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Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham

Historic Building Recording
and Structural Watching Brief

ARCUS report 1289.2(1)

September 2009

Client: ULAS, University of Leicester

Historic Building Recording



Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley, South Yorkshire

Grid Reference: SE 1703 3025

Historic Building Recording and Structural Watching Brief

Assessment Report No. 1289.2(1)

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OASIS SUMMARY FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
OASIS identifier	arcus2-61874	
Project title	Thorpefield Farm	
Short description of the project	<p>In June 2009, ARCUS were commissioned to undertake historic building recording and a structural watching brief of Thorpefield Farmhouse, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 3774 9624). A programme of archaeological recording was required to fulfil a planning condition for proposed alterations of the building (planning application numbers: RB 2007/2388 – APP/P4415/A/08/2077267 and RB 2007/2389 – APP/P4415/A/08/2077278). The programme comprised 35mm and medium format photography, the production of measured plans and sections, a structural watching brief during demolition, as well as brief cartographic research.</p> <p>Thorpefield Farm was located within the historic core of the village of Thorpe Hesley, and fell within the boundaries of a Conservation Area. The remaining dwelling represents an example of two former 18th-19th-century farm cottages within the village. Although these were part of a larger farm complex, the related structures have been demolished.</p> <p>Initially Thorpefield farmhouse would have functioned as a single dwelling for a large family with a few servants. The farmhouse was subsequently divided into separate dwellings in the mid-twentieth century when we see rapid urban growth in Thorpe Hesley that resulted in the diffusion of the previous residents. The consequent rearrangement of internal walls likely also dated to this period reflecting shifting perceptions of interior spaces in line with more recent trends.</p>	
Project dates	19.03.09-06.06.09	
Previous/future work	None/unknown	
Monument type and period	Farmhouse / 18 th century	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	N.A.	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County/Parish	South Yorkshire	
Site address	Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham, South Yorkshire	
Site co-ordinates	NGR: SK 3774 9624	
Site area	0.03ha	
Height OD	106m AOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	ARCUS	
Project brief originator	N.A.	
Project design originator	ARCUS	
Project supervisor	L. Dawson	
Project manager	O. Jessop	
Sponsor or funding body	Developer	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Archive Type	Location/Accession no.	Content (e.g. pottery, metalwork, etc)
Physical	N.A.	N.A.
Paper	Sheffield City Archives	Report, fieldwork, photographic archive
Digital	Sheffield SMR	pdf copy of report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In June 2009, ARCUS were commissioned to undertake historic building recording and a structural watching brief of Thorpefield Farmhouse, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham, South Yorkshire (NGR SK 3774 9624). A programme of archaeological recording was required to fulfil a planning condition for proposed alterations of the building (planning application numbers: RB 2007/2388 – APP/P4415/A/08/2077267 and RB 2007/2389 – APP/P4415/A/08/2077278). The programme comprised 35mm and medium format photography, the production of measured plans and sections, a structural watching brief during demolition, as well as brief cartographic research.

Thorpefield Farm was located within the historic core of the village of Thorpe Hesley, and fell within the boundaries of a Conservation Area. The remaining dwelling represents an example of two former 18th-19th-century farm cottages within the village. Although these were part of a larger farm complex, the related structures have been demolished.

Initially Thorpefield farmhouse would have functioned as a large single dwelling. The few original features included a fine late 18th-century cast iron hob grate. The farmhouse had been divided into separate dwellings in the mid-twentieth century during rapid urban growth in Thorpe Hesley that possibly resulted in the diffusion of the previous residents. The consequent rearrangement of internal walls likely also dated to this period reflecting shifting perceptions of interior spaces in line with more recent trends. No functional buildings remained relating to agricultural processes besides a possible stable building for a single Hackney pony.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording on the site of Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley. This was required to comply with a condition attached to planning permission, and the government's guidance set down in PPG15 and PPG16. The programme included a site visit, structural watching brief, and rapid cartographic research, and was prepared in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (IfA 2008a and 2008b) and with a specification prepared by ARCUS (Dawson 2009).

1.2 Site Location

The site (centred on National Grid Reference: SK 3774 9624), was to the north of Thorpe Street (**Illustration 1**). The 0.03ha site comprised a stone built 18th century farmhouse, bounded by made ground resulting from the demolition of former farm buildings. The site was on a slight gradient falling away to the east (**Illustration 2**). The average height above Ordnance Datum was c.106m.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The general aim of the report was to produce a permanent record of the former Thorpefield Farm as a planning requirement of the proposed development of the site. This was achieved through examination of existing archaeological and historical information relating to the building and a detail record of the structures on site at the time of survey.

The specific aims were:

- to record the standing building within the site;
- to assess the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the complex;
- to identify the division and functional arrangement within the buildings; and
- to assess the significance of original and historic elements of the building

2.2 Methodology

The recording methodology adopted during this survey was a level 3 survey in accordance with guidelines described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

Relevant and readily available published cartographic sources (**Illustrations 3-4**) and trade directories were consulted. This work was intended to inform the production of the report on the site by providing background information with regard to function and phasing.

Site fieldwork was undertaken on the 19th-20th March 2009, and comprised 35mm and medium format photography, written notes and measured plans and section. The photographic record comprised a series of general and detailed shots of the exterior and interior of the building. A selection of photographic viewpoints is included in this report (**Plates 1-63**), with corresponding photo registers (**Appendix 1**) and viewpoint location drawings (**Illustration 13-15**). The drawn record comprised the production

of measured plans and sections of the building, recording features of historic/archaeological significance (**Illustration 5-7 & 11-12**). Phasing was recorded where appropriate (**Illustration 8-10**). Standard RCHME drawing conventions were followed.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical Development

Thorpefield Farm is located within the historic core of the village of Thorpe Hesley, and also falls within the boundaries of a Conservation Area. The remaining dwelling represents an example of two former 18th-19th-century farm cottages within the village. Although these were part of a larger farm complex, the related structures have been demolished.

Although readily available, historic trade and postal directories are often of negligible use when examining villages, since detailed street directories and residents addresses were often only created for larger population centres. Consequently although the directories for Thorpe Hesley listed a number of farmers living in the village, no details were provided of their addresses, and only a few with the name of their farm. Of those farms named, no reference was found to a Thorpefield Farm.

Historic census data from the years 1841, 1851, 1871, 1881, and 1901 was also consulted for the area. However it was not possible to trace the building back since there were no building numbers associated with the census entries prior to 1901, and the streets recorded in the census changed from Thorpe and Thorpefield in 1841, Thorpe Lane in 1851, Thorpe Hesley in 1871 and 1881, only becoming recorded as Thorpe Street in 1901. Furthermore the absence of a No. 93 (as Thorpefield Farm appears on the Ordnance Survey post 1980) from the 1901 census suggests that properties may have been renumbered in the intervening period. Judging from the census data it is likely that Thorpefield farm ceased being a working farm towards the end of the 19th century with the number of farmers recorded in the census declining from 4 in 1841 to 2 in 1881 and only 1 in 1901. Similarly nail makers and ironstone, coal, and stone miners which were common in the 1841 census also declined towards the 20th century with the overwhelming majority of the population becoming coal miners, or other colliery workers.

Historic map regression showed that the majority of the building had not changed since the mid 19th-century (**Illustrations 3-4**). The earliest map of the area (**Illustration 3**) did appear to indicate that the structure had not extended as far north as it did on later maps, however field survey was unable to distinguish any breaks in fabric that would indicate that it had been extended. It is not unknown for the first edition Ordnance Surveys to have inaccuracies especially at the scale of 6" to a mile, and consequently it is thought likely that this discrepancy was a survey error rather than a genuine construction phase. Later changes to the building appeared on the 1892 OS when the East Range had been extended (**Illustration 3**), doubling its length. However this extension had been mainly demolished by time of survey.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE STANDING BUILDINGS

For the purposes of clarity a site north is used throughout this report that is northwest from true north.

4.1 Summary

Thorpefield farmhouse was a two-storey stone built structure (**Plates 1-2**) (**Illustrations 5-12**). It comprised two main dwellings joined at a right angle and a two-storey range that projected from the centre of the east elevation of the Northern Dwelling, creating an 'F' shaped plan. To facilitate description, the building has been divided into 3 units: the Southern Dwelling, the Northern Dwelling, and the East Range.

4.2 Southern Dwelling

The Southern Dwelling of Thorpefield farmhouse, measuring 11.3 x 5.1m (37'x 16¼'), was aligned east-west, and constructed of narrow limestone slabs built to courses bonded with clay and clad in a concrete render scored to imitate ashlar. The roof was of pitched slate and separate to the roof of the Northern Dwelling.

4.2.1 Exterior

The south elevation of the Southern Dwelling faced onto Thorpe Street and possessed a central door flanked by windows on the ground floor that aligned with three windows on the first floor (**Plate 3**). The central window on the first floor was narrower to those to either side, reflecting the width of the doorway below. The windows had projecting sandstone sills, lintels of false voussoirs, and modern timber sash frames (**Plate 4**). Between the elevation and the street was a small garden with a stone boundary wall of which the ashlar copping rose in a curved profile towards either corner. A gate in the centre of the wall was defined by two heavily eroded stone gate posts.

Both east and west elevations (**Plates 5-6**) had internal flues and brick stacks projecting from the apex of the gable. In the western elevation was a small timber framed two-light window, both side hung, with a projecting stone sill and a timber lintel. In the northern end of the elevation, at ground floor level, was a stone blocked window with a timber lintel. On the eastern elevation was a French door with a heavily worn lintel of false voussoirs. A short straight joint beside the door indicated it had formerly been a smaller opening, presumably a window. Above this at first floor level was a brick blocked window. The Northern Dwelling projected from the western half of the northern elevation, while the remaining half of the north elevation contained no further features.

4.2.2 Interior

The only subsurface room observed during the survey of Thorpefield farm was beneath the eastern end of the Southern Dwelling. It was a brick vaulted cellar, although access for further survey was restricted due to a large amount of refuse blocking the entrance (**Plates 7-8**).

The ground floor was divided into three rooms (G1-G4) comprising two large square rooms at either end of the dwelling (G1 and G4 measuring 4 x 4m or 13' x 13') (**Plates 9-10**), an entrance hall (G2), and a landing (G3) with staircases to the first floor and cellar. The floors throughout this floor were concrete and the ceilings were of lath and plaster. In addition there were large oak joists supporting the ceilings in G1 and G4. The oak joist in G1 was plain, whereas that in G4 had chamfered edges with lamb's-tongue stops (**Plate 11**). This form of stop begins to come into use in the late 16th century, and is found in smaller houses well into the 18th century (Hall 2005: 161).

Fireplaces were located in the northern wall of G1 and the southeast corner of G4. The northern wall of G1 was built of machine made bricks with a central chimney

breast and hearth. Modern storage had been installed to either side of the chimney breast and along the western and southern walls. The chimney breast in G4 was stone built with a modern fireplace.

The western wall of G4 was stone built, of similar thickness to the external walls. This contrasted with the eastern wall of G1 that had been built of brick, although the difference did not appear to be linked to phases. However the northern brick wall of G1 did appear to have been made of a later brick and consequently may have replaced an earlier wall, although there were no scars in the external walls to indicate that the walls had ever been tied in.

Room G2 (**Plate 12**) was accessed from the southeast corner of G1 and had formerly opened into G4, although that door had been boarded. The northern wall of G1 had also originally contained a borrowed-light window illuminating the cellar staircase. Room G3 linked G1 and G4 and had stone staircases to the first floor and cellar to the south (**Plates 13-15**). The cellar stairs were boxed in with timber panelling that contained a cupboard above an opening onto the stairs. To the north of G3 a brick blocked doorway had previously provided access into the Northern Dwelling (**Plate 16**).

The first floor comprised four rooms (F1-F4), including a bathroom (F1), two bedrooms (F2 and F4), and a landing (F3). The floors throughout this storey were of floorboards. Rooms F1 and F2 (**Plates 17-18**) were located to the west end of the building and had originally been one room with the bathroom (F2) having been partitioned off, presumably from the mid-20th century when the addition of internal bathrooms to earlier dwellings became popular.

In room F4 (**Plate 19**) whitewash was observed on the reverse of the floorboards (**Plates 20**) suggesting that room G4 below had once been open to the joists and underside of the floorboards.

Within the southeast corner of F4 (**Plate 21**) was a corner-fireplace that had retained a late 18th-century cast-iron hob grate (Calloway and Cromley 1996: 156). The flue from this fireplace ran diagonally up to the chimney above the east wall. Conversely in the west wall of F1 there remained neither chimney breast nor hearth corresponding to the chimney stack emerging from the gable above. It is possible that the former fireplaces had been located in a corner although no evidence was observed during demolition. The brick fireplace in the northern wall of F2 was likely intended to replace the former.

Room F3 (**Plate 22**) was located between F2 and F4, and contained a staircase against the eastern wall down to G3 and a corridor along the west wall to a fitted cupboard to the north. In the southern panel of the cupboard was the remnant of glazing. A doorway at the end of the corridor entered into Northern Dwelling. The wall between room F2 and F3 was of a similar brick to that of the party wall between dwellings, indicating that it may have been an insertion.

4.3 Northern Dwelling

The Northern Dwelling, measuring 12.5 x 6.5m (41' x 21¹/₃'), was aligned north-south and was of identical construction to the Southern Dwelling. The roof was similarly also pitched in slate, although the eaves and ridge of the roof were higher. In addition a brick chimney stack rose at the point where the southern and Northern Dwellings joined relating to a single brick thick party wall that divided the interiors of either dwelling.

4.3.1 Exterior

The west elevation was the main façade of the Northern Dwelling, continuing in line with the western gable of the southern elevation and facing onto a drive running north from Thorpe Street (**Plate 23**). The elevation was arranged similarly to the southern elevation of the Southern Dwelling with a central door flanked by windows that aligned with three windows on the first floor. The windows had projecting stone sills, lintels of false voussoirs, and timber framed two-light windows, the upper of which was top-hung (**Plate 24**). The windows to either side of the elevation were divided into six panes, whereas the central window of the first floor was narrow and of four panes. Re-rendering around the door indicated that a projecting timber architrave had been removed, likely having comprised two pilasters and a hood.

The north elevation was blank with a brick chimney stack projecting from the apex of the gable (**Plate 25**). In addition to a main flue within the centre of the gable, a further small flue was observed during demolition to have branched west from it at first floor level. It is likely that this flue had previously corresponded to a kitchen range or similar.

