



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**A Heritage Impact Assessment on the
former Heanor Grammar School,
Heanor, Derbyshire**

NGR: SK 435 463 (centre)

Jon Coward



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School, Heanor, Derbyshire**

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Jon Coward

For Bowmer and Kirkland

Checked by:

Signed:



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CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Aims and Methods	3
Methodology	3
Site location, geology and topography.....	3
Archaeological Background: HER data.....	4
Cartographic Evidence.....	6
The Listed Grammar School.....	10
Site Visit.....	13
Potential impact to buried remains.....	27
Conclusions.....	28
Bibliography.....	28
Sources.....	28
Appendix.....	29
Figure 1: Site location.....	2
Figure 2 Development area within Heanor.....	2
Figure 3 Derbyshire HER data in the vicinity of the development area. Purple stars are listed buildings.....	4
Figure 4 Enclosure Map 1792. Approximate development area outlined. North is slightly anticlockwise to how it is shown here, see following maps	6
Figure 5 Heanor Hall <i>c</i> 1866. Probably from the south west.....	7
Figure 6 Ordnance Survey 25” 1 st edition map of 1881. Approximate development area outlined	7
Figure 7 Ordnance Survey 25” map 1900.....	8
Figure 8 Ordnance Survey 25” map 1938.....	8
Figure 9 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1971	9
Figure 10 Present layout (courtesy Maber Associates).....	10
Figure 11 South façade, central, looking north.....	13
Figure 12 Detail of one of the entrance porches, looking north-west.....	14
Figure 13 South elevation, showing advanced wings, looking north-west.....	14
Figure 14 East elevation, looking west.....	15
Figure 15 West elevation, looking north east. Earth Sciences block to the left.....	15
Figure 16 Interior of modern hall added on to north side of building, looking north.....	16
Figure 17 A contemporary photograph of the memorial, after its dedication in June 1923.....	16
Figure 18 A recent photograph, looking south-west (courtesy of Maber Associates)	17
Figure 19 Main hall, looking west. Triptych behind hangings.	17
Figure 20 Stained glass figure in Hall, looking south.....	18
Figure 21 Adjacent stained glass figure in Hall, looking south	18
Figure 22 Ground floor corridor, looking south. Hall to RHS.....	19
Figure 23 East stair, looking south-east	19
Figure 24 Example exterior classroom windows, note hopper windows	20
Figure 25 Example interior classroom windows, facing inward to corridor and Hall.....	20
Figure 26 Detail of stair rail moulding.....	21
Figure 27 South façade as originally planned.....	22
Figure 28 South façade: later plan, which is largely as built	22
Figure 29 Proposed east elevation	23
Figure 30 East elevation as built. (Note later pencil additions indicating the position for the 1960’s fire escape)	23

Figure 31	Science block, from the south.....	24
Figure 32	Science block, from St Lawrence’s churchyard	25
Figure 33	Proposed layout (courtesy Maber Associates, NTS)	25
Figure 34	Detail of section plan showing roof structure as originally proposed	26
Figure 35	Example door mechanism	27

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Summary

A Heritage Impact Assessment has been carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Heanor, Derbyshire in advance of proposed redevelopment. The proposals concern the former Heanor Grammar School, a Grade II listed building, and its immediate environs.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Derbyshire indicates that there are no known archaeological remains or deposits within the assessment area. However, chance finds of Roman and medieval material have been made in the immediate vicinity, and the site is at the centre of the medieval settlement core. Ground reduction is known to have taken place over much of the centre and south of the site, and may well have impacted on the north frontage to the medieval street as well. There is therefore limited potential for surviving archaeological remains. The former Grammar school itself should be little altered by the proposed redevelopment, if done sympathetically, and proposals for the rest of the curtilage could enhance the setting of the heritage assets.

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Section 12, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG March 2012) this document is a Heritage Impact Assessment for the former Heanor Grammar School, Heanor, Derbyshire NGR: SK 435 463 (centre)

The Impact Assessment was commissioned by Maber and Associates on behalf of Bowmer and Kirkland in advance of proposals to redevelop the site. This report will aim to provide information for the planning authority to assist in a planning decision.

The report covers an assessment of impact of the redevelopment proposals on the listed building itself, the associated curtilage, other heritage assets in the immediate vicinity, and also considers potential impact on any buried archaeological remains.



Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2 Development area within Heanor

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Aims and Methods

The aim of this Impact Assessment is to present information on the extent, character, date integrity, state of preservation and significance of cultural heritage assets present within the study area in order to make an assessment of their significance and the impact the proposed development will have upon them. The assessment takes into account previous land uses and attempts to establish what impact the development will have on the archaeological remains and the built environment. The Impact Assessment should assist in providing an informed planning decision on the proposed development. Discussions with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist indicated that if there is to be little or no new build, a ‘full’ Desk-Based Assessment would probably be unnecessary. The proposals do not include new buildings as such, but the provision of new sports areas and running track might impact on buried deposits depending on their construction and level, and so some consideration of potential impact is included.

All work follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2012) and adheres to their *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (2011).

Methodology

The following sources have been consulted to assess previous land use and archaeological potential:

- Archaeological records in the Historic Environmental record for Derbyshire (HER), Derbyshire County Council.
- Ordnance Survey and other maps of the area (Derbyshire Records Office)
- Plans and drawings of the proposed development
- Geological maps (British Geological Survey)
- Historical background material

Site location, geology and topography

The development area lies near the junction of Ilkeston Rd, Mansfield Rd and Church St, occupying most of the block of land bordered by these streets plus Mundy St on the south and Wilmot St to the west. The axis of the main building as it now stands is south-south west to north-north east, but in this report is considered to be north-south, following the convention of the original building plans. The main building sits roughly in the centre of this block, with a large car park to the east facing onto the Ilkeston Rd, and a smaller one to the west. The 1960 Science Block is separate, running parallel to but slightly back from Church St.

The block slopes quite steeply down from the north-west to the south-east. The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying geology is Sandstone, Mudstone and Siltstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation.

