



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Hounsfield Road, Sheffield,
South Yorkshire**

Historic Building Recording

Report no. 4099
February 2024

Client: DAB Contract Services Ltd



Hounsfield Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

Historic Building Recording

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned to carry out a photographic building recording in advance of the planned demolition of a series of properties on Upper Hanover Street and Hounsfield Road. Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road were part of the original scope for building recording. No 2a Hounsfield Road, adjoined to 50 Upper Hanover Street, was originally omitted from the scope of the building recording but some external features were considered worthy of recording during the survey visit. The property of 50 Upper Hanover Street is of later 20th-century date and was not recorded. No. 2a appears to contain the remains of a commercial building's frontage, perhaps being constructed at the end of the 19th century. The remainder of the building was of later 20th-century date. Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road were originally constructed as a row of terraced properties and were each converted to commercial use in the 20th century. They represent the development of the Broomhill suburb in the later 19th and 20th centuries, widespread conversion to commercial use in the area and the expansion of the University of Sheffield.

Report Information

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Contents

Report information	ii
Contents.....	iii
Document Issue Record	iv
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates.....	iv
1 Introduction.....	1
Site location, topography and land-use.....	1
Soils and geology.....	1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
3 Aims and Objectives	3
4 Methodology	4
5 General Description of the Structures	4
No. 2a.....	5
No. 2 and No. 4.....	6
No. 6.....	9
6 Discussion and Conclusions	12
No. 2a.....	12
Nos. 2, 4 and 6	12
Conclusion	14

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Bibliography

Document Issue Record

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List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Site plan
- 3 Ground floor plan
- 4 Cellar plan
- 5 First floor plan
- 6 Second floor plan

List of Plates

- 1 The historic buildings, looking north
- 2 The south-west facing elevation of 2a, looking north-east
- 3 Blocked arched window, looking north-east
- 4 Car park entrance ramp, looking north-east
- 5 No. 2a first floor windows, looking north-east
- 6 No. 2a quoins, looking north-east
- 7 The rear of No. 2a, looking west
- 8 No. 2a interior office space, looking north-west
- 9 No. 2a interior office kitchen, looking south
- 10 No. 2a internal office, looking south-west
- 11 Nos. 2 and 4, looking north-east
- 12 No. 4 doorway, looking north-east
- 13 No. 2 doorway, looking north-east
- 14 No. 4 doorway surround and doorbell, looking north
- 15 No. 4 ground floor sash window, looking north-east
- 16 No. 4 first floor window, looking north-east
- 17 Smaller first floor windows of Nos. 2 and 4
- 18 Yard wall of No. 2, looking north
- 19 Yard wall of No. 4, looking east
- 20 Yard paths of Nos. 2 and 4, looking east
- 21 No. 4 rear yard, looking south-west
- 22 Nos. 4 and 6 upper windows, looking south-west
- 23 Rear of Nos. 2 and 4, looking south-east
- 24 No. 4 rear window, looking south-west

- 25 Rear yard of No. 2, looking south-west
- 26 No. 2 chimney stacks, looking east
- 27 No. 4 chimney stacks, looking north
- 28 Nos. 2 and 4 rear chimney stack, looking south-west
- 29 No. 2 vestibule, looking south-west
- 30 No. 2 entrance hall, looking north-east
- 31 Doorway inserted between Nos. 2 and 4 at ground floor level, looking west
- 32 Doorway to the ground floor front room of No. 2, looking south
- 33 No. 2 ground floor front room fireplace, looking south-east
- 34 No. 2 ground floor front room window cornice, looking south-west
- 35 No. 2 ground floor front room coving, looking south
- 36 No. 2 ground floor front room coving
- 37 No. 2 ground floor front room ceiling rose
- 38 No. 2 ground floor front room wall modification
- 39 No. 2 ground floor front room coving and doorway, looking west
- 40 No. 2 ground floor middle room fireplace, looking south-east
- 41 No. 2 ground floor middle room coving, looking north-west
- 42 No. 2 ground floor backroom fireplace, looking north-west
- 43 No. 2 ground floor middle room fireplace mortar impression
- 44 No. 2 cellar steps, looking north-east
- 45 No. 2 cellar, looking south
- 46 No. 2 cellar, looking south-west
- 47 No. 2 landing, looking north-east
- 48 No. 2 staircase to second floor, looking north
- 49 Doorway inserted between Nos. 2 and 4 at first floor level, looking west
- 50 No. 2 WC, looking south-west
- 51 No. 2 first floor front room, looking north
- 52 No. 2 first floor front room fireplace, looking south-east
- 53 No. 2 first floor middle room fireplace, looking south-east
- 54 No. 2 first floor back room, looking north-west
- 55 No. 2 first floor back bedroom window, looking north-east
- 56 No. 2 second floor large room, looking east
- 57 No. 2 roof space, looking south-east
- 58 No. 2 roof space, looking west
- 59 No. 2 second storey large room access hatch to roof space and doorway to No. 4, looking north-west
- 60 No. 2 second storey small room, looking north-east
- 61 No. 4 hallway, looking south-west
- 62 No. 4 hallway, looking north-east
- 63 No. 4 hallway coving, looking west
- 64 No. 4 ground floor front room coving
- 65 No. 4 ground floor front room ceiling rose
- 66 No. 4 ground floor front window, looking south-west

- 67 No. 4 ground floor front room fireplace, looking north-west
- 68 No. 4 ground floor front room, looking east
- 69 No. 4 ground floor middle room coving
- 70 No. 4 ground floor middle room window, looking north-east
- 71 No. 4 ground floor middle room fireplace, looking north-west
- 72 No. 4 ground floor middle room infilled niche, looking north-west
- 73 No. 4 ground floor back room, looking south-west
- 74 No. 4 ground floor back room fireplace, looking south-east
- 75 No. 4 cellar, looking south
- 76 No. 4 landing, looking east
- 77 No. 4 WC, looking south-west
- 78 No. 4 first floor front room, looking south-west
- 79 No. 4 first floor front room, looking north-west
- 80 No. 4 first floor middle room, looking north-west
- 81 No. 4 first floor middle room, looking south-east
- 82 No. 4 second floor large room, looking west
- 83 No. 2 second floor large room, looking south-east
- 84 No. 6, south-west facing elevation, looking north-east
- 85 No. 6 north-west facing elevation, looking south
- 86 Wall extending north-west from No. 6 representing the remains of No. 8, looking south
- 87 No. 6 south-west facing elevation first floor, looking north-east
- 88 No. 6 doorway steps, looking north-east
- 89 No. 6 remains of fencing, looking north-west
- 90 North-west facing elevation of No. 6, looking east
- 91 No. 6 rear yard, looking south-west
- 92 No. 6 rear first floor window, looking south-west
- 93 No. 6 rear second floor window, looking south-west
- 94 No. 6 rear yard iron hook, looking south-west
- 95 No. 6 rear door, looking west
- 96 No. 6 rear ground floor window, looking west
- 97 No. 6 rear first floor window, looking west
- 98 No. 6 hallway, looking south-west
- 99 No. 6 staircase to first floor, looking north
- 100 No. 6 hallway, looking north-east
- 101 No. 6 hallway arch, looking north-east
- 102 No. 6 ground floor front room, looking north
- 103 No. 6 ground floor ceiling rose, looking south
- 104 No. 6 ground floor front room fireplace, looking east
- 105 No. 6 middle room, looking north-east
- 106 No. 6 middle room, looking south-east
- 107 No. 6 back room, looking west
- 108 No. 6 back room, looking north
- 109 No. 4 first floor back room, looking east

- 110 No. 6 cellar steps, looking north-east
- 111 No. 6 cellar ash pit and table, looking east
- 112 No. 6 possible second ash pit, looking north-west
- 113 No. 6 first floor front room, looking north-west
- 114 No. 6 first floor opening from front to middle room, looking east
- 115 No. 6 first floor front room fireplace, looking south
- 116 No. 6 first floor middle room fireplace, looking east
- 117 No. 6 first floor back room, looking north-east
- 118 No. 6 staircase to second floor, looking north-west
- 119 No. 6 WC, looking south-west
- 120 No. 6 second floor, looking west

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by DAB Contract Services Ltd to undertake a historic building recording on three properties on the northern side of Hounsfield Road, Sheffield. The survey was carried out on the 3rd January 2024.

As part of the proposed redevelopment of the site by the University of Sheffield, planning permission was sought for the demolition of a series of vacant buildings on the southern edge of the site, some of which are of Victorian date with historic significance (Ref: 23/02998/DPN). In a response to the application South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) have recommended a condition be placed on the development:

“Demolition of nos. 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road shall not commence until a method statement for Historic Building Recording (HBR), undertaken in accordance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Archaeological Building Recording (Photographic Record) Standards & Guidance, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the HBR of nos. 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road shall be completed in accordance with the approved method statement before any demolition of those buildings commences and a report setting out the findings of the HBR shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that a record is kept of these Victorian terraced buildings to enable a fuller appreciation of the site's history and a greater understanding of the terraces which previously occupied it in accordance with NPPF paragraph 205.”

The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by ASWYAS and approved by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS, Appendix 1).

Site location, topography and land use

The site comprises approximately 0.23ha car parking and commercial buildings situated on the western edge of Sheffield City Centre, South Yorkshire (SK 34367 87265; Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north and west by existing structures of the University of Sheffield, to the southwest by Hounsfield Road, and to the east by Upper Hanover Street (Fig. 2).

The ground within the site is generally level, situated at a height of between 101 and 106m above Ordnance Datum.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology underlying the site consists of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, described as mudstone and siltstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2022). The overlying soils are unclassified urban soils (SSEW 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

From the later 16th and 17th centuries, Sheffield began to develop as a major industrial centre. In the medieval and earlier post-medieval period, metal working was largely a rural activity, but by the 17th century it became a much more urban activity. Records show that in 1672, 46% of Sheffield houses included a forge or a smithy. The growth of metal working industry here was largely due to the five rivers on which Sheffield is situated which provided both the means to power the works and to transport goods in and out (Hey 1991).

Steel was the main metal worked in Sheffield and it was used predominately in the production of cutlery. 'Blister steel', so called because of the gas blowholes in its surface, was created in cementation furnaces from the 17th and 18th centuries. 'Shear steel' consisted of between nine and twelve bars of blister steel forged together. The main drawback of this approach was the variable quality of the steel, but this was rectified with the introduction of the crucible steel process in the mid-18th century. The use of crucibles was pioneered by Benjamin Huntsman, and the new process greatly improved the quality of the steel (Bayliss 1995).

Although steelmaking was an important industry in Sheffield, other materials were also being manufactured here. By the end of the 18th century, more than 111 water wheels were in use, providing the power for cotton, paper, glass, snuff, lead mills, rolling mills and forges (Scurfield 1986).

Industrial activity continued to grow throughout the 19th century (Clark 1999). Steel was being used in the construction of a range of objects, including rails, parts for ships, clocks, pens, pipes and lamp posts (Sellers 1974). The Don Valley saw most of this development in the earlier 19th century and many large steel works were established in the proximity of the Sheffield to Tinsley Canal (opened 1819) and the Sheffield to Rotherham railway (1838) (Hey 1998).

After World War I, demand for steel began to fall both home and abroad, and as a result production decreased. Companies were either forced to close or merge with one another in order to survive and many sites across the city fell into disuse.

Sheffield suffered significant damage during the World War II air raids, and in the immediate post-war period many of the industrial 'slum' areas were cleared. Much of the city centre which stands today is a result of the programme of redevelopment undertaken during the 1950s and 1960s. In the outskirts of the city, many new housing estates were constructed in order to accommodate the ever rising population (Hey 1998).

Many of the industries in Britain, such as coal mining, declined dramatically in the late 1970s and early 1980s. This general decline also had an impact on the Sheffield steel industry with many of the remaining companies closed in the mid-1980s (Hey 1998).

A desk-based assessment was carried out in 2022 which covered the wider redevelopment of the site (Wells 2022). Evidence suggested that, in the Roman period, the course of a road from Templeborough to Brough was located in the vicinity of the site. Throughout the medieval period and prior to the 18th century, the site was characterised by piecemeal enclosure and open fields. Map regression as part of the desk-based assessment showed the site was developed from the late 19th century onwards, by terraced housing and commercial properties. The area was part of the Broomhill suburb and, in a less polluted environment, was considered to be of higher status than the city centre. Prior to construction of housing, the site was covered with allotments and gardens from the 18th or early 19th century associated with dispersed development on the edge of the city.

A plan of Sheffield Map by W and J Fairbank, dated 1808, shows the site was occupied by open space, bounded by four roads (Wilkinson Street, Leavy Greave, Gell Street and Brook Street). The nearest densely occupied area of the city is approximately 0.26km to the north-east around Siddal Street. A map of Sheffield by John Leather of 1823 depicts the site as lying in open ground, with its south-western edge within a square enclosure of land attached to a property fronting onto Glossop Road. The area around the site is labelled 'Building Ground' suggesting the area was earmarked for development. An Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1853 depicts the site in greater detail again. The site is occupied by the grounds of the small property described above and other small plots of land and scattered small structures. They probably represent allotments and storage sheds. An Ordnance Survey map of 1906 shows the site as fully urbanised following the construction of Hounsfield Road, occupied by a dense area of residential and possibly commercial buildings. Much of the site was cleared in the later 20th century, leaving only those fronting onto Hounsfield Road.

The Historic Environment Characterisation records the present character of the site as part of Broomhill Villas. This is described between 1830 and 2005 as detached and semi-detached villas in the Broomhill district of Sheffield, developed as the first suburb of Sheffield, to the west of the town. Situated away from the pollution of the town, impetus for the professional and middle classes to settle here was given by the opening of the turnpike road in 1821. Prior to the development of villas, many gardens or allotments appear to have been located in the area. Previously the area was allotments (1791 – 1829) and piecemeal enclosure (1066 – 1790).

3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the historic building recording is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and measured plans any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the Victorian terraced structures which occupy the site and to ensure that a record is kept to enable a fuller

appreciation of the site's history and a greater understanding of the terraces which previously occupied it.

The project may contribute to the following research objectives specified by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/>).

- How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the urban poor during the Industrial and post-medieval periods?
- What was the impact of Industrial period expansion, beyond the historic cores of towns and cities, into a pre-existing rural landscape?

The survey followed the below methodology to fulfil these aims.

4 Methodology

The recording was carried out to SYAS guidelines (Appendix 1). Floor plans were produced of all upstanding buildings and spaces, showing the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.

An external photographic record was made of all elevations of all the historic buildings, from as nearly parallel to the elevation as possible within the constraints of the site. A general external photographic record was made including a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing their setting.

An interior photographic record was made of rooms or internal spaces, to record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area, limited by access restrictions and health and safety requirements due to the condition of the buildings and asbestos.

Photographs were taken in RAW format with a high-resolution camera using a selection of lenses. All photographs included an appropriate scale where possible and conformed to industry best practice (Historic England 2015, Historic England 2016, CIfA 2020). The photographic record recorded the buildings in their setting, with detailed shots taken of specific architectural and structural elements.

5 General Description of the Structures

Numbers 2a, 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road formed a terraced row of structures (Plate 1). 2a was not included in the set of structures to be recorded but part of the building had some historic elements, albeit retained as a frontage to a much later building. The building was included in the survey on this basis. Nos. 2 and 4 were constructed as separate houses but here are discussed together as they, in their current layout, have been incorporated into a single property. The exterior of each property is discussed first, followed by the interior. The

location of the buildings is shown on Fig. 2, and the locations of the photographs taken are depicted on Figs 3-6.

The interior of Nos. 2, 4 and 6 was based on the same floorplan. Alterations to this layout and the details of individual features are described below. The doorway led to a long hallway from which the ground floor rooms were accessed. These included a front room, middle and back room. The first floor included a landing which accessed a small WC and, again, a front, middle and back room. The attic space of each house contained a room at the rear of the house.

The present name that the properties face onto is 'Hounsfield Road'. On historic mapping it is labelled 'Houndsfield Road'. The former spelling is used throughout this report for clarity.

Skirting boards are described below as 'tall' or 'short' types. In height, 'short' types were generally around 150mm, whereas 'tall' types were approximately 300mm in height.