In addition to the East Range that projected from the centre of the west elevation was a single storey lean-to to its north. The lean-to was constructed of block work and therefore likely added in the latter half of the 20th century. At first floor level in the west elevation of the Northern Dwelling, above the lean-to, was a small narrow window with a sill, lintel and frame all of timber. At the southern end of this elevation, between the Southern Dwelling and East Range, was a ground floor door with a modern frame and a small first floor window (**Plate 26**). The window had a timber sill and lintel and a timber frame with a top hung opening.

4.3.2 Interior

The ground floor of the Northern Dwelling comprised two large rooms at either end (G5 and G7) divided by two smaller hallways (G6 and G8). The interior of the lean-to was recorded as G12.

Room G5 (**Plate 27**), to the southern end of the dwelling, measured 4.4 x 5.4m (14½' x 17⅔'). A 1m strip had previously been partitioned from the eastern side of the room to create a WC (**Plate 28**), although this had been partially removed. The eastern wall had been substantially altered where an exterior doorway had been inserted cutting a window, the remainder of which was blocked with stone, and a more substantial brick-blocking to the north relating to the construction of the abutting East Range (**Plate 29**). The brick used in these alterations was handmade, measuring 9" x 4½" x 2½". The north and south walls were built of brick, although were not of the same phase; the northern wall was built of handmade bricks measuring 8¾" x 4¼" x 2½", whilst the southern wall was of a machine made brick measuring 9" x 4½" x 2¾". The southern wall was the last alteration to the room and incorporated a fireplace, and likely replaced an early wall. Two oak joists over this room were orientated north-south and had lamb's tongue stops similar to G4. The floorboards within the room were raised with a cavity beneath.

Room G7 (**Plates 30-31**) measured 4 x 5.3m (13' x 17⅓') and was located in the northern end of the dwelling. A deep cloakroom located in the southeast corner appeared to have originally been a doorway into G9 was had been blocked at one end and used as a cloakroom. The window in the western wall had a low deep sill forming a window seat. The fireplace in the northern wall of G7 was stone built with substantial brick alterations.

Room G6 was accessed from the northwest corner of G5. The room was rectangular, orientated east-west, and contained a timber staircase leading to the first floor (**Plate 32**). The staircase had a decorative chamfered square-cut newel post and plain balusters, and dated to the early-20th century (**Plate 33**). The northern wall was constructed of a machine made brick, indicating that the wall was not original. The eastern wall of G5 was stone built, presumably predating the other internal walls throughout the Northern Dwelling. A doorway through this wall opened into room G8: a small square hall with doorways into G5 to the south, G7 to the north and a blocked door in the east wall of G8 which had formerly opened into G9 in the East Range.

G12 (**Plate 34**) was of blockwork with a suspended ceiling beneath a modern lean-to truss. To the north of the doorway between G12 and G7 was an opening that had been altered with blockwork. Furthermore a doorway had been inserted in the southern wall into G9 within the East Range.

The first floor was divided into rooms F5-10 comprising a landing (F9) and corridor (F7) and bedrooms (F5, F6, F8 and F10). Located in the southern end of the dwelling, rooms F5 and F6 (**Plate 35-36**) had originally been a single room but had been divided by a modern partition wall and the fireplace in the southern wall had been blocked. Furthermore the corridor F7 (**Plate 37**) was also originally part of this larger room, but had been created to provide separate access to F5 and F6. The northern wall of F5 and F7 was a continuation of the handmade brick wall from the ground floor and had two brick piers that projected to support the roof (**Plate 38**).

Room F10 (**Plates 39-40**) was situated in the north of the dwelling. It possessed a brick flue that projected from the centre of the northern wall, although there was no evidence for a fireplace. A small window in the eastern wall of the room differed from all other windows elsewhere in the dwelling, and consequently is believed to be inserted. The size of the window compared to the available space in the wall would indicate that it had been intended to light a smaller space, possibly a closet or WC. The southern wall of F10 was of modern lath and plastered studwork and incorporated a cupboard.

Room F8 was located between rooms F5 and F10 on the western side of the dwelling (**Plate 41**). The room was formed by modern studwork walls to the north and east, and consequently was not thought to represent an original room. The same walls formed the hall F9 (**Plates 42-43**) that linked F7, F8 and F10 in addition to an inserted doorway in the eastern wall into the East Range. A blocked doorway positioned in the eastern wall between rooms F9 and F10 had formerly accessed the East Range (**Plate 44**). The location of the door was unusual since it had been necessary to jetty the northern wall of the East Range in order to accommodate it. The awkward location of the door likely reflected an internal partition or staircase within the Northern Dwelling.

4.4 East Range

The East Range was aligned east-west, measuring 9.2 x 5.3m (30' x 17¹/₂'), and was similarly constructed to the main dwellings with a pitched roof connected to that of the Northern Dwelling. The structure was roughly rectangular, although the north wall tapered slightly to the east. Although the range projected from the Northern Dwelling to the west, it was not tied into that structure. In addition the easternmost third of the range was slightly narrower and of a distinct phase to the rest with a lower roof line and was not tied in to the rest of the range.

4.4.1 Exterior

Within the western two-thirds of the northern elevation (**Plate 45**) were two ground floor doorways separated by a window that had been blocked during the construction of the lean-to from the Northern Dwelling. The western door had been inserted whereas the easternmost was original and had a battened timber door. Above the eastern door and window on the first floor were two square windows with projecting stone sills and secondary timber frames with upper top-hung openings. At its junction with the Northern Dwelling a 1m section of the first floor of the north elevation was jettied out from the main wall at a slight angle, supported on a reused cogged oak beam with a lapped scarf joint (**Plate 46**). This jetty related to a former doorway within the structure.

The eastern third of the northern elevation was stepped back and distinct from the rest of the range (**Plate 47**). At ground floor level there was a doorway with a battened timber door and a window with a timber frame and top hung-opening. Both openings had large oak lintels that had been studded for application of a render that had consequently fallen away. Centred above these openings in the first floor was a further window identical to that on the ground floor, although with internal iron security bars.

The east elevation of this range was blank, although scars indicated that a further single storey extension had been demolished (**Plate 48**). This extension left 19th-20th century glazed tiles across the lower half of the elevation and inserted sockets for the purlins and ridge of a pitched roof. Similar to the rest of the structures surveyed this structure had used clay to bond the stone. This had evidently caused problems during the construction of the demolished eastern extension and a timber lintel had been inserted above the ridge piece and the fabric beneath it rebuilt resulting in a straight joint. During demolition, timbers were revealed within the wall fitted with wrought iron hooks that faced into the interior (**Plate 49**).

In the south elevation (**Plate 50**) was a small ground floor opening towards the centre of the elevation with a timber lintel and stone sill, and two first floor windows to the west side of the elevation with stone lintels and projecting stone sills. At the base of the wall to the west of the ground floor window was a projecting brick blocking with a sandstone lintel of indeterminate function.

4.4.2 Interior

The ground floor was divided into three rooms (G9-G11). The first two rooms (G9-10) appear to have been built as a service range, comprising a large larder and kitchen, whereas G11 was part of a later extension that appeared more utilitarian.

Room G9 possessed a flag stone wall and lath and plaster ceiling. Set against the south and east walls were stone tables with brick piers (**Plate 51**). In the northwest corner, in the angle between the blocked door from G8 and the reverse of the recess projecting from G7 was a further stone table. The doorway in the north wall into G12 was inserted during the construction of the lean-to. A blocked door in the west wall had previously allowed access from G8 (**Plate 52**), and possibly replaced an earlier doorway which was blocked forming the cloak room projecting east from G7.

G10 was slightly larger than G9. The room was originally amply lit with a wide window in the northern wall which had been blocked during the construction of G12 and a small window in the southern wall with a deep sloping inner sill and a timber lintel. Arranged against the eastern wall was a hearth, with an attached hood to the south (**Plate 53**). To the north of the hearth was a modern timber bench over two low

openings from which flues led up to the main flue from the hearth (**Plate 54**). The presence of a large number of flues within G10 in comparison to its size suggests the room had facilitated a specialised process, although the absence of historic equipment makes distinction between industrial, domestic or agricultural activities difficult. The disused flues adjacent to the hearth indicated that the room had been significantly altered and could have related to a kitchen range or forge. In the case of the latter, it is possible that the room had been used as a nail maker's workshop, of which a large number were recorded to have operated in Thorpe Hesley in the 1841-1871 censuses. Although no evidence for bellows, treadle hammer, or industrial residues was observed it is unlikely that such evidence would have been recognisable if the equipment had been removed in antiquity. The function of the hood to the south of the hearth was uncertain although lath and plaster work within the hood and the absence of heat scarring would indicate it had been a domestic rather than industrial space. No parallel comparisons were found for such hoods in other 19th century sites.

The easternmost room, G11 (**Plates 55-56**), was of a distinct phase to the rest of the East Range, and appeared to have been a store or stable. Internally the walls were left bare, whereas throughout the rest of the East Range the walls had been plastered and whitewashed. In the eastern wall of the room were several 'keeping holes' which would have been used for storing grooming equipment had it been a stable. There were numerous hooks attached to the ceiling beams, including several wrought iron examples. In addition there were modern suspended brackets for carrying timbers or similar.

The first floor was similar in arrangement to the ground floor comprising of three rooms (F12, F14 and F15), in addition to a corridor along the northern wall of the range (F11 and F13). Located in the west of the range, the shape of F12 (**Plate 57**) had been altered with modern partitions allowing for a secondary entrance to be inserted from the Northern Dwelling into F11 (an extension of corridor F13 (**Plate 58**)). The original entrance had been blocked on the western side, and a block work wall built around it enclosing a very small space. A coat rail observed on the eastern side of the blocked door during demolition indicated that the door was blocked and in use as a closet before it was enclosed. Room F14 (**Plate 59**) was located to the east of F12, separated by a modern lath and plastered studwork wall. The eastern wall of F14 was stone built and the initial gable of the East Range before it was extended with G11 and F15. An inserted doorway within this wall had been blocked and had formerly provided the only access into F15. Consequently it was not possible to access F15 for survey.

Within the east range were three oak floor joists, two oak tie-beams, oak wall plates and two 7m long oak purlins (**Plate 60**). The tie beams were fitted to the wall plates with lapped dove-tail joints (**Plate 61**). Many of these structural elements appeared reused; especially the tie-beams and wall plates where disused mortises (**Plate 62**) and a former shallow-arched lintel (**Plate 63**) were evident. It is highly likely that these members were reused from an earlier farm building.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary of Phasing

Phase 1: 1700-1799

The initial construction of the Northern and Southern Dwellings is likely to have occurred during the 18th century. The uniformity of the main elevations of the dwellings conformed to the design principles employed in Georgian architecture

(Calloway and Cromley 1996: 136), though the fabric of the building indicated a vernacular mode of construction typical of the area. Surviving interior fittings within the Southern Dwelling from this period were lacking, although the cast iron hob grate of room F4 would suggest an installation date of mid-to-late 18th century.

Phase 2: 1800-1849

The East Range was believed to have been constructed during this period. The range directly abutted the east wall of the Northern Dwelling indicating that it post-dated it, whilst its appearance on the 1854 OS map shows it had been built by the time of that survey. The range extended the domestic facilities of the farmhouse with a larder and two additional chambers. Room G10 at the eastern end of the range possibly functioned as an industrial nail maker's workshop, although the lack of industrial equipment or residues, and the presence of surface finishes such as a lath and plaster ceiling and plastered and whitewashed walls suggested a more domestic function.

As a corollary of the addition of this range, alterations appeared to have been made to the arrangement of access into the ground floor of the Northern Dwelling, resulting in the remodelling evidenced in the eastern wall of room G5. The interior of the Northern Dwelling was also possibly rearranged during this phase, with the hand-made brick wall between G5 and G6 constructed. This was a key structural wall that carried joists supporting the first floor structure, as well as the roof purlins. Consequently it is possible that the roof and eaves level of the exterior walls had also been altered at this time, which would account for the differences in roof construction between the two dwellings. The survival of chamfered floor joists with lambs-tongue stops above room G5 indicated that former structural elements had been preserved or reused.

Phase 3: 1850-1899

During this period the East Range was extended further east. Rooms G11 and F15 were the only remaining remnant of this extension at time of survey, whilst scars in the eastern elevation of the East Range indicated that the next stretch of the extension had been of a single storey. The extension of the East Range added a functional space (G11) that either facilitated storage or stabling for a single animal: most likely a Hackney pony (Brunskill 2000: 164).

Phase 4: 1900-1949

Major remodelling was undertaken to the interior of the Northern Dwelling during this phase, which included the reconstruction of the dividing wall between the Southern and Northern Dwellings. A new staircase and adjoining machine brick wall were inserted orientated towards the western entrance and the first floor room arrangement reorganised with new lath and plaster studwork partitions. In addition the original entrances between the Northern Dwelling and the East Range were blocked on both floors, and new entrances inserted. All of these alterations were centred on the new staircase, suggesting that the former staircase may have been in a different location.

This phase of interior modelling was likely a consequence of the two dwellings being established as separate units, although doorways between the two were kept suggesting that both houses remained under single ownership.

Phase 5: 1950+

The final phase of alterations to Thorpefield Farmhouse incorporated the addition of a blockwork lean-to in the northern angle between the Northern Dwelling and the

East Range; the reorganisation of access to the ground floor East Range rooms from the Northern Dwelling to the new extension; and the insertion of three new partitions creating the bathroom F1, a WC in room G5, and dividing rooms F5 and F6.

5.2 Discussion

The fabric throughout both dwellings comprised clay bonded narrow limestone slabs. Due to irregular coursing and the application of a thick cement render, it was often not possible to identify minor alterations to the fabric during survey. Whilst it had been hoped that further information could have been garnered during demolition, the weak bonding material employed in construction caused the building to collapse rapidly along major structural fault lines. Consequently although it was not possible to conclude the phase of the western window openings of the Northern Dwelling, it was observed with a fair degree of certainty that the main structure of both dwellings was contemporary.

The form of the western elevation of the Northern Dwelling mimicked the ordering of the southern elevation of the Southern Dwelling; although differences in the width of the windows, and the prominence of the false key-stones in the lintels, suggested that the two façades were not contemporary. If so the alterations to the west elevation of the Northern Dwelling would likely have been undertaken in phase 2 during other structural remodelling.

