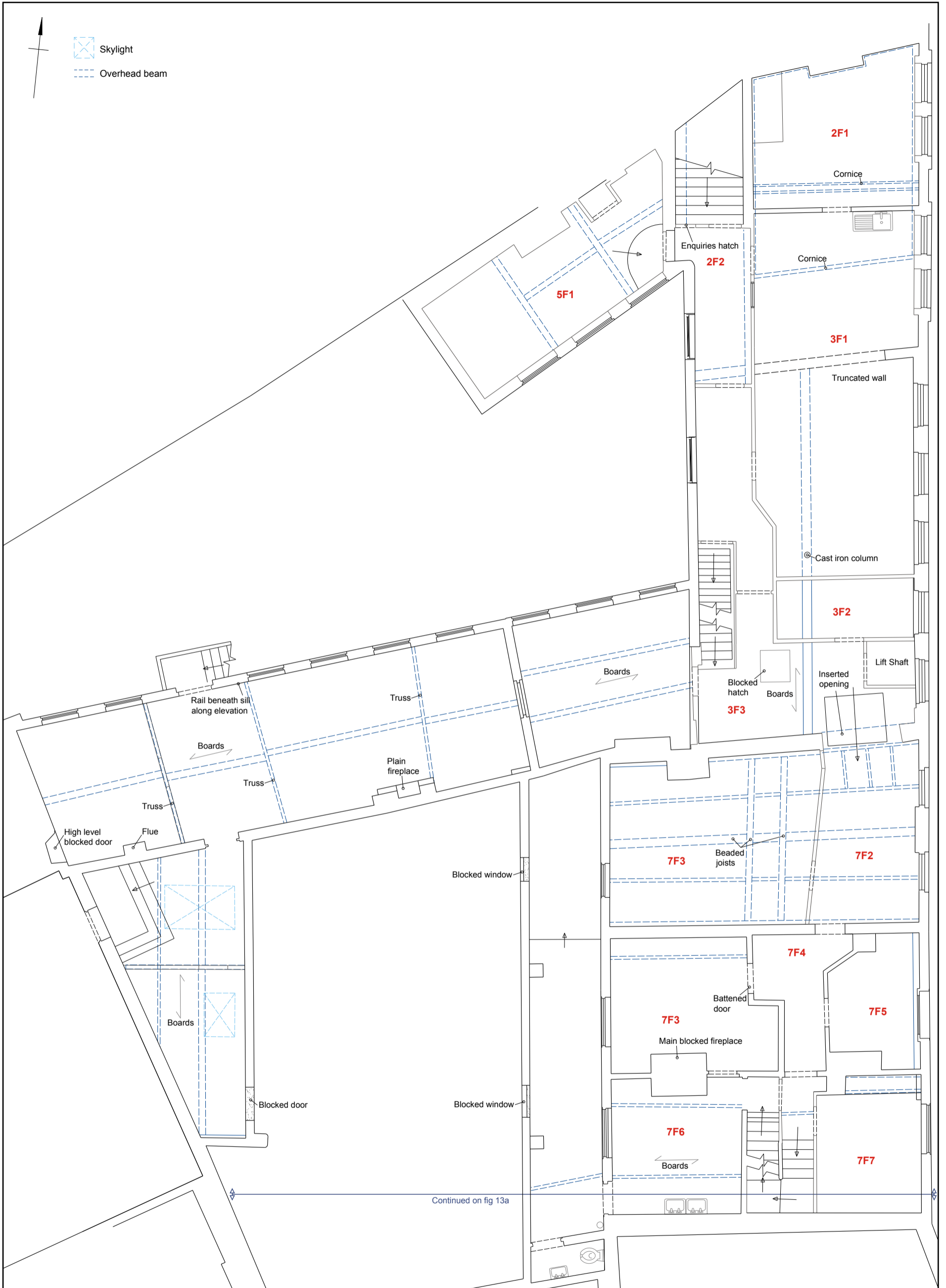


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Ground floor plan (south) of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane

