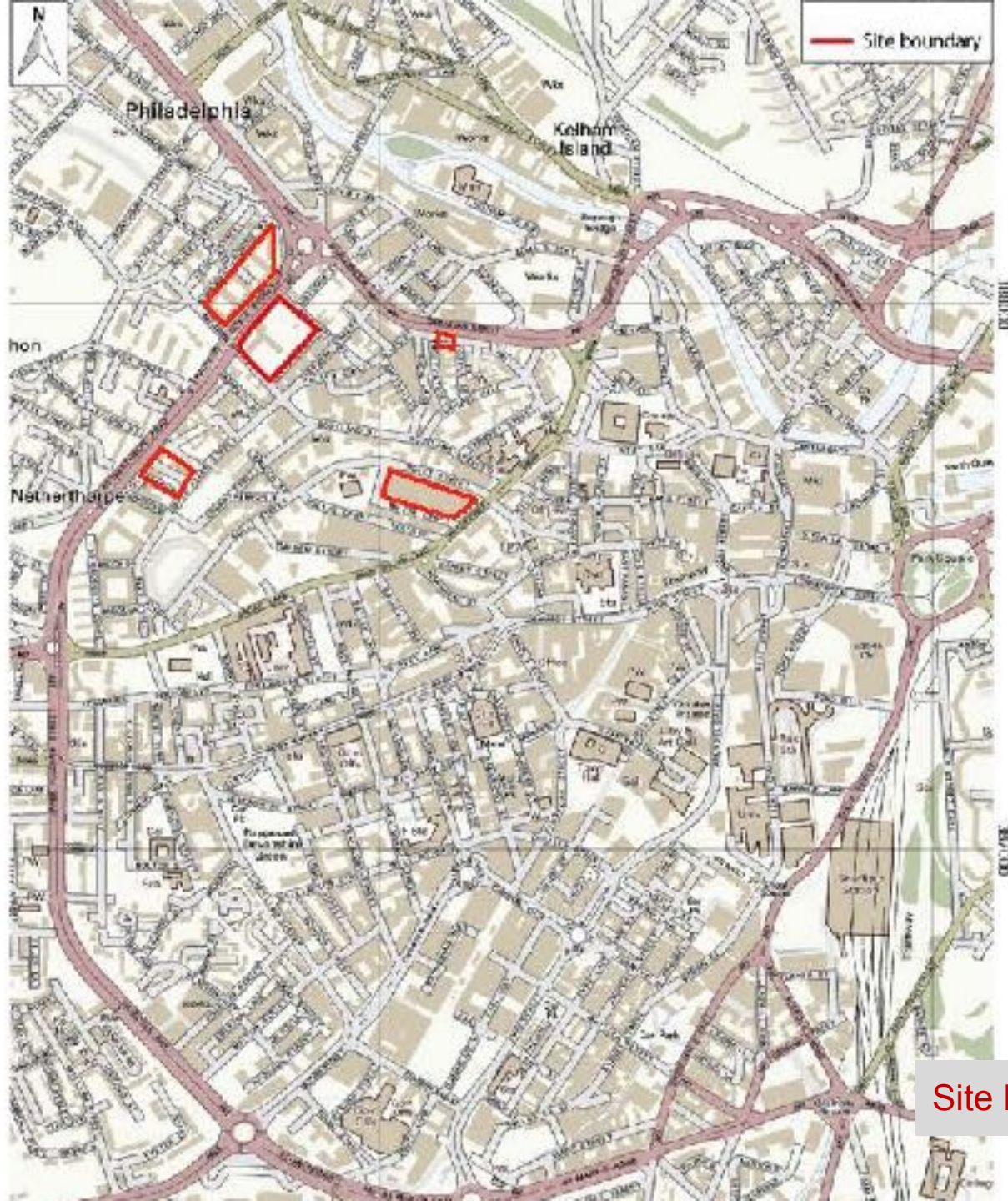




Crucibles, Pubs and 'Slums'