No. 2a

Exterior

The south-western elevation (Plate 2) included structural elements likely of similar age to the Nos. 2, 4 and 6. These structural elements survived as a frontage to a much later building, with significant alterations. The elevation comprised largely of mid-orangey brown bricks laid in English bond. The sides of elevation were defined by chamfered quoins in a fine-grained sandstone. At first floor level there was a string course in the same sandstone.

At ground floor level there was a blocked arched window at its north-western side (Plate 3). The arch was defined by a rounded brick arch with a moulded sandstone keystone. Much of the south-eastern side at ground floor level was defined by an inserted vehicle entrance ramp (Plate 4). The entrance was supported by inserted brick wall, with modern bricks laid in stretcher bond.

The first floor contained three windows (Plate 5) which are defined by a sandstone sill and flat brick arches with a moulded sandstone keystone.

The sandstone quoins did not reach the roofline (Plate 6), suggesting the elevation had been raised and a new tile roof added.

The external walls to the north-east were later additions with little historic value (Plate 7). They were likely contemporary with the commercial property adjoining to the south-east, which was of later 20th-century date.

Interior

The interior of the structure did not contain any features of historic value, in use at the time of the survey as office space (Plates 8-10).

No. 2 and No. 4

No. 2 and No. 4 formed adjoining terraced structures clearly constructed together as two separate houses (Plate 11). Each had a room at the rear of the house extending north-eastwards. The buildings were occupied prior to the survey by a trade union and had been combined into a single property with connecting doorways inserted on ground, first and second floors. The exterior is described singly below, followed by a description of each building's interior.

Exterior

The south-western elevation was constructed in dark reddish-brown bricks laid in Flemish bond. The sides of each elevation were defined by chamfered quoins in a fine-grained sandstone. At the base, below the level of the door threshold, the wall foundation was faced with large sandstone blocks. The doorways for each house were in the centre of the ground floor of the elevation. The doorways had transom windows and timber surrounds in classical style, with pilasters and a flat pediment (Plate 12 and 13). A redundant four-buttoned doorbell was attached to the surround on the north-western side of the doorway to No. 4 (Plate 14). Each house had a ground floor window (Plate 15) and two first floor windows (Plate 16), the centrally placed one of which was narrower (Plate 17). All the windows were defined by a sandstone sill and flat brick arches with a moulded sandstone keystone. The windows were framed by a timber sash and are likely original. To the south-west of the elevation, a small yard area was enclosed by monolithic sandstone blocks and gateposts (Plate 18). Traces of removed iron gates and railings were observed at both properties (Plate 19). A single sandstone step led up to each doorway and the interior of each yard contained a concrete path and each was overgrown with vegetation (Plate 20).

The northeastern elevation was at the rear of the houses and was constructed with dark reddish-brown bricks, laid in common bond. The main part of the houses' elevations contained a single window each at ground (Plate 21), first and second floor level (Plate 22). Each window was defined by sandstone sills and lintels and contained a timber sash frame.

A ground and first floor room extended to the rear of each property (Plate 23). These rear rooms were clearly constructed at the same time but it is unclear if they are contemporary with the main house due to differing window styles (Plate 24). At ground floor level doorways were found facing south-east and north-west, each defined by a flat sandstone arch (Plate 25). A single ground floor window was found, facing south-east, by the doorway from No. 2. This is presumed to be a later insertion as no similar window was found at No. 4. Facing north-east, each house's back room contained a ground and first floor window topped with a segmental brick arch (Plate 24). Each window in this area was framed with timber casements rather than the sash windows observed elsewhere.

The building was roofed in slate. No.2 had two chimney stacks along its south-eastern edge (Plate 26), one near its southern corner and a second stack to the north-east of the roof ridge. No. 4 also had two chimneys along its north-western edge (Plate 27), shared with No. 6, one

stack was found each side of the roofline. A single, taller fifth chimney stack was also shared between each house at the rear (Plate 28).

No. 2 Interior

A doorway and transom window split the hallway from a small vestibule (Plate 29). All the ground floor rooms were accessed from the hallway (Plate 30) and a staircase enclosed with timber boarding accessed the upper floors and cellar. A further doorway had been inserted into the north-western wall to connect Nos. 2 and 4 (Plate 31). The hall contained tall skirting aside from a small section on the modified wall at the entrance to the front room (see below, Plate 32).

The front room contained a chimney breast on its south-east facing wall, to which was fixed a likely mid-20th-century gas fire (Plate 33). An area of plaster had been removed from an area of the wall which revealed a segmental brick arch which likely defined part of the original fireplace surround. The room also contained a storage heater. Decoration on the walls included tall skirting, a cornice above the window (Plate 34), a dado and moulded coving (Plate 35). The ceiling was covered with an ornate textured pattern (Plate 36) and the centre contained a circular ceiling rose (Plate 37). The wall at the northern corner of the room had been altered. The new wall was angled across the corner such that the room was slightly smaller (Plate 38). The original brick wall in this area was replaced with a stud wall, a doorway with transom and the first floor above reinforced with inserted iron or steel beams. The coving and dado followed the line of the new wall which may indicate the decoration was added following the alteration of the wall in this area (Plate 39). Alternatively, it is possible the coving and dado were removed and inserted on the new line of the wall. As identical coving was found in No.4 it is suggested that, at least in relation to the coving, the latter explanation is more likely.

The back room was similarly decorated with tall skirting, dado and coving. The walls were covered with woodchip wallpaper and a similar fireplace with a visible segmental brick arch was visible. Again, a gas fire was added to the chimney breast (Plate 40). The wall in the western corner of the room was angled, which had been altered along with the northern corner of the front room. In this case however, the new line of the wall in this corner cut through the coving, suggesting the coving was older than that in the front room (Plate 41).

The ground floor back room had been fitted with a kitchen, again decorated with short skirting and woodchip wallpaper. A chimney breast was located in the north-western side of the room (Plate 42), again which was blocked and fitted with a gas fire. A hole above the gas fire revealed a segmental brick arch which formed the original fireplace surround. A mortar impression in the wall which blocked the fireplace indicated the bricks used were stamped 'GREGORY' (Plate 43). This was likely to be produced by John Gregory & Sons Ltd a brickmaker, based in Sheffield, which operated from a number of sites in the later 19th and early 20th centuries (Sheffield Memories 2010).

The cellar steps (Plate 44) extended south-westwards, accessing a small room beneath the main front entrance to the house (Plate 45) and a larger room beneath the front room of the house (Plate 46). It was a half-cellar, underlying the south-western, front of the house. The walls were rough white-painted sandstone aside from the north-western wall which was brick. This wall divided Nos. 2 and 4. The floor was rough mortar or concrete. Each room contained a light well, facing south-west.

A narrow landing, built on two levels, connected the first floor rooms, with stairs leading to the ground floor and second floor (Plate 47). The balustrade was ornate (Plate 48). As with the ground floor a doorway had been inserted to connect the first floors of Nos. 2 and 4 (Plate 49).

A small rectangular room at the front of the house contained a small WC with toilet, sink, bin and paper towel dispenser (Plate 50). The front bedroom's walls were panelled with timber, had tall skirting boards and had moulded coving (Plate 51). The ceiling and upper walls were papered with woodchip. A chimney breast contained a gas fire (Plate 52). The middle bedroom (Plate 53) and back bedroom (Plate 54 and 55) each contained a chimney breast and gas fire, short skirting and woodchip wallpaper. They were otherwise devoid of distinctive structural elements. Lino flooring in the WC and back bedroom contrasted with carpet elsewhere on the first floor.

A second stair led up to the second floor of the house which comprised a pair of rooms at the rear, on the north-eastern side of the house. The main room was lit by two windows facing north-eastwards (Plate 56). These comprised a small rectangular window in the wall with a timber casement frame and a rooflight. These window types are not contemporary with the timber sash frames seen elsewhere. On the south-eastern side of the room, an electric bar heater was built onto the chimney breast. The room also contained a storage heater and short skirting boards. A small open hatch on the south-western side of the room accessed the roof space on this side of the building. The roof was supported largely by brickwork rather than timber trusses (Plate 57 and 58). The brickwork included walls at the north-western and south-east sides of the house and a north-west to south-east oriented wall through the centre of the building. The mid-point of the roof was supported by a brick pillar onto which rested substantial purlins.

To the north-west the smaller room accessed a doorway which had been inserted to connect the second floors of Nos. 2 and 4 (Plate 59). A hole in the wall separating the two rooms of the second floor showed it was constructed of lath and plaster suggesting it was not of recent date (Plate 60).

No. 4 Interior

The interior of No. 4 was similar to that found in No. 2. To avoid repetition, only the differences and unique features are described below.

The main doorway accessed the ground floor hallway and staircase directly and, unlike at No. 2 there was no small vestibule and second doorway (Plate 61). In contrast with No.2, the staircase was open with an ornate balustrade (Plate 62). The hallway also contained decorative coving (Plate 63). The front room contained coving (Plate 64) and a ceiling rose identical to that of No.2 (Plate 65) suggesting they are features original to the houses. No patterned decoration was present on the remainder of the ceiling. The main sash window faced south-west, was edged by architrave and had a timber panel beneath (Plate 66). An opening in the chimney breast revealed the edge of original and inserted brickwork (Plate 67). No segmental arch was visible, in contrast to those elsewhere. Possibly original tall skirting and architrave were present in the room and the room contained two electric storage heaters. The room was rectangular in shape, in contrast to that of No.2, thought likely in this case to represent the original layout.

The middle room on the ground floor was again similar to that of No.2. Decoration on the walls comprised tall skirting, dado and coving, some or all of which may be original (Plate 68). The ceiling was decorated with a textured design (Plate 69). In common with the front room, the timber sash frame had a timber panel beneath (Plate 70). The fireplace had been plastered over, which was partly removed by the time of the survey. This revealed the full span of the segmental arch (Plate 71). On the south-western side of the chimney breast, an area of wall had been removed to create a niche, perhaps for a cupboard or shelving, which had later been blocked by timber (Plate 72). The room contained a storage heater.

The back room of the ground floor was plain with decoration limited to short skirting (Plate 73). The chimney breast had areas of plaster and brickwork removed but none of the original fireplace surround was identified (Plate 74). No clear differences were identified between the cellars of Nos. 2 and 4 (Plate 75).

On the first floor of the house, the landing, stairs and WC room were identical (Plate 76 and 77). The front and middle bedrooms contained a gas fire on the chimney breast and decorations included tall skirting, dado and coving (Plate 80). The back bedroom contained a gas fire on the chimney breast and was plain other than short skirting boards (Plate 81).

The second floor was identical to that of No.2 including the likely non-original casement window and rooflight, an electric bar heater and storage heater (Plate 82 and 83). This suggests the modifications to both structures were contemporary, perhaps by a common owner.

No. 6

No.6 was clearly constructed at a similar time to Nos. 2 and 4, in an almost identical style, on a slightly higher terrace (Plate 84). Again, it included a back room at ground and first floor levels protruding north-eastwards (Plate 85). It was also clearly originally constructed with another house on its north-western side which has been demolished. Its presence was confirmed in historic mapping (see below, presumed and referred to below as No. 8, Plate 86).

No. 6 Exterior

The south-western elevation can be assumed to be identical to that of No.2 aside from a handful of minor differences. These differences included a sandstone string course at the level of first floor windowsills (Plate 87), three rather than two sandstone steps leading up to the doorway (Plate 88) and extant traces of the railings which once defined the yards of Nos. 2, 4 and 6 (Plate 89).

The north-western elevation originally divided Nos. 6 and 8 and the original south-western elevation protruded a small distance to its north-west (Plate 86). The ground floor and chimney stacks were rendered whilst the first floor of the main house comprised a later brick wall (Plate 90). The bricks were light and mid-orangy-brown in colour and laid in stretcher bond with occasional irregularly placed headers. A vertical line of render also covered the division between the main house and rear. The north-eastern elevation of the rear comprised original brickwork.

The rear north-eastern elevation of the main house was constructed in mid-reddish-brown bricks laid in common bond. The elevation contained a single window each on the ground (Plate 91), first (Plate 92) and second floor (Plate 93). The ground and first floor windows were topped with a segmented brick arch and had sandstone sills, whilst the second floor window was part of a dormer which is presumed to be a slightly later addition. Each window was framed with timber sashes. A small iron hook lay to the south-east of the ground floor window (Plate 94), probably used to hold a washing line. The boundary between the rear of Nos. 4 and 6 clearly shows the properties were not contemporary constructions (Plate 22). A small area of rendering covered the base of the wall, extending onto the external wall of the rear of the house.

The rear part itself was again constructed in mid-reddish-brown bricks, laid in common bond. An external doorway faced south-east, topped with a segmented brick arch. Two windows faced north-east, one each at ground (Plate 96) and first floor level (Plate 97). Unlike the rear area of Nos. 2 and 4, the windows were topped with segmented brick arches and contained a timber sash frames.

No 6. Interior

No.6 was occupied by the University of Sheffield Security Services and as such was in better condition than Nos. 2 and 4. The interior was generally carpeted. Exceptions being lino in the ground floor back room and first floor WC, concrete in the cellar and bare floorboards on the second floor. The walls were covered with textured wallpaper aside from the first floor WC and second floor where the plaster was painted.

Interior

The ground floor hall accessed all the ground floor rooms and a stair to the first floor (Plate 98). The ornate staircase to the first floor was open with a decorative balustrade, identical to that in No. 2 (Plate 99). The hall was decorated with tall skirting, a dado and coving (Plate

100). An archway formed a decorative feature between the external door and staircase (Plate 101). The arch was rounded and supported by ornate corbels. The hall area contained a storage heater.

The front room (Plate 102) was most decorated room in the house, including tall skirting, coving and a central ceiling rose (Plate 103). The fireplace on the south-eastern side of the room had been blocked (Plate 104).

The middle room was in use as a locker room and few aspects of the original features of the room were entirely visible. The sash window had a timber panel beneath (Plate 105) and tall skirting was visible along with the blocked chimney breast with a ventilation plate (Plate 106).

The ground floor back room was in use as a kitchen (Plate 107-109). The fireplace, centrally placed on the north-west facing wall, had been blocked and included a ventilation plate. On each side of the chimney breast lay fitted timber cupboards. A timber shelf was paced on the south-eastern side of the room and short skirting was found around much of the room.

The cellar followed a similar plan to that of No. 2 and 4. The differences here included an additional space parallel with the steps (Plate 110). The larger cellar room also contained a niche at the base of the chimney stack on the north-eastern side of the house (Plate 111). This was similar in appearance to a hearth but is more likely to have an ash pit. A similar bricked up feature was visible at the north-western side of the house (Plate 112) and may have served the same purpose. No similar feature was observed in Nos. 2 and 4. In the centre of the main room a small stone table was supported on brick sides (Plate 111).

The first floor followed the same broad layout as Nos. 2 and 4. Likely alterations to the layout included the wall and doorway in the northern corner of the front room (Plate 113) to create additional space on the landing and a large opening between the front and middle rooms (Plate 114). The first floor front (Plate 115), middle (Plate 116) and back (Plate 117) rooms contained short skirting boards throughout. Coving was found in all areas besides the landing (Plate 118) and WC (Plate 119). Only the landing was decorated with a dado. The three bedrooms each had a hearth blocked with a timber cover with a vent fitted. The sides of the original hearth and mantel may be extant in each case. A storage heater was found in the rear bedroom beneath the window. The staircase leading from the landing to the second floor was enclosed with a window in its side and a door at the base.

The second floor comprised a single room covering most of the roof space at the front of the house (Plate 120). A large purlin was visible on the north-eastern side of the room suggesting the roof structure was similar in design to that in Nos. 2 and 4. The room was largely plain with few features visible. A gas pipe and light fitting was visible in eastern corner of the room, adjacent to the dormer and sash window.

