

**BENTS GREEN SCHOOL, RINGINGLOW ROAD,
ECCLESALL, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



For Vinci Construction UK

CS Archaeology
March 2010

For: Vinci Construction UK
Bents Green School
Ringinglow Road
Eccleshall
Sheffield

National Grid Reference (NGR): SK 3021 9210

Project Number: 48

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Frontispiece: building 3 during demolition

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- [9] 'cartdoor' beam (Building 2)
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- [11] blocked fireplaces (Building 2)
- [12] bell tower (Building 2)
- [13] bell tower (Building 3)
- [14] collared roof trusses (Building 2)
- [15] inserted dormer windows (Building 3)
- [16] original stop chamfered lintel (Building 3)

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Appendix 1: Project Specification

Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Bents Green School, Ringinglow Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield in January 2010. The rear 19th century service buildings were due to be demolished and a watching brief had been recommended by CS Archaeology following a desk-based assessment and building record in 2008.
- 1.2 It was confirmed that the historic buildings were in two phases, each one ‘L’ shaped, and both buildings contained residential and workshop areas.
- 1.3 The building’s original doorways and windows were revealed and evidence for the roof construction, for each building. Building 1 (Bents Green Lodge) was also examined during renovation work, and details of its original form and function were also recorded.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Bents Green School comprises of a number of late 20th century school buildings behind and to the side of three historic buildings. There are 3 historic buildings: the first is what was formerly called 'Bents Green Lodge' (Building 1) an extended Victorian residence, the earliest part dating to 1774. To the rear of the former Lodge (Building 1) are two co-joined service buildings (Building 2 & 3). The exact function of these two buildings is unknown and no reference could be found to them in the previous documentary research (CS Archaeology 2008).
- 2.2 All of the buildings have been heavily modified. The chimneys however remained extant and represent more obvious clues to the buildings original, part residential function.
- 2.3 The watching brief was also able to record details of the house and grounds not available during the building recording work in 2008.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Historically the PDA was situated next to a historical crossing of the Moors, from Sheffield to Hathersage. This route was turnpiked in the 18th century. In about 1774 a farmhouse and hostelry called the 'Rising Sun' was built on the PDA, by Lord Murray of Banner Cross, Ecclesall (CS Archaeology 2008).
- 3.2 During the early 19th century the farmhouse was substantially extended and became 'Bents Green Lodge' with detached service accommodation to the rear. During the early 20th century, the lodge became the site of an open air school. As the school developed a number of infill buildings were constructed and the rear service accommodation was absorbed into the present school buildings.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 To record the architectural and archaeological resource in order to achieve a better understanding of the significance of the standing historic buildings (Buildings 2 & 3) within their historic context.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with CS Archaeology's Project Design (Appendix 1) and has been fully adhered to.
- 5.2 A photographic record was made of all deposits with black and white silver based film (Ilford Delta Professional 400) using a 35mm SLR camera and this forms part of the site archive. Digital photographs were also taken to illustrate the report and supplement the archive.
- 5.3 Health and Safety implications meant that most of the photographs do not include a graduated scale (2m) as it was too dangerous to be in proximity with partially demolished buildings.

6. RESULTS

- 6.1 Demolition of the two historic buildings (**Figure 2**: Buildings 2 and 3) started at the east facing elevation of Building 3 (**Plate 1**).
- 6.2 The modern 20th century buildings had been removed prior to the watching brief, allowing unobscured views of the elevation. Building 3 is 'L' shaped in plan (16.5m x 8.9m) and abutts Building 2's eastern gable. Building 2 is also 'L' shaped in plan (21.4m x 16m). The roof was found to have been replaced recently using concrete graduated heritage style tiles.
- 6.3 Building 3 has original features to the roof, which include 2 stepped chimney stacks with mouldings, a small bell tower to the apex of the eastern gable. To the first floor are 2 narrow slit ventilators to the south of the elevation, further ventilators would have probably run along the elevation, but these were removed when the 2 dormer windows were constructed. Just below the 2 ventilators, 2 cast iron plates from wall ties are also in situ. To the gable, also at first floor level is an original quoined window with replacement window. To the ground floor, *South Elevation*, an original doorway was observed (**Plate 2**) denoted by a substantial ashlar lintel with associated door/wall quoins (**Figure 3: [1]**).
- 6.4 The demolition entailed removing as much building stone for re-use in future gabions so the stone was effectively peeled from the walls (**Plate 3**) and stored separately. The remaining material (wood and brick) was removed from site.
- 6.5 During this operation a previously blocked window was revealed directly below the quoined in situ window to the first floor. The blocked window [2] is represented by a timber internal lintel with arched brickwork above (**Plate 4**). Gradual demolition of the building resulted in a complete cross section of the building. The north end of the building was originally the residential end as evidenced by the blocked chimney breasts to the west walls (**Plate 5**). The section also shows the brick inner walls, traditional joist and boarded floor with lathe and plastered ceilings to the ground and first floor rooms. The roof features common rafters supported by a set of purlins to each pitch and a vertically positioned ridge purlin.
- 6.6 The roof yielded further information as the demolition proceeded (**Plate 6**). A diagonal principal rafter facilitated the right angled change of direction (**Figure 3**). NB the west wall, of building 3, may have contained blocked windows but none were revealed during the watching brief. The arrangement of the southern end of the building was revealed (**Plate 7**). This showed that the original arrangement of the ground floor was as an open room or workshop (6.5m x c.6m). This original arrangement was evidenced by two transverse beams [4]. Once the beams were removed, it was realised that they were composite with a central steel plate bolted together with a traditional stop chamfer to the underside (**Plate 8**). The beams were 7m long, 0.22m wide and 0.2m high. Directly above the northern beam (**Plate 7**) was king post roof truss [5]. The truss featured a raised king post to facilitate head height access throughout the original loft space. Once removed and examined off site, (**Plates 9 and 10**) the trusses tie-beam was braced to the principal rafter. This was to increase head height to the original room.

Both the tie-beam and brace featured a scribe joint, that was bolted and then strapped and bolted, and finally the joint finally tightened with iron wedges, to the principal rafter, (**Plate 10**).

