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Project Report 1216.1(2)

Archaeological Appraisal of 79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield, South Yorkshire



September 2008

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Prepared for:
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79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

National Grid Reference: SK 3490 8761 (centred)

Archaeological Appraisal

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OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-4716	
Project title	79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield	
Short description of the project	<p>Hollis Croft remained undeveloped until the second quarter of the 18th century. Structures dating from this period were demolished during the mid-19th-century redevelopment of the Hollis Croft frontage and were replaced by the buildings present at time of survey. The extent to which the 18th-century structures in the remainder of the site were demolished or incorporated into later buildings is unclear. The site had been named Industry Place following its mid-19th-century redevelopment. However, it was known as the Toledo Works by 1890 and retained this name until at least 1974. Small tool manufacture had been recorded at the site in 1876 but the works were a cutlery manufacturers by 1888. Cutlery production continued at the site in 1922, but the works were then associated with bread platter production until the final quarter of the 20th century. The most significant sub-surface archaeological potential relates to an 18th-century building that stood in the work's yard and a late 19th-century building and chimney that stood along the south-east site boundary. Following the demolition of these structures, their sites were not redeveloped. The survival of 18th- and 19th-century sub-surface archaeological deposits in these areas is thus considered to be good.</p>	
Project dates	August 2008	
Previous/future work	Desk-based assessment/unknown	
Monument type and period	Cutlery Works. 19 th -century, with possible 18 th -century elements. Possible sub-surface 18 th -century deposits in yard.	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Sheffield	
Site address	79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S1 3BU	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3490 8761	
Site area	325m ² (approx.)	
Height OD	85m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	SYAS	
Project design originator	SYAS	
Project supervisor	Oliver Jessop	
Project manager	Oliver Jessop	
Sponsor or funding body	Mr Gill, Worcester Road, Lodge Moor Sheffield	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	None	None
Paper	Sheffield Archives; South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record office.	Report
Digital	South Yorkshire SMR	pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In June 2008 ARCUS were commissioned by AXIS Architecture, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological buildings appraisal of the site of 79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The site (centred on SK 3490 8761), is located to the northwest of Sheffield city centre.

For the purposes of this report, the site comprises two areas: Plot 1, no.s 79-81 Hollis Croft and their associated yard, and Plot 2, the car park to the west. The site, including the standing buildings, was examined in terms of its historical development and the nature of the built structures standing at the time of the survey.

Hollis Croft remained undeveloped until the 18th century. Within Plot 1, structures dating from this period were demolished during the mid-19th-century redevelopment of the street frontage and were replaced by the standing buildings that continue to occupy this area at the present day. The extent to which the 18th-century structures in the remainder of Plot 1 were demolished or were incorporated into later buildings is unclear.

A date-stone on the Hollis Croft frontage indicates that Plot 1 was named Industry Place following its mid-19th-century redevelopment. However, the site was known as the Toledo Works by 1890 and it retained this name until at least 1974. Small tool manufacture had been recorded within Plot 1 in 1876 but the works were a cutlery factory by 1888. Cutlery production continued at the site in 1922, but the works were then associated with bread platter production until the final quarter of the 20th century.

Within Plot 1, the most significant sub-surface archaeological potential relates to an 18th-century building that stood in the work's yard and a late 19th-century building and chimney that stood along the southeast site boundary. Following the demolition of these structures, their sites were not redeveloped. The potential for survival of 18th- and 19th-century sub-surface archaeological deposits in these areas is considered to be high.

Buildings at no.87 Hollis Croft, along the street frontage of Plot 2, during the 1780s appear to have remained extant in 1976, but had been demolished by 1981. These buildings were the premises of the Bacon cutlery works between 1862 and 1974. However, the buildings throughout the remainder of Plot 2 appear to have been occupied by a succession of small-scale cutlery manufacturers known as 'little mesters', who operated independent workshops and typically provided services to the larger cutlery firms.

The majority of the 18th-century buildings to the rear of the street frontage of Plot 2 remained extant in 1976 but had been demolished by 1981. The plot had been cleared of all buildings by 2004. However, due to the lack of subsequent redevelopment throughout the plot, the potential survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits within the present-day car park is considered to be high.

The assessment of the surviving standing buildings has identified the main existing elements to date to post mid-19th century, although modern surface finishes obscured the extent to which 18th-century fabric had survived, or been reused.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document represents the results of an archaeological buildings appraisal of 79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. ARCUS was commissioned by AXIS Architecture on behalf of their client to produce an archaeological deskbased assessment and building appraisal. The fieldwork, background research, and reporting was undertaken by Oliver Jessop, Mark Stenton, Lucy Dawson, Jenny Barnes and James Thomson.

For the purposes of this report, the site comprises two areas: Plot 1, nos 79-81 Hollis Croft and their associated yard, and Plot 2, the car park to the west.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the archaeological buildings appraisal were to assess the significance of the varied structures standing on the site at the time of survey. The recording methodology adopted during this survey has been in accordance with guidelines described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The survey aims were:

- to assess the form, function and phasing of standing buildings;
- to assess the significance of the standing buildings and the potential for further work

The aim of the desktop assessment was:

- to assess the potential for sub-surface archaeology;
- to set the site into its archaeological and historical context;
- to describe the historical development of the site

2.2 Location and General Layout

The site (centred on SK 3490 8761) is located to the northeast of Sheffield city centre and is situated on the south side of Hollis Croft (**Illustration 1**). The site is bounded to the east and south by industrial premises and to the west by a car park. Located to the north of the site is St Vincent's, a late 19th-century church.

The geology of the site is Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures (Westphalian A) mudstone.

2.3 Fieldwork Programme

Site fieldwork was undertaken in the form of a rapid inspection over one site visit on 31st July 2008. The survey comprised photography and written notes.

2.4 Photographic Survey

The photographic survey comprised a series of general and detail shots of the buildings taken with a 35mm camera. Where possible, photographs were taken of all

external elevations and within each room of the buildings. The location and direction of photographs were recorded on standard record sheets (**Appendix 1**), and a selection of images are reproduced as **Plates 1-27**.

2.5 Drawn Record

The drawn record consists of floor plans showing features of historic/archaeological significance. Phasing was recorded where appropriate. Existing floor plans, provided by AXIS Architecture, were used as a base.

2.6 Survey Archive

The site archive, containing a fully-indexed field archive of primary written documents, plans and photographs, will be deposited with Sheffield City Archives. In addition, copies of the completed report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record at Sheffield City Council, circulated to the client and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

2.7 Information Sources

Information was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- Hawley Collection;
- Secondary published sources;
- ARCUS archives.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its immediate area. Historic maps and plans of the area dating from the 18th century to the present were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Secondary published works relating to the proposal area were also consulted. A list of sites and find-spots within 1km of the site was compiled from South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). This is presented in **Appendix 2**, with the locations shown in **Illustration 2**.

3.1 Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval

The SMR does not record any prehistoric, Roman or medieval sites or find-spots within the site. Given the extensive urban and industrial development of the site and its immediate area between the 18th and 20th centuries, sub-surface deposits from earlier periods are unlikely to survive.

There are no medieval cartographic or documentary references to the general location of the site, which lies outside the currently identified limits of medieval Sheffield. However, early post-medieval evidence indicates that the site and its immediate vicinity were part of Sheffield's Town Field, an area of commons which ran to the River Don from Upperthorpe and Broad Lane (Belford 2001, 106; Scurfield 1986, fig.5). The site is thus likely to have also been in agricultural use during the

medieval period.

3.2 Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

John Harrison's 1637 survey of the manor of Sheffield indicated that most of the Town Field had been enclosed into smaller closes and crofts by the second quarter of the 17th century (Ronksley 1908). Although the dates of these enclosures are unknown, they are likely to have occurred during the early post-medieval period.

Urban development occurred throughout the area, known as the 'Crofts', from the second quarter of the 18th century. Many of the new streets took their names from the area's major landowners and 'Hollis Crofts Street' was named after the Trustees of the Hollis Hospital (Belford 2001, 109). General development at Hollis Croft was shown on Ralph Gosling's 1736 plan of Sheffield, although individual structures were not depicted within the Crofts on this map.

Sketchley's 1774 directory of Sheffield indicated that cutlery production was taking place at Hollis Croft by that date. However, the majority of entries in the 1774 directory did not include specific addresses and it is not possible to determine whether the site was included among the listings for the premises of tradesmen such as John Harrison, framed and stamped penknife manufacturer, James Townsend, springknife cutler, or Samuel Marples, spotted penknife cutler.

Plot 1 was first depicted clearly in William Fairbank's 1787-1789 fieldbook (**Illustration 3**), when buildings within the site were marked on a plan of land owned or occupied by Elizabeth Doe. The current site boundaries of nos 79-81 Hollis Croft had been established by the time of Fairbank's plan, with that at the south demarcated by a perimeter wall which separated the site from an area marked 'tenements and ground held of the Duke of Norfolk'.

Fairbank's plan indicated that development had occurred along the Hollis Croft frontage of Plot 1 by the late 1780s, with a building occupying the footprint of the present-day Building 1. A narrow, covered passage leading into the interior of the site was typical of 18th-century pedestrian access in this area. Sub-rectangular structures ran south along the western perimeter, within the area occupied currently by Building 2, with an adjoining sub-rectangular building located within the current works yard at the east. The site of the present-day Building 3 formed part of the undeveloped work's yard during this period.

Plot 2 was owned or occupied by Joseph Mekin at the time of the late 1780s plan. The area's present-day southern boundary had not been established by that date and was shown as open land owned by the Duke of Norfolk. Buildings were present along the Hollis Croft frontage, with a rectangular building at the east separated by a covered passage from a narrow-fronted block at the northwest. The latter ran south along the plot boundary, with a small, square building separating this block and a further narrow, rectangular range that formed the southern plot boundary at that date. A substantially narrower sub-rectangular block with a small square annexe was present along the eastern perimeter.

In their early 18th-century form, 'each property in the 'crofts' generally comprised an open yard, with the principal buildings running down the sides, gable-end facing the street', with additional ranges being added along the street frontages only during the last years of that century (Belford 2001, 110). It is thus possible that the structures shown along the east and west boundaries of both plots on the 1787-1789 plan may have pre-dated those facing onto Hollis Croft itself.

No interior partitions were marked in any of the buildings shown within the proposal area. However, this was typical of Fairbank's fieldbook plans and need not indicate that such divisions were absent. Fairbank's notes did not indicate the function of any of the late 18th-century structures within the site.

3.3 Nineteenth Century

William Fairbank's 1808 map of Sheffield and that produced for White's 1841 trade directory showed further general development throughout the Hollis Croft area, but did not distinguish individual plots or buildings within the site itself. The 1841 directory contained entries for Hollis Croft, with George Linley, penknife manufacturer, listed at no.79. However, street addresses were renumbered throughout the west of Sheffield during the 19th century and it is not clear if the numbers given during the first half of the century were analogous with those listed during the later 19th century. Activity within the site thus cannot be identified with certainty in the trade directories dating from the earlier part of this period.

Redevelopment appears to have occurred throughout much of Plot 1 by the time of the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 3**). A date-stone observed on the front of no.s79-81 during the site visit was marked 'Industry Place, erected by W. & M. Howe, 1833. The latter date is likely to have marked the completion of the site's redevelopment as several extant features were marked on the 1854 map. These included a cart passage leading into the site from Hollis Croft along the alignment of the narrower pedestrian passage shown on the 1780s plan. The standing buildings along the Plot 1 street frontage appear to represent a single phase of construction, suggesting that the buildings shown at this location on the 1780s plan had been demolished.

