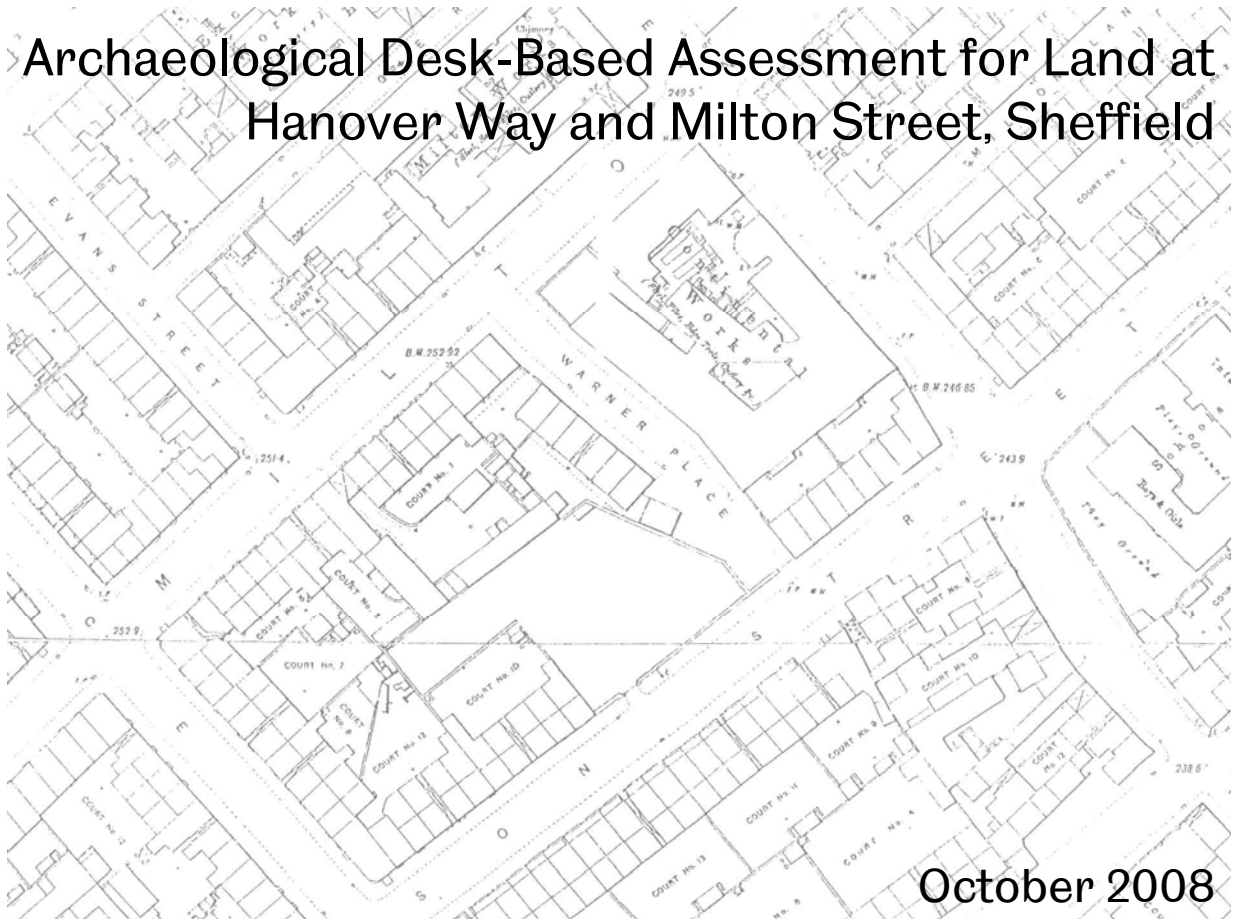




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Project Report 777b.1(1)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land at Hanover Way and Milton Street, Sheffield



October 2008

By Rowan May

Prepared for:
SDA Architects Ltd
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Marshall Street
Leeds, LS11 9EH

Hanover Way, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

National Grid Reference: 434748, 386599 (centred)
(SK 3475 8660)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
Date:	Date:
Rowan May <i>ARCUS Archaeologist</i>	James Symonds <i>Executive Director</i>

OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-50721	
Project title	Hanover Way, Sheffield	
Short description of the project	<p>The desk-based assessment was required to inform a planning application for mixed use redevelopment at the site. Cartographic and documentary research were undertaken for the assessment, and a site visit. The area was developed in the 19th century, with brick works shown in the vicinity in 1853. A building was shown within the site at that date, possibly associated with the brick works. The streets were laid out later in the 1850s, with a cutlery works listed at the corner of Milton Street and Headford Street in 1862. The remainder of the site consisted of back-to-back housing and shops. During the later 19th century, the cutlery works was occupied by a number of small firms, including a brass caster and steel refiners, as well as numerous cutlery manufacturers. The housing was demolished in the 1960s, with the works demolished between 1969 and 1983. The site has since been used as a car park. It is within the setting of Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings. The later 20th-century land use and comparison with sites evaluated in the immediate vicinity indicates that there is a high potential for the survival of remains of the cutlery works and back-to-back housing. There is also a low to moderate potential for remains associated with the brick industry and the structures shown within the site in the 1850s. Any surviving archaeology is likely to be impacted by the proposed development.</p>	
Project dates	01.10.2008-31.10.2008	
Previous/future work	None/unknown	
Monument type and period	Cutlery works – post-medieval; back-to-back houses – post-medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Sheffield	
Site address	Hanover Way, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S3 7	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3475 8660 (434748, 386599)	
Site area	4910m ²	
Height OD	Minimum: 75m; maximum: 77m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	N/a	
Project design originator	N/a	
Project supervisor	Rowan May	
Project manager	Glyn Davies	
Sponsor or funding body	SDA Architects Ltd	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	None	None
Paper	SYAS	Report
Digital	SYAS	Pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Hanover Way and Milton Street, Sheffield.	
Report no	777b.1(1)	
Author	R. May	
Date	October 2008	

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In October 2008, ARCUS were commissioned by SDA Architects Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on land at Hanover Way and Milton Street, Sheffield (SK 3475 8660). The assessment was required to inform a planning application for mixed use redevelopment at the site. Cartographic and documentary research were undertaken for the assessment, as well as a site visit.

The site is located in an area outside the medieval town of Sheffield. No prehistoric to Roman sites or findspots have been recorded within 500m of the application area. The area was developed in the 19th century, with brick works shown in the vicinity in 1853. A building was shown within the site at that date, probably a house which may have been associated with the brick works. The streets were laid out later in the 1850s, with a cutlery works listed at the corner of Milton Street and Headford Street in 1862. The remainder of the site consisted of back-to-back housing and shops. During the later 19th century, the cutlery works was occupied by a number of small firms, including a brass caster and steel refiners, as well as numerous cutlery manufacturers. The housing was demolished in the 1960s, with the works demolished between 1969 and 1983. The site has since been used as a car park, with a car showroom at the southwest corner, demolished within the last two years.

The site is within the setting of Grade II and Grade II listed buildings. The later 20th-century land use and comparison with development sites evaluated in the immediate vicinity indicates that there is a high potential for the survival of remains of the cutlery works and back-to-back housing. There is also a low to moderate potential for remains associated with the brick industry and the structures shown within the site in the 1850s. Any surviving archaeology is likely to be impacted by the proposed development.*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Assessment

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment on a site at Hanover Way, Sheffield. The assessment was required to support a planning application for mixed-use development at the site, and was undertaken in line with Sheffield City Council's Unitary Development Plan policies BE16 and BE22, and the government's guidance set down in PPG15 and PPG16. The assessment consisted of a site visit, as well as documentary and cartographic research, and was prepared in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines (IFA 2001). ARCUS were commissioned by SDA Architects Ltd to undertake the assessment. This report is revised and expanded from an earlier appraisal undertaken in 2003 for Axis Architecture. Research and fieldwork were undertaken by Rowan May.

1.2 Site Location and Land Use

The site (centred on SK 3475 8660) is located at the corner of Hanover Way and Milton Street, to the west of Sheffield city centre. It is bounded on the southwest by Hanover Way, on the southeast by Hodgson Street, on the northeast by Headford Street and on the northwest by Milton Street. The site currently consists of a car park and the remains of a former works building. The underlying geology consists of Lower Coal Measures sandstones, shales and mudstones.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the assessment is to determine the nature of the archaeological resource in areas affected by the proposed development. This is achieved by collating existing archaeological and historical information relating to the proposed development and its immediate environs and by placing it in its local, regional and national context.

The specific aims are:

- to assess the potential for survival and significance of archaeological remains within the proposed development area; and
- to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed works.

2.2 Methodology

All relevant and readily available published and unpublished documentary sources were consulted, including historic maps and photographs. Information on recorded archaeological sites was obtained from the regional authority. Data was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield City Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- National Monuments Record (NMR);

- Hawley Collection
- ARCUS archives.

A site visit was made on the 22nd October 2008, to assess the current land use and identify any visible archaeological or historic features. Areas of previous ground disturbance which may have affected the survival of buried archaeological deposits were also noted. Recording consisted of an annotated sketch plan and digital photography.

2.3 Geotechnical Data

No known geotechnical investigations have been undertaken at the site.

3 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

3.1 Designations

All relevant cultural heritage designations were checked for the area, including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. The site is not within a Conservation Area, but is defined as a Character Area in the Sheffield Urban Design Compendium. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the development site, although on the opposite side of Milton Street there are two Grade II* Listed Buildings: the Beehive Works and the Eyewitness Works, and the Grade II Listed H. Brook and Sons Ltd, 94-100 Milton Street (see gazetteer in Appendix 1 for listing details).

3.2 Planning Policies

Sheffield Unitary Development Plan, adopted 1998, contains policies for the protection of the historic environment, covering issues such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, development within sensitive areas and archaeological remains. The policies are based on the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994) and PPG16 (Planning and Archaeology, 1990). PPG 16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process and provides a framework for the investigation of sites and the management of archaeological remains, which are considered to be a finite and non-renewable resource (PPG16, paragraph 6).

Within areas which are considered to have the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, an evaluation of the archaeological impact of the development may be required by the local planning authority (PPG 16, paragraph 19). Where significant archaeological remains are identified, preservation *in situ* is the preferred option, although in cases of lesser significance, preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative (PPG16 paragraph 25; UDP Policy BE22). Development within the vicinity of Listed Buildings and in Areas of Special Character will be expected to respect the character and setting of the structures (PPG15 paragraph 3.3, UDP Policies BE15, BE18-BE19). These UDP policies have 'saved' status from September 2007, pending finalisation of the Sheffield Development Framework.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the area, focusing in particular on the proposed development site. Information on known archaeological sites and findspots within 500m of the site was compiled from South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Historic maps and plans of the area were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series and the Fairbank Collection at Sheffield Archives, as were historic and aerial photographs. Relevant documents, databases and secondary sources, published and unpublished, were also consulted. A gazetteer of known archaeological sites and historic structures within 500m of the centre of the development site was compiled from this information, and is presented in Appendix 1, with the locations of the sites shown on **Illustration 2**.

Glossary of time periods referred to in the text:

Palaeolithic:	500,000-10,000 BC	Mesolithic:	10,000-4000 BC
Neolithic:	4000-2300 BC	Bronze Age:	2300-700 BC
Iron Age:	700 BC-AD 43	Romano-British:	AD 43-450
Early Medieval	450-1066	Medieval:	1066-1485
Post-Medieval	1485-1900	Modern:	1901-present

4.1 Prehistoric to Romano-British

There are no recorded prehistoric or Roman sites or find-spots within the 500m search area. The later development of the site suggests that pre-19th-century deposits are unlikely to survive.