- 6.7 After the demolition of Building 3's east and south wall, Building 2's gable wall was fully exposed (**Plate 11**). This shows that the beams [4], wall ties [6] and roof were inserted into the pre-existing gable wall, obscuring and truncating the east facing gable window [7]. An original doorway [16] was also revealed beneath the inserted first floor bathroom. Removal of the iron wall ties allowed a detailed view of the wall plate (**Plate 12**).
- 6.8 Building 2's *North Elevation* was recorded without obscuring the kitchen extension (**Plate 13**). The roof remains relatively unmodified, apart from recovering in modern concrete 'heritage' slates, and the original bell tower and decorative ball finial are evident. Internally the roof consisted of a series of similar collared 'A' frame, rafter trusses facilitating a long attic illuminated at the eastern end by window [7], with an underdrawn ceiling throughout. Most recently this large room served as the school dining hall incorporating a modern central heating system. No evidence was found to indicate that this room was originally heated, and this is supported by an absence of blocked fireplaces, just a bell tower at the western end. No trace of any divisions were evident suggesting that the eastern half of building 2 originally represented a large internal space 14.5m long x 7.6m wide. The wall to the *North Elevation* displays no original fenestration or access points, although it has been heavily modified to facilitate large modern serving hatches.
- 6.9 The building's northwest corner did contain evidence for original heating in the form of a pair of blocked chimney breasts and stacks. Externally these are rather imposing stepped ashlar chimney stacks (**Plate 15**) with chamfered tops. Once the north wall was removed a cross section of the building was recorded (**Plate 16**) this reflected the roof arrangement of the main 'hall' but in addition shows the original room height had been reduced via a suspended ceiling.
- 6.10 Demolition of the modern external corridor allowed an unobscured view of the *East Elevation* (**Plate 17**), which is dominated by a large blocked 'cartdoor' (3.6m wide x 2.6m high) with a separate doorway to the side (**Plate 18**) and features chamfered ashlar quoins stones. The substantial pitch pine lintel that measures 0.4m² (**Plate 19**) is in two parts, which total a length of 7.6m that features a series of notches along the top for the roof rafters.
- 6.11 After completion of the demolition (**Plates 20 and 21**) underlying stratigraphy was examined across the footprint of the building revealing truncated natural shale bedrock with overlying drift deposits of clay. This indicates that the construction of Buildings 2 and 3 had truncated potential archaeological deposits and the watching brief was concluded.
- 6.12 During the course of the watching brief opportunities were kindly offered by the building contractor to examine internal renovation work to Building 1, Bents Green Lodge. This proved to be illuminating and has helped tie in documentary evidence contained within the earlier assessment and building record (CS

Archaeology 2008: Figure 16). Removal of the modern heating system was particularly useful in the *Kitchen* (Building 1, Room 0/3) where the original tiles were exposed (**Plate 22**). The tiles were cream with a twin band of green at thigh height and provided insight into just how the kitchen looked during the Victorian period. Directly above the *Kitchen*, pipe removal also revealed earlier wall covering (**Plate 22**), a foliate embossed design to the lower walls of the former bedroom (Building 1, Room 1/12). In the former *Servants Hall* (Building 1, Room 0/20) similar tiles to the former kitchen, noted above were also revealed (**Plate 24**) indicating a uniformity of decorative treatments away from the principal rooms. Externally a further record was made of the junction between the phase 1 (1774) and phase 2 (1820s) building, without the presence of an obscuring wall (**Plate 25**). To the rear of the building evidence for the modification of the original design was revealed in the form of an inclined roof scar (**Plate 26**). This roof scar appears to represent a glass canopy that was constructed over a created rear entrance, a development of the original plan (CS Archaeology 2008: Figures 7 and 19) involving the removal of a mullioned window and insertion of a doorway. The plan of the building in 1894 depicts this area to be occupied by a large rectangular structure, possibly a conservatory, appending to the building's *North Elevation*.

- 6.13 Within the wider grounds an imposing ashlar wall was recorded (**Plates 27 and 28**). It features a doorway with ashlar surround and forms the only surviving extant element of a building. This building was not depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and is first depicted on the 1894 map and was therefore built between 1855 and 1894. This building's function is unknown but it accessed the extensive system of walkways and glass houses. The present extant wall bears evidence of once being an internal wall by the presence of adhering lime wash to both the south and north facing elevations. Viewed from the north, the internal walls are particularly evident and the return of the wall to the west is also evident (**Plate 28**).

7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The watching brief has been able to record details of construction and phasing of these two buildings. The documentary evidence for these buildings is notable in its absence. The watching brief has been able to record the residential rooms, evidenced by fireplaces to each building and the surviving original doorways into these buildings.
- 7.2 Inevitably the work has created more questions than it answers. In particular why there is such a large unheated 'hall' to Building 2 and what the function of the first floor attic of Building 3 was to require major structural investment in the form of substantial beams, wall ties and a heightened roof truss to increase head height at first floor level.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 After consultation with the building contractors the principal staircase (Building 1) is to be removed. It is very unfortunate that this feature cannot be retained, but as it has already been sufficiently recorded by photographs further work is not recommended.
- 8.2 It is also proposed to demolish the 2 storey, phase 3 extension to the *North Elevation* of Building 1, in order to facilitate the construction of a single flight staircase. Historically this represented the entrance to the garden off the principal corridor. It has been fully recorded but positioned in the east wall, at first floor level, is the building's original date stone (1774). It is strongly recommended that this is retained and rebuilt into the remodelled building at a convenient position.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

