
**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
OF THE
FORMER QUARRINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
GRANTHAM ROAD,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SLQS09)**

Work Undertaken For
Sankate Homes Ltd

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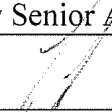
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES**



Quality Control

Building Recording at The Former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (SLQS09)

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

The whole of the complex was photographically recorded and floor plans and elevations produced. Features of architectural, historic or functional interest were recorded in further detail.

The recorded building comprises the school with an incorporated chapel and an attached school house. Listed Grade II, the core buildings were constructed by the eminent local architect, Charles Kirk, in 1867. There is documentary evidence of the buildings being extended in 1898. There are further extensions of later 20th century date.

The original school, chapel and school house were constructed in Gothic Revival style, which mimics medieval architectural patterns. All parts of the original complex have decorative windows and doors, and the chapel also has ornate timbering supporting the roof.

Like other churches, the chapel comprised a nave and chancel. Within the chancel are a piscina and a dais where the altar, removed in 2002, formerly stood. Additionally, there is a possible vestry with external access for the minister. A small platform in the nave of the church indicates where the font, also removed in 2002, previously stood. This nave was also used as a school room and a door at the western end provided access for the school mistress from her adjacent house.

The main school room was attached to a corridor on the south side of the church. Whilst maintaining most of its form and style as initially built, this room has been re-roofed in the recent past. However,

surviving corbels indicate the original roof was supported on beams or trusses. Additionally, there are two inserted doors of probable 20th century date in the west wall of the school room.

The school house has a datestone of 1867 and provided accommodation for a school mistress. In addition to the access to the chapel, a rear door opened out on to the school yard. The school yard is depicted on early 20th century maps and contained a narrow block of buildings, perhaps a toilet range. However, probably in the mid-late 20th century, this possible toilet block was removed and the open space was filled in with several rooms.

The school was extended in the 1960s when several rooms were added in a block at the northeastern corner. There were further additions in the 1980s when another range of rooms was constructed at the southeastern corner of the complex.

The school closed in 2002 and has been subject to acts of vandalism and arson since then.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Historic Building Recording

Building recording is defined as ‘a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.’ (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by the Sankate Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording of the former

Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

Applications for Planning Permission and Listed Building Consent (N/57/1004/07 and LB/2182) have been submitted to North Kesteven District Council. Permission is sought for the proposed change of use of the former school building to 2 x 1 bedroom apartments, use of the school hall for commercial use, retention of the School Master's House, and erection of 12 new dwellings. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the conversion. A brief for the recording has been prepared by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer (Appendix 1).

The building recording was carried out on the 12th-13th January 2009 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 2) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Site Location

Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The former Quarrington Primary School is to the south of the town centre and railway line, on the south side of Grantham Road (Plate 1) and north of London Road (Plate 2), at national grid reference TF 06736 45264 (Fig. 2).

2.4 Historical Setting

In 1833, the Factory Act introduced a minimum working age. This, and subsequent related bills, meant that children could attend school for longer. Additionally, attendance at elementary school became compulsory after 1880. As a result of these legal changes, pupil numbers were significantly raised, and with that the need for new schools.

Consequently, the numbers of purpose built schools expanded greatly in the middle and later 19th century.

In the 19th century, the location of Quarrington Primary School, that is, the Grantham Road and London Road area, was technically outside the parish of New Sleaford in an area that became known as New Quarrington. This zone was one of gradual urban expansion in the mid and later 19th century. Census records show that there were just two houses on London Road in 1851. However, there were 24 houses on London Road and 8 on Grantham Road by 1871, both sets in terraces near to the junction of those two highways (Pawley 1996, 104). The school probably formed the western limit of buildings along Grantham and London Roads in 1871.

The Anglican clergy were instrumental in establishing new schools, including Quarrington Primary School, at Sleaford. Two generations of the Yerburgh family, Dr Richard and his son Rev. Richard, were incumbents at Sleaford from 1809 to 1882. The Yerburghs had family connections with the local architects and builders, Kirk and Parry, to whom many contracts for civic buildings and Anglican schools were directed (Pawley 1996, 88).

Quarrington Primary School and School House were built on land donated for the construction of a church school by the Marquis of Bristol. A clause in the deeds stipulated that ownership would revert to the Bristol estates unless the property was used as a school (Sleaford Standard 2002a). The school and school house were designed by the eminent Lincolnshire architect, Charles Kirk the younger (1825-1902). They were built in 1867 and the school incorporates a chapel. The school was extended in 1898. The school and house were Listed Grade II in 2003 and are described in the listing details as:

Former school and school house. 1867 with

extension of 1898. By Charles Kirk. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings and slate roofs with coped gables and kneelers.

Decorative ridge tiles and various stone stacks. Gothic Revival style with stone mullion windows with cusped heads. Single storey with 2-storey school house to rear.

School front to Grantham Road has a 6-window range of 2-light windows with buttresses with set-offs between, the centre 3 supporting a projecting stone gable which has an elaborately corbeled gablet with itself supports a stone stack and is also the shelter for the school bell. Below is an inscription panel. There are small dormer gablets towards the apex of the roof. To left is the chapel with lancets and buttresses and a cross finial on the gable. To rear is the school house which has a facing gable to right and a door within a segmental arched doorway and window to left, all under a deep porch formed by the catslide roof. Above is a 2-light gabled dormer with shaped barge boards. The facing gable has a 3-light window with 2-light over and the side of this to right, facing south, has 2 2-light windows with 2 elaborate 2-light dormers over. These are half below the eaves, project slightly and are of ashlar and supported on corbels. Further ranges to right of this front.

INTERIOR. Chapel has arched brace roof rising from wall posts and brick corbels. Carved piscina. Main school room is reputed to have a similar roof but has a suspended ceiling at present.

This well-designed and finely-detailed school and school house complex is unusual in having, in addition, a dedicated chapel. Charles Kirk, the architect, not only designed the whole but paid for it as well.

The school and house are recorded in 1876 when Miss Vickers was the mistress. The chapel was used for services on Sundays and weekdays (Kelly 1876, 291). A later directory of 1885 records the building as a National School erected in 1868, with a mistress's residence and since enlarged. It was a mixed and infants school and could accommodate 160 children, and the average attendance at that time was 130. It was supported by voluntary subscriptions and a government grant (Kelly 1885, 600).

The school buildings are recorded on 1905 and 1912 Ordnance Survey maps of the area, both plans showing an identical depiction of the buildings (OS 1905; 1912). The main block is a Z shape,

comprising the northern and eastern ranges, with an extension to the east at the southern end of the eastern range. At the southwestern corner of the northern range is the school house, shown as two blocks, the northern extending east beyond the limit of the southern. A wall extends from the southern line of the school house to create an enclosed yard. Within this yard area is a narrow Z-shaped block, with further enclosed yard space to the south (Fig. 3).

The school was closed in summer 2002 and the font, altar and stained glass windows were removed to the replacement school elsewhere in Quarrington (Sleaford Standard 2002b). Subsequently, in 2004, the empty buildings were subject to acts of vandalism and arson (Sleaford Standard 2004).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the brief and specification (Appendices 1 and 2), the aim of the work was to provide a record of the building and its parts prior to them being altered or concealed. The objectives were to: establish the form, date and state of preservation of the building and features of special interest. Additionally, the investigation sought to reflect the architectural quality and structural complexity of the building; provide a chronology of the building; provide an understanding of the building in its local context; and establish the phases of development with associated functions.

4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken in accordance with guidelines produced by the RCHME (1996); ALGAO (1997); and English Heritage (2006). This involved:

- the production of dimensioned plans of all floors as existing, incorporating details of the form and location of any structural and decorative features of historic interest; and measured elevations (Figs. 4-9)
- general and detailed photographic views of the exterior of the building in its context, its interior and the overall appearance of principle circulation areas, as well as photographic coverage of the fittings and internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings
- a written record of the building's form, function, materials, layout, possible dates and development sequence; names of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known; past and present uses of the buildings and its parts; analysis of circulation patterns; analysis of any decorative scheme; an account of fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery, or evidence for their former presence, and their purposes and association with the buildings; evidence of former existence of structures; and the past and present relationship of the buildings to their setting.

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens, and a digital camera. Flash was used for interior views. Monochrome print film was used supplemented by digital colour images. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The school complex comprises the original school and school house block, with extensions to the northeast and southeast. The original school block consists of the chapel and two school rooms. There are some later extensions and alterations to these. Attached to the southeastern corner of the school rooms is a modern extension comprising entrance hall, three rooms and toilet block. Similarly, at the northeastern corner of the church, attached to the rear of the chancel, is a modern range of 6 rooms with entrance hall and toilet blocks.

In total, the school complex comprises almost forty separate rooms or corridors. To aid with describing and discussing the complex, the school has been divided into 3 separate blocks: the original school and chapel; the northeastern extension; and the southeastern extension. Individual rooms and corridors will also be numbered (Fig. 4).

ORIGINAL SCHOOL, SCHOOL HOUSE AND CHAPEL

This block is constructed, in Gothic Revival style, of coursed rough-faced stone blocks with quoins and other dressings of ashlar. The gables are slightly raised and coped, and most have kneelers. The roofs are of slate with intermittent decorative ridge tiles that are topped by triangular 'teeth'. The chapel, which is elongated east-west, forms the northern range of the block, with the school rooms and school house attached to its southern side.

Chapel - Rooms 1, 2, 3

Exterior

The northern façade is one storey tall with the nave having a higher roof than the chancel (Fig. 6; Plate 3). Additionally, the northern wall of the chancel is stepped back from the wall of the adjacent nave.

