

**The former Joseph Glover pub,
Station Road, Halfway, Sheffield**

Archaeological Building Recording



The former Joseph Glover pub, Halfway, Sheffield

A.R.S. Ltd Report 2013/61

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by DLP Planning Consultants, acting on behalf of Warborough Investments Ltd, to undertake an archaeological building recording at the former Joseph Glover pub, Station Road, Halfway, Sheffield prior to its demolition for subsequent re-development of the site.

The result of the archaeological building recording together with the results of previous historical and archaeological research successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. This is represented mainly by changes in the building plan, with additional extensions, and the insertion of building material.

Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the Joseph Glover pub, formerly Knowle mill, was built by 1778, and most probably in the period 1767 – 1778. The earliest map (1778) shows a single rectangular building. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1875) 'Knollhill Mill' was a much expanded complex of buildings with an added unit to the north, labelled as 'Scythe and Sickle Grinding Wheel' (a range now apparently reduced). A unit to the south had also been expanded and appears labelled as the 'Knollhill Mill (Flour)'. A dash line projecting from the mill pond into the mill may indicate that the wheel pit might have been positioned between Buildings B and C.

The building survey confirmed that some of the structural elements depicted on the various historic maps (post-1778) remain extant. Most noticeable was evidence for a southern extension to the southern end of the Knowle Hill Mill (Corn) building shown on an 1889 map, now removed, but reflected by wall scars identified within the south wall of Building A. This southern extension was demolished around the 1970s. Some expanded elements within the core of the main 'Knowle Hill Mill (Corn)' are now incorporated into Building B which might incorporate masonry elements of earlier structures. The main buildings appear to have been further expanded to both the east and the north on the 1927 map.

Building C at the northern extent of the buildings complex might partially relate to the northern addition depicted on the 1927 map. From the outset the historic map shows a pond to the immediate west of the main mill buildings fed by a stream running west to east down the side of Knowle Hill. By the time of the 1955 map, the mill pond has been backfilled, presumably reflecting the disuse of the water-powered element of the mill. By the time of the 1966/77 map the former mill appears labelled as 'The Mill' public house and western extension (Building D) is now depicted as part of the complex

The historic building recording provides a full and proper record prior to the demolition of the buildings. Despite miscellaneous items, such as ex situ drive belts and millstones decorating the premises, no specific former functionality was ascertained due to the lack of surviving features and fittings except for few structural elements, including ceiling hatches which were used to hoist sacks through the floors.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 A planning application (planning reference number 13/00550/DPN) for the demolition of the former Joseph Glover pub, Halfway, Sheffield, (NGR: SK 4337 8140, Fig. 1) has been granted subject to conditions specified by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

1.1.2 A previous desk-based assessment and building appraisal has been undertaken (Davies and Mora-Ottomano 2011) in order to assess the heritage asset within the development area in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). An additional condition of the planning permission required an archaeological building recording of the standing buildings. Thus, DLP Planning Consultants, acting on behalf of Warborough Investments Ltd, has commissioned Archaeological Research Services Ltd (A.R.S. Ltd) to undertake an archaeological building recording as specified by SYAS whose requirements are outlined in a brief (Appendix II).

1.1.3 The Archaeological Building Recording has been carried out under the NPPF (DCLG 2012), ‘The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording’ (Institute for Archaeologists 2008), the guidelines in ‘Recording Historic Buildings’ published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), ‘Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice’ by English Heritage (2006) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) issued by A.R.S. Ltd, which was subsequently approved by SYAS (Appendix II).

1.1.4 The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes “...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” (DCLG 2012, 30). The Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (PPS5) now superseded by the NPPF, is still the only detailed extant Historic Environment guidance) as is a much more in-depth document than the policy statement itself. This practice guide “supports the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy” (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 6). This document has been presented by English Heritage as a ‘live’ document (although it is currently under review) and is therefore intended to be subject to future changes as techniques and practice develop.

1.2 Location and land use

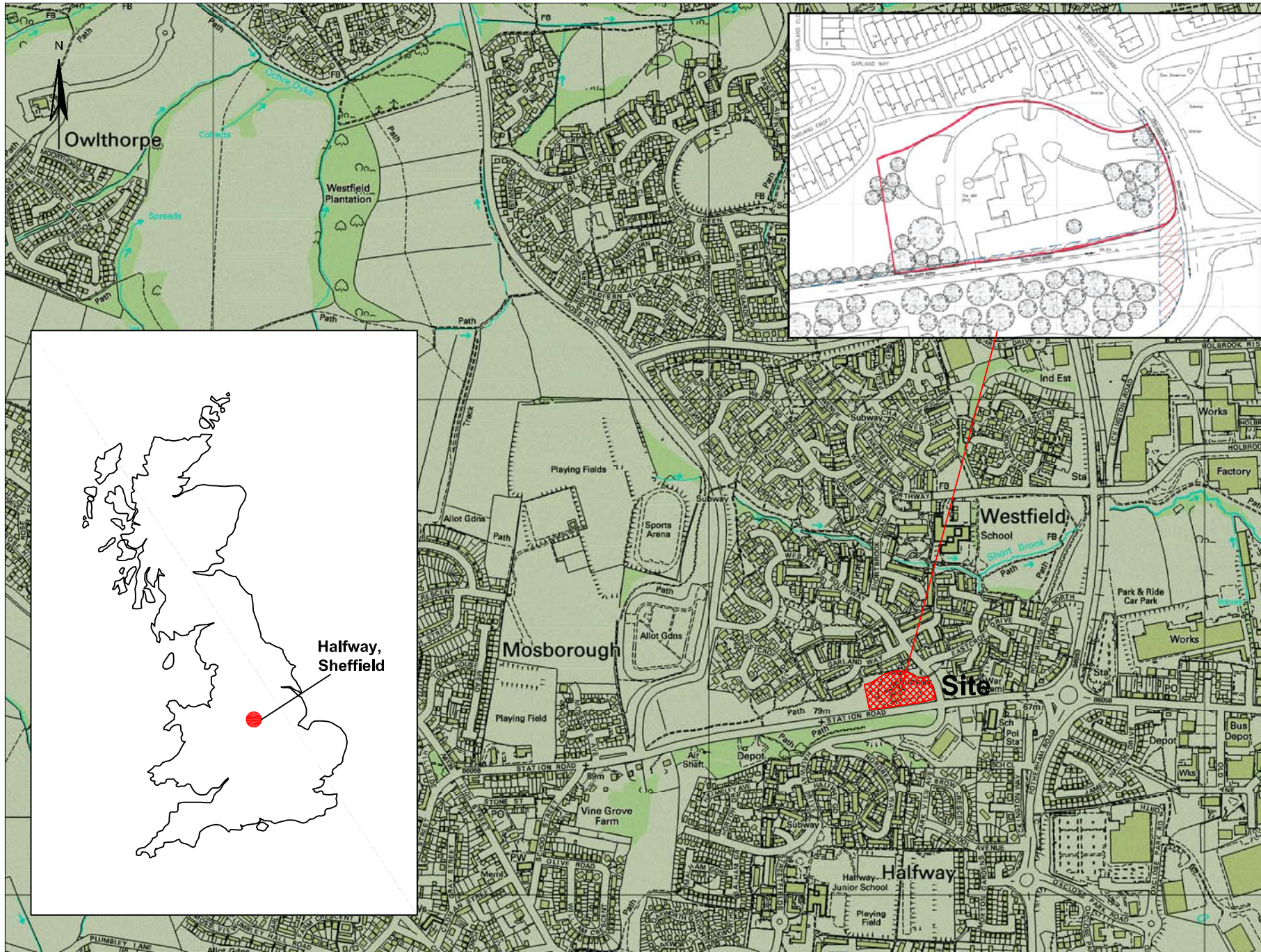
1.2.1 The former Joseph Glover pub is situated within the modern housing estate of Halfway. Halfway lies at the extreme south-east of the City of Sheffield, 10km south-east of the city centre itself.

1.2.2 Much of the Halfway housing estate was built from 1975 and at the time was an experimental design with a central shopping centre, an estate layout where no house would

look directly onto another and curving property boundaries defined by meandering walkways and a network of through-routes. Prior to this, the locality was a mixture of good quality agricultural land, orchards on the valley slopes and, from the 18th century onwards, dispersed farms and industrial buildings such as Knowle Mill (later the Joseph Glover pub). The nearest historic settlement, Mosborough, lies *c.* 800m to the west of the Joseph Glover. Mosborough ward lies within the historic parish of Eckington which, prior to local government boundary reform in 1967, lay within the historic county of Derbyshire.

1.2.3 The proposed development area presently comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land, with a curved northern boundary (approximately 230 metres east to west by a maximum of 130 metres north to south), encompassing the site of the former pub (built originally as a mill) with associated car parking and soft landscaping comprising areas of grass and tree cover.

1.2.4 The site is bounded to the east by a north to south aligned road, Westfield Southway, to the north by a modern housing estate, to the west by open land (the former course of an unnamed west to east flowing stream) and to the south by an east to west aligned road which follows the course of the original turnpike road from Sheffield to Gander Lane. A small electricity sub-station is also situated immediately north of the site. The site is presently mostly disused. The overall site lies at an approximate height of *c.* 73m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Site Code: JGH'13
 Drawing Ref: Figure 1
 Date: 17 July 2013
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: As shown

Figure 1:
 General site location

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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The building survey aimed to provide a record of the form, function and phasing of the historic buildings. The survey also aimed to identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the buildings. Full account of specific objectives are provided within the brief and WSI (Appendix II).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 A detailed project design (WSI) was prepared by A.R.S. Ltd which was subsequently approved by SYAS (Appendix II). The archaeological building recording was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of A.R.S. Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). This consisted of the following.

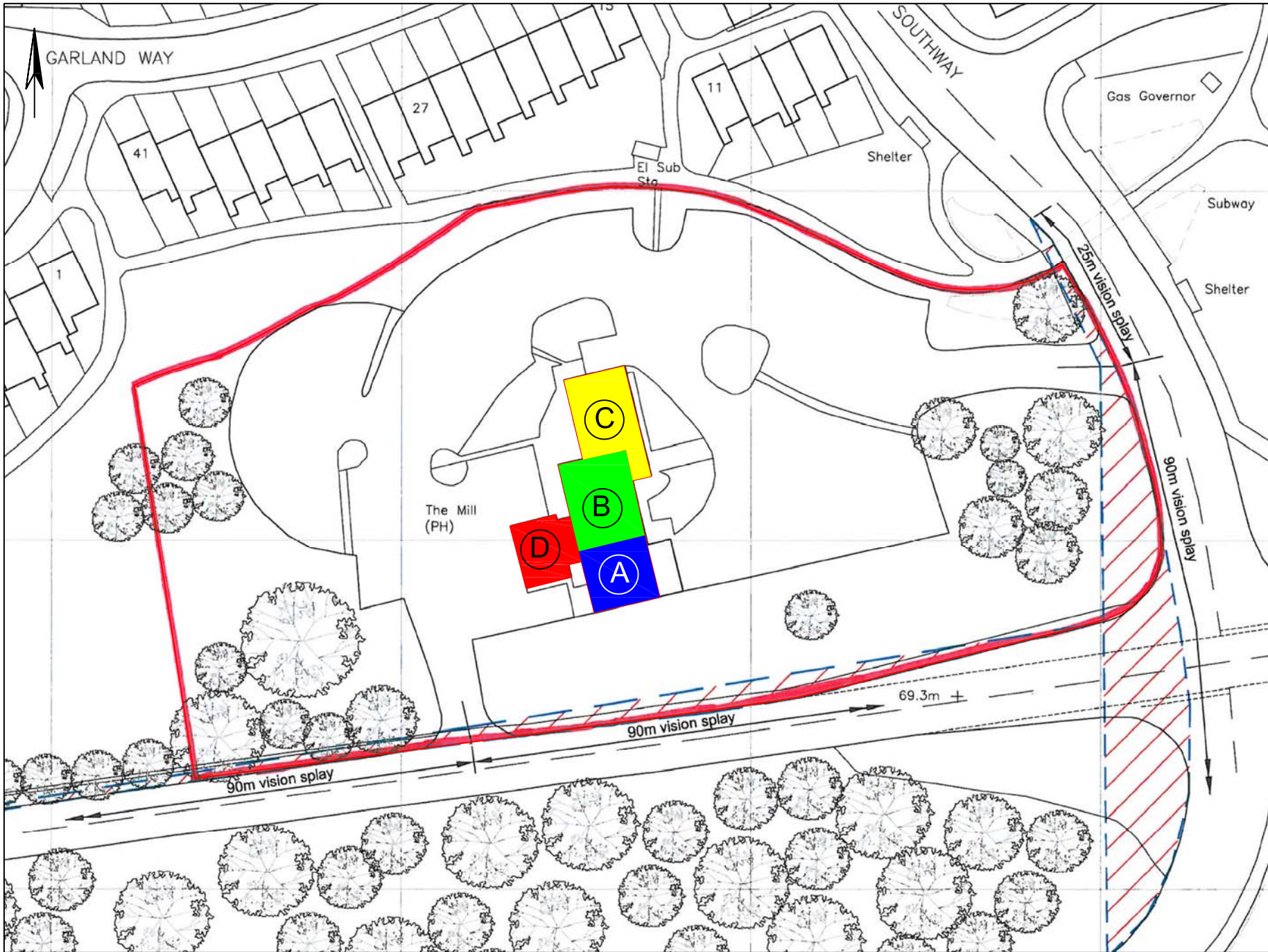
- A written record of the buildings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations; and by completing A.R.S. Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.
- A detailed photographic survey of all exterior and interior elevations and key fixtures and fittings was conducted using 35mm black-and-white and colour slides as well as high resolution digital photography (16 megapixels). Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs were plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive. The photographic record includes the following.
- Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the buildings. A two metre ranging rod was included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- The buildings' external appearance with oblique views which show all external elevations of the structures and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation were also captured.
- Further views indicating the original design intentions of the builder or architect.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design development and does not show adequately on general photographs, was the subject of detailed photography.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or contents.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.
- The drawn record comprises checked and annotated floor plans and elevations showing features of historic significance and, where possible, constructional

phasing. As a minimum, long and cross sections were also made of each range (Appendix I). Evidence for construction techniques and sequences was noted and appropriately illustrated (e.g. tool marks, preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks).

- The proposed development site contains an amalgamation of ranges. Each original building was analysed individually and the results are included below. In order to understand the sequential development of the former Joseph Glover pub, each original building has been labelled individually even if they are currently amalgamated (Fig. 2). The assigned building's codes are discussed throughout the report for clarification purpose.

3.2 All aspects of the historic building survey were conducted according to the guidelines in 'Recording Historic Buildings' published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), 'Understanding Historic Buildings –A guide to good recording practice' by English Heritage (2006) and 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording' by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.








Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
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 DE45 1HB

Site Code: JGH '13
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 17 July 2013
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:750@A4

Figure 2:
 Plan of the site with buildings'
 code and proposed phasing

Key:

-  Site Boundary
-  18th C
-  Late C19th
-  1950s
-  1970s

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4 BUILDING RECORDING

The former Joseph Glover pub is an amalgamation of four major ranges (Figs 3 – 5). A plan showing the buildings' code has been produced (Fig. 2). All elevations and plans were analysed individually and the results are included below. The survey drawings are included in Appendix I.



Figure 3: The amalgamated complex of the former Joseph Glover pub, looking east.



Figure 4: The former Joseph Glover pub along Station Road, looking north-east.



Figure 5: The former Joseph Glover pub, looking north-west.

4.1 Building A

Exterior

4.1.1 Building A is the main southern range facing towards Station Road. It is a four-and-a-half storeyed building which is built predominantly with hand-made reddish brown bricks (9” x 4¼” x 3”) laid in English Garden Wall bond, although the basement and ground floors are made of roughly hewn sandstone rubble built to regular courses (Fig. 6). It has a pitched slated roof with plain close eaves and verges. The fenestration arrangement is slightly irregular, composed of timber casements with sandstone lintels and projecting sills.

