



Hoyle Street Sheffield South Yorkshire

Historic building recording



Planning Ref: 19/00483/FUL
Ref: 226720.03
April 2020



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Document Information

Document title Hoyle Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
Document subtitle Historic building recording
Document reference 226720.03

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Site location Land at Doncaster Street, Hoyle Street, Shalesmoor and
Matthew Street, Sheffield S3 7BE

County South Yorkshire

National grid reference 434893, 388022 (SK 34893, 88022)

Statutory designations Partially within the Furnace Hill Conservation Area

Planning authority Sheffield City Council

Planning reference 19/00483/FUL

Archive name Sheffield Archives

WA project code 226720

Dates of fieldwork 26 February 2020

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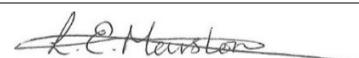
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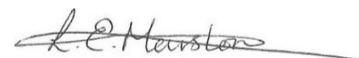
Quality Assurance

Version & issue date	Status	Author	Approved by
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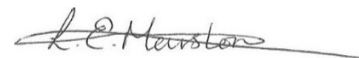
1	31/03/2020	First internal draft	AMO	LEM
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2	31/03/2020	Second internal draft	AMO	LEM
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3	22/04/2020	First external draft	AMO	LEM
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Richard Boothroyd & Associates, on behalf of Scotfield Group Ltd, to produce a historic building record of three separate buildings within the site set for redevelopment located on land at Doncaster Street, Hoyle Street, Shalesmoor and Matthew Street, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference 434893, 388022.

The historic building recording established that the buildings were erected during the mid-20th century as small-scale industrial premises. Building 1 incorporated an earlier range within its south-east end which was originally built in the late 19th century, although this had been substantially altered through time. Building 2 also incorporated structural elements of earlier buildings. Buildings 1 and 2 were built as steel workshops and continued as such until they became vacant in recent times. Building 3 was initially an engineering workshop, constructed using a Nissen-style hut frame reused from elsewhere, which later became a garage.

The historic building recording was successful in meeting its aims and has ensured that a record of the buildings on site has been undertaken for future historical research and interest. The historic building recording has produced an archive which is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office under the project code 226720. The archive will be deposited with Sheffield Archives. An OASIS form ID number wessexar1-386835, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Richard Boothroyd & Associates and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Simon Hodge in this regard.



Hoyle Street Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Historic building recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Richard Boothroyd & Associates, on behalf of Scotfield Group Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), to undertake a programme of historic building recording at three buildings located on land at Doncaster Street, Hoyle Street, Shalesmoor and Matthew Street, Sheffield S3 7BE, South Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred at NGR 434893, 388022 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site includes three standing buildings which are to be demolished ahead of the redevelopment of the Site. Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site has been granted by Sheffield City Council (SCC; planning application ref. 19/00483/FUL) subject to conditions. Condition 6 states:

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

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

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

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated. It is essential that this condition is complied with

before any other works on site commence given that damage to archaeological remains is irreversible.”

- 1.1.3 This required archaeological investigation included a programme of historic building recording of the three remaining standing buildings on the Site. The recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Wessex Archaeology (2019), which was submitted to and approved by Dinah Saich, Principal Archaeologist of SYAS, in advance of the work. The WSI sets out the requirements and methodologies for the survey. All works were carried out following industry standards and best practice (CIfA 2019, Historic England 2016).

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular-shaped parcel of land bounded to the north-west by Hoyle Street, to the north-east by Shalesmoor, to the south-west by Doncaster Street and to the south-east by the Grade II listed Don Cutlery Works, the Nichols Building and Queen’s Row (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The majority of the Site is covered by hardstanding with evidence of former buildings visible across the Site, along with extant structures. These extant buildings included nos. 14-16 Matthew Street, no. 11 Matthew Street and the Cars Corner garage, Hoyle Street, and were subject to historic building recording prior to their demolition. The remains of the former Shalesmoor Warehouse, also extant on the Site, were previously recorded as part of the Sheffield Inner Relief Road project, and do not form part of this work.
- 1.2.3 The Site is situated within the valley floor of the River Don on gently sloping land which begins at an elevation of 55 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its western and northern edges falling to an elevation of approximately 52 m aOD at its southern and eastern edges.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as the Lower Pennine Coal Measures with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 The historic building recording comprised a photographic survey of the three extant buildings on the Site identified for recording. The Cars Corner garage fronting Hoyle Street also included a measured drawn record as part of the works. The location of the buildings surveyed is shown on a general Site plan (**Figure 1**). The principal aim of the programme of historic building recording was to preserve by record the extant buildings prior to their demolition.
- 2.1.2 The main objective was the production of a general written, measured (as appropriate) and photographic record of the buildings, allowing the presentation of the information as an archive and accompanying illustrated report.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 All historic building recording works were carried out in accordance with industry standards and best practice (CIfA 2019, Historic England 2016).
- 2.2.2 The work required included a comprehensive photographic record of the extant buildings, excluding the previously recorded Shalesmoor Warehouse, with accompanying sketch

plans to locate the photographic record, with the exception of Cars Corner which also included a measured drawn record.

Documentary research

- 2.2.3 A comprehensive programme of documentary research was carried out by Wessex Archaeology for the production of the Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2018) which supported the planning application, and additional research was undertaken ahead of the production of the WSI (2019) to further inform on an archaeological mitigation strategy. This research forms the basis of the historical background of this report. No further documentary and archive research was undertaken as part of the historic building recording.

Written record

- 2.2.4 A written record was made of the buildings subject to recording commensurate with the requirements of the Historic England photographic survey (HE 2016) and comprised:

- *the buildings' location (NGR and address);*
- *a note of any statutory designations; and*
- *the date when the record was made, the names of recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.*

The photographic record

- 2.2.5 A photographic record of the Site was based on the requirements laid out within the WSI, which consisted of the following:

- *a general view or views of the buildings in their wider setting or landscape;*
- *the buildings' external appearance. Typically captured in a series of oblique views to show all external elevations of the buildings, and give an overall impression of their size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation were also taken;*
- *further views to reflect the original design intentions of the buildings or architect, if considered necessary, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting;*
- *the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas;*
- *any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development and use, with scale where appropriate;*
- *any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence;*
- *any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates, graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the buildings;*
- *any building contents which have a significant bearing on the buildings' history; and*
- *copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the buildings and illustrating their development or that of the site.*

- 2.2.6 A photographic scale of an appropriate size was included in all detailed views, where possible. The location and direction of the photographic views were recorded on either sketch plans or measured floor plans produced by Wessex Archaeology during the recording works. Accompanying photographic registers recorded, as a minimum, the direction of the view and a brief description of the subject and location.



- 2.2.7 The full photographic record, together with annotated sketch plans and photographic registers, formed part of the project archive. Selected images from the photographic record were used to illustrate the report. The report figures include plans showing the location of photographic plates used in the report.
- 2.2.8 General photographs were taken using a 35 mm SLR camera with black-and-white film. The photographs were then printed at 6" x 4". All detail photographs contained a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions wherever possible. A two-metre ranging rod, discretely positioned, was included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structures.
- 2.2.9 All record photographs comprised black-and-white films, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220).
- 2.2.10 Digital photography was used in addition to, but does not form part of, the formal archive created. The digital record comprised high-quality digital format taken with a Canon EOS 5D MkII full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). All photography complies with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015d and 2016).
- 2.2.11 A photographic register was maintained detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot; a separate photographic register was maintained for digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph was noted on a copy of a plan, which were also marked with a north pointer.

The drawn record

- 2.2.12 Sketch plans only were produced for nos. 11 and 14-16 Matthew Street. The drawn survey for Cars Corner, Hoyle Street, was produced using a Leica Disto and hand-measuring techniques with data recorded onto a tablet PC where it was manipulated in real-time using AutoCAD software. Subsequently this survey data was converted through AutoCAD software into a scale floor plan and single transverse cross-section. Hard copies of the drawn record were enhanced to Historic England endorsed standards (Historic England 2016) and are presented in the report and project archive at a scale of 1:100, or other appropriate scale.

2.3 Record date

- 2.3.1 The historic building recording was carried out on 26 February 2020.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical development

- 3.1.1 Previous assessments produced by ARCUS (2002) and Wessex Archaeology (2018) included detailed historical narratives related to the general development of the Site as well as a cartographic regression analysis. Additional archival research was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2019) to enhance the understanding of the development of the Site, focusing on information of former residents and associated trades to assist with the development of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy ahead of the redevelopment works, which was presented in the WSI. The relevant resulting research compiled with that previously undertaken was documented in the WSI. Historical information relevant to the recorded buildings is summarised below.