The arrangement of space within the two dwellings also differed. The Southern Dwelling was divided into two and a half 13' square units, although the extra-thick internal stone wall of G4 detracted from the central half-unit. This arrangement of space indicated that the rooms had been planned in conjunction, and that the layout was most likely original. In contrast the Northern Dwelling, although roughly reflecting the layout of the Southern Dwelling, demonstrated none of the attention to proportions. The majority of internal walls within the Northern Dwelling having been altered, erasing the original layout. Despite this, remnants of the early structure such as the stone walling between G6 and G8 on the ground floor and the altered arrangement of doors and windows in the eastern wall of the Northern Dwelling indicated that prior to reorganisation the staircase had likely been located against the eastern wall, suggesting that the resulting layout would have been significantly different to that of the Southern Dwelling.

The alterations made to the internal layout and outward appearance of the Northern Dwelling illustrated possible differences in the initial functions of the two dwellings. The evidence for utility rooms suggested that the farmhouses main kitchen had initially been located in the Northern Dwelling. Although the Southern Dwelling was not observed to have had a large range, it remains possible that one had existed prior to the reconstruction of the party wall between the dwellings. The residual chimney on the western gable of the Southern Dwelling did attest to there once being a fireplace in that half of the building, however a window positioned centrally below it suggested the fireplace had been located in a corner, similar to the eastern half of the building. Unfortunately it was not possible to trace the flue during demolition.

Whether or not there was a functional division between the dwellings, the Southern Dwelling appeared to have comprised the principle rooms, appearing better appointed, both physically and aesthetically. The Northern Dwelling adapted to mimic it at a later date, possibly in the early-mid 19th century during the construction of the East Range. The division of the north and south buildings into separate dwellings would have likely taken place in the early-20th century when there was rapid growth in Sheffield and Rotherham which may have resulted in the diffusion of the previous residents. The rearrangement of internal walls within the Northern Dwelling likely

also dates from this period into the later 20th century reflecting shifting perceptions of interior spaces in line with more recent trends.

6 ARCHIVE

The project archive will be deposited with Sheffield City Archives. The archive will be prepared by ARCUS staff in accordance with the requirements specified in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2006) and with IfA guidelines (2007). In addition, copies of this report will be deposited with Sheffield SMR, the National Monuments Record in Swindon, circulated to the client, and retained in the offices of ARCUS.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 1854 6", Yorks. 289
- 1892 1:2500, Yorks. 289.1
- 1905 1:2500, Yorks. 289.1

1922 1:2500, Yorks. 289.1
1935 6", Yorks. 289 NW
1935 1:2500, Yorks. 289.1
1948 6", Yorks. 289 NW
1956 6", SK 39 NE
1957 1:2500, SK 3796
1965 6", SK 39 NE
1972 1:2500, SK 3796
1980 1:2500, SK 3796
1982 10k, SK 39 NE
1983 1:2500, SK 3796
1988 1:1250, SK 3796 SE
1991 1:1250, SK 3796 SE
1991 10k, SK 39 NE

9 APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Film 01					
Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	Lucy Dawson
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
1.1	General view of room G10	N	20.05.09		
1.2	General view of room G10	N	20.05.09		
1.3	General view of room G10	N	20.05.09		
1.4	General view of room G10	E	20.05.09	53	
1.5	General view of room G10	E	20.05.09	53	
1.6	General view of room G11	E	20.05.09	56	
1.7	General view of room G11	N	20.05.09	55	
1.8	General view of room G11	N	20.05.09	55	
1.9	General view of room G11	E	20.05.09	56	
1.10	Detail of southwest elevation of E-W extension	NW	20.05.09		
1.11	Detail of southwest elevation of E-W extension	NW	20.05.09		
1.12	Detail of southwest elevation of E-W extension	NW	20.05.09	50	
1.13	Detail of southwest elevation of E-W extension	NW	20.05.09	50	
1.14	Detail of elevation between E-W range and extension	SW	20.05.09	26	
1.15	Detail of elevation between E-W range and extension	SW	20.05.09	26	
1.16	Detail of southeast gable of E-W range	SW	20.05.09		
1.17	Detail of southeast gable of E-W range	SW	20.05.09		
1.18	Detail of southeast gable of E-W extension	SW	20.05.09		
1.19	Detail of southeast gable of E-W extension	SW	20.05.09		
1.20	Detail of door and window in NE elevation of E-W extension	SE	20.05.09		
1.21	Detail of door and window in NE elevation of E-W extension	SE	20.05.09		
1.22	General view of northwest elevation	S	20.05.09		
1.23	General view of northwest elevation	S	20.05.09		
1.24	Detail of windows in southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09	24	
1.25	Detail of windows in southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09	24	
1.26	General view of southwest elevation	SE	20.05.09		
1.27	General view of southwest elevation	SE	20.05.09		
1.28	Detail of window in southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09	3	
1.29	Detail of window in southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09	3	
1.30	General view of southwest elevation	NE	20.05.09		
1.31	General view of southwest elevation	NE	20.05.09		
1.32	General view of southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09		
1.33	General view of southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09		
1.34	General view of building looking up street	NW	20.05.09		
1.35	General view of building looking up street	NW	20.05.09		
1.36	I.D. shot	-	20.05.09		

Film 2

Format	400 speed	Type	Medium format	Photographer	Oliver Jessop
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
2.1	General view of Thorpefield Farm looking down Thorpe Street	NW	20.05.09	1	
2.2	General view of Thorpefield Farm looking down Thorpe Street	NW	20.05.09	1	
2.3	General view of southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09		
2.4	General view of southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09		
2.5	General view of southeast and southwest elevation	NE	20.05.09	5	
2.6	General view of southeast and southwest elevation	NE	20.05.09	5	
2.7	General view of Thorpefield Farm looking up Thorpe Street	NE	20.05.09	2	
2.8	General view of Thorpefield Farm looking up Thorpe Street	NE	20.05.09	2	
2.9	General view of southwest elevation	SE	20.05.09	23	
2.10	General view of southwest elevation	SE	20.05.09	23	

Film 3

Format	400 speed	Type	Medium format	Photographer	Oliver Jessop
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
3.1	General view of northwest and southwest elevations	SE	20.05.09		
3.2	General view of northwest and southwest elevations	SE	20.05.09		
3.3	General view of northwest elevation	S	20.05.09		
3.4	General view of northwest elevation	S	20.05.09		
3.5	General view of northwest and northeast elevations	S	20.05.09	25	
3.6	General view of northwest and northeast elevations	S	20.05.09	25	
3.7	Detail of northwest elevation of E-W extension	S	20.05.09	47	
3.8	Detail of northwest elevation of E-W extension	S	20.05.09	47	
3.9	General view of northeast elevations	SW	20.05.09		
3.10	General view of northeast elevations	SW	20.05.09		

Film 4

Format	400 speed	Type	Medium format	Photographer	Oliver Jessop
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
4.1	General view of northeast and southeast elevations of E-W range	W	20.05.09		
4.2	General view of northeast and southeast elevations of E-W range	W	20.05.09		
4.3	Detail of northeast elevation of E-W range	NW	20.05.09	6	
4.4	Detail of northeast elevation of E-W range	NW	20.05.09	6	
4.5	Detail of northeast elevation of E-W extension	NW	20.05.09	48	
4.6	Detail of northeast elevation of E-W extension	NW	20.05.09	48	
4.7	General view of room G10	E	20.05.09		
4.8	General view of room G10	E	20.05.09		
4.9	General view of room G10	E	20.05.09		
4.10	General view of room G10	E	20.05.09		

Film 05

Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	Lucy Dawson		
Film & frame	Description			Direction	Date	Plate	
5.1	Detail of newel post of staircase in room G6			NW	20.05.09		
5.2	Detail of newel post of staircase in room G6			N	20.05.09	33	
5.3	Detail of newel post of staircase in room G6			N	20.05.09	33	
5.4	General view of room G6			N	20.05.09	32	
5.5	General view of room G6			N	20.05.09	32	
5.6	General view of room G5			N	20.05.09		
5.7	General view of room G5			N	20.05.09		
5.8	General view of room G5			S	20.05.09	27	
5.9	General view of room G5			S	20.05.09	27	
5.10	General view of partition within room G5			SE	20.05.09	28	
5.11	General view of partition within room G5			SE	20.05.09	28	
5.12	General view of room G8			E	20.05.09		
5.13	General view of room G8			E	20.05.09		
5.14	General view of niche in room G7			NE	20.05.09		
5.15	General view of niche in room G7			NE	20.05.09		
5.16	General view of room G7			E	20.05.09	31	
5.17	General view of room G7			E	20.05.09	31	
5.18	General view of room G7			W	20.05.09	30	
5.19	General view of room G7			W	20.05.09	30	
5.20	Detail of ceiling hooks in room G9			S	20.05.09		
5.21	Detail of ceiling hooks in room G9			S	20.05.09		
5.22	Detail of blocked opening and stone ledge in room G9			NW	20.05.09	52	
5.23	Detail of blocked opening and stone ledge in room G9			NW	20.05.09	52	
5.24	General view of room G9			SE	20.05.09	51	
5.25	General view of room G9			SE	20.05.09	51	
5.26	Detail of timber in ceiling of G12			S	20.05.09		
5.27	Detail of timber in ceiling of G12			S	20.05.09		
5.28	General view of room G12			S	20.05.09	34	
5.29	General view of room G12			S	20.05.09	34	
5.30	Detail of blocked window in northwest wall of G10			NW	20.05.09		
5.31	Detail of blocked window in northwest wall of G10			NW	20.05.09		
5.32	Detail of flues beneath bench in room G10			NE	20.05.09	54	
5.33	Detail of flues beneath bench in room G10			NE	20.05.09	54	
5.34	Detail of laths beneath hood in room G10			-	20.05.09		
5.35	Detail of laths beneath hood in room G10			-	20.05.09		
5.36	I.D. shot			-	20.05.09		

Film 06

Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	Lucy Dawson
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
6.1	General view of room F6	S	20.05.09	36	
6.2	General view of room F6	S	20.05.09	36	
6.3	General view of room F6	S	20.05.09		
6.4	General view of room F6	E	20.05.09		
6.5	General view of room F6	E	20.05.09		
6.6	Detail of ceiling and roof structure beyond in room F5	N	20.05.09	38	
6.7	Detail of ceiling and roof structure beyond in room F5	N	20.05.09	38	
6.8	General view of room F5	S	20.05.09	35	
6.9	General view of room F5	S	20.05.09	35	
6.10	General view of room F7	SW	20.05.09	37	
6.11	General view of room F7	SW	20.05.09	37	
6.12	General view of room F14	N	20.05.09	59	
6.13	General view of room F14	N	20.05.09	59	
6.14	General view of room F13	NE	20.05.09	58	
6.15	General view of room F13	NE	20.05.09	58	
6.16	General view of room F12	S	20.05.09	57	
6.17	General view of room F12	S	20.05.09	57	
6.18	General view of room F11	W	20.05.09		
6.19	General view of room F11	W	20.05.09		
6.20	Detail of window in room F8	SE	20.05.09		
6.21	Detail of window in room F8	SE	20.05.09		
6.22	General view of room F8	E	20.05.09	41	
6.23	General view of room F8	E	20.05.09	41	
6.24	General view of room F9	NE	20.05.09	43	
6.25	General view of room F9	NE	20.05.09	43	
6.26	General view of room F9	W	20.05.09	42	
6.27	General view of room F9	W	20.05.09	42	
6.28	General view of room F10	W	20.05.09	39	
6.29	General view of room F10	W	20.05.09	39	
6.30	Detail of jamb and lintel in northeast wall of room F10	NE	20.05.09		
6.31	Detail of jamb and lintel in northeast wall of room F10	NE	20.05.09		
6.32	General view of room F10	E	20.05.09	40	
6.33	General view of room F10	E	20.05.09	40	
6.34	General view of room G6	S	20.05.09		
6.35	General view of room G6	S	20.05.09		
6.36	I.D. shot	-	20.05.09		

Film 07

Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	Lucy Dawson		
Film & frame	Description			Direction	Date	Plate	
7.1	Exposed brickwork in northwest of room F1			NW	20.05.09		
7.2	Exposed brickwork in northwest of room F1			NW	20.05.09		
7.3	Exposed structure, northeast wall of room F9./F10			N	20.05.09	44	
7.4	Exposed structure, northeast wall of room F9./F10			N	20.05.09	44	
7.5	Exposed structure in northeast wall room G5			NE	20.05.09	29	
7.6	Exposed structure in northeast wall room G5			NE	20.05.09	29	
7.7	General view looking into cellar, C1			E	20.05.09	7	
7.8	General view looking into cellar, C1			E	20.05.09	7	
7.9	General view looking down cellar stairs from room G3			SE	20.05.09	14	
7.10	General view looking down cellar stairs from room G3			SE	20.05.09	14	
7.11	General view of room G2			NE	20.05.09	12	
7.12	General view of room G2			NE	20.05.09	12	
7.13	General view of room G1			W	20.05.09	9	
7.14	General view of room G1			W	20.05.09	9	
7.15	Detail of lamb-tongue stop on ceiling joist in room G4			N	20.05.09	11	
7.16	Detail of lamb-tongue stop on ceiling joist in room G4			N	20.05.09	11	
7.17	General view of room G4			E	20.05.09	10	
7.18	General view of room G4			E	20.05.09	10	
7.19	Detail of blocked door in room G3			NE	20.05.09	16	
7.20	Detail of blocked door in room G3			NE	20.05.09	16	
7.21	Detail of skirting on stairs in room G3			E	20.05.09	15	
7.22	Detail of skirting on stairs in room G3			E	20.05.09	15	
7.23	General view looking downstairs from room F3			NW	20.05.09	13	
7.24	General view looking downstairs from room F3			NW	20.05.09	13	
7.25	Detail of fireplace in room F4			E	20.05.09	21	
7.26	Detail of fireplace in room F4			E	20.05.09	21	
7.27	General view of room F4			E	20.05.09	19	
7.28	General view of room F4			E	20.05.09	19	
7.29	General view of room F1			NW	20.05.09	18	
7.30	General view of room F1			NW	20.05.09	18	
7.31	General view of room F2			S	20.05.09	17	
7.32	General view of room F2			S	20.05.09	17	
7.33	General view of room F2			S	20.05.09		
7.34	General view of room F3			NW	20.05.09	22	
7.35	General view of room F3			NW	20.05.09	22	
7.36	I.D. shot			-	20.05.09		

