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Project Report 1206.1(1)



Archaeological Buildings Appraisal of Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield



July 2008

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Prepared for:
Sheffield City Council
Development, Environment & Leisure
2-10 Carbrook Hall Road, Sheffield, S9 2DB

Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield

National Grid Reference: SK 3476 8573

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Fieldwork Survey

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Reporting

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Illustrations

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Archive

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
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OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-46372	
Project title	Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield	
Short description of the project	<p>In June 2008, ARCUS were commissioned by Sheffield City Council to undertake an archaeological buildings appraisal on the former Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (SK 3476 8573). The appraisal was undertaken in association with proposals for redevelopment of the site, and comprised of a site visit, with photography and sketch plans, as well as documentary and cartographic research. The survey showed that the earliest phase of Sharrow Infant School was typical of Sheffield Board School structures of the late 19th century, with subsequent modernisation of pupil and staff facilities within and around this core. The layout of the 19th-century school remained essentially intact despite these changes, although the original intended circulation was impeded by the expansion of class rooms within the existing framework. Desk-based research has indicated that there were no known structures on the site from at least the late 18th century until the construction of the school. The site was part of a field or close associated with the adjacent 17th-century Priory Grange house, which was demolished in the 1880s. It has been suggested that this building stood on the site of a medieval monastic grange and tithing barn affiliated with Worksop Priory, but no supporting information, other place-names, has been found during the assessment. Geotechnical investigation has indicated that there is the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site, some of which may pre-date ground-leveling activities for the construction of the school.</p>	
Project dates	June 2008-09 July 2008	
Previous/future work	Previous: None/Future: Unknown	
Monument type and period	Board school – post-medieval	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire/Sheffield	
Site address	Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield, S11 8AJ	
Site co-ordinates	SK 3476 8573 (point)	
Site area	1970m ²	
Height OD	c.90m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS)	
Project design originator	N/a	
Project director/manager	Oliver Jessop	
Project supervisor	Oliver Jessop	
Sponsor or funding body	Sheffield City Council	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	N/a	N/a
Paper	Sheffield City Archives SYAS	Report, drawings, photographs, project documentation Report
Digital	SYAS	PDF copy of report on CD
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	An Archaeological Building Appraisal of Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield.	
Report no	1206.1(1)	
Author	Oliver Jessop and Rowan May	
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In June 2008, ARCUS were commissioned by Sheffield City Council to undertake an archaeological buildings appraisal on the former Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield, South Yorkshire (SK 3476 8573). The appraisal was undertaken in association with proposals for redevelopment of the site, and comprised of a site visit, with photography and sketch plans, as well as documentary and cartographic research.

The survey showed that the earliest phase of Sharrow Infant School was typical of Sheffield Board School structures of the late 19th century, with subsequent modernisation of pupil and staff facilities within and around this core. The layout of the 19th-century school remained essentially intact despite these changes, although the original intended circulation was impeded by the expansion of class rooms within the existing framework.

Desk-based research has indicated that there were no known structures on the site from at least the late 18th century until the construction of the school. The site was part of a field or close associated with the adjacent 17th-century Priory Grange house, which was demolished in the 1880s. It has been suggested that this building stood on the site of a medieval monastic grange and tithe barn affiliated with Worksop Priory, but no supporting information, other than place-names, has been found during the assessment. Geotechnical investigation has indicated that there is the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits at the site, some of which may pre-date ground-levelling activities for the construction of the school.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological buildings appraisal of the former Sharrow Lane Infants School, Sheffield, South Yorkshire. The appraisal was undertaken in association with proposals for redevelopment of the site. The appraisal included a site visit and archival research, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the national Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16, guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and current archaeological best practice.

ARCUS were commissioned by Sheffield City Council to undertake the appraisal. The fieldwork, background research and reporting was undertaken by Oliver Jessop (MIFA), James Thomson, Jenny Barnes and Rowan May.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aims of the archaeological buildings appraisal were to assess the significance of the varied structures standing on the site at the time of survey. The recording methodology adopted during this survey has been in accordance with guidelines described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The survey aims were:

- to assess the form, function and phasing of standing buildings;
- to assess the significance of the standing buildings and the potential for further work; and
- to assess the potential for sub-surface archaeology.

2.2 Location of Site and General Layout

The site (centred on SK 3476 8573) is located to the southwest of Sheffield city centre, north of London Road. It is situated on the south side of Sharrow Lane, bounded on the west by South View Road and on the east by Vincent Road (**Illustration 1**). Sharrow Lane Junior School is located to the south. The site is 1968.57m² in area, and the average height above Ordnance Datum is c.90m.

The site currently consists of 19th-century school buildings. The development area is not within a Conservation Area, and contains no listed buildings, although the existing buildings are recognised by the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service as being of local historic significance. The site is close to the northeast edge of Nether Edge Conservation Area, which includes buildings to the southwest of Wostenholm Road.

The underlying geology consists of sandstone, mudstone and coal seams of the Carboniferous Lower Coal Measures (BGS 1:10,000 series).

2.3 Fieldwork Programme

Site fieldwork was undertaken on the 2nd July 2008, and comprised photography, written notes and floor plans.

2.4 Photographic Survey

The photographic record comprised a series of external shots of the site and its setting, taken with a Medium Format camera. Internal shots were taken with a 35mm camera, and duplicated with a digital compact camera (SONY DSC-T70). Where possible, photographs were taken of all external elevations and each room of the building. The location and direction of all photographs were recorded on standard record sheets.

2.5 Drawn Survey

The drawn record consists of floor plans showing features of historic/archaeological significance. Phasing was recorded where appropriate. Existing architects floor plans were used as a base. Standard RCHME drawing conventions were followed.

2.6 Survey Archive

The site archive, containing a fully indexed field archive of primary written documents, plans and photographs, will be deposited with Sheffield City Archives. In addition, copies of the completed report will be deposited with the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record at Sheffield City Council, circulated to the client and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

2.7 Information Sources

Information was collected from the following sources:

- South Yorkshire Archaeology Services Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- Sheffield City Archives;
- Sheffield Local Studies Library;
- ARCUS archives;
- Ashton Bennett Phase 1 Geoenvironmental Desk Study (2008a);
- Ashton Bennett Phase 2 Ground Investigation (2008b).

Results of the geotechnical investigations are considered in Section 5, with borehole logs included in Appendix 2.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Historic photographs, OS maps and trade directories held at Sheffield Local Studies Library were consulted, as well as historic maps and plans held by Sheffield Archives. Original documents relating to the site were also examined. Sheffield City Council's photographic conservation archive was consulted, but no photographs of the site were identified. Listed building information for the vicinity was consulted, as was the South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Historic Landscape Characterisation data (HLC) held by South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). A list of known archaeological sites and historic buildings has been compiled from this information, and is given in Appendix 1. Locations of the sites are shown on **Illustration 2**.

3.1 Historical and Archaeological Summary

Only two sites are listed on the South Yorkshire SMR within 500m of the proposed development area. Both are of post-medieval date. No prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval sites have been recorded in this area. This is likely to be partially due to the large-scale development of the area in the late 19th century, which may have affected the survival of earlier archaeological deposits.

In the medieval period, the land lay within Ecclesall Bierlow, in the parish of Sheffield, and may have been part of the lands of the hamlet of Little Sheffield, which lay nearly a mile to the south of the town of Sheffield, arranged in a linear fashion to either side of the lane now known as London Road. The name 'Little Sheffield', first mentioned in 1441, probably comes from its close association with Sheffield itself ('field by the Sheaf', Smith 1961, 196).

The site is relatively close to an area known as Highfield (site 7), which was shown as a separate hamlet to the west of London Road on Fairbank's 1795 and 1808 maps (**Illustration 4**). The name suggests that a medieval open field occupied part of the area, with Lowfield also in existence further down the valley. Other fields may have stretched east from London Road to Sharrow Head (Walton 1968, 7), where Sharrow Moor covered much of the higher land on the ridge between the Sheaf and Porter Valleys. The name Sharrow comes from the Old English 'scearu' 'hoh', probably meaning 'boundary hill' or 'hill where the common land was' (Smith 1961, 196). Sharrow Lane was one of the early routes linking the two valleys, and may have medieval origins. It links with Psalter Lane to the south of Sharrow Head, which is thought to have been a salt-way or packhorse route in the medieval and later periods (Harvey 2001, 119). Sharrow Lane became part of the turnpike road to Buxton and Manchester in 1758 (Hey 2005, 102). London Road is also likely to have been of ancient origin, and was turnpiked in 1756 (Hey 2005, 100).

A third of the tithes for land at Sheffield were granted to the Augustinian priory at Worksop, which was established by William de Lovetot, lord of the manor of Sheffield, in 1103 (Page 1910, 125). This appears to have included land at Little Sheffield and Sharrow (Walton 1968), although the sources for this information are not stated. It appears that a farm (grange) to manage the priory's lands and an associated tithe barn were built in the vicinity of Sharrow Lane, quite possibly to the immediate west of the school site (site 3). This was the site of a 17th-century house known variously as the Priory, Priory Grange or Sharrow Grange, which was demolished in 1888, prior to the construction of St John's Methodist Church (site 2). The house had a datestone of 1633, with the initials GL, for George Lee, a physician who died in 1649 (Tatton 1926-31, 217). A large L-shaped barn was shown on 18th- and early 19th-century maps at the northeast corner of the plot, and the adjacent field was known as Barn Croft in 1814.

Site 8, further to the west, has also been suggested as the site of the grange. This was the location of a house called the Priory on the 1852 OS map, which reportedly had 15th- and 16th-century elements (Robinson 1988, 42). It was demolished in the second half of the 19th century when the area was developed, and the adjacent roads are called Priory Terrace and Priory Avenue. These roads were to either side of Priory Road, which was on the route of a much older bridleway between Sharrow Lane and Nether Edge, and the subsequent 'priory' names may be based on this, which in 1795 was shown as having a dog-leg at the northern end, and terminated closer to Site 2. It is not known if there are any original sources for the grange's existence other than place name evidence and local tradition.

The application site was part of the estate of George Lee in the 17th century, and was shown on an undated plan of the estate, which probably dated to the late 18th or early 19th century, as it showed Abbeydale Road (laid out after 1803) only sketched on, over existing field boundaries (**Illustration 3**). It showed the site as part of a large field to the east of the Priory and west of the fields surrounding Mount Pleasant (site 4), which was built in 1777 for Francis Hurt, later Francis Hurt Sitwell, and was used as his second residence until 1794 (Harvey 2001, 135). The former Lee estate belonged to John Rotherham of Dronfield in the late 18th century, passing to the Cecil family by the end of the century, probably by marriage (Ce R/244; FC SheD 632S and 633S). The plan of the estate may be associated with this transfer of land, being part of the Cecil Collection in Sheffield Archives, and mentioning 'J.S. and E. Rotherham, deceased' in the title. Information sketched in pencil on the plan included the name Matthew Heald within the field containing the site. Heald was listed as John Rotherham's tenant in 1783 (FC FB 34, 60). A series of large villas or mansions were built along Sharrow Lane in the later 18th century, many occupied by wealthy steel manufacturers and owners of large cutlery firms. These included Brightfield House (site 6). The 1808 map of Sheffield showed the layout of the area (**Illustration 4**).

Land adjacent to the Mount Pleasant estate was purchased from Joseph Cecil by S.B. Ward in 1803-4 (FC FB 57, p.78). A plan of Cecil's lands surrounding Priory Grange in 1814 showed the school site as being within a small field surrounding the barn, called the Homestead (**Illustration 5**). Two fields to the south of Priory Grange were shown as gardens with the field to the south of the Homestead known as Barn Close (FC SheD 633S). The Cecil family appear to have been based in Dronfield, and are unlikely to have lived at the house. In 1856, the occupant was Thomas Tyzack, of Thomas Tyzack and Sons, manufacturers of saws, steel busks, etc at the Walk Mill, Abbeydale (White 1856). Tyzack died in 1864 (Ball et al 2006, 156), but his family appears to have continued to occupy the house into the 1880s, with George Tyzack, saw manufacturer, listed at Priory Grange in 1881 (Kelly 1881).

The first detailed OS map of the area, dating to 1853, showed many small gardens in the vicinity (**Illustration 6**). These were mainly allotment gardens, most leased by the local Garden Club, and a subsequent indenture refers to those within and to the south of the site as part of South View Gardens. The many gardens to the north of Sharrow Lane were known as Fifty Gardens Field or Club Garden Field, and later gave their name to Club Garden Road (Harvey 2001, 40). The South View Gardens may have been created in 1825, on the instructions of Jane Cecil, although the plan depicting this has no clear distinguishing features (FC SheD 634S). It showed a long, narrow field, which appears to have been to the south of Sharrow Lane, and may have been the area shown as gardens in 1853. The Fifty Gardens Field was created earlier, leased to the Garden Club by Joseph Cecil in 1799 (FC SheD 632 S). These were shown on the 1808 map of Sheffield. Allotment gardening appears to have been popular in Sheffield by the late 18th century, mainly around the edges of the town. As the town expanded, many of the gardens were sold for building purposes, and the allotments moved to the new outskirts. The gardens were leased by workers, primarily cutlers, who grew vegetables that would have been difficult or expensive to buy, and may have provided a welcome diversion from work primarily undertaken in hot, enclosed workshops (Flavell 2003, 103-106).

The surrounding area was increasingly becoming developed in the second half of the 19th century, with streets and terraced housing laid out to the north of Sharrow Lane by the 1870s, although the area to the south, between Mount Pleasant and Wostenholm Road, remained relatively untouched until the 1880s. The plot of land

containing the school was sold by the Trustees of the Cecil Estate to the Sheffield School Board in 1886 (Ce R/269, see Section 3.3 below). South View Road and Vincent Road were also laid out at around this date (1885-6), and were developed with terraced artisans' housing, some probably built by the South View Land Society. The housing was shown on the 1890 OS map (**Illustration 8**). Priory Grange and its immediate grounds were sold in 1887 to the Methodist New Connexion society which originally met in a former joiner's shop in Franklin Lane, a now-vanished street that ran parallel with, and south of, Wostenholm Road, from Sharrow Lane opposite the current St John's Methodist Church. The Methodists paid Mr Tyzack £100 for the house and other building materials on the site, and took a 200 year lease of the site (Styring 1991, 2). They built a Sunday School at the western side of the site between 1888-89, which was also used as a chapel seating 450, and was extended to the east in 1905 (Styring 1991, 3-6).

3.2 Sheffield School Board

The first Sheffield School Board was elected in November 1870, following the passing of the Liberal MP William Forster's Elementary Education Act, which was passed by Parliament earlier in the same year (Bingham 1949, 1-2). The Act was intended to provide elementary schooling for all children aged between five and twelve, allowing for an investigation into the number of existing school places in each district and the number of places required. Where a shortfall was demonstrated, school boards would be created, funded by ratepayers, to provide and manage new schools. Parents would be required to pay for their children's education, but the fees of poor children would be paid by the Boards. The 1870 Act did not make attendance at school compulsory, but this was amended in 1880 following campaigning from the National Education League. Fees were abolished in 1891 (Stephens 1988, 80)

Prior to the Act, most schools were run by religious organisations or charities and were attended on a voluntary basis. In Sheffield, it was established that in 1870, with a population of 39,978 school-age children there were sufficient school places for 27,701, a shortfall of 12,198 places (Cole 1879, 9). The Sheffield School Board was therefore instituted to provide adequate provision for a rapidly growing population (47,892 children of school age by 1879). The Act did not abolish the existing Voluntary schools, some of which were taken over by the Boards (including the Lancasterian and Ragged schools in Sheffield), but most of which remained in religious hands, and the Board had no control over these schools.