18th and 19th century

- 3.1.2 Cartographic evidence indicates that this area of Sheffield developed broadly between the late 18th century to the early 19th century. The area within the Site formerly comprised enclosed fields adjacent to main roads such as the former Moor Fields (part of which was later renamed Shalesmoor) and Allen Street as shown on the 1795 Fairbank plan (not reproduced).
- 3.1.3 Leather's Plan of Sheffield issued in 1823 (not reproduced) shows the Site had been partially developed with several buildings having been constructed within the boundary, the functions of which are unknown. However, it seems likely these were back-to-back terraced housing and shops interspersed with some small-scale workshops including metal industry. The route of what was to become Matthew Street is shown to have been laid out while the road to the north-east of the site is named as '*Shales Moor*' for the first time. The map also indicates that the surrounding area is to be developed as it is noted as a '*building ground*'.
- 3.1.4 By 1832, the Site had been further developed with buildings as shown on Tayler's Plan (not reproduced). The street names of the smaller roads in the area are now noted with '*Shepherd Street*', '*Doncaster Street*' and '*Matthew Street*', all fully developed. Shalesmoor is now noted as '*Moorfields*' while the surrounding area has also been heavily developed.
- 3.1.5 The 1853 OS map (not reproduced) shows the Site in detail with component buildings clearly visible. The majority of buildings appear to be back-to-back terraced houses arranged around a number of courtyards. In the western corner of the Site the map depicts the location of '*St Phillip's National and Infant School*' which is adjacent to the only named courtyard '*Frith's Square*'. This is also the first map showing the name of '*Queen's Row*'.
- 3.1.6 Trade directory entries for the Site indicate a range of industrial activities being undertaken within it, as well as being for domestic use (**Appendix 1**).
- 3.1.7 By the 1890 OS map (**Figure 2**), all of the courtyards are numbered and the majority of the buildings within the Site have remained relatively unchanged, although some terraces have been removed on the eastern side of Matthew Street facing '*Court 2*'. Frith's Square has been renamed '*Court No. 5*' while the school is no longer specifically named, although it appears to have been extended. At least two public houses are known to have been present within the Site at this time, one at the corner of Matthew Street and Doncaster Street (the Doncaster Arms) which was photographed before its removal in the 20th century (Picture Sheffield image: u00972), and the other being the Nag's Head on the corner of Matthew Street and Shalesmoor – previously recorded by ARCUS prior to its demolition.
- 3.1.8 Contemporary trade directory entries for the Site indicate a range of industrial activities continuing to be undertaken set amongst the domestic uses (**Appendix 1**).

20th century

- 3.1.9 The 1905 OS map (not reproduced) shows little change within the Site from the end of the 19th century, although the drafted scale means much of the detail visible on the two previous editions is unavailable.
- 3.1.10 The 1923 OS map (not reproduced) shows virtually a comparable arrangement of the Site except that the buildings fronting Shalesmoor south-east of Matthew Street had been cleared, leaving a vacant plot.
- 3.1.11 By the 1937 OS map (**Figure 3**), a significant number of the back-to-back terraced houses have been removed as part of a city-wide effort to clear the 19th-century slums. A number

of larger buildings, likely warehouses or works, have been constructed in their place while the area at the corner of Matthew Street and Doncaster Street is shown as a 'Play Ground'. Several historical photographs of the playground can be seen in Picture Sheffield refs. S03994, u00349, s03993 and s03997. The earliest date of these photographs corresponds to 1931.

- 3.1.12 Between the mid- 1950s and early 1960s, Buildings 1 – 3 were constructed within the Site. The 1968 OS map (**Figure 4**) shows Buildings 1 and 2 as 'Steel Works', the former at 11 Matthew Street and the latter at nos. 14-16 Matthew Street. The construction of these buildings likely incorporated existing fabrics of former smaller structures as shown on previous OS editions. Indeed, the south-easternmost end of Building 1 retained part of a small structure depicted on the 1890 OS (**Figure 2**). Its construction also involved the demolition of structures which had formerly fronted onto Matthew Street and along its southern boundary, as shown on the 1937 OS map (**Figure 3**). Building 2 also appeared to have partially encompassed small structures built at the north-west end of small court as shown on the 1937 OS map (**Figure 3**).
- 3.1.13 The 1968 OS (**Figure 4**) map also shows additional large works including the 'Sheffield Corporation Lighting Dept' and a 'Depot' and 'Wood Works' within the Site, along with an 'Engineering Works' facing Hoyle Street which corresponds to Building 3. This later became the Cars Corner garage which was also subject to the historic building recording.
- 3.1.14 Metal works trade directory entries of the mid-to late 20th century for the Site include Roberts H. & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd. high speed steel manufacturers registered at Matthew Street. A historic photograph taken in 1991, available in Picture Sheffield (ref. s27130), shows that both Buildings 1 and 2 were occupied by Argent Steels Ltd., steel stockholders, alloy steel works, in the 1980s-90s period.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Site encompassed three separate buildings which were subject to historic building recording. These consisted of no. 11 Matthew Street, nos. 14-16 Matthew Street, and the Cars Corner garage at Hoyle Street. The buildings have been numbered as Buildings 1 to 3 respectively.
- 4.1.2 Annotated floor plans were compiled with the location and direction of photographic plate viewpoints as well as a transverse cross-section through Building 3 (**Figures 5 - 8**).

4.2 Building 1: 11 Matthew Street

- 4.2.1 Building 1 (**Figure 5**) was built at some point between the production of the 1954 and 1963 OS maps although it appears to have incorporated part of a former structure at the south-east end of late 19th century date. The 1968 OS map shows the building as a 'Steel Works' (**Figure 4**).

External

- 4.2.2 Building 1 was a long single-storey brick-built range with a pitched roof covered with asbestos corrugated sheets, containing continuous glazed skylights. The front elevation, facing Matthew Street, consisted of a plain gable wall with concrete coping and comprised a single pedestrian doorway with a concrete lintel and a large vehicular entrance with a concrete lintel and a roller shutter (**Plates 1 – 3**). There was a small business sign next to the doorway with the name 'Argent Steel Ltd'. Over the concrete lintel of the roller shutter,

there were remnants of a sign which had been removed, although this can be seen on a historic photograph taken in 1991 also with business name of Argent Steels Ltd. (available in Picture Sheffield ref. s27130).

- 4.2.3 This range was built against the south-west side of the former Shalesmoor Warehouse whose semi-demolished and derelict remains were extant at the time of the survey. The remaining external elevations were not observed as these were not accessible and were obscured by vegetation.

Internal

- 4.2.4 Internally, this building comprised a large steel framed warehouse built with brick infill walls, a concrete floor and a steel roof composed of fink type rafter trusses supported by steel stanchions. The north-eastern wall was that of the adjacent Shalesmoor Warehouse, with the steel framing built against the wall. The opposing south-west side of the building was composed of the steel framing with infill brick panels containing Crittall-type windows. The steel stanchions also carried additional brackets for the side rails of an overhead travelling crane gantry. Against the side walls, there were iron racks and shelves, one of which contained a large wooden box of steel rods (**Plates 4 - 9**).

- 4.2.5 Towards the south-east of the warehouse, there was a later brick-built subdivision with a toilet and a kitchen (**Plates 12 - 14**). The south-east wall of the warehouse corresponded to the external gable wall of an earlier building depicted from the late 19th century OS maps onwards, which contained two window openings with Crittall-type windows, one facing onto the warehouse and the other to the kitchen although these were boarded up internally (**Plates 10 and 11**). This earlier building had been substantially altered including a modern flat roof observed on google earth imagery. The north-west wall of this earlier building had been slightly modified accommodating the form of the steel roof of the warehouse. The wall itself comprised two pilasters demarcating the centre of the former building. The wall also contained an inserted window opening within the gable and a large doorway with a concrete lintel and three steps which led into the earlier building. A lobby at the top of the steps provided access to two offices which had been substantially modernised, including a replacement roof structure which was viewed above the suspended false ceiling (**Plates 15 - 17**).

4.3 Building 2: 14-16 Matthew Street

- 4.3.1 Building 2 (**Figure 6**) was also constructed at a time between the production of the 1954 and 1963 OS maps replacing and/or incorporating earlier structures within its footprints as indicated by cartographic records dating from the late 19th century onwards. This was another 'Steel Works', as shown on the 1968 OS map (**Figure 4**), and was also occupied by Argent Steel Ltd from the 1980s until recent times.

External

- 4.3.2 Building 2 was a small rectangular single-storey brick-built range formed by two merged ranges, each with a shallow mono-pitch roof, covered with asbestos corrugated sheets, sloping towards the centre creating a valley. The south-western structure had a brick parapet with a concrete coping to the south-west elevation, whereas the north-eastern building comprised close verges and eaves (**Plate 18**). The front façade facing Matthew Street included a large vehicular roller shutter entrance with a wicket door within the north-eastern unit (**Plate 19**). A central vertical construction joint was evident to the front elevation delineating the once two separate properties; the brickwork of the north-eastern unit appears to be earlier than its counterpart (**Plate 20**).