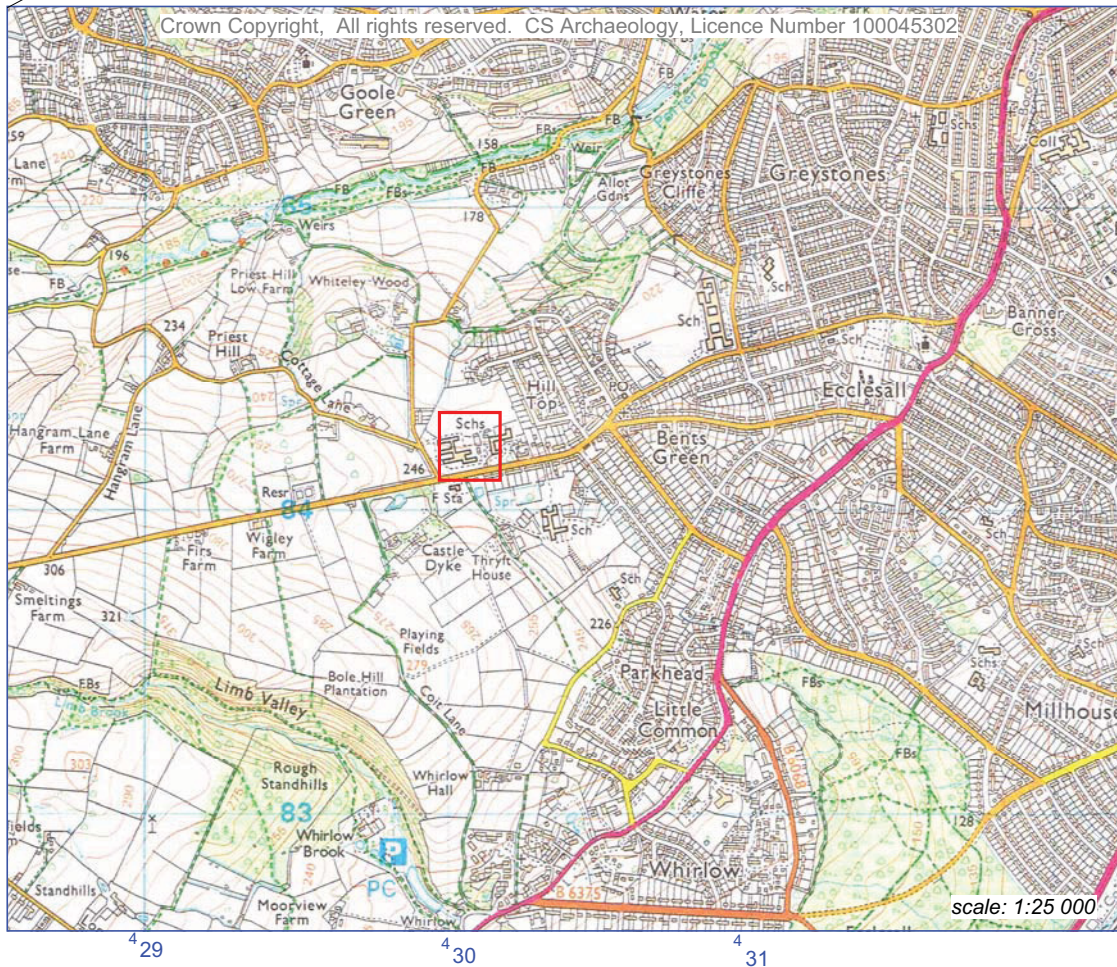
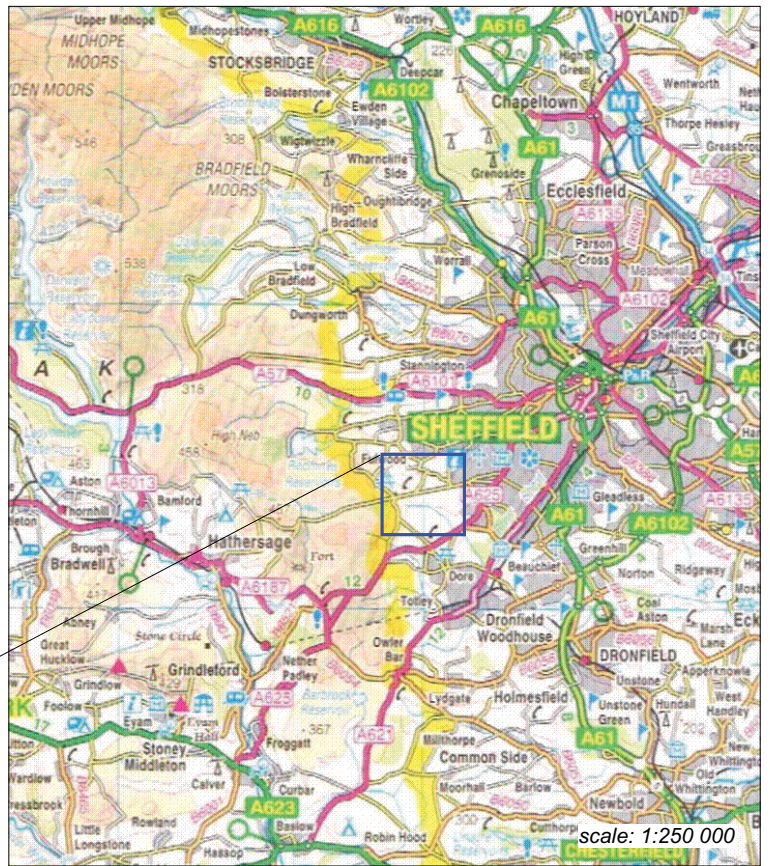
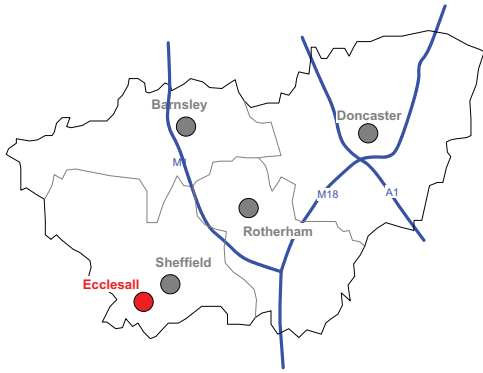
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CS Archaeology. 2010. *Project Design for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Bents Green School, Ringinglow Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire*, unpublished report.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr Chris Robinson, Ms Kirstie Saxton (Vinci Construction UK) and Ms Jenny Baxter (formerly Taylor Woodrow) for commissioning this report and facilitating the work. Further grateful thanks to the demolition team at TDE of Rotherham for keeping me sufficiently away from the demolitions but still allowing the photographs to be taken.

FIGURES



for inset see Figure 2

Bents Green School, Ecclesall,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 1: Location Map

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Bents Green School, Ecclesall,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief



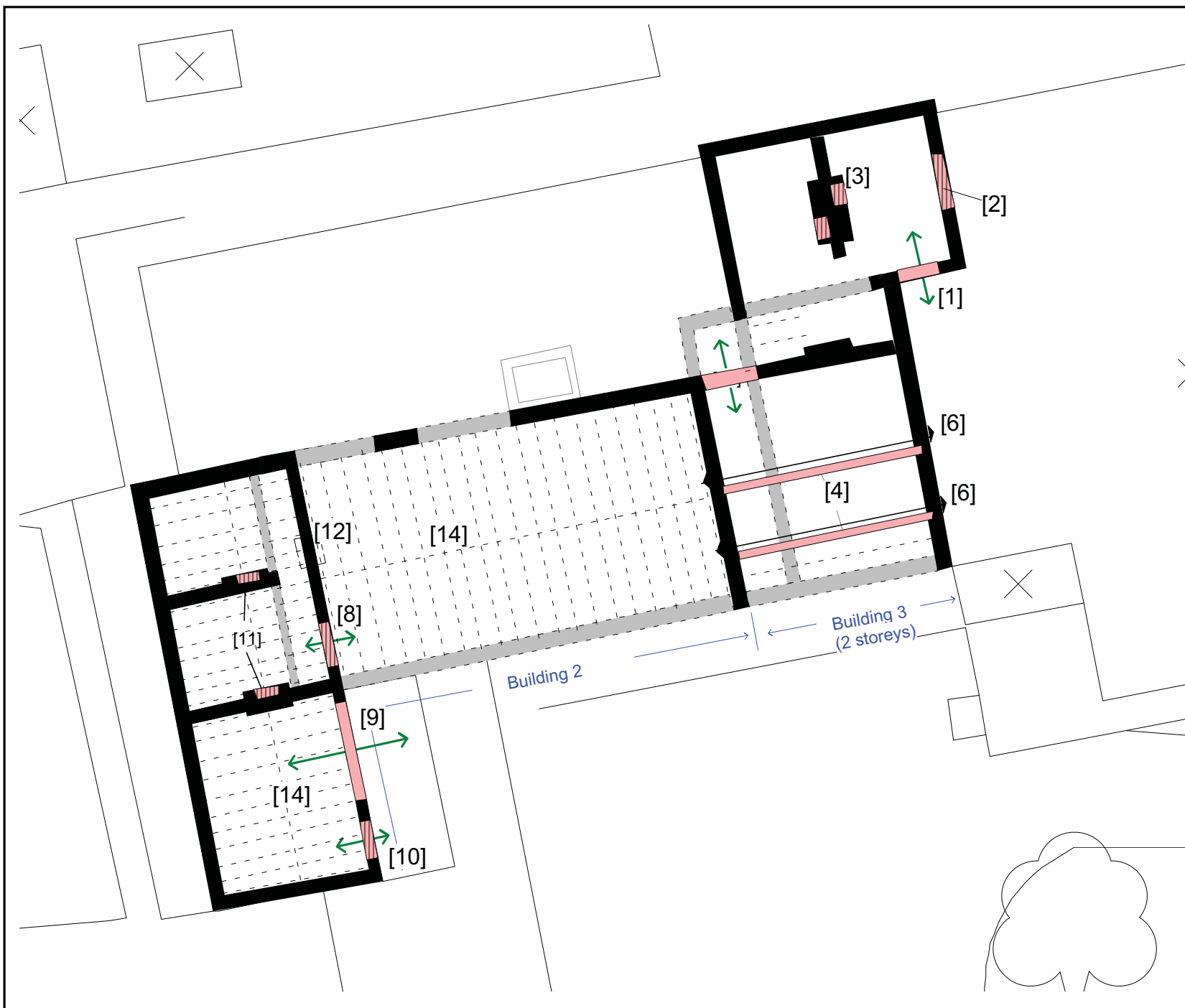
- historic buildings
- 1 Bents Green Lodge (C18th/19th)
- 2-3 The rear service buildings (late C19th)

