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Our reference:	**00044120-10**
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Date of your enquiry:	**05 October 2010**
Date we received your enquiry:	**05 October 2010**
Date of issue:	**05 October 2010**

This report is for the property described in the address below and the attached plan.

Non-Residential Coal and Brine Report

Site At, 106 Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

This report is based on and limited to the records held by, the Coal Authority, and the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board's records, at the time we answer the search.

Coal mining	Yes
Brine Compensation District	No

Information from the Coal Authority

Underground Coal Mining

Past

According to the records in our possession, the property is not within the zone of likely physical influence on the surface from past underground workings.

Present

The property is not in the likely zone of influence of any present underground coal workings.

Future

The property is not in an area for which the Coal Authority is determining whether to grant a licence to remove coal using underground methods.

The property is not in an area for which a licence has been granted to remove coal using underground methods.

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The property is not in an area that is likely to be affected at the surface from any planned future workings.

However reserves of coal exist in the local area which could be worked at some time in the future.

No notice of the risk of the land being affected by subsidence has been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine entries

There are no known coal mine entries within, or within 20 metres of, the boundary of the property.

Coal-mining geology

The Authority is not aware of any evidence of damage arising due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining.

Opencast Coal Mining

Past

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.

Present

The property does not lie within 200 metres of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods.

Future

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which the Coal Authority is determining whether to grant a licence to remove coal by opencast methods.

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

Coal-mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the property since 1 January 1984. There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine gas

There is no record of a mine gas emission requiring action by the Coal Authority within the boundary of the property.

Hazards related to coal mining

The property has not been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Authority, under its Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Withdrawal of Support

The property is not in an area for which a notice of entitlement to withdraw support has been published.

The property is not in an area for which a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, revoking the entitlement to withdraw support.

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Working Facilities Orders

The property is not in an area for which an Order has been made under the provisions of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Payments to Owners of Former Copyhold Land

The property is not in an area for which a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

Information from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board

The property lies outside the Cheshire Brine Compensation District.

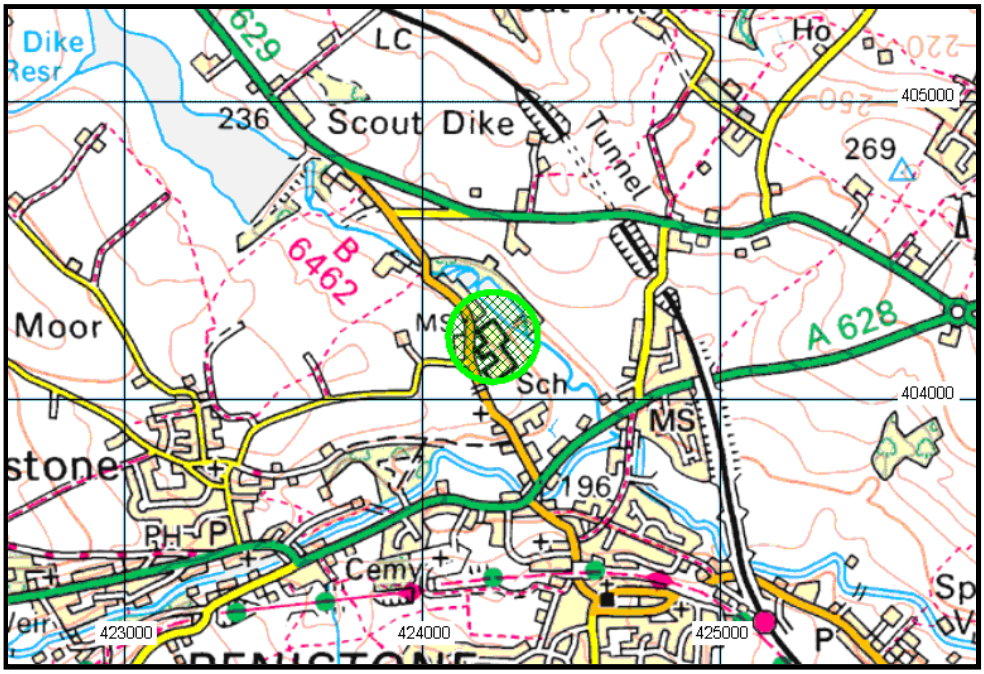
Additional remarks

This report is prepared in accordance with the Law Society's Guidance Notes 2006, the User Guide 2006 and the Coal Authority and Cheshire Brine Board's Terms and Conditions 2006. The report is compliant with Home Information Pack requirements.