4.2 Medieval

Prior to the Norman Conquest, Sheffield was part of an area known as Hallamshire, held by Earl Waltheof in 1066. An 8th-century carved cross found in the Park area suggests that there may have been a settlement at Sheffield in the early medieval period, although no remains associated with any such settlement have so far been found. A timber castle was built near the confluence of the rivers Don and Sheaf c.1100, later replaced by a stone structure. The parish church was also constructed in stone at around this date, possibly on the site of an earlier church. The medieval town of Sheffield clustered around the castle and church, with a market established between the two.

The proposed development area was outside the medieval town, and is likely to have been part of a field or common in the medieval period, possibly associated with the settlement at Little Sheffield, which was located along the lane now known as London Road. No medieval finds have been recorded within 500m of the site.

4.3 Fifteenth to Eighteenth Centuries

In John Harrison's 1637 survey of the manors of Sheffield and Ecclesfield for the Duke of Norfolk, the development area may have been part of Broomhall Field (Harrison 1637; Scurfield 1986). Its inclusion in the survey indicates that it was part of the Norfolk estate at that date, rather than within the sub-manor of Ecclesall. The name refers to Broom Hall, the medieval home of the de Wickersleys and held by the Jessop family in the 16th to 18th centuries (SMR site 13). The northern edge of the field was Broomhall Lane, which ran between Broom Hall and the western part of the town. Broomhall Field was leased by Francis Moore in 1637, when it was in use as pasture

(Harrison 1637).

At the end of the 18th century, the site was still fields on the outskirts of Sheffield (**Illustration 3**). No buildings were shown within the site, although the map is lacking in details. Little Sheffield Moor had been developed by that date, including Younge Street, which ran almost to the southern edge of the proposed development site.

4.4 Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

The application area was shown on a plan of lands purchased by Samuel Newbould and Thomas Holy from the Duke of Norfolk in 1803 (**Illustration 4**). The plan showed a prospective street layout and existing field boundaries. The area had not been developed by 1832, although it was indicated as being 'Building Ground' by that date (**Illustration 5**). The basic street layout was again depicted, but no building had occurred. A more detailed plan of the same date showed the names Milton Street and Hodgson Street applied to streets to the east of Headford Street, but with only a short stretch of each road to the west, and no buildings (FC SheS 1214 L).

The 1853 OS map depicted the area as part of Brick Crofts, south of a brick kiln and north of a clay pit (**Illustration 6**). At least one building, including a pump and trough, as well as a garden, were shown within the proposal area. The building may have been related to the brick-making industry, and was accessed via a narrow lane from Egerton Street. Some buildings were shown on Milton Street to the east and west of the proposal area, but the two ends of the street had not been joined up. Clarence Street also terminated further north, suggesting that the use of the area by the brick industry was important enough to delay the construction of the streets. The bricks were most likely used in constructing the buildings in the immediate vicinity. A trade directory of 1852 listed James Evans, brick maker, at 35 Clarence Street. He may have owned the brick kiln shown to the north of the application area. A rope walk was shown along the southern edge of the site, which may have been used by two rope makers listed in the 1849 and 1852 directories on South Street (now the Moor).

The name of Milton Street probably derives from the title of Viscount Milton, which was usually held by the eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, lord of the manor of Ecclesall. Hodgson Street may be named after George Hodgson, steel maker and roller, who owned the Vulcan Works just off the moor and southwest of the site (site 8). The derivation of Headford Street is not known, although it may refer to an old crossing of the River Porter, which runs nearby. Clarence Street, at the western side of the site, was named in honour of the Duke of Clarence, who visited Sheffield in 1806 and became King William IV in 1830 (Harvey 2001, 38, 73, 77 and 100). It was renamed Hanover Way in the late-20th century when it became part of the inner ring road.

By 1890, the area had been fully developed (**Illustration 7**). The Continental Works, shown on the OS map as producing 'steel, files, edge tools, cutlery etc' occupied the eastern end of the block. Directories indicate that the works was built between 1856 and 1862, suggesting that the block of land was developed during this six-year period. A plot of land at the corner of Milton Street and Headford Street was conveyed to Joseph Wilson, saw manufacturer, in August 1853 (YWD 651/9), and the 1862 directory listed Joseph Wilson and Co, saw manufacturers, at the site.

By 1876, at least six different occupants of the works complex were listed (see Appendix 2 for details of trade directory entries). Most of these occupants were probably small companies or self-employed manufacturers, often known in the cutlery industry as 'Little Mesters'. They included three cutlers, one manufacturer of ornaments, and a dram-flask maker, as well as Cadman Brothers, steel convertors.

This last firm were listed as 'steel converters and refiners, steel and file manufacturers, and general merchants', suggesting that there may have been some steel production at the site. The firm does appear to have had associations with Charles Cadman and Sons, steel and file manufacturers, who were based at the Canal Works, in Cadman Street, Attercliffe, with directors of both firms listed as living in the same house in 1879. It is possible that the primary steel production may have been carried out at the Canal Works. John Evans, brick maker, was also listed on Headford Street in 1876, probably associated with the James Evans listed at Clarence Street in 1852.

A brass caster and James Evans were the only non-cutlers listed at the Continental Works in 1884. The 1896 Goad fire insurance plan did not depict any major furnaces at the Continental Works, with buffing, grinding and stamping workshops all shown (**Illustration 8**). These processes, generally referred to as the lighter trades associated with the cutlery industry, are typical of 'Little Mesters' works (English Heritage 2001, 35; Symonds 2002, 55). In 1893, nine occupants of the building were listed, all working in various aspects of the cutlery industry:

"John Newbould and Co: cutlery manufacturers
E Warner and Co: cutlery manufacturers
Thomas Wilson: table knife manufacturer
John McClory and Sons: cutlery manufacturers
Thomas Marples: silver fruit knife manufacturers
William Machin: spring knife manufacturer
George William Taylor: table knife manufacturer
Herbert Heathcote: spring knife cutler
Samuel Heathcote: spring knife cutler."

Of the listed cutlers, McClory and Marples stayed longest at the works, with Marples still mentioned in 1921, and McClory in 1931. They were also shown as the principal occupants on the Goad plan, when they were described as electro-plate and cutlery manufacturers. The area around Milton Street had many works relating to the cutlery industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and several of the buildings are still standing, including the Grade II* Beehive Works on the opposite side of Milton Street (**Plate 1**).

Other properties listed on Milton, Clarence, Hodgson and Headford Streets in the second half of the 19th century included shops and beerhouses. The majority of properties shown on the 1896 Goad plan were domestic, mostly back-to-back houses arranged along the street frontage, with courtyards and some houses behind. The houses were two and three storeys in height. **Plate 2** shows an example of the type of housing built in this area.

A stable block was shown to the rear of a public house on Milton Street on the Goad plan. The property was listed in 1876 and 1903 as a beerhouse, but was never listed as a public house, which had a different legal status to beerhouses. The occupant in 1876, William Vause, was listed at the same premises as 'cowkeeper' in 1884 and 1893, and also as a coal dealer at the latter date, suggesting that the stables may have been used for cows and cart horses. A short lane to the west of the Continental Works was known as Warner Place. This southern end of this lane had been blocked by the construction of two houses by 1896.

The 1905 and 1920 OS maps showed little change from the 1890 map (**Illustration 9**), although Warner Street had been renamed Horton Place by 1920. A works building had been constructed to the south of the proposal area by 1920, in a former open yard listed as Sheffield Corporation Stone Yard in 1903 and Sheffield Tramway

Construction Depot in 1912. A substantial stone wall surrounding the Sheffield Corporation Stone Yard was shown on the 1890 OS map and 1896 Goad plan. This wall still forms part of the southern boundary of the proposed development site (**Plate 3**).

The development of the site in the latter half of the 20th century was related to the construction of Hanover Way (**Illustration 10**). The 1951 map showed the area as essentially unchanged. By 1963, the block to the south, between Hodgson Street and Moore Street had been cleared (**Plate 4**), and by 1969 all the housing within the proposed development area had been demolished, with only the cutlery works still standing. The rest of the site consisted of vacant lots. The Continental Works was still listed in the 1974 directory, when it was occupied by handle manufacturers, an engineering company and sheet metal workers, but the building had been demolished by 1983. A car showroom had been built at the southwest end of the site by that date, with the area to the northeast left vacant, probably in use as a car park.

The Inner Ring Road (Hanover Way) had been constructed by 1983 on the route of Clarence Street, although little of the street frontage was lost to the widening of the road, which was mostly extended to the southwest. The layout of the area had not changed by 1993 and is unaltered at the present date (**Illustration 11**), although the car showroom, briefly a spa bath showroom, has since closed and has been demolished over the last three years. The site currently consists of a car park (**Plate 5**), with a fenced-off area in the southeast corner used as a site compound for workers associated with the development site on the opposite side of Headford Street.

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

No known archaeological or geotechnical investigations have been undertaken within the site. Archaeological evaluation and mitigation was undertaken on two sites on the east side of Headford Street in 2007-2008, immediately opposite the application area (site 4). These investigations uncovered remains of courtyard surfacing, outbuildings (including privies), floors and cellarage of 19th-century buildings including back-to-back housing, a public house and small works. The archaeology was located a short distance below the existing ground surface, in most areas with only a layer of demolition rubble overlying it (**Plate 6**). Made ground deposits associated with levelling prior to the 19th-century construction were also encountered, with some earlier buried subsoils (Cobbold 2007; Cobbold 2008).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Assessment of Current State of Knowledge

The current state of knowledge of above-ground remains is considered to be good, and is based on SMR records and the site visit. The current state of knowledge of the sub-surface archaeological resource is moderate. No known archaeological or geotechnical investigations have been carried out within the site, therefore the current knowledge is based on documentary sources and known sites in the vicinity.

5.2 Significance Assessment Methodology

There is currently no nationally agreed methodology for measuring the relative significance of archaeological monuments. PPG16 (paragraph 8) draws a distinction

between nationally important remains and those of lesser significance. On this basis, it is possible to distinguish between sites based on factors including period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. The archaeological significance of the sites is allocated to one of five categories:

International: World Heritage Site;

National: Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I Listed Building, or 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: 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 has taken place.

Significance ratings have only been assigned to the potential archaeological remains that are recorded cartographically, or in other documentation. No rating can be assigned to previously unrecorded deposits (e.g. medieval and earlier) although the potential for such deposits to exist must be acknowledged. 'Local significance' covers a broad range of sites, and has therefore been divided into the categories low, medium and high, to provide a more detailed assessment of the relative historic or archaeological importance of the site. 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.

The potential for impact is an assessment of the likelihood of archaeological remains being affected by the proposed development. This is based on an analysis of the distribution of known archaeology in the vicinity, the current and historic land use, and the topographical situation. Based on this assessment, the potential for impact is assigned to one of four categories:

High: above average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

Moderate: average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

Low: below average potential for encountering archaeological deposits, structures, artefacts or environmental remains;

None: no potential for encountering archaeological remains due to previous disturbance or based on the results of prior investigations.

5.3 Potential For Survival of Archaeological Remains

The cartographic evidence indicates that the street plan was established in the mid-19th century, in an area associated with the brick-making industry. Some structures, including a probable house, were shown at this date, possibly relating to the brick industry. No known clay pits or kilns were located within the proposal area, although the area of workings may have altered during the active years of the industry, in the first half of the 19th century. The bricks are likely to have been used to construct housing and works buildings in the vicinity during the 19th century development of the area.