6 Discussion and Conclusions

Historic mapping gives some indication of the development of the site. OS mapping of the 1850s shows the site was still covered with allotments. No further OS mapping covering the area was published until the 1890s. The 1894 6" OS map (surveyed 1888-1892) shows Nos. 2, 4 and 6 but the area covered by No. 2a was blank. The 1890 Sheffield Town Plan (Surveyed 1889) shows the properties largely in their current form. The yard of Nos. 2, 4 and 6 were originally larger with small structures at their north-eastern extents. The mapping suggests Nos. 2, 4 and 6 were constructed between the 1850s and 1888. No. 2a was likely constructed between 1888 and 1890.

No. 2a

No. 2a includes the remnant frontage of a building which was likely built in the late 19th century. The purpose of the building is unclear but it does not appear to be a house. An office or commercial property is considered most likely. No. 2a is part of a plot of land incorporating 50 Upper Hanover Street. This property is clearly of much later 20th-century date, along with the bulk of that standing on 2a but it is likely similar structures once stood throughout the plot. 50 Upper Hanover Street was most recently occupied by a Sainsburys Local supermarket, though it was occupied previously by a Midland and then HSBC bank branch which closed in 2011. It is likely No. 2a originated as a property with a similar commercial purpose.

Nos. 2, 4 and 6

The earliest OS mapping which depicts the houses largely shows them in their current state, though the row extended to the north-west. Two further properties (presumably Nos. 8 and 10) have since been demolished. It is clear that Nos. 2 and 4 are contemporary and No. 6 was constructed separately but which was first is not clear. They were all clearly built to similar plans, likely within a short space of time.

The original layout of the houses appears to have been largely identical, best represented in No. 4. Some walls have been modified on the ground floor of No. 2 and the first floor of No. 6. In each house, the ground floor front room is likely originally to have been a parlour, the middle room may have originally been a kitchen and the back room may have contained a scullery. The larger three first floor rooms are likely to have been bedrooms. The small WC room may have been originally constructed for this purpose and they do not appear likely to be the result of later modification. No purpose built bathroom was found in any of the properties but it is possible these were removed during their conversion to commercial use.

The second storeys of all the houses are thought not be original features. The attic spaces of Nos. 2 and 4 are identical and likely part of the same conversion works. The second floor windows and electric bar heaters are also likely to be of later 20th-century date. No. 6 was probably converted at a much earlier date, being lit with a gas lamp and a dormer with sash

window. The second storey of No. 6 may be original but it is thought more likely to be part of later conversion, completed by at least the early 20th century.

It is unclear if each house originally covered their most recent footprint and there is some uncertainty of the relative date of the main body of each house and the 'back' or 'rear' rooms. All were in existence by 1890 and their common size suggests they were built to similar plans. Whilst it is considered likely that they are an original feature of the house and not part of later extension, the different style of window in Nos. 2 and 4 may indicate the whole area, not just the windows, are later additions. The windows at the rear of No. 6 are sash framed and are similar to those throughout the rest of the property.

Fireplaces were seen in each large room in all three houses. These were replaced by gas fires throughout No. 2 and on the first floor of No. 4. Electric bar heaters were found on the second floor of Nos. 2 and 4 and storage heaters were found in a number of rooms. It is thought that these are likely to date to the buildings' conversion to commercial properties. The fireplaces were also blocked at No. 6 though with features of the hearths visible. No. 6, again is heated with electric storage heaters, possibly installed during conversion to commercial use.

No trace of gas lighting was found aside from a pipe and lamp fitting on the second floor of No. 6. It is assumed that this would have been originally present throughout the properties.

Decorations which appear original include ceiling roses, ornate stair balustrades and moulded coving. Later additions include dados (which were not uniform in each house), a decorative arch in the hall of No. 6 and textured wallpaper and ceilings.

The site is located in an area known as Broomhill Villas, known as the first suburb of Sheffield and described as a middle-class neighbourhood. The terraced houses are much smaller than some of the surrounding villas but it is likely the social status of their inhabitants was still high relative to many in the city centre. A search of census data from the properties only returned information from the 1911 and 1939 censuses, giving some indication of those that lived here in the early and mid-20th century. Birthplace was in every case recorded as 'Sheffield' in the 1911 census (birthplace was not recorded in 1939). This suggests a lack of migration from beyond Sheffield into the Broomhill suburb in the early 20th century.

Edward Hobbs, his wife Annie and their six adult daughters lived at No. 2 in 1911. Edward was a newspaper compositor at the Sheffield Independent Press and professions amongst the daughters included three schoolteachers, a shop assistant and a milliner. In 1939, Arthur Batty (aged 50), his wife Emily (aged 54), Ida and Douglas King (20 and 14 respectively) and Eliza Wilson (aged 65) are listed at No. 2. The differing surnames suggest the property was sub-let. Arthur was employed in 'Stamping & Pasting', Ida was a 'Cutter Out' and Douglas was a 'Knife Heater'. Emily was listed as 'Unpaid Domestic Duties' whilst Eliza was a retired housekeeper.

Thomas and Rose Rule and their infant daughter Edna lived at No. 4 in 1911. Thomas was a 'Plumber Glazier & Gasfitter'. In 1939, Thomas, Rose and Edna still lived there. Edna was now a stenographer and their son John was also a 'Plumber Glazier & Gasfitter'.

John Arthur (aged 42) and Alice Mary Woodcock (aged 44) lived at No. 6 in 1911. John was employed as a 'Clerk To A Steel Manufacturer'. In 1939 Alice remained in the property, now aged 73 her occupation was listed as 'Private Means'. Overall, the occupations would perhaps best be described as working class, though the presence of clerks, stenographers, teachers and tradespeople would suggest a degree of status, education and, perhaps, some wealth.

Conclusion

The frontage of No. 2a appears to represent the remains of a commercial building, perhaps being constructed at the end of the 19th century. No evidence was found to confirm the exact use of the building but it may relate to the occupation of the adjacent property by a bank branch in the later 20th century.

Nos. 2, 4 and 6 represent the development of the Broomhill suburb in the later 19th and 20th centuries. They housed a variety of professional and 'working class' families and individuals. In wealth and status, their residents could broadly be described as lying somewhere between the majority of workers in the city centre and the wealthy residents of nearby villas. They represent the expansion of the city of Sheffield, the conversion of many Broomhill houses for commercial use in the later 20th century and the development of the University which now dominates this area of the city. Their planned demolition is necessitated by the need for further expansion of the university.

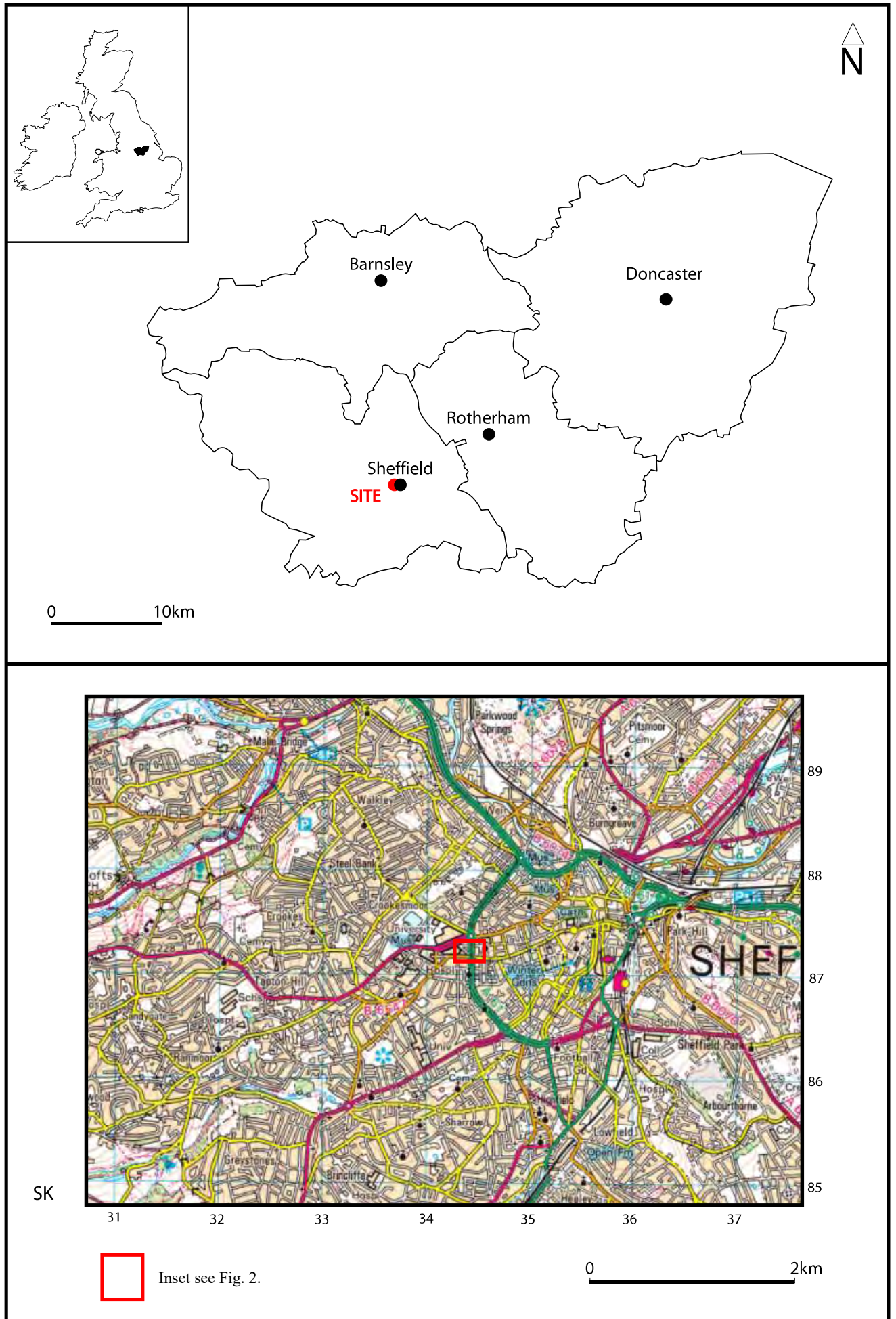
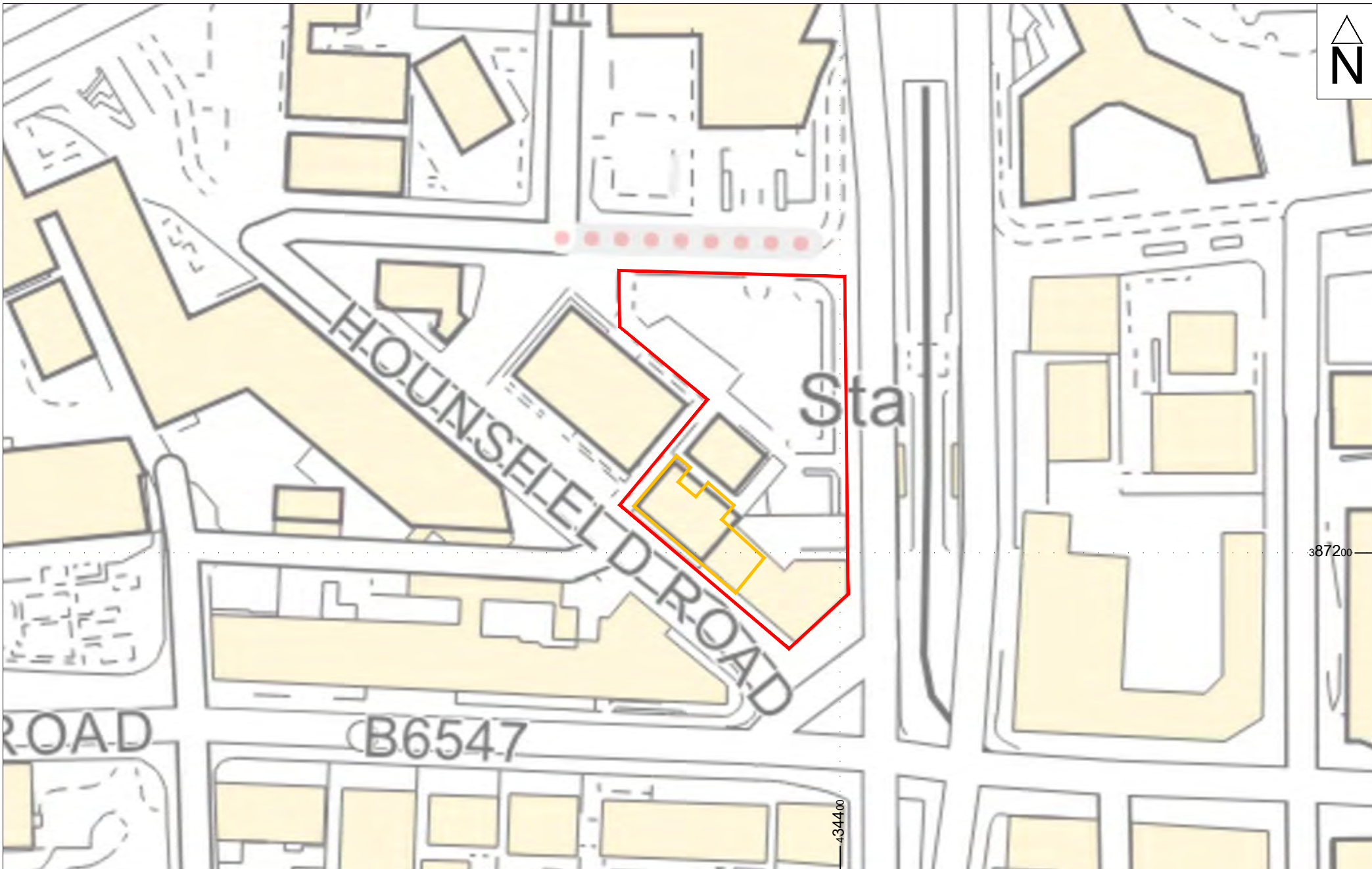





Fig. 1. Site location




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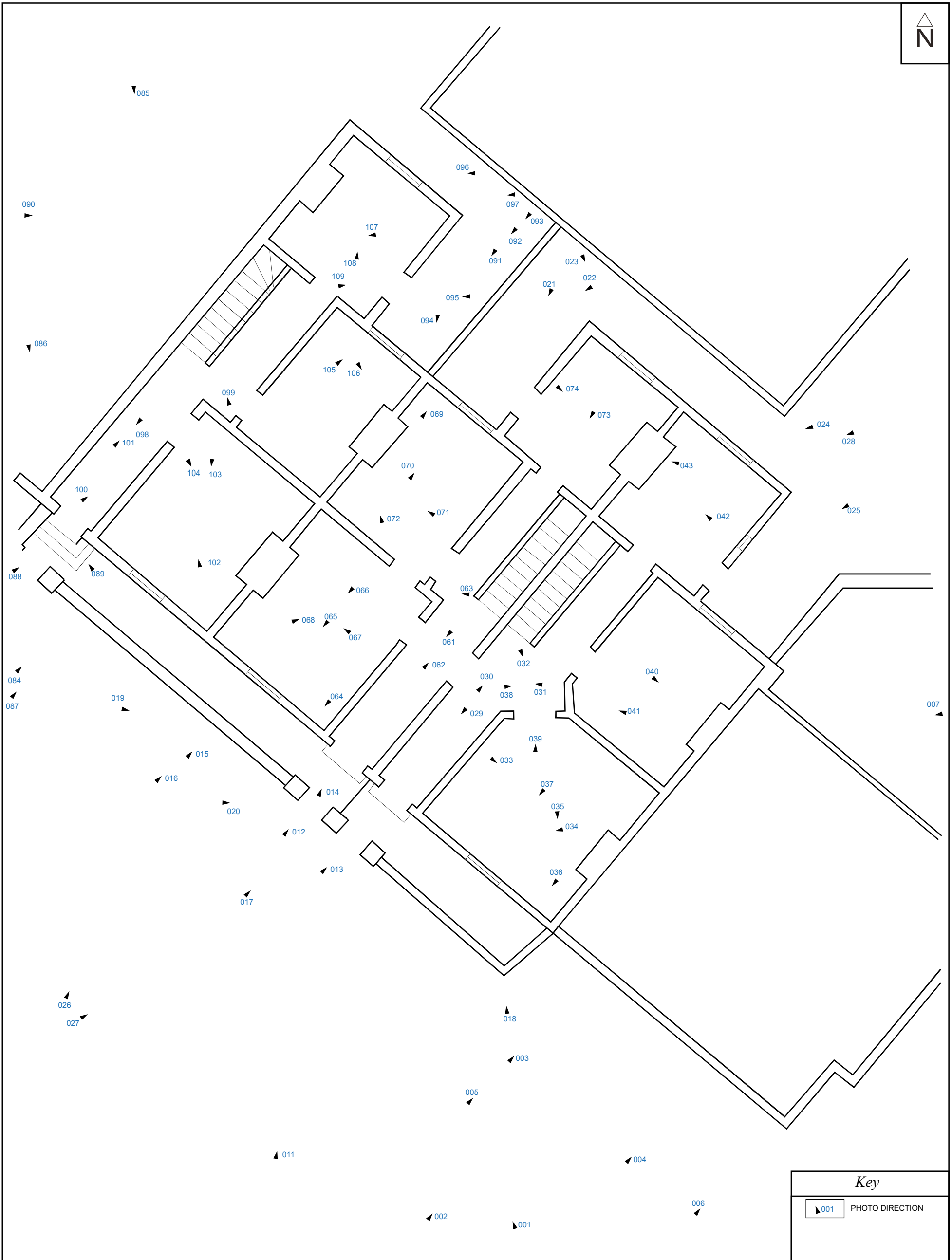
Project No. XL76
 Fig. 2.