4.1.2 The east elevation contains a central window opening within the gable which is topped by a longer sandstone lintel. There is a large opening with a flat arched-head which is now blocked with bricks and contains two secondary windows on the second and loft floors (Figs 7 and 8). This opening would have originally comprised a lucam or projecting loading bay. Testimony of the former lucam may be indicated by two projecting sandstone corbels flanking the sill of the central window of the second floor (Fig. 9). The gable wall is built with equivalent bricks to the remaining brickwork of the elevation although the bond is slightly different, composed of five courses of stretchers to one of header rather than three stretchers. It is unknown whether this represents a genuine construction break. There is a later lean-to garage extension abutting this elevation whose construction involved blocking the existing window openings within the lower stone wall (Fig. 10). The lean-to is built with breeze block and concrete tiles. Two inserted doorways with concrete lintels are present within the northern end of the basement floor.

4.1.3 The opposed west elevation is comparable to its counterpart (Fig. 11). The gable wall contains two window openings with casement windows. The second floor has a primary window opening within the southern area and a later projecting bay window supported by two re-used cast-iron brackets (Fig. 12). The northern end of the ground floor has been slightly modified with the insertion of a doorway which is accessed from a lobby connecting Building A, B and D (Fig. 13).

4.1.4 The south elevation facing to Station Road is very symmetrical with a pair of window openings on each level (Figs 14 and 15). These contain casement windows of six panes (Figs 16 and 17). Several wall plates are also symmetrically arranged through the wall. The scars of a former southern extension with a pitched roof are perceivable within the lower section of this elevation which includes also a sawn-off side purlin (Fig. 18). The matching purlin towards the east had been removed when a window opening, now modified into a fire exit, was inserted. This may imply that at least some of the window openings are secondary. The window openings of the basement are blocked with sandstone rubble.



Figure 6: General view of the east elevation of Building A, looking north-west.

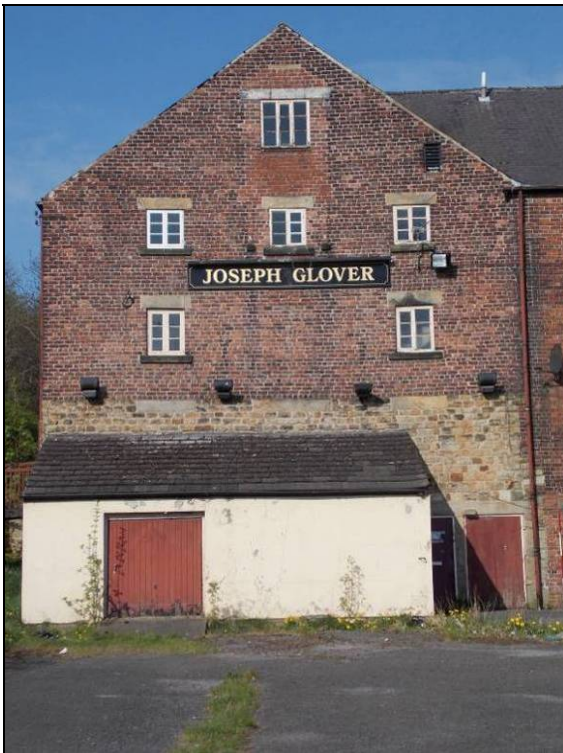


Figure 7: East elevation of Building A (scale 2m).



Figure 8: Detail of gable.



Figure 9: Detail of corbels flanking the central window sill of the second floor.



Figure 10: Detail of blocked-up window openings, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Figure 11: General view of the west elevation of Building A (scale 2m).



Figure 12: Detail of different brickwork within the gable.



Figure 13: Northern section of the ground floor of the west elevation, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Figure 14: General view of the south elevation of Building A with later Building D to the left (scale 2m).



Figure 15: South elevation of Building A (scale 2m).



Figure 16: Window openings within the second floor.



Figure 17: Window openings within the first floor.



Figure 18: Scars of former pitched extension and sawn-off side purlin (arrow) (scale 2m).

Interior

Basement

4.1.5 The basement floor is partially beneath ground level along the western side as this area has been raised when the present car park was built. It is accessed from the inserted doorways along the east wall and from a dog-leg staircase with landing located within the north-eastern corner of the building. Although the position of the staircase might have been original, the present stair is a later addition built with concrete steps and the stairwell contains later brickwork (Fig. 19). The current staircase is also very wide and consequentially is responsible for the partial truncation of the easternmost bridging beam and removal of its northern column.

4.1.6 There is a lobby adjacent to the staircase which leads to the external doorways, an inserted doorway to the north which links this building with the adjacent Building B and two further doorways for the beer cellar and adjacent lift (Figs 20 and 21). It contains most of its original cast-iron tapered columns bolted to timber bridging beams with two squared-headed bolts (Fig. 22). The side walls are built with sandstone, the ceiling contains plaster boards and the current floor has been raised with concrete. There is a later breeze-block L-shaped wall to the west of the basement which acts as a partition for a large duct attached to the ceiling (Figs 23 and 24).

4.1.7 A short stud wall with a doorway forms a small storage area within the south-eastern corner (Fig. 25) from where an inserted doorway provides access to the lean-to garage (Fig. 26).

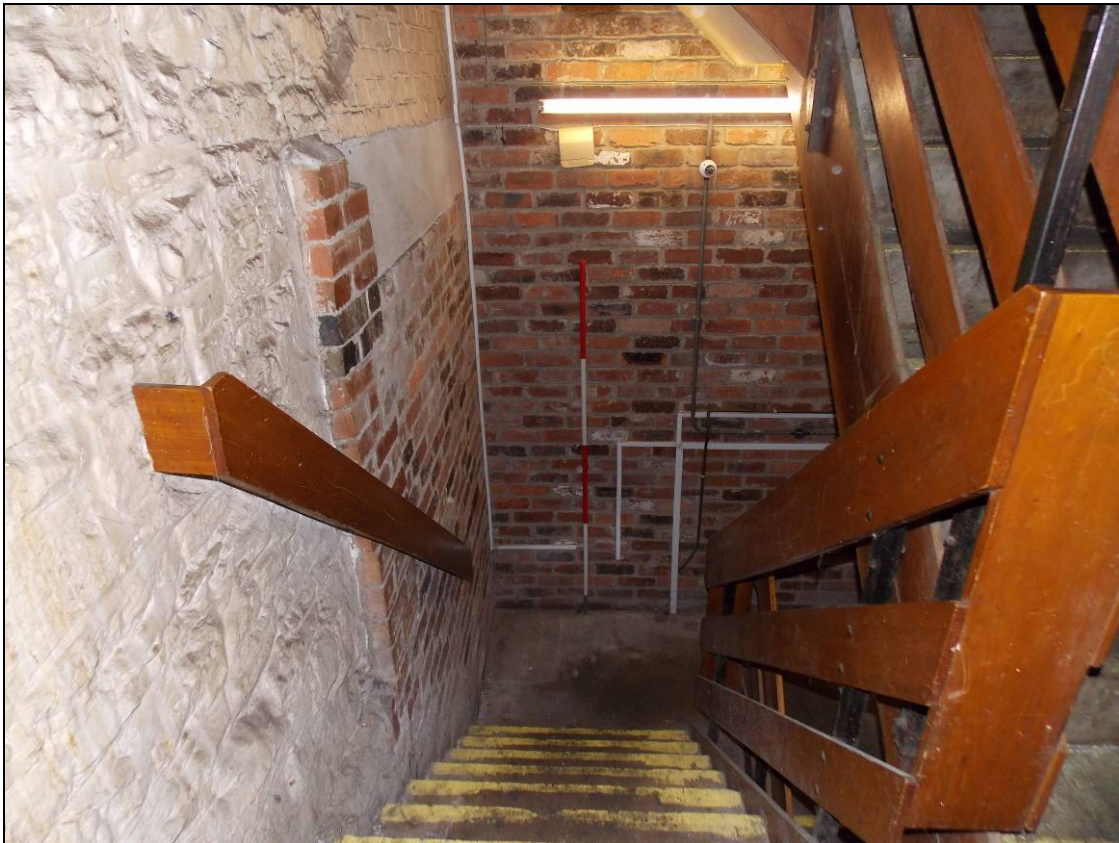


Figure 19: Staircase to the basement of Building A, looking south (scale 2m).



Figure 20: Basement's lobby with inserted doorways within the east and north walls, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 21: Doorway to the beer cellar (left) and lift (right), looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 22: General view of the beer cellar, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 23: Beer cellar, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 24: West wall of the basement, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 25: South-east room, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 26: Internal view of the garage showing the masonry of the east elevation, looking south-west (scale 1m).

Ground floor

4.1.8 The ground floor is a modern lounge which is accessed from the inserted doorway within the west wall. The interior retains its original columns equivalent to the floor below and some of the primary window openings are extant which contain splayed jambs (Figs 27 – 29). The walls are built with stones although their lower sections are concealed by continuous sitting chairs and the upper rendered with plaster.

4.1.9 The ceiling has exposed beams and joists except for the westernmost aisle which contains later boards concealing the joists. The bridging beams contain lower corbel-like pads, which are supported by the capital of the tapered cast-iron columns. This unusual arrangement creates an effect similar to Samson posts¹ with pillows; however they are the result of having been longitudinally shaved off (reducing half of its original thickness) in order to accommodate head room when the present concrete floor was added over the original timber boards (Figs 30 – 33). The truncation of the beams might have taken place when the mill was turned into a pub as the beams contain painted numbers, demarcating a sub-division of bays, which are now partially chopped off.

¹ A term derived from ship construction but applied to buildings to describe timber posts rising from a floor to carry a beam.

4.1.10 A ceiling hatch was identified amongst the ceiling joists which would have allowed sacks with grain to be hoisted up to the floors above. Rope marks of the hoists movement can be seen on one of the ceiling beams (Fig. 34).

4.1.11 A series of carpenter's marks were identified amongst the beams (Figs 35 – 38). These appear to have been designed as identification of the actual beams rather than as pre-fabrication assembly marks.

4.1.12 There is a small washing area within the bar and immediately to the south of the lift (Fig. 39). The north wall has two inserted doorways connecting the back-to-back bar and lobby area with the adjacent Building B (Fig. 40).



Figure 27: Ground floor of Building A, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 28: Stone wall revealed after soft-stripping watching brief (scale 1m).



Figure 29: Detail of window within the south wall (scale 1m).



Figure 30: Ground floor, looking west (scale 1m).

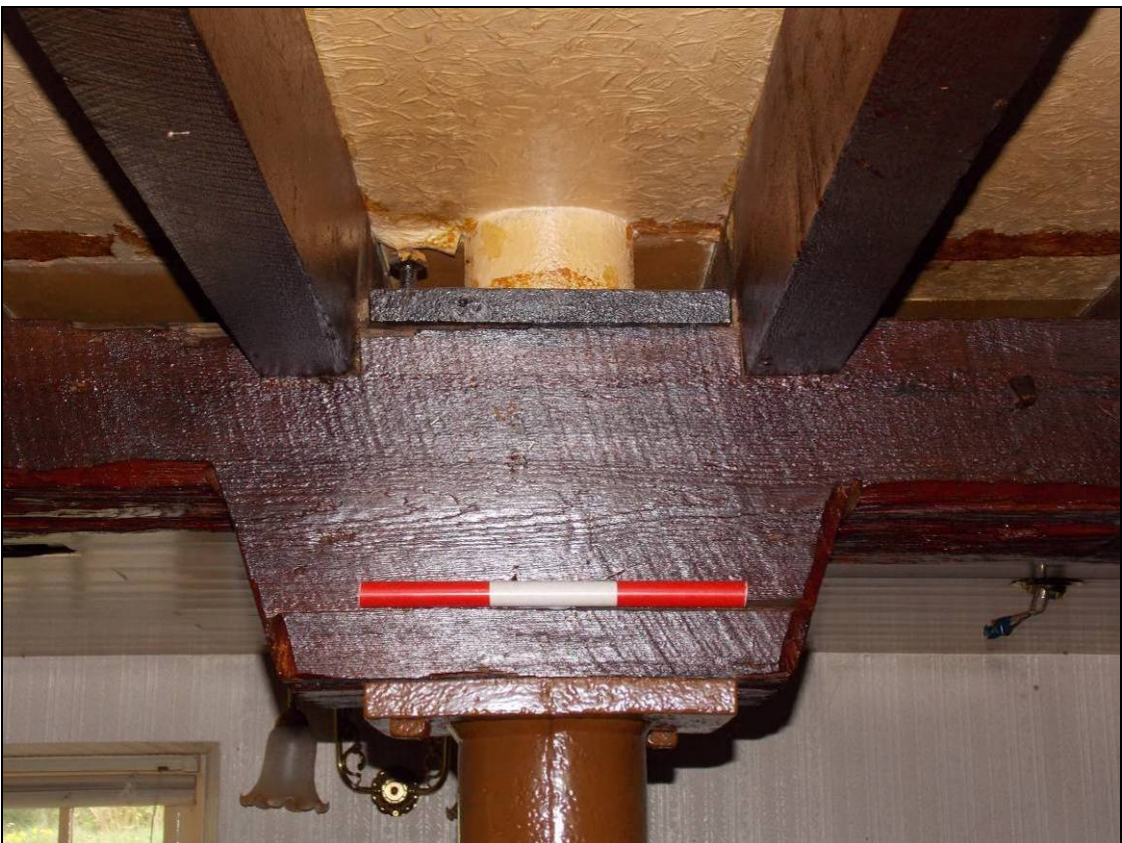


Figure 31: Detail of column's capital and truncated beam, looking west (scale 300mm).



Figure 32: Ground floor, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 33: Ground floor, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 34: Ceiling hatch, looking north-east (scale 300mm).



Figure 35: Carpenter's marks within southern section of the central beam, looking east.



Figure 36: Carpenter's marks over the southern column of the central beam, looking east.



Figure 37: Carpenter's mark within the southern section of the central beam, looking east.



Figure 38: Carpenter's marks within the northern section of the western beam (scale 300mm).



Figure 39: Inside the bar, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Figure 40: Lift (left) and inserted doorway (right) to the adjacent Building B, looking north (scale 1m).

First floor

4.1.13 The first floor is practically empty although it has been used for storage (Fig. 41). It is noteworthy that the side walls (north and south) are internally built with stones whereas the remaining walls (east and west) are built with bricks (Fig. 42). This might indicate that the original structure was built with stone and that later repairs and/or rebuilding work involved re-facing the external walls of the upper storeys with bricks. This floor is accessed from the hatch identified on the ground floor (Figs 43 and 44) and from an inserted doorway within the north wall linking it with the adjacent Building B (Fig. 45). The main structural arrangements are equivalent to the floors below although the cast-iron columns are slightly thinner in diameter (Fig. 46). It has two window openings within the south wall which have bullnose brick jambs (Fig. 47). Two additional window openings are located within the east wall of which the northern one, within the staircase, also has bullnose brick jambs, whereas the southern one, within the main floor space, has straight brick jambs.

4.1.14 The floor is composed of timber boards although there is a small area to the west of the hatch which has been replaced with later plywood board. The ceiling structure is comparable to the floors below with longitudinal bridging beams whose northern ends contain bolted plates attaching these beams with their counterparts along the adjacent Building B (Fig. 48). The ceiling itself consists of plasterboards concealing the timber joists. Subsequent soft-stripping revealed a matching hatch immediately above the one on the floor (Fig. 49). Additional carpenter's marks were also identified here which appear to be comparable to the ones on the ground floor (Figs 50 – 52). The stairwell shows clearly the construction variation between the stone-built north wall and the brick wall to the east (Fig. 53).



Figure 41: General view of the first floor, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 42: South-western corner of the first floor (scale 1m).



Figure 43: Detail of hatch within the floor boards, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 44: Hatch with doors open down to the ground floor, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 45: Inserted doorway within the north wall providing access to Building B (scale 1m).



Figure 46: Detail of cast-iron column, looking north-west (scale 1m).