Back-to-back housing and a cutlery works were built within the application area between 1856 and 1862. The Continental Works would have formed part of a concentration of 'Little Mesters' workshops established in the Milton Street area at that date, including the still extant Eyewitness and Beehive Works. Trade directory entries for the site listed a firm of steel converters and refiners in 1876 and a brass caster at the site in the 1870s-80s.

The car showroom building was built by 1983 at the southwest end of the application area. The amount of ground disturbance caused by this structure is not known. The rest of the application area has remained a vacant lot since the buildings were demolished in the 1960s to 1980s, and is currently used as a car park. Evaluation on nearby sites indicates that there is a high potential for the survival of sub-surface remains relating to the cutlery industry and housing within the proposed development area.

The proposed development is directly opposite Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings (Beehive Works and Nos.94-100 Milton Street), and close to a further Grade II* listed building (Eyewitness Works), all of which are located on the northern side of Milton Street. The setting of the listed buildings is therefore likely to be impacted by the proposed development; however, development has been permitted on the adjacent sites at Milton Lane and Hodgson Street, which are also within the setting of the buildings. This suggests that proposals of a suitable scale and design would not be refused due to the proximity of the listed buildings.

Summary of archaeology potentially impacted by the development

Site Description	Archaeological significance	Potential for impact
Impact on setting of Grade II* listed Beehive and Eyewitness Works.	Regional	Unknown
Potential for sub-surface remains associated with the 1860s Continental Works.	High Local	High
Potential for sub-surface remains associated with the 1850s-1860s back-to-back housing.	Medium Local	High
Potential for sub-surface remains associated with the 1850s brick-making industry.	Medium Local	Low to Moderate

5.4 Development Proposals and Potential Impact

The development plans include a hotel at the southwest side of the site, with office and retail premises at the northwest corner, and residential accommodation along the Milton Lane and Headford Street frontages. The height of the residential buildings, and extent of sub-surface elements, such as basements or underground car parks, were not available at the time of writing; therefore the extent of impact of the development on the sub-surface archaeology cannot be accurately assessed. It is likely that any basements, foundations and service trenches would impact on archaeological remains. Piled foundations also have the potential to impact on archaeology, causing localised damage to remains as well as changes to ground conditions and chemistry, which may affect sub-surface preservation.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has indicated that there is a high potential for the

survival of sub-surface remains associated with a mid-19th-century cutlery works and workers' housing within the application area. There is also a low to moderate potential for archaeology associated with the brick industry from the first half of the 19th century. The potential remains are considered to be of local archaeological significance. The proposed development is likely to impact on archaeological remains, although the details of the extent of sub-surface disturbance are currently unknown. Given the potential for survival of sub-surface remains, further archaeological evaluation or mitigation is likely to be required to identify, characterise, date and record the archaeology. The site is within the setting of three Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings, and this may need to be considered in terms of the design and scale of the proposed development.

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8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, the staff of Sheffield Archives, the Hawley Collection, and Sheffield Local Studies Library.

9 ARCHIVE

The assessment archive, including primary written documents, plans and digital photographs, will be retained by ARCUS in the first instance, although it may be deposited with Sheffield Museum if any associated fieldwork is undertaken at the site at a later date. Copies of this report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire SMR, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

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Trade directories

White's Directory of Sheffield 1833, 1849, 1852, 1856, 1862, 1876, 1879, 1884, 1903, 1912 and 1921.

Kelly's Directory of Sheffield 1893, 1931, 1941, 1959, 1970, 1974.

Documents

YWD 651/9: Conveyance of land at the corner of Headford Street and Milton Street to Joseph Wilson of Sheffield, saw manufacturer, 17 August 1853. (SA)

Historic maps

Fairbank plan showing land purchased of the Duke of Norfolk by Samuel Newbould and Thomas Holy at Little Sheffield, 1803. FC SheS 280 L (SA).

William and Josiah Fairbank's plan of Sheffield, 1808.

John Leather's map of Sheffield, 1823.

J Tayler's 1832 map of Sheffield.

Fairbank plan showing Hodgson Street, Milton Street and Headford Street, 1832. FC SheS 1214 L (SA).

1853 OS 1:1056 map, sheet Sheffield 30.

1890 OS 1:500 map, sheets Yorkshire 294.11.5 and 294.11.10.

1894 OS 1:2500 map, sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1905 OS 1:2500 map, sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1920 OS 1:2500 map, sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1932 OS 1:2500 map, sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1937 OS 1:2500 map, sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1951 OS 1:1250 map, sheet SK 3486 NE.

1963 OS 1:1250 map, sheet SK 3486 NE.

1969 OS 1:1250 map, sheet SK 3486 NE.

1983 OS 1:1250 map, sheet SK 3486 NE.

1993 OS 1:2500 map, sheet SK 3486.

Historic photographs

Picture Sheffield (Sheffield Libraries and Archives Service):

s17944: Nos. 131-143 Milton Street. 1960s. Estates Surveyors Department. (Plate 2)

s17422: Nos 54-48 Hodgson Street looking towards Headford Street. 1960s. SLAI (Plate 3).

s17419: Back to back housing Nos. 1-3, Court 23, Hodgson Street. 1950s. Kodak Medical Officer of Health.

11 APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF KNOWN SITES

Locations shown on **Illustration 2**.

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	Beehive Works, Milton Street. Medium-sized cutlery works, of mid-19 th century date. Currently used as small, independent workshops and offices. Grade II* listed. Brick with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with numerous brick stacks. Three storeys, 18 window range. Rectangular block with internal courtyards.	SK 3474 8667	NBR 98210 LB129/521
2	96-100 Milton Street. Terraced houses, three storeys, constructed c.1860. No.96 converted into the works of H. Brook and Sons Ltd by 1920, with Nos.98-100 remaining houses. Grade II listed.	SK 3473 8666	LB129/520
3	Eyewitness Works, Milton Street. Medium-sized cutlery works, of mid-19 th century date. Still used in the production of cutlery. Grade II* listed. Brick, with rendered left return, ashlar dressings and slate roof. The building occupies a complete rectangular block with 2 internal courtyards, that to south-west now built over. Milton Street front is three storeys, with a 30-window range.	SK 3479 8617	NBR 98229 LB129/522
4	Archaeological evaluation and mitigation on Headford Street and Milton Lane undertaken in 2007 and 2008 in association with redevelopment of the plots. Remains included cellars and courtyard surfacing associated with 19 th -century back-to-back housing.	SK 3484 8665 SK 3481 8668	ARCUS 1040 ARCUS 1129
5	Wooden water pipes, found at the corner of Egerton Street and Thomas Street. Top of a well shaft, with wooden pipe, probably dating to the period 1700-1830.	SK 3484 8684	SMR 3780
6	Site of the debtors' prison for the manor of Ecclesall, erected by public subscription on land given by Earl Fitzwilliam in 1791.	SK 3493 8654	SMR 3872
7	Site of the Washington Works, Wellington Street. Cutlery works established by George Wostenholm by the mid-19 th century. Built as a tenement factory, but expanded into one of the largest cutlery factories in Sheffield. The factory was demolished in 1974. Recent excavations at the site uncovered remains of the grinding wheels and workshops.	SK 3490 8688	SMR 4671
8	Site of Bennett's Wheel. Known originally as Sheffield Moor Wheel and Vulcan Dam. Constructed prior to 1700 and converted to a rolling by 1824, operated by Thomas Ellin and Co of the Sylvester Wheel until the 1870s. The Chambers Brewery was built over part of the site, but has since been demolished.	SK 3510 8642	SMR 1618
9	Site of a 19 th -century pottery in Hermitage Street. J Parker was working as a potter in Hermitage Street in 1861, dealing in drainpipes, tiles and chimney pots in 1864. The actual site of the pottery is unknown, and the alignment of the street was changed between 1852 and 1890.	SK 350 862	SMR 4604
10	Site of Norris Wheel, a cutlers' wheel mentioned in 1750 as 'newly erected' by Matthew Norris. In 1830, the pond and goit were recorded as being very short. By 1851, the Albion Works and housing had been constructed on the site.	SK 347 863	SMR 1617

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
11	Broomhall Corn Mill. Dam and mill, entirely disappeared under tool works. Originally two wheels, reduced to one 16 feet 6 inches diameter, 5 feet wide. Pre 1630.	SK 347 863	SMR 1616
12	Broomhall Wheel. Dam for wheel stretched from the junction of Napier St and Parliament St. Built over completely. Mill under Eclipse Works second building. Pre 1600 – c.1800.	SK 346 862	SMR 1615
13	Broom Hall. 8, 10 & 12 Broomhall Road. Medieval home of the de Wickersleys. West wing timber framed late 15 th -century work. Remainder of house 17 th - to 18 th -century. West wing restored 1976.	SK 364 865	SMR 772
14	49 Eldon Street. Cutlers' Works of unknown date. Opposite is another building, the windows and chimneys of which suggest workshops. Possibly part of the same complex.	SK 3487 8699	SMR 4384
15	The Forum. Former cutlery works. Previously part of a much larger building, the little mester's shop appears quite new in itself although the building has in the past been used for the manufacture of cutlery. Currently shops and bar.	SK 3488 8701	SMR 4386

SMR: South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record

NBR: RCHME National Building Record

ARCUS: ARCUS site code.

12 APPENDIX 2: TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES

1852: White's

James Evans, 35 Clarence St: brick maker

1862: White's Directory:

Clarence St:

James Evans, brick maker

Headford St:

Joseph Wilson and Co, saw manufacturers

Milton St:

115: Joseph Wilson and Co, saw manufacturers

Thomas Hill, tailor

Joseph Linley, shear manufacturer

Thomas Wilson, coal merchant

William Stevenson, joiner

George Bellhouse, shopkeeper

1876: White's Directory:

Clarence St:

85-87: Joseph Folds, grocer and beerhouse

89: Joseph Mirfin, (j) cutler

91: Mrs Ann Mounsey, brush manufacturer

93: Benjamin Bush, brush manufacturer

103-7: Frederick Day, grocer and beerhouse

Headford St:

68: R Shillito and Co, dram-flask manufacturers

Cadman Brothers, steel converters etc

Ezekiel Hamer, ornaments etc manufacturer

Thomas Marples, silver fruit knife manufacturer

Simeon Sykes, jobbing smith

John Evans, brickmaker

Milton St:

115: Frederick Moseley, spring knife manufacturer

Williamson and Wild, table etc cutlery manufacturers

139: Sarah Davis, shopkeeper

143: William Vause, beerhouse

145: John Richey, shopkeeper

1884: White's Directory:

Clarence St:

85-87: Joseph Foulds, beer retailer and shopkeeper

93: Mrs Harriett Birks, shopkeeper

105-107: Richard Willetts, beer retailer and shopkeeper

Headford St:

68: Continental Works:

William Machin, spring knife manufacturer

Thomas Marples, silver fruit knife manufacturer

Kilner Brothers, cutlery manufacturers

William Elshaw, brass caster

William Hibbert, spring knife manufacturer

Thomas Howe, spring knife manufacturer

James A Ledger, razor smith

John Bartram, pocket knife manufacturer
William Moseley, spring knife manufacturer
James Evans, brick manufacturer

Hodgson St:

Sheffield Corporation Stone Yard
82: William Greaves (cutler)
84: Thomas Goodrich, commercial traveller
Court 12:
 1: George Saunders
90: Joseph Marshall, hosier