Film 08

Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	James Thomson
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
8.1	Detail of cogged oak joist from G7	-	03.06.09		
8.2	Cogged oak joists from G7	-	03.06.09		
8.3	Cogged oak joists from G7	-	03.06.09		
8.4	General view of demolition of Northern Dwelling	SE	03.06.09		
8.5	General view of demolition of Northern Dwelling	SE	03.06.09		
8.6	General view of demolition of Northern Dwelling	SE	03.06.09		
8.7	General view of demolition of Northern Dwelling	SE	03.06.09		
8.8	Detail of flues in northwest elevation	SE	02.06.09		
8.9	Detail of roof structure of Northern Dwelling	SE	02.06.09		
8.10	General view of demolition of Northern Dwelling	S	02.06.09		
8.11	General view of demolition of Northern Dwelling	S	02.06.09		
8.12	General view of NE elevation after demolition of East Range	S	02.06.09		
8.13	General view of NE elevation after demolition of East Range	S	02.06.09		
8.14	Detail of cogged tie-beam from F14	-	02.06.09	62	
8.15	Detail of lapped dovetail of tie-beam from F14	-	02.06.09	61	
8.16	Detail of NE wall of G11	S	02.06.09		
8.17	Detail of NE wall of G11	S	02.06.09		
8.18	Detail of roof structure of East Range	SW	02.06.09	60	
8.19	Detail of roof structure of East Range	SW	02.06.09	60	
8.20	General view of demolition of East Range	SW	02.06.09		
8.21	General view of demolition of East Range	SW	02.06.09		
8.22	Detail of wrought iron rods removed from G11	-	02.06.09		
8.23	Detail of wrought iron rods removed from G11	-	02.06.09		
8.24	Detail of timber beam with handled wedge from G11	-	02.06.09		
8.25	Detail of timber beam with handled wedge from G11	-	02.06.09		
8.26	General view of demolition of East Range	SW	02.06.09		
8.27	Detail of timber beam from NE wall if G11	-	02.06.09		
8.28	Detail of timber beam from NE wall if G11	-	02.06.09	49	
8.29	Detail of timber beam from NE wall if G11	-	02.06.09		
8.30	General view of demolition of East Range	S	02.06.09		
8.31	General view of demolition of East Range	S	02.06.09		
8.32	General view of northwest elevation of East Range	SE	02.06.09	45	
8.33	General view of northwest elevation of East Range	SE	02.06.09	45	
8.34	General view of northwest elevation of East Range	S	02.06.09		
8.35	General view of northwest elevation of East Range	S	02.06.09		
8.36	I.D. shot	-	02.06.09		

Film 09

Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	Lucy Dawson
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
9.1	Void	-	-		
9.2	Void	-	-		
9.3	Void	-	-		
9.4	Void	-	-		
9.5	Void	-	-		
9.6	Void	-	-		
9.7	Void	-	-		
9.8	General view of demolition of Southern Dwelling	SW	03.06.09		
9.9	General view of demolition of Southern Dwelling	SW	03.06.09		
9.10	General view of oak joist from G4	-	03.06.09		
9.11	General view of oak joist from G4	-	03.06.09		
9.12	General view of oak joist from G4	-	03.06.09		
9.13	General view of oak joist from G4	-	03.06.09		
9.14	General view of oak joist from G4	-	03.06.09		
9.15	General view of oak joist from G4	-	03.06.09		
9.16	General view of oak purlin from Southern Dwelling	-	03.06.09		
9.17	General view of oak purlin from Southern Dwelling	-	03.06.09		
9.18	General view of demolition of Southern Dwelling	SW	03.06.09		
9.19	General view of demolition of Southern Dwelling	SW	03.06.09		
9.20	Detail of lintel of false voussoirs	-	03.06.09		
9.21	Detail of lintel of false voussoirs	-	03.06.09		
9.22	Detail of NW wall of Southern Dwelling	S	03.06.09		
9.23	Detail of NW wall of Southern Dwelling	S	03.06.09		
9.24	General view of NW wall of Southern Dwelling	SE	03.06.09		
9.25	General view of NW wall of Southern Dwelling	SE	03.06.09		
9.26	Detail of oak joist from G5	-	03.06.09		
9.27	Detail of oak joist from G5	-	03.06.09		
9.28	General view of demolition of Northern Range	S	03.06.09		
9.29	General view of demolition of Northern Range	S	03.06.09		
9.30	General view of demolition of Northern Range	SE	03.06.09		
9.31	General view of demolition of Northern Range	SE	03.06.09		
9.32	General view of demolition of Northern Range	SE	03.06.09		
9.33	General view of demolition of Northern Range	SE	03.06.09		
9.34	General view of demolition of Northern Range	S	03.06.09		
9.35	General view of demolition of Northern Range	S	03.06.09		
9.36	I.D. shot	-	03.06.09		

Film 10

Format	35mm	Type	Black and white	Photographer	Oliver Jessop
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
10.1	Void	-	-		
10.2	Void	-	-		
10.3	Void	-	-		
10.4	Void	-	-		
10.5	Void	-	-		
10.6	Void	-	-		
10.7	Void	-	-		
10.8	Void	-	-		
10.9	Void	-	-		
10.10	Void	-	-		
10.11	Void	-	-		
10.12	Void	-	-		
10.13	Void	-	-		
10.14	Void	-	-		
10.15	Void	-	-		
10.16	Void	-	-		
10.17	Void	-	-		
10.18	Void	-	-		
10.19	Void	-	-		
10.20	Void	-	-		
10.21	Void	-	-		
10.22	Void	-	-		
10.23	Void	-	-		
10.24	Void	-	-		
10.25	Void	-	-		
10.26	Void	-	-		
10.27	Void	-	-		
10.28	Void	-	-		
10.29	General view of demolition of Southern Dwelling	S	04.06.09		
10.30	General view of demolition of Southern Dwelling	S	04.06.09		
10.31	General view of SW wall of G3 and F3	SW	04.06.09		
10.32	General view of SW wall of G3 and F3	SW	04.06.09		
10.33	Detail of flue in NW wall of G5	S	04.06.09		
10.34	Detail of flue in NW wall of G5	S	04.06.09		
10.35	Detail of NW wall of G5	SE	04.06.09		
10.36	Detail of NW wall of G5	SE	04.06.09		
10.37	Detail of SW wall of F1	SW	04.06.09		

Colour slide

Format	35mm	Type	Colour slide	Photographer	James Thomson
Film & frame	Description	Direction	Date	Plate	
1	General view of fireplace in room F4	E	20.05.09	3	
2	General view of fireplace in room F4	E	20.05.09	3	
3	Detail of painted boards above cellar staircase	SE	20.05.09		
4	Detail of painted boards above cellar staircase	SE	20.05.09		
5	Detail of blocked doorway between F10 and F9	N	20.05.09		
6	Detail of blocked doorway between F10 and F9	N	20.05.09		
7	Detail of wallpaper on section of boarding from cupboard in F3	-	20.05.09		
8	Detail of wallpaper on section of boarding from cupboard in F3	-	20.05.09		
9	Detail of wallpaper on section of boarding from cupboard in F3	-	20.05.09		
10	Detail of floor boards in F4 painted on reverse	NW	20.05.09	20	
11	Detail of floor boards in F4 painted on reverse	NW	20.05.09	20	
12	Detail of strip of wallpaper in northeast wall of G6	NE	20.05.09		
13	Detail of strip of wallpaper in northeast wall of G6	NE	20.05.09		
14	Detail of brick alterations to northeast wall of G5	NE	20.05.09		
15	Detail of brick alterations to northeast wall of G5	NE	20.05.09		
16	General view of southeast and northeast elevations	W	20.05.09		
17	General view of southeast and northeast elevations	W	20.05.09		
18	General view of northeast elevations	SW	20.05.09		
19	General view of northeast elevations	SW	20.05.09		
20	General view of northeast and northwest elevations	S	20.05.09		
21	General view of northeast and northwest elevations	S	20.05.09		
22	General view of southwest elevations	SE	20.05.09		
23	General view of southwest elevations	SE	20.05.09		
24	General view of southwest and southeast elevations	N	20.05.09		
25	General view of southwest and southeast elevations	N	20.05.09		
26	General view of southeast elevation	W	20.05.09		
27	General view of southeast elevation	W	20.05.09		
28	General view of southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09		
29	General view of southeast elevation	NW	20.05.09		

10 APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham

Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCUS report 1289.1(1)

May 2009

Client: ULAS, University of Leicester



Site Name: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley, Rotherham

Grid Reference: SK 3774 9624

Written Scheme of Investigation

© ARCUS 2009

Client: ULAS, University of Leicester

Client address: University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH

Location of archive: Sheffield Archives, Shoreham Street

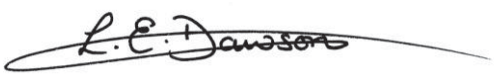

Planning reference: RB 2007/2388 - APP/P4415/A/08/2077267 and RB 2007/2389 - APP/P4415/A/08/2077278

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Checked by:	Passed for submission to client:
	
Date: 01.05.09	Date: 01.05.09
Lucy Dawson <i>Junior Project Officer</i>	Oliver Jessop MIFA <i>Project Manager</i>

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- 1 Site location map
- 2 Site plan showing proposed sections

1 INTRODUCTION

ULAS have commissioned ARCUS to carry out a programme of historic building recording at Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley (**Illustration 1**).

The site consists of one building, which was formerly two separate farm dwellings. The remainder of the site has been cleared of standing structures.

Conditions of the planning consents are that a scheme of historic building recording is agreed with the local authority, in line with the guidance set out in PPG16 and PPG15 before any demolition or construction works can take place on the remaining building. Jim McNeil of the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and Peter Thornborrow of Rotherham MBC have confirmed that a level 3 survey will be needed prior to further site works proceeding.

This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the scope of, and methodology for, the building recording of structure, which will be to an English Heritage level 3 survey, comprising architectural photography, measured floor plans at 1:100 scale and two structural sections at 1:50 scale. A structural watching brief (SWB) will be maintained during any further demolition/site works.

2 SITE LOCATION

The grid reference for the building is: SK 3774 9624. The site currently comprises a single remaining structure surrounded by an open area of made ground resulting from the demolition of former farm buildings on the site (**Illustration 1**).

2.1 Designations and Constraints

The site lies within a Conservation Area. There are no known Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings on the site.

Access to the site is good, however safe and secure access into the building needs to be made. Many of the internal floorboards have been partially lifted to remove pipes and very few fixtures remain within the building.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Historical Development

Thorpefield Farm is located within the historic core of the village of Thorpe Hesley, and also falls within the boundaries of a Conservation Area. The remaining dwelling building represents an example of two former 18th - 19th-century farm cottages within the village, which were part of a larger farm complex, although these related structures have been demolished.

4 AIMS OF THE RECORDING & STRUCTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

The aims of the building recording are:

- to make a general and detailed photographic record of the standing building within the site, formerly dwellings, proposed for demolition. This will include medium format photography of the exterior and 35mm black and white of the interior, plus any additional details;
- to undertake a measured survey of the building in order to produce a set of floor plans (1:100) and two sections (1:50);
- to undertake an archaeological structural watching brief during the demolition of the historic building which will preserve, *by record*, any previously unobserved historic features;
- to observe any phasing or construction sequences of the buildings;
- to monitor the removal of slabs and hardstanding during demolition works;
- to produce a fully indexed archive;
- to undertake archive research of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological recording will take the form of a programme of archaeological building recording to an English Heritage level 3 standard in order to fully document the structure where demolition is proposed and can be subdivided into the following elements: general photographic survey; drawn measured survey; archival research; structural watching brief; reporting; and archive deposition.

6 BUILDING RECORDING

A general and detailed photographic record will be made of the interior and exterior of the building with a medium format camera using black and white film for external viewpoints whilst 35mm black and white photography will be carried out for any external details and internal viewpoints. Colour slide photography will also supplement the record where colour is deemed significant.

General standards for the photographic record are as follows:

- the use of a graduated photographic scale will be used in all photos wherever possible;
- photographs will be bracketed to ensure photographic capture of each image;
- the position and direction of each photographic viewpoint will be recorded on a floor plan of each room at a sufficient scale so as to readily identify photographs;
- all material used for the completion of the record should be of archival quality;
- the photographic archive will contain contact prints and individual prints at 4"x5" (medium format) & 4"x6" (35mm); a selection of viewpoints may also be enlarged to 10"x8";
- individual prints will be labelled on the reverse with a printed label detailing film and frame number, date, photographer, nature of photograph, room number, NGR and name and address of building;
- the archive prints and negatives will be stored in archival stable clear plastic

sleeves;

- digital copies of each photograph will also be produced and incorporated into the final survey archive.

7 DRAWN RECORD

The drawn record of the building will be produced by ARCUS, using both metric survey and hand measurement. Observations will be recorded in pencil on a dimensionally secure medium, such as drafting film.

The survey drawings will be marked up and annotated with information which is pertinent to an understanding of the original or earlier use and appearance of the building. This will include both the historic structural fabric and smaller scale fixtures and fittings and significant structural alterations.

Any timber framing, floor, ceiling or roof structures exposed will be recorded as found, with a more detailed recording of any displaced or removed timbers. Measured drawings, of no less than 1:100 will indicate construction techniques and provide an interpretation of the structure.

Any graffiti, ritual, carpentry or setting-out marks will be identified and illustrated. The location of any such marks will be tied in with the base-line record and photographed.

The drawn survey will comprise (**Illustration 2**):

- Ground floor plan (1:100);
- First floor plan with reflected roof trusses (1:100);
- Structural cross section A (1:50);
- Structural cross section B (1:50).

8 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

There is no requirement for any scientific analysis during the duration of this project, although if any internal details or surface features are noted of potential significance, SYAS and the client will be notified to enable a site visit to be arranged in order to consider the findings.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

The first stage of the programme of archaeological recording will be undertaken prior to any of the demolition, or internal soft strip taking place. Once the initial photographic and drawn record is completed for the standing buildings SYAS will be contacted informing them of this, who may require a meeting to confirm that work has been completed to a satisfactory standard.

A structural watching brief will be carried out during the demolition in order to add any further historical features, previously obscured.

A final report will then be produced, interpreting all findings and disseminated accordingly. A fieldwork archive will then be prepared, comprising photography,

survey drawings and notes.