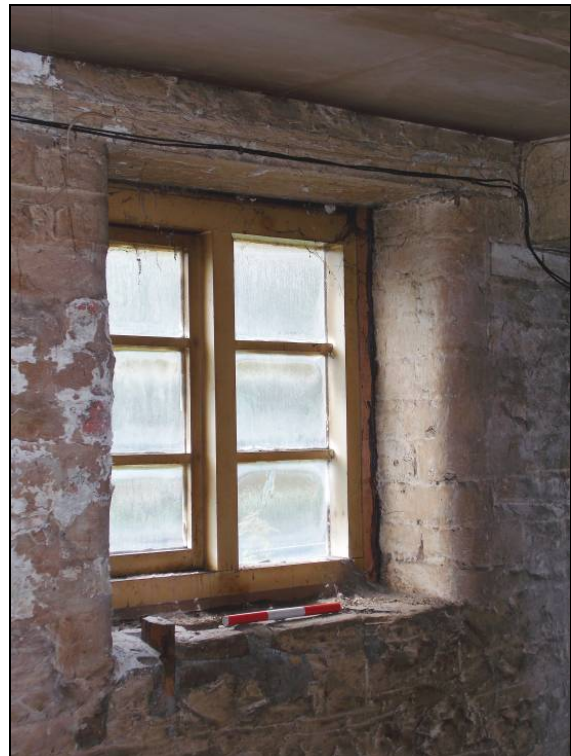


Figure 47: Detail of window opening within the north wall, looking south-west (scale 300mm).



Figure 48: Plate attaching longitudinal beams of Buildings A and B, looking north-east (scale 300mm).



Figure 49: Remnants of ceiling hatch identified during the soft-stripping watching brief.



Figure 50: Carpenter's marks within the eastern beam, looking south-west (scale 200mm).



Figure 51: Carpenter's marks within the central beam, looking west.



Figure 52: Carpenter's marks within the western beam, looking south-west.

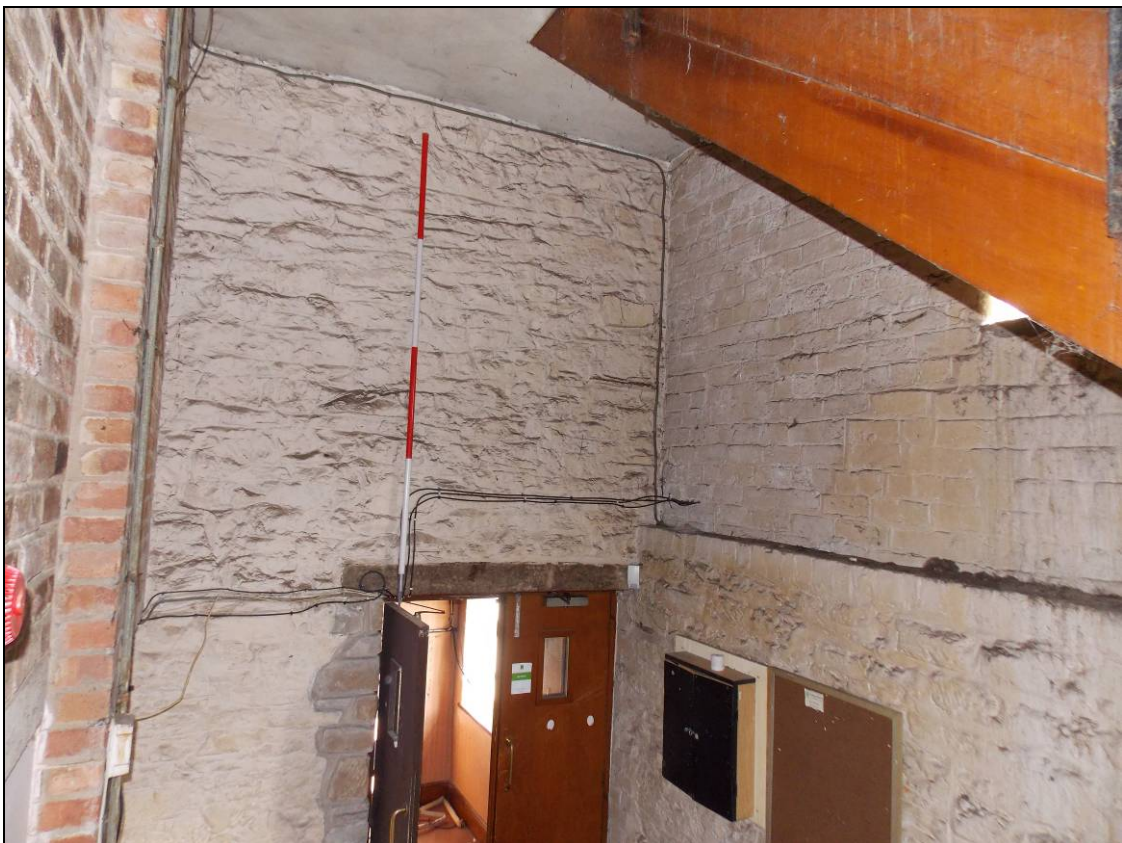


Figure 53: Stairwell within the first floor, looking north (scale 2m).

Second floor

4.1.15 The second floor is structurally equivalent to the floors below although it has been modernised and now has a series of self-contained flats with shared bathroom and kitchen. Thus room names were assigned with the floor initial followed by a number, and their locations are plotted on the floor plan. This floor is access from a narrow lobby (S6) approached by the main staircase which leads to a secondary doorway and a lift (Figs 54 and 55).

4.1.16 The general fabrics consist of plastered walls and carpeted timber floor boards, whilst the ceilings are composed of plaster boards with exposed bridging beams. The sub-divisions are built with breeze-block walls and plywood studs, concealing some of the cast-iron columns. A series of carpenter's marks comparable to the floors below were also identified amongst the exposed bridging beams (Figs 56 – 70). An additional pair of beams is located within the ceiling of room S4 which appear to have been trimmer beams (Fig. 65). These might have possibly been associated with a former projecting loading bay on the east elevation.

4.1.17 The northernmost end of the west wall had been substantially removed and is now linked to the adjacent Building D forming a kitchen (Fig. 71).



Figure 54: Lobby S6, looking west (scale 1m).

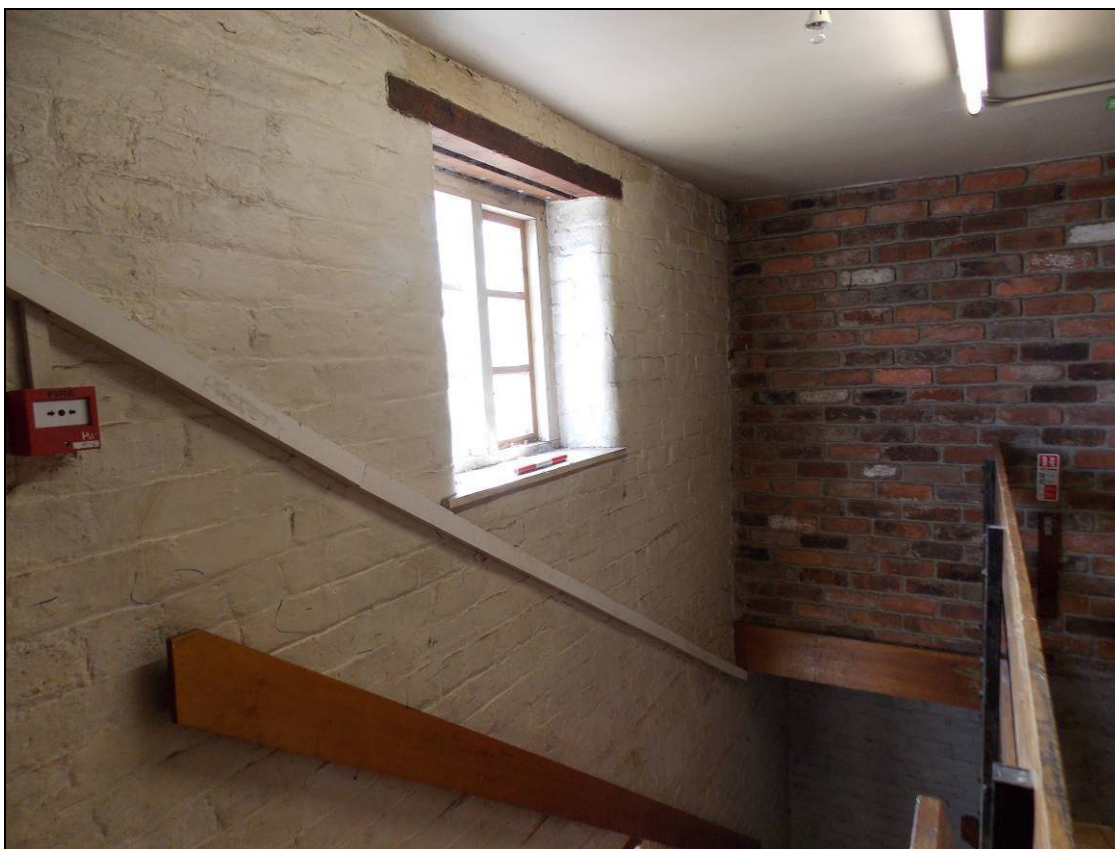


Figure 55: Lobby S6, looking south (scale 300mm).



Figure 56: Room S1, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 57: Room S2, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 58: Room S2 with exposed beams containing carpenter's marks (arrow) (scale 1m).



Figure 59: Detail of carpenter's marks on the underside of the central beam.



Figure 60: Passageway S3 with central beam containing carpenter's marks (arrow) (scale 1m).



Figure 61: Carpenter's marks within the central tie-beam and adjacent to the southern through bolt.



Figure 62: S3 with central beam containing carpenter's marks adjacent to the northern bolt (arrow) (scale 1m).



Figure 63: Carpenter's marks within the central tie-beam and adjacent to the northern through bolt.



Figure 64: Room S4, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 65: Eastern tie-beam with carpenter's marks (arrow) and trimmer beams, looking east (scale 300mm).



Figure 66: Detail of carpenter's mark (scale 300mm).



Figure 67: Lavatory S5 with eastern tie-beam containing carpenter's marks (arrow) (scale 1m).



Figure 68: Detail of carpenter's marks, looking east (scale 300mm).



Figure 69: Room S7 with tie beam containing carpenter's marks (arrow), looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 70: Detail of carpenter's marks, looking east (scale 300mm).



Figure 71: Kitchen S8, looking west (scale 1m).

Loft

4.1.18 The loft floor is accessed from the adjoining Building B through an inserted doorway (Fig. 72). The gable walls are built with bricks containing two windows within the west wall and a central one within the east wall which is a later insertion within a former bricked-up larger opening possibly utilised as an external loading bay. The roof structure consists of three timber queen-strut trusses with collars, carrying six trenched side scantling purlins, and reinforced with scantling raking struts. The upper ends of the principals are attached with flitched collar yolkes. The queen struts are reinforced with vertical tension rods which are bolted through to the principal rafters and tie-beams. The brick-built upper section of the inserted lift projects into the loft containing the motor (Fig. 73). Small chiselled carpenter's marks were identified amongst the trusses. These appear to be assembly marks with matching inscriptions between the joints of the queen struts and principal rafters (Figs 74 and 75).

4.1.19 There is a boarded-up floor hatch towards the eastern end whose vertical location coincides with the hatch identified below. Above the hatch there are three pulley wheels attached to the roof structure and additional joists which would have been components of a former hoist mechanism (Figs 76 – 80). In close proximity to the pulley wheels, and mounted on a scantling joist, the remnants of a former bearing housing of the aforementioned mechanism are extant (Fig. 81).



Figure 72: Loft with a doorway to the adjacent Building B, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 73: Upper section of the inserted lift, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 74: Western truss III with carpenter's assembly marks (arrow) (scale 2m).



Figure 75: Detail of carpenter's assembly marks within the western truss III, looking west (scale 300mm).



Figure 76: General view of the loft, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 77: Eastern truss I with upper collar for central pulley wheel's joists (scale 2m).



Figure 78: Frame of former hatch beneath the central pulley wheel, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 79: Central pulley wheel and additional smaller wheels attached to common rafters, looking east.



Figure 80: Detail of the pulley wheels, looking east.



Figure 81: Remnants of former bearing housing, looking south.

4.2 Building B

Exterior

4.2.1 This is a long north/south range of four-and-a-half storeys high with a pitched slated roof abutting the northern side of the adjacent Building A creating a cross-wing impression (Fig. 82). The walls are built with hand-made reddish brown bricks (9" x 4 1/4" x 3") with the basement (perceptible on the east elevation) and ground floors laid in English bond whereas the upper levels are laid in English Garden Wall bond.

4.2.2 Although the fenestration of the side walls is fairly regular, consisting of three window openings on each floor, the lower section of the east elevation is slightly asymmetrical as a result of later alterations. Indeed, the scars of a single-storey pitched structure can be seen along the lower section of the east wall (Fig. 83). Moreover, there are also three segmental arched heads built with bricks which represent the location of former openings such as a doorway and a window on the basement and an additional window on the ground floor. Two gritstone type millstones, used as tables, are located outside adjacent to the basement (Figs 84 and 85).

4.2.3 The west elevation is partially obscured by Building D which abuts the southern end of the wall (Fig. 86). This elevation, likewise the adjacent Building A, is composed of three storeys as the ground level is much higher than the opposed eastern area. The fenestration is very regular consisting of openings with sandstone lintels and projecting sills. The actual windows are modern replacements of twelve lights with upper hopper openings although the

ones on the second floor have central pivotal hinges (Figs 87 and 88). The southernmost window opening of the first floor has been blocked with bricks; however its projecting sill is still present as viewed from inside the staircase within Building D (Fig. 89). A decorative drive belt, which might have formerly been part of the mill machinery, is no mounted on the wall adjacent to the blocked-up window.

4.2.4 The north gabled elevation is very plain and partially abutted by Building C (Fig. 90). There are only two window openings positioned within the gabled wall although these are now blocked with bricks. There are cast-iron wall plates arranged symmetrically within the ground and first floors. These were also identified from inside Building C (Figs 91 and 92).

4.2.5 The brickwork appears to have originally been bonded with mid yellowish brown medium coarse lime mortar although it has been re-pointed with later cement (Fig. 93). The south wall is in effect the north wall of the adjacent Building A as the latter was an existing construction prior to the construction of Building B.



Figure 82: East elevation of Building B (right) abutting the gabled wall of Building A (left) (scale 2m).



Figure 83: Scar of former pitched extension and remnants of earlier openings (scale 2m).



Figure 84: Millstones used as tables (scale 2 x 1m).



Figure 85: Detail of millstone (scale 1m).



Figure 86: West elevation of Building B abutted by Buildings C (left) and D (right) (scale 2m).



Figure 87: West elevation of Building B (scale 2m).



Figure 88: Detail of window opening, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 89: Blocked-up window opening and decorative drive belt within the first floor of Building B (scale 2m).



Figure 90: North elevation of Building B (scale 2m).



Figure 91: Eastern side of the ground floor viewed from Building C, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 92: Detail of wall plate, looking south (scale 300mm).



Figure 93: Detail of re-pointed brickwork.

Interior

Basement

4.2.6 The basement is accessed from several doorways to the exterior as well as inserted doorways to the adjacent Buildings A and C (Figs 94 – 96). It consists of a large lounge modernised with carpet and dado panels. The interior is comparable to the adjoining Building A. The cast-iron columns are similar to the one in Building A, but include an inscribed maker's name "C. R. HALL MAKER WORKSOP" and are joined to the underside of the beams with four bolts rather than two. The cast-iron columns and bridging beams follows the existing alignment of Building A, thus the bridging beams are arranged longitudinally rather than across the range. The ends of the bridging beams are supported by brick pilasters with chamfered edges and run-out stoppers although partially concealed by later plasterwork (Figs 97 – 99).

4.2.7 The ceiling joists of the easternmost aisle are mostly later replacement (Fig. 100). There is a well-preserved ceiling hatch amongst the joists adjacent to the bar area (Fig. 101). north wall .



Figure 94: Doorway into the bar within the basement of Building B, looking south (scale 2m).



Figure 95: Main doorway to the basement within the west wall, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 96: Inserted doorways within the north wall (scale 1m).



Figure 97: General view of the basement, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 98: South wall after soft-stripping (scale 2m).