scale 1:5000







Figure 2: Historic Buildings

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Bents Green School, Ecclesall,
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An Archaeological Watching Brief



key

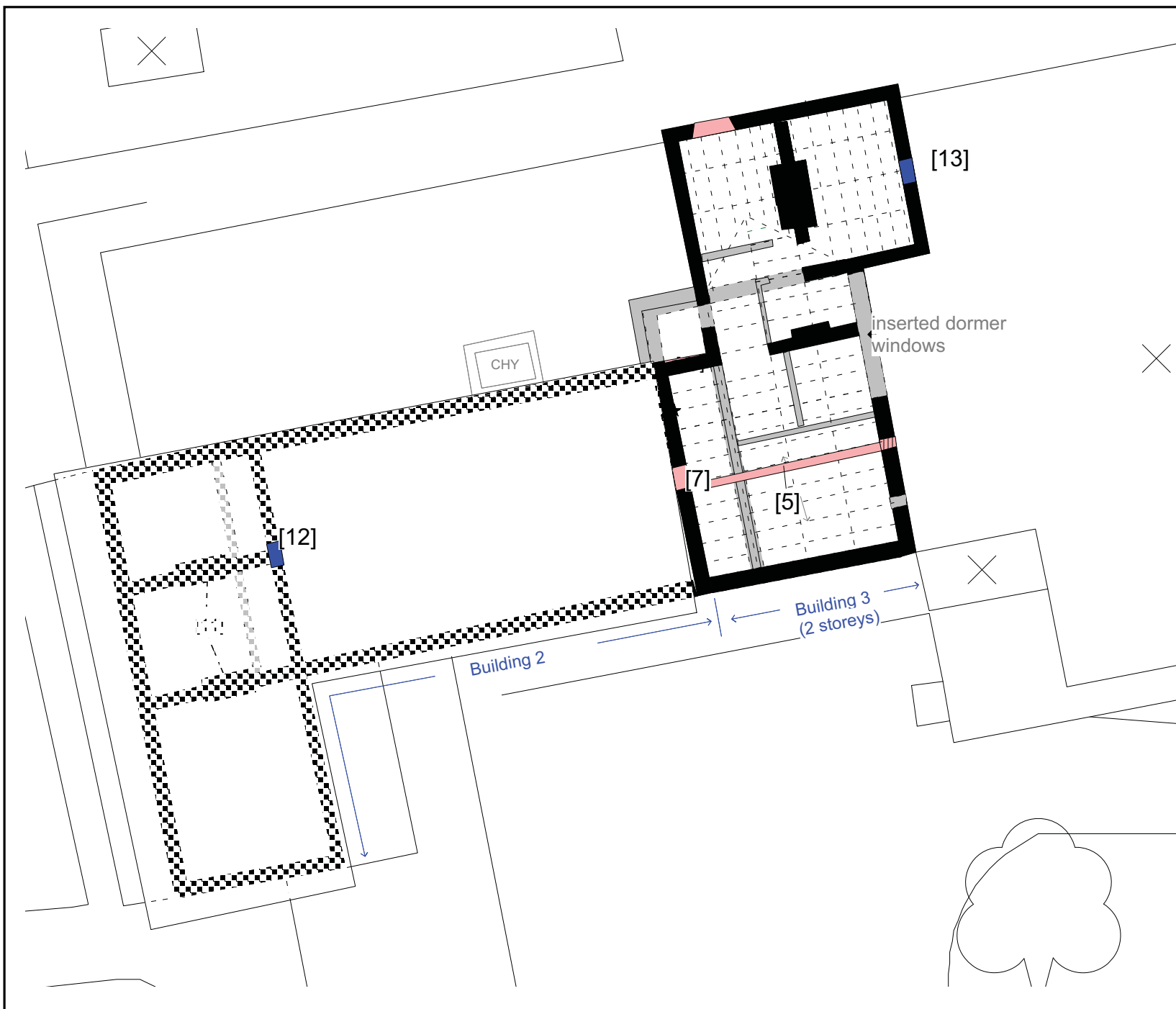
-  extant historic walls
-  modern wall modifications
-  original features
-  blocked original features
-  original accesses
-  reflective roof plan (joists ridges and purlins)







scale 1:200

Figure 3: Ground Floor
Plan with reflective ceiling
plan (Building 2)

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An Archaeological Watching Brief



- key
-  extant historic walls
 -  modern wall modifications
 -  original features
 -  blocked original features
 -  original accesses
 -  reflective roof plan (joists ridges and purlins)

scale 1:100

Figure 4: The First Floor
Plan with reflective roof
plan (Building 3)

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March 2010

PLATES



Plate 1: Building 3, general view of the *East Elevation*, from the east



Plate 2: Building 3, detail of an original doorway [1] denoted by ashlar lintel and associated quoins, from the south



Plate 3: Building 3, view of the partially demolished *East Elevation*, from the southeast



Plate 4: Building 3, detail of a blocked and obscured window [2] represented by the timber lintel and arched brickwork above to the lower *East Elevation*, from the east



Plate 5: Building 3, cross sectional view of building 3, after removal of the west wall



Plate 6: Building 3, general view, from the northeast



Plate 7: View of the in situ roof truss [5] and the northern transverse first floor beam [4]



Plate 8: Building 3, view of the two extracted composite beams [4], from northeast



Plate 9: View of the relocated roof truss [5]



Plate 10: Detail of the roof truss [5] at the junction of the brace and principal rafter with its strengthened joint



Plate 11: General view of Building 2's eastern gable wall with in situ window (and inserted tie bars [6]), from the south-east