Milton St:

115: Kilner Brothers, cutlery manufacturers
 Warner and Co, cutlery manufacturers and merchants
 William Elvidge, handle and scale cutter
131: Frederick Belton, plumber
135: John Oldale (cutler)
137: William Gyte (cutler)
139: Ellen Page, shopkeeper
141-143: William Vause, cowkeeper
145: John Richey, tobacconist
147-157: house

1893: Kelly's Directory:

Clarence St:

85-87: William Cunningham, grocer
105-107: Thomas Wildblood, beer retailer

Headford St:

68: Continental Works:
 Thomas Marples, silver fruit knife manufacturer
 William Machin, spring knife manufacturer
 George William Taylor, table knife manufacturer
 Herbert Heathcote, spring knife cutler
 Samuel Heathcote, spring knife cutler

Hodgson St:

90: Sarah A Parkinson, grocer

Milton St:

115: Continental Works:
 John Newbould and Co, cutlery manufacturers
 E Warner and Co, cutlery etc manufacturers
 Thomas Wilson, table knife manufacturer
 John McClory and Sons, cutlery manufacturers
131: Frederick Belton, plumber
139: William Henry Birks, shopkeeper
141: William Vause, cowkeeper
143: William Vause, coal dealer
145: John Richey, tobacconist

1903: White's Directory:

Clarence St:

85: George William Crommack, grocer and beerhouse
93: Joseph Rose (cutler)
Court 7:
 2: Edward Abel, milk dealer
103-107: Arthur Claydon, beerhouse

Headford St:

68: John Baxter, spring knife manufacturer
Clay and Son, spring knife manufacturers
George Henry Machin, spring knife manufacturer

Hodgson St:

Sheffield Corporation Stone Yard
76: Martha Townsend, shopkeeper
80: Robert Stocks, shopkeeper
90: Benjamin Grayson, grocer

Milton St:

115: Thomas Wilson, cutlery manufacturer
John McClory and Sons Ltd, cutlery manufacturers
125-139: houses
141: Walter Cusworth, furniture remover and beerhouse
145: John Richey, tobacconist
145 (rear): William Walton, file cutter
147: John Dunger, filer

1912: White's Directory:

Clarence St:

85: Thomas Herbert Chapman, beerhouse
89: Tom Crossland, labourer
91: James Evinson (table knife cutler)
93: George Barkworth, hawker
Court 9:
1: Herbert Lazenby: file cutter
103-107: Arthur Claydon, beerhouse

Headford St:

68: John Baxter, cutlery manufacturer
Thomas Marples, silver pocket fruit knife manufacturer
72: Wall, Kay and Sons, cutlery manufacturers
72: Walter Williamson, table knife cutler

Hodgson St:

Sheffield Tramway Construction Depot
80: Robert Stocks, shopkeeper
90: William Pickering, shopkeeper

Milton St:

115: John Schofield, comb manufacturer
Thomas Marples, silver pocket fruit manufacturer
A Palmer and Co, engineers
John McClory and Sons Ltd: cutlery manufacturers
125-157: houses

1921: White's Directory:

Clarence St:

85: George Thompson, beerhouse
89: George Thomas Woodward, drayman
91-95: houses
Court 9:
1: Herbert Lazenby, file cutter
97-103: houses
105: Arthur Claydon, painter

Headford St:

Thomas Marples, silver pocket fruit knife manufacturer

Hodgson St:

George Robson and Co, elevator manufacturers, Eclipse Works
80: Robert Stocks, shopkeeper

Milton St:

115: Thomas Marples, silver pocket fruit knife manufacturer
John McClory and Sons, pocket and table cutlery manufacturers
125-135: houses
Court 1:
4: Ernest Cowen, scissors setter
137-139: houses
141-143: Bennett, Farrer and Co Ltd: engineers' tools manufacturers
145: John Walter Scales, celluloid cutter
147-153: houses

1931: Kelly's Directory:

Clarence St:

85: Charles McWatt, beerhouse
89-105: houses

Headford St:

Nothing listed

Hodgson St:

George Robson and Co, elevator manufacturers, Eclipse Engineering Works
78-90: houses

Milton St:

John McClory and Sons Ltd, pocket and table cutlery manufacturers
125-135: scissors setter
Court 1:
4: Ernest Cowen, scissors setter

137-139: houses
141-143: Granville Shear Co, garden shear manufacturers
147-153: houses

1944: Kelly's Directory:

Clarence St:

85: Norfolk Arms public house, Charles McWatt
89-105: houses

Headford St:

James B Holland, pen pocket knife manufacturers

Hodgson St:

George Robson and Co, elevator manufacturers, Eclipse Engineering Works
72-82: houses
84: Henry Gibbons, surgical instruments filer
86-90: houses

Milton St:

115: Continental Works:
F H Dyson, cutlery manufacturer
Beatson Brothers and Co Ltd, alloy manufacturers
125-139: houses
141-143: Granville Shear Co, garden shears manufacturers
145-153: houses

1959: Kelly's Directory:

Clarence St:

85-87: Norfolk Arms

91-105: houses

Headford St:

68: Hatcliffe, Fulford and Co Ltd, machine knife manufacturers
F Beatson and Sons Ltd, nickel handle manufacturers
Samuel Peace, cutlery manufacturer
C H Beatson and Sons, cutlery ferrule manufacturers
J Stringer and Sons, scissor manufacturers
V White, electrical contractor

Hodgson St:

George Robson and Co (Conveyors) Ltd, elevator manufacturers, Eclipse Engineering Works
72-90: houses

Milton St:

115: J B Holland, pen pocket and sportsman knife manufacturer
E Wright and Sons Ltd, leather merchants, Continental Works
125-137: houses
George Robson and Co (Conveyors) Ltd
145-153: houses

1970: Kelly's Directory:

Clarence St:

Nothing listed

Headford St:

68: Portland Engineering Co (Portoflex Machines) Ltd, repetition work
F Beatson and Sons Ltd, nickel handle manufacturers
Samuel Peace, cutlery manufacturer
C H Beatson and Sons, cutlery ferrule makers
Percy Osborne and Son Ltd, cutlery manufacturers
R Radford, polisher

Hodgson St:

66-70: John Wragg and Co Ltd: egg station (wholesale provision dealers)

Milton St:

115: Inman and Co (Electrical) Ltd, electrical factors
Vester Tool and Engineering Co Ltd, centre-less grinding
E Wright and Sons Ltd: warehousemen, Continental Works

1974: Kelly's Directory:

Clarence St:

Nothing listed

Headford St:

68: Portland Engineering Co (Portoflex Machines) Ltd, repetition work
F Beatson and Sons Ltd, nickel handle manufacturers
Stanley and Ackroyd, sheet metal workers

Hodgson St:

66-70: John Wragg and Co Ltd, egg station (wholesale provision dealers)

Milton St:

115: Kallan (Production Services), stainless steel pressings

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:
Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:
Site location map

Scale:
 Grid at 1km

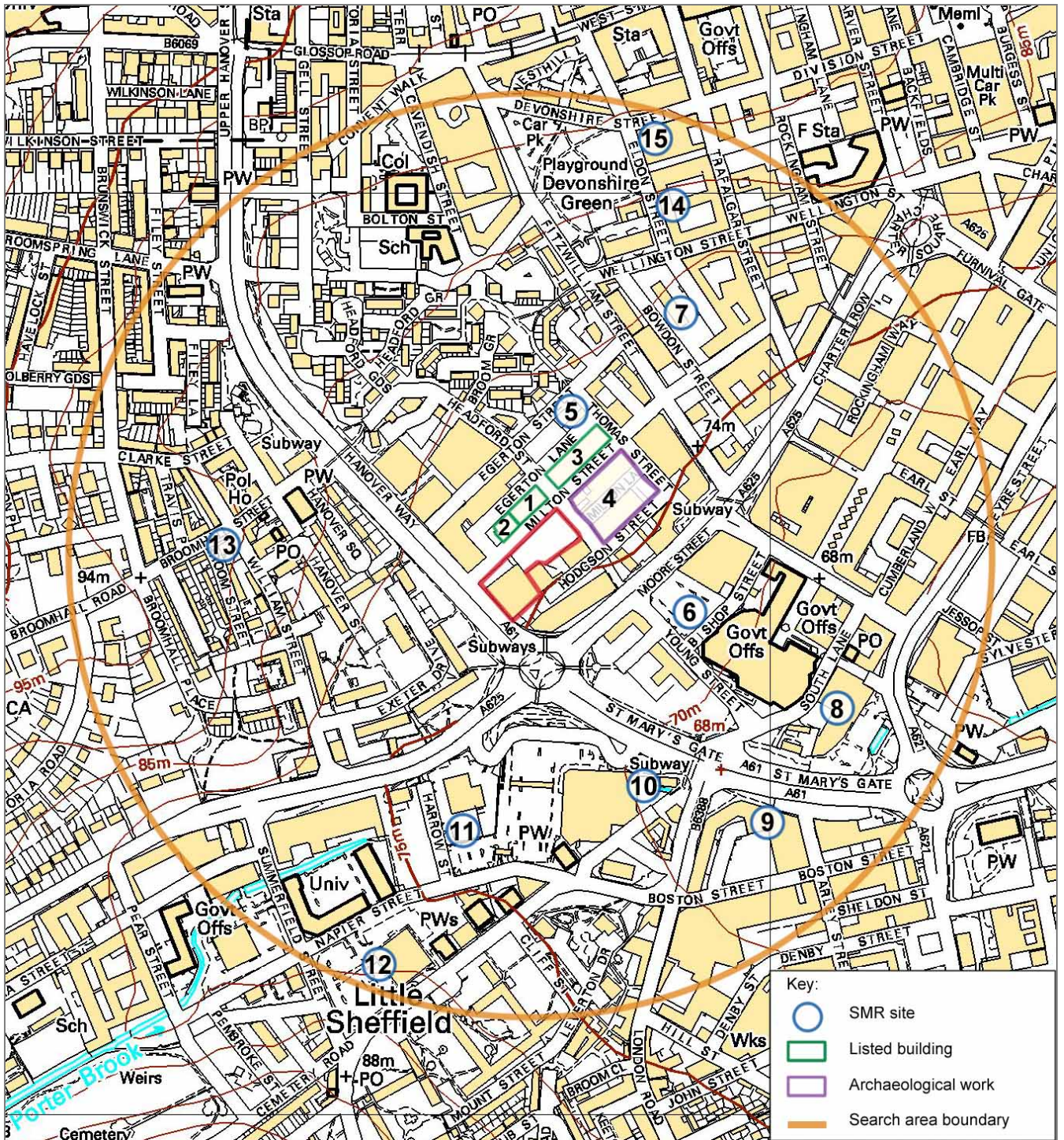
NGR:
 SK 3475 8660

Project No:
777b

Date:
 October 2008

Drawn:
 R. May

Illustration No:
1



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Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

Location of known archaeological sites

Scale:

Grid at 1km

NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No:

777b

Date:

