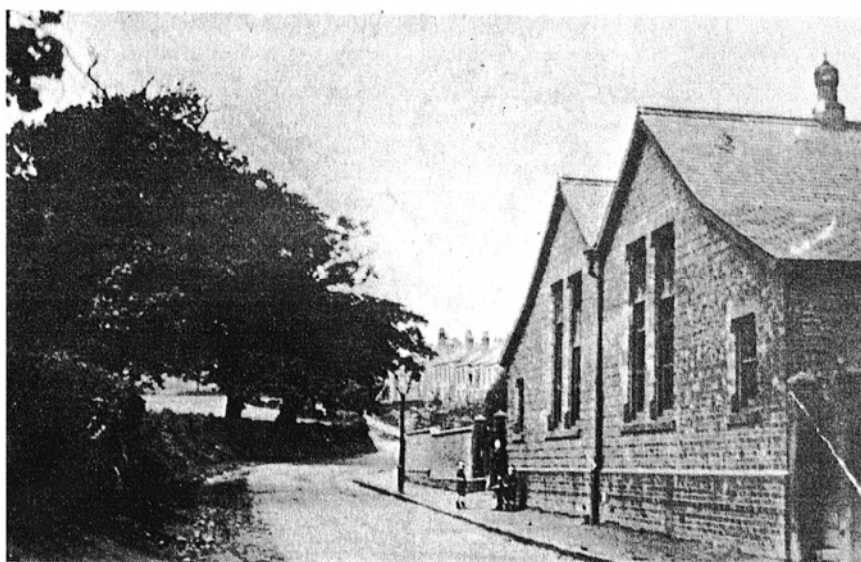


**THE FORMER LOSCOE AND HEANOR
CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, LOSCOE
DENBY ROAD, LOSCOE, DERBYSHIRE:**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORD**



On behalf of Mr R Calder

**CS Archaeology
July 2009**

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CS Archaeology Project Number: 042

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:

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Frontispiece: Historic photograph of the school, taken during the early 20th century

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY	3
2	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
4	METHODOLOGY.....	5
5	GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	5
5.1	INTRODUCTION	5
5.2	GEOLOGY	5
5.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE	5
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
7	BUILDING RECORD	7
7.1	GENERAL BACKGROUND.....	7
7.2	THE MAIN SCHOOL (BUILDING A: FIGURE 4)	7
7.3	INTERNAL – CLASSROOMS AND CLOAKROOMS (BUILDING A: FIGURE 4).....	9
7.4	ORIGINAL BUILDING DESIGN (BUILDING A)	11
7.5	THE TOILET BLOCK (BUILDING B: FIGURE 3).....	11
7.6	THE ‘NEW’ TOILET BLOCK (BUILDING C).....	12
7.7	THE ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS (BUILDING D).....	12
7.8	THE SHED (BUILDING E).....	12
8	CONCLUSION.....	13
9	REFERENCES.....	14
9.1	BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	14
9.2	CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES.....	14

FIGURES

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2	The PDA
Figure 3	The Ordnance Survey Map of 1916
Figure 4	Plan of the school’s ground floor (Building A)
Figure 5	External Photographic Positions
Figure 6	Internal Photographic Positions (Building A)
Figure 7	The South Elevation
Figure 8	The West Elevation
Figure 9	Cross Section A-A1

PLATES with photographic position and description

- Plate 1**, view past the school’s south facing elevation, before construction of the Loscoe Council Estate, from the east
- Plate 2**, 64, the school in similar view to Plate 1, from the east
- Plate 3**, 2: the front south facing facade, from the southwest
- Plate 4**, 3, detail of the front elevation (west), from the south
- Plate 5**, 4: detail of the front elevation (east), from the south
- Plate 6**, 7: the west facing elevation, from the northwest
- Plate 7**, 8: the principal window to the west elevation for the *Main Classroom* (west), from the west
- Plate 8**, 17: an original 4-light sash window to the *Entrance Lobby* to the west elevation, from the west
- Plate 9**, 19: the original doorway (replacement door) to the *Entrance Lobby* to the west aisle, from the north northwest

- Plate 10**, 9: the north elevation, from the north northeast
Plate 11, 10: the east elevation, from the north
Plate 12, 11: the principal window to the east elevation, from the northeast
Plate 13, 13: general view of the east elevation, from the east
Plate 14, 21: room 2, from the east
Plate 15, 22: room 3, from the north
Plate 16, 25: room 4, view towards the fireplace in the *Infants Classroom (west)*, from the east
Plate 17, 24: room 4 the *Infants Classroom (west)*, from the southeast
Plate 18, 23: room 4, the *Infants Classroom (west)*, from the northwest
Plate 19, 26: room 4 detail of the standard 4 paneled door with chamfered jambs, from the south
Plate 20, 30: room 5, the *Infants Classroom (east)*, with standard fireplace, from the south
Plate 21, 33: room 6a, the *Main Classroom (west)*, from the south
Plate 22, 46: room 13, the west facing dormer to the *Main Classroom (east)*, from the east
Plate 23, 39: room 6a, the *Main Classroom (west)* with original doorways, from the north
Plate 24, 35: room 6b, the *Main Classroom (east)* with modern partition of the *Office*, from the northwest
Plate 25, 43: room 6b, the *Main Classroom's (east)* roof, from the southwest
Plate 26, 50: room 8, view along the annexed corridor of the former *Cloakroom (east)*, from the north
Plate 27, 55: the 'new' toilet block (Building C), from the northeast
Plate 28, 58: the late 20th century classroom (Building D), from the southeast
Plate 29, 61: the late 20th century classroom (Building D), from the southeast
Plate 30, 18: the late 20th century shed (Building E), from the south

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2: Photographic Registers

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report and archive has recorded the former Church of England School and has concentrated upon the historic school building which dates to the late 19th century.
- 1.2 Though recently used as a school the building has suffered in recent years from theft and vandalism resulting in boarded windows and in parts severe water ingress. The original layout of the building remains clear and largely unaffected by subsequent renovations and extensions.
- 1.3 An archaeological building record has been requested by Amber Valley Borough Council (AVBC) as a condition of planning consent, Ref. No. AVA/2009/0141. This consent allows the school to be demolished, in order to redevelop the site for residential use.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This archaeological building record has been commissioned by the owner, Mr R Calder in order to meet a condition placed on planning consent, Ref AVA/2009/0141. CS Archaeology has produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological building record (Appendix 1) in June 2009. The WSI was approved by Derbyshire County Council in June 2009 and the fieldwork and report were completed in July 2009.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) comprises of a former Loscoe and Heanor Church School, Loscoe and Denby Road, Loscoe, DE75 7RW and is centred on SK 4208 4777. The PDA lies just to the west of the historic village of Loscoe, between Ripley (4.2 kms north northwest) and Heanor (1.85 kms southeast). The school lies in the civil parish of Heanor and Loscoe which is situated in the southeast corner of Derbyshire (**Figure 1**).
- 2.3 The PDA (**Figure 2**) comprises of 0.23 hectares. The southern half of the PDA has been developed solely as a school since the end of the 19th century. It comprises of the main school rooms (Building A) and a now demolished toilet block (Building B: **Figure 3**). The original toilet block was demolished, probably when the PDA was added to by the annexation of land to the north, and rebuilt (Building C) to the western side of the PDA. The northern half currently consists of an extensive block of single storey class rooms, and these date to the late 20th century.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the school and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the Derbyshire County Council's Historic Environment Record at Matlock.
- 3.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology has given particular attention to reconstructing, as far as possible, the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation / process flow will all be considered in this process of interpretation.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The methodology for the Building Record has been fully adhered to, as per the WSI (Appendix 1). Photographic positions form a continual number sequence up to 64 and are depicted in **Figures 5-6**. In the text photographic positions are noted in italics next to the plate numbers (in the text) e.g. *Plate 1, 64*. Both plate and photographic positions are cross referenced in the Photographic Registers (Appendix 2).