The membership of the fifteen-person Board was decided via a voting system which allowed each ratepayer fifteen votes for Board members from a list of candidates. The system, in which female householders were also allowed a vote and to stand for office, allowed the voter to cast all their votes for one person. This enabled that religious and political minorities could ensure some representation on the board. Most of the candidates had a declared religious background, many were opposed to state involvement in education, or to compulsory education, and many of the elections were fought on the grounds of Sectarianism versus Un-sectarianism or Board versus Voluntary Schools (Bingham 1949, 10, 18). There were many concerns about the involvement of the various denominations in the running of the schools. The Sheffield Board's school management regulations of 1882 stated that, although prayer, scripture lessons and the singing of hymns were to be an integral part of the school day, teachers were to "abstain from all denominational teaching", and adhere to the 14th section of the Education Act, which provided that "no religious catechism or religious formulary, which is distinctive of any denomination" should be taught

(Sheffield School Board 1882, point 16).

In the years between 1873 and 1882, the Sheffield Board was responsible for building 24 new schools, some of which had been enlarged following their initial construction, with two further schools in the process of construction. Three temporary schools were in use, including one for Deaf and Dumb children. The schools provided accommodation for 20,137 children, with a further 23,258 places in Voluntary Schools, and the two schools under construction would add a further 2,274 places. The average attendance was about 72 percent of all children on the registers of the schools (Cole 1882, 3-4).

In 1871, C. J. Innocent was appointed as a part-time architect and surveyor to the Board, a post discontinued in 1880, to advise on the construction of new schools (Welsh 1963, 1). His firm Innocent and Brown were commissioned to design the first batch of 15 schools, the first of which (Lowfield) began construction in 1872, and the firm was responsible for 19 of the 22 schools built between 1873 and 1881 (Welsh 1963, 1). The schools were built in a style referred to by the architects as 'English Domestic Gothic', and most were based on the 'Prussian' hall plan, in which classrooms were grouped around a central school hall, to allow efficient circulation and supervision. Large windows were used to maximise the amount of light with as little shadow as possible. All of Innocent's schools were of rock-faced stone, but care was taken to vary the design of the elevations (Harman and Minnis 2004, 20). Other architects were also commissioned from 1876, including Flockton and Abbott and E.R Robson, but Innocent's experience continued to win him the majority of commissions throughout the 1880s, as the Board became more concerned with costs (Welsh 1963, 1). There was some criticism of the new schools, which were felt to be "unnecessarily good" and furnished at too great a cost, although the Board expressed that the expense would provide better value for money, "that good work is in the long run the cheapest" (Cole 1879, 11-12). Arguments were also made for the importance of design:

"I maintain that the places where your children are educated, and in which they are to spend so large a portion of their time, should be substantial and attractive, and liberally (but not extravagantly) supplied with all suitable modern appliances." (Cole 1879, 12)

The School Board was replaced by the Sheffield Education Committee in 1903, following the passing of the 1902 Education Act, which was part of an attempt to increase Governmental supervision of education, through codes of regulation and inspections, which applied to both Board Schools and the Voluntary Schools, with Local Education Authorities (committees of local government councils) having responsibility for administering the schools of each district. These LEAs also had a mandate to increase higher education and teacher training colleges, which were not covered by the Elementary Education Act of 1870 (Maclurie 1979, 149).

3.3 Sharrow Lane Board Schools

A statement by the chairman of the Sheffield Board in 1882 mentioned that steps had been made to secure a site in the locality of Club Gardens, Sharrow Lane and Abbeydale, to provide for the future needs of the rapidly increasing population of that area, where housing development was being undertaken. It was felt that the early purchase of the site would prevent the usual difficulties and expenses of securing a site once the area was fully developed (Cole 1882, 5-6). An agreement may have been made by this date, as evidenced by a letter to Mr Wilson of the board from a resident in Milton Street in December 1883, who mentioned that he had been asked to sign a petition against the construction of Board Schools in Sharrow Lane, on the grounds that they were not required (MD 1181). An indenture dated 1886 indicated that the

final conveyance of the school site was not made until May 1886, due to a legal suit between Trustees of the Cecil Estate and Rotherham Cecil, the heir to the estate. The indenture referred to an agreement between the Trustees and the School Board to sell the land in June 1885. The indenture between the trustees of the Cecil estate and the Sheffield School Board conveyed

“all that plot of land situate on the south side of Sharrow Lane... being part of the South View Gardens and containing 4800 square yards and situate between two intended new roads and bounded on the south by land belonging to the parties named in the first part [John Henry Ward, Walter Frank Waterfall and Joseph Shaw Beckett]... to hold said premises unto and to the use of the said School Board for the Borough of Sheffield, their successors and assigns for ever.” (Ce R/269)

A plan of the site, the proposed roads and existing Priory buildings, accompanied the indenture (**Illustration 7**). The indenture contained a number of instructions and conditions for the development of the site, including the adjacent new roads (Vincent Street and South View Road). Most of the instructions to the Board concerned the construction of the school:

“The said Board will on or before the 31st July 1886 at their own expense fence off the land hereby assumed either with a good and substantial iron palisade or with a wall at the option of the said Board, such palisade or wall to be at least five feet high... The said Board will on or before the 31st July 1887 erect and completely finish on the land a Board School Building, the plans whereof shall be previously submitted to and approved by the parties hereto of the first part”. (Ce R/269)

The Sharrow Lane School was opened on the 21st February 1887, with a new infant's department opened in January 1890 (Welsh 1963, 9). The architect was C.J. Innocent. The 1890 OS map showed the infants school at the northern end of the site (the area covered by this report), with the boys' and girls' departments occupying a building at the central part of the school site, with a playground between the two schools and another to the south of the central block (**Illustration 8**). A 'junior mixed' department was added in the 1890s, at the southern end of the plot (AP 490). This had a 'play-shed' on the ground floor, with arched openings, for wet-weather break-times, with the classroom on the first floor above. It was shown, with dashed outlines indicating open sides, on the 1905 OS map (**Illustration 9**).

The original proposed plans for the school are held at Sheffield Archives (AP 490). This includes floor plans and elevations, which demonstrate that the infants' department was mainly a single-storey structure, with a second storey at the western end, which consisted of caretaker's accommodation (**Illustrations 10-11**). There was to be a tower at the western end, which provided stair access to the first floor accommodation from the caretaker's yard. Class rooms and the school hall were located along the northern and eastern sides of the building, with a cloakroom and 'babies' room' (presumably for the youngest children) on the southern side. The plans and sections showed a 'warming cellar' below the western-most classroom and stair tower, which probably contained a boiler for heating the school. The 1890 OS map showed two long, narrow structures in the playground, which are likely to have been privies. One was shown on a plan of 1911 as 'conveniences' (**Illustration 12**).

Proposals were made for the extension of the Infants' Department in 1911 (AP 490, CA 206/23152). The plans involved the construction of new cloakrooms at the south-western end of the block, with the existing 'babies' room' and former cloakroom extended southwards to form a new classroom and school hall. The roofline of the former cloakroom would also be raised (**Illustrations 12-13**). The associated plan of the school 'as existing' in 1911 indicated that there were covered shelters along the

southern side of the school building and adjacent to the western wall, the former being removed by the proposed alterations. The proposals, which were to increase the capacity from 294 to 360 children, do not appear to have included any alterations to the north half of the building.

In December 1941, during the night of the first Sheffield 'blitz', a German bomb landed on the school site (Styring 1991, 13). This caused substantial damage to the central block, particularly the first floor (boys') accommodation, with plans from 1943 showing part of the roof destroyed, with damage to all the ceilings, part of the wall of the upper storey, and the bell tower/flue (AP 491). Most of the windows on the north elevation were also blown out. The building was renovated in 1944, mainly to match to the existing building. No mention of any damage or repairs to the Infants' Department was found, although it is likely that some damage will have occurred, possibly to the roof and windows. Some associated damage was reported at the Methodist Church on the west side of South View Road (Styring 1991, 13).

Further extensions were undertaken at the Infants' Department in the 1950s. This involved the addition of a classroom and new cloakroom accommodation at the eastern end of the existing school (AP 491). The new classroom was on the southern side, facing onto the yard, with a cloakroom and lavatories on the north side. No record of any more recent additions to the school were found at Sheffield Archives. The building has recently ceased to be used as an Infants School, following the construction of a new building nearby, adjacent to Mount Pleasant Park. The central and southern blocks are still in use as a junior school.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS

4.1 Summary

The building within the site boundary was examined both externally and internally, in the form of a rapid site visit. This involved taking photographs, site notes and sketch phased plans. The following summary description is not intended to be a comprehensive description of the building, rather a discussion of its key structural features and design.

A plan indicating room numbers is given in **Illustrations 14-16**. For the purpose of this description the plot is assumed to be orientated north-south.

4.2 Building Descriptions

Sharrow Infants School (NGR: 3476 8573)

Sharrow Infants School (**Illustrations 14-19, Plates 1-38**) is approximately rectangular in plan, orientated east-west, and consisting of a large single-storey structure with a two-storey western extension, a single-storey eastern extension, and a three-storey stair tower to the northwest that provides access to a second-storey caretaker's flat. Internally the layout of the school is focused around two corridors within extensions to the east and west, with the space between them divided into six class rooms. A further classroom, toilet facilities and staff room are located to the sides of the east and west corridors of the building. A cellar under the northwest corner of the school and a caretaker's flat above the classrooms, are linked by the stair tower, and cannot be accessed directly from the school.

External

As has been established in the historical summary, Sharrow Infant School was constructed in several phases: the centre of the building representing the original 1890 build, with extensions to the west and east of it dating to 1910 and the 1950s respectively. The 1890 build is English Domestic Gothic in style and is built of coursed rock faced sandstone with ashlar bands, with the northern range and stair tower possessing a moulded stringcourse along the second storey. The northern elevation has a large stone mullion and transom feature window in a north facing gablet (**Plate 3-4**), in addition to eight other tall wooden mullioned windows along the same elevation. The original east and west facing elevations of the 1890 structure would also have featured similar windows, though the construction of later extensions caused the majority to be blocked. The style of the windows from the north-facing elevation is also carried over to the three windows along each of the south-facing gables of the east and west wings, although the eastern gable's windows are steel framed rather than wooden (**Plates 7-8**). The central hall differs, possessing three large rectangular wooden mullion and transom windows, the central one of which is raised to accommodate a double width wooden panelled door beneath it.

The stair tower (**Plate 4**) on the north of the western gable of the 1890 school building is substantially different from the original proposal for its plan and elevation shown in the 1884-89 drawings (**Illustrations 10-11**). The tower was widened to accommodate additional storage space on the ground floor and first floor half landing, and a bath room on the first floor. The height has been reduced removing the pyramidal roof and 'cistern room', replacing it with a mono-pitched roof. From the uniformity between the construction of the tower and the rest of the 1890 building it is surmised that the tower was built to a different specification than that proposed in the drawings, rather than the differences relating to later alterations.

The 1910 extension (**Plates 4, 5, 7 and 8**) lengthened the western wing of the 1890 building and added an additional single-storey flat roofed range against it to the west, which was later made to two storeys probably in the 1920s-1930s. The ground floor wall and northeast wall of the first floor are constructed of coursed rock-faced sandstone with the rest of the first floor constructed from smoother rock-faced sandstone. The windows are all stone mullioned, although those on the first floor are steel framed with outward top hung openings, and the ground floor windows possess wooden frames with internal bottom hung openings. The attempt to match the style of the first floor extension to that of the rest of the school illustrates different intentions to that of the 1950s extension to the east, and possibly connects it to the c.1940 philosophy of continuity in design practiced elsewhere in the school (see Section 3.3).

The 1950s extension of the school (**Plates 1, 2 and 7**) to the east is constructed of concrete brick and roughly rectangular in plan with a flat roof that is lower over the northern end of the building. The windows in this extension are steel framed and divided into multiple panes.

The playground (**Plate 7**) to the south is bounded to the west by a high rock-faced sandstone wall (**Plate 5**) through which there is an arched gate with art nouveau style iron gate (**Plate 6**). In addition there is a covered walkway (**Plate 9**) running parallel along the boundary wall joining with the rest of the school to the south, that was originally supported on cast iron columns of which a few remain.

Internal

Room B1 (Plates 10-11) is a cellar located to the northwest of the school, beneath the caretaker's flat. The cellar walls are constructed of uncoursed irregular sandstone, with a brick-built fireplace and flue in the southwest corner. The floor is of flagged sandstone and the ceiling is concrete strengthened by a horizontal RSJ supported on a structural brick pier just south of centre. Brick-built internal walls have been inserted around a steel oil tank against the western wall that relates to a modern boiler system in the centre of the cellar. In the northeast corner of the cellar there is a wooden panelled partition around a deep cast iron bath. To the west of the wooden partition is a stone sink on brick supports. The cellar was originally recorded as a warming cellar on the 1884-1889 plan (**Illustration 10**).

Rooms G1, G2, G4 and G5 (Plates 12-14) represent the 1950s eastern extension of school. The building is centred on a north-south running corridor (G1), used as a cloakroom, that opens to become room G4 to the northeast. The western wall of the corridor is the former east-facing external elevation of the 1890 school building, with the doors through to rooms G3 and G6 matching up with where windows were depicted on the 1884-89 plan of the school (**Illustration 10**), demonstrating the probable reuse of the wall with only minor structural alterations. A large room in the southeast corner of the eastern extension (G2) was constructed as a classroom, and retains much of its fittings. Small, high three-pane steel-framed windows between G1 and G2 were designed to help illuminate the corridor and aid ventilation, while leaving the wall free on both sides for display boards. The classroom is carpeted and has a suspended ceiling, whereas the rest of the extension has linoleum floors and bare ceilings. Located in the north of the extension is a toilet block (G4) and inserted partitioned kitchen space (G5), both fitted out in the late 20th century.

Rooms G3 and G6-G9 (Plates 15-21) are classrooms constructed within the 1890 school building. Originally these rooms would have been light and spacious with glazed panelling between the classrooms that have since been replaced with solid partition walls. The 1911 proposed alterations drawing (**Illustration 12**) illustrates that glazed partition walls stood roughly along the same line of the existing partition walls between rooms G6, G8 and G9, showing the room divisions to be original. The walls were presumably inserted along with the suspended ceilings during modernisation work c.1940. The rooms still retain original features including several cased wooden cupboards fitted into the walls (**Plate 21**), moulded picture rails and wooden doors with chamfered lower panels and glazed uppers (**Plate 19**). The original heating system survives with low heating pipes and cast iron radiators mainly along the external walls. A flue in the south-western corner of the room may relate to a blocked fireplace in this room, or more likely is related to the fireplace in the cellar below as the size of the hearth would not be sufficient to heat the entirety of rooms G9, G8, and G6. Fenestration throughout the classrooms is similar in that they have large high wooden framed windows with small pivoted panes at the bottom, and several featuring cast iron hoppers covering the movable panes. The large feature window of extra height and double width with a stone transom and mullion in the northern wall is divided between rooms G6 and G8 by an inserted wall. In addition there are also high level windows along the interior wall between rooms G7 and G8 that provided ventilation between the rooms. The original arrangement of the room would have been structured around room G7 that is recorded on the 1884-89 plan as functioning as a cloakroom, and was consequently converted into a classroom in 1910 when further alterations were made to its south facing elevation.