Development had also occurred along the rest of the boundaries of Plot 1 by 1854. Buildings occupied the whole of the western perimeter at that date, with a small, square building and an adjoining sub-rectangular structure having been constructed on the site of Building 3. A set of external steps was shown along the south face of the southernmost unit. The buildings along the western boundary were divided into a number of separate units that appeared to be accessible only from within the work's yard. A long, freestanding wall had been constructed between the yard and the east face of the buildings, with access available through a gate to the south of the cart passage.

A long, sub-rectangular block occupied the site of Building 1 on the 1854 map. This structure extended several metres further south than the present-day building and was separated from several small utility buildings by a yard containing a pump. Two small buildings along the southern perimeter of Plot 1 were separated by a gate that had been marked at this location within the boundary wall on the 1787-1789 plan.

Buildings occupied the whole of the western boundary of Plot 2 by 1854, with new structures occupying the formerly open ground between the 18th-century blocks. Buildings also stood within the previously undeveloped area at the south of the plot. These were accessible via a cart passage at the south of the work's yard and consisted of an L-shaped development at the west, with two smaller buildings at the east.

White's 1862 trade directory did not contain listings for no.s 79 or 81 Hollis Croft and it is not possible to identify the function of the buildings within Plot 1 during the third quarter of the 19th century. However, the 1862 directory listed Stephen Bacon, scale cutter, at no.87 and this family firm remained at this address at the time of Kelly's

1974 directory. Cartographic evidence indicates that no.87 occupied Plot 2, thus suggesting that the present-day addresses within the proposal area had been established by the 1860s.

White's 1876 directory listed Nathaniel Holden, gimlet manufacturer, at no.s 79-81. However, the 'Industry Place' inscribed on the Plot 1 date-stone was not recorded as the name of the works in contemporary trade directories. The 1876 directory listed Stephen Bacon as an ivory cutter at no.87, with Joseph F. Wilson and W. and J. Brasington, spring knife manufacturers, also located at this address.

E. Manico and Company, table cutlery manufacturers, were listed at no.s 79, 81 and 83 Hollis Croft in Kelly's 1888 directory and the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 3**) showed the site as the Toledo Works cutlery factory. The five adjoining units that had been shown along the western site boundary in 1854 were depicted as a single building in 1890. The footprint of the latter largely matched that of the earlier map and it is unclear whether the interior partitions that had been marked on the 1854 map had been removed or were simply not marked in 1890.

However, the entrance to the large block at the north continued to be shown in 1890, while the two entrances to the smaller units at the south had been removed by the construction of a new building which abutted the main block's southeast face. The demarcation of a partition between the new building and the main block may indicate that the five spaces within the latter had indeed been converted into a single unit by 1890. The freestanding wall that had formerly separated this structure from the work's yard was no longer shown at this date.

By 1890, the building along the eastern boundary of Plot 1 had been extended to the south and was shown as a single unit. Two small buildings had replaced the majority of the utility buildings that had been shown to the south of this block on the 1854 map, although a small rectangular structure abutting the site boundary remained extant in this area. A sub-rectangular building containing a work's chimney had replaced the previous structures along the eastern half of the southern site boundary. A series of external steps were marked within the yard between this building and the large unit at the west of Plot 1.

Knife manufacture and bone cutting were listed at no.87 in Kelly's 1888 and 1895 directories and Plot 2 was marked 'Cutlery Works' on the 1890 map. Several mid-19th-century units along the western plot boundary appear to have been amalgamated by this date. A work's chimney was shown in the narrow yard between the southwest face of the main block and the L-shaped building at the south-west of the plot.

Although no street numbers were given, S. Williamson and Sons, cutlery manufacturers, were listed between entries for no.s 77 and 87 Hollis Croft in White's 1898 directory. Given their placement in the listing and the nature of their business, it is probable that this firm occupied the site during this period. Knife manufacture and bone-cutting continued to be listed among the trades practiced at no.87 Hollis Croft at this date.

The site lies immediately adjacent to no.s 52, 54 and 56 Garden Street. This small, early to mid-19th-century cutlery works complex comprises a three-storey, single-bay house, a three-storey, ten-bay range which may have provided both domestic dwellings and industrial workshops, and a two-storey workshop. The buildings are arranged around a narrow yard to the rear. The three-storey house may represent the only extant part of the 19th-century street frontage, which may have comprised three dwellings and a covered pedestrian entrance into the work's yard. The complex

at no.s 52-56 Garden Street is a Grade II listed structure (Wray 2000, 55-56; Johnson 2007, 12, 39-40).

3.4 Twentieth Century

Little detail was shown on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map, although a small, detached building had been constructed in the work's yard immediately adjacent to the large unit at the west of Plot 1. By this date, the industrial chimney at the south-west of Plot 2 was no longer shown. White's 1912 and Kelly's 1922 directories continued to list both S. Williamson and Sons and Charles W. Bacon Ltd, indicating that cutlery continued to be manufactured within Plots 1 and 2 during this period. Little change was depicted on the 1923 Ordnance Survey map.

Municipal slum clearance programmes were conducted throughout the west of Sheffield during the 1920s and 1930s and the sole entry within Plot 1 in Kelly's 1934 directory was for Thomas Henry Whitham, a tailor whose premises were stated to be at the 'back of' no.79 Hollis Croft. It is not clear if this referred to the small detached structure that had been shown to the south of the main block since 1905. The 1934 directory gave Charles W. Bacon's occupation as wood turner, perhaps indicating a change of usage within Plot 2 at this time. However, cutlery production continued elsewhere within Plot 2, with George and Joseph Senior, butchers' knife manufacturers, listed at the site in this period.

Kelly's 1948 directory listed A. R. Ashby and Company, bread platter manufacturers, at the Toledo Works, with the warehouse of Rolfe and Hurt Ltd, wholesale tool dealers, at no.79 Hollis Croft. While indicating that the bread platter manufacturers occupied no.81, the latter entry also suggests that no.79 may have undergone structural modification in association with its change of use from a manufacturing site to a storage space.

These changes may be reflected on the 1951 Ordnance Survey map (**Illustration 3**), which indicated that the majority of the buildings along the eastern boundary of Plot 1 had been demolished by that date. No.79, the unit that ran south from the eastern part of the Hollis Croft street frontage, remained intact, with the addition of a set of external stairs along its south face. An open-sided structure and a small rectangular building had been constructed further south along the eastern plot boundary.

No.81 Hollis Croft, which ran south from the street frontage along the site's western perimeter, appeared to have undergone little change by 1951, although an interior partition was marked in the vicinity of that between Buildings 2 and 3. The late 19th-century works chimney and its associated sub-rectangular building at the south of the site had been demolished by this date.

Within Plot 2, a small, square building had been constructed behind no.87 Hollis Croft by 1951. Open-fronted structures had also been erected along the west and south faces of the block that stood along the plot's eastern perimeter.

Ashby and Company remained within Plot 1 at the time of Kelly's 1959 directory, with Kirkanson of Sheffield, cutlery manufacturers, listed at no.79. The extent of any structural modifications associated with the reversion from a warehouse to the manufacture of cutlery is unclear. Photographs of the site taken in 1960, held by the Picture Sheffield, showed the Hollis Croft frontage of Plot 1 as a three-storey, brick-built structure with a low-pitched roof (**Plate 1**). 'Toledo Works' was written on the depressed basket arch over the cart passage, while entrances to no.s 79 and 81 were located immediately adjacent to the passage. A third entrance situated at the western

end of the building may have been the no.83 Hollis Croft that had been included in the 1888 trade directory entry for E. Mancino and Company, the earliest known cutlery manufacturers at the site.

Charles W. Bacon's premises along the street frontage of Plot 2 were also photographed in 1960 (**Plate 2**). No.87 was shown to comprise two buildings separated by a pedestrian access passage. The latter feature followed the alignment of the passage that had been shown at this location on Fairbank's 1787-1789 plan, suggesting that the 18th-century buildings along the street frontage of Plot 2 remained extant in 1960.

The buildings within Plot 2 were faced with a uniform cement render and abutted above the ground-floor level, but their designs suggested that they may have been constructed in separate phases. The larger building at the east of the plot frontage was a three-storey structure with a low-pitched roof. A recessed doorway on the ground floor was accessed via three stone steps. Two windows were present on the ground floor, with three on the second floor and only a single, centrally-located window present on the third floor. A sign reading 'Charles W. Bacon Ltd' was situated below the first-floor windows.

The building at the west of Plot 2 was also a three-storey structure, but its possible origins as a separate building were suggested by several features, including a substantially lower pitched roof and stone quoins that were present to first-floor level at either side of the building. A plinth ran along the ground floor at street level. A square window or hatch at the western end of this feature indicated that this building possessed a basement level. An ornate, 19th-century lamp-post shown immediately to the west of the passage may have been that marked at this location on the 1854 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps.

No change was shown within the site on the 1968 Ordnance Survey map, with the exception of the removal of the open-sided structure along the eastern boundary of Plot 1. Ashby and Company remained at the site in 1969, when Kelly's directory also listed Contemporary Heating Ltd, a central heating company, and the Roebuck Engineering Company at no.s 79 and 81 respectively. Charles W. Bacon Ltd were the sole occupants of no.87 in 1969, when they were listed as wood turners and shaft scale-cutters. These four companies continued to be listed at the works in Kelly's 1974 directory, which was the last to be published. Plot 1 retained the name 'Toledo Works' at that date.

No further changes were shown within Plot 1 on the 1976, 1981 or 1992 Ordnance Survey maps. However, a large, sub-rectangular structure was shown to the rear of no.79 on the 2004 Ordnance Survey map. The nature of this feature is unknown and it was not extant at the time of the site visit. Plot 2 had been cleared of buildings by 1981, with the exception of a single rectangular structure along the south-west boundary. This structure remained standing in 1992 but was not shown on the 2004 map.

4 DESCRIPTION OF STANDING BUILDINGS

4.1 Summary

Within the boundary of Plot 1, 79-81 Hollis Croft was a series of brick-built buildings to the north and east of a central brick-paved yard (**Illustrations 4-6**). The remaining sides were occupied by a late 20th-century steel-framed shed. The following description of the buildings is not intended to be a comprehensive description of

each building, rather a discussion of their key structural features and design.

Plot 2 was occupied by a car park at the time of the site visit. Ground cover throughout was modern tarmac. Brickwork remained extant at the south and southwest of the plot, with partial single-brick skins representing the positions of former buildings. A brick wall that ran north from the southwest corner of the plot was constructed of poorly-preserved handmade bricks and may be the internal wall of the rectangular building shown at this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map. This feature abutted, but was not keyed-in to, both an extant building at the south and a wall on an east-west alignment to the north. No obvious traces of the industrial chimney that was shown in this area on the 1890 map were observed during the site visit.

4.2 Building Descriptions

Building 1

Building 1 (**Plates 3-5**) was a three-storey brick built structure situated along Hollis Croft, to the north of the site boundary. Behind the Hollis Croft range the building projected back on either side of the yard to double its width. The northern façade of the building was of machine pressed brick in a Flemish bond. On the ground floor there was a depressed basket arched cart passage flanked by pedestrian doors, with regularly spaced windows with stone architraves on all floors, and a string course below the windows on the first floor. A date stone above the cart passage on the second floor records the building to have been constructed by 1833 (**Plate 6**). The remaining elevations were all rendered with pebble dash, with pedestrian doors and plain windows facing into the yard. Against the eastern wall of the western rear projection, a lean-to kitchen and goods lift tower had been constructed, probably utilising existing openings.