Archaeological Background: HER data

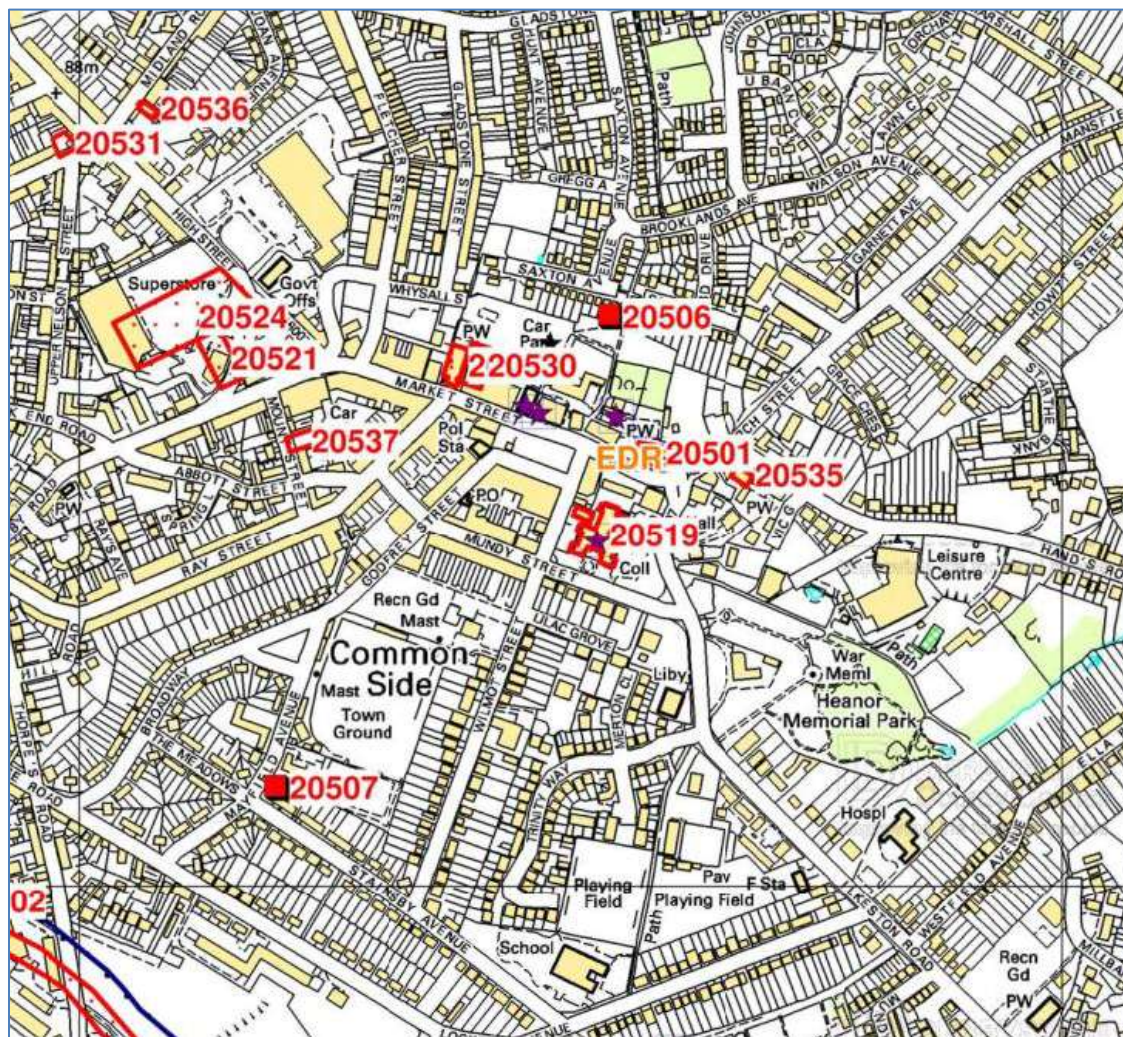


Figure 3 Derbyshire HER data in the vicinity of the development area. Purple stars are listed buildings

HER number	Description	Date
20536	Heanor Free Church, Midland Road, Heanor A Christian Brethren meeting house that was built in the late 19th century and is still in use as a place of worship	Post- medieval
20531	Primitive Methodist Chapel (site of), Park Street, Heanor The site of a Primitive Methodist Chapel that was built in 1886 (demolished).	Post-medieval
20524	Morley's factory (site of), High Street, Heanor Site of two factories, demolished.	Post-medieval
20521	Fletcher's Lace Workshop (Site of), Derby Road, Heanor The Fletchers of Heanor were a large family with extensive connections in the lace trade	Post-medieval
20537	United Methodist Free Chapel (site of), Mount Street, Heanor The site of a United Methodist Free Chapel that was built in 1876. It has since been demolished	Post-medieval

20507	Commonside, Heanor Two 14th century jugs found (approximate location)	Medieval
20530 (220530 on map)	Sunday School (site of), Market Street, Heanor The site of a Sunday school that was built in 1847 (demolished)	Modern
20529 (220530 on map)	Heanor Methodist Chapel, Market Street, Heanor A Wesleyan Methodist Chapel that was built in 1839. A new façade was added in 1974, and it has been significantly extended. It is still in use as a place of worship	Modern
20506	Saxton Avenue, Heanor A Roman coin of Trajan was found in this approximate location. Now in a private collection	Roman
20501	St Lawrence's Church, Heanor 19th and 20th C. parish church with a 15th C. tower, on the site of a Domesday church	Medieval and Modern
20535	Heanor Christian Centre, Hand's Road, Heanor A Baptist Chapel that was built in 1876, to supersede one erected in 1849. It is still in use as a place of worship	Modern
20519	South East Derbyshire College, Mundy Street, Heanor (The former Grammar school, subject of this report)	Modern

Listed Buildings

Grid ref	Description	date
SK 435 464	Market Place, Heanor – Grade II Detached house. Probably late C17/early C18, but incorporating earlier work. Red brick with tiled gable-end roof; coped parapets. 2 storeys	Post-medieval to modern
SK 434 464	Midland Bank, Market Place, Heanor – Grade II Bank. c1890, probably by A N Bromley. Red brick with gauged brick and stone dressings and rock faced stone plinth. Westmorland slate roofs with large brick ridge stacks. Two storeys with attics and 4 bays	Modern
SK 434 464	Registry Office, Market Place, Heanor – Grade II Town Hall, now registry office. 1867 with minor later alterations. Red brick with yellow and blue brick, and stone and tile dressings. Shallow pitched hipped slate roof with stumps of side wall stacks. 2 storeys and 5 bays	Modern
SK 435 464	St Lawrence's Church, Heanor 19th and 20th C. parish church with a 15th C. tower, on the site of a Domesday church	Medieval and modern
SK 435463	South east Derbyshire College – Grade II Secondary school, now college, 1912, with late C20 extension. Designed by George Widdows, architect to Derbyshire's Education Committee from 1904 and Chief Architect to Derbyshire County Council in 1910-1936	Modern

In general, the HER data is of limited use to characterise the nature of the archaeological resource in the immediate area. There is sparse Roman activity, and also some medieval activity, which could be assumed as the School lies within the medieval core of Heanor. The data is more likely to be reflecting a low amount of archaeological work having taken place in the area, rather than low archaeological potential.

Cartographic Evidence

The development area outlined in red on the following maps has been simplified to aid map regression; the north-west corner of this outlined area is not included in the redevelopment proposals. See Figure 2 for a more accurate outline.

There are no tithe maps for Heanor; the earliest plan located in the Derbyshire Record Office is an enclosure map of 1792.



Figure 4 Enclosure Map 1792. Approximate development area outlined. North is slightly anticlockwise to how it is shown here, see following maps

At this time it is clear that Heanor is still a small place, probably dependant on agriculture although even at this stage the coal deposits in the area were being increasingly exploited. St Lawrence's church is the focal point while Heanor Hall, a large double pile Georgian house with Dutch gables which was to later be used as a Technical School, the precursor to the extant school, is the large sub-square block south-south-west of the church. Most buildings are in a dispersed cluster around the church, with a further cluster on the T- junction to the north-east.



Figure 5 Heanor Hall c 1866. Probably from the south west.

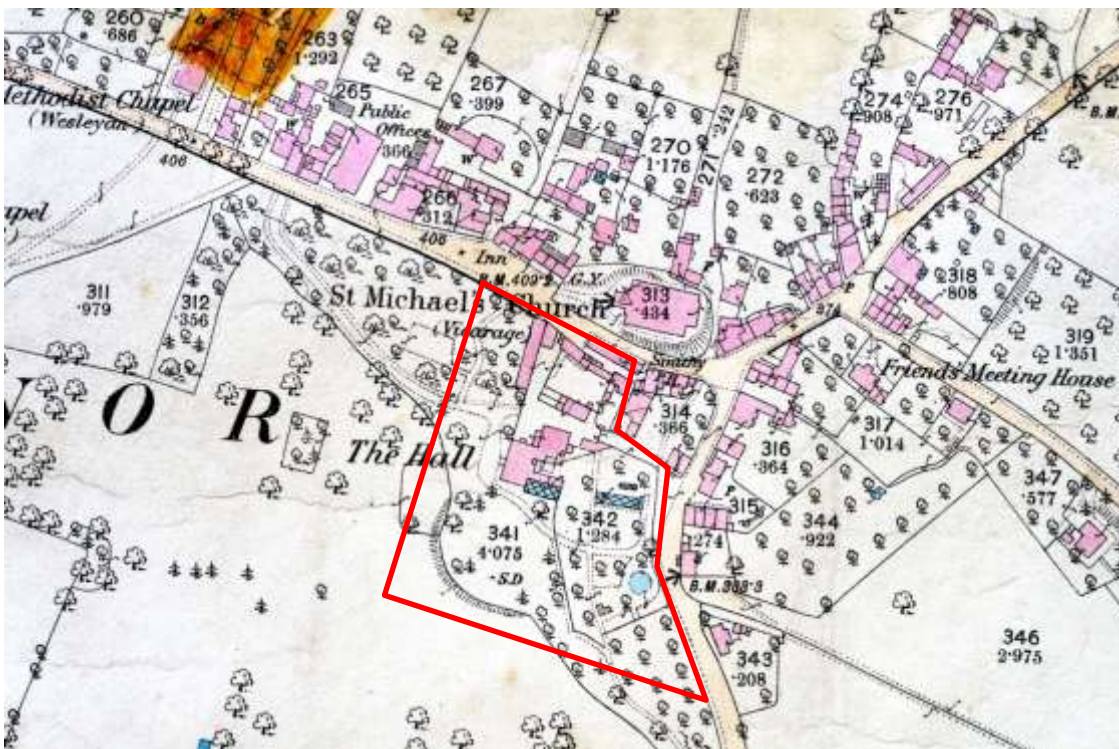


Figure 6 Ordnance Survey 25" 1st edition map of 1881. Approximate development area outlined

The Heanor Hall estate evidently prospered and parkland was created with a carriage drive heading north-west from the Hall entrance to exit into the present day Market Street. The estate was purchased in 1881 by a Mr Mundy. He was to develop the old estate, and he leased the Hall in 1893 to the local Education Board who wished to create a Technical College. The Church Street frontage appears mostly similar to that shown on the enclosure plan, although development is starting to spread along the major roads.