Room G10-11 (Plates 22-23) is an east-west orientated corridor that runs between room G9 to the north and G11, a class room to the south. Both G10 and G11 were originally one room, but were extended and divided during the 1910 extension. The western end of the corridor passes through the western wall of G7 but is divided from the room by a wooden partition. The rooms retain old panelled doors, and an original fitted cupboard in the corridor. The suspended ceiling in G11 lies in line with the top of the windows and just above stone corbels that run down the east and west walls and presumably relate to a vaulted roof truss above.

Room G12-14 (Plates 24-27) is a north south orientated corridor (G12), with modern inserted children's toilets (G13-14) in the 1910 extension on the west of the school. The southern end of the corridor opens into a cloakroom with a double door, two eight-pane stone mullion windows, and a structural brick pier possibly built around a cast iron column. At the northern end of the corridor there is a door set in a wooden glazed panel and a modern staircase up to F1. The eastern, southern and western external walls are covered in alternating brown and cream ceramic tiles beneath a moulded ceramic dado rail approximately 1.1m above floor level. G12 would have occupied the full ground floor of the western 1910 extension, with the toilet blocks added later. The staircase in the northwest corner of the room is modern with concrete treads and steel bar railing, but presumably replaced an earlier staircase to facilitate access to the stockroom above.

Room F1-F6 (Plates 28-33) is the first floor above the 1910 cloakroom extension. A corridor (F1) lit by glass block skylights links together c.1940 staff facilities in rooms F3-F6, and F2 which was built as a stockroom in 1910. F2 is divided into two areas by a cased doorway, both parts fitted with cupboards, shelves and varnished floorboards, with what is probably the remnant of a gas lamp base plate in the northern wall (**Plate 30**).

Rooms F3-F6 (Plates) are small rooms separated by studwork partition walls and form the first floor extension of the western 1910 range. The extension created two small spaces (rooms F3 and F6), with F3 having access to its own adult toilet facilities (F4). In addition an adult toilet block was installed (F5), which indicates that this extension was intended for staff. These rooms were built c.1940.

Room G51 and F7 (Plate 34) represents the stairwell (G15), and a small room at first floor level within the stair tower to the northwest of the school. The staircase has stone treads and leads from the cellar to the second floor (caretaker's flat). The three narrow windows into the stairwell differ in height although all have chamfered sandstone sills and lintels. The room occupying the southern third of the stair tower at first floor level has a fitted counter against the western wall and a narrow UPVC window in the southern wall with sandstone lintel and sill, but otherwise retains no historic features.

Rooms S1-S6 (Plates 35-38) together make up the caretaker's flat located above G9, and are accessed by the stair tower to the northwest. The flat consists of a small bathroom (S1) in the roof space of the stair tower, a square living room in the northwest corner (S2), a kitchen to the southwest (S3) and two bedrooms to the eastern side of the flat (S5 and S6). Access to room S4 was unavailable at time of survey. Original fixtures survive within the flat with S2 retaining its fireplace, skirting, dado rail, and a fitted cupboard. All the rooms retain their original wooden floorboards, except for the kitchen (S3) that has a concrete floor. An arched recess in S3 is of indeterminate use. Both rooms S5 and S6 have blocked fireplaces, against the

south wall in S5, and in the northeast corner of S6. The windows through out the flat are stone mullioned with UPVC frames with chamfered sandstone lintels and sills.

4.3 Evidence of Former Use

The Sharrow Infant School building was constructed and used as a school building from the late 19th century, though modern surface finishes obscure evidence for its former character.

The 1890 school created an environment that was designed around supervision, circulation, and the provision of a desirable environment (Harman and Minnis 2004: 20). With its high, large windows that maximised the amount of natural light but restricted visibility out, and its internal glazed partitions that facilitated observation but prevented disturbance, the school was a light, open space designed to focus the pupils towards the teacher and allow the teacher to closely observe the pupils.

The Gothic detailing and quality fittings in the building were attractive but costly, and although the expenditure was matched into the early 20th century with the construction of a finely tiled cloakroom of a similarly English Domestic Gothic style to the 1890 building, by the 1940s the standard became more utilitarian and conservative. The construction of the new staff facilities in the 1940s, although mimicking the style of previous buildings, failed to match the materials of the original builds. By the 1950s choice of construction materials was dictated by cost, with the concrete bricks of the east extension matching only the colour of the rough faced sandstone, with little attention paid to continuing architectural character.

Essential expansion within the established framework saw the gradual encroachment of necessity over ideal in the arrangement of space within the school. Initially the school demonstrated Innocent and Brown's use of the 'Prussian' style based on a central hall (in this case cloakroom) and satellite rooms. The 1910 extension redesigned the layout of the building, introducing a new entrance and a new corridor, but reduced circulation by converting the former central cloakroom into a classroom. The 1940s saw the enclosure of class rooms in the northern range, replacing the glazed panels with solid walls that sacrificed ease of supervision for quality of insulation and an increase in wall space.

The proposed plan of development for the school in the late 19th century displays numerous discrepancies with the parts of the early school that were surveyed. Of particular interest is the stair tower in that the proposed design was substantially more elaborate than the building that was finally constructed. What this demonstrates is that even between the planning and construction of Sharrow Infants School, commitment to expenditure in the appointment of attractive teaching environments was already slipping, and superfluous details cut from the designs.

The arrangement of teaching facilities, pupil amenities, and caretaker's flat in Sharrow Infants School produces a style of plan that is a common feature of other boarding schools of this date elsewhere in Sheffield. Other examples of related schools in Sheffield surveyed by ARCUS include Grenoside Primary School (Duckworth 2007), St Paul's School (Roberts 2006), Hinde Head School (Jessop 2005), and Leopold Square Infants School (Douglas 2004). Key to the plan of these schools was the creation of a central space around which classrooms could be structured, with each classroom appointed with generous natural lighting, ventilation, and separated from one another by glazed panels that facilitated supervision.

5 POTENTIAL FOR SUB-SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGY

Geotechnical investigations at the site in June 2008 consisted of eight window sampler boreholes, undertaken using an 80mm diameter drill (Ashton Bennett 2008b). This type of borehole provides limited information on archaeological deposits, as any artefacts are usually not collected, and it can be difficult to establish whether made ground is an archaeological deposit on the basis of very basic descriptions. The borehole logs are included in Appendix 2, and locations are shown on **Illustration 20**.

The boreholes indicated that natural clay subsoil was found in WS1, 4, 6 and 7, varying between weathered yellow-brown clay and firm brown clay with stones (WS6). Clay deposits were encountered at between 0.60m and 0.90m below the current ground level. The clay overlay weak yellow-brown sandstone or brown highly weathered mudstone, at depths of between 1.00m to 1.10m. In WS3, 5 and 8, no clay subsoil was found overlying the natural sandstone, which was again encountered at 0.80m to 1.00m below ground level. In all the above boreholes, at least two, and up to four layers of differentiated made ground overlay the natural subsoil or sandstone. The made ground layers consisted of reworked clay with ash and stones, or with brick fragments or clinker. Some of these layers may be related to late 19th-century ground levelling prior to the construction of the school. Some of the lower deposits, such as the loose reworked clay in WS1, 7 and 8, may represent preserved soils associated with the fields and gardens previously on the site. In WS2, an impermeable layer of sandstone cobbles was found 0.25m below the current ground surface. This may be the remnants of an earlier schoolyard surface, but could relate to earlier activity.

The desk-based research has indicated that, prior to the construction of the existing school, the land was used as a homestead close, fields and allotment gardens from at least the late 18th century onwards. It has not been possible to establish the authenticity of claims that the adjacent Priory Grange building stood on the site of a medieval monastic grange, although the possibility cannot be discounted on the basis of current evidence. The borehole evidence suggests that some of the made ground may be related to late 19th-century ground-levelling activities, whilst some of the lower deposits may be associated with earlier land use. This suggests that there is some potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to activity pre-dating the construction of the school. The only area of identified cellarage below the school lies at the western end, under the stair tower. This indicates that sub-surface remains could survive below the majority of the standing buildings.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Quantification of Significance

There is currently no nationally agreed methodology for measuring the relative significance of heritage assets, or archaeological monuments. Guidelines set down in PPG16 (paragraph 8) draw a distinction between nationally important remains and those of lesser distinction. It is possible to distinguish between sites of national, regional, local or negligible importance based on the following factors: period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity.

Significance criteria

Significance	Examples
International	World Heritage Site
National	Scheduled Ancient Monument, Grade I Listed Building, site/building suitable for scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling
Regional or District	Grade II* Listed Building, site or building which consists of a significant example in a regional context
Local or Borough (low, medium and high)	Other archaeological sites, Grade II Listed Building, locally important historic building.
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have proved negative archaeological results, or where large-scale destruction of deposits or structures has taken place

“Local significance” covers a wide range of sites, and has therefore been divided into further categories of Low, Medium and High Local. Low Local refers to structures of which many examples survive in the area or which are of limited relevance to the historic development of Sheffield. Medium Local and High Local indicate structures of greater rarity or importance to the historic development of Sheffield. A “Low Local” significance rating does not necessarily mean that a site would not merit further archaeological investigation; the rating would, however, offer a mechanism for prioritising any further investigations that may be required.

6.2 Significance

Sheffield has a large number of surviving Board Schools, one of the largest collections in England and unparalleled outside London (Harman and Minnis 2004, 20). Many of the schools built between 1872 and 1890 were designed by C.J. Innocent, the Board's consultant architect until 1880, who was responsible for the initial design for the Sharrow Lane Infants School. The schools were planned as an important element of the residential development of the area, with a site identified prior to the laying out of the adjacent streets, and the buildings constructed at around the same time as the housing on South View and Vincent Roads.

The Infant School buildings form a significant group with the associated Junior School to the immediate south, which also lies within the substantial sandstone boundary wall, which likely predates the buildings by around a year, according to the terms of the original conveyance of the land. The site is located towards the top of a ridge of ground, along which the ancient Sharrow Lane runs, and the schools would have been prominent local landmarks in the late 19th century. The schools currently form part of a group of historic structures fronting onto Sharrow Lane, particularly the adjacent Methodist chapel and Sunday School (site 2) and nearby Mount Pleasant (site 4), which was used for a time as a charity school, with Charnwood House (site 6) and No.1 Sharrow Lane (site 5) also in the vicinity at the eastern end of the lane. Some of the 20th-century additions and alterations to the Infants School have not been in keeping with its original architectural style, and have detracted somewhat from its individual historic significance. The buildings are considered to be of Medium Local significance.

Any sub-surface remains associated with the potential medieval grange or tithe barn would be of High Local to Regional significance, depending on their extent, nature and

condition. There is little recorded information about this grange, and physical evidence would add substantially to the understanding of the area in the medieval period. Remains associated with the 17th-century Priory Grange house and outbuildings would be of Medium Local significance, as few local gentry houses of that date have been investigated in Sheffield.

A table showing the date and significance of the buildings and possible below ground archaeology is given below.

Significance

Building	Date	Significance
Sharrow Lane Infants' School	1890 to late 20 th century	Medium Local
Sub-surface remains related to potential grange.	Medieval	Regional
Sub-surface remains related to Priory Grange	Post-medieval (17 th to late 19 th century)	Medium Local

7 CONCLUSION

Sharrow Infants School is part of a wider group of purpose built educational buildings that were being constructed throughout Sheffield during the last decades of the 19th century. Development of the plot occurred in conjunction with nearby terraced houses during a period of urban expansion. The building is considered to be of Medium Local significance, due to the extent of later alterations and additions.

The building retains a significant proportion of its historic fabric that illustrates the design principles popular in this type of construction through the previous two decades prior to its erection. The internal layout of the building has also largely survived. Although the arrangement of the functions of the rooms has deviated from that originally intended, it does demonstrate how the design proved adaptable to the changing requirements of primary education. Original fixtures survive to an extent, though the internal character of the building has changed substantially. Further evidence for historic fixtures important to the character of the building is likely to survive beneath modern surface alterations.

There is a moderate potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeology in undisturbed areas of the site. Geotechnical investigations suggest that archaeological deposits, including ground-levelling activity and possibly earlier preserved soils, may underlie the current yard. The only known area of cellaring, which would have damaged or removed any earlier sub-surface deposits, is at the western end of the school building, suggesting that archaeological remains could survive under the other parts of the standing buildings. Such remains may relate to activities associated with the 17th-century Priory Grange house which formerly stood adjacent, or to a potential medieval monastic grange which has been suggested as previously standing on the site of the later house. Some further archaeological evaluation, such as trial trenching, may be required prior to any redevelopment of the site, to establish the extent, nature and condition of any surviving archaeological remains.

If further archaeological mitigation is required, a project design, or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), would need to be prepared and agreed with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

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AP 491: Plans of Sharrow Lane Schools, alterations and extensions, 1943-51. SA.

CA 206/23152: Application for extensions to Sharrow Lane Infants Department, 1911. SA.

Ce R/244: Lease of a plot of ground at the junction of Sharrow Lane and London Road from John Rotherham of Dronfield to John Henfry of Sheffield. 1788. SA.

Ce R/269: Duplicate conveyance of hereditaments in Sharrow Lane, between Cecil's Trustees and the School Board of Sheffield. 22 May 1886.

FC FB 34, p.60: Survey of several closes at Little Sheffield taken of John Rotherham by Joseph Wilson and George Greaves, 1768. SA

FC FB 57, p.78: Survey of the site of the house of Francis Sitwell, with ground contiguous proposed to be bought of John Rotherham, 1783. SA.

MD 1181: Letter to Mr. H.J. Wilson from John Blyde, re: petition opposing the construction of a Board School in Sharrow Lane, 4th December 1883. SA.

*SA: Sheffield Archives.

Historic Maps

Bag C/279: plan of an estate belonging to the late George Lee Esquire, M.D., John Fenton Esquire, and J.S. and E. Rotherham, deceased. Undated (probably late 18th/early 19th century).

1795 Fairbank map of the parish of Sheffield.

FC SheD 632S: Two closes let to the Garden Club by Joseph Cecil to be divided into 50 gardens, 1799. SA.

1808 Fairbank plan of Sheffield.

FC SheD 633S: Land at Sharrow Lane measured for Joseph Cecil, 1814. SA.

FC SheD 634S: Land at Mount Pleasant estate belonging to Jane C. Cecil, measured and divided into gardens, 1825. SA.

1832 Tayler map of Sheffield.

1853 Ordnance Survey 1:1056 map sheets Sheffield 34.

1890 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 294.11.20.

1894 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1905 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

1935 Ordnance Survey 25 inch: 1 mile map sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

2004 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map.