10 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT TEAM

The project will be under the overall direction of Oliver Jessop, ARCUS Project Manager, who will be the main point of contact for the duration of the project. Contact details: 0114 2222912 (office); 07768 837514 (mobile); 0114 2224346 (fax); o.jessop@sheffield.ac.uk (email). All staff will be suitably experienced for their individual roles.

The building recording and structural watching brief will be undertaken by the following as required (CV's can be provided if required):

- Oliver Jessop MA MIFA – Historic Buildings Project Manager
- Lucy Dawson MSc – Historic Buildings Junior Project Officer
- James Thomson MA – Historic Buildings Assistant
- Simon Jessop BA – Architectural Photographer

11 MONITORING

The South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological work on site. Notice of commencement of fieldwork may be given if required in order for suitable monitoring arrangements to be made. Regular updates on archaeological recording will be provided to South Yorkshire Archaeology Service as appropriate.

Following fieldwork a meeting will be arranged with SYAS to confirm that recording is completed to a satisfactory standard. Subsequently the SWB and final reporting can take place.

12 REPORT PREPARATION

A written report is to be produced detailing who undertook the archaeological recording, when and where the work was undertaken and why the work was required. The written report will discuss and present the photographic and drawn survey and include details of the alterations/demolition undertaken with an assessment of the importance of the features/buildings affected. The construction sequence of the building in relation to historical and archival information will also be presented. The interpretation will be illustrated with a selection of photographs (black and white plates and or images taken from the 35mm colour slides), phased plans and structural sections.

The final report will contain:

- an OASIS entry summary sheet;
- an introduction to the origin and scope of the study;
- a brief historic background of the development site as a whole;
- a brief executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained;

- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording;
- the architectural description of the building and observations made during the fieldwork;
- the interpretation of all archaeological observations recorded during the project. The report should, therefore, propose an interpretation for the phasing, dating and development of the building on the basis of the information collected during the project;
- appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans and drawings;
- the photographic registers;
- the photographic viewpoint plans;
- the photographic plates;
- description of the contents of the project archive and the arrangements for its long-term deposition;
- a copy of this WSI bound as an appendix.

13 DISSEMINATION OF REPORT

The final report will be prepared in a bound and digital format (pdf) and will be provided to the client, South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record and deposited with the fieldwork archive in Sheffield Archives, Shoreham Street. Copies will also be retained in the ARCUS offices.

14 SUBMISSION AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

The completed archive, including both bound and digital copies of the interim reports, final report, field notes, photographs and drawings will be deposited at the Sheffield Archives, Shoreham Street. All photographs (prints and transparencies) will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken, name of photographer, and cross referenced (where applicable) to their film and negative numbers.

The project will use archive-quality recording, photographic and storage material - all negatives, transparencies and prints should be stored in archival sleeves prior to deposition. All record drawings will be placed in the archive on a dimensionally secure medium.

15 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

ARCUS conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Recording Historic Buildings.

The ARCUS Project Manager for Historic Building Survey and Analysis who will oversee and undertake part of the fieldwork recording and reporting is suitably experienced in the interpretation of buildings and is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Working practices presented in the following documents will be used as guidance for the execution of the project:

- English Heritage. 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice,
- IFA. 2001. (revised edition). Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures, IFA: Reading,
- PPG15. 1994. Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DOE/DNH,
- RCHME. 1991. Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification (2nd ed), London: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

16 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All relevant Health and Safety legislation and codes of practice will be respected by ARCUS staff whilst on site.

A Risk Assessment has been prepared (Appendix I), although confirmation may also be sought from external advisors on particular issues of Health and Safety should potential hazards be encountered during site work, including asbestos, or pigeon guano.

ARCUS will operate under the guidance of the principal contractor and adhere to their HSE procedures. ARCUS staff hold CSCS cards and are experienced at working in historic buildings.

17 INSURANCES

ARCUS is fully insured as part of the University of Sheffield. The University currently maintains insurance cover as follows (<http://www.shef.ac.uk/finance/staff-information/help/insurance.html>):

Employers Liability	£25 million
Professional Indemnity	£10 million
Public Liability	£25 million

18 CONFIDENTIALITY

ARCUS undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that the Client will respect ARCUS's and the Institute for Archaeologists' general ethical obligations to disseminate the findings of archaeological fieldwork, research and interpretations of significant projects.

19 PUBLICITY

The dissemination of any information, or any other form of publicity relating to work carried out during this project would only be undertaken with the full agreement of the client.

20 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Department of Environment. 1990. *PPG 16 – Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*

Department of Environment. 1990. *PPG 15 – Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning*

English Heritage. 1991. *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition)

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

IFA. 2008. (revised edition) *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, IFA: Reading.

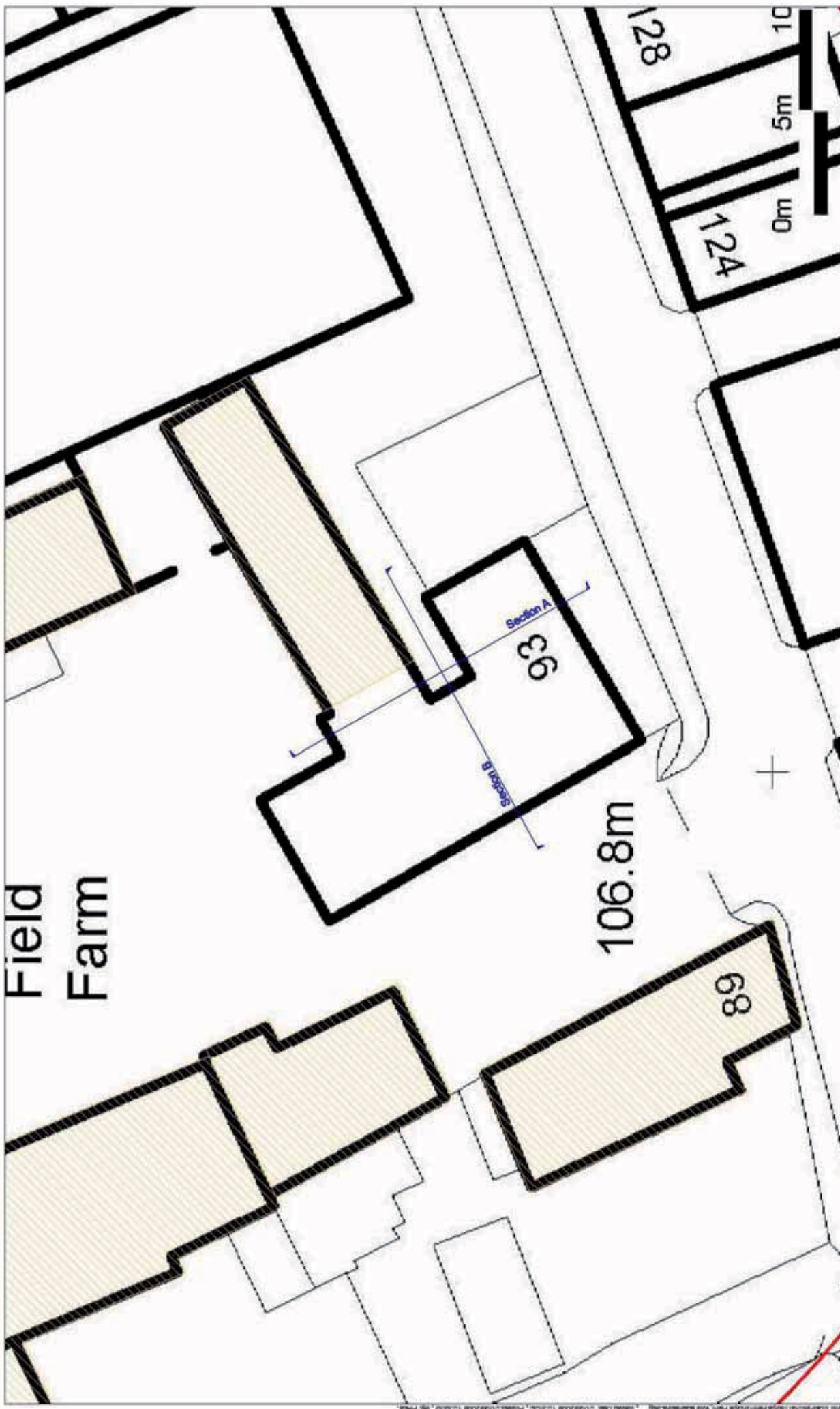
RCHME. 1996. *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification*. 3rd Edition (HMSO)

21 ILLUSTRATIONS



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<p>Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Street, Thorpe Hesley</p>		<p>NGR SK 3774 9626</p>		<p>Drawn CS</p>	
<p>Title Site location</p>		<p>Project No. WSI</p>		<p>Illustration No. 1</p>	
<p>ARCUS <small>Unit 616, Riverside Park Great West Business Park Princes Hill, Sheffield S2 8RN www.arcusgroup.co.uk Tel: 0114 2295309 Fax: 0114 2295496</small></p>		<p>0m 200m 400m 0ft 600ft 1200ft</p>		<p>N ↑</p>	

Field Farm



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<p>ARCUS <small>Unit 101, Riverside Block Broad Beck, Burnley Park Proposed Road, Bradford LS2 8JH www.arcusgroup.co.uk Tel: 01454 222958 Fax: 01454 222946</small></p>		<p>Title Proposed section locations</p>		<p>NGR SK 3774 9626</p>		<p>Drawn CS</p>		<p>Illustration No. 2</p>	

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11 ILLUSTRATIONS

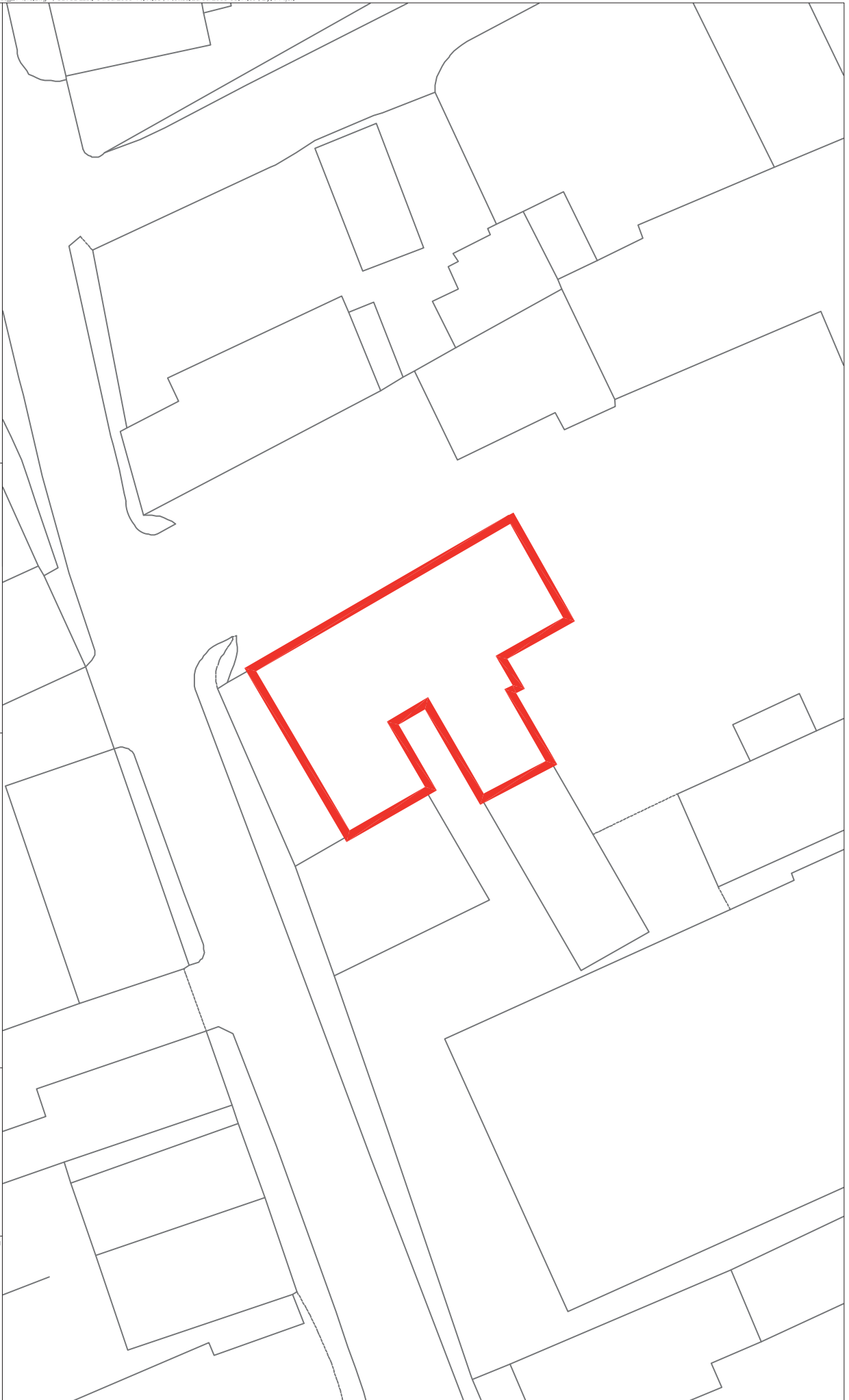


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Project:	Scale	Date
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley	1:5000	July 2009
Title	NGR	Drawn
Site location map	SK 3774 9624	J Debska
	Project No.	Illustration No.
	1289	1

M:\ARCUS\project\121289\working drawings\1289_jll_4_13.dwg - Saved Unit: 04/09/2009 14:46:58 - PlotSize: 2100x2900 DSC: 1:316 - By: P.Hill



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 Shaft Bank Business Park
 Prospect Road, Sheffield S2 3RH
 www.arcusgroup.co.uk
 Tel: 0114 2225105
 Fax: 0114 2224386

Project:
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley

Title

Site plan

Scale:
 1:300

NGR

SK 3774 9624

Date:
 July 2009

Drawn

J Debska

Project No.

1289

Illustration No.