There are eight sets of 2-light mullioned windows, 6 in the nave section and 2 in the chancel wall. Between these windows are buttresses. The central part of the nave elevation is formed by a gable that contains two sets of windows and which is supported by three of the buttresses. Above and between the windows in this gable is an inscription plaque reading:

COME
YE CHILDREN. HEARKEN TO ME:
I WILL TEACH YOU THE FEAR OF
THE LORD.

Above this panel is a bell cote with elaborate, chevroned corbels (Plate 4). This bell cote in turn supports an octagonal chimney stack.

Close to the apex of the nave roof is a series of six small dormer gablets with glass or perspex fronting.

At the top of the sections of walling on either side of the central gable are corbel tables supporting the gutters to the nave and chancel.

The western, nave, elevation is a gable and contains a large transomed four-light mullioned window, with two trilobed lights and a 5-lobed light above, all within recessed circular frames (Fig. 7; Plate 5).

The eastern, chancel, gable is surmounted by an ornate cross finial (Fig. 9; Plate 6). The elevation contains a three-light mullioned window with a trilobed light above.

Most of the southern elevation of the chapel is obscured by other buildings or rooms constructed against it (Fig. 8).

Interior

The inner walls of the chapel are all of brick, though generally whitewashed over. Showing through the painting are

indications that the lower parts of the wall are of a darker brick than the upper sections.

The nave (Room 1) is of 6 bays and the chancel (Room 2) of 2, the bays separated by arched brace roof trusses (Fig. 5; Plate 7). These trusses are carried on wall posts that are supported by brick corbels. The wall posts vary between the nave and chancel. Those in the nave are rectangular sectioned, chamfered and with short runs of pyramidal projections (Plate 8). In contrast, those in the chancel are in the form of chamfered rectangular block fronted by a circular sectioned column with capital and base (Plate 9). On top of the arch braces is a collar that carries a king post with inclined side braces. The nave previously had a modern suspended ceiling, but this was recently removed.

Along the side walls of both nave and chancel are two rows of brick dentilation, one at the eaves and the other level with the arch spring of the windows. At the western end of the nave, below the central window, is a semi-circular plinth with a hole in the centre. This is probably the base for a removed font (Plate 10).

All of the windows are recessed. The reveals of the windows in the side walls have semi-circular arches (Plate 11) while those in the opposed gables have pointed arches.

There are doors to the nave in its southwest and southeast corners. Both doors have 2-centre arched tops. However, high in the walls above these doors are semi-circular arches of brick (Plate 12).

Crossing the middle of the nave, dividing it in to two rooms, is a thin modern inserted folding partition of wood and glass. Attached to the north wall on either side of this partition are modern roller blackboards.

At the eastern end of the nave, above the chancel arch (Plate 14), is a decorative stone roundel carved with a 6-pointed foliate pattern (Plates 13).

The chancel is separated from the nave by a modern roller door. There is a step up to the chancel from the nave, and two further steps up toward the rear, east end of the chancel. The chancel floors are of glazed floor and quarry tiles (Plate 15).

The north wall of the chancel contains two lancet windows, the more easterly having a projecting ledge sill that is supported on two carved foliate corbels (Plate 16).

Toward the eastern end of the south wall is a decoratively carved stone piscina, partially recessed into the wall (Plate 17).

The western end of the south wall contains a tall double-width opening with a semi-circular arch. There are no indications that this opening ever contained a door. The opening provides access to a small cubicle (Room 3), perhaps a vestry. The bricks on the south and east sides are exposed, revealing that the lower parts of the walls are of red brick, with pale yellow gault bricks above. Mortar covers the west wall of this cubicle and in the southwest corner is scarring indicating the removal of material from the adjacent door jamb. The door in the south wall of the cubicle has bracing in the form of two truncated Stars of David (Plate 18).

Original Corridor along south side of Chancel – Room 4 (Fig. 5)

Exterior

There is currently no external face to this corridor, as later extensions have resulted in it being an internal feature. However, the east side was originally external (Fig. 11). At its eastern end this wall contains a doorway with chamfered ashlar quoins (Plate 19).

Interior

The corridor is narrow in the centre with wider areas at either end. At its eastern end the corridor widens northward, toward the chancel of the chapel. The upper parts of this recess are lined with shelves of planks, indicating its use for storage. A door on the south side of this area provides access to the original eastern school room (see below).

The central narrow section of corridor has, on its north side, a door to the cubicle alongside the chancel (see above).

At its western end the corridor widens to the south. There is a door to the nave of the church on the north side, and another on the west side leading to a room beyond, part of the school rooms south of the nave (Room 11, see below). High on the south side of this section of corridor is a small cupboard.

Original Eastern School room – Rooms 5,6,7

Exterior

Much of the western elevation is obscured by other structures, though a dormer window is evident in the roof. Similarly, the eastern elevation is obscured or inaccessible at present. Only the southern gable is fully visible. This contains three sets of two-light mullioned and transomed windows, the central one being taller than those flanking it (Fig. 8; Plate 20).

Interior

At the eastern end of the corridor (Room 4) is the door to the school room (Fig. 5). This room (Room 5) had a modern inserted ceiling that has been recently removed. Additionally, the roof has modern metal cladding carried on metal beams that rest on the original corbels in the walls (Plate 21).

There is a projecting alcove on the east

side of the room with a pair of two light mullioned and transomed windows (Plate 22). To the north of this alcove are two, deeply recessed, two-light mullioned windows (Plate 23). South of the alcove is a doorway (locked) and a built-in cupboard. There is also a recent blackboard attached to the wall. In the southern gable are the deeply recessed windows evident on the exterior.

On the west wall is a pin board. Additionally, there is a large flat-topped opening in the west wall (Plate 24) that gives access to a small room containing a modern sink (Room 6). There is a modern window in the south wall and a door to a small storage room on the north (Room 7). This storage room has a small window in the west wall and there is a blocked doorway to the main classroom in the eastern wall.

Rooms South of Nave – Rooms 8-11

Exterior

These rooms are located between and against other structures which are located on the west, north and east sides. Therefore, only the south side provides an exterior face (Fig. 8). This southern wall is of rough-faced stone and has a flat top (Plate 25). The wall is broken by a door with chamfered ashlar quoins.

Alongside the wall is a recent wooden shed but above this are visible further stretches of flat-topped stone walling extending southwards and then turning to the east. Another recent timber shed is built against this latter wall.

Interior (Fig. 5)

Entering through the door in the southern stone wall, the first room is a conservatory area with a corrugated plastic roof (Room 8). The south and west walls are of rough-faced stone. The other walls are of pale yellow gault brick and there is a toilet

cubicle in the southeastern corner. There is a modern glazed door (locked) on the east side and beyond this a small L-shaped yard area (Room 9). Evident in the eastern wall of this yard is a straight join below the southern edge of a window. (This wall forms the exterior west wall of the small storage room, Room 7, off the original eastern school room – see above).

To the north of the conservatory (Room 8) is a modern kitchen (Room 10). The west wall is of rough-faced stone behind modern panelling, and contains a door and small window. The east wall contains another small window that looks into the yard (Room 9) beyond.

On the other side of the yard is a small room with toilet cubicle (Room 11). This room has two small windows out on to the yard and is accessed from the corridor along the south side of the chapel (Room 4).

Original School house – Rooms 12-18

Exterior

The western elevation contains the main access to the school house, the doorway area being set back under a porch (Fig. 7; Plate 26). The porch has a catslide roof supported on moulded brackets, and the floor is of decorated tiles, many of them with religious motifs (Plate 27). There is the main door and a lancet window in the east wall, both with ashlar surrounds. There is also a door in the north wall of the porch area, leading to the nave of the church (Room 1). Both doors had dedication stones above them, the one above the school house entry being dated 1867 (Plates 28 and 29). Above the porch is a dormer window, now burnt out.

The remainder of the school house west wall is to the south of the porch. This section of the frontage is in the form of a kneelered gable and contains a three-light

window at ground floor level and a two-light window on the first floor, both of them mullioned (Plate 30).

The southern elevation contains two 2-light mullioned windows at ground floor level. Additionally, at first floor level are two dormer windows, both of two-lights with mullions. These dormer windows are supported on groups of three moulded corbels (Fig. 8; Plate 31).

Above, in the centre of the ridge, is a stone chimney.

Interior (Fig. 5)

The front door of the school house opens into the stairwell and passage (Room 12). There is a slight constriction in the passage on the east side of the stairwell, this constriction having a semi-circular arch (Plate 32). At the eastern end of the passage is a door to the modern kitchen in the adjacent block (Room 10, see above).

A door on the north side of the corridor opens in to a room with a window on the east side (Room 13). This window has a decorative wooden surround and looks in to the modern kitchen (Room 10).

On the south side of the passage are doors to two rooms (Rooms 14 and 15). Both have original two-light mullioned windows in their south walls and back-to-back fireplaces with modern electric fires on the dividing wall. The western room (Room 15) also has a ceiling rose of hard mortar that appears to be original (Plate 33).

The stairs rise to a first floor landing (Room 16) which has a dormer window in the west wall. On the east side of the landing is an opening with a semi-circular arch. This gives access to a small area of landing with doors on the north and south sides. The north door opens in to a bathroom with modern facilities and a dormer window in the east wall (Room

17). The south door gives access to a bedroom (Room 18). A second bedroom (Room 19) has access from a door at the top of the stairs. Both bedrooms have decorative two-light mullioned windows in the south side, the western bedroom (Room 18) also having a similar three-light mullioned window in the west wall. Additionally, both bedrooms have back-to-back blocked fireplaces on the dividing wall.