5 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

5.2 Geology

- 5.2.1 Loscoe's underlying geology consists of Magnesian Coal Measures overlain by glacial till (or boulder clay).

5.3 Topography and Drainage

- 5.3.1 Loscoe is situated across an undulating landscape. The school lies on an eastern slope, between the 95m and 96m contour lines. The PDA does not feature any water courses, but to the north lies Loscoe Brook which flows into Loscoe dam 0.48 kms to the east of the PDA. Loscoe Brook is a tributary of the River Erewash and ultimately the River Trent.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 Loscoe has been historically significant since at least the 15th century when it became noted for its industrial advances in technology. In 1852 it contained one of Derbyshire's first charcoal furnaces. The furnace was built by Sir John Zouche of Codnor and was established in conjunction with a forge at Hartshay and a wiremill at Makney. After Zouche's death his industrial interests were leased out to Francis Willoughby of Wollaton, Nottingham (Turbutt 1999, 1004).
- 6.2 In England compulsory education was established after 1870, but each attending child had to pay for lessons. It was not until 21 years later, after the Education Act of 1891 was passed, that free education for all children in public elementary schools was granted. This triggered the opening of many schools across the area some by the Church of England and others by local Colliery Owners (HDLHS 1982, 16).
- 6.3 During the late 19th and early 20th centuries collieries provided the main source of work. This led to rapid population growth and urbanisation. By 1931 the population was 2,850 and the Butterly Company Limited was the principal employer, owning a number of collieries in the area. (Kelly's 1941, 340).
- 6.4 The school's social history has been remembered by George Mellor who was a pupil of the Village School, Denby Lane and he recalls that: *"the school was all contained in one building, two rooms for mixed infant classes and two for girls only (from seven to fourteen years old). Beginners were taught by Miss Alice Hogg and the second infant's class by Miss Mary Gilott. Two teachers had to deal with the seven remaining years of schooling for girls. Boys over seven were sent to Crosshill School together with Codnor boys of the same age range. ...Miss Tunicliffe and Miss Field the Head Teacher taught girls over seven years old. At Loscoe, tuition was rudimentary, the three Rs predominating. Infants sang the phonetic alphabet as the letters were pointed out on a large card. Counting was done in similar fashion. Chalk and slates served for 'sums' and 'printing', a wet sponge for corrections and lesson-end clean up. We listened to the corn-crakes in the field opposite and chanted nursery rhymes... Infants made woolly balls by winding wool onto cardboard discs with holes in the middle. Hop-scotch and whip-and-top were playground activities on both sides of the wall which divided the playgrounds. Hygiene was also rudimentary. There were pan closets across the yard and the only tap I remember was of cold water and in an outside 'wash-house'. Verbal permission had to be sought to get a key to this building".* Mellor further recounts that: *"Coal Monitors were the biggest and strongest boys. They had to keep four wide fireplaces well stoked in winter. Scuttles were heavy and the coal house outside. When a load of coal was delivered by cart it was tipped onto the pavement and road near an outer door. Teddy Burgin was sent to West Hill, Codnor to fetch his grandfather to 'get it in'. The huge fires (during class time) scorched the knees of the boys in the front row but back-row pupils shivered in icy draughts"* (Mellor 1997).

7 BUILDING RECORD

7.1 General Background

7.1.1 The earliest known building in the PDA, was the school and this dates to the early 1890s. It remained largely unchanged until after WWII, with minor alterations. The earliest phase is characterised by a seven bayed red brick construction under twin pitched slate roof with side aisles. The school formed a hub of Loscoe's social and educational history and represents a locally significant historic building.

7.1.2 Examination of readily available Ordnance Survey maps has confirmed that in 1887 the PDA formed the western end of an enclosed field to the north of Loscoe Denby Lane. In 1881 the PDA remained unaltered but by 1900 the present school (Building A) had been constructed and was coupled with urban expansion via the creation of long house plots, west of the PDA and also north of Loscoe Denby Lane.

7.1.3 The school was a single building containing all the educational functions under one roof. By 1916 ([Figure 3](#)) a probable toilet block had been constructed (Building B), together with a dividing wall that formed two playgrounds. This division probably separated the infants and seniors. Loscoe Church school provided education for girls and boys up to 7 years old and for girls over 7 (Mellor 1997, 29). After 1916 the layout of the school remained unchanged ([Plate 1](#)) until at least the 1950s.

7.2 The Main School (Building A: [Figure 4](#))

7.2.1 The school building survives largely in its original form. With its characteristic twin pitched roof and extending side aisles it forms a notable feature of the streetscape of Loscoe Denby Lane. Surrounding the school (south east and west sides) is its original brick perimeter walls with a low chamfered plinth and tiled top. Access to the school was, and still is, via two gates in the south perimeter wall, abutting the east and west aisles ([Plates 2-3, 5-6](#)). Probably during the 20th century the original stone piers depicted in [Plate 1](#) were replaced with concrete ones. There were originally two north facing doorways to the east and west aisles. As Mellor (1997) suggests there was no obvious division between the sexes and the principal doors were either for girls/boys or infants/seniors. The principal doorway to the west is extant but the one to the east aisle has been removed and obscured by a modern extension. The original windows have largely been replaced at different periods in both timber and uPVC.

7.2.2 *External - South Facing Elevation* ([Figure 7: \[Plates 4-5, 3-4\]\(#\)](#)) forms the front façade and is 17.63m long and to the apex of the roof measures c. 7m. It was built as the school's front elevation and abutts the pavement along the north side of

Loscoe Denby Lane. The elevation has double pitched roofs with a central lead lined valley and pitch roofed side aisles. The design is symmetrical, particularly noticeable in the fenestration, with small and large windows, which have been replaced with uPVC multi-light windows (6 and 36 lights). The whole elevation used finely ground red facing bricks in an alternating stretcher/header bond. The side and rear elevations use this brick bond to the main building, the side aisles use the English Garden bond of 5 stretchers to one row of headers. Moulded bricks with a stop chamfered design were employed to the window jambs, which feature stone sills and lintels. Towards the base of the wall is a plinth which is accentuated by a chamfered course of 'blue' bricks, and forms a continual feature right around the building. The smooth welsh slate roof has been finished with decorative 'blue' ridge pieces. The chimneys have probably been heightened in modern red (engineering) bricks. The original bricks towards the base are the cheaper brick that weathers to a brown colour used on all the unobvious walls (side and rear elevations). Fittings to the elevation include a central cast iron down-comer (6" diameter) from the central roof valley and four cast iron air ventilators.