2



1854 OS Map



1892 OS Map

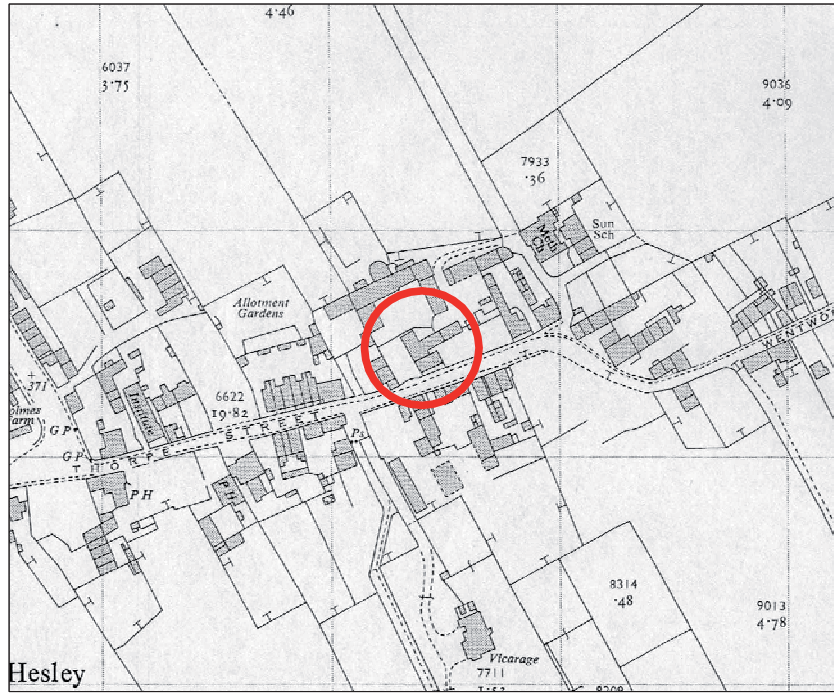
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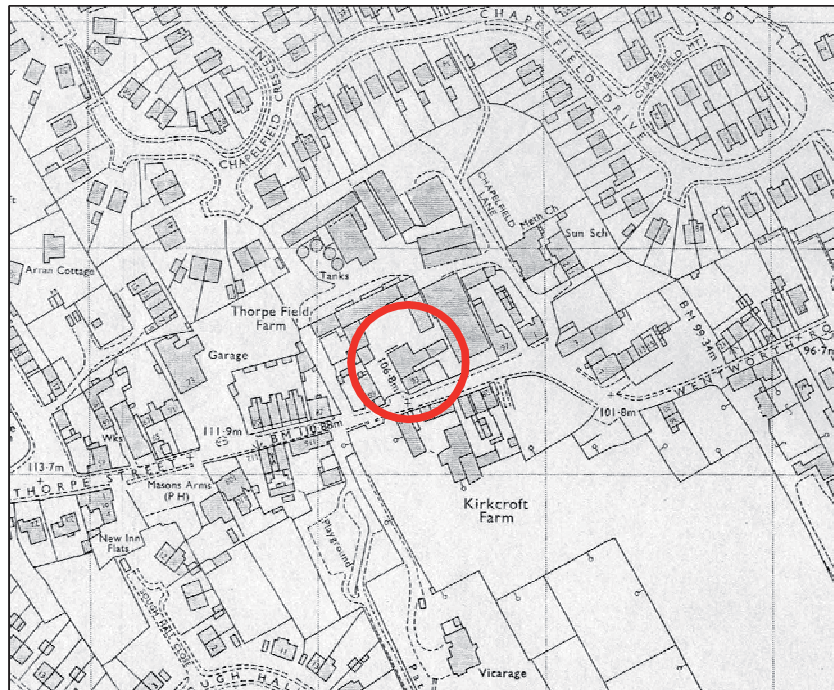
Unit R6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road, Sheffield S2 3EN
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Tel: 0114 2225106
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Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley	Scale 1:5000	Date July 2009
	NGR SK 3774 9624	Drawn J Debska
Title Historic maps: 1854 and 1892 OS	Project No. 1289	Illustration No. 3



1957 OS Map



1980 OS Map

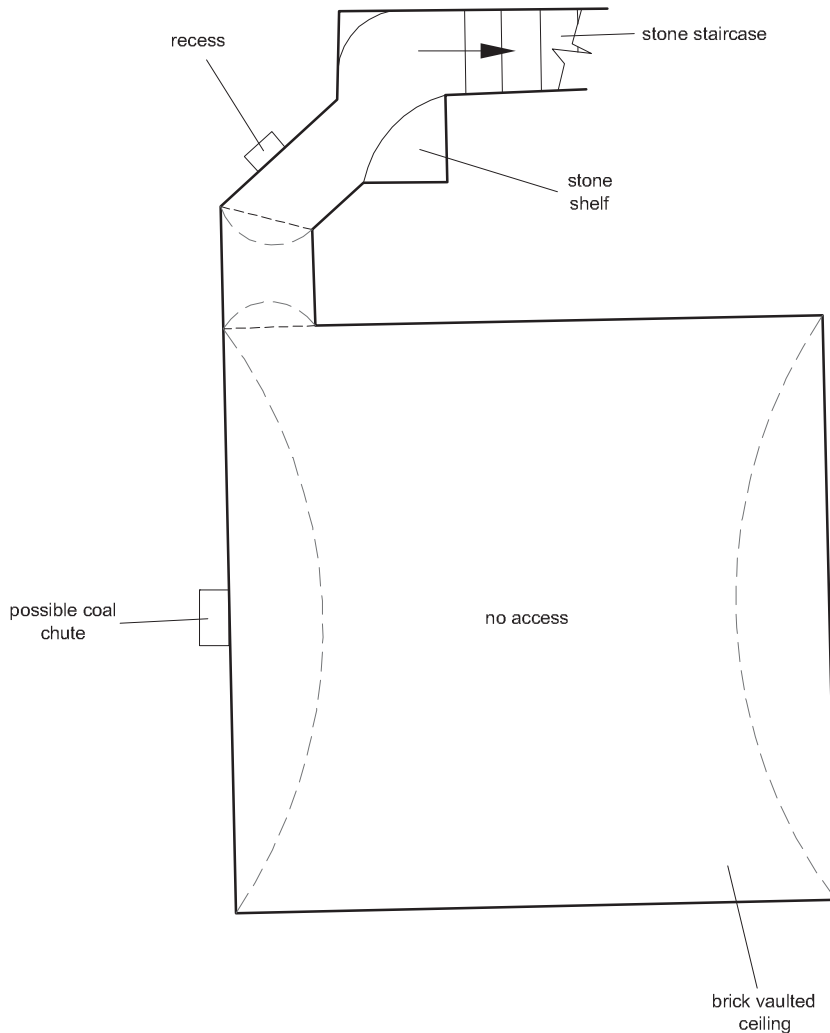
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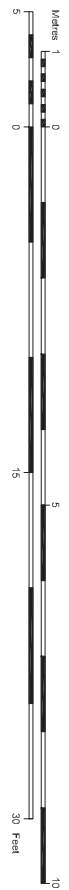
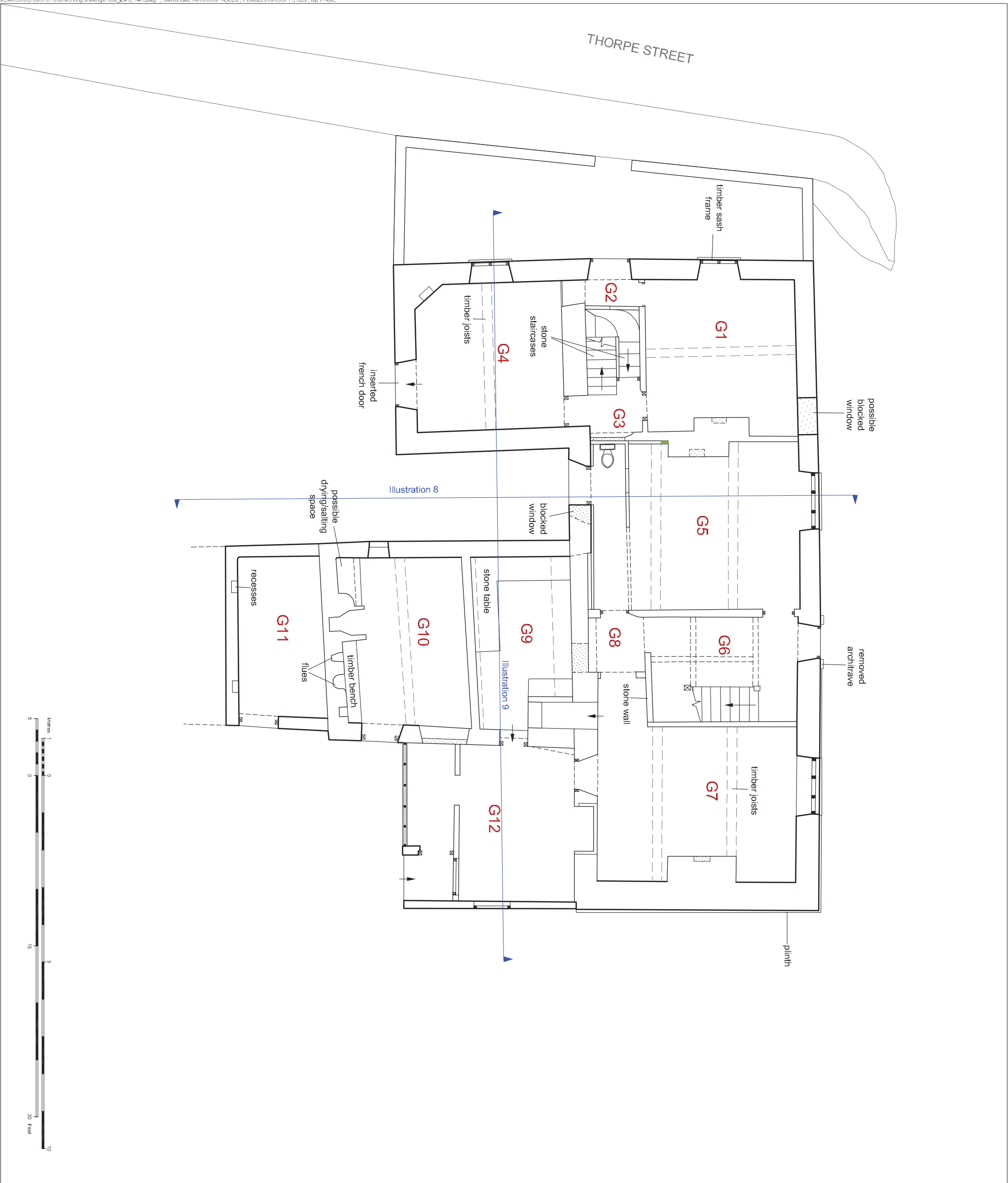
Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley	Scale 1:5000	Date July 2009
	NGR SK 3774 9624	Drawn J Debska
Title Historic maps: 1957 and 1980 OS	Project No. 1289	Illustration No. 4





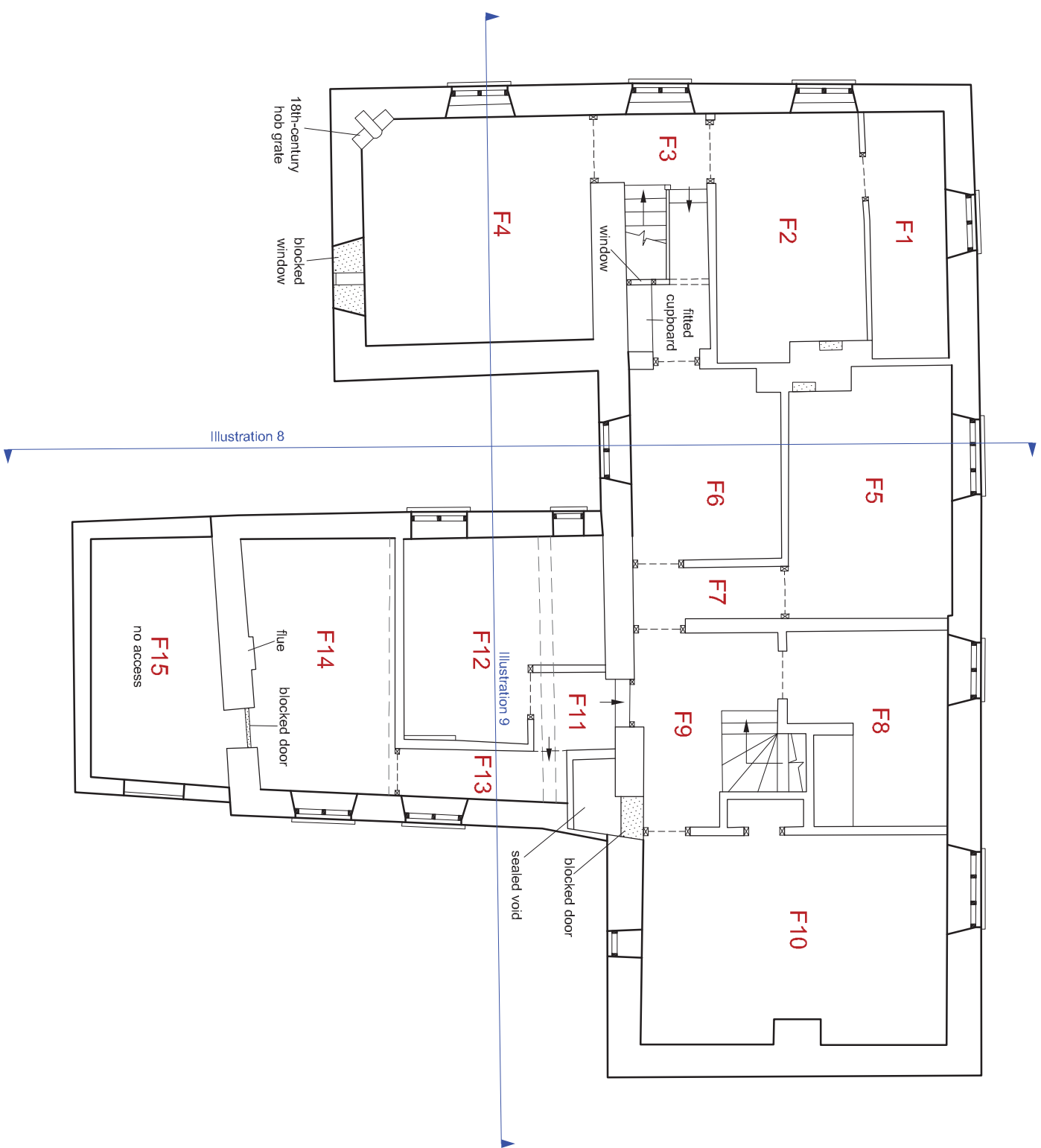
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Sheaf Bank Business Park
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Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley	Scale 1:50	Date July 2009
	NGR SK 3774 9624	Drawn J Debska
	Title Basement plan	Project No. 1289



