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**Fishlake Endowed School, Fishlake
South Yorkshire**

Report no. 2486

July 2013



Client: Mrs Sarah Bull



Fishlake Endowed School
Fishlake
South Yorkshire

Archaeological Building Recording

Summary

In 1641 Reverend Richard Rands of Hartfield left £300 to establish a school in his home town of Fishlake. This sum was used to purchase land and to provide a school and a master scholar to teach the village children. The current school closed in 1994, and what remains has undergone major alteration during the 19th and 20th centuries. Although little evidence survives of the original school, it was noted that some of the brickwork that makes up the north elevation of the schoolhouse may date from the 17th century.



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Report Information

Client: Mrs Sarah Bull
Address: 12 Maltings Court
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Report Type: Building Recording Survey
Location: Fishlake Endowed School, Fishlake, Doncaster
County: South Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 6550 1343
Period(s) of activity represented: Post-medieval to 20th century

Report Number: 2486
Project Number: 4060
Site Code: FSD13
Planning Application No.: 11/00478/FUL
Date of fieldwork: 3rd May 2013
Date of report: June 2013
Project Management: Paul Gwilliam BA MifA
Report: Maria-Elena Calderón
Illustrations: Jon Prudhoe and Maria-Elena Calderón
Building recording: Jon Prudhoe, Paul Gwilliam, and Maria-Elena Calderón
Photography: Paul Gwilliam and Maria-Elena Calderón
Documentary Research: Maria-Elena Calderón

Authorisation for
distribution: -----



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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by the current owner of the property, Mrs Sarah Bull, to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording at Fishlake Endowed School to fulfil a condition placed on Planning Application No.

11/00478/FUL in advance of demolition, renovation and rebuilding work. The school is not a listed structure but is within the boundary of Fishlake Conservation Area, and is located on Pinfold Lane, Fishlake, centred at SE 6550 1343 (Figs 1 and 2). The building stands east of a playing field and west of Victoria Cottage, and is accessible from the north via Pinfold Lane.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a specification written by Richenda Codling of Doncaster Conservation Team (Appendix 1), and in line with national guidelines produced by English Heritage and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

2 Aims and Objectives

The principle aim is to identify and objectively record by means of illustration, photography and written observations any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical forms of the building, and where possible identify and record the functional arrangements, divisions and phases of development.

3 Methodology

Building recording

A detailed measured survey of the internal areas was undertaken using a REDM and hand measuring techniques. All plans and elevation drawings were produced at an appropriate scale according to the specification, and to the standards laid down in the English Heritage guideline publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006).

Photographic record

A comprehensive photographic record was made of the buildings using a medium format camera with a perspective control lens (Mamiya 645), loaded with black and white HP5 film. Additional lighting from a Metz 60 CT1 was used for the interior photography to fill in excessive shadow detail. A Nikon 601M camera was also used to take a number of 35mm black and white shots and a supplementary colour photographic record was made using Fuji Provia 400 ASA film.

Documentary research

A rapid historic map regression was undertaken prior to the commencement of the fieldwork and a visit was made to Doncaster Archive to examine a number of records relating to the school that had been deposited after its closure.

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4 Historical Background

The village of Fishlake dates from the Anglo-Saxon period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. It is purported to be one of the temporary resting places of St Cuthbert and the local church is dedicated to him (DDFHS 2013). The name Fishlake derived from the Old English meaning of fish stream. Originally large areas around Fishlake would have been flooded and provided good fishing for locals. The area was later drained when it became part of the Hatfield Chase, a royal hunting ground (DDFHS 2013).

In 1641 Reverend Richard Rands of Hartfield left the sum of £300 for the establishment of a school in his home town of Fishlake. This sum was used to purchase land and property, and to provide a school and a master scholar to teach the village children.

Records show that Fishlake Endowed School was originally a Grammar School teaching exclusively Latin with an ‘Oxbridge graduate’ master (Lawton 1842). A number of masters, are recorded at the school, the earliest being John Sampson in 1662. He was followed by John Brogden in 1667 who was later taken to court over a case disputing the election of a schoolmaster in 1677 by his eventual successor William Eratth (Errett) (CCed 2013).

By 1827 there was little call for Latin to be taught in the school, and by the mid 19th century the Board of Trustees applied to the Charity Commission for leave to appoint a master of ‘competent ability’, who was not necessarily an Oxbridge graduate. A poster (Holme 1863) (Plate 1) suggests that the pupils of Fishlake Endowed School were receiving an education in English, Arithmetic, History and Religion under a local master Henry Brooks. In 1871 the census returns show Henry Brookes residing at the schoolhouse, and the returns go on to indicate that he was resident at the school for over 40 years. An early photograph possibly shows Henry Brookes and some of his pupils outside the school in the late 1890s (Plate 2). One of Henry Brooke’s successors, Winifred Gould, gained some notoriety when she was accused of imparting ‘infidel teaching’ by Rev. Eliezer Flecker of Fishlake by teaching Darwin’s theory of evolution. She successfully took liable action against the vicar and the case made the national press. Some local villagers are reported to have taken this lightheartedly jesting “Where’s your tail?” (Manchester Guardian 1908). Winifred Gould appears to be the first female master at Fishlake School and possibly the first master not to reside in the schoolhouse, as the census returns in 1911 note the schoolhouse as a dwelling but no longer used as a residence.

Fishlake Endowed School closed on 1st September 1994 as it was deemed ‘unsustainable’ by the local authority. The school was identified as a ‘key individual building in need of repair’ in the Fishlake Conservation Area Appraisal 2007. Consequently it was agreed by various stakeholders including The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) that the best way to protect the school was to include it within the conservation area.

Map regression

The school is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 (Fig. 3) with extensions to the north and to the east of the schoolhouse, as well as three associated outbuildings to the north. The extension to the east of the schoolhouse, however, appears much shorter than in its current form. On the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 the school is shown with the east extension as it appears today (Fig. 4), and by 1906 the lean-tos on the north side of the eastern extension appear (Fig. 5).

Some published and unpublished sources have been consulted, including academic articles, census returns and other general sources that relate to the surrounding area. These are listed in the bibliography.

5 Building Recording

External description

In plan, the school is aligned east to west with the principal facade to the south. There are two distinctive components to the school, to the west there is a two-storey schoolhouse with an attached single-storey extension to the north; to the east, and attached to the gable end of the schoolhouse, there is a single-storey extension containing two classrooms, with lean-tos attached to the north side (Photograph 1). The schoolhouse is heavily rendered (Photograph 5) and the classroom extension and the lean-tos to the east are built of brick. The bonding of the brickwork is English Garden wall with a single row of headers to three rows of stretchers. Both the schoolhouse and the classroom extension to the east have pantiles, while the lean-tos have a slate roof covering. There are two ridge-mounted wooden ventilator hoods positioned centrally above each of the classrooms of the eastern extension (Photograph 19). All of the window and door openings, with the exclusion of the current entrance, in the north facade are boarded over, although it is possible to view the details of some of these openings internally.

The lean-tos, attached to the north elevation of the single-storey extension, principally functioned as cloakroom rooms (Photograph 2). Internally there are two separate cloakroom areas. The cloakroom to the east is lit by a single window opening with a stone sill and a segmental brick arch. Externally, there is a straight joint in the brickwork between the two cloakrooms. The cloakroom to the west has a central doorway with a stone step, although, no further detail was noted due to the presence of modern boarding. The door is flanked on either side by two windows, both with stone sills and segmental brick arched heads (Photograph 2). At the west end of the lean-tos there is a later attached flat-roofed extension that projects beyond the line of the lean-tos and houses a modern boiler, this later extension has two doorways in the north elevation, each with a stone step and a brick segmental arch. Projecting above the flat roof and over the boiler house, is a tall stepped, modern brick chimney stack (Photograph 3). On the west elevation of boiler house there is a small central window opening that has a wooden sill and a rowlock brick head. West of the boiler house, the remaining visible part of the north elevation of the eastern extension is heavily rendered

and contains a single window opening fitted with a wooden frame and a brick sill (Photograph 4).

The north elevation of the schoolhouse is partially obscured by the single-storey extension (Photograph 5). Due to an internal wall thickness change in the north elevation, the roof over north-west corner of the schoolhouse slightly overhangs the north extension. (Photograph 4). The north elevation of the schoolhouse has two window openings to the first floor. The eastern window opening is cut by the northern extension and the head has been altered to accommodate a later window frame (Photograph 4). At ground-floor level there is a blocked doorway to the east side of the northern extension and a blocked window opening to the west. The north elevation of the schoolhouse to the east of the extension has an area of exposed early handmade brickwork at first-floor level with an English Garden wall bonding. At ground-floor level, the brickwork is obscured by the remains of a plaster coating, left over from a now demolished structure.

The northern extension has a pitched roof and all the external walls are heavily rendered (Photograph 5). The north elevation is gabled, and has a wide window on the ground floor and an air vent to the attic space above. The east elevation of the extension has a curved buttress, to the north of which are two boarded entrance doorways with a boarded window opening between (Photograph 6). The west elevation of the extension has a central window opening with a wooden sill and a segmental arched-headed window opening to the right. In this area some of the render has come away to reveal the brickwork beneath (Photograph 7).

The west elevation of the main schoolhouse is gabled and heavily rendered with extensive ivy growth. At ground-floor level there is a boarded over window opening with a stone sill towards the southern end of the gable. (Photograph 8).

The south elevation of the schoolhouse is also rendered. On the ground floor there is a central doorway flanked either side by a window opening with a stone sill, and to the first floor there are two similar window openings. Above the doorway and in line with the heads of the first-floor windows there is a small inserted square window opening (Photograph 12).

The south elevation of the eastern classroom extension is built largely of brick, although the lower courses, up to and including the sills, of the western most classroom are constructed in stone (Photograph 14). Above the stonework the brickwork appears to be continuous with the rest of the elevation. The western classroom is lit by three window openings, one narrow central opening with two wider openings either side. All the window opening have stone sills and brick segmental arches (Photograph 14). The eastern classroom has two pairs of windows, all rectangular in shape with flat brick arches and stone sills (Photograph 13).

The eastern elevation of the extension is gabled with a large window opening with a stone sill and a segmental brick arch. There is a central arrow slit ventilator with a brick grill at the apex of the gable (Photograph 18). Between the window and the air vent there is a decorative pattern of burnt brick headers forming the date of "1874" (Photograph 16-17). The only other feature of the east facade is the presence of a blocked doorway in the lean-to.

A boundary wall runs from the south east-corner of the building to a perimeter wall and separates the school field to the south from the concrete playground to the north (Photograph 15-17). Within the perimeter wall there are two sets of stone gate posts. One set allows access to the concrete covered playground (Photograph 20), the other to the school field (Photograph 21). The footpath beyond the perimeter wall leads directly across the village of Fishlake to the parish church.