- 7.2.3 *External - West Facing Elevation* (Figure 8) is 19.6m long and c. 7m high and features two original windows, and one doorway. The side aisle extends only across half the elevation (Plate 6, 7). It features moulded and chamfered fine red facing bricks (noted throughout the south elevation) which act as decorative 'keystones' to the door and windows when used in tandem with cheaper less finely ground bricks. The elevation features two types of brick work. As noted above, the main building used alternate header/stretcher courses, and the aisles employed an English Garden Bond (5 stretchers). Both techniques used a cheaper brick which has weathered to a brownish red colour. The large window is set within the main building. There is a smaller, 4-light window to the northern end of the aisled extension. This 4-light window (Plate 8, 17) retains its vertical sliding sash and stone sill, lintel and red 'keystone' brickwork and is the only example of the building's original fenestration. To the southern end of the elevation is a modern inserted uPVC window. The roof has three chimneys, and these have been rebuilt/heightened in recent years, as evidenced by the modern 'engineering' type brickwork. All three chimney stacks are aligned with the north-south axis of the building. Replacement guttering to the eaves features half rounded gutters and round downcomer.

One of the original principal doorways (Plate 9, 19) is set within the north gable wall of the west aisle. It features stop chamfered 'keystone' brickwork to the external jambs, an ashlar sandstone lintel and thresh. The original door has been replaced with a single light fire door with re-enforced glass. Above the doorway and seemingly at odds with the design, fine facing bricks were employed in a triangle to the roof.

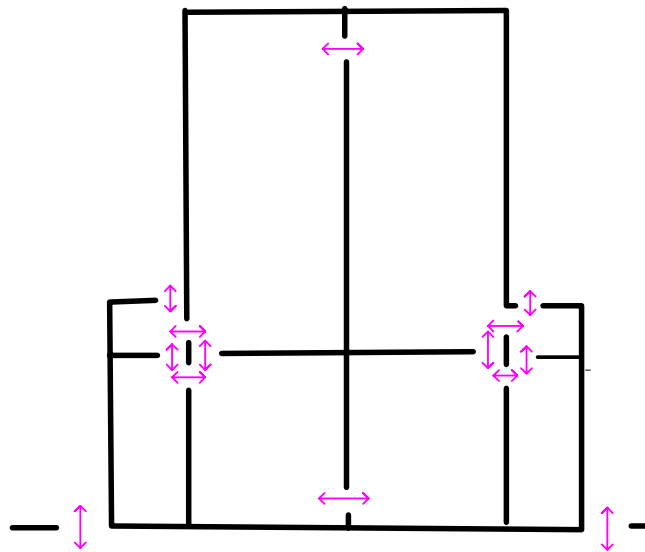
- 7.2.4 *External – North Facing Elevation* (Plate 10, 9) is 12m long and is similar to the front elevation, with its twin pitched roof and reflective fenestration. The fenestration consists of two large windows which have been boarded up and partially obscured by vegetation. The wall features the chamfered plinth and the alternate bonding courses.
- 7.2.5 *External – East Facing Elevation* (Plate 11, 10) has been modified by the addition of a single storey modern extension which obscures the original doorway. The large window remains but a uPVC casement has been installed (Plate 12, 11). Because of the modern extension the principal doorway was repositioned and inserted into the aisle's east wall (from the north wall). Two modern casement windows have been inserted into the east wall of the east aisle (Plate 13, 13), providing natural light to the modern internal toilets.
- 7.3 Internal – classrooms and cloakrooms** (Building A: Figure 4)
- 7.3.1 Rooms 1-2, *The Entrance Lobby* (l1.3m, w2.2m & h2.98m) spacious original dimensions but it has been divided by a modern stud wall to create a small store cupboard (Plate 14, 21). The walls are painted brick, the ceiling is underdrawn with no decoration. The floor features red quarry tiles with a recess for a doormat just inside the doorway. Illumination is via the original sash window to the west wall.
- 7.3.2 Room 3, *The Cloakroom* (l6.19, w2.2m & h2.98m) was originally illuminated by one window to the south wall but a modern uPVC window has been inserted into the west walls (Plate 15, 22). Modern aluminum coat hooks are mounted in series along varnished wooden planks fixed to all the walls. The ceiling is simply underdrawn, the walls are painted and the floor is solid but carpeted. There are two doorways, each with an original four paneled door that accesses the Entrance Lobby (Rooms 1-2) and the Classroom (Room 4).
- 7.3.3 Room 4, *The Infants' Classroom* (l6.19, w5.5m & h4.30m) is large with good illumination from the large multi-light window to the south wall with chamfers to the internal jambs. There is a suspended timber floor, probably tongue and grooved boards but it is obscured by a fitted carpet throughout. The walls are painted brick and testify to a succession of treatments from the earliest white lime wash, successive lime green paints to the present magnolia colour scheme. The class room has a high continuous moulded wooden picture rail. The ceiling is underdrawn with no decoration but the two bases of the roof truss are extant towards the east and west walls. Modern strip lights provide the artificial illumination throughout the building and probably obscure evidence for the original light points. The room was originally heated and there is a fireplace, with a stepped chimney breast and protruding plain mantle piece, to the west wall (Plate 16, 25). This style of fireplace is used throughout the original building (Figure 4). There are three original doorways, the first leads back to the

Cloakroom, the second into one of the main classrooms (Room 6a: [Plate 17, 24](#)) and the third accesses the second *Infants' Classroom* (Room 5: [Plate 18, 23](#)). The doors have recessed moulded rear panels and flush front panels ([Plate 19, 26](#)).

- 7.3.4 Room 5, *The Infants' Classroom* (l6.19m, w5.5m & h4.30m) is dimensionally similar to the *Infants' (Room 4) classroom*. The room was also originally heated as evidenced by a stepped chimney breast to the north wall ([Plate 20, 30](#)). There are currently two doorways, one to room 4 and one to an inner Lobby (Room 12). Both doorways feature their original four paneled doors. To the east wall is a blocked doorway that would have originally led out into the *Cloakroom* (Room 8). The floor is carpeted, and like room 4 appears to retain its suspended timber floor. The plain under drawn ceiling features the base of the roof truss towards the east and west walls.
- 7.3.5 *Room 6a & 6b*, represents the two *Main Classrooms* (l12.33m, w11.37m & h>4.2m) and was originally in two parts 5.5m wide, and separated by a partition or possibly folding doors ([Plate 21, 33](#)). There is a connecting doorway which is still extant, though obscured at the northern end of the room. Natural light was provided by the two large opposing windows to the east and west walls and supplemented by two dormer roof lights that faced east and west ([Plate 22, 39](#)). There were originally four doorways to the class rooms, two to the *Infant's Classrooms* and two to the two original *Entrance Lobbies*. The original doorways survive in the room's southwest corner ([Plate 23, 39](#)), but have been modified by an annexation of 2.5m, of the south wall to create a modern *Inner Lobby* (Room 12) and *Office* (Room 13) ([Plate 24, 35](#)). The Classrooms were heated as evidenced by a series of four standard fireplaces with stepped chimney breast and plain mantle pieces, two to the west wall and two to the east wall. Towards the centre of the room is a taped cast iron column with a span of 7.4m. The walls are of painted brick and the floor is suspended timber with linoleum covering throughout. The ceiling is underdrawn with two sets of four exposed trusses. The trusses are braced with iron rods which connect the lower principal rafters to the horizontal collar ([Plate 25, 43](#)). The trusses also feature decorative stop chamfers. Both *Main Classrooms* feature a continuous moulded picture rail 3.4m high.
- 7.3.6 *Room 7*, is a modern single storey modern *Staff Room* (l3.53m, w3m & h2.3m) and features fully plastered walls and two 6-light uPVC casement windows. The floor is solid concrete with a fitted carpet and the ceiling is underdrawn. Fittings include a modern coat hooks to the west wall, behind the modern fire door.
- 7.3.7 *Room 8*, originally formed an *Entrance Lobby and Cloakroom* but has been modified to provide a corridor and inside toilets (male, female and disabled, Rooms 9, 10 & 11 respectively: [Plate 26, 50](#)).