 SITE BOUNDARY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

0 50m
 1:1000 @ A4

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Site plan



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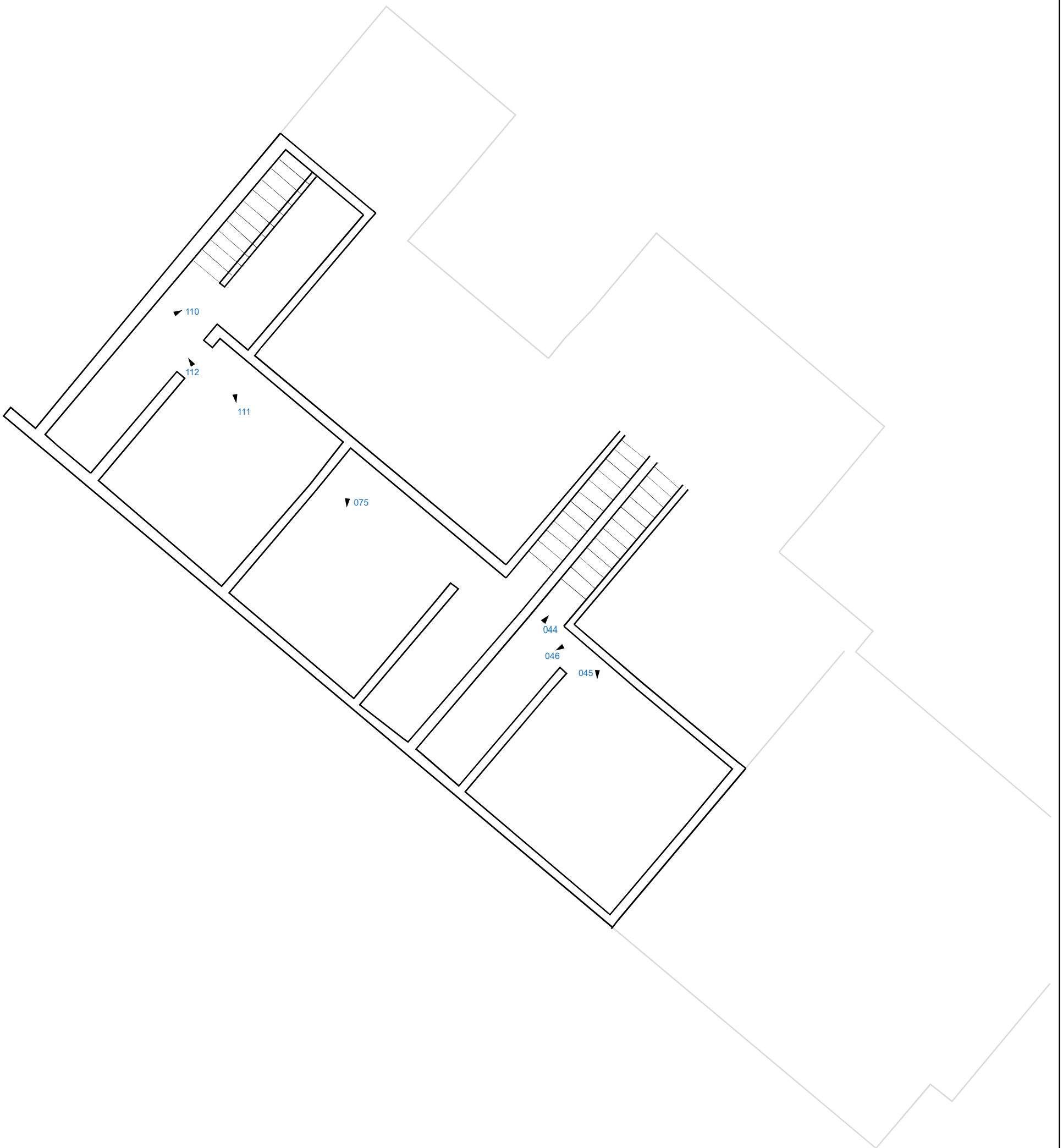
Project No. XL76

Project Code: HOR24

Fig. 3

Ground floor plan

0 1m (1:20)



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<i>Project No. XL76</i>	<i>Project Code: HOR24</i>
<i>Fig. 4</i>	
<i>Cellar plan</i>	

0 1m (1:20)



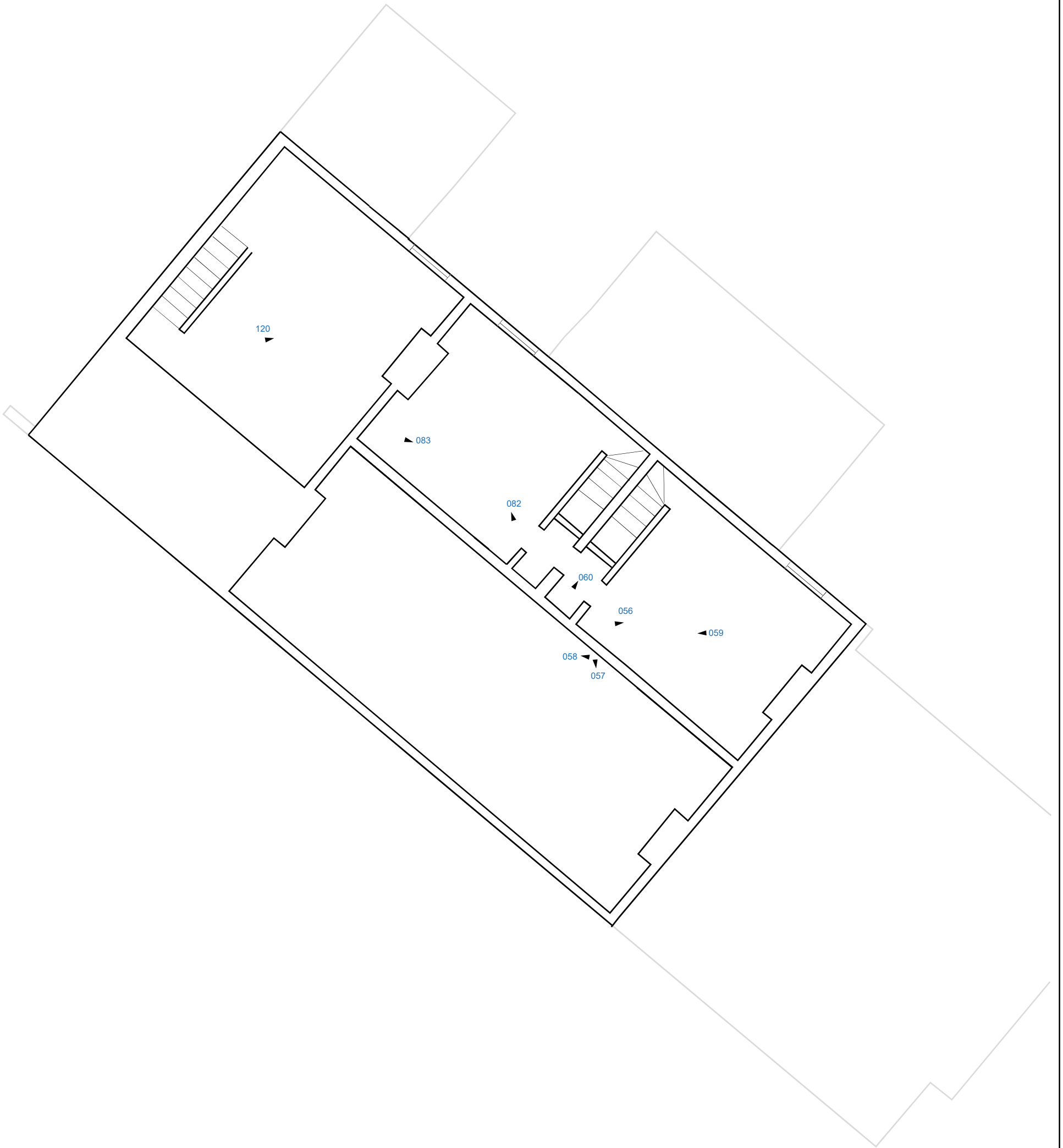
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<i>Project No. XL76</i>	<i>Project Code: HOR24</i>
<i>Fig. 5</i>	
<i>First floor plan</i>	

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<i>Project No. XL76</i>	<i>Project Code: HOR24</i>
<i>Fig. 6</i>	
<i>Second floor plan</i>	

0  1m (1:20)