11 APPENDIX 1: KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Locations shown on **Illustration 2**.

Site No	Description	NGR	PIN
1	Sharrow Lane Board Schools. Established by Sheffield School Board in 1884, and opened in 1888. The original school comprised separate infants' and boys' and girls' blocks, with a juniors' department added c.1892.	SK 3477 3871	N/a
2	St John's Methodist Church, Sharrow Lane. Built in 1888-9. Originally known as the Methodist New Connexion Chapel. Also incorporated a Sunday School. Extended to the west in 1905-6.	SK 3471 8573	N/a
3	Site of The Priory, a 17 th -century house, with a datestone reading "G 1633 L", for George Lee, a local doctor. The house was demolished in 1888, for the construction of the Methodist church. The land may have been owned by Worksop Priory until the Reformation.	SK 3470 8572	N/a
4	Mount Pleasant Community Centre. House, later used as a Charity School, and now a community centre. c1770, with mid and late C20 alterations. Also a former stable block and coach house. Both Grade II* listed.	SK 3487 8571	LB 784-1/5/650-1
5	No.1 Sharrow Lane. Bank, now restaurant and offices. C.1910, converted c.1990. Red brick with ashlar dressings and hipped slate roof. Beaux-Arts style. Grade II.	SK 3495 3853	LB 784-1/5/653
6	Former Charnwood Hotel, No.10 Sharrow Lane. House and attached coach house, later a hotel. Built c.1780, when known as Brightfield House, with alterations and additions 1990. Grade II.	SK 3593 8577	LB 784-1/5/652
7	Highfield, to the southeast of London Road. A collection of listed buildings, including the Library, former St Barnabas' Church, Methodist Church and Institute (all 1870s-80s) and Roundabout Hostel (late 18 th -century houses). All Grade II.	SK 3508 8565	LB 784-1/6/430-431; 482-483; 675
8	Site of the Priory, a former farmhouse possibly on the site of a medieval grange associated with Worksop Priory. Some of the buildings may have been medieval in date, with 15 th - and 16 th -century additions. Demolished in the second half of the 19 th century for the development of the area.	SK 3431 8571	N/a
9	Sheffield General Cemetery. Opened in May 1835, originally for non-conformists. In 1850 a further 9 acres were consecrated so that Anglicans could be buried there. No longer in use as a burial ground, but kept as a park, with many of the monuments retained.	SK 3425 8595	SMR 4081

Site No	Description	NGR	PIN
10	Broomhill Wheel. Dam for wheel stretched from the junction of Napier Street and Parliament Street. Built over completely. The mill site was later covered by part of the Eclipse Works. Pre-1600 to c.1800.	SK 3456 8616	SMR 1615
11	Cemetery Road Baptist Church and adjoining Sunday School, 1858-59 and 1900. Red brick. Grade II listed.	SK 3468 8621	LB 784-1/5/157
12	Excavations to the east of London Road and north of Denby Street, undertaken prior to the construction of student housing, uncovered the remains of domestic housing and industrial works.	SK 3498 8619	ARCUS 760
13	Albion public house, No.75 London Road. Originally three late 18 th -/early 19 th -century houses, later converted into a pub. Grade II listed.	SK 3489 8615	LB 784-1/5/487

12 APPENDIX 2: WINDOW SAMPLER BOREHOLE LOGS

(Information taken from Ashton Bennett Phase 2 Ground Investigation (2008b))

WS1 (NGR: SK 34749 85730) BGL: Below ground level

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.60m	Made ground: tarmac underlain by reworked clay with stones and black ash
0.60-0.80m	Made ground: loose reworked clay
0.80-1.00m	Yellow brown silty very sandy CLAY
1.00-1.35m	Weak yellow brown SANDSTONE

WS2 (NGR: SK 47949 85717)

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.25m	Made ground: tarmac surfacing and hardcore underlain by impenetrable sandstone cobbles

WS3 (NGR: SK 34761 85714)

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.30m	Made ground: tarmac underlain by loose ash
0.30-0.90m	Made ground: reworked clay and ash and clinker and stones of sandstone
0.90-1.00m	Made ground: ash and reworked clay
1.00-1.35m	Weak yellow brown SANDSTONE

WS4 (NGR: SK 34777 85723)

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.30m	Made ground: tarmac and hardcore
0.30-0.90m	Made ground: loose black ash and reworked clay
0.90-1.00m	Yellow brown highly weathered CLAY
1.00-1.35m	Weak yellow brown SANDSTONE

WS5 (NGR: SK 34778 85734)

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.40m	Made ground: tarmac and hardcore
0.40-1.00m	Made ground: reworked clay with brick and stones
1.00-1.35m	Weak yellow brown SANDSTONE

WS6 (NGR: SK 34793 85748)

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.20m	Made ground: paving stones and hardcore
0.20-0.40m	Made ground: loose stones and gravels
0.40-0.60m	Made ground: loose black ash and clinker and reworked clay
0.60-1.10m	Firm brown CLAY with stones
1.10-1.35m	Brown highly weathered MUDSTONE

WS7 (NGR: SK 34793 85748)

Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.10m	Made ground: tarmac underlain by reworked clay with stones
0.10-0.40m	Made ground: loose black ash and reworked clay
0.40-0.60m	Made ground: loose brick fragments, stones and reworked clay
0.60-0.80m	Made ground: loose brown grey reworked clay with brick fragments
0.80-1.00m	Yellow weathered CLAY with fine gravel
1.00-1.45m	Weak yellow brown SANDSTONE

WS8 (NGR: SK 34760 85728)

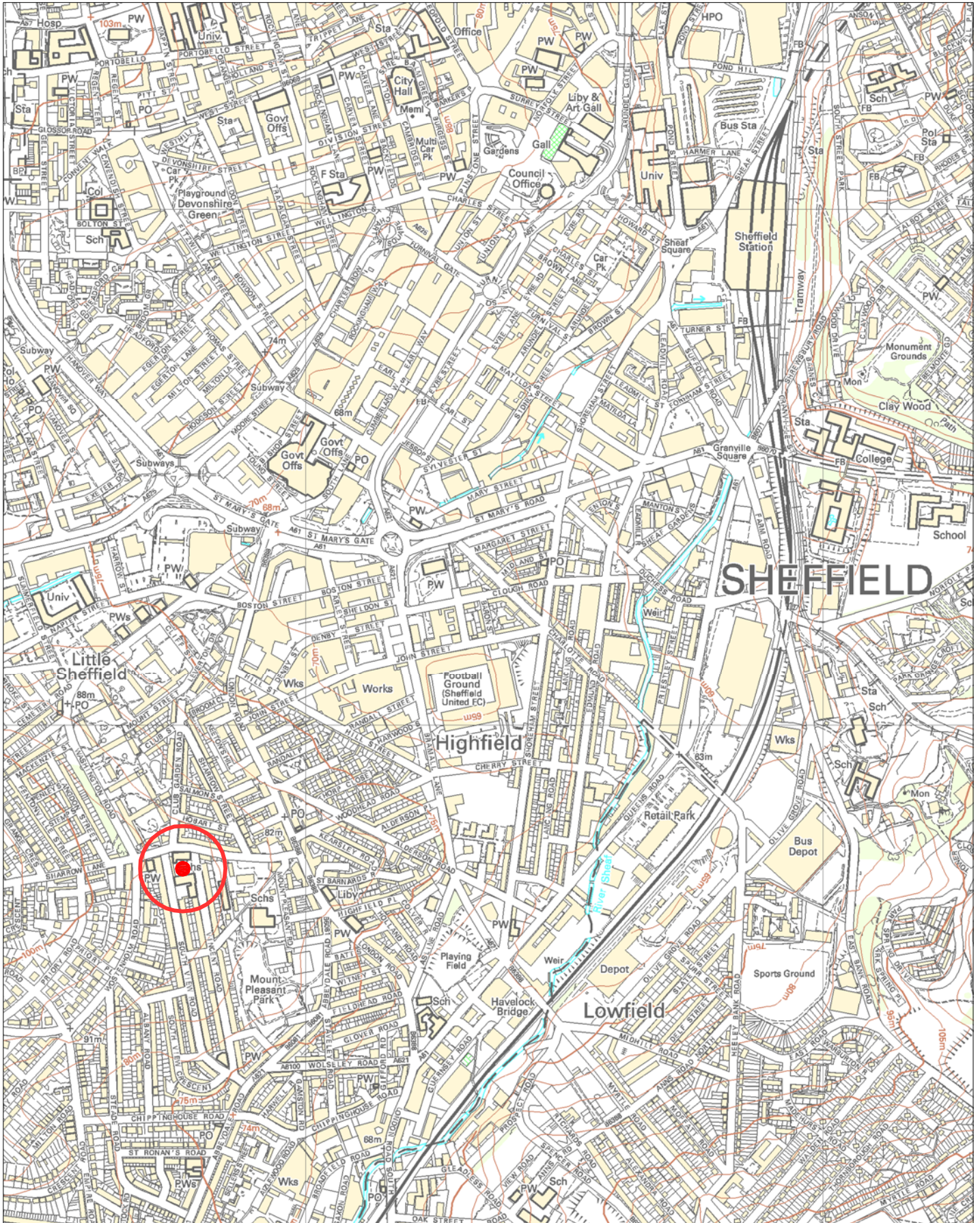
Depth BGL	Description of Strata
0.00-0.15m	Made ground: tarmac underlain by reworked clay with stones and black ash
0.15-0.40m	Made ground: tarmac underlain by reworked clay with black ash and sandstones
0.40-0.80m	Made ground: loose reworked clay and sand and fragments of sandstone
0.80-1.35m	Weak grey yellow brown highly weathered SANDSTONE

13 APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Film 01					
Format	400 speed	Type	Medium format	Photographer	Oliver Jessop
Film & frame	Description			Direction	Date
1.1	General view of east elevation			W	02.07.08
1.2	General view of north and east elevations			SW	02.07.08
1.3	General view of north elevation			S	02.07.08
1.4	General view of north and west elevations			SE	02.07.08
1.5	General view of west elevation			NE	02.07.08
1.6	Detail of western gates			W	02.07.08
1.7	General view of south elevation from yard, including modern extension			NW	02.07.08
1.8	General view of south elevation from yard			N	02.07.08
1.9	View of covered play area			S	02.07.08
1.10	Detail of doors in south elevation			N	02.07.08

Film 02					
Format	35mm	Type	B/W	Photographer	James Thomson
Film & frame	Description			Direction	Date
2.1	General view of room F11			SE	02.07.08
2.2	General view of room F9			SW	"
2.3	General view of rooms F8 and F10			S	"
2.4	General view of F7 bathroom			S	"
2.5	General view of half landing room 1, bathroom			E	"
2.6	General view of stairs in caretakers house			E	"
2.7	General view of cellar			SW	"
2.8	Cellar bath and sink			NE	"
2.9	Outside between caretakers house and school			SE	"
2.10	General view of room F6			W	"
2.11	General view of room F5 toilets			W	"
2.12	General view of rooms F3 & F4			S	"
2.13	Detail of room F2			E	"
2.14	Detail of possible gas fitting in F2			N	"
2.15	Detail of arch way through to room F2			E	"
2.16	General view of F1			S	"
2.17	Shot of stairs G12			E	"
2.18	General view of G13 toilets			W	"
2.19	General view of G 12 entrance way – note glazed bricks			W	"
2.20	General view of G12 corridor			NW	"
2.21	General view of G11 corbels and possible flue			NW	"
2.22	General view of G11 – note truss corbels			S	"
2.23	General view of corridor G10			W	"
2.24	Detail of shelf and heating pipes in G9			N	"
2.25	General view of G9			NW	"
2.26	General view of G8			NW	"
2.27	G8 door detail			S	"
2.28	General view of G7			SE	"
2.29	General view of G6, note windows and recessed shelves			NW	"
2.30	General view of G4, refurbished toilets			NE	"
2.31	General view of G4, refurbished toilets			NE	"
2.32	General view of G3 hopper window, internal windows and shelves			SE	"
2.33	General view of G2 internal windows			W	"
2.34	General view of room G2 – sinks			NE	"
2.35	General view down corridor G1			N	"
2.36	I.D Shot			-	"

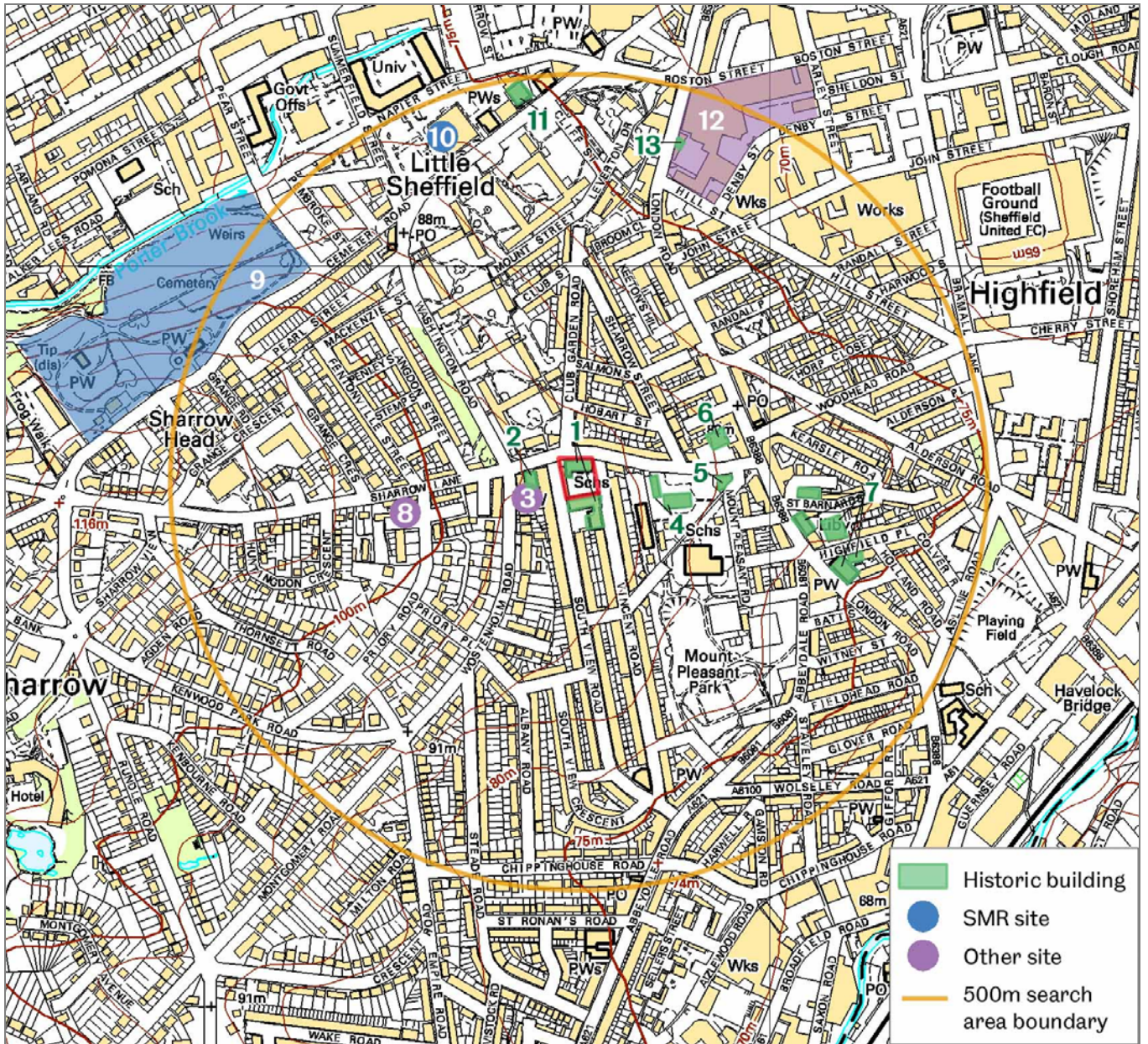
14 ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



Unit R6, Riverside Black
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
Tel: 0114 2225106
Fax: 0114 2797158



Project:	Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield	Scale:	1:10,000 @ A4	Date:	7th July 2008
Title:	Site Location	NGR:	SK 3476 8573	Drawn:	CB
		Project No.:	1206	Illustration No.:	1



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	Title: Plan showing location of known archaeological and historical sites	NGR: SK 3476 8573	Drawn: R. May
		Project No: 1206.1	Illustration No: 2



Reproduced from a plan of the estate belonging to the late G. Lee etc. n.d. (Bag C/279). ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project:	Scale:	Date:
	Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield	-	July 2008
	Title:	NGR:	Drawn:
	Un-dated plan of the Lee/ Rotherham estate, probably late 18th century	SK 3476 8573	R. May
		Project No:	Illustration No:
		1206.1	3



Reproduced from Fairbank's
1808 map of Sheffield.