7.4 Original Building Design (Building A)

7.4.1 The former Loscoe and Heanor Church School has provided considerable insights into school construction at the end of the 19th century. The original design featured large easily accessible classroom. These were well illuminated via natural light by large multi-light windows, twin windows to the gables wall and single to the side walls. Each class room was heated by open coal fires. The two larger classrooms featured two fireplaces. The original design was symmetrical along a North-South axis.



Plan of the School with Original Access Flows

External and internal access was also symmetrical and consisted of external gates to the playground, from where access into the building was served by the two principal doorways. Each of these doorways, led into *Entrance Lobbies* and further doorways accessed the *Infants Classrooms*, *Main Classrooms* and *Cloakrooms*. Many of the original internal 4 paneled doors survive in situ.

7.5 The Toilet Block (Building B: Figure 3)

7.5.1 This building did not form part of the original plan and was constructed between 1901 and 1916. It is depicted abutting the northern field boundary on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1916 (Figure 3) and effectively straddles the playground wall that extended north from the centre of the school's north elevation. No longer extant this building was probably demolished when a portion of the adjacent field was annexed in a triangular plot to enable the construction of two wooden classrooms.

7.6 The 'New' Toilet Block (Building C)

7.6.1 Following the demolition of Building B a 'new' toilet block was constructed along the western edge of the playground ([Plate 27, 35](#)). It is still extant and was constructed from brick with a concrete roof and featured plank and battened doors with a series of air holes to the top.

7.7 The Additional Classrooms (Building D)

These formed two classrooms in an 'L' shaped plan, with associated cloakrooms/entrance lobbies. A feature of these classrooms were low under-drawn ceilings and continual windows to the long side walls ([Plates 28-9, 58 & 61](#)).

7.8 The Shed (Building E)

Recently constructed it features a mono-pitched roof and was used as an external store.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 This report has recorded one of the first schools that provided a free education for children. The building represents one of a number of schools which were built at the end of the 19th century following the Education Act of 1891. The increasing number of schools led to education for working class children and represented them with a foundation of educational opportunity. As such the former Loscoe Church School represents a significant building particularly regarding the area's social history.
- 8.2 At Loscoe the school was funded by the Church but other schools in the area were privately funded, principally by colliery owners. It is not known whether this design was employed in other schools.
- 8.3 The school survives in reasonably good condition and features clear original access arrangements. During the late 20th century, an *Office*, and internal toilets were created out of the one of the *Main Classrooms* and the eastern *Entrance Lobby* and *Cloakroom*, but other than this alteration the original layout largely survives insitu.

9 REFERENCES

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1887 Ordnance Survey 6 inch, 1st Edition

1881 Ordnance Survey 25 inch, 1st Edition map 40, sheet 16

1900 Ordnance Survey 25 inch, 2nd Edition map 40, sheet 16

1901 Ordnance Survey 6 inch, 2nd Edition

1916 Ordnance Survey 25 inch 3rd Edition map 40, sheet 16

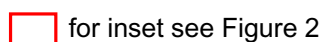
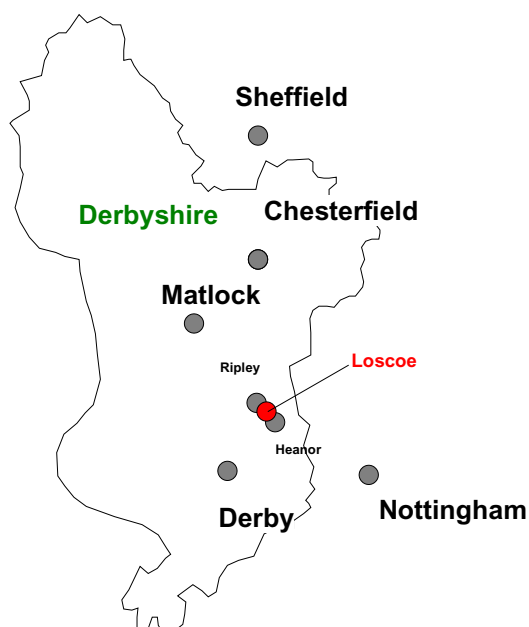
1921 Ordnance Survey 6 inch 4th Edition

1938 Ordnance Survey 25 inch 4th Edition map 40, sheet 16

1979 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, pathfinder 812

2009 Ordnance Survey digital dxf

FIGURES



scale: 1:25000

Figure 1: Location Map

4 420

4 421



The Former Loscoe and Heanor Church School, Loscoe, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Building Record

- PDA
- buildings extant
- buildings no longer extant

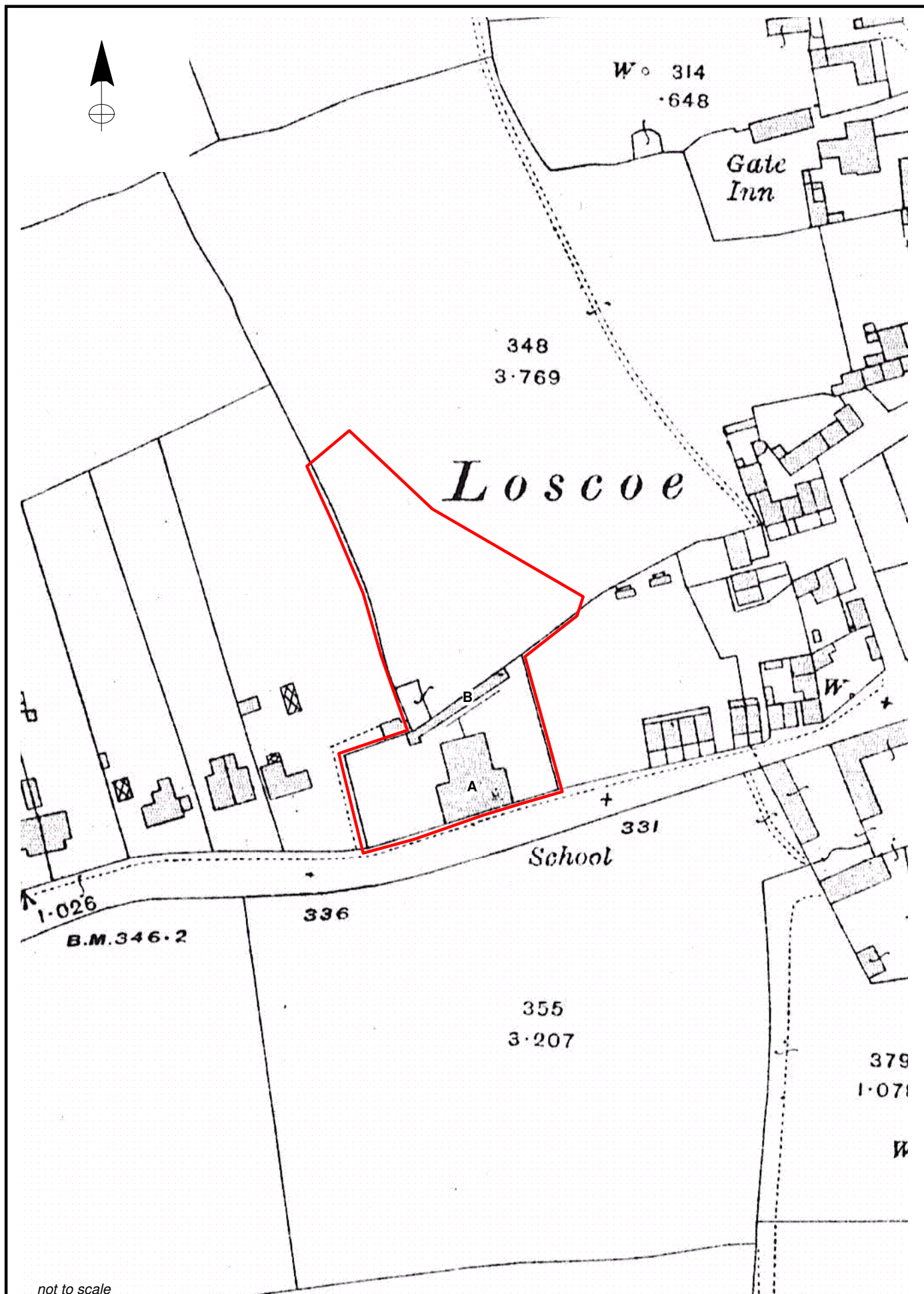
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scale 1:1000