Figure 99: North wall after soft-stripping, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Figure 100: Basement with ceiling hatch adjacent to the bar (dismantled following soft-stripping).



Figure 101: Detail of ceiling hatch, looking east (scale 300mm).

Ground floor

4.2.8 The ground floor is also a large lounge with a bar against the south wall with inserted doorways to the adjacent Building A. Its main entrance consists of a doorway along the west wall through a modern lobby which is part of Building D (Fig. 102). The interior is partially open to the floor above creating mezzanine platforms along the side walls (Figs 103 – 105). The beams are attached to the cast-iron columns with equivalent truncation to the one in Building A. Each column within the entire Building B contains the aforementioned inscribed maker's name.

4.2.9 The walls are rendered with plaster even behind the continuous sitting areas (Fig. 106). The interior is decorated with fake bevelled gear wheels pretending to be part of the former mill machinery (Figs 107 and 108).

4.2.10 Soft-stripping revealed a former opening within the north wall which is now blocked with bricks (Fig. 109).



Figure 102: Lobby of the ground floor, looking north (scale 1m).

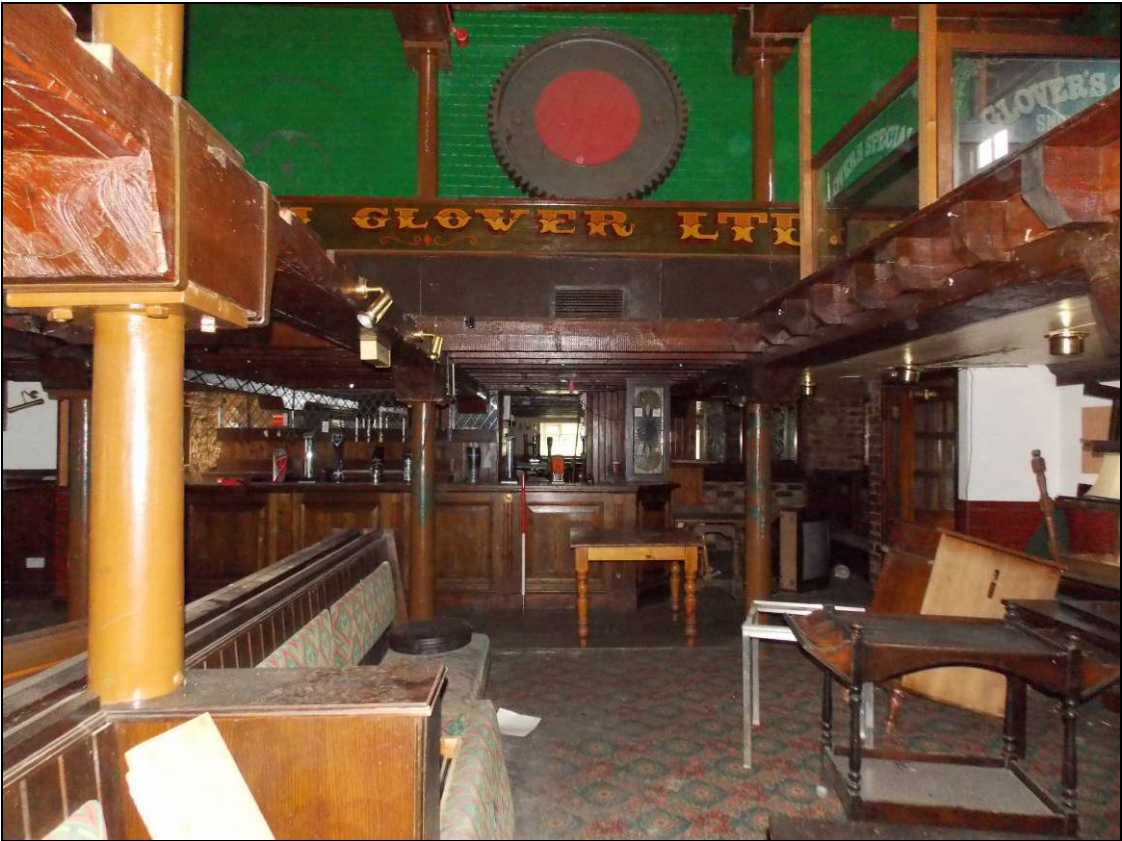


Figure 103: Ground floor, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 104: Inside the bar, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 105: Ground floor, looking north-west (scale 1m).



Figure 106: North wall following soft-stripping (scale 1m).



Figure 107: Sitting area with a wooden bevelled gear, looking north-east (scale 300mm).



Figure 108: Detail of bevelled gear (scale 300mm).



Figure 109: Former opening within the north wall revealed during the soft-stripping watching brief (scale 1m).

First floor

4.2.11 The first floor consists of some mezzanine-like platforms as it is partially open to the floor below. The southern end abuts the existing Building A which is built with sandstone externally. This may imply that Building A would have originally been a stone-built range and subsequently it was extended with the addition of Building B involving the external brick re-facing within the upper storeys, creating an analogous effect between the ranges. The abutment is composed of three brick pilasters with chamfered edges against the stone wall of Building A. These support the longitudinal bridging beams (which also include some carpenter's marks) with plates attaching the adjacent beams (Figs 110 – 114).

4.2.12 The southernmost bay is separated to the main floor with a later plywood stud whose north face consists of a mock brickwork pattern. Its west window opening is blocked with bricks as externally identified (Fig. 115). This area is used for storage of loose items including a genuine drive belt which might have been an earlier component of the former mill machinery (Fig. 116).

4.2.13 The mezzanine platforms also contain fake mill machinery as decorative items, including bevelled gear wheels (Figs 117 – 120). The ceiling contains exposed beams and joists. Two trimmer beams were identified amongst the central joists which might have formerly been part of a hatch as they are positioned immediately above the hatch identified on the basement floor (Fig. 121). Further carpenter's marks were recognised amongst the beams (Figs 122 – 124).

4.2.14 Additional decorative items include two original old grain sacks on the western mezzanine (Fig 125) and another genuine drive belt with a fake bevelled wheel attached to the east wall (Fig. 126). The window openings of this floor contain chamfered jambs (Fig. 127).

4.2.15 The segmental arched head observed within the ground floor level of east elevation was also identified above the floor joist (Fig. 128). This is partially obscured by a pilaster confirming that part of the lower levels of this building incorporates fabrics of an earlier structure.

4.2.16 The northernmost columns are attached with tension rods bolted to iron braces around the upper areas of each column (Figs 129 and 130). The north wall contains a timber lintel within the easternmost bay which might have topped a large doorway (Fig. 131). Indeed, a bricked-up opening was identified within this bay on the ground floor during the soft-stripping watching brief.

4.2.17 There might have been additional hoists within the northern end of the building as an additional trimmer beam and grooves possibly created by ropes were identified amongst the joists and eastern beam (Figs 132 and 133). The wall or tie-plates identified externally within the north elevation are bolted up to the top face of the bridging beams (Fig. 134).



Figure 110: Southern bay of the first floor, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 111: First floor with beam containing carpenter's marks (arrow) (scale 1m).



Figure 112: Detail of carpenter's marks within the eastern beam (scale 200mm).

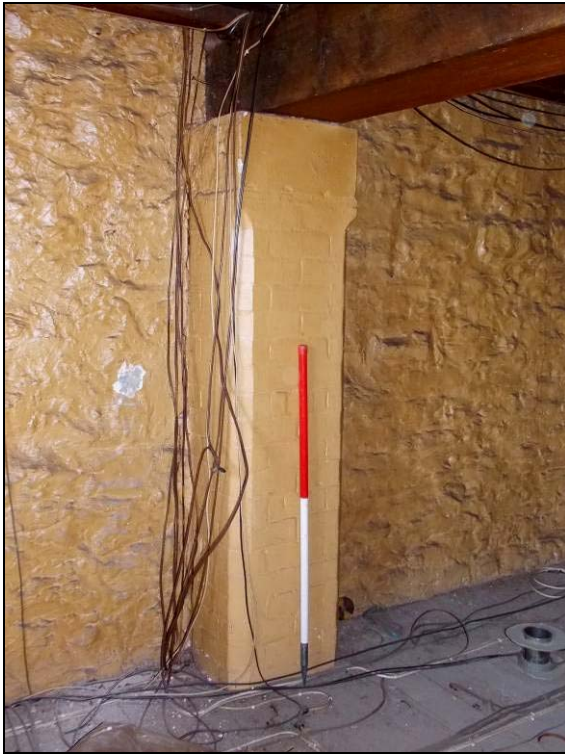


Figure 113: Detail of pilaster, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 114: Detail of plate attaching longitudinal beams, looking south-west (scale 300mm).



Figure 115: Southern bay of the first floor with blocked-up window opening within the west wall (scale 1m).

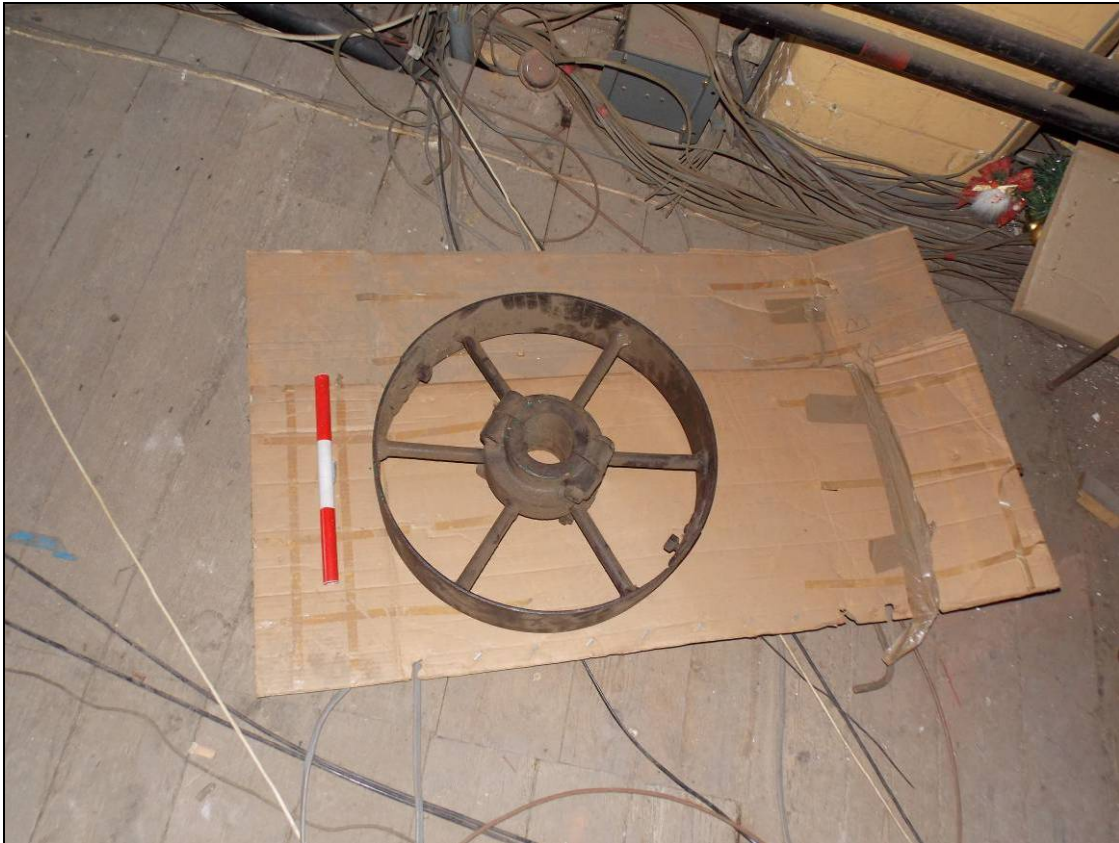


Figure 116: Detail of drive belt, looking south (scale 300mm).



Figure 117: Open floor with fake components of former machinery, looking south-east (scale 2m).

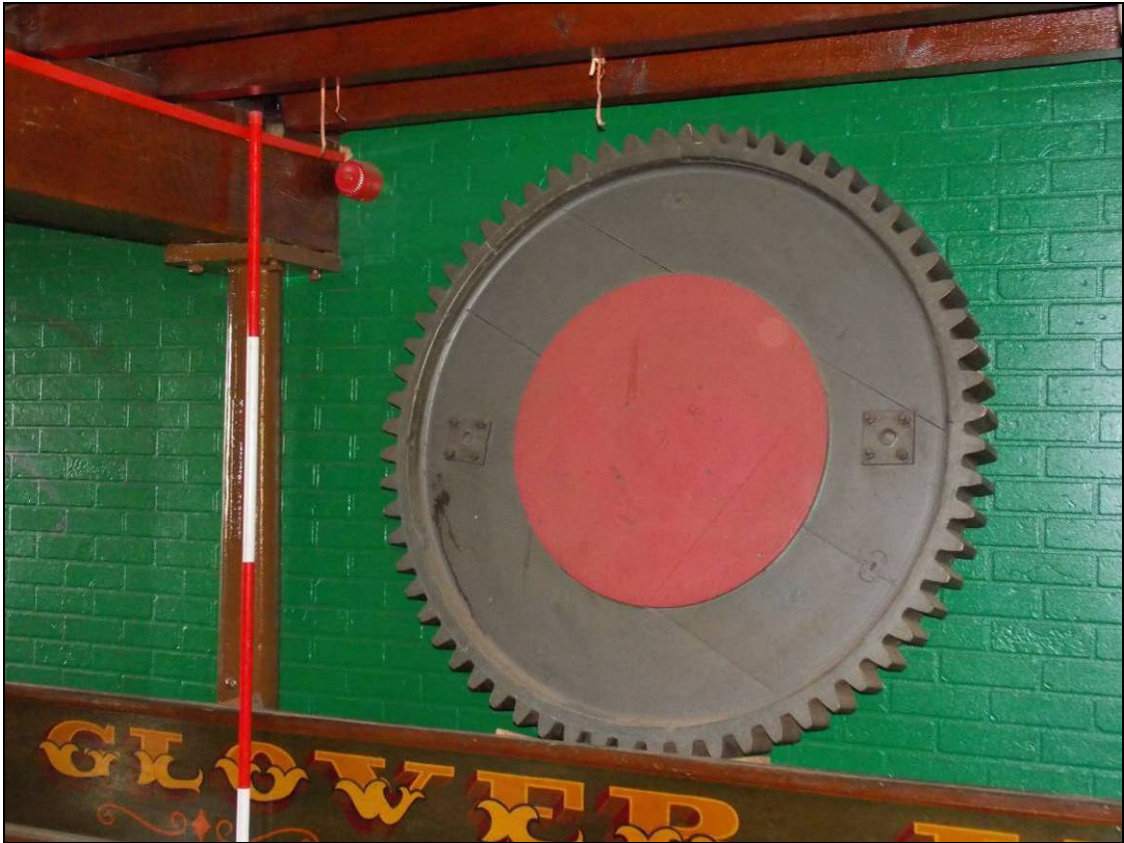


Figure 118: Fake bevelled gear against stud panel, looking south (scale 2m).



Figure 119: Fake brick stud panel with bevelled gears (scale 2m).



Figure 120: Detail of fake gear recorded during the soft-stripping watching brief.