Plate 12: Detail of 1 of the 4 wall plates [6] which strengthened building 3 across the wide southern end



Plate 13: The heavily modified *North Elevation* with the former kitchen and chimney removed, from the northwest



Plate 14: Demolished roof with a collared roof truss [12], from the south



Plate 15: Working view, from the east



Plate 16: Detailed view of a cross section through Building 2 (southern range), from the north



Plate 17: View of the blocked 'cartdoor' [9] with doorway [10] to the left hand side, from the east



Plate 18: View of the blocked doorway [10], from the east



Plate 19: View of the removed lintel with joist rebates of building 2's 'cartdoor', from the south



Plate 20: Post-demolition view, from the east



Plate 21: Post-demolition view, from the northwest



Plate 22: Detail of the original Victorian tiling in the former and original 'Kitchen' (Room 0/3), from the west



Plate 23: Detail of the room's original decoration (heavily embossed wall paper) in the former bedroom 'Kitchen' (Room 1/12), from the west



Plate 24: View of the underlying tiling (cream with green bands) of the former 'Servants Hall', from the north northwest



Plate 25: The western gable of the phase 1 building, from the west



Plate 26: View of the rear entranceway with inclined roof scar and blocked window above, from the northeast



Plate 27: Oblique view of the south ashlar elevation, from the east southeast



Plate 28: The *North Elevation* of the walled garden's north wall with lean to roof line and lime wash still adhering, from the northwest

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT BENTS GREEN SCHOOL,
RINGINGLOW ROAD, SHEFFIELD,
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

CS Archaeology

January 2010

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a recommendation in an earlier archaeological assessment and building record (CS Archaeology 2008) for the proposed demolition of the 19th century service accommodation, which was associated with Bents Green Lodge, Ringinglow Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire.
- 0.2 This PD proposes that an archaeological watching brief is implemented to record the historic buildings as they are revealed during demolition.
- 0.3 The results from these archaeological works will provide a more detailed record of the PDAs architectural resource, and will mitigate the demolition by ‘preservation by record’.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* Bents Green School
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Ringinglow Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**)
- 1.1.3 *Status:* None
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SK 3021 9210
- 1.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* c. 0.01

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 Historically the PDA was situated next to a historical crossing of the Moors, from Sheffield to Hathersage, this route was turnpiked in the 18th century. In about 1774 a farmhouse and hostelry called the ‘Rising Sun’ was built on the PDA, by Lord Murray of Banner Cross, Eccesall.
- 2.2.2 During the early 19th century the farmhouse was substantially extended and became ‘Bents Green Lodge’ with detached service accommodation to the rear. During the early 20th century, the lodge became the site of an open air school. As the school developed a number of infill buildings were constructed and the rear service accommodation was absorbed into the present school buildings.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This PD has been written in response to a recommendation in the archaeological assessment and building record (CS Archaeology 2008) and has also been agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeological Service.
- 1.3.2 This PD represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate the demolition proposal, and potential archaeological deposits on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with Local Plan Policies and the National Planning Policy Guidance, Notes 15 and 16 on Historic Buildings, Archaeology and Planning, 1990.
- 1.3.3 This PD covers the removing and study of any materials of architectural/archaeological importance observed and recorded during the watching brief. The watching brief will apply to the historic buildings 1 and 2 (**Figure 2**) and potential below ground works associated with site reduction within the immediate vicinity of the buildings (Buildings 2 & 3).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To record the architectural and archaeological resource in order to achieve a better understanding of the significance of the standing historic buildings (Buildings 2 & 3) within their historic context.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

- 3.1.1 An archaeological watching brief has been recommended to mitigate the archaeology of standing buildings by 'preservation by record'.
- 3.1.2 Access during the works will be afforded to CS Archaeology at all reasonable times, arrangements for access to the watching brief will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance, and
- 3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that plant and machinery is operated with due care and attention.
- 3.1.4 CS Archaeology will make provision for the use of artificial light, as and where necessary.
- 3.1.5 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.6 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 3.1.6 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.7 If architectural features or archaeological remains are discovered during the course of the demolition CS Archaeology will be afforded the opportunity to investigate and record them. Significant or unexpected discoveries will be immediately reported to the archaeological monitor (SYAS).
- 3.1.8 CS Archaeology will also extend the watching brief for any works which will involve ground disturbance such as ground levelling within or outside the historic buildings.
- 3.1.9 This recording scheme will comprise a programme of observation, investigation and recording, which will be conducted during the demolition works. Its aim is to establish the character, history dating, form and archaeological development of the buildings in order to mitigate the

site by 'preservation by record'.

- 3.1.10 During the watching brief analytical drawings and a written report on the structure sufficient to illustrate and explain architectural and archaeological details will be made. Any changes and developments through time with regard to the construction techniques, materials, surface treatments, function and use of the structure will be appropriately recorded.

3.2 Photography

- 3.2.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the demolition will be made. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.
- 3.2.2 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. built structures and bedrock and characteristic stratigraphy. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to SYAS.

3.3 Site Monitoring

- 3.3.1 SYAS will be notified at least two weeks in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological watching brief, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.3.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in an exposed condition.

3.4 Finds Recovery and Conservation Strategy

- 3.4.1 The following categories of artefact may be predicted on this site: pottery, ferrous and non ferrous metalwork, glass, ceramic building material, worked bone, flint and/or worked stone. These finds will probably be from the Post Medieval period, although the possibility of earlier finds will not be excluded.
- 3.4.2 Sheffield Museum Service will be contacted regarding the deposition and creation requirements of the archive, and the long term storage of artefacts will be resolved prior to site works.
- 3.4.3 All recording, marking and storage of material will be of archive quality and recording systems will be compatible with Sheffield Museum. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of their long-term conservation and storage needs.

- 3.4.4 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MAP2, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 3.4.5 If required a specialist assessment report on the recovered artefacts will be undertaken, with a view to their potential for further study. The conservation report will form an appendix to the watching brief report. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and storage needs.
- 3.4.6 Assessment of artefacts will include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy.

3.6 Health and Safety

- 3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitors (SYAS).

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.6.1 Once the demolition work and ground clearance has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching brief will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed photographic index to the archive.
- 3.6.4 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in their local and regional context.
- 3.6.5 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard (if required) and digital formats to:
- The Client, Taylor Woodrow Construction;
 - Mr J McNeil, County Archaeologist SYAS.

