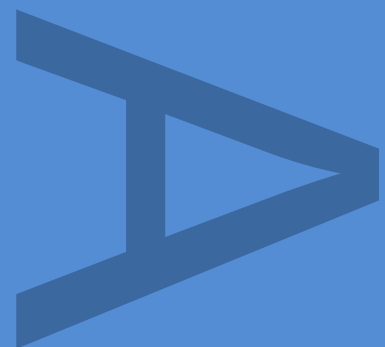


**HISTORIC BUILDING
RECORDING AT
WOLSINGHAM SCHOOL
AND COMMUNITY
COLLEGE, WOLSINGHAM,
COUNTY DURHAM**

SITE CODE: WSD 15

PCA REPORT NO. R12005

FEBRUARY 2015



Historic Building Recording at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham, County Durham

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Site Code: **WSD 15**

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PCA Report Number: R12005

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

WOLSINGHAM SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY
COLLEGE,
WOLSINGHAM,
COUNTY DURHAM

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Robertson Construction England North East on behalf of their Client to undertake historic building recording at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham, County Durham. Planning permission (Ref. DM/14/00920/FPA) has been granted for the demolition of a number of outbuildings and structures to enable the extension of the current school building. The recording of these outbuildings and structures was required as a condition of planning permission. None of the recorded structures are Listed Buildings although the site lies within a Conservation Area. The recording was undertaken from 21st to 23rd January 2015 in accordance with that defined by English Heritage Levels 1 and 2.
- 1.2 The earliest structure to be recorded was a low east-west perimeter sandstone wall which is marked on the 1839 Tithe map. This wall was originally a dry stone field boundary wall and was rebuilt in part and repointed c.1911 when the school first occupied the site.
- 1.3 An east-west sandstone outbuilding adjacent to the south side of the low east-west perimeter wall appears to have been constructed c.1911 as stables and coach house for the school. It originally had two large openings in its south elevation, each with a long timber lintel supported midway by a cast iron column. The interior was open to the roof and its timber king post trusses were visible. Later a garage doorway was inserted in its east elevation. More recently the eastern half of the building has been converted into classrooms.
- 1.4 A north-south sandstone outbuilding to the south of the stable/coach house was also constructed c.1911. This building has a large central classroom which is open to the roof. Four timber king post trusses are visible above the classroom. The lower parts of the walls of the classroom are still covered with the original brown tiles to dado height. Similar tiles are visible in the classrooms in the main 1911 school building to the south. A small room in the north-east corner of the building appears to have been a boiler room. Two original vents are still visible at ridge height over the classroom. Similar vents are visible in the main 1911 school building to the south. Window and door openings in the classroom outbuilding have chamfered stone lintels and stone sills, which are the same as those in the main 1911 school building to the south.
- 1.5 A north-south sandstone wall dividing the girls (west side) from the boys (east side) playground was also constructed c.1911. This wall houses the commemorative school bell and a stone inscribed '1611'.
- 1.6 Two buildings referred to as the Pavilion were also recorded. The buildings were built between 1942 and 1979 and are mid 20th century in appearance. The exterior of the buildings were cement rendered and they appeared to have also been constructed from pre-cast cement slabs set between cement posts and beams. Their roofs were pitched and covered with corrugated sheeting.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Robertson Construction England North East on behalf of their Client to undertake historic building recording at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham, County Durham (**Figures 1 and 2**). Planning permission (Ref. DM/14/00920/ FPA) has been granted for the demolition of a number of existing outbuildings and structures to enable the extension of the current school building. The recording of these outbuildings and structures was required as a condition of planning permission.
- 2.1.2 The approved development will entail the demolition of outbuildings to the north of the former grammar school building. This includes the boundary wall which marked the division of the playground into boys' and girls' sides, the single storey structures to the north – the music block and the sports pavilion/former canteen located on the east side of the playing field as well as the relocation of the school bell. In their place, a new 3-storey structure will be built to the north of the grammar school building with new outdoor classroom space and formal playground to the west. None of the structures which will be demolished as part of the redevelopment are Listed Buildings.
- 2.1.3 Condition 17 attached to the planning permission (Ref. No: DM/14/00920/FPA) requires the following:

Prior to their demolition, all buildings to be lost shall be fully recorded and the findings deposited with the local planning authority for inclusion in the Historic Environment Record.

Reason: In accordance with the objectives of Policy BE1 of the Wear Valley District Local Plan and part 12 of the NPPF.