Figure 2: The PDA

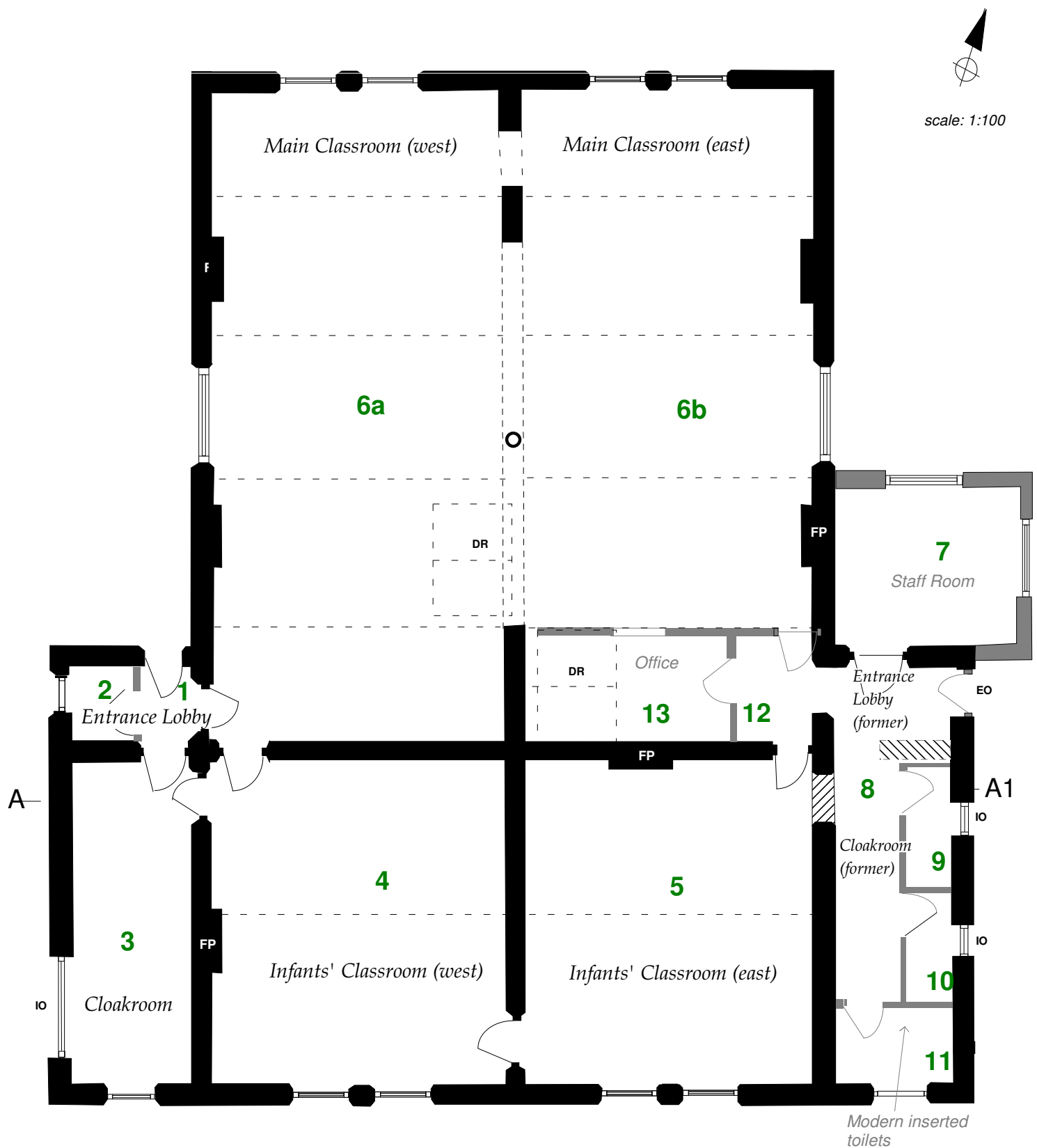
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The Former Loscoe and Heanor
Church School, Loscoe, Derbyshire:
An Archaeological Building Record

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Figure 3: The Ordnance
Survey Map of 1916



— —	trusses	■	original walls c.1892	IO	inserted opening
- - -	lintels	■	later C20th walls	EO	extended opening
1-13	Room Numbers	///	removed wall	FP	fireplace
		///	blocked wall	DR	doormer roof light

The Former Loscoe and Heanor
Church School, Loscoe, Derbyshire:
An Archaeological Building Record