Plate 1. The historic buildings, looking north



Plate 2. The south-west facing elevation of 2a, looking north-east



Plate 3. Blocked arched window, looking north-east



Plate 4. Car park entrance ramp, looking north-east



Plate 5. No. 2a first floor windows, looking north-east



Plate 6. No. 2a quoins, looking north-east



Plate 7. The rear of No. 2a, looking west

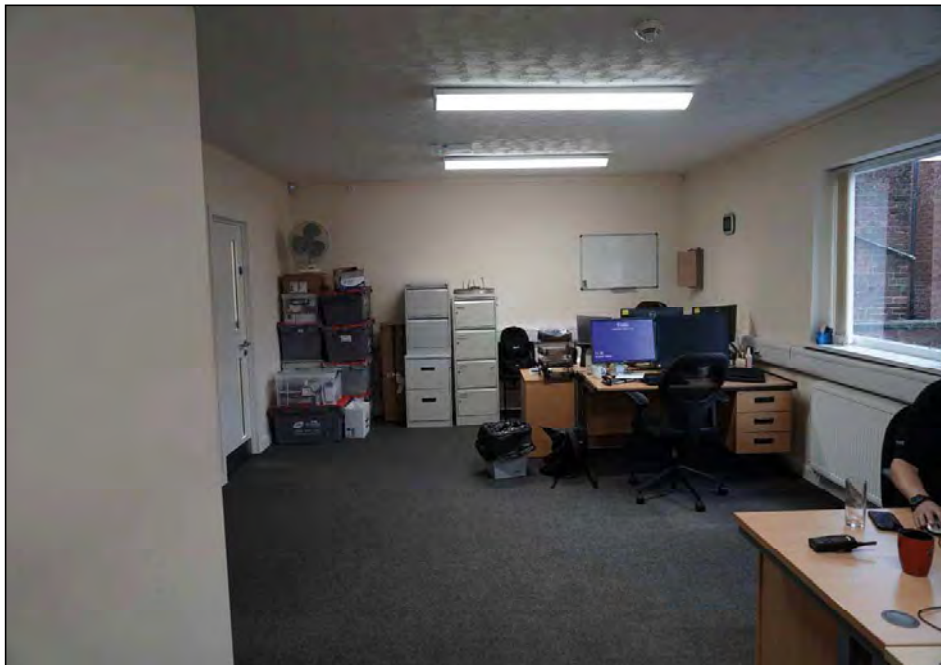


Plate 8. No. 2a interior office space, looking north-west



Plate 9. No. 2a interior office kitchen, looking south

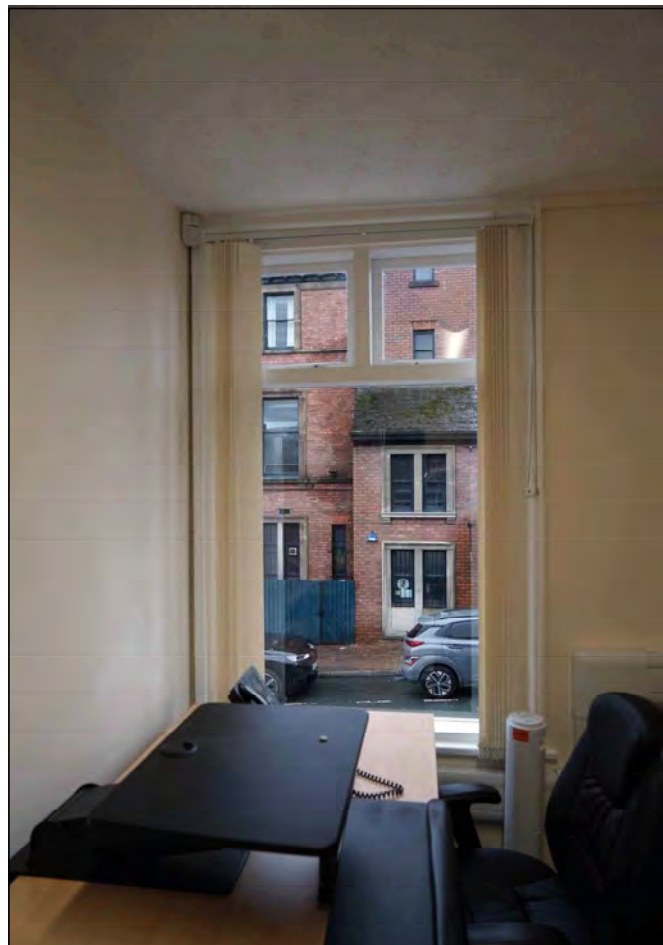


Plate 10. No. 2a internal office, looking south-west



Plate 11. Nos. 2 and 4, looking north-east



Plate 12. No. 4 doorway, looking north-east



Plate 13. No. 2 doorway, looking north-east

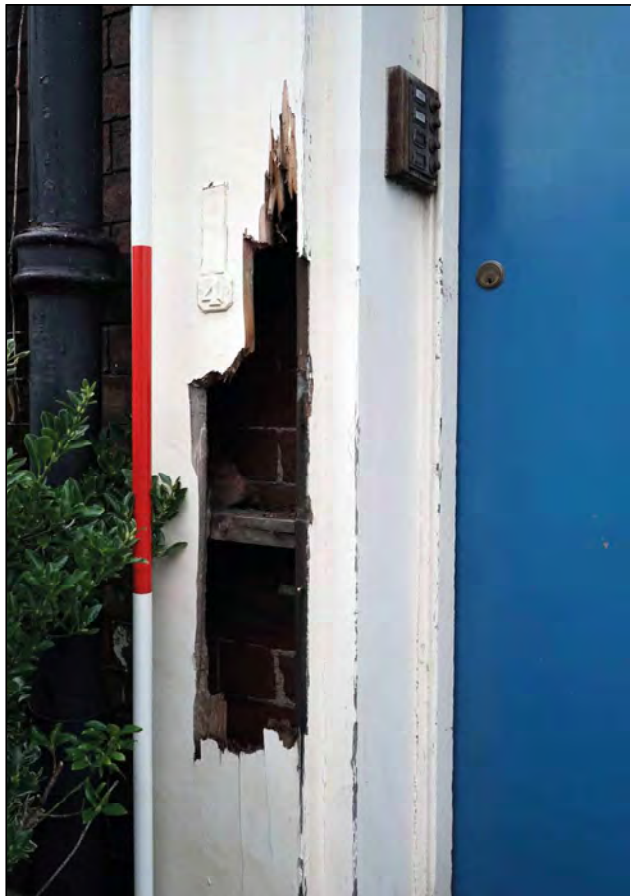


Plate 14. No. 4 doorway surround and doorbell, looking north



Plate 15. No. 4 ground floor sash window, looking north-east



Plate 16. No. 4 first floor window, looking north-east



Plate 17. Smaller first floor windows of Nos. 2 and 4



Plate 18. Yard wall of No. 2, looking north



Plate 19. Yard wall of No. 4, looking east



Plate 20. Yard paths of Nos. 2 and 4, looking east



Plate 21. No. 4 rear yard, looking south-west



Plate 22. Nos. 4 and 6 upper windows, looking south-west



Plate 23. Rear of Nos. 2 and 4, looking south-east



Plate 24. No. 4 rear window, looking south-west



Plate 25. Rear yard of No. 2, looking south-west



Plate 26. No. 2 chimney stacks, looking east



Plate 27. No. 4 chimney stacks, looking north



Plate 28. Nos. 2 and 4 rear chimney stack, looking south-west

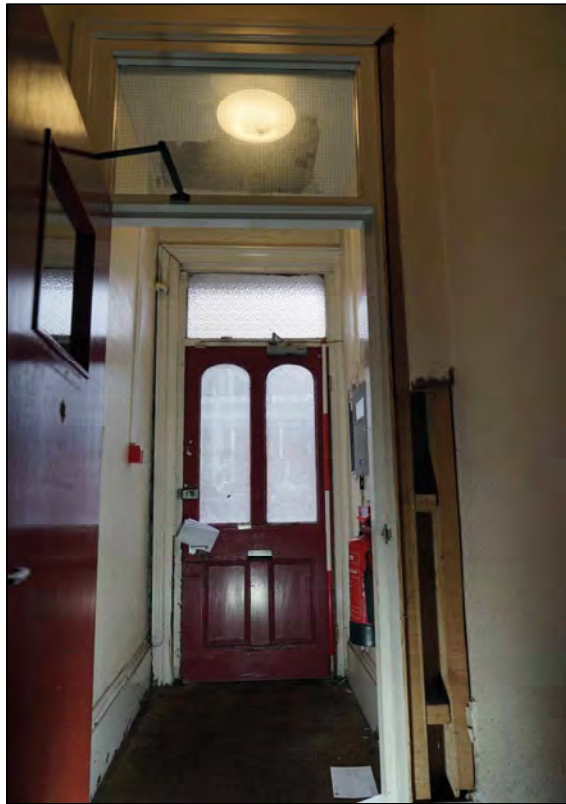


Plate 29. No. 2 vestibule, looking south-west



Plate 30. No. 2 entrance hall, looking north-east

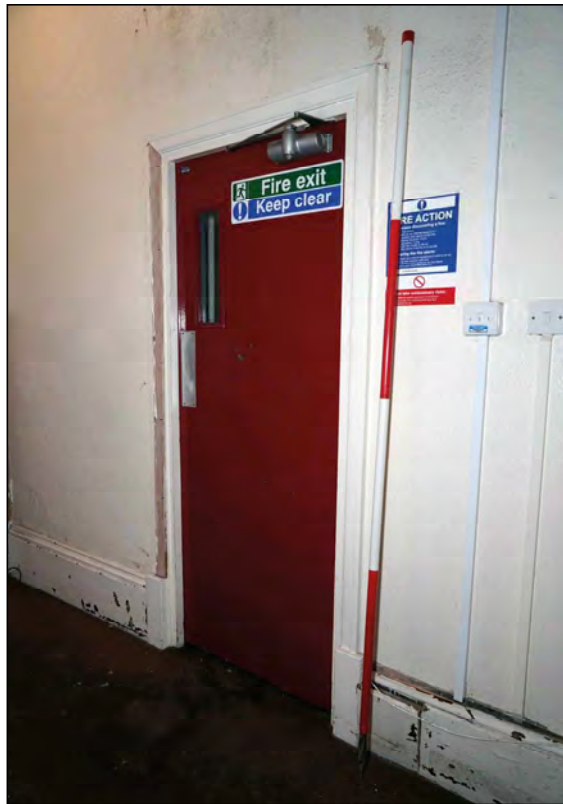


Plate 31. Doorway inserted between Nos. 2 and 4 at ground floor level, looking west



Plate 32. Doorway to the ground floor front room of No. 2, looking south



Plate 33. No. 2 ground floor front room fireplace, looking south-east



Plate 34. No. 2 ground floor front room window cornice, looking south-west



Plate 35. No. 2 ground floor front room coving, looking south



Plate 36. No. 2 ground floor front room coving



Plate 37. No. 2 ground floor front room ceiling rose



Plate 38. No. 2 ground floor front room wall modification



Plate 39. No. 2 ground floor front room coving and doorway, looking west



Plate 40. No. 2 ground floor middle room fireplace, looking south-east



Plate 41. No. 2 ground floor middle room coving, looking north-west



Plate 42. No. 2 ground floor backroom fireplace, looking north-west



Plate 43. No. 2 ground floor middle room fireplace mortar impression



Plate 44. No. 2 cellar steps, looking north-east



Plate 45. No. 2 cellar, looking south



Plate 46. No. 2 cellar, looking south-west

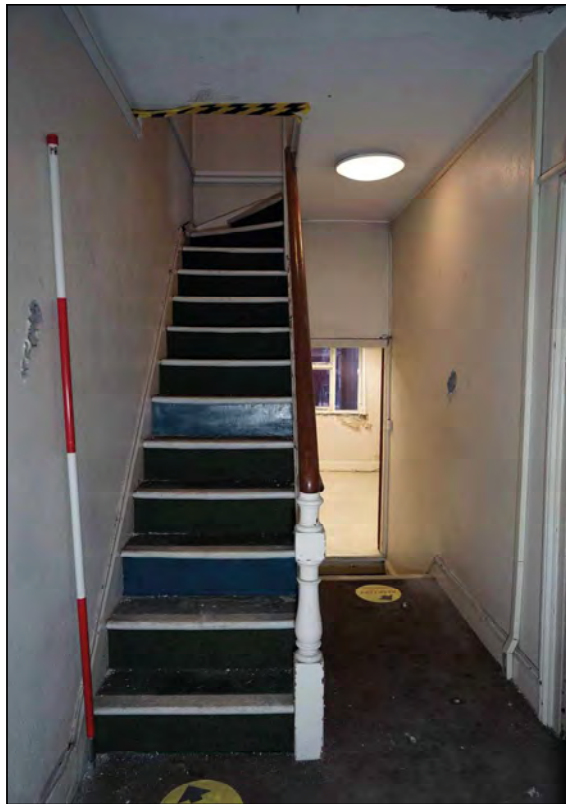


Plate 47. No. 2 landing, looking north-east



Plate 48. No.2 staircase to second floor, looking north



Plate 49. Doorway inserted between Nos. 2 and 4 at first floor level, looking west



Plate 50. No. 2 WC, looking south-west



Plate 51. No. 2 first floor front room, looking north



Plate 52. No. 2 first floor front room fireplace, looking south-east



Plate 53. No. 2 first floor middle room fireplace, looking south-east



Plate 54. No. 2 first floor back room, looking north-west



Plate 55. No. 2 first floor back bedroom window, looking north-east



Plate 56. No.2 second floor large room, looking east



Plate 57. No. 2 roof space, looking south-east



Plate 58. No. 2 roof space, looking west



Plate 59. No. 2 second storey large room access hatch to roof space and doorway to No. 4, looking north-west



Plate 60. No. 2 second storey small room, looking north-east



Plate 61. No. 4 hallway, looking south-west

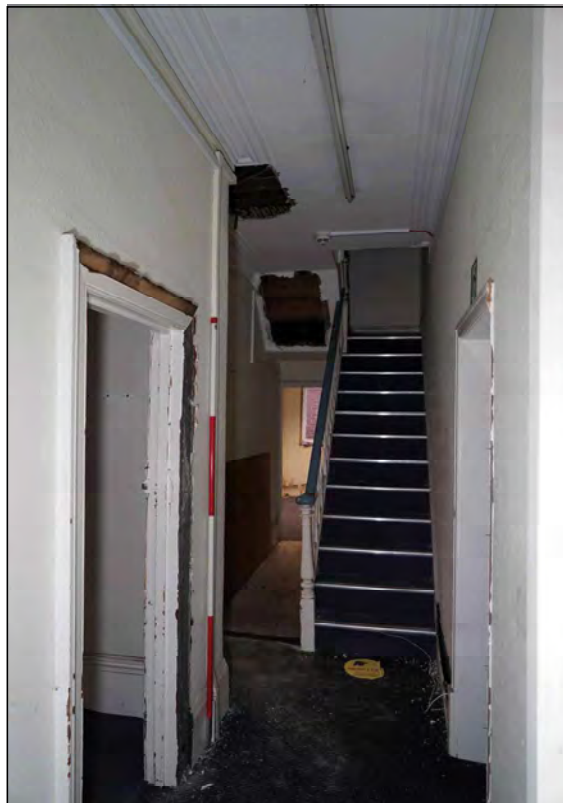


Plate 62. No. 4 hallway, looking north-east



Plate 63. No. 4 hallway coving, looking west



Plate 64. No. 4 ground floor front room coving



Plate 65. No. 4 ground floor front room ceiling rose



Plate 66. No. 4 ground floor front window, looking south-west



Plate 67. No. 4 ground floor front room fireplace, looking north-west



Plate 68. No. 4 ground floor front room, looking east

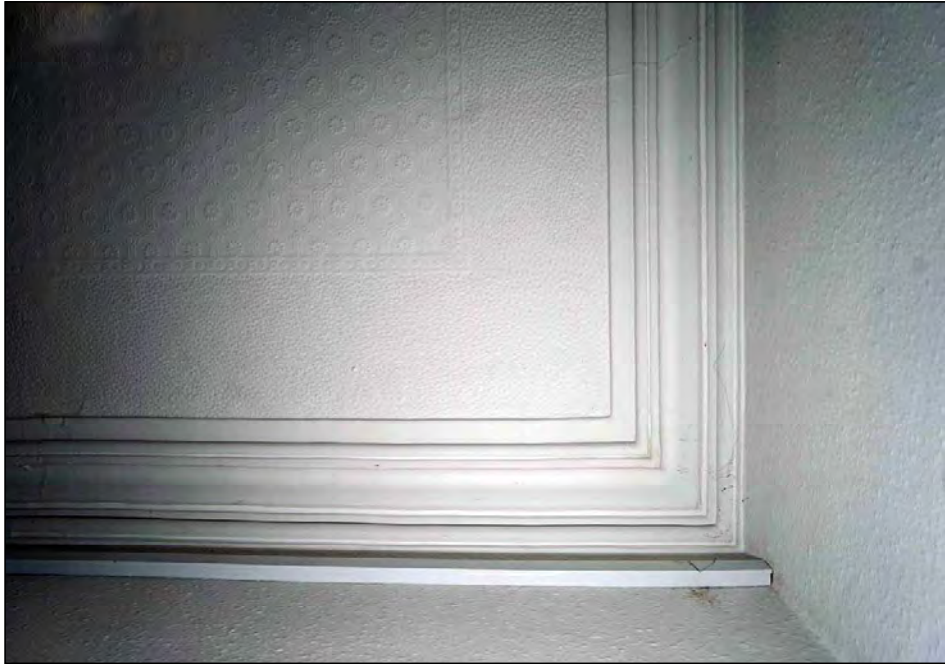


Plate 69. No. 4 ground floor middle room coving



Plate 70. No. 4 ground floor middle room window, looking north-east



Plate 71. No. 4 ground floor middle room fireplace, looking north-west



Plate 72. No. 4 ground floor middle room infilled niche, looking north-west



Plate 73. No. 4 ground floor back room, looking south-west



Plate 74. No. 4 ground floor back room fireplace, looking south-east



Plate 75. No. 4 cellar, looking south

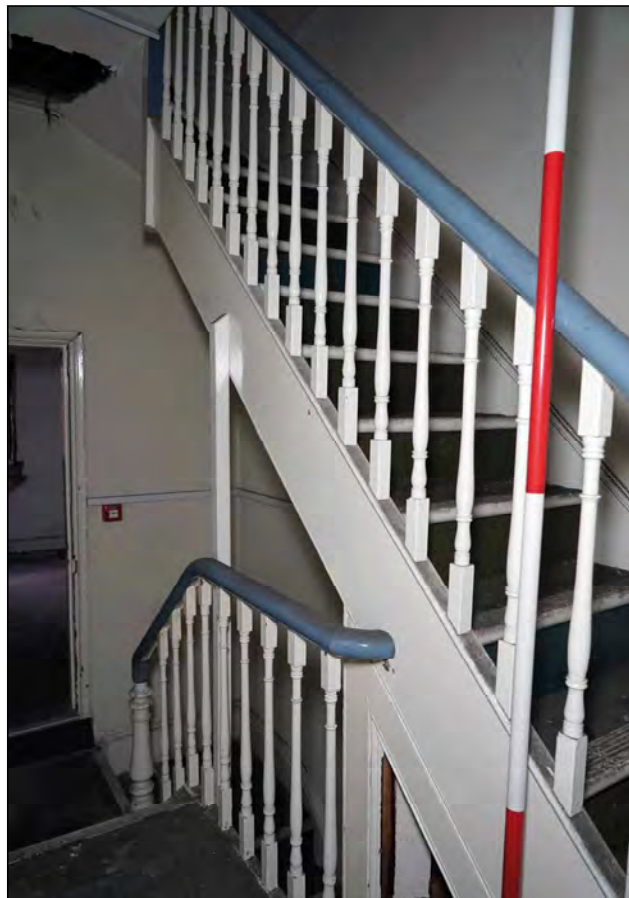


Plate 76. No. 4 landing, looking east

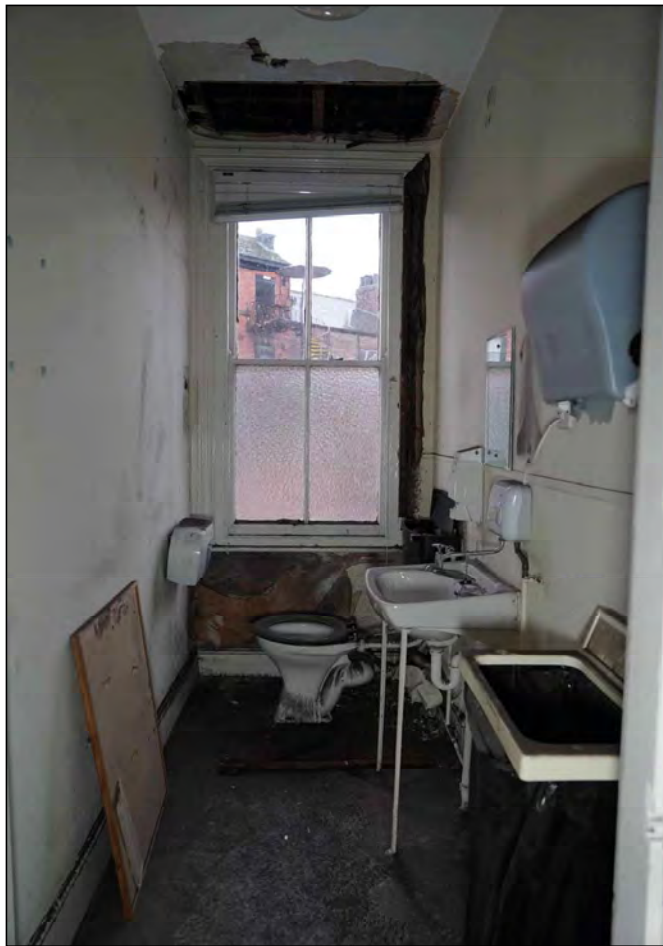


Plate 77. No. 4 WC, looking south-west



Plate 78. No. 4 first floor front room, looking south-west



Plate 79. No. 4 first floor front room, looking north-west



Plate 80. No. 4 first floor middle room, looking north-west



Plate 81. No. 4 first floor middle room, looking south-east



Plate 82. No. 4 second floor large room, looking west



Plate 83. No. 2 second floor large room, looking south-east



Plate 84. No. 6, south-west facing elevation, looking north-east



Plate 85. No. 6 north-west facing elevation , looking south



Plate 86. Wall extending north-west from No. 6 representing the remains of No. 8, looking south