MODERN EXTENSIONS

There are two blocks of modern, later 20th century, extensions. These are constructed of brick and mostly have flat roofs in a variety of materials. One of the blocks is at the southeastern corner of the original school while the other is at the northeastern corner (Fig. 5).

Extensions to Southeast side – Rooms 20-23

Exterior

This single storey block is of modern brick with a flat roof. On the west side is a glazed wall with a double door. Immediately to the south of this entry is a room that projects to the west (Plate 34). The north wall is plain, the west side contains a panoramic window, and the south side has a glazed door at its eastern end.

Next to this to the east is another room which extends to the south. The eastern wall is plain, while the south elevation contains a panoramic window. The east side is mostly plain, containing a door and window toward the northern end.

At the northern end of this wall is a further room that steps back a little. The west wall contains a large window and the northern elevation has a door.

Interior (Fig. 5)

The main double-door on the east side gives access to a hallway (Room 20) with a toilet facility on the east side. Doors on the south side of the hall give access to two large rooms (Rooms 21 and 22). A folding door provides access between these two rooms.

In the northern part of the hall a door on the east side gives access to a small plain room (Room 23).

Extensions to Northeast side – Rooms 24-35

Exterior

This single storey block is also of modern brick with flat or very gently pitched roofs.

The western elevation has a recessed area by the original school building. This recessed area has glazed walls containing a double door. Projecting slightly forward of this immediately to the north is the main section of western elevation (Plate 35). This contains three sets of adjacent windows and glazed doors. At its north end the elevation recesses slightly and contains two large windows.

The northern elevation is also staggered and contained double slatted ventilator doors in the western part and another door in the recessed eastern section.

The eastern elevation is also in several sections. The northern part contains two windows, one large and the other small. The next section of the elevation projects forward slightly and incorporates three sets of connected windows and glazed doors.

The next section of elevation to the south is stepped back. There are four windows in the section, the northern pair high in the elevation. Beneath the northern of these high windows is a small storage shed with

a door in the east side.

The southern elevation is mostly plain, with a door in a recessed section at the western end.

Interior (Fig. 5)

The glazed double doors in the western elevation give access to a hallway (Room 24). On the east side of the hall are two toilets (Rooms 25 and 26), each with windows high in the east walls, and a small storage cubicle.

The hallway gives access to a corridor to the south (Room 27). The west side of this corridor is provided by the stone wall of original chancel (Room 2, see above). A door at the southern end of this corridor gives access to the exterior, while doors on the east side provide entry to two rooms, apparently an office and staff room (Rooms 28 and 29). Additionally, to the south of the chancel, a door on the west side leads to the original passageway (Room 4, see above) between the chapel and school rooms.

A double door on the north side of the modern hallway leads to a large room (Room 30) with combined glazed doors and windows in both east and west sides. Additionally, this room has a slightly pitched roof that is supported on two pairs of 'bent' timber beams (Plate 36).

Doors in the north side of this large room give access to a small storage alcove (Room 31) and a kitchen (Room 32). A doorway in the northwest corner of the kitchen leads to a small store room with a toilet cubicle (Room 33).

There was no internal access to the room at the northern end of this block, which has the double slatted ventilator door (Room 34), nor the small storage room on the east side of the block (Room 35).

6. DISCUSSION

Examination of the buildings at Quarrington School has indicated that the complex is largely of three phases, the original build of 1867-8 and two blocks of modern extensions made in the 1960s and 1980s (Fig. 10). It is not clear which parts, if any, of the surviving structures are the enlargements documented as having occurred by 1885 and in 1898 (Kelly 1885, 600; DoE 2003).

Built in 1867 by the local Sleaford architect, Charles Kirk, the original stone-clad church, school and school house form the core of the present complex. The buildings were constructed on land given for the purpose by the Marquis of Bristol, in an area of later 19th century expansion of the town of Sleaford.

Although only vacated in 2002, the buildings have been vandalised and some are in poor states of repair.

Chapel

Constructed in gothic revival style, the main northern range of this block served as a church. As part of the gothic revival architecture, the building has the form and dimensions of a medieval church. Thus, the nave has a high, beamed roof, while the chancel is lower and narrower, to mimic the spatial arrangement of a medieval church.

The church had the chancel and altar toward the eastern end and the font placed at the western end of the church, in the nave (Room 1). Although the font was removed when the school closed in 2002, its location is marked by a pedestal below the central window at the western end of the building. This positioning of the font, at the 'rear' of the nave, is characteristic of Christian churches. The layout is representative of the start of the Christian's journey through life towards God,

symbolised by the altar at the opposite end of the church (Taylor 2003, 41).

While the position of the font reveals that this room was the nave of the church, it seems likely that it also functioned as a school room. Certainly, with only one other designated school room (see below) it is clear that the school could not have accommodated its documented capacity of 160 pupils (Kelly 1885, 600) without using the nave as a classroom.

A doorway at the southwestern corner of the nave opens on to the porch of the school house. This would have allowed the school mistress direct access from her home into the school room/nave. A second door, at the southeastern corner of the nave, leads to the main original corridor. This corridor, and the door, would have been the access used by pupils for school lessons and the general public attending church services.

Subsequently, perhaps in the 1960s or later, a folding partition was installed across the middle of the nave/school room. This partition divided the space to create two school rooms.

At the eastern end of the nave is the chancel arch, with the chancel beyond (Room 2). A modern vertical rolling partition is attached to the chancel arch. This allowed the more sacred area of the chancel to be closed off from mundane activities occurring in the nave/school room. While the present partition is clearly recent, perhaps dating from the 1960s-70s, it is possible that it replaced some other means of separating the chancel and nave/school room.

The chancel, being the part of the church with the greater sanctity, has more elaborate ornamentation than the nave. The floor is of glazed decorative tiles and supports for the beams are more ornate,

lathe-turned columns. There are two steps up to a dais, upon which the altar, removed in 2002, was located. Alongside this, in the south wall, is a piscina, used for the washing of communion vessels. On the opposite, northern, wall of the chancel, at the base of a lancet window, is a projecting ledge supported on ornate corbels. It is unclear what this was used for, unless it was a representation of a sedile, a stone seat for the clergy, built in to the chancel wall.

On the south side of the chancel, alongside the chancel arch, is a small room (Room 3). This may be a vestry, which normally are located alongside the chancel. In the south wall is a door opening on to the adjacent corridor (Room 4). This door has bracing in the form of a pair of truncated Stars of David, or two interwoven triangles. This symbol has multi-layered theological meaning. The triangle is the symbol of the Holy Trinity, and a six-pointed star is a symbol of creation, and therefore the motif represents the eternal nature of the Trinity, since it was present at the creation (Taylor 2003, 68). Additionally, the Star of David symbol relates to Jesus, who was of the house of David. Therefore, the use of this symbolism on the door to the vestry and chancel was clearly deliberate. Moreover, only the officiating minister would enter the church through this door (Fig. 11).

There is alteration to the vestry, with mortar covering the west wall and scaring of a possible removed jamb. However, it is not clear what the alteration entailed.

Original Corridor

Running along the south side of the chancel, is the main corridor (Room 4) to the church and school rooms. The door at the eastern end of the corridor was probably the original main entrance to the building complex though now, due to later extensions, is an internal doorway (Fig.

11). In addition to leading to the church, the corridor also gives access to the school room and yard (see below).

Original Eastern School room

The main eastern school room (Room 5) is mostly as originally built. The alcove on the east side may have been to accommodate the teacher's desk. A built-in cupboard is probably an original stationery store. It had been suggested that the room had a similar roof to the chapel. However, the building had been re-roofed in the very recent past, though supports for the new ceiling rested on original corbels. It is probable that these corbels originally carried trusses supporting the roof.

A flat-topped opening on the west side of the school room is a relatively recent insertion – its form is alien to the ornate gothic revival styling of the rest of the building. A second flat-topped door, now blocked, is located just to the north. These two doors lead to two small connecting rooms (Rooms 6 and 7) that appear to be additions to the original structure.

Rooms South of Nave

There is a complex of rooms directly south of the nave, accessed from the original corridor (Room 4), an exterior door in the south side, and the school house. The internal partitions of this block are narrow and, clearly, most if not all are not original but later insertions. Moreover, Ordnance Survey maps show that, in the early 20th century, most of this area was open space, though there was a narrow Z-shaped block attached to the eastern school room (OS 1905; 1912). This narrow block was perhaps toilet facilities.

It seems likely that the sections of stone walling on the south side of this block of rooms are remnants of the yard wall and putative toilet blocks. The exterior southern door to this block of rooms has the original quoining and was the main

external access to the schoolyard.

This block of rooms seems to be, at least in part, domestic facilities added to the school house.

Original School house

Attached to the south side of the nave, the school house bears a datestone indicating it was built in 1867. It was provided with a porch that allowed direct, sheltered, access for the schoolmistress to enter the nave/school room (Fig. 11). A through-corridor permitted access for the teacher to enter the schoolyard from the rear of the house.

The ground floor had two reception rooms, with fireplaces, and a third room that perhaps served as a pantry or kitchen. The stairs lead to the first floor bedrooms and a bathroom. Both bedrooms have fireplaces, albeit blocked, though the bathroom does not. While the fittings in the bathroom are modern, it seems likely that the original function of the room was also as a bathroom. The two reception and bedrooms may imply that, in addition to the school mistress, a teaching assistant also lived in the house.