The interior of the building consisted of numerous small rooms divided by brick walls (**Plates 7-21**). All rooms had modern furnishings, although a few original features survived, including a moulded cornice above a suspended ceiling in room G1 (**Plate 11**), and an ornamental fire surround in F1.

The internal organisation of space had been altered within the Hollis Croft range and would have originally been three buildings. The survival of an original wooden architrave around the door between F2 and F3 strongly suggests that, had 79 and 81 Hollis Croft once been separate, the rooms above the cart passage belonged to 81 Hollis Croft. Building 1 to the west of the cart passage appears from the façade to have been designed as two properties with separate street entrances, internally joined later by the insertion of a doorway through the chimney breast between rooms G4 to G9. A similar inserted door way between G4 and G9, linked building 1 and 2.

The roof from building 2 extended over room S5, which contained a timber king-post truss identical to those in building 2. The southwest wing of building 1 was open internally to the street range on the ground floor, and separated by internal brick walls on the above floors. Additionally on the ground floor, there was a window between G3 and G9 to the east of the chimney breast. The floors in building 1 were substantially lower than those in building 2 and were accessed by modern staircases.

The majority of this building is mid 19th century in date, although there is the possibility that fabric from the early mid 19th-century buildings survive. Clear evidence for the former is obscured by modern surface finishes on both interior and exterior.

Building 2

Building 2 (**Plates 5 and 22**) was a three-storey narrow range situated along the western site boundary from Building 1 to the north to Building 3 to the south. The building was entirely rendered in pebble-dash obscuring any extant features. The eastern wall had regularly spaced windows with modern frames across all floors, with those on the third being smaller, reflecting the reduced height of that floor. A projecting chimney breast from the southern wall of the building presumably indicates that the range had continued further in that direction.

The interior of Building 3 (**Plates 23-27**) was open to a single space on all floors with blocked fireplaces in the chimney breasts against the southern wall. Although the majority of the interior walls of the building had modern surface finishes, partial soft-stripping on the first floor had revealed a scar from a removed wooden staircase to the second floor in the northwest corner that was probably original (**Plate 25**). The second floor was positioned partially in the roof space, with windows positioned close to floor level. The roof was pitched slate supported on timber trusses with unusually wide king-posts (**Plate 27**). Numerous scars on the base of the tie beams suggest that the trusses may have once supported insubstantial internal partitioning. The roof was gabled to the south, and hipped to the north where it overlapped the southwest wing of building 1.

Building 2 dates to the mid 19th-century, although elements such as the roof trusses could possibly be reused from earlier structures on site. Closer examination of the buildings fabric would be necessary to conclude anything further.

Building 3

Building 3 (**Plate 28**) was a single-storey lean-to structure built against the western boundary wall and abutting Building 2 to the south. The building was brick-built, rendered in pebble-dash, and with three modern windows along the eastern wall.

Internally (**Plate 29**), the building consisted of a single space with exposed timber lean-to trusses, and a chimney breast to the north. Access to F3.1 was to the north through a doorway to the side of the chimney breast. The mono-pitched roof possessed a tile covering. The building dated to the early 20th century and was likely to have reused an earlier roof structure.

4.3 Phasing

The development of the site can be divided into five phases (**Illustration 7**). Initially the area was developed in the 18th century, with a subsequent redevelopment in the mid 19th century. The front façade of building 1 is dated to this second redevelopment, and the majority of the fabric is likely to date to this phase when a cart passage was constructed into the yard from Hollis Croft. The possibility that evidence for the initial 18th-century development exists in the current standing building could not be determined at this level of survey.

The form and design of building 2 appeared earlier than building 1, though it does not appear until 1854 on the OS maps (**Illustration 3**). The roof from building 2 continues into the south-western wing of building 1, which would seemingly indicate building 2 and the southwest wing to be contemporary. However the thin internal walls that divide the rooms of the southwest wing from the rest of building 1, the significantly different floor levels between the buildings, and the internal window and inserted

door on the ground floor suggest that these elements were constructed in different phases. Although building 2 does not appear on the 1787-89 Fairbank map of the area (**Illustration 3**) it is likely that building 2 predates the construction of building 1, dating it to between 1789-1832. The southwest wing of building 1 is likely a product of the 19th-century redevelopment, with the old roof structure re-used from the structure it replaced.

Building 3 represented the final phase, and appeared to be an early 20th century structure, added to the southern elevation of building 2, and possibly replacing an earlier structure. The roof trusses used in the construction of this building would have been salvaged from an earlier demolished structure.

5 POTENTIAL FOR SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGY

Hollis Croft remained undeveloped until the second quarter of the 18th century and is not known to have been the focus of settlement prior to this period. Any unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits associated with earlier periods will have been impacted by developments during the 18th and 19th centuries. The archaeological potential relating to pre-18th-century sub-surface deposits is considered to be **low**.

5.1 Plot 1

The 18th-century structures along the Hollis Croft frontage were replaced during the mid-19th century. This redevelopment is likely to have destroyed any earlier deposits within the footprint of the buildings in this area. The archaeological potential relating to 18th-century sub-surface deposits along the street frontage of Plot 1 is considered to be **low**.

Fairbank's 1787-1789 plan showed a sub-rectangular building within the central part of the work's yard. This had been demolished by 1854 and the area does not appear to have been redeveloped subsequently. The archaeological potential relating to 18th-century sub-surface deposits within the central part of the yard is thus considered to be **high**.

Buildings shown along the east and west site boundaries of Plot 1 in the late 1780s had been redeveloped by the mid-19th century and were subject to further modification thereafter. It is not clear if the 18th-century structures were demolished or incorporated into the subsequent buildings at these locations. The archaeological potential relating to 18th-century sub-surface deposits along the east and west site boundaries is thus considered to be **moderate**.

A sub-rectangular building with an associated work's chimney had been constructed along the south-east boundary of Plot 1 during the period between the 1854 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps. This structure remained extant in 1948 but had been demolished by 1951. The area has not been redeveloped subsequently and the archaeological potential relating to sub-surface deposits associated with this 19th-century building is deemed to be **high**.

A variety of structures stood along the eastern boundary of Plot 1 at various points throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. None of these buildings remains extant, although the area is occupied currently by open-fronted sheds. The archaeological potential relating to the survival of sub-surface deposits associated with these 19th- and 20th-century features is considered to be **high**.

5.2 Plot 2

The 18th-century structures along the plot's Hollis Croft frontage appear to have remained extant at the time of the 1976 Ordnance Survey map but had been demolished by 1981. Lack of subsequent redevelopment in this area, including the site of the building containing cellarge at the west of the street frontage, may have preserved sub-surface deposits relating to these 18th-century phases. The archaeological potential along the Hollis Croft frontage of Plot 2 is thus considered to be **high**.

The extent to which the 18th-century buildings along the east and west site boundaries of Plot 2 remained extant or were incorporated partially within later structures in these areas is unclear. Buildings remained standing at these locations in 1976 but had been demolished by 1981. The area has not been redeveloped subsequently. The archaeological potential relating to the survival of sub-surface 18th- and 19th-century deposits along the east and west perimeters of Plot 2 is considered to be **high**.

The southern part of Plot 2 was not developed until the 19th century. A work's chimney had been constructed in this area during the period between the 1854 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps but had been demolished by 1905. The last remaining building within the site stood within the southern part of Plot 2 in 1992 but had been demolished by 2004. The area has not been redeveloped subsequently. The archaeological potential relating to 19th-century sub-surface deposits in this area is considered to be **high**.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Quantification of Significance

There is currently no nationally agreed methodology for measuring the relative significance of heritage assets, or archaeological monuments. Guidelines set down in PPG16 (paragraph 8) draw a distinction between nationally important remains and those of lesser distinction. It is possible to distinguish between sites of national, regional, local or negligible importance based on the following factors: period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity.

Significance criteria

Significance	Examples
International	World Heritage Site
National	Scheduled Ancient Monument, Grade I Listed Building, site/building suitable for scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling
Regional or District	Grade II* Listed Building, site or building which consists of a significant example in a regional context
Local or Borough (low, medium and high)	Other archaeological sites, Grade II Listed Building, locally important historic building.
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have proved negative archaeological results, or where large-scale destruction of deposits or structures has taken place

'Local significance' covers a wide range of sites, and has therefore been divided into further categories of Low, Medium and High Local. Low Local refers to structures of which many examples survive in the area or which are of limited relevance to the historic development of Sheffield. Medium Local and High Local indicate structures of greater rarity or importance to the historic development of Sheffield. A 'Low Local' significance rating does not necessarily mean that a site would not merit further archaeological investigation; the rating would, however, offer a mechanism for prioritising any further investigations that may be required.

6.2 Significance

Sheffield has a large number of surviving small industrial works similar to those surveyed in this report, although many are derelict and increasingly being cleared away. 79-81 Hollis Croft and its adjoining car park were typical of the tightly-packed cutlery works that proliferated in Sheffield during the 18th and 19th centuries, and can be said to reflect and preserve the changes brought about by the subsequent decline of the trade during the 20th century.

As Sheffield expanded in the 18th century, streets like Hollis Croft, which were initially developed with a domestic character, effectively became closer to the city centre and were converted to industrial use (Wray 2000: 54). The scale of individual industrial sites differed enormously, although it was not unusual for both large and small producers to co-exist as each relied on the other. These ranged from small-scale manufacturers known as 'little mesters' who undertook a single process, to the large integrated works where a number of processes were gathered together on one site.

The remaining buildings at 79-81 Hollis Croft retain the distinctive characteristics of many smaller 19th-century industrial works in Sheffield, with a U-shaped workshop range, a narrow yard, and a front office range with a central cart entrance. Similar workshops appear to have existed on the site of the adjoining car park. Many of the units to the rear of the street frontage of the car park site appear to have operated on a smaller scale, and were therefore likely to have been little mesters.

The extant and sub-surface archaeology of the survey area is typical of Sheffield's industrial character, though does not represent a particularly significant survival.

Significance

Element	Date	Significance
Building 1	Mid-19 th century, possibly retaining early 18 th -century fabric	Low local
Building 2	Late 18 th century	Low Local
Building 3	Early 20 th century	Negligible
Sub-surface remains in plot 1	Post-medieval (17 th to late 19 th century)	Medium Local
Sub-surface remains in plot 2	Post-medieval (17 th to mid-19 th century)	Medium Local

7 CONCLUSION

The site is likely to have been in agricultural use as part of Sheffield's Town Field during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Sub-surface archaeological deposits from these and earlier periods that may have been present within the site are likely to have been destroyed during the development of Hollis Croft in the second quarter of the 18th century.

Initial development within the site may have occurred along the east and west boundaries of Plots 1 and 2, with development along the street frontages representing subsequent phases of construction during the later 18th century. Buildings occupied each of these areas by the late 1780s.

The 18th-century structures along the Hollis Croft frontage of Plot 1 were demolished during the mid-19th century and appear to have been replaced by the standing buildings that occupy this area at the present day. These appear to represent a single phase of construction and may have been completed by 1855. There is no evidence to indicate that the plot's 18th-century buildings contained cellarage and deposits within the footprint of the 19th-century buildings are likely to have been destroyed. The extent to which the 18th-century structures in the remainder of Plot 1 were demolished or incorporated into later buildings is unclear.

A date-stone on the Hollis Croft frontage indicates that Plot 1 was named Industry Place following its mid-19th-century redevelopment. However, the building was known as the Toledo Works by 1890 and it retained this name until at least 1974. Small tool manufacture had been recorded at the site in 1876 but the works were cutlery manufacturers by 1888. Cutlery manufacture continued at the site in 1922, but the works were subsequently associated with bread platter production until the final quarter of the 20th century.

