

**THE OLD SCHOOL ROOM  
15 BELL END  
WOLLASTON  
NORTHAMTONSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING**

**Albion**  
archaeology





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RECORDING**

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|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mark Phillips | Hester Cooper-Reade | Hester Cooper-Reade |

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## **Preface**

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a report as possible, within the terms of the commission. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The building recording was undertaken by Mark Phillips BA. The photographic survey was carried out by Nigel Macbeth. Mark Phillips is the author of the report and the project was managed on behalf of Albion Archaeology by Hester Cooper-Reade BA (hons), MIfA.

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*Albion Archaeology*  
*St Mary's Church*  
*St Mary's Street*  
*Bedford, MK42 OAS*  
 ☎: 01234 294001  
 Fax: 01234 294008  
 e-mail: [office@albion-arch.com](mailto:office@albion-arch.com)  
 Website: [www.albion-arch.com](http://www.albion-arch.com)

## **Structure of this report**

Section 1 is an introductory chapter giving the background to the report. Historical information derived from original documents, illustrations and maps and is presented in Section 2. A description of the building forms Section 3 with Analysis of the building in Section 4. The significance of the buildings is discussed in Sections 5. Section 6 is a bibliography. Details of the project archive forms Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 is a summary form of the OASIS entry.

Figures and photographs are included at the end of the report.

## **Version History**

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## **Non Technical Summary**

*Planning consent for conversion of the Old School Room, Wollaston, Northamptonshire for residential use included a condition requiring a programme of archaeological recording prior to the alteration of the building.*

*The village of Wollaston is three miles south of Wellingborough. The Old School Room is number 15, Bell End (grid reference SP 908356294). It is situated in the historic core of the settlement close to a large medieval earthwork known as Beacon Hill and the medieval parish church.*

*The programme of works included documentary research and building recording. The later included a photographic survey in digital and medium format monochrome. The building survey comprised a measured survey and observations.*

*The building is a single cell, single storey building in limestone with a corrugated iron gabled roof with an axial internal stack at the north end of the building. Access is via doors in the east and west sides and the south end. It is lit by two windows in the west side. Internally it has a single fireplace with a cast iron surround at the north end and built in shelves and cupboards to either side of the chimney breast. Two tie-beams are visible beneath a plastered ceiling which obscures the rest of the roof structure.*

*A building which appears to correspond to this one appears on an estate survey dating from 1774 and subsequently on the enclosure map of 1789. The south end of the building appears in an engraved view of the village dating from 1808.*

*Historic maps and documents indicate that the building formed part of a complex of outbuildings and barns owned by the lord of the manor. At the break up of the manorial estate in 1844 the building was purchased by Adam Keep. It formed part of a larger L-shaped plot which included a house built now known as Keep House. The building was converted for use as a school room in the later nineteenth century. It was run by Adam Keeps daughters, Margaret and Alice.*

*No features associated with the original function of the building were identified but it is likely that the building would have been used for storage of agricultural products or animal housing. It occupied the west side of a yard area associated with other agricultural buildings to the north and was located on the eastern edge of the village.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Background to the Report*

Planning consent (WE/2011/0241) has been granted for the conversion of the Old School Room, Wollaston, Northamptonshire for residential use.

The development lies towards the northern end of the historic core of the settlement and the building itself is a heritage asset which will be impacted by the works. A condition was therefore placed on the planning consent by the Local Planning Authority, Wellingborough Borough Council, following advice received from Northamptonshire County Council Assistant Archaeological Advisor (AAA).

The condition required a programme of archaeological building recording to be carried out prior to conversion works taking place. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the archaeological recording works in accordance with the requirements of the AAA (NCC 2012).

This report presents information derived from historic documents and examination of the historic building fabric. This report and the associated archive form a record of the building prior to conversion works. The report places the building in its historical context using documentary and cartographic evidence.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The village of Wollaston lies three miles south of Wellingborough (figure 1). It is located at between 50 and 80 metres OD on hills to the east of the Nene valley. The soil is clay over subsoil

The Old School Room is on the north east side of Bell End (No. 15). A plaque on the street frontage identifies it as a building used by a local family, the Keeps, to provide education to the village children prior to the foundation of the Board School in College Street in around 1872.

The development area is centred on grid reference SP 9083562945.

### 1.3 *Aims and Objectives*

The principle aims of the investigation and report were:

- to provide a comprehensive visual record of the structures prior to conversion of the building.
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context, to place the findings of the recording in context and to inform future conservation and management decisions.
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to conversion.





## 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 *Documentary Evidence*

The building is not listed but is of local significance due to its historical associations. It was originally an outbuilding or barn within the manorial estate and was used during the nineteenth century as a school room.

The manor passed from the Neal family to John Shipton in 1734. The deeds recording the sale dated 26<sup>th</sup> March 1734 are preserved in the Northamptonshire Record Office (document ref. D (W) 4). Following his purchase it is evident that Shipton invested in the estate. The manor house, Wollaston Hall was largely rebuilt in about 1738.

The manor was inherited by Ambrose Dickins in 1748. It appears that investment in the estate continued as he is recorded as building a large stone house (Keep House) close to the church in about 1770 (Salzman, J (ed) 1937). The building now known as the Old School Room first appears on an estate map prepared for Ambrose Dickins in 1774. The map now appears to be lost but is illustrated by Hall (1977).

Francis Dickins inherited the manor in 1783. The enclosure map of 1789 shows the building on land owned by Francis Dickins (see Historic Map Regression below). In 1833 Francis and his wife died. Their only surviving son, the Reverend William Dickins returned to Wollaston to maintain the estate but in 1844 it was broken up and sold to a number of buyers (Hall 1977, 227).

Adam Corrie Keep bought a portion of the estate. The Corries were a lace dealing family from Wellingborough and an ancestor, William Corrie of Wellingborough had owned a significant amount of land in Wollaston at the enclosure in 1789. Adam Keep was baptised in an independent church and is listed as a trustee of the United Congregational Church in Wellingborough (NRO 1978/35). He became chair of the Wollaston School board and held this position at least until 1875 (London Gazette, Ded 1875: 6218). This suggests that Adam Keep was a long standing supporter of the non conformist movement and local education. He first appears in the Wollaston census of 1851 as a landowner and farmer at Church End. The 1851 census records him as aged 30 and unmarried. He has 308 acres at Wollaston employing 10 men and 9 boys; and 40 acres in Wellingborough employing 1 man and 1 boy. By the time of the 1861 census he had married and had two daughters Margaret (b. 1853) and Alice (b. 1854).