Extensions to Southeast side

The block of extensions to the southeast of the original school is of late 20th century date. They are not clearly shown on the 1976 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 map. And hence are probably later than this date. They comprise a hallway, toilet, two large class or play rooms and a small office.

Extensions to Northeast side

This block of extensions is recorded on the 1976 map, but not on the 1956 map. In appearance their construction style seems to be of the 1960s. The block comprises an entrance hallway, toilet facilities, offices, a large open hall or play room, storage facilities and a kitchen. Two rooms were not internally accessible. However, one of

these, on the north side of the building, has a slatted ventilator door and probably houses a generator or boiler. The second room, a small extension on the east side of the block, is probably a store room.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording of the school buildings of the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire was undertaken as the buildings are of historical and architectural significance. The core school buildings were designed and built by the eminent local architect, Charles Kirk, in 1867 and are Listed Grade II. Proposals have been submitted to alter the core buildings and demolish later additions of 20th century date.

The survey has provided a detailed record of the current appearance of the buildings, and indicated that there are three main phases of construction and alteration. These commence with the original main core of 1867-8, with a range of extensions of perhaps the 1960s, and another block of additions probably made in the 1980s.

The original 19th century core comprised a chapel, school room, school house and enclosed yard. The nave of the chapel probably also functioned as a school room. Early 20th century maps show a narrow block in the yard, perhaps a toilet range, but this no longer exists. Instead, probably in the later 20th century, the yard area was compartmentalized in to several rooms, perhaps additional domestic facilities for the school house.

The school and chapel were built in the gothic revival style of architecture and still retain their original decorative style, features and layout. However, since closing in 2002 the buildings have been vandalised.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Neil Lowden of Sankate Homes Ltd who commissioned this investigation. Thanks are due also to the Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd who provided copies of drawings of the building. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer provided advice and access to information. Thanks are also due to the staff of Lincolnshire Archives, Lincoln Central Reference Library and Sleaford Library. David Start permitted access to library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Building Recording: Ross Kendall, Gary Taylor
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Sue Unsworth
 Analyst: Gary Taylor

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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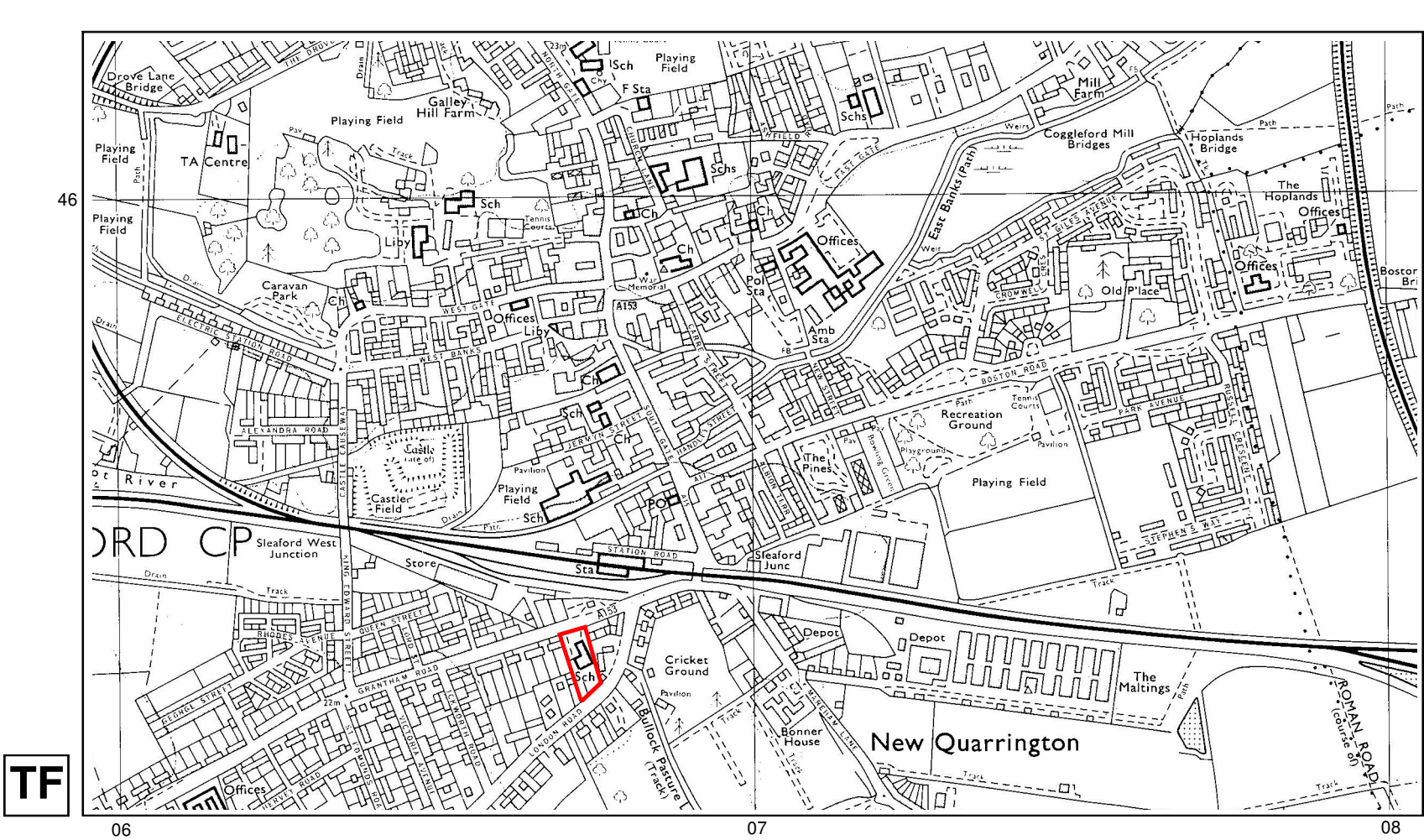
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
APS	Archaeological Project Services
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England



Figure 1 General Location Plan



TF

SITE



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
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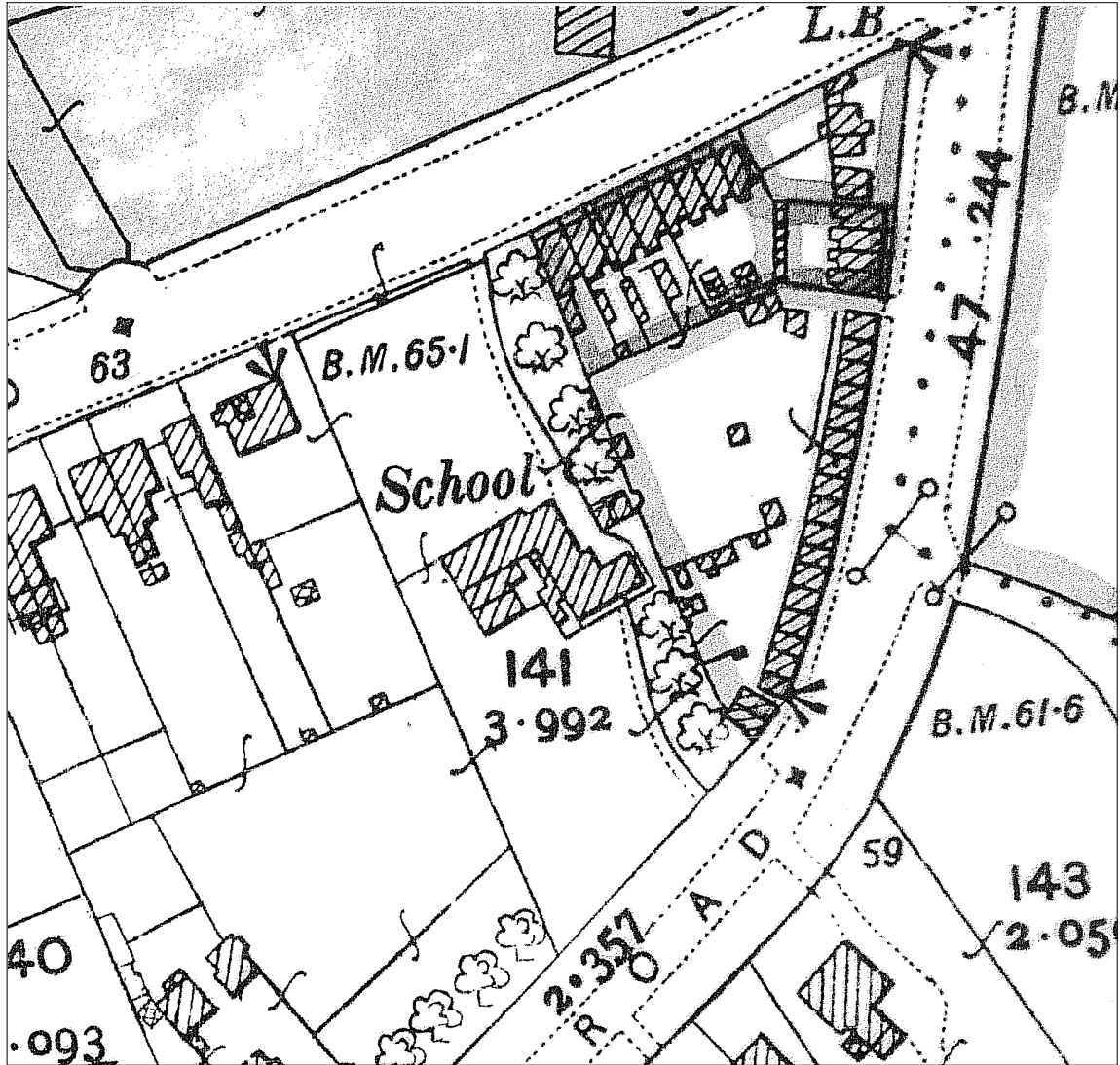
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sleaford Quarrington School SLQS09		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by:MJP	Report No: 8/09