Several now-demolished buildings formerly occupied the present-day work's yard in Plot 1. The most significant of these were a sub-rectangular structure that was shown within the yard's central area in the 1780s but which had been demolished by 1854, and a building with an industrial chimney that stood along the south-east plot boundary in 1890 and was demolished between 1948 and 1951. Following the demolition of these structures, their sites were not redeveloped. The potential survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits in these areas is considered to be high.

Within Plot 2, the buildings along the Hollis Croft frontage were the premises of the Bacon cutlery works from at least 1862. This firm remained at no.87 in 1974. However, within the remainder of Plot 2, other individual businesses came and went with regularity over the decades. The premises to the rear of the street frontage may thus have been occupied by a succession of small-scale cutlery manufacturers known as 'little mesters', who operated independent workshops and typically provided services to the larger cutlery firms.

The majority of the 18th-century buildings within Plot 2 remained extant in 1976 but had been demolished by 1981, and the plot had been cleared of all buildings by 2004. Several areas of extant brickwork appear to be the only 18th- or 19th-century features to remain above ground. However, due to the lack of subsequent redevelopment throughout the plot, the potential survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits within the present-day car park is considered to be high.

The site lies immediately north of an early to mid-19th-century cutlery works complex at no.s 52, 54 and 56 Garden Street. The Hollis Croft development would affect the immediate setting of this group of Grade II listed buildings. However, no.s 52-56 themselves are unlikely to be impacted negatively by the proposed works.

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Gell's: 1825.

Rodgers': 1841.

White's: 1841, 1862, 1876, 1898, 1912.

Kelly's: 1888, 1922, 1934, 1948, 1959, 1969, 1974.

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1736 Gosling map of Sheffield.

1771 Fairbank map of Sheffield.

1787-1789 Fairbank fieldbook plan (Sheffield Archives, SheS 605L).

1795 Fairbank map of Sheffield.

1808 Fairbank map of Sheffield.

1817 Fairbank field book plan (Sheffield Archives, SheS 1098S).

1823 Leather map of Sheffield.

1832 Tayler map of Sheffield.

1841 White's map of Sheffield.

1854 OS first edition 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 19.

1890 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 294.7.

1905 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 294.7.

1923 OS 1905 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 294.7.

1935 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet 294.7.

1951 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

1968 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

1976 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

1981 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

1992 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

2004 OS 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

11 APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film 1					
Format	35mm	Type	B/W	Photographer	J. Thomson
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date		
1.1	Detail of wall behind building	W	31/07/08		
1.2	Detail of trusses in room G10	NW	"		
1.3	General view of room of room G9	SE	"		
1.4	Detail of ceiling in room G4	SE	"		
1.5	Detail of cornice in room G1	NE	"		
1.6	General view of room G2	NW	"		
1.7	General view of room G1	SE	"		
1.8	Detail of fire place in room F1	SE	"		
1.9	Detail of stairs on first floor	SW	"		
1.10	General view of room F5	S	"		
1.11	Detail of stair scar on wall in room F9	NW	"		
1.12	General view of room F9	W	"		
1.13	General view of room F9	S	"		
1.14	General view of room F7	SE	"		
1.15	General view of room F2	NW	"		
1.16	General view of room F3	N	"		
1.17	Detail of stairs in room F4	NW	"		
1.18	General view of room F8	SE	"		
1.19	General view of room S4	NE	"		
1.20	General view of room S3	NE	"		
1.21	General view of room S2	NW	"		
1.22	General view of room S1	N	"		
1.23	Detail of roof truss with supports S5	S	"		
1.24	General view of room S5 through to S6	S	"		
1.25	Detail of roof truss in room S6	N	"		
1.26	Detail of roof truss in room S6	S	"		
1.27	General view of room G3	NE	"		
1.28	General view of room G7	NE	"		
1.29	General view of room G7	SW	"		
1.30	General view of façade	S	"		
1.31	Detail of windows and date stone	S	"		
1.32	View of building from down street	SE	"		
1.33	View of yard	NE	"		
1.34	View of yard	NW	"		
1.35	View of yard	SW	"		
1.36	Detail of entrance way	NW	"		

12 APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Site locations shown in **Illustration 2**.

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
1	38 Garden Street. Small works, possibly producing Britannia metal and electro plate wares, later a handle manufactory. Adapted from a narrow range of buildings shown in 1850, probably housing, and enlarged by 1890.	SK 3496 8755	NBR 98250
2	48 Garden Street. Small complex, dating from the early to mid-19th century, comprising a small house and a range of workshops. The property was originally occupied by a file maker and, later, a cutler.	SK 3493 8756	NBR 98251
3	52-56 Garden Street. Small early to mid-19 th -century cutlery works complex comprising a dwelling, a three-storey range which may have provided both a house and work-shops, and a two-storey workshop, the latter still used for cutlery production. Grade II listed.	SK 3488 8755	NBR 98233
4	Bailey Lane Works, Bailey Lane. One surviving three-storey block, occupied by Carr and Co (fender-makers, saw, file and steel manufacturers) from the 1820s.	SK 3496 8737	NBR 98208
5	Cambridge Works, Solly Street. Medium-sized cutlery works established in the second quarter of the 19 th century. Originally comprised a three-storey office range, with workshops to the rear, with expansion in the later 19th century. Grade II listed. The buildings were recorded prior to conversion, and the adjacent Cornhill Works on Edward Street was excavated. A substantial stone revetment wall in the centre of the plot was also recorded.	SK 3472 8758	NBR 98284 ARCUS 759
6	Site of Harrison's Tool and Steelworks. Constructed in the late 18th century, with workshops and an additional furnace later constructed on adjacent ground between the back of his original property on Hollis Croft and Garden Street. A four-storey house was built at the Hollis Croft end of the works in the 1780s, where the family lived until the early 19th century.	SK 350 875	SMR 4657
7	Site of John Kenyon's saw and steel works on Hollis Croft in the 1780s.	SK 350 875	SMR 4656
8	Site of Thomas Turton's steelworks between Pea Croft and White Croft in 1810. Cementation furnaces and crucible furnaces were located on opposite sides of the yard.	SK 350 876	SMR 4658
9	Site of an innovative steel furnace erected by the Cutler's Company in Scotland Street 1763, the only time that organisation undertook a commercial venture.	SK 349 876	SMR 4655

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
10	John Watt's Works, Lambert Street. The works was founded in 1765 and expanded by the mid-19th century to occupy 10 adjoining properties. The firm produced a diverse range of products including safety razors, scissors and skates. Most of the present buildings are 19th-century in date. Archaeological building recording has been carried out prior to the demolition of several of the standing buildings. Grade II listed.	SK 352 877	SMR 4659
11	Scotland Street Methodist Chapel and attached memorial hall. The chapel was built in 1828, with mid-nineteenth-century additions and late 20 th -century alterations. Grade II listed.	SK 350 877	SMR 4661
12	Site of clay pipe kiln, Scotland Street. Pipes from kiln site recovered, kiln(s) probably intact on waste ground.	SK 3501 8779	SMR 2757
13	Soho Works, Cross Smithfield Street. Steel, file and spring works constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century. In the 1870s it was occupied by Turton Brothers, later Turton, Bright and Co. By 1890 it had substantial buildings around the inner and outer courtyards. Only a fragment of a single building survives, the rear wall of a 12-hole crucible furnace which remains as a retaining wall on the perimeter of the cleared site.	SK 3494 8782	NBR 98224
14	Kutrite Works, Snow Lane. Built in at least four stages, the earliest probably mid-19 th -century, and the latest in the early 20th century. First recorded as a steel works, but later used as a file manufactory. Previously known as the Beehive Works. Only the street frontage buildings appear to survive. Grade II listed.	SK 3508 8791	NBR 98252
15	Well Meadow Works, 35 Well Meadow Street. Early 19 th -century integrated steel works and cutlery manufacturers. Situated around a courtyard, including the works manager's house and crucible furnaces. Later combined with the Algoma Works on the opposite side of the road, and run by Samuel Peace and Co. Grade II* listed. Buildings recently recorded prior to alteration.	SK 3467 8778	SMR 4575 NBR 98298
16	Algoma Works, 54 Well Meadow Street. Crucible or melting shop and steel and file works, built c.1830 in the form of an enclosed courtyard, by Samuel Peace and Co. A small house is probably the earliest building on site, and was probably used as the works manager's house. The complex is grade II listed. Buildings recently recorded prior to alteration.	SK 3467 8778	SMR 2866 NBR 98298
17	Hoyle Street cementation furnace. The last steel cementation furnace built in the Sheffield area, and the only intact example remaining. A brick cone, 40 feet high and 20 feet diameter, with a capacity of 40 tons. Internal arrangements still intact. Previously part of the Doncaster Works. Scheduled Ancient Monument no.1161.	SK 3486 8796	SMR 2812 NBR 98228

Site no	Description	NGR	SMR no
18	Don Cutlery Works. Medium-sized cutlery works dating from the mid- and late 19th century. It comprises a street frontage range providing offices and workshops, wings to either side with forges on the ground floor and workshops over, and a central range. Occupied by Southern and Richardson until at least 1910.	SK 3498 8797	NBR 98227
19	Row of late 18 th -century houses in Paradise Square, nos. 1-15.	SK 353 875	SMR 3984
20	Site of Sheffield Grammar School, Townhead Street, with the headmaster's house at the western end of the site.	SK 352 875	SMR 3782
21	Site of the Townhead Cross, probably medieval.	SK 352 874	SMR 2764
22	Anglo Works, 23 Trippett Lane. Grade II listed works buildings, incorporating possible 18 th -century elements, but mainly early to mid-19 th -century in date. Silver and flatware manufacturers.	SK 3513 3736	NBR 98293
23	Central Works, West Street. Morton's scissor and cutlery works, constructed c.1820. Site recently redeveloped, with street frontage retained.	SK 3502 8729	SMR 4282, NBR 98218
24	Carver Street Methodist Chapel. Excavations adjacent prior to redevelopment uncovered late 18 th - to 19 th -century burials.	SK 350 873	ARCUS 507
25	City Hall. Grade II* listed structure, built by Vincent Harris in 1920-34.	SK 3519 8724	SMR 3987
26	Site of Barker's Pool waterworks, 17 th -century.	SK 3525 8718	SMR 2761
27	Alpha Works, Carver Street. Cutlery works, formerly Harrison Brothers and Howson, c.1900 construction.	SK 3475 8775	SMR 4385 NBR 98215
28	Kendal Works, Carver Lane. Early 19 th -century cutlery works arranged around a courtyard. Cutlers' benches, drive shafts, buffing and grinding wheels remain in the workshops. Associated with Nowill and Son, edge tool makers, until the 1990s.	SK 3510 8720	SMR 4389
29	Former cutlery works at the corner of Division Street and Eldon Street, now the 'Forum' retail outlets. Constructed c.1850, with later alterations.	SK 3488 8701	SMR 4386
30	Victoria Works, Gell Street. Cutlery works, c.1865.	SK 3470 8720	SMR 4383

13 APPENDIX 3: TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES

1774: Sketchley's Directory

Hollis Croft

Joseph Bower: penknife cutler.
George Darlin: tableknife cutler.
John Harrison: framed and stamped penknives.
Sam Marples: spotted penknife cutler.
James Townsend: springknife cutler.