The map of 1900 however (Figure 7) shows radical changes, the population having risen rapidly with the rise of the local coal industry. A new marketplace has been set out (c. 1894), terraced houses have appeared along new streets to the west of the Hall, and semi-detached dwellings to

the south along the new Mundy Street. A Fire Station has appeared on the Church Street frontage. One of the glasshouses south of the hall has been removed, or perhaps converted into extra accommodation for the Technical school.

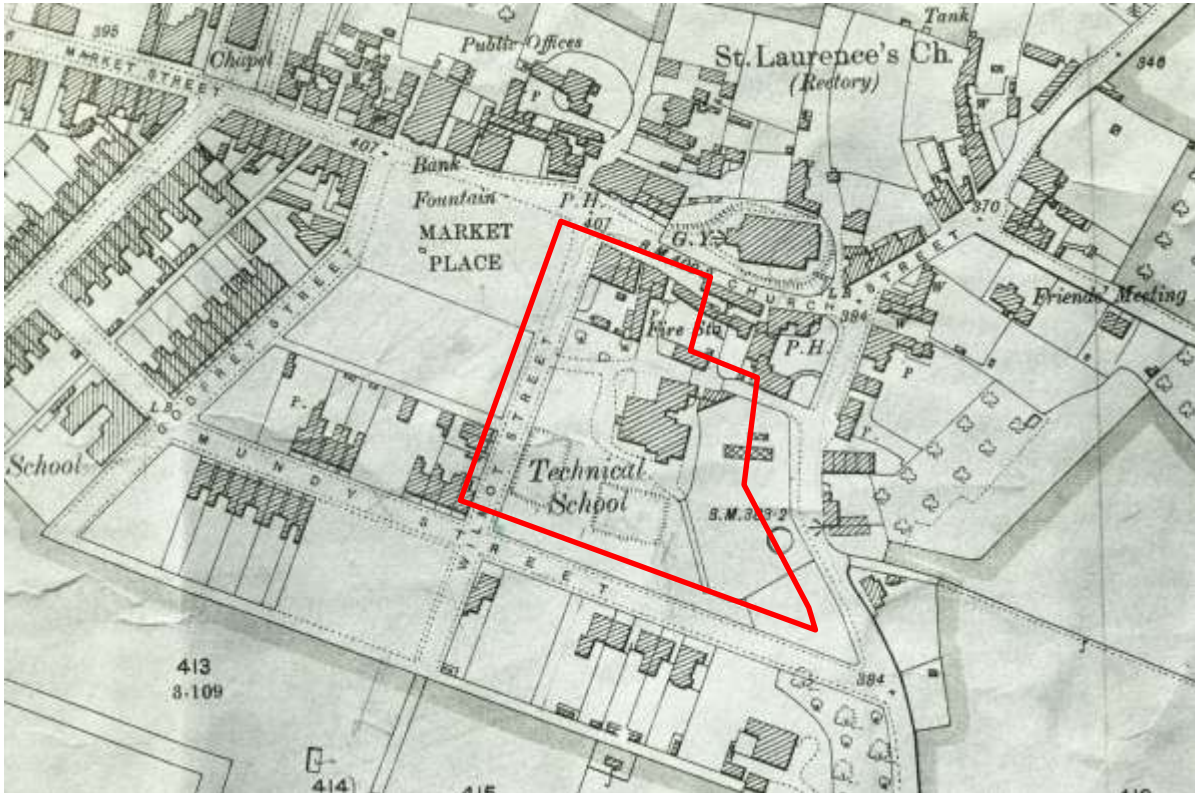


Figure 7 Ordnance Survey 25" map 1900



Figure 8 Ordnance Survey 25" map 1938

The land was purchased by the Corporation and the hall demolished to make way for the new Secondary School, which was begun in November 1910 with a stone laying ceremony. It was finished and opened in 1912 as Heanor Secondary School (It changed its name to Heanor

Grammar School after the 1944 Education Act). The 1938 map shows the main building with some additions on the north side, as more space was needed quite soon after opening. Also of note is the large square block north-east of the main building, denoting a 'temporary' structure to ease the space problems, which ended up in use for many decades. There appears to have been some rationalisation of the Church Street side where one linear block has disappeared, including the public house on the corner. This is probably a road widening scheme to ease congestion around the junction. There is more housing infill in the streets south and west of the block.

The 1971 map shows the layout to be similar to that seen today with the exception of the square temporary block and a further long linear temporary block running along the east side of the school. Both these were demolished soon after, the area becoming a car park. The school had wanted the land to the north, where the Fire Station was standing, to expand into; this was achieved and the new Science block built in 1960 (linear east-west block standing slightly back from Church Street). Also the map shows one of the projecting linear ranges on the north-east of the main building to have been demolished and a new large addition to the north side added on, a large hall with stage and offices (Figure 16 Interior of modern hall added on to north side of building, looking north). The gap between this and the original building has been roofed and glassed in on the east side to provide a reception area since this map was published. The school was closed in 1976, being used for Further Education until recently by Derby College.



Figure 9 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1971



Figure 10 Present layout (courtesy Maber Associates)

The Listed Grammar School

The listed building description is unusually informative and gives an overview of Widdows' work and influence; it is reproduced in full below.

List Entry no 1109038

HEANOR AND LOSCOE

1284/6/34 MUNDY STREET 25-MAY-88 HEANOR SOUTH EAST DERBYSHIRE COLLEGE (Formerly listed as: MUNDY STREET HEANOR HEANOR TECHNICAL COLLEGE)

II Secondary school, now college, 1912, with late C20 extension. Designed by George Widdows, architect to Derbyshire's Education Committee from 1904 and Chief Architect to Derbyshire County Council in 1910-1936.

MATERIALS: Red brick with gauged brick, blue brick and stone dressings. Hipped

plain tile roof with brick ridge stacks, also moulded timber cornices.

PLAN: The plan features a central full height four bay hall flanked by advanced eight bay wings, that to the west with two storeys, and that to the east with two storeys and a basement. The front wings are balanced by wings to the rear. To the rear is a modern extension linked to the north elevation.

EXTERIOR: There are steps up to a terrace to the front of main hall, between the two advanced wings. The hall's four tall windows are separated by pilasters with blue brick quoins, each with a timber capital. To either side of the hall are C18 style hopper heads to the gutters, inscribed 'HSC 1911'. The windows are subdivided by timber mullions and transoms into nine main lights, the central light with a small pediment, each containing smaller leaded panes. The windows are set below flat gauged brick arches and have moulded stone cills. Above each window is a semi-circular headed dormer containing a circular leaded light. Set on the ridge at the centre of the roof is an octagonal bellcote with leaded base, arcaded sides and domed copper roof. Flanking the hall, between it and the side wings, are advanced canted bays with flat roofs, each with pedimented Tuscan doorcases facing on to the terrace, and each with recessed half-glazed double doors. Above each doorcase is a three-light timber mullioned window below flat gauged brick arch, and to the canted sides there are single light similar windows, to both ground and first floor. Both wings have clasping corner pilaster strips with blue brick quoining. The east wing has nine paned windows to the basement and both wings have fifteen paned double transomed windows to ground and first floors, eight to each floor in the south elevations and three to the north. All these windows have flat brick arches with stone keyblocks. The east and west elevations have similar windows. The rear wings are lower, with hipped roofs with semi-circular headed dormers with circular windows.

