



MANNING ELLIOTT PARTNERSHIP

**FORMER SCHOOL AT QUEENSBERRY SQUARE,
SANQUHAR,
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY**




Archaeological Building Survey Report

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DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY**

Archaeological Building Recording

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by Manning Elliott Partnership to undertake a programme of an enhanced archaeological building recording of the former school at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar (NGR NS 77939 10117). The work was required as a condition of planning consent for the demolition of the building. The building recording covered the remaining structure of the former primary school, which ceased operating in the 1980's.

The buildings comprise two main structures, one section dating to pre-1860 and the second section to the late 19th century. The site is fully located within the Sanquhar Conservation Area. There are currently various access points into the building, however access within the building was restricted due to the poor condition of the timber flooring. The main material used for the external and internal walling is rubble and ashlar stone masonry. In some areas, later red brick alteration and repair works were visible. All windows were either blocked off, boarded up or completely removed.

The building is in very poor condition, with the main rooms not being accessible due to water damage and associated rot. The already demolished structures comprised the 20th century extension and sections of the late 19th century extension. Very few interior features survived. The internal masonry was mostly exposed, with only a few visible sections of early 20th century lath and plaster. Limited survival of the staircase impeded access to the boiler room.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong thanks Manning Elliott Partnership for commissioning the project, and for all assistance during the survey.

Thanks are also due to Andrew Nicholson, Planning Archaeologist at Dumfries & Galloway Council for his help and advice.

The archaeological building survey was undertaken by Ariane Buschmann. The report was written by Ariane Buschmann, and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by David Jackson, who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION AND POLICIES

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong was commissioned by Manning Elliott Partnership to undertake a programme of enhanced archaeological building recording of the former Primary School, Queensberry Square, Sanquhar, Dumfries & Galloway, DG4 6BY (NS 77939 10117), in advance of the demolition of the ruin and the redevelopment of the site for residential purposes (17/1648/FUL). The building is grade B listed, and was put on the Buildings at Risk register in 1992.
- 1.1.2 A standard archaeological condition was raised, in order to ensure that the proposed works are fully mitigated. The condition states as follows:
- 1.1.3 *'That no development pursuant to this planning permission shall take place unless the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the planning authority. In addition, the developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to the Council Archaeologist or a nominated representative and shall allow them to observe work in progress.'*
- 1.1.4 The proposed development works will impact on several structures located within a section of land to the South of St Bride's Church, developed in the early 19th century.
- 1.1.5 The proposed development site was in use as primary school until its closure in the early 1980's and has since fallen into disrepair. The modern extensions of the school were demolished in 2008. Consent for the demolition of the remaining structure was given in 2018, after Historic Scotland concluded that the retention of the building on site is not economically viable.

1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the North of Queensberry Square, at the Northern end of Sanquhar (NGR: NS 77939 10117; Figures 1 and 2). Sanquhar is a town along the River Nith in Dumfries & Galloway, Scotland. The site is situated within the Sanquhar Conservation Area, designated in 1970 (Dumfries & Galloway Council 2015).

1.3 Planning Context

- 1.3.1 Scottish Planning Policy (The Scottish Government 2014) states that "the historic environment is a key cultural and economic asset and a source of inspiration that should be seen as integral to creating successful places". Consequently, the planning

system should:

“promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning”; and “enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced”.

- 1.3.2 The mechanisms for the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement (HESPS)*, which was published by Historic Environment Scotland (HES) in June 2016.
- 1.3.3 Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. This establishes that any work which affects the character of a listed building will require listed building consent. In assessing an application for listed building consent, the planning authority is required to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
- 1.3.4 Section 2.24 of the *HESPS* states that *“any building or man-made structure may be considered for listing. In order to be listed under Section 1 of the 1997 Act any such building or structure must be of special architectural or historic interest”*.
- 1.3.5 Section 2.36 of the *HESPS* explains that *“many buildings are of interest, architecturally or historically, but for the purposes of listing this interest must be special”*.
- 1.3.6 Section 3.38 of the *HESPS* explains that *“once lost, listed buildings cannot be replaced. They can be robbed of their special interest either by inappropriate alteration or by demolition. There is, therefore, a presumption against demolition or other works that adversely affect the special interest of a listed building or its setting”*.

1.4 Local Planning Policies

- 1.4.1 The Local Development Plan was adopted by the Dumfries and Galloway Council in September 2014. The relevant policies in regard to the historic environment are Policy HE3 and HE4.

- 1.4.2 Policy HE3: Archaeology states that the council will support proposed developments that protect significant archaeological and historic assets, and the wider historic environment from any negative effects.
- 1.4.3 *'In considering development proposals the Council will need to be satisfied that:*
- the development preserves or enhances the appearance, fabric or setting of the site or asset in-situ; and/or*
 - where there is uncertainty about the location, extent or significance of these assets an agreed scheme of assessment and evaluation to inform the application is included with the proposal; and/or*
 - due consideration has been given to the significance and value of the site or asset in relation to the long-term benefit and specific need for the development in the location proposed.*
- 1.4.4 *Where, due to exceptional circumstances, development is to proceed and the preservation of historic assets in-situ including buildings is not possible, a scheme of mitigation involving excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving and any other measures appropriate to the case has been agreed with the Council'* (Dumfries and Galloway Council 2014, 54).
- 1.4.5 Furthermore, in Policy HE4: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, it is proposed that the council will *'support development that safeguards the character, archaeological interest and setting of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) as designated by the Council'* (Dumfries and Galloway Council 2014, 55).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and Guidance

2.1.1 An enhanced Historic Building Survey, as described by ALGAO: Scotland (2013), is a record of the structure, placing it in its geographical, architectural and historical context, including information about any visible architectural phasing. All exterior and interior elevations were viewed, described and photographed. The record includes conclusions regarding the building's development and use (ALGAO: Scotland 2013).

2.2 Enhanced Building Survey

2.2.1 The building survey comprised internal and external observation of the building to produce a photographic and written record. Photographs were taken with a graduated scale and in digital format, of all external elevations and internal rooms, including structural architectural details, details of fixtures and fittings, and more general views showing the structures in their urban context. Photographs in black and white 35mm print were taken as appropriate. In summary, the photographic survey included:

- General view or views of the exteriors and interiors of the building;
- The scaled external appearance of the building, typically as a series of oblique views which showed all external elevations and gave an overall impression of size and shape;
- The overall appearance of the internal areas, where accessible, including any evidence for historic fixtures and fittings;
- Photographs of all exterior and interior details, whether structural, functional or decorative, relevant to the design of the buildings, and to their development and use;
- The relationship of the building to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.