Site outline is approximate.

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Unit 6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
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Project:

Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield

Title:

1808 map of Sheffield

Scale:

Date:

July 2008

NGR:

Drawn:

SK 3476 8573

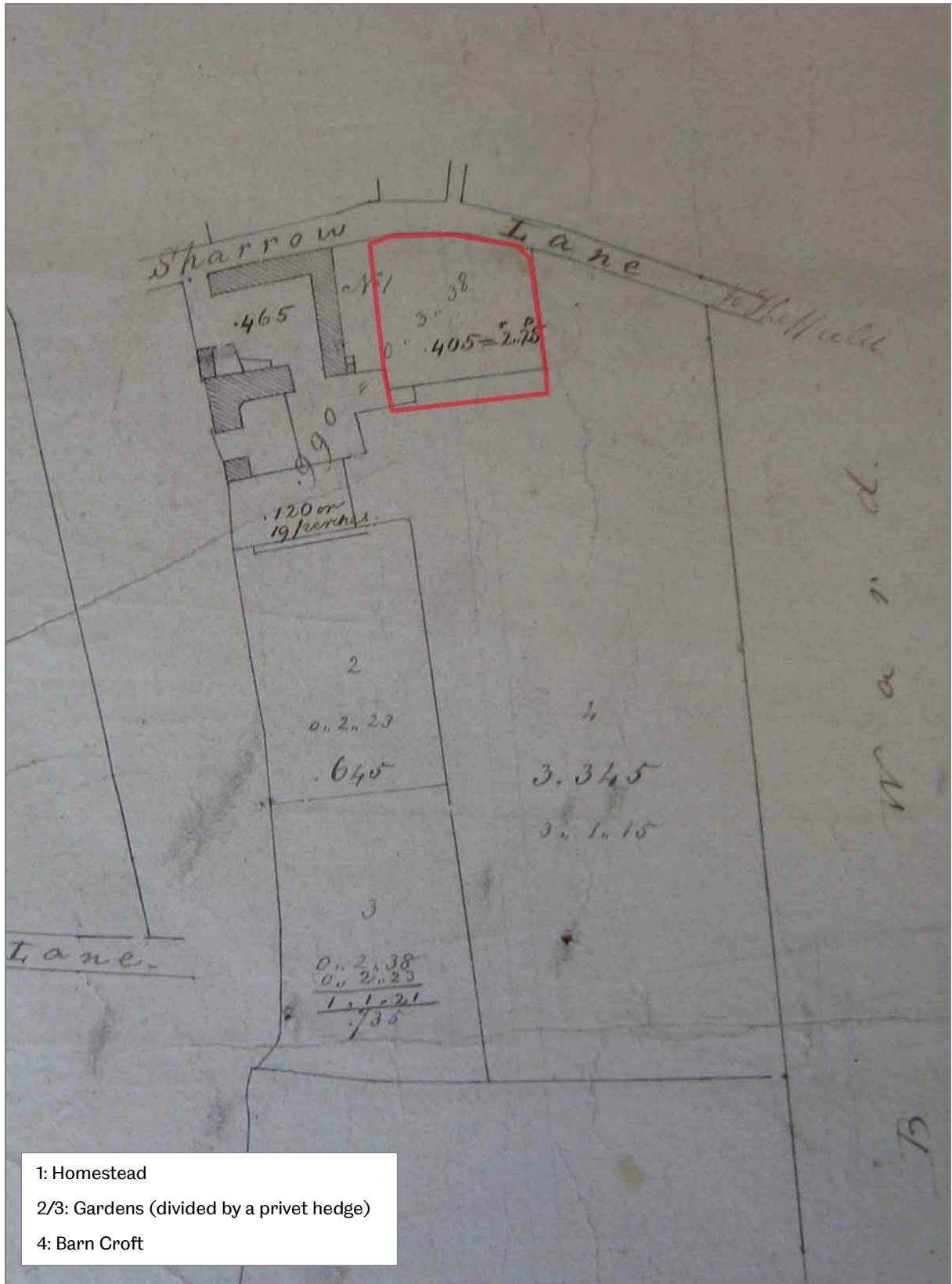
R. May

Project No:

Illus. No:

1206.1

4



- 1: Homestead
- 2/3: Gardens (divided by a privet hedge)
- 4: Barn Croft

Reproduced from a plan of land at Sharrow Lane, measured 1814 (FC SheD 633S).

Site location is approximate.

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Prospect Road
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Project:

**Sharrow Lane Infant School,
Sheffield**

Title:

**1814 plan of Cecil's land at
Sharrow Lane**

Scale:

-

NGR:

SK 3476 8573

Project No:

1206.1

Date:

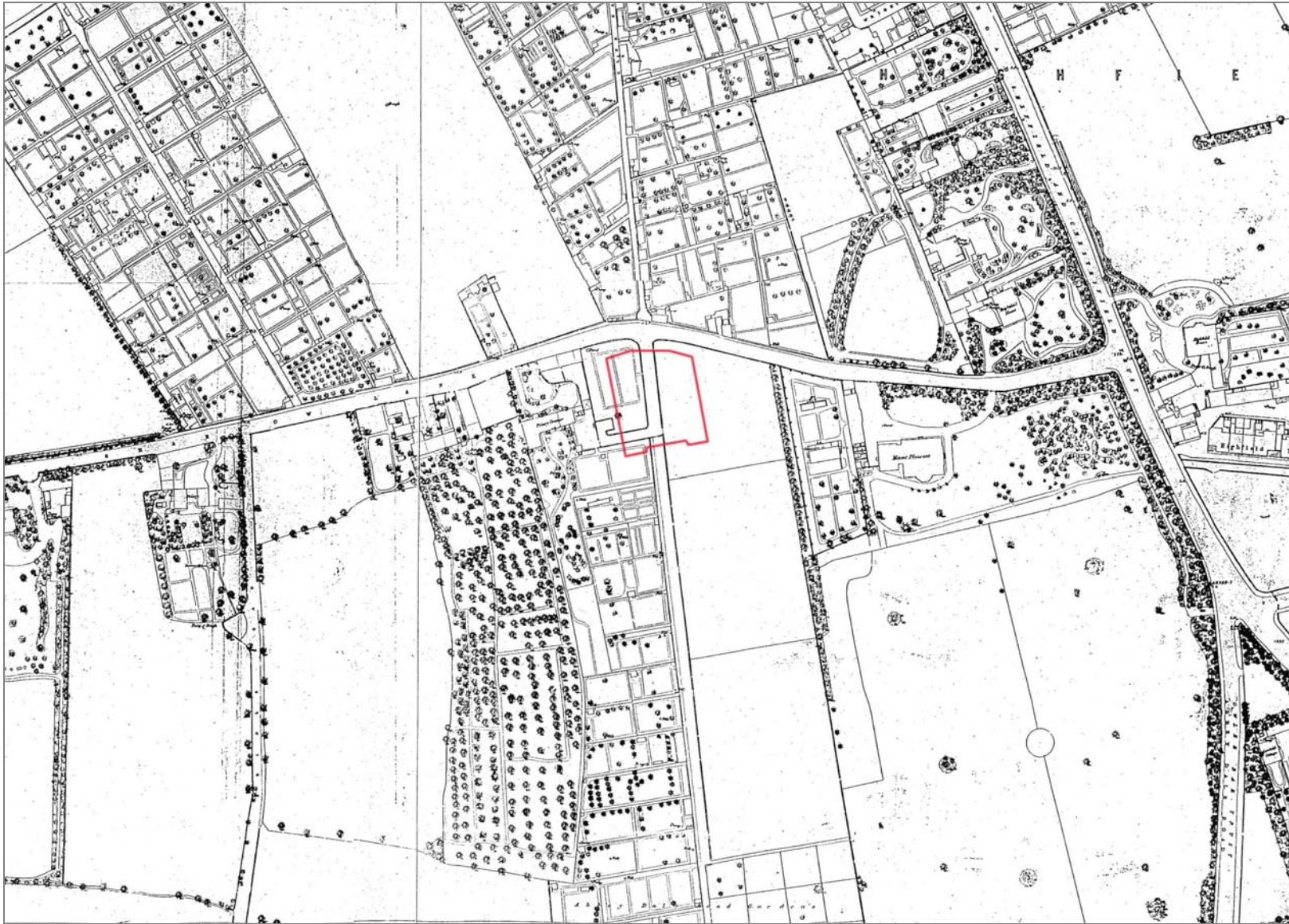
July 2008

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R. May

Illustration No:

5



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1853 60 inch: 1 mile map sheet Sheffield 34.

Site outline is approximate.

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Sheffield S2 3EN
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Project:

Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield

Title:

1853 OS map

Scale:

Date:

July 2008

NGR:

SK 3476 8573

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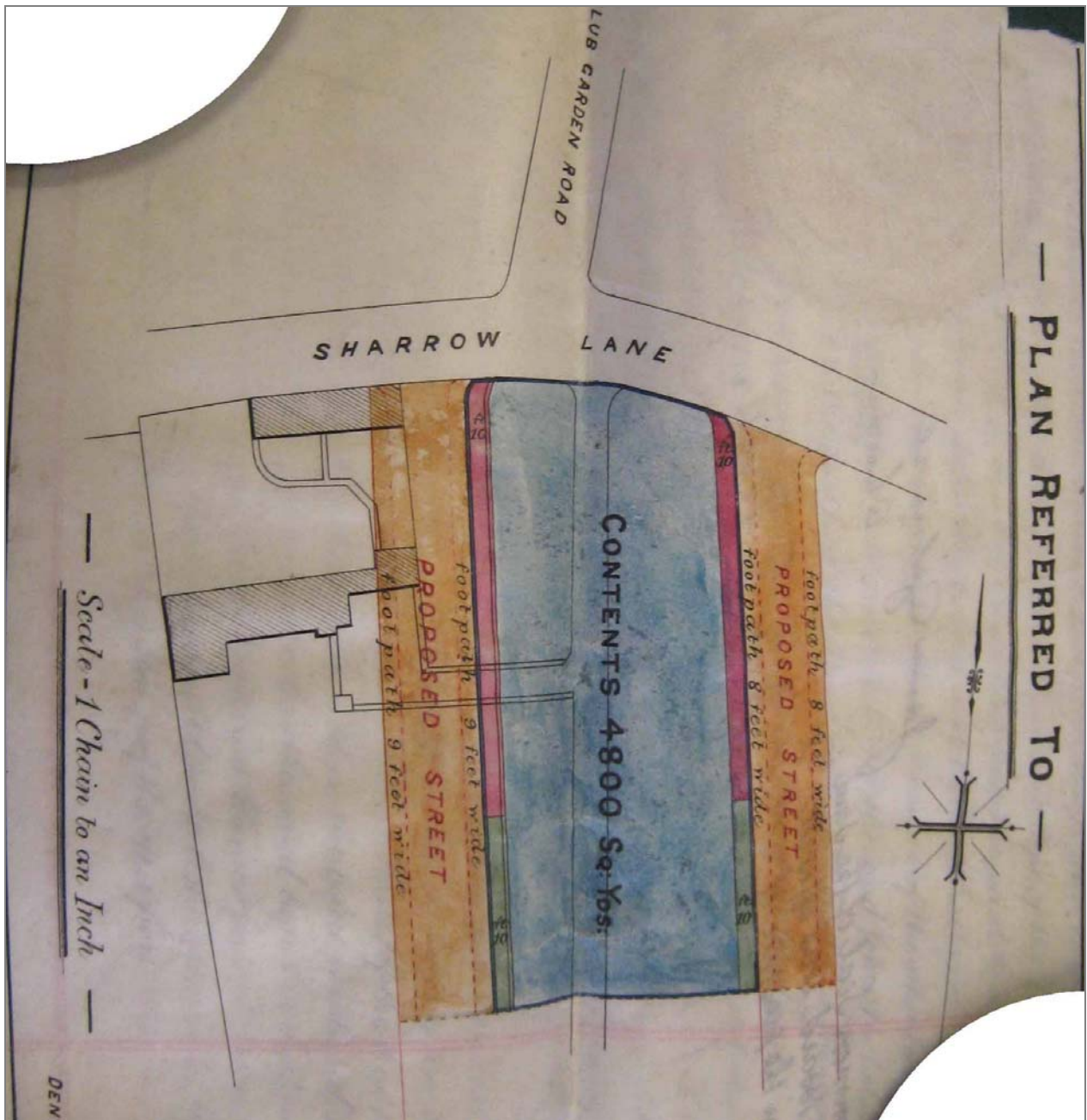
R. May

Project No:

1206.1

Illus. No:

6



Reproduced from an Indenture between the Trustees of the Cecil Estate and Sheffield School Board, 1886 (Ce R/269). ARCUS Unit 6, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road Sheffield S2 3EN Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158	Project: Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield	Scale: -	Date: July 2008
	Title: Plan of site accompanying 1886 indenture	NGR: SK 3476 8573	Drawn: R. May
		Project No: 1206.1	Illustration No: 7



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's
1890 1:500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.11.20.