Internal description

The boiler room (G1) is self contained and can only be accessed from the outside via a doorway in the north wall. In the south wall there is a blocked window which would have originally lit classroom G4. The boiler room is lit from the west by a window opening with a stone sill. Centrally there is, what remains of, a modern boiler with ducting leading into the main building (Photograph 22).

The current access doorway to the school in the north wall of the lean-to leads into a small cloakroom (G2). There is a four-over-four wooden vertical-sliding sash window to the west of the doorway in the external wall (Photograph 23). The walls are plastered and painted, and there are two further doorways off G2. One of the doorways is in the east wall leads to a storeroom (G3). G3 is lit by an identical four-over-four vertical-sliding sash window to the one that is noted in G2 (Photograph 24). The remaining doorway off G2 is in the south wall and leads to classroom G4.

Classroom G4 is a large open space divided into three bays by two exposed shouldered king post trusses and the apex of each truss is underdrawn (Photograph 28). To the left of the entrance door, in the north wall, are two narrow chamfered window openings. One is blocked externally by the boiler room G1 and the other contains a three-light window frame with a top and bottom opener (Photograph 26). In the western wall there is a single doorway leading to the stairwell (G7) and the ground floor of the schoolhouse. On the north wall some of the plaster has been removed to reveal the underlying stone and brickwork (Photograph 25). The south wall of G4 contains three window openings. The central window opening has a three-light window frame identical to the one in the north wall. This is flanked either side by larger openings that contain nine-light frames with top and bottom openers (Photograph 25). In the east wall there is a blocked fireplace with an insert cast-iron fire back (Photograph 27), and a single chamfered doorway leading to classroom G5. There are four radiators that lay unconnected on the floor. The piping suggests that there were originally two on the north wall and two on the south wall (Photograph 25-26).

Classroom G5 has a single exposed shouldered king post truss of identical form to the one over G4, similarly the apex is also underdrawn (Photograph 31). All the internal wall surfaces are plastered and painted. There is dado rail with match boarding to the north, south and east walls below the line of the windows (Photograph 36). Overall classroom G5 is slightly smaller than G4 with a connecting door in the west wall. To the south of the connecting door there are also two blocked fireplaces in the west wall (Photograph 34), where some early

skirting board survives (Photograph 33). In the south wall, there are four tall chamfered window openings with inserted three-light wooden frames that have top and bottom openers, in the same design as the central window openings in G4. There are cast-iron radiators under two of the window openings in the south wall (Photographs 29 and 35). In the east elevation, there is a central window opening in the gable end of the building with a single eight-light wooden window frame, with a large radiator below (Photograph 30). On the south elevation there is a radiator to the east side of an off-centred doorway that steps down into cloakroom G6.

Cloakroom G6 has a concrete floor with plastered and painted walls. The east side of the cloakroom has match boarding to the lower half (Photograph 37) with a number of coat hooks attached (Photograph 38). The west side of G6 is largely tiled (Photograph 39), and on the east elevation there is an entrance door to the playground to the north of the school. To the south of the entrance door, there is a cast-iron radiator fitted to the wall. The north elevation has a four-over-four vertical-sliding sash window (Photograph 40), matching these in cloakroom G2 and storeroom G3. The west elevation has two sinks fixed to the wall and the pipework for a third (Photograph 39).

There are two possible modern dining areas in the schoolhouse (Areas G8 and G9). Area G8 is entered from the north side through a doorway leading from the stairwell (G7). It has modern plaster and painted walls with a recessed doorway in the south elevation (Photograph 42). There is also a modern wooden two-light, casement window with a single top opener (Photograph 43). Below this window there is a cast-iron radiator, and in the east elevation a blocked fireplace. To the south of the fireplace there is a wooden cupboard that is obscured by modern plaster board (Photograph 43). Part of the dividing wall separating G8 and G9 has been removed to make an open plan ground-floor room in the schoolhouse (Photograph 43).

In area G9, the south wall has a modern wooden two-light window frame in the same style as the one in G8. In the west wall, there is a chimney breast with a blocked fireplace and an inserted window to the south (Photograph 44). There is a modern service hatch in the north wall that leads to a small kitchen area (G10) (Photograph 45). Part of the ceiling has collapsed in G9, exposing an early reed and plaster ceiling and the floor boards above (Photograph 46). Spanning both the modern ground-floor dining areas, on an east-west alignment, is an inserted steel beam which has been encased.

The kitchen (G10) is accessed via a doorway from a small area at the north west corner of G8. In the north wall, there is a three-light casement window that has a central fixed pane. The room is plastered and painted (Photograph 47).

Room G11, in the northern extension to the schoolhouse, functioned in its final phase as a staff room. In the west wall, there is a central two-over-two vertical-sliding wooden sash window frame. Below this is a modern fixed cupboard with a utility sink and to the north of

this is a ceramic hand basin (Photograph 48). Against the north wall there is a blocked fireplace and a wooden cupboard with panelled doors fitted into the western alcove (Photographs 48-49). To the right of the blocked fireplace is a doorway leading to wash area and water closet G12 and G13. In the east elevation, there is a boarded external entrance and the ceiling above the south east corner of G11 has a hatch leading to the loft space above (Photograph 50).

Area G12 is a small wash area with a small two-light fixed window frame in the east wall and to the west, a doorway leads to water closet G13. A modern toilet is housed in G13 and the room is lit from the west by a small two-light fixed window frame (Photograph 51).

There is another small room at the northern end of this extension that is marked on plan (Fig. 7) as the 'girls' toilet'. There was no access to this room at the time of the survey.

Stairwell G7 is the only way to access the first floor (Photograph 41). The stairs lead to a small landing which in turn opens out into classroom FF1 to the south. To the west of the landing there is a doorway leading to storeroom FF3 and a doorway in the north wall that leads down a small flight of steps into the attic space (storeroom FF4) above the northern extension to the schoolhouse.

Classroom FF1 has a walk-in store cupboard in the north-east corner of the room with a wooden shelf approximately 1.3m above the height of the floor. In the east wall of FF1 there is a blocked fireplace with modern shelving to the south alcove. The top of the fireplace has been cut to accommodate an inserted concrete beam that runs north-south across the width of the schoolhouse (Photograph 54). In the south wall of FF1 there is a window with a wooden frame, the detail of which is obscured by modern boarding. There is also a small high-level single-light window to the west with a simple wooden frame (Photograph 55). There is good survival of late 19th-century skirting board to all of the internal walls (Photograph 53), with the exception of the south west corner (Photograph 55) and a small section near to the blocked fireplace in the west wall (Photograph 54). In the west wall, a doorway leads to classroom FF2.

In the south wall of classroom FF2 there is a central boarded over window opening (Photograph 56). The blocked fireplace is cut by another modern concrete beam running north-south across the full width of the west end of the schoolhouse. All the internal walls are plastered and painted, and there is an access hatch to the loft.

In storeroom FF3 there is a blocked inserted corner fireplace in the south west corner of the room (Photograph 57), and a window opening in the north wall with the wooden frame partially obscured by modern boarding (Photograph 58).

To the north of the landing, a small flight of stairs from the doorway allows access down to storeroom FF4. The floor level in FF4 is lower than the rest of the first floor of the

schoolhouse, and the room has plastered walls and wooden floor boards. The room occupies the roof space above the northern extension to the schoolhouse, and there are two exposed wooden purlins (Photograph 59). There is a hatch in the floor leading down to the staffroom G11, and a fitted wooden cupboard enclosing a chimney flue (Photograph 59). This room does not occupy the whole length of the northern extension and the remainder of the roof space was inaccessible during the survey.

The roof structure above the school house is entirely modern (Photograph 60) with the only notable early feature being scaring in the west gable end wall indicating the presence of a former chimney stack.

6 Discussion

None of the available cartographic or documentary resources that were consulted give any indication as to whether any parts of the original school established in the mid-17th century survives in the current structure. As described earlier, the school is composed of two distinct parts, each with later extensions.

The primary building is the schoolhouse, and is domestic in appearance. There is a later extension to the north that functioned, in its final phase, as a staff room. To the east there are two later brick-built classrooms with later associated lean-tos to the north which serve as cloakrooms and a boiler house.

It is likely that the schoolhouse is the earliest phase of building on site, and most of the exterior is rendered. The interior of the schoolhouse has undergone substantial alterations including the addition of a new roof. Because of these alterations, and the external render, it is difficult to come to any definitive conclusions about the form of the original building. There are areas, however, where the render has fallen away from the north elevation, and at lower levels on the south elevation. The latter indicates that the south elevation is constructed of stone and appears to be continuous, at the lower courses, with part of the south elevation of the later brick-built classroom extension (Photograph 14).

Where the external render has fallen away on the north elevation of the schoolhouse, the underlying structure appears to be constructed from hand-made brick which may date from the late 17th century (Photograph 4). Interesting, the thickness of the north wall of the schoolhouse, containing the hand made-brick, is thinner and on a slightly different alignment to the rest of the elevation, which may suggest two phases of construction or alternatively an area of later rebuilding reusing old brick. The remains of internal plaster work on the external walls of the north elevation of the schoolhouse suggest that there was another attached lean-to/entrance vestibule between the northern extension and the north elevation of the schoolhouse (Photograph 4). This is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig. 6) and an early plan of the school dated 1905 (Fig. 4).

In the south elevation of the schoolhouse there are two window openings to the ground floor, one of these is splayed internally, while the other is not, the wall thickness also changes either side of the main doorway. As with the north elevation, this may indicate two separate phases of construction or an area of possible later rebuild.

Internally the schoolhouse has undergone extensive remodeling during the 20th century when a new roof and large structural beams were added to the ground and first floors. Within the former dining room (G9) however there is a reed and plaster ceiling which was a commonly used during the 18th and 19th centuries.

In classroom FF1 the lack of skirting board in the south west corner and the presence of a small off centre window is evidence for an internal division being present possibly in the later part of the 20th century.

There is an inserted corner fireplace in the store room FF3, suggesting that this room was later used as an office or a small bedroom. From census records, it is possible to speculate that the schoolhouse was a residence until the early 20th century.

At some point prior to 1853, the extension to the north of the schoolhouse was constructed. Although the extension is in effect a two-storey structure, because of the limited headroom at first-floor level, the extension would have functioned as a single-storey extension with possibly a small bedroom or later storeroom above. The presence of an in-built cupboard to the side of the blocked fireplace in the former staffroom G11 indicates that this was possible once the kitchen to the main house during the 19th century.