- 4.3.3 The south-west elevation contained two window openings with concrete lintels and multi-paned lights (**Plate 21**). The opposed north-east elevation was scarcely observed due to vegetation although it was discerned that the brickwork had been partially rebuilt since its construction (**Plate 22**). The rear north-west elevation was further obscured by vegetation; however, it was identified that the gable wall, built with tumbling courses, was added later over an existing brick structure (**Plate 23**).

Internal

- 4.3.4 The interior of this workshop comprised two rooms (G1 and G2), corresponding to each unit/range, although these had been connected via a large opening supported by an RSJ and steel stanchion. The general construction fabric comprised lime-washed brick walls with pilasters, a concrete floor and steel girders supporting the asbestos corrugated roof which contained a series of skylights (**Plate 24**). The north-eastern room, G1, also contained an additional longitudinal RSJ girder serving an electrical hoist (**Plate 25**).
- 4.3.5 The brickwork of the north-western area of both G1 and G2 appeared to be earlier in date than the remainder of the ranges. Towards the north-west end of G1, there was a later brick-built office inserted against the west corner (**Plates 26 and 27**). Inside the office a blocked doorway was identified within the dividing wall between G1 and G2 (**Plate 28**).
- 4.3.6 G2 was lit naturally via the windows along the south-western wall. It contained a pile of firebricks which may have been the remnants of a demolished kiln (**Plate 29**). The blocked door within the dividing wall was also observed within G2 (**Plate 30**), whilst the northern extent of the opening between the two ranges was noted as a truncated return wall to the south-west, delineating the former south-east elevation of this earlier 19th century structure; this earlier structures was altered and incorporated into the 20th century ranges. The south-eastern area of G2 encompassed steel brackets fitted on the dividing wall which may have been associated with a dismantled motor. It also contained a series of wooden boxes or cases for steel rods equivalent to the one observed within the warehouse of Building 1 (**Plates 31 – 33**).

4.4 Building 3: Cars Corner garage, Hoyle Street

- 4.4.1 Building 3 (**Figures 7 and 8**) was also constructed on the Site between the mid- 1950s and 1960s as an 'Engineering Works', as labelled on the 1968 OS map; it most recently functioned as a garage. The building consisted of a single-storey structure, rectangular in plan, which was originally built using a temporary construction frame composed of a metal barrel vaulted shed-like structure with brick end walls. The vaulted structure appears to have originally been a World War II military Nissen-style hut, moved from its unknown original position and re-erected on the Site, albeit slightly altered.
- 4.4.2 Nissen huts were prefabricated military structures designed as multi-purpose buildings. In wartime, there was a demand for lightweight, easily erectable designs adapted to a variety of purposes. These temporary wartime huts or sheds, were employed across the military ranges and civilian spectrum such as schools, offices, workshops, etc. The new designs came in various sizes, frames, materials, etc. (e.g. Draper 2015; Draper 2017). There was no standard configuration for the Nissen hut, and many variations appeared during the war years. There were many similar types of prefabricated military huts comprising a bow or semi-circular structure clad with corrugated sheeting such as the Nissen or Romney huts. However, the key structural design of the Nissen hut was the use of 'T' steel arched ribs in 5-foot sections (although later designs include 6-foot sections), whereas the Romney huts used 2.5-inch tubular steel ribs often in sections of 8-foot width (*ibid.*).

External

- 4.4.3 The brick-built front elevation facing Hoyle Street consisted of a coped stepped gable, concealing the curved metal roof behind it, and included projecting pilasters to each end. It was symmetrically arranged with a central doorway flanked by large window openings, although these had been reduced in size with boarded infills and two modern smaller uPVC windows to each original opening. The door was also a later replacement. The doorway and the original window openings sat beneath a continuous concrete lintel. The gable contained a central blocked oculus with concrete surround and a business sign of the later garage which read 'Cars Corner' (**Plates 34 and 35**). The brickwork was decorated with a cream coloured paint.
- 4.4.4 The rear south-east brick wall, facing Matthew Street, was a semi-circular gable wall delineating the shape of the steel framed structure, which was also painted. It included two blocked doorways and a window opening all with concrete lintels. The central blocked doorway contained a later window inserted within the opening (**Plates 36 and 37**). The structure was formed of a series of semi-circular steel frames clad with a modern galvanised corrugated steel sheeting. The south-west wall contained a double door and three dormer-style window openings with uPVC windows, whilst the north-east side contained two equivalent window openings (**Plates 37 – 40**).

Internal

- 4.4.5 Internal access could be gained from the double door within the south-west wall and the main doorway facing Hoyle Street. However, two former original doorways were also positioned within the rear brick wall, as previously described. It is suggested that the large double door opening to the south-west was a later insertion when the works became a garage. The roof cladding was also a later replacement. The roof structure consisted of a steel frame of a former military Nissen-style hut which contained 13 internal evenly spaced 'T' steel arched ribs, although one of them was missing and another one partially truncated as shown on the survey drawings (**Figures 7 and 8**). Each 'T' steel arched rib (4.5 x 4.5 x 0.5 cm) consisted of three sections bolted together using splice plates through the flange and underside of the 'T' sections, and each end bolted to the concrete floor at the bearers. The dimensions yielded by the arched frame comprised a building 19.5 m in length, 9.2 m in width and 4.7 m in height. Nissen huts could be built to any length with the standard 5-foot (1.52 m) sections (Draper 2017, 98).
- 4.4.6 A typical Nissen hut construction also includes wooden purlins attached to the ribs with hook bolts, although the purlins used here were later scantling placed irregularly and attached to the ribs with cable ties. It is suggested that the purlins and cladding were later replacements. The end brick walls encompassed a pair of brick pilasters (**Plates 41 and 42**). Later internal brick and stud partitions had been inserted to create additional rooms including a brick toilet and shower room (**Plate 43**), and office rooms flanking a central lobby for the Hoyle Street entrance. The office rooms were built with plasterboard and stud panels, including uPVC and glazing doors. The office room to the north-west corner may have been an original office and had retained a doorway with moulded architrave and a panelled door with glazed upper pane (**Plate 44**).

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The historic building recording was successful in meeting its aims to create a photographic record of Buildings 1 to 3, with an additional drawn plan and a cross-section of Building 3. All these buildings were built in the late 1950s/early 1960s as small-scale industrial premises. Nevertheless, Building 1 incorporated an earlier range within its south-east end which was originally built in the late 19th century, although this had been substantially

altered through time. Building 2 had also incorporated structural elements of earlier buildings at its north-west end. Buildings 1 and 2 were built as steel workshops and continued as such until they became vacant in recent times. Building 3 was initially built as an engineering workshop and was notably built using a reused Nissen-style hut frame. It is unknown where the framing had been moved from, however, its presence within the centre of Sheffield is unusual and bears some local significance. The external cladding was a later replacement although its steel vaulted structure was original. The building was used as a garage during the time of the survey and some of the alterations, including the insertions of windows and a double door, as well as blocking primary openings are likely to be associated with this later function.

6 STORAGE AND CURATION

6.1 Archive

6.1.1 The records produced a drawn, written and photographic archive. This is currently held in Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited with Sheffield Archives in due course. A bound copy of this report with a CD including a copy of the report will also be deposited with South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record in due course. An OASIS form (ID number wessexar1-386835) has been provisionally completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

6.2 Copyright

6.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification.