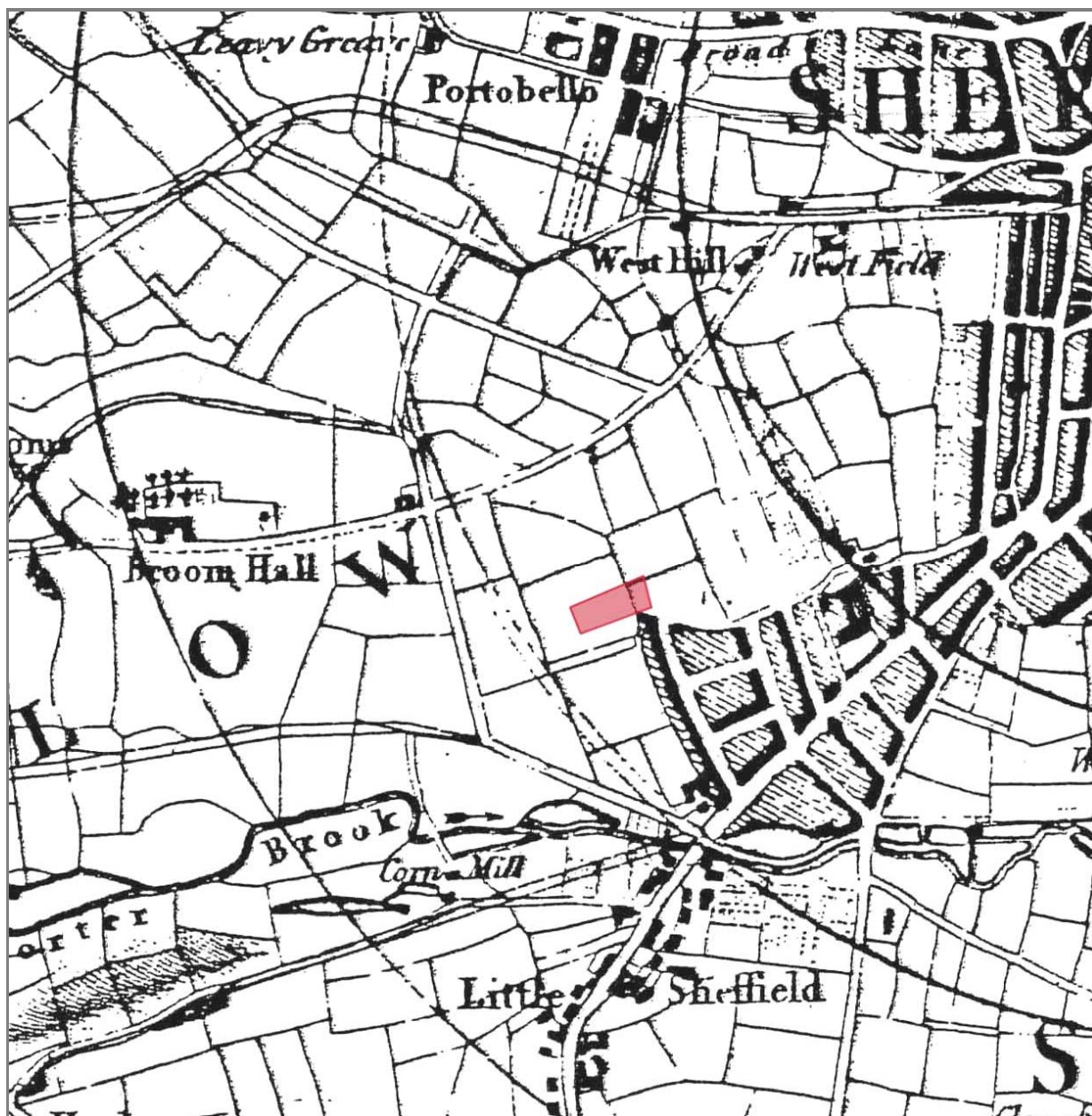
October 2008

Drawn:

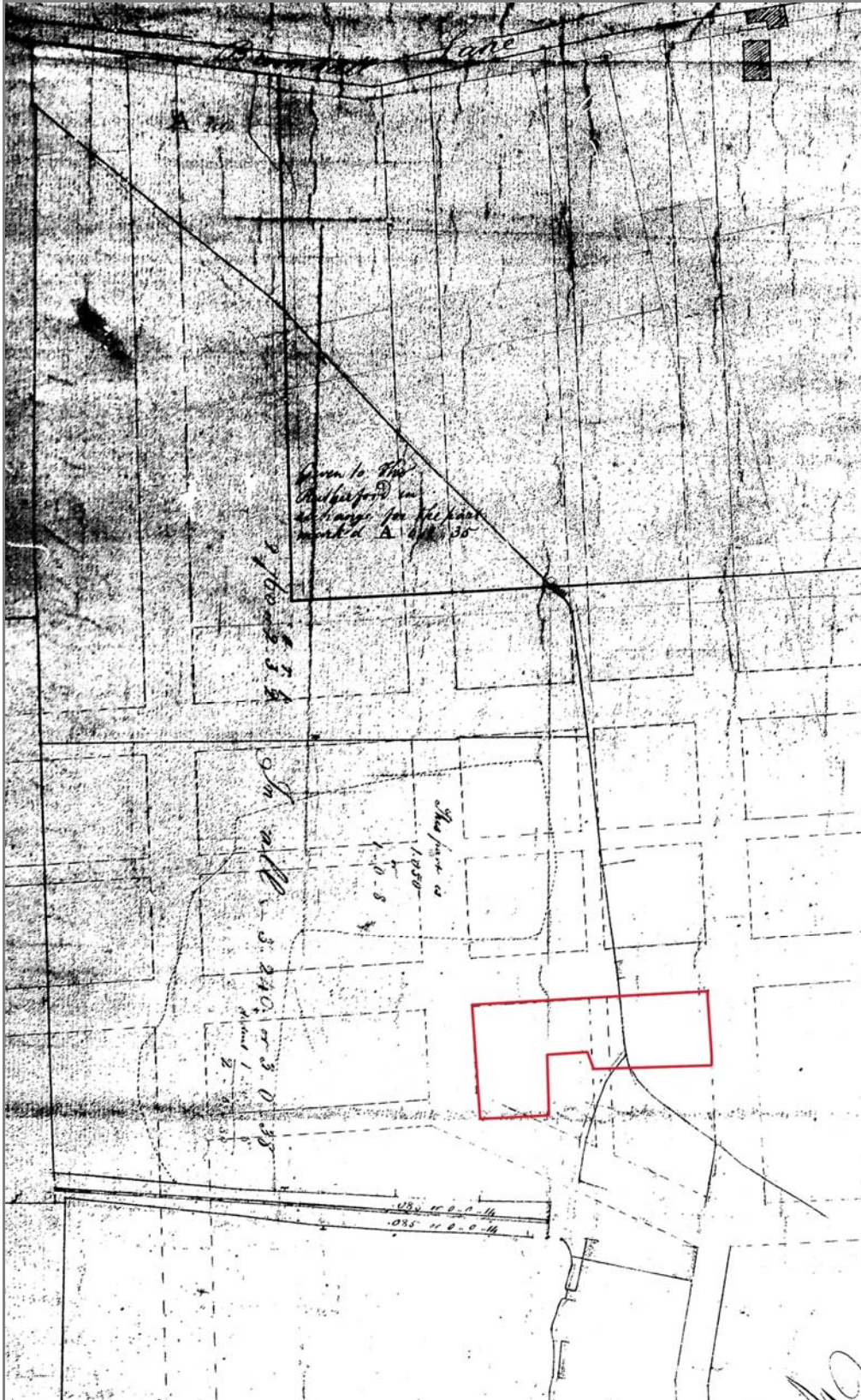
R. May

Illustration No:

2



Reproduced from Fairbank's map of Sheffield parish 1795. Site outline is approximate. ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: <p style="text-align: center;">Hanover Way, Sheffield</p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">October 2008</p>
	Title: <p style="text-align: center;">1795 map of Sheffield parish</p>	NGR: <p style="text-align: center;">SK 3475 8660</p>	Drawn: <p style="text-align: center;">R. May</p>
		Project No: <p style="text-align: center;">777b</p>	Illustration No: <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>



Reproduced from Fairbank's plan of land sold to Samuel Newbould and Thomas Holy, 1803 (FC SheS 280 L)

Site outline is approximate.

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Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

1803 Fairbank plan

Scale:

-

NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No:

777b

Date:

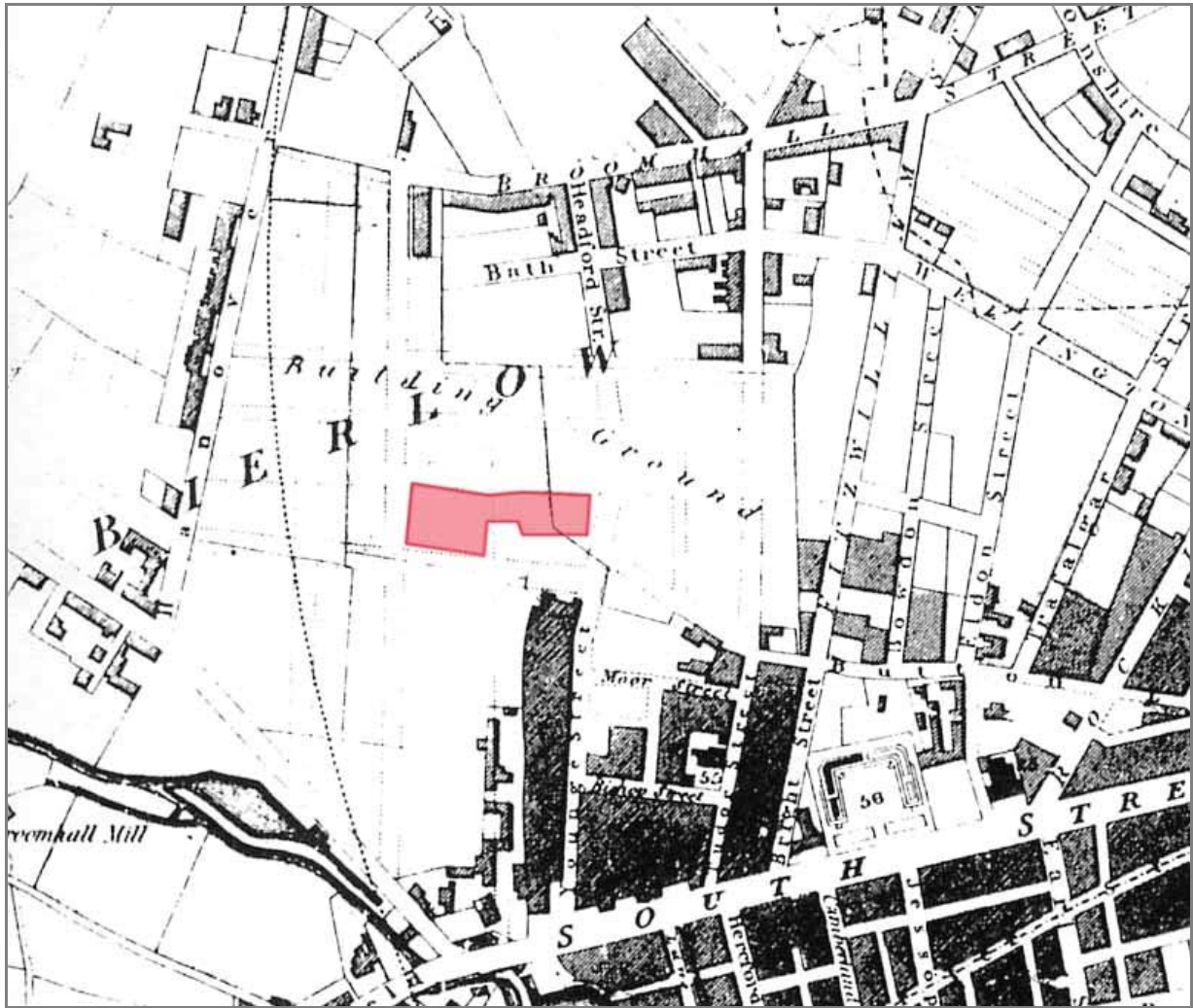
October 2008

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R. May

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4



Reproduced from Taylor's map of Sheffield, 1832.