PDA



External Photographic
position and number



Internal Photographic
Position and number

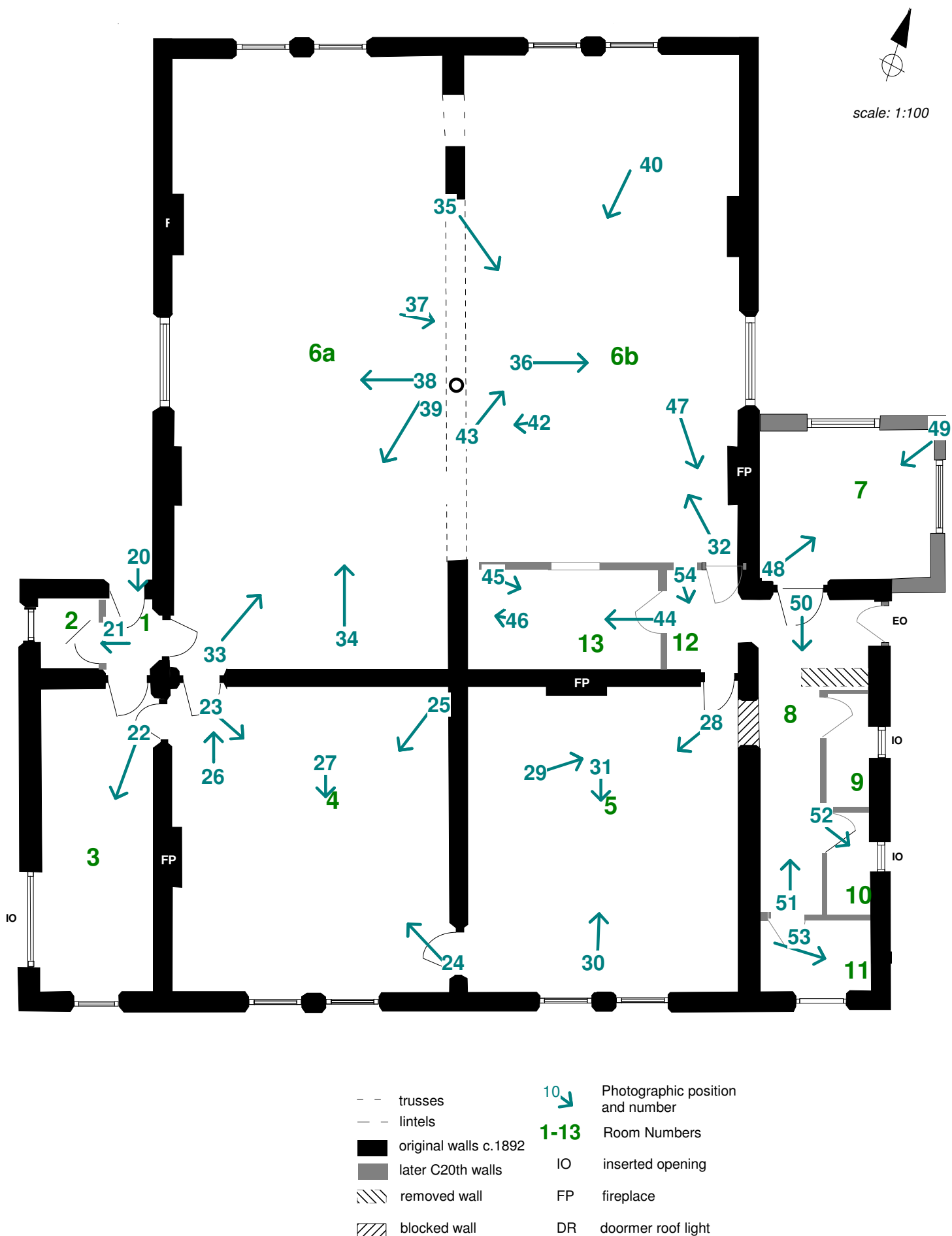


scale 1:500

Figure 5: External
Photographic Positions

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The Former Loscoe and
Heanor Church School,
Loscoe, Derbyshire: An
Archaeological Building
Record



Figure 7: The South
Elevation

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The Former Loscoe and
Heanor Church School,
Loscoe, Derbyshire: An
Archaeological Building
Record

- a chamferd plinth
- b lead capped former ventilators
- c painted targets
- d basket ball net



Figure 8: The West
Elevation

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The Former Loscoe and
Heanor Church School,
Loscoe, Derbyshire: An
Archaeological Building
Record


 blocked doorway

Figure 9: Cross
Section (east-west)

CS Archaeology
July 2009



scale: 1:100

PLATES

with photographic positions (1-64)

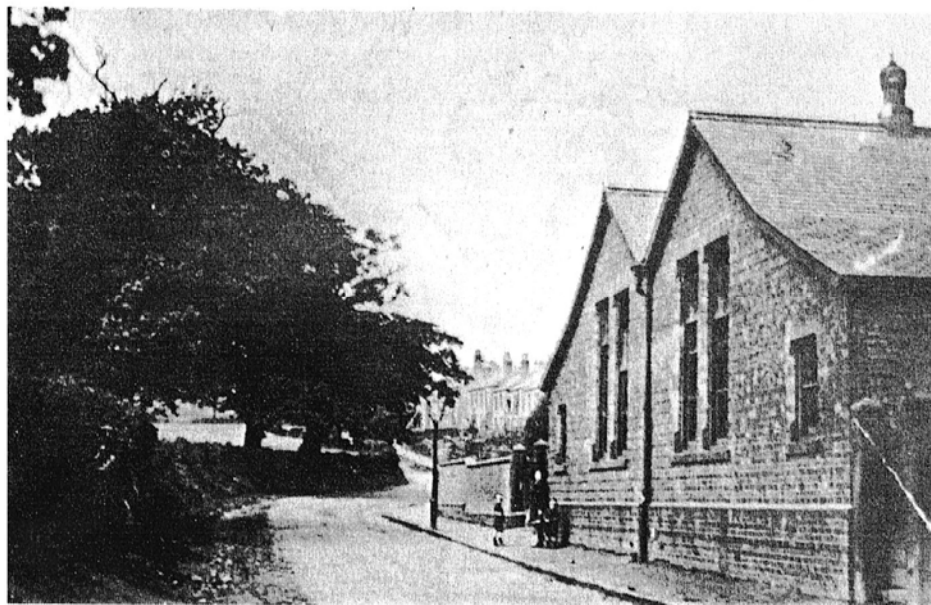


Plate 1, view past the school's south facing elevation, before construction of the Loscoe Council Estate, from the east



Plate 2, 64, the school in similar view to Plate 1, from the east



Plate 3, 2: the front south facing facade, from the southwest



Plate 4, 3, detail of the front elevation (west), from the south



Plate 5, 4: detail of the front elevation (east), from the south



Plate 6, 7: the west facing elevation, from the northwest



Plate 7, 8: the principal window to the west elevation for the *Main Classroom (west)*, from the west



Plate 8, 17: an original 4-light sash window to the *Entrance Lobby* to the west elevation, from the west



Plate 9, 19: the original doorway (replacement door) to the *Entrance Lobby* to the west aisle, from the north northwest



Plate 10, 9: the north elevation, from the north northeast



Plate 11, 10: the east elevation, from the north



Plate 12, 11: the principal window to the east elevation, from the northeast



Plate 13, 13: general view of the east elevation, from the east



Plate 14, 21: room 2, from the east



Plate 15, 22: room 3, from the north



Plate 16, 25: room 4, view towards the fireplace in the *Infants Classroom* (west), from the east