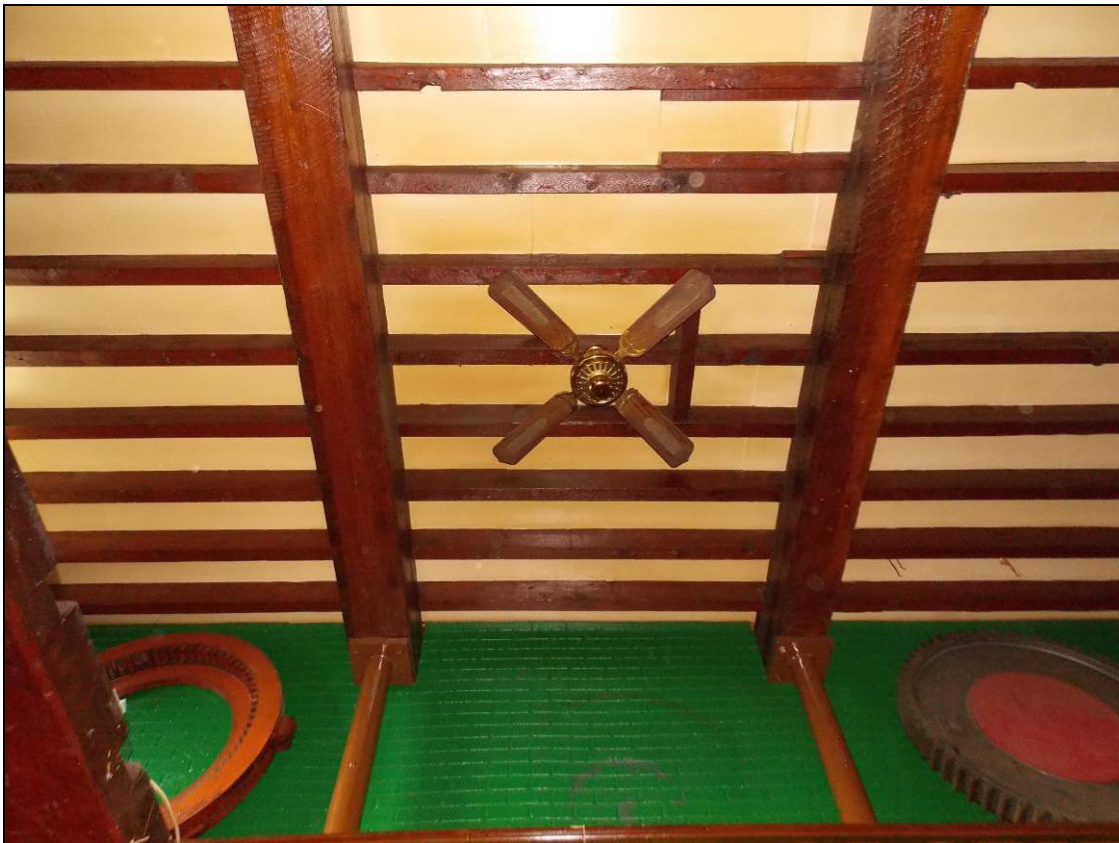


Figure 121: Trimmer beam within the central bay, looking south.



Figure 122: Carpenter's marks within the eastern beam and above the southernmost column (scale 500mm).



Figure 123: Carpenter's marks within the western beam and above the southernmost column (scale 300mm).



Figure 124: Carpenter's marks within the western beam between the central and southernmost columns.



Figure 125: Sacks of flour on the mezzanine platform, looking west.

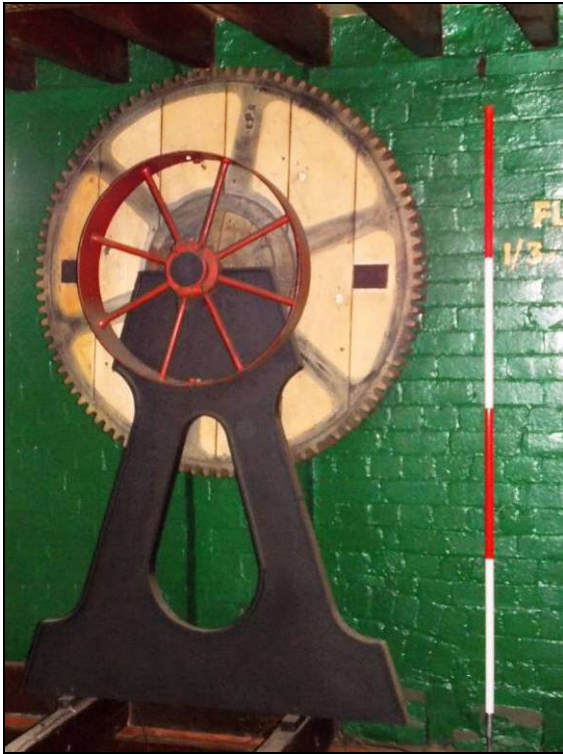


Figure 126: Detail of drive belt and fake gear, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 127: Detail of window, looking south-west (scale 1m).



Figure 128: Segmental arched head partially obscured by later pilaster, looking north-east (scale 300mm).



Figure 129: Detail of column capital and bolted brace (scale 300mm).



Figure 130: General view of the north wall, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Figure 131: North wall with timber lintel within the eastern bay (scale 2m).



Figure 132: Northern end of the eastern beam with carpenter's mark and later grooves (scale 300mm).



Figure 133: Trimmer beam within the northern end of the central bay, looking north.



Figure 134: Detail of tie-plate attached to the eastern beam, looking north (scale 300mm).

Second floor

4.2.18 The second floor has recently been used as a boxing training area and gymnasium. It is accessed from an inserted doorway through the lobby positioned within Building D and an additional doorway inserted within the south wall linking this range with the adjacent Building A. The ceiling is also partially open to the loft above exposing the roof trusses which are comparable to the ones in Building A although aligned east to west instead. The trusses are supported with the cast-iron columns but positioned across the range. (Figs 135 – 137). The ends of the bridging beams, which are in effect the tie-beams of the trusses, are supported by equivalent pilaster to the floors below (Fig. 138). Some of the windows within the second floor appear to be original (Fig. 139).

4.2.19 Further carpenter's marks were identified here (Figs 140 and 141). Although there is an inserted doorway within the eastern side of the south wall, a former central opening was observed within this wall during the soft-stripping watching brief (Fig. 142).



Figure 135: General view of the second floor, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 136: First floor, looking north-west (scale 1m).

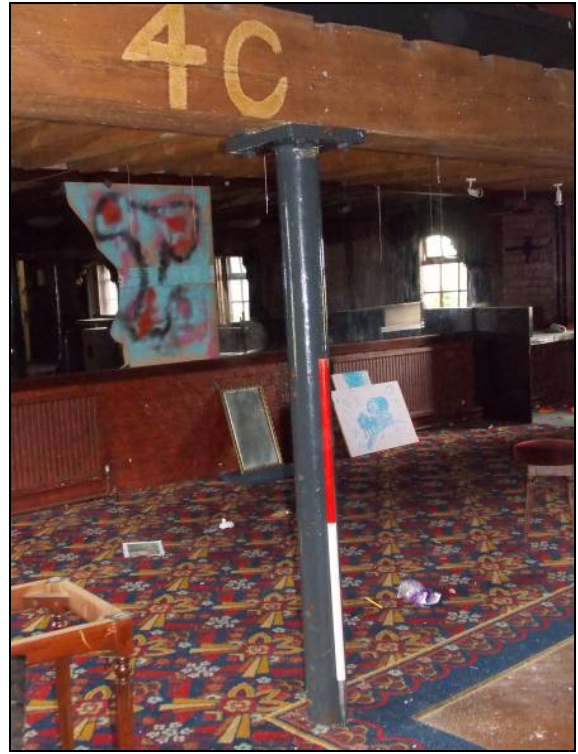


Figure 137: Detail of cast-iron column, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 138: Detail of pilaster, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 139: Detail of window, looking west (scale 300mm).



Figure 140: Western side of the southern tie-beam with carpenter's marks (arrow) (scale 300mm).



Figure 141: Detail of carpenter's marks within the southern tie-beam.



Figure 142: Former opening within the south wall, looking south-east (scale 2m).

Loft

4.2.20 The loft, mostly open to the floor below, can only be accessed using a ladder. The northern bay contained floor joists but it is devoid of boards, the central bay is completely open to the roof and the southern bay, which has a stud wall with a doorway, contains original floor boards. The roof construction is composed of two trusses comparable to the type within Building A. These have scantling collars reinforced with horizontal tension rods bolted through to the uppermost section of the queen struts and the principal rafters (Figs 143 and 144).

4.2.21 The bricked-up window openings identified externally within the north elevation were also perceivable within the loft (Fig. 145). The southern bay, containing the only boarded floor, enables access to the loft of the adjacent Building A through a door within a secondary brick and stud wall (Fig. 146).



Figure 143: General view of the loft, looking south (scale 1m).



Figure 144: Central and northern bays, looking north.



Figure 145: North gabled wall containing window openings blocked with bricks, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 146: Southern bay with doorway to the adjacent Building A, looking south (scale 2m).

4.3 Building C

Exterior

4.3.1 This range is a later extension of the former mill complex, abutting the northern wall of Building B, and is built with modern fabrics throughout. It is a two storey brick-built structure with a pitched roof made of concrete tiles. It has window openings with brick segmental arched-heads and projecting sills along the side walls and plain types within the north wall. The walls are rendered with cement with external doorways within the north and east walls (Figs 147 and 148).

4.3.2 Further components of the former mill include several millstones used as decorative tables located to the west of Building C (Figs 149 – 150). These millstones consist of two French burr stone variety (of which one is only composed of the central portion) and the other is a gritstone type. The gritstone millstones generally produce very inferior flour and, furthermore, wear out very quickly when used with hard grains. French burr stones, on the other hand, are the best flour producing millstones ever discovered. It is probable that these millstones were used as part of the mill's workings processes and were discarded or utilised as decorative tables when the premises became a pub in the third quarter of the 20th century.



Figure 147: East elevation of Building C (scale 2m).



Figure 148: North and west elevations of Building C abutting Building B to the left (scale 2m).



Figure 149: Millstones used as tables along the west elevation (scale 2 x 1m).



Figure 150: Detail of gritstone millstone (scale 1m).



Figure 151: Detail of intact French burr millstone (scale 1m).

Interior

4.3.3 The interior includes kitchen areas and a billiard or snooker room within the basement floor which is accessed from a dog-leg staircase (Figs 152 – 157). There is a large inserted doorway on the ground floor connecting it with the adjacent Building B. The external wall of Building B is partially visible from the main room of the ground floor which include wall or tie-plates (Fig. 158).

4.3.4 The main room of the ground floor appears to have been used as a carvery area with another kitchen area towards the north (Figs 159 – 161).



Figure 152: Staircase to the basement of Building C, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Figure 153: Snooker room within the basement of Building C, looking south (scale 2m).



Figure 154: Doorway to the basement, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Figure 155: Doorway to the kitchen, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 156: General view of the kitchen, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 157: Passageway to lavatories and external doorway, looking east (scale 2m).



Figure 158: General view of the ground floor of Building C, looking south (scale 2m).



Figure 159: Ground floor, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 160: Kitchen, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 161: Kitchen, looking east (scale 2m).

4.4 Building D

Exterior

4.4.1 This range is a two-storey brick-built extension constructed with modern fabrics including concrete tiles and metal windows (Figs 162 and 163). The pitched roof contains a projecting lantern-like feature which appears to be designed for ventilation purposes. The area abutting the west walls of Buildings A and B is narrower and contains a flat felted roof.



Figure 162: West elevation of Building D (scale 2m).



Figure 163: South elevation of Building D (scale 2m).

Interior

4.4.2 Internally this range contains storage areas and a boiler room on the basement which is accessed from a dog-leg staircase built with concrete (Figs 164 – 166). The northern storage room was found to be exceptionally damp. It is unknown whether drain problems or recent leakage has occurred around this area; however the proximity to the former mill pond (now back-filled beneath the western car park area) should not be ruled out as a possible source.

4.4.3 The ground floor acts as the main lobby for former pub which leads also to the staircase (Fig. 167). The ground and first floors contain lavatories of the former pub as well as minor storage areas (Figs 168 – 173). The second floor is in effect a loft area which is mostly vacant although it has been used to store furniture (Fig. 174).

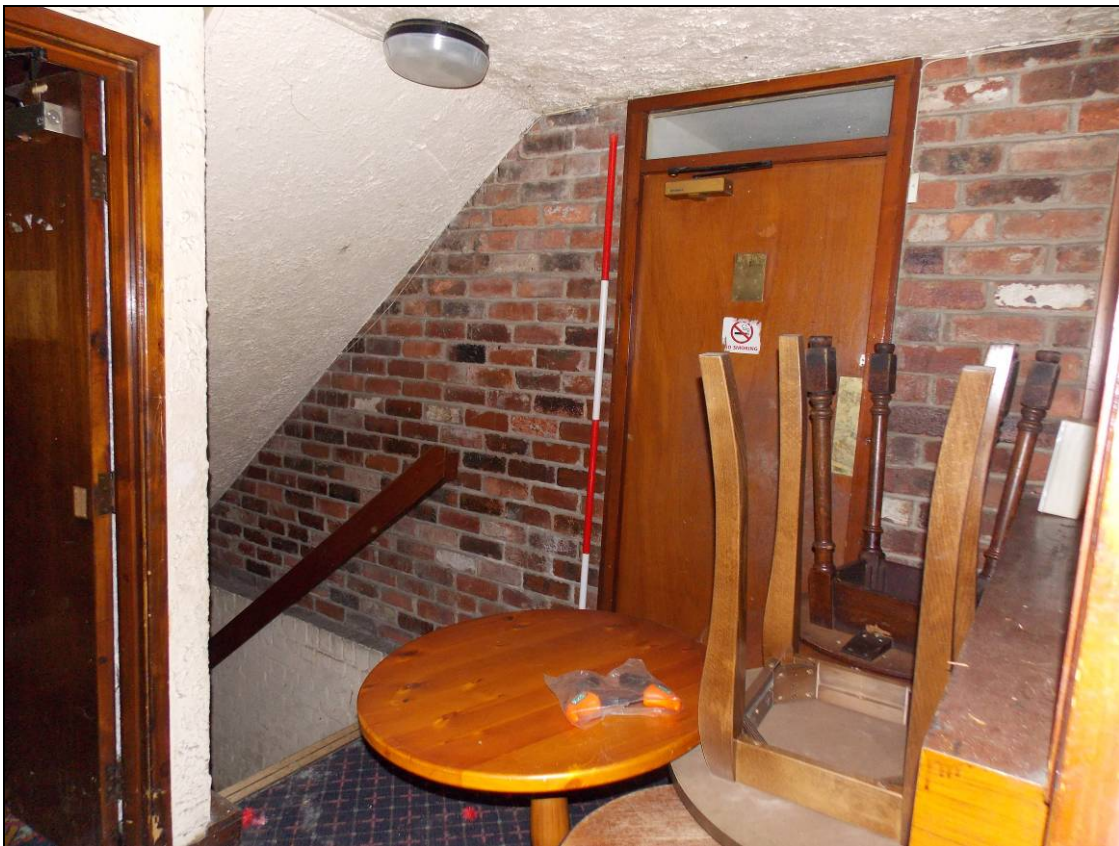


Figure 164: Staircase to the basement, looking north (scale 2m).



Figure 165: General view of the basement, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 166: Boiler room within the basement, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 167: Staircase well within the ground floor, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Figure 168: Doorway to the gents lavatory within the ground floor, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 169: Ladies lavatory within the ground floor, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 170: Staircase to the upper floors, looking west.



Figure 171: Landing for the first floor, looking west (scale 2m).

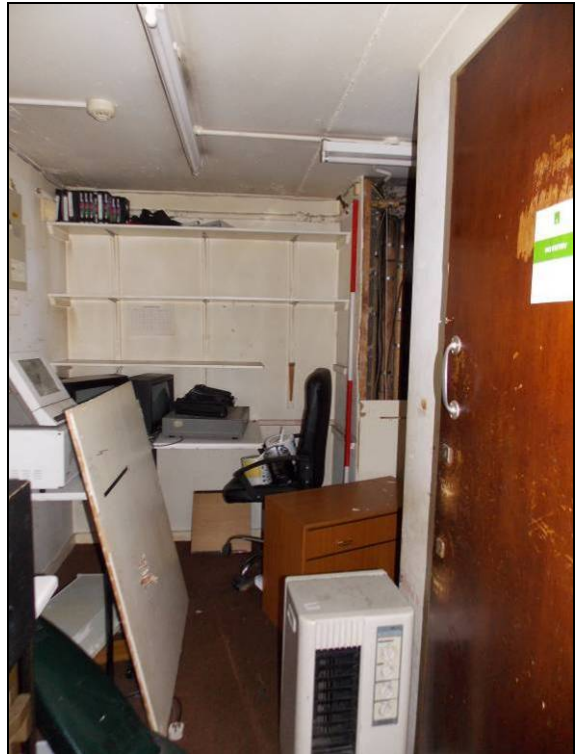


Figure 172: Office room within the first floor of Building D, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 173: Gents lavatory within the first floor of Building D, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 174: Second floor of Building D, looking west (scale 1m).