The Keeps owned the stone house near the church built by Ambrose Dickins in the 1770s, now known as Keep House. Attached to it was a large L-shaped plot extending to the east and south of the house. The plot contained a number of outbuildings and barns, including this building. It acquired its present name from its use as a school which was run by Alice and Margaret Keep. It is reported locally that the school was founded in around 1840 and was replaced by the new board school in 1872-3. However at this date Alice and Margaret would have been in their late teens so it is likely that the school continued past this date as a non conformist Sunday school.



Other records in local secondary sources indicate that another school was run by a local curate, John James Scott (1840-43). This school appears to have been housed in the north transept of the church (Hall 1977, 179). It is likely that both non-conformist and Church of England schools existed at the same time

Margaret Keep is known in literary history for her relationship with the poet Robert Browning. The Keeps created the walled-garden which now forms the Pocket Park adjacent to the Old School Room. The estate was sold in 1940 to the Scott Bader Company who also bought the former school building.

## **2.2 Historic illustrations**

An engraved view of Wollaston published in 1808 shows the church steeple and buildings as seen from the top of Beacon Hill (Storer, J & Grey, J 1808) (Image 1). Number 15 Bell End corresponds to a building which appears in the foreground on the far right hand side. This shows gable end of a stone built barn with what appears to be a small high level window.

## **2.3 Historic Map Regression**

Ordnance Survey maps and historic maps held by the Northamptonshire Record Office were examined.

### **2.3.1 Modern Ordnance Survey Map 2012 (Image 2)**

The modern Ordnance Survey digital mapping shows the Old School Room and its associated garden. Looking at the larger pattern the building is situated in the middle of the south west edge of a large square plot located between Beacon Hill to the south and the parish church to the north. The square plot measures slightly over 60m across. Its south eastern side consists of a public open space, the Jubilee Pocket Park, and the north west half of the square is occupied by a row of three properties fronting onto Hickmire along with their gardens and yards to the rear. The south east side of the square is bordered by two long buildings, stone barn like buildings which are currently used for industrial work. The north east side is partially bordered by a row of smaller outbuildings.

### **2.3.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1886 (Image 3)**

The 25 inch to the mile first edition of the Ordnance Survey (Sheet XLVI-3) was published in 1886. On this the Old School Room appears identical to the modern arrangement included a garden on the west side.

The most significant difference in the overall layout is that the area was split into three by boundaries aligned north-west to south-east. These boundaries extended south-eastwards from the property divisions on Hickmire and a short distance beyond the long buildings on the eastern side of the square. These long boundaries suggest that the square plot was original laid out as three plots fronting onto Hickmire.

The other differences consist of buildings which have since been demolished. The yard to the east of the Old School Room contained a long building. A dashed line indicates it was open to the north, possibly indicating a cart shed or animal shelter.



The yard or garden to the north of the Old School Room contained a long range divided into small buildings. In the northernmost area the building now known as Keep House was larger with a range at the rear and out buildings extended along the full length at the north of the square area. Area braces, elongated S shaped symbols used join together features or enclosures for measuring purposes, suggest that all of the land at the north and along the east side of the square was in the same ownership.

### 2.3.3 Enclosure Map 1789 (Image 4)

This map shows the buildings and associated plots within the village in considerable detail. Ownership of the plots is indicated by numbers in red ink corresponding to table included at the top right-hand of the drawing and in some cases in text in black or brown ink.

A building corresponding to the Old School Room is shown on the map. It is not clear from the drawing whether it belonged with plot three or plot six. Plot three occupied the whole north and east of the 60m square. Plot six is shown on the south west corner of the square and is described as 'Two Tenements & a Yard'. This presumably included the building which projects out into the road. Both three and six were in the ownership of Francis Dickins Esq.

The building corresponding to the Old School Room appears to be divided into a smaller northern and larger southern part by a line extended from the south side of plot 5 which was a 'Tenement & Small Yard' owned by John Newton Goodhall.

### 2.3.4 Ambrose Dickins Estate Map 1774 (not illustrated)

A copy of an estate map produced in 1774 for Ambrose Dickins is illustrated by Hall (1977). A building corresponding to the Old School Room is shown on this map as it appears on the enclosure map of 1789. The present location of the map appears to be unknown.



### 3. BUILDING RECORDING: DESCRIPTION

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#### 3.1 **Methodology: Building Recording**

Throughout the project the standards set in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* and English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2006c) have been adhered to. All work has been done in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct.

The survey followed English Heritage recommendations for a level 2 survey, comprising a detailed examination of the building and a photographic record. On site records were made as annotations and measurements on a site survey drawing provided by the client. The photographic records comprise high resolution digital images and medium format monochrome photographs. The selected digital images which accompany the text have been reproduced at a lower resolution in order to ensure digital versions of the report are of a manageable size.

At the time of the survey the public park which adjoins the eastern side of the Old School Room was inaccessible, preventing examination of this elevation of the building.

#### 3.2 **General Description of the Site and its Layout**

The property at 15 Bell End is situated within the historic core of Wollaston (figure 1). It occupies part of a larger, approximately square plot between the medieval parish church to the north and a large medieval earthwork (Beacon Hill) to the south. The western side of this plot is occupied by Keep House, The Hill and The Cuckoo public house. The eastern part contains a public garden (Jubilee Pocket Park). The southern side of the plot is bordered by Bell End, with Number 15 situated between The Cuckoo and the Pocket Park.

Number 15 is an elongated, single cell building orientated NNE – SSW with its southern gable end on the street frontage. In the description below the building is assumed to be aligned north-south for ease of reference. An attached garden area of a similar size and shape to the building is situated along its western side.

#### 3.3 **Plan**

In plan the building consists of a single cell with maximum internal dimensions of 12.14m long by 4.52m wide. The ends are not square, being angled inwards to meet the shorter western side. The shape of the building suggests that it was built to respect pre-existing site boundaries. The main entrance is in the south end with additional doors sited approximately mid way along each side. The doorway in the east side which would open into the area now occupied by the Pocket Park is currently blocked.

The wall at the south end of the building is 540mm thick at its base, thinning slightly higher up with an internal batter of approximately 60mm at eaves level. The west wall is up to 500mm thick with a similar thickness through its height.



### 3.4 Exterior

At the north the building abuts the south end of a similar building. On its eastern side the building adjoins the public garden which was locked at the time of the survey preventing access to the eastern elevation.

#### 3.4.1 South elevation

The south elevation is a gable end with a steeply pitched roofline and a central door (image 7).