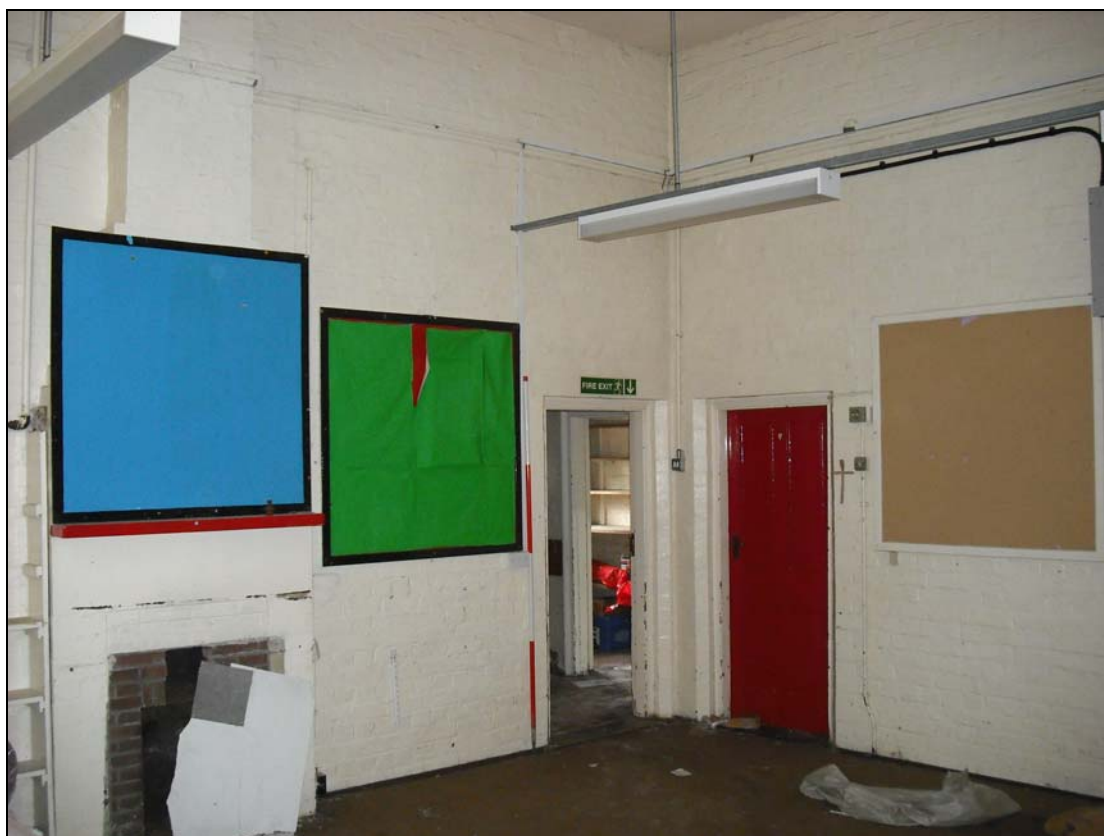


Plate 17, 24: room 4 the *Infants Classroom* (west), from the southeast



Plate 18, 23: room 4, the *Infants Classroom* (west), from the northwest



Plate 19, 26: Room 4 detail of the standard 4 panelled door with chamfered jambs,
from the south



Plate 20, 30: room 5, the *Infants Classroom (east)*, with standard fireplace,
from the south



Plate 21, 33: room 6a, the *Main Classroom* (west), from the south



Plate 22, 46: room 13, the west facing dormer to the *Main Classroom* (east), from the east



Plate 23, 39: room 6a, the *Main Classroom (west)* with original doorways, from the north



Plate 24, 35: room 6b, the *Main Classroom (east)* with modern partition of the *Office*, from the northwest



Plate 25, 43: room 6b, the *Main Classroom's (east)* roof, from the southwest



Plate 26, 50: room 8, view along the annexed corridor of the former *Cloakroom (east)*, from the north



Plate 27, 35: the 'new' toilet block (Building C), from the northeast



Plate 28, 58: the late 20th century classrooms (Building D), from the southeast



Plate 29, 61: internal view of the late 20th century classrooms (Building D), from the southeast



Plate 30, 18: the late 20th century shed (Building E), from the south

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT BRIEF

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION: FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORD AT THE FORMER LOSCOE
AND HEANOR CHURCH OF ENGLAND
SCHOOL, LOSCOE, DERBYSHIRE**

CS Archaeology

July 2009

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name/Location:* The former Loscoe and Heanor Church of England School, Loscoe, Derbyshire
- 1.1.2 *Planning Application No.* AVA/2009/0141
- 1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SK 4208 4777
- 1.1.4 *Area of site (hectares):* c.0.17
- 1.1.5 *Purpose of Record:* To record the school prior to demolition
- 1.1.6 *Archaeological Background* The earliest extant buildings on the site date to c. 1900, with number of later phases. The earliest phase is characterised by red brick construction under twin pitched slate roof with aisles to the east and west elevations. The main building features original fenestration and stone capped perimeter walls. The school formed a hub of Loscoe's social and educational history and represents a significant historic building.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 An archaeological building record has been requested by Derbyshire's County Archaeologist, Mr S Baker (DCA)/Amber Valley Borough Council (AVBC) as a condition (No. 6) of planning consent. This consent allows the former Loscoe and Heanor Church of England School to be demolished, in order to redevelop the site for residential use (8 houses).

Condition 6 states that '*no development shall take place within the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (building recording) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme shall include onsite work, and off site work such as the analysis, publication, and archiving of the results. All works shall be carried out and completed as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority*'.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the

school and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the Derbyshire County Councils Historic Environment Record at Matlock.

- 2.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation / process flow will all be considered in this process of interpretation.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary research

- 3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, the CS Archaeology will undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the appropriate Local History Library, and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century trade and postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all relevant secondary sources.
- 3.1.2 This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and will not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

3.2 Written Record

CS Archaeology will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, CS Archaeology will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process will include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room will be examined individually, that the results of that examination will be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations will be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the school.

3.3 Drawn Record

- 3.3.1 The drawn record will comprise:
- a plan and at least two diagnostic elevations;
 - a cross section of the school featuring the roof trusses.

Drawings will be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures will be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction will be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

3.3.2 *Scope of the Record.* All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal will be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- roof trusses including removed ones)
- roof line scars
- joist holes
- mason marks

This list will not be treated as exhaustive. CS Archaeology will also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

3.3.3 *Dimensional accuracy* will accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements will be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

3.3.4 *Drawing method.* The survey will be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate, in accordance with national guidelines¹, drawings executed on site will be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders will ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature will then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. This will enable a well-modelled and clear drawing to be produced; ambiguous flat-line drawings will be avoided. Drawing conventions will conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*.

3.4 Photographic Record

3.4.1 *External photographs* will be made of all elevations of each historic building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is

¹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

possible within the constraints of the site. CS Archaeology will ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points without the constraints of scaffolding. A general external photographic record will also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the complex as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings will also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record will be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the complex and of the individual structures.

- 3.4.2 *Internal photographs* will be made of each building. General views will be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.
- 3.4.3 *Detail photographs*, In addition, detailed record shots will be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration.
- 3.4.4 *Equipment*. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm using a tripod. CS Archaeology has proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements will, if possible, be taken with a camera with perspective control. All detail photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, will be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure.
- 3.4.5 *Film stock*. All record photographs will be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, Ilford HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220).
- 3.4.6 *Printing*, Record photographs will be printed at 6" x 4" on to proven archivally stable paper. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints will be reproduced, but all viewpoints will be represented within the report.
- 3.4.7 *Documentation*, a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot will accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register will be supplied for colour slides. The positions and direction of each photograph will be noted on a copy of the building plan, which will also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans will be annotated for each floor of each building

3.5 Site Monitoring

- 3.5.1 DCA will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological works. A minimum of one week's notice of the start of the field work will be given by CS Archaeology to DCA/AVBC so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

3.6 Health and Safety

- 3.6.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (DCA/AVBC).