The classroom extension to the east of the schoolhouse is clearly dated on the east gable to 1874. The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 (Fig. 4) shows this, as does the photograph dated 1890s (Plate 2). Interestingly, the area of stonework that forms part of the lower courses of the southern elevation of this extension, terminates at the interstation of classroom G4 and G5 (Photograph 13). These lower stone courses could be an area of later patching or the remains of an earlier structure. Within this area of stonework there appears to be a possible former opening, which is then later blocked using handmade brick. It does seem odd, to construct the new classroom extension on the remains of an earlier wall. Intriguingly, the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853 (Fig. 3) does appear to show an extension on the east of the school house but not to the same length as the current structure. It is possible to conclude from this that there may have been an early extension to the schoolhouse which was partially demolished and replaced by the present structure in 1874.

The window openings in the south wall, lighting the two classrooms, differ from each other stylistically. Although purpose built as classrooms, the likely conclusion of this stylistic change would normally be two phases of construction. The brickwork of the south elevation, however, does appear to be continuous, with no straight joint visible. The north elevation is obscured by the later lean-tos and the remaining part of elevation is rendered.

The lean-to attached to the north elevation and housing the cloakrooms (G2, G3, G6) is a later addition. G2 and G3 are contemporary with each other and may have been built shortly after the extension in 1874 as they both appear on the OS map of 1893 (Fig. 4). On this map the eastern cloakroom G6 is not visible, but appears on the 1906 edition of the map (Fig. 5). Externally, there is also a straight joint in the brickwork.

The two sets of stone gateposts in the perimeter wall of the playground to the east of the school (Photographs 20 and 21), both open onto an historic right of way that leads directly to the parish church. They are possibly an early feature of the school as the church was involved with the running of the school and the original schoolmasters were members of the clergy (CCEd 2013).

It is evident from the historic plans of Fishlake Endowed School (Figs 6 and 7) that during the later part of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century boys and girls were segregated at playtime. The 1905 plan (Fig. 6) clearly shows the separate boys' and girls' playgrounds. It also hints at the possibility of a separate boys' entrance at east end of the northern lean-to, and a possible girls' entrance at the west end, or possibly via the porch attached to the north of the schoolhouse. The 1894 plan (Fig. 7) shows the closet arrangements for the pupils with a central ash-pit in an outbuilding to the north west of the schoolhouse, that no longer exists. The closet plan also shows the route taken by pupils to use the facilities and a wall height of 5 feet (1.5m) high. The outbuildings that housed the closets are shown on a plan of the school in 1905 (Fig. 6). The wall that separates the girls' from the boys' side does not appear on the OS map of 1893 (Fig. 4) but is present on the OS map of 1906 (Fig. 5) and remains visible on successive maps throughout the first half of the 20th century.

It was highly likely that the children within the school, during the 19th and early part of the 20th century were also segregated within the classroom environment. The external layout of the boys' and girls' playgrounds suggests that classroom G5 and cloakroom G6 were reserved for male pupils, and that the female pupils used classroom G4 and cloakrooms G2 and G3. The presence of a straight joint in the north elevation of the leans-to shows that the former boys' cloakroom G6 at the east end was a later addition, and from the historic maps and the early plans of the school indicate that this was built somewhere between 1893 and 1905.

The photograph dated 1890s (Plate 2) from Doncaster Archive shows 34 female pupils and at least one female teacher. It is assumed that a similar number of boys would have also attended the school during this period. From a poster of 1863 (Plate 1) it is clear that the school had place for 40 free scholars. The building of the extension in 1874 would have significantly extended that capacity.

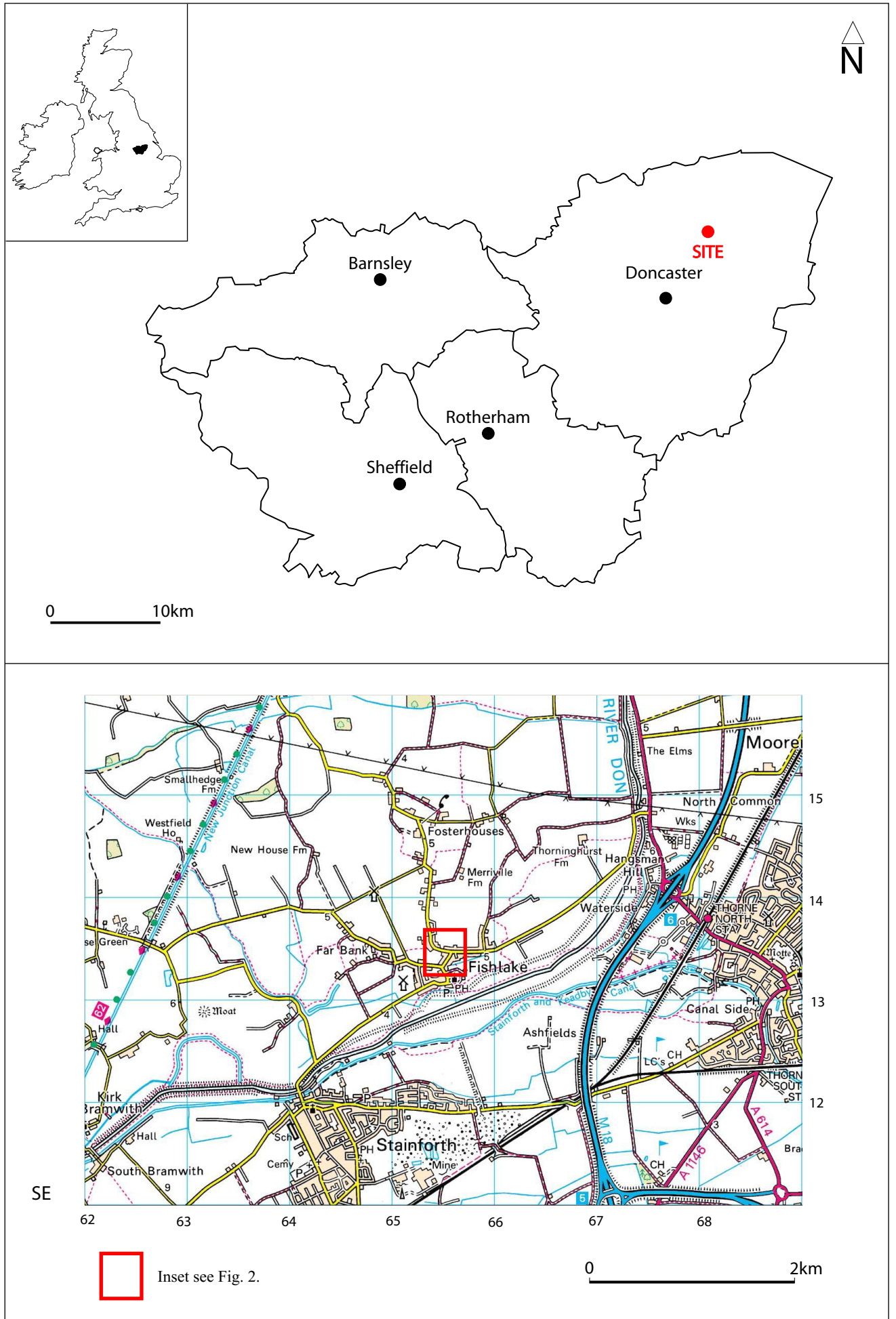
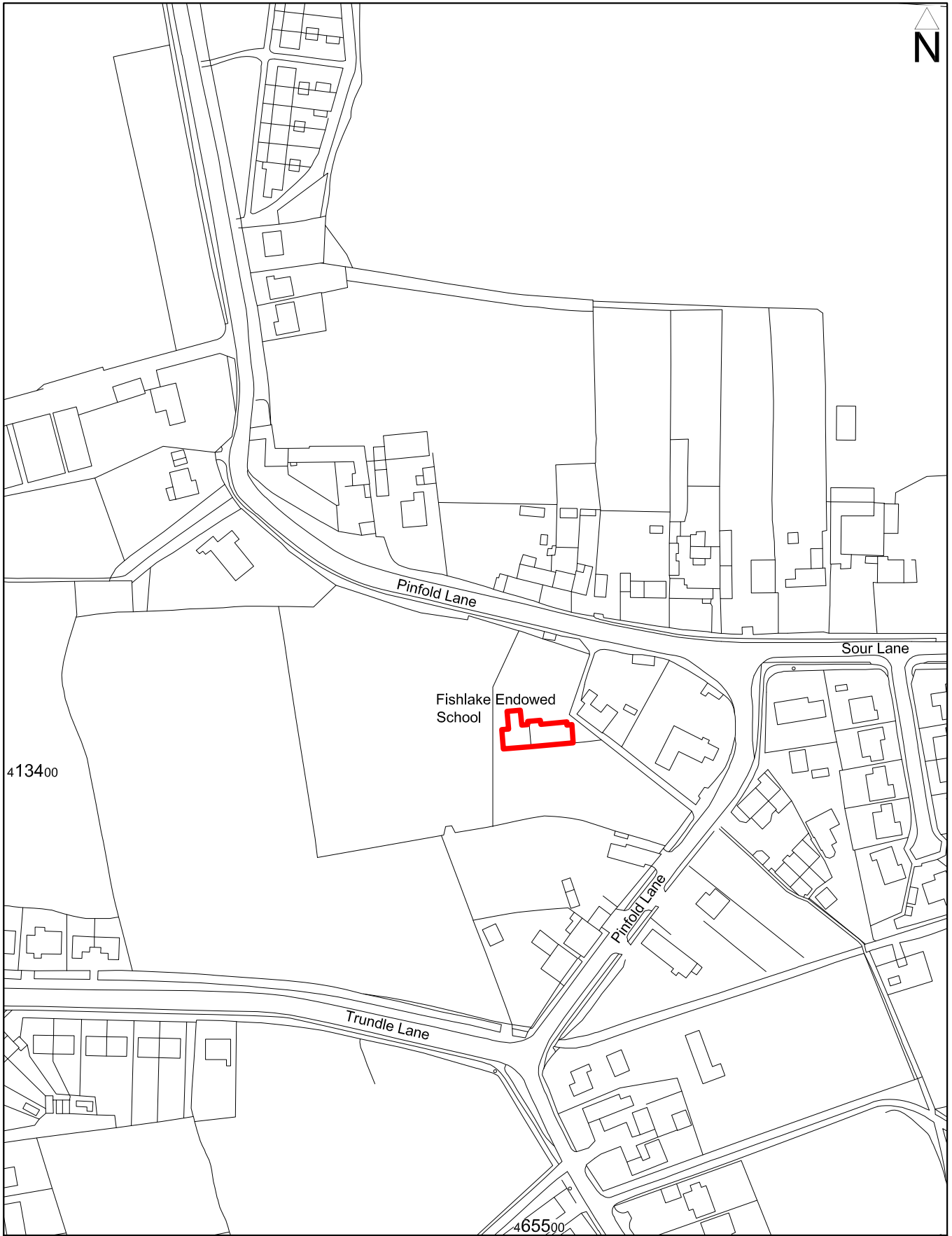