2.2.2 The written record comprised:

- The precise location of all structures subjected to the building survey, as a National Grid reference and in address form;
- The location of the project archive;
- A historical background to set the structures into their historical context, with information derived as a result of the desk-based research;

- A description of the form of the structures and their date and construction phases;
- Drawings to illustrate the report, including a scaled floor plan showing the current layout of the building.

2.2.3 The purpose of the archaeological building recording was to produce a photographic and written record of the existing structures. The aim was to identify sequences of development and modification within the building, to create a detailed record of the current state of the building and record any fixtures and fittings of historical significance.

2.3 Reporting and Project Archive

- 2.3.1 An archive will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in *'Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation'* (Brown 2011).
- 2.3.2 The project archive will be deposited within the Historic Environment Scotland's National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE). Copies of both reports will be sent to Andrew Nicholson, Planning Archaeologist for Dumfries and Galloway Council.
- 2.3.3 Wardell Armstrong supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk>). The aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of developer-funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-338646**.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This historical background has been compiled from information derived from historical mapping as well as readily-available documentary sources such as local histories.

3.2 Historic Background

- 3.2.1 Sanquhar is a small town and a parish of the Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. Its name may have originated from either the castle, or some fortified predecessor on its site; for 'Sanquhar' (also spelt 'Sancher' or 'Sanchar') most likely derives from the Celtic seann-caer, 'an old fort' (Vision of Britain 2019). The greater part of Sanquhar was designated as Sanquhar Conservation Area in 1970 (Dumfries & Galloway Council 2015).
- 3.2.2 The first Lords of Sanquhar were the Roos, Roose, or Ross family. Isabel de Ross, heiress of Robert de Ross, married William de Crichton. In 1485, Sir Robert de Crichton was made Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. In the mid-17th century, the first Earl of Dumfries sold the land and associated lordship to William Douglas, Viscount of Drumlanrig. The castle became the seat of the Drumlanrig Douglasses. William, first Duke of Queensberry (1637-95), relocated from the newly built palace of Drumlanrig to Sanquhar Castle. However, the old pile was abandoned by the second Duke of Queensberry. Plunderers were quick to reutilise the material of the abandoned castle, until there was only a ruin left (The Douglas Archives 2019).
- 3.2.3 Sanquhar greatly developed under the third Duke of Queensberry, who invested into the expansion of the road network around the town. The main manufacture at this date was the knitting of stockings and mittens, mostly parti-coloured and with various patterns. However, this industry was ended by the outbreak of the American War in 1775. Until then the principal market had been Virginia. Brick and tile making, coal-mining, as well as the manufacture of shovels survived as main industries during the post-medieval period (Vision of Britain 2019).
- 3.2.4 The Old Statistical Account of 1793 states that: *'There is an established public school in the town of Sanquhar, and, which is a singular felicity, furnished with an excellent teacher, well qualified in every respect to instruct the youth in the art of penmanship, arithmetic, and all the necessary branches of classical education. The character and abilities of the teacher render Sanquhar an eligible spot for the education of those who*

are destined to fill the higher ranks of life. There are at a medium about 60 scholars at the school' (Austin-Smith: Lord 2016, 6).

- 3.2.5 On a plan of Townhead Park, dating from 1808, Queensberry Square is being laid out. Although not annotated as a school at this point, outlines of the building are marked in its position, on plot 71 and 72 (Figure 3). The property was framed by two buildings to the North and South, the Northern properties owned by James Ingram, and the Southern properties owned by Robert Calvin.
- 3.2.6 A reference in The Memorials of Sanquhar Kirkyard (1912) indicates the possible construction date of the first school building on the site:
- 3.2.7 *'Rev. Thomas Montgomery was the successor of Mr Ranken, and was ordained on the 5th June, 1821. It was principally through his exertions that the present church was built in 1824, and he also succeeded in getting a new manse, the present residence of the minister. The Parish School was built at the same time'* (Austin-Smith: Lord 2016, 6).
- 3.2.8 By 1832 (Figure 4), only parts of the square of buildings to the South of Queensberry Square were built. A structure was situated in the properties previously owned by Robert Calvin. A building to the North of it may be the predecessor of the school building. In 1891, the building is described as *'a two-storey block in Queensberry Square, with the Square as the play-ground. The ground-storey was occupied as the school, the upper storey being the schoolmaster's house'* (History of Sanquhar 1891, 397, Austin-Smith: Lord 2016, 6).
- 3.2.9 The school is clearly referred to in the 1860 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5). The plot comprises a rectangular structure, with the approximate outlines of the front facing room, which is still present. By 1900, the school expanded to the back of the property (Figure 6). These changes must have been undertaken prior to 1891, as in the History of Sanquhar, a description of the alteration of the then existing school building states that the *'School Board had the house gutted, the schoolmaster being provided with a residence elsewhere. The floor was taken out, and the whole converted into one room, with a ceiling the whole height of the house. A large wing was built to the back, with offices, sheds, &c., and the whole class-rooms fitted with the most approved furniture'* (History of Sanquhar 1891, 397, Austin-Smith: Lord 2016, 6). Following a scheme in 1885, based on the Educational Endowments Act of 1883, only infant and lower grades of pupils were taught at the parish school, while the higher grades were moved to the

Chrichton School, founded through the donations by Mrs Chrichton with her death in 1838 (History of Sanquhar 1891, 397). Sanquhar Public or Parish School had an average attendance of 288 pupils.

3.2.10 At the end of the 19th century, there were four schools within the parish: Sanquhar parish school and the Crichton; as well as the Minnick Bridge and Wanlockhead School for the children of miners, which were maintained by the Duke of Buccleuch (History of Sanquhar 1891, 400).

3.2.11 A large building complex was added to the South-West of Sanquhar parish school by 1962 (Figure 7, Plate 1). The building was then referred to as Sanquhar Academy. It was later converted into Sanquhar Primary School (Figure 8), before being closed in the 1980's.

3.2.12 By 1992, the school fell into a derelict state. There were proposals to convert the building into a swimming pool as part of local environmental improvements to Queensberry Square, although these plans were abandoned by 1998. The building continued to deteriorate in the following decade. By July 2008, the partial demolition of the modern school complex had been started. This demolition was to exclude the pre-1900 section of the building (Buildings at Risk 2019).



SANQUHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL.
(Photograph by Mr J. P. A. L. Thomson, Dumfries.)

Plate 1: Sanquhar Public School after early 20th century extension
<http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~cdobie/history/sanquhar-photos.htm#spschool>

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken on the 12th December 2018. The site is located at Northern end of Queensberry Square, Sanquhar (NGR: NS 77939 10117; Figure 1 and 2). The building was fenced off at the time of the survey as it is structurally unsafe. Not all sections of the building were accessible due to water damage and decay. The site comprised three rooms on the ground floor, as well as a boiler room within the cellar, which was not accessible. Rooms are referred to by Ground Floor (GF), Basement Floor (BF) and a room number (Plate 9).

4.2 Building Exterior

4.2.1 The building is one storey high, with additional cellar space. It is mainly constructed of grey ashlar, with occasional rubble masonry and modern brickwork. The roof for the entire structure had been removed for some time, probably in association with earlier demolition works.

4.2.2 *South-East Elevation:* The South-East facing elevation toward Queensberry Square was three bays wide (Plate 2). The Northern and Southern bay contained a narrow window with a round arched window set within a stone lucarne with pediment. The pediment of the Northern bay lucarne is no longer present. The central bay contains a large stone transom and mullion round-arched window. The pediment above the window is also no longer extant.

4.2.3 *South-West Elevation:* The South-Western facing elevation comprises two main sections (Plate 4); the Southern, possibly pre-1860 section (Plate 3), and the pre-1900 extension to the North-West (Plate 5). The first section consists of two bays, each containing a narrow window with a round-arched window set within a lucarne with pediment (Plate 3). The windows had been blocked in two separate phases, firstly to reduce their size and secondly to completely block them as part of the extension in the first half of the 20th century (Figure 7). Along the upper edge of the elevation are several indents from inserted ceiling beams.

4.2.4 The second section to the North-West comprises three bays (Plate 5). There were several areas of red brick repair work visible. The greater part of this section was once an internal wall. The Southernmost bay contains a low wall with an opening towards GF2 and possible remnants of a stone window frame. The central bay contains a doorway and large window towards GF3, while the Northernmost bay only contains a

window. Between the Northernmost window and the low wall associated with GF2 are five corbels, situated at a central height of the windows.

- 4.2.5 *North-West Elevation:* The North-West facing bay only comprised one bay (Plate 6), with a stone-mullion three light window. Two small volutes remain above the window.
- 4.2.6 *North-East Elevation:* The North-East facing elevation comprises two main sections. The Southernmost section of the first structure consists of two bays (Plate 8), each with a narrow window, which has been boarded up, and a round-arched window in a lucarne above each window. Remnants of a rain water drainage pipe are visible between the windows.
- 4.2.7 The second section to the North comprises four bays (Plate 7). The Southernmost bay consists of a low wall with a doorway towards GF2, and possible remnants of a window frame. The second bay contains a blocked off doorway towards GF3 and a narrow window. Hollow indents of ceiling beams across the first and second bay suggest a low building once abutted the elevation. The third bay comprises a large timber framed window, while the fourth bay only contains a narrow, boarded up window.
- 4.2.8 A small section of a North-East to South-West aligned, simple cast iron fence on an ashlar stone base with a gate abuts the East corner of the building (Plate 25).

4.3 **Building Interior**

- 4.3.1 Only three rooms of the old school building were still standing. They were in a desolate condition, increased by the lack of roof or window cover. There was extensive decay to the timber flooring of both GF1 and GF3, which could only be surveyed from their doorways. The basement floor was visible below GF1, but was not accessible.
- 4.3.2 *GF-1:* A large room set within the oldest part of the school. The room could be accessed via three doorways at the North-Western elevation. Most of the timber flooring had gone (Plate 12), exposing the boiler room below. A staircase at the Northern corner of the room once led towards the boiler room, however only a few wooden steps were visible (Plate 13). The greater part of the grey ashlar and rubble stone masonry was exposed, with only sections of probably 1920's internal wall lath and plaster still visible at the North-Eastern elevation (Plate 9). Small sections of red brick repair work were visible at the South-Eastern elevation (Plate 10). Beside each window, a small box covering an air vent was observed, which must have been installed between 1900 and 1962, as the blocked off windows do not have such air vent (Plate 11). There was a blocked off opening, possibly a fireplace, situated

centrally at the North-Eastern elevation. This section was, however, mostly covered by the remnants of the internal wall lath and plaster (Plate 9). The masonry of the North-West elevation was the most disturbed, using large blocks of stone set in an uncoursed rubble masonry, with modern red brick repairs. A chimney had been built in red brick to the North of the second doorway at this elevation.

- 4.3.3 *GF-2*: The South-East elevation of GF2 contained a large mixture of repair and alteration works (Plates 17 and 18). This was once an external wall of the pre-1860 school building. There were three doorways towards GF1. Hollow indents above the Northernmost doorway, also impacting upon the timber lintel, indicate a low roofline of a building, which abutted the structure at this section. This doorway may have been an original opening.
- 4.3.4 Immediately to the North of the central doorway was a modern red brick chimney (Plate 17). The steel beam lintel of the doorway was surrounded by red brick masonry. The overall construction of this doorway suggest that this was a later insertion. There is a change in masonry between the central and Southernmost doorway. While the North and South end of the elevation comprised a fairly smooth ashlar stone masonry, the central section was built of a mixture of ashlar and roughly ashlar masonry in a rough course, similar to the internal masonry observed in GF1.
- 4.3.5 The third doorway may have been an original opening, which was, however, reduced in size by some additional brick masonry. The doorway had a timber lintel. To the far South of the elevation was a round-arched window, set into a former large square doorway or window. The arch was formed using red bricks (Plate 18).
- 4.3.6 The North-West elevation was a red brick partition wall in an English garden bond with a doorway to GF3 in the Western corner of the elevation (Plate 15).
- 4.3.7 The North-East and South-West elevations were similar in appearance (Plates 14 and 16). They were significantly lower than the abutting elevations, with possible remnants of a stone window frame. Their openings were once internal doorways. The doorway at the South-Western elevation had been noticeably reduced in size (Plate 16).
- 4.3.8 *GF-3*: This large room to the back of the building was in similar condition to GF1. The timber floor was still mostly intact (Plate 23), but had clearly been impacted upon by extensive water damage. The roughly coursed ashlar and rubble masonry was exposed. Only a small section of internal wall lath and plaster was still present at the

Northern corner of the room (Plate 20).