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

- 3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate repository (to be advised) after notification in advance of fieldwork

3.9 Publicity

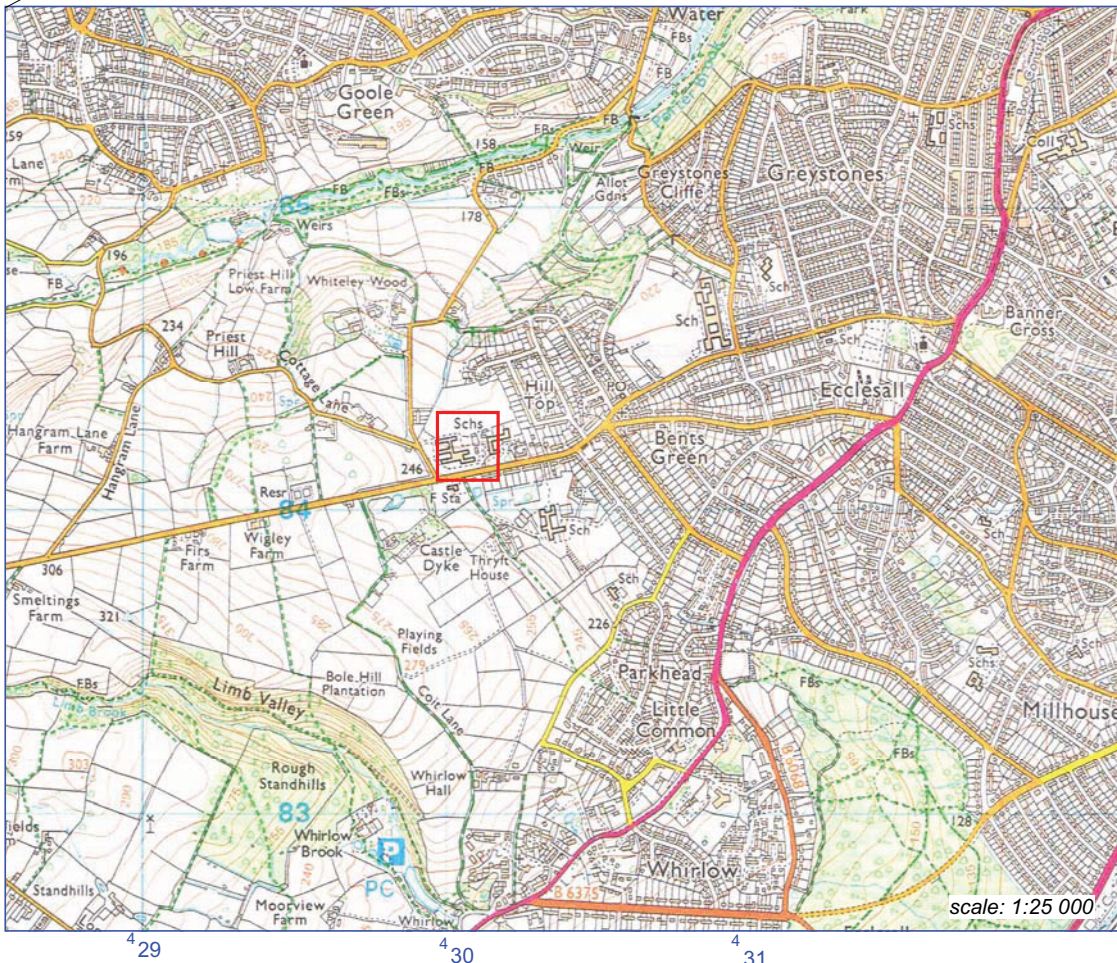
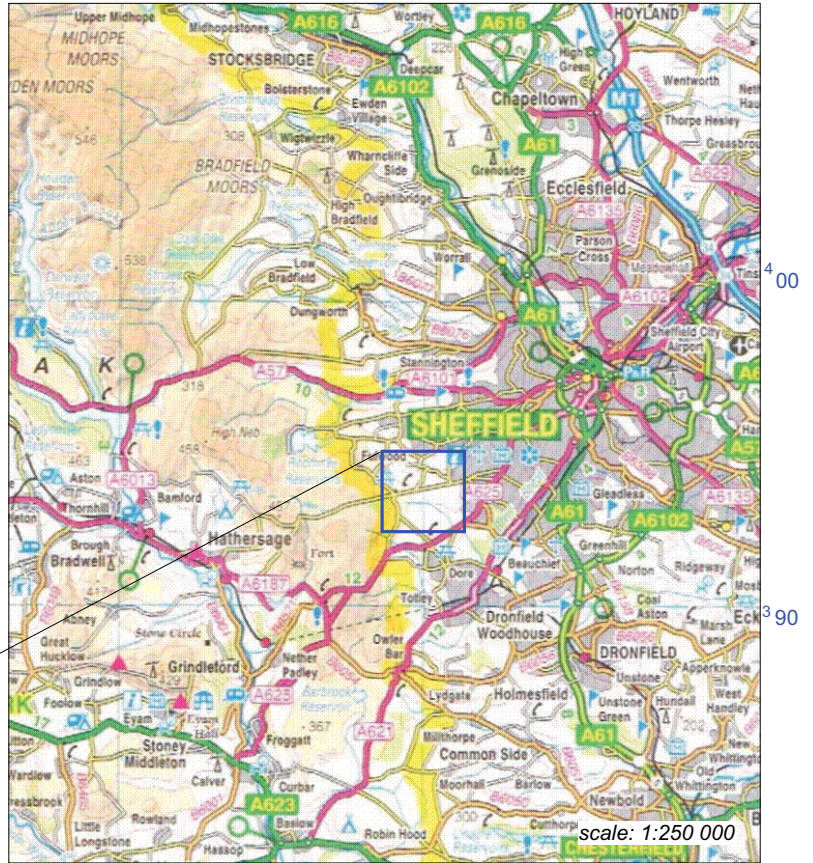
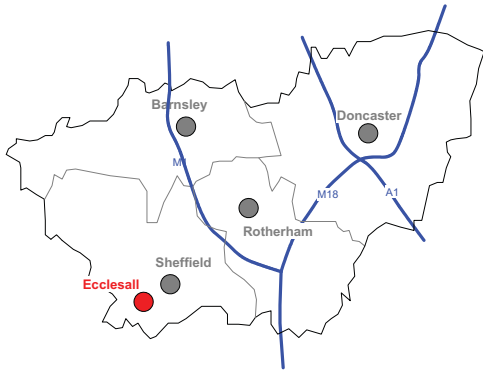
- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an on-line OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.10 References

- CS Archaeology, 2008, Bents Green School, Ringinglow Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Record. Unpublished Client Report
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)
- Institute of Archaeologists, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* Reading
- Watkinson D. & Neal V.,1998, *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- Treasure Act, 1996, Code of Practice