- 2.1.4 The building recording was carried out in accordance with McFarlane, L. 2015 *Specification for Archaeological Works: Development at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham* and Matthews, C. 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham, County Durham*. Lee McFarlane, Senior Archaeologist at Durham County Council approved the Written Scheme of Investigation before the on-site recording took place.

2.2 Site Location

- 2.2.1 The site is bounded to the south by the A689 and to the east by Leazes Lane (**Figures 1 and 2**). It covers an area of about 0.8ha in total and is also known as the "Lower site" of the two school sites presently occupied by Wolsingham School and Community College. The site lies

within Wolsingham Conservation Area.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012 and which supersedes all previous Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is one of the Core Principles underlying the NPPF.

3.2.2 Historic buildings are protected through the statutory systems for listing historic buildings and designating conservation areas. Listing is undertaken by the Secretary of State; designation of conservation areas is the responsibility of local planning authorities. The historic environment is protected through the development control system and, in the case of historic buildings and conservation areas, through the complementary systems of listed building and conservation area control.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of the building recording as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2015) was to compile an English Heritage Level 1 record of the pavilion building and a Level 2 record of the 1911 dividing wall, school bell and single storey outbuilding (Music Block) before demolition. The purpose of the record was to form a lasting record of the buildings, to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition and to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition. The aim was to provide a better understanding of the buildings, to compile a lasting record and to analyse and disseminate the results.

4.2 Documentary Research

4.2.1 The historical background supplied in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was used for this report and no new research was carried out (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2014). The sequence of Ordnance Survey and other historic maps compiled for the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been repeated in this report to illustrate the development of the site (**Figures 3 to 9**).

4.3 Drawn Record

4.3.1 Architect's plans of the existing buildings were not available. Outlines of each building were added on site to a topographic survey map. The resulting building plans were used to provide a 'baseline' survey upon which phasing and other archaeological information were located.

4.4 Photographic Survey

4.4.1 High quality digital and 35mm Black and White photographs were taken of the buildings, setting and views of the buildings. Evidence of the buildings construction sequence, elevations, typical and unusual internal rooms/spaces and architectural details, and important fixtures and fittings were also photographed from 21st to 23rd January 2015. A selection of these photographs is included in this report (**Plates 1 to 42**) and the location and direction of these plates is shown (**Figures 10 and 11**).

4.5 Project Archive

4.5.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code WSD15. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report, drawings and photographs) will be lodged with the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle in

due course. Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, the County Planning Archaeologist and County Durham Historic Environment Record.

4.6 Guidance

4.6.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (1997) *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and control of works to historic buildings*
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group (1986) *Code of Practice*
- British Standards Institution (1998) *Guide to the Principals of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)*
- English Heritage (2000) *The presentation of historic building survey in CAD*
- English Heritage (Clark, K.) (2001) *Informed Conservation: Understanding historic buildings and their landscapes for conservation,*
- English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
- IfA (1996, revised 2001 and 2008) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following historical background is mainly based on the research for the Historic Environment Desk Based assessment for the site (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 2014).

5.2 Nineteenth Century

- 5.2.1 The Wolsingham Tithe Map of 1839 (**Figure 3**) shows that the site lies within three parcels of arable land labelled 489 to 491. The eastern boundaries of which were all delineated by a north-south aligned unnamed road, which is now known as "Leazes Lane". The southern boundary of the south land parcel (No. 489) was also delineated by an unnamed east-west road, which is now known as "Leazes View". The northern and western boundaries of the site were delineated by other arable fields (Nos. 492 and 501 respectively). The south-east corner of the site was bounded by residential land associated with Wolsingham Village.
- 5.2.2 Located to the east of the site within Wolsingham Village itself, the Tithe Map shows the church, rectory and other buildings not included within the numbered apportionments. These buildings were located with the church's glebe land and so were exempt from tithes. Of note here are three buildings to the immediate south-west of the Church which in later maps are referred to as the 'Grammar School'. The school was established in 1614 when 'the Bishop and Freeholders granted land....on which to build the school as well as a 16 acre field called Batts for the maintenance of the Master' (http://www.fivenine.co.uk/local_history_notebook/Parish%20of%20Wolsingham/History%20of%20the%20Parish%20of%20Wolsingham.pdf :accessed 19/02/2015).
- 5.2.3 The 1856 Ordnance Survey (**Figure 4**) shows that the site layout has not changed and that the surrounding area has also retained a similar layout to the earlier Tithe map. Additional buildings to the east and south-east of the site have been constructed showing that the Village was expanding. The Church to the east of the site has also expanded and is captioned as 'St Matthews Church' along with four buildings to its immediate south-west which is labelled "Grammar School" and was presumably the aforementioned 1614 school.
- 5.2.4 The 1897 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 5**) shows that the site was still divided into three plots of arable land and a small building had been constructed in the north land parcel. The village too, has only seen slight changes with the establishment of a smithy near to a larger building, both located to the west of the church. 'Leazes House' and 'Mayfield' located to the north of the site have also been constructed in the intervening period. The 'Grammar School' to the south-west of the Church is shown as 'Extended'.