- 4.3.9 A fireplace with stone fire surround was situated centrally at the South-Western elevation. The large, three light window at the North-Eastern elevation is likely to have been a later insertion, as it varied in its construction material and dimension from the three light window at the North-Western elevation (Plate 21). The window at the North-East elevation was constructed of steel and wood, while the other windows were primarily made of stone with some wood features. All contemporary windows were the same height.
- 4.3.10 A blocked off doorway with timber lintel was situated at the Eastern corner of the room (Plate 24), its position corresponding with the still open doorway at the South-Western elevation. They were once internal doorways, leading to small rooms which have been demolished in recent times.
- 4.3.11 Centrally within the South-West elevation was a small fireplace, with a niche to the South-West (Plate 22).



Plate 2: South-East facing elevation



Plate 3: Older section of South-West facing elevation



Plate 4: Oblique view of South-West facing elevation



Plate 5: Late 19th century extension, South-West facing elevation



Plate 6: Late 19th century extension, North-West facing elevation



Plate 7: late 19th century extension, North-East facing elevation



Plate 8: North-East facing elevation of older section



Plate 9: GF 1, general view towards East corner



Plate 10: GF 1, South-East elevation



Plate 11: GF 1, blocked off windows of South-West elevation



Plate 12: GF 1, general view of timber flooring



Plate 13: GF 1, visible remnants of staircase to boiler room in North corner



Plate 14: GF 2, North-East elevation



Plate 15: GF 2, red brick partition wall to GF 3



Plate 16: GF 2, South-West elevation with partially blocked opening



Plate 17: GF 2, Northern section of South-East elevation with red brick chimney



Plate 18: GF 2, Southern section of South-East elevation with brick arch



Plate 19: GF 2, gouge within masonry



Plate 20: GF 3 general view towards North-West



Plate 21: GF 3, North-East elevation with later inserted window



Plate 22: GF 3, niche and fireplace at South-West elevation



Plate 23: GF 3, general view of flooring



Plate 24: GF 3, blocked off doorway at North-East elevation



Plate 25: Cast iron fence to East corner of building

5 PHASING OF BUILDING

- 5.1.1 The building comprised several structural phases. The cartographic evidence already shows various alterations within the site in the years between 1860 and 1962.
- 5.1.2 Bricks found on site contain marks from Buccleuch Terra Cotta Works, which was based in Sanquhar and operated between 1889 and the 1950's (Scottish Brickmarks 2019). This corresponds with the two extensions of the school between 1860 and 1900, and 1900 and 1962.
- 5.1.3 It is likely that the front section of the building, containing GF1 and the boiler room, is the building noted on the 1860 map (Figure 5), which was subsequently extended several times. This is supported by the fact that all further structures appear to have abutted this central building, and were not fully keyed into the masonry. Documentary evidence further supports this assumption. It is mentioned that the first building was fully gutted, but not demolished, and an extension to the building added prior to 1891 (History of Sanquhar 1891, 397). The previous two storey building was converted into a one storey single school room. The internal masonry of the structure displays several alterations, with closed off openings and inserted doorways. It is, however, impossible to clearly reconstruct the original layout without having full access to the room.
- 5.1.4 The extension to the North-West was clearly constructed in one phase with only minor changes, such as the steel and timber window frontage at the North-East elevation. This structure was once abutted by one storey buildings to the North-East and South-West, which were demolished in recent times. All modern structures were removed during these demolition works.

6 FEATURES FOR RETENTION

- 6.1.1 Within the structure, several features that may be considered for retention as decorative elements within the new residential development were observed. The greater part of these features are the ornaments associated with the windows and lucarne above the windows (see Figure 10), which are of aesthetic value (Plates 26-28). Also considered are the ornate sandstone sills of the windows, although they have been impacted upon through weather deterioration.
- 6.1.2 A section of a stone arch (Plate 29), as well as several sections of cornice (Plate 30) were also noted within a pile of discarded stone within the site. Although they are parts of the already demolished structures, they may still be of aesthetic value.



Plate 26: Round arched window section at South-East elevation with decorative volutes



Plate 27: Lucarne above blocked off window at South West elevation



Plate 28: Remains of lucarne above windows at North-East facing elevation



Plate 29: Remnants of arch, possibly from later extension, within site



Plate 30: Sections of cornices within site, possibly from later extension

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 The former Sanquhar Primary School or Academy was once a building of high value for the town's community. It is set at the Northern end of the Sanquhar Conservation Area, designated in 1970. Development plans for this section of the town were first drawn up at the beginning of the 19th century. The parish school, together with Crichton School, were the main institutes for education in the 19th century. The first structure originated from the early to mid-19th century. Extensive redevelopment and extension of the school was undertaken in the late 19th century, creating the current layout of the school. Subsequent extensions of the 20th century have already been demolished.
- 7.1.2 The building is currently in a very poor condition, and access was fairly restricted due to water damage and associated rot of the timber flooring. The building is to be demolished during the course of the redevelopment. It is of some historic value, but its condition negatively affects its value.
- 7.1.3 Not many features of interest have survived. There are only a few decorative features of aesthetic value that remain, mostly within the oldest section of the school to the South-East. The internal masonry is mostly exposed, with only a few visible sections of early 20th century lath and plaster. Only a few remnants of the staircase towards the boiler room were present, impeding access to this room.
- 7.1.4 There are several smaller features that may be considered for retention as decorative elements within the new development. Features of aesthetic value comprise the lucarne above several windows, decorative volutes, cornice and stone sills.