The wall is built in random coursed limestone rubble masonry. The stone is local limestone from the Blisworth Limestone Formation (Sutherland 2003, 98). The stone in this and the west elevation shows typical variations, mostly light cream coloured stone with some fossil rich and cross bedded stone and at least one fragment of grey micritic, soft-weathering stone (ibid 2003, 100).

The single door opening is 1.03m wide and 3.3m high with the top of the opening supported by a wooden lintel. Brick dressings around the door opening are made from regular, probably machine made red bricks with a smooth surface. The bricks measure 220mm x 105mm x 70mm and include specials used to form a chamfer around the edge of the opening. A diagonally planked wooden door fills the lower part of the opening leaving a space approximately 1m high at the top which is boarded over. All of the wood work, including the lintel is painted bright blue. There are two steps up to the door. These appear to have been repaired quite recently, having a smooth cement finish with little sign of weathering.

The steeply pitched roof is covered with corrugated iron sheets painted red. Timbers exposed in the gable end indicated details of the roof structure which consists of a wall plate and three purlins on each side with a ridge plank at the top. These appear to relatively small section timbers. The two lower pairs of purlins are estimated by comparison with the bricks to be approximately 120mm by 70mm with the upper pair being considerable smaller. It is likely that these timbers were added to an earlier roof structure when the covering was replaced with corrugated iron.

A circular metal plaque on the left hand side of the gable is one of a series of heritage plaques installed by Wollaston Parish Council (image 8). The inscription reads “MISS KEEP’S SCHOOL This Building housed Wollaston’s first school 1840 – 1873”

#### 3.4.2 West elevation

This elevation contains a central door with a window on either side in a symmetrical arrangement (images 9 – 13). The wall is in random coursed limestone rubble as described for the south gable.

The door opening is continued up to eaves level. The door is a modern glazed wooden door. The space above the door is glazed with a fixed light. The two window openings are supported by wooden lintels with plain chamfer. The windows have modern wooden frames painted white. The southern window is heavily framed with two mullions and a transom dividing it into six lights, all fixed.



The northern window is divided vertically into three with light glazing bars supporting eight small panes in each. The sides are fixed with a side hung casement in the centre.

At its north end the wall retains slight traces of plaster or render mid way up and a dark vertical weathering stain below (image 11), possibly traces of a former outhouse in the angle between the northern boundary and the building.

The wall beneath the northern window has two vertical joins which extend from ground level (image 11). The 1.03m wide area between is filled with coursed rubble limestone to match the rest of the wall. A fillet of mortar at the top of the blocking is inscribed with the date 1984. It appears that a former door opening was blocked with the upper part being widened to form a new window opening.

Adjacent to the central door opening there is a vertical join in the masonry 240mm from the south jamb of the door showing that the opening has been narrowed at some time (image 12). The door is a modern unit. The door frame is older and has two heavy pintle type hinges on the interior, south side of the frame. It is likely that the original door frame was reset in the narrowed opening to take a standard door.

A vertical join in the masonry 500mm from the south end of the west wall corresponds to the thickness of the wall at the south end of the building (image 13). It is possible that the end wall incorporated masonry of a pre-existing boundary.

A slight change in colour of the masonry below the southern window is the result of weathering rather than any alterations to the structure (image 13). The courses of limestone continue without interruption below the window.

### **3.4.3 North elevation**

The building abuts another building to its north. Some details of the north end were visible from the garden area to the west of the building (image 10).

A brick stack is located on the inner side of the northern end wall. This is a thin rectangular stack aligned east-west. It has two clay chimney pots although the internal arrangement of the building would appear to indicate the need for only a single flue.

The northern gable is topped by a parapet in red brick topped with dark blue-grey coping bricks. The same combination of brick and coping was to construct the wall that along the western boundary of the garden.

## **3.5 Interior**

The interior consists of a single space with maximum dimensions of 12.14m long, 4.52m wide and 3.65m high (images 14 – 17). It has three doors located in the south, west and east sides although the eastern door is now blocked externally. There is a fireplace at the north end with fitted cupboards and shelves in the space to either side of the chimney breast.



The walls are plastered and painted. The east wall is straight with smooth surface finish. The south and west walls contain small localised irregularities. The west wall has a bulge or change of alignment towards its north end. The southern end of this bulge corresponds with the north side of a blocked opening in the external elevation (image 11). The north wall is largely obscured by the chimney breast and built in storage.

The ceiling forms a one and a half height internal space, with the sides following the slope of the roof line up to level ceiling 3.65m, above the floor.

Two tie-beams divide the roof into three equal bays. The beams appear to be a pair cut from the same balk of timber judging by the matching curve towards their west end. The baulk was sawn on the top and bottom and down middle to form two beams. The remaining face on each beam retains waney edges and appears to have been roughly dressed with an adze which has left scoops in the surface (image 18).

The roof structure above the tie-beams is obscured by the ceiling and was not accessible. A very small part of the lower ends of the principle rafters is just visible above the tie-beams where they protrude through the plaster ceiling.

### **3.6 Fixtures and fittings**

#### **3.6.1 Doors**

The south door is a framed door with an exterior cladding of diagonal planks in a chevron pattern (images 19 - 20). The construction, fittings and general condition of the door suggests that it dates from the end of the nineteenth or more likely the earlier twentieth century.

The west door is a modern door in an older frame. The frame contains two pintles for an earlier door, inward opening door. Changes noted in the masonry around the exterior of the door opening suggest that the door frame has been reset at some time. A fixed light above the door contains two panes and glass with a central glazing bar.

The east door is a four panel door glazed with patterned glass in the upper panels and dates from the late nineteenth or earlier twentieth century. It has a fixed light above the door matching the one over the west door.

#### **3.6.2 Windows**

The two windows in the west side of the building are modern. They differ in construction, suggesting that they were installed during separate phases of work.

#### **3.6.3 Fireplace**

The cast iron fireplace is decorated with medieval style ornament with a band of chevron ornament and floral rosettes across upper part and mouldings on the chamfered sides (images 21 -22). It dates from the late nineteenth century. The fireplace was partly obscured by an enclosed heater installed in front of the original fireplace with a metal plate to seal the original fire opening.



### 3.6.4 Lighting fittings

The room was lit by two gas lamps on a pipe which runs from the north end of the room and is attached to the two tie-beams. Three circular vents in the ceiling were probably installed in connection with the use of gas lighting. These are adjustable with openings in the style of a gothic window tracery (images 23 -24). There is no evidence of external ventilators linked to the internal vents.