1825: Gell's Directory

Hollis Croft

45. Thomas Bacon and Son: ivory, wood, horn and bone, with silver and plated blades, manufacturers of table knives and forks.
45. Stephen Constantine: pen and pocket knife manufacturer.
55. Makin and Sanderson: shoe and butchers' knife manufacturers.
67. Edward Barnes: pen and pocket knife manufacturers (and scissors).

1841: Rodgers' Directory

Hollis Croft

73. James Holmes: spring knife manufacturer.
75. James Gledhill: general dealer in cutlery.
77. Oxley and Son: manufacturers of shoe and butchers' knives.
79. George Linley: pen knife manufacturer.
83. William Howe: table knife manufacturer.
87. Joseph Gaunt: ivory, bone, horn and wood haft and scale cutter.
87. Jno. Micklethwaite: merchant (hse. Broad Lane).
89. Sam Morton: spring knife manufacturer.
91. James Hinchcliffe: beer house.

1862: White's Directory

Hollis Croft

63. J. Lyall and Son: scale pressers.
67. John Hobson: shoemaker.
69. Samuel Mitchell: shopkeeper.
83. Maria Barnes: penknife manufacturer.
James Marsh: table knife manufacturer.
87. Stephen Bacon: scale cutter.
89. Samuel Gill: spring knife manufacturer.
G.W. Bramwell and Co.: scissor manufacturers.

1876: White's Directory

Hollis Croft

71.: John Greaves: shopkeeper.
75-77.: Wilfred Jackson: electroplate manufacturer.
79-81.: Nathaniel Holden: gimlet manufacturer.
83. Henry Howe: table cutlery manufacturer.
87. Stephen Bacon: ivory cutter.
87. Joseph F. Wilson: spring knife manufacturer.
87. W. and J. Brasington: spring knife manufacturers.
89-91. W. Wragg and Sons: razor manufacturers.
89. Jospeh Farr: pocket knife manufacturer.
95. Mrs. Hannah Brazewell: spice dealer.

1888: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

South Side

71. Mrs. Norah O'Malley: shopkeeper.
75 and 77. Wilfred Jackson: electroplated goods manufacturer.

79, 81 and 83. E. Manico and Co.: table cutlery manufacturers.
81. Vernon Sleight: shopkeeper.
87. Henry Bacon: bone cutter.
87. Joseph Foster Wilson: spring knife manufacturer.
87. George Brasington: spring knife manufacturers.
89-91. W. Wragg and Sons: razor manufacturers.
89. William Wragg and Sons: spring knife manufacturers.
91. Robert Hallam: shoe knife manufacturer.
Here is Court 15

1898: White's Directory

Hollis Croft

71. John Lane: shopkeeper.

Court 11

75 and 77. Wilfred Jackson: electroplate manufacturer.

S. Williamson and Sons: cutlery manufacturers.

Court 13

87. Joseph Foster Wilson: pocket knife manufacturer.

87. C.W. Bacon: bone cutter.

87. Wilfred Webster: table knife manufacturer.

Court 15

John Bright: cutler.

Frederick Bright: cutler.

Arthur Lingard: glass cutter manufacturer.

John Thompson: spring knife cutler.

Albert Bramall: table knife manufacturer.

1912: White's Directory

Hollis Croft

Court 9

69. Mrs. Jane Jordan: shopkeeper.

Court 11

S. Williamson and Sons: cutlery manufacturers.

Court 13

87. C.W. Bacon: haft and scale cutter.

87. Henry Gray: pocket knife grinder.

87. George Senior: pocket knife grinder.

89. Henry Culf: pen and pocket knife grinder.

Court 15

Arthur Lingard: glass cutter manufacturer.

John Brown: butchers' knife hafter.

George H. King: table knife hafter.

Frederick Piggott: butchers' knife hafter.

Henry Bradshaw: spring knife cutler.

Edwin Turner: razorsmith.

Joseph Theaker: spring knife cutler.

James Edward Roebuck: butchers' knife hafter.

Arthur Bradshaw: spring knife cutler.

Robert Holland: butcher's knife hafter.

Henry Mills: pen knife maker.

95. Mrs. Sarah Ann Roe: shopkeeper.

Court 17

1922: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

65. Michael Fagan: grocer.

Court 9

Court 11

S. Williamson and Sons: cutlery manufacturers.

Court 13

87. C.W. Bacon: haft and scale cutter.

87. George Senior: butchers' knife hafter.

87. Joseph Senior: butchers' knife hafter.
87. John Henry Hudson: knife hafter.
87. Thomas W. Cork: knife manufacturer.
87. Charles W. Bacon: bone handle cutter.

Court 15

- John Bright: spring knife cutler.
W.E. Woffendon: table knife manufacturer.
Henry Bradshaw: spring knife cutler.
Edwin Turner: razorsmith.
Robert Holland: butcher's knife hafter.
Henry Mills: pen knife maker.

95. Mrs. Sarah Ann Roe: shopkeeper.

Court 17

1934: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

Court 11

- 79 (back of). Thomas Henry Whitham: tailor.

Court 13

81. William Petty: carter.
87. Charles W. Bacon: wood turner.
87. George Senior: butchers' knife hafter.
87. Joseph Senior: butchers' knife hafter.

Court 15

- Ernest Saynor: cutler.
William E. Woffendon: butchers' steel manufacturer.
Edwin Turner: razorsmith.
George Holland: butcher's knife hafter.
John Thomas Holland: knife hafter.
G.H. Sellers and Co.: cutlery forgers.

Court 17

1948: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

- A.R. Ashby and Co.: bread platter manufacturers (Toledo Works).
79. Rolfe and Hurt Ltd: wholesale tool dealers (warehouse).

87. Charles W. Bacon Ltd: wood turners.
87. George Senior: butchers' knife hafter.
87. Joseph Senior: butchers' knife hafter.

Court 15

- A. Turner: blade forger.
Ernest Saynor: cutler.
Harold Holland: butchers' knife hafter.
J.T. Holland: butchers' knife hafter.

1959: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

- Thomas R. Ellin (Footprint Works) Ltd: tool manufacturers.
A.R. Ashby and Co.: bread platter manufacturers (Toledo Works).
79. Kirkanson of Sheffield: cutlery manufacturers.
81. Portland Engineering Co.: engineers.
87. Charles W. Bacon Ltd: wood turners.

Court 15

- A. Turner: blade forger.
J.T. Holland: butchers' knife hafter.
R. Bingham: cutler.
Birpeck Tools: edge tool manufacturers
F. Cotterill: cutler.

1969: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

- A.R. Ashby and Co.: bread platter manufacturers (Toledo Works).

79. Contemporary Heating Ltd: central heating.
81. Roebuck Engineering Co.: engineers.
87. Charles W. Bacon Ltd: shaft and scale cutters.
Court 15

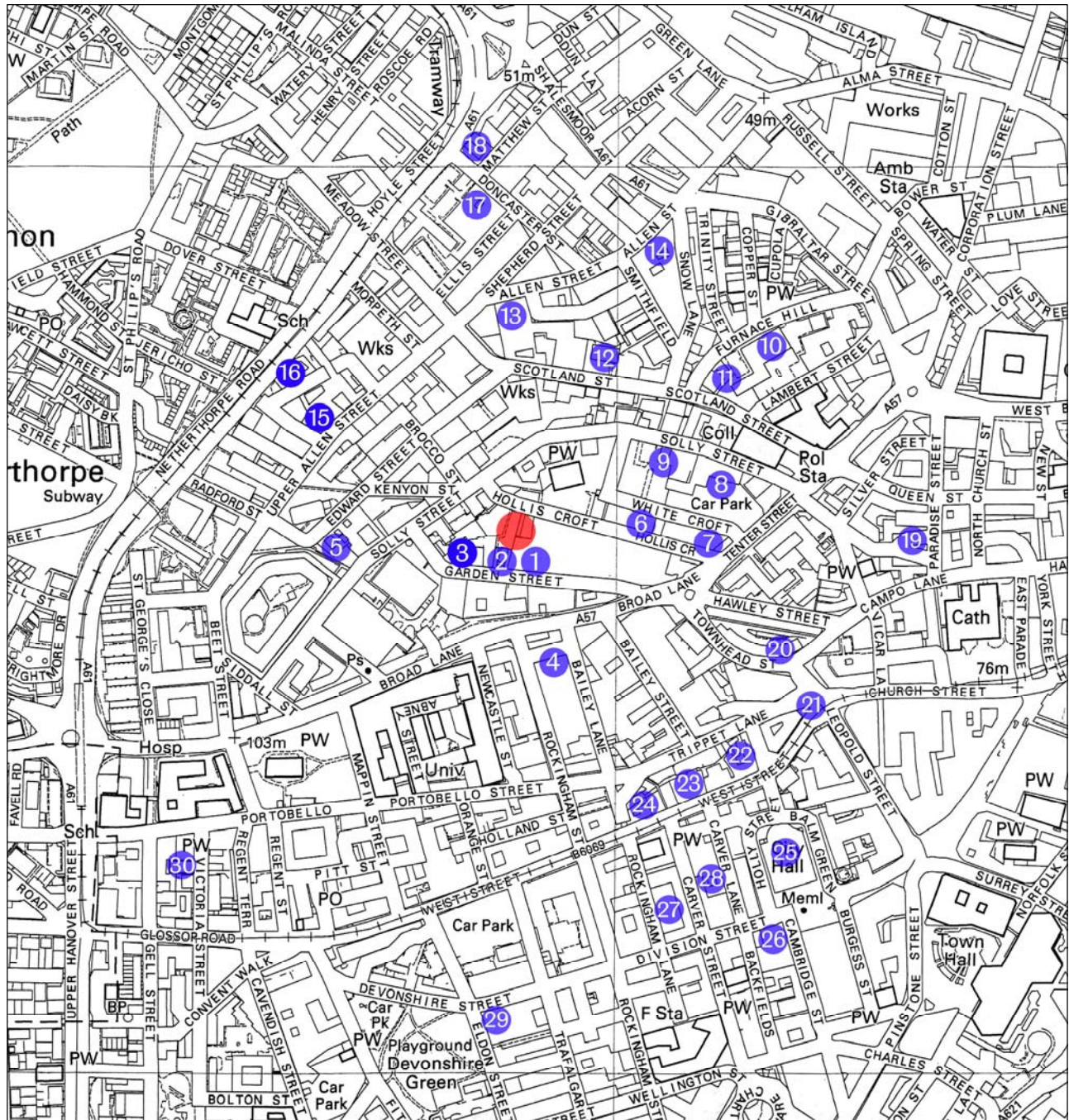
A. Turner: blade forger.
R. Bingham: cutler.
F. Cotterill: cutler.

1974: Kelly's Directory

Hollis Croft

A.R. Ashby and Co.: bread platter manufacturers (Toledo Works).
79. Contemporary Heating Ltd: central heating.
81. Roebuck Engineering Co.: engineers.
87. Charles W. Bacon Ltd: shaft and scale cutters.