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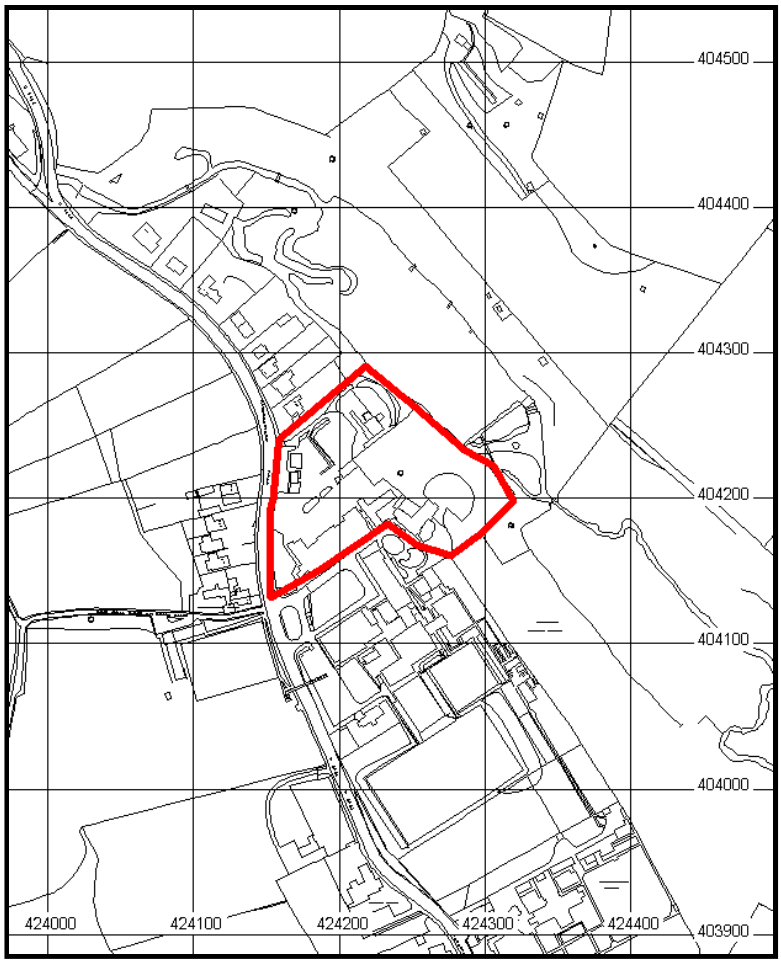
Location map

Approximate position of property



Enquiry boundary

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Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown

Mapping sourced from Ordnance Survey®

APPENDIX C

ADDITIONAL SITE INFORMATION (ON CD)

Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record



On behalf of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

CS Archaeology
October 2010

On behalf of: Mr Peter Antcliff BSc. MRICS
Principal Surveyor
Barnsley Metropolitan Council
Property and Procurement
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PO BOX 634
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National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 2425 0412 (centre)

Project Number: 65

OASIS ID: csarchae1-85741

Photography, Report and Illustrations by: Mr Chris Scurfield

Timing:

Survey	October 2010
Report	October 2010

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Frontispiece: School's coat of arms and motto 'Disce Aut Discede' – to break up

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[7} cupboard room 3/1/53

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Weirfield House is an internally modified example of a Victorian house set in the countryside. It was built at the peak of the Victorian housing boom c.1875 and was situated at a discrete distance north of Penistone Union Workhouse, later called the Netherfield Annexe. After less than 20 years the house was bought and converted into Penistone's Grammar School. This involved extensive modifications to the original house as well as a series of new purpose built educational buildings that date up to the 1960s.