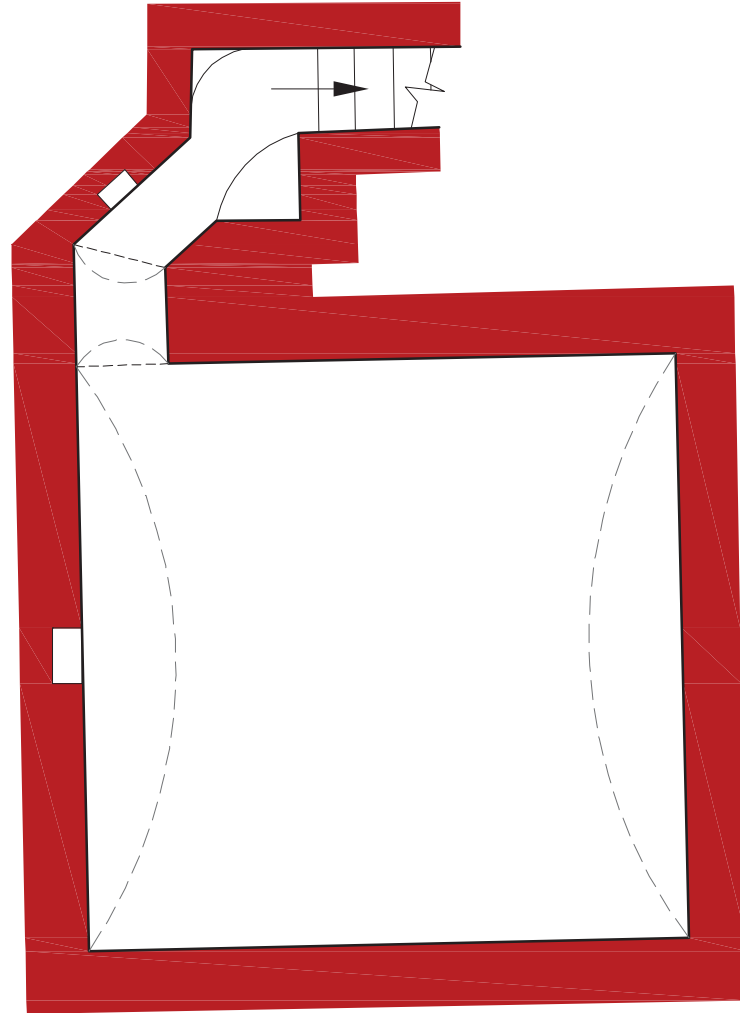
 <p> UNIT 16, Riverside Bock Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road, Sheffield S2 3RH Tel: 0114 2225100 Fax: 0114 2224965 </p>			
Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley			
Title Ground floor plan			
Scale	1:100	Date	July 2009
NGR	SK 3774 9624	Drawn	J Debska
Project No.	1289	Ill. No.	6



 <p> UNIT 105, Riverside Block Shell Bank Business Park Prospect Road, Salford S2 3B1 Tels: 01454 22251/3 Fax: 01454 222465 </p>			
Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley			
Title First floor plan			
Scale	1:100	Date	July 2009
NGR	SK 3774 9624	Drawn	J Debska
Project No.	1289	Ill. No.	7

Key Building Phases

- Phase 1 - 1700-1799
- Phase 2 - 1800-1849
- Phase 3 - 1850-1899
- Phase 4 - 1900-1949
- Phase 5 - 1950+



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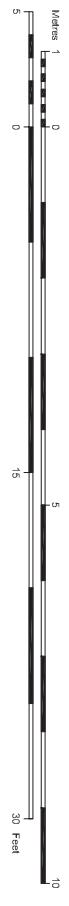



Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley	Scale 1:50	Date July 2009
	NGR SK 3774 9624	Drawn J Debska
	Project No. 1289	Illustration No. 8
Title Phased Basement plan		

THORPE STREET



- Key Building Phases**
- Phase 1 - 1700-1799
 - Phase 2 - 1800-1849
 - Phase 3 - 1850-1899
 - Phase 4 - 1900-1949
 - Phase 5 - 1950+



 <p>Unit 16, Riverside Sheaf Bank Business Park Prospect Road, Sheffield S2 3RH Tel: 0114 2225100 Fax: 0114 2224965</p>		<p>Project: Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley</p>	
<p>Title Phased Ground floor plan</p>		<p>Scale 1:100</p>	
<p>NGR SK 3774 9624</p>		<p>Date July 2009</p>	
<p>Project No. 1289</p>		<p>Drawn J Debska</p>	
		<p>Ill. No. 9</p>	



- Key Building Phases**
- Phase 1 - 1700-1799
 - Phase 2 - 1800-1849
 - Phase 3 - 1850-1899
 - Phase 4 - 1900-1949
 - Phase 5 - 1950+



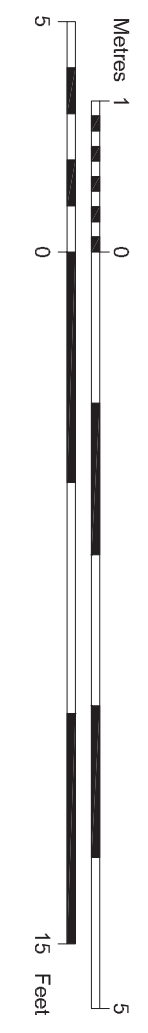
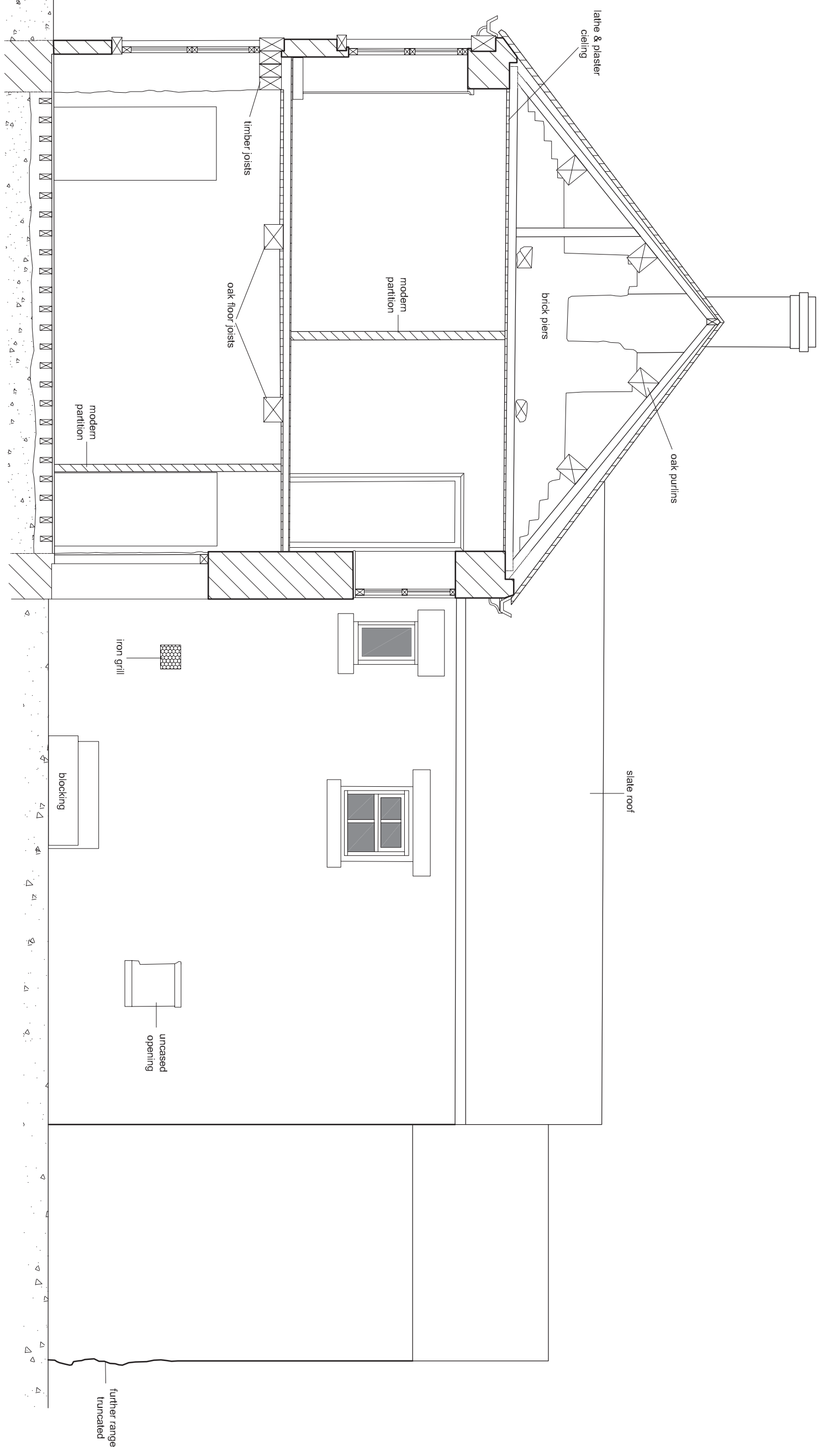
Project:
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley

Title
Phased First floor plan

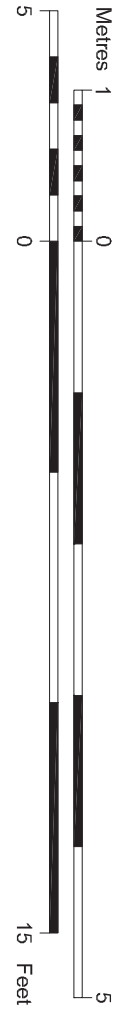
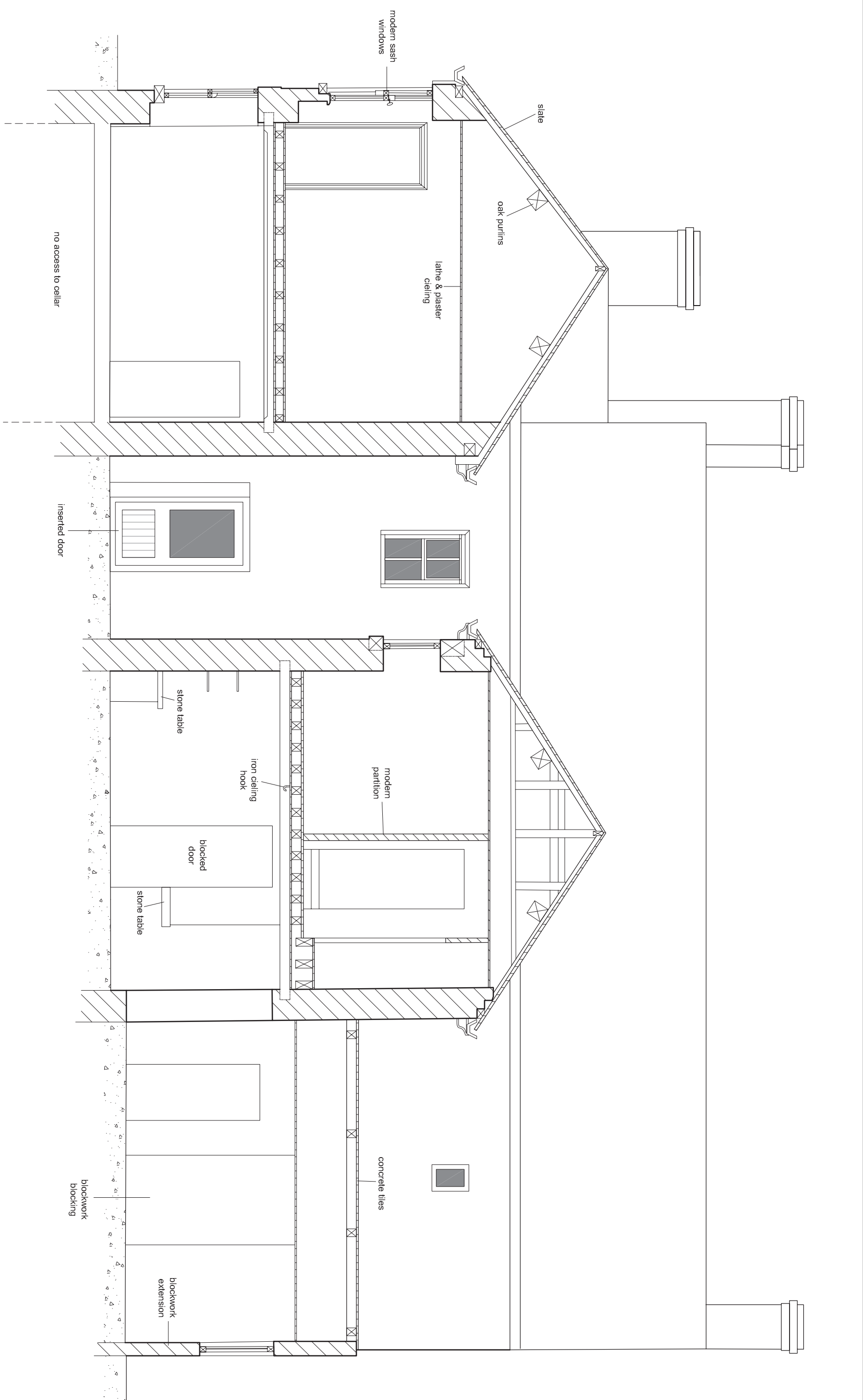
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1:100	July 2009

NGR	Drawn
SK 3774 9624	J Debska

Project No.	Ill. No.
1289	10



Project:		Scale		Date	
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley		1:50		July 2009	
Title	NGR	Project No.	Drawn	Illustration No.	
Northeast-southwest section	SK 3774 9624	1289	J Debska	11	



Project:		Scale		Date	
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley		1:50		July 2009	
Title		NGR		Drawn	
Northwest-southeast section		SK 3774 9624		J Debska	
Project No.		1289		Illustration No.	
				12	



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Project:
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley

Title

**Photographic viewpoints:
 external**

Scale

1:300

Date

July 2009

NGR

SK 3774 9624

Drawn

J Debska

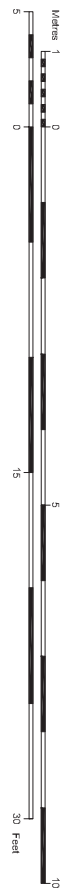
Project No.