Modern electrical light fittings installed next to the gas lamps are controlled from by bakelite switches mounted in a lockable wooden box on the wall adjacent to the south door (images 25 – 26). The box contains a label marked “COOPER & SELLERS, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, 28, High St. WELLINGBOROUGH, PHONE 294”

### 3.6.5 Cupboards and Shelves

The north end of the room contains built in cupboards and shelves in stained and varnished pine which fill the recesses on either side of the chimney (image 27). A single, raised cupboard on the left hand side of the fireplace has double doors and a recess below the cupboard is lined with vertical tongue and groove boards. To the right of the fireplace there are a series of shelves backed with tongue and groove boards. Based on their construction, fittings and condition the shelves and cupboards are likely to date from the early twentieth century.

Other shelves attached to the east and west walls are of similar construction but these appear from their condition to be more recent additions (images 14 - 17).

### 3.6.6 Dado rail

The northern section of the east wall has a dado rail. This has bead mouldings on its upper and lower edges and is painted white.

### 3.6.7 Seventeenth Century Cupboard Door

A cupboard door is fixed to the east wall immediately north of the east door (image 28). The door is made of oak with pegged construction with shallow mouldings on the frame. Butterfly hinges on the left side retain their original nailed fixings. The three panels are decorated with a pierced fleur-de-lis motif. The materials, construction and fittings indicate that the door dates from the seventeenth century.





## 4. BUILDING ANALYSIS

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### 4.1 Introduction

In this section the structural and documentary evidence is examined in relation to the date, use and development of the building.

### 4.2 Construction and original function

The structure contains no diagnostic features that could indicate a possible construction date. The irregular shape in plan, particularly the angle of the north end, suggests that its construction respected pre-existing boundary features or buildings.

The earliest documentary evidence for the existence of the building is an estate map of 1774 prepared for Ambrose Dickins (Hall 1977). This showed a building which corresponds to the approximate size and position of the one which exists today. This and the subsequent Inclosure Plan of 1789 (image 4) show that the building occupied the western side of a yard area and was bordered to the north by a larger yard surrounded by a complex of barns and outbuildings. The surviving structure contains no clues to the original function of the building but it appears to have formed part of a larger farm complex. A building of this size could have functioned as a store or animal housing. It is possible that the building was constructed in the earlier eighteenth century during the period when John Shipton (1734-1748) and subsequently Ambrose Dickins (1748-1783) were investing in the estate (see section 2.1).

The south end of the building is visible in the view of Wollaston by J Storer, dated 1808 (image 1). This shows a small opening high up in the gable. No evidence of the opening survives. If it did exist it is possible that later repairs or the insertion of a door have removed any evidence.

### 4.3 Development and later use

In 1844 this building along with various outbuildings, barns and a house were bought by Adam Keep on the break up of the Dickins estate. During the later nineteenth century the building was used as a school room run by Adam Keeps daughters, Alice and Margaret. The door and window openings in the west elevation are likely to date from this period. A possible earlier blocked door is evident from straight joins in the masonry beneath the northern window in the west wall.

The garden to the west of the building was created out of land originally attached to two cottages which stood the area now occupied by The Cuckoo public house. The cottages appear on the 1789 Inclosure Map in plot 6, named as two tenements and a yard. The garden is shown in its present form on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886.



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## 5. SIGNIFICANCE

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The building has no statutory designation. It is however of local significance because of documented associations with local historical characters and because of its historic role as a school building.

The visual aspect of the building as traditional building type constructed in local materials contributes to the historic character of this part of the settlement.

A research objective at the regional level is the characterisation of the rural environment through the identification and recording of rural buildings (Knight, Vynner and Allen 2012, 131). The evidence from this building is limited by the later changes and the lack of information on its original use. It does however form part of a larger group of buildings which contribute to an understanding of the character and development of the rural landscape. Historic documents indicate that this building was in existence by the later eighteenth century. It is noted in Regional Preliminary Character Statements on farm building (English Heritage 2006) that buildings from this period are comparatively rarer than those dated to after 1840 when large numbers were built.



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## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage)
- English Heritage, 2006 *Preliminary Character Statement: East Midlands Region*
- Hall, David, 1977, *Wollaston Portrait of a Village*
- Knight, D, Vyner, B and Allen, C, 2012 *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*
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- Salzman J. (ed), 1937 *A History of the County of Northamptonshire: Vol. 4*
- Storer, J & Grey, J, 1808, *Antiquarian and topographical cabinet: containing a series of elegant views*. Vol 3
- Sutherland, D.S, (2003) *Northamptonshire Stone*



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## **7. APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE AND RECORD**

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### **7.1 Archive**

#### **7.1.1 Summary of Archive Contents**

- Report, hard copy and PDF digital copy
- Survey plans as provided (digital)
- CAD drawings – digital and hard copy
- Digital photographs saved on CD
- Black and white contact prints on archival quality paper
- Black and white negatives

#### **7.1.2 Arrangements for long term deposition**

Currently a suitable archive repository is not available in Northamptonshire. The project archive will be stored by Albion Archaeology until the archive can be deposited.

Copies of the report will be deposited with the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record. Details of the project and a digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS database (OASIS I.D. albionar1-135054).