1.2 This report concentrates on the historic 18th and 19th century buildings with the aim of providing a permanent record of the buildings. There are 3 main buildings: Weirfield House, The Stables which were rebuilt in 1900 and the Fulford Building which was built in 1911. Many original features relating to polite Victorian architecture have been recorded at Weirfield and an array of original fixtures recorded in the Fulford Building. The stables retain very few original features but the later school survives largely in its original form.

1.3 This report recommends further archaeological work should demolition of any the buildings take place.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report has been commissioned by Barnsley Metropolitan Council in order to record the school's historic buildings and will inform and support future re-development of the school.

2.2 The school buildings at Penistone Grammar School extend over 4 hectares and are centred on SE 2425 0412 (Figures 1 and 2).

2.3 The Grammar School lies 8.5 kms north northwest of the town centre and 10.2 ms west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The school is situated in the parish of Penistone within the Barnsley District.

2.4 Historically the parish of Penistone (Peniston) was divided into eight townships: Peniston, Gunthwaite, Denby, Ing Birchworth, Oxspring, Hunself, Langsett and Thurlston (Hunter 1828, 333).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings, any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of all the historic buildings within the PDA. The buildings will be analysed and interpreted as an integrated system that was intended to perform a specialised function. CS Archaeology will pay particular attention, as far as is possible, to reconstruct the historical plan, form, layout and circulation/process flows through the school. The final report will be placed in the public domain by depositing it with SYAS's historic environment record, and the council Archives Department in Sheffield.

4 METHODOLOGY

This has been carried out with regard to the specifications in the Project Design (Appendix 1).

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

5.1.2 The underlying geology of the school comprises of Upper Carboniferous, Lower Coal Measures of grey mudstones interbedded with siltstones. Around Penistone, the Upper Don Valley millstone grit outcrops, and this comprises of alternating grey mudstones and fine to course grained sandstones (BGS 1998).

5.2 Topography and Drainage

5.2.1 The school is situated on the southeast facing slope overlooking the Don Valley between the 210-215m contours.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

House building during the Victorian period steady increased, and by 1870 it was the 'golden age', when British optimism and prestige, agriculture and industry were at their height. However, confidence after 1875 began to decline resulting is an increase in the rental market. The 'Times' on 14th October 1887 reports. The truth is we suppose, that for purposes of sport capitalists prefer to rent rather than buy while for purposes of investment they mistrust the security which land offers in present circumstances in England. By 1879-94 an agricultural slump had taken hold. This slump had been triggered by disastrous harvests and the importation of cheaper basic commodities such as corn and bacon (Girouard 1979).

6.1 The History of Penistone Grammar School at Netherfield

6.1.1 Weirfield House was built by Dr. Alfred Marchment Watson of Jamaica. He was a physician and surgeon and married to Dr. Fanny E Watson (1881 Census). On the 9th July 1874 an indenture and lease was made between Walter Thomas William Spencer-Stanhope to Alfred M Watson of a parcel of land being part of a close (field) called Weirfield containing an acre near Scout Bridge for a term of 99 years. With an annual rent of 5 shillings. On the 10th July 1874 Watson mortgaged his interest to the Barnsley Building Society.

6.1.2 The 1871 census records the Watsons living at '*Little Huthwaite'*, Thurgoland. They had two children, Edward (1) and James (8 months). Within a few years the Watson's had leased land at Weirfield and probably after 1874, they moved to Penistone following the construction of the 'new' Weirfield House.