5.3 Twentieth Century

- 5.3.1 The present Wolsingham Grammar School first appears on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map

(**Figure 6**) in the south-eastern corner of the south land parcel. It comprises the main school building and some of the investigated outbuildings and structures. The latter include the north–south dividing wall, which separated the boys and girls playground, and two ancillary outbuildings to the north. There are also two additional smaller buildings to the west of the main school. A bank is shown in the north-east corner of the remaining plot to the west of the school suggesting that the area had been levelled for a sports field. The surrounding area appears to have changed little apart from some residential development within Wolsingham village. Leazes House is now labelled ‘Leazes House Sanatorium’ and the Church of St Matthew is now labelled ‘St Mary & St Stephen’s Church’. The former Grammar School to the south-west of the church is now labelled ‘Masonic Hall’.

- 5.3.2 The 1942 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 7**) shows very little change to the area. With the exception of a small building constructed to the west of the Grammar School labelled ‘Bryn Hafod’ and a row of semi-detached houses to the south-west facing onto the new ‘Stanhope Road’.
- 5.3.3 By 1979, the Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 8**), shows Leazes Sanatorium and Bryn Hafod labelled as ‘Leazes Hospital’ and ‘Strathearn’, respectively. Significantly another complex of buildings captioned ‘Wolsingham Secondary School’ has been constructed during the intervening period to the north-east of the 1911 Grammar School and includes a main L-shaped school building with four additional rectangular buildings to the east.
- 5.3.4 A number of buildings are shown on the 1979 map to the north of the 1911 outbuildings which include a long rectangular east-west aligned building of unknown use and the T-shaped Pavilion.
- 5.3.5 The 1983 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 9**) shows very little change to the site or the surrounding area other than some residential development in the Village of Wolsingham.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 At the time of recording, the T-shaped pavilion building occupied the northern part of the site, while the former low east-west boundary wall, the north-south playground dividing wall, the Music Room and converted outbuildings lay to the south of the pavilion and to the north of the main Grammar School building (**Figures 2, 10 and 11**).
- 6.1.2 To facilitate recording, rooms and spaces in the investigated buildings were each assigned a unique alphanumeric code, for example Music Room (B1) or Converted Outbuilding Building (B2) followed by a number to indicate a specific room (**Figure 11**).

6.2 Pavilion

- 6.2.1 The Pavilion was visually different from the other investigated buildings and structures on site. Although referred to as one structure, it actually comprised two adjacent buildings, one east-west aligned and the other north-south aligned, which together created a T-shaped plan layout (**Figures 2 and 10**). For ease of description the two buildings east and west elevations have been combined below.
- 6.2.2 The buildings appear to have been built in the mid 20th century. They are not shown on the 1942 map but are shown on the 1979 map (**Figures 7 and 8**). The exteriors of the buildings were cement rendered and they appeared to have also been constructed from pre-cast cement slabs set between cement posts and beams (**Plates 1 to 7**). The roofs were pitched and covered with corrugated sheeting.
- 6.2.3 Although the interiors were not accessed for this English Heritage Level 1 recording, three access doorways were noted in the front (east) elevation (**Plates 1 and 2**). Two of these had porches. The elevation was painted a light olive green colour.
- 6.2.4 The side (south) elevation was also painted in a light olive colour with thirteen equally spaced posts, with window openings set between these posts (**Plate 7**). Most of the windows apart from three were boarded over; these three partially open window openings had modern metal windows.
- 6.2.5 Unlike the front, the rear (west) elevation was mostly painted a dark brown colour (**Plates 3 to 6**), with the exception of two panels located at the south end of the north-south building (**Plate 5**). A squat cement rendered chimney was noted at the north end of the roof (**Plates 2, 3 and 5**). The (rear) west elevation had two access doorways in the same locations as the front elevation, although only the south doorway was set within a porch (**Plate 6**).