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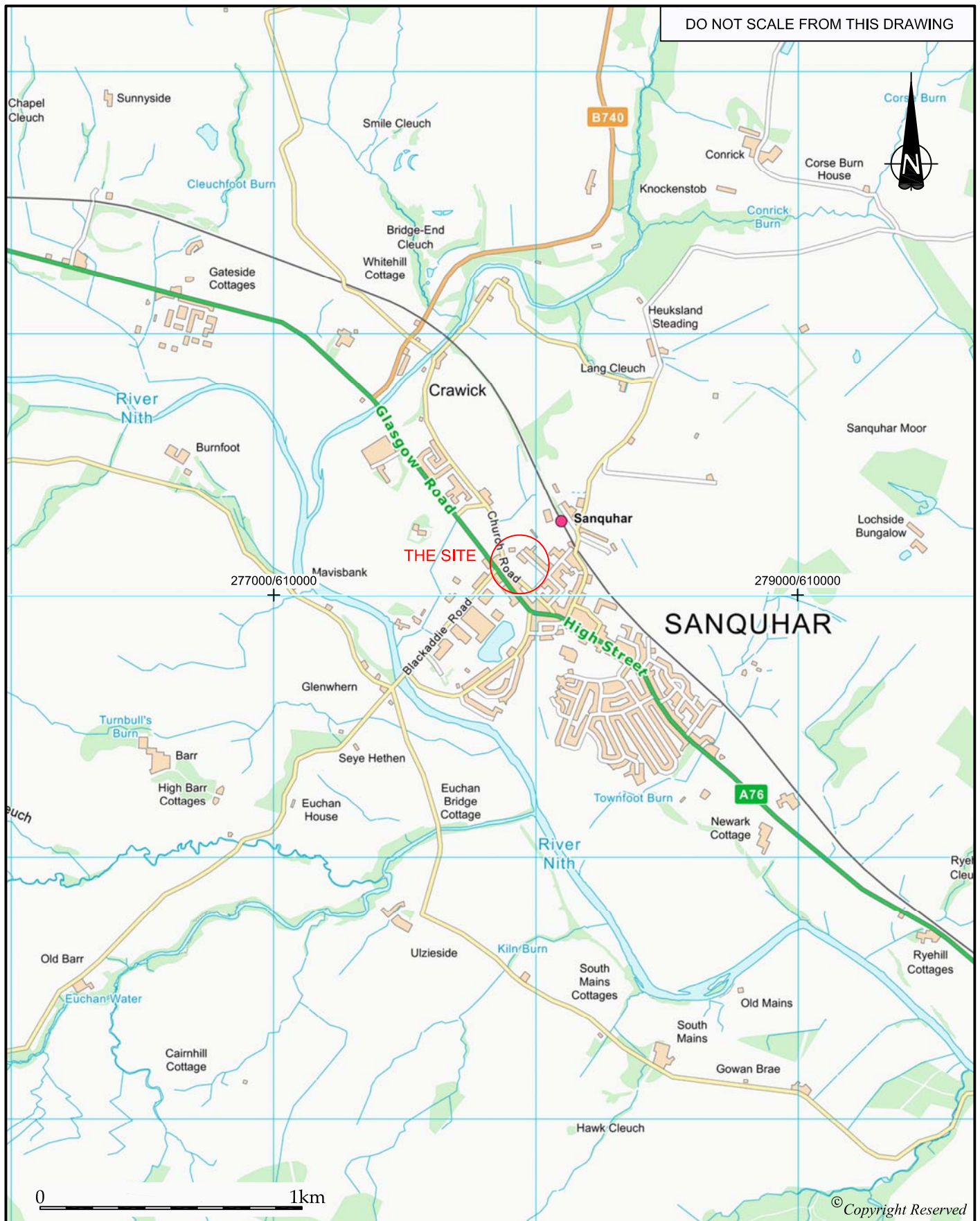
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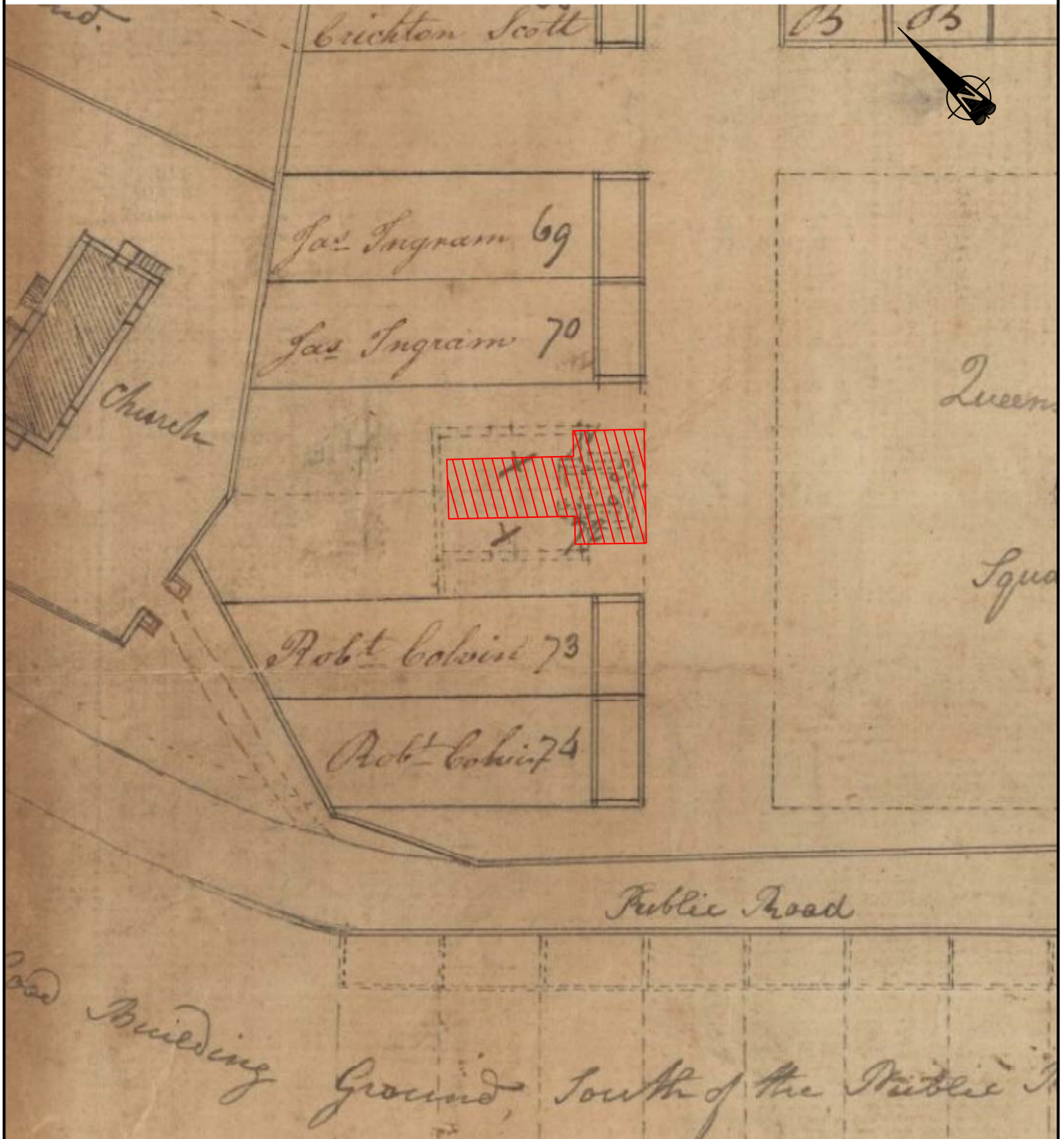
FIGURES