6.1.3 The census returns of 1881 shows no record of the two sons, Edward and James, living at Weirfield the occupants of Weirfield House are listed together with their status and occupations. Alfred Marchment Watson, and his wife Fanny E Watson were 40 years old and had three children: Elenor and Winifred, who were respectively nine and seven year old scholars, and were both born at Thurgoland. Freeman G H was the Watson's son who was 3 in 1881 and was born at Penistone. The children's ages and places of birth indicate that the family moved to Penistone between 1874 and 1878. In 1879 Watson is recorded as residing at Weirfield House (Whites 1879). The family lived with Dr Watson's mother Eliza Watson who was 74, and was the widow of a missionary. The census also records 4 house servants: Agnes Mytle (36) housemaid and domestic servant, Annie Taylor (22) Nurse and domestic servant, Charles Green (21) Groom and coachman and Richard Bingley (14), a page and domestic servant.

6.1.4 Therefore drawing together the evidence from the land lease and the children's details the date of construction of Weirfield House places it at around the mid 1870s (Plate 1).

6.1.5 On the 9th August 1882 Bernard Wake assumed Watson's liabilities and in his will he passed it to William Wake, Henry Oates-Maxfield and Jane Wake which eventually resigned their interests to The Penistone Grammar School in 1895. In 1886 Watson emigrated to set up a medical practice in British Columbia, Canada.

6.1.6 In Kelley's trade directory of 1889, no mention is made of Weirfield but a school is listed which had places for 100 boys. The headmaster, Mr Joseph Woodward Fulford M A is mentioned together with Harry Hardy a second master and 5 assistant masters and the School's Clerk who was Charles Hodgkinson, a local Solicitor. There a two photographs of the house dating to this period (Plates 2-4). 2 more photographs (Plates 5 and 6) depict the historic setting of the School during the early 20th century.

6.1.7 In 1927 there were 350 boys and girls at the school. Gray Wilfred Morris was the headmaster with a staff of 20 assistant masters and mistresses, and Hodgkinson was still the Clerk.

6.2 Map regression analysis of the school site (Figure 3)

6.2.1 The 1850 Ordnance Survey map of the School site depicts a series of enclosed fields between Huddersfield Road and Scout Dam to the east of the mill race which led to Nether Mill. The only buildings in the vicinity of Weirfield House (and the Union Workhouse) were Netherfield Farm House and Netherfield Chapel, west of Huddersfield Road.

6.2.2 Weirfield House is first depicted on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map. The house is set within an irregular plot of land that extends from Huddersfield Road to Scout Dam and the mill race. The site is broadly divided into 3 sections: the southwestern, central and northeastern. The south western part abutted the road and features a tree lined driveway along the southeastern boundary. Further plantations, deciduous and coniferous, are depicted along the northwest and western boundaries. The central section features the 'L' shaped southeast facing building *'Weirfield House'* with a circular turnaround (Plate 4). The driveway is shown leading onto the turnaround, before the road branches left to the rear of the house linking the stables and two further ancillary buildings. To the northwest end of the central section are 2 enclosures. These probably served as vegetable gardens. A rectangular green house is depicted in the northwest corner and a well depicted as a 'W' had also been constructed. The northeastern section abuts the dam and weir and extends over two terraces, which are now overgrown but still extant, and are associated with footpaths and deciduous planting.

6.2.3 Weirfield House had been re-named by 1906 as 'Penistone Grammar School' and a number of changes in the building layout can be discerned. The largest change is the rebuilding and expansion of the Stables (Building 2) with an enlarged northeast wing and adjacent small detached buildings to the southern corner of the garden. The exact purpose of these buildings is unknown but they may have served as external toilets. Also shown on the 1906 map is the removal of the trees along the driveway. However deciduous trees had been replanted by 1931.

6.2.4 Additional developments depicted on the 1931 map include the construction of the Fulford Building which occupied the open southeast section of the original school site (Plate 6).

6.2.5 After 1931 land to the south of the school was acquired and this area was developed during the 1950s and 1960s. The school became a neighbourhood comprehensive in 1957 and by 1961 a series of 'modern extensions' had been built (Plate 10). The Saunderson and Frank Winterbottom Hall opened in 1967 (Plate 11).