6.3 Low perimeter wall

- 6.3.1 The low east-west perimeter wall (**Figure 10**) is possibly the oldest structure within the site and appears to relate to the former field boundary which originally divided the site into three

arable fields and is first shown on the 1839 Tithe map (**Figure 3**). It is constructed from locally sourced mid yellow/grey sandstone and is presently bonded with grey cement based mortar. The wall appears to have originally been a dry stone wall which was later pointed with a hard cement mortar possibly when it became a school playground wall.

- 6.3.2 The eastern part of the wall is constructed with larger ashlar (some with tooling marks), while the western part is built from smaller stone (**Plate 9**). The wall is capped with roughly semi-circular stones (**Plates 8 to 15**). The eastern half, upper part of the west half of the wall and western end of the wall appear to have been rebuilt, presumably when the school was constructed and the wall changed in use from an agricultural field boundary to a playground perimeter (**Plates 9 and 12**).

6.4 Dividing playground wall

- 6.4.1 The north-south playground wall is constructed in mid-yellow/grey sandstone, which unlike the perimeter wall is regular ashlar throughout and was capped by chamfered cut stone (**Plate 16 to 19**). The south end of the playground dividing wall butts a buttress of the main school building and butts the southern gable end of the music room outbuilding (**Plates 16, 19 and 21**).
- 6.4.2 A school bell and stone inscribed with the date '1611' are housed below a triangular-shaped structure above an open doorway in the wall (**Plate 18**). The bell and inscribed stone commemorate the former Grammar School founded in '1611', originally located near St Matthews Church in Wolsingham village, which the present school replaced in 1911.

6.5 Music Room Outbuilding (Building1)

- 6.5.1 The music room for the school is currently housed in what may have been a former outbuilding (**Plates 20 to 31**), which is located to the north of the main school building. The outbuilding has a rectangular plan containing six rooms (**Figure 11**). It has a pitched roof, which is covered with slate, with a stone and terracotta chimney at the northern end (**Plates 20 and 22**). A small converted link room butts the north elevation of the building (**Plates 20, 22, 32 and 33**).
- 6.5.2 The building has two doorways in its front (east) elevation (**Plate 20**). The main entrance doorway is located at the south end of this elevation and is set within a carved stone porch giving access into a small entrance hall (B1G1) (**Figure 11; Plates 20, 21 and 23**). The other doorway is located at the north end of the elevation and gives access to a small storeroom (B1G5) (**Figure 11; Plates 20 and 31**). The elevation has three large classroom windows with chamfered stone lintels and stone sills between the two doorways (**Plate 20**).
- 6.5.3 A doorway at the north end the rear (west) elevation has been blocked with concrete block

internally and stone externally (**Plates 22 and 30**). It originally gave access to another small room which until recently was used for storage (B1G6) (**Figure 11**). The west elevation has two large classroom windows again with chamfered stone lintels and stone sills (**Plate 22**). A smaller window at the south end of the elevation matches the size of the door at the other end. Both window and doorway have chamfered stone lintels.

6.5.4 The music room outbuilding has a simple internal layout (**Figure 11**). A large classroom (B1G4) occupies the central part of the building (**Figure 11; Plates 24 and 25**), which is open to the roof. Four timber king post trusses support the roof over the classroom. Set within the apex of the roof are two octagonal chutes associated with air vents observed externally on the ridge of the roof (**Plates 26 and 27**). The walls of the large classroom are covered with original brown tiles to dado height and the south and north walls are built of brick (**Plates 24 and 25**). The doorway at the east end of the south wall is original; all the other doorways appear to have been inserted and are fitted with late 20th century plain flush doors (**Figure 11**).

6.5.5 The building currently has three rooms (B1G1 to B1G3) at the south end (**Figure 11; Plates 23, 28 and 29**) and two rooms (B1G5 and B1G 6) at the north end (**Plates 30 and 31**). The latter were originally only accessible externally. The former were originally two rooms which have since been subdivided to create three rooms. An original doorway between B1G1 and B1G2 has been blocked with concrete block (**Plates 23 and 28**). Scarring on the north wall of room B1G5 may suggest that this room was originally a boiler room (**Plate 31**). This end of the building has a chimney (**Plates 20 and 22**).