3.7 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 The preparation of the report will follow the guidelines published by the institute of Field Archaeology.
- 3.7.2 Upon completion of the field work a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Client, the Local Planning Authority, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist (DCA). As a minimum, a summary or interim statement will be produced 6 weeks after completion of the fieldwork, and a full report within 6 months.
- 3.7.3 The report will include as a minimum:
- non-technical summary;
 - introductory statement;
 - aims and purpose of the project;
 - methodology;
 - an objective summary statement of results;
 - conclusion;
 - supporting illustrations at appropriate scales tied into the Ordnance Datum;
 - illustrative plates of key/representative features;
 - supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including photographic registers;
 - index to the archive with confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements;
 - references;
 - a copy of the Oasis form;
 - a copy of this WSI.
- 3.7.4 A full set of illustrative photographs of the buildings will be supplied as a hard copy and as a pdf to the DCA along with the full report. CS Archaeology will

also provide the DCA with a written statement of how the project is to be published. If no further publication is envisaged then a short report will be published in an annual round up on developer funded archaeology in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

- 3.7.5 *Archive Deposition*, arrangements have been made with Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. A Museum accession number will be applied for before commencement of fieldwork
- 3.7.6 At the start of the project an Oasis online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded.pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).
- 3.7.7 Once fieldwork has been completed a meeting will be arranged with the DCA so that the results of the field work can be approved before any development work takes place.
- 3.7.8 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

3.8 Publication

- 3.8.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be published in at least summary form in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

Any comments on this WSI please address to Chris Scurfield

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Appendix 2: Photographic Registers

Black and White Film (Ilford HP5), Photographic Positions 1-64

Photo-Position	Plate	Film/Frame No.	Building	Description	From
1		1/36-5	A	General oblique view of the south façade	SW
2	3	1/34	A	The front south facing facade	SW
3	4	1/33	A	Detail of the front elevation (west)	S
4	5	1/32	A	Detail of the front elevation (east)	S
5		1/31	A	General oblique view of the south façade	SE
6		1/30	A	General view of the front gates	S
7	6	1/29	A	General oblique view of the west facing elevation	NW
8	7	1/28	A	View of the principal window to the west elevation for the Main Classroom (west)	W
9	10	1/27-6	A	General oblique view of the north elevation	NNE
10	11	1/25	A	General oblique view of the east elevation	N
11	12	1/24	A	General view the principal window to the east elevation	NE
12		1/23-2	A	View of the eastern aisle with inserted windows	E
13	13	1/21	A	General oblique view general view of the east elevation	E
14		1/20-19	-	General view of the playground east of the school	NNW
15		1/18	-	General view of the playground east of the school	N
16		1/17	-	General view of the playground north of the school	W
17	8	1/16	A	The original 4-light sash window to the <i>Entrance Lobby</i> to the west elevation	W
18	30	1/15	E	General view of the playground west of the school the late 20 th century shed (Building E)	S
19	9	1/14	A	The original doorway (replacement door) to the <i>Entrance Lobby</i> to the west aisle	NNW
20		1/13	A	Room 1 general view	N
21	14	1/12	A	Room 2 general view	E
22	15	1/11	A	Room 3 general view	N
23	18	1/10	A	Room 4, the <i>Infants Classroom (west)</i>	NW
24	17	1/9	A	Room 4 the <i>Infants Classroom (west)</i>	SE
25	16	1/8	A	Room 4, view towards the fireplace in the <i>Infants Classroom (west)</i>	E
26	19	1/7-6	A	Room 4 detail of the standard 4 paneled door with chamfered jambs	S
27		1/5	A	Room 4 view of the window	N
28		1/4	A	Room 5 general view	NW

Photo-Position	Plate	Film/ Frame No.	Building	Description	From
29		1/3-2	A	Room 5 view of the doorways	SW
30	20	1/1	A	Room 5, the <i>Infants Classroom (east)</i> , with standard fireplace	S
31		2/36	A	Room 5 view of the window (south wall)	N
32		2/35	A	Room 6b general view	SE
33	21	2/34	A	Room 6a, general view of the <i>Main Classroom (west)</i>	S
34		2/33	A	Room 6a, general view of the <i>Main Classroom (west)</i>	SW
35	27	2/32	A	Room 6b, the <i>Main Classroom (east)</i> with modern partition of the <i>Office</i> , from the northwest	NE
36		2/31-30	A	Room 6b view of the window to the east wall	W
37		2/29	A	Room 6b view of the window to the east wall	W
38		2/28	A	Room 6a view of the window to the west wall	E
39	23	2/27	A	Room 6a, the <i>Main Classroom (west)</i> with original doorways	N
40		2/26	A	Room 6a & b general view	N
41		2/25	A	Room 6a general view	NNW
42		2/24	A	Room 6a detail of a hole in the ceiling/roof	NE
43	25	2/23	A	Room 6b, the <i>Main Classroom's (east)</i> roof, from the southwest	SSE
44		2/22	A	Room 13, general view	NE
45		2/21	A	Room 13, general view	W
46	22	2/20	A	Room 13, the west facing dormer to the <i>Main Classroom (east)</i>	E
47		2/19	A	Room 12, general view	NW
48		2/18	A	Room 7, general view	W
49		2/17	A	Room 7, general view	NE
50	26	2/16	A	Room 8, view along the annexed corridor of the former <i>Cloakroom (east)</i>	N
51		2/15	A	Room 8, general view	SSE
52		2/14	A	Room 10, general view	NW
53		2/13	A	Room 11, general view	W
54		2/12-11	A	Room 12, detail of standard 4 paneled door	NW
55	27	2/10	C	View of the 'new' toilet block,	NE
56		2/9	C	Detail of door	E
57		2/8	E	General view	SW
58	28	2/7	D	Internal view of the late 20 th century classrooms	SE
59		2/6	D	Internal view of the late 20 th century classrooms	NW

Photo-Position	Plate	Film/Frame No.	Building	Description	From
60		2/5	D	Internal view of the late 20 th century classrooms	SW
61	29	2/4	D	Internal view of the late 20 th century classrooms	SE
62		2/3	D	Internal view of the late 20 th century classrooms	NW
63		2/2	-	General view of the playground north of the school	NE
64	2	2/1	-	General view of the Loscoe Denby Road towards the school	E

Colour Slide Index (Sensia 400)
Photographic Positions 1-64

Photo-Position	Plate	Building	Description	From
1		A	General view of the south façade	SW
2	3	A	the front south facing facade	SW
3	4	A	detail of the front elevation (west)	S
4	5	A	detail of the front elevation (east)	S
5		A	General view of the south façade	SE
6		A	View of the front gates	S
7	6	A	the west facing elevation	NW
8	7	A	the principal window to the west elevation for the Main Classroom (west)	W
9	10	A	the north elevation	NNE
10	11	A	the east elevation	N
11	12	A	the principal window to the east elevation	NE
12		A	View of the eastern aisle with inserted windows	E
13	13	A	general view of the east elevation	E
33	21	A	room 6a, general view of the Main Classroom (west)	S