Figure 12b



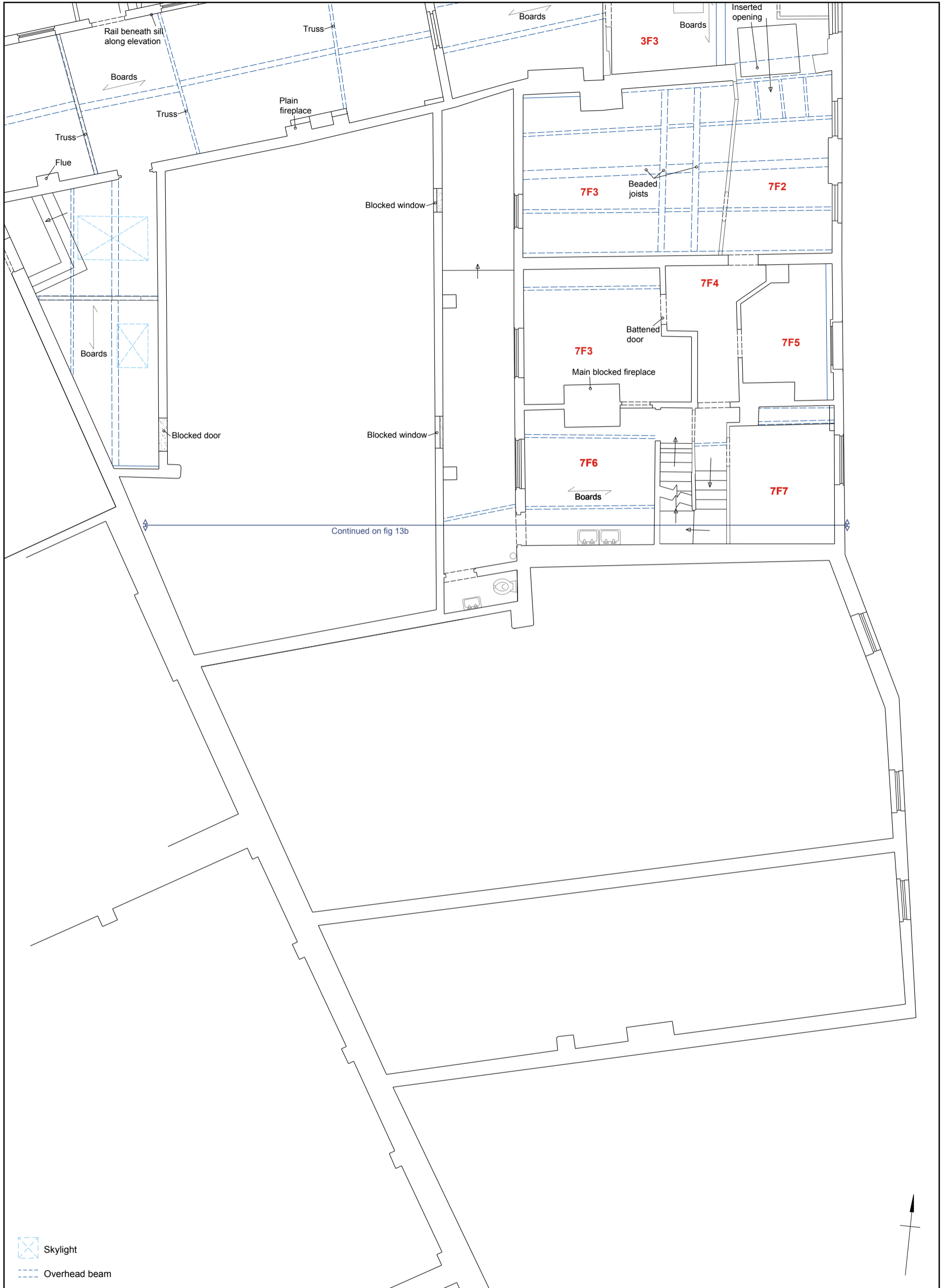
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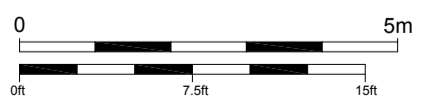
First floor plan (north) of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane

Figure 13a





Skylight  
 Overhead beam

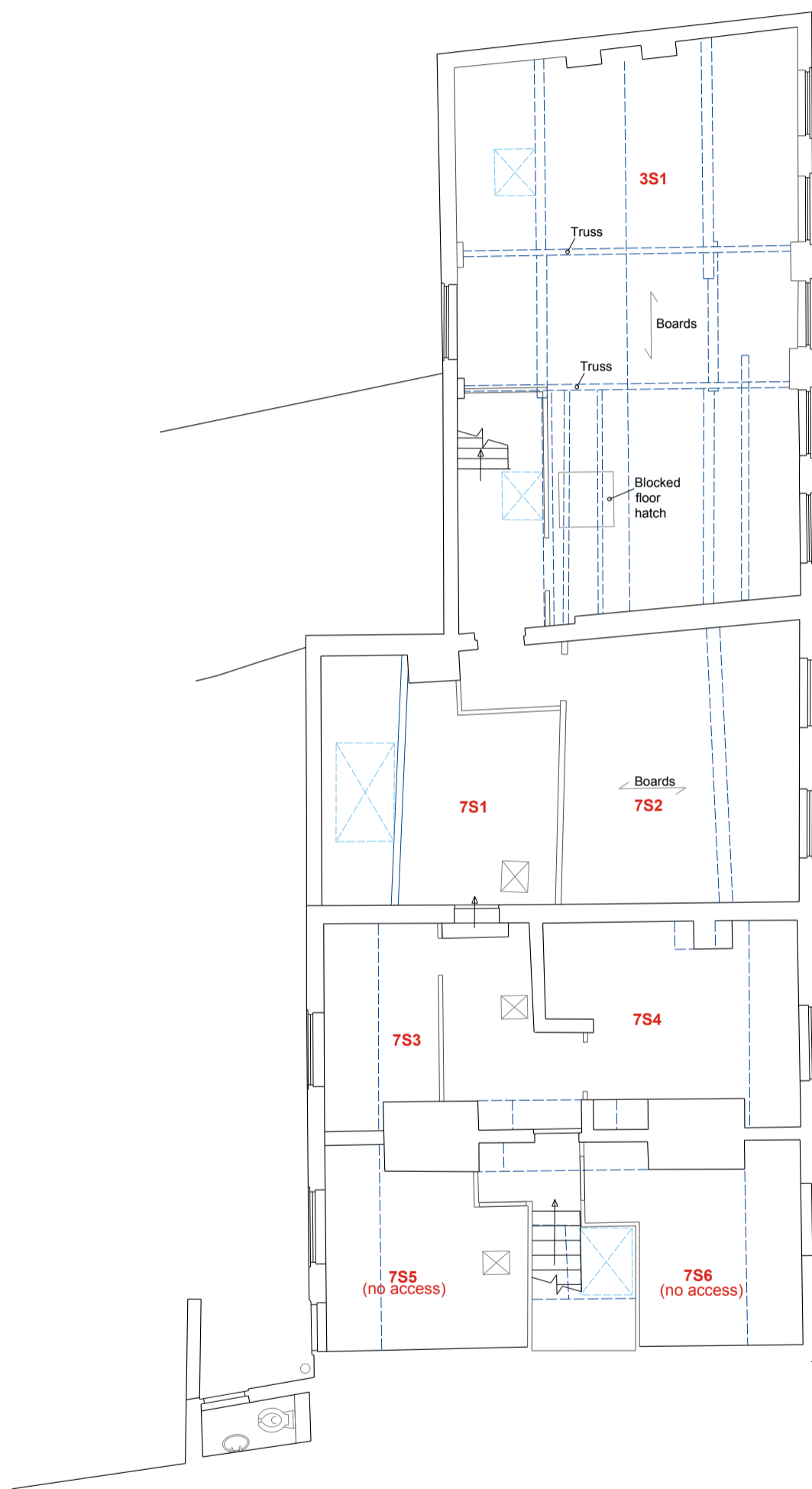




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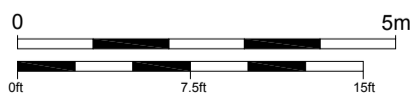
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First floor plan (south) of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane

Figure 13b



-  Skylight
-  Overhead beam

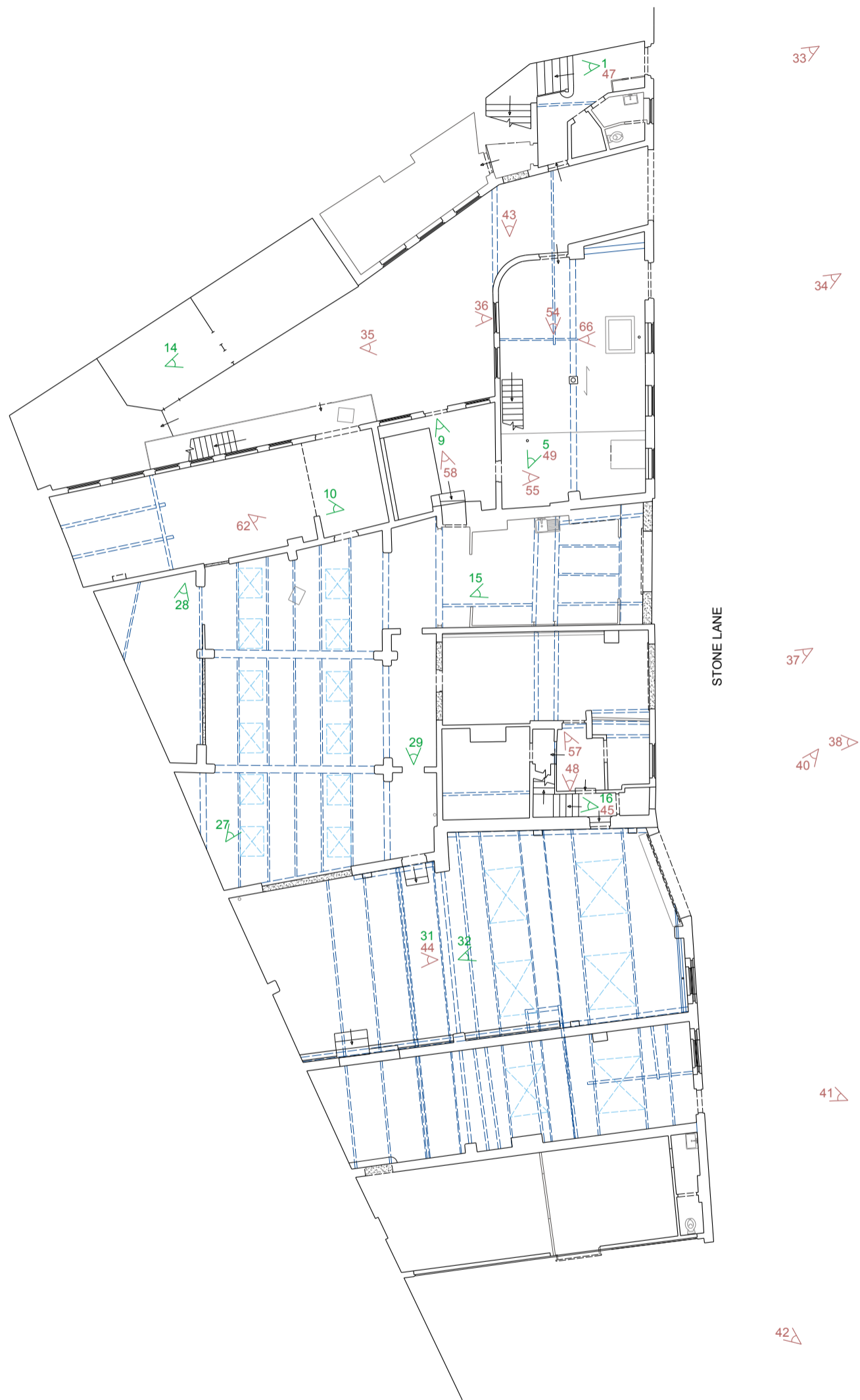


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Second floor plan of the Kutrite Works on Snow Lane

Figure 14



△ Plates  
△ Gazetteer



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Photo location plan: Ground Floor

Figure 15



△ Plates  
 ▲ Gazetteer

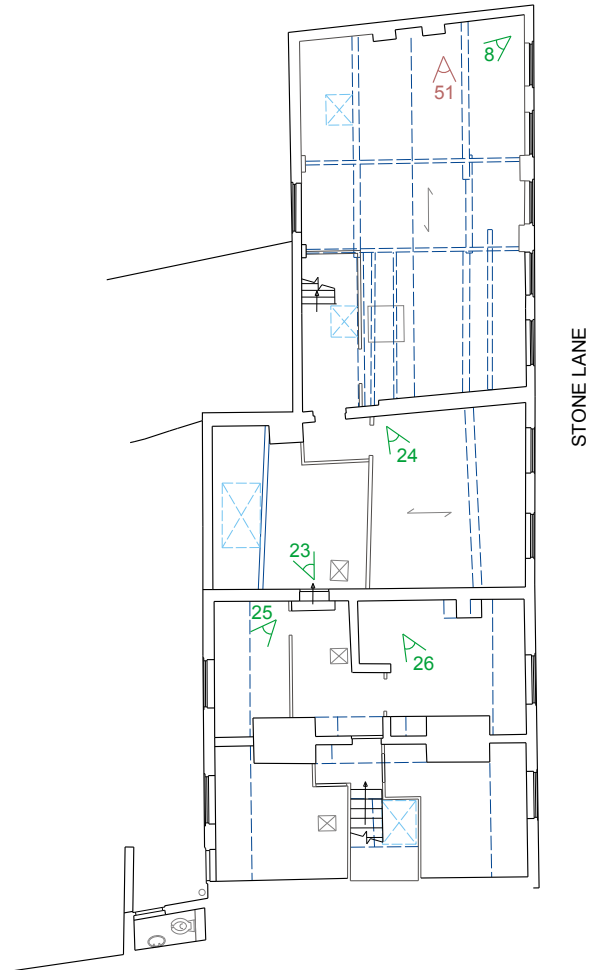


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Photo location plan: First Floor