INTERIOR: The interior has panelled corridors and plain classrooms; the bottom three lights of the classroom windows form hopper style openings. The central hall has corridors on three sides, with stairs at either end to the first floor. The ground floor corridors have polished parquet floors and picture rail height panelling, and half glazed double doors with overlights containing stained glass. The stairs are also panelled, rising to the upper corridors which have dado height panelling, and enclose the hall as a gallery, with openings supported to either side by short Tuscan columns.

The hall has an arched ceiling lit by circular dormer windows, divided by panelled ribs above a projecting moulded cornice. There is a decorative central ceiling boss. Each bay is separated by a pilaster with similar recessed panel to the ceiling ribs. The centre pane of the two central windows contains a figure in stained glass representing, respectively, Science and Literature. At the west end is a three panelled mural by Frederick Cayley Robinson, painted in 1925, which includes as part of the design the names of those who died in the First World War. Temporary partitions subdivide the ground floor level of the hall.

HISTORY: Heanor Technical College, now South East Derbyshire College, was designed by the architect George H. Widdows (1871-1946) and was completed in 1912. It was one of a large number of new schools built to Widdows' designs by Derbyshire County Council in the early C20. Derbyshire had the greatest percentage increase in population in the country in the 1890s, particularly due to the growth of the coal mining and textile manufacturing communities in the east of the county. Widdows had come to Derbyshire in 1897 as Chief Architectural Assistant to Derby Corporation. Following the 1902 Education Act, responsibility for schools in the county passed to Derbyshire County Council. In 1904 Widdows was appointed architect to the Council's Education*

Committee. In 1910 he was appointed Chief Architect to the Council, although schools remained his predominant concern. By the time he retired in 1936, he had designed some sixty elementary and seventeen secondary schools.

Widdows was at the forefront of the movement to build schools in which high standards of hygiene were as important as educational provision. The first major conference on school hygiene was held in 1904, and in 1907 the Board of Health brought in legislation which required schools to become subject to regular medical inspections. Widdows worked with his Medical Officer, Sidney Barwise, and two deputy architects, C. A. Edeson and T. Walker, to develop a series of innovative designs introducing high levels of natural daylight and effective cross ventilation in schools. His distinctive and influential plan forms were based on a linear module which could be arranged in different configurations to suit the size of school required and the shape of the available site. The plan of this school is more traditional than those designs that employ open verandah-style corridors to link classrooms, but it does have Widdows' characteristic full-height windows with hopper style openings.

*The advances Widdows made in school planning were recognised by his contemporaries. In an article on provincial school building in 1913, *The Builder* stated that his work 'constitutes a revolution in the planning and arrangement of school buildings... a real advance which places English school architecture without a rival in any European country or the United States.'*

The mural in the school hall was painted as a war memorial in c1925, and is by Frederick Cayley Robinson (1862-1927), painter, illustrator, theatre designer and decorator.

There is a modern extension to the north, creating a new entrance: this is not of special architectural interest.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: The terrace to the front of the school is enclosed by a low brick wall running between the two wings. At the centre is a cast iron gate between square brick piers from which there is a short flight of steps down to the lower level.

*SOURCES G. H. Widdows, 'Derbyshire Elementary Schools: Principles of Planning', paper presented to Royal Sanitary Institute on 25 February 1910, in *Royal Sanitary Institute Journal* (1910), 92-116. 'The Derbyshire Schools', *The Builder*, Vol. 105 (31 October 1913), 460-461. *The Builder*, Vol. 107 (10 July 1914), 44-45; (17 July 1914), 74-75. G. H. Widdows, 'School Design', *RIBA Journal*, Vol. 29, No. 2 (26 November 1921), 33-45.*

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION Heanor Technical College, now South East Derbyshire College, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: It is a notable example of the work of George Widdows, who is nationally acknowledged as a leading designer of schools in the early C20 and an exponent of advanced ideas on school planning and hygiene. It retains all of the notable elements of its original design and has been very little altered. The interior retains a number of original features of special interest, including panelling, but its most notable feature is the school hall with its large mural, designed as a war memorial by the nationally important painter Frederick Cayley Robinson.

* Heanor Technical College and South East Derbyshire College no longer exist. The current owner is Derby College.

Site Visit

The site visit was undertaken on 4th November 2013. The buildings occupy an area of ground which slopes quite steeply from the north down to the south, to the extent that what appears to be the first floor on the south is actually the ground floor. The original building has been enlarged by the addition of a modern block to the north which houses the present entrance and reception areas together with a large open auditorium with stage. A separate science block, of 1960s style, runs along the northern street frontage. The main south façade is at present quite difficult to appreciate *in toto* due to overgrown trees and shrubs, which would benefit from judicious thinning.

The older building occupies a compact rectilinear block, apart from a 2-storied offshoot to the north-west (the 'Earth Sciences' block) connected to the main building, which is a different constructional phase to the main block, and was used as a kitchen below and dining room above (Mee 2010).



Figure 11 South façade, central, looking north



Figure 12 Detail of one of the entrance porches, looking north-west



Figure 13 South elevation, showing advanced wings, looking north-west



Figure 14 East elevation, looking west



Figure 15 West elevation, looking north east. Earth Sciences block to the left



Figure 16 Interior of modern hall added on to north side of building, looking north

The main original block is designed around a rather fine full height hall (Figure 19), around which the main access corridors (e.g. Figure 22) run on both stories. The first floor corridor acts as a gallery to the hall. The hall is at the moment panelled out at ground level in order to provide a hanging /display area for artwork, hopefully with little impact on the original fabric behind. The large mural triptych (see listing description plus Figure 17, Figure 18) commemorating the fallen of the war has been covered over to protect it from damage.

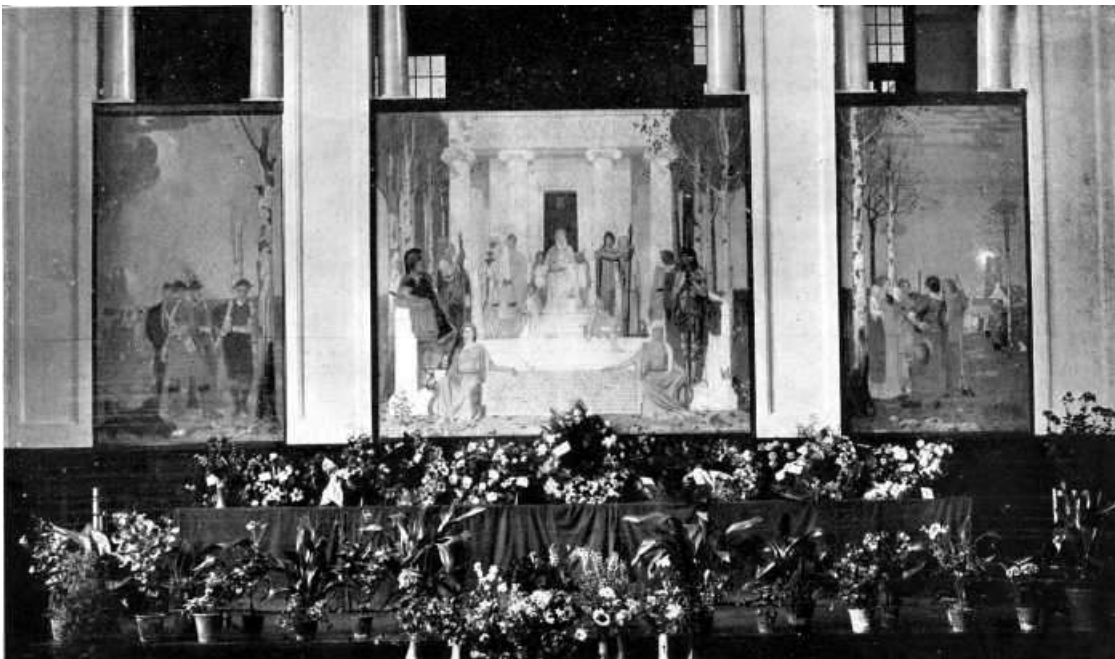


Figure 17 A contemporary photograph of the memorial, after its dedication in June 1923
<http://www.heanorhistory.org.uk/grammarmemorials.htm>



Figure 18 A recent photograph, looking south-west (courtesy of Maber Associates)



Figure 19 Main hall, looking west. Triptych behind hangings.