Figure 2 Site Location Map




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sleaford, Quarrington School SLQS09		
NTS	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 8/09

Figure 3 Ordnance Survey Map of 1912, showing the school

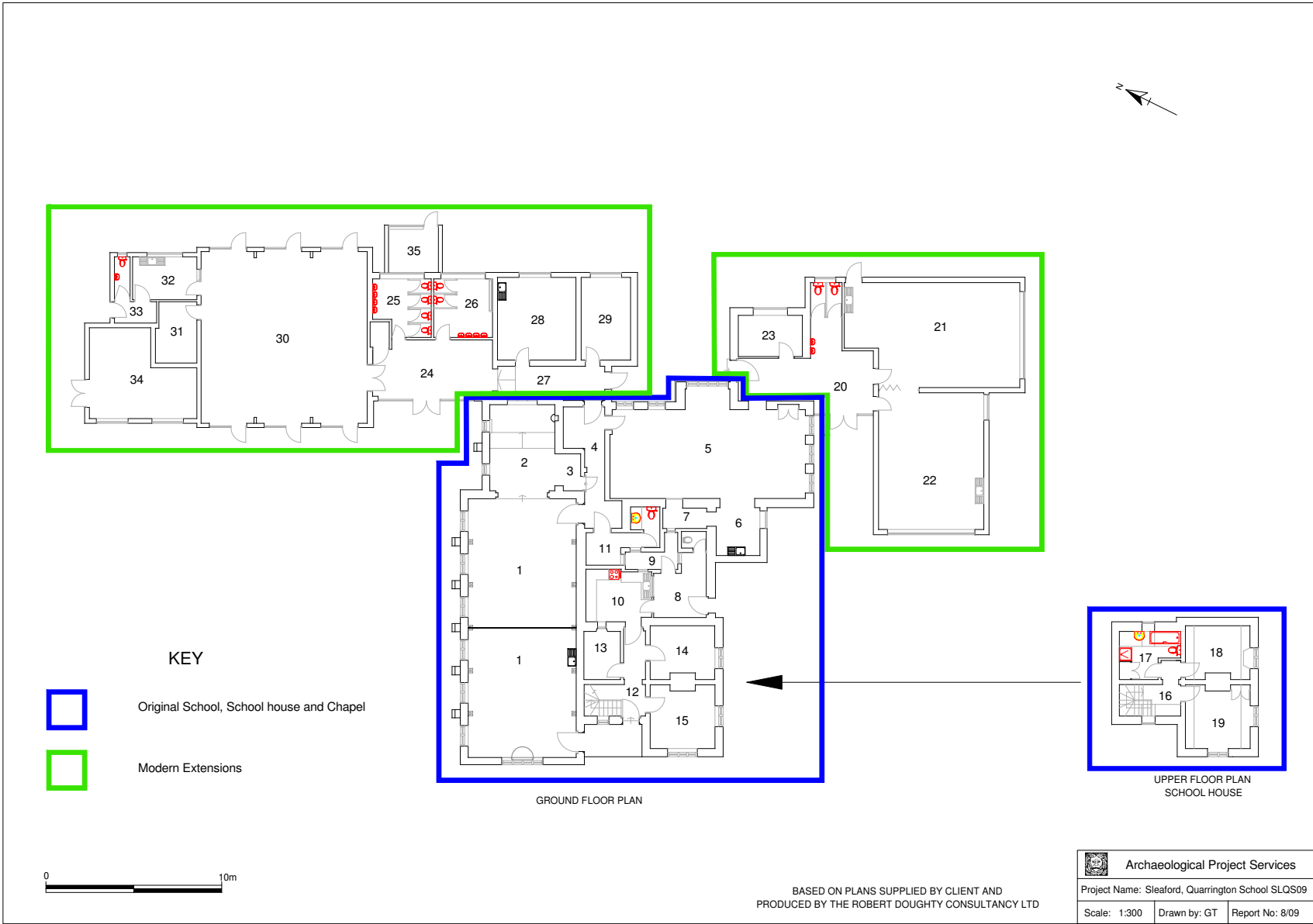
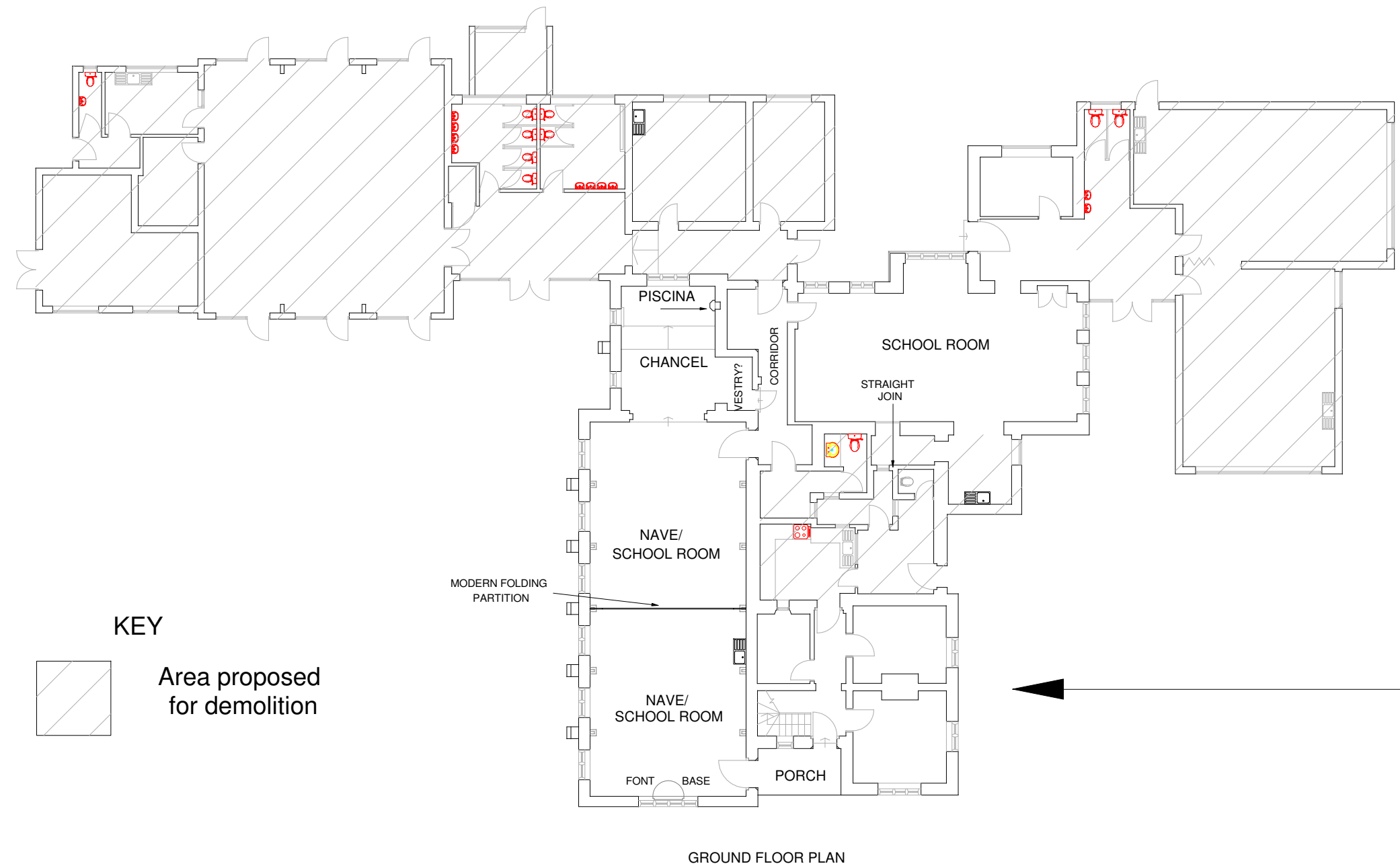
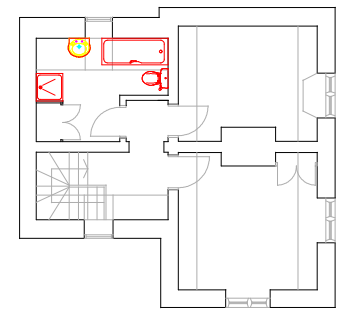


Figure 4 Plan of School Complex, showing room layout



KEY
Area proposed for demolition



UPPER FLOOR PLAN
SCHOOL HOUSE

	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sleaford, Quarrington School SLQS09		
Scale: 1:200	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 8/09

BASED ON PLANS SUPPLIED BY CLIENT AND
PRODUCED BY THE ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY LTD

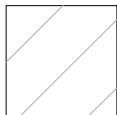
Figure 5 Plan of Recorded Buildings

E

W



KEY



20th Century Extensions -
Area proposed
for demolition



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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford, Quarrington School SLQS09