CLIENT Manning Elliott Partnership		DRG No. CL12225_BS_001		REV A
PROJECT Former School at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar, Dumfries and Galloway		SIZE A4	SCALE 1:20,000	DATE Jan 2019
		DRAWN BY ANB	CHECKED BY AB	APPROVED BY CBC
DRAWING TITLE Figure 1: Site location		 <div> ■ CARLISLE TEL 01228 550 575 WWW.WARDELL-ARMSTRONG.COM <input type="checkbox"/> BIRMINGHAM <input type="checkbox"/> LONDON <input type="checkbox"/> BOLTON <input type="checkbox"/> MANCHESTER <input type="checkbox"/> CARDIFF <input type="checkbox"/> NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH <input type="checkbox"/> SHEFFIELD <input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW <input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT </div>		



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PROJECT Former School at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar, Dumfries and Galloway	DRAWN BY ANB	CHECKED BY AB	APPROVED BY CBC
	DRAWING TITLE Figure 3: Plan of the Townhead Park laid off for building in 1808		
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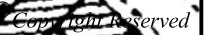
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Figure 4:
Sanquhar Great Reform Act Plan, 1832
(25 inches to 1 mile scale)

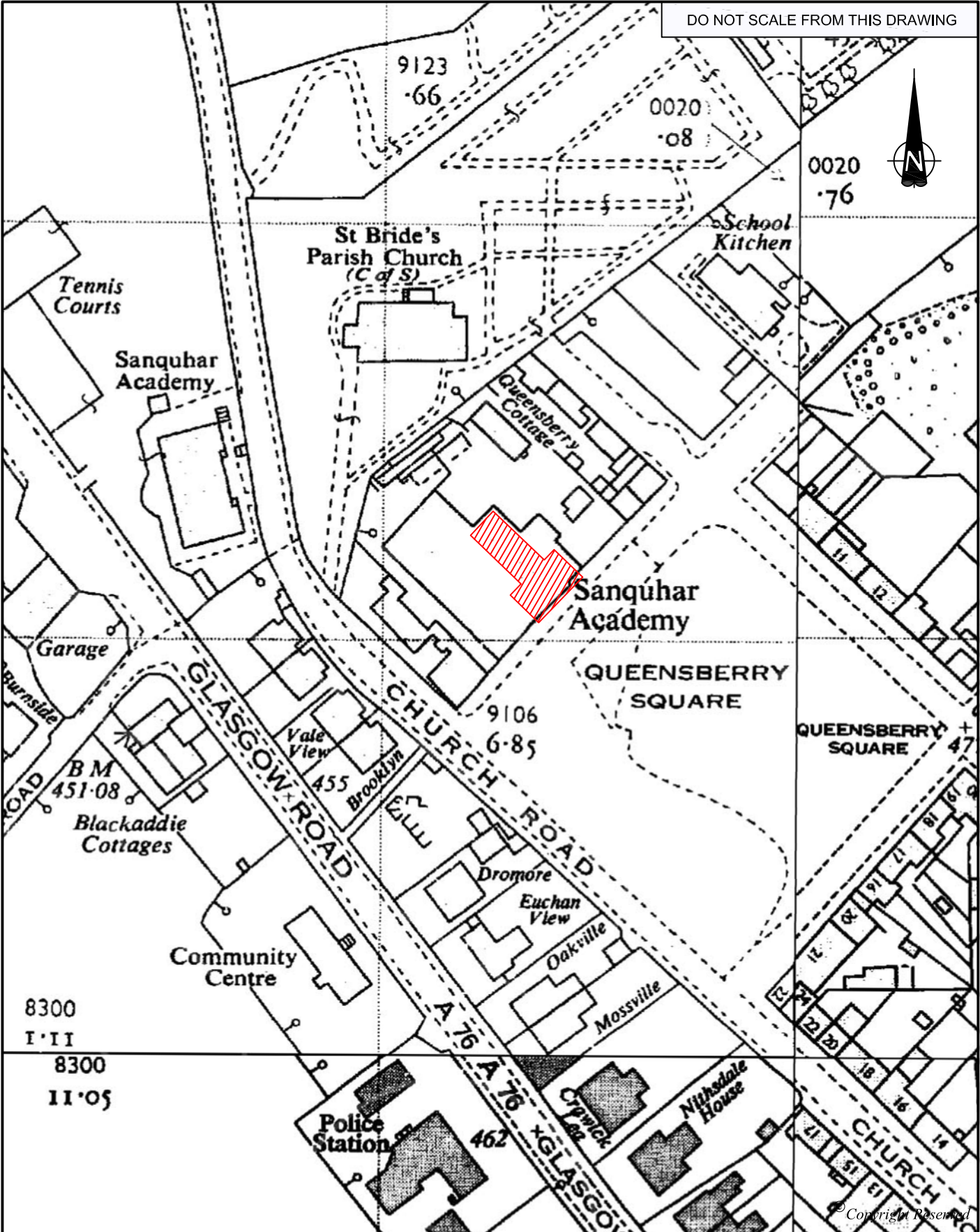


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PROJECT Former School at Queensberry Square, Sanquhar, Dumfries and Galloway	DRAWN BY ANB	CHECKED BY AB	APPROVED BY CBC
	DRAWING TITLE Figure 5: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1860 (25 inches to 1 mile scale)		