6.2.2 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

6.3 Security copy

6.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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Consulted internet sources

- British Geological Survey: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>
- Google Earth: <http://earth.google.com>
- Google Map: <https://maps.google.com>
- Old Maps <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/>
- Picture Sheffield: <http://www.picturesheffield.com/>

Consulted maps

- 1795 Fairbank Plan of Sheffield
- 1823 John Leather's Plan of Sheffield
- 1832 Tayler's Plan of Sheffield
- 1853 Ordnance Survey Map



- 1890 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1905 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1937 Ordnance Survey Map
- 1968 Ordnance Survey Map



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trade directories

Trade Directory	Year	Street	Entry
Sheffield Directory	1828	Frith's Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frith Thomas, carpenter and builder
Pigot	1834	Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mawson Michael Sefton, Peacock Tavern
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parvin George, carpenter and joiner
Sheffield Directory	1839	Doncaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 Marsden Wm. ivory & hard wood cutter (Ryalls wheels) 68 Swindon Geo. boot and shoemaker
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Cooper William, Peacock 17 Dixon Maria, dress maker <p>Next 31 Protestant Infant School, supported by voluntary contributions</p>
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 Fox Thos. boot and shoemaker 25 Whaley Thos. beer retailer 39 Watson J. grocer and shopkeeper 22 Parvin George, carpenter, joiner, blacksmith and wheelwright 38 Reaney James, grocer & shopkpr
Rodger	1841	Shalesmoor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 239 (next) Reaney Ths. springknife manufactures, hs. 38 Matthew st.
		Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76 Darwin Thirza, dress mkr
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Jessop Mary, Peacock 17 Dixon Maria, dress mkr <p>Hoyle St National Scl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 Clarke Ths. bt. & sh. mkr
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 Fox Thos. Bt. & shoe mkr <p>Parvin Geo. carpenter, joiner, blacksmith, and wheelwright</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Horsfield Geo. fireman 25 Judge John, spring knife manfr. and beer house 38 Reaney Thos. beer house and cutler 39 Watson Jas. grocer and bricklayer 46 Bedford Wm. schoolmstr <p>Butrell, Edwd. malt klns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67 Fearnely Linder, beer hs. and white metal smith
Post Office	1854	Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 'Peacock', William Dawtry 17 Castle Mrs. Martha, shopkeeper 25 Marshall William R. shoemaker St. Philip's Nationals Infat. Schools
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outram Thomas, coal dealer 15 Allison Charles, insurance agent 17 Fox Thomas, shoemaker <p>Best William, cowkeeper (Lee's yard)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 Staniforth William, shopkeeper <p>Cartwright Thomas, blacksmith</p> <p>Forrest William, wheelwright</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38 Reaney Thomas, spring knife manufacturer & beer retailer <p>Stringer Charles, ironfounder & stove grate manufacturer</p>
White	1868	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64 Draycott Martha, beerhs
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Short Hy. victualler 15 Foster John, sweep 17 Bradshaw P. shopkpr 25 Marshall W.R. shoemkr St. Philip's School



Trade Directory	Year	Street	Entry
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9 Outram T. coal dealer• 21 Robinson J. earthwr dlr• 6 Fox Thomas, shoemaker• 8 Wilkinson & Webster, jnrs• 8 Stead J.W. cab proptor• 22 Rollett Wm. coal dealer• 22 Parr William, joiner• 24 Bosworth W. whitesmith• 38 Twigg Joseph, beerhse
White	1879	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 4: 66 Bacon George, shopkeeper <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70 Marsden Mrs Ann, shopkeeper• 78 Brammer John, manager of the Friend's coffee cart
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Grafton Thomas, victualler• Court 1: 15 Foster John, chimney sweeper 17 Burns Walter, shopkeeper 19 Staniforth James, slater <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 3: 25 Marshall Wm.R. boot & shoe mkr <ul style="list-style-type: none">• St. Philip's National Schools• Court 5: 49 Sharman Michael, beer retailer 51 Wilson George, shopkeeper 53 Wards Mrs Hannah, tailoress
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Allen James, coal dealer• 13 Clarke Edward, shopkeeper• Court 3: Barker John Henry, silversmith's tool manufacturer 6 Lockwood Henry, marine store dealer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 5: 27 Hobson Albert, shopkeeper <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 7: 29 Gillon Daniel, fish curer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 2: 2 Smith John, milk dealer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 22 Baxter George, sawdust dealer• 42 Berry Martin, firewood dealer• 48 Marsh John, beerhouse
White	1884	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 4: 64 & 66 Ripon William, beerhouse <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70 Marsden Mrs Ann, shopkeeper• Court 5: 78 Atkinson Frederick, shopkeeper
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Grafton Thomas, victualler• 13 Brammer Frederick, spice dealer• Court 1: 17 Burns Walter, shopkeeper 19 Staniforth James, (j) slater <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 3: 25 Marshall William. R. boot & shoe maker <ul style="list-style-type: none">• St. Philip's National Schools• 35 Banks John Henry, boot and shoe mkr• 45 Bailey Henry, boot and shoe mkr• Court 5: Doncaster Street 49 Elvidge William, beerhouse 51 Wilson George, shopkeeper 53 Ward Mrs Hannah, tailoress



Trade Directory	Year	Street	Entry
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Allen James, coal dealer• 13 Clarke Edward, shopkeeper• Court 3: Cotton Edward, rag & bone dlr Barker John H. manufacturer of silversmith's tool• 25 Eratt William, shopkeeper• Court 5: 29 Bailey Alexander, fish curer• 65 Horner William, warehouseman• Court 2: Smith John, cowkeeper• 22 Baxter George, saw-dust dealer• 26 Dixon Joseph R. glass bottle mert• 34 Harmston Charles, comb maker• 48 Marsh John, beerhouse
White	1896	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 4: 64-66 Rodgers William, beerhouse• 70 Sellers Herbert, shopkeeper
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Howe Mrs. Elizabeth, vict• 13 Brammer Frederick, spice dealer• Court 1: 17 Morris David, shopkeeper• Court 3: 25 Kavonie Laurence, glazier• St. Philip's National Schools• 35 Lowen Mrs. Elizabeth, greengrocer• Court 5: 49 Mason Mrs. Jane, beer retailer 51 Dodds Mrs. Ellen, shopkeeper 53 Ward Mrs. Hannah, tailoress
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Allen James, coal dealer• Court 3: Barker John Henry, silversmith's tool manufacturer• Court 2: Newton Charles, coal dealer Dixon Joseph Rt. glass bottle dlr• 34 Hurst Herbert, caretaker• 48 Gee Nathaniel, beer house
White	1906	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 4: 52 Hethersedge Josph. Cutlery castr 52 Pickford Thomas, greengrocer 64 & 66 Rodgers Fredk. beerhouse• 68 Stocks John William, shopkeeper
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Hall George, victualler• Court 1: 17 Kitson Herbert, shopkeeper• Court 3: 25 Lake Mrs. Mary, shopkeeper• St. Philip's Public Elementary Schools• 35 Dalton Robert, fried fish dlr• Court 5: Doncaster Street 49 Needham Herbt. Wm. beer ret 51 Smith Mrs. Elizabeth, shopkeeper
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Allen James, coal dealer• Court 1: 21 Axon Walter, (j) butcher• Court 3: 25 Hall George, shopkeeper



Trade Directory	Year	Street	Entry
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 Horner Edward, beerhouse• 6 Hancock Benjamin, shopkeeper
White	1919 1920	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court 4:• 64 & 66 Wragg Alexander, beerho• 68 Shipley Mrs. Lily, shopkeeper
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Bagnall Henry, victualler• Court 1:• 17 Kitson Herbert, shopkeeper• Court 3:• 25 Lake Mrs. Mary, shopkeeper• St. Philip's Public Elementary Schools• 35 Stokes Samuel, fried fish dealer• 39 Thompson Henry, shopkeeper• Court 5: Doncaster Street• 49 Raynor Mrs. Eleanor, grocer• 51 Smith Mrs. Elizabeth, shopkpr
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Gregg Henry, metal dealer• Court 3:• Dawson Frank, baker• 25 Hall George, shopkeeper• 35 Bowden Henry, fruiterer• 2 Horner Edward, beerhouse• Court 2:• Richardson Brothers, mining tool manufactures
Kelly	1929	Doncaster Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 68 Rodgerson Walt. shopkpr
		Hoyle Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 7 & 9 Morte Clifford, beer retrlr• Court 1:• 17 Stevenson Mrs. Rose, shopkpr• Court 3:• 25 Lake Mrs. Mary Jane, shopkpr• St. Philip's Public Elementary Schools• 35 Stokes Saml. fried fish dlr• 39 Till Mrs. Jane, newsagt• Court 5: Doncaster Street• 49 Needham Frank Regnld. grocer• 51 Tomlinson Chas. butcher
		Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Gregg Henry, metal dealer• 12 & 14 Gregg Wm. coal dlr• Court 2:• Richardson Brothers (Tools) Ltd. mining tool mfrs
Kelly	1941	Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Gregg & Renshaw, metal dlrs• 13-21 Sheffield Corporation Lighting Department• 12 & 14 Gregg Wm. coal dealer• Court 2:• Richardson Brothers (Tools) Ltd. mining tool mfrs
Kelly	1951	Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 11 Gregg & Renshaw, metal dlrs• 12 & 14 Gregg & Renshaw, coal dlrs• Court 2:• Richardson Brothers (Tools) Ltd. mining tool mfrs
Kelly	1961	Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roberts H. & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd. high speed steel mfrs• 13/21 Sheffield Corporation Lighting Department• Court 2:• Richardson Brothers (Tools) Ltd. mining tool mfrs
Kelly	1971	Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roberts H. & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd. high speed steel mfrs



Trade Directory	Year	Street	Entry
Kelly	1974	Matthew Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roberts H. & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd. high speed steel mfrs• Town Clerk's Department (Central Purchasing office)




