

Historic Building Recording of Totley Hall Farm, Sheffield



View of the east elevation of Totley Hall Farmhouse

ARS Ltd Report 2020/164

October 2020

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Prepared on behalf of: J.P.R. Homes Ltd

Date of compilation: October 2020

Compiled by: Joseph Empsall

Checked by: Robin Holgate MCIfA

Planning References: 18/03187/FUL & 18/03188/LBC

Local Authority: Sheffield City Council

Site central NGR: SK 30772 79572

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2020 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Chris Smith of Berkeley DeVeer, acting on behalf of J.P.R. Homes Ltd, to undertake a historic building recording of Totley Hall Farmhouse, Totley, Sheffield. The historic building recording was undertaken to discharge condition 7 of the planning permission (Application Ref. No. 18/03187/FUL) prior to the conversion of the buildings. The development has planning permission for the alteration and renovation of the farmhouse, courtyard range of farmyard buildings and the shelter shed, into seven residential units.

Totley Hall Farmhouse is situated to the west of Totley Hall Road, Totley. The Grade II listed farmhouse is on the eastern edge of the complex, with the courtyard range of farmyard buildings positioned adjacent to the farmhouse to the south-west. The shelter shed with extension is situated to the west of the proposed development area. The farmhouse was the first building developed within the complex, and has two distinct phases. The first relates to the northern portion of the building, which was built around c.1780. The second was a later addition, which extended the farmhouse further to the south-east in the later 19th century. By 1870, the 'U' shaped courtyard complex of buildings had been substantially developed, but it is more likely that the buildings themselves date back to the mid-19th century. Evidence in the fabric and stylistic variations in the cow house suggest the buildings were constructed separately and connected by 1870 as depicted on the 1870 OS map. The shelter shed within the western corner of the complex had existed by the 1870s. Extensions to the shelter shed and western wing of the 'U' courtyard complex occurred in the late 19th century and early 20th century. The farm appears to have substantially developed during the period of High Farming and focussed on cattle husbandry.

The historic building recording focused on the farmhouse, the courtyard range of farm buildings and the shelter shed with extension. The buildings and their development are summarised as follows.

- ◆ *Phase 1 – later 18th century. The northern portion of the farmhouse built c.1780.*
- ◆ *Phase 2 – early 19th century. The 1818 Fairbanks map highlights the existence of a building to the north of the farmhouse. This may relate to the former shelter shed, which was redeveloped in the mid-19th century.*
- ◆ *Phase 3 – mid-19th century. A large portion of the present courtyard range of buildings as well as the shelter shed dates to this period. These were likely developed during the period of High Farming.*
- ◆ *Phase 4 – later 19th century. The southern portion of the farmhouse was extended. The western wing of the courtyard range also saw an extension, as well as a building erected to the east of the shelter shed.*
- ◆ *Phase 5 – early 20th century. Extension to the courtyard range of farm buildings on the western wing.*

The historic building recording provides an analytical description and photographic record of the buildings occupying the site at the time and provides a comprehensive preservation by record of the Totley Hall Farm buildings prior to development works taking place.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2020 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Chris Smith of Berkeley DeVeer, acting on behalf of J.P.R. Homes Ltd, to undertake a historic building recording of Totley Hall Farmhouse, Totley, Sheffield. The historic building recording was undertaken to discharge condition 7 of the planning permission (Application Ref. No. 18/03187/FUL) prior to conversion of the buildings. The proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA'), relates to the farm buildings within the Totley Hall Farm complex, with Totley Hall Lane running along the boundary of the PDA to the north-east. Totley Hall Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building to the north-east of the PDA, and the complex also contains a series of outbuildings and pre-1948 structures which are part of the development.

1.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Map Archaeological Practice Ltd (2020a) states that a Level 2 historic building recording is required for the outbuildings and pre-1948 structures, along with a Level 3 analytical record for the listed farmhouse in advance of any conversion works. The recording will follow the guidance as outlined in Historic England's (HE) *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016). This approach is supported by the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019, 56), to '*record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible*'.

1.3 The on-site historic building recording work was carried out by Joseph Empsall (BA Hons, MA, MRes) of ARS Ltd working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2019 and 2020).

2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Totley is a suburb of the city of Sheffield in South Yorkshire, 9km south-west of the city centre. The PDA is located on the west side of Totley Hall Lane and north of Totley Hall at NGR SK 30772 79572. There is recent residential development to the south and west on Totley Hall Croft, also to the north on Stocks Green Drive and Totley Mews. There is further residential development to the east (and opposite side) of Totley Hall Lane and the gardens of properties on Totley Hall Drive.

2.2 The current land use of the PDA is as a farmhouse and farmyard. The total area of the PDA is 0.41 Ha. It is situated on land at heights between c.189m AOD (farmhouse) and 199m AOD (shelter shed).

2.3 The site stands on soils derived from Soilscape 6 described as 'freely draining slightly acid loamy soils', overlying geology of Greenmoor Rock Sandstone of the Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey 2020).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The overarching aim and scope of the project was to carry out a Level 3 analytical record for the listed farmhouse, along with a Level 2 photographic and written report of the other outbuildings and pre-1948 structures following the guidance outlined in the HE's *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

3.2 The building recording aimed to produce the following.

- ◆ A formal description of the building on the site, its architectural plans, elevations, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development. The descriptive account will include all associated buildings, structures and spaces within the grounds.
- ◆ A photographic record comprising black & white, colour slide and supplemented by digital photography, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross-referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ A set of measured survey drawings of the farmhouse, at an appropriate scale, including floor plans and a cross-section through the farmhouse.
- ◆ An appropriate historic context account for the buildings to outline their historic significance.

3.3 A full account of specific objectives is provided within the WSI prepared by Map Archaeological Practice Ltd (Appendix VII).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 A historic building recording of the listed farmhouse to HE (2016) Level 3 standard, along with a Level 2 standard of the other outbuildings and pre-1948 structures, was carried out in November 2020. The recording was conducted in line with the WSI (Appendix VII) that was approved by SYAS prior to the commencement of work. The recording consisted of a written, drawn and photographic account comprising the following.

- ◆ The written record provides the precise location of the building together with any statutory and non-statutory designations, the date of the survey, and the location of the archive. It also includes a descriptive account of the building's form, function, and phasing, together with a summary of the names of its architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known.
- ◆ The photographic record includes all external elevations, general views of the building in its setting. Detail photographs of internal fixtures and fittings are

also provided where relevant. The photographic record consists of 35mm black and white film photography, supplemented by colour slide photography of elements where colour was deemed to be an important aspect of the record. High-resolution colour digital photography at 7MP minimum is included to illustrate the report, but this does not form part of the formal site archive. All photographs contain a graduated photographic scale, where practicable. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot was compiled and this is included as Appendix I of this report. The location and direction of each photograph have also been noted on plans of the building to accompany the archival photographs (Appendix II).

- ◆ The accompanying drawn record comprises plans, elevations, and cross-sections of the farmhouse (Appendix III & IV). Architectural drawings provided by the client were used to verify accuracy as part of the on-site recording process. Phased plans of the buildings have also been produced and are included in Appendix V.

4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (HE 2016), and *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2020).

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 A detailed account of the development and significance of the PDA is presented in an *Archaeology Assessment and Building Appraisal* (MapArch 2020b) that was submitted in support of the planning application. A brief overview taken from this document is given below. References to maps within this report are located within the report by MAP Archaeological Practice (2020b).

5.2 The place-name Totley was first documented in the Domesday Book in 1086 as ‘Totingelei’ and ‘Totenleg’ in 1221-1230 and derives from the Old English ‘Leah’ (grove, glade or open place in a wood) ‘of Tota’s people’. Dore from the Old English ‘dor’ meaning pass between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumberland, now Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

5.3 The Domesday Survey documents Totley under the Land of the King’s Thanes, which stated: *‘In TOTLEY, Tholf of Aston had 4 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 plough. It is waste, pasturable woodland 1 league wide and half a league in breadth. Value in the reign of King Edward (before 1066) 10s. Now 12d.’* The manor of Totley was held in the 13th century by the Longford family as an appendage of the manor of Killamarsh. In the reign of King Edward IV the manor was sold to Sir Walter Blount, 1st Baron of Mountjoy. The 6th baron sold the manor to the Bradshaws, who sold it to the Leches of Chatsworth, then passed to George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1630 it was purchased by Stephen Bright, from whom it passed to the Willoughbys

of Wollaton. In the early 19th century, the Manor of Totley was in the possession of Henry, Lord Middleton.

5.4 Between the years 1172 and 1176, Beauchief Abbey, located east of Dore and north-east of Totley was founded by Robert FitzRanulph, lord of Alfreton. The Abbey housed between 12-15 Premonstratensian monks (white canons) and was a daughter house of Welbeck Abbey. FitzRanulph granted the churches of Norton, Alfreton, Wymeswold, and Adwalton to the Abbey, and Dronfield church was granted in 1399. The Abbey also owned several outlying farms (granges), as well as four or five mills and a smithy on the Sheaf (www.beauchiefabbey.org.uk), which may have included Cannon Hall in Totley. The Dissolution of the Monasteries undertaken in the reign of Henry VIII, saw Beauchief Abbey surrendered to Thomas Cromwell's commissioners on the 4th February 1537, "without giving any trouble or opposition". Sir Nicholas Strelley, then Lord of Ecclesall, bought the Abbey and all the land in the Liberty of Beauchief for £223.

5.5 The Cruck Barn at Cannon Hall is reported to be the oldest building in Sheffield and probably dates to the late 16th century (Historic England Listed Building Description), although this has been attributed to the late medieval period.

5.6 Industry in Totley in the 16th to 18th centuries included lead smelting, filing, scythe making. Old Hay lead mill in Totley was built in 1585 and owned by the Earl of Shrewsbury and in 1589-90, the mill was leased to Rowland Eyre of Hassop. This lease expired in 1621. Later tenants included Leonard Gill, William Else, Anthony Urton, John Bright. Then Old Hay was sold to Michael Burton of Holmesfield, then later sold to several merchants. In 1704, the '*smilting*' mill was converted into a cupola and by 1765, the '*olda smelting mill*' had two hearths and two cupolas and the mill continued to operate until 1805. In 1830, a grinding wheel was working at Old Hay. The grinding shop was demolished in 1909. The Upper Mill in Totley was a corn mill c.1625. Between 1816 and 1823, John Barker was tenant of Upper mill (*ibid*, 152). By 1839, Upper mill was known as Totley Scythe Mill and had a grinding wheel. Nether Mill was first mentioned as Dore Smelting Mill in 1676. Nether Scythe mill was noted in Chatsworth Estate surveys in 1800 and 1820 and last noted on a plan in 1870.

5.7 The deeds available for Lower Bents Farm, on Penny Lane in Totley, date from 1621 (Totley History Group). Totley Hall was built in 1623 for the Barker family, the door lintel inscribed with "G. N. 1623 W. M", possibly relating to George Newbould of Unstone near Chesterfield.

5.8 Totley Hall farm dates to c. 1780 (Historic England List Entry) and was noted on an 1813 plan of Totley Fieldnames by Fairbanks as part of the Totley Estate of William Coke. In 1791, Rev. D'Ewes Coke inherited the Hall and two farms. Peter Flint was then tenant at Totley Hall Farm. In 1881, the Cokes sold Totley Hall Estate to W.K. Marples and in 1883 the estate was sold to Willian Aldman Milner (www.historygroup.co.uk). Totley Hall Farm was the farm attached to Totley Hall, as

depicted in 1813 on the Fairbanks Plan commissioned by the landowners at that time. This plan depicts the enclosed fields around Totley Hall Farm called 'Hoe Croft'.

5.9 In the 18th century and early 19th century, several turnpike roads combined to form a route from Sheffield to Baslow. The road "*between Barbrook Mill and Baslow was part of the Chesterfield-Hernstone Lane Head (Tideswell) Trust which was continued by an Act of 1759. The section from Owlter Bar to Totley was part of the Greenhill Moor-Hathersage Trust created by an Act of 1781. An Act for making the road between the end of Sharrow Lane and Totley (i.e., Abbeydale Road) was passed in 1802, though the road was not completed till 1821. At this last date the whole road between Sheffield and Baslow was transferred to the care of the Greenhill-Hathersage Trust. The route followed was the modern one*".

5.10 Totley and Dore Railway Station opened in 1872 on the Midland Main Line between Chesterfield and Sheffield. Totley Tunnel was part of the Dore to Chinley branch line of the former Midland Railway and opened in 1893.

5.11 The 1870 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey depicted the Development Area as the Totley Hall farm, with farmhouse and farm building depicted. The 1890 edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the extension on the farmhouse to the east. The 1959 Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts two modern farm buildings within the farmyard and the college buildings at Totley Hall.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 The historic building recording consisted of three main structures within the Totley Hall Farm complex as follows.

- ◆ The farmhouse to the east of the complex which dates back to c.1780.
- ◆ The courtyard range of farmyard buildings positioned adjacent to the farmhouse to the south-west.
- ◆ A shelter shed with extension within the western corner of the complex.

6.2 The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building, and the courtyard range of buildings and the shelter shed fall within the curtilage of the Grade II listed building status. Totley Hall Farm is positioned to the south-west from Totley Hall Lane. There is a garden entrance to the farmhouse and a sloped driveway further to the south which provides access up to the courtyard complex of buildings and the shelter shed.

Farmhouse Exterior

6.3 Totley Hall Farmhouse is a three-storey, rectangular building constructed in coursed square sandstone, with ashlar quoins and dressings. The building is gabled to the north and south with a slate-covered roof, with a catslide roof to the west over one storey. There are three main entrances to the building: two positioned on

the eastern façade, one on the northern side of a single storey, gabled porch; and another further north, in the centre of the building. The other main entrance is positioned to the rear of the building, on the south elevation under the catslide roof. Totley Hall Farmhouse has a range of one, two and three-light mullion windows, which have seen alterations throughout the building's history. The Farmhouse has three chimney stacks: one positioned at the northern end of the structure, one near the centre and one towards the southern end. Totley Hall Farmhouse appears to have been constructed in two main phases, with the northern portion constructed c.1780 and, according to OS maps, a southern extension added between 1870 and 1890.



Plate 1: View of Totley Hall Farmhouse from the east on Totley Hall Road, facing west.



Plate 2: The eastern façade of Totley Hall Farmhouse, taken from the north-east.



Plate 3: View of the farmhouse from the south-east, taken from Totley Hall Road facing north-west.



*Plate 4: View of the northern extent of the western elevation of the farmhouse.
Taken facing east, with 1m scale.*

6.4 The southern gable end of the farmhouse features a blocked doorway to the centre of the façade. The ashlar quoins and dressings are prominent on each side of the southern exterior. The southern portion of the western elevation features a doorway to the utility room to the south, which is bordered with jambs featuring singular adjacent quoins and a lintel of ashlar masonry. The six-paneled timber doorway is much more modern and features overlapping wood paneling to its right. Above the doorway is a four-light timber window with transom bar, which also features jambs and a window sill of ashlar masonry. Further to the north there are two small windows featuring sills and lintels of ashlar masonry.



Plate 5: Southern gable of the farmhouse facing north-west, with 1m scale.



Plate 6: Blocked doorway on the southern facade of the farmhouse, facing north-west, with 1m scale.



Plate 7: View of the southern extent of the western elevation, facing east, with 1m scale.



Plate 8: Oblique view of the southern-end of the farmhouse, facing north, with 1m scale.

6.5 The centre of the western elevation features a catslide roof over the rear porch. On the southern side of the porch features two doorways. The eastern-most

doorway is a rear entrance to the farmhouse, with jams and lintel of ashlar masonry. The door itself is timber with decorated metal studs, and features three gothic blind arches. To the west of this door there is a small doorway to an external store, which has six timber planks and features surrounding quoins and a lintel. The external store is constructed of stone rubble and features modern brick from more recent repair work. There is a large opening on the western side of the external store. The store is built into a coursed rubble stone wall. This runs parallel along the western elevation, wraps around to the northern extent of the catslide roof, continues along the remainder of the western elevation and around to the northern gable end. The ground floor of the northern extent is subterranean, with two small windows not visible. A larger, modernized window of the ground floor is visible, owing to a break in the stone wall, which features connecting metal bars. A small three-light window with internal bars features towards the centre of the northern extent. The northern gable elevation of the farmhouse has been rendered in concrete. The chimney stack, which sits on the northern edge of the gable, is constructed of modern brick in a stretcher bond.



Plate 9: View of the rear entrance to the farmhouse, featuring the decorated timber doorway. Taken facing north-west, with 1m scale.



Plate 10: View of the external store on the western elevation, facing north, with 1m scale.



Plate 11: View of the northern extent of the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing east, with 1m scale.



Plate 12: View of the ground floor subterranean window, and first floor window, facing east.



Plate 13: Ground floor modernized window on the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing north-east.



Plate 14: View of the northern elevation of the farmhouse facing south-east, with 1m scale.

6.6 The eastern elevation of Totley Hall Farmhouse is set into five bays. The elevation features eight sets of three-light stone mullion casement windows: most have wooden framed three-light casements inserted, whilst some to the north feature lead came glasswork. These windows all contain jambs, sills, and lintels of ashlar masonry. The mullions of the windows are plain in decoration, without chamfer. The first floor three-light window in the centre of the elevation, along with the first floor three-light window on the northern extent of the elevation, feature lead came glasswork. The gabled one-storey porch with quoins is positioned within the northern extent of the eastern façade and has a stone slate roof. A doorway is positioned on the southern side of the porch, containing jambs and lintel of ashlar masonry, with the lintel containing a pointed arch. The porch has a small, one-light window, with ashlar casement on its ground floor eastern exterior. Above the porch on the first floor, there is a one-light stone casement lead window.



Plate 15: Oblique view of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing west, with 1m scale.



Plate 16: View of the eastern exterior of the farmhouse. Facing north, 1m scale.



Plate 17: View of the front porch of the farmhouse. Taken facing north-west, with 1m scale.



Plate 18: Oblique view of the front porch with 1m scale, facing west.



Plate 19: View of the porch facing south-east, with 1m scale.



Plate 20: The northern extent of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing west with 1m scale.

6.7 Historic mapping and evidence within the exterior of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse highlight the building phasing. The northern extent of the building, featuring the one-storey porch at its centre, represents the c.1780 phase of the building. There is a line in the masonry between the second and third bays of the eastern elevation from the north, which suggests a previous building break. This is also supported by the symmetry of the northern extent, with central porch and four three-light windows surrounding. The 1870 OS Map highlights that the southern extent of the building had not yet been constructed by this date. Furthermore, this also shows that the catslide roof and rear porch was smaller in 1870. The 1890 OS Map shows that the farmhouse had been extended to its current construction by this date. The rear porch on the western elevation appears much larger within the 1890 OS map, suggesting that by this date it reflected its current construction. It can also be ascertained that the ground floor northern extent of the building's western elevation had not always been subterranean. The 1813 map of Totley Field Names highlights that the farmyard buildings to the south-west of the farmhouse had not

been built by this date. It is likely the path was raised during the later construction of the farmyard buildings, which accounts for it blocking the first-floor windows of the farmhouse.

Farmhouse Interior

6.8 Totley Hall Farmhouse has two storeys with a small attic space. The ground floor features the front and rear porch, a kitchen, two living rooms, two small utility rooms and a larger utility room which is accessed externally. The first floor contains three large bedrooms and a bathroom and is accessed via two staircases, with a narrow staircase to the attic space.

6.9 The rear access to the ground floor of the building takes you into a small porch, which continues into the kitchen. The kitchen has wood paneling up to the mid-point of the walls painted in light yellow, with the walls painted in white and the visible timber beams and fireplace painted in black. The fireplace is constructed of wood, with light yellow tiling on the inner panel, and is plain in its design. This has been blocked more recently with modern brick. The kitchen has a three-light, mullion stone casement window on the eastern wall, and the flooring is red tiled. There are five doors in the kitchen, including access to the rear entrance to the west, to the pantry to the north-west, a utility room to the north-west, the living room to the south and a doorway to a passage which leads to the front porch and stairs to the first floor to the north.



Plate 21: View of the rear porch and entrance, taken facing west.



Plate 22: North-east view of the kitchen, with 1m scale.



Plate 23: View of the kitchen to the south-east.



Plate 24: The kitchen fireplace, taken facing south, with 1m scale.

6.10 The utility room that is accessed to the north-west corner of the kitchen is part of the rear extension under the catslide roof. There is a small boarded-up window with metal bars on the northern wall, and the floor has large stone slabs, which appear to be original. Beneath the window, there is a large historic sink, constructed of stone, and resting on stone plinths. The southern wall of the rooms features stone slabs resting upon plinths, which appear to be used for salting.



Plate 25: View of the northern wall of the utility room, featuring historic sink, with 1m scale.



Plate 26: View of the large sink within the utility room, facing north-west, with 1m scale.



Plate 27: The southern wall of the utility room, with 1m scale.

6.11 The first living room of the house is situated to the south of the kitchen. There is a three-light, mullion stone casement window on the eastern wall and a small, one-light window on the western wall. A staircase to the first floor can be accessed in the north corner of the room and there is a door to under the stairs in the south-west corner of the room. The room is relatively plain, with a string course along the upper walls. The fireplace appears to be a later addition, constructed of brick with a semi-circular arch.



Plate 28: View of the living room facing south-east, with 1m scale.



Plate 29: View of the living room taken facing north-west.



Plate 30: Under the stairs accessed from the living room, facing east, with 1m scale.

6.12 The southern-most room on the ground floor of the farmhouse is a utility room, which is only accessed via an external door on the southern extent of the western elevation. This room features a three-light mullion window on the east wall and is relatively plain in its interior. There is evidence in the fabric of a previous doorway on the south wall, and the exterior of the fabric matches this evidence.



Plate 31: View of the utility room to the south of the farmhouse, with 1m scale.



Plate 32: Blocked doorway in the utility room, facing south with 1m scale.

6.13 The pantry on the first floor is accessed through the kitchen to the north, beside the door to the utility room. The room features a small, one-light window with metal bars on the western wall and is relatively plain. The floor features large stone slabs, which are likely to be original. The eastern wall of the room features a timber bench supported on stone plinths, whilst the door on the southern wall is constructed of four large timber planks.



Plate 33: View of the pantry facing west, with 1m scale.

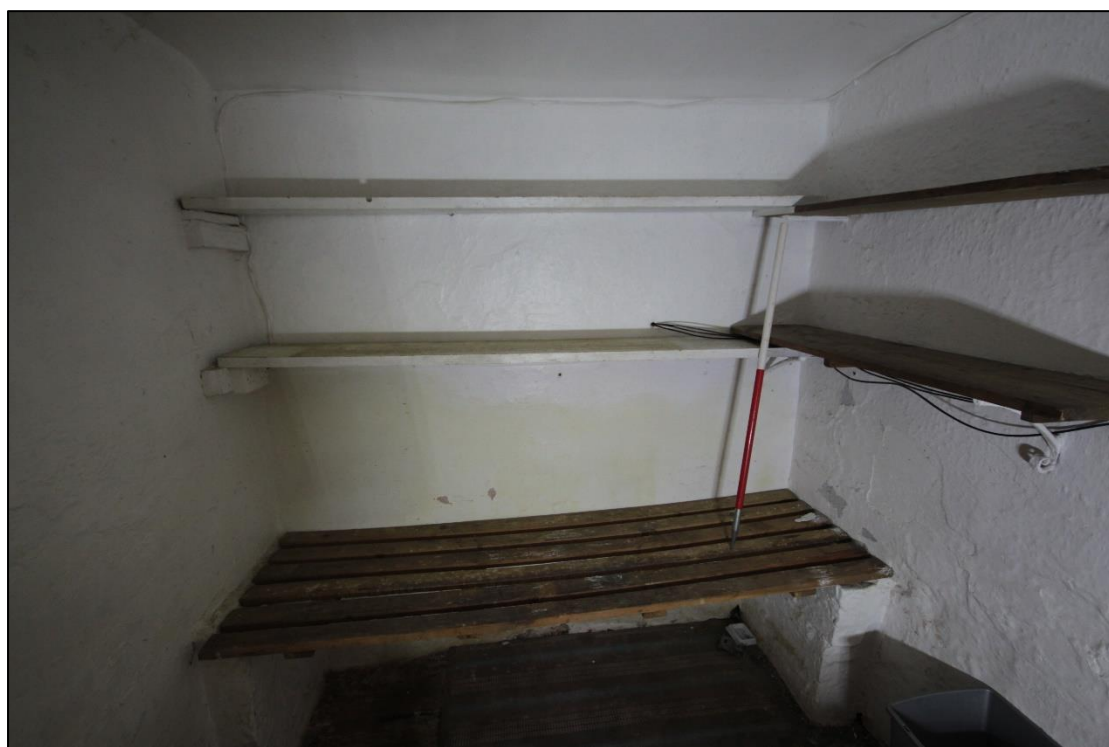


Plate 34: Timber bench on stone plinths against the eastern wall of the pantry, with 1m scale.