An Overview of Industrial Archaeology in Sheffield



Site Locations

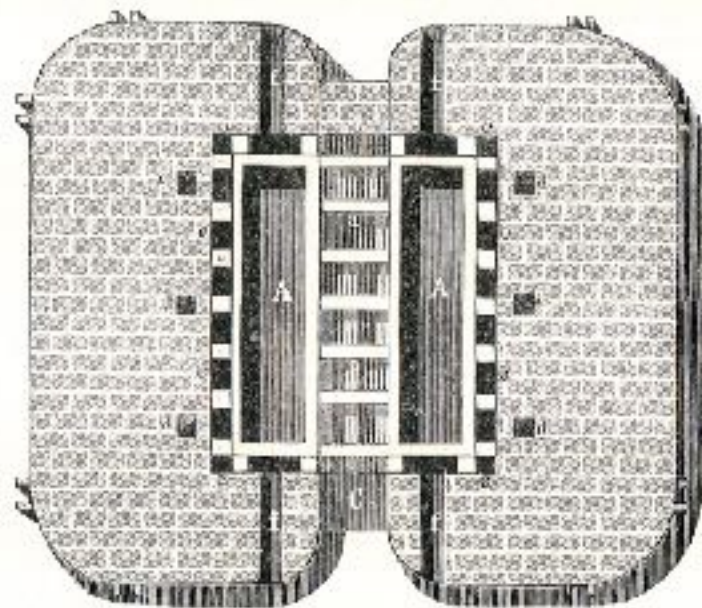
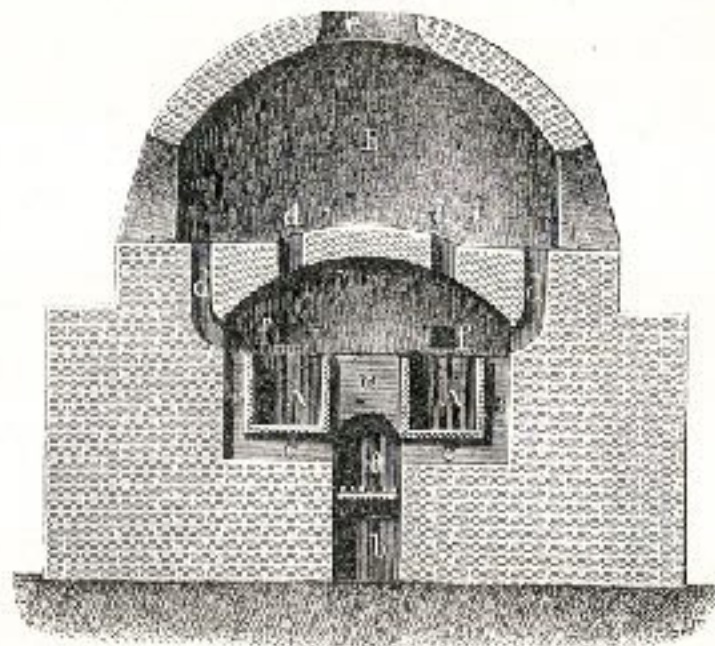