Plate 87. No. 6 south-west facing elevation first floor, looking north-east



Plate 88. No. 6 doorway steps, looking north-east



Plate 89. No. 6 remains of fencing, looking north-west



Plate 90. North-west facing elevation of No. 6, looking east



Plate 91. No.6 rear yard, looking south-west



Plate 92. No.6 rear first floor window, looking south-west



Plate 93. No. 6 rear second floor window, looking south-west



Plate 94. No. 6 rear yard iron hook, looking south-west



Plate 95. No. 6 rear door, looking west



Plate 96. No. 6 rear ground floor window, looking west



Plate 97. No. 6 rear first floor window, looking west



Plate 98. No. 6 hallway, looking south-west

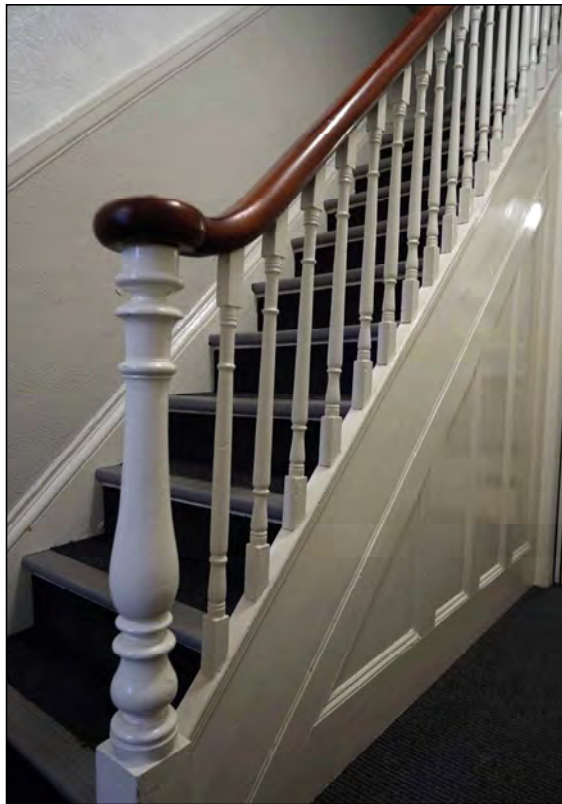


Plate 99. No. 6 staircase to first floor, looking north



Plate 100. No. 6 hallway, looking north-east



Plate 101. No. 6 hallway arch, looking north-east



Plate 102. No. 6 ground floor front room, looking north



Plate 103. No. 6 ground floor ceiling rose, looking south

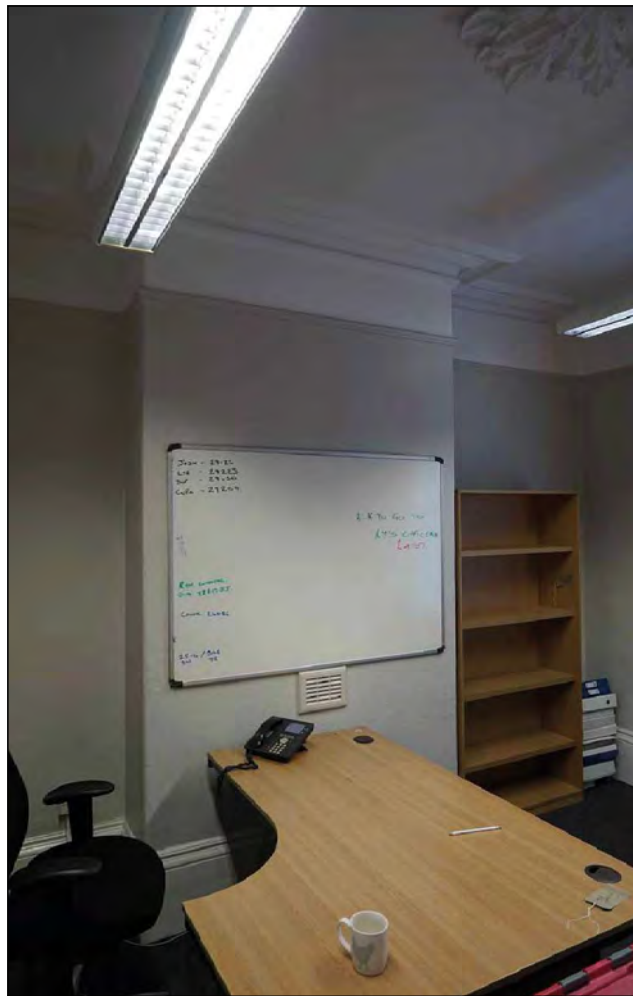


Plate 104. No. 6 ground floor front room fireplace, looking east

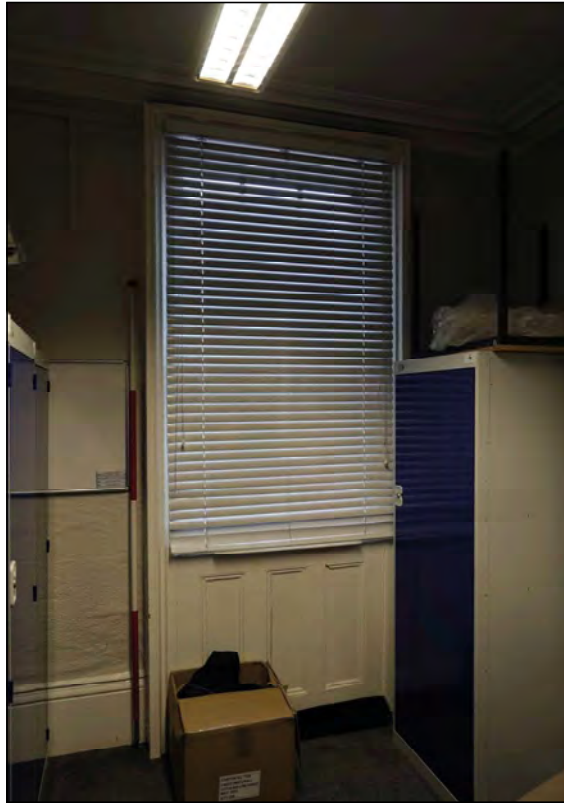


Plate 105. No. 6 middle room, looking north-east



Plate 106. No. 6 middle room, looking south-east

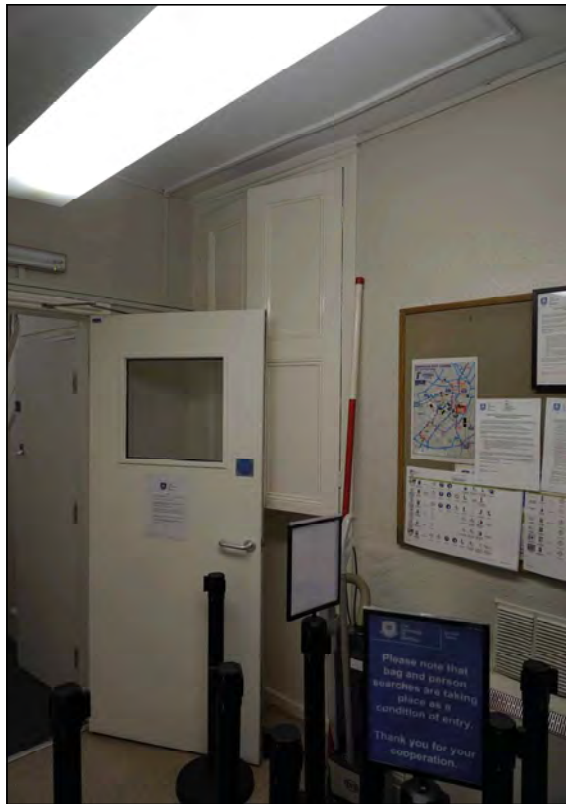


Plate 107. No. 6 back room, looking west



Plate 108. No. 6 back room, looking north



Plate 109. No. 4 first floor back room, looking east



Plate 110. No. 6 cellar steps, looking north-east



Plate 111. No. 6 cellar ash pit and table, looking east



Plate 112. No. 6 possible second ash pit, looking north-west

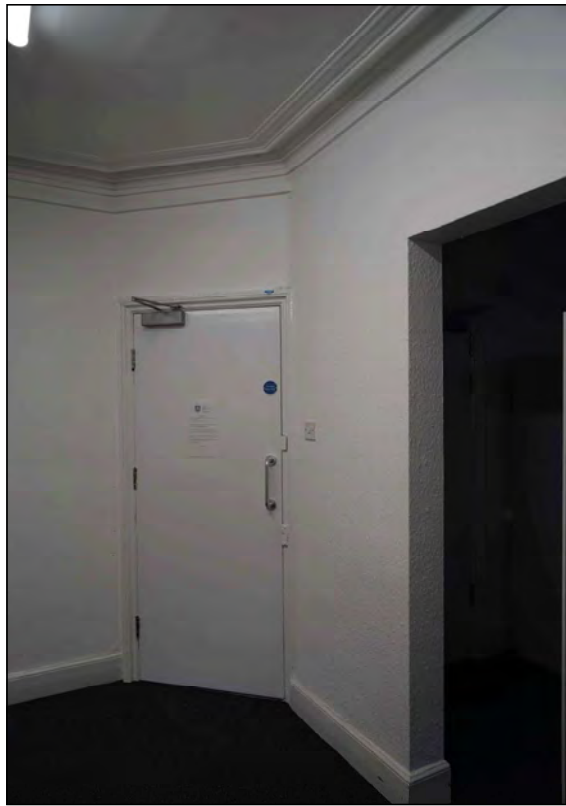


Plate 113. No. 6 first floor front room, looking north-west

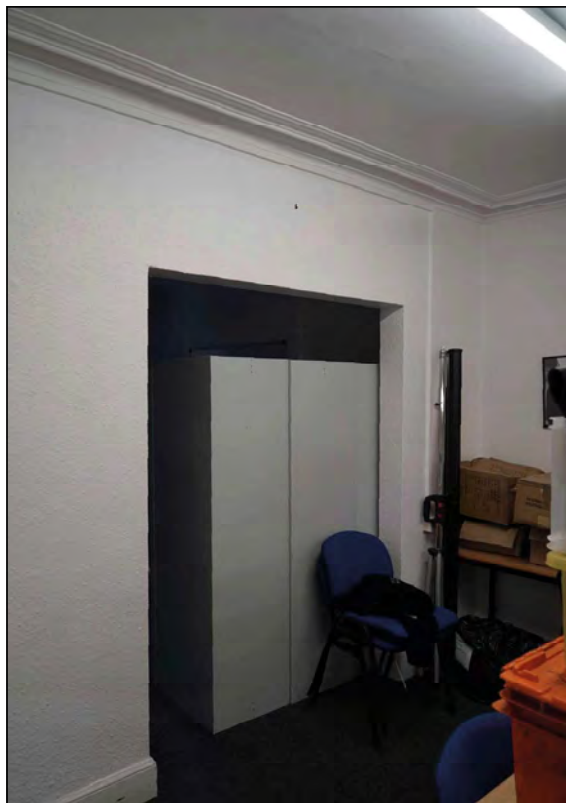


Plate 114. No. 6 first floor opening from front to middle room, looking east



Plate 115. No. 6 first floor front room fireplace, looking south



Plate 116. No. 6 first floor middle room fireplace, looking east

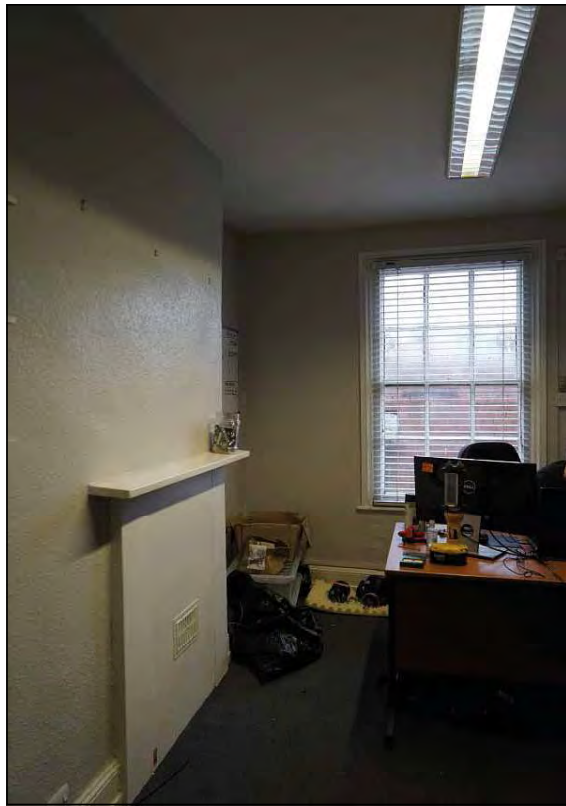


Plate 117. No. 6 first floor back room, looking north-east



Plate 118. No. 6 staircase to second floor, looking north-west

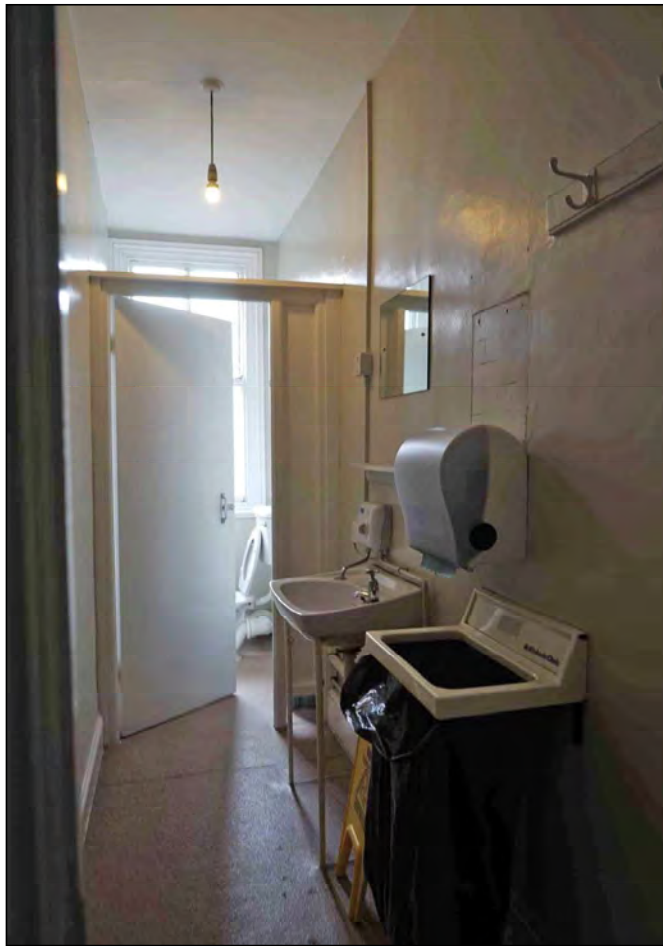


Plate 119. No. 6 WC, looking south-west

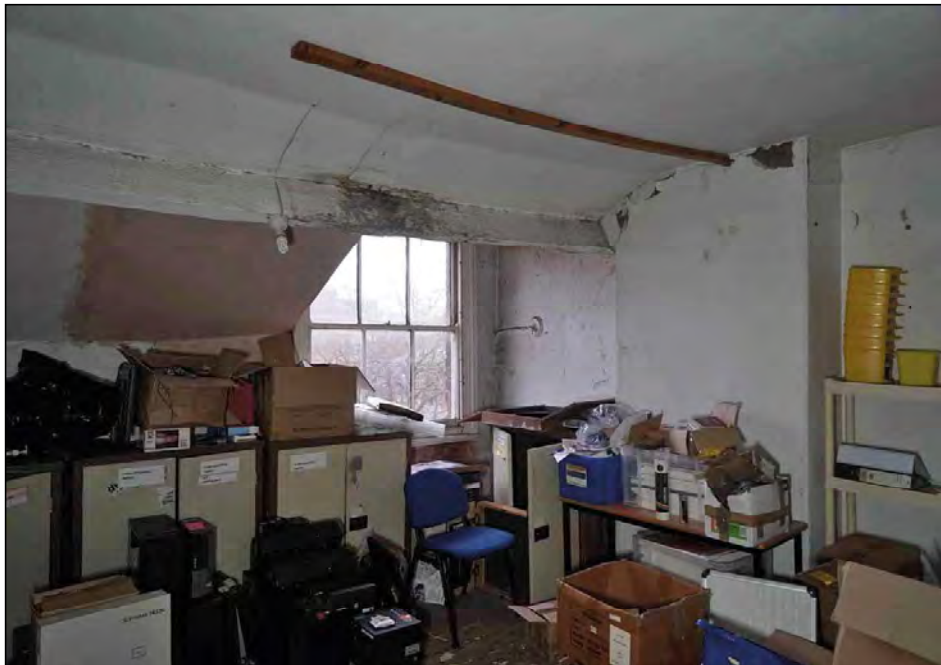


Plate 120. No. 6 second floor, looking west

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

2, 4, and 6 Hounsfield Road Sheffield South Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Building Recording

Prepared by: Archaeological Services WYAS
Nepshaw Lane South
Morley
Leeds
LS27 7JQ

On behalf of: University of Sheffield

Document Issue Record

Ver	Status	Author(s)	Reviewer	Approver	Date
1.0	Draft	MW	JR	MW	Nov 23
2.0	Final	MW	DS	MW	Nov 23

November 2023



Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Building Recording at 2, 4, and 6 Hounsfield Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

1 Background Recording

Site Location

- 1.1 The site is located on the western edge of Sheffield City Centre, South Yorkshire (SK 34367 87265; Fig. 1).