6.6 Link room

6.6.1 The link room butts the music room outbuilding to the south and the converted outbuildings to the north (**Figure 11**). It is constructed in regular mid-yellow/grey sandstone ashlar (**Plates 32 and 33**). It consists of one room and has a single low set doorway in the east (front) side (**Plate 32**). A single window in its rear (west) elevation has been infilled with sandstone blocks (**Plates 33 and 34**). The room has a concrete shuttered ceiling (**Plate 34**).

6.7 Converted outbuilding

6.7.1 The converted outbuilding lies to the north of the music room outbuilding and is aligned east-west (**Figure 11**). It has been divided into two halves and has four rooms in total. The eastern side has an inserted through north-south walkway. This outbuilding is constructed in regular mid-yellow/grey sandstone and has a pitched roof covered with slate (**Figures 2, 10 and 11; Plates 35 to 39**). An original cast iron down pipe still survives against the south wall (**Plate 38**).

6.7.2 The western side of the building is still open and at the time of recording was primarily used

for the storage of outdoor games equipment. The large opening in its south elevation has a timber lintel, which is supported by a cast iron column (**Plates 35 to 37**). Regularly spaced sockets in the rear (north) wall of this building have been infilled with small purpose-cut sandstone blocks (**Plate 36**). These sockets possibly suggest that the building's former use was a stable with six stalls. Three timber king post trusses are visible over the space as well as common timber rafters supporting roof boards (**Plates 36 and 37**). Scars of lath and plaster are visible on some of the rafters suggesting that the room once had a plastered pitched ceiling.

- 6.7.3 The east wall of the B2G1 is constructed in brick and contains a single infilled doorway (**Figure 11; Plate 37**). This doorway in the past led into the eastern part of the building. This side of the building has recently been converted into small classrooms B2G2 to B2G4 (**Plates 40 to 42**) and the through passage.
- 6.7.4 The original large opening in this side of the building has been infilled with a doorway into B2G3, the south end of the walls of the through passage and modern red brickwork (**Plate 39**). The large timber lintel over the original opening is still visible in the external elevation. The same modern red brickwork has been used to infill a former large opening in the east elevation. The concrete lintel and repointed stonework around the opening suggests that this was a later insertion. The size of this opening suggests that the building has been used in the past as a garage.
- 6.7.5 Brick walls in the eastern side of the building have recently been added to divide up the spaces (**Figure 11**) and plaster board has been used to cover up original stone and new brick walls (**Plates 40 to 42**). A timber king post truss is still visible in room B2G4 (**Plate 42**) and has been boxed in in room B2G3 (**Plate 41**). Two skylights have been inserted on the north side of the roof, one in room B2G3 and the other in room B2G4 (**Plates 8, 41 and 42**). A large modern concrete lintel has been inserted over the new passage opening in the north wall (**Plate 8**).

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The earliest structure to be recorded as part of this building recording exercise appears to be the low east-west perimeter sandstone wall which is marked on the 1839 Tithe map of the area. This wall was originally a dry stone field boundary wall and was rebuilt in part and repointed in 1911 when the school first occupied the site.
- 7.2 The east-west sandstone outbuilding adjacent to the south side of the low east-west perimeter wall appears to have been constructed c.1911 as stables and coach house for the school. It originally had two large openings in its south elevation, each with a long timber lintel supported midway by a cast iron column. The interior was open to the roof and its timber king post trusses were visible. Later a garage doorway was inserted in its east elevation. More recently the eastern half of the building has been converted into three small classrooms with a through north-south passage. Two skylights have been inserted in the north side of the roof.
- 7.3 The north-south sandstone outbuilding to the south of the stable/coach house was also constructed c.1911. This building has a large central classroom which is open to the roof. Four timber king post trusses are visible above the classroom. The lower parts of the walls of the classroom are still covered with the original brown tiles to dado height. Similar tiles are visible in the classrooms in the main 1911 school building to the south. A small room in the north-east corner of the building appears to have been a boiler room. Two original vents are still visible at ridge height over the classroom. Similar vents are visible in the main 1911 school building to the south. Window and door openings in the classroom outbuilding have chamfered stone lintels and stone sills, which are the same as those in the main 1911 school building to the south.
- 7.4 The north-south sandstone wall dividing the girls (west side) from the boys (east side) playground was also constructed c.1911. This wall houses the commemorative school bell and a stone inscribed '1611'.
- 7.5 Two buildings referred to as the Pavilion were also recorded. The buildings were built between 1942 and 1979 and are mid 20th century in appearance. The exteriors of the buildings were cement rendered and they appeared to have also been constructed from pre-cast cement slabs set between cement posts and beams. The roofs were pitched and covered with corrugated sheeting.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Robertson Construction England North East on behalf of their Client for commissioning the project. The collaborative role of Lee McFarlane, Senior Archaeologist at Durham County Council, is also gratefully acknowledged.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. Kari Bower assisted by Gail Drinkall carried out the on-site recording and photographic survey. Kari wrote this report and Adela Murray-Brown prepared the illustrations.