Scale 1:200

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 8/09

Figure 6 Northern Elevation of School Buildings

N

S



KEY



20th Century Extensions -
Area proposed
for demolition



BASED ON PLANS SUPPLIED BY CLIENT AND
PRODUCED BY THE ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY LTD



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford, Quarrington School SLQS09

Scale 1:250

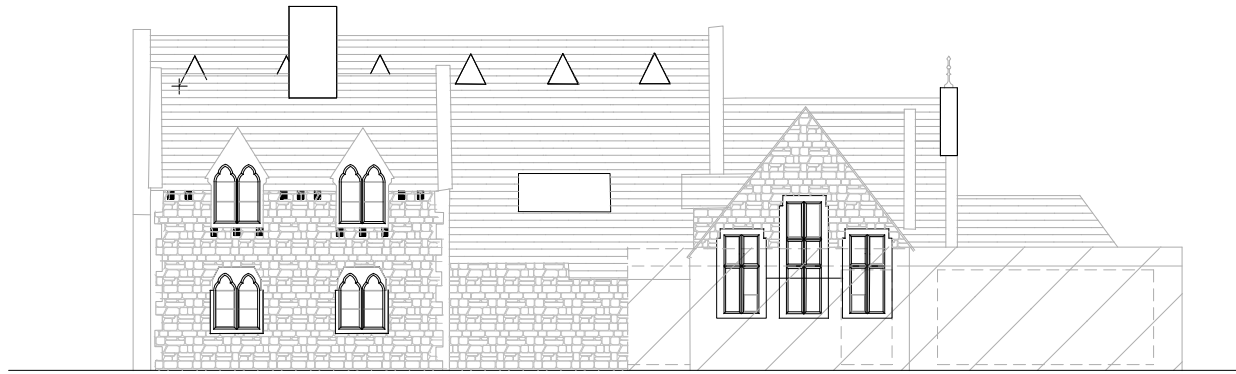
Drawn by: SU

Report No: 8/09

Figure 7 Western Elevation of School Buildings

W

E



KEY



20th Century Extensions -
Area proposed
for demolition



BASED ON PLANS SUPPLIED BY CLIENT AND
PRODUCED BY THE ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY LTD



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford, Quarrington School SLQS09

Scale 1:200

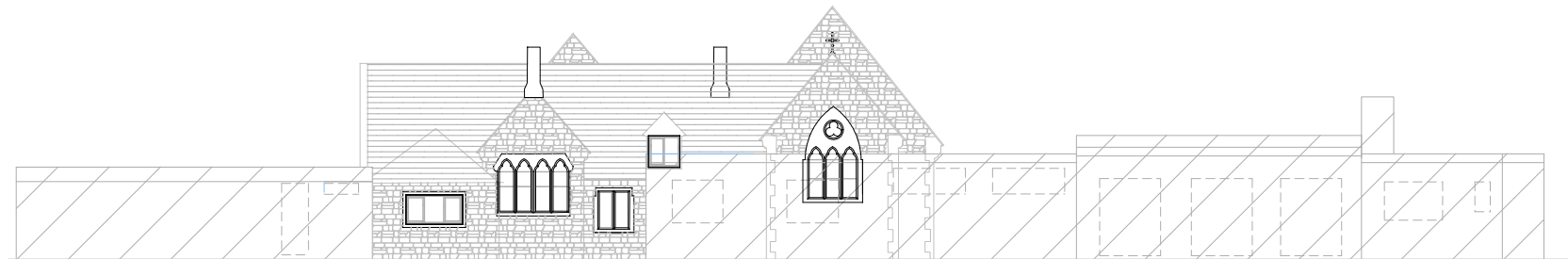
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Report No: 8/09

Figure 8 Southern Elevation of School Buildings

S

N



KEY



20th Century Extensions -
Area proposed
for demolition



BASED ON PLANS SUPPLIED BY CLIENT AND
PRODUCED BY THE ROBERT DOUGHTY CONSULTANCY LTD



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sleaford, Quarrington School SLQS09