Appendix 2 Photographic record

Wessex Archaeology Site name: Hoyle Street CODA						Film 1	
Format	35mm	Type	Black & White	Photographer	AMO		
Frame	Building	Description	Scale	View from	Date	Digital duplicate report plate no.	
1		I.D. SHOT	-	-	26/02/2010	-	
2	3	Rear elevation	2m	SE	26/02/2010	36	
3	3	General view of the north-east elevation	2m	E	26/02/2010	39	
4	3	North-east elevation	2m	NW	26/02/2010	40	
5	3	Rear and south-west elevations	2m	SE	26/02/2010	37	
6	3	Doorway within the south-west elevation	2m	SW	26/02/2010	38	
7	3	Internal view of workshop, looking south-east	2m	NW	26/02/2010	41	
8	3	Workshop, looking north-west	2m	SE	26/02/2010	42	
9	3	Toilet block and office	2m	S	26/02/2010	43	
10	3	General view of office	2m	NE	26/02/2010	44	
11	3	General view of Building 3 along Matthew Street	-	SE	26/02/2010	Front cover	
12	3	Detail of front elevation	2m	NW	26/02/2010	35	
13	3	General view of Building 3 facing Hoyle Street	2m	W	26/02/2010	34	
14	2	General view of Building 2	2m	N	26/02/2010	18	
15	2	South-west elevation	2m	NE	26/02/2010	21	
16	2	Front elevation facing Matthew Street	2m	NW	26/02/2010	19	
17	2	Detail of construction joint	2m	W	26/02/2010	20	
18	2	Doorway with roller shutter and north-east elevation	2m	SW	26/02/2010	22	
19	2	North-west gable wall with earlier lower brickwork	-	SE	26/02/2010	23	
20	2	General view of G1 to the north and G2 to the south	2m	NW	26/02/2010	24	
21	2	G1 with later office block to the north-west	2m	NW	26/02/2010	25	
22	2	Detail of office block	2m	W	26/02/2010	27	
23	2	Inside office block with blocked doorway to the south-west	2m	SW	26/02/2010	28	
24	2	Office block and partition wall to G2	2m	W	26/02/2010	26	
25	2	South-east end of the G2	2m	SE	26/02/2010	31	
26	2	G2 wall brackets	2m	NE	26/02/2010	32	
27	2	G2 detail of steel bar's wooden boxes	-	E	26/02/2010	33	
28	2	G2 with a pile of firebricks	2m	NW	26/02/2010	29	
29	2	Northern corner of G2	2m	N	26/02/2010	30	
30	1	General view of Building 1, looking south	2m	SW	26/02/2010	1	
31	1	Detail of external doorways	2m	SW	26/02/2010	3	
32	1	Front elevation of Building 1 adjacent to the former Shalesmoor Warehouse	2m	W	26/02/2010	2	
33	1	General internal view of warehouse	2m	NW	26/02/2010	4	
34	1	North-west end of warehouse	2m	SE	26/02/2010	5	
35	1	South-west wall with RSJ stanchions, brick infill and windows	2m	E	26/02/2010	6	
36	1	North-east wall and crane gantry	2m	SW	26/02/2010	7	
37	1	South-east end of warehouse	2m	NW	26/02/2010	10	



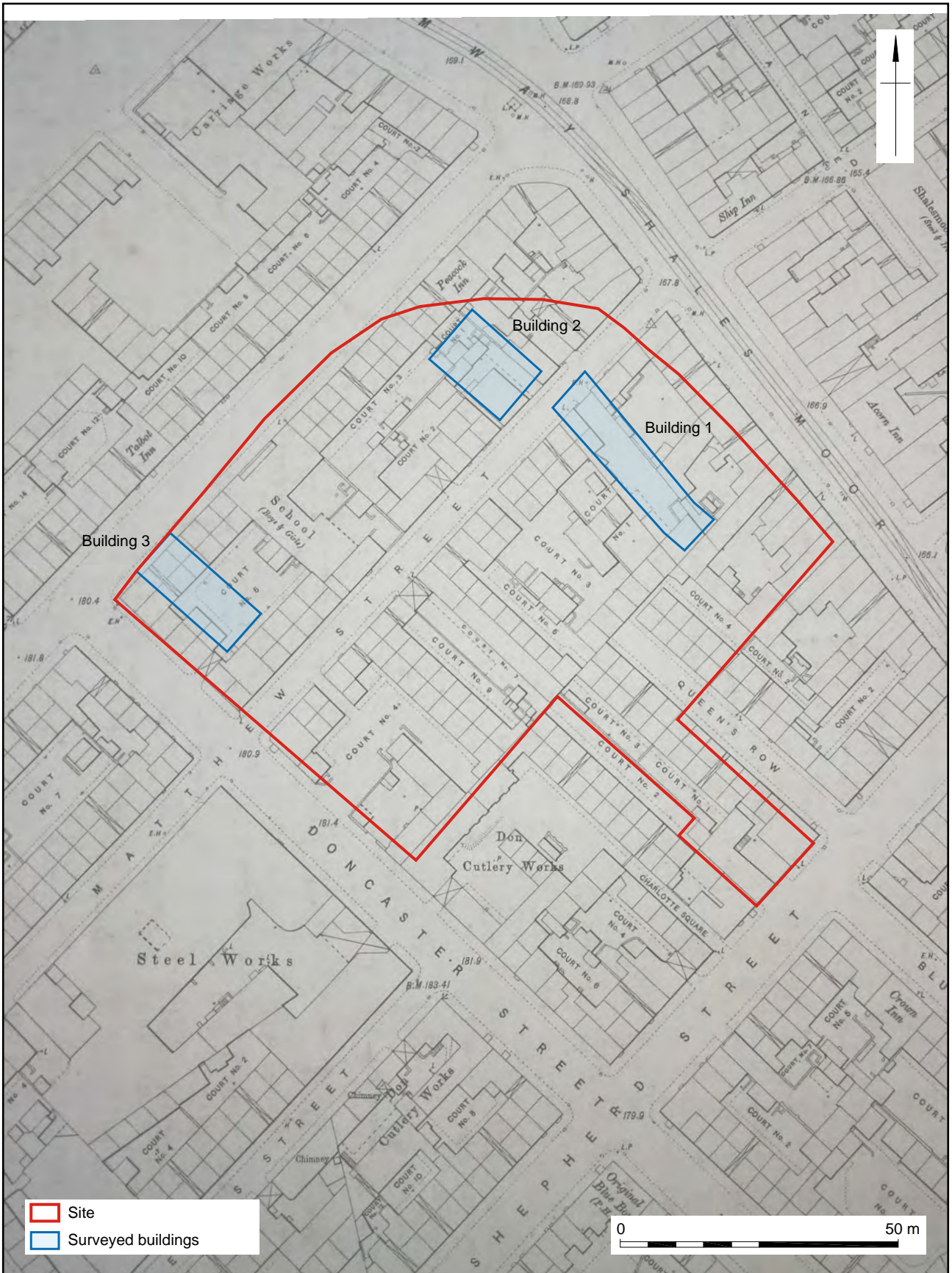
Wessex Archaeology Site name: Hoyle Street CODA					Film 2		
Format	35mm	Type	Black & White	Photographer	AMO		
Frame	Building	Description	Scale	View from	Date	Digital duplicate report plate no.	
1	-	I.D. SHOT	-	-	26/02/2010	-	
2	1	Detail of former external window within the south-eastern range	2m	N	26/02/2010	11	
3	1	Toilet and kitchen block	2m	N	26/02/2010	12	
4	1	Detail of crane gantry	-	S	26/02/2010	8	
5	1	Doorway to kitchen and steps to office within the south-eastern range	2m	N	26/02/2010	13	
6	1	Office 2 within the south-eastern range	2m	NE	26/02/2010	16	
7	1	Roof structure above false ceiling of office 2	-	SE	26/02/2010	17	
8		VOID	-	-	26/02/2010	-	
9		VOID	-	-	26/02/2010	-	
10	1	Office 1 within the south-eastern range	2m	SW	26/02/2010	15	
11	1	Kitchen room	2m	NE	26/02/2010	14	
12	1	General view of warehouse, looking north-west	2m	SE	26/02/2010	9	




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	Scale:	1:1000 at A4 (main graphic)	Illustrator:	IA/JD
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Location and Site plan showing the surveyed buildings