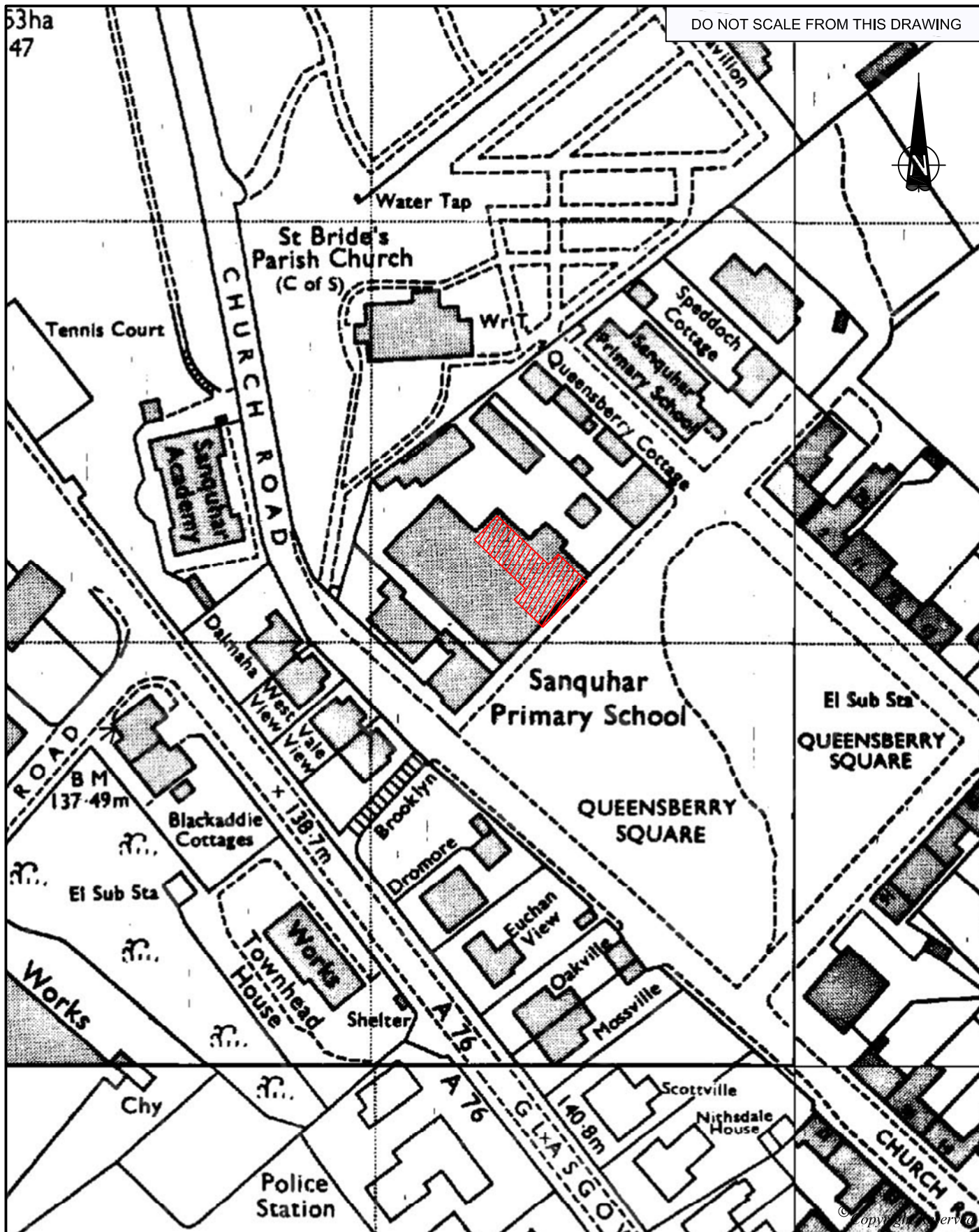



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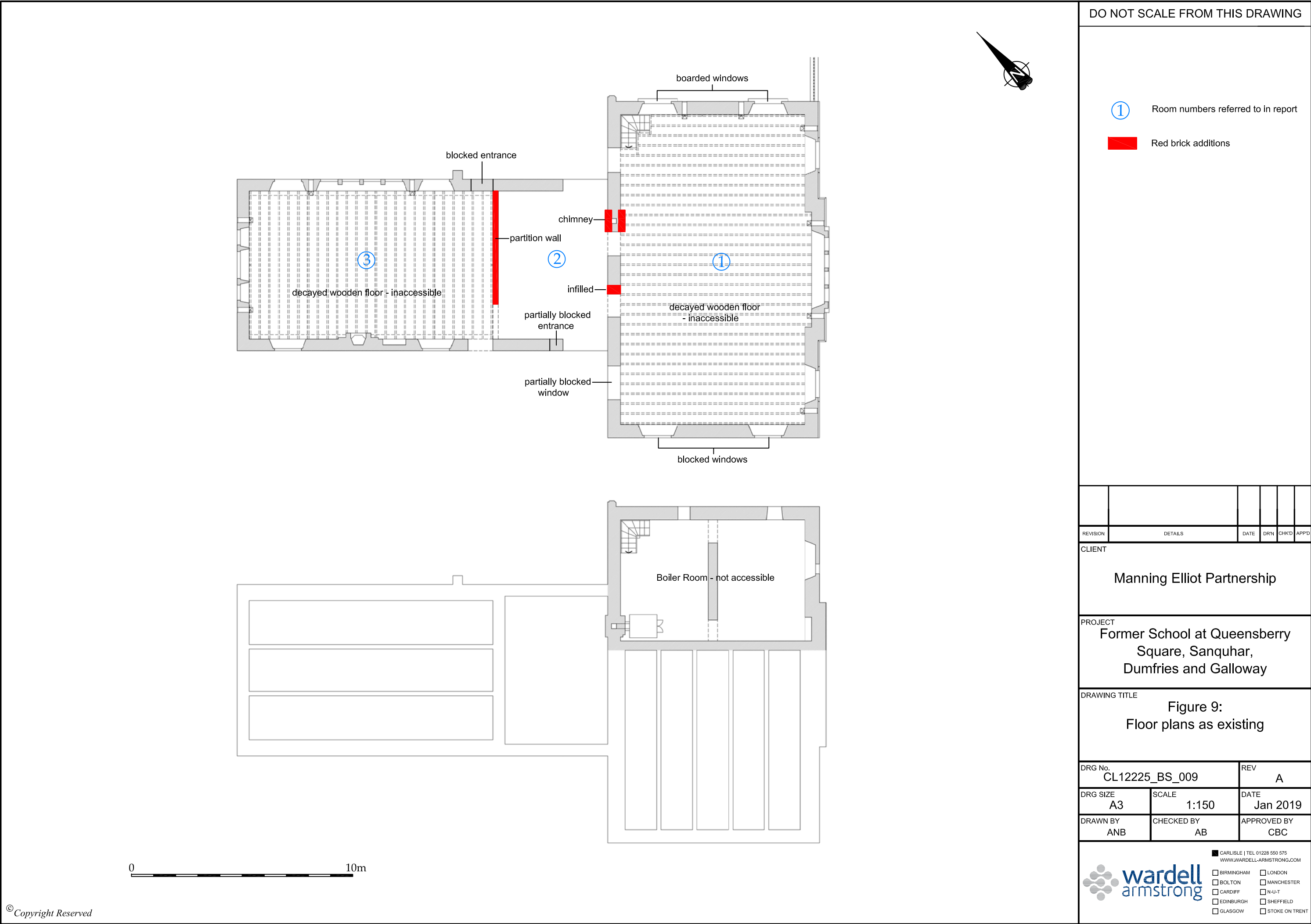
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Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1982 (25 inches to 1 mile scale)								