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 A desk-based assessment and building appraisal has previously been submitted to the relevant planning authority (Davies and Mora-Ottomano 2011) which outlines the historical and archaeological research of the site. Thus this document should be used in conjunction with the previously submitted report. The results of the historical and archaeological research together with the historic building survey successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. This is represented mainly by changes in the building plan, with additional extensions, and the insertion of building material. The sequential developments of each extant building are summarised below.

Building A

4.5.2 The footprint of this range is exhibited within the original mill depicted on the 1778 Fairbank's 'map of the Turnpike Road intended to be made from Sheffield Grander Lane near Killamarsh and the Branch from the said road to Clowne' (Sheffield Archive ref: ERO 151R). Its earlier stone fabric may also date to the 18th century. A similar depiction of the mill is shown on the Fairbank map issued in 1796 (Sheffield Archive ref: FC ECK 8L), consisting of a large pond fed by a long leat running from west to east down the side of Knowle Hill with a single building at the eastern side of the pond.

4.5.3 The mill is depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map (scale 1:2500) issued in 1875 referring to a large complex labelled as 'Knollhill Mill (Flour)' with adjoined 'Scythe & Sickle Grinding Wheel' to the north. This map also depicts the pond with a dash

line extending towards the west wall of the mill complex. A comparable dash line is also illustrated projecting from the eastern wall of the complex towards an east to west boundary-like line which extends eastwards regaining the route of the water course. It is suggested that the dash line indicates a possible curvetted area of the head race and tail race of the water-powered mill. Therefore, the location of the former wheel pit may still survive beneath the basement level between Buildings B and C. The pond appears depicted on Ordnance Survey maps until it was backfilled and the car park built around the 1950s as indicated by cartographic records.

4.5.4 The scars of a southern extension identified within the south wall appears to be a long range depicted from the Ordnance Survey map issued in *c.* 1890s and subsequent editions until it was demolished around the 1970s as indicated by cartographic records.

Building B

4.5.5 This range was built as a large extension of ‘Knowle Hill Mill (Corn)’ in the late 19th century as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map issued in *c.* 1890s, although it might have incorporated masonry elements of earlier structures depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map issued in *c.* 1870s referring to a large complex labelled as ‘Knollhill Mill (Flour)’ with adjoined ‘Scythe & Sickle Grinding Wheel’ to the north. Indeed, several segmental arched heads of earlier openings were identified within the east elevation. Its present construction incorporated the north wall of Building A which by then would have been made exclusively of stone.

4.5.6 The Ordnance Survey map issued in *c.* 1870s depicts a series of supplementary small ranges, positioned against the eastern wall, which might have consisted of an engine house with a boiler compartment and chimney. Indeed, such footprints appear illustrated on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of which the 1920s’ edition includes the label ‘Chy.’ (which stands for chimney) within these ranges. Therefore, the original water-powered mill would have been supplemented by a steam-power engine from the late 19th century onward.

4.5.7 The scars identified within the east wall appears to have been of an extension depicted from the Ordnance Survey map issued in *c.* 1920s and subsequent editions until it was demolished around the 1970s as indicated by cartographic records.

4.5.8 Despite miscellaneous items, such as *ex situ* drive belts and millstones decorating the premises, no specific former functionality was ascertained due to the lack of surviving features and fittings except for ceiling hatches which were used to hoist sacks through the floors.

Building C

4.5.9 This range was built as an extension of ‘Knowle Hill Mill (Corn)’ around the 1920s as indicated by the Ordnance Survey map, although it might have incorporated masonry elements of earlier structures depicted on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map issued in *c.* 1870s referring to a large complex labelled as ‘Knollhill Mill (Flour)’ with adjoined ‘Scythe & Sickle Grinding Wheel’ to the north.

4.5.10 This range is within the footprint of earlier structures of the mill complex; thus there might be surviving elements of the former buildings beneath the ground. However its present fabrics are modern in character and are of little architectural and historical significance.

Building D

4.5.11 This range was built around the 1970s as part of ‘The Mill (P H)’ complex as indicated by cartographic records. This range is located in an area formerly undeveloped as it appears to have been immediately adjacent to the former pond. Its present fabrics are modern in character and are of no architectural and historical significance.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 The result of the archaeological building recording together with the results of previous historical and archaeological research successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. This is represented mainly by changes in the building plan, with additional extensions, and the insertion of building material. A brief account is provided below.

5.2 Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the Joseph Glover pub, formerly Knowle mill, was built by 1778, and most probably in the period 1767 – 1778. The earliest map (1778) shows a single rectangular building. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1875) ‘Knollhill Mill’ was a much expanded complex of buildings with an added unit to the north, labelled as ‘Scythe and Sickle Grinding Wheel’ (a range now apparently reduced). A unit to the south had also been expanded and appears labelled as the ‘Knollhill Mill (Flour)’. A dash line projecting from the mill pond into the mill may indicate that the wheel pit might have been positioned between Buildings B and C.

5.3 The building survey confirmed that some of the structural elements depicted on the various historic maps (post-1778) remain extant. Most noticeable was evidence for a southern extension to the southern end of the Knowle Hill Mill (Corn) building shown on an 1889 map, now removed, but reflected by wall scars identified within the south wall of Building A. This southern extension was demolished around the 1970s. Some expanded elements within the core of the main ‘Knowle Hill Mill (Corn)’ are now incorporated into Building B which retains masonry elements of earlier structures. The main buildings appear to have been further expanded to both the east and the north on the 1927 map.

5.4 Building C at the northern extent of the buildings complex might partially relate to the northern addition depicted on the 1927 map. From the outset the historic map shows a pond to the immediate west of the main mill buildings fed by a stream running west to east down the side of Knowle Hill. By the time of the 1955 map, the mill pond has been backfilled, presumably reflecting the disuse of the water-powered element of the mill.

5.5 By the time of the 1966/77 map the former mill appears labelled as ‘The Mill’ public house and western extension (Building D) is now depicted as part of the complex

5.6 The historic building recording provides a full and proper record prior to the demolition of the buildings. Despite miscellaneous items, such as *ex situ* drive belts and millstones decorating the premises, no specific former functionality was ascertained due to the lack of surviving features and fittings except for few structural elements, including ceiling hatches which were used to hoist sacks through the floors.

6 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 A.R.S. Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by A.R.S. Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be offered to Sheffield Archives in the first instance for curation.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Laura Fitzgerald of DLP Planning Consultants for commissioning the work on behalf of Warborough Investments Ltd, Barry Smith at Lambert Smith Hampton, for providing access, and Jim McNeil of South Yorkshire Archaeology Service for monitoring and providing advised throughout the project.

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APPENDIX I: SURVEY DRAWINGS



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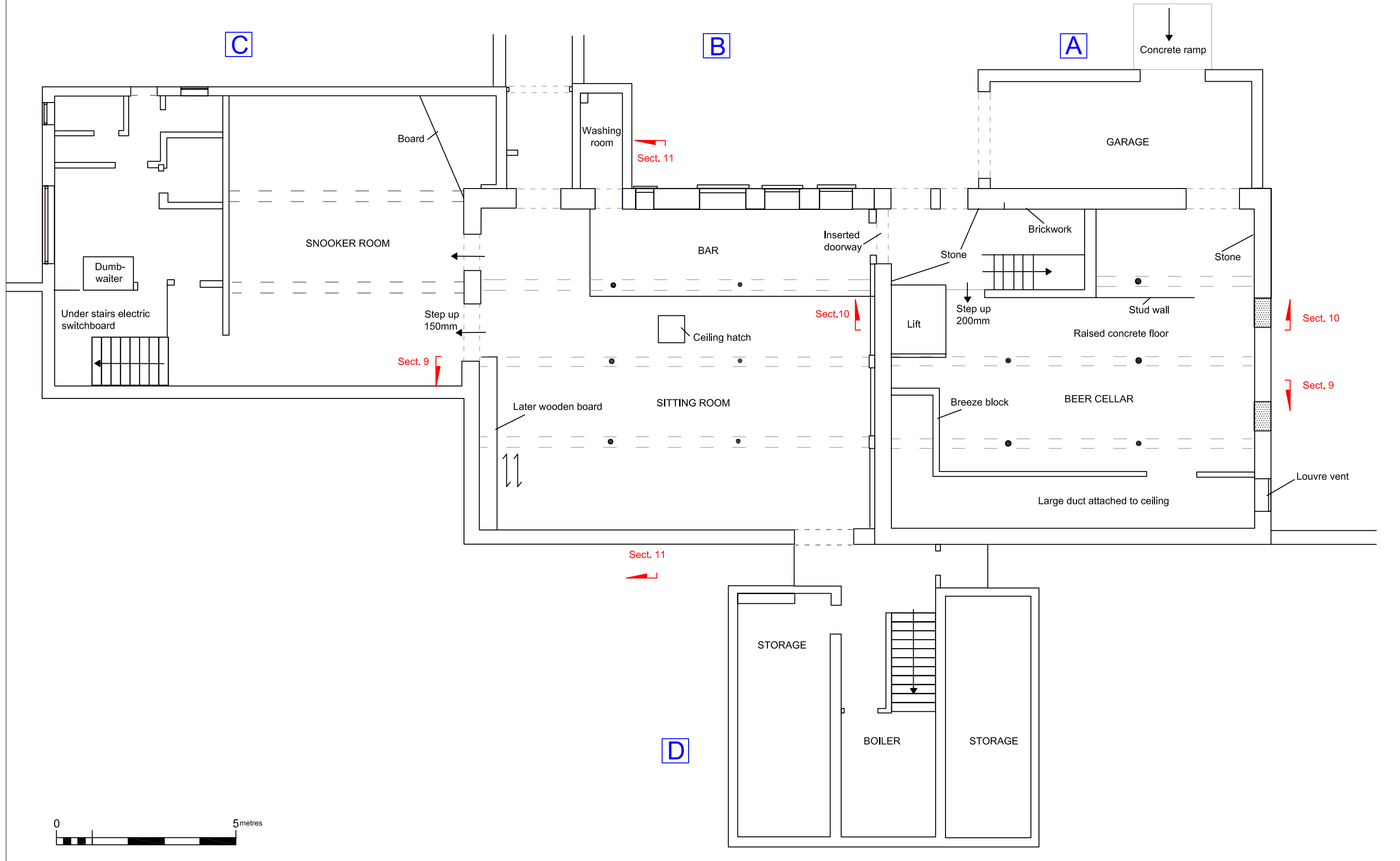
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Drawing Ref:
Date: 17 July 2013
Drawn: AMO/KM
Scale: 1:100@A3

Drawing 1:
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

Key:

- A building code
- cast-iron column

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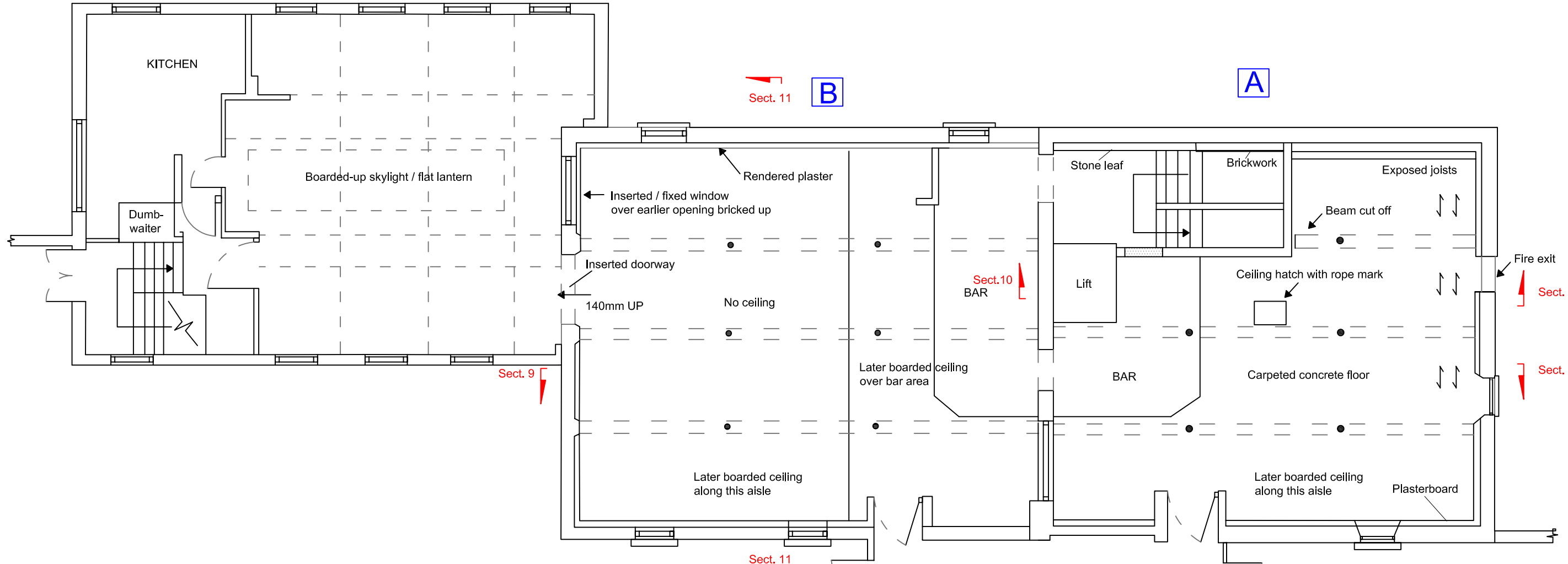
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Drawing 2:
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