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http://www.fivenine.co.uk/local_history_notebook/Parish%20of%20Wolsingham/History%20of%20the%20Parish%20of%20Wolsingham.pdf (accessed: 19/02/2015)

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First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet XXIV.XIII, 1856

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet XXIV.XIII, 1897

Third Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet XXIV.XIII, 1919

Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet XXIV.XIII, 1942

Ordnance Survey map sheet XXIV.XIII, 1979 edition.

Ordnance Survey map sheet XXIV.XIII, 1983 edition.

APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-204355

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording at Wolsingham School and Community College Wolsingham County Durham
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Robertson Construction England North East on behalf of their Client to undertake historic building recording at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham, County Durham. A number of outbuildings and structures are to be demolished to enable the extension of the current school building. Their recording was required as a condition of planning permission. None are listed although the site lies within a Conservation Area. The recording was undertaken in January 2015 in accordance with English Heritage Levels 1 and 2. The earliest structure to be recorded was a low sandstone wall which is marked on the 1839 Tithe map. A sandstone outbuilding appears to have been constructed c.1911 as stables and coach house. Another sandstone outbuilding with a large central classroom was also constructed c.1911. Original features include brown tiles to dado height on the internal walls, vents on the roof and chamfered stone lintels and stone sills to doors and windows. Similar features are visible in the main 1911 school building. A sandstone wall dividing the girls (west side) from the boys (east side) playground was also constructed c.1911. This wall houses the commemorative school bell and a stone inscribed '1611'. Two buildings referred to as the Pavilion were also recorded. The buildings were built between 1942 and 1979 and are mid 20th century in appearance. The exteriors of the buildings were cement rendered and appeared to have also been constructed from pre-cast cement slabs set between cement posts. The roof was pitched and covered with corrugated sheeting.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2015 End: 23-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WSD15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	BONDARY WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	OUTBUILDING Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DURHAM WEAR VALLEY WOLSINGHAM Wolsingham School and Community College
Postcode	DL13 3DN
Study area	0.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	NZ 0690 3730 54.7305312729 -1.89284098346 54 43 49 N 001 53 34 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Durham County Council
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Kari Bower
Type of sponsor/funding body	College
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wolsingham School and Community College

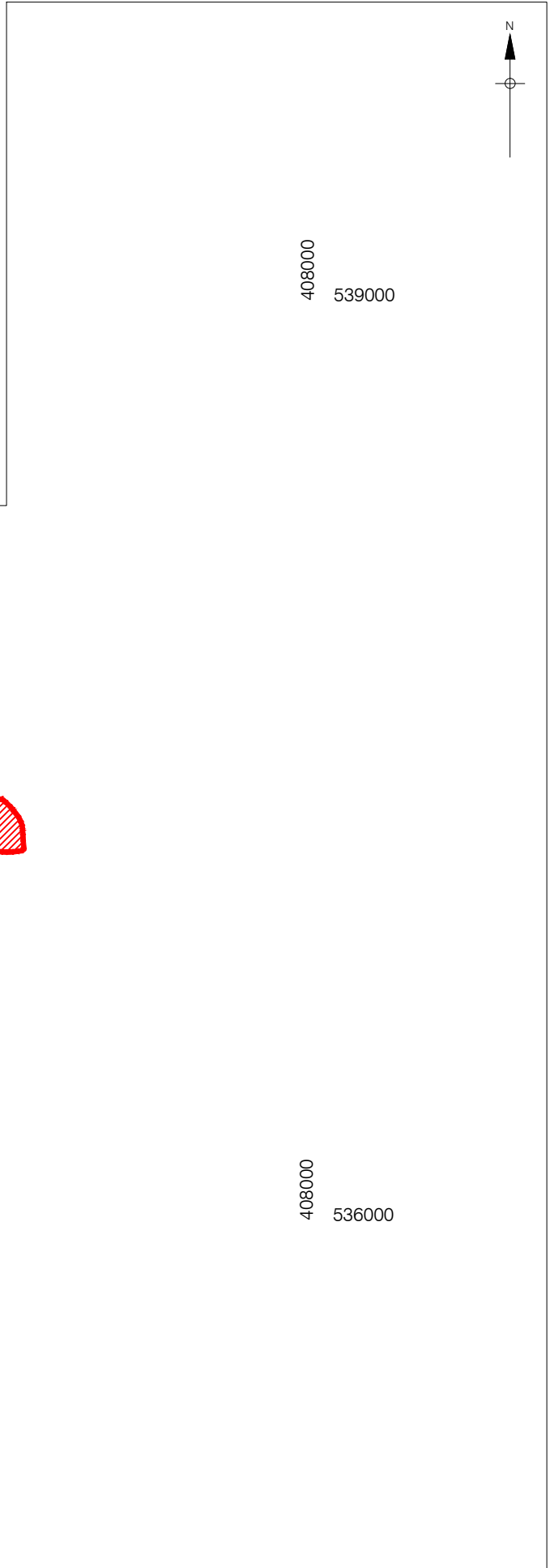
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Bowes Museum
Digital Archive ID	WSD15
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bowes Museum
Paper Archive ID	WSD15
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording at Wolsingham School and Community College, Wolsingham, County Durham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bower, K.
Other bibliographic details	R12005

Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 ring bound booklet
Entered by	Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	26 February 2015





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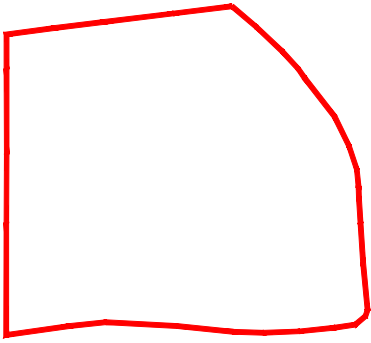
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 Map data based on drawing supplied by
 Faulkner Browns Architects
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Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:2,500 at A4



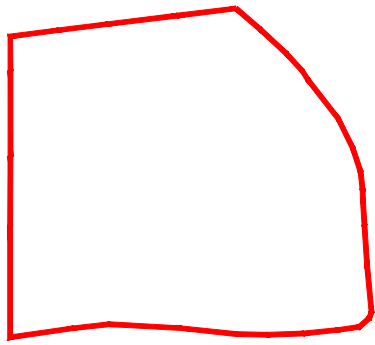
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Figure 3
Tithe Map, 1839
1:4,000 at A4



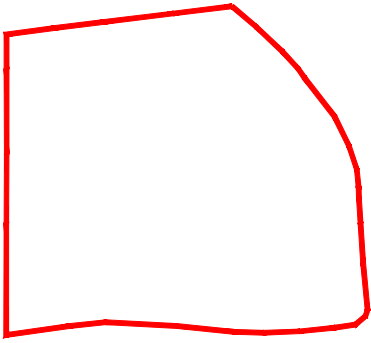
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Figure 4
Ordnance Survey, 1856
1:4,000 at A4



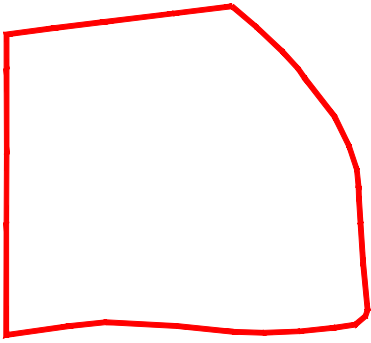
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Figure 5
Ordnance Survey, 1897
1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 6
Ordnance Survey, 1919
1:4,000 at A4



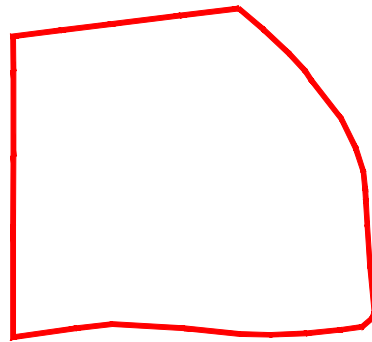
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Figure 7
Ordnance Survey, 1942
1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 8
 Ordnance Survey, 1979
 1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 9
Ordnance Survey, 1983
1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 10
External Plate Directions
1:500 at A3