7 BUILDING RECORD

This records the buildings through a series of external and internal photographs and room descriptions. These have been arranged as a walk round tour of the buildings. Each building individually numbered with successive room numbers. E.g. Weirfield's *Entrance Hall* is represented by the number 1/5. Floors are denoted by -1 for basement rooms 0, and 2 for ground, first and second floors. The original room functions have been both evidenced and interpretated by the author and are denoted in italics. Plate numbers are in blue and are associated with photographic position numbers, which are also in italics.

7.1 Weirfield House (Building 1), External Elevations (Figure 5)

7.1.1 Weirfield House has largely retained its original design and appearance. The wide spreading slate roof is broken by gables and emphasized with projecting eaves. An early photograph of the house confirms the original layout of the chimneys (Plate 1) three are shown with stepped ashlared stacks, together with a turret for a light-well above nay 2. The elevation faces southeast and was set within a formal garden with circular drive.

7.1.2 The front *Southeast Elevation* (24.81m) is represented by an array of different fenestration to three storeys flanked by a pair of gables (Plate 12, *102*). The walls are of lime bonded coursed sandstone, and ashlared quoin stones have been used for the windows and building corners. The two gables also have kneeler stones to the eaves. There is a chamfered plinth also to the southwest and northeast elevations, and a decorative string course to the recessed 2nd and 3rd bays. Bay 1 extends up to 2 stories and features a 12-light square headed transom bay window, with moulded entablature and a flat leaded roof to the ground floor. The first floor features a large 8-light mullion window and a 2-light second floor window. Bays 2 and 3 also feature square headed transom windows to the ground floor with 2 and 4-light square headed windows to the first floor and this fenestration is carried into Bay 4, the projecting gable. Bay 3 features a gabled porch with an arched doorway. The porch doorway has splayed moulding to the jamb and arch, above which there is a semi-circular drip mould which terminates with a pair of carved corbels (Plate 13, *321*). The pitched slate roof has been finished with ridge tiles and coping stones to the gables. Still extant are two stepped ashlared chimney stacks. The central stack features a convex dentiled decoration below the drip mould, probably because it was visible from the ground. The northeast chimney stack has a plain concave drip mould. The southern stack has been partially dismantled. To the front of the elevation traces of the original garden, such as flagged pathways and edging to herbaceous borders can still be discerned as can the position of the circular turnaround.

7.1.3 The *Southwest Elevation* (17.7m) is of coursed lime bonded sandstone with quoins and a chamfered plinth. There have been some modifications to the original design, the insertion of a central doorway and reduction of the chimney, for example but otherwise retains its original fenestration and proportions. The projecting chimney stack is stepped and its height has been lowered to just above the eaves. NB The original chimney arrangements for the roof can be seen in Plate 2, consisting of two further chimneys to the apex of the roof, both of these have been removed. A series of modern looking dormer windows has been inserted to

the roof above eaves, in order to provide additional accommodation, probably during the mid 20th century. The square-headed mullion windows are also a feature of the elevation in 2 and 4-light combinations to the first floor. The original side door to the rear of the wing has been blocked up (Plate 14, 304) and a large double doorway inserted. Access changes relate to when the west-wing was annexed from the main house and was adapted into four classrooms c.1900. Abutting the northwest gable is a single storey extension with a gabled roof, which probably post-dates the house's original construction but predates the alterations c.1900. This conclusion was reached after examining the historic photograph (Plate 2). Above the entrance doorway is an inscribed school motto (Plate 15, 99). There is an original, now blocked doorway towards the north end of the elevation (Plate 16, *309*) which may have functioned as the rear service entrance.

7.1.4 The *Northeast Elevation* is in two parts: the main house (9.84m) and the west wing (8.82m). The main house is largely obscured but features two multi light windows to the ground floor, a transom bay window (Plate 17, *106*) which enjoys panoramic views across the garden and valley (Plate 7 , and an adjacent transom window also at ground floor level (Plate 18, *108*). Unusually, bearing in mind the Northeast Elevation's aspect, there are no first floor windows. The West Wing's *Northeast Elevation* (8.82m: Plate 19, *109*) has the original array of windows. Two small windows were inserted at second floor level, below the eaves. The lower wall is marked by a lack of weathering, evidence of a lean-to conservatory. A building, probably a conservatory is depicted in the Ordnance Survey map of 1931, and therefore its construction dates to between 1906 and 1931.