Scale 1:250

Drawn by: SU

Report No: 8/09

Figure 9 Eastern Elevation of School Buildings

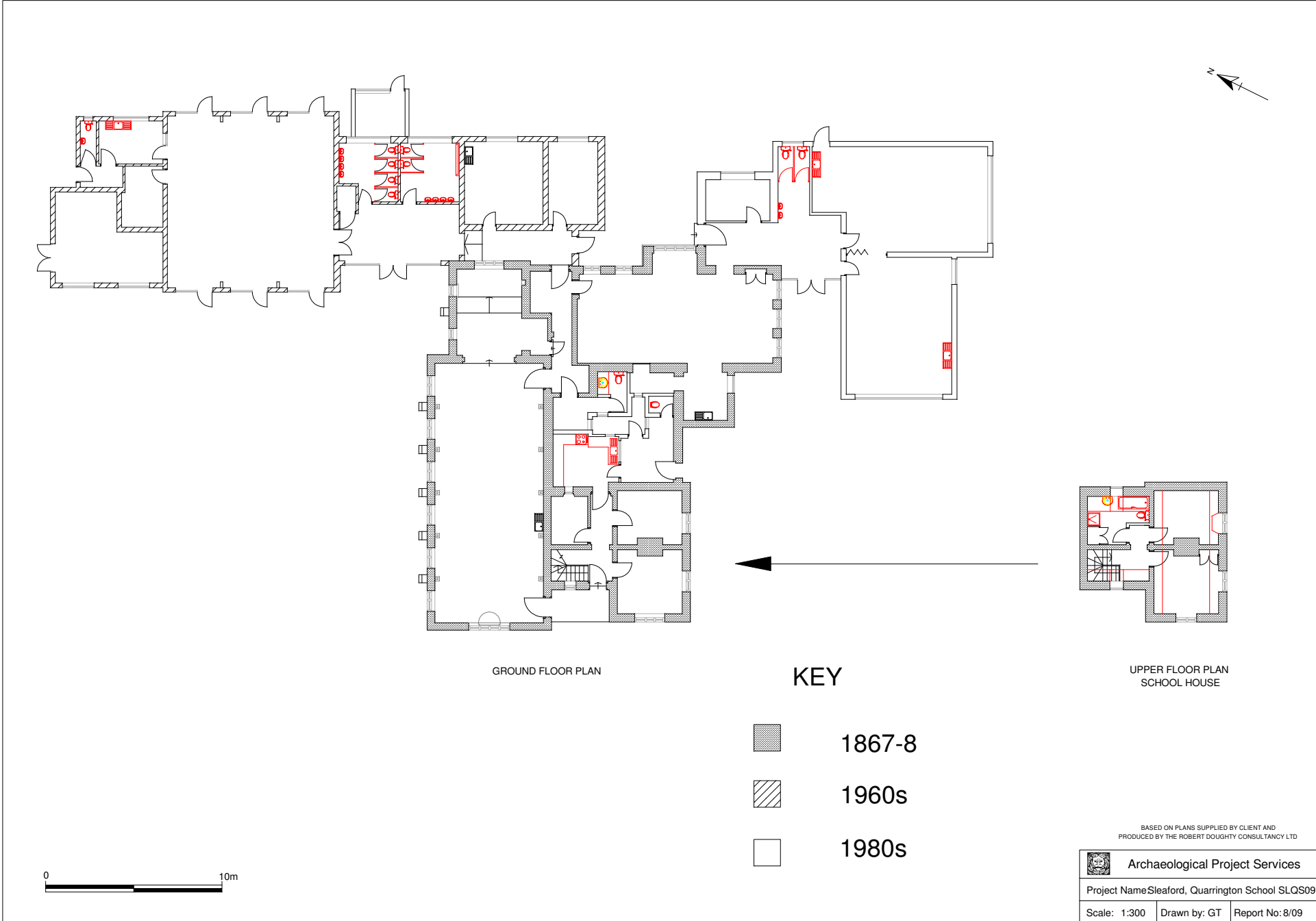


Figure 10 Phased Plan of School Buildings

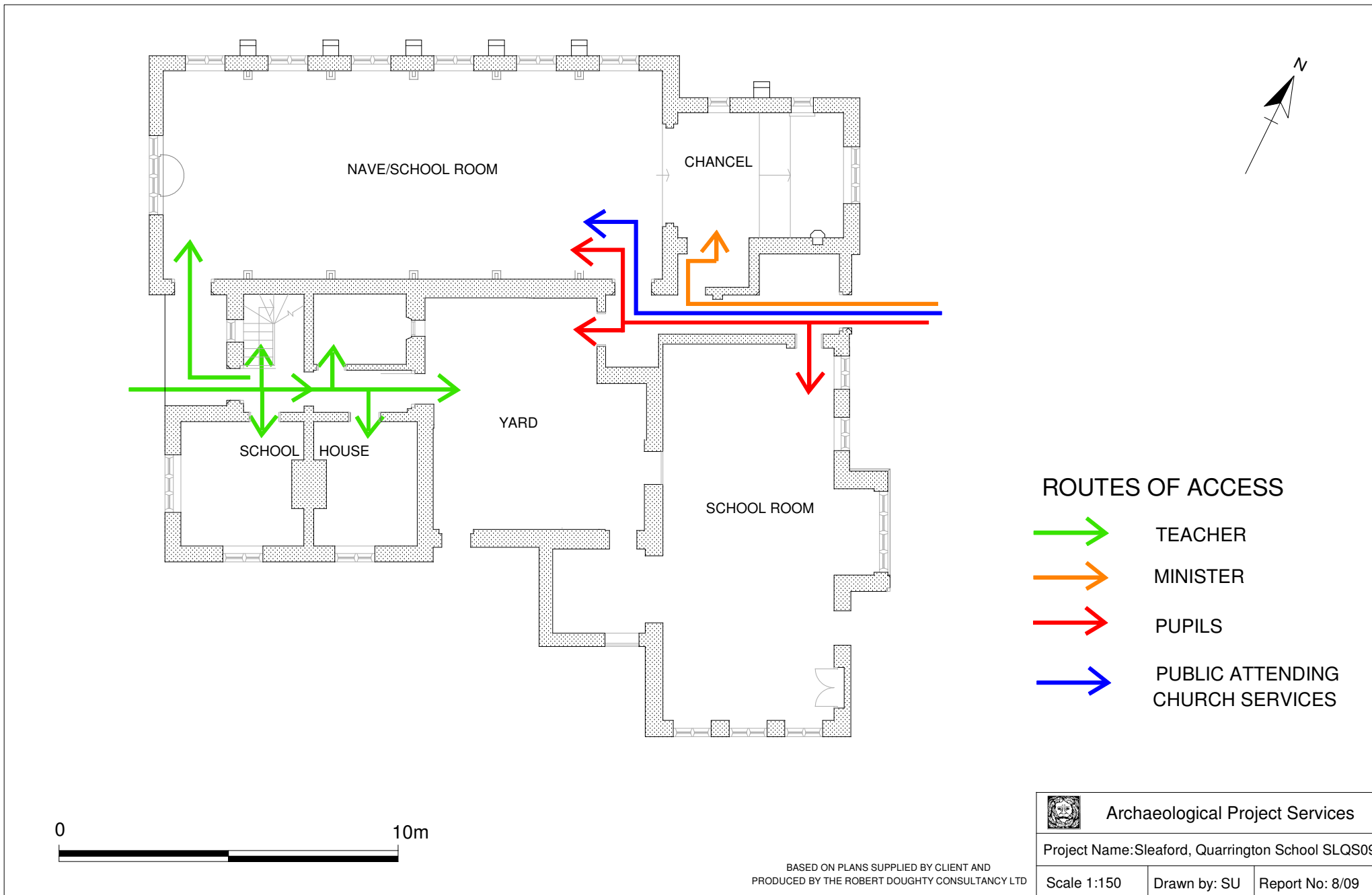


Figure 11 Original School Layout (with some later alterations), showing routes of access

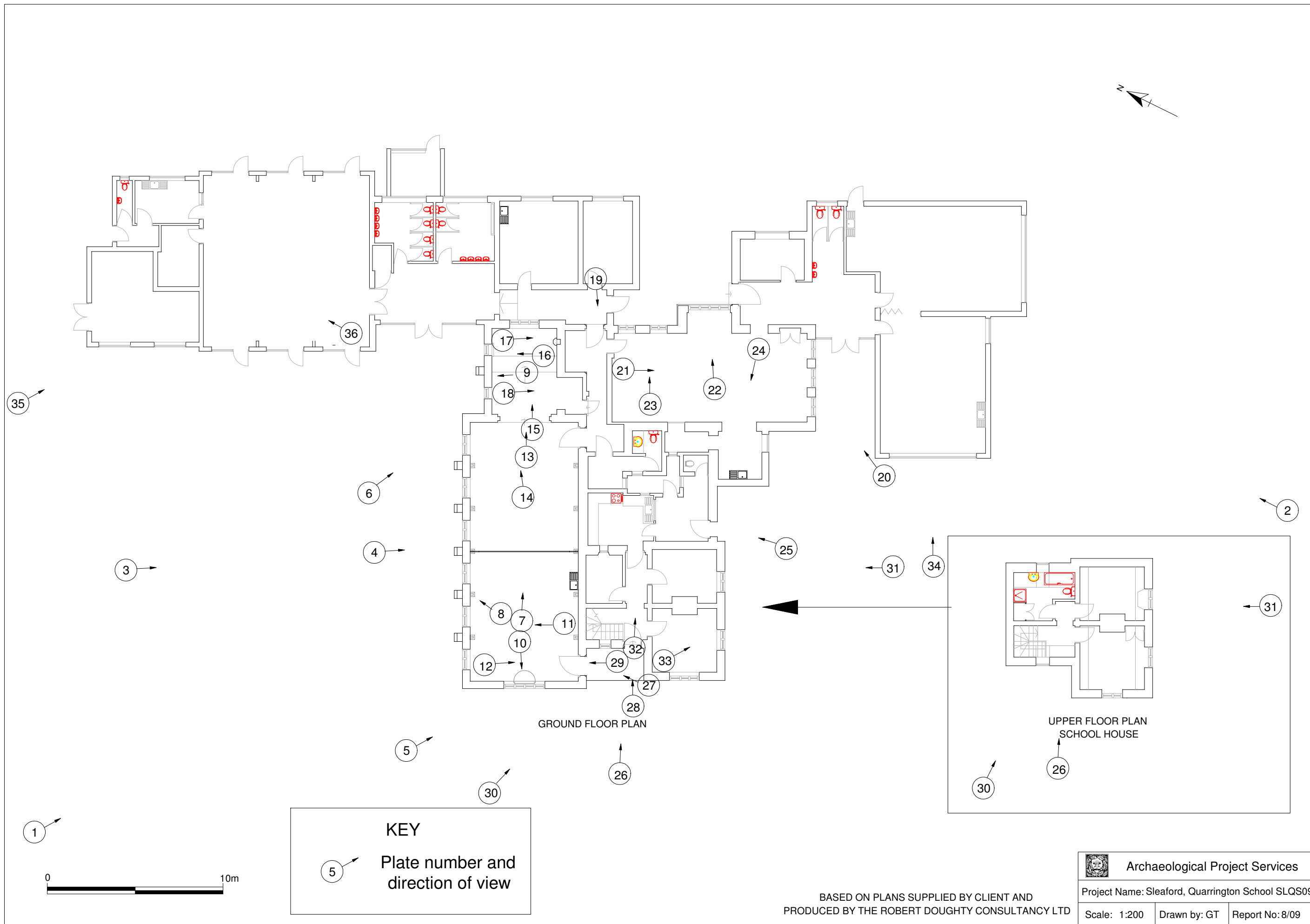


Figure 12 Plate Arrangement



Plate 1 General view of school frontage, looking southeast



Plate 2 General view of rear of school, looking northeast



Plate 3 Northern elevation, looking south



Plate 4 Detail of bell cote and inscription panel, looking south



Plate 6 Northern elevation of chancel, showing cross finial, looking east



Plate 5 Western elevation of chapel, looking east



Plate 7 Nave interior, showing roof truss and inserted modern partition, looking east



Plate 8 Detail of truss support timber in nave, looking north



Plate 9 Detail of truss support timber in chancel, looking northwest



Plate 10 Plinth base of removed font, looking south



Plate 11 Nave windows, looking north



Plate 12 Door in southwestern corner of nave, showing brick arch over, looking south



Plate 13 Roundel over chancel arch, looking east



Plate 14 Chancel arch, looking east



Plate 15 Glazed floor tiles in chancel, looking east



Plate 16 Chancel, lancet window on corbels, looking north



Plate 17 Chancel, piscina looking south



Plate 18 Chancel, entry to vestry, showing door bracing, looking south



Plate 19 Original external door – door to corridor and view down corridor, looking west



Plate 20 South gable of school room, looking north



Plate 21 School room, looking southeast



Plate 22 Alcove in school room, looking east



Plate 23 Windows in school room, looking east



Plate 24 Inserted opening in school room east wall, looking west



Plate 25 External wall and doorway to room south of nave, looking north



Plate 26 School house frontage, looking east



Plate 27 School house porch floor, looking north



Plate 28 Inscription panel over school house door, looking east



Plate 29 Inscription panel over church door, looking north



Plate 30 Western elevation, chapel and school house, looking southeast



Plate 31 School house, southern elevation, looking north



Plate 32 School house passage, looking east



Plate 33 School house ceiling rose, looking east



Plate 34 Extensions to southeast, looking east



Plate 35 Extensions to northeast, looking east



Plate 36 Northeastern extension, large hall, looking north

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION AND RECORDING OF THE FORMER QUARRINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, GRANTHAM ROAD, SLEAFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.

This brief should be read in conjunction with comments submitted by Stewart Squires the consultant conservation advisor to North Kesteven District Council.

Planning Application Number: N/57/1004/07 and LB/2182

Applicant: Sankate Homes

Agent: The Robert Doughty Consultancy

Proposal:

Change of use of former school building to 2 x 1 bedroom apartments, use of school hall for commercial use (A2, B1, D1), retention of School Master's House and erection of 12 new dwellings.

Archaeological/Historical Background

The school and schoolhouse were commissioned and designed by the notable architect Charles Kirk in 1867 and extended in 1898. The building is significant for its high quality of detailing, unusual plan form, inclusion of a Chapel and links with an important local architect. It is a Grade II listed building.

Requirement for Work

In cases where historic fabric is to be destroyed, altered or concealed for the long-term, PPG16 advises a programme of work to record and make available evidence contained within the fabric of the building of its history, development and use. In this case, the association of the building with Charles Kirk is important and so the historical context of the building should be fully explored in the archaeological/historical investigation.

In order to achieve this an archaeologist with the appropriate building recording qualifications should be contracted to carry out an RCHME Level 3 record of the building, prior to the commencement of any alterations (see detailed brief below).