## 8. APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

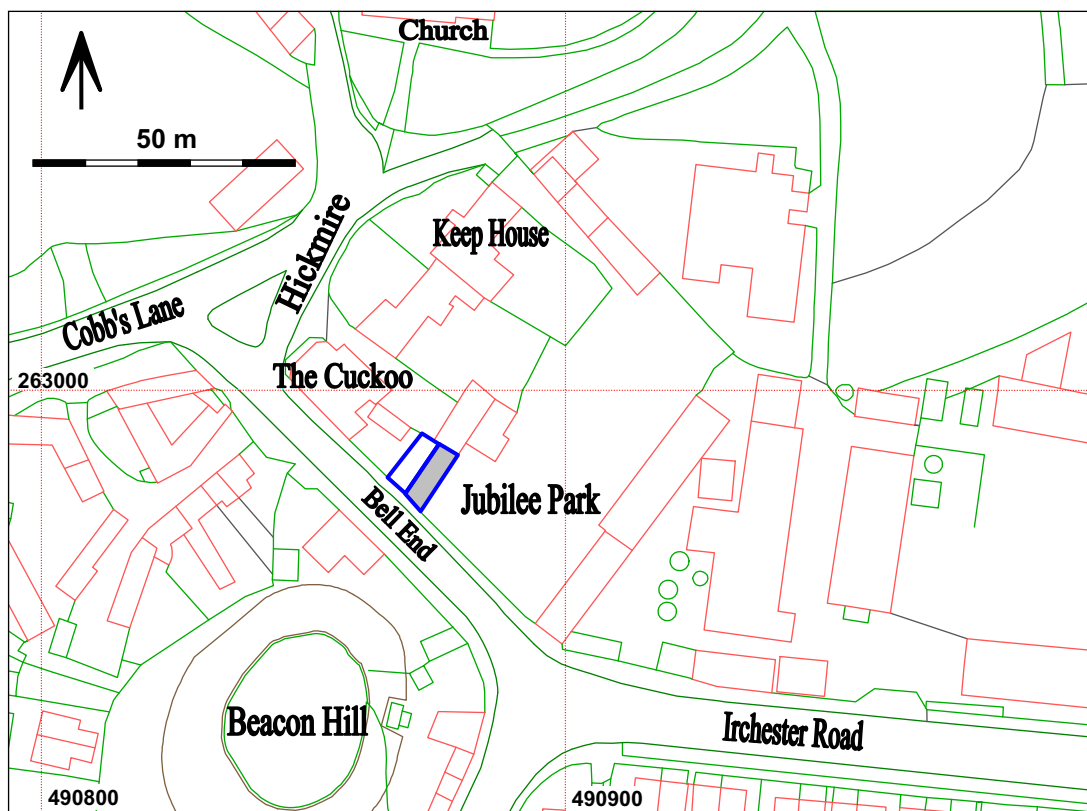
|  |   |
|--|---|
| OASIS ID                               | albionar1-135054  |
|  |   |
|  |   |
| PROJECT DETAILS                        |   |
| Project name                           | The Old School Room, Bell End, Wollaston  |
| Short description of the project       | Planning consent for conversion of the Old School Room, Wollaston, Northamptonshire for residential use included a condition requiring a programme of archaeological building recording. The building is a single cell, single storey building in limestone with a corrugated iron gabled roof with an axial internal stack at the north end of the building. Access is via doors in the east and west sides and the south end. It is lit by two windows in the west side. Internally it has a single fireplace with a cast iron surround at the north end and built in shelves and cupboards to either side of the chimney breast. Two tie-beams are visible beneath a plastered ceiling which obscures the rest of the roof structure. The building was converted for use as a school room in the later nineteenth century No features associated with the original function of the building were identified but it is likely that the building would have been used for storage of agricultural products or animal housing. It occupied the west side of a yard area associated with other agricultural buildings to the north and was located on the eastern edge of the village. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 15-10-2012 End: 15-10-2012   |
| Previous/future work                   | No/No   |
| Any associated project reference codes | OS2037 - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Type of project                        | Building Recording  |
| Monument type                          | OUTBUILDING Post Medieval<br>SCHOOLROOM Post Medieval   |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"  |
| Prompt                                 | Planning condition  |
|  |   |
| PROJECT LOCATION                       |   |
| Country                                | England   |
| Site location                          | NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, WELLINGBOROUGH<br>WOLLASTON   |
| Study area                             | 60.00 Square metres   |
| Site coordinates                       | SP 90835 62945  |
|  |   |
| PROJECT CREATORS                       |   |
| Name of Organisation                   | Albion Archaeology  |
| Project brief originator               | Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)   |
| Project design originator              | Albion Archaeology  |



|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Project director/manager      | Hester Cooper-Reade  |
| Project supervisor            | Mark Phillips  |
|                               |  |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES              |  |
| Physical Archive Exists?      | No   |
| Digital Archive recipient     | Albion Archaeology   |
| Digital Media available       | "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"                                       |
| Paper Archive recipient       | No store in Northants, temporarily held by Albion  |
| Paper Media available         | "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report" |
| Paper Archive notes           | To be stored at Albion Archaeology until deposition  |
|                               |  |
| PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY 1        |  |
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  |
| Title                         | The Old School Room, 15 Bell End, Wollaston:<br>Archaeological Building Recording          |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | 'Phillips, M'  |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | 'Cooper-Reade, H'  |
| Other bibliographic details   | 2012/152   |
| Date                          | 2012   |
| Issuer or publisher           | Albion Archaeology   |
| Place of issue or publication | Bedford  |
| Description                   | Comb bound report  |



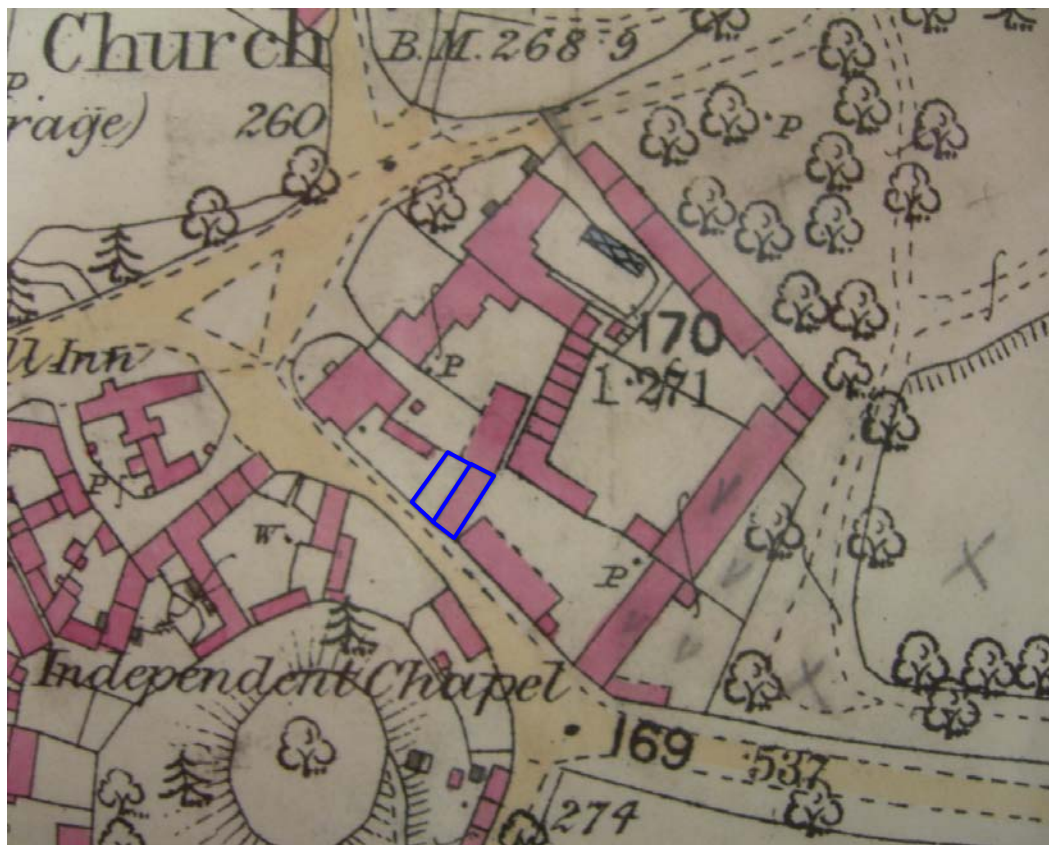
**Image 1: Engraving of Wollaston dated 1808 by J Storer**  
(reproduced with permission of Northamptonshire Record Office)