Fig. 1. Site location



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 <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS PO Box 20 Stephens Lane South Leeds LS27 0UG</p>	<p>Project Fishlake Endowed School, Doncaster</p>	<p> Site Location</p>
<p>Scale 1:2000 @ A4</p> 	<p>Project Number 4060</p> <p>Revision Date 19/06/2013</p>	

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Fig. 2. Detailed site location (1:2000)



Fig. 3. Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map, 1853, with Fishlake School highlighted in red

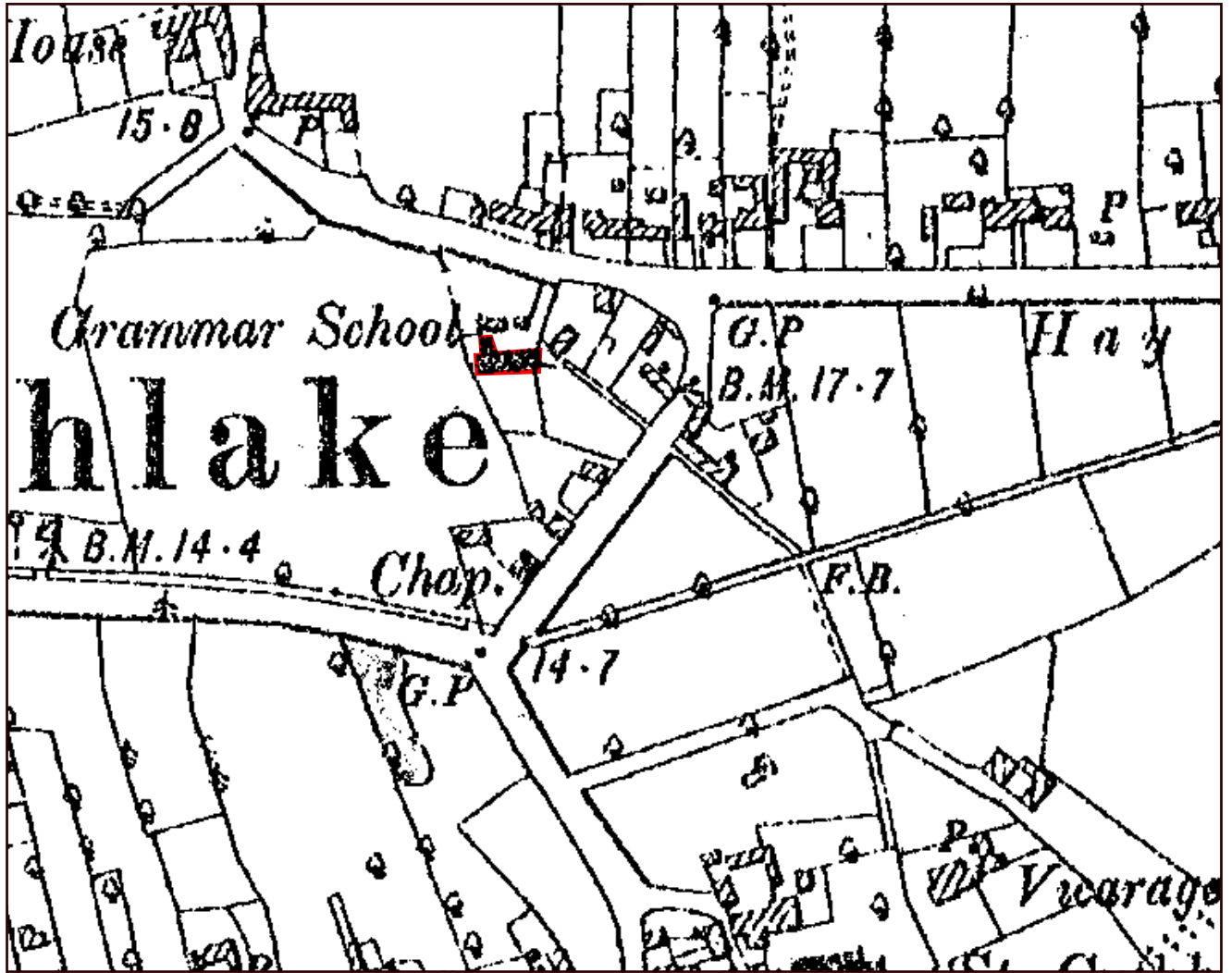


Fig. 4. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map, 1893, with Fishlake School highlighted in red



Fig. 5. Extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, 1906, with Fishlake School highlighted in red.

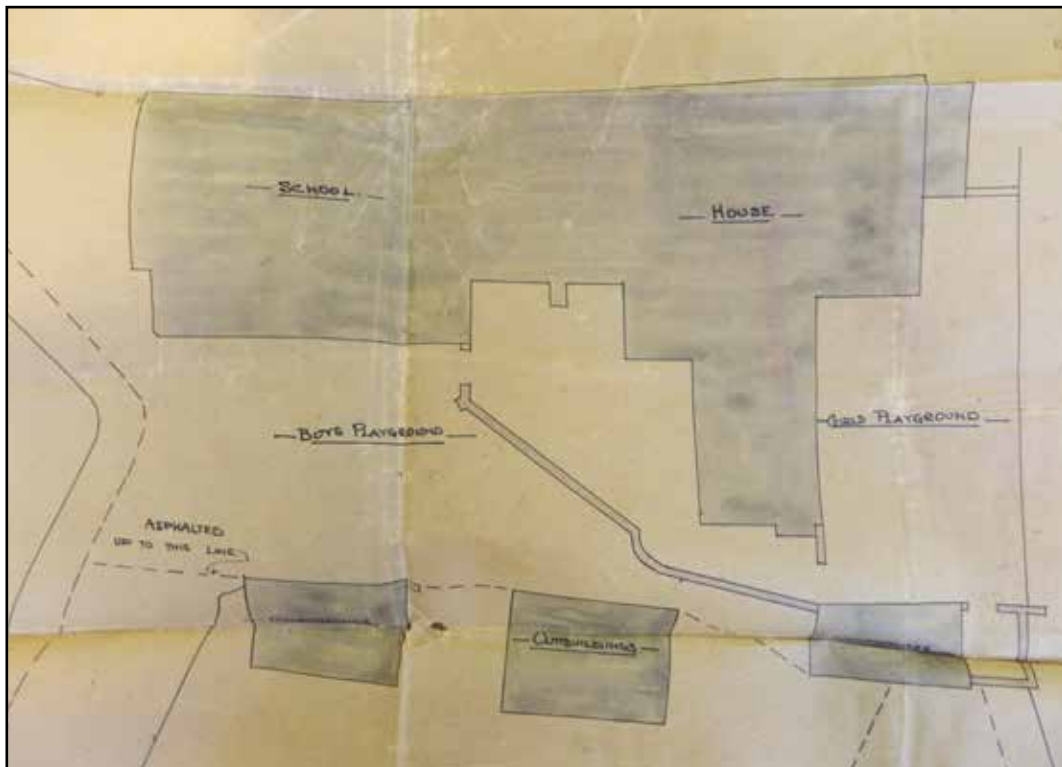


Fig. 6. Plan of Fishlake School 1905, Doncaster Archive.

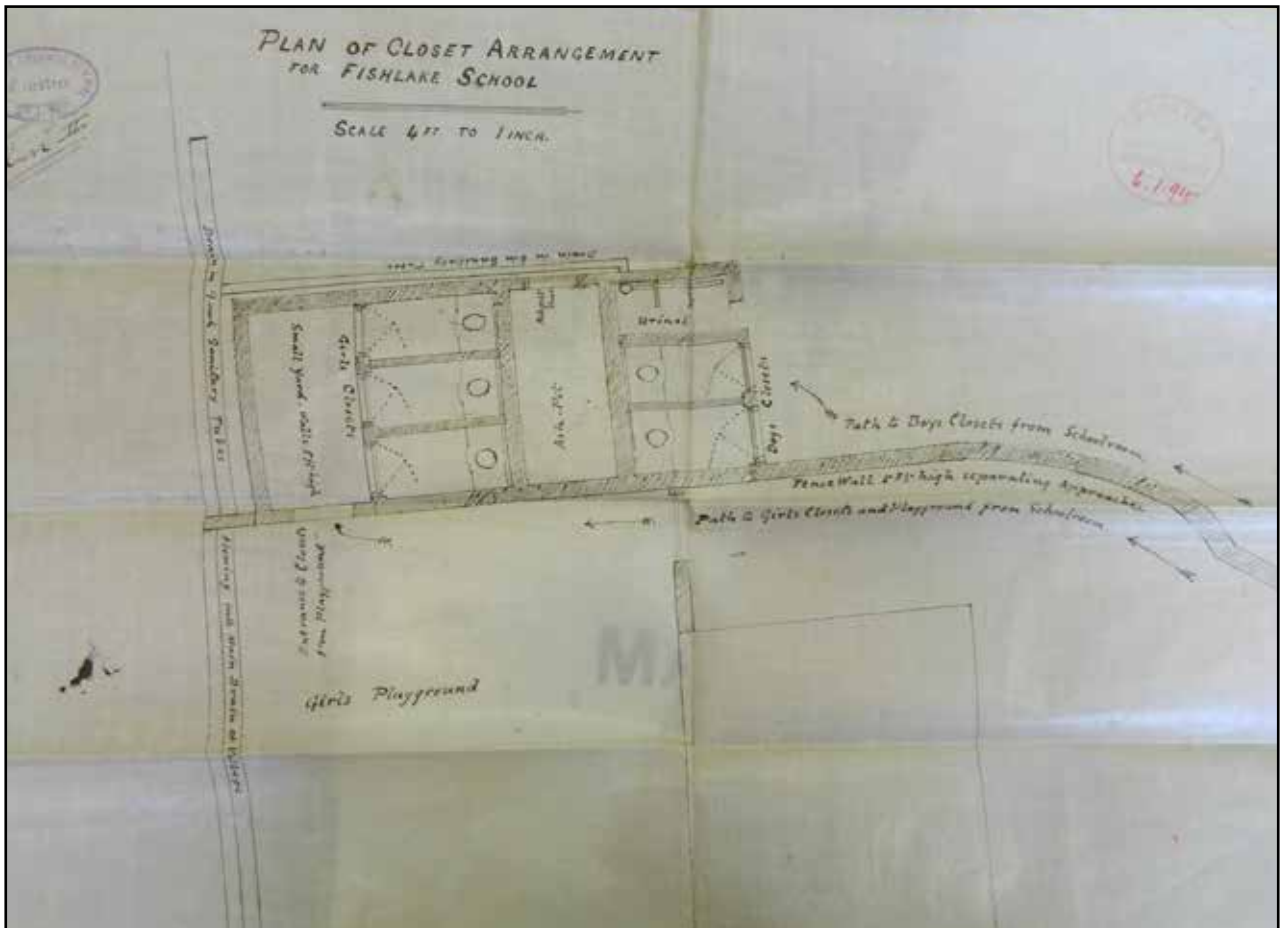
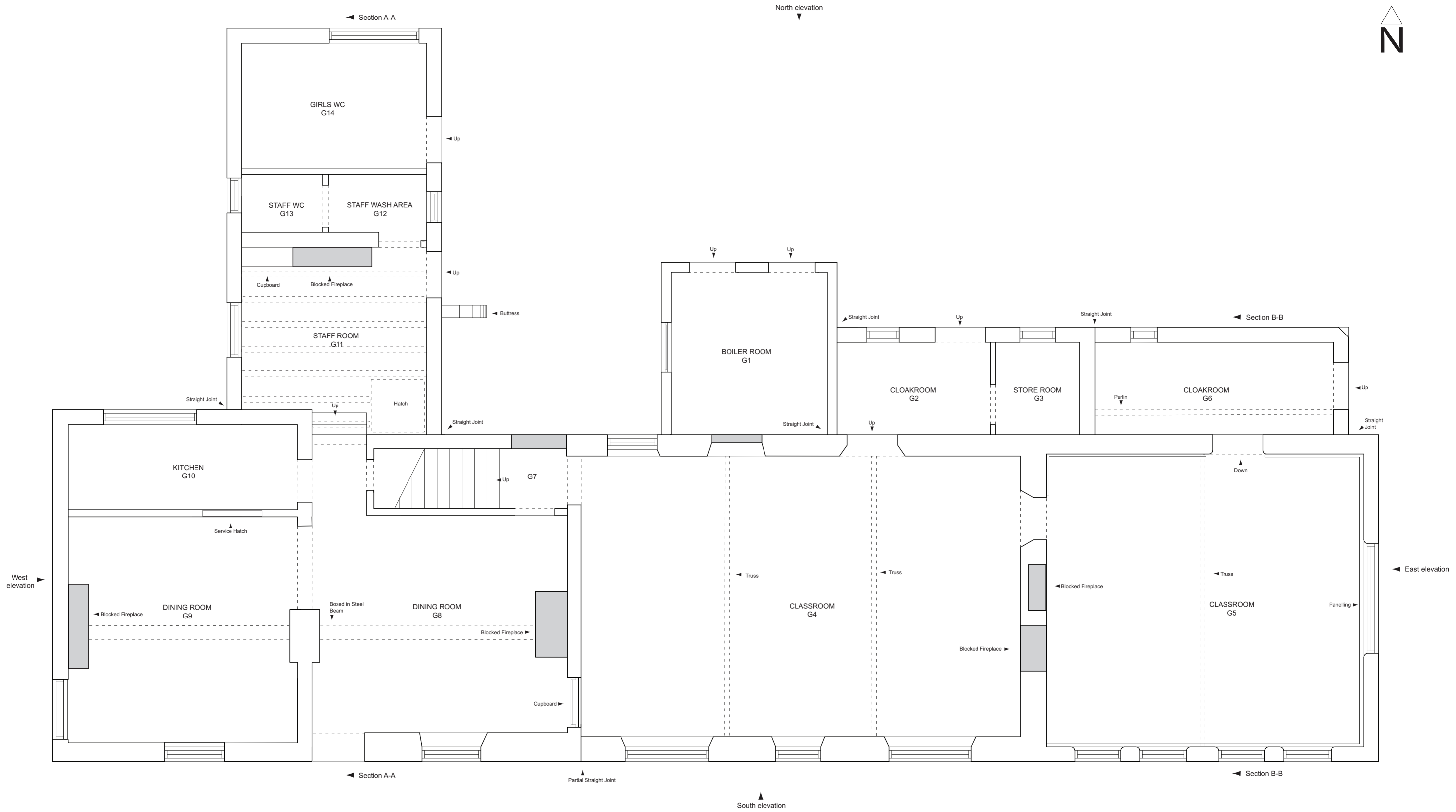