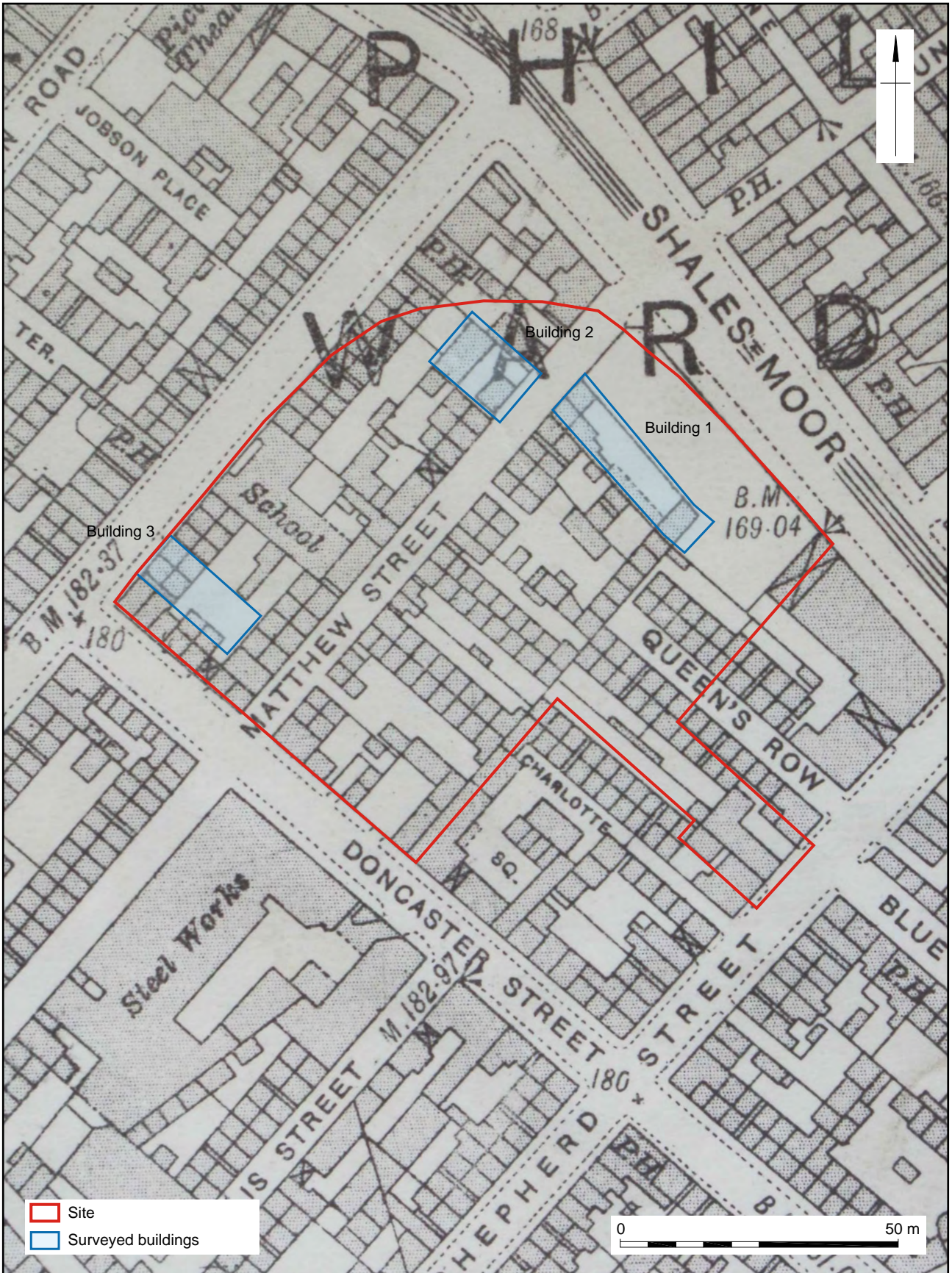
Figure 1



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	Scale:	1:1000 at A4 (approx.)	Illustrator:	IA
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1890 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 2



Site
 Surveyed buildings

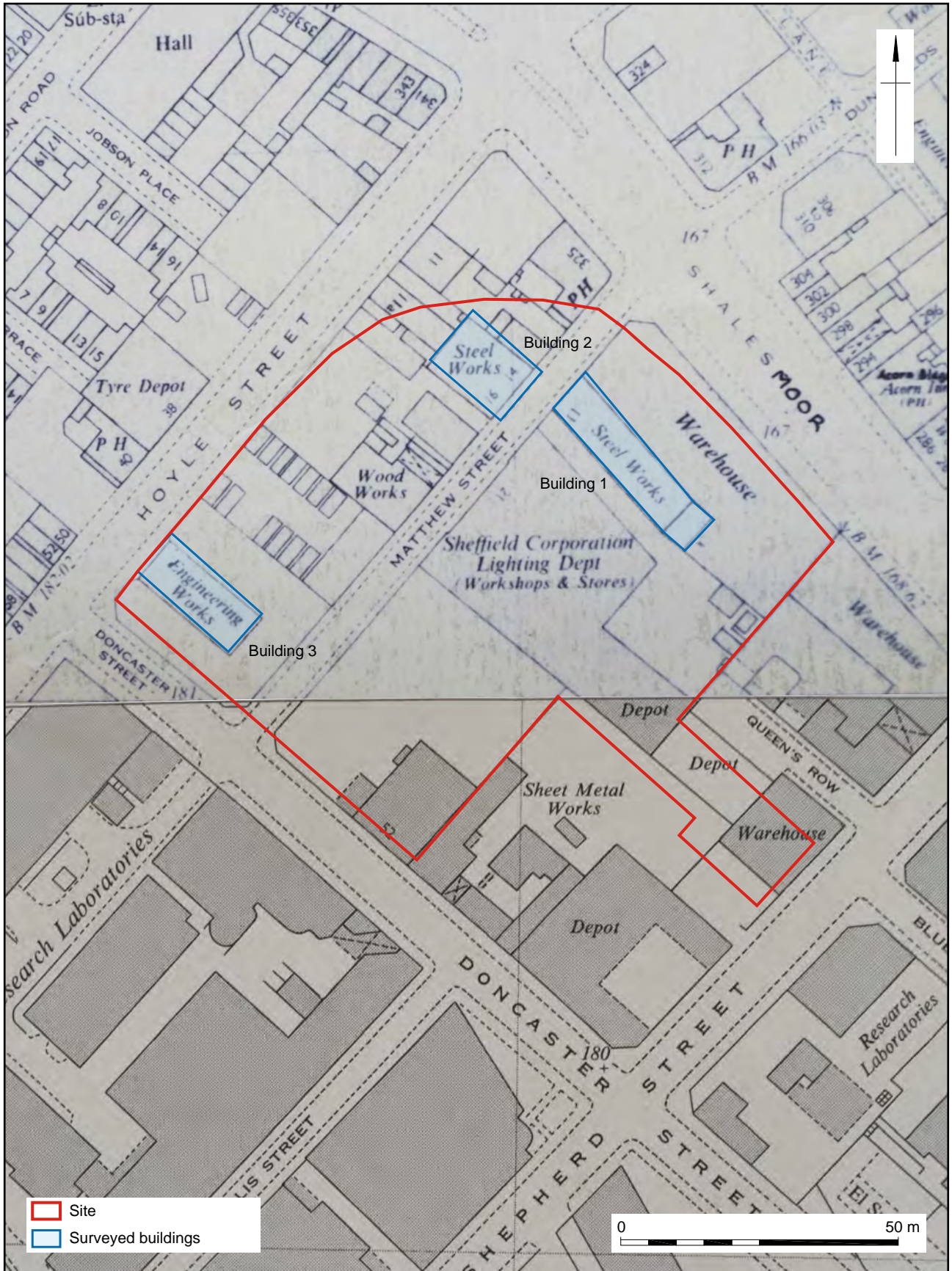
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1937 Ordnance Survey map