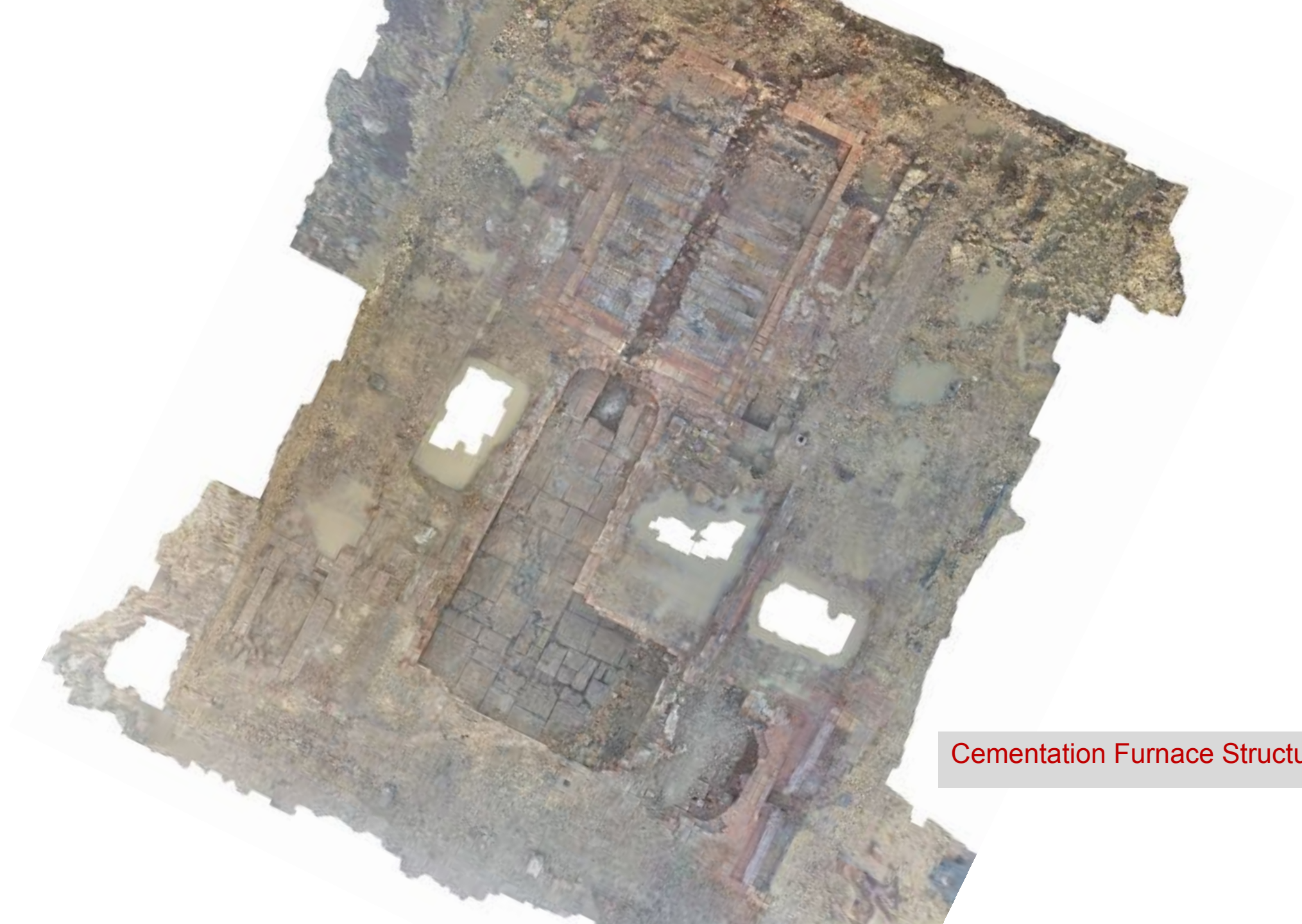
Fig. 302 et 303. — Four de cémentation anglais.