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Project:

**Sharrow Lane Infant School,
Sheffield**

Title:

1890 OS map

Scale:

-

NGR:

SK 3476 8573

Project No:

1206.1

Date:

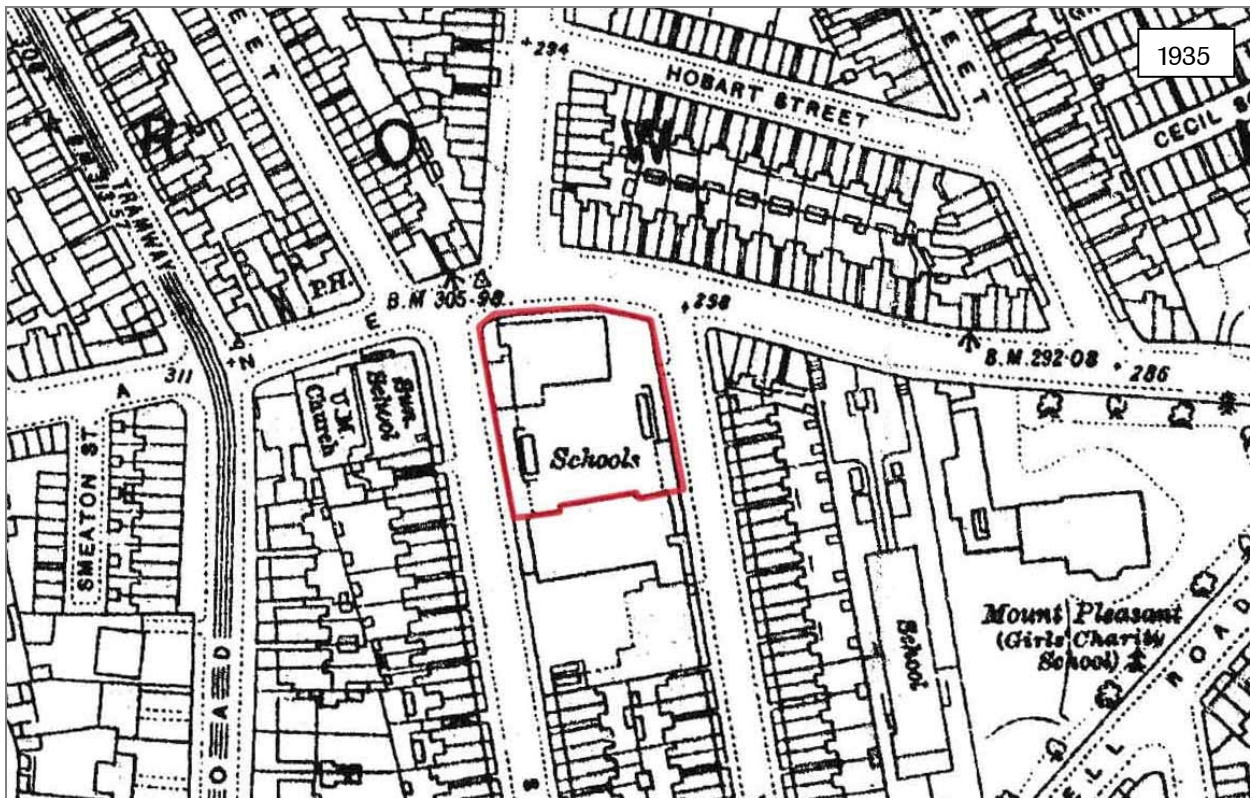
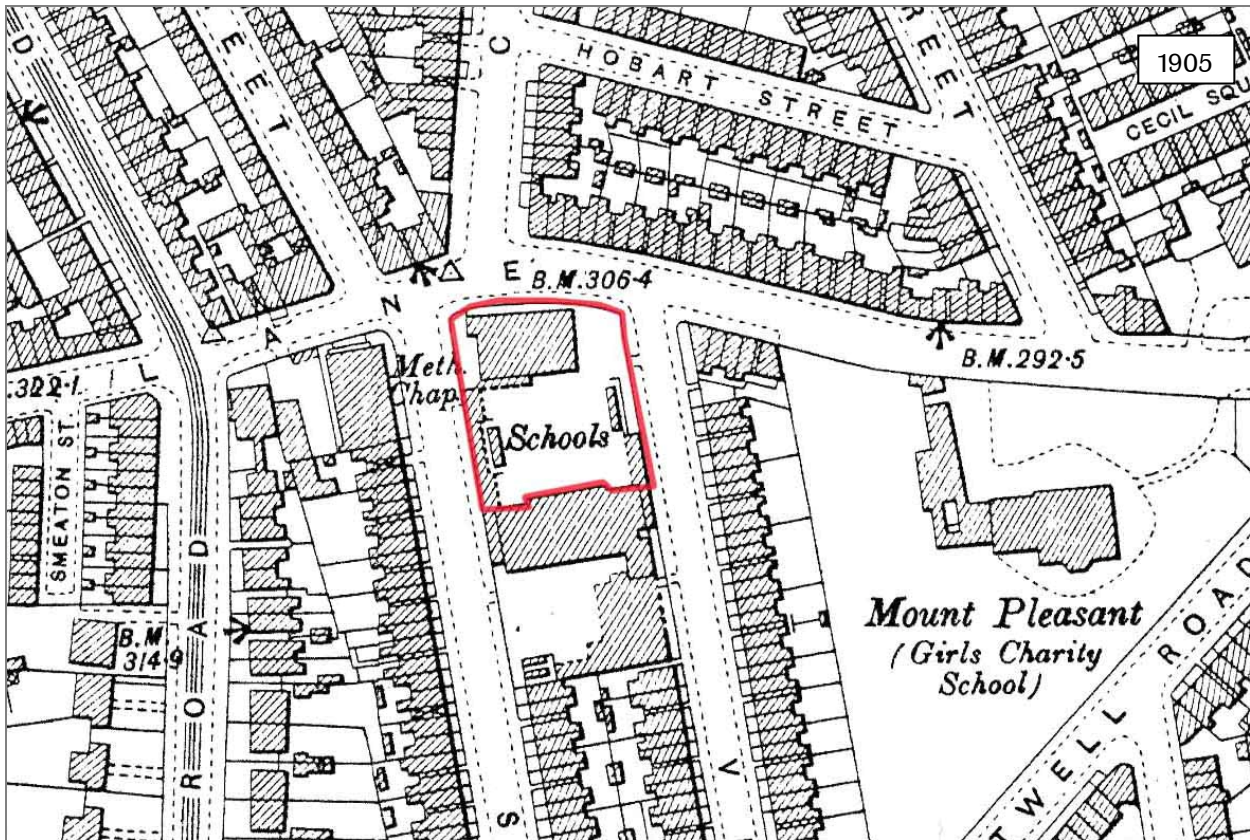
July 2008

Drawn:

R. May

Illustration No:

8



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1905 and 1935 1:2500 map sheet Yorkshire 294.11.

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Project:

**Sharrow Lane Infant School,
Sheffield**

Title:

1905 and 1935 OS maps

Scale:

NGR:

SK 3476 8573

Project No:

1206.1

Date:

July 2008

Drawn:

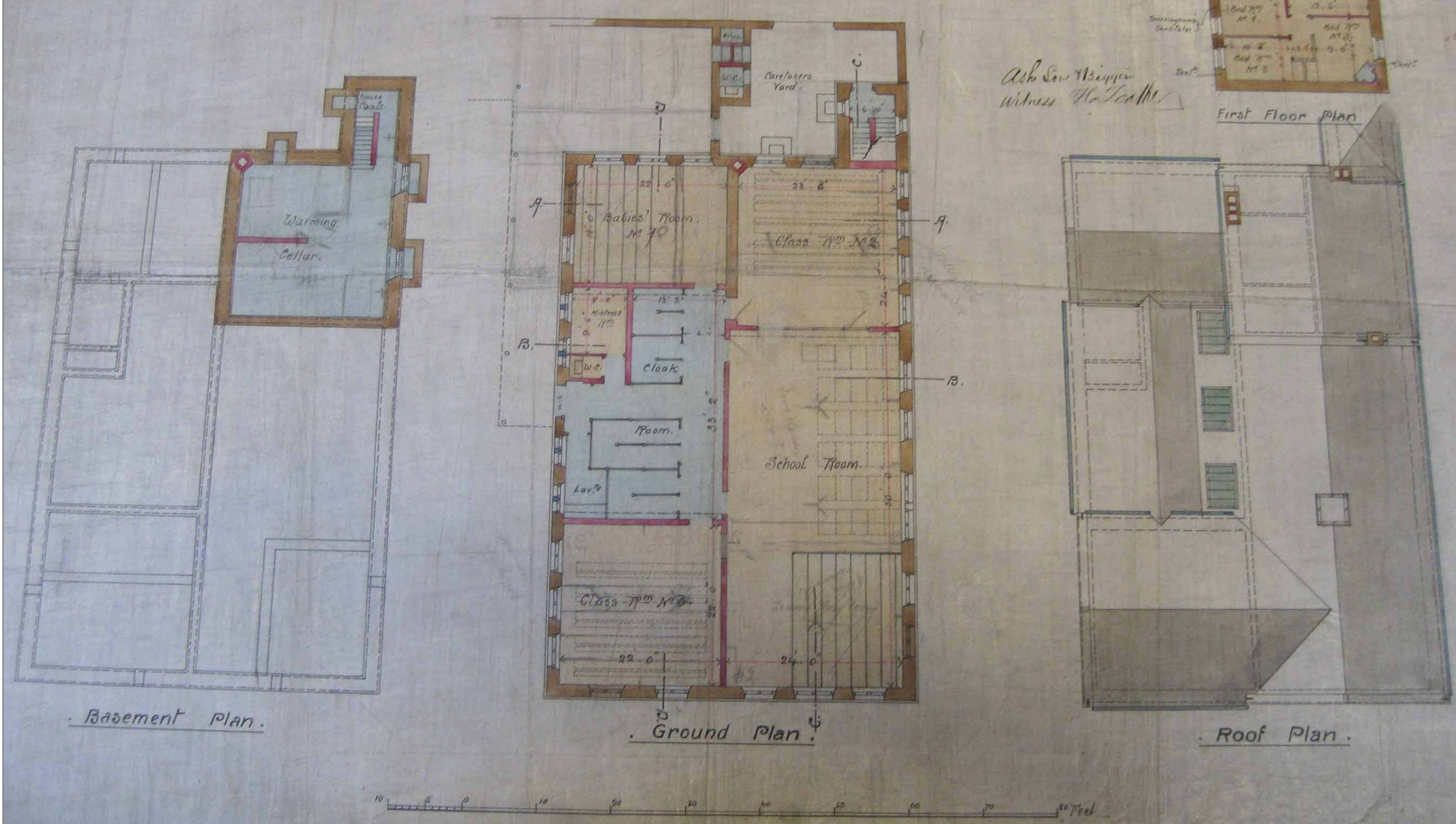
R. May

Illustration No:

9

Sheffield School Board
SHARROW LANE SCHOOL.

Infants' Department.



*Ash Low Wiggins
Witness Ho Scatter*

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Unit 6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield S2 3EN
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Project:
Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield

Title:
1884-89 plans for the Infants' Department

Scale: As shown	Date: July 2008
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NGR: SK 3476 8573	Drawn: R. May
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Project No: 1206.1	Illus. No: 10
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Sheffield School Board
SHARROW LANE SCHOOL
Infants' Department.

21/9/88
 21/9/88
 21/9/88

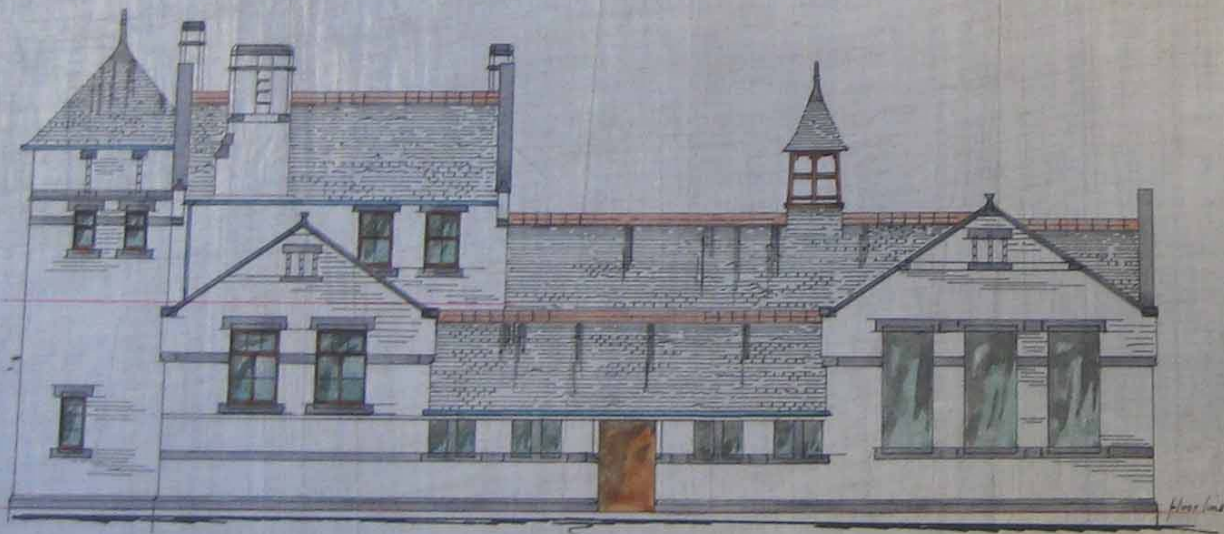


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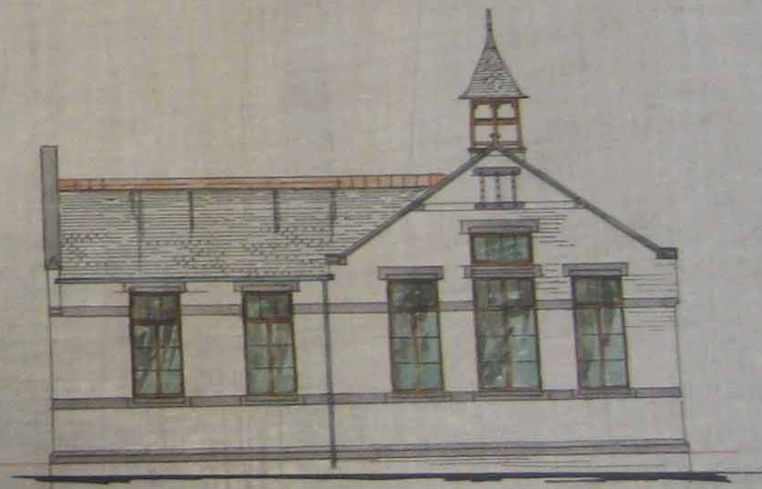


. End Elevation .

*Whiston & Aspin
 Witness H. Leather*



Back Elevation



. End Elevation .



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 Prospect Road
 Sheffield S2 3EN
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Project:

Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield

Title:

1884-89 elevations for the Infants' Department

Scale:

As shown

Date:

July 2008

NGR:

SK 3476 8573

Drawn:

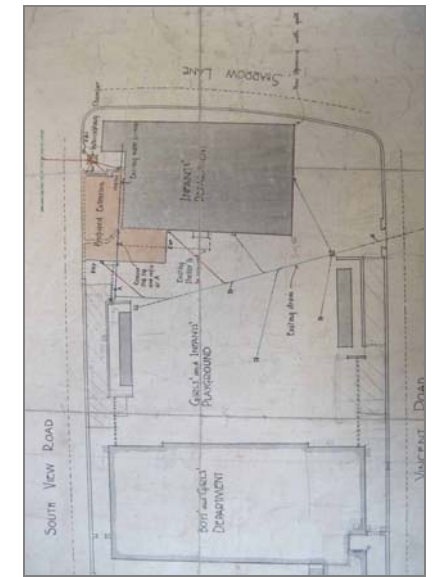
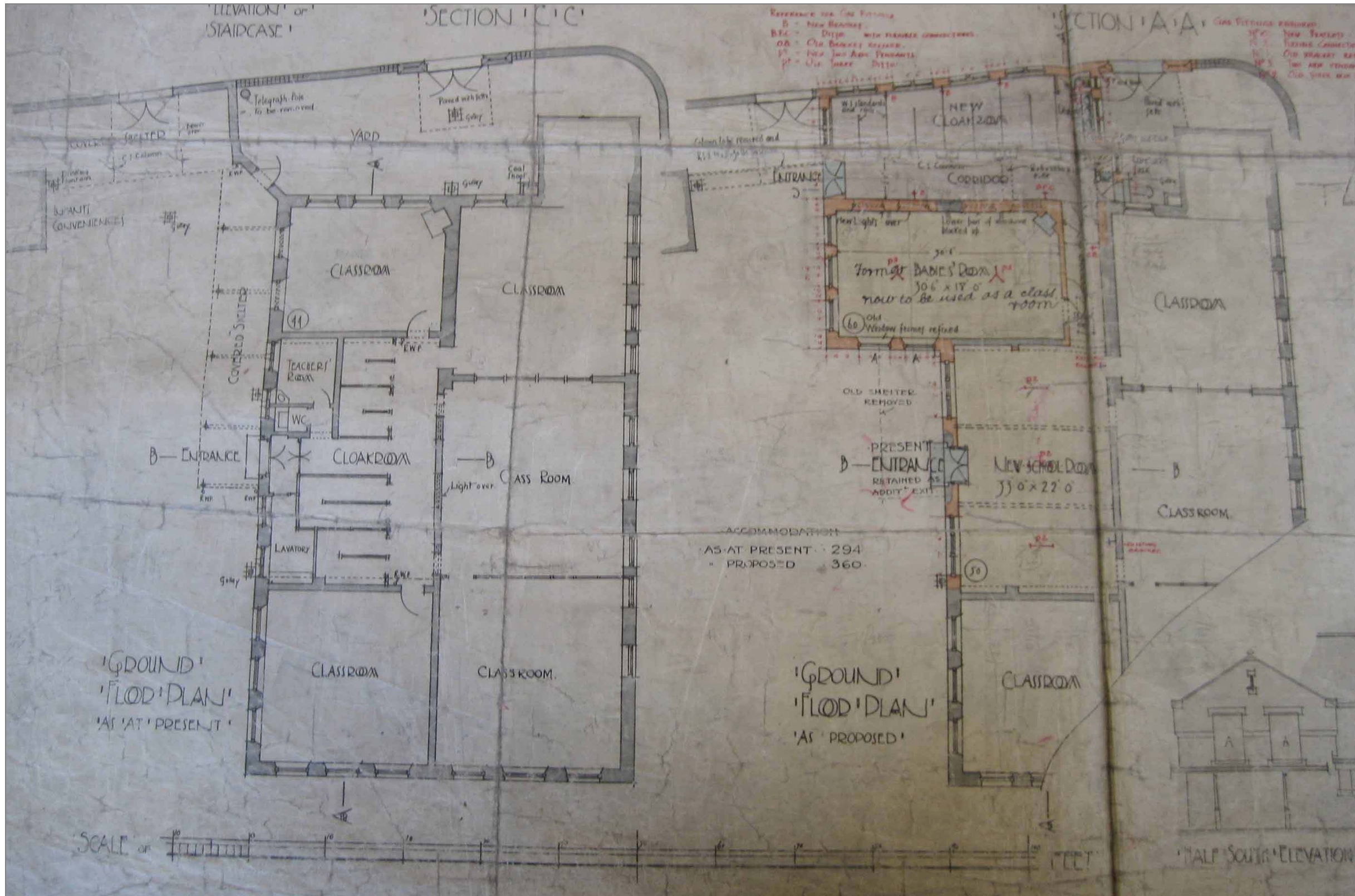
R. May