Fig. 7 Plan of closet arrangement, 1894, Doncaster Archive



0 2m (1:50)

Fig. 8. Ground floor plan

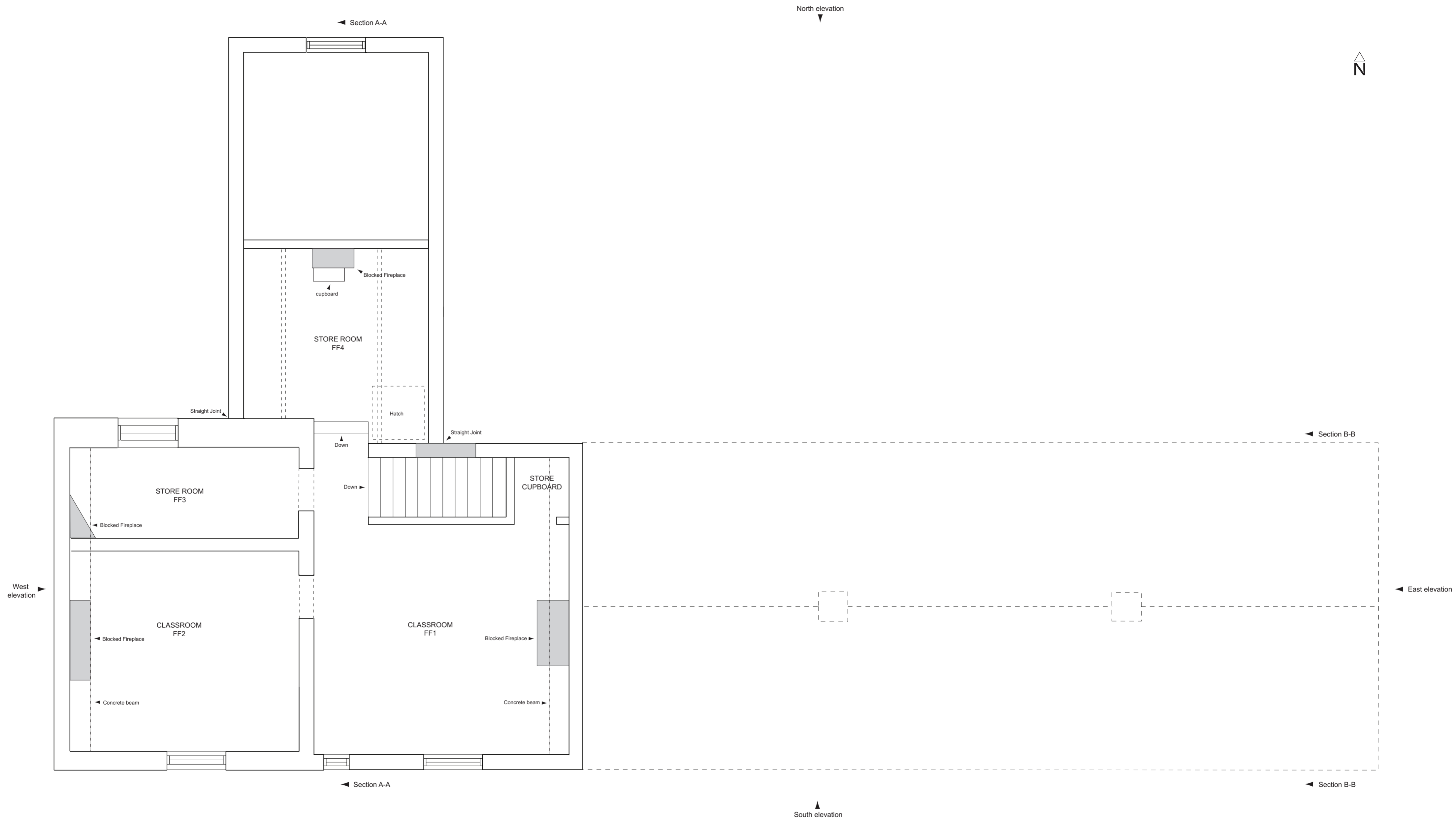
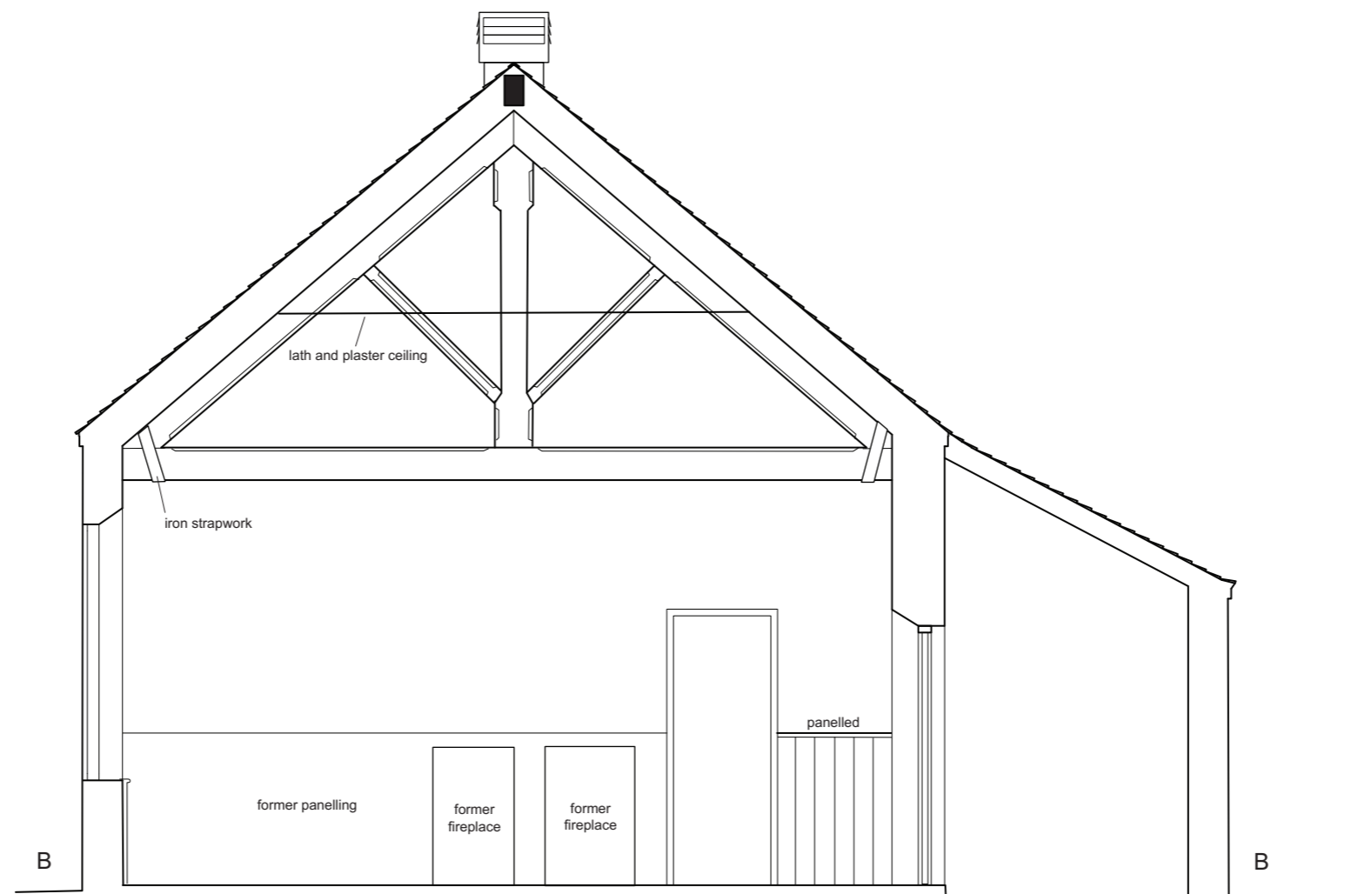


Fig. 9. First floor plan



0 2m (1:50)

Fig. 10. Section A-A



Section B-B

0 2m (1:50)

Fig. 11. Section B-B

FISHLAKE SCHOOL.