1289

Illustration No.

13

THORPE STREET



Project:
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley

Title
**Photographic viewpoints:
ground floor**

Scale	Date
1:100	July 2009

NGR	Drawn
SK 3774 9624	J Debska

Project No.	Ill. No.
1289	14



Photo Viewpoint -
35mm



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Project:
Thorpefield Farm, Thorpe Hesley

Title
**Photographic viewpoints:
first floor**

Scale	Date
1:100	July 2009

NGR	Drawn
SK 3774 9624	J Debska

Project No.	Ill. No.
1289	15

12 PLATES



Plate 1: General view of Thorpefield Farm looking west along Thorpe Street (film 2.1)



Plate 2: General view of Thorpefield farm, looking east (film 2.7)



Plate 3: General view of south elevation of the southern dwelling (slide 1)



Plate 4: Detail of sash window in southern elevation (film 1.28)

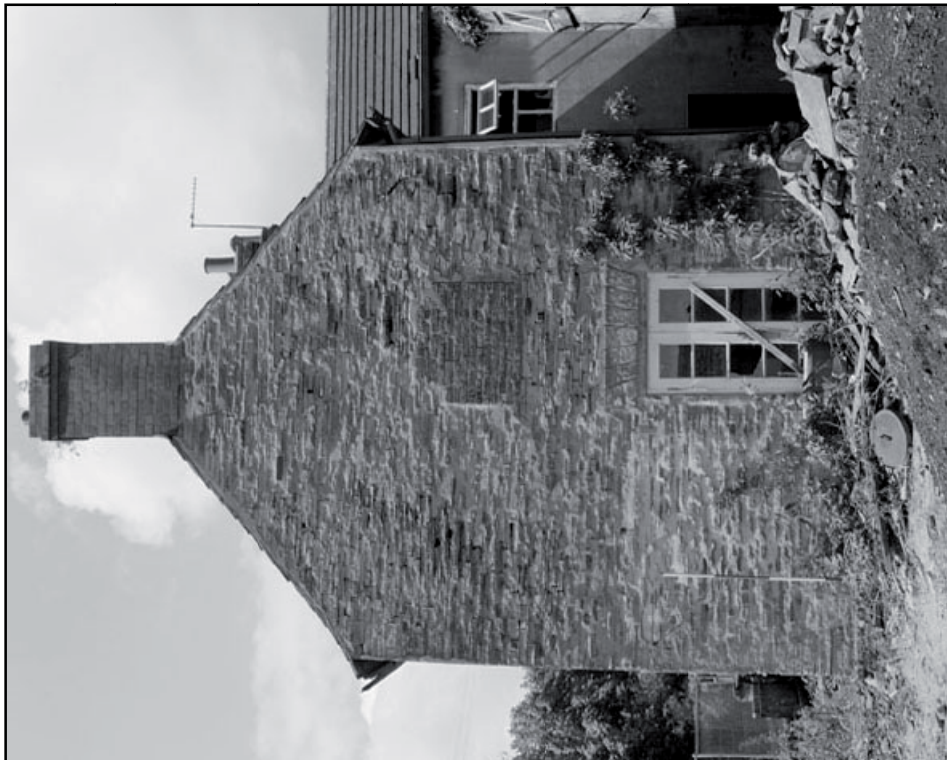


Plate 6: General view of east elevation (film 4.4)



Plate 5: General view of west elevation (film 2.5)



Plate 8: General view into cellar



Plate 7: General view of vaulted access to cellar
(film 7.7)



Plate 9: General view of G1 (film 7.14)



Plate 10: General view of G4 (film 7.17)



Plate 11: Detail of lambs-tongue stop on ceiling joist in G4 (film 7.16)



Plate 12: General view of G2 from G1 looking east (film 7.11)



Plate 14: General view of cellar steps from G3
(film 7.9)



Plate 13: General view of looking down stairs
from the first floor to G3 (film 7.23)



Plate 15: Detail of stone staircase (film 7.21)



Plate 16: Detail of blocked doorway from G3 to Northern Dwelling (film 7.20)



Plate 17: General view of F2 (film 7.31)



Plate 18: General view of F1, looking north (film 7.29)



Plate 19: General view of room F4



Plate 20: Detail of whitewashed reverse of floor board in F4 (slide 10)

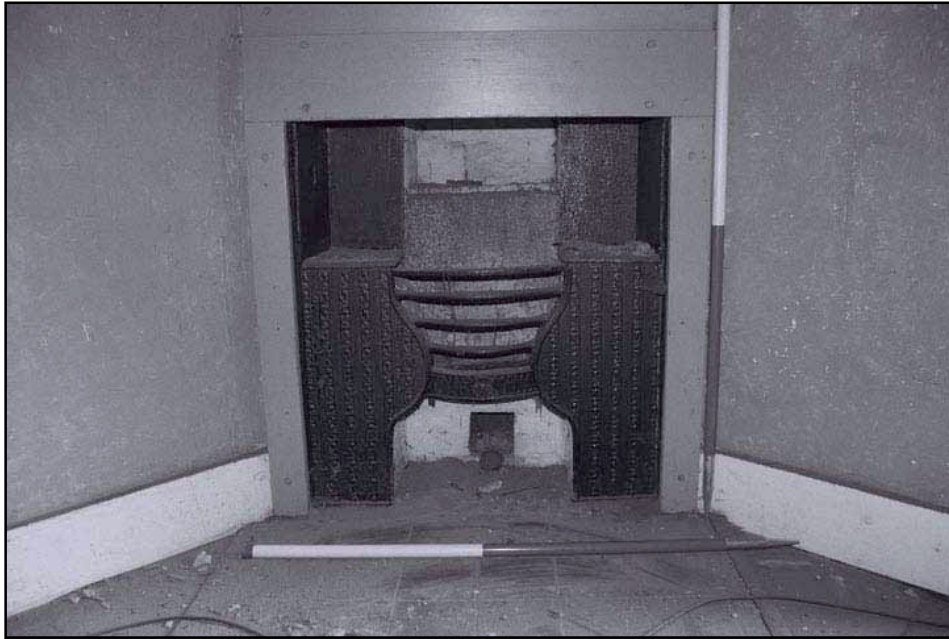


Plate 21: Detail of cast iron hob grate in room F4 (film 7.25)



Plate 22: General view of F3, noting glazed panel to cupboard above stairs (film 7.34)



Plate 23: General view of west elevation of northern dwelling (film 9.1)



Plate 24: Detail of windows on west elevation (film 1.24)



Plate 25: General view of north elevations of Thorpefield farm (film 3.6)

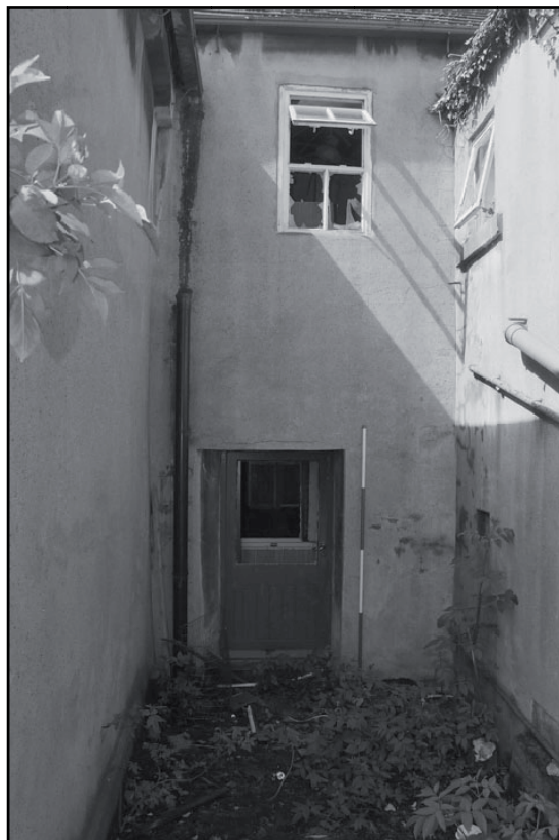


Plate 26: Detail of east elevation of northern dwelling between southern dwelling and eastern range (film 1.14)



Plate 27: General view of room G5 (film 5.08)



Plate 28: General view of partitioned WC in southeast of G5 (film 5.10)



Plate 29: Detail of alterations in east wall of G5 (film 7.05)



Plate 30: General view of G10 (film 5.18)



Plate 31: General view of G10, looking southeast (film 5.17)



Plate 32: General view of G6 (film 5.05)



Plate 33: Detail of newel post in G6 (film 5.03)



Plate 34: General view of G12 looking south (film 5.28)



Plate 36: General view of F6, looking southwest (film 6.1)



Plate 35: General view of F5, looking southwest (film 6.8)

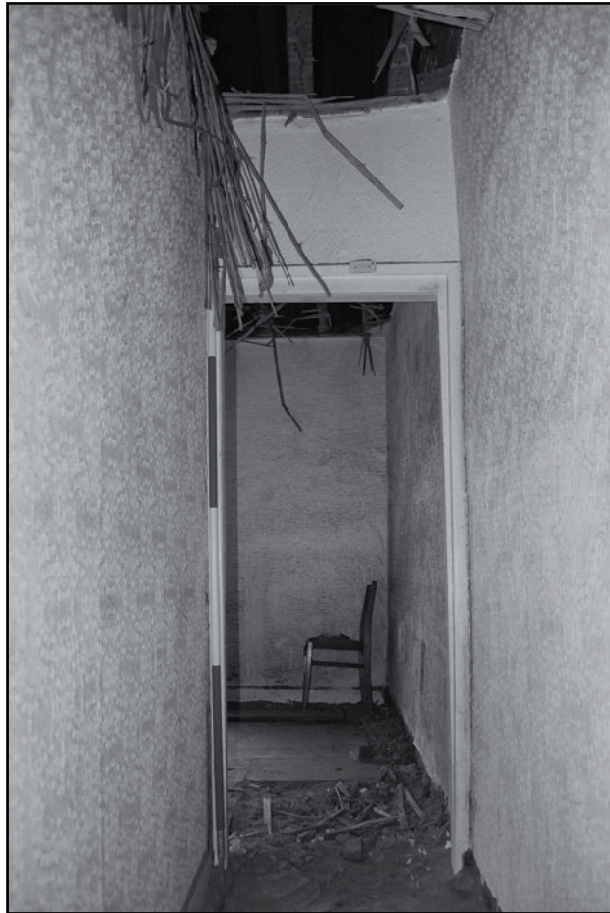


Plate 37: General view of corridor F7 (film 6.10)



Plate 38: Detail of north wall of F5 noting lathe and plaster ceiling and piers supporting roof purlins (film 6.06)



Plate 39: General view of F10, looking northwest (film 6.28)



Plate 40: General view of F10, looking southeast (film 6.33)



Plate 42: General view of F9, looking northwest (film 6.26)



Plate 41: General view of F8, looking southeast (film 6.23)



Plate 44: Detail of blocked doorway in east wall between F9 and F10 (film 7.3)



Plate 43: General view of F9, looking northeast (film 6.24)



Plate 45: General elevation of north elevation of East Range after demolition of later lean-to
(film 8.32)



Plate 46: General view of jettied out wall on west side of north elevation of East Range



Plate 47: General view of east end of north elevation of East Range (film 3.7)



Plate 48: Detail of east elevation of East Range, noting scars from removed extension (film 4.5)



Plate 49: Detail of timber beam built into east elevation of east range with wrought iron hooks (film 8.28)



Plate 50: General view of south elevation of east range (film 1.12)

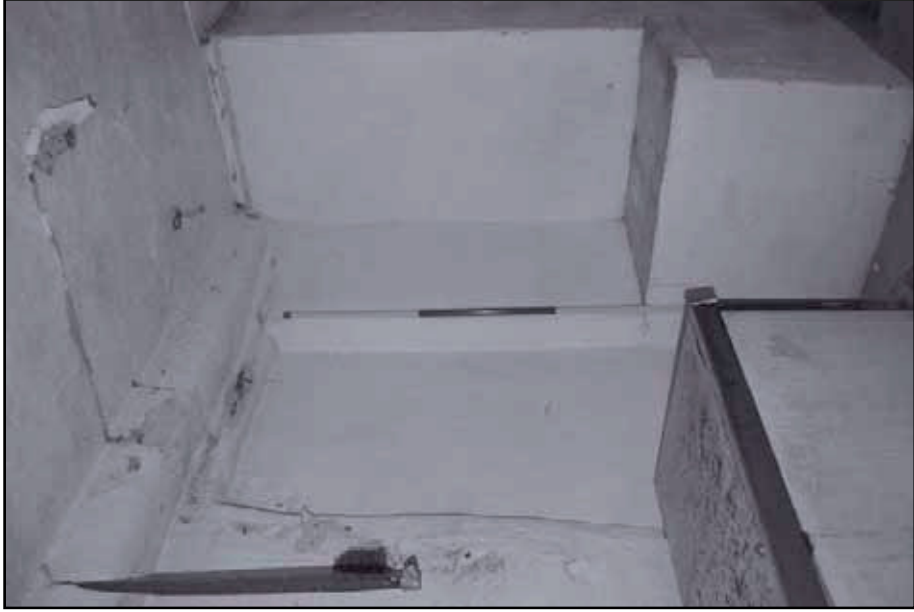


Plate 52: General view of G9, looking northwest (film 5.22)



Plate 51: General view of G9, looking south (film 5.24)



Plate 53: General view of G10, noting hearth and low flues in wall beneath shelf (film 1.04)



Plate 54: Detail of flues in north of east wall of G10 (film 5.33)



Plate 55: General view of G11, looking northeast (film 1.08)



Plate 56: General view of G11, noting 'keeping holes' (film 1.09)



Plate 57: General view of F12, looking southwest (film 6.16)



Plate 58: General view of corridor F13, looking east (film 6.14)



Plate 59: General view of F14 looking north (film 6.12)



Plate 60: Detail of roof structure of East Range, noting large oak purlins and timber struts supporting them (film 8.18)



Plate 61: Detail of lapped dovetail joint on tie beam from East Range (film 8.15)



Plate 62: Detail of cogging for ceiling joists, disused mortise and iron hooks on tie beam from East Range (film 8.14)



Plate 63: Detail of arched lintel reused as a wall plate in the East Range. Note the studding around the arch to support plastering and the inserted sockets for the rafters.