Figure 11
Existing Ground Floor Plan Showing Plate Directions
1:100 at A3

PLATES

Pavilion Building



Plate 1: Front entrance into the Pavilion, looking west (WDS15 D1 (7))



Plate 2: Side entrance in east elevation of the Pavilion, looking west (WDS15 D1 (8))



Plate 3: Rear elevations of the Pavilion, looking south-east, (WDS15 D1 (1))



Plate 4: North gable end elevation of the Pavilion, looking south (WDS15 D1 (3))



Plate 5: Rear west elevation (long) of the Pavilion, looking east (WDS15 D1 (4))



Plate 6: Rear west elevation (gable end) of the Pavilion, looking east (WDS15 D1 (5))



Plate 7: South elevation of the Pavilion, looking north WDS15 D1 (6)

Low perimeter wall



Plate 8: Low perimeter wall with outbuilding and school building behind, looking south (WDS15 D1 (29))



Plate 9: Detail of low perimeter wall showing change in stone size, looking south-west (WDS15 D1 (30))



Plate 10: Low perimeter wall with outbuilding behind, looking east (WDS15 D1 (28))



Plate 11: Low perimeter wall with outbuilding and school building on right, looking east (WDS15 D1 (20))



Plate 12: Western end of the low perimeter wall's, looking east (WDS15 D1 (19))



Plate13: West end of low perimeter wall viewed from within playground area, looking north north-west (WDS15 D1 (18)0



Plate14: Low perimeter wall and converted outbuilding, looking north-east (WDS15 D1 (21))



Plate15: Eastern part of the low perimeter wall viewed from within car-park area, looking north-west (WDS15 D1 (31))

Dividing playground wall



Plate16: Diving wall with commemoration bell, looking east (WDS15 D1 (11))



Plate 17: Commemoration bell and '1611' inscribed stone, looking west (WDS15 D1 (12))



Plate 18: Commemoration bell and '1611' inscribed stone, looking west (WDS15 D1 (12 zoomed in))



Plate19: Diving wall with commemoration bell, looking east (WDS15 D1 (13))

Music Room Outbuilding (Building1)



Plate 20: East elevation of music room outbuilding, looking west (WDS15 D1 (32))



Plate 21: South elevation of music room outbuilding, looking north north-west (WDS15 D1 (26))



Plate 22: West elevation of music room outbuilding and south elevation of converted outbuilding, looking west (WDS15 D1 (16))



Plate 23: Main entrance into the music room outbuilding, looking west (WDS15 D1 (36))



Plate 24: South end of large classroom B1G4 in the music room outbuilding, looking south-east (WDS15 D1 (38))



Plate 25: North end of large classroom B1G4 in the music room outbuilding, looking north-west (WDS15 D1 (37))



Plate 26: Ceiling vents, looking up and west (WDS15 D1 (41))



Plate 27: Vents on roof, looking up and east (WDS15 D1 (35))



Plate 28: Blocked doorway in room B1G2, looking south-east (WDS15 D1 (39))



Plate 29: Window in west wall of room a and inserted brick wall on right, looking north-west (WDS15 D1 (40))



Plate 30: Blocked doorway and inserted brick wall in room B1G6, looking west (WDS15 D1 (42))



Plate 31: Brick walls in room B1G5, looking west (WDS15 D1 (43))

Link room



Plate 32: Entrance into link room, looking west (WDS15 D1 (43 zoomed in))



Plate 33: Blocked rear window of link room, looking east (WDS15 D1 (22 zoomed in))



Plate 34: Interior of link room, looking west (WDS15 D1 (44))

Converted outbuildings



Plate 35: West end of converted outbuildings used for storage space, looking north (WDS15 D1 (17))



Plate 36: Interior of storage space (B2G1), looking north-west (WDS15 D1 (24))



Plate 37: Interior of storage space (B2G1) showing blocked doorway, looking east (WDS15 D1 (23))



Plate 38: Detail of iron downpipe on exterior of converted outbuilding, looking north (WDS15 D1 (25))



Plate 39: East end of converted outbuildings used as teaching rooms, looking north-west (WDS15 D1 (34))



Plate 40: Room B2G3, looking west (WDS15 D1 (45))



Plate 41: Room B2G3, looking east (WDS15 D1 (46))



Plate 42: Room B2G4 with overhead timber truss, looking west (WDS15 D1 (47))

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