The Free School of Fishlake was founded in the year 1641, by the Rev. Richard Rands, Rector of Hartfield, in the County of Sussex, who gave a sum of money to be invested in land for the maintenance of an able Schoolmaster, who should be a Graduate of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and directed that the said Schoolmaster should teach all such Children as should repair to the School without any further pay or salary; but that he was not to be troubled with any but Latin Scholars.

The need of a School for the exclusive teaching of Latin having long ceased to exist, the Trustees applied, a few years ago, to the Charity Commissioners for leave to appoint a Master of competent ability, although he might not be a Graduate. Permission to do so was granted; and the benefits of a plain Education in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, and the Elements of the Christian Religion, are now extended to forty Children, selected from time to time by the Trustees as Free Scholars. Latin is also taught, if required.

The following Rules for the future government of the School were unanimously agreed upon by the Trustees, at a Meeting held on the 3rd February, 1863.

RULES.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.

1. Forty Children, selected from time to time by the Trustees of the School, shall be admitted as Free Scholars. Such Children to be resident within the Parish of Fishlake, and one only of a family to be admitted at a time.

2. The free Scholars shall be admitted as vacancies occur, on presenting a note of recommendation from one of the Trustees.

3. No Child shall be admitted under the age of six years, or who is unable to read fairly in a first lesson book.

ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN.

4. Any Child who is habitually late in coming to School, or who is absent from School without having first obtained leave from the Master, shall have his or her name struck off the Free List.

5. Any Child who is absent from School during thirty School days in the course of a year (except on account of sickness) shall be considered to have forfeited his or her privilege as a free Scholar.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

6. The hours of attendance shall be from nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to half-past four in the afternoon, except from Michaelmas to Lady-day, when the School will close at four o'clock.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, &c.

7. The Children shall be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, and the Elements of the Christian Religion. Latin is also taught, if required.

8. The Children shall find their own books, slates, &c.

9. The free Scholars, or a certain number of them, in rotation, shall attend the Afternoon Service of the Church on the first Sunday in each month, for the purpose of being catechised by the Vicar.

10. Each Child shall be sent to School clean and tidy in person and dress.

11. Sixpence per year shall be paid to the Master by each Child, to defray the expenses of firing.

12. An admittance fee of one shilling shall henceforth be paid by every Child on entrance, such fee to be returned at the end of the year, if the Child has attended on 176 whole days: two attendances on different days counting as one whole day.

13. The School shall be opened and closed with prayers.

HOLYDAYS.

14. The Holydays allowed shall be as follow:—Saturday in every week; Shrove Tuesday, in the afternoon; Easter week; Whit-Monday; five weeks during the time of harvest; and a fortnight at Christmas.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,

PAUL HOLME, CHAIRMAN.

FISHLAKE SCHOOL, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1863.

Plate 1. Poster showing history and rules of the school by Holme, P, Chairman of the Board of Trustees 1863



Plate. 2. Photograph showing headmaster and pupils with Fishlake School in the background (late 1890s)

Appendix 1: Recording specifications

DONCASTER METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

BUILDING RECORDING BRIEF (DETAILED)

For

Fishlake Endowed School

in accordance with Condition 26 of planning permission reference 11/00478/FUL

1 Summary

1.1 In advance of the proposed development, a detailed record of the building/ complex is required. The alterations / demolition may lead to the loss of significant historic fabric and the loss of evidence for the historic use and development of the building. A permanent record of the building prior to any work is therefore required. The preliminary results will inform decisions on the need for any archaeological monitoring by the recording contractor during development works.

2 Archival Study

2.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site, an archival study of the building and site is to be undertaken. This work will aid a discussion on the social aspects of the building, covering such issues as the construction, use and re-use of the building and site in question. This phase of work will also be used to place, and discuss the significance of, the building within its environs.

2.2 This phase will include consideration of the following sources (constraints on source availability should be noted):

- a) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys, up to the present day.
- b) Trade and Business Directories.
- c) Place and street name evidence.
- d) Oral history evidence
- e) Historical documents and photographs (including aerial photographs) held in libraries, archives and museums. Where relevant specialist collections exist these are also be consulted.
- f) Records and information held by the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Team (e.g. listed building records).
- g) The South Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- h) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- i) Geotechnical data, where available.

3 Photographic Recording

3.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building and site.

3.2 General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building are required, along with photographs of the site / setting of the building. These can be taken with a 35mm camera (Medium or Large Format cameras may also be used). Detailed photographs of areas to be affected are also required and are to be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera with perspective control. All photographs are to be non-digital black and white prints with negatives. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale.

3.3 This basic photographic record is also to be supplemented by non-digital colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decorative finishes.

3.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of each shot must be completed.

3.5 The position and direction of each photograph is also to be noted on a copy of the building floor plans and site plan.

4 Drawn Record

4.1 The building should be carefully examined prior to the commencement of recording, in order to identify all features relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site. These features should then be incorporated into the final drawn record; English Heritage / RCHME drawing conventions will be followed. The following list should not be treated as exhaustive. However, items of interest would typically include:

- all structural elements (including posts, columns, etc)
- truss positions and form
- staircases
- original fitted furniture including shelves and cupboards (if any)
- original doors and windows, including associated shutters or other fittings
- original and subsequent historical internal partitions
- any evidence for the generation or transmission of power
- any traps, hoists or lifting mechanisms
- original fireplaces or any other evidence for internal heating arrangements

4.2 The archaeologist on site should also identify and record:

- any significant changes in construction material, including significant changes in stone type and size
- any blocked openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations.

4.3 A scale plan of each floor of the building to be affected should be made. Existing plans (e.g. plans submitted with the planning application) may be used as the basis for the drawn record; it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure the accuracy of any existing drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. The scale to be used will be 1:50 or larger.

4.4 The drawn record should comprise representative sections at a suitable scale (not smaller than 1:50) across the width of the single-storey structure (including a representative truss and north-south through the two-storey structure and attached north structure showing floor levels. With the exception of ephemeral, clearly modern features (e.g. plasterboard partitions), the structures should be recorded as existing.

4.5 The drawn record should include each elevation of the building.

4.6 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences should be annotated and described. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

5 Health and Safety

5.1 The archaeological contractor on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

6 Monitoring

6.1 The need for contingency work to be undertaken must be discussed with and agreed by the Local Planning Authority Conservation Officer whilst the recording work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary during the work, are also to be discussed and agreed with the LPA Conservation Officer.

6.2 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be discussed and agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to the work being carried out.

7 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4".

7.2 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the back of the print and should include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

7.3 A written report will be produced detailing who undertook the recording, when the work was done, where the building is located, what recording was undertaken and why the work was required. A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the building should be included. The report will also include an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the building's historical and architectural significance to be established. The analysis will also place, and discuss the significance of, the building and site within its environs.

7.4 The report illustrations should include as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500; a site plan at not less than 1:500; photographs used to illustrate all key

points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard. All historic maps copied during the map analysis stage should also be included within the report with the building(s) of interest clearly visible. The photographic record plan must also be included. In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, are to be included in the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

7.5 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

8 Submission of Report

8.1 At least two copies of the printed report are to be submitted to the developer or their agent (or as many as have been agreed); one is for submission to the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 One copy of the printed report must be submitted direct to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire SMR.

8.3 A CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (**including all photos and slides taken**), scanned at 300 dpi, is to be provided with each copy of the printed report.

9 Submission and deposition of Archive

9.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate Local Authority archive.

9.2 The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the archive, or will licence the archive to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

10 Publicity

10.1 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

10.2 Acceptable digital formats are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (.JPG at no less than 300 dpi. resolution).

10.3 Provision must be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies.

10.4 The archaeological contractor must complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

11 Timetable

11.1 A detailed draft of the final record shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development on site to which the planning permission relates.

11.2 The final record shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within three months of the draft of the record having been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

11.3 The archaeological contractor must notify the Local Planning Authority of the date upon which the completed archive was deposited with the Local Authority archive. Deposition must be made within three months of the final record having been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Based on a template prepared in April 2005 by
South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Brief-BR Detailed.dot

Appendix 2: Building recording photographic plates, directions on plans and registers.



Photograph 1 Film 4_002 Direction SW

General view of the north side of the school



Photograph 2 Film 4_001 Direction S

North elevation of the schoolroom extension and the lean-tos with the later boiler house to the right of the picture



Photograph 3 Film 4_006 Direction SE

Later boiler house and chimney stack



Photograph 4 Film 4_005 Direction S

Exposed brickwork on the north elevation of the schoolhouse



Photograph 5 Film 4_003 Direction SE

General view of the school showing the extension to the north



Photograph 6 Film 4_004 Direction W

East elevation of the northern extension to the schoolhouse



Photograph 7 Film 1_030 Direction E

West elevation of the northern extension to the schoolhouse



Photograph 8 Film 1_031 Direction E

Rendered west gable of the schoolhouse



Photograph 9 Film 1_032 Direction SE

General view showing the west elevation of the school



Photograph 10 Film 1_033 Direction NE

General view showing the school in its setting



Photograph 11 Film 4_008 Direction NE

South elevation of the school



Photograph 12 Film 4_007 Direction N

South elevation of the schoolhouse



Photograph 13 Film 4_010 Direction N

South elevation of the classroom extension to the west of the schoolhouse



Photograph 14 Film 4_011 Direction N

South elevation of the classroom extension showing the lower stone courses



Photograph 15 Film 4_009 Direction NW

General view of the south elevation of the school with the western extension in the foreground