Figure 20 Stained glass figure in Hall, looking south



Figure 21 Adjacent stained glass figure in Hall, looking south

The corridors and much of the rest of the building have a drag-stained wainscot up to about 2m height, though this has been over-painted in places. Classrooms and some offices feed off the main hall corridors with the exception except to the south, where the hall provides the original facade. Entrances (Figure 12) were provided in the advanced wings either side of this facade.



Figure 22 Ground floor corridor, looking south. Hall to RHS

Access to the upper floor is provided by two staircases, one each side of the building, of unusual design.



Figure 23 East stair, looking south-east

The classrooms themselves are noticeably well lit naturally and airy, most with high ceilings and many of them are glazed internally (ie onto the main corridors) to provide extra lighting and ventilation across the hall space (hopper windows external and internal in many cases).



Figure 24 Example exterior classroom windows, note hopper windows



Figure 25 Example interior classroom windows, facing inward to corridor and Hall

The building was begun in November 1910 with a ceremony of the first stone laying, and opened in 1912 as Heanor Secondary School, changing its name after the 1944 Education Act to Heanor Grammar School. The school finally closed in 1976, but continued to be used as part of Derby College until recently. In general the building demonstrates the care and civic pride of the Edwardian corporation in their schools, no doubt helped by the reputation of the architect George Widdows who had been Chief architect of the Derbyshire Education Committee since 1904, and achieved national prominence for his work in designing schools (see listing description above). He obviously feels confident to incorporate a melange of different stylistic elements: Tuscan entrance porches, an unusual take on the 18th century toad's back staircase, oculus clerestory frontage windows.

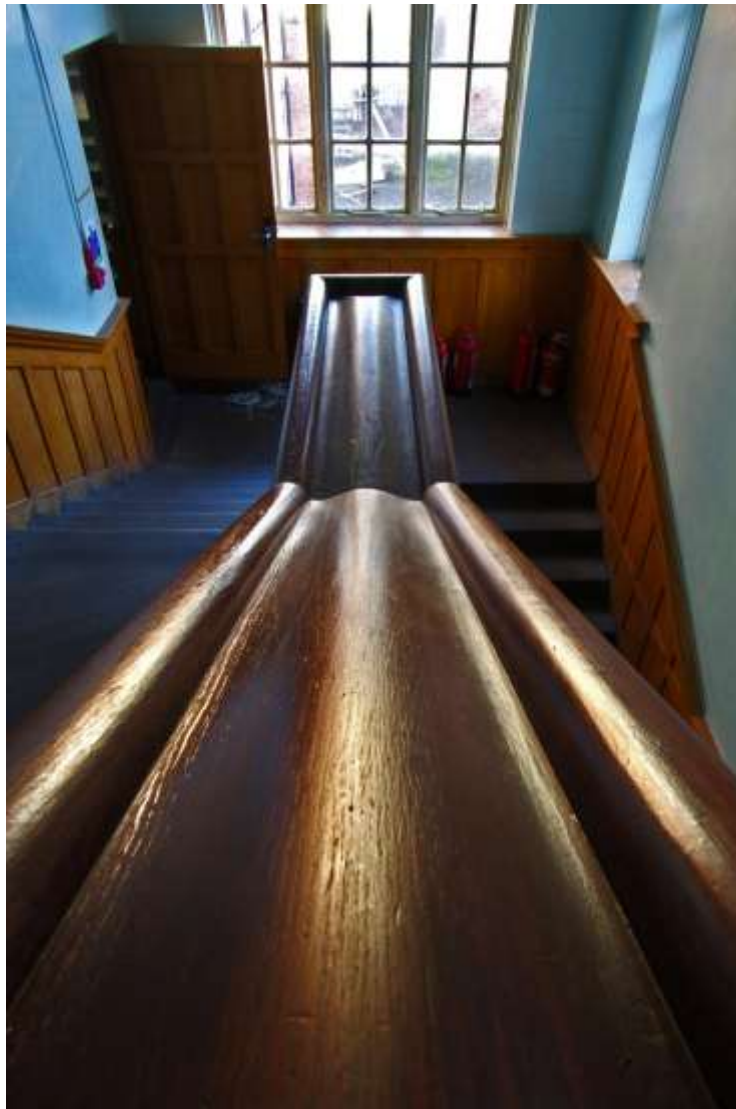


Figure 26 Detail of stair rail moulding

In fact the school as built differs somewhat from the school as originally designed: undated plans held by the Derbyshire Record Office (the 'as built' plans have a filing date of 1913) show a different frontage design, extra fenestration along part of the east elevation, together with various other architectural flourishes which failed to materialise on the structure as built (Figure 27 - 30). This was probably due to budgetary constraints; the addition of the oculus windows to the frontage is perhaps an attempt to add a touch of flamboyance to the more austere scheme. The frontage as built is very reminiscent of the 1698 Sir Jonathan Moore school over the border in Appleby Magna, Leicestershire. It is known that the Education Committee attempted to veto the wainscoting on the grounds of cost (£400) but were persuaded to relent; the school cost £14,306, 7 shillings and three pence to build (Mee 2010).