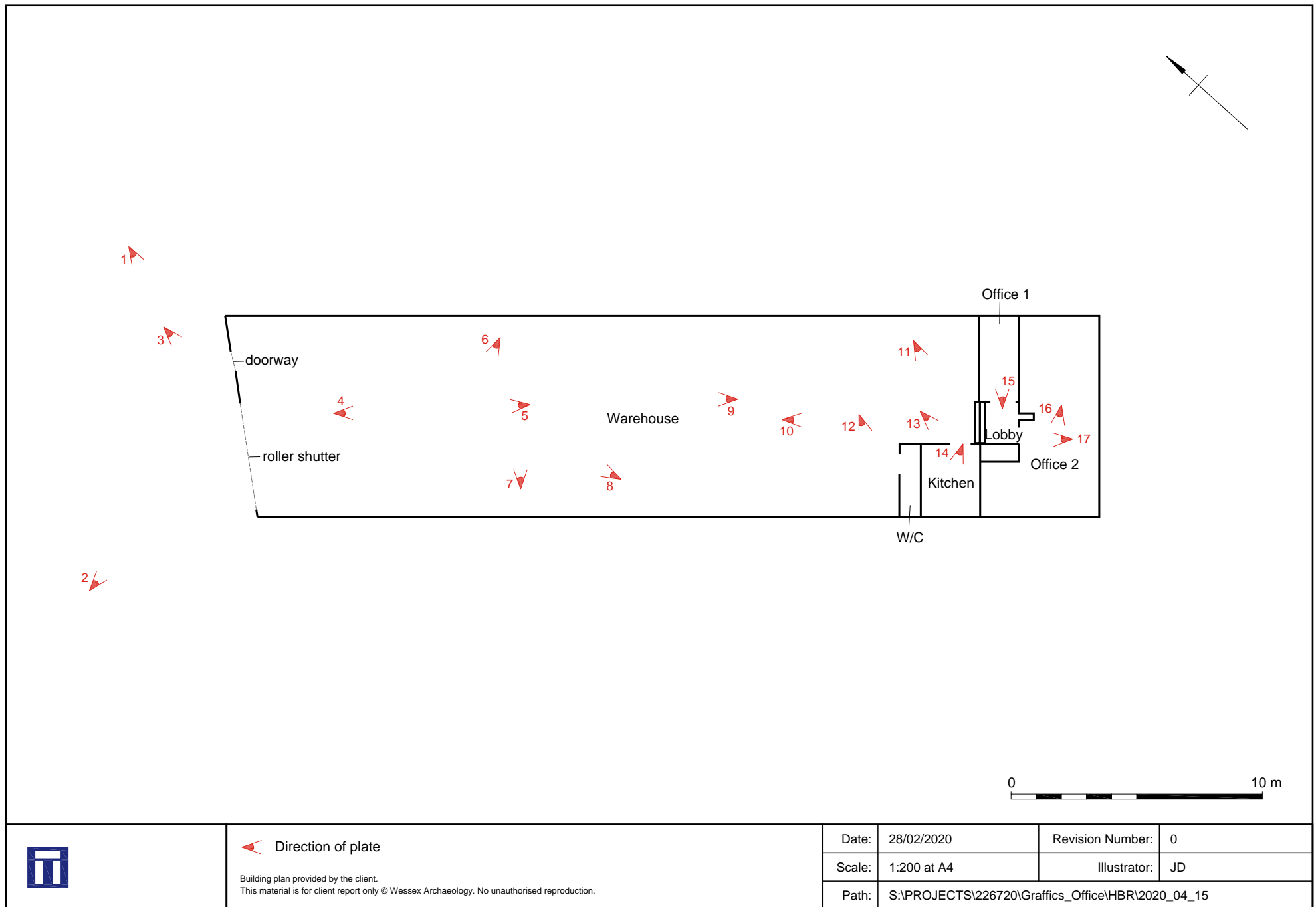
Figure 3



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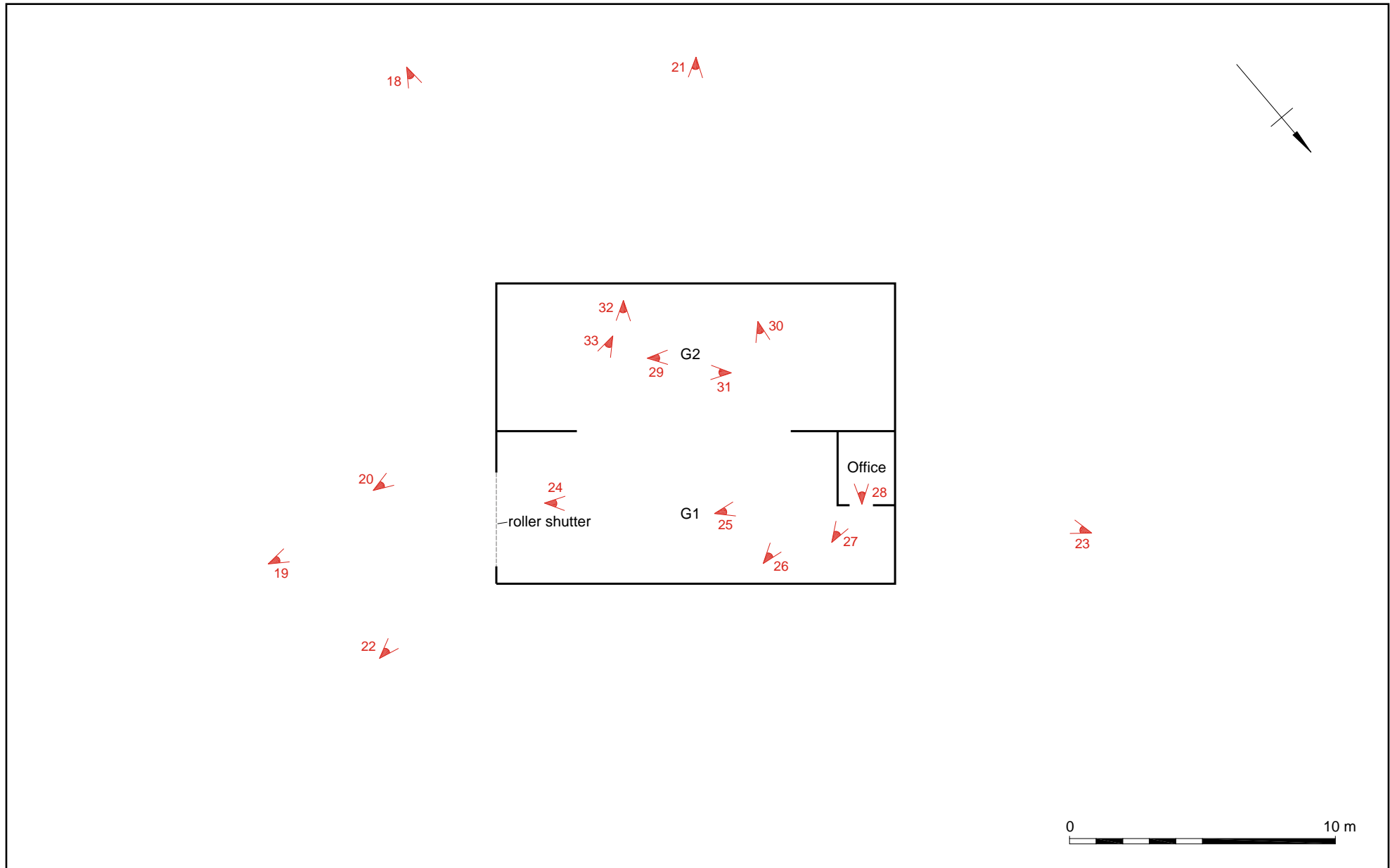
1968 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 4