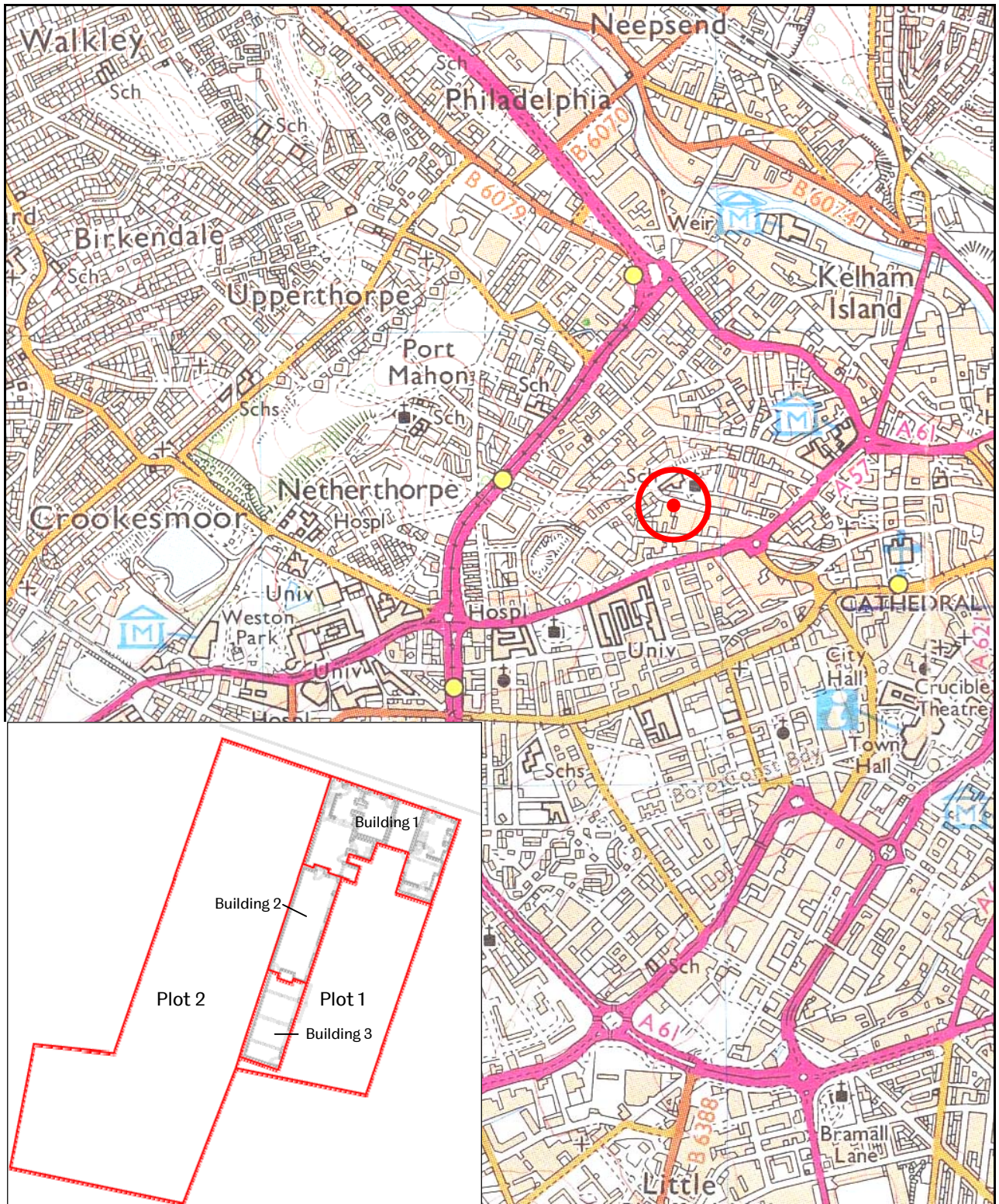
13 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



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ARCUS
 Unit 6 Riverside Block,
 Sheaf Bank Business Park,
 Prospect Road,
 Sheffield S2 3EN
 Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Project: 79-81 Hollis Croft	
Title: Site Location Map	
Scale: Grid at 1km	Date: September 2008
NGR: SK 2490 8761	Drawn: MS
Project No.: 1216.1(2)	Illustration No.: 1

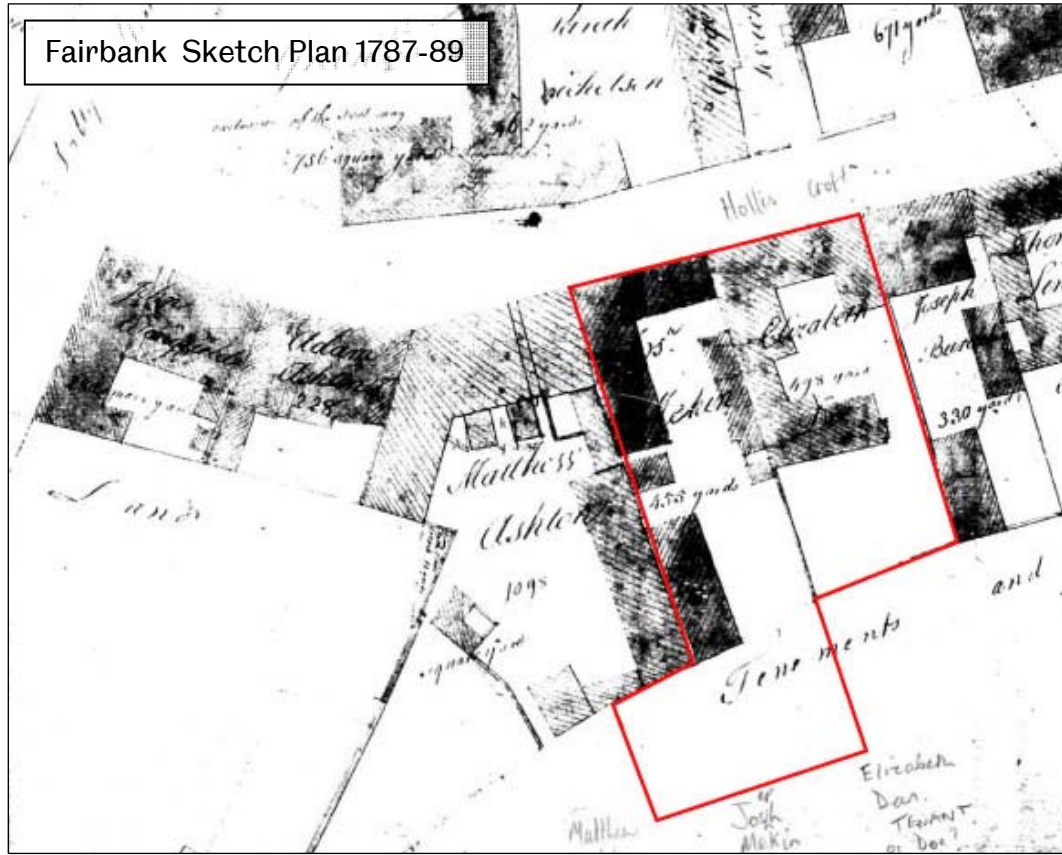


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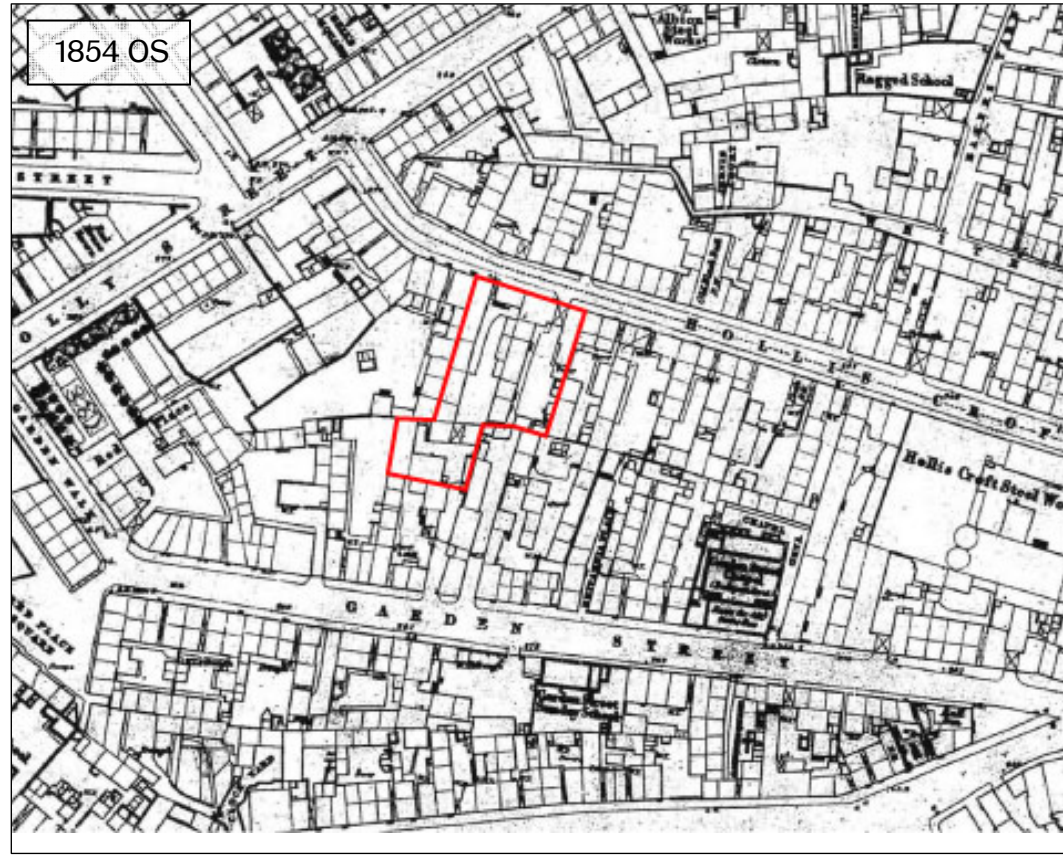
ARCUS
 Unit 6 Riverside Block,
 Sheaf Bank Business Park,
 Prospect Road,
 Sheffield S2 3EN
 Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Project: 79-81 Hollis Croft	
Title: SMR sites and find-spots	
Scale: Grid at 1km	Date: September 2008
NGR: SK 2490 8761	Drawn: JT
Project No.: 1216.1(2)	Illustration No.: 2