7.1.5 The *Northwest Elevation is* also divided into two sections; the west wing's gable and the main house. The main house (18.17m) only has fenestration to bays 2 and 3 (Plate 20, *111*), and comprises of three mullion 4-light windows and a 2- light to the first floor and two similar windows to the ground floor. The main house section has two doors. The first doorway retains its original 4 panelled door with stop chamfered decoration. NB internally this door was not visible, but it probably served as the rear 'Garden Door' for the house's principal rooms. Further evidence for this arrangement can be seen externally via a vertical building scar to the right of the doorway. This building scar evidences the location of a high wall (c.2.5m). A linear boundary meeting the northwest elevation of the house is depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps of 1893-1936 (Figure 3). The *Northeast Elevation* of the west wing consists of an original 2-light window with quoins, and an inserted window at second floor level. The original 2-light window opposes the one to the front elevation and evidences original second floor accommodation or storage throughout the second floor of the West Wing. At first floor level there are no windows and at ground floor level the gabled extension obscures any original features (Plate 21, 93).

7.2 Weirfield House (Building 1), Internal (Figures 6 and 7).

7.2.1 Accommodation is arranged over four stories: a small basement cellar with three rooms, an array of ground and first floor rooms with second floor rooms to the west wing. Most of the rooms comprise of plastered walls and underdrawn ceilings. Original floors are obscured but appear to be timber floor boards throughout, apart from the cellar and the porch which feature original flagstones. The principal staircase is also of stone.

7.2.2 The *Cellars*, are accessed via a straight flight staircase directly beneath the principal staircase above. The cellar has stone flagged floors through-out and all the walls are of lime-washed course stone. Room 1/0/1 consists of a straight flight of 11 stone steps with a blocked light to the north wall. Room 1/0/2 (*l* 2.8 x *w* 2.2m) features stone and brick shelved partitions, each with a *width of* 1.06 x *h*eight of 0.7 and depth of 0.55, for the storage of wine to the east wall (Plates 22 and 23, *3/4*). The plank and battened door with a lock into room 1/2 is in situ, indicating that room 1/2, the *Wine Cellar* could be locked and secured. Room 3 (*l* 5.85 x *w* 4.85m) was originally illuminated via two, now blocked, cellar windows to the south wall. To the centre of the north wall is the foundation of the chimney above, which was plastered and there was no evidence for a fireplace indicating that this room was originally unheated. Its exact purpose is unknown other than as a *Storeroom*. A further cellar, room 1/0/4, lies beneath the gabled extension to the West Wing and features a brick vaulted ceiling.

7.2.3 The Ground Floor features a number of external doorways, Weirfield retains evidence for the provision of separate accesses for principal accommodation and the servants. The principal historic accesses are via the porch and front doors, and a rear 'Garden Door' to the *Northwest Elevation* (see section 8.16. above). There were originally two servants' doors. One is now blocked (to the *Southwest Elevation),* the second accessed the *Kitchen* to the *Northwest Elevation* (Bay 2).

7.2.4 The front entrance porch (*l* 1.87 x *w* 1.8), to the principal accommodation, is illuminated by a small 2-light side window. The front door is original and features decorative iron door handle, with door bell is still in situ and in full working order. An additional bell-pull exists to Bay 2 at the side of the ground floor window, however its purpose is unknown (Plate 24, *313)*.

7.2.5 The *Entrance Hall* (Room 1/0/5) is accessed via a 4-panelled half glazed door and is a large well proportioned room with a high ceiling and original fixtures. These fixtures include deep moulded skirting boards (0.33m) and pine moulded cornicing, an original feature retained throughout the building. The ornate dog-leg staircase to the west wall features scrolled fretwork decoration with moulded panels below (Plate 25, *139*). The floor is timbered but is carpeted throughout. The principal rooms, off the *Entrance Hall* are accessed via original 6 and 4 paneled pitch pine doors with rosewood knobs, framed with deep moulded architrave.