DETAILED GUIDANCE BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF RECORDING, LEVEL 3

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The former Quarrington Primary school is significant because of its links with a notable architect and because of its unusual plan and high quality of its design. Both Planning Policy Guidance 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment) and Planning Policy Guidance 16 (Archaeology and Planning) recommend that where planning consent has been given for alterations to an historic building, then appropriate specialist recording should take place. The purpose of this recording is to ensure that important historical information is not lost (PPG 15, paragraph 3.23).

For the particular attention of the Applicant

1.2 This brief should be sent to archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of an archaeological building recording specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels. As this work requires dealing with historic buildings it is expected that a suitably qualified specialist should be employed.

(The North Kesteven Heritage Officer does not maintain a list of archaeological contractors but names of local units can be found in the Yellow Pages or from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Tel: 0118 931 6446.)

1.3 Detailed specifications should be submitted by the client for approval by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. Failure to seek approval at an early stage may result in delay later on; contractors are therefore strongly advised to seek approval of the detailed specification as soon as possible. The client will be free to choose between those specifications, which are considered to adequately satisfy this brief.

1.4 The applicant should give the chosen contractor a full set of plans before work commences.

For the particular attention of the contractor

2. REQUIREMENT FOR WORK

2.1 The objective of building recording is to establish a programme of archaeological work to be carried out to record those parts of the building(s), which are to be demolished, disturbed, or concealed by the proposed development.

2.2 The contractor's specification should be prepared according to requirements of this brief and Level 3 recording specified by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 'Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification (1996) and Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice, (English Heritage 2006). Reference should also be

made to 'Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings' (ALGAO 1997).

2.3 It is expected that a suitably qualified specialist will undertake the recording work. Their qualifications should be included within the specification.

2.4 Any adjustments to this work should only be made after discussion with the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council.

2.5. It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in a way that complies with the relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

2.6 An estimate of time and resources allocated for recording and producing the report in the form of 'person hours'.

3. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

3.1 The project should be carried out according to Level 3, as set out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 'Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification' (1996).

4. REPORTING REQUIREMENT

4.1 The resulting report should be produced and deposited with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council, the Applicant and the County Historic Environment Record. The report should include:

4.1.1 An account of the buildings origins development and use.

4.1.2 A detailed photographic record of the floor and a broader photographic record of its context within the building complex.

4.1.3. Annotated plans to describe and interpret features, show relationships and locate photographs (annotated architects drawings may be used if of sufficient detail).

4.1.4 A discussion of the building in its broader historical and architectural context.

4.2 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record must be initiated

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. When the project is completed all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and submitted to the **Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record**. This is to include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

5. ARCHIVE

5.1 After agreement with the owner, arrangements should be made for long-term storage of the paper record in the Collection, as outlined in that Museum's document 'Conditions for the acceptance of Project Archives'. The Collection should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity so that the full cost implications of the archive deposition can be taken into account.

6. PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION

6.1 The deposition of a copy of the report with the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record will be deemed to put all information into the public domain, unless a special request is made for confidentiality. If material is to be held in confidence, a timescale must be agreed, but it is expected that this will not exceed six months.

6.2 Should the recording programme reveal finds of national or regional importance, provision should be made for publication in the appropriate regional or national journal.

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7.1 Contact details:

Heritage Officer

North Kesteven Heritage Officer

Heritage Lincolnshire

The Old School

Cameron Street

Heckington

Lincolnshire

NG34 9RW

Tel: 01529 461499

Joanna.Hambly@lincsheritage.org

Local Planning Authority

Economic, Community and Planning Services

North Kesteven District Council Offices

Kesteven Street

Sleaford

Lincolnshire

NG34 7EF

Tel: 01529 414155

<http://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk>

Museum/archives

The Collection

1 Danes Terrace

Lincoln

LN2 1LP

Tel: 01522 550961

<http://www.thecollection.lincoln.museum>

Historic Environment Record

Lincolnshire County Council

Highways and Planning Directorate

Planning and Conservation Group

City Hall

Beaumont Fee

Lincoln LN1 1DN

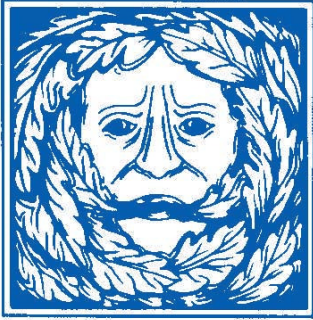
Tel: 01522 554836

<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk>

Brief set by Joanna Hambly, Heritage Officer, North Kesteven District Council

Historical information provided by Stewart Squires, MRTPI, IHBC Chartered Town Planner – Heritage Conservation Services

Date: 17th September 2007



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Project Designs

Desk-top Assessments

Evaluations

Excavations

Watching Briefs

Project Management

Building Surveys

Presentation

Interpretation

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School, Cameron
Street, Heckington, Sleaford,
Lincs NG34 9RW

Tel. 01529 461618
Fax 01529 469444

Email:
info@apsarchaeology.co.uk

www.apsarchaeology.co.uk



Appendix 2

**FORMER QUARRINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL
GRANTHAM ROAD,
SLEAFORD,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
BUILDING RECORDING**

**PREPARED FOR
SANKATE HOMES LTD**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JANUARY 2009

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building is of architectural and historic interest, designed by the notable architect Charles Kirk. It was built in 1867 and extended in 1898.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to conversion of the structure. The structure, ground plan, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for historic building recording prior to conversion of the former Quarrington Primary School, Grantham Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Sleaford is located 27km south of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is to the south of the town centre and railway line, on the south side of Grantham Road, at national grid reference TF 06736 45264.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The school and schoolhouse were designed by the eminent Lincolnshire architect, Charles Kirk. They were built in 1867 and extended in 1898 and are Listed Grade II. The building has an unusual plan form, incorporates a chapel, and has high quality detailing.

5 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 5.1 Planning and Listed Building applications (N/57/1004/07 and LB/2182) were submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed change of use of the former school building to 2 x 1 bedroom apartments, use of the school hall for commercial use, retention of the School Master's House, and erection of 12 new dwellings. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to the conversion works.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to them being altered or concealed.
- 6.2 The objectives will be to establish:

- 6.2.1 the form of the building;
- 6.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
- 6.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

7 BUILDING RECORDING

- 7.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. An English Heritage (2006) Level 3 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
 - 7.1.1 A photographic survey showing the buildings in their context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; structural or decorative details; associated plant/machinery, or indications of its former presence; inscriptions, signage, graffiti, and any reused decorative masonry; contents or ephemera associated with the buildings;
 - 7.1.2 Dimensioned plans of all floors as existing, which will incorporate details of the form and location of any structural and decorative features of historic interest; measured cross- and long-sections, and elevations, where appropriate;
 - 7.1.3 A written record providing an account of the buildings' form, function, materials, layout, possible dates and development sequence; names of architects, builders, patrons and owners, if known; past and present uses of the buildings and its parts; analysis of circulation patterns; analysis of any decorative scheme; an account of fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery, or evidence for their former presence, and their purposes and association with the buildings; evidence of former existence of structures; the past and present relationship of the buildings to their setting.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

- 8.1 General considerations
 - 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
 - 8.1.3 In addition, the work will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines and requirements of: *Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996); *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006); and *Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings* (ALGAO 1997).
 - 8.1.4 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with experience of such examinations up to English Heritage Level 3 standard.
 - 8.1.5 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9 REPORTING

- 9.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording will be

prepared. This will consist of:

A summary of the survey results.

A description of the history and historical setting of the buildings.

A text describing the results of the building survey.

Location plans of the site and buildings.

Plans, sections and elevations of the buildings.

Interpretation of the origins, development and use of the buildings, and a discussion of them in their broader historical and architectural context.

Appropriate photographs of the layout, elevations, general interior views and specific features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and to the County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the relevant national journal: *Post-medieval Archaeology*.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological/historical importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).

14.3 Where important archaeological/historical remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of

investigation, recording and analysis.

- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the conversion and is expected to take 2 days.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor and assistant with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.
- 17.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ALGAO, 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings A Descriptive Specification* (3rd ed)
Specification: Version 1, 09-01-09

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Ashlar	Masonry of large blocks worked to even faces and square edges.
Bay	Regular structural subdivision of a building; the bays may be marked by roof-trusses, beams <i>etc.</i>
Collar	Transverse horizontal timber connecting pairs of rafters above their feet and below the apex of the roof.
Corbel	Projection extending from, but built into, a wall supporting a load such as a beam or arch.
Dentilation	With dentils – small blocks forming a long, closely set, horizontal series under the cornice.
Dressing	Decoration, often around door and window openings, carried out in material superior to that used for the main walling.
Gablet	A small gable, or gable-shaped canopy/projection.
Gothic revival	Architectural style of the later 18 th and 19 th centuries that revived and copied medieval Gothic forms, particularly the use of pointed windows.
King post	Vertical timber standing on a collar (<i>q.v.</i>) or tie beam and rising to the apex of a roof to support a ridge piece.
Kneelered gable	Gable with horizontal projections at the base of each side of the roof to support the coping stones.
Light	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
Mullion	Vertical post between the lights (<i>q.v.</i>) of a window.
Nave	Body of a church west of the crossing or chancel, where the congregation sat.
Quoins	Angular courses of stone at the corner of a building.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
Transom	Horizontal element framed across a window.
Two-centre arch	Arch formed from two curves that are arcs with two different centres.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 4 Sheets of annotated architects' drawings
- 2 Daily Record Sheets
- 3 Photographic Record Sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2009.8

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SLQS09

OASIS Record No: archaeo11-54334

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.