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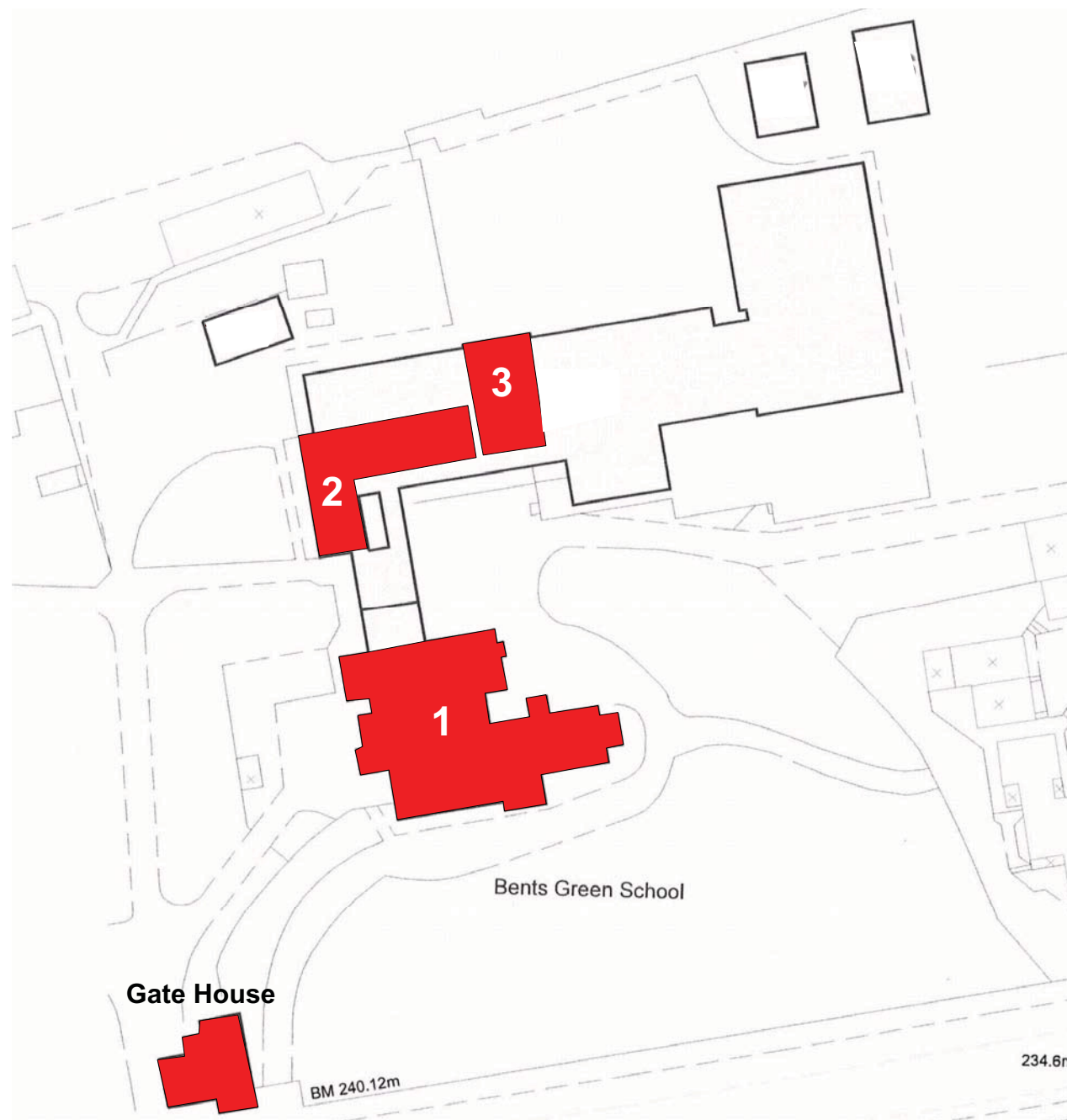
for inset see Figure 2

Bents Green School, Ecclesall, Sheffield, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 1: Location Map

CS Archaeology
January 2010

Bents Green School, Ecclesall,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief



 historic buildings

1. Bents Green Lodge (C18th/19th)
2. Service Buildings (late C19th)



scale 1:10000

Figure 2: Historic Buildings
within the PDA

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January 2010

Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A
35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional)

Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Building	Description	From
1/21		3	General view of the <i>East Elevation</i>	E
1/20	1	3	General view of the <i>East Elevation</i>	E
1/19	2	3	Detail of an original doorway [1] denoted by ashlar lintel and associated quoins	S
1/18		3	General oblique view	SE
1/17		3	General oblique view	NE
1/16		3	View of the <i>West Elevation</i>	W
1/15		3	General oblique view	SE
1/14	3	3	View of the partial demolition of the <i>East Elevation</i>	SE
1/13		3	View of the partial demolition of the <i>East Elevation</i>	W
1/12	4	3	Detail of a blocked and obscured window [2] to the lower <i>East Elevation</i>	W
1/11	5	3	cross sectional view of building 3, after removal of the west wall	W
1/10		3	'Internal' view of the chimney stack with roof and floors removed and detail of the stone faced walls	W
1/9		3	General view during demolition of the chimney stack and the largely modified internal dividing walls	NE
1/8		3	General view during demolition of the chimney stack and the exposed roof	N
1/7		3	View of the collected architectural masonry including the ashlar bell canopy	N
1/6	6	3	General view	NE
1/5		1	Detail of the original Victorian tiling in the former and original 'Kitchen' (Room 0/3)	W
1/4		1	Detail of the room's original decoration (heavily embossed wall paper) in the former bedroom 'Kitchen' (Room 1/12)	W
1/3		3	View of the relict section	E
1/2-1	7	3	View of the in situ roof truss [5] and the northern transverse first floor beam [4]	N
2/36		3	View of the relocated composite beams	NE
2/35	8	3	View of the relocated composite beams	NE
2/34	10	3	Detail of the roof truss, at the junction of the brace and principal rafter which is braced, wedge tightened and bolted.	N
2/33	9	3	View of the relocated roof truss	W
2/32		3	View of the relocated roof truss	N
2/31		3	General view during demolition of the south gable	NE
2/30-29		2/3	View of the exposed East Elevation of Building 2, with original window to the former attic	E
2/28		2/3	General view	SE

2/27		2/3	General view of Building 2's eastern gable wall with in situ window	SE
2/26	11	2/3	General view of Building 2's eastern gable wall with in situ window	SE
2/25		-	Walled Garden, south ashlar elevation	SW
2/24		-	Detail of the blocked doorway towards the centre of the wall	S
2/23		-	Walled Garden, oblique view of the south ashlar elevation	ESE
2/22		-	Walled Garden, east end	SW
2/21		-	Walled Garden, south ashlar elevation with horizontal roof line (tar scar)	SE
2/20		-	The truncated former Walled Garden from Ringinglow Road	SSE
2/19		-	The north elevation of the walled garden's north wall with lean to roof line and lime wash still adhering	NNE
2/18		-	The north elevation of the walled garden's north wall with lean to roof line and lime wash still adhering	NW
2/17		-	Detail of the <i>North Elevation</i>	N
2/16		2	General view of the interior wall	NW
2/15-14		3	General view (final moments of building 3)	E
2/13		2	General view, with modern boiler chimney	NE
2/12		2	General view	NW
2/11-10		2	View of the <i>East Elevation</i>	NNE
2/9		2	View of the <i>East Elevation</i>	SSE
2/8	18	2	View of the partially blocked doorway [10] with chamfer ashlar reveals	E
2/7		2	View of the <i>East Elevation</i>	W
2/6-5	13	2	The heavily modified <i>North Elevation</i> with the former kitchen removed	NW
2/4		2	View of the partial demolition of the east gable wall	E
2/3		2	Detail of the roof timbers with tenon and bolted joints	S
2/2	12	3	Detail of 1 of the 4 wall plates [6] which strengthened building 3	S
2/1		1	View of the front Elevation	ESE
3/36		2	Working view of the demolition	E
3/35		2	View of the western end of building 2	NNE
3/34	14	2	Demolished roof with a collared roof truss	S
3/33		2	Oblique view of the western end of building 2	NE
3/32-31	25	1	The western gable of the phase 1 building	W
3/30		1, Rm 0/20	View of the underlying tiling (cream with green bands) of the former 'Servants Hall'	NNW
3/29		1, Rm. 0/1	Earlier wall paper hidden by subsequent panelling	NNW
3/28	15	2	Working view	E
3/27		2	Working view	NE
3/26-25		2	Working view	E
3/24		2	Working view	N
3/23		2	Detail view of the curved lintel	N