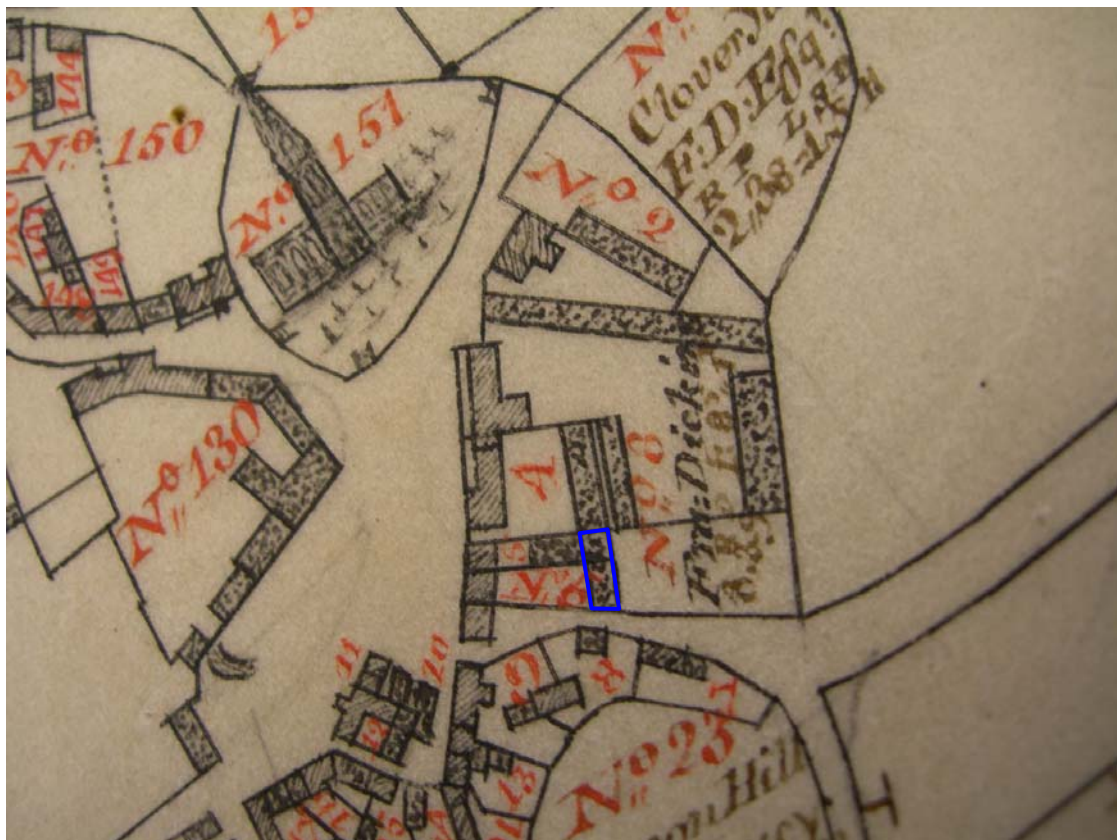
**Image 2: 2012 Ordnance Survey map**

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**Image 3: 1886 Ordnance Survey 25inch map**  
(reproduced with permission of Northamptonshire Record Office)



**Image 4: 1789 Inclosure map**  
(reproduced with permission of Northamptonshire Record Office)





**Image 5: Exterior from the south east**  
With church spire and buildings fronting onto Hickmire in the background



**Image 6: Exterior from the south west**  
With trees of the pocket park in the background



**Image 7: Exterior from the south**



**Image 8: Heritage plaque on south gable wall**





**Image 9: Exterior from the north west showing west elevation**



**Image 10: Exterior from the south west showing west elevation**



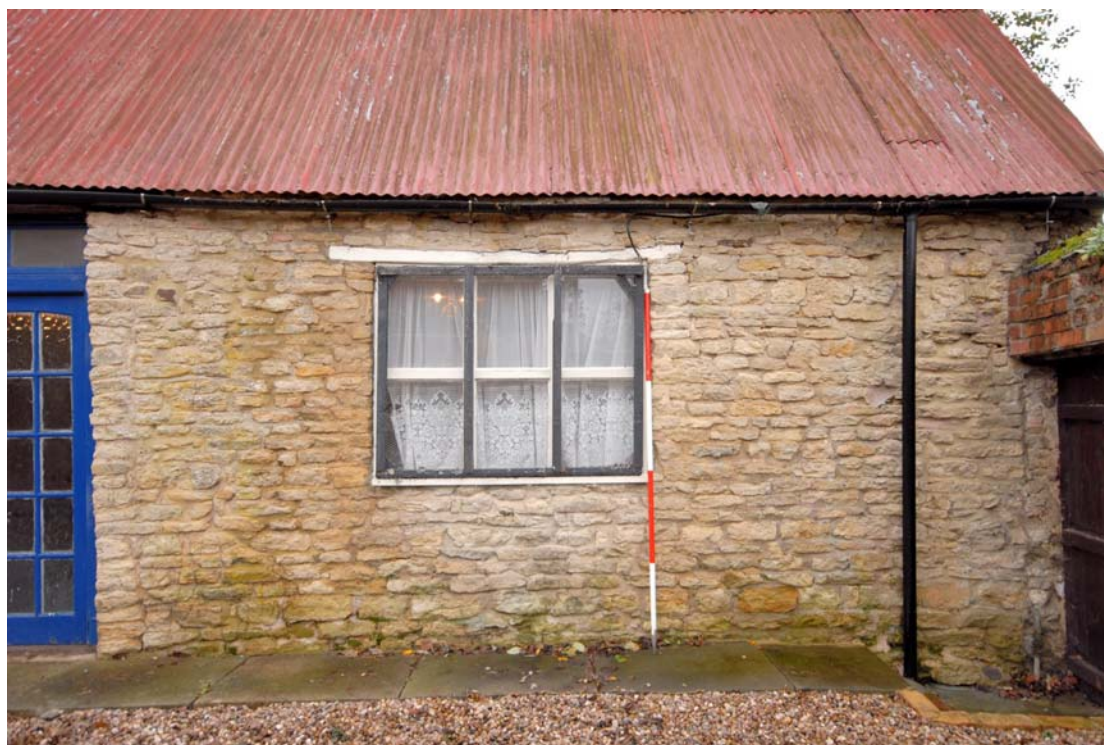


**Image 11: Exterior: northern end of west elevation**



**Image 12: Exterior: central section of west elevation**





**Image 13: Exterior: southern end of west elevation**



**Image 14: Interior looking south west**



**Image 15: Interior looking south east**



**Image 16: Interior looking north west**





**Image 17: Interior looking north east**



**Image 18: Interior: detail of east end of northern tie beam**  
View looking south east showing roughly hewn north side