Context of the Project

- 1.3 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by DAB Contract Services Ltd to undertake a historic building recording on land at three properties on the northern side of Hounsfield Road, Sheffield (Figs 2 and 3).
- 1.4 As part of the proposed redevelopment of the site by the University of Sheffield, planning permission was sought for the demolition of a series of vacant buildings on the southern edge of the site, some of which are of Victorian date with historic significance (Ref: 23/02998/DPN). In a response to the application South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) have recommended a condition be placed on the development:

“Demolition of nos. 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road shall not commence until a method statement for Historic Building Recording (HBR), undertaken in accordance with the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service Archaeological Building Recording (Photographic Record) Standards & Guidance, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter the HBR of nos. 2, 4 and 6 Hounsfield Road shall be completed in accordance with the approved method statement before any demolition of those buildings commences and a report setting out the findings of the HBR shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that a record is kept of these Victorian terraced buildings to enable a fuller appreciation of the site's history and a greater understanding of the terraces which previously occupied it in accordance with NPPF paragraph 205.”

Project Timetable

Project Stage	Completed by
Pre-commencement works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of an approved WSI • Notify SYAS of date of survey 	Late December 2023
Fieldwork	Early to mid-January 2024

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 day on site expected • Inform SYAS of completion of survey • If necessary check quality of photographic record with SYAS before reporting 	
Production of report	mid-January to mid-February 2024
Review of report and archive with SYAS to confirm it meets the required standard	Mid-Late February 2024
Archiving (archiving of photographs on ADS and report uploaded to OASIS) and discharge of planning condition	March 2024
Publication and dissemination of results	Further publication not anticipated at this stage

2 Site Information

- 2.1 The site comprises approximately 0.23ha, containing car parking and commercial buildings. The three Victorian properties amongst those to be demolished are currently not occupied but most recently have housed organisations related to the university. These include the University and College Union, Gradcore and a branch of Unison. Each was originally constructed as a residence. More modern commercial structures to the south-east are also part of the planned demolition.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the north and west by existing structures of the University of Sheffield, to the southwest by Hounsfield Road, and to the east by Upper Hanover Street (Figs 2 and 3). The proposed scheme will renovate an area currently occupied by a car park, an electricity substation and five commercial properties. The proposed development is a new multi-storey building with basement structure (potentially up to two storeys deep) to house a new university teaching labs facility.
- 2.3 The ground within the site is generally level, situated at a height of between 101 and 106m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.4 Historic mapping suggests that the site was densely occupied by the late 19th/early 20th century. This was predominantly by residential structures, some of which survive along the site's southern limit. The remains of similar structures, probably of late 19th-century date, are likely to be present throughout the site in the form of cellars, wall foundations and buried floor surfaces. Prior to the 19th-century development of the site it appears to have

been occupied by gardens and allotments and small related structures, from at least the early 19th-century.

3 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the historic building recording is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and measured plans any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the Victorian terraced structures which occupy the site and to ensure that a record is kept to enable a fuller appreciation of the site's history and a greater understanding of the terraces which previously occupied it. Photographs will be taken in RAW format with a high resolution camera using a selection of lenses. All photographs will include an appropriate scale where possible. The photographic record will record the building in its setting, with detailed shots taken of specific architectural and structural elements.
- 3.2 The project may contribute to the following research objectives specified by the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/>)
 - How can we better understand the living conditions and lifestyles of the urban poor during the Industrial and post-Medieval periods?
 - What was the impact of Industrial period expansion, beyond the historic cores of towns and cities, into a pre-existing rural landscape?
- 3.3 The survey will follow the below methodology to fulfil these aims. Scientific dating of structural elements (e.g. dendrochronology) is not anticipated. No artefacts of interest (e.g. tools, goods, documents etc.) are anticipated.
- 3.4 The outputs of the report will include a fully illustrated report and a digital archive, both of which will be publicly accessible. Further public outreach, e.g.: site notices, site tours, use of volunteers, or talks are either not feasible or unforeseen at present.

4 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.1 The fieldwork will adhere to the guidelines set out in with the SYAS Building Record Standards & Guidance for photographic recording (Appendix 3).

5 Post-Investigation Assessment, Analysis and Reporting

- 5.1 The post-Investigation Assessment, Analysis and Reporting phase of work will adhere to the guidelines set out in with the SYAS Building Record Standards & Guidance for photographic recording (Appendix 3).

6 Archive

- 6.1 The archiving phase of work will adhere to the digital archiving guidelines set out in with the SYAS Building Record Standards & Guidance for photographic recording (Appendix 3).
- 6.2 A hardcopy of the report will be offered to Sheffield Archives/Local Studies Library

7 Staffing Recording

ASWYAS is a registered organisation of the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA). CVs for key ASWYAS staff are available on request.

Project directory:

- Matt Wells

ASWYAS site lead and project manager (excavation and building recording)

telephone: 0113 535 0351

email: matthew.wells@aswyas.com

- South Yorkshire Archaeology Service:

telephone: 0114 273 6354 or 0114 205 3774

email: syorks.archservice@sheffield.gov.uk

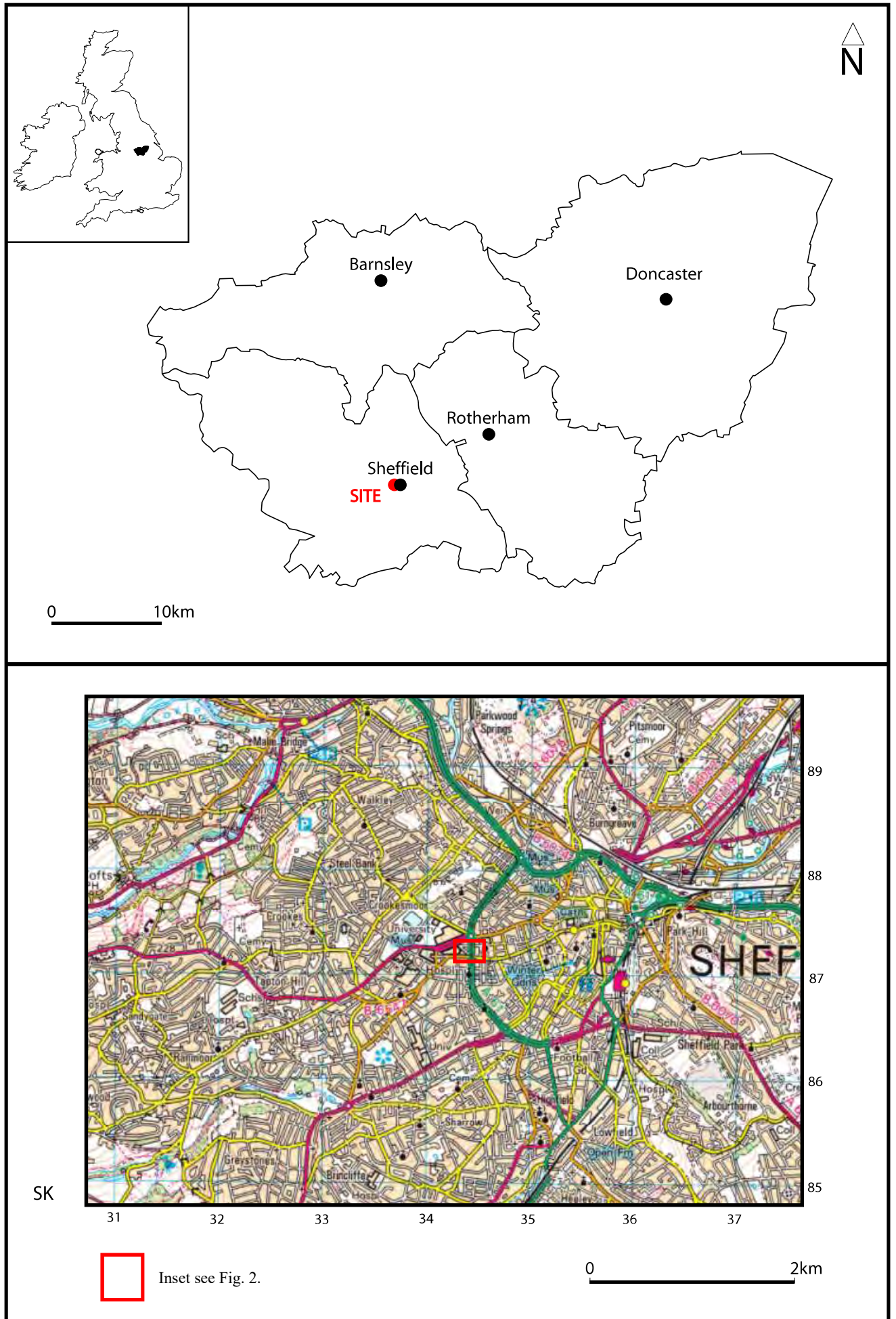
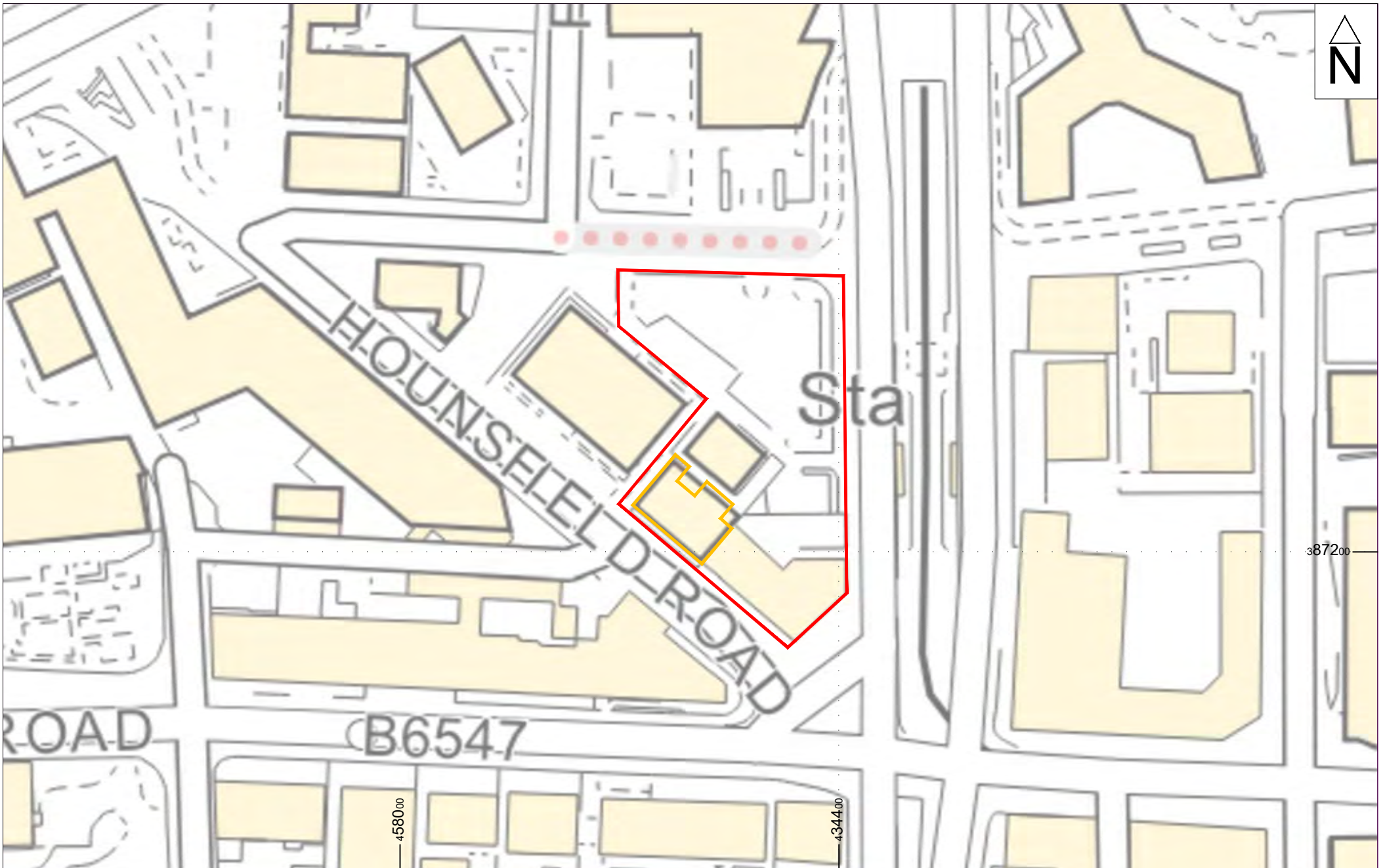