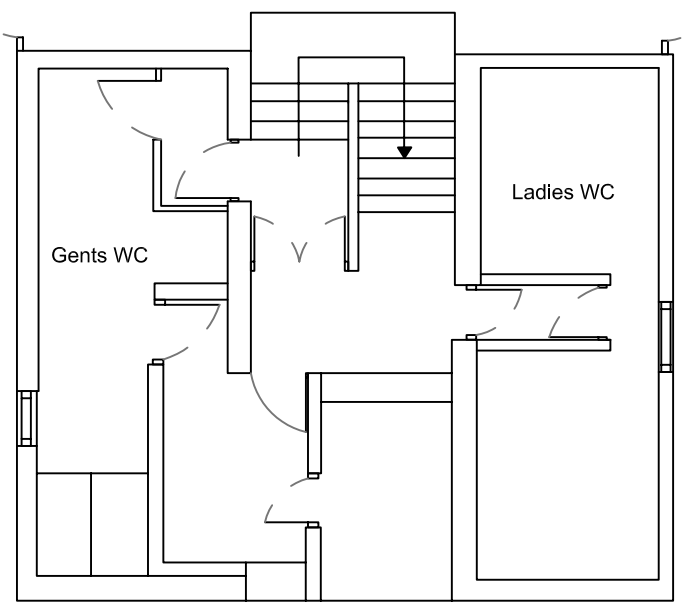
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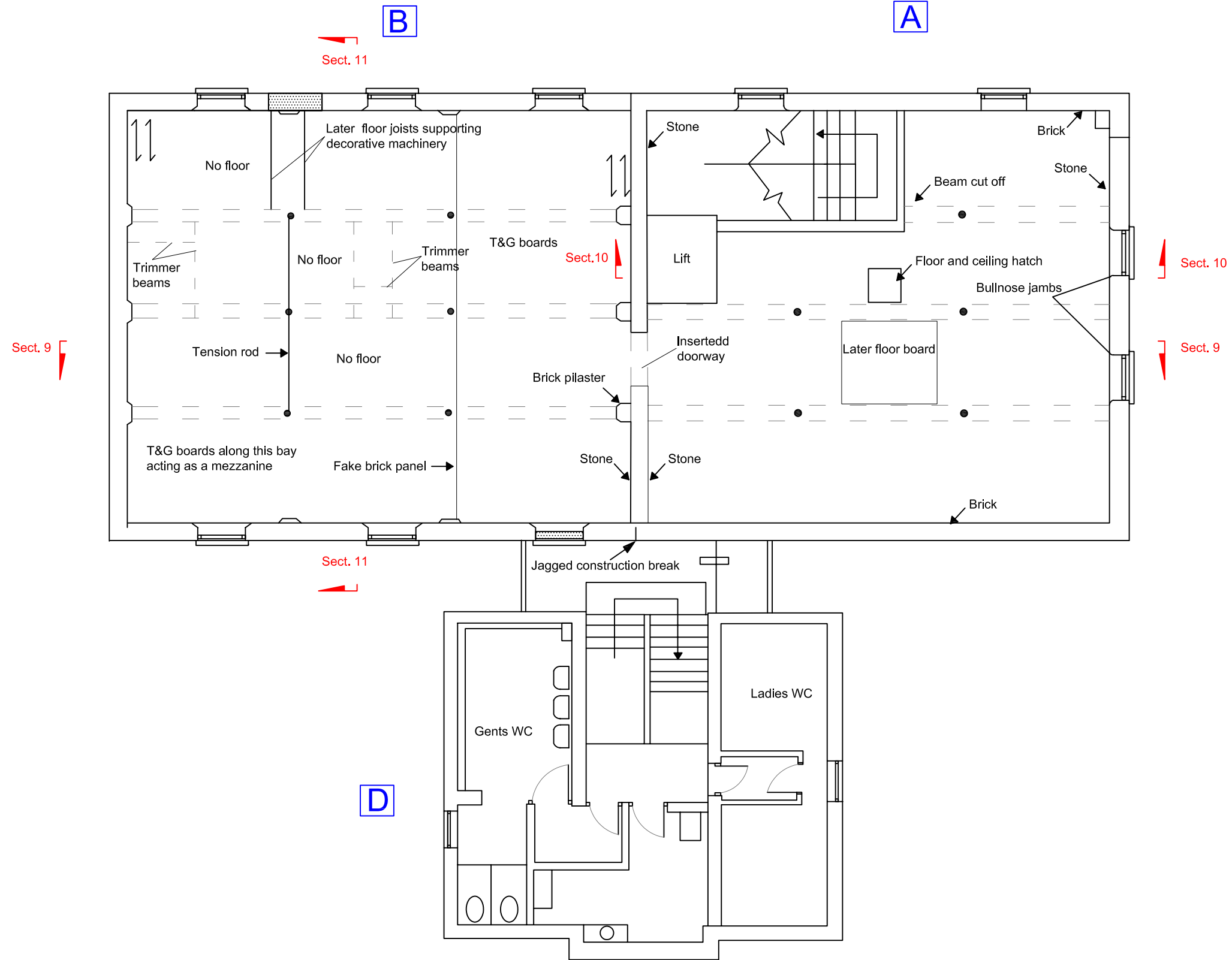
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C



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Drawing 3:
 1st FLOOR PLAN

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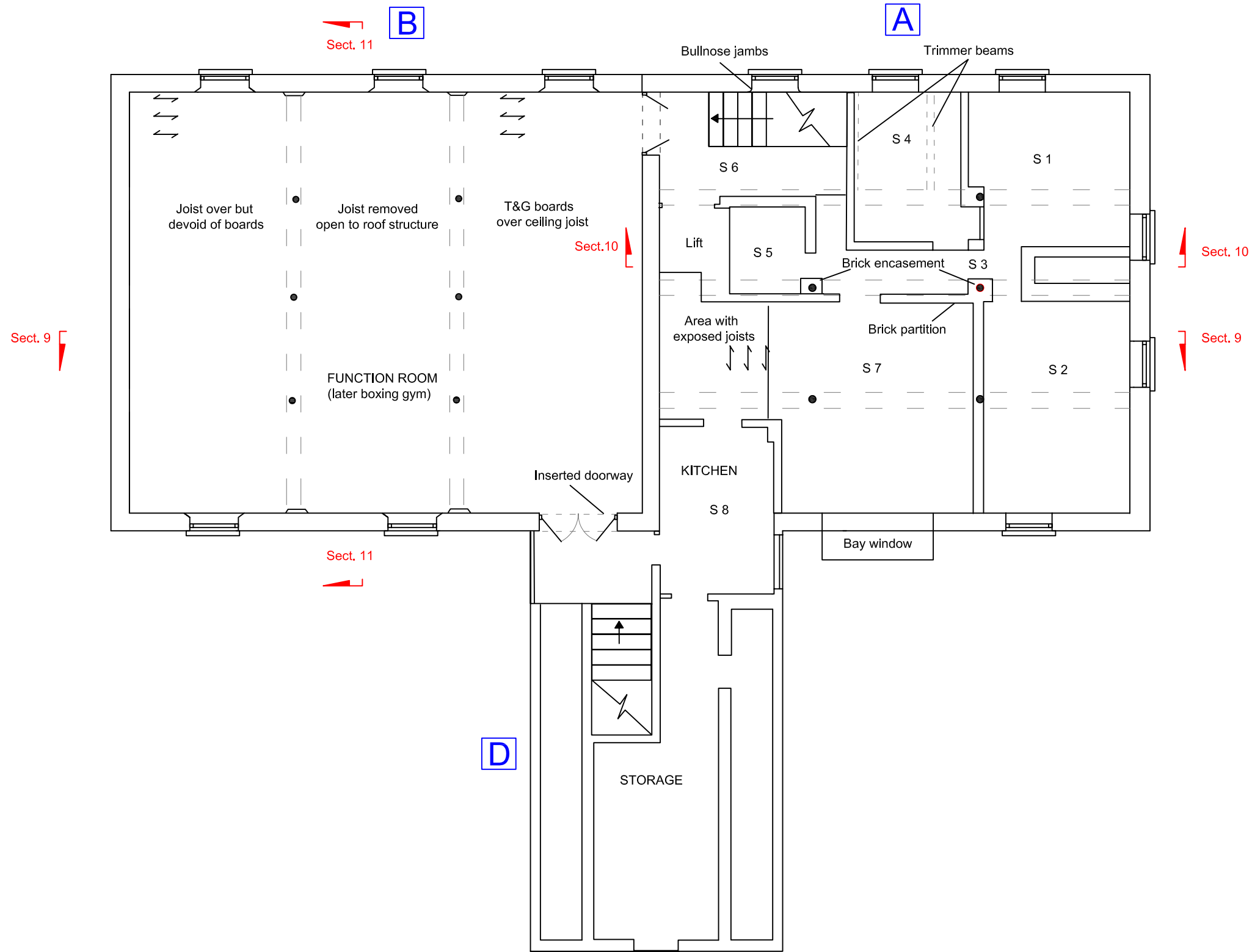
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Drawing 4:
 2nd FLOOR PLAN

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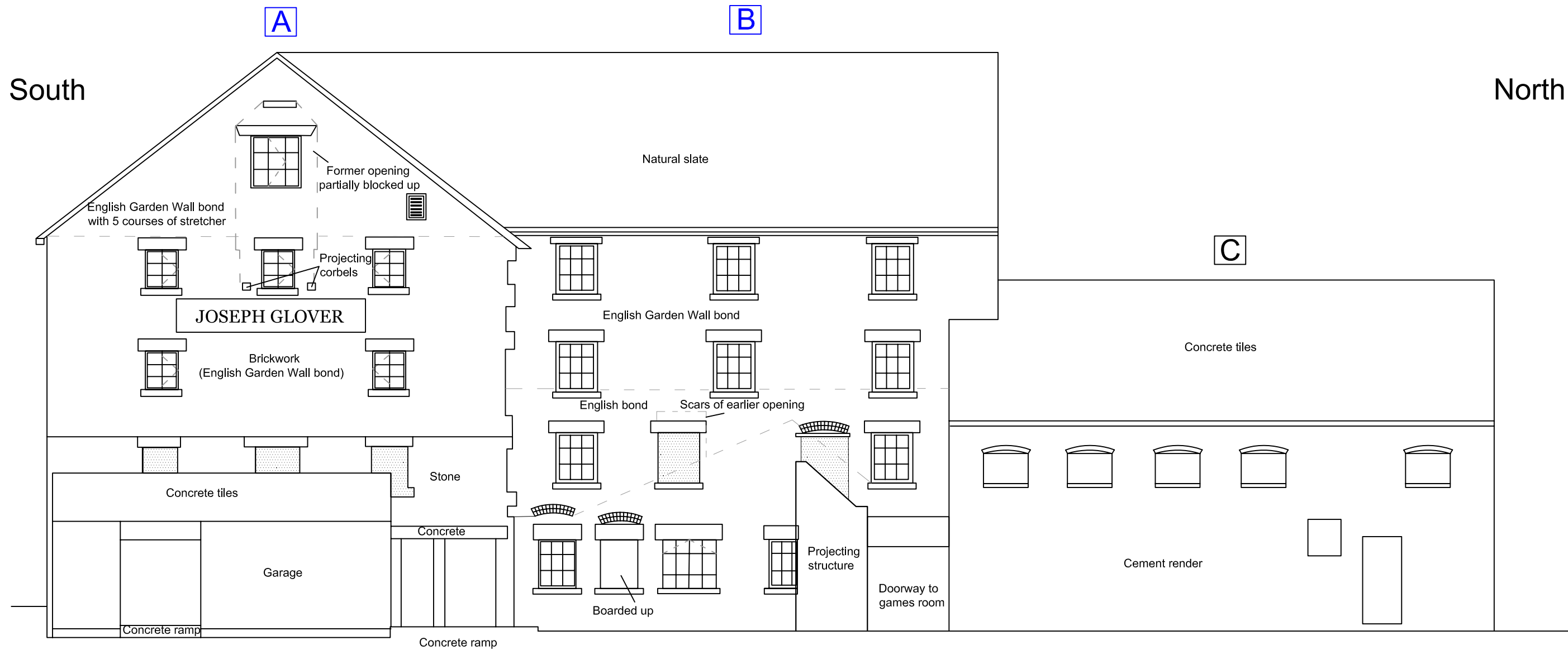
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Drawing 5:
EAST ELEVATION

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Drawing 6:
WEST ELEVATION

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North

South

B

A

C

D

Concrete tiles

Rendered

3 steps down to lower paved area

Brick

English Garden Wall bond

Sandstone Intel

English bond

Board

Brick

English Garden Wall bond
(5 courses of stretcher)

Cast-iron brackets

English Garden Wall bond

Brickwork

Stone

Tiles



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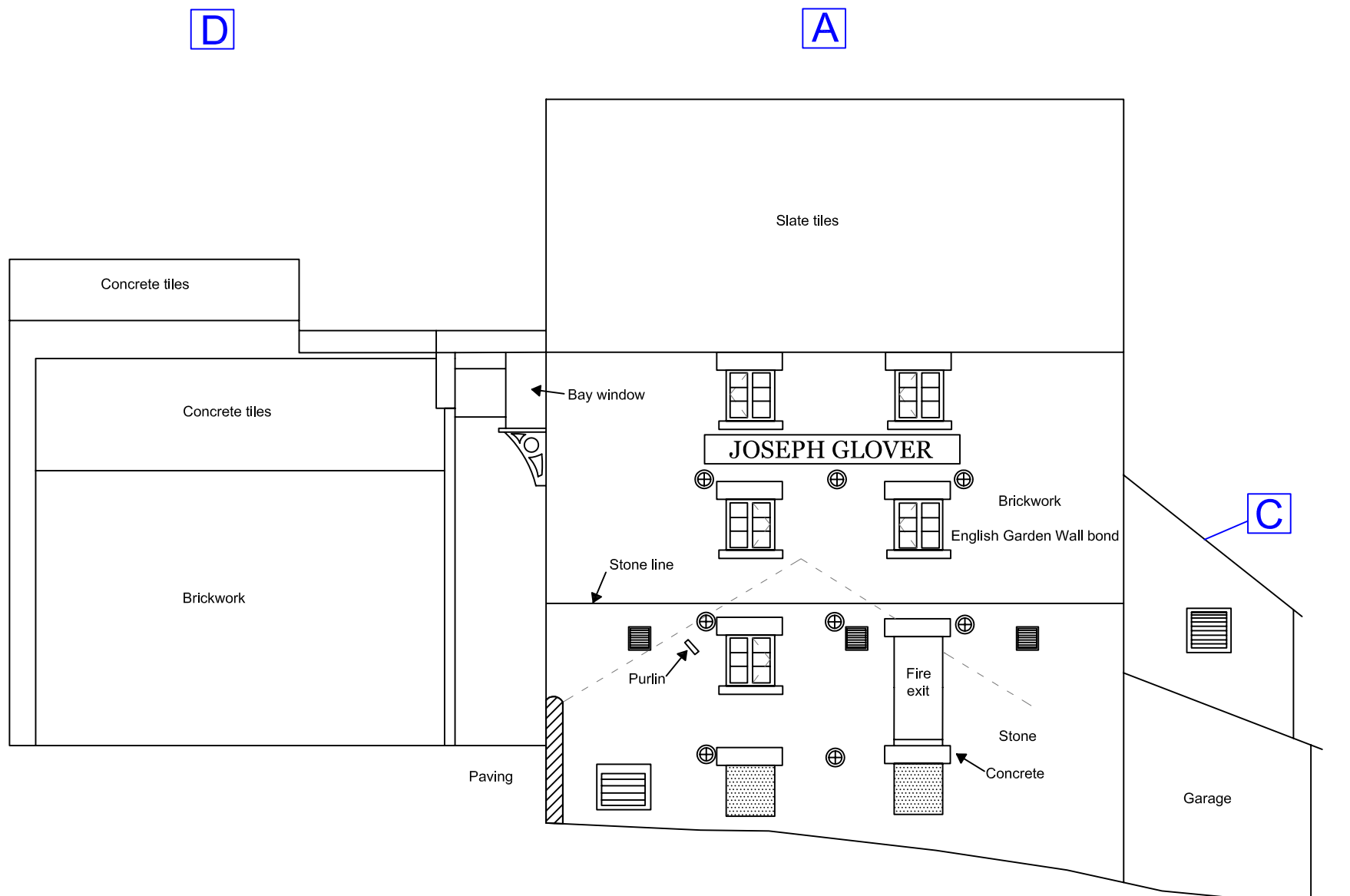
Drawing 7:
SOUTH ELEVATION