Cementation Furnace chests



Site excavation plan Areas A, C and D



Cementation Furnace Structure



1953 Last crucible melt Shoreham Street



Hoole Crucible Furnace







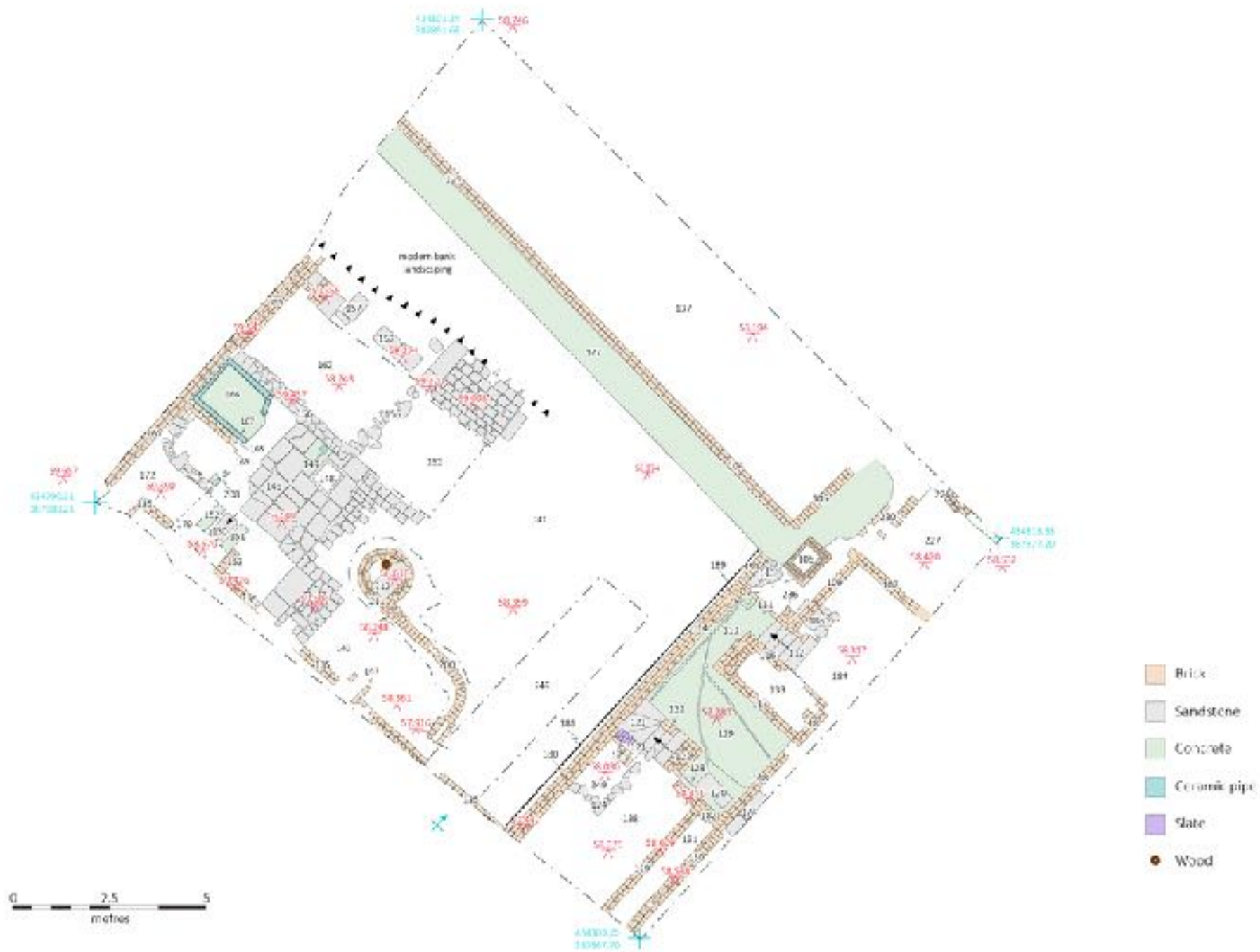


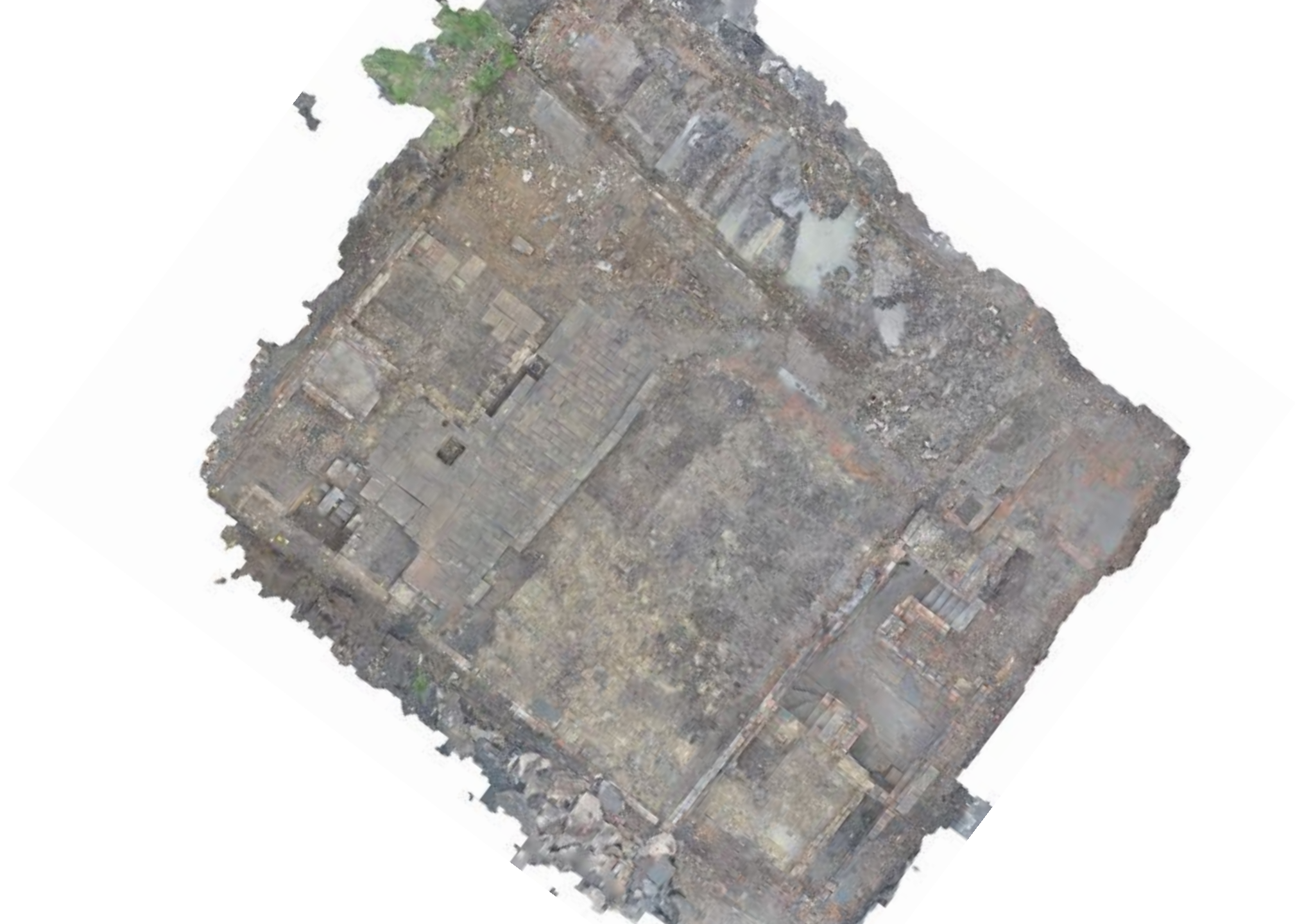














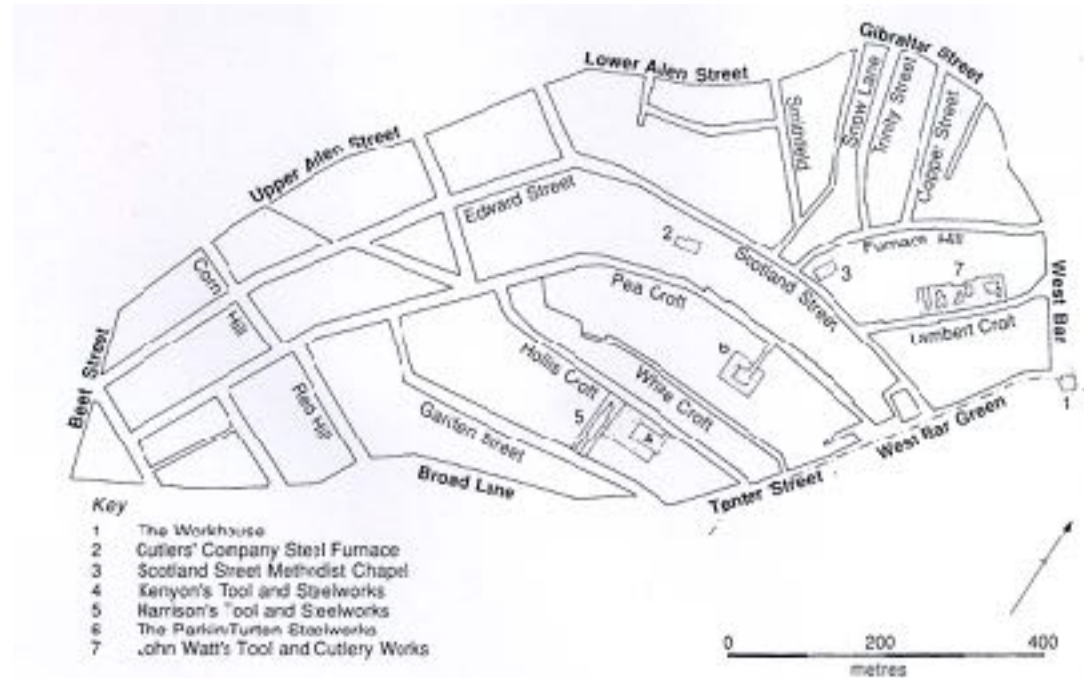




Area B Housing



- Situated to the west of the medieval core
- Early expansion of the post-medieval town
- Early focus for steel working and cutlery manufacture
- Mixed domestic and industrial activities