Photograph 16 Film 4_012 Direction W

East gable of the classroom extension



Photograph 17 Film 4_013 Direction W

East gable of the classroom extension



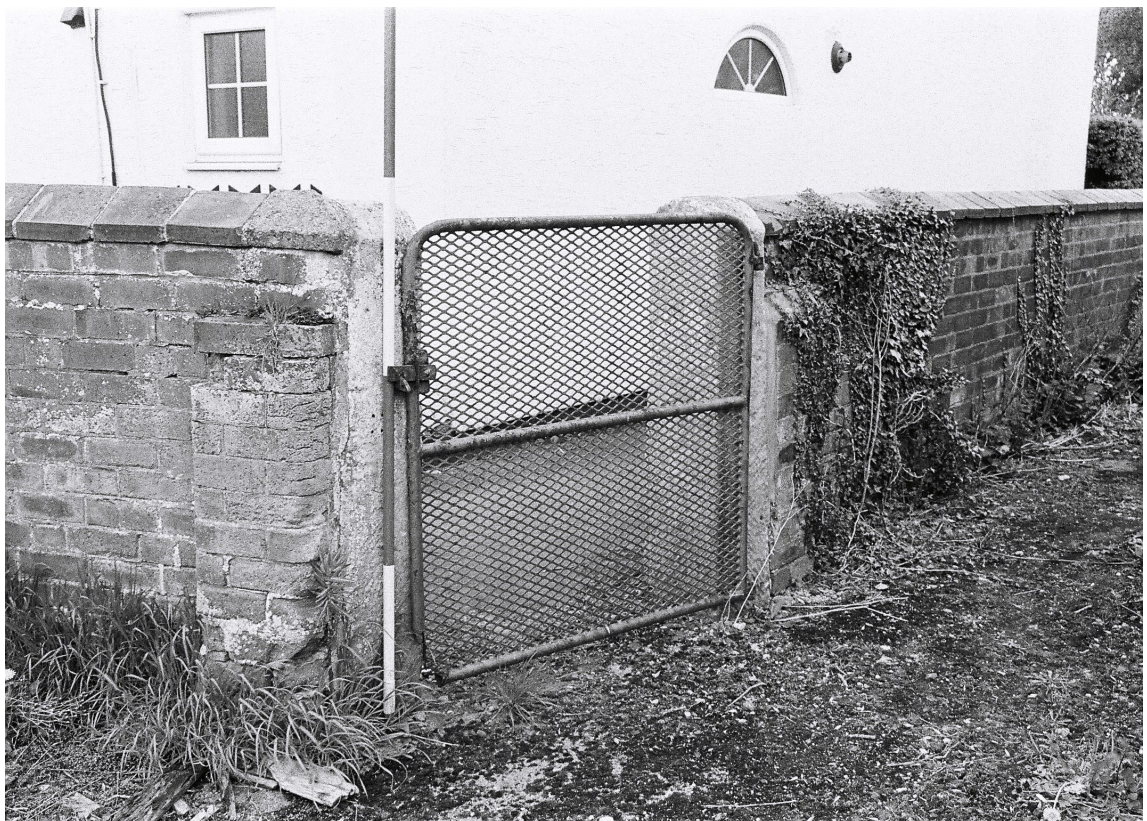
Photograph 18 Film 1_023 Direction W

Detail of showing the decorative brickwork above the window and the ventilator at the apex of the gable



Photograph 19 Film 1_029 Direction S

Wooden ventilator hood over the western extension



Photograph 20 Film 1_024 Direction SE

Stone gate posts



Photograph 21 Film 1_034 Direction NE

Stone gate posts



Photograph 22 Film 1_027 Direction S

Remains of the modern boiler in the boiler room G1



Photograph 23 Film 1_012 Direction NW

Four-over-four light vertical-sliding sash window to the west of the current entrance in G2



Photograph 24 Film 1_011 Direction NE

Cloakroom G3



Photograph 25 Film 3_004 Direction SE

Window openings and frames in the south elevation of classroom G4



Photograph 26 Film 3_003 Direction NW

Current entrance doorway and blocked window opening in the north wall of classroom G4



Photograph 27 Film 1_010 Direction E

Cast-iron fire place in the east wall of classroom G4



Photograph 28 Film 3_005 Direction SE

Shouldered king-post roof truss over classroom G4



Photograph 29 Film 4_015 Direction S

Window openings in the south wall of classroom G5



Photograph 30 Film 4_014 Direction SE

South-east corner of classroom G5, showing the window in the east gable wall



Photograph 31 Film 1_008 Direction SE

Shouldered king-post roof truss over classroom G5



Photograph 32 Film 1_007 Direction SW

Detail of a bottom opening light and window furniture of one of the windows in the south wall of classroom G5



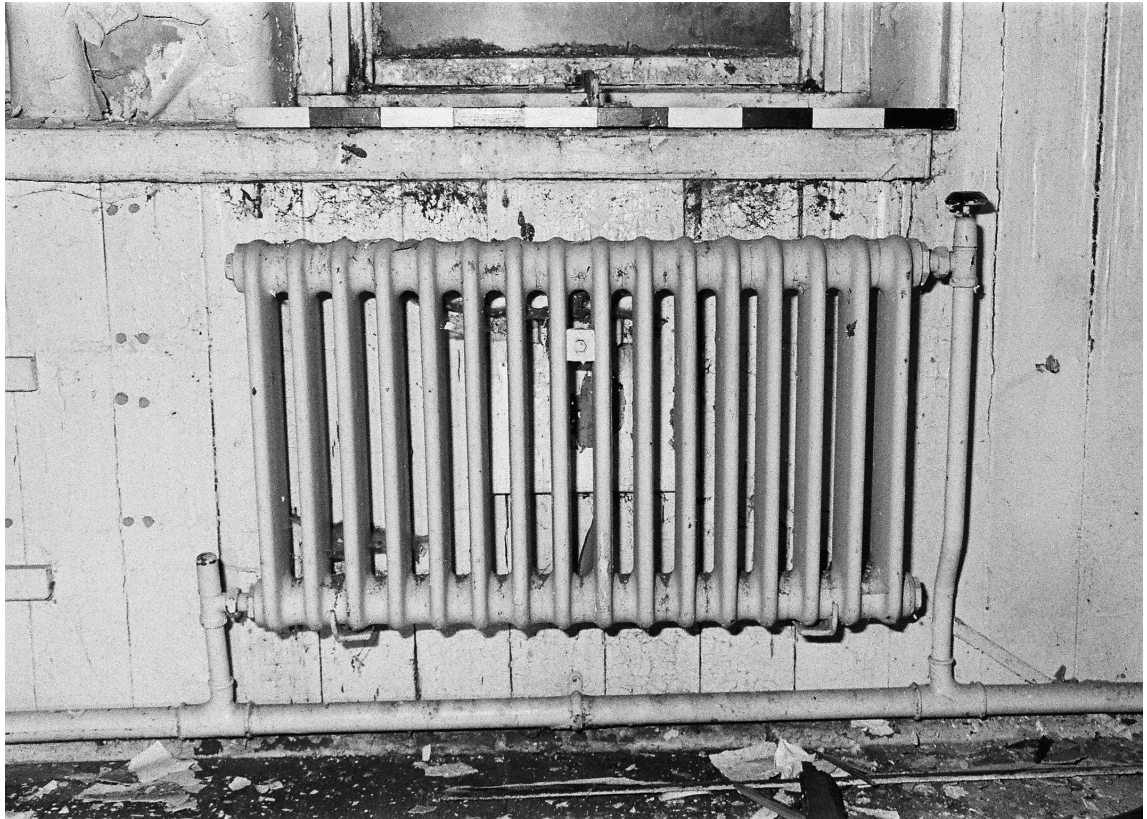
Photograph 33 Film 1_006 Direction W

Detail of a skirting board in classroom G5



Photograph 34 Film 1_001 Direction W

Brick-blocked fireplace in the west wall of classroom G5



Photograph 35 Film 1_002 Direction S

Radiator in classroom G5



Photograph 36 Film 1_003 Direction E

Tough and groove panelling in classroom G5



Photograph 37 Film 3_001 Direction E

Former entrance door into cloakroom G6 at the east end of the northern lean-to



Photograph 38 Film 1_004 Direction NE

Coat hooks in cloakroom G6



Photograph 39 Film 3_002 Direction W

Wash area in cloakroom G6



Photograph 40 Film 1_005 Direction N

Four-over-four vertical-sliding sash window in cloakroom G6



Photograph 41 Film 3_011 Direction W

Stairs to the first floor G7



Photograph 42 Film 3_006 Direction SW

Classroom G8 with a doorway in the south wall



Photograph 43 Film 3_007 Direction SE

Classroom G8, showing the position of the chimney breast now obscured behind modern plasterboard



Photograph 44 Film 3_008 Direction SW

Dining room G9, showing later window openings in the south and west walls



Photograph 45 Film 1_016 Direction N

Modern serving hatch in G9



Photograph 46 Film 1_017 Direction W

Joists and floorboards revealed after the collapse of the reed and plaster ceiling in G9



Photograph 47 Film 3_009 Direction W

Modern kitchen G10



Photograph 48 Film 3_010 Direction NW

Staff room with 19th-century cupboard doors in G11



Photograph 49 Film 1_013 Direction NW

Detail of the 19th-century cupboard doors in the staff room in G11



Photograph 50 Film 1_014 Direction S

Trap door above the staff room G11



Photograph 51 Film 1_015 Direction W

Toilet G13 in the northern extension



Photograph 52 Film 1_020 Direction NW

Panelled doors off the first-floor landing in the schoolhouse



Photograph 53 Film 1_019 Direction W

First-floor skirting boards in FF1



Photograph 54 Film 3_012 Direction SE

Classroom FF1 on the first-floor looking towards the chimney breast



Photograph 55 Film 3_013 Direction SW

Classroom FF1 on the first-floor showing the door to classroom FF2 in the west wall