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West

East



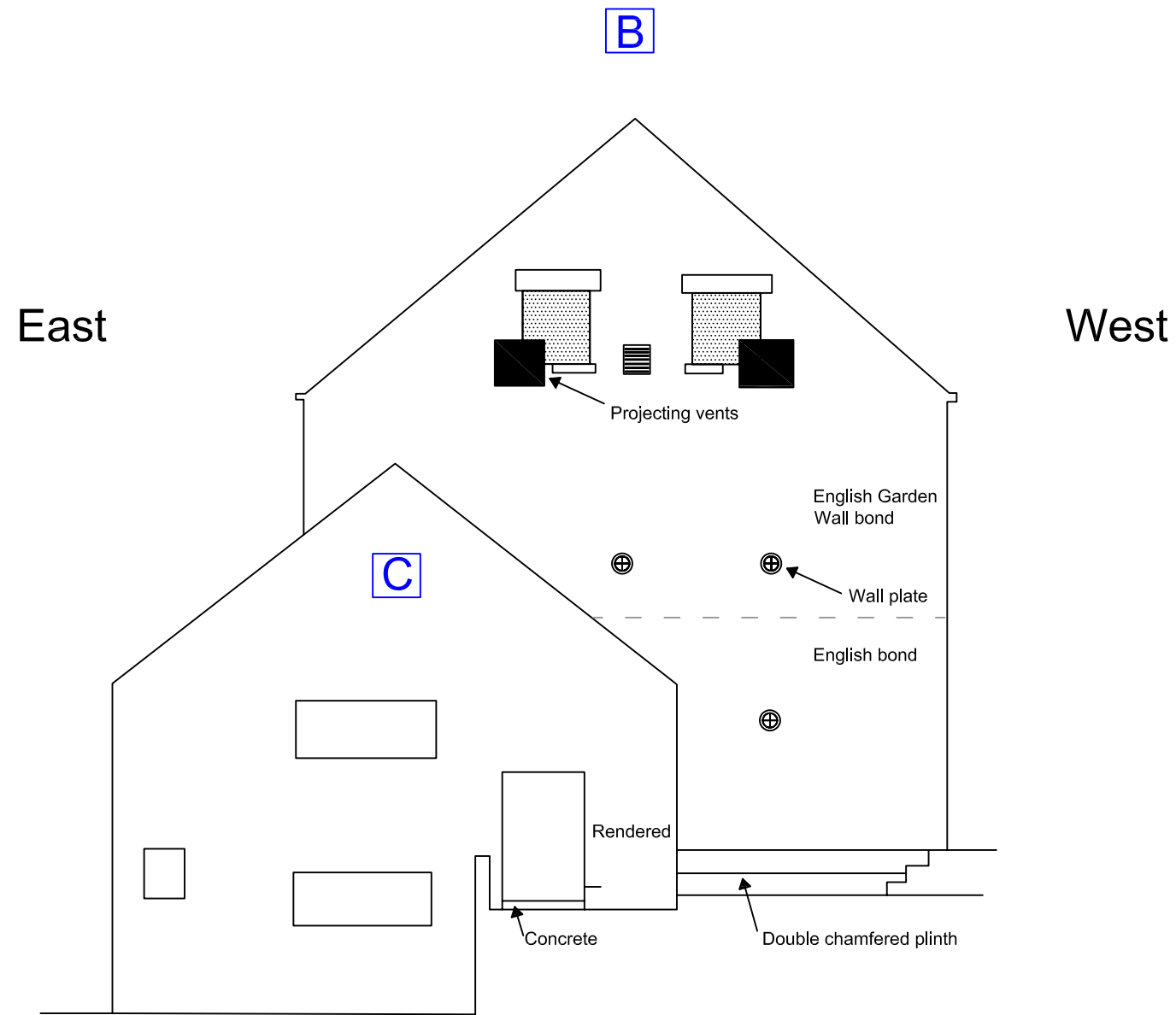
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Drawing 8:
NORTH ELEVATION

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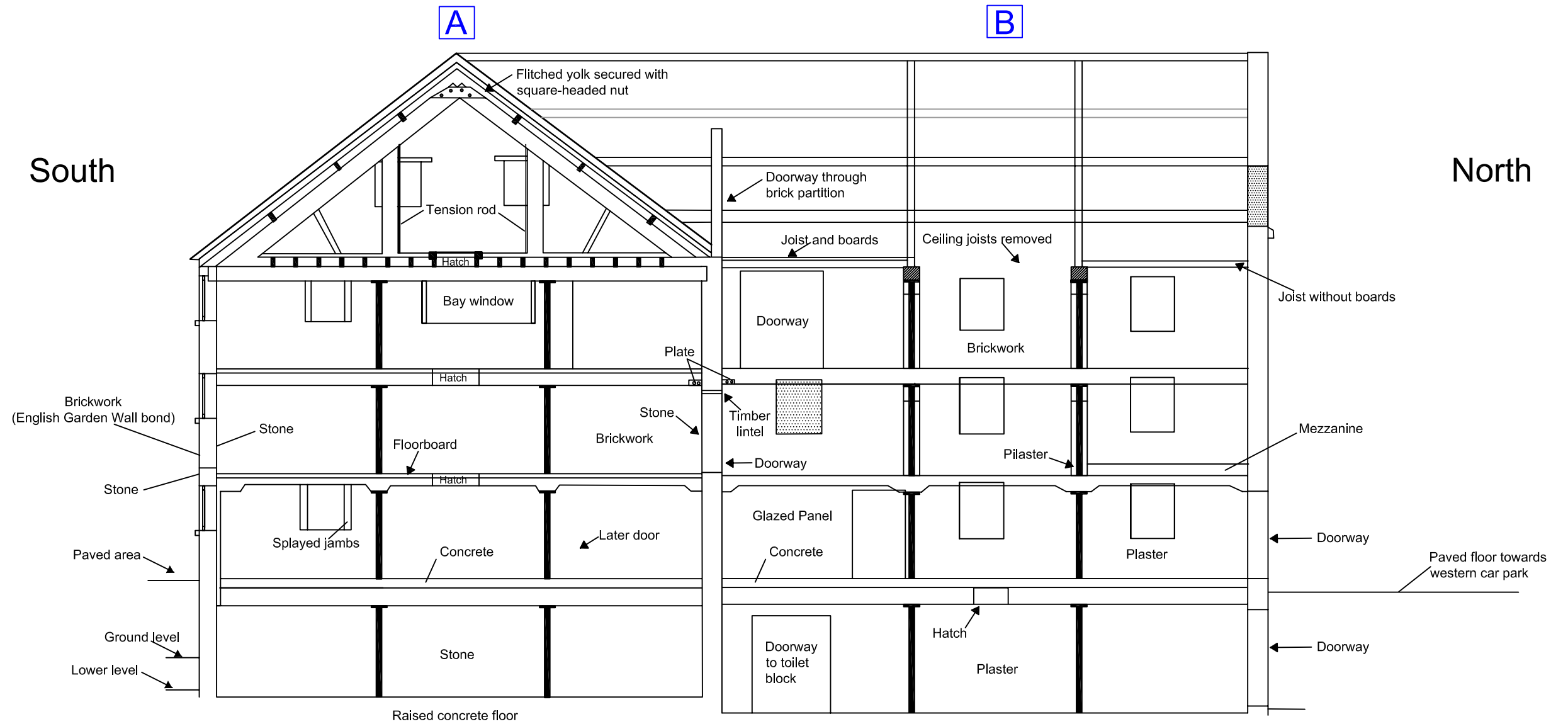
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Drawing 9:
EAST FACING
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

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A building code

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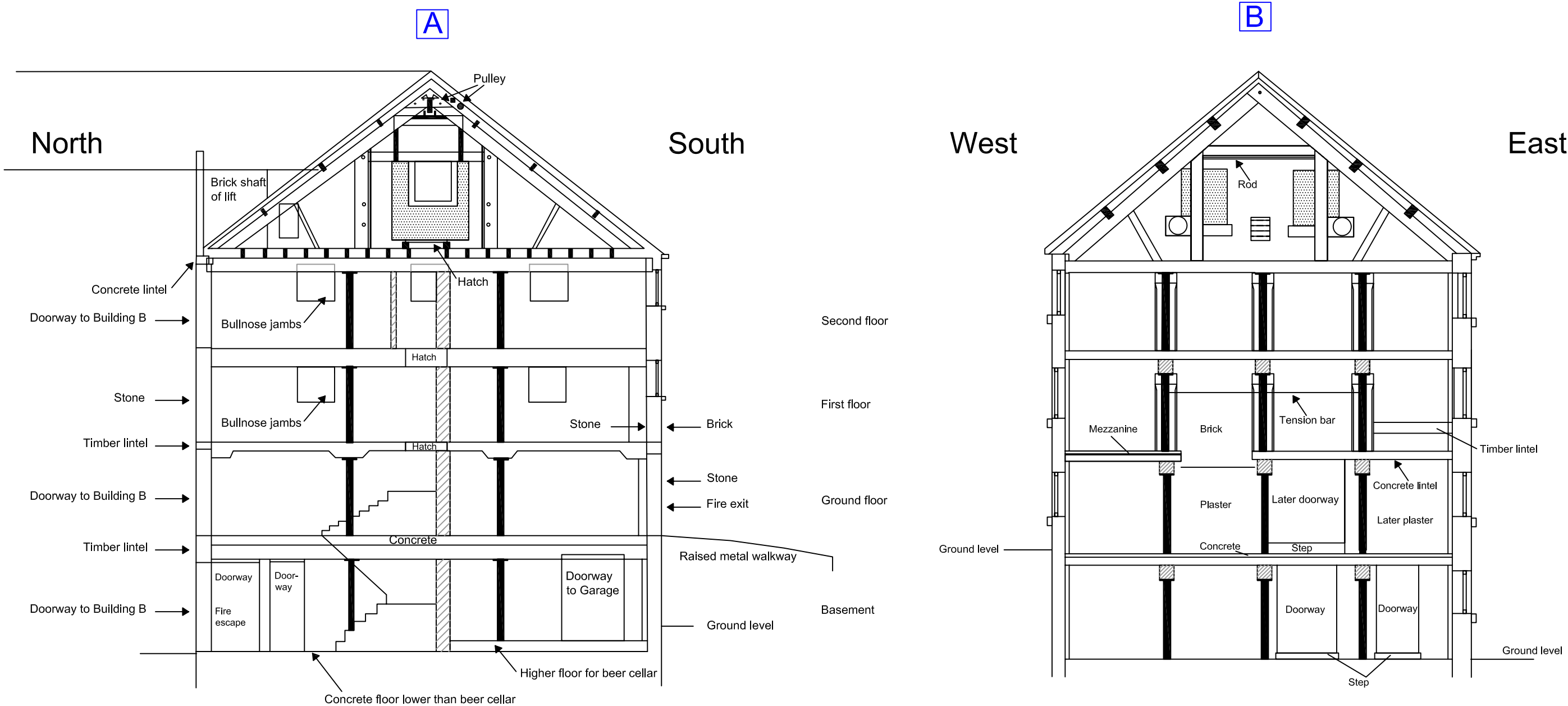
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Drawings 10 and 11:
 Cross sections through
 Buildings A and B

Key:
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APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM



BUILDING RECORDING BRIEF

Former Joseph Glover pub, Station Road, Halfway, Sheffield

(SK 4337 8140)

1 Summary

1.1 Joseph Glover pub is to be demolished to enable redevelopment of the site. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the Joseph Glover public house, formerly Knowle Mill, was built by 1778. The earliest map (1778) shows a single rectangular building. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 'Knollhill Mill' is a much expanded complex of buildings with an added unit to the north labelled as 'Scythe and Sickle Grinding Wheel' (a range now apparently reduced). A unit to the south had also been expanded, labelled as the 'Knollhill Mill (Flour)'. A central wheel pit in the central portion and east of the main structure is also depicted and this is also no longer extant. By the time of the 1966/77 map the former mill is labelled as 'The Mill' public house.

1.2 Because of its historic and archaeological potential, SYAS had recommended that an archaeological assessment and building appraisal be undertaken, to inform decisions about any planning applications. The Assessment/Appraisal recommended that building recording should be undertaken prior to demolition. This brief details the nature of recording to be undertaken. Although not so defined, it is generally comparable to a Level 2 record (

1.3 The Assessment/Appraisal also noted that any groundworks on the site may also impact upon potential buried archaeological deposits relating to the main mill building, ancillary structures and mill pond/managed watercourse. No works are proposed at this time which will require archaeological investigation.

1.4 A general and detailed drawn and photographic record is to be made of the buildings/complex. This will be in two phases.

- i. drawn and photographic record, prior to the soft strip proposed for the building in the developer's Method Statement
- ii. rapid review, with further recording if necessary, following the "soft-strip" phase.

2 Archival Study

2.1 No archival work is required, as an archaeological desk-based assessment and building appraisal (Davies and Mora-Ottomano, 2011), has already been prepared. A digital copy of this document accompanies this brief.

3 Photographic Recording

3.2 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex are required, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building(s). These can be taken with a 35mm camera (Medium or Large Format cameras may also be used). All photographs are to be on black and white film. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale.

3.3 Where they are necessary for an understanding of the building's design, development or function, the record should include detailed photographs of decoration/fixtures/fittings.

3.4 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.

3.5 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed.

3.6 The position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building(s) floor plans.

4 Drawn Record

4.1 The building should be carefully examined prior to the commencement of recording, in order to identify all features relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. These features should then be incorporated into the final drawn record; English Heritage drawing conventions will be followed. The following list should not be treated as exhaustive. However, items of interest would typically include:

- all structural elements (including posts, columns, etc)
- truss positions and form
- original staircases
- original fitted furniture including shelves and cupboards
- original doors and windows, including associated shutters or other fittings
- original and subsequent historical internal partitions
- any evidence for the generation or transmission of power
- any traps, hoists or lifting mechanisms
- original fireplaces or any other evidence for internal heating arrangements

4.2 The archaeologist on site should also identify and record:

- any significant changes in construction material, including significant changes in stone type and size
- any blocked openings
- Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations.

4.3 A scale plan of each floor of the building to be affected should be made. Existing plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure the accuracy of any existing drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The scale should be not less than 1:50.

4.4 The drawn record should comprise representative sections at a suitable scale (not smaller than 1:50). As a minimum, one long section and two cross-sections should be allowed for. One cross-section should be on the line of the elevated loading bay/hoist; the other cross-section to show one complete roof truss (the upper face facing towards the central bay) drawn to a scale of 1:20. . With the exception of ephemeral, clearly modern features (e.g. plasterboard partitions), the structures should be recorded as existing, but sections may be “joggled” for the purpose of conveying maximum information.

4.5 The exterior elevations should be photographically recorded by rectified photography. This should be used to produce elevation drawings, recording areas of different build, phasing evidence of industrial use etc., rather than a detailed fabric drawing. These should be produced in a CAD environment at a scale of 1:1 so as to be suitable for reproduction at any scale. Where either this or stereo photogrammetric survey is used to generate this survey data, medium format cameras fitted with perspective control lenses should be used.

4.6 During the survey, the archaeologist on site should identify and describe in writing the exterior elevations and each interior space within the building, taking particular note of the following:

- any significant changes in construction material, including significant changes in stone type and size
- any blocked openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations
- internal contents, machinery and other evidence for working practices and patterns.

4.7 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences should be annotated and described. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc. Where these are visible on trusses, particularly on the upper-face of the timbers of the trusses, take note of any numbering system by checking each and every roof truss and recording these both photographically and by drawn record on the plans and section drawing showing a sample truss.

5 Scientific Analysis

No scientific analysis is necessary.

6 Health and Safety

6.1 The archaeological contractor on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

7 Monitoring

7.1 South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) will be responsible for monitoring the contractor's work. The contractor must give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

7.2 The need for contingency work to be undertaken must be discussed with and agreed by the monitor whilst the recording work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary during the work, are also to be discussed and agreed with the monitor.

7.3 In particular, the contractor should advise the monitor if archive material, i.e. paper records or artefacts relating to the use of the building being recorded, are found to be present; a contingency is to be allowed for specialist assessment of any such material identified. The monitor will then discuss the removal of this material off site, to an appropriate archive store, with the site owners. Evidence from such material will be used by the contractor to supplement their previous research.

7.4 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

8 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

8.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4".

8.2 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

8.3 A written report will be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the building/complex is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the building(s) should be included. The report will also include an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the building(s) historical and architectural significance to be established. The analysis will also place, and discuss the significance of, the building/complex within its environs.

8.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage (section 5.0) should also be included within the report with the building(s) of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

8.5 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

9 Submission of Report

9.1 As well as supplying a digital copy of the report to Sheffield City Council, the report must be submitted direct to SYAS, for incorporation into the South Yorkshire SMR. The report should be provided to SYAS in both printed & bound and digital formats. SYAS is trying to move away from un-necessary use of non-recyclable materials, including CD/DVD. Ideally, therefore, the digital version should be supplied by internet download, through an online file hosting service. Only as a last resort should the files be sent on CD or DVD.

10 Submission and deposition of Archive

10.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Sheffield Archives, Shoreham Street, Sheffield, S65 1JH.

10.2 The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the archive, or will licence the archive to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

11 Publicity

11.1 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

11.2 Acceptable digital formats are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).

11.3 Provision must be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies.

11.4 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

References

English Heritage 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*.

Davies, Gareth and Alvaro Mora-Ottomano, 2011. *The Joseph Glover, Halfway, Sheffield. A Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Proposed Redevelopment*. Archaeological Research Services Report No. 2011/123.

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-155234

Project details

Project name	The former Joseph Glover pub, Halfway, Sheffield
Short description of the project	Historic building recording of the former pub which used to be a flour mill dating to the 19th century
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2013 End: 14-05-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	MILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD The former Joseph Glover pub, Halfway, Sheffield
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 4337 8140 53 -1 53 19 38 N 001 20 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
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Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The former Joseph Glover pub, Halfway, Sheffield

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A.

Date 2013

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OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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