Site outline is approximate.



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Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

1832 map of Sheffield

Scale:

-

NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No:

777b

Date:

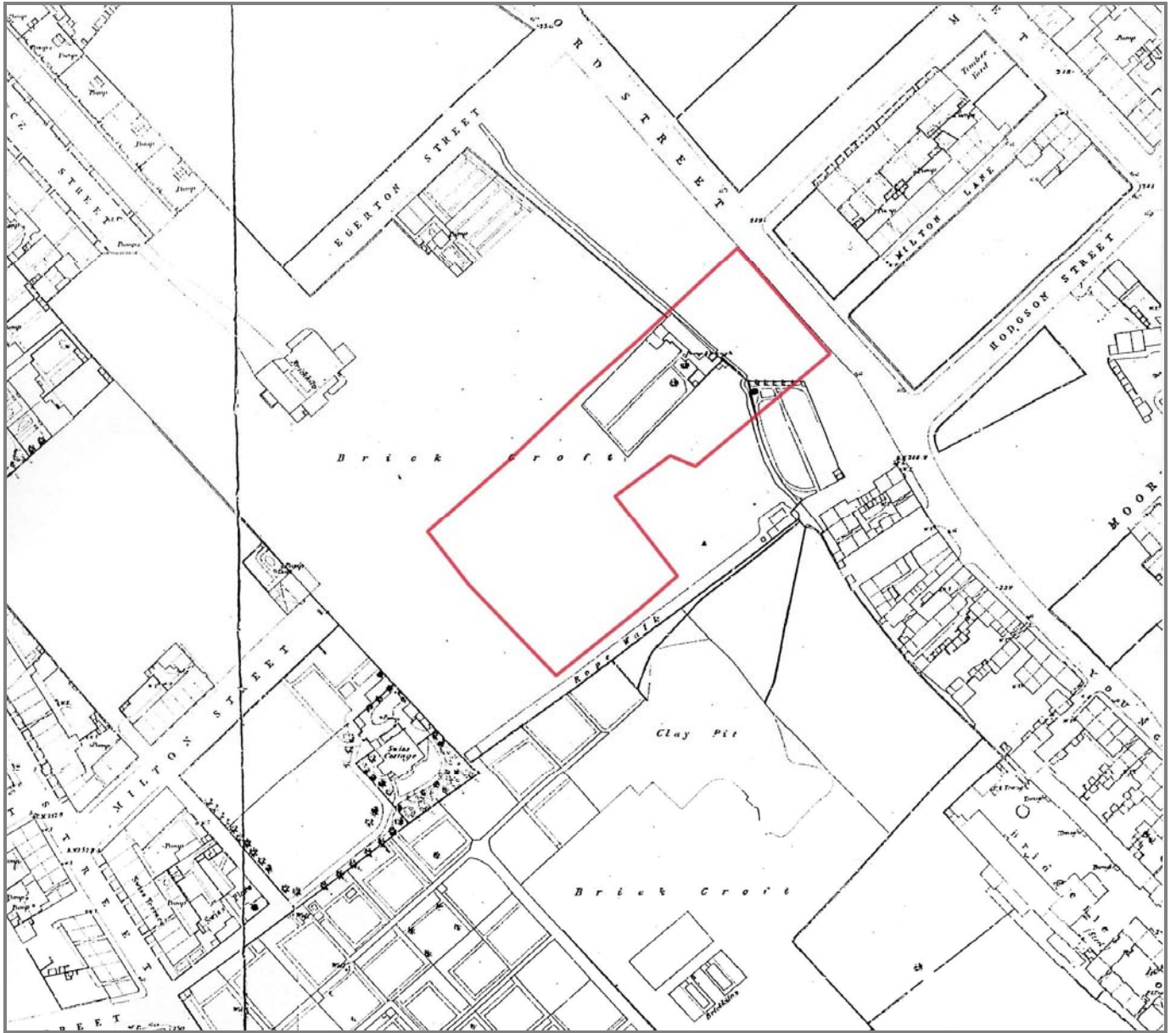
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5



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's
1853 60 inch: 1 mile map sheet Sheffield
30.

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Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

1853 OS map

Scale:

-

NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No:

777b

Date:

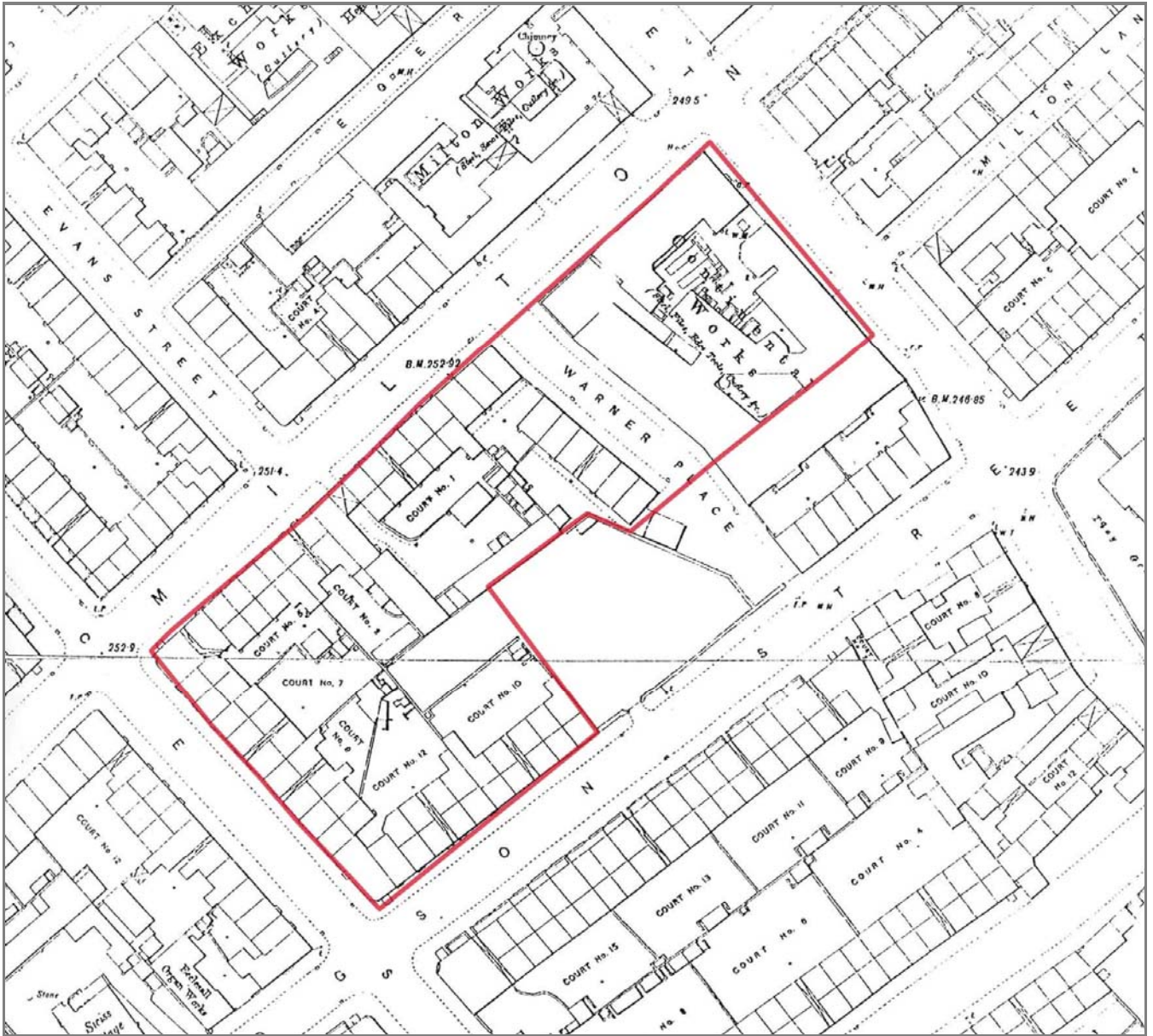
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6



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1890 10 feet: 1 mile map sheets Yorkshire 294.11.5 and 294.11.10.

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Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

1890 OS map

Scale:

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NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No:

777b

Date:

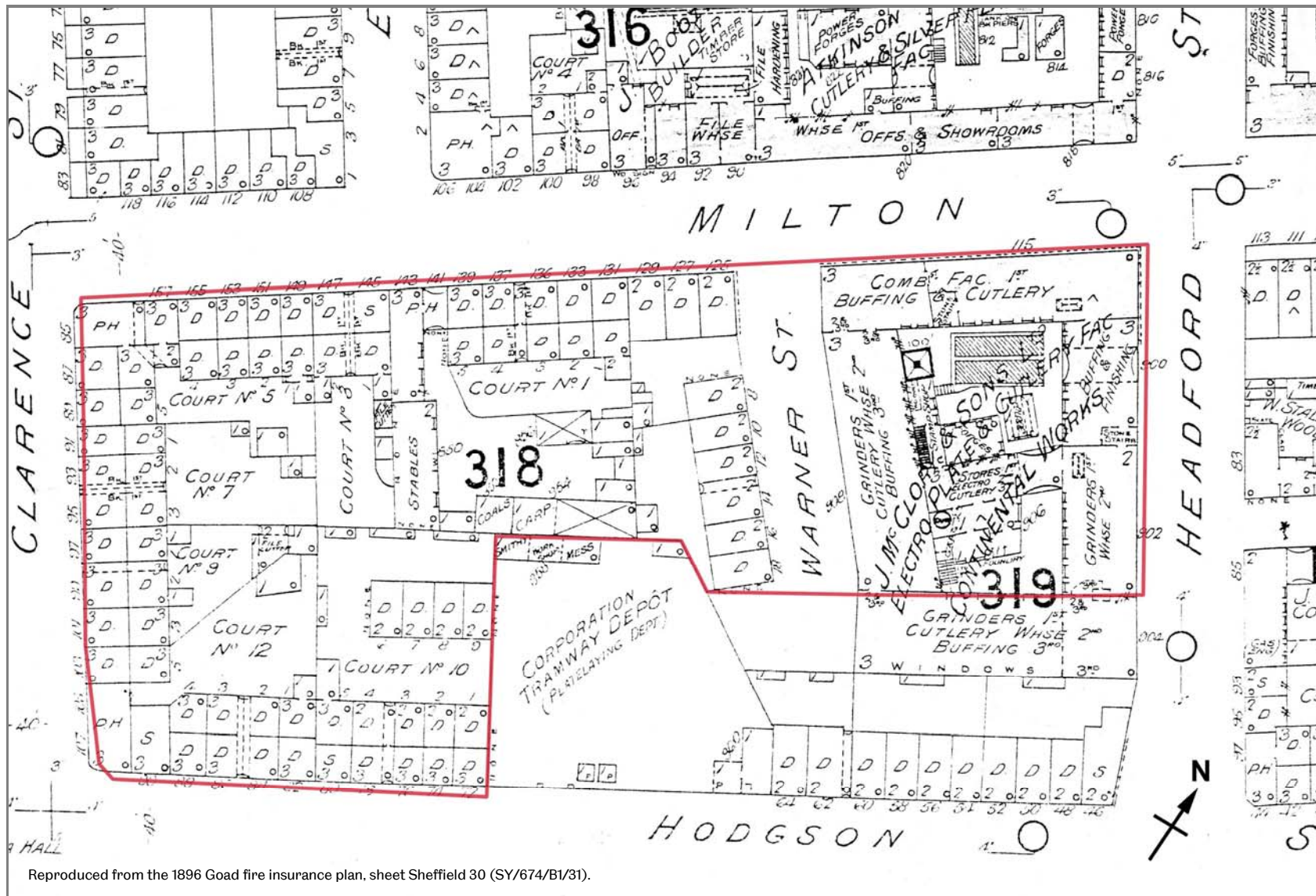
October 2008

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R. May

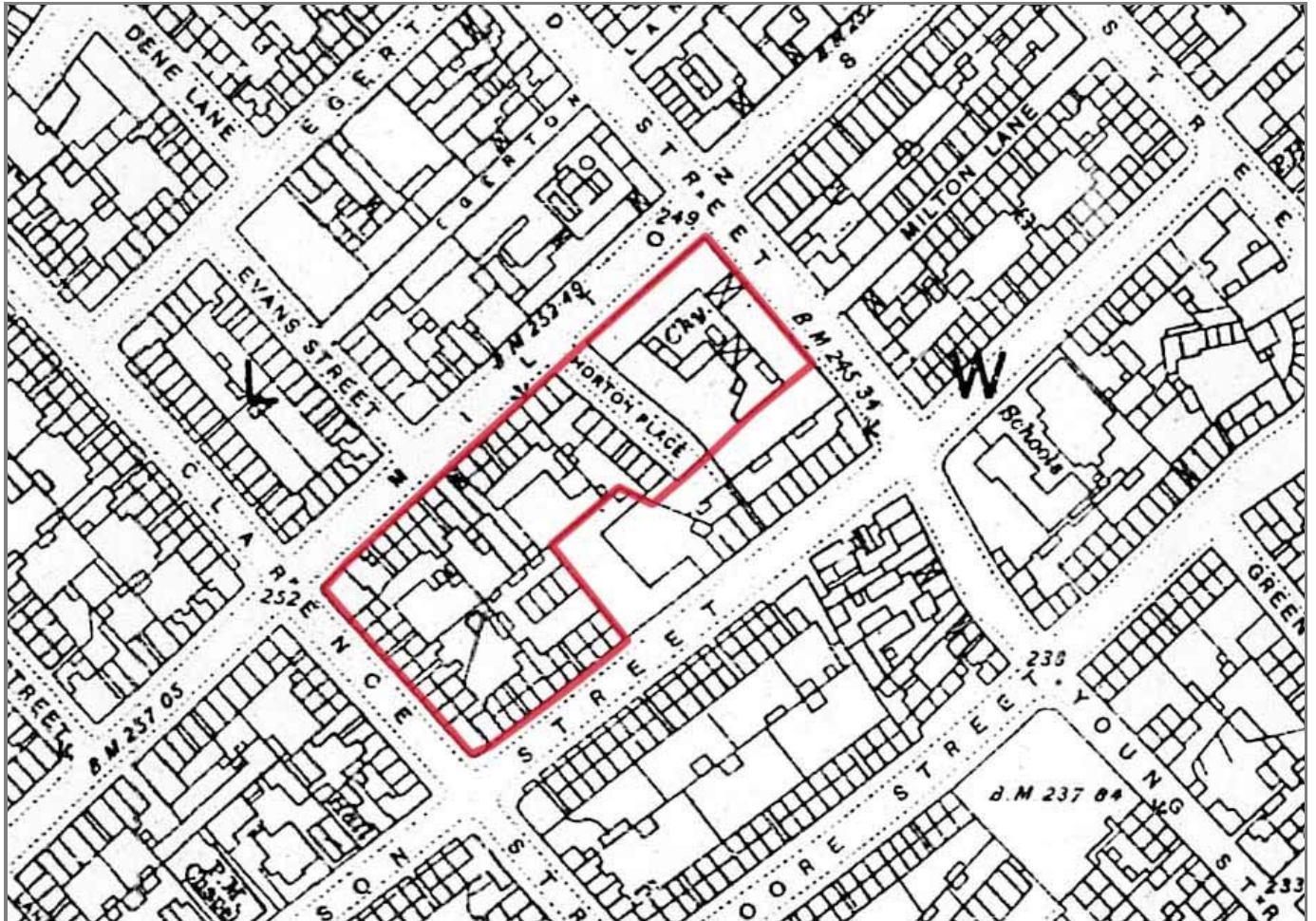
Illustration No:

7



Reproduced from the 1896 Goad fire insurance plan, sheet Sheffield 30 (SY/674/B1/31).

ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park, Prospect Road Sheffield, S2 3EN Phone: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project Name: <p style="text-align: center;">Hanover Way, Sheffield</p>	Scale: <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>	Date: <p style="text-align: center;">October 2008</p>	Project No: <p style="text-align: center;">777b</p>
	Title: <p style="text-align: center;">1896 Goad plan</p>	NGR: <p style="text-align: center;">SK 3475 8660</p>	Drawn by: <p style="text-align: center;">R. May</p>	Illustration No: <p style="text-align: center;">8</p>



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's
1920 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire
294.11.

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Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

1920 OS map

Scale:

-

NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No:

777b

Date:

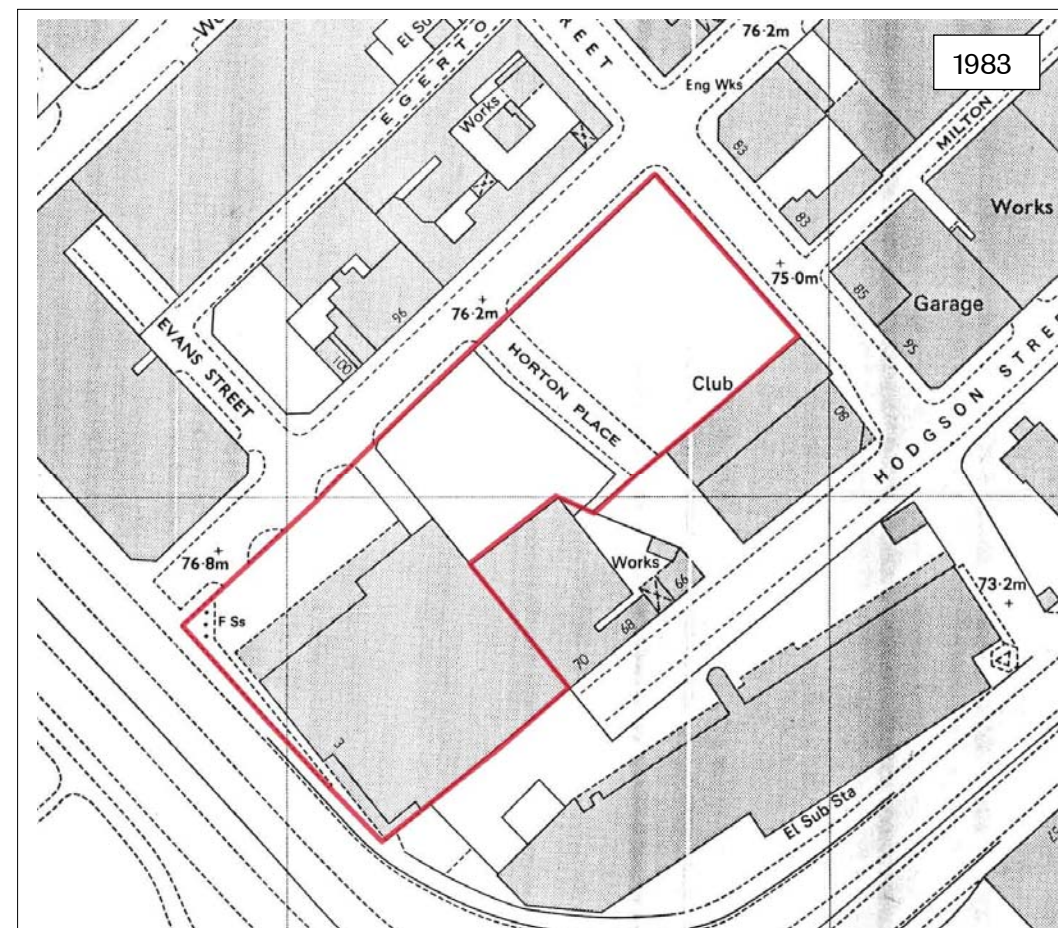
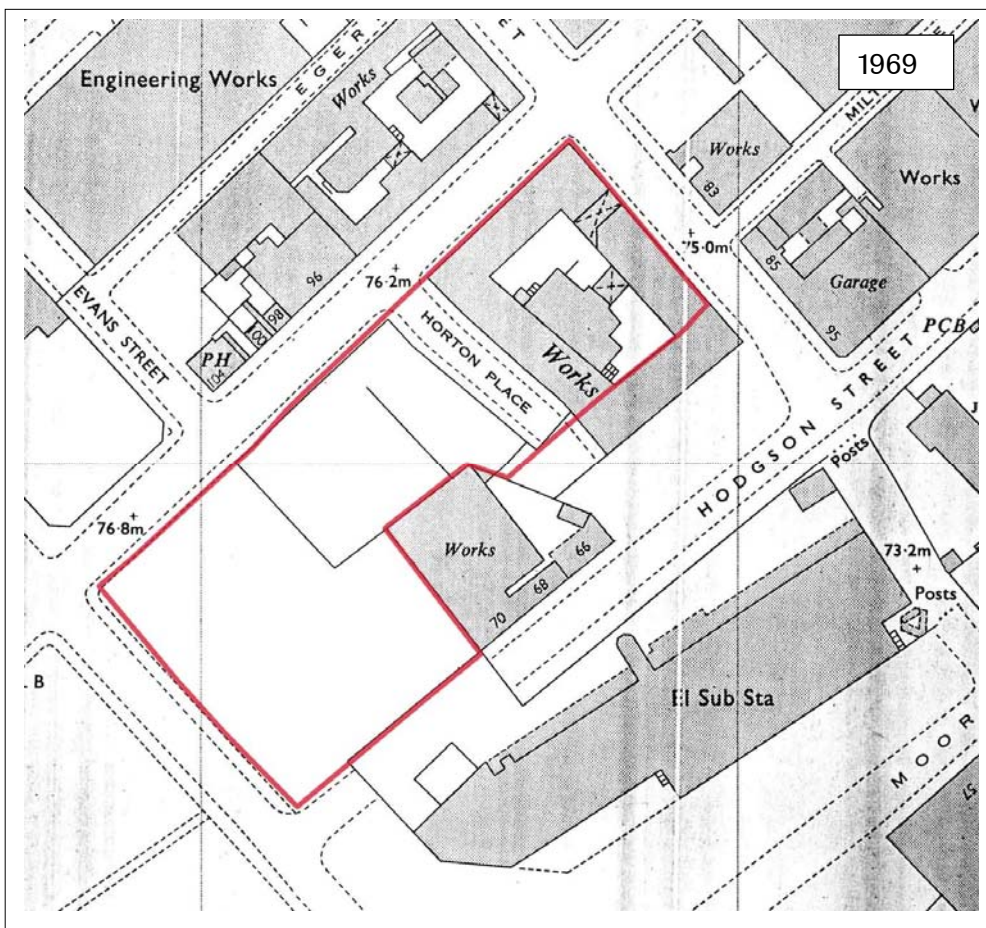
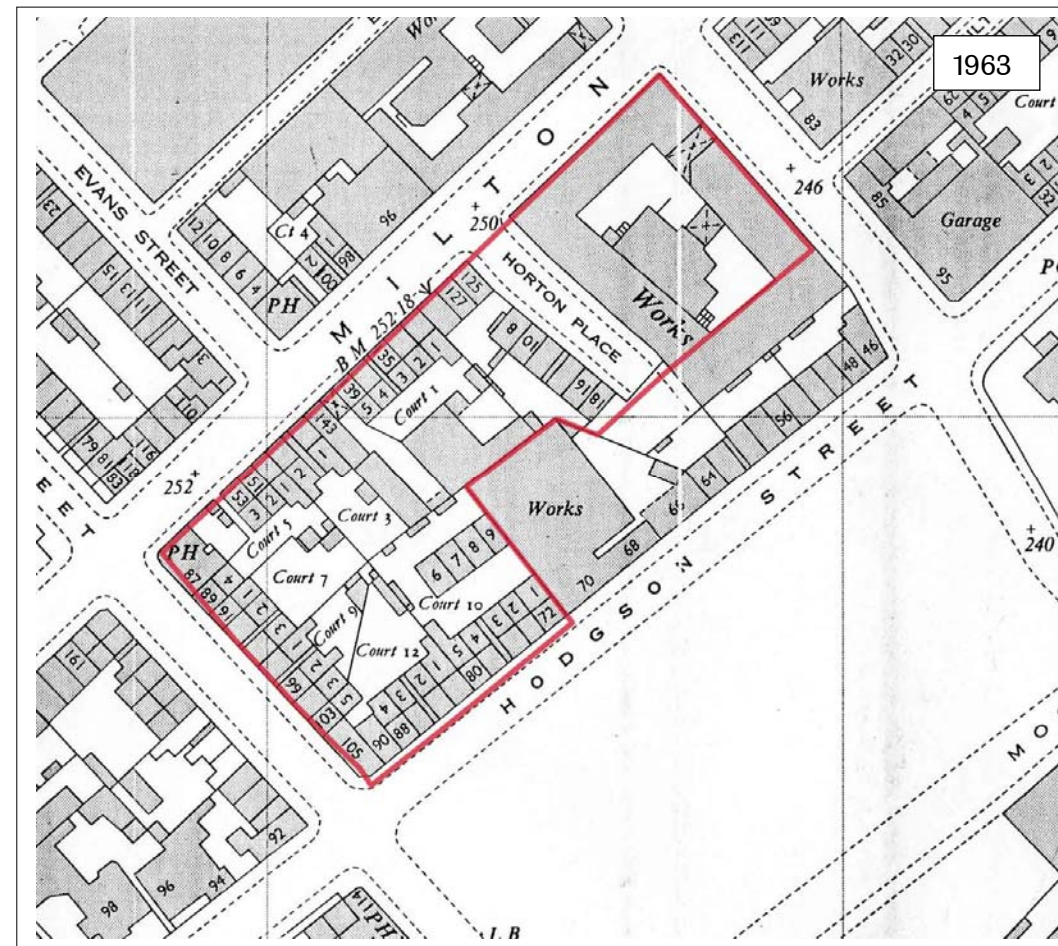
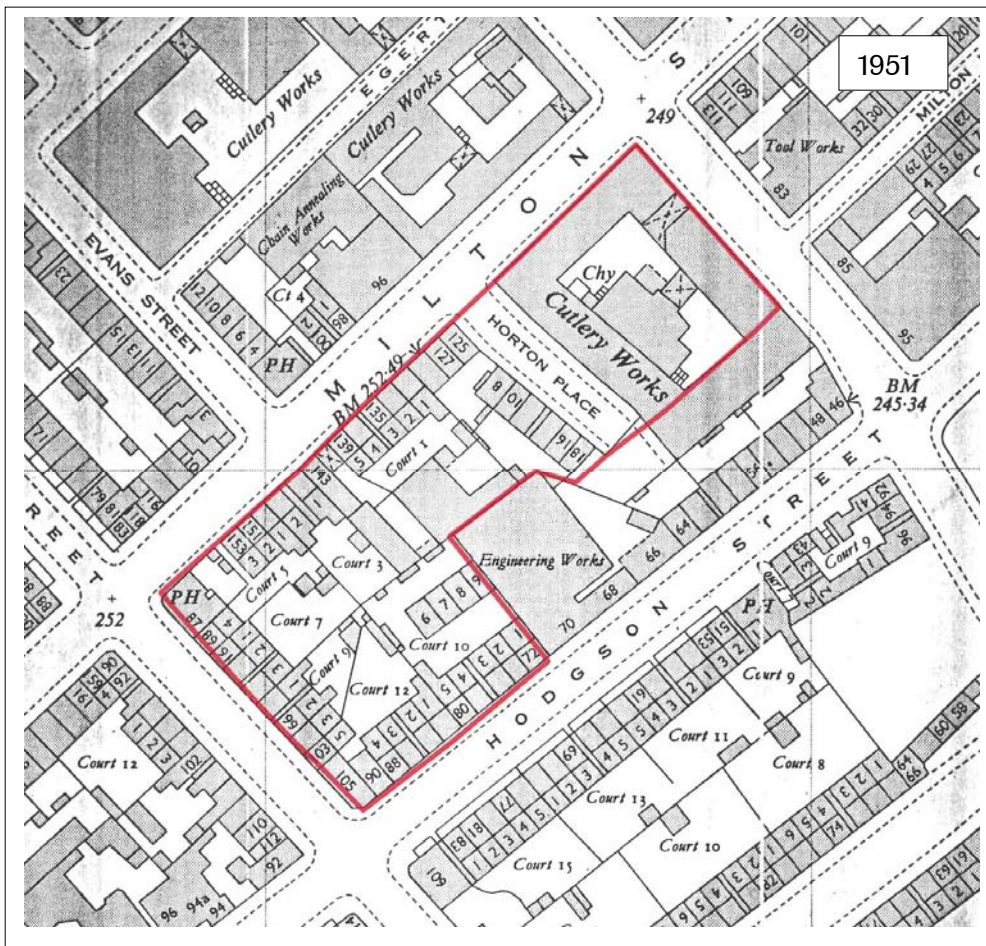
October 2008

Drawn:

R. May

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9



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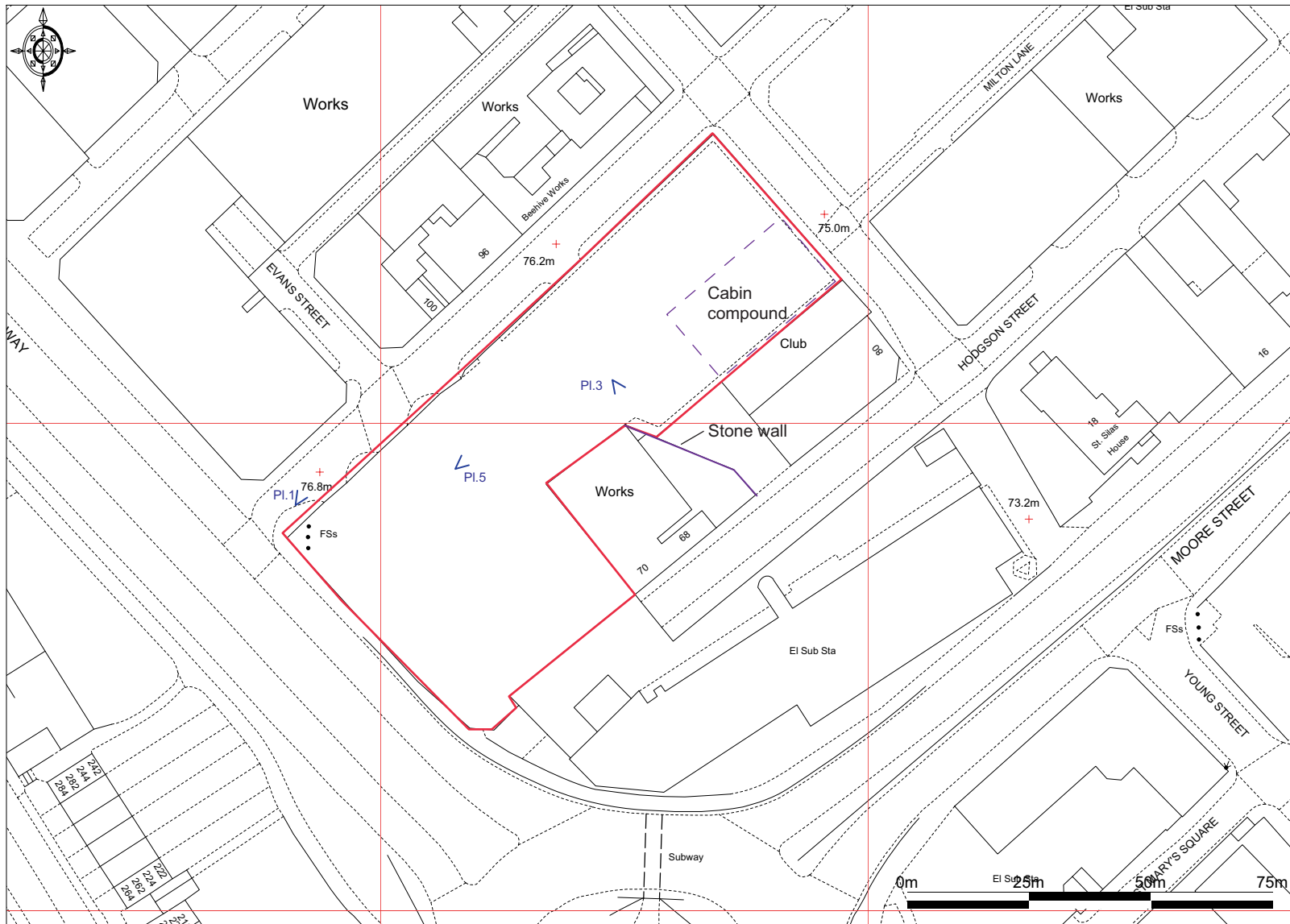
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Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:
1951 to 1983 OS maps

Scale: Grid at 100m	Date: October 2008
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NGR: SK 3475 8660	Drawn: R. May
----------------------	------------------

Project No: 777b	Illus. No: 10
----------------------------	-------------------------



- Application area boundary
- ∨ Photo viewpoint

ARCUS

Unit R6, Riverside Block
 Sheaf Bank Business Park
 Prospect Road, Sheffield, S2 3EN
 Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:

Hanover Way, Sheffield

Title:

Site plan showing photo viewpoints

Scale:

1:1250

NGR:

SK 3475 8660

Project No.

777b

Date:

October 2008

Drawn:

R May

Illustration No.

11

PLATES



Plate 1 – View northeast along Milton Street showing the range of Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings opposite the application area



Plate 2 – Nos.131-143 Milton Street, photographed in the 1960s by the Corporation's Estate Surveyors Department (© Picture Sheffield)



Plate 3 – Stone wall at southern side of site, formerly part of the Corporation's stone yard, viewed facing southeast



Plate 4 – Hodgson Street in the 1960s, showing the roof and upper storey of the Continental Works behind housing (© Picture Sheffield)



Plate 5 – View east across the car park currently occupying the application area



Plate 6 – View across courtyard and floor surfaces from evaluation at Milton Lane in November 2007 (ARCUS 1129c), facing southeast