- Immigration and diverse communities
- Rotten filthy slums or innovative city living?
- An adolescent Sheffield





- Pits
- Postholes
- An Anvil
- A Possible Building
- A surprise!



C18th Artefacts found:

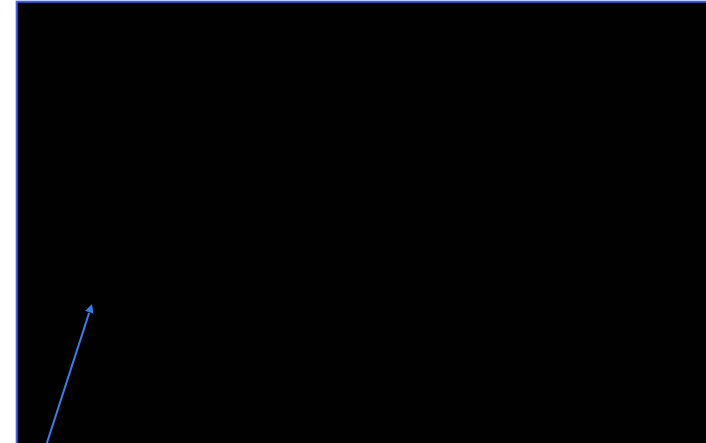
- Pottery (slipware)
- Clay pipe
- Worked bone



Excavation results

Phase 3: Late C18th – Early C19th

Workshops-What were they used for?



Hoyle Street



History

- The area formed part of the Sheffield Town Field during the Medieval period
- The site was part of an area designated as 'Building Ground' on John Leathers 1823 plan of Sheffield
- By 1835 most of the site had been developed with back to back houses, workshops, pubs and shops
- White's 1837 directory provided the first listing of Daniel Doncaster as a steel converter on Doncaster Street
- The steel works developed over the 19th and 20th century
- The works had cementation furnaces and crucible furnaces
- The site was mostly demolished by 1951
- The surviving cementation furnace is the last remaining such furnace in Sheffield and is a listed building and a Scheduled Monument