Project No:

1206.1

Illus. No:

11



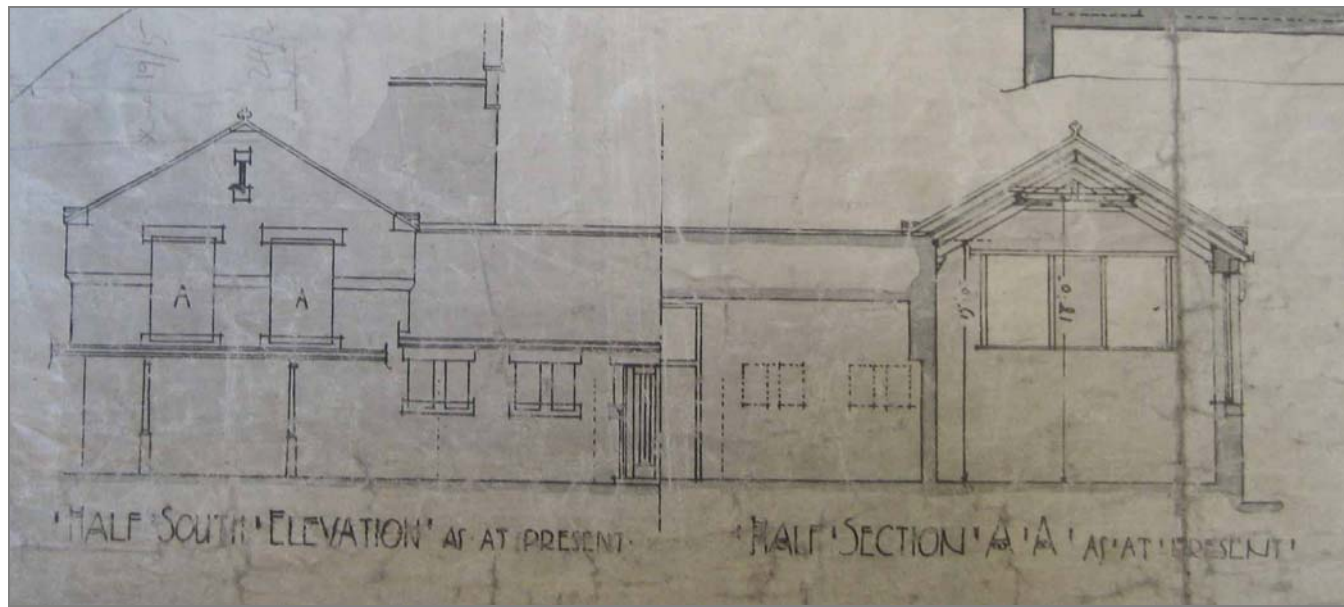
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 Plans by F.E.P. Edwards (City Architect).

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 Prospect Road
 Sheffield S2 3EN
 Tel: 0114 2225106 Fax: 0114 2797158

Project:
Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield

Title:
1911 plans for the proposed extensions

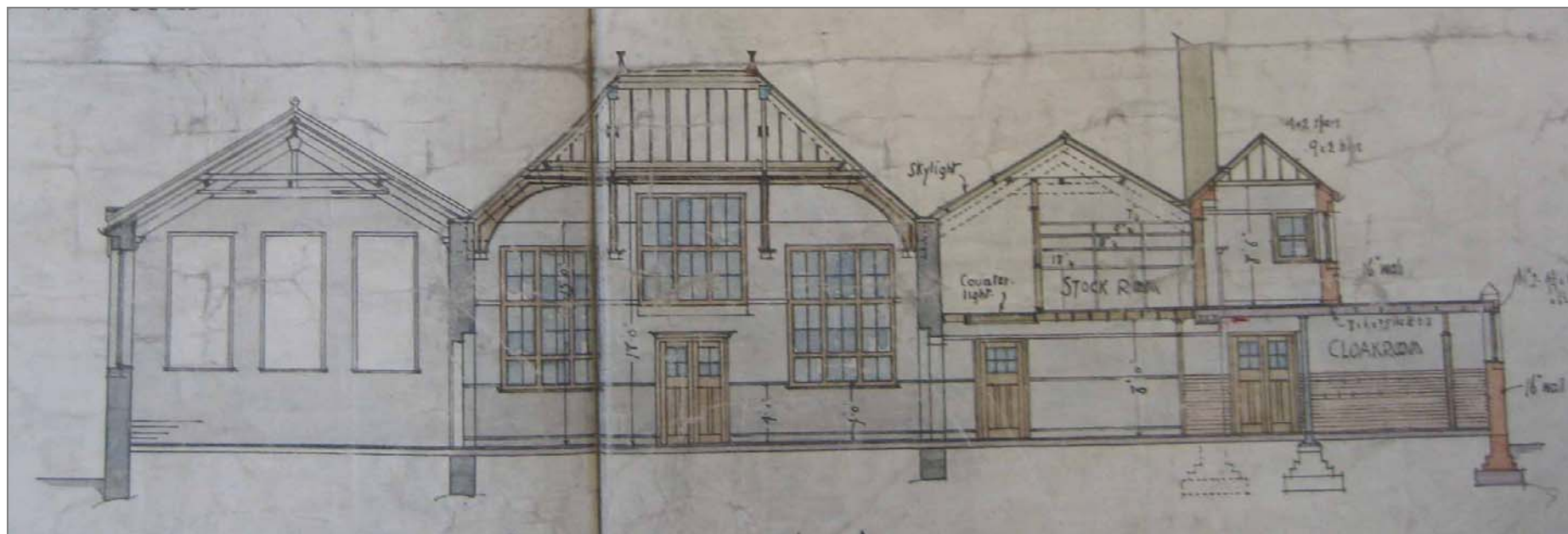
Scale: As shown	Date: July 2008
NGR: SK 3476 8573	Drawn: R. May
Project No: 1206.1	Illus. No: 12



Pre-alteration south-facing elevation/section.



Proposed south-facing elevation.



Proposed section (east to west=left to right).

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Project:

Sharrow Lane Infant School, Sheffield

Title:

1911 elevation/section for the proposed extensions

Scale:

As shown

Date:

July 2008

NGR:

SK 3476 8573

Drawn:

R. May

Project No:

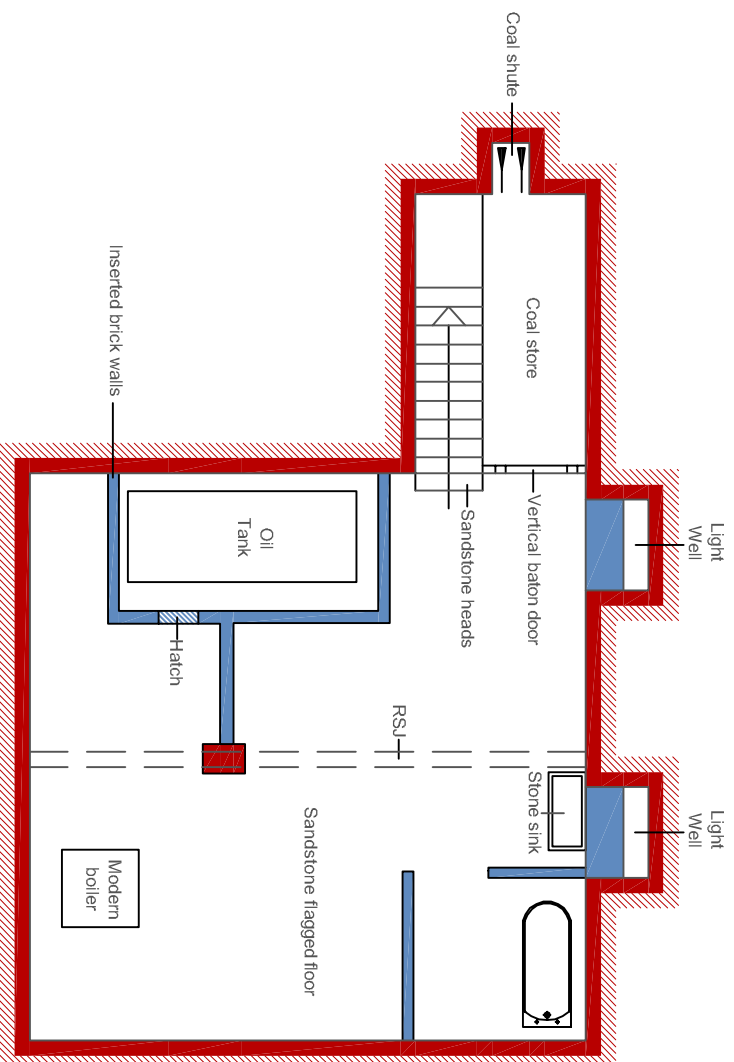
1206.1

Illus. No:

13

Key

- 1890 - 1910
- 1911 - 1920
- 1921 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1960 onwards



ARCUS
 Unit 65, Riverside Block
 Sharrow Bank, Business Park
 Prospect Road
 Sheffield S2 3EN
 Tel: 0114 2225103
 Fax: 0114 2797158

Project

Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield

Title

Basement Plan

Scale

1:100 @ A4

NGR

SK 3476 8573

Date

7th July 2008

Drawn

CB

Project No.

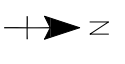
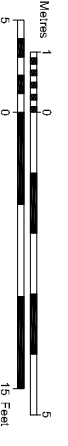
1206

Illustration No.

14

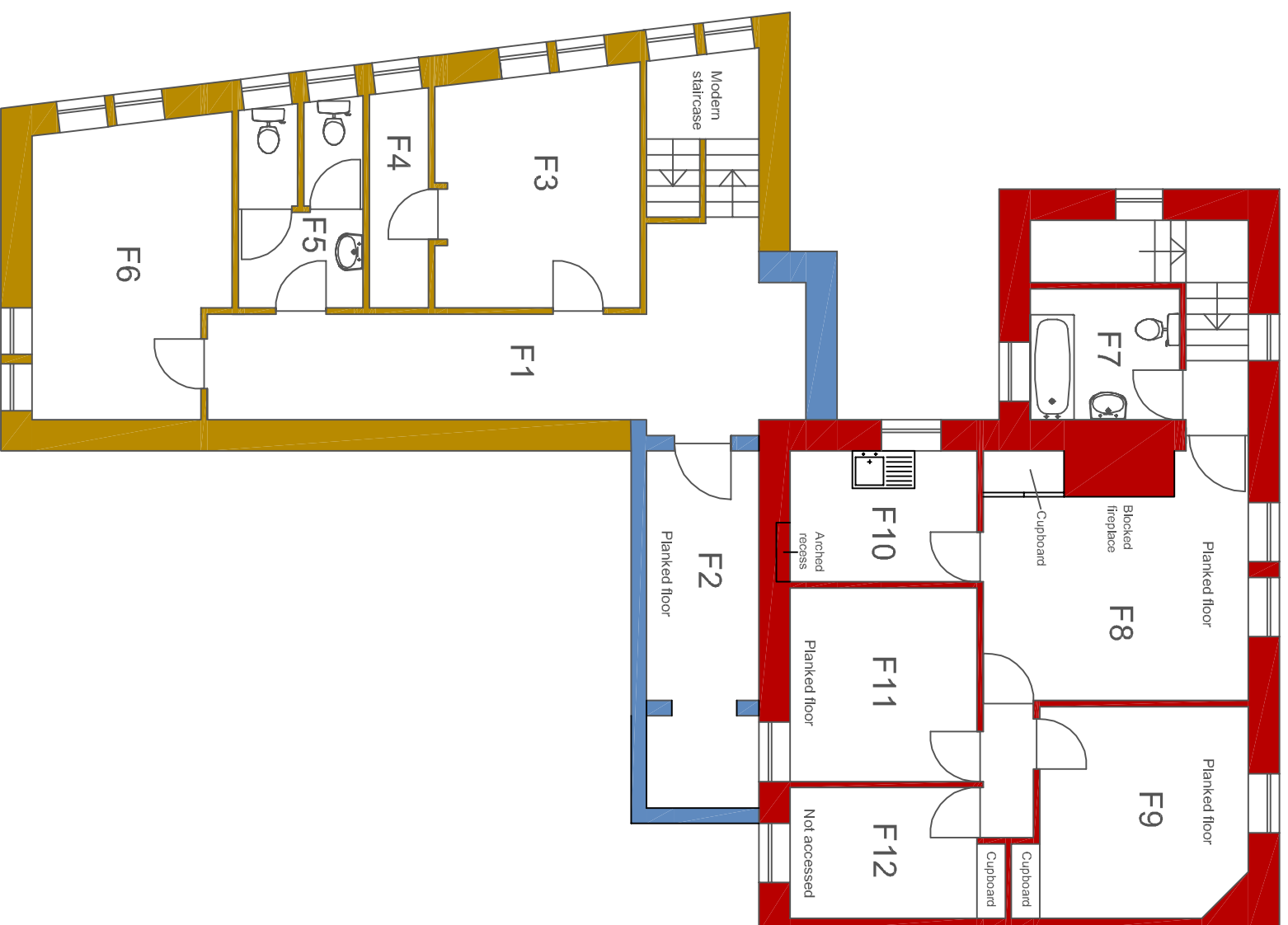


- Key**
- 1890 - 1910
 - 1911 - 1920
 - 1921 - 1950
 - 1951 - 1960
 - 1960 onwards
 - Heating Pipe
 - Radiator