Figure 27 South façade as originally planned

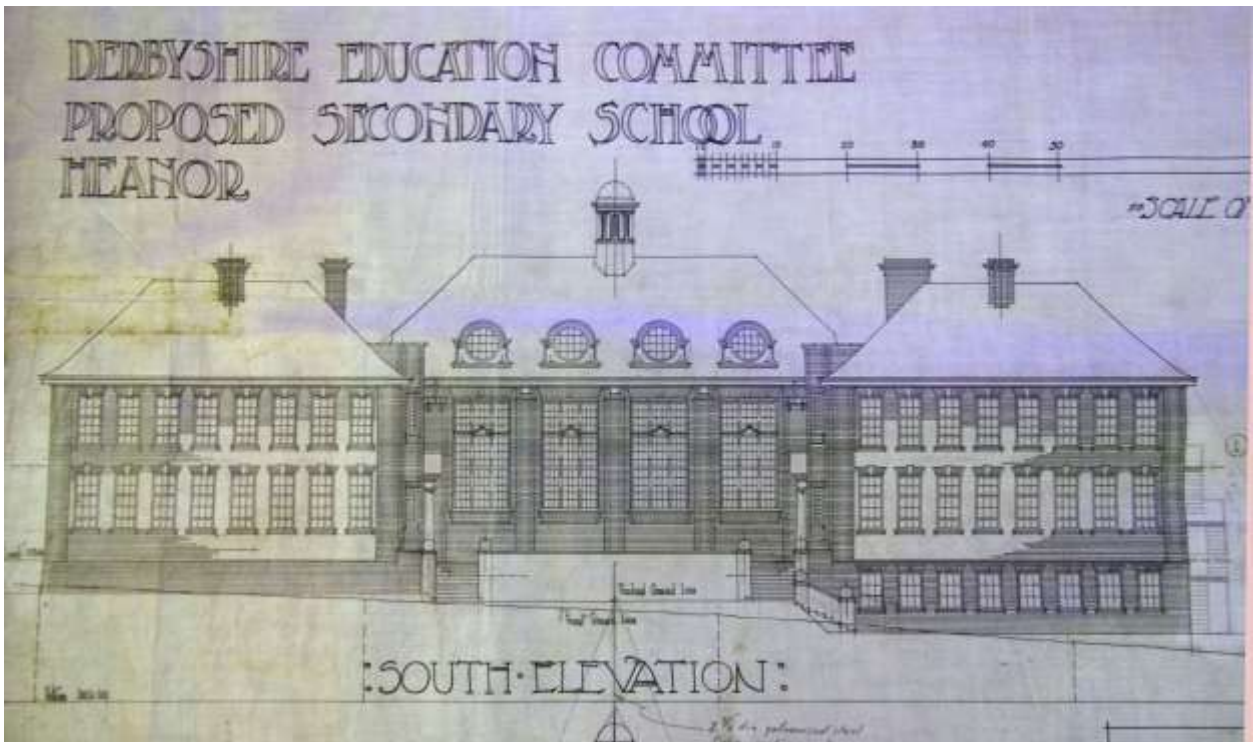


Figure 28 South façade: later plan, which is largely as built

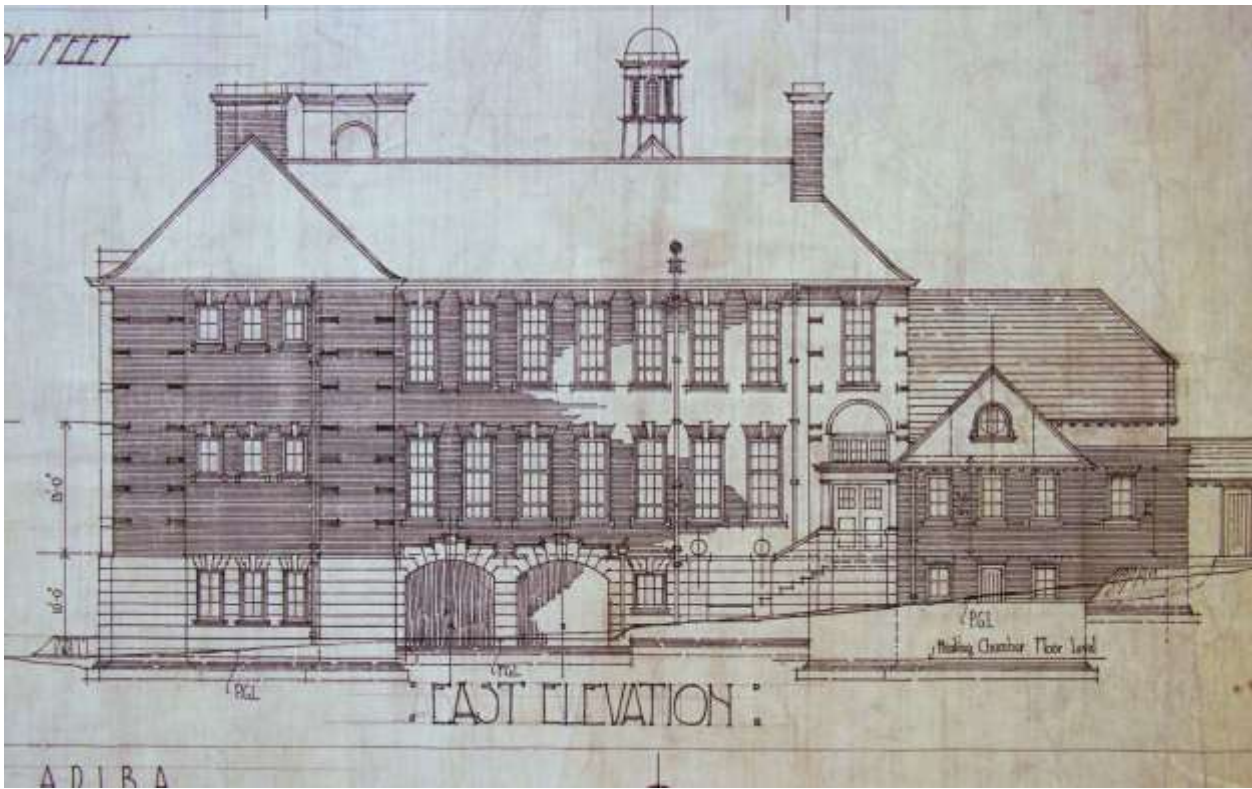


Figure 29 Proposed east elevation

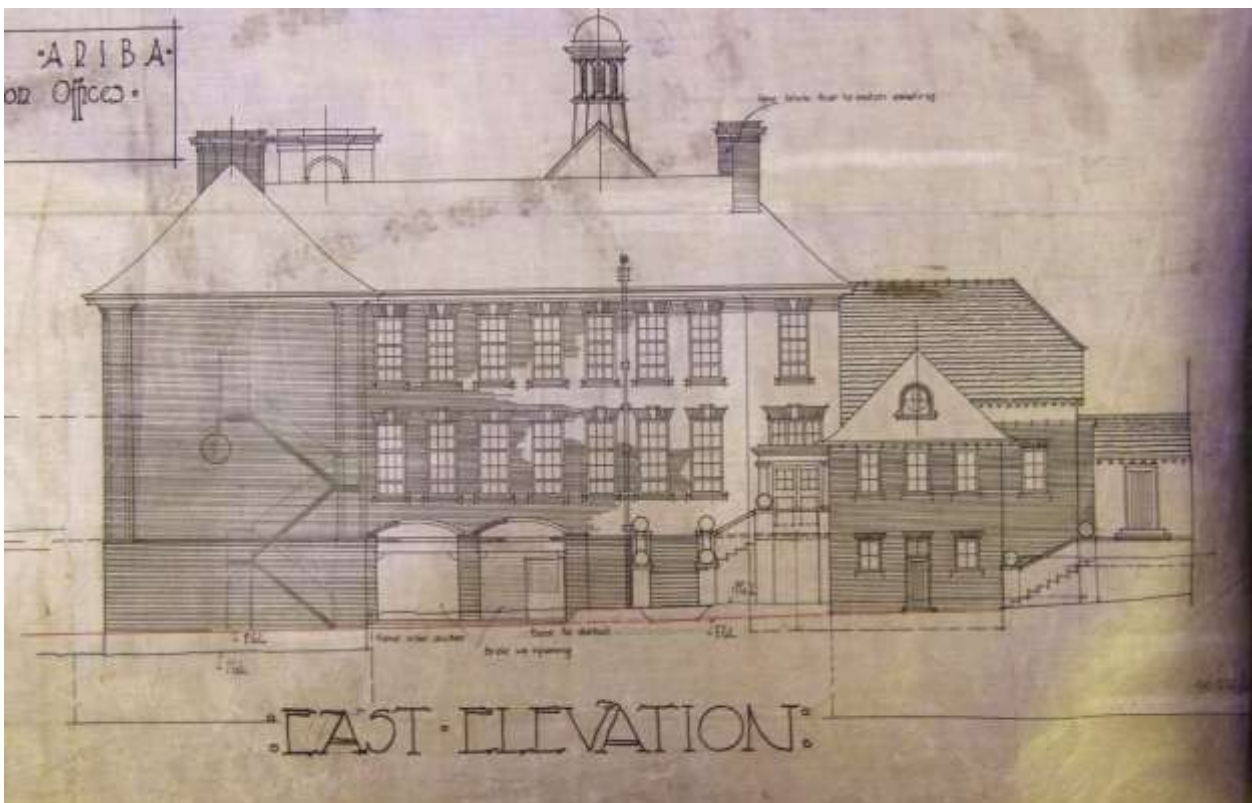


Figure 30 East elevation as built. (Note later pencil additions indicating the position for the 1960's fire escape)