Figure 16



-  Plates
-  Gazetteer



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Photo location plan: Second Floor

Figure 17



Reproduced from 1853 Ordnance Survey Map

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- Site
- Areas of Potential Archaeological Survival
- Extant Buildings
- Areas of High Local to Regional Significance

Date: 11/04/2013

Revision Number: 1

Scale: 1:700

Illustrator: JT

Path: S:\PROJECTS\84810 (Smithfield 2)\GIS\FigsMXD

Plan showing areas of potential archaeological survival overlying 1853 OS

Figure 18



Plate 33: General view of east elevation of Building 2



Plate 34: General view of east elevation of Building 3


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Plate 35: General view of west elevations of Building 2 and 3



Plate 36: General view of north elevation of Building 4


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Plate 37: General view of east elevation of Building 7



Plate 38: General view of east elevation of Building 7

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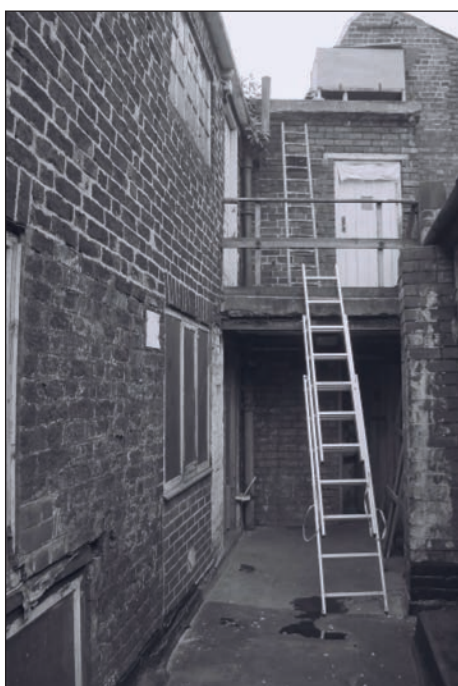


Plate 39: General view along first floor west elevation of Building 7, looking south



Plate 40: General view of east elevation of Building 9


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Plate 41: General view of east elevation of Building 9



Plate 42: General view of east elevation of Building 10


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Plate 43: Detail of stone quoins to Building 5



Plate 44: View of NW corner and blocked door in Room 9G1-2


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Plate 45: Detail of staircase in south of Room 7G5



Plate 46: Detail of staircase in south of Room 7F4


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Plate 47: Detail of stairs and banister in Room 2G1



Plate 48: Detail of floor joists and boards in ceiling of Room 7G5


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Plate 49: General view of Room 3G1, showing column and floor



Plate 50: Detail of cast iron column in Room 3F


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Plate 51: Detail of truss in Room 3S1



Plate 52: Detail of western truss in Room 4F2


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Plate 53: Detail of enquires hatch in Room 2G1 / 2F1



Plate 54: Panelled taking in door in north wall of 3G1


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Plate 55: Panelled door in west wall of 3G1



Plate 56: Battened door in north wall of 4F1


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	Scale:	n/a	Illustrator:	CB
	Path:	Y:\Projects\84781_Smithfields 2\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Buildings Assess\2013-04-10\84781.Plares.cdr		



Plate 57: Battened door in Room 7G5



Plate 58: Fireplace with inserted door in Room 4G1


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Plate 59: General view of Room 2F2



Plate 60: Detail of fireplace in Room 4F2


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Plate 61: Detail of fireplace in Room 7F6



Plate 62: View of flue and truncated partition wall in Room 4G2


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Plate 63: Detail of cornice and beam in Room 2F2



Plate 64: Detail of remnant of cornice in north end of Room 3F1


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Plate 65: Detail of beaded joist in Room 7F1



Plate 66: Detail of weighing scales in Room 3G1



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Plate 67: Detail of blocked trapdoor in Room 3F3

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