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- ① Room numbers referred to in report
- Red brick additions

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Figure 9:
Floor plans as existing

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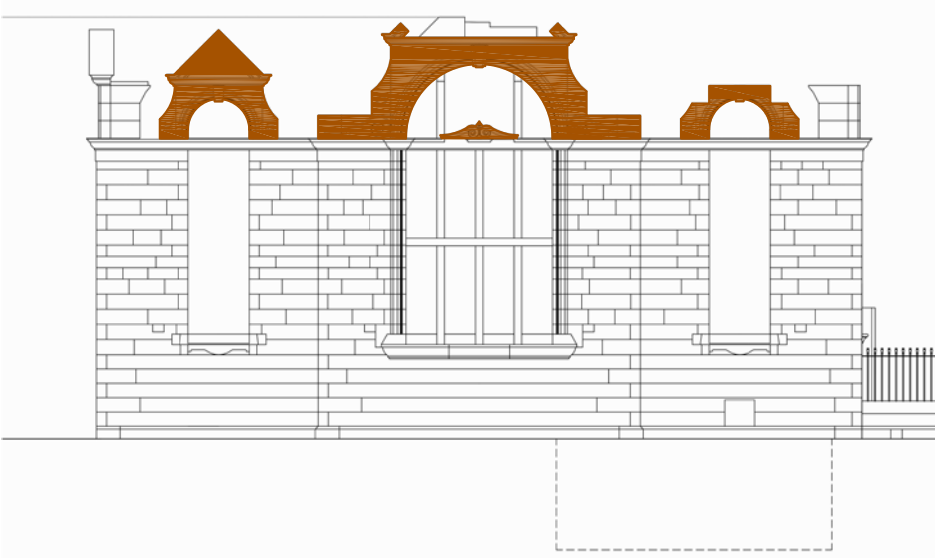
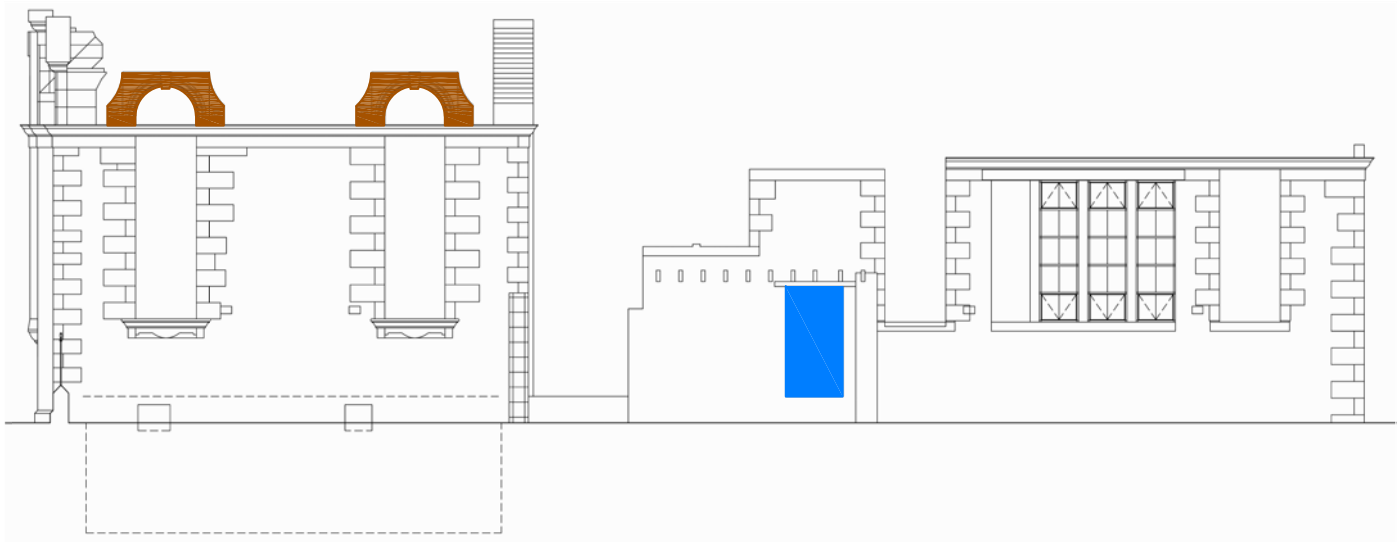
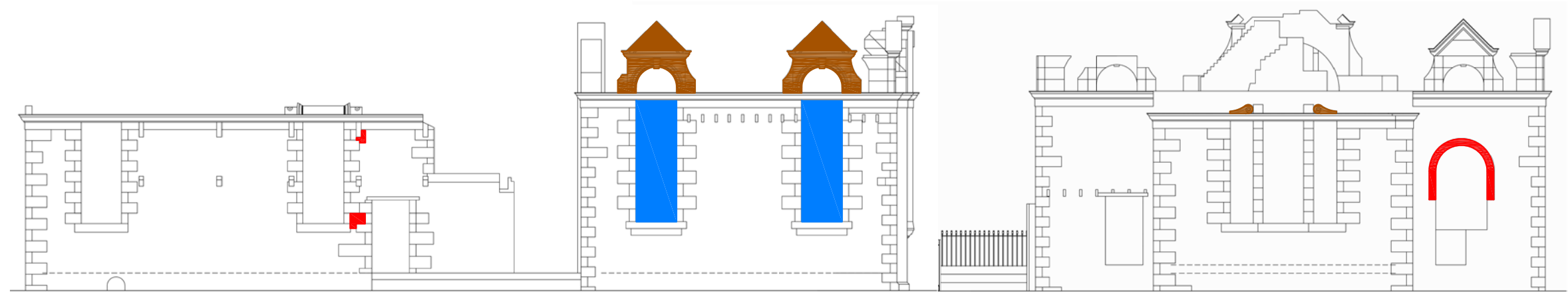
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- To be retained (?)
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Figure 10:
Elevations

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