Impact on the building and curtilage

Plans provided by the developers (

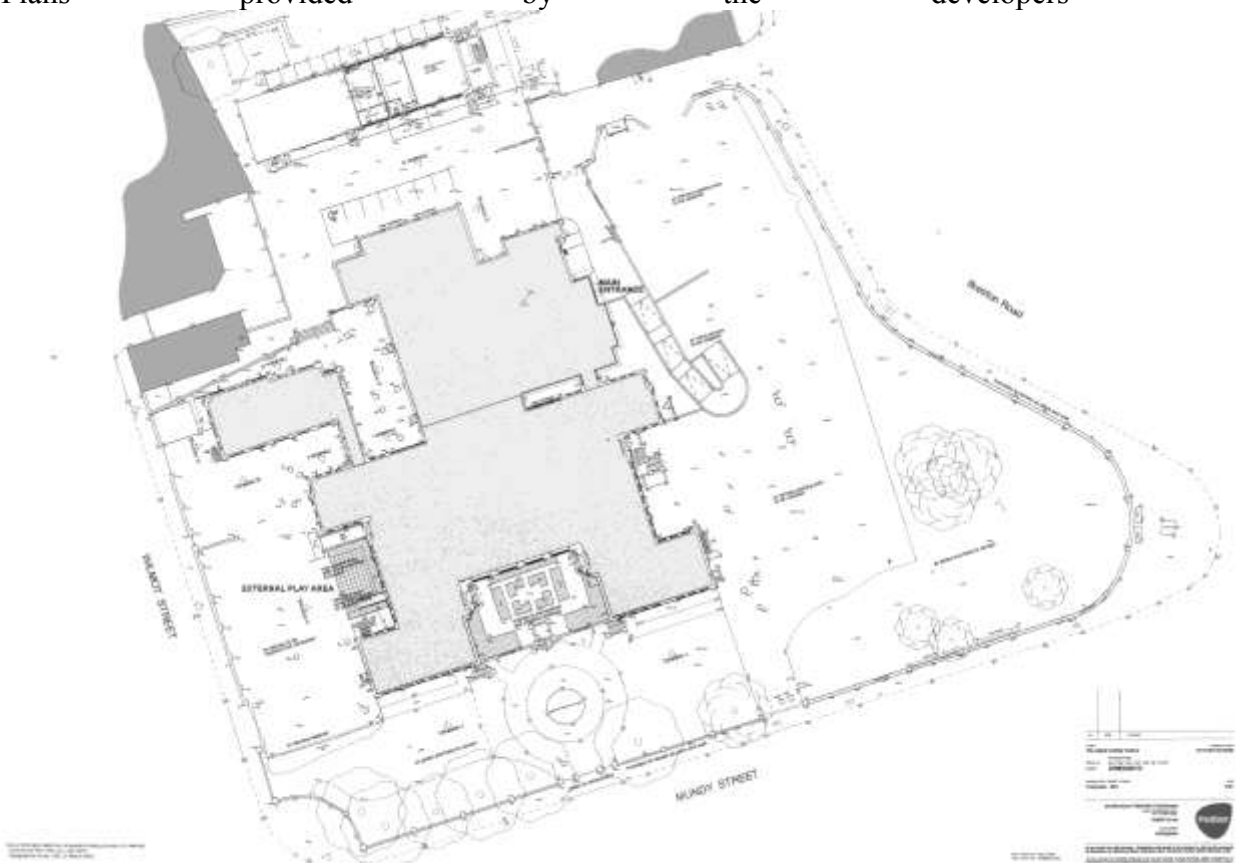


Figure 33) indicate that the proposals include the retention of all the major *in-situ* buildings.



Figure 31 Science block, from the south



Figure 32 Science block, from St Lawrence's churchyard

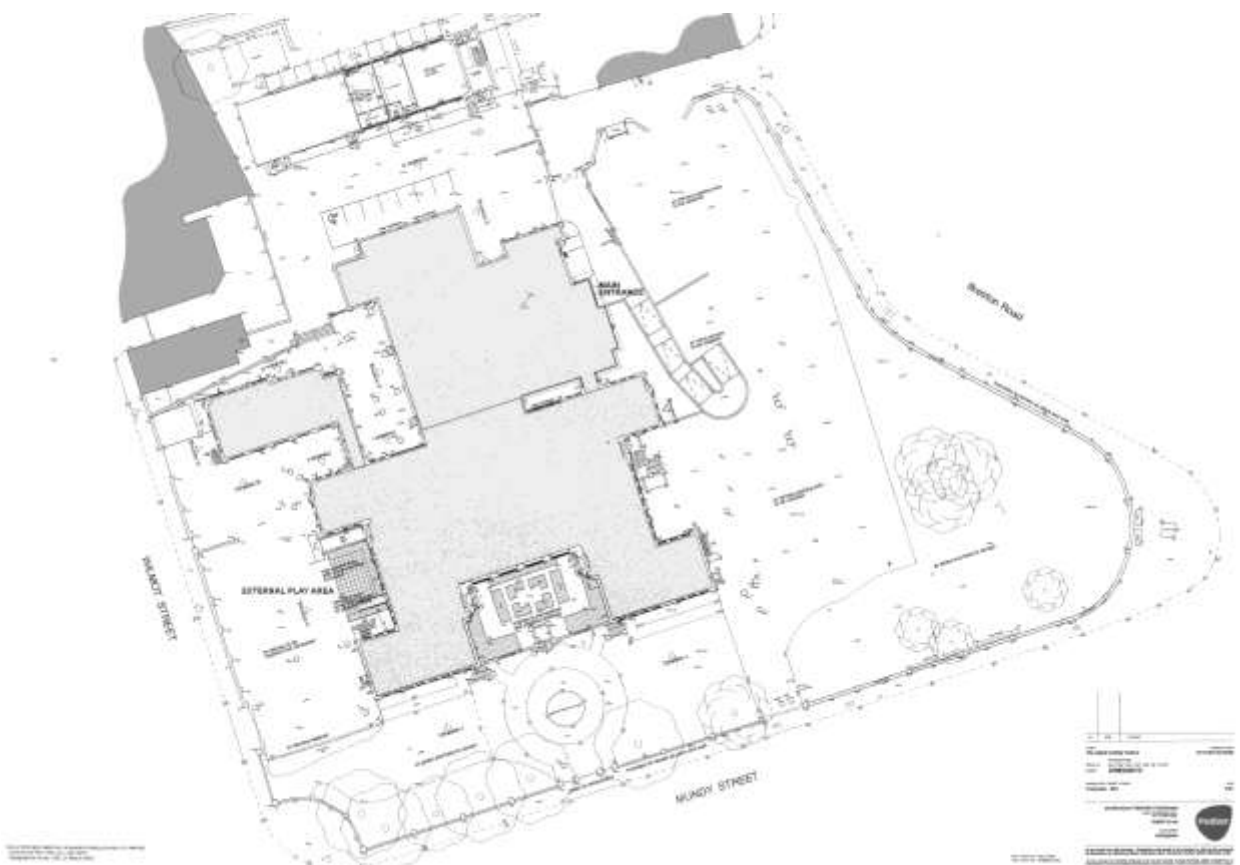


Figure 33 Proposed layout (courtesy Maber Associates, NTS)

Inevitably there will need to be upgrading of heating and electrical systems; the major heating system in place is a central heating system providing heat through radiators. There are several different radiator designs scattered throughout the building, ranging through probable original fittings to completely modern ones. Thought could be given to refurbishment of many of these if this sort of system is continued. In any event the design of any heating system will need expert input to minimise impact on the building's fabric. Modern practise for heating buildings demands much higher 'comfort' temperatures than in previous years, often achieved by keeping hold of heated air rather than letting it escape. Conversely this school was designed to move air in, through, and out of the building as efficiently as possible, a signature theme of the architect. Of note is the louvered cupola on the roof of the main hall. This may perhaps act as a major vent point for the interior (decorated bosses on the ceiling of the hall (Figure 19) appear to the eye to have cut-outs, and a section plan of the roof (Figure 34) as proposed appears to show vent ducts).