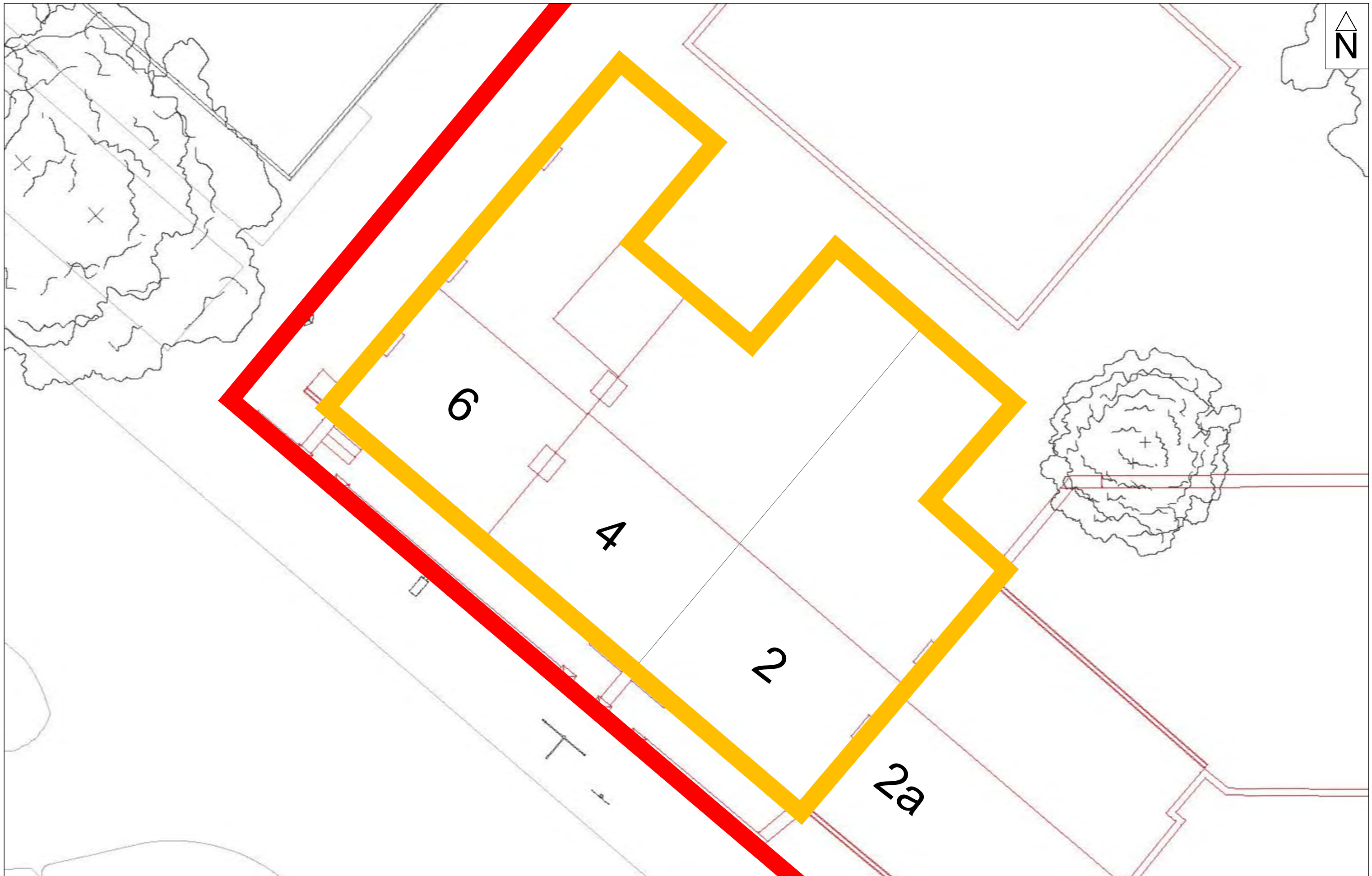


Fig. 1. Site location



 <p>© ASWYAS 2023. Archaeological Services W Y A S Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ Tel: 0113 535 0163 Email: archaeology@wajs.org.uk www.aswyas.com</p>	Project No. XL76	 SITE BOUNDARY	 <p>0 50m</p>
	<i>Fig. 2.</i>	 HISTORIC BUILDINGS	
	<i>Site plan</i>		1:1000 @ A4

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Appendix 1: Selection Strategy

1. 2, 4, and 6 Hounsfield Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire
 2. Historic Building Recording November 2023
- Selection Strategy**

Project Information**Project Management**

Project Manager	Matt Wells	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Zoe Horn and Stephanie Baron	
Organisation	Archaeological Services WYAS	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	ADS	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Matt Wells	
Landowner / Developer	University of Sheffield	
Other		

Resources**Resources required**

Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.

N/A

Context

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) for a historic building recording at Hounsfield Road, Sheffield. The work is prompted by the demolition of (23/02998/DPN). The archaeological work will comply with the relevant standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Historic England and the "Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east" (available for download from the

'Technical Documents' page of the SYAS website). The WSI has been produced with consultation from SYAS (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service). ASWYAS is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

The outputs of the project will be an assessment report and a digital archive. All reports associated with the project will be disseminated online using the OASIS website and all relevant digital data will be archived with the ADS.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Matt Wells (Project Manager)

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Matt Wells (Project Manager)

Selection

All digital photographs will be included in the digital archive

De-Selected Documents

No digital photographs will be discarded prior to archiving

--

Amendments

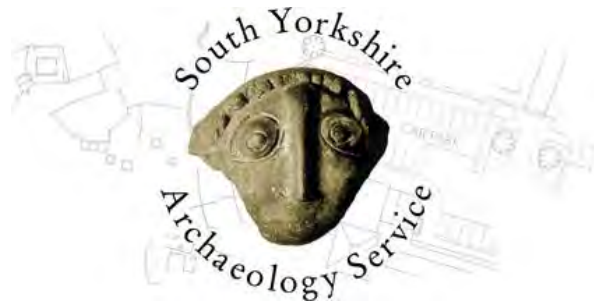
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Appendix 2: Digital Data Management Plan

- Data Collection - Digital photographs will be created as part of the project
- Documentation and Metadata – Registers and plans will accompany the photographs which can be later digitized for inclusion with the digital archive
- Storage and Backup – Digital photographs will be downloaded/backed up onto ASWYAS secure server following the survey which is accessible by ASWYAS staff
- The digital photograph archive will be uploaded to the ADS website for long term storage.
- ASWYAS will be responsible for data management until data is transferred to the ADS

Appendix 3: Archaeological Building Recording (Photographic Record) Standards & Guidance



Archaeological Building Recording (Photographic Record)

Standards & Guidance

1 Requirement for Photographic Record

- 1.1 The document outlines a standard brief for a photographic archaeological building record.
- 1.2 A programme of photographic recording is undertaken to make a visual record of a building prior to its loss, wholly or in part.
- 1.3 SYAS should be consulted in advance of any building recording to agree a methodology.
- 1.4 Note: All references are correct at time of publication, and it is the responsibility of the undertaking body to review the guidance and ensure that they refer to the most current.

Professional Standards

- 1.5 The photographic survey should be carried out using appropriate expertise and those undertaking the work should be adequately qualified. It is good practice to use professionally accredited experts such as a ClfA Registered Organisation¹. SYAS also maintain an open list of archaeological contractors who operate in the region.²
- 1.6 All archaeological work needs to comply with:
 1. the Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process;³
 2. the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (ClfA) standards and guidance;⁴
 3. Historic England's guidance on managing archaeological projects (MoRPHE)⁵
 4. Historic England's best practice guidance relevant to the project.⁶

¹ A register of Registered Organisations is available online: <https://www.archaeologists.net/lookingforanarchaeologist>

² Available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/planning-development/south-yorkshire-archaeology-service>

³ SYAS 2018

⁴ ClfA 2020a

⁵ Historic England 2015a

⁶ Available online: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/find/a-z-publications/>

Written Scheme of Investigation

- 1.7 The undertaking body will be required to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to set out a proposed scheme of works in sufficient detail to demonstrate the works will be appropriate and proportionate to the site and the anticipated level of impact.
- 1.8 The requirement and contents of a WSI on any given site should be confirmed with SYAS through the local planning authority, where relevant.
- 1.9 The WSI should be formed in reference to relevant standards, and as a minimum contain:
 1. Site location (illustrated on OS MasterMap or similarly detailed survey showing National Grid Coordinates);
 2. Context of the project (including planning background and consultations);
 3. Project timetable/ work stages;
 4. Monitoring arrangements;
 5. Description of the site identifying its condition etc.;
 6. Brief summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its environs;
 7. Aims and objectives;
 8. A table listing each building with the rationale for the proposed recording strategy and a plan that clearly shows their location within the site;
 9. Summary of the specific outputs of the project (including report, archives etc);
 10. Methodology for recording and reporting;
 11. Strategy for the deposition of the project archive (including a selection strategy and data management plan produced in accordance with guidance below);
 12. Strategy for outreach and dissemination of the results;
 13. Details of the competent person/persons or organisation undertaking the works.
- 1.10 A template “Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological building recording” is available for use⁷, providing additional guidance and allowing any deviations from these standards to be identified and justified.

Selection Strategy & Data Management Plan

- 1.11 A proposed archive selection strategy must be included with the WSI, detailing the project-specific selection process, agreed by all stakeholders, for all records and materials arising from the work in creating the archive.
- 1.12 Where digital data is anticipated as an output of the project, the selection strategy must include a data management plan, setting out the methodology for data management from acquisition to deposition.
- 1.13 These should be produced in accordance with ClfA guidance.⁸

Monitoring

- 1.14 SYAS will be responsible for monitoring the contractor’s work. The contractor must notify SYAS of commencement and completion of on site recording.

⁷ See guidance for archaeological projects, available online: <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/syas>

⁸ Available online: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit> & <https://www.archaeologists.net/digital>

- 1.15 Minor changes to an agreed WSI must be submitted to SYAS for written approval. Major changes will require the preparation of an updated WSI for submission to the approving body (SYAS or planning authority as appropriate).

2 Aims

- 2.1 The principal aim of the photographic record is to examine a specified building, structure or complex, and its setting, in order to:
1. further understanding, compile a lasting record and then disseminate the results.
- 2.2 The work will be undertaken in reference to general aims and specific objectives formulated with reference to regional, period specific or thematic research frameworks/strategies, as applicable.
- 2.3 The level of detail included should be proportionate to the importance of any heritage assets affected and the impact of any proposed alterations.

3 Scope

- 3.1 A photographic record is to be produced for the buildings at the site, composed of the following elements:
1. Photographic record;
 2. Report;
 3. Archive;
 4. Dissemination of results
- 3.2 The photographic record is broadly comparable to Historic England's "photographic survey" as established in "Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice"⁹, which contains more guidance for determining a project's scope.

4 Photographic Record

Photography

- 4.1 The building record could include the following:
1. A general view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape.
 2. The building's external appearance including oblique views to provide an impression of its size and shape, and views at right-angles to the plane of an elevation to capture individual elevations and structural details.
 3. Further views to reflect the original design intentions of the building or architect as evidenced through historic research.
 4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas, including oblique views to provide an impression of its size and shape, and views at right-angles to the plane of an elevation to capture individual elevations and structural details.

⁹ Historic England 2016a

5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
6. Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
7. Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building. A transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.
8. Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press, a malt shovel)
9. Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site. The owner's written consent may be required where copies are to be deposited in an archive.

Standards

- 4.2 Photographic recording can be produced in either film or digital medium.
- 4.3 Film photography will be undertaken using panchromatic black and white film no faster than ISO400, supplemented with colour slide film.
- 4.4 Digital photography will be undertaken in accordance with standards set by Historic England and the recipient archive.¹⁰ All digital photography will be undertaken using a high-quality camera recommended to have no less than an APS-C or DX size sensor of 10 megapixels and to be capable of generating images in TIF (v6) or unprocessed RAW format.
- 4.5 A tripod and task lighting will be used to improve image capture in low light conditions.
- 4.6 Wide angle, macro, telescopic, and shift lenses should be used, where required, to capture small spaces, small or high-level details, or to avoid converging verticals.
- 4.7 Metric scales of appropriate size should be discreetly placed in photographs to preserve a sense scale. Where colour is an important factor, colour control patches will be used.
- 4.8 A location plan and register recording the details of each image should be maintained, including subject, location, date, and photographer.

Reporting

- 4.9 A report will be produced, containing:
 1. A non-technical summary;
 2. An introduction including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate) and the location of the site;
 3. The aims and objectives of the project;
 4. A short summary statement describing the building's type and purpose, historically and at present (reproducing any relevant listing description or Historic Environment Record data for the site);
 5. Supporting illustrations, including as a minimum:
 - (a) a detailed location map;
 6. Supporting material, including as a minimum:
 - (a) full bibliography and other references
 - (b) copies of all record photographs (excluding duplicates);

¹⁰ Historic England 2015b. and Archaeological Data Service 2009

- (c) photograph registers and location plans;
- 7. An archive index;
- 8. Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project including SYAS.

5 Dissemination and Outreach

Public Engagement & Outreach

- 5.1 Archaeological work is undertaken for public benefit and SYAS encourage opportunities for public engagement to be integrated from the outset.
- 5.2 As a minimum on all building recording projects, the WSI will set out the steps taken towards establishing an engagement and outreach strategy. Where no measures are proposed, then the reason why must be clearly stated.
- 5.3 Measures to be considered include:
 - 1. Illustrated notices displayed during fieldwork around the site (with the client's agreement), explaining what work is in progress and why, to keep members of the public informed (minimum of A3 size, with font at a minimum size of 16 point);
 - 2. Social media or newspaper updates;
 - 3. Site tours and public talks (e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies);
 - 4. Digital interpretation;
 - 5. Popular publications;
 - 6. Permanent public information board or artwork; and
 - 7. Any other opportunities that might be relevant for a given site.
- 5.4 A bespoke strategy shall be set out for each site.

Dissemination of Results

- 5.5 Digital and physical copies of the report must be supplied to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.
- 5.6 Where there is a physical archive, printed copies of reports will be included.
- 5.7 Copies of the report, or details on where it can be accessed, should be provided to all external specialists involved in the project and, where relevant, the archaeologist responsible for any subsequent archaeological work at the site. This is to assist in the design and implementation of future projects.
- 5.8 The contractor should initiate or update an online OASIS form¹¹ at commencement of the project. Details of the results and archive are to be added, along with a copy of all formal reports, upon completion of the project.

Furthering Research

- 5.9 Provision should be made for updating the South Yorkshire Historic Environment Research Framework where the results of a project contribute towards agenda topics. This is to be

¹¹ Via the OASIS online portal hosted by the Archaeological Data Service <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>

achieved by adding 'comments' to relevant research questions briefly summarising the results and providing a bibliographic reference to the relevant report¹².

6 Project Archive Standards

General

- 6.1 Details of archiving arrangements should be confirmed with the landowner, and a budget allowed for to cover the final repository's expected deposition charge, if any.

Working Project Archive

- 6.2 All material (whether digital or physical) recovered or generated through the duration of the project will be appropriately and securely stored in a working project archive. This will be undertaken in accordance with the selection strategy and digital data management plan set out at the commencement of the project (see paragraphs 1.11-1.13).

Physical Records

- 6.3 Any physical documents or drawings will be indexed, collated, and stored in a secure location when not in use.
- 6.4 Film photography will be processed at regular intervals throughout the duration of a project.
- 6.5 Digital security copies will be made of physical records at regular intervals, to be stored and backed up in a secure location. Documents and drawings will be scanned at an appropriate resolution (no less than 300dpi for documents and drawings, 600dpi for photographic prints, and 4000dpi for negatives or slides) and to an appropriate format (e.g. a lossless format, such as TIF, for scale drawings), and scans checked for quality.¹³ Standards adhered to should be included in the Data Management Plan. If digitised data is to form part of the final digital archive it should be treated as set out for Born Digital Records below.

Born Digital Records

- 6.6 All digital records will be treated in accordance with a project data management plan.¹⁴
- 6.7 Digital records will be routinely downloaded throughout the duration of a project, stored, and backed up in a secure location.
- 6.8 All digital records will be consistently labelled, files logically structured, and embedded with appropriate metadata (or have their metadata stored in an accompanying spreadsheet).¹⁵

Final Archaeological Archive

Selection Strategy

- 6.9 On the completion of survey, the recipient archive will be consulted to update the selection strategy set out in the WSI in accordance with best practice guidance.¹⁶

¹² The research framework is accessible online: <https://researchframeworks.org/syrf/> - new users must register for a new account to add comments.

¹³ For further guidance see: [Digitisation at The National Archives](https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/digital-archives/)

¹⁴ ClfA guidance available online: <https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital>

¹⁵ Archaeological Data Service 2009

¹⁶ AAF 2011, SMA 2020 & ClfA toolkit for selection archaeology: <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>

- 6.10 This should consider all documents and digital files generated during the project, including illustrations.
- 6.11 The aim of this process is to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition, or the retention of materials not considered germane to future analysis.

Archive Deposition

- 6.12 The final archive will then be assembled in accordance with Archaeological Archives Forum, ClfA, and archive guidelines.¹⁷
- 6.13 Confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory to the recipient archive.
- 6.14 The recipient archive will be licensed to use the deposited material, in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 6.15 It is preferred practice for generated material to be archived in its original medium (i.e. physical or digital). Digitising of physical records will only be considered where it retains the same level of accessibility and information as the original medium.
- 6.16 The physical archive will be deposited with the appropriate archive. A copy of the archive receipt will be provided to SYAS, including any deposition reference.
- 6.17 The digital archive will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository (CoreTrustSeal certified). For archaeological archives this is presently limited to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. A link to the final digital archive will be provided to SYAS.

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¹⁷ AAF 2011 & ClfA 2009b

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