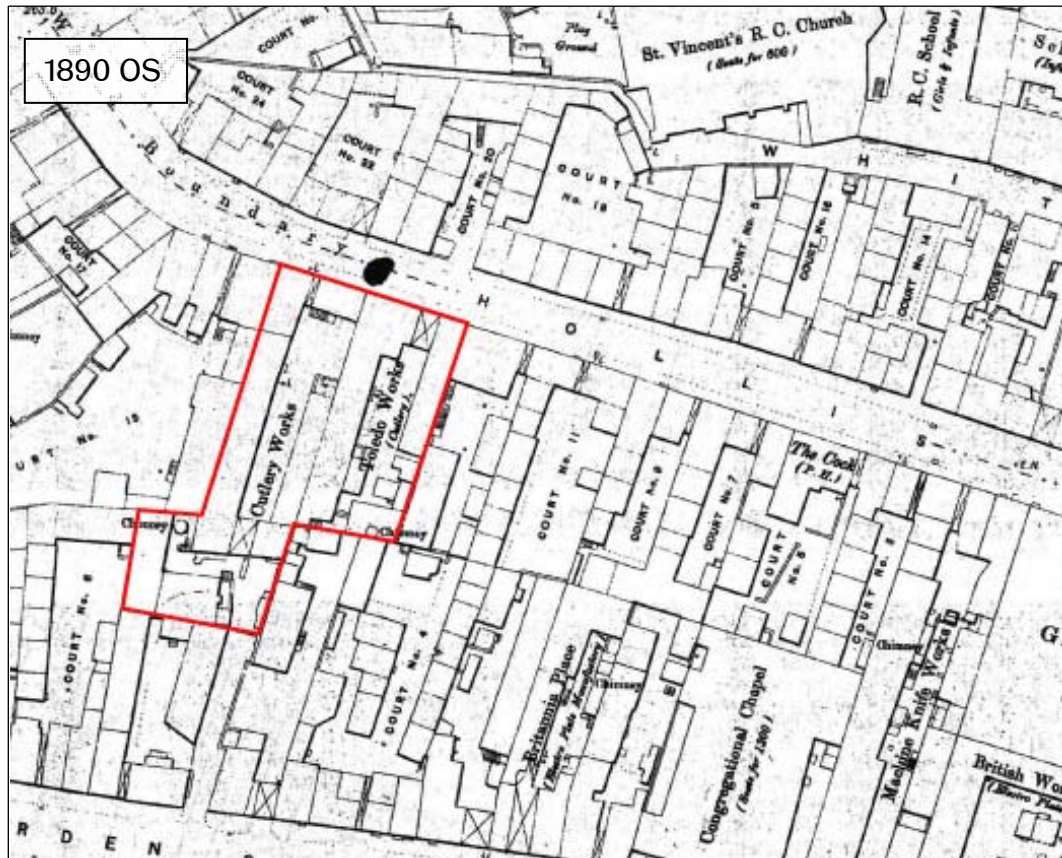
Fairbank Sketch Plan 1787-89



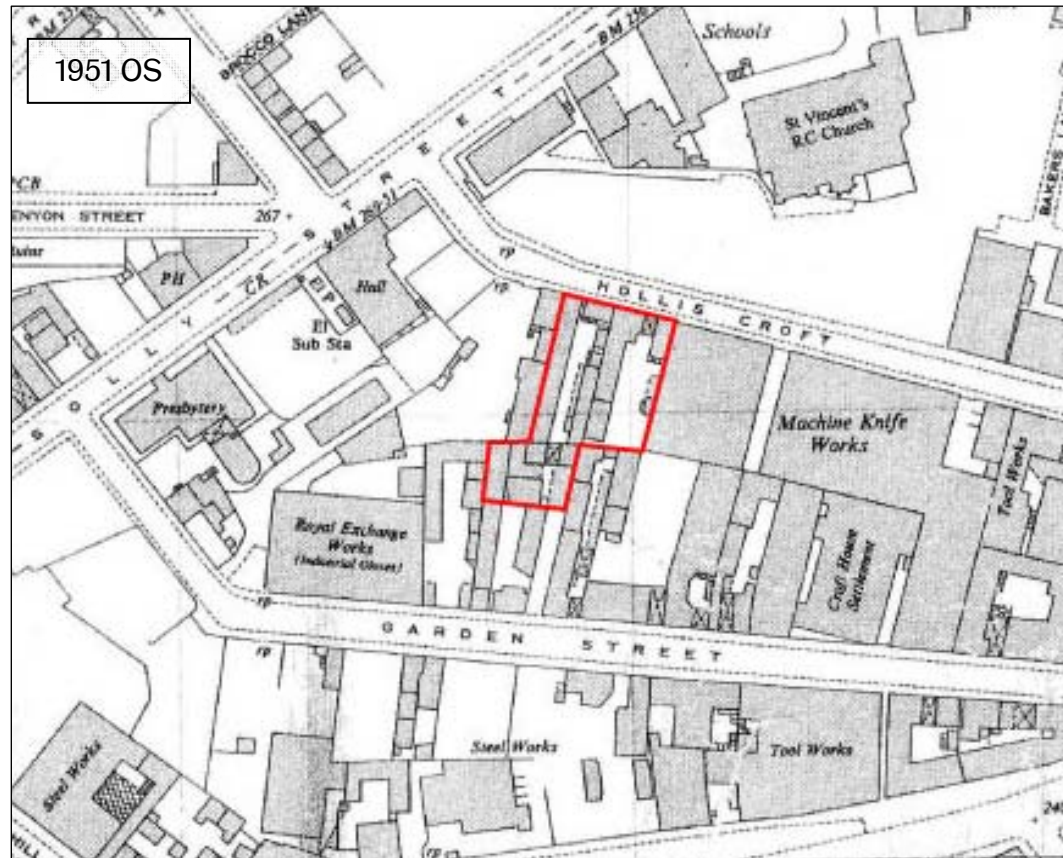
1854 OS



1890 OS



1951 OS



Reproduced from 1781-1789 Fairbank fieldwork plan, and Ordnance Survey's 1854 first edition 25 inch: 1 mile sheet 19, 1890 25 inch: 1 mile sheet 294.7, and 1951 1:10,560 map sheet SK38NW.

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 Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158



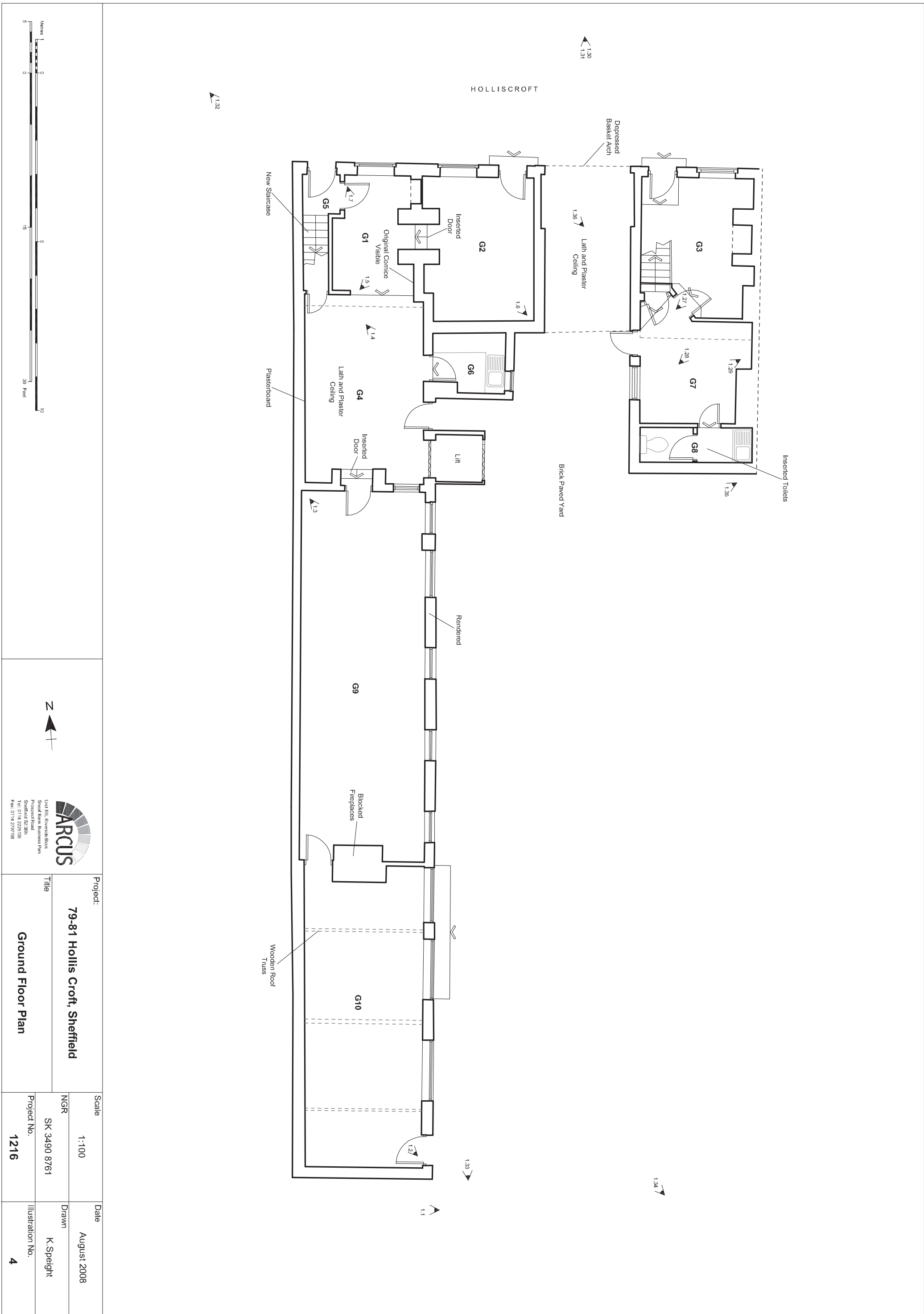
Project:
79-81 Hollis Croft

Title:
Historic Maps

Scale: -	Date: September 2008
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NGR: SK 3490 8761	Drawn: JT
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Project No.: 1206.1(2)	Illustration No.: 3
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Project:

79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield

Title

Ground Floor Plan

Scale

1:100

NGR

SK 3490 8761

Date

August 2008

Drawn

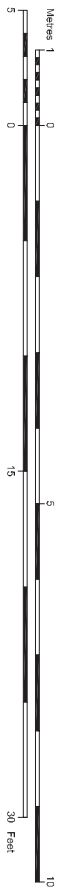
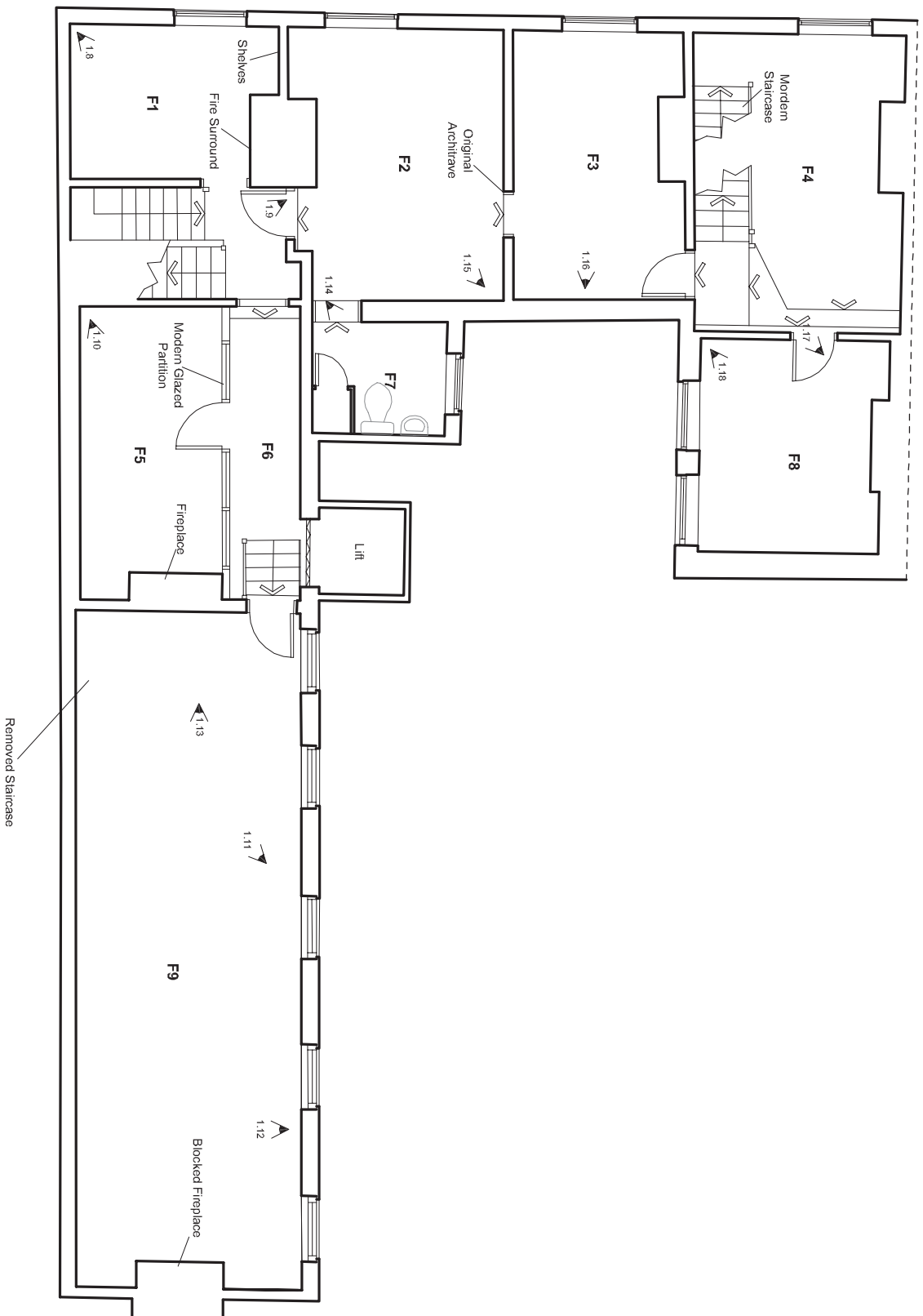
K. Speight

Illustration No.