**Image 19: Interior: south door**  
Showing internal framing and diagonal plank covering





**Image 20: Interior: detail of south door**



**Image 21: Interior: detail of fireplace**



**Image 22: Interior: fireplace**





**Image 23: Interior: detail of gas light fitting**



**Image 24: Interior: detail of ceiling vent**



**Image 25: Interior: detail of light switches next to south door**



**Image 26: Interior: detail of light switches next to south door**



**Image 27: Interior detail at north end of room**

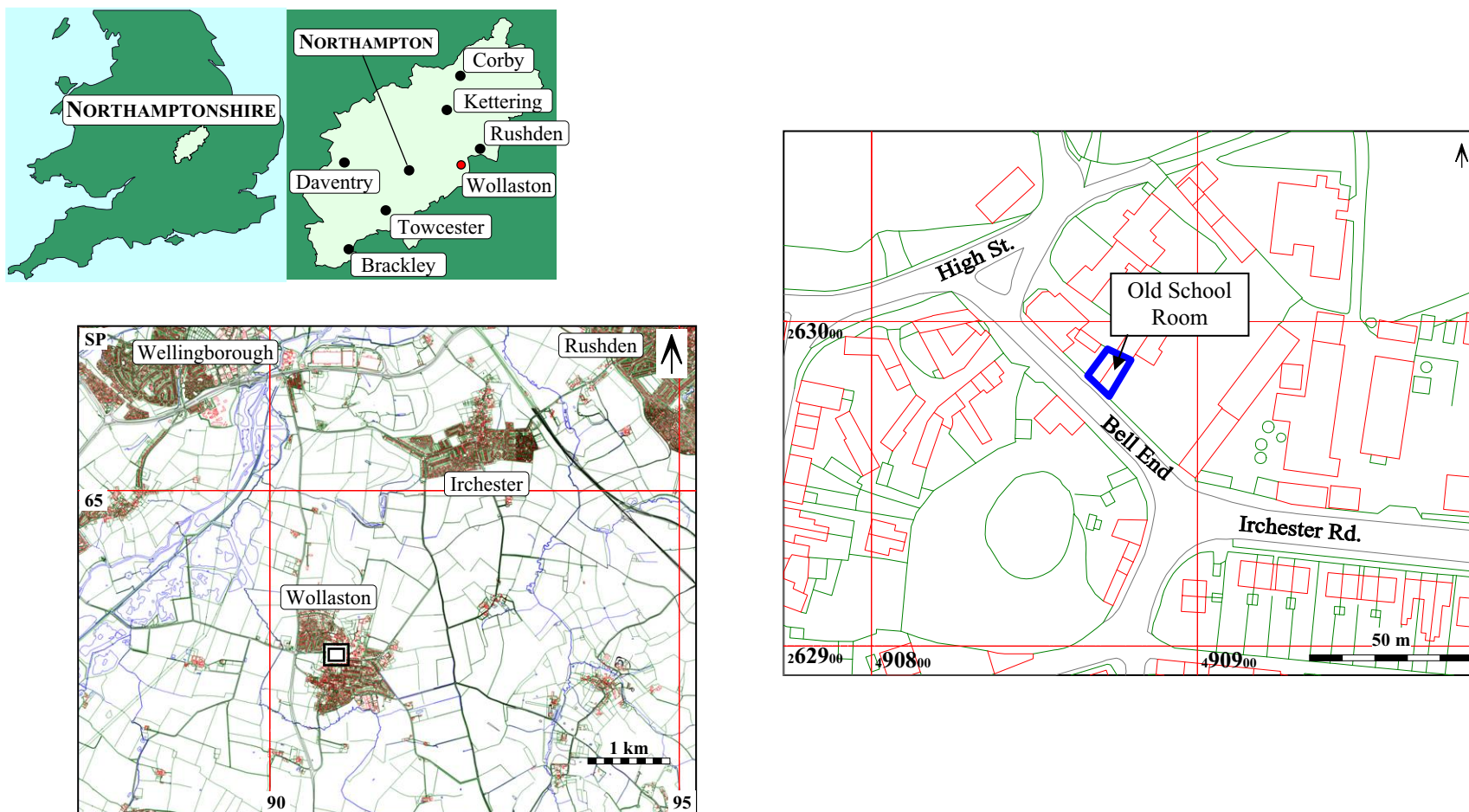




**Image 28: Interior: detail showing seventeenth century cupboard door**



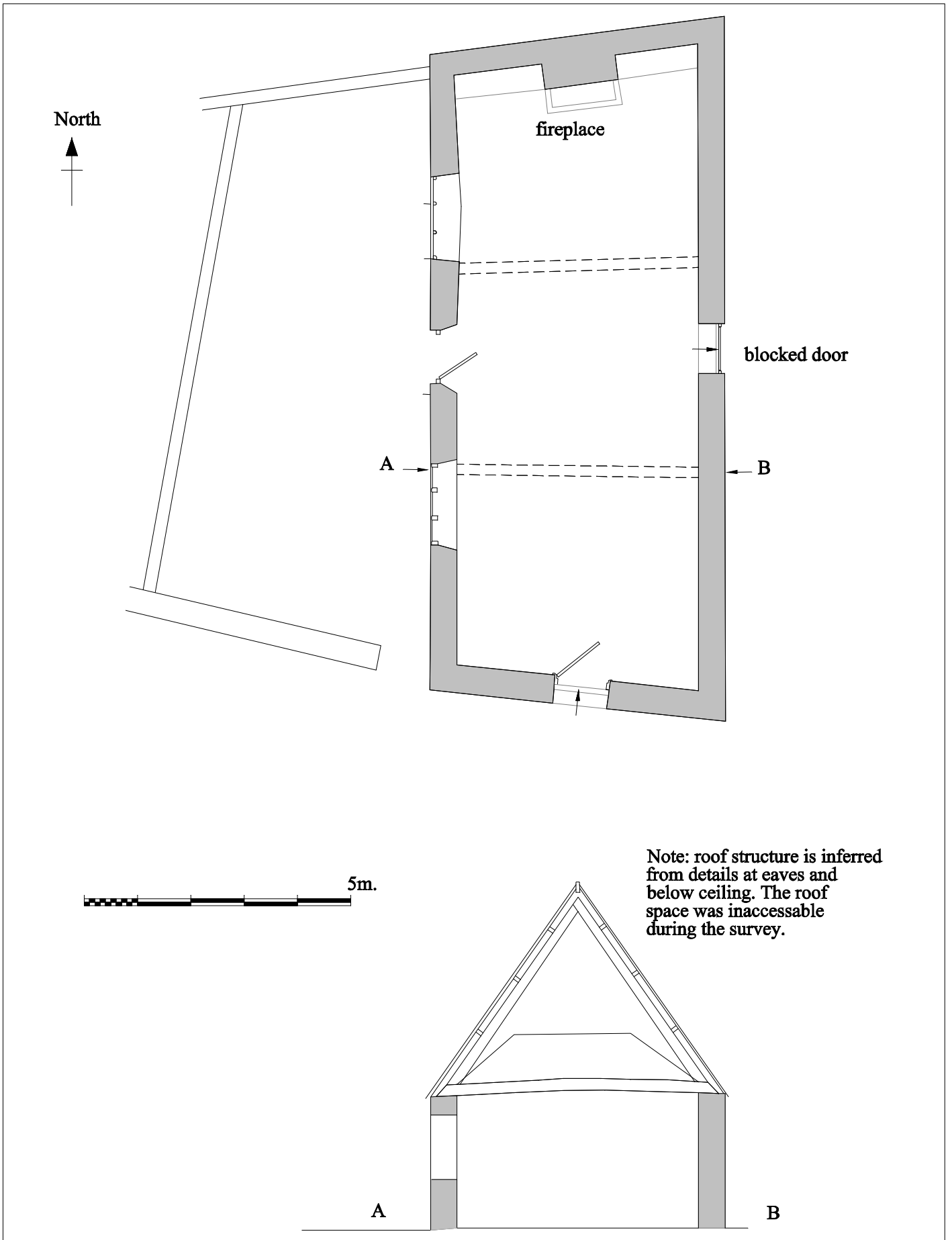
Image 29: Contact print of black and white images (scanned)



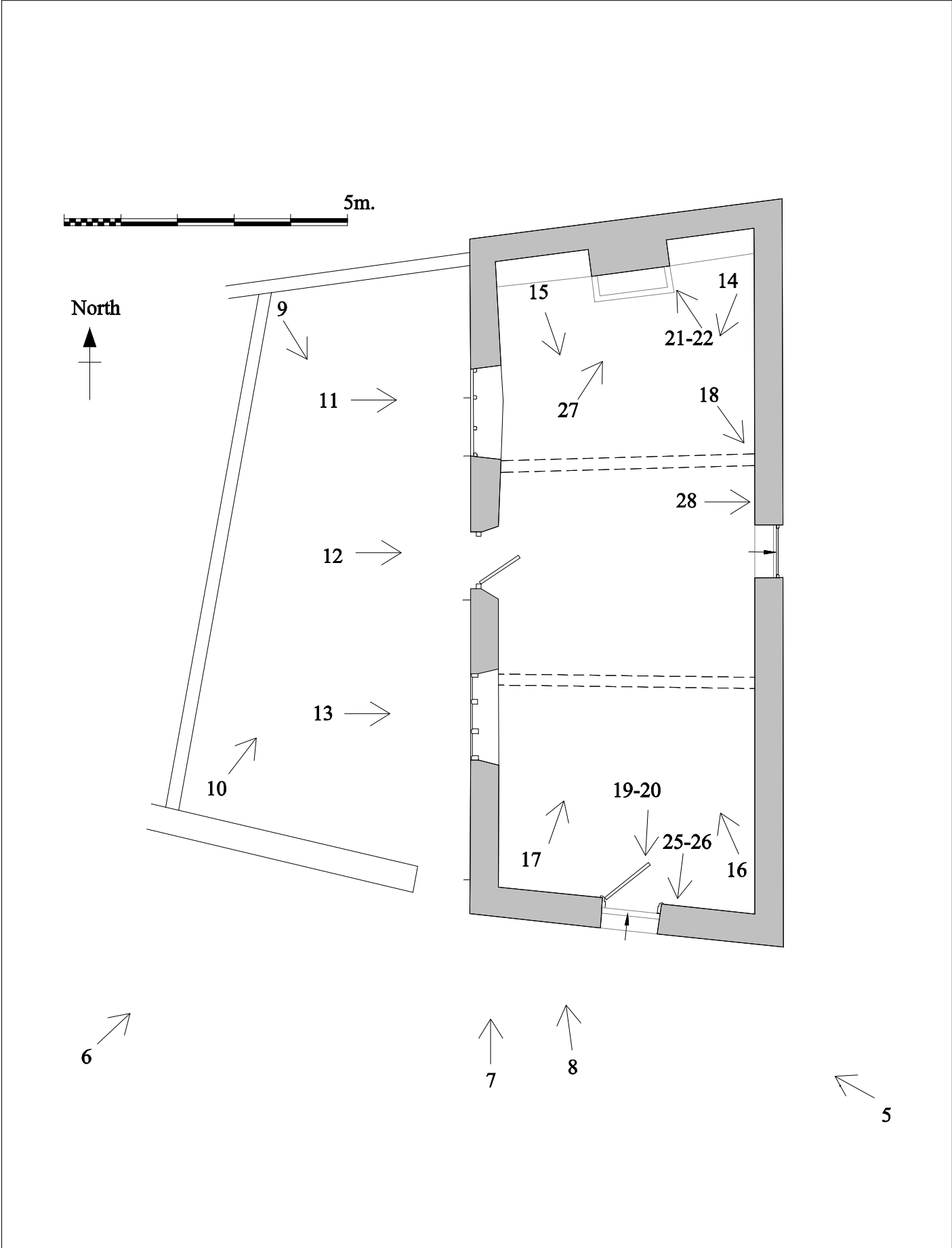
**Figure 1: Location plan**

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**Figure 2: Plan and cross section**



**Figure 3: Location of images used in report**