

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Kelham Island

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Abstract: One desk-based assessment is based on a study conducted on Kelham Island. Sheffield Council was set up in the early 1980s to protect and develop the area, with a plan to make Keller Island an attractive place to live, a place with easy access to business and a good ecosystem. It sets out the goals of renewal and explains many areas that can be improved, restored and regenerated.

Kelham Island began as an industrial area with very few residential areas, and is now mainly inhabited by students and some middle-income professionals, so Kelham Island as the center, you can see the surrounding residential center forms a sharp contrast, as most of the surrounding areas are poor areas, such as Netherthorpe Burngreave, Hillsborough and Park Hill. Therefore, it is of great significance to study the development of Kelham Island.

Keywords: One of the oldest industrial sites; With the world's largest concentration of iron and steel industries until the mid-twentieth century

1. Introduction

Kelham Island is a man-made island located in Sheffield, United Kingdom. It was built in the 12th century as one of Sheffield's oldest industrial sites, bringing water from a corn machine in Tang Town on the Yangtze River.

Because of its growth, many factories and forgeries were built on the island. In its heyday, industrial activity on Kelham Island was focused on the edge of tools, cutlery, and hand-made machines. Starting in 1845, heavy industry expanded with the advent of the railroad, and for many years Kelham Island was home to the largest concentration of steel industry in the world. It also became the center of tableware, silverware and related industries. But from the middle of the 20th century, Sheffield's steel industry and associated trade began to decline, until the steel industry almost completely abandoned Kelham Island. The "rebirth" of Kelham Island began with the release of Sheffield's Arctic Monkeys' song "When the Sun Goes Down."

2. Aims and Objectives

The aim of this archaeological desk-based assessment is to study the development of Kelham Island and know how this island developed, so that the results of this research can be applied to many underdeveloped places so that they can also be developed. Through the study of regional architecture, we can find the importance of regional architecture to local development. Moreover, with more history, it is more convenient for development. Both ancient architecture and historical deposits will bring a lot of help to this place.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The early history of the island after its construction is unknown until 1637, when Kelham Homer built a mill and water Wheel on the island. The Wheel was originally called Kellam Wheel, but by the early 1800s, the spelling was changed to Kelham, and so the island got its name. Since the late eighteenth century, the island has been a thriving industrial area, with many factories producing steel and tableware for the world market. In the 1800s, other industries began to develop in the area, which became a host for various manufacturers. In 1829, John Crowley bought land on the island and built a small iron foundry. In 1890 the area was acquired by the government, the steel works and other buildings were demolished and a power station was built in its place. This power station operated until the 1930s, when it was used for storage and workshops. But the industry began to shrink in the 1980s, and the area's

economy began to decline, so many of Kelham Island's historic buildings have since been left vacant and poorly maintained.

In the early 1980s Sheffield Council set out to protect and develop the site, reviving the Universal Works, and in 1988 the Sheffield Development Company (SDC) was established. In the late 1990s, they made the Brooklyn Metal Works one of the first residential renovations. By 2005 the dominant scene was traditional pubs, which remained stagnant in some ways until a decade later when the real estate boom turned more industrial buildings into offices and apartments. At a time of economic stagnation, trade in food and drink has given the region another boost. In the meantime, independent businesses have sprung up and become more attractive for students and some professionals to redevelop the old buildings around them into apartments.

CITU, a developer on Kelham Island, is passionate about building good homes and integrating the local heritage. They have also created a promotional guide for Kelham Island, which focuses on its history and rich past. This guide is designed to attract tourists. CITU felt that the residential development would be more distinctive next to a historic area, so it was a good marketing tool. The early days of Kelham Island were filled with small workshops, and the plans and layout of the new development are based on historical maps of the time. In the beginning Kelham Island was full of small workshops, but as time went on, the building continued to expand and larger industrial buildings were built, so the new scheme was designed to remind people of the earlier development of Kelham Island and to revert to smaller building forms. CITU also focuses on building and renovating, and Kelham Island's historic setting and buildings are at the heart of the area, and they play a major role in the maintenance work.

4. Research

4.1 Former russell works, (now part of kelham island industrial museum)

List Entry Number: 1392387

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: FORMER RUSSELL WORKS, (NOW PART OF KELHAM ISLAND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM), KELHAM ISLAND, SHEFFIELD, Sheffield

4.2 30, mowbray street

List Entry Number: 1392102

Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: 30, MOWBRAY STREET, KELHAM ISLAND, SHEFFIELD, Sheffield

These places have an important place in Sheffield's history and are therefore recorded as heritage. However, the regeneration effect of Kelham Island is not positive. There are fewer residential properties. When it was an industrial area, workers mostly lived in the surrounding area north of the city center. Therefore, the development of the region should retain the characteristics and functions of the region.

5. Conclusion

Kelham Island is an island built in the 12th century, is one of the oldest industrial areas in Sheffield, its historical value is very high, in the heyday they promoted a lot of development, the production of steel products is also for the world. But in the middle of the twentieth century, the steel industry toward a recession, so the Keller island industry also began to shrink, technological change, globalization and China's industrial revolution means that the steel can't as competitive as before in the world, direct at the beginning of this century, the steel industry is abandoned the Keller island, let it become a place of abandoned. It was not until the subsequent redevelopment of Kelham Island that attention returned, as the site began to be improved and restored by the construction of residential areas. Part of the ancient building was renovated into artistic and social Spaces, and there was also plenty of office space, which made a good combination of modern architecture and ancient culture.

References:

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