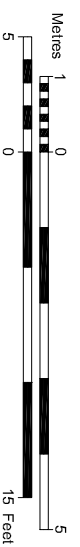



Unit 60, Riverside Block
Shear Bank Business Park
Sheffield S2 8HL
Tel: 0114 2225100
Fax: 0114 2707198

Project: Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield		Scale: 1:125 @ A3		Date: 7th July 2008	
Title: Ground Floor Plan		NGR: SK 3476 8573		Drawn: CB	
		Project No.: 1206		Illustration No.: 15	

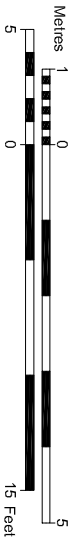
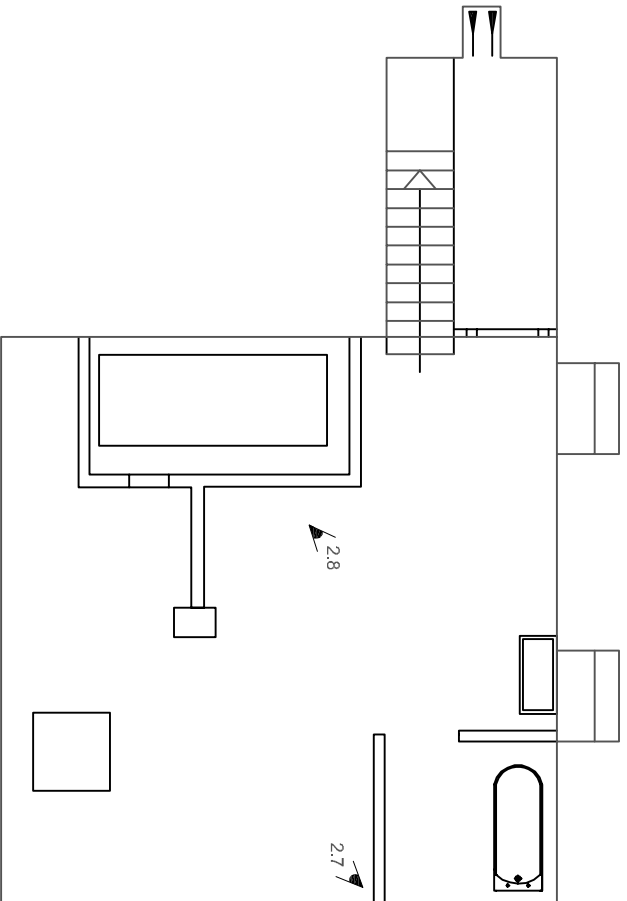


- Key**
- 1890 - 1910
 - 1911 - 1920
 - 1921 - 1950
 - 1951 - 1960
 - 1960 onwards



 Unit 603, Riverside Block Sheaf Bank Business Park Sheaf Road, Sheffield S11 4AA Tel: 0114 2225100 Fax: 0114 2707198	Project: Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield	Scale: 1:100 @ A3	Date: 7th July 2008
	Title: First Floor Plan	NGR: SK 3476 8573	Drawn: CB
		Project No.: 1206	

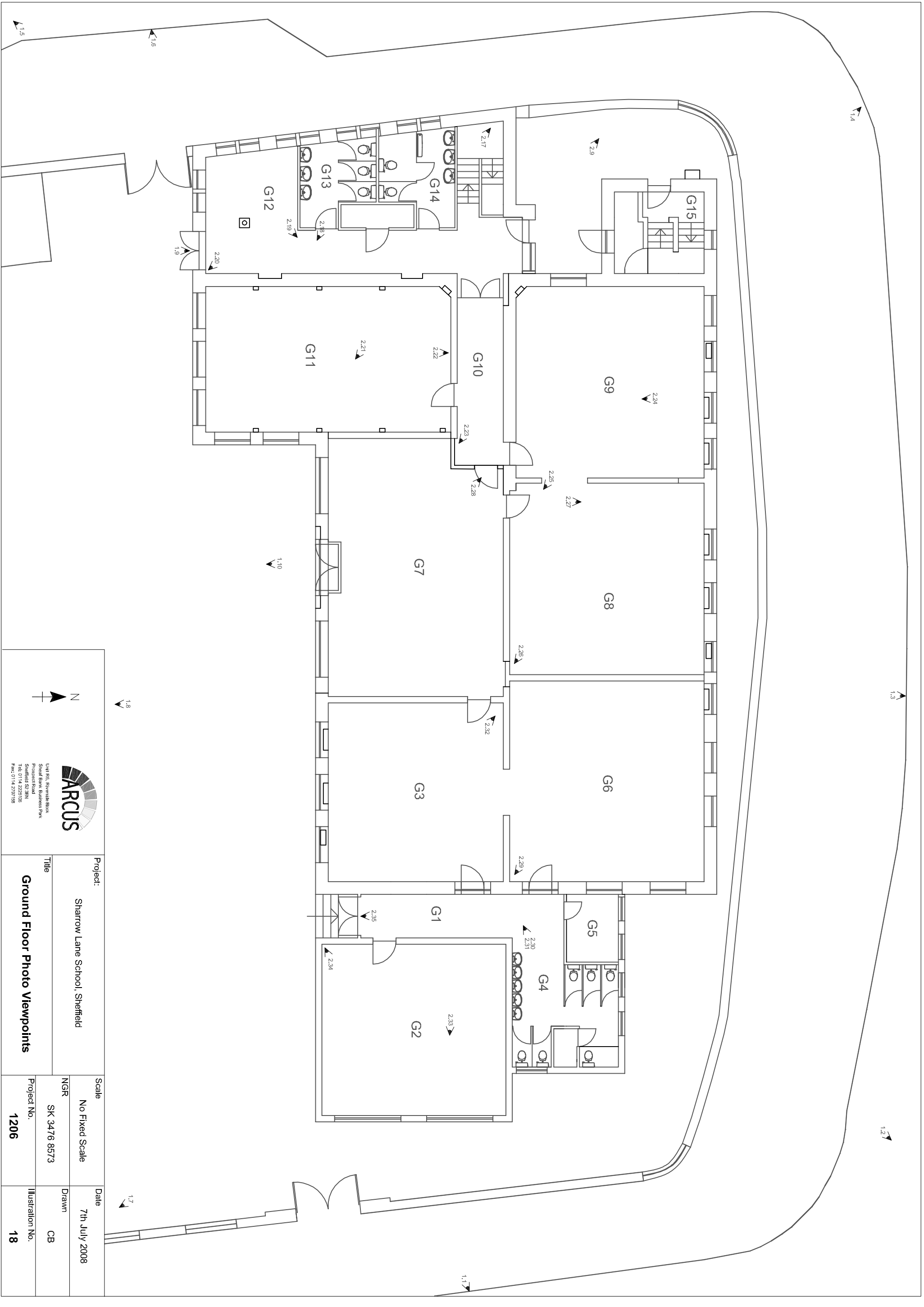






 Unit 65, Riverside Block
 Sheaf Bank, Business Park
 Praeger Road
 Sheffield S2 3EN
 Tel: 0114 2225103
 Fax: 0114 2797158

Project	Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield		Scale	1:100 @ A4		Date	7th July 2008	
	Title	Basement Photo Viewpoints		NGR	SK 3476 8573		Drawn	CB
			Project No.	1206		Illustration No.	17	



Project:

Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield

Title

Ground Floor Photo Viewpoints

Scale

No Fixed Scale

NGR

SK 3476 8573

Date

7th July 2008

Drawn

CB

Project No.

1206

Illustration No.

18



Project:	Sharrow Lane School, Sheffield		Scale	1:100 @ A3	Date	7th July 2008
	Title	First Floor Photo Viewpoints	NGR	SK 3476 8573	Drawn	CB
			Project No.	1206	Illustration No.	19



Plate 1 – East facing elevation of Sharrow Infants School (film 1.01)



Plate 2 – General view of Sharrow Infants School, looking southwest (film 1.02)



Plate 3 – North facing elevation (film 1.03)



Plate 4 – Northeast corner of Sharrow Infant School (film 1.04)



Plate 5 – West facing elevation (film 1.05)



Plate 6 – Detail of iron gate in western boundary wall (film 1.06)



Plate 7 – General view of building from playground, looking northwest (film 1.07)



Plate 8 – Detail of south facing elevation (film 1.08)



Plate 9 – General view along covered walkway adjacent to western boundary wall
(film 1.09)



Plate 10 – Detail of stone sink and wooden screen in cellar B1 (film 2.08)



Plate 11 – General view of B1 looking southwest (film 2.07)



Plate 12 – General view along corridor G1 (film 2.35)



Plate 13 – General view of classroom G2 (film 2.34)



Plate 14 – General view of G4 (film 2.31)



Plate 15 – General view of G3; note cast iron window hopper (film 2.32)



Plate 16 – General view of room G6 (film 2.29)



Plate 17 – General view of G7 (film 2.28)



Plate 18 – General view of G8; note fitted cupboards beneath windows (film 2.26)



Plate 19 – Detail of paneled door in G8; note blocked window above (film 2.27)



Plate 20 – General view of G9 (film 2.25)



Plate 21 – Detail of fitted cupboard in G9 (film 2.24)



Plate 22 – General view of corridor G10; note radiator and recessed cupboard (film 2.23)



Plate 23 – General view of G11; note corbels on walls where roof truss is likely to survive above roof tiles (film 2.22)



Plate 24 – General view of cloakroom area, SW G12 (film 2.19)

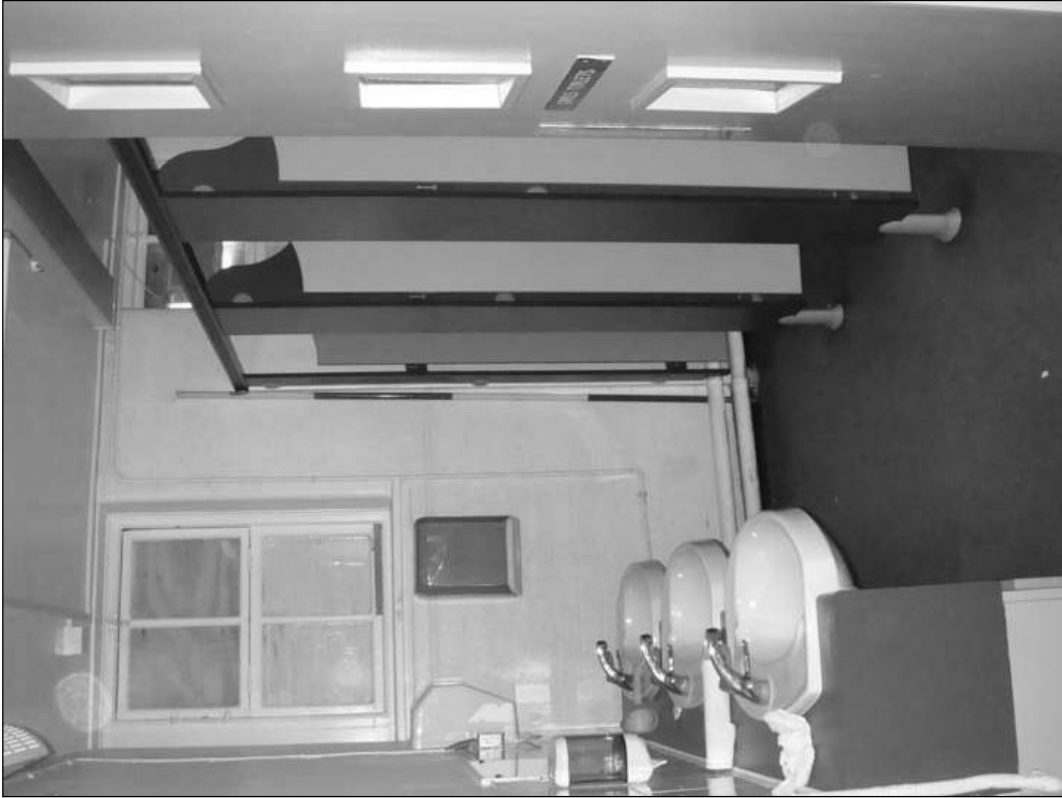


Plate 26 – General view of G13 (film 2.18)



Plate 25 – General view of G12 (film 2.20)



Plate 28 - General view along F1 (film 2.16)



Plate 28 – General view of staircase between G12 & F1 (film 2.17)



Plate 29 – General view of F2; note exposed floorboards (film 2.13)

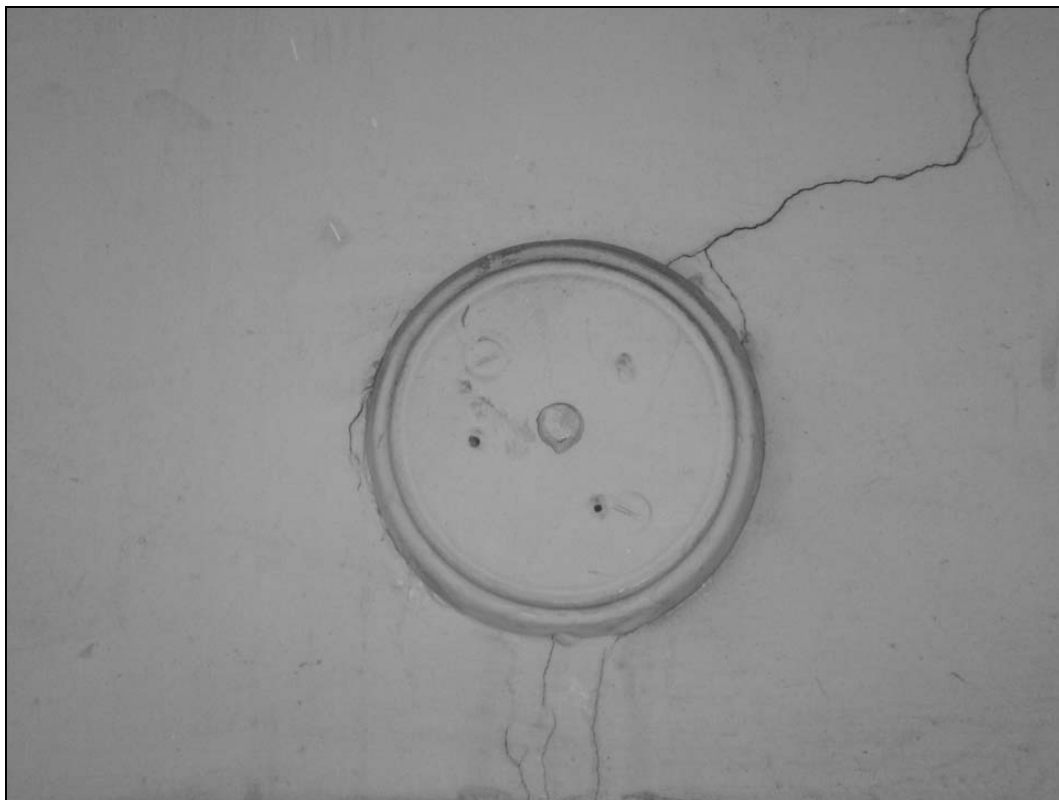


Plate 30 – Detail of gas fitting in F2 (film 2.14)



Plate 31 – General view of F3 & F4 (film 2.12)



Plate 32 – General view of F5 (film 2.11)



Plate 33 – General view of F6 (film 2.10)



Plate 34 – General view of F7 (film 2.05)



Plate 35 – General view of S1 (film 2.04)



Plate 36 – General view of S2 & S3; note arch in south wall of S3 (film 2.03)



Plate 37 – General view of S5 (film 2.01)



Plate 38 – General view of S6 (film 2.02)