Plate 35: Door on the south wall of the pantry, with 1m scale.

6.14 A second living room on the ground floor of the farmhouse is accessed through the landing which connects the front porch, staircase to the first floor and

the kitchen. The living room is part of the c.1780 phasing of the house. This appears evident internally from the height of the ceiling, which appears much lower. There is a single timber beam painted in black on the ceiling. The room features a two-light, modernised window on the western wall, which is partially blocked externally by a brick wall. There is also a three-light, mullion window on the eastern wall. The feature of interest within the living room is the large fireplace, constructed of stone with a plinth, quoins and a lintel.



Plate 36: View of the living room at the northern end of the farmhouse, facing west.



Plate 37: The large fireplace within the living room, facing north with 1m scale.



Plate 38: View of the eastern wall of the living room, with 1m scale.

6.15 The landing on the ground floor connects the living room, front porch, kitchen and staircase up to the first floor. The front porch has a small, one-light window with metal bars on the eastern wall and the front door is on the south wall.

Red tiling features on the floor of the landing, matching those from the kitchen. There is also a door which leads to under the stairs and this small area features exposed historic timber and stone slabs on the floor, which appear to be original.



Plate 39: View of the front porch, facing east.

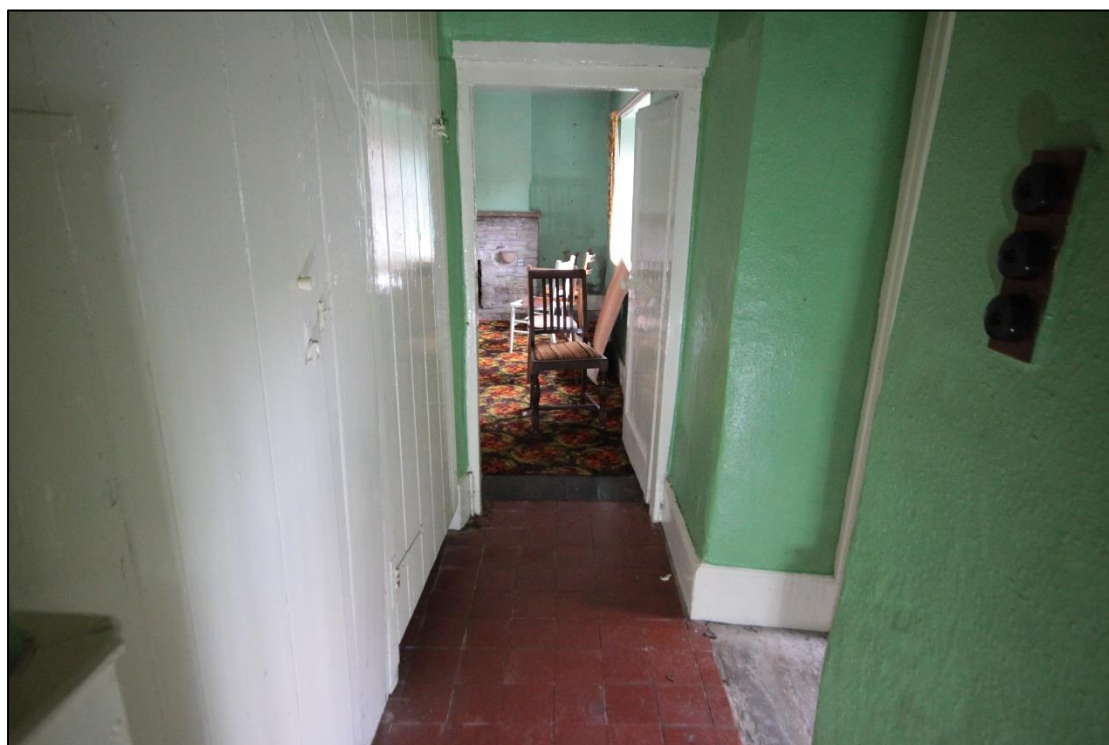


Plate 40: The ground floor landing, facing north-west.



Plate 41: View of under the stairs next to the ground floor landing, with 1m scale.

6.16 There is also a small external store on the ground floor of the farmhouse which is inaccessible. This connects with the rear porch from the catslide roof. A photograph (Pl. 42) was taken from the opening on the eastern wall of the external store, which highlights the fact that the store was a later addition. The stone on the internal east wall of the store is of coursed rubble, whereas the other walls within the store are constructed with long and thin stone.

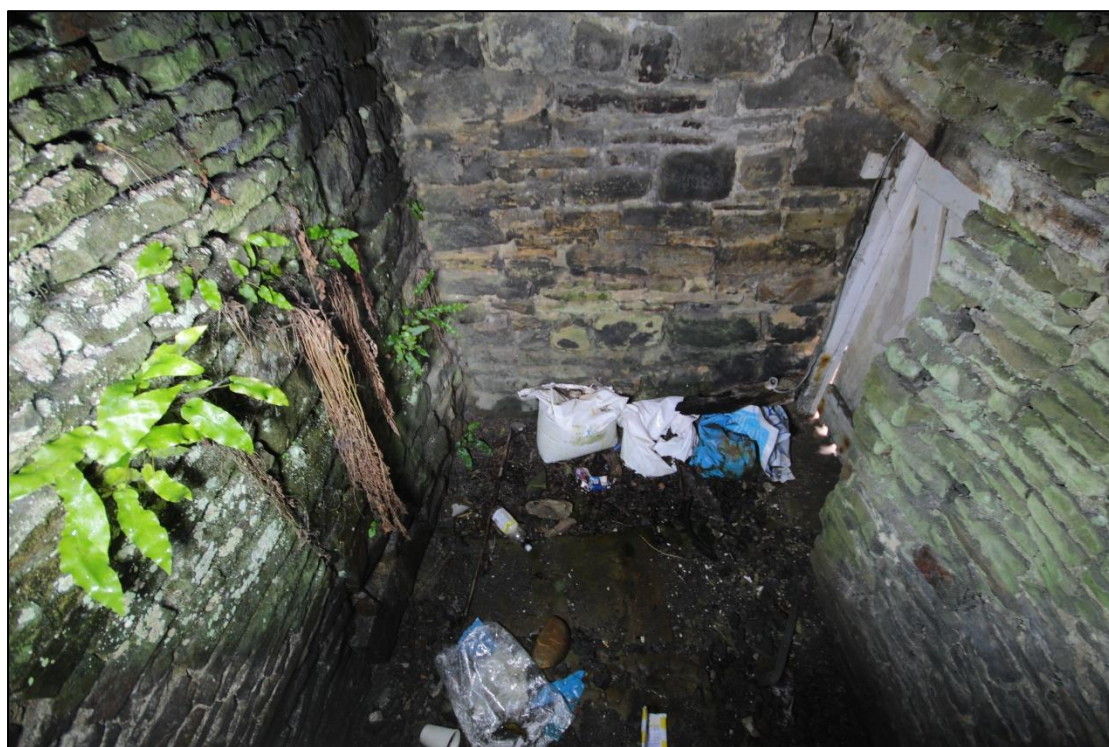


Plate 42: View of the interior of the external store, facing east.

6.17 The first floor of the farm house is made up of four bedrooms and a bathroom. From the staircase to the northern portion of the farmhouse, there is larger bedroom accessible via a door to the north-east. The bedroom is plain with a low ceiling and has a three-light lead window on the eastern wall. There is also a small storage area accessed through a door on the south wall of the room. The low ceiling of this room combined with the presence of the lead windows indicates it is part of the original c.1780 phasing.

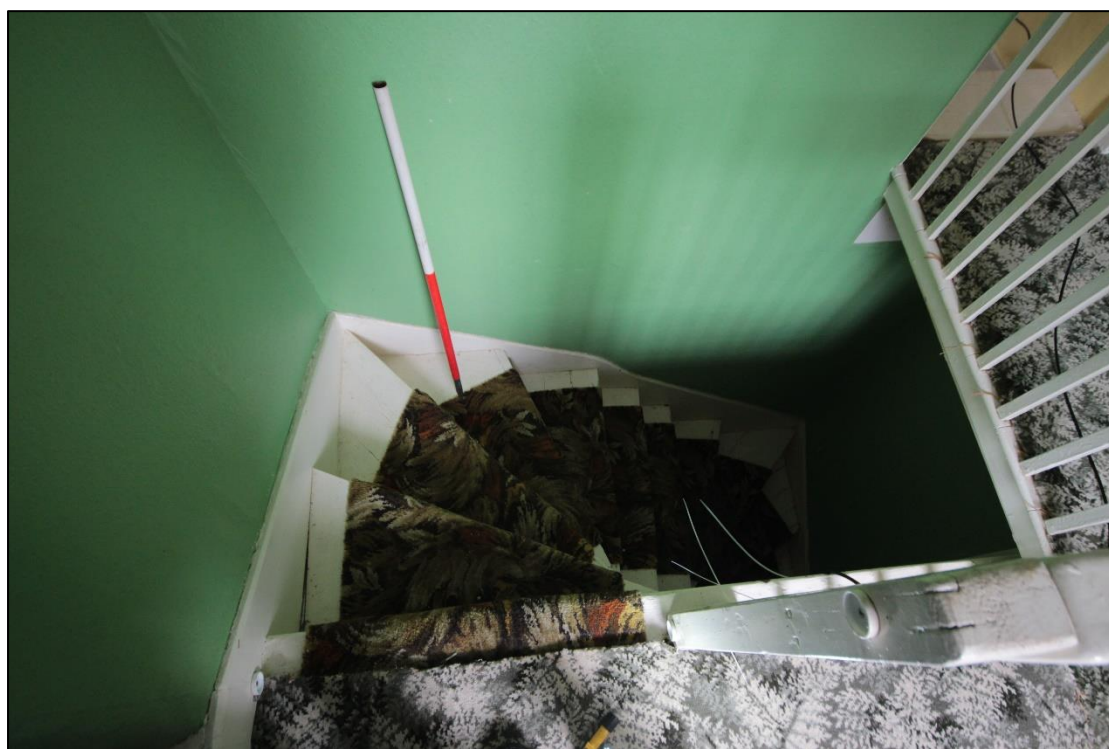


Plate 43: The north staircase with 1m scale, taken facing west.



Plate 44: View of the central first floor bedroom, taken facing north-west.

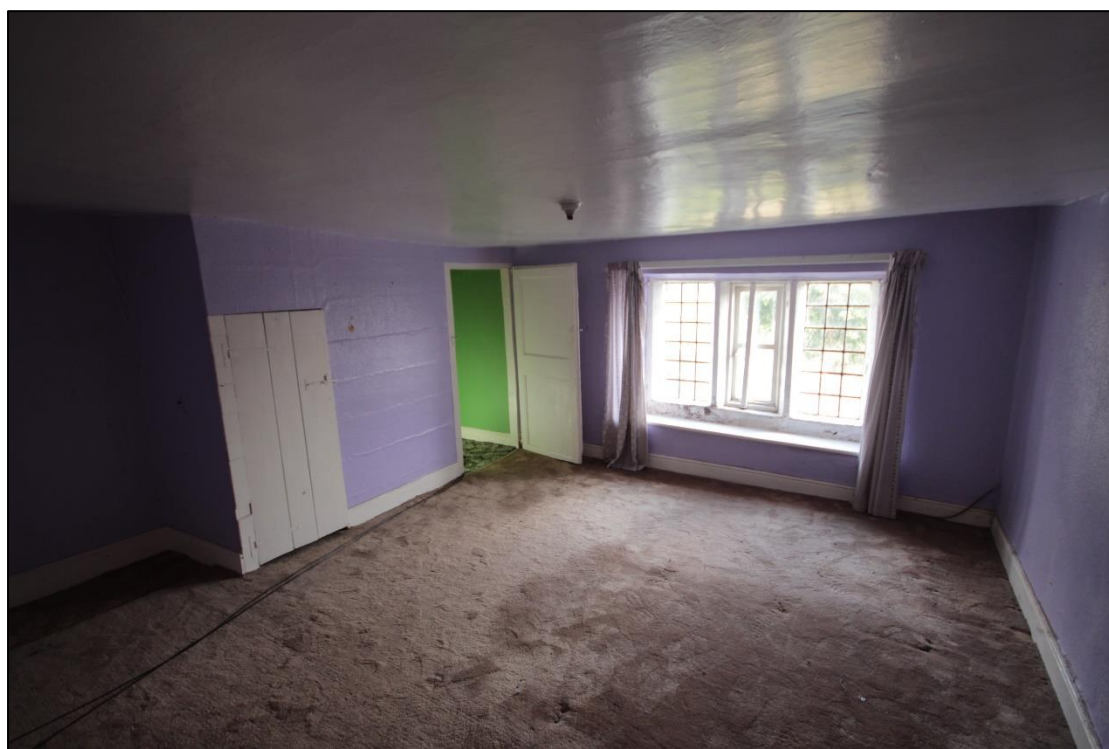


Plate 45: View of the eastern and southern walls of the central first floor bedroom.

6.18 The southern-most bedroom on the first floor is accessed via a landing through the north door of the central bedroom, which passes the southern staircase. Within the bedroom, there is a three-light window on the eastern wall and a small storage cupboard built into the north wall in the north-east corner. The north wall of the bedroom features a plain timber fireplace, which has been boarded up.



Plate 46: First floor bedroom to the south of the farmhouse, taken facing north.



Plate 47: South view of the southern-most bedroom, featuring blocked fireplace, with 1m scale.



Plate 48: View of the southern staircase, with 1m scale taken facing east.

6.19 The main bathroom of the property is situated at the southern end of the farmhouse. This room is larger in height and has been built into the roof. There is a three-light window on the eastern wall and a two-light, modernized window on the western wall, both of which are at floor level. The bathroom features green and white tiles and has modern bathroom features including a toilet in the east corner, a bath in the north corner, a sink to the left of the bath and a gated shower on the north wall.



Plate 49: Main bathroom of the farmhouse, taken facing east with 1m scale.



Plate 50: West view of the main bathroom, with 1m scale.

6.20 From the north ground floor stairs, there is a small bedroom situated to the north. This room features a small, one-light window with metal bars. The entrance

doorway is narrow, with a small step down to the floor level. On the top of the door there is sliding ventilation shuttering.



Plate 51: View of the small first floor bedroom to the north of the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale.



Plate 52: The narrow bedroom door of the small bedroom, with 1m scale.

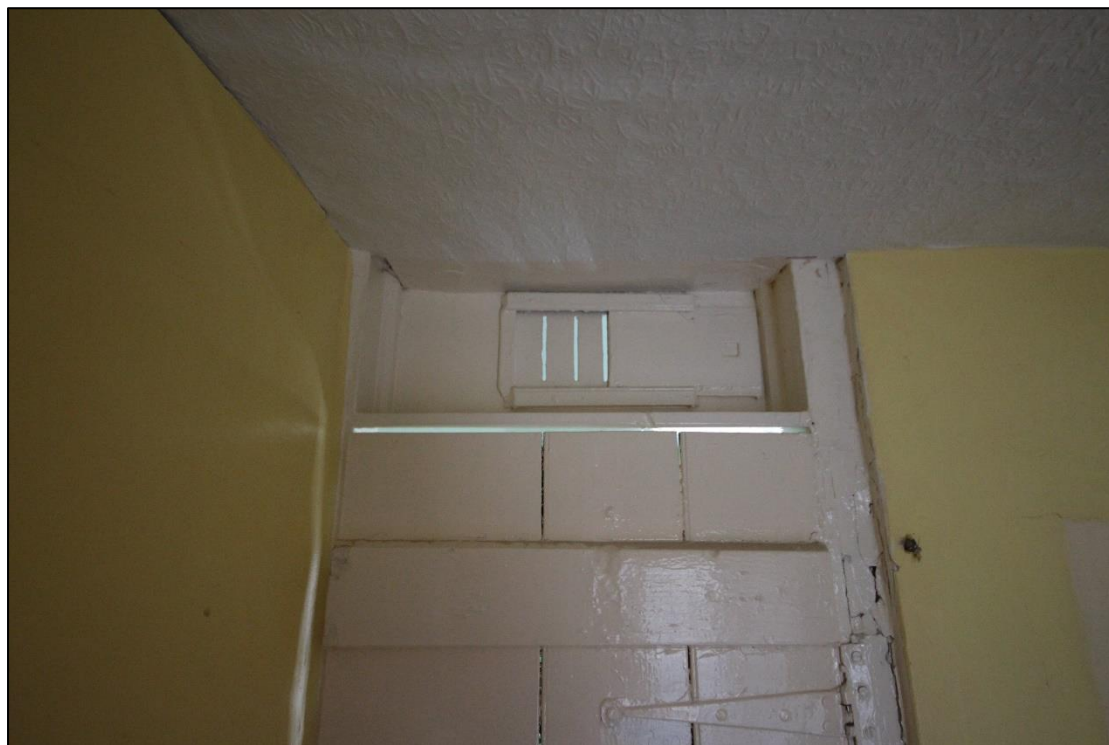


Plate 53: The ventilation shuttering on the narrow doorway, taking facing east.

6.21 The first floor bedroom on the northern end of the farmhouse is large and has a three-light window, two of which have lead tracing. The bedroom is relatively plain, barring the fireplace on the north wall. This is constructed of timber and has surviving metal grills within the fireplace, surrounded by brick infills.



Plate 54: View of the three-light window and doorway of the northern-most bedroom of the farmhouse, taken facing east.



Plate 55: Fireplace in the northern-most bedroom of the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale.

6.22 There is also an attic space within the farmhouse, accessible via a narrow staircase north of the central bedroom. The room features exposed timber beams and a small electric heater in the south-eastern corner.



Plate 56: Attic space in the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale.



Plate 57: View of the narrow staircase to the attic, taken facing west with 1m scale.

Farmyard Buildings Exterior

6.23 The farmyard buildings within the Totley Hall Farm courtyard are 'U' shaped and are positioned to the north-west of the farmhouse. The buildings are mainly constructed of coursed masonry, with ashlar quoins. Historic mapping highlights that, according to the 1870 OS map, the buildings had been constructed in the 19th century. There is a range of buildings with different functions within the courtyard including a former shelter shed on the eastern range, cowhouses of varying sizes on the northern and western wings of buildings, and a hayloft with grain store on the first floor of the western wing.

6.24 The western elevation of the farmyard building covers three phases of construction: the main western structure, and two later additions further to the south. The main western section of the farmyard building is the only element which covers two storeys. From the west, only the first floor of the western elevation can be viewed, with the ground floor of the western wing subterranean. The building is

constructed in coursed sandstone, with ashlar quoins. The western façade features two timber windows tucked under the eaves, one of which has been boarded up. There are two doorways, the northernmost is stepped down with a brick wall surround and is topped with a lintel and the southern-most doorway is blocked with brick and is tucked under the eaves. This building is gabled at the north and south ends and the building connected to the south is a later extension.



Plate 58: View of the western farmyard building, taken facing south-east.



Plate 59: Northern extent of the western farmyard wing, taken facing east with 1m scale.



Plate 60: Central view of western elevation, with 1m scale.



Plate 61: View of the connecting buildings along the western elevation, with the later extension to the right with 1m scale.



Plate 62: Boarded-up timber opening on the northern extent of western elevation. Taken facing east with 1m scale.



Plate 63: Doorway on the western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale.

6.25 The extension connected to the southern elevation of the main western farmyard wing is one storey in construction. That the roof line and wall cut into the quoins from the main western wing is a clear indication of its later date. Historic mapping shows that this extension is not depicted on the 1870 OS map, but was present by the time of the 1890 OS map. The extension has a blocked door and two-light, timber framed window, which is more modern in design and features a timber lintel. This building is also constructed with quoins and a later extension is connected further to the south, constructed of coursed rubble.



Plate 64: View of the two extensions on the western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale.



Plate 65: Blocked up doorway on the first extension, with 1m scale.



Plate 66: The western elevation, with two later extensions. Taken facing north with 1m scale.

6.26 The southern-most end of the western wing is a later extension constructed of coursed rubble. It features a sloping corrugated metal roof, supported by steel columns, and its south elevation features a large opening on the left. The eastern elevation is constructed of timber paneling and features two doors. This extension appears to be present within the 1930 OS map, but it is not until the 1950 OS map that its real size is reflected.



Plate 67: View of the end south elevation within the farmyard complex, with 1m scale.



Plate 68: Oblique view along the east internal elevation of the farm buildings, with 1m scale, taken facing west.

6.27 The remainder of the internal eastern elevation is constructed of coursed sandstone and features the gabled extension and the western wing building. On the eastern elevation, the gabled extension features a timber door with two-light fanlight window above. Quoins are visible to the left, highlighting the clear separation with the later extension. In the centre of the single-storey building, there are two ventilation holes with slits and the roof is of slate. To the north-west, this extension connects with the main building of the western wing within the farm complex. On the south elevation of this building, with the second storey gable roof visible, there is a dove coat. This is the only two-storey building within the courtyard complex of buildings. To the left, the building's ashlar quoins connect with the later extension. The ground floor has three doors to access different rooms, all timber framed with a stone lintel above. This floor features four, four-light windows with stone lintels and sills. On the first floor, there is a four-light window to the far left and a large pitching hole with timber opening, lintel and sill to the far right. In the centre of the building, there is a ventilation slit with ashlar surrounds. The north-west extent of the wing connects with the single-storey north wing of the complex. This has been built onto the side of the building and it appears that these buildings were not always connected.



Plate 69: View of the internal eastern elevation, highlighting the extension added to the main western wing building. Taken with 1m scale.



Plate 70: The internal eastern elevation of the western wing's main building, with 1m scale.



Plate 71: Northern end of the internal eastern elevation of the farmyard complex, featuring pitching hole on the right, and central ventilation slit, with 1m scale.



Plate 72: Western wing connecting with the northern end, taken facing south-west with 1m scale.



Plate 73: Pitching hole with lintel and sill on the internal eastern elevation.



Plate 74: Ventilation slit on the internal eastern elevation of the western wing.

6.28 The internal south elevation of the northern wing is a single storey building, constructed of coursed sandstone. This features three timber framed door openings with stone lintels, to the left, centre and the right. The door on the left is built into the western wing and may be of a later date. There are also three small windows across the elevation, the left and centre are timber framed and appear to be of a later date. The window to the right, while in a poor state of repair, appears to have been a 9-light timber framed window with lintel and sill. There are also four ventilations grills along the length of the elevation. The roof of the building is slate, features three roof lights and has been repaired more recently.



Plate 75: View of the western end of the single storey building within the farm yard, with 1m scale.



Plate 76: Central view of the internal south elevation within the farmyard complex, with 1m scale.



Plate 77: Eastern end of the internal south elevation, with 1m scale.

6.29 The east internal elevation of the farmyard complex of buildings is single storey and connects with the northern wing. The fabric is enlightening as to the former use of this building. There is a central timber framed window opening, flanked by two sandstone pillars. These pillars highlight that this building was likely used as a shelter shed for cattle, with the central area open. This has now been blocked with sandstone. To the left and right of these pillars there are two timber framed doorways and the left also features a timber framed window with stone sill. Quoins are visible from the insides of these doors, indicating that the building had formerly been smaller and had been extended outwards at each side. Historic mapping prior to the 1950s OS map indicates that the eastern corner of the building had been smaller and this was extended to the current scale after the 1930s. The south elevation of the east wing is gabled and this is built into the outer wall. The area in between the farmhouse and the east wing contains a deep vat of water.



Plate 78: The internal west elevation of the farmyard complex of buildings, featuring plinths from previous shelter shed, with 1m scale.



Plate 79: South elevation of the end gable for the north-western building within the farmyard complex.