Photograph 56 Film 3_014 Direction NW

Classroom FF2



Photograph 57 Film 1_021 Direction W

Storeroom FF3 to the north of classroom FF2



Photograph 58 Film 1_018 Direction N

Window in the north wall of the storeroom FF3



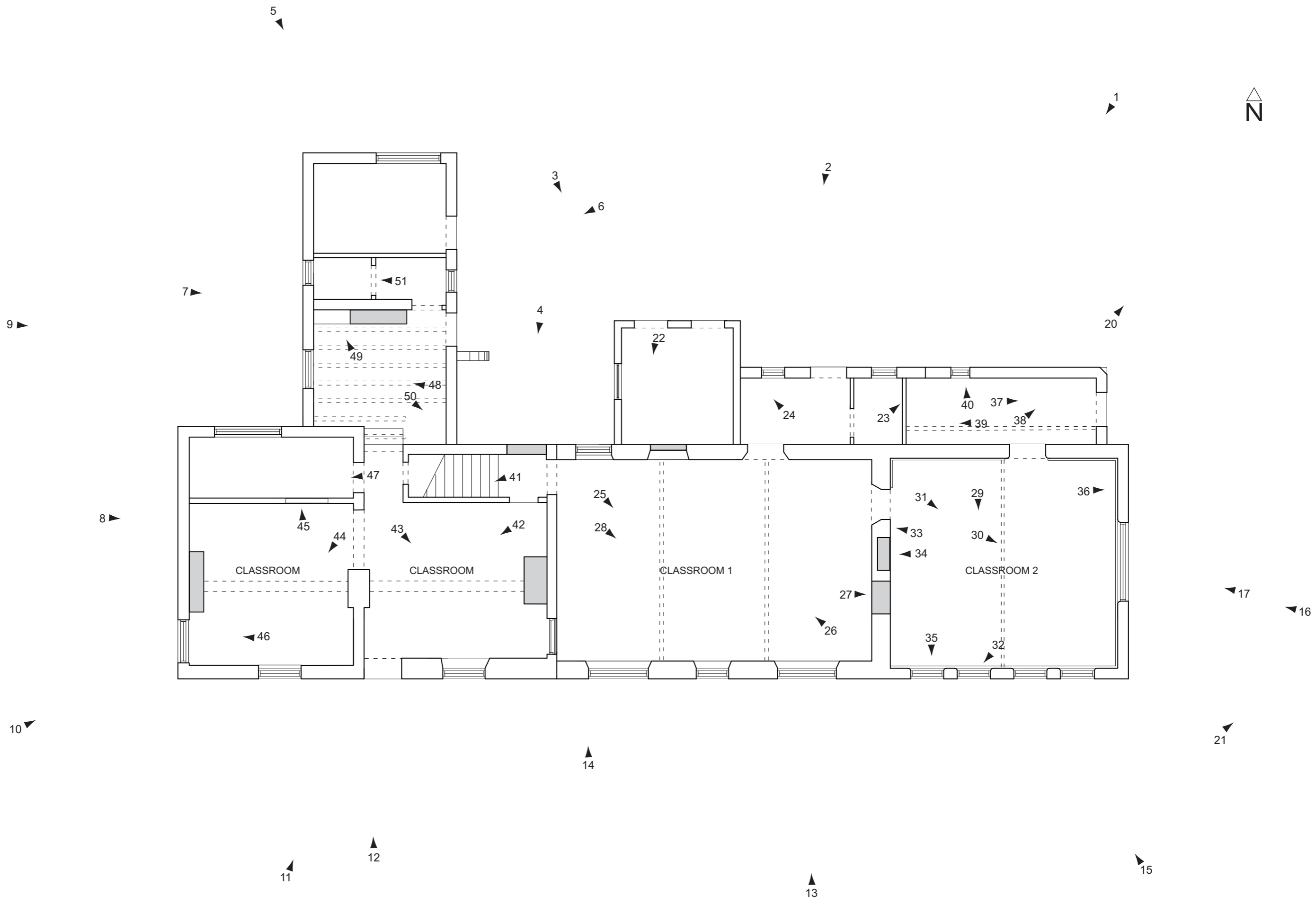
Photograph 59 Film 3_015 Direction N

First-floor storeroom FF4 and cupboards above the staff room

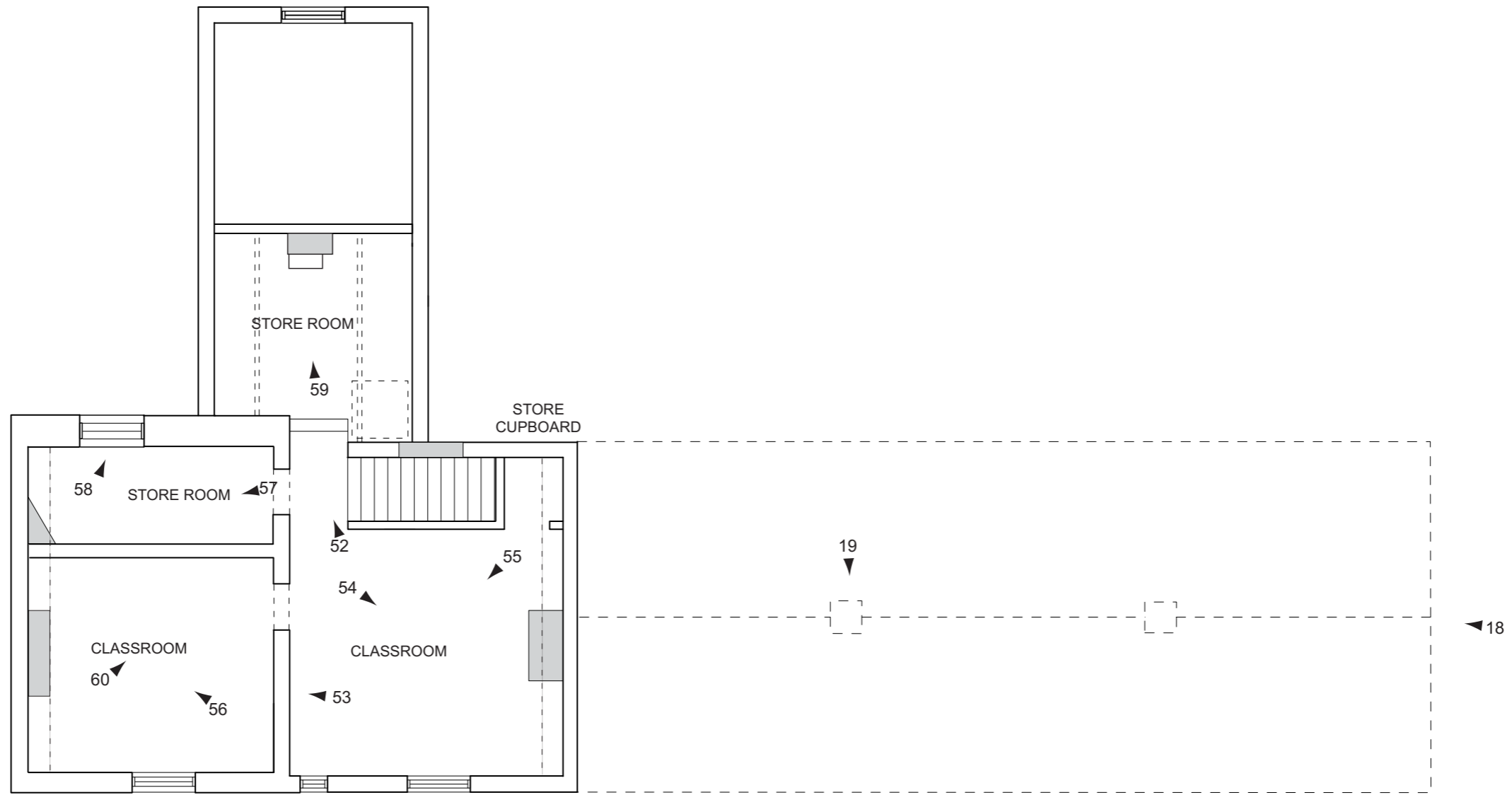


Photograph 60 Film 1_022 Direction NE

Modern bracing supporting the rafters of the modern roof structure over the schoolhouse



Ground floor photographic record former Fishlake Endowed School



First floor photographic record former Fishlake Endowed School

Black and White Photographic Register Fishlake Endowed School, Fishlake

N Photograph Number
FF Frame and Film Number
DR Direction

N	FF	DR	Description
1	4_002	SW	General view of the north side of the school
2	4_001	S	North elevation of the schoolroom extension and the lean-tos with the later boiler house to the right of the picture
3	4_006	SE	Later boiler house and chimney stack
4	4_005	S	Exposed brickwork on the north elevation of the schoolhouse
5	4_003	SE	General view of the school showing the extension to the north
6	4_004	W	East elevation of the northern extension to the schoolhouse
7	1_030	E	West elevation of the northern extension to the schoolhouse
8	1_031	E	Rendered west gable of the schoolhouse
9	1_032	SE	General view showing the west elevation of the school
10	1_033	NE	General view showing the school in its setting
11	4_008	NE	South elevation of the school
12	4_007	N	South elevation of the schoolhouse
13	4_010	N	South elevation of the classroom extension to the west of the schoolhouse
14	4_011	N	South elevation of the classroom extension showing the lower stone courses
15	4_009	NW	General view of the south elevation of the school with the western extension in the foreground
16	4_012	W	East gable of the classroom extension
17	4_013	W	East gable of the classroom extension
18	1_023	W	Detail of showing the decorative brickwork above the window and the ventilator at the apex of the gable
19	1_029	S	Wooden ventilator hood over the western extension
20	1_024	SE	Stone gate posts
21	1_034	NE	Stone gate posts
22	1_027	S	Remains of the modern boiler in the boiler room G1

N	FF	DR	Description
23	1_012	NW	Four-over-four light vertical-sliding sash window to the west of the current entrance in G2
24	1_011	NE	Cloakroom G3
25	3_004	SE	Window openings and frames in the south elevation of classroom G4
26	3_003	NW	Current entrance doorway and blocked window opening in the north wall of classroom G4
27	1_010	E	Cast-iron fire place in the east wall of classroom G4
28	3_005	SE	Shouldered king-post roof truss over classroom G4
29	4_015	S	Window openings in the south wall of classroom G5
30	4_014	SE	South-east corner of classroom G5, showing the window in the east gable wall
31	1_008	SE	Shouldered king-post roof truss over classroom G5
32	1_007	SW	Detail of a bottom opening light and window furniture of one of the windows in the south wall of classroom G5
33	1_006	W	Detail of a skirting board in classroom G5
34	1_001	W	Brick-blocked fireplace in the west wall of classroom G5
35	1_002	S	Radiator in classroom G5
36	1_003	E	Tough and groove panelling in classroom G5
37	3_001	E	Former entrance door into cloakroom G6 at the east end of the northern lean-to
38	1_004	NE	Coat hooks in cloakroom G6
39	3_002	W	Wash area in cloakroom G6
40	1_005	N	Four-over-four vertical-sliding sash window in cloakroom G6
41	3_011	W	Stairs to the first floor G7
42	3_006	SW	Classroom G8 with a doorway in the south wall
43	3_007	SE	Classroom G8, showing the position of the chimney breast now obscured behind modern plasterboard
44	3_008	SW	Dining room G9, showing later window openings in the south and west walls
45	1_016	N	Modern serving hatch in G9
46	1_017	W	Joists and floorboards revealed after the collapse of the reed and plaster ceiling in G9
47	3_009	W	Modern kitchen G10
48	3_010	NW	Staff room with 19th-century cupboard doors in G11
49	1_013	NW	Detail of the 19th-century cupboard doors in the staff room in G11

Appendix 3: Inventory of building recording archive

Deposited with: Doncaster Metropolitan Council

Description	Quantity
Sheets of medium format black and white negative	2
Sheets of 35mm black and white negatives	1
Colour slide film	1
Black and white prints	60
Photographic register colour	1
CD containing all images and report	1
Photographic register black and white	1
Directions on plan	1

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