3/22		2	General view	E
3/21		2	General view of a cross section through Building 2	N
3/20	16	2	Detailed view of a cross section through Building 2	N
3/19		2	Detail of the in situ quoined door surround after removal of the curved lintel	N
3/18		2	Oblique view of a cross section through Building 2	NE
3/17-16	17	2	View of the blocked 'cartdoor' with doorway to the left hand side	E
3/15-14		2	Oblique view of the original pillared 'cartdoor'	NNE
3/13-12		2	Oblique view of the original pillared 'cartdoor'	SE
3/11-10	26	1	View of the remodelled rear entranceway with inclined roof scar and blocked window above	NNE
3/9		1	The rear inserted entrance way revealed with partially blocked transomed window	NNW
3/8		1	The rear inserted entrance way revealed with partially blocked transomed window	NW
3/7-6	19	2	View of the removed lintel with joist rebates of building 2's 'cartdoor'	S
3-5	20	2-3	Post-demolition view	E
3/4-3	21	2-3	Post-demolition view	NW

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B
 Digital colour, Resolution at 8.2 MP

Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Building	Description	From
1		3	General view of the <i>East Elevation</i>	E
2		3	General view of the <i>East Elevation</i>	E
3		3	Detail of an original doorway [1] denoted by ashlar lintel and associated quoins	S
4		3	General oblique view	SE
5		3	General oblique view	NE
6		3	View of the <i>West Elevation</i>	W
7		3	General oblique view	SE
8		3	View of the partial demolition of the <i>East Elevation</i>	SE
9		3	View of the partial demolition of the <i>East Elevation</i>	W
10		3	Detail of a blocked and obscured window [2] to the lower <i>East Elevation</i>	W
11		3	cross sectional view of building 3, after removal of the west wall	W
12		3	'Internal' view of the chimney stack with roof and floors removed and detail of the stone faced walls	W
13		3	General view during demolition of the chimney stack and the largely modified internal dividing walls	NE
14		3	General view during demolition of the chimney stack and the exposed roof	N
15		3	View of the collected architectural masonry including the ashlar bell canopy	N
17		3	General view	NE
18	22	1, 0/3	Detail of the original Victorian tiling in the former and original 'Kitchen' (Room 0/3)	W
19	23	1. 1/12	Detail of the room's original decoration (heavily embossed wall paper) in the former bedroom 'Kitchen' (Room 1/12)	W
20		3	View of the relict section	E
21		3	View of the in situ roof truss [5] and the northern transverse first floor beam [4]	N
22		3	View of the relocated composite beams	NE
23		3	View of the relocated composite beams	NE
24		3	Detail of the roof truss, at the junction of the brace and principal rafter which is braced, wedge tightened and bolted.	N
25		3	View of the relocated roof truss	W
26		3	View of the relocated roof truss	N
27		3	General view during demolition of the south gable	NE
28		2/3	View of the exposed <i>East Elevation</i> of Building 2, with original window to the	E

			former attic	
29		2/3	General view	SE
30		2/3	General view of Building 2's eastern gable wall with in situ window	SE
31		2/3	General view of Building 2's eastern gable wall with in situ window	SE
32		-	Walled Garden, south ashlar elevation	SW
33		-	Detail of the blocked doorway towards the centre of the wall	S
34	27	(Blg 25)	Oblique view of the south ashlar elevation (CS Archaeology 2008: Figure 7, Blg. 25)	ESE
35		-	Walled Garden, east end	SW
36		(Blg 25)	Walled Garden, south ashlar elevation with horizontal roof line (roof scar)	SE
37		-	The truncated former Walled Garden from Ringinglow Road	SSE
38		(Blg 25)	The <i>North Elevation</i> of the walled garden's north wall with lean to roof line and lime wash still adhering	NNE
39	28	(Blg 25)	The <i>North Elevation</i> of the walled garden's north wall with lean to roof line and lime wash still adhering	NW
40		(Blg 25)	Detail of the <i>North Elevation</i>	N
41		2	General view of the interior wall	NW
42		3	General view (final moments of building 3)	E
43		2	General view, with modern boiler chimney	NE
44		2	General view	NW
45		2	View of the <i>East Elevation</i>	NNE
46		2	View of the <i>East Elevation</i>	SSE
47		2	View of the partially blocked doorway with chamfer ashlar reveals	E
48		2	View of the <i>East Elevation</i>	W
49		2	The heavily modified <i>North Elevation</i> with the former kitchen removed	NW
50		2	View of the partial demolition of the east gable wall	E
51		2	Detail of the roof timbers with tenon and bolted joints	S
52		3	Detail of 1 of the 4 wall plates [6] which strengthened building 3	S
53		1	View of the front elevation	ESE
54		2	Working view of the demolition	E
55		2	View of the western end of building 2	NNE
56		2	Demolished roof with a collared roof truss	S
57		2	Oblique view of the western end of building 2	NE
58		1	The western gable of the phase 1 building	W
59	24	1, Rm 0/20	View of the underlying tiling (cream with green bands) of the former 'Servants Hall'	NNW
60		1, Rm. 0/1	Earlier wall paper hidden by subsequent panelling	NNW
61		2	Working view	E
62		2	Working view	NE

63		2	Working view	E
64		2	Working view	N
65		2	Detail view of the curved lintel	N
66		2	General view	E
67		2	General view of a cross section through Building 2	N
68		2	Detailed view of a cross section through Building 2	N
69		2	Detail of the in situ quoined door surround after removal of the curved lintel	N
70		2	Oblique view of a cross section through Building 2	NE
71		2	View of the original pillared 'cartdoor' with doorway [10] to the left hand side	E
72		2	Oblique view of the original pillared 'cartdoor'	NNE
73		2	Oblique view of the original pillared 'cartdoor'	SE
74		1	View of the rear modified entranceway with inclined roof scar and blocked window above	NNE
75		1	The rear inserted entrance way revealed with partially blocked transomed window	NNW
76		1	The rear inserted entrance way revealed with partially blocked transomed window	NW
77		2	View of the removed lintel with joist rebates of building 2's 'cartdoor'	S
78		2-3	Post-demolition view	E
79		2-3	Post-demolition view	NW
80		2-3	Post-demolition view	NW