6.30 The western elevation of the farmyard complex of buildings viewed from Totley Hall Lane features a wall connecting the buildings to the farmhouse to the left, and has large ashlar quoins. The central portion of this elevation relates to the eastern wing. The ground floor of this features two blocked openings, with lintels, which may have been used as drainage. To the right, there is the gable end of the northern building wing, and this contains ashlar quoins connecting to a garden wall to the right and a small two-light timber framed window with ashlar lintel. Across the length of the elevation there is a long line in the fabric, which may indicate that the building extended outwards towards the road at this level, but this is unclear.



Plate 80: Totley Hall Lane view of the east elevation from the farmyard complex of buildings, with 1m scale.



Plate 81: View of the east elevation of the farmyard buildings from the road, taken facing west with 1m scale.



Plate 82: Previous opening on the east elevation from the road, with 1m scale.



Plate 83: Blocked opening with lintel on the east elevation of the farmyard complex of buildings, with 1m scale.

6.31 The interior of the eastern wing of the farmyard complex of buildings is open and plain. The roof has timber paneling, and two large frames with king posts. There

are several open holes along the walls indicating the previous roof. The walls feature a concrete render, and the floor is of concrete. The north wall of the interior has a blocked door which was connected to that of the north building wing. On the western wall there are two pillars of cinderblocks in the position of the exterior pillars, and these support the timber framed roofing.



Plate 84: View of the internal wall within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, featuring holes from the previous roof, with 1m scale.



Plate 85: Oblique view of north-east building's interior, with 1m scale.



Plate 86: South-east facing internal wall with blocked door, within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, with 1m scale.



Plate 87: Oblique view of the western wall within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, with twin cinderblock plinths supporting the roof. Taken with 1m scale.



Plate 88: View of the timber framed roof with king post. The roof also features timber panelling.

6.32 The northern wing of the farmyard complex features four main areas and has a long corridor running along both the north and south of the interior. The main function of the northern wing was that of a cow house; the corridors would have been used to access the feeding points for the cattle. The area to the far east is small and has a two-light timber framed window to the east. This area was a smaller separated cow house, and features a steel cow tie bar, a connected water feeder and a ceramic trough. There is a low brick-built wall connected to the eastern exterior wall and an interior wall to the west. The walls have partially rendered in concrete. On the south wall there is a low brick-built wall and a blocked doorway which connected to the eastern wing.



Plate 89: View of the north-east wall within the eastern interior of the north wing, with 1m scale.

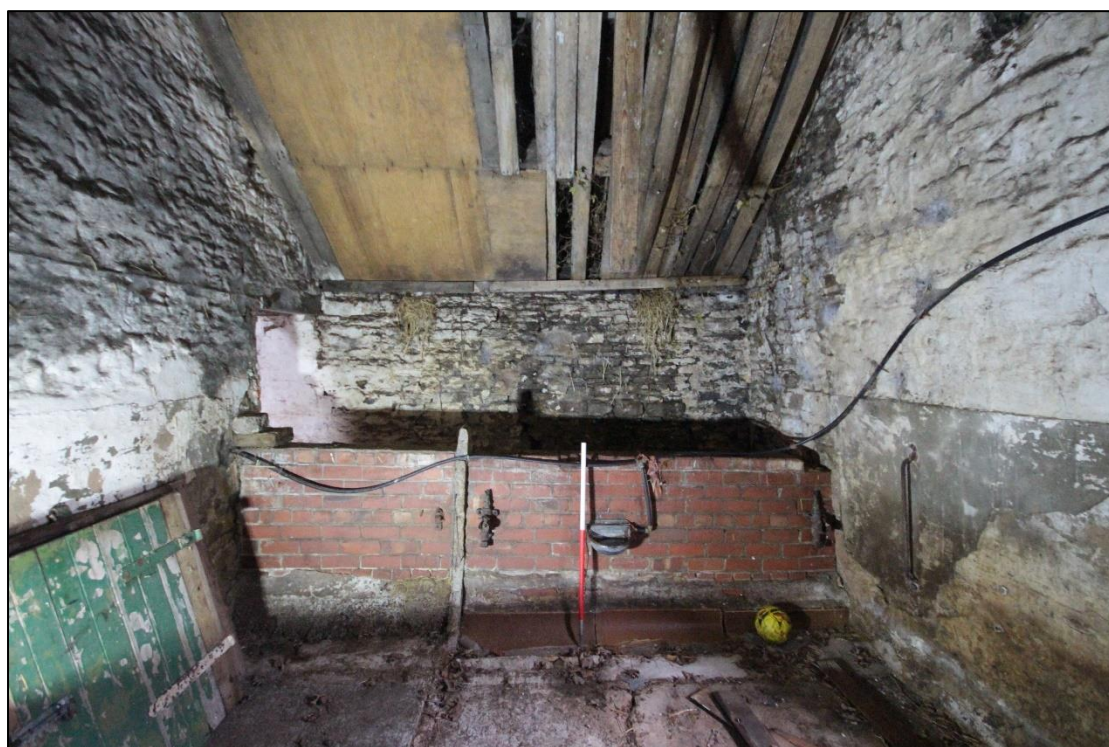


Plate 90: Low brick will with ceramic trough within north-east corner of northern wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 91: Western wall within the north-east end of the northern wing, with 1m scale.

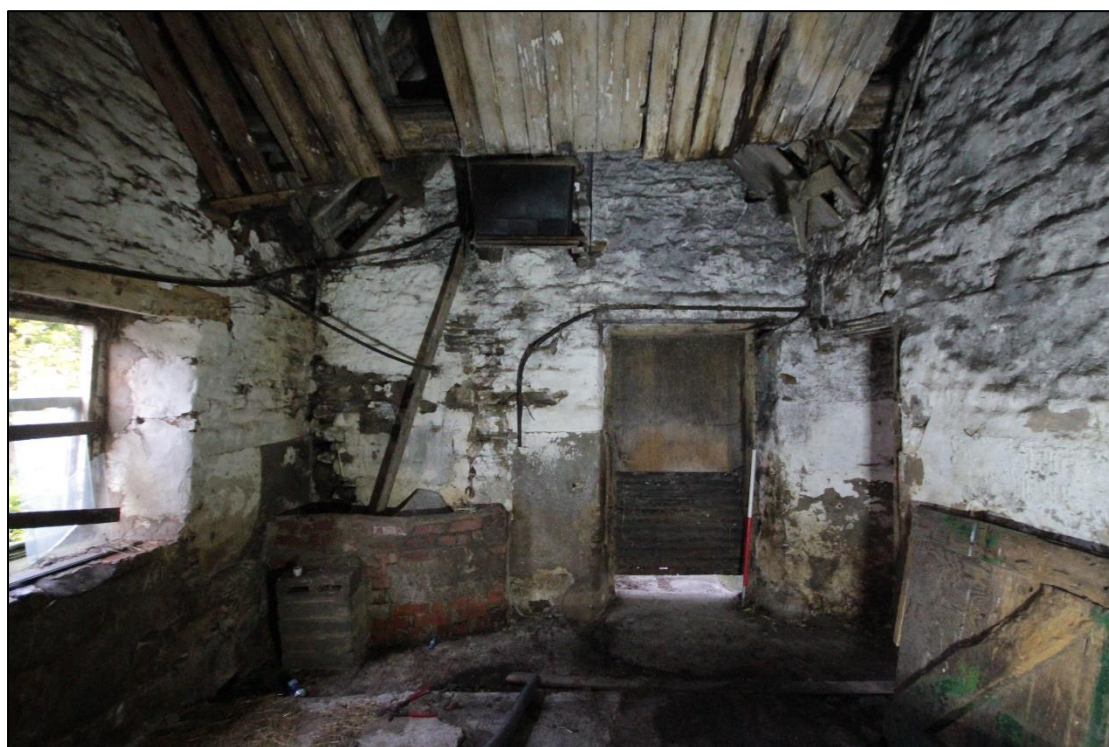


Plate 92: South-east wall of the north-east of the northern wing, featuring window to the east, and blocked doorway to the eastern wing, with 1m scale.

6.33 The area to the west is flanked by the corridors to the north and south, and two internal walls to the east and west. This is a gated area with a low concrete moulded wall, featuring a timber gate and a low brick-built wall to the north. The area features a metal cow tie, connected water feeders and ceramic trough. There is evidence of the previous concrete partition, but this has been removed. The floor has also been covered in concrete and, in some areas, there is the evidence of scratched concrete, which would have helped with the grip for the cattle.



Plate 93: Small area with low brick wall, ceramic trough within the northern wing, with 1m scale.

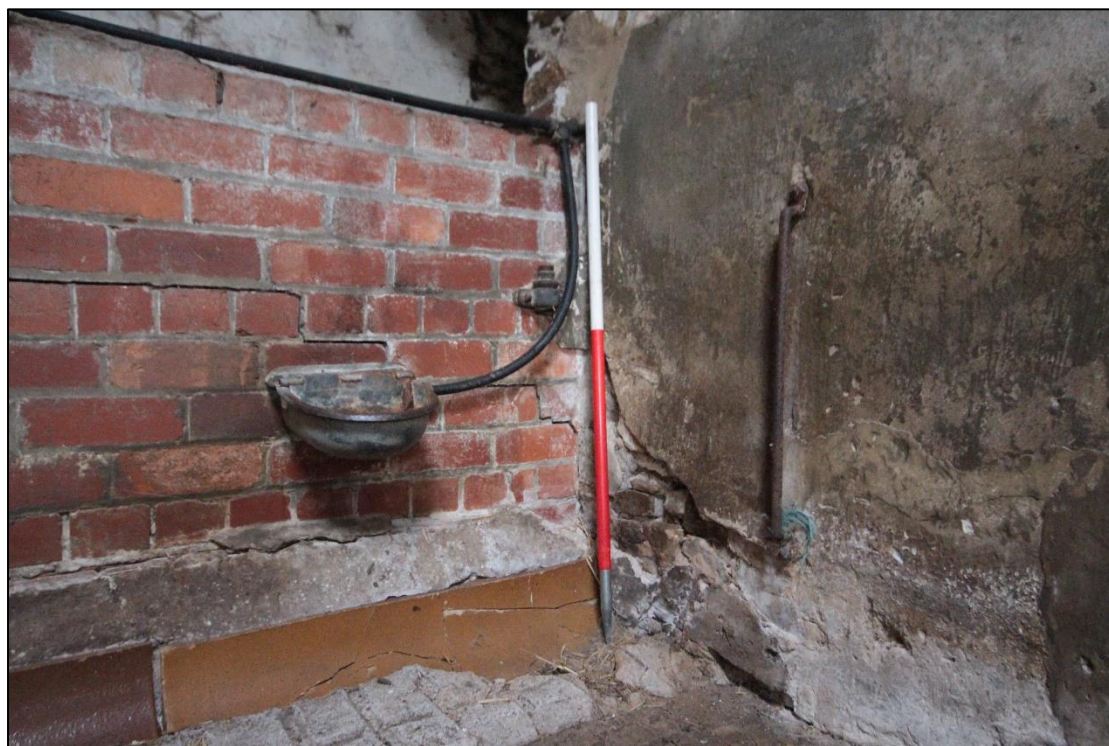


Plate 94: Steel cow tie and water feeder, with 1m scale.



Plate 95: Corridor to the north-east room within the northern exterior, with low concrete moulded wall to the left. 1m scale.

6.34 The central area within the northern wing is the largest and was used as the main cow house. This features a low brick-built wall, which has evidence of the previous concrete partitions. The floor is of concrete and has a drainage channel to the south. There is a connected water feeder and a metal cow tie, and evidence in the fabric that more of these once existed. The northern wall features a timber door and a small window. The roof features timber paneling and framing with king posts, as well as roof lights to the south. The northern aisle connects with the east and western ends of the northern wing.



Plate 96: View of the north-east wall within the large central area of the northern wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 97: View of the west wall within the large central area of the northern wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 98: Oblique view of the southern wall within the northern wing's interior, with 1m scale.



Plate 99: View of the rear wall within the northern wing's interior, with low brick wall. With 1m scale.



Plate 100: Timber door behind the low brick wall on the northern exterior of the north wing's interior, with 1m scale.



Plate 101: Back corridor within the northern wing, with 1m scale.

6.35 To the west of this area there is a narrow passageway that connects the north corridor to the south and to the western wing. This passageway appears to reflect that these building had not previously been connected. The western-most area of the northern wing is part of the main western wing of buildings, but access is only available through the northern building. This area has a low timber roof and is supported by metal columns. The northern extent of the area features grain chutes, which connect with the first-floor interior. The north wall also features a timber paneled door. There is also a brick-blocked door on the south wall, which would have previously connected to the western wing.

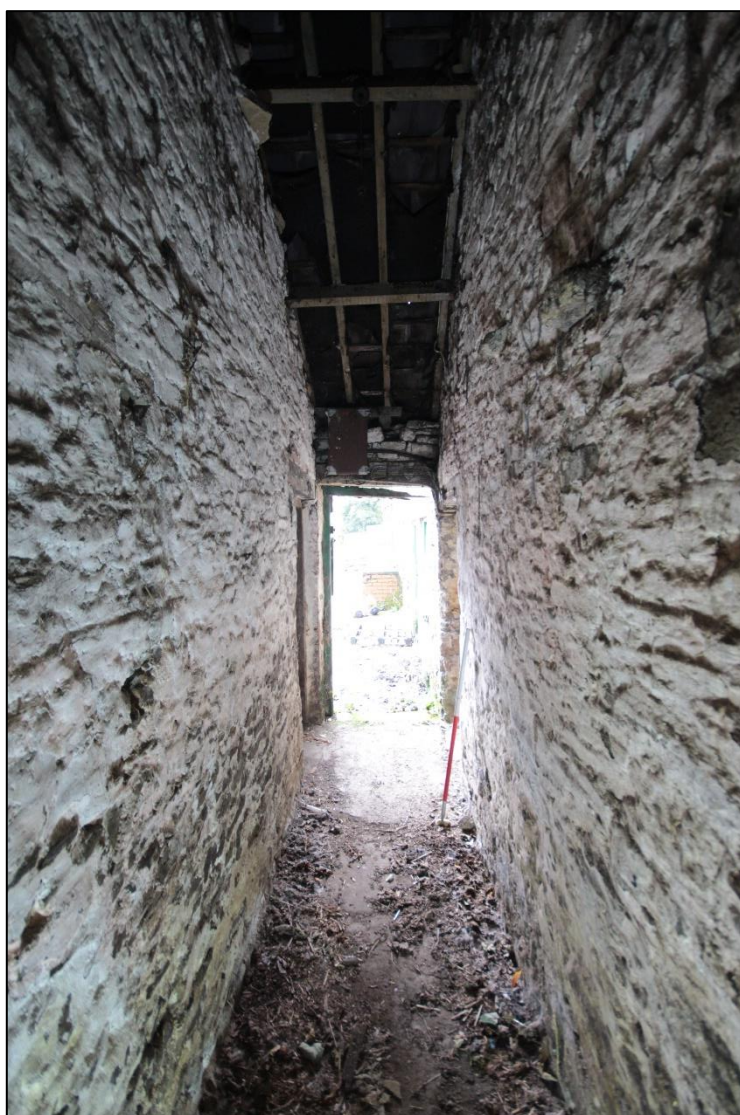


Plate 102: Narrow passage within to the west of the north wing's interior, facing towards the outer door, with 1m scale.



Plate 103: View of the northern wall within the western room of the north wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 104: View of the western wall within the western room of the north wing, with 1m scale.

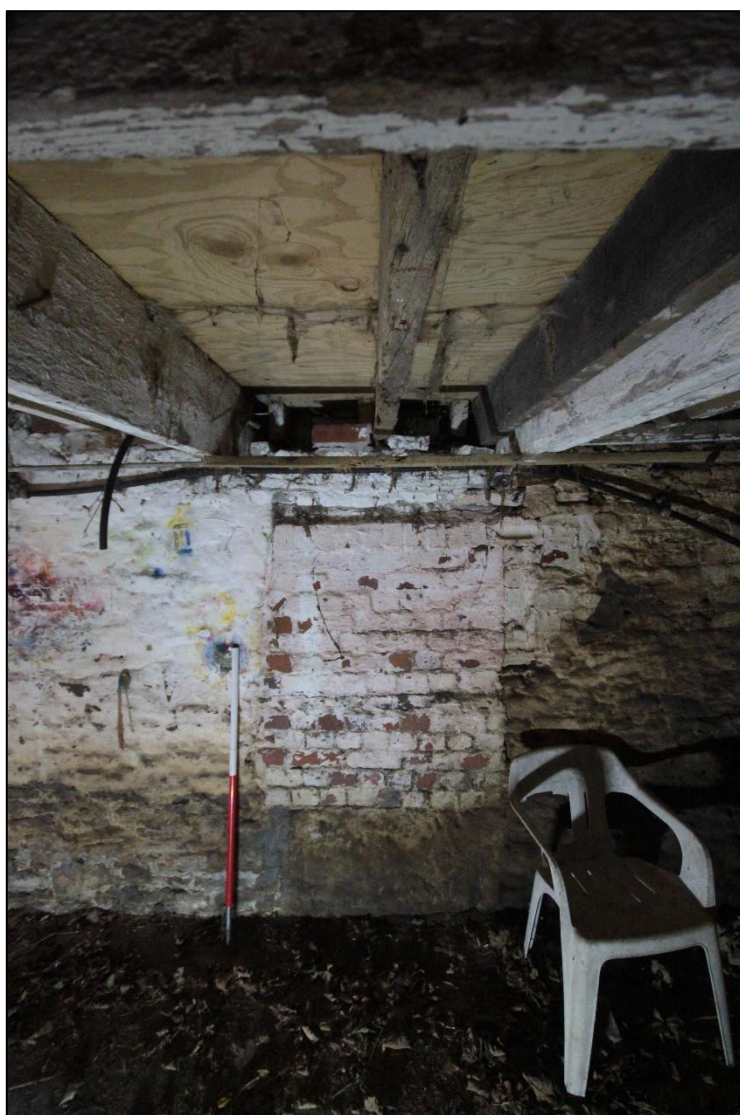


Plate 105: Blocked doorway on the southern wall, with 1m scale.



Plate 106: Close view of the timber constructed grain chute.

6.36 The interior of the main western wing of buildings has three main rooms. The two to the north-west have low roofs and are relatively plain in their interior. Each feature a four-light timber framed window and timber framed door. Within the central room there is evidence in the fabric of a previous door, which would have connected to the cow house to the south-east. This cow house has a low roof with large steel support beams. The concrete in this area is moulded and appears to be of more recent construction. There are three concrete partitions on a raised concrete platform, with a drainage channel to the east. Within the concrete partitions, there are ceramic troughs and metal cow ties.



Plate 107: View of the western wall of the plain northern room within the western wing, with 1m scale.

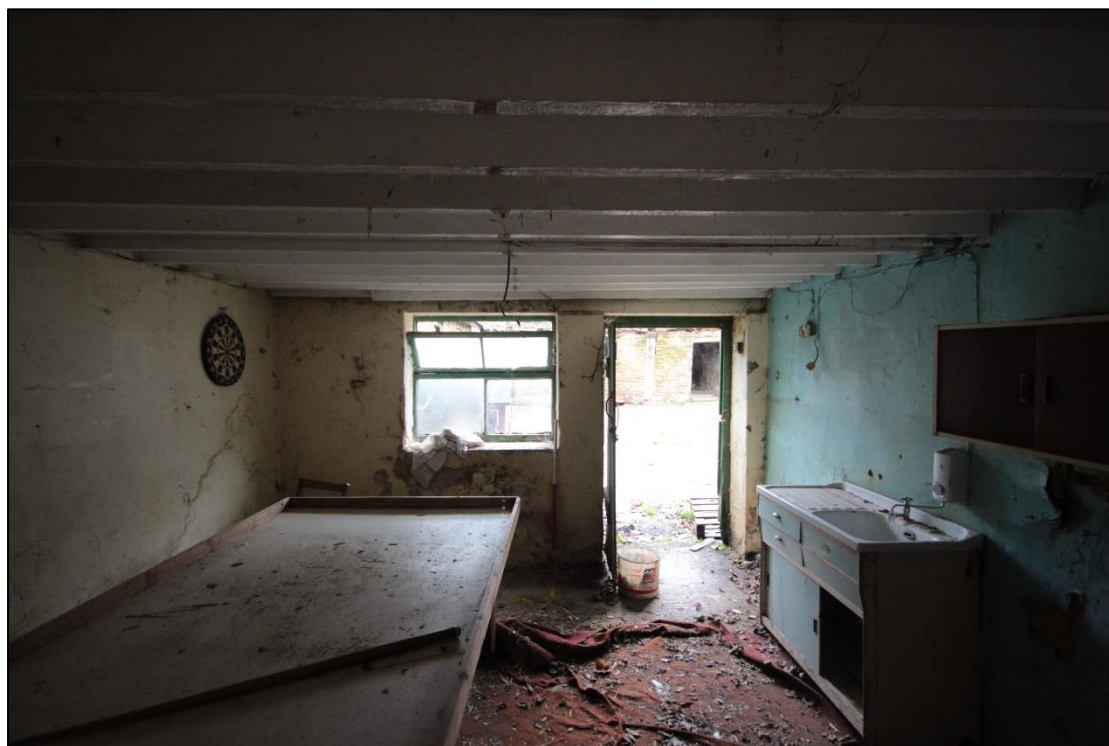


Plate 108: North-east facing view of the interior of the north-most room within the western wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 109: Plain utility room within western wing, with 1m scale.

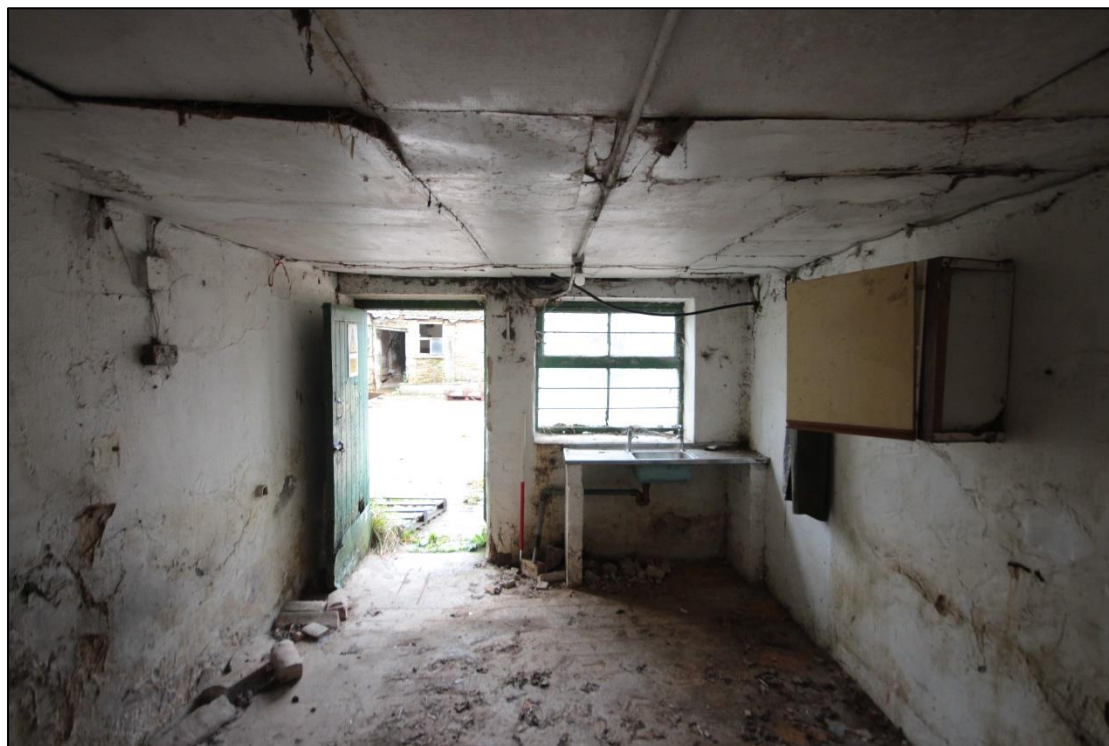


Plate 110: View facing east of the plain utility room, with 1m scale.



Plate 111: Blocked doorway on the north wall within the utility room, taken facing north-west with 1m scale.



Plate 112: South-east view of central cow house within western wing. Featuring central drainage channel and moulded concrete partitions, with 1m scale.



Plate 113: View of the south-east wall within the central cow house of the western wing.



Plate 114: View of the concrete partitions with ceramic trough, with 1m scale.