Plan of Building 1 with plate viewpoints

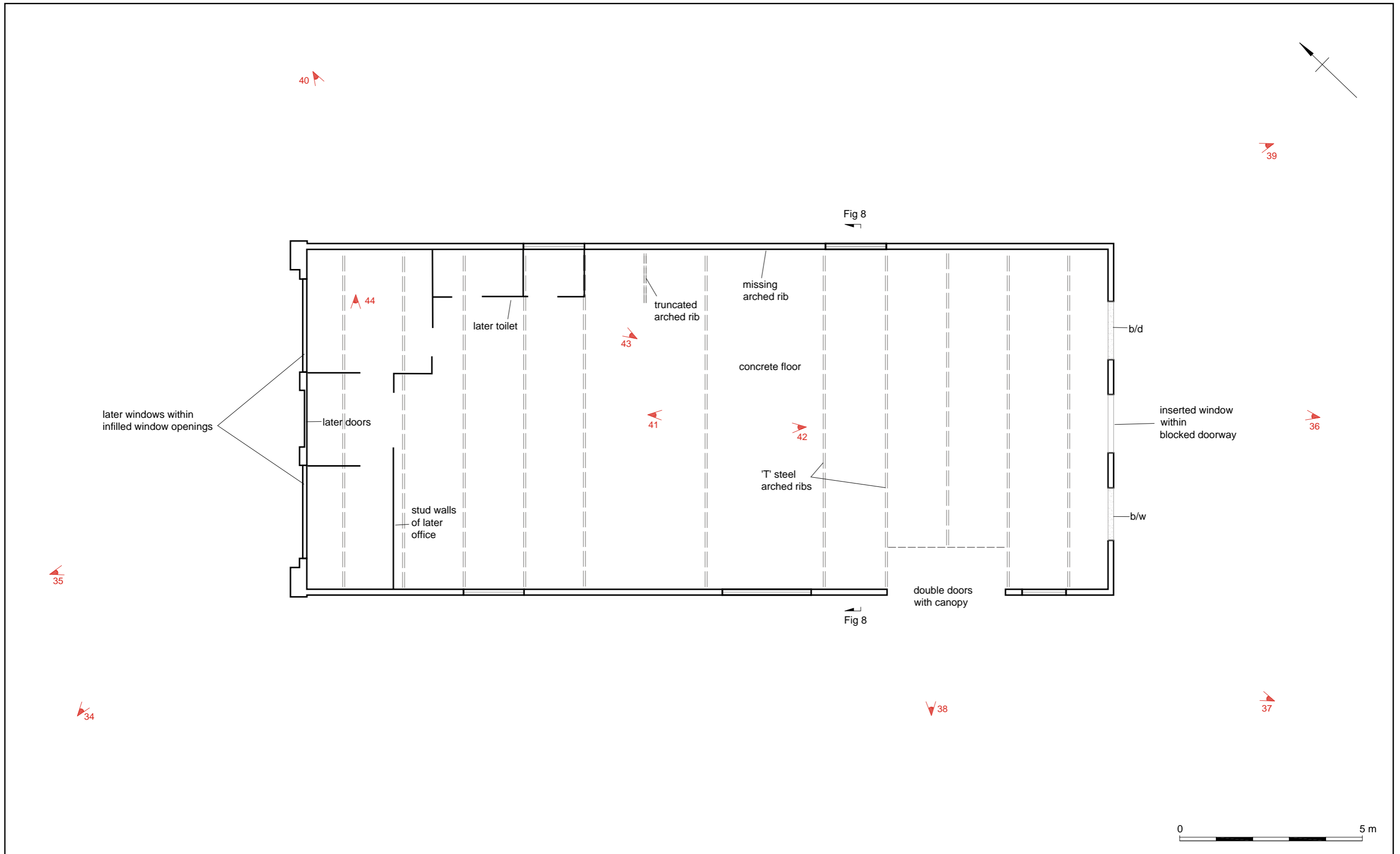
Figure 5



	<p>Direction of plate</p> <p>Building plan provided by the client. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date:	28/02/2020	Revision Number:	0
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Plan of Building 2 with plate viewpoints

Figure 6



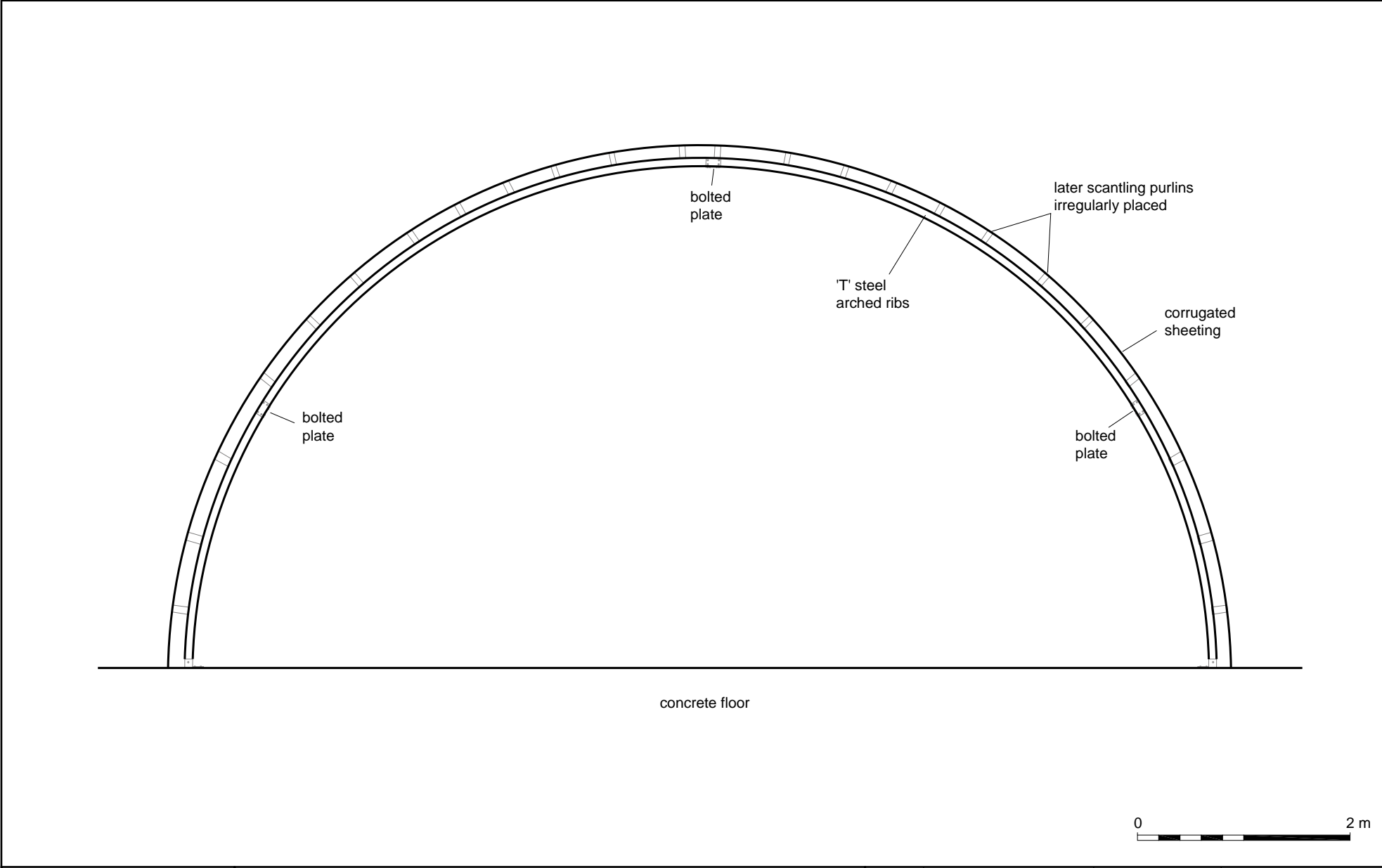
Direction of plate

Building plan provided by the client.
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Plan of Building 3 with plate viewpoints

Figure 7



Building plan provided by the client.
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Scale:	1:50 at A4	Illustrator:	JD
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Transverse cross-section of Building 3

Figure 8



Plate 1: General view of Building 1, looking south



Plate 2: Front elevation of Building 1 adjacent to the former Shalesmoor Warehouse


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Plate 3: Building 1 - detail of external doorways



Plate 4: Building 1 - general internal view of warehouse


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Plate 5: Building 1 - north-west end of warehouse



Plate 6: Building 1 - south-west wall with steel stanchions, brick infill and windows


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Plate 7: Building 1 - north-east wall and overhead travelling crane gantry



Plate 8: Building 1 - detail of crane gantry


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Plate 9: Building 1 - general view of warehouse, looking north-west



Plate 10: Building 1 - south-east end of warehouse


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Plate 11: Building 1 - detail of former external window within the south-eastern range



Plate 12: Building 1 - toilet and kitchen block


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Plate 13: Building 1 - doorway to kitchen and steps to office within the south-eastern range



Plate 14: Building 1 - kitchen room


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Plate 15: Building 1 - office 1 within the south-eastern range



Plate 16: Building 1 - office 2 within the south-eastern range


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Plate 17: Building 1 - roof structure above false ceiling of office 2



Plate 18: General view of Building 2


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Plate 19: Building 2 - front elevation facing Matthew Street



Plate 20: Building 2 - detail of construction joint


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Plate 21: Building 2 - south-west elevation



Plate 22: Building 2 - doorway with roller shutter and north-east elevation


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Plate 23: Building 2 - north-west gable wall with earlier lower brickwork



Plate 24: Building 2 - general view of G1 to the north-east and G2 to the south-west


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Plate 25: Building 2 - G1 with later office inserted to the north-west



Plate 26: Building 2 - office and partition wall to G2


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Plate 27: Building 2 - detail of office



Plate 28: Building 2 - inside office with blocked doorway to the south-west


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Plate 29: Building 2 - G2 with a pile of firebricks



Plate 30: Building 2 - northern corner of G2


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Plate 31: Building 2 - south-east end of G2



Plate 32: Building 2 - G2 wall brackets


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Plate 33: Building 2 - G2 detail of wooden boxes



Plate 34: General view of Building 3 facing Hoyle Street


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Plate 35: Building 3 - detail of front elevation



Plate 36: Building 3 - rear elevation


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Plate 37: Building 3 - rear and south-west elevations



Plate 38: Building 3 - doorway within the south-west elevation


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Plate 39: Building 3 - general view of the north-east elevation



Plate 40: Building 3 - north-east elevation


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Plate 41: Building 3 - internal view of workshop, looking south-east



Plate 42: Building 3 - workshop, looking north-west



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Plate 43: Building 3 - inserted toilets and office



Plate 44: Building 3 - general view of office with original partitioned space and doorway beyond

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