7.2.6 Room 1/0/6 (*l 6m* x *w 3.64m*) to the rear of the house, is accessed by a 4-panelled door (Plate 26, *14*) and features an original fireplace to the centre of the south wall. The fire place is tiled with a shield motif set in an oak surround with a mirrored over mantle, with decorative lozenges, scrolls and upper rosette carvings (Plate 27, *27*). The ceiling is under drawn and pine moulded cornicing employed throughout. Natural light is provided by a 6-light window to the centre of the east wall (Plate 28, *23*). The window features stop-chamfered mullions and transoms and has lion headed window catches. The floor is timbered but is carpeted throughout. The room retains its original dimensions however its original function is unknown, but it may have served as a *Study*; today it serves as an exclusive meeting room.

7.2.7 Room 1/0/7 (*l7.5m* x *w 4.89m*) represents the original *Morning Room which currently serves as the* school's reprographics department. Access is via a 6 paneled door from the *Entrance Hall* (Plate 29, *15*). The room is well illuminated with natural light from the 6-light transom window to the south wall and the bay window to the east

wall. The room also features deep (0.33m) moulded skirtings and cornicing. There is a chimney breast to the centre of the north wall, which projects 0.35m into the room. The fireplace has been removed and the opening blocked and plastered (Plate 30, *18*).

7.2.8 Room 1/0/8 (*l* 8.12m x *w* 3m x *h* 3.4m) is also accessed via a 6 paneled door from the *Entrance Hall*. As with the earlier principal rooms there is pine moulded cornicing and skirting boards through-out (Plate 31, *25)*. To the centre of the north wall is an extant stone fireplace (Plate 32, *28*) and also a serving hatch with two sliding doors (Plate 33, 27). The dimensions of the room and presence of a serving hatch from the former *Kitchen* (Room 11) indicates that this room probably served as the original *Dining Room*. It is illuminated by two 4-light windows to the south wall, each with vertical sliding sash windows with stop chamfered decoration. The west wall has been modified, there is now a 1.85m opening, and this probably represents an enlargement of an original doorway that would have provided access from the Dining Room (Room 8) into Room 10.

7.2.9 Room 1/0/9 (*l* 4.85m x *w* 2.45m x *h* 3.4m) has been modified not only by the insertion of modern toilets but by the access which is now gained from the *Entrance Hall* (Room 5) via an original 6 panelled door, which led past the cellar door through another principal room to the rear entrance or '*Garden Door'*. The room is illuminated by a 2-light sash to the north wall with moulded architrave (Plate 34, *10*). The original floor is obscured by a linoleum type covering but there is a suspended timber floor beneath.

7.2.10 Room 1/0/10 (*l* 8.4m x *w* 6.5m x *h* c.4.2m) is currently used as the staff room but its original dimensions, position and fittings suggest that it originally served as the *Drawing Room* (Plate 35, *30*). It has been modified by the insertion of two ceiling beams and a cast iron column in the northwest corner, in order to re-enforce the floor above. These modifications were probably part of the structural alterations of the house c. 1900. As a result the room has been enlarged from its original proportions. Original features include the 12-light bay window that provides a 1.4m recess, to the centre of the south wall and the remains of a marble fireplace to the west wall (Plate 36, 32).

7.2.11 Room 1/0/12 (l 6.6m x *w 3.03*m, h >4m) is dominated by it's concrete *Staircase, which* represents a complete insertion and probably dates to the structural alterations during the 1900s, though could be a later early 20th century modification. The whole width of the room is taken up by the concrete dog-leg staircase which accesses the first floor. The double side door to the west wall has been inserted with original doors blocked up.

7.2.12 Room 1/0/13 (*l* 6.6m x *w 3.03*m, h 3.3m) is similar to Room 1/0/12, and represents a converted *Classroom* c. 1900. The original windows are symmetrically positioned and consist of two 4-light and two 2-light windows with splayed timber reveals and architrave with half paneling. The structural modifications are