Plate 115: Metal cow tie with ceramic trough. Taken with 1m scale.

6.37 The first extension on the western wing to the south-east is a small cow house, with concrete moulded partitions and a concrete floor with drainage channel. The western wall features a raised blocked doorway on brick-built steps, as well as a

timber framed window. On the south wall there is a timber blocked hole to the left, with the dove cote visible on the upper part of the gable wall. Part of this wall is extended outwards, suggesting that alterations were made when the later south-west extension was added. The eastern wall features a timber framed doorway and a two-light fanlight window. Along the upper walls there are numerous holes indicating the existence of the previous roof.



Plate 116: Western wall of the western extension, featuring raised blocked door, with 1m scale.



Plate 117: Oblique view of the concrete partitions within the extension on the western wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 118: View of the eastern wall of the western wing extension, with 1m scale.

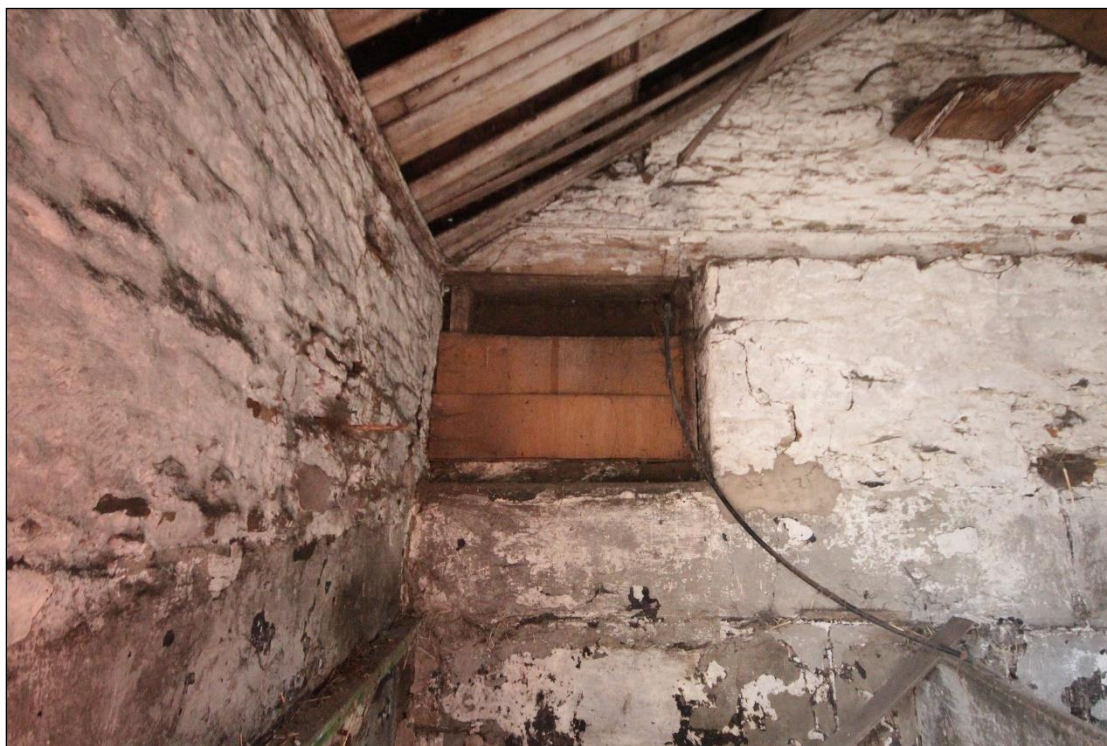


Plate 119: Blocked window within the western wing extension.

6.38 The more recent extension further to the south-east has an open interior and features a range of construction materials, including sandstone, metal and timber. On the northern wall there are quoins in the centre, indicating a previous building break. The blocked hole to the right may have been a pitching hole that has since been covered in timber. The eastern wall is constructed of mismatched timber, featuring a timber door. To the south-east of this there is a brick-built extension, which houses a toilet. There is then a timber partition wall, creating an open entrance point on the south elevation, which is presumably used as a garage.



Plate 120: Blocked pitching hole within the end western extension, featuring quoins on the left where the building was connected, with 1m scale.



Plate 121: Timber walling on the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale.



Plate 122: Modern brick built interior extension on the south-east interior of the end extension, with 1m scale.



Plate 123: North-west interior wall of the end western extension, with 1m scale.

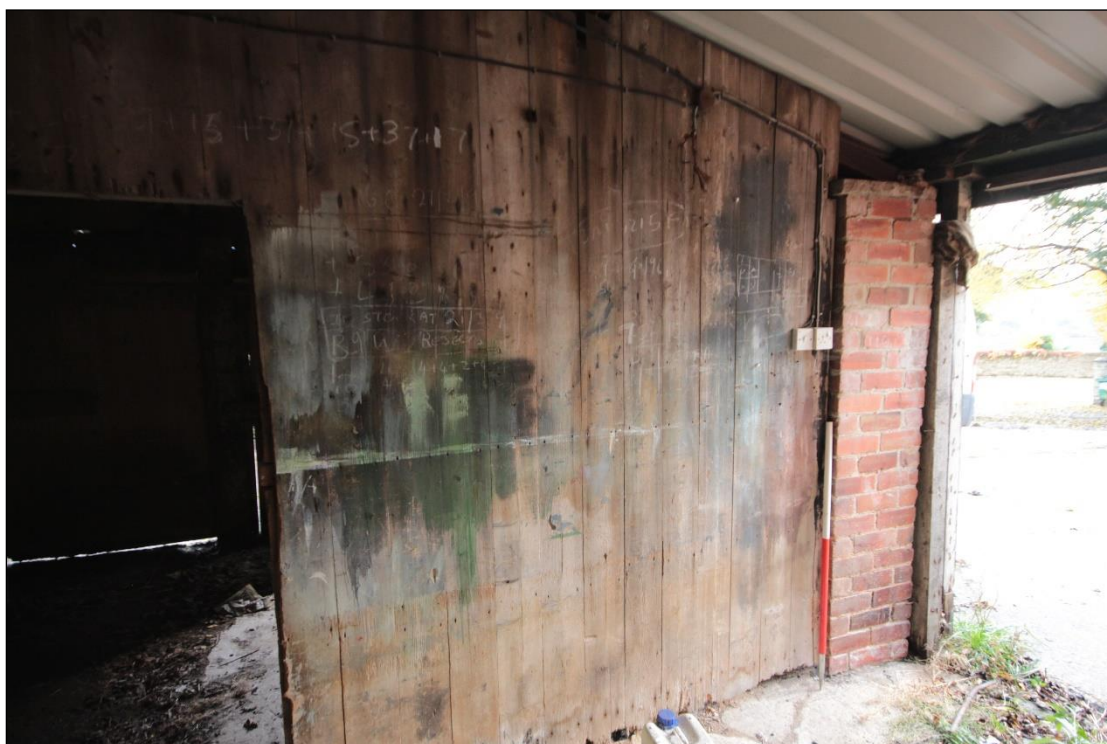


Plate 124: Timber panelled interior wall and brick outer wall within the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale.

6.39 The first floor of the western wing is only accessible from the western elevation. However, it was advised that the floor was unstable and unsafe to access, and

therefore an in-depth building recording could not be undertaken. The smaller room to the south-east has a timber framed roof and features two king post timber frames. Within the larger room to the north-west, the walls are partially lined with a concrete render, whilst the roof features the king post timber framing seen within other parts of the courtyard complex. The north-west corner of the room features timber apparatus which connects to the chutes below, with the pitching hole behind this.

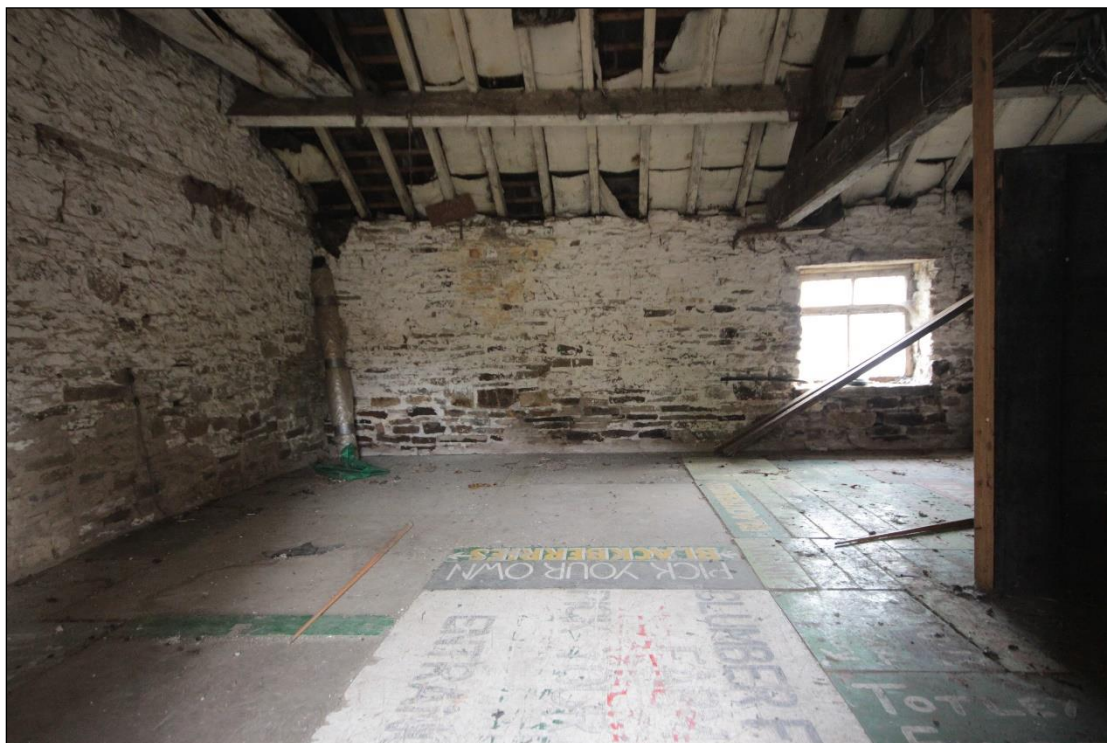


Plate 125: North-east facing view of the interior of the first floor southern room within the western wing.



Plate 126: South-east view of the interior of the first floor southern room within the western wing.



Plate 127: Northern extent of the first floor western room within the western wing, featuring timber apparatus connecting to lower grain chutes.



Plate 128: First floor interior of the western room within the western wing.

6.40 The large and open shelter shed is situated in the western corner of the site. This building is constructed of sandstone and has an open front supported by three metal plinths connected to the slate roof. The 1870 OS map indicates that the shelter shed had been built by this date and likely resided within a large foldyard. Within the interior there are small openings, with lintel and sills, but it is unclear of their function. The northern wall of the shelter shed has bowed considerably. The shelter shed features an open timber framed roof, with the *in situ* timber representing a recent development. To the east there is a single storey extension connected to the shelter shed, constructed of sandstone with a sloping corrugated metal roof. This has been built by 1890 according to the OS. The western portion of the south elevation of the extension has been studded with felt and features a modern window and a timber door. The interior of this portion is plain, with whitewashed walls. Features of note include a cinderblock support on the western interior wall, the timber wall to the north, and the stone cobbled flooring. The extension continues to the east with an open area and this is plain with a ventilation hole on the northern wall.



Plate 129: North facing view of the shelter shed, with 1m scale.



Plate 130: Eastern interior wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale.



Plate 131: Oblique view of the northern interior wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale.



Plate 132: View of the interior west wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale.

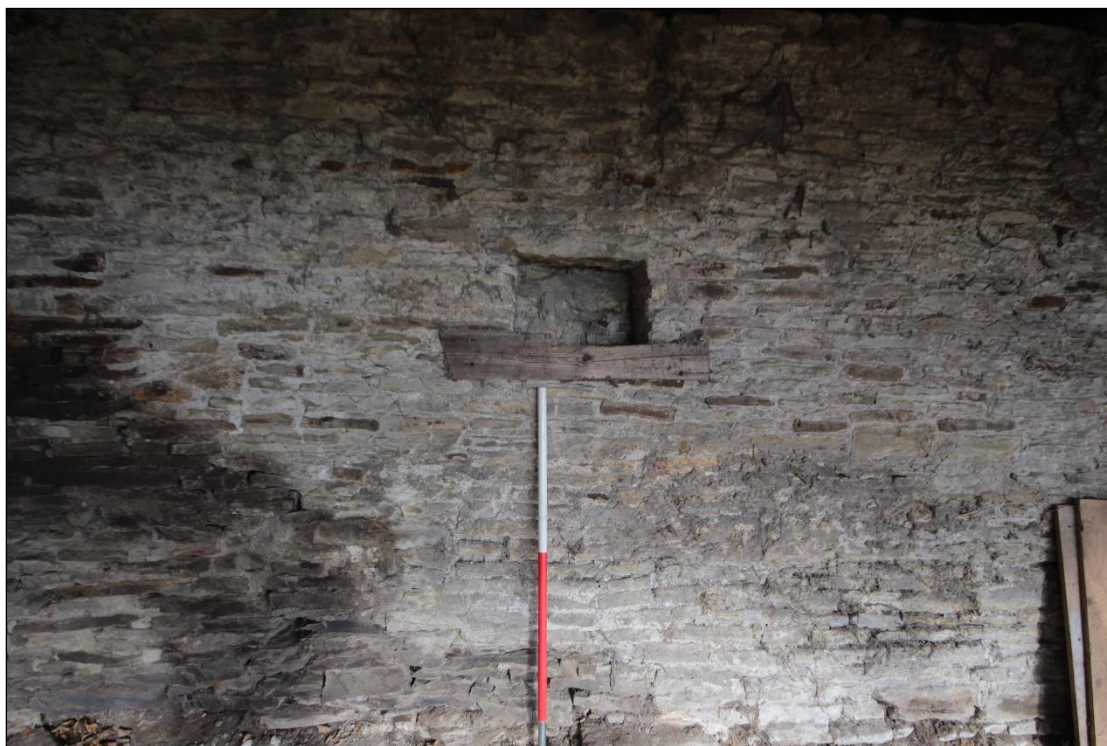


Plate 133: Previous blocked opening with sill, with 1m scale.



Plate 134: Two previous openings on the north wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale.



Plate 135: Timber framed roof of the shelter shed, taken facing west.



Plate 136: Oblique view of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale.



Plate 137: View of the north and west interior walls of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale.



Plate 138: Timber panelled front wall of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale.



Plate 139: View of the north and east interior wall of the shelter shed extension.



Plate 140: View of the western interior wall of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Development of the Site

7.1 Totley Hall Farmhouse is the earliest surviving building within the complex and has two distinct phases. The first relates to the northern portion of the building, which was built around c.1780. The second was an addition to the farmhouse in the later 19th century, which extended the building further to the south-east. The 1818 map by Fairbanks details the existence of farm buildings on site, but most of these do not reflect the position of the *in situ* buildings. The map does depict a building to the north of the farmhouse, which roughly matches the scale of the eastern wing of the 'U' shaped courtyard block. This building does feature evidence within the fabric to suggest its former use as a shelter shed and therefore may date to the early 19th century.

7.2 The major development of the complex appears to date to the mid-19th century, with the erection of the 'U' shaped courtyard block. The complex was present by the 1870 OS map and was constructed during the High Farming period, between 1840 and 1870 (Lake 2014, 5). The courtyard buildings appear to have had an emphasis upon cattle husbandry, with a range of cow houses. It is unclear whether these buildings were constructed at the same time. The western wing is more indicative of an early 19th century cow house, over two storeys with a hayloft and pitching hole on the first floor. The cow house of the northern wing reflects the views of agricultural theorists of the mid-19th century, who believed that cows would benefit from well-ventilated areas open to the roof. The shelter shed within the western corner of the complex was also likely built in the mid-19th century and is present by the time of the 1870 OS map. This period also saw the erection of three buildings within the western extent of the site, which are no longer present.

7.3 The later 19th century saw an extension to the western wing of the 'U' shaped block, which has been used as a cow house. An extension to the shelter shed in the western corner was also added by the time of the 1890 OS map. This period saw the major extension to the farmhouse to the south-west, which reflected the increased productivity of the site, and the need for more accommodation. By the 1890s the three buildings in the western extent had been demolished, and two buildings to the east had been constructed. Both of these buildings are no longer present.

7.4 Little of the complex had altered by the early 20th century. This period saw an additional extension to the western wing of the courtyard block and this structure appears to have been used as a cart shed. By the 1939 OS map, a building had been connected to the northern corner of the western courtyard wing. This appears to have been present until its recent demolition. The mid-20th century saw the demolition of the two buildings constructed in the later 19th century and the erection of a large building in the central extent of the complex. A large building had been present in this area up until its recent demolition.

Function and Uses

7.5 The structures at Totley Hall Farm point towards a strong historic emphasis on cattle husbandry. The 'U' shaped courtyard block of farm buildings features a former shelter shed and a range of cow houses. Evidence within the eastern wing suggests its former use as a shelter shed, dating to the early 19th century. The cow house within the northern wing is open to the roof with timber beams revealed, and is indicative of a mid-19th century cow house. The agricultural theorists of the day believed that cows would benefit from more ventilation, light, and a greater sense of hygiene (Brunskill 2007, 66-67). The western wing features a cow house with low roof and first floor hayloft above and this type of cow house is more indicative of the earlier 19th century. Evidence in the fabric connecting these buildings and the variation in style might suggest that these cow houses were built at different times and connected by the 1870 OS. Internally very little of the original character of these mid-19th century barns remain. The concrete flooring in all three of the wings is most likely to be an early 20th century addition, along with much of the extant render on the walls. The concrete stalls also appear to be the result of 20th century interventions, creating concrete bays with ceramic feeding troughs. This may be associated with the early 20th century developments in hygiene law concerning dairy farms. This area of Sheffield is historically known for the predominance of dairy farming (Gibbson, Hopkins and Waud 1956, 257), and Totley Hall Farm was probably used as a dairy farm from the High Farming period.

7.6 The function of the farmhouse has changed very little since its original construction in the late 18th century. The form and fabric have, however, changed a great deal. The farmhouse was originally much smaller in scale, with twin chimney stacks flanking the northern and southern ends of the building. These end fireplaces heated the ground floor kitchen and living room, as well as the two first floor bedrooms. The central bay of the farmhouse features the front porch and has a lobby entrance form, leading immediately to the original staircase. Due to the absence of historic mapping from the early 19th century, it is unclear whether the catslide roof represented a later phase or was part of the original construction. However, it is likely that this was not part of the original construction. The farmhouse was extended between 1870 and 1890, according to the Ordnance Surveys, and this was likely a result of the increased productivity on the site resulting from the development of the 'U' shaped block. The farmhouse extension saw the addition of a second ground floor living room and utility room, as well as an additional first floor bedroom and bathroom.

Phasing

7.7 A phased plan for Totley Hall Farm has been produced in Appendix V. The present buildings and their development can be summarised as follows.

- ◆ Phase 1 – later 18th century. The northern portion of the farmhouse built around c.1780.

- ◆ Phase 2 – early 19th century. The 1818 Fairbanks map highlights the existence of a building to the north of the farmhouse. This may relate to the former shelter shed, which was redeveloped in the mid-19th century.
- ◆ Phase 3 – mid-19th century. A large portion of the present courtyard range of buildings as well as the shelter shed dates to this period. These were likely developed during the period of High Farming.
- ◆ Phase 4 – later 19th century. The southern portion of the farmhouse was extended. The western wing of the courtyard range also saw an extension, as well as a building erected to the east of the shelter shed.
- ◆ Phase 5 – early 20th century. Further extension to the courtyard range of farm buildings on the western wing.

The historic building recording provides an analytical description and photographic record of the buildings occupying the site at the time and provides a comprehensive preservation by record of the Totley Hall Farm buildings prior to development works taking place.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 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.

10 ARCHIVES

10.1 A digital and paper archive has been prepared by ARS Ltd. The paper archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, elevations, sections and photographs, and the digital archive, consisting of the final project report in PDF/A format, will be deposited at Sheffield Archives. An OASIS form has been completed and is included as Appendix VII of this report. A digital copy of the final report will also be uploaded to OASIS.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the historic building recording, notably Chris Smith for providing background information, Alex Linell for providing access, and Jim McNeill of Archaeologist of South Yorkshire Archaeological Service for his advice and assistance.

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APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

SITE NAME: Totley Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Digital	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
1	View of Totley Hall Farmhouse from the east on Totley Hall Road, facing west.				W
2	The eastern façade of Totley Hall Farmhouse, taken from the north-east.				SW
3	View of the farmhouse from the south-east, taken from Totley Hall Road facing north-west.				
4	View of the northern extent of the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing east, with 1m scale				E
5	Southern gable of the farmhouse facing north-west, with 1m scale				N
6	Blocked doorway on the southern facade of the farmhouse, facing north-west, with 1m scale				N
7	View of the southern extent of the western elevation, facing east, with 1m scale				E
8	Oblique view of the southern-end of the farmhouse, facing north, with 1m scale				N
9	View of the rear entrance to the farmhouse, featuring the decorated timber doorway. Taken facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
10	View of the external store on the western elevation, facing north, with 1m scale				N
11	View of the northern extent of the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing east, with 1m scale				E
12	View of the ground floor subterranean window, and first floor window, facing east				E
13	Ground floor modernized window on the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing north-east				NE
14	View of the northern elevation of the farmhouse facing south-east, with 1m scale				SE
15	Oblique view of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing west, with 1m scale				W
16	View of the eastern exterior of the farmhouse. Facing north, 1m scale				N
17	View of the front porch of the farmhouse. Taken facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
18	Oblique view of the front porch with 1m scale, facing west				W
19	View of the porch facing south-east, with 1m scale				SE
20	The northern extent of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing west with 1m scale				W
21	View of the rear porch and entrance, taken facing west				W
22	North-east view of the kitchen, with 1m scale				NE
23	View of the kitchen to the south-east				SE
24	The kitchen fireplace, taken facing south, with 1m scale				S
25	View of the northern wall of the utility room, featuring historic sink, with 1m scale				N
26	View of the large sink within the utility room, facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
27	The southern wall of the utility room, with 1m scale				S
28	View of the living room facing south-east, with 1m scale				SE
29	View of the living room taken facing north-west				NW
30	Under the stairs accessed from the living room, facing east, with 1m scale				E
31	View of the utility room to the south of the farmhouse, with 1m scale				E
32	Blocked doorway in the utility room, facing south with 1m scale				S
33	View of the pantry facing west, with 1m scale				W

SITE NAME: Totle Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Digital	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
34	Timber bench on stone plinths against the eastern wall of the pantry, with 1m scale				E
35	Door on the south wall of the pantry, with 1m scale				S
36	View of the living room at the northern end of the farmhouse, facing west				W
37	The large fireplace within the living room, facing north with 1m scale				N
38	View of the eastern wall of the living room, with 1m scale				NE
39	View of the front porch, facing east				E
40	The ground floor landing, facing north-west				NW
41	View of under the stairs next to the ground floor landing, with 1m scale				W
42	View of the interior of the external store, facing east				E
43	The north staircase with 1m scale, taken facing west				W
44	View of the central first floor bedroom, taken facing north-west				NW
45	View of the eastern and southern walls of the central first floor bedroom				SE
46	First floor bedroom to the south of the farmhouse, taken facing north				N
47	South view of the southern-most bedroom, featuring blocked fireplace, with 1m scale				S
48	View of the southern staircase, with 1m scale taken facing east				E
49	Main bathroom of the farmhouse, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
50	West view of the main bathroom, with 1m scale				W
51	View of the small first floor bedroom to the north of the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale				N
52	The narrow bedroom door of the small bedroom, with 1m scale				E
53	The ventilation shuttering on the narrow doorway, taking facing east				E
54	View of the three-light window and doorway of the northern-most bedroom of the farmhouse, taken facing east				E
55	Fireplace in the northern-most bedroom of the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale				N
56	Attic space in the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale				N
57	View of the narrow staircase to the attic, taken facing west with 1m scale				W
58	View of the western farmyard building, taken facing south-east				SE
59	Northern extent of the western farmyard wing, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
60	Central view of western elevation, with 1m scale				E
61	View of the connecting buildings along the western elevation, with later extension to the right with 1m scale				E
62	Boarded-up timber opening on the northern extent of western elevation. Taking facing east with 1m scale				E
63	Doorway on the western elevation, taking facing east with 1m scale				E
64	View of the two extensions on the western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
65	Blocked up doorway on the first extension, with 1m scale				E
66	The western elevation, with two late extension. Taken facing north with 1m scale				N
67	View of the end south elevation within the farmyard complex, with 1m scale				NW
68	Oblique view along the east internal elevation of the farm buildings, with 1m scale, taken facing west				W