4

Project No.

1216



Project:

79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield

Title

First Floor Plan

Scale

1:100

Date

August 2008

NGR

SK 3490 8761

Drawn

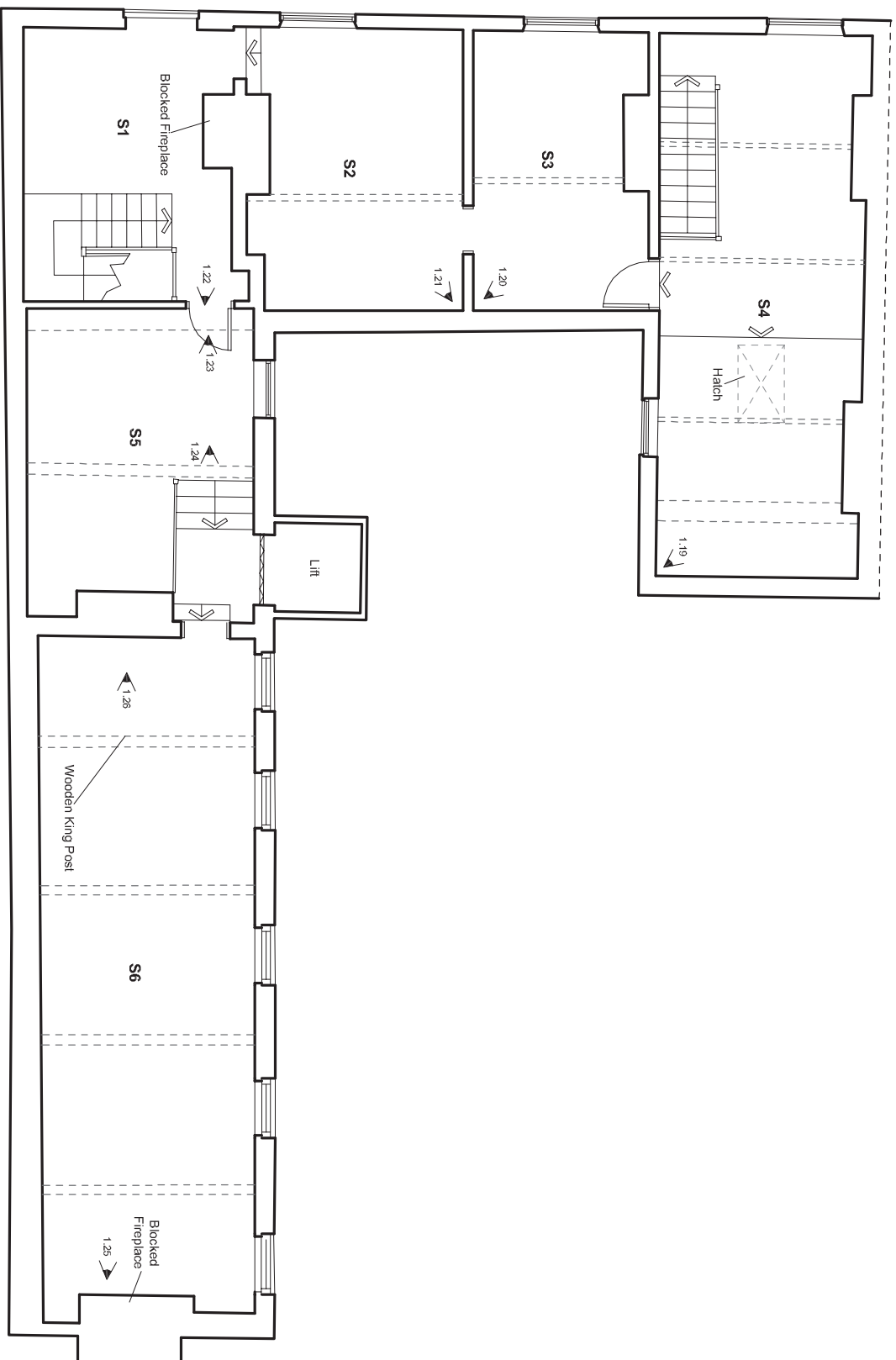
K. Speight

Project No.

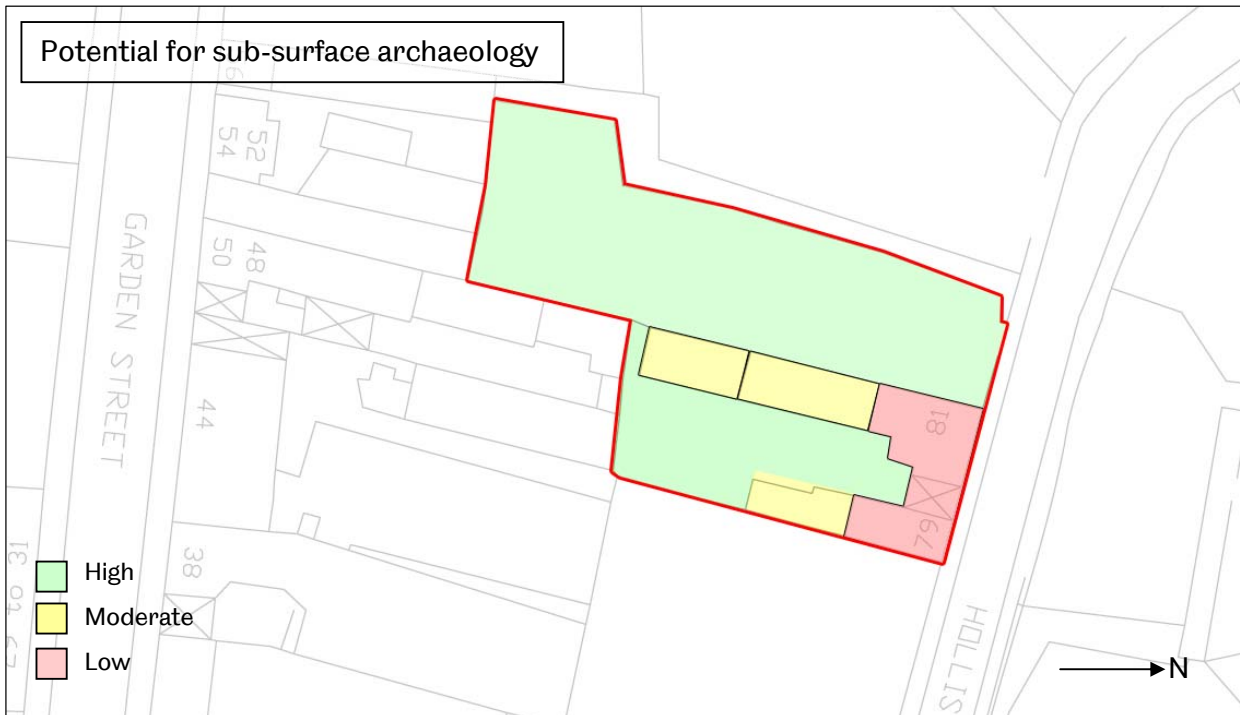
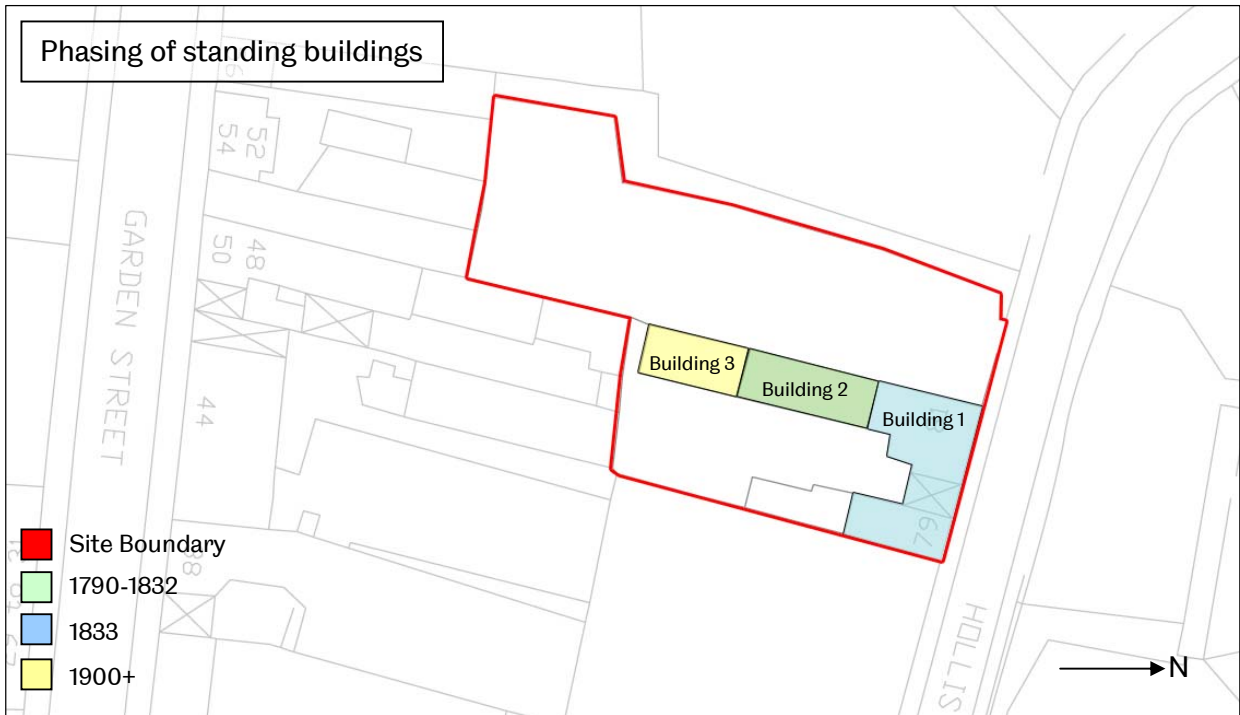
1216

Illustration No.

5



Project:		Scale		Date	
79-81 Hollis Croft, Sheffield		1:100		August 2008	
Title	NGR	Drawn		Illustration No.	
Second Floor Plan	SK 3490 8761	K. Speight		6	
Project No.		Project No.		Project No.	
1216		1216		1216	



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 Tel 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

Project:
79-81 Hollis Croft

Title:
**Building phasing and
 potential for sub-surface archaeology**

Scale: -	Date: September 2008
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NGR: SK 2490 8761	Drawn: JT
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Project No.: 1216.1(2)	Illustration No.: 7
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