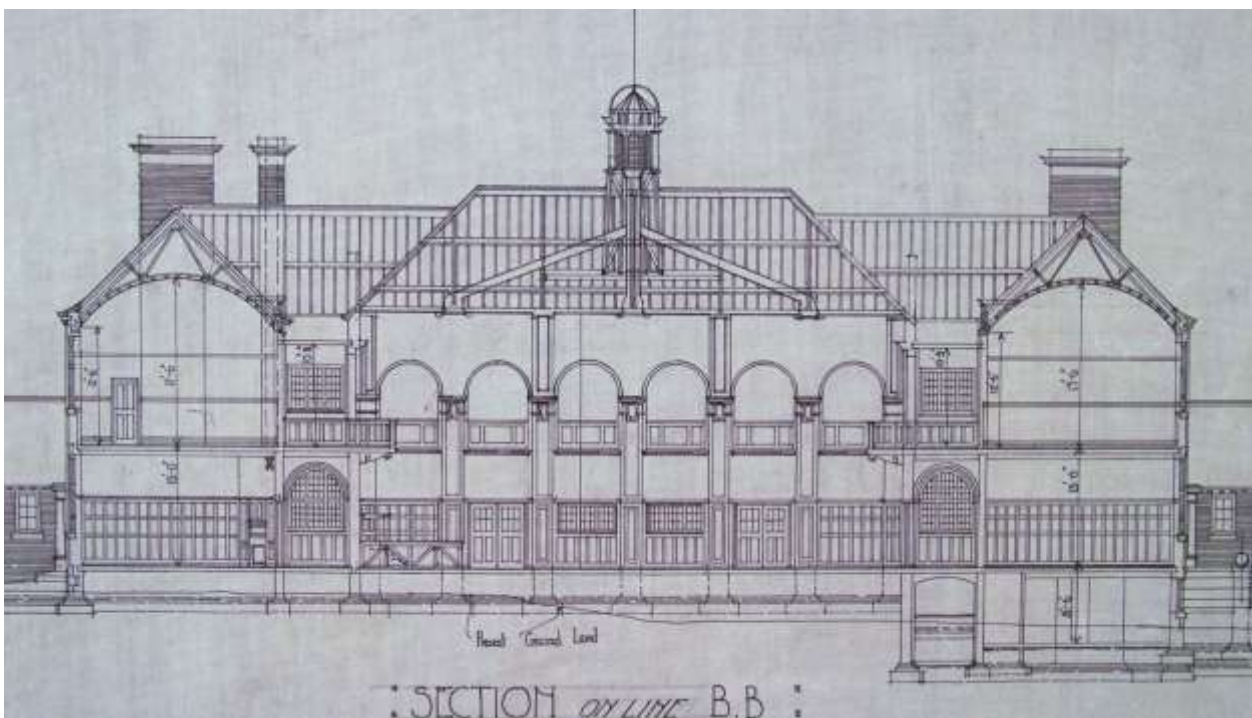


Figure 34 Detail of section plan showing roof structure as originally proposed

As for fixtures and fittings, inevitably many of these have needed to be replaced over the years but there are many survivals which could be retained, including quality brass door handle mechanisms, and many of the built-in cupboards.



Figure 35 Example door mechanism

Of particular note are the mural paintings by Frederick Cayley Robinson (1862 –1927) who was a noted painter, decorator and illustrator, perhaps best known for his series of paintings for the Middlesex Hospital. He studied at St John's Wood Academy, the Royal Academy Schools and at the Académie Julian in Paris from 1890 to 1892 and regularly exhibited at the Royal Academy. The mural in the school hall was painted as a war memorial in c. 1925 and is the most significant feature within the building and should be retained.

State of the building

The building has not been in use for a few years and although it appears basically structurally sound, it is starting to suffer from vandalism and water ingress. These problems are only going to get worse unless the building is brought back into use

Potential impact to buried remains

There is some evidence for sparse Roman activity in the environs, and no doubt, given the village core position, some medieval deposits may have existed at some time, particularly towards the Church Street frontage. However whether any such putative deposits would have survived is unclear. There has been road widening on Church Street and moreover the construction of the 1960 Science block has clearly entailed ground reduction in the area, together with the removal of the last building near the frontage shown on the 1938 OS map.

Inspection of the building plans reveals the sloping lines marked PGL with other stepped lines marked FGL. Given their position, these initials will mean Present Ground Level and Finished Ground Level, and it is clear that a lot of reduction would have taken place in the centre and northern parts of the development area, given that the car park immediately to the east of the main building is level with the south road entrance. South of the school appears to be at original ground level, and probably some of the eastern boundary against Ilkeston Rd. No development is currently planned for the south.

Conclusions

Unlike many historic building redevelopments, the intended use after redevelopment is very close to the original use of the building, and should not necessitate any major structural changes. As noted in the listing description, the interior remains relatively unscathed, unlike many other Victorian and Edwardian school buildings. The school seems to have adapted to its changing needs by expanding outwards rather than by wholesale redevelopment of the original building. Retention of original features should be feasible, and consultation with relevant parties (eg the Council Conservation Officer) should help sympathetic redevelopment. The conservation of the murals in the Hall may also need expert input. The seam of the protective glass through Christ (Figure 18) is slightly unfortunate; there may be new materials available to replace this.

The potential impact on buried archaeological deposits would also seem to be minimal, given that there is no major new build, and that any such deposits to the northern boundary are likely to have been heavily damaged, if not already destroyed. Should formation levels for any new work be lower than original ground surface, archaeological mitigation work could be stipulated by the County Planning Archaeologist if thought necessary.

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British Geological Survey Website

www.heanorhistory.org.uk

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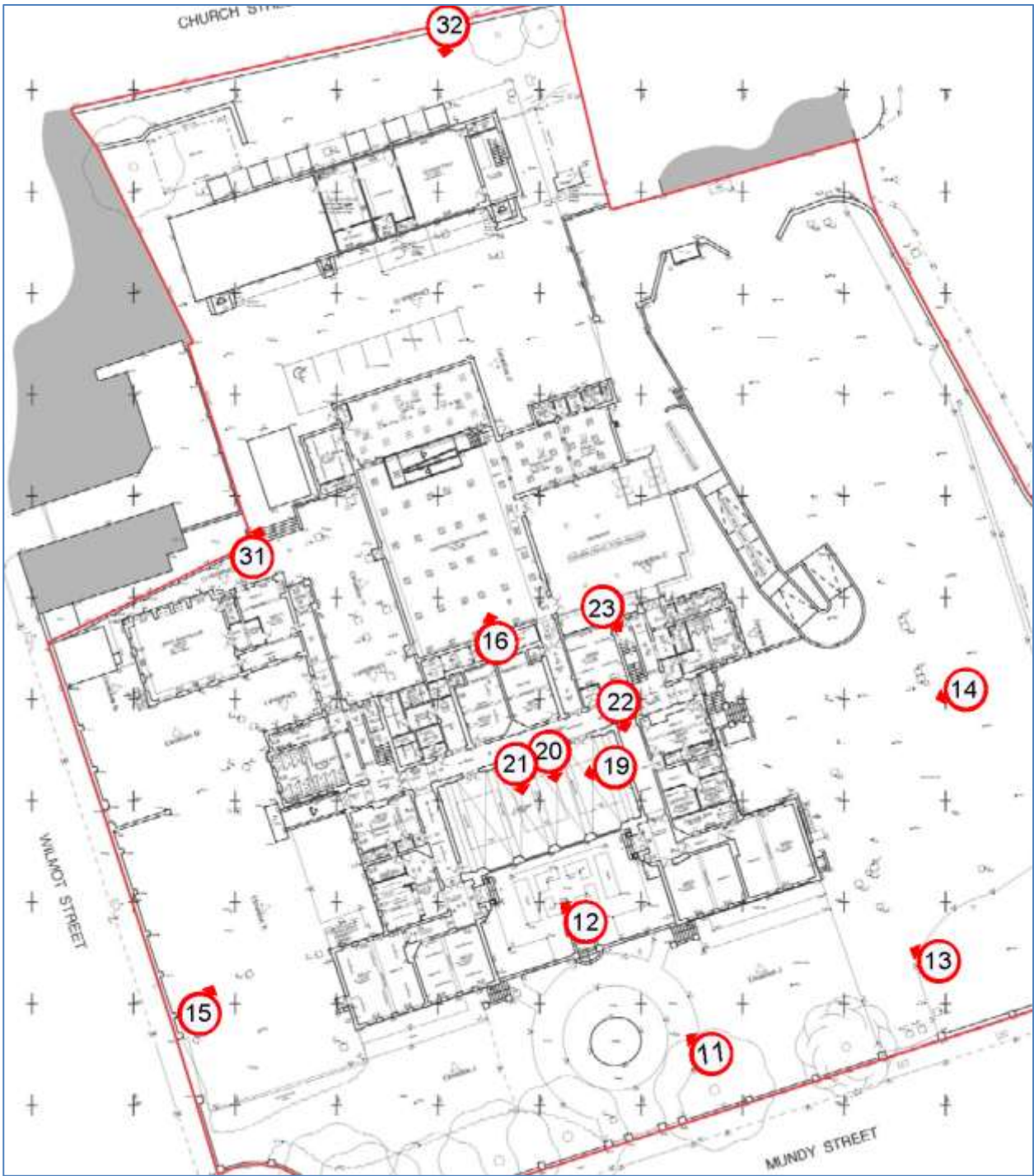
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Appendix

Key of positions of main photos in this report (figure nos.)



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