SITE NAME: Tolley Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Digital	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
69	View of the internal eastern elevation, highlighting the extension added to the main western wing building. Taken with 1m scale				SW
70	The internal eastern elevation of the western wing's main building, with 1m scale				SW
71	Northern end of the internal eastern elevation of the farmyard complex, featuring pitching hole on the right, and central ventilation slit, with 1m scale				SW
72	Western wing connecting with the northern end, taken facing south-west with 1m scale				SW
73	Pitching hole with lintel and sill on the internal eastern elevation				SW
74	Ventilation slit on the internal eastern elevation of the western wing				SW
75	View of the western end of the single storey building within the farm yard, with 1m scale				NW
76	Central view of the internal south elevation within the farmyard complex, with 1m scale				NW
77	Eastern end of the internal south elevation, with 1m scale				NW
78	The internal west elevation of the farm yard complex of buildings, featuring plinths from previous shelter shed, with 1m scale				NE
79	South elevation of the end gable for the north-western building within the farmyard complex				N
80	Tolley Hall Lane view of the east elevation from the farmyard complex of buildings, with 1m scale				W
81	View of the east elevation of the farmyard buildings from the road, taken facing west with 1m scale				W
82	Previous opening on the east elevation from the road, with 1m scale				W
83	Blocked opening with lintel on the east elevation of the farmyard complex of buildings, with 1m scale				W
84	View of the internal wall within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, featuring holes from previous roof, with 1m scale				SE
85	Oblique view of north-east building's interior, with 1m scale				N
86	South-east facing internal wall with blocked door, within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, with 1m scale				NW
87	Oblique view of the western wall within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, with twin cinderblock plinths supporting the roof. Taken with 1m scale				W
88	View of the timber framed roof with king post. The roof also features timber panelling				NW
89	View of the north-east wall within the eastern interior of the north wing, with 1m scale				NE
90	Low brick wall with ceramic trough within north-east corner of northern wing, with 1m scale				NW
91	Western wall within the north-east end of the northern wing, with 1m scale				W
92	South-east wall of the north-east of the northern wing, featuring window to the east, and blocked doorway to the eastern wing				NE
93	Small area with low brick wall, ceramic trough within the northern wing, with 1m scale				NW
94	Steel cow tie and water feeder, with 1m scale				N
95	Corridor to the north-east room within the northern exterior, with low concrete moulded wall to the left. 1m scale				NE
96	View of the north-east wall within the large central area of the northern wing, with 1m scale				NE

SITE NAME: Totle Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Digital	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
97	View of the west wall within the large central area of the northern wing, with 1m scale				W
98	Oblique view of the southern wall within the northern wing's interior, with 1m scale				SW
99	View of the rear wall within the northern wing's interior, with low brick wall. With 1m scale				N
100	Timber door behind the low brick wall on the northern exterior of the north wing's interior, with 1m scale				NW
101	Back corridor within the northern wing, with 1m scale				NE
102	Narrow passage within to the west of the north wing's interior, facing towards the outer door, with 1m scale				SE
103	View of the northern wall within the western room of the north wing, with 1m scale				NW
104	View of the western wall within the western room of the north wing, with 1m scale				W
105	Blocked doorway on the southern wall, with 1m scale				SE
106	Close view of the timber constructed grain chute				NW
107	View of the western wall of the plain northern room within the western wing, with 1m scale				W
108	North-east facing view of the interior of the north-most room within the western wing, with 1m scale				NE
109	Plain utility room within western wing, with 1m scale				W
110	View facing east of the plain utility room, with 1m scale				E
111	Blocked doorway on the north wall within the utility room, taken facing north-west with 1m scale				SE
112	South-east view of central cow house within western wing. Featuring central drainage channel and moulded concrete partitions, with 1m scale				NW
113	View of the south-east wall within the central cow house of the western wing				SE
114	View of the concrete partitions with ceramic trough, with 1m scale				W
115	Metal cow tie with ceramic trough. Taken with 1m scale				SW
116	Western wall of the western extension, featuring raised blocked door, with 1m scale				W
117	Oblique view of the concrete partitions within the extension on the western wing, with 1m scale				SW
118	View of the eastern wall of the western wing extension, with 1m scale				E
119	Blocked window within the western wing extension				SE
120	Blocked pitching hole within the end western extension, featuring quoins on the left where the building was connected, with 1m scale				NW
121	Timber walling on the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale				E
122	Modern brick built interior extension on the south-east interior of the end extension, with 1m scale				SE
123	North-west interior wall of the end western extension, with 1m scale				NW
124	Timber panelled interior wall and brick outer wall within the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale				SE
125	North-east facing view of the interior of the first floor southern room within the western wing				NE
126	South-east view of the interior of the first floor southern room within the western wing				SE

SITE NAME: Totlely Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Digital	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
127	Northern extent of the first floor western room within the western wing, featuring timber apparatus connecting to lower grain chutes				N
128	First floor interior of the western room within the western wing				E
129	North facing view of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				N
130	Eastern interior wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				E
131	Oblique view of the northern interior wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				NW
132	View of the interior west wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				W
133	Previous blocked opening with sill, with 1m scale				N
134	Two previous openings on the north wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				N
135	Timber framed roof of the shelter shed, taken facing west				W
136	Oblique view of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				NE
137	View of the north and west interior walls of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				NW
138	Timber panelled front wall of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				S
139	View of the north and east interior wall of the shelter shed extension				NW
140	View of the western interior wall of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				W

SITE NAME: Totley Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Black and White	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
1	Southern gable of the farmhouse facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
2	Blocked doorway on the southern facade of the farmhouse, facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
3	View of the southern extent of the western elevation, facing east, with 1m scale				E
4	Oblique view of the southern-end of the farmhouse, facing north, with 1m scale				N
5	View of the rear entrance to the farmhouse, featuring the decorated timber doorway. Taken facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
6	View of the external store on the western elevation, facing north, with 1m scale				N
7	View of the northern extent of the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing east, with 1m scale				E
8	View of the ground floor subterranean window, and first floor window, facing east				E
9	Ground floor modernized window on the western elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing north-east				NE
10	View of the northern elevation of the farmhouse facing south-east, with 1m scale				SE
11	Oblique view of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing west, with 1m scale				W
12	View of the eastern exterior of the farmhouse. Facing north, 1m scale				N
13	View of the front porch of the farmhouse. Taken facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
14	Oblique view of the front porch with 1m scale, facing west				W
15	The northern extent of the eastern elevation of the farmhouse. Taken facing west with 1m scale				W
16	View of Totley Hall Farmhouse from the east on Totley Hall Road, facing west.				W
17	The eastern façade of Totley Hall Farmhouse, taken facing SW				SW
18	The eastern façade of Totley Hall Farmhouse, taken from the north-east				SW
19	View of the farmhouse from the south-east, taken from Totley Hall Road facing north-west				NW
20	North-east view of the kitchen, with 1m scale				NE
21	View of the kitchen to the south-east				SE
22	View of the northern wall of the utility room, featuring historic sink, with 1m scale				N
23	View of the large sink within the utility room, facing north-west, with 1m scale				NW
24	The southern wall of the utility room, with 1m scale				S
25	The kitchen fireplace, taken facing south, with 1m scale				S
26	View of the living room facing south-east, with 1m scale				SE
27	View of the living room taken facing north-west				NW
28	View of the rear porch and entrance, taken facing west				W
29	View of the utility room to the south of the farmhouse, with 1m scale				E
30	Blocked doorway in the utility room, facing south with 1m scale				S
31	View of the pantry facing west, with 1m scale				W

SITE NAME: Tottle Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Black and White	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
32	Timber bench on stone plinths against the eastern wall of the pantry, with 1m scale				E
33	Door on the south wall of the pantry, with 1m scale				S
34	View of the living room at the northern end of the farmhouse, facing west				W
35	The large fireplace within the living room, facing north with 1m scale				N
36	View of the eastern wall of the living room, with 1m scale				NE
37	View of the front porch, facing east				E
38	The ground floor landing, facing north-west				NW
39	View of the interior of the external store, facing east				E
40	View of the central first floor bedroom, taken facing north-west				NW
41	View of the eastern and southern walls of the central first floor bedroom				SE
42	First floor bedroom to the south of the farmhouse, taken facing north				N
43	South view of the southern-most bedroom, featuring blocked fireplace, with 1m scale				S
44	Main bathroom of the farmhouse, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
45	West view of the main bathroom, with 1m scale				W
46	View of the small first floor bedroom to the north of the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale				N
47	The narrow bedroom door of the small bedroom, with 1m scale				E
48	The ventilation shuttering on the narrow doorway, taking facing east				E
49	View of the three-light window and doorway of the northern-most bedroom of the farmhouse, taken facing east				E
50	Fireplace in the northern-most bedroom of the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale				N
51	Attic space in the farmhouse, taken facing north with 1m scale				N
52	Under the stairs accessed from the living room, facing east, with 1m scale				E
53	View of under the stairs next to the ground floor landing, with 1m scale				W
54	The north staircase with 1m scale, taken facing west				W
55	View of the narrow staircase to the attic, taken facing west with 1m scale				W
56	View of the southern staircase, with 1m scale taken facing east				W
57	View of the western farmyard building, taken facing south-east				SE
58	Northern extent of the western farmyard wing, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
59	Central view of western elevation, with 1m scale				E
60	View of the connecting buildings along the western elevation, with later extension to the right with 1m scale				E
61	View of the two extensions on the western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
62	The western elevation, with two late extension. Taken facing north with 1m scale				N
63	Boarded-up timber opening on the northern extent of western elevation. Taking facing east with 1m scale				E
64	Doorway on the western elevation, taken facing east with 1m scale				E
65	Blocked up doorway on the first extension, with 1m scale				E
66	View of the end south elevation within the farmyard complex, with 1m scale				NW
67	Oblique view along the east internal elevation of the farm buildings, with 1m scale, taken facing west				W

SITE NAME: Totle Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Black and White	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
68	View of the internal eastern elevation, with two connecting buildings. With 1m scale				SW
69	The internal eastern elevation of the western wing, with 1m scale				SW
70	Northern end of the internal eastern elevation of the farmyard complex, featuring pitching hole on the right, and central ventilation slit, with 1m scale				SW
71	Western wing connecting with the northern end, taken facing south-west with 1m scale				SW
72	Pitching hole with lintel and sill on the internal eastern elevation				SW
73	Ventilation slit on the internal eastern elevation of the western wing				SW
74	View of the western end of the single storey building within the farm yard, with 1m scale				NW
75	Central view of the internal south elevation within the farmyard complex, with 1m scale				NW
76	Eastern end of the internal south elevation, with 1m scale				NW
77	The internal west elevation of the farm yard complex of buildings, with 1m scale				NE
78	South elevation of the end gable for the north-western building within the farmyard complex				N
79	Totle Hall Lane view of the east elevation from the farmyard complex of buildings, with 1m scale				W
80	View of the east elevation of the farmyard buildings from the road, taken facing west with 1m scale				W
81	Previous opening on the east elevation from the road, with 1m scale				W
82	Blocked opening with lintel on the east elevation of the farmyard complex of buildings, with 1m scale				W
83	View of the concrete surface within the central courtyard, leading to drain. Taken facing south-east				SE
84	View of the internal wall within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, featuring holes from previous roof, with 1m scale				SE
85	Oblique view of north-east building's interior, with 1m scale				N
86	South-east facing internal wall with blocked door, within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, with 1m scale				NW
87	Oblique view of the western wall within the north-east building of the farmyard complex, with two open doorways and a central window. With 1m scale				NW
88	View of the timber framed roof with king post. The roof also features timber panelling				NW
89	View of the north-east wall within the eastern interior of the north wing, with 1m scale				NE
90	Low brick wall with ceramic trough within north-east corner of northern wing, with 1m scale				NW
91	Western wall within the north-east end of the northern wing, with 1m scale				W
92	South-east wall of the north-east of the northern wing, featuring window to the east, and blocked doorway to the eastern wing				SE
93	Small area with low brick wall, ceramic trough within the northern wing, with 1m scale				NW
94	Steel cow tie and water feeder, with 1m scale				N
95	Corridor to the north-east room within the northern exterior, with low concrete moulded wall to the left. 1m scale				NE
96	View of the north-east wall within the large central area of the northern wing, with 1m scale				NE



SITE NAME: Totty Hall Farm			NGR: SK 30772 79572		
Format	Black and White	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
97	View of the west wall within the large central area of the northern wing, with 1m scale				W
98	Oblique view of the southern wall within the northern wing's interior, with 1m scale				S
99	View of the rear wall within the northern wing's interior, with low brick wall. With 1m scale				N
100	Timber door behind the low brick wall on the northern exterior of the north wing's interior, with 1m scale				NW
101	Back corridor within the northern wing, with 1m scale				NE
102	Narrow passage within to the west of the north wing's interior, facing towards the outer door, with 1m scale				SE
103	View of the northern wall within the western room of the north wing, with 1m scale				NW
104	View of the western wall within the western room of the north wing, with 1m scale				W
105	Blocked doorway on the southern wall, with 1m scale				SE
106	Close view of the timber constructed grain chute				NW
107	View of the western wall of the plain northern room within the western wing, with 1m scale				W
108	North-east facing view of the interior of the north-most room within the western wing, with 1m scale				NE
109	Plain utility room within western wing, with 1m scale				W
110	View facing east of the plain utility room, with 1m scale				E
111	Blocked doorway on the north wall within the utility room, taken facing north-west with 1m scale				NW
112	South-east view of central cow house within western wing. Featuring central drainage channel and moulded concrete partitions, with 1m scale				SE
113	View of the south-east wall within the central cow house of the western wing				SE
114	View of the concrete partitions with ceramic trough, with 1m scale				SW
115	Metal cow tie with ceramic trough. Taken with 1m scale				S
116	Western wall of the western extension, featuring raised blocked door, with 1m scale				W
117	Oblique view of the concrete partitions within the extension on the western wing, with 1m scale				S
118	View of the eastern wall of the western wing extension, with 1m scale				E
119	Blocked window within the western wing extension				SE
120	Blocked pitching hole within the end western extension, featuring quoins on the left where the building was connected, with 1m scale				NW
121	Timber walling on the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale				E
122	Timber walling on the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale				E
123	Blocked doorway within the end western extension, featuring quoins on the left where the building was connected, with 1m scale				NW
124	Blocked doorway within the end western extension, featuring quoins on the left where the building was connected, with 1m scale				NW
125	Timber walling on the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale				E
126	Modern brick built interior extension on the south-east interior of the end extension, with 1m scale				SE
127	North-west interior wall of the end western extension, with 1m scale				NW
128	Timber panelled interior wall and brick outer wall within the end extension of the western wing, with 1m scale				E

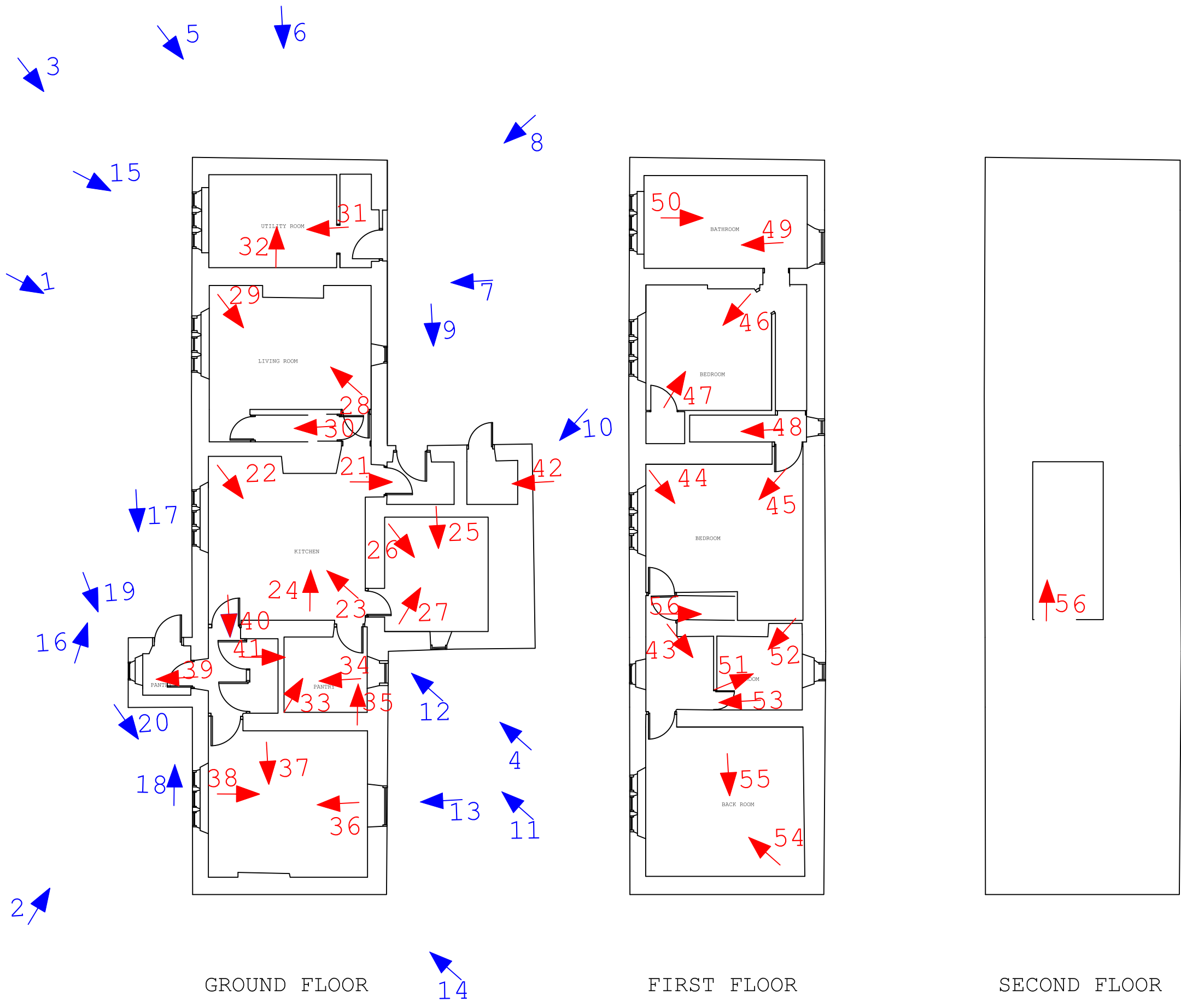
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Format	Black and White	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
129	North facing view of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				N
130	Eastern interior wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				E
131	Oblique view of the northern interior wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				NW
132	View of the interior west wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				W
133	Previous blocked opening with sill, with 1m scale				N
134	Two previous openings on the north wall of the shelter shed, with 1m scale				N
135	Timber framed roof of the shelter shed, taken facing west				W
136	Oblique view of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				N
137	View of the north and east interior wall of the shelter shed extension				NE
138	View of the western interior wall of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				W
139	View of the north and west interior walls of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				NW
140	Timber panelled front wall of the shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				S
141	Cinderblock support post within shelter shed extension, with 1m scale				W
142	First floor interior of the western room within the western wing				E
143	Northern extent of the first floor western room within the western wing, featuring timber apparatus connecting to lower grain chutes				N
144	North-east facing view of the interior of the first floor southern room within the western wing				NE
145	South-east view of the interior of the first floor southern room within the western wing				SE
146	View of the farmhouse facing south-east				SW
147	View of the pitching hole on the east facing first floor elevation of the western wing				W

SITE NAME: Totley Hall Farm				NGR: SK 30772 79572	
Format	Colour Slide	Photographer	JE	Date	13-10-2020
Plate	Description				Direction
1	Shot of the east elevation of Totley Hall Farmhouse				W
2	Shot of the eastern façade of Totley Hall Farmhouse				E
3	Shot of the eastern façade of Totley Hall Farmhouse				NE
4	Shot of the eastern elevation of the farmyard buildings from the road				W
5	Oblique shot of the southern end of the farmhouse				N
6	Shot of the internal elevation of the farm buildings				NW
7	Shot of the internal western wing main building				SE
8	Shot of the eastern end of the internal south elevation				E
9	Shot of the end south elevation within the farmyard complex				S
10	Shot of the western elevation of the internal courtyard				N
11	Shot of the western farmyard building				SE
12	Shot of the shelter shed				N
13	Oblique shot of the shelter shed extension				NE
14	Oblique shot of the shelter shed extension				NE
15	Shot of the shelter shed				N

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATION PLANS

Appendix 2: Photographic Location Plan - Totley Hall Farmhouse

 Exterior
 Interior



GROUND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR





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Appendix 2: Photographic Location Plan - Totley Hall Farm Courtyard Buildings

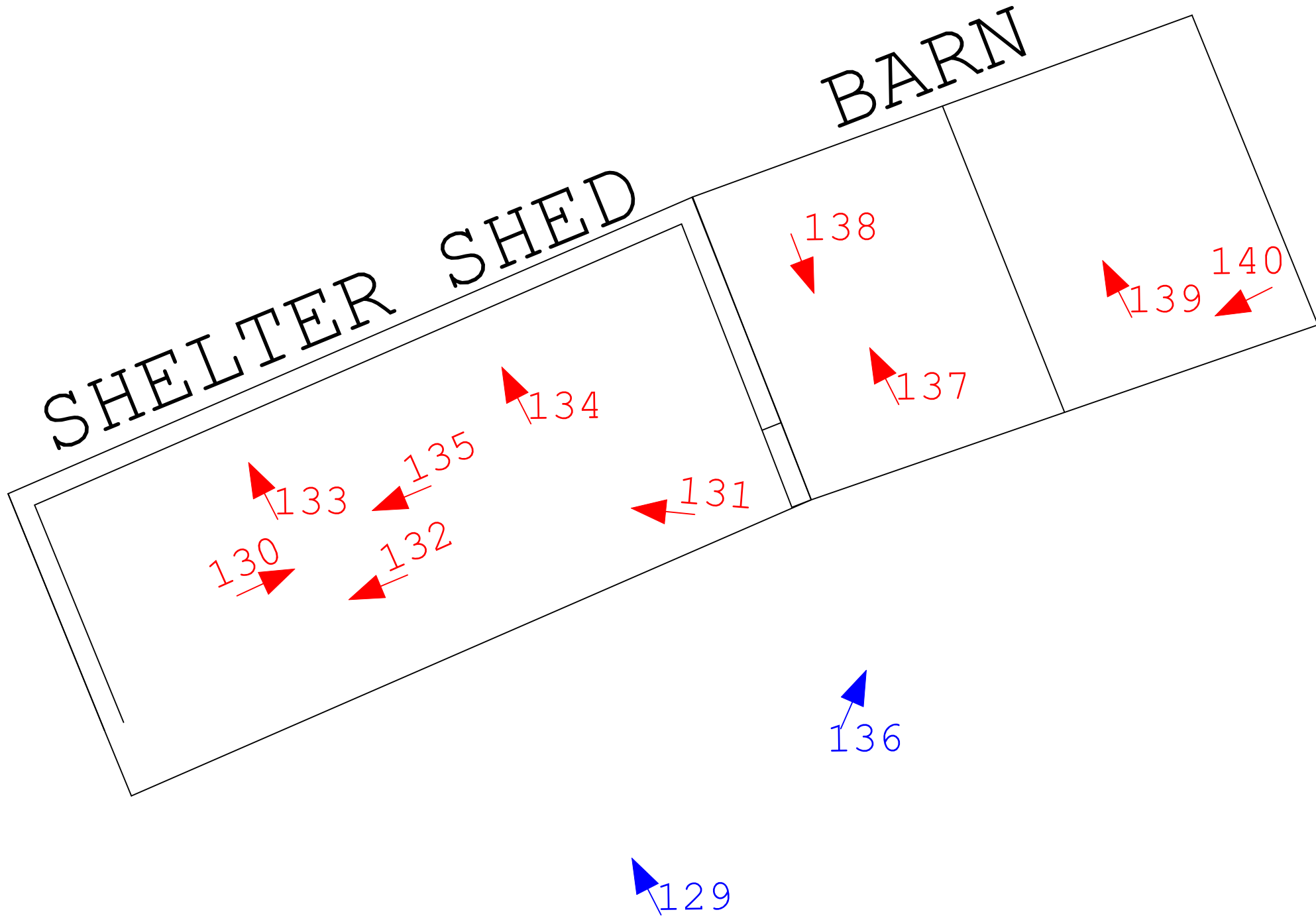




 Exterior
 Interior



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Appendix 2: Photographic Location Plan -
Totley Hall Farm Shelter Shed and Barn



-  Exterior
-  Interior



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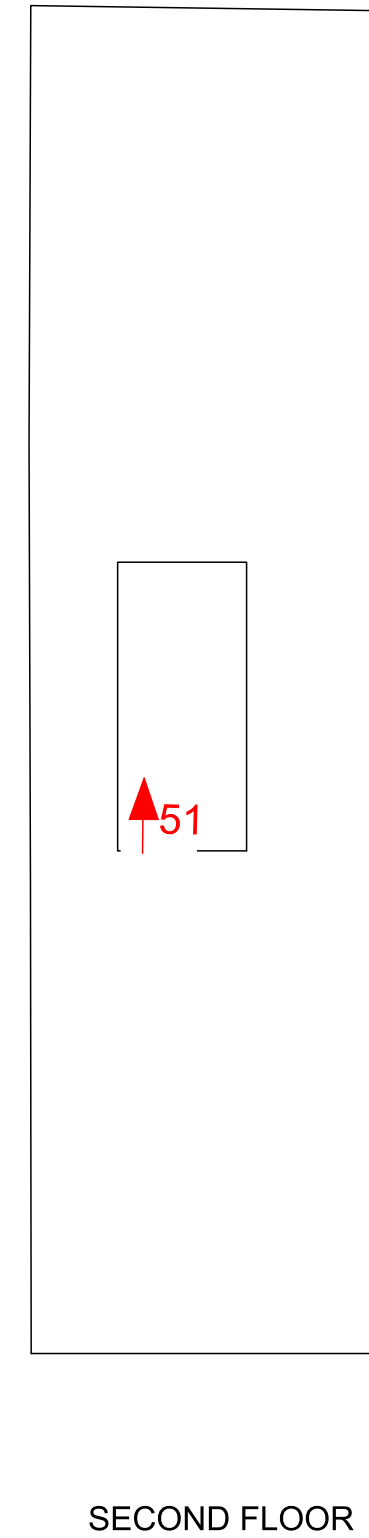
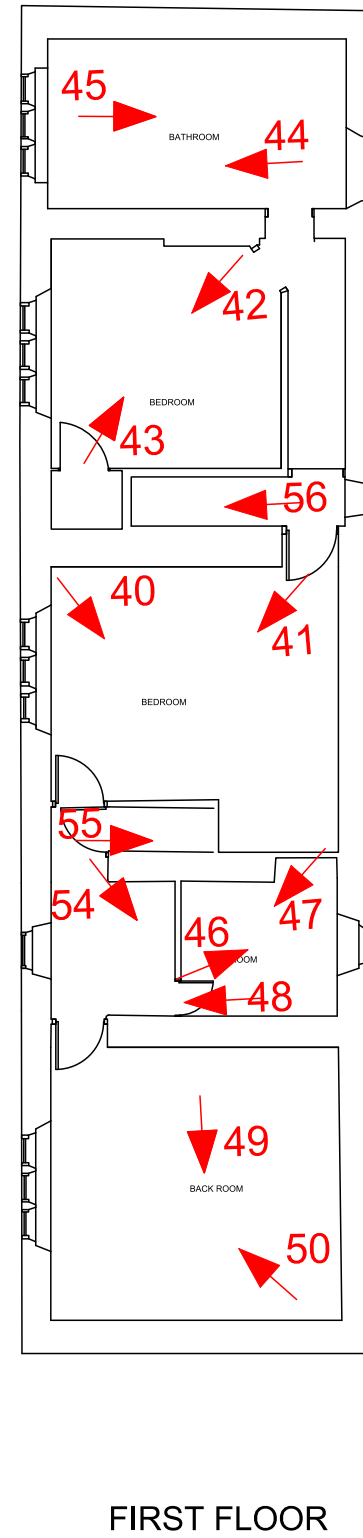
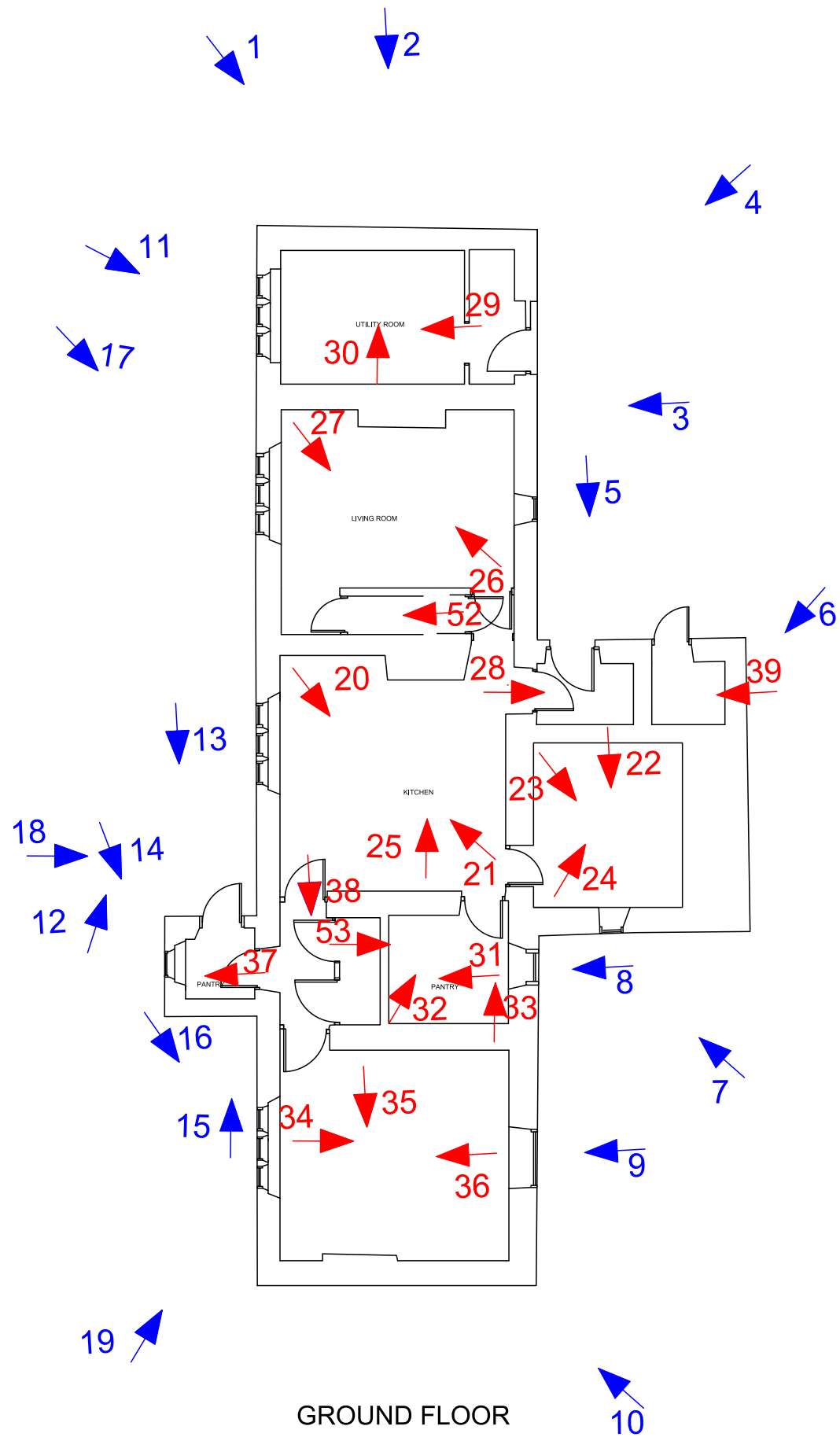
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Appendix 2: Black and White Photographic Location Plan - Totley Hall Farmhouse

-  Exterior Photographs
-  Interior Photographs





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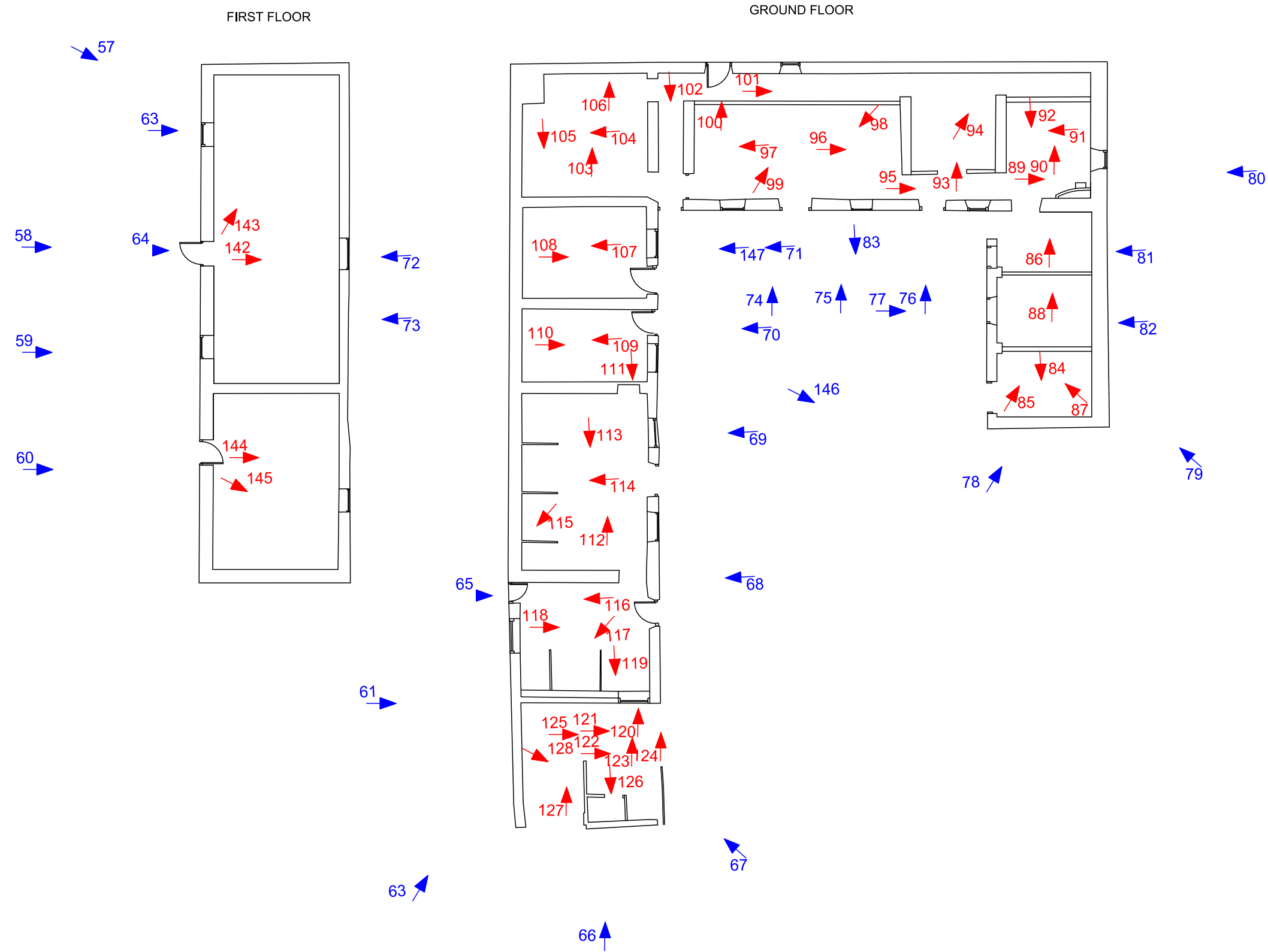
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Appendix 2: Black and White Photographic Location Plan - Farmyard Buildings

-  Exterior
-  Interior





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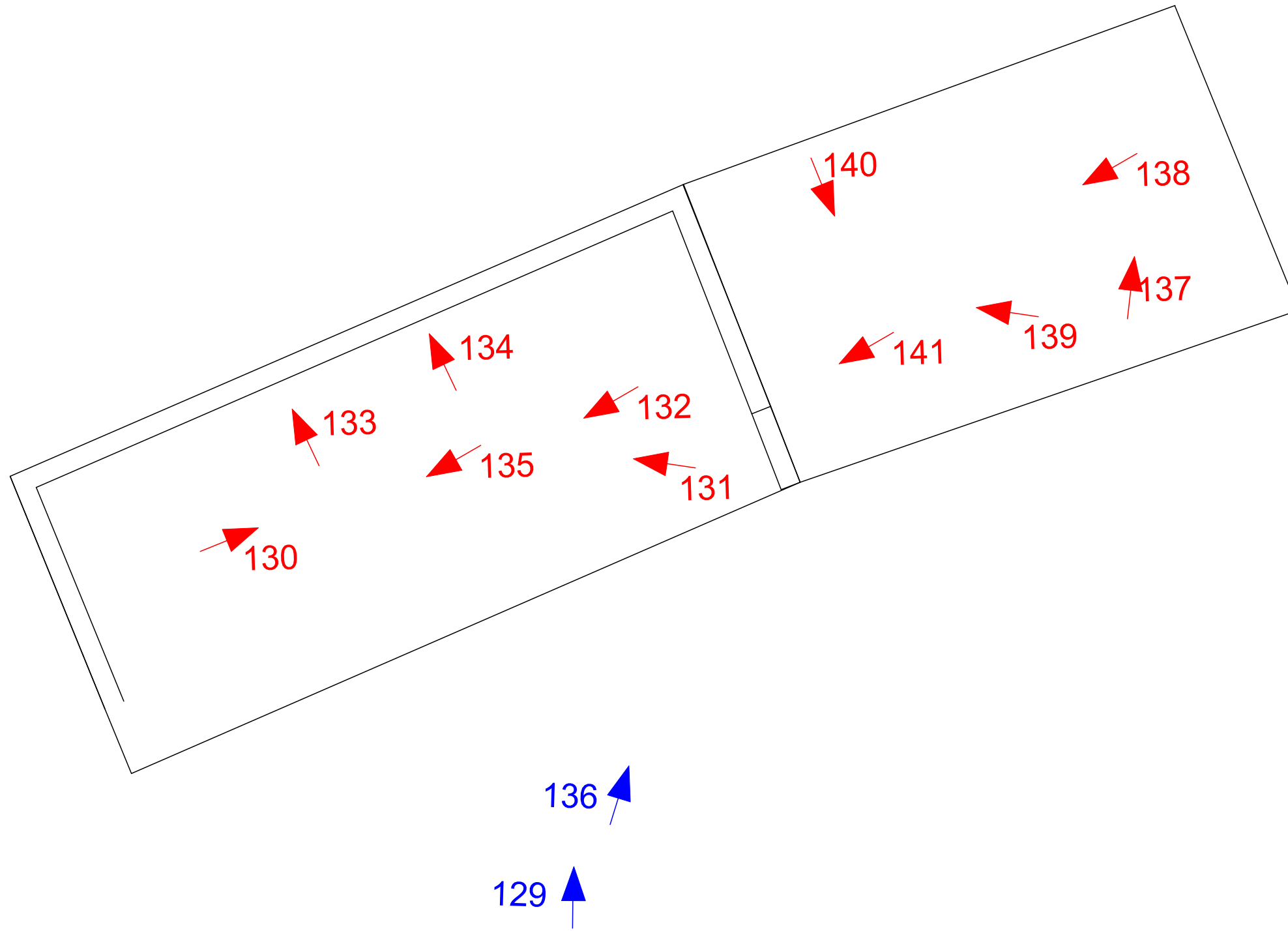
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Appendix 2: Black and White Photographic Location Plan - Shelter Shed

-  Exterior
-  Interior



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Appendix 2: Colour Photographic Location Plan - Totley Hall Farm



 Colour Photographs



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APPENDIX 3: ANNOTATED PLANS

Appendix 3: Annotated Plans of Totley Hall Farmhouse



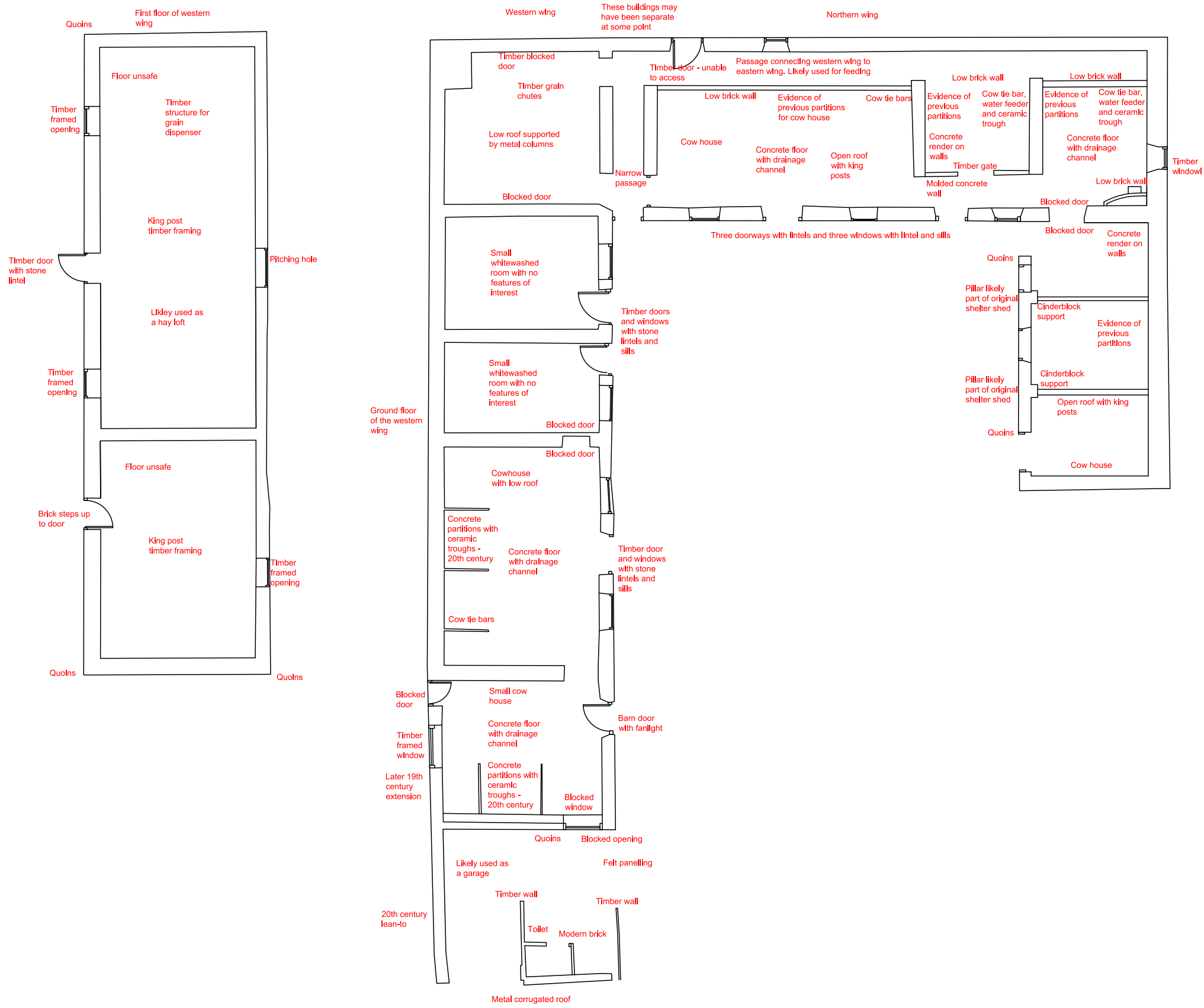
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Appendix 3: Annotated Plans of Totley Hall Farmyard Buildings



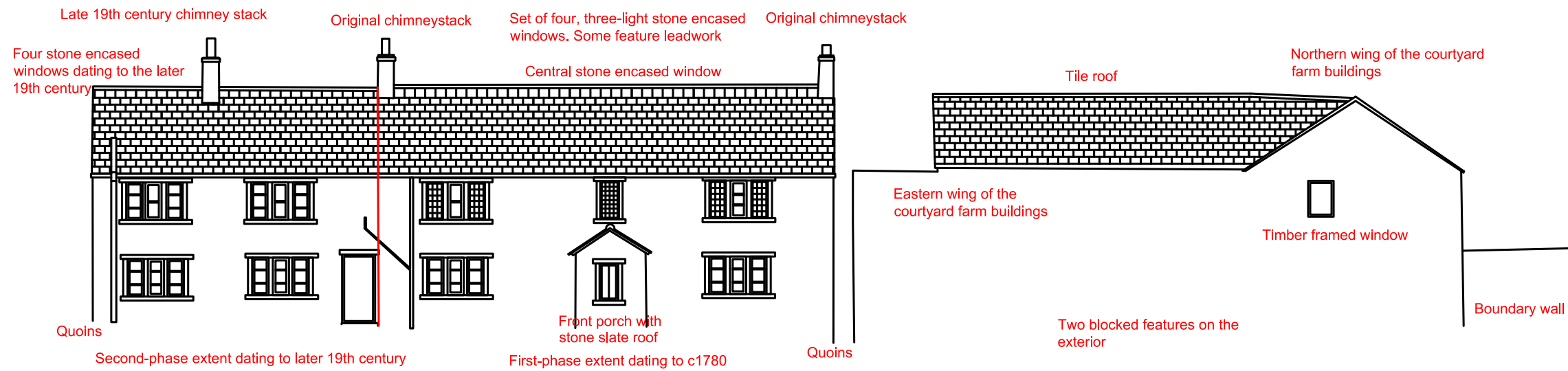
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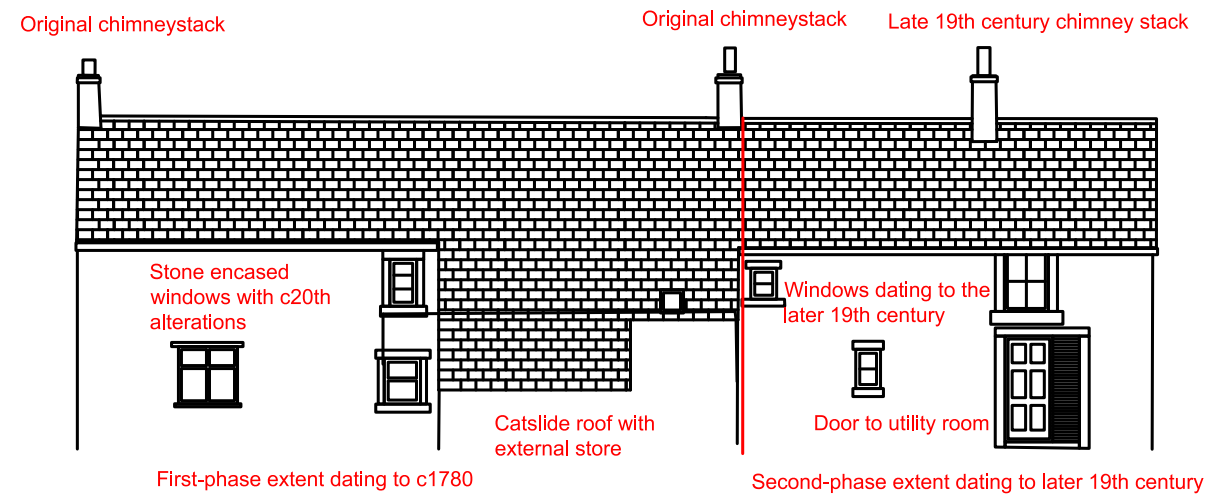
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APPENDIX 4: ANNOTATED ELEVATIONS



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

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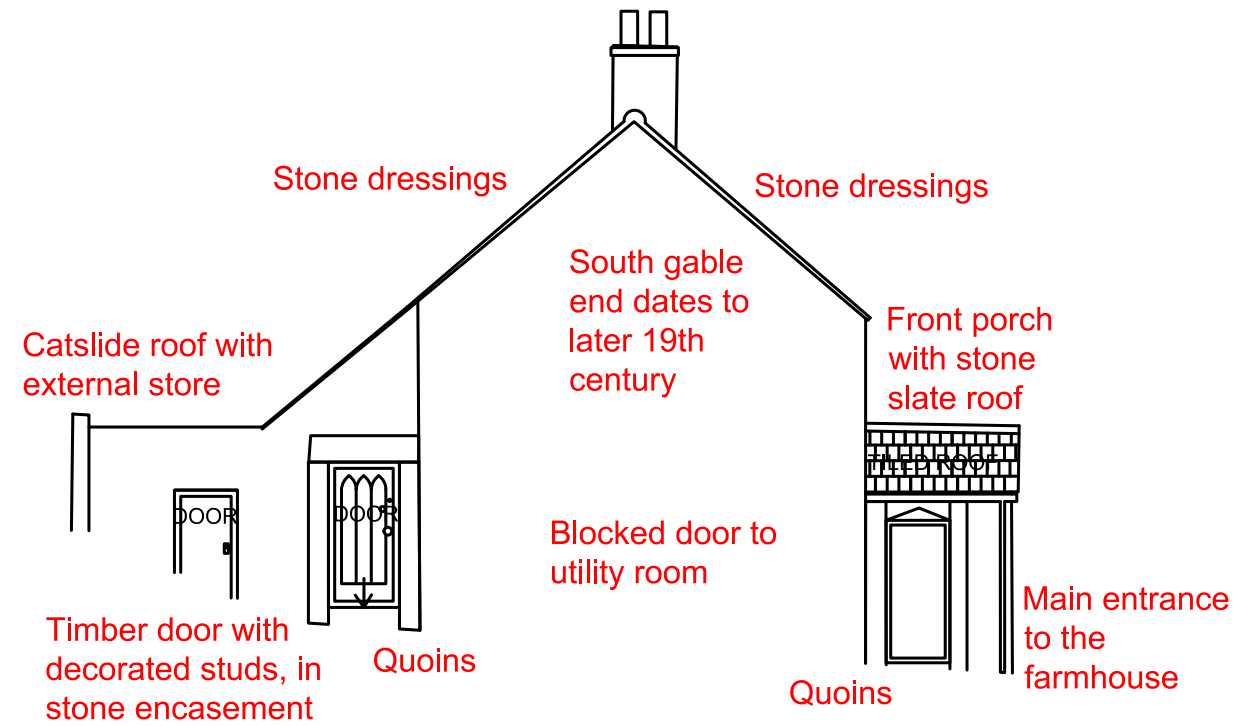
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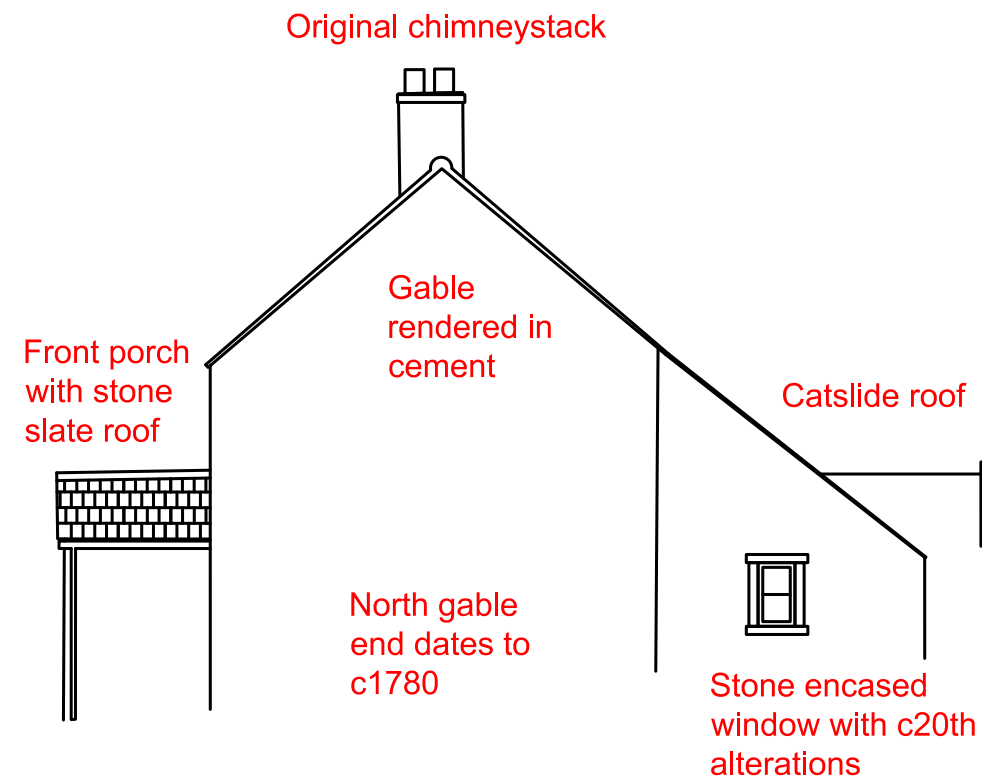
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SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

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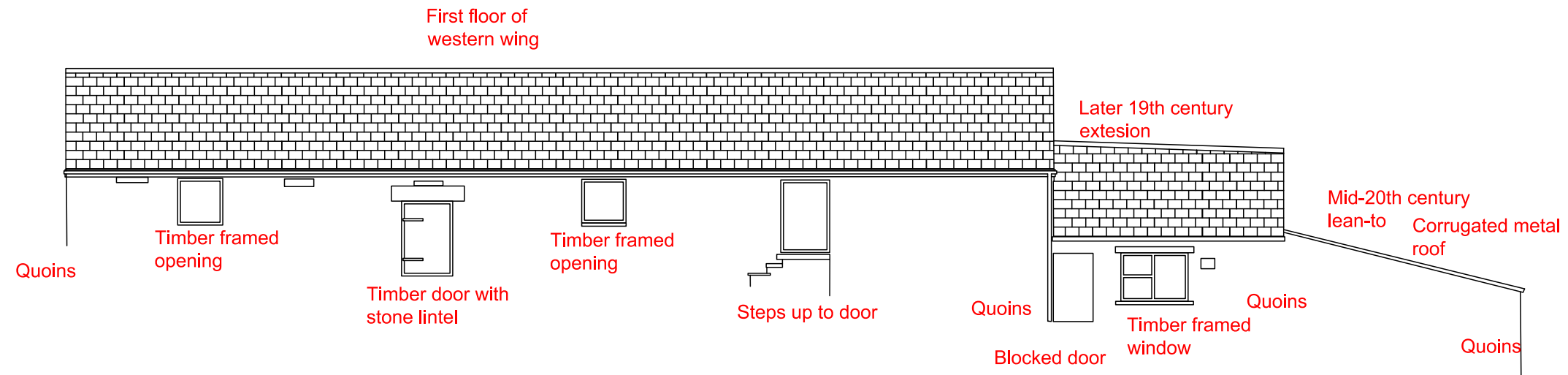
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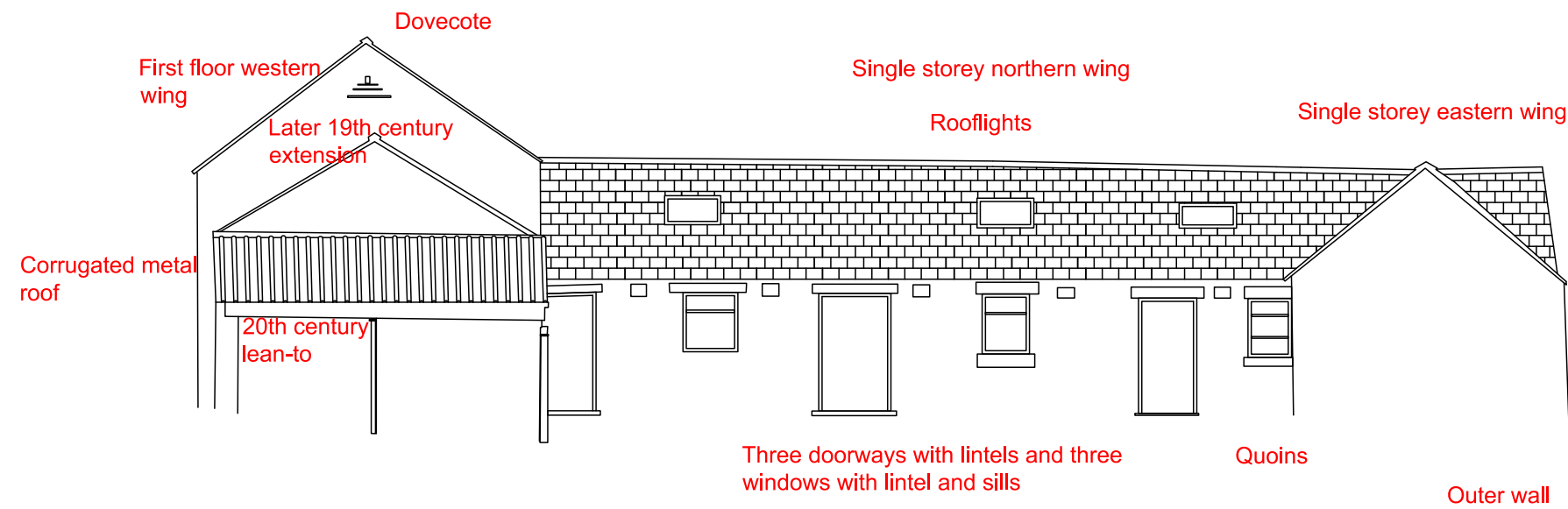
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WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

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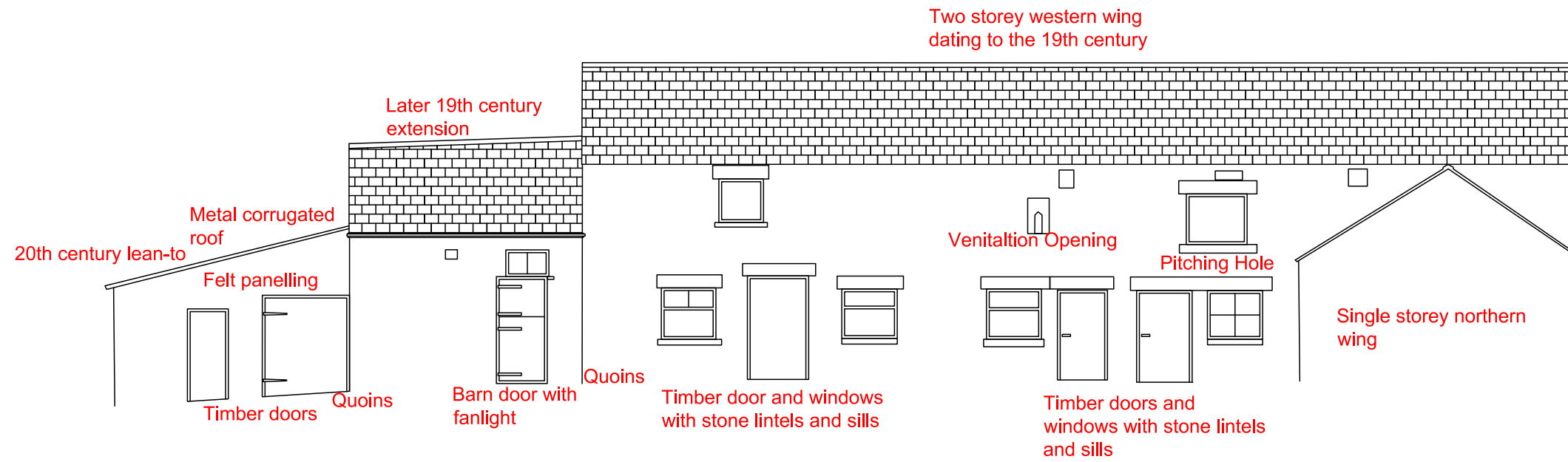
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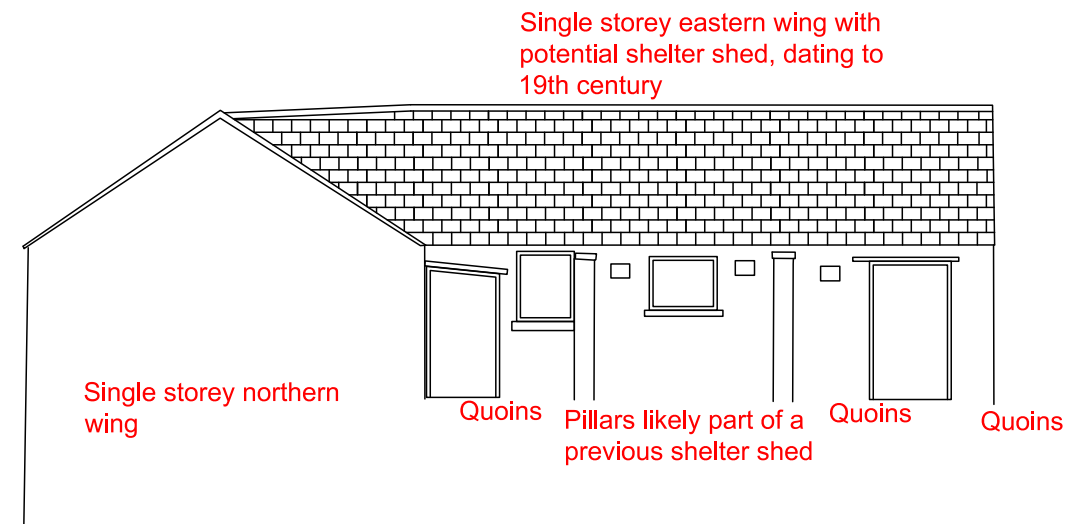
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INTERNAL EAST ELEVATION



INTERNAL WEST ELEVATION

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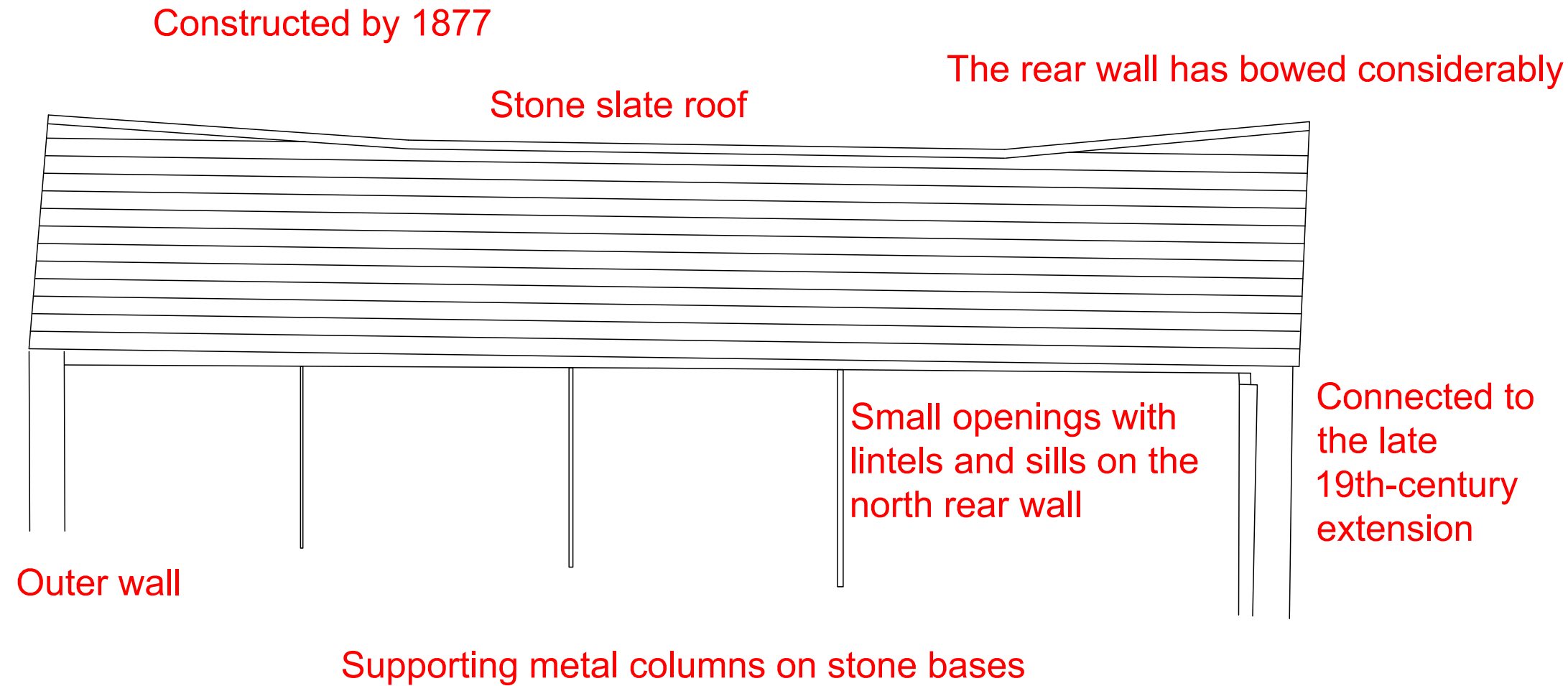
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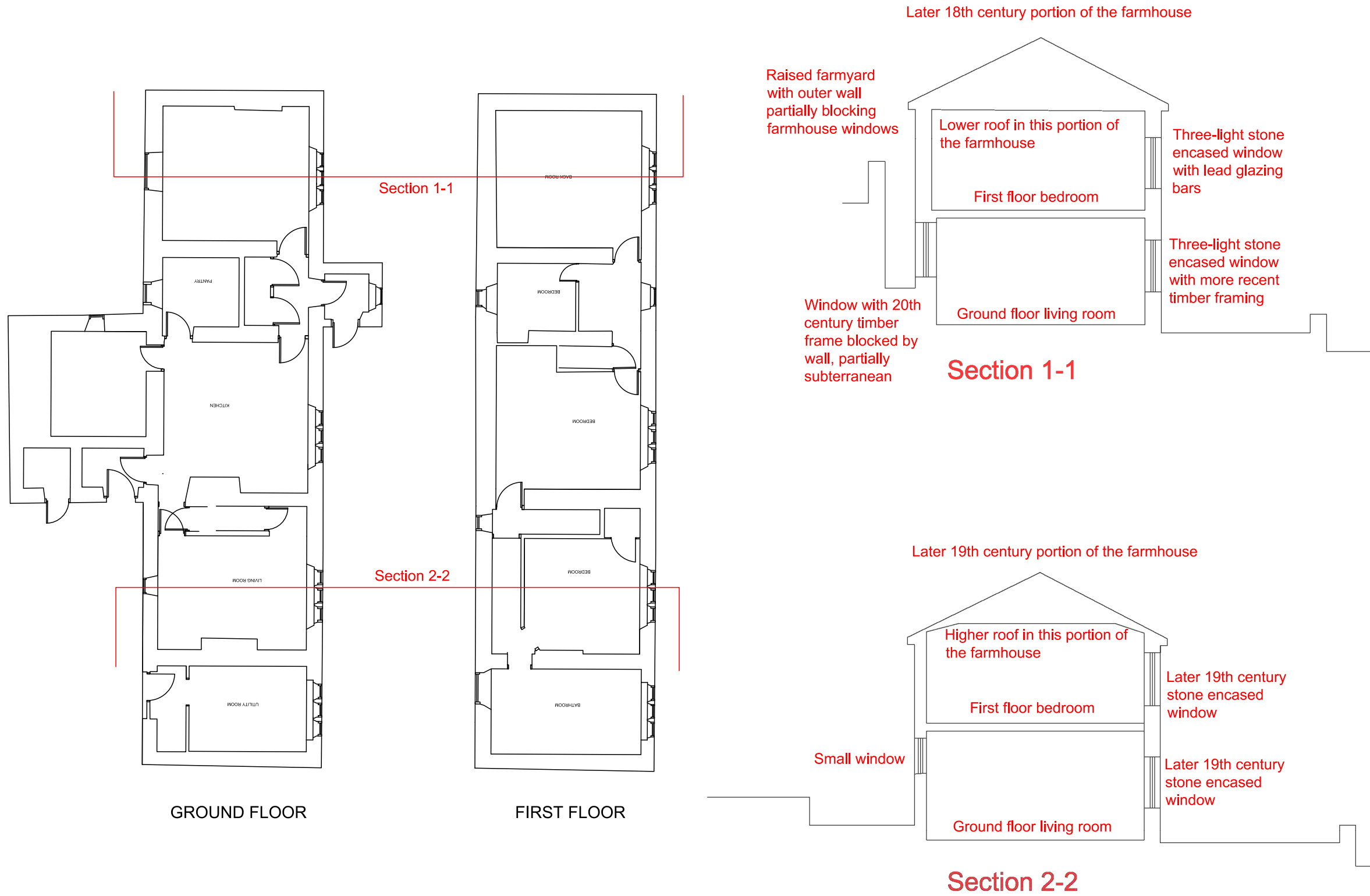
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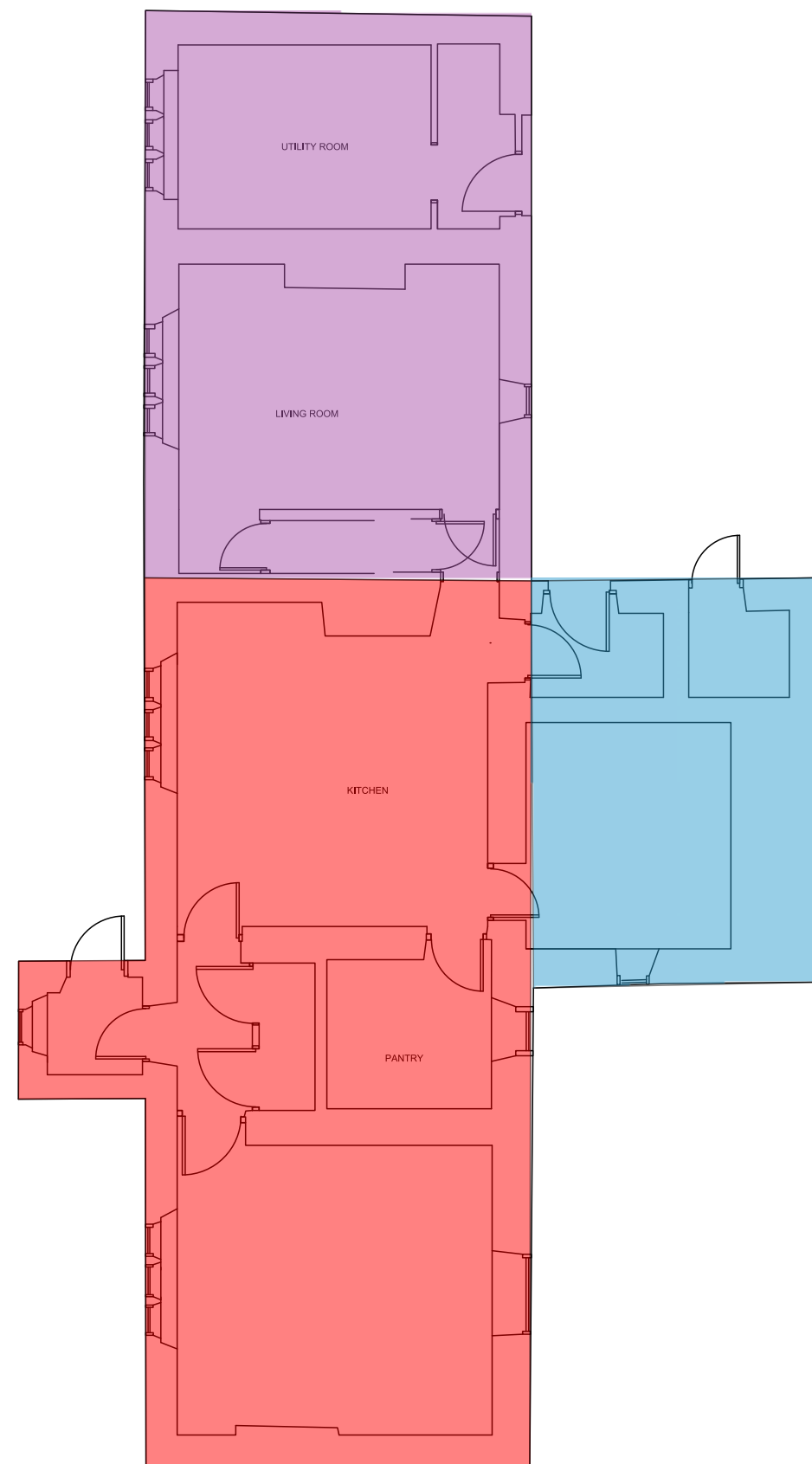
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APPENDIX 5: PHASED PLANS

Appendix 5: Phased Plan of Totley Hall Farmhouse



- Later 18th century (c1780)
- Likely dates to the early 19th century
- Later 19th century



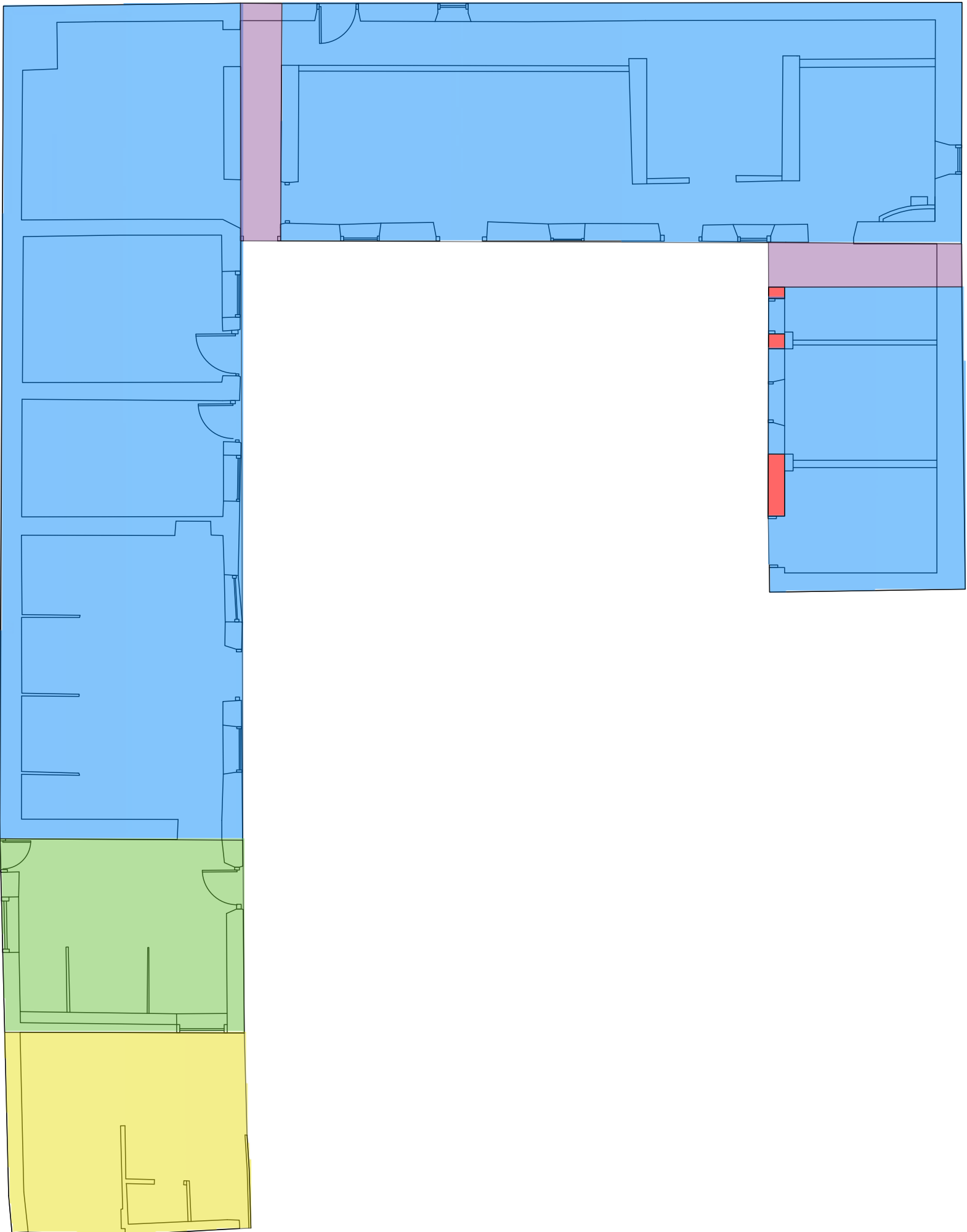
Site name: THF
 Date: 30.11.2020
 Drawn by: JE

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Appendix 5: Phased Plan of Totley Hall Farmyard Buildings



- Early 19th century
- Mid 19th century
- Possible phasing from the mid-late 19th century
- Late 19th century
- Early 20th century



Site name: THF
 Date: 01.12.2020
 Drawn by: JE

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APPENDIX 6: ARCHIVE INDEX TABLE

Totley Hall Farm, Totley
Hall Lane, Totley, Sheffield.
Archive Index

Record type	Quantification
Context Register	0
Evaluation Trench Register	0
Drawings Register	0
Drawing Sheet Register	0
Drawing Sheet	0
Drawing	0
Digital Photograph Register	1
Environmental Sample Register	0
Context Sheets	0
Evaluation Trench Recording Sheet	0
Written Report	1
WSI	1
Digital Photographs	140

APPENDIX 7: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION AND OASIS FORM



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Totley Hall Farmhouse
Totley Hall Lane
Totley
Sheffield

SK 30772 79572
MAP 5.07.2020

Written Scheme of Investigation
Historic Building Record

18/03187/FUL & 18/03188/LBC

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd ©

Totley Hall Farmhouse
Totley Hall Lane
Totley
Sheffield
South Yorkshire

SK 30772 79572
18/03187/FUL & 18/03188/LBC
MAP 5-07-2020

WRITTEN SCHEME OF WORKS: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
(PHOTOGRAPHIC & DESCRIPTIVE RECORD)

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1 Introduction

1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Works (WSI) for Historic Building Recording, which sets out the details for recording work required for the Totley Hall Farmhouse, Totley Hall, Totley, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (Planning Application Refs. **18/03187/FUL** & **18/03188/LBC**). Totley Hall Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building. The Written Scheme of Works has been commissioned by Andrew Calvert of Fortem Civil Engineering Consultants, on behalf of the developer and will provide a record of the buildings in advance of conversion. The Historic Building Recording shall be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance '*Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' revised December 2014 and the Historic England's Guidelines '*Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*', 2016, the MAP Site Recording Manual, the CIfA '*Code of Conduct*' and '*Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (December 2014).

1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning' states that the '*Local planning authorities ... require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible*' (NPPF 2019, para 199, 56). The Historic Building Recording and Report will be undertaken to satisfy Condition 7 on the Planning Consent (**19.03187/FUL**), which states: -

No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological

investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

- The programme and method of site investigation and recording.
- The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.
- The programme for post-investigation assessment.
- The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.
- The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.
- The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.
- Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.
- The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

Reason: To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

- 1.3 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2 Compliance

- 2.1 The Historic Building Recording shall be undertaken to a Level 2 and 3 Record in Section 5 of Historic England's Guidelines '*Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*', 2016. All recording will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance '*Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' revised December 2014, Historic England's Guidelines '*Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*', 2016, MAP Site Recording Manual (revised 2018), the CIfA '*Code of Conduct and the Standards and*

guidance for archaeological watching briefs' (December 2014). An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal has been undertaken, including documentary research into the farm and including a map regression.

2.2 All relevant Historic England and ClfA guidance on archaeological practice must be followed.

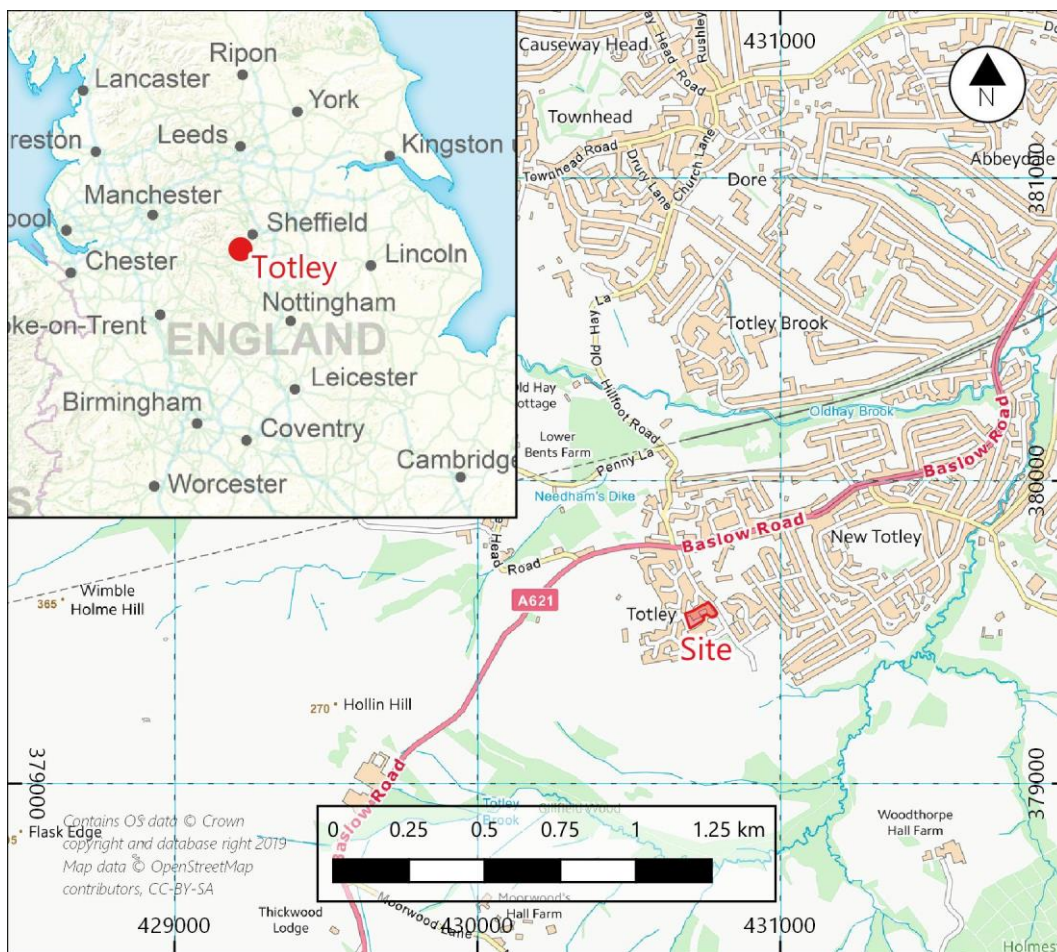


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:25,000.

3. Site Description

3.1 The village of Totley is a suburb of the city of Sheffield in South Yorkshire, 9km south-west of the city centre (Fig. 1). The Development Area is located on the west side of Totley Hall Lane, north of Totley Hall; with recent residential development to the south and the west on Totley Hall Croft, to

the north on Stocks Green Drive and Totley Mews and to the east on the opposite side of Totley Hall Lane and the gardens of properties on Totley Hall Drive.

3.2 The Proposed Development Area's current land use is farmhouse and farmyard (Fig. 2: Pls. 1-40). The total area of the Proposed Development is 0.41 Ha; on land at heights between c. 189m AOD (farmhouse) and 199m AOD (shelter shed).

3.3 The site stands on soils derived from Soilscape 6 described as '*freely draining slightly acid loamy soils*' (landis.org.uk/soilscapes), overlying geology of Greenmoor Rock Sandstone of the Carboniferous period (www.bgs.org.uk).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 A Neolithic quernstone and Roman coins have been found in Totley (YAJ 1972, 220 & Appendix 1; Table 7).

4.2 The place-name Totley was first documented in the Domesday Book in 1086 as '*Totingelei*' and '*Totenleg*' in 1221-1230 and derives from an Old English from '*Leah*' (grove, glade or open place in a wood) '*of Tota's people*' (Ekwall 1960, 292 & 479). Dore from the Old English '*dor*' meaning pass between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumberland, now Derbyshire and Yorkshire (ibid, 148). Documentary evidence for 'Dore', in the Kingdom of Mercia in 827AD stated "*in the same year king Egbert (of the West Saxons) conquered the kingdom of the Mercians, and all that was south of the Humber And Egbert led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians, and they there offered him obedience and allegiance, and with that they separated*" (Giles 1884, p346-347).

- 4.3 The Domesday Survey documents Totley under the Land of the King's Thanes, which stated: "*In TOTLEY, Tholf of Aston had 4 bovates of land taxable. Land for 1 plough. It is waste, pasturable woodland 1 league wide and half a league in breadth. Value in the reign of King Edward (before 1066) 10s. Now 12d.*" Totley and Dore are both hamlets, formerly in the Parish of Dronfield, of the Diocese of Lichfield, in the hundred of Scarsdale in Derbyshire. The manor of Totley was held in the 13th century by the Longford family as an appendage of the manor of Killamarsh. In the reign of King Edward IV the manor was sold to Sir Walter Blount, 1st Baron of Mountjoy. The 6th baron sold the manor to the Bradshaws, who sold it to the Leches of Chatsworth, then passed to George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1630 it was purchased by Stephen Bright, from whom it passed to the Willoughbys of Wollaton. In the early 19th century, the Manor of Totley was in the possession of Henry, Lord Middleton (manorial records guide at derbyshire.gov.uk). A medieval cross base was located in Totley near Cannon Hall "*a few yards down Summer Lane just past Cross Scythes in*" (SMR Record Card). The Cruck Barn at Cannon Hall is reported to be the oldest building in Sheffield and probably dates to the late 16th century (Historic England Listed Building Description), though Bunker attributes it to the late medieval period (Bunker 1970).
- 4.4 Industry in Totley in the 16th to 18th centuries included lead smelting, filing, scythe making.
- 4.5 Totley Hall farm dates to c. 1780 (Historic England List Entry) and was noted on an 1813 plan of Totley Fieldnames by Fairbanks (redrawn by B. Edwards in 1991: Fig. 6) as part of the Totley Estate of William Coke (DRO 7 3S SLIB FB). In 1791, Rev. D'Ewes Coke inherited the Hall and two farms. Peter Flint was

then tenant at Totley Hall Farm. In 1881, the Cokes sold Totley Hall Estate to W.K. Marples and in 1883 the estate was sold to William Aldman Milner (www.historygroup.co.uk). Totley Hall Farm was the farm attached to Totley Hall, as depicted in 1813 on the Fairbanks Plan commissioned by the landowners at that time (Fig. 6). This plan clearly depicts the enclosed fields around Totley Hall Farm called 'Hoe Croft'.

4.6 In the 18th century and early 19th century, several turnpike roads combined to form route from Sheffield to Baslow. Totley and Dore Railway Station opened in 1872 on the Midland Main Line between Chesterfield and Sheffield. Totley Tunnel was part of the Dore to Chinley branch line of the former Midland Railway and opened in 1893.

4.7 The 1877 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey depicted the Development Area as the Totley Hall Farm, with the farmhouse and farm buildings. The 1898 edition Ordnance Survey map depicts the extension on the farmhouse to the east. The 1959 Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts two modern farm buildings within the farmyard and the college buildings at Totley Hall.

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1 The Objective of the Historic Building Recording is to record the farmhouse and farm buildings prior to conversion: -

- *Provide a photographic survey of all historic buildings (pre-1948) affected by the development hereby approved;*

5.2 The aim and scope of the recording work is to take general and detailed photographs all areas of the farmhouse, of the barn and outbuildings exteriors and interiors to be converted prior to work commencing and to draw elevations, floorplans and locate and record architectural features and

during the internal alterations a record to be made of the removal of plaster in the area of the new internal door on the ground floor and during the removal of internal partitions on the first floor

6. Methodology

6.1 The Proposed Development will alter the Grade II Listed farmhouse and pre-1948 barns and outbuildings within the farmyard. An archaeologist will record the exterior and the interior of all buildings and any prior to any conversion work or demolition commencing on site. The Listed Building will be recorded to Level 3 and the other outbuildings and pre-1948 structures to a Level 2 (Historic England Guidance 2016, 26).

- Level 2 Record: a descriptive record comprising drawing, photography and written record of the exterior and interior of the outbuildings and pre-1948 structures. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based
- Level 3 Record: an analytical record comprising drawing, photography and written account of the exterior and interior of the Grade II Listed building, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis

6.2 The Historic Building Assessment was undertaken, however there was no access to the interior of the farmhouse. Therefore, a full record prior of the farmhouse interior is needed before work commences, to determine the

buildings original nature, date and survival of any earlier structure and fabric and their development to present, to inform an assessment of significance. An additional visit will need to be timetabled during the internal and external soft-strip (including the removal of render on the north gable), with provision for drawing/photographic recording as necessary.

6.3 Assessment of all internal and external features of historical or architectural interest shall be undertaken to a professional standard by fully trained and competent archaeologist. Each feature shall be place in its context within the present structure. All photographs will be taken on black and white 35mm archivally stable film (Ilford HP5) and supplemented by colour slide exposures (Kodak Ektachrome E100). High resolution digital photographs (20 megapixel or greater) shall be taken for the photographic record.

6.4 The photographic record will comprise:

- A full photographic register will be compiled including site code, date, photographic file number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject.
- A full archive record will be compiled of all drawings (plans, sections, elevations and mouldings) including type of drawing, scale, date and site code.
- A 35mm SLR camera with perspective shift lens will be used for all film recording using archivally stable Ilford HP5 film and colour side film (Kodak Ektachrome E100 as necessary).
- All films will be processed with the negatives and slides stored in archival quality sleeves and prints made at 7"x5" size and stored in archival sleeves, each print marked in pencil with the film and negative reference and the full information of site, date, description,

planning ref etc. on a printed label mounting on the exterior of the A4 sleeve.

- The digital camera used will have a minimum sensor size (APS-C) of 22mm by 15mm. All photographs will be taken in RAW format.
- The photographs will then be converted from RAW format to uncompressed TIFF at 8 bit. The resolution of digital photography should be no less than 300 dpi.
- Digital photographs must not be manipulated or altered prior to inclusion in a project archive.
- The building in the context of the immediate surrounding (i.e. the relationship to other buildings and structures)
- External elevations
- A general internal photographic record should be made of the building, including internal walls/subdivisions
- Details, e.g. windows, openings, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, joists, the bar and stairs, reused timbers and any other interesting features, fixtures or fittings. Where particular features such as windows or openings of a single type, occur more than once within the structure, only representative photographs need be taken.
- General views should be taken of each room/space to be altered, and on each floor or discrete internal space, from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and method of construction of each area photographed; this may require ancillary lighting or flash equipment.
- Wherever possible photographs should be taken at right angles to the elevations or detail. A metric scale of an appropriate length will be used (preferably a 0.5m, 1m or 2m ranging pole as appropriate).
- Electronic flash and/or battery powered strip lights may be used for fill in lighting for the internal shots.

-
- 6.5 The Level 2 and Level 3 plans will use the existing architectural plans as a base and annotate details as sketches (Level 2) and measured plans (Level 2 and 3). A plan will identify each building and the level of recording. Floor plans shall be produced at a scale of 1:100. Section and elevation drawings will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Mouldings will be drawn at a scale of 1:1. Floor plans should show 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. Measured drawings should record the form or location of other significant structural detail. Measured cross-sections or long-sections should illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (for example floor and ceiling heights, the form of roof trusses). Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices) or small scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating. Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function. A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs. Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history. All drawings produced should comply with the Architectural Drawing Conventions as outlined in Chapter 7 of *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016, 35-57).
- 6.6 An archaeologist should be in attendance to record the internal structural alterations to the farmhouse's fabric, i.e. on the ground floor during the

removal of plaster for the insertion of the door and during the removal of internal partitions on the first floor.

7. Report Preparation, Contents and Distribution

7.1 Upon completion of the building recording and watching brief, all records will be assessed, archive compiled, a report and an OASIS record produced.

7.2 A report will be prepared in accordance with: Items 1-5, 7-9, 11, 16-18, 20, 21-23 of Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016), paragraph 6.4.12 of ClfA's Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures; and, section 3.8 of Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief and to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives.
- b) An introduction which should include
 - the site code/project number
 - planning reference number
 - dates when fieldwork took place
 - grid reference
- c) An account of the methods and results of the Building Recording, describing materials, structure, development and phasing and include:
 - Basic dimensions and layout of the buildings and individual rooms/internal spaces
 - Building fabric and roof covering,
 - Structural detail and construction e.g. windows, openings, doors, decorative brickwork, carpentry joints, joists/roof structures, re-used timbers and any other interesting features, fixtures or fittings

- Any observations on date, phasing, development and function of the building/s, including any fixtures and fittings,
- d) The written description should be cross-referenced to the photographic survey and individual images, and to an accurate scale plan of the buildings.
- e) The report figures should include: -
- A location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the site in relation to other buildings on in the immediate area.
 - An overall keyed plan of the site.
 - Phased plans, with features associated with particular phases readily distinguishable.
 - Any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated.
 - A complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard.
 - A complete set of building plans, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted.
 - Any additional illustrations pertinent to the site.
- f) All plates should be captioning, by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should be included in brackets at the end of each caption. A maximum of two plates per side of A4.
- g) Appendices, as appropriate, including Detailed archive description and photographic record and location and destination, and a copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation
- h) References and bibliography of all sources used
- i) All final versions of the written report must include a copy of the relevant OASIS data collection form.

7.3 Copies of the final report will be submitted to the client, the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) HER within eight weeks of completion of fieldwork, unless an extension is agreed with the SYAS Planning Archaeologist, and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality. The information content of the written report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the HER, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

8. Archive

8.1 The historic building archive of the photographs will be deposited with the Museums Sheffield. Archives should be submitted to the agreed repository within 150 working days of the submission of a project's final written report. All material originally created in digital form must be created and prepared for deposition according to recognised standards and guidelines such as those made available by the Archaeology Data Service (<http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>). In particular, file formats should be considered carefully (uncompressed TIFF at 8 bit).

8.2 The photographic archive should be accompanied by a shortwritten summary providing brief details of the photographic survey, the equipment and methodology used, the name of the photographer and the date and duration of the photographic survey.

8.3 Metadata for each photo will include the name and address of the building, date recorded, photographer's name, and the site national grid reference.

8.4 A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate

photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer and a scale.

9. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

9.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. By depositing the written report, the historic environment contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the SYAS, in perpetuity, although the historic environment contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the SYAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

10 Monitoring, Health and Safety & Insurance

10.1 The on-site work will be monitored by SYAS, who have been consulted about the commencement of site works.

10.2 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk assessments must be carried out and documented in accordance with Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992. The Contractor should determine whether this project is covered by Construction (Design and Management) Regulations

1994 and ensure that all requirements under the regulations are met. All archaeologists and visitors to site will comply with necessary precautions regarding COVID-19 as outlined in the RAMS for the site and sign a declaration to declare they are not infectious, adhere to social distancing and approved safety measures.

10.3 Necessary precautions should be taken over underground services and overhead lines.

10.4 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

11. Timetable and Staffing

11.1 On site work to commence in September 2020. The historic environment contractor shall give no less than a weeks notice in writing of commencement of works to SYAS, and no works shall commence on site until the notice period has expired.

- Prior to the commencement of any work, the Historic Building Recording contractor must provide the SYAS in writing with:
- A projected timetable for the site work
- Details of project staff
- Details of any specialist sub-contractors

12. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019 *Code of Conduct*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Buildings and Structures.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020a *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Watching Briefs.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.*

Faull, M.L. & Stinson, M. 1986 *Domesday Book. Yorkshire. Parts One and Two.* Phillimore Chichester.

Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice.*

Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Project in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.*

Hunter K, 2020 Totley Hall Farm, Totley Hall Lane, Totley, Sheffield: Archaeology Assessment and Building Appraisal. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd.

National Planning Policy Framework February 2019

Walker, K., 1990. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-409953

Project details

Project name	Totley Hall Farm Archaeological Works
Short description of the project	Totley Hall Farm, Totley Hall Lane, Totley, Sheffield: Archaeological Works - Historic Building Recording
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Monument type	FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE SHEFFIELD SHEFFIELD Totley Hall Farm
Postcode	S17 4AA
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	53.312237 -1.5399173 53 18 44 N 001 32 23 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	J.P.R. Homes Ltd

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording of Totley Hall Farm, Sheffield
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Empsall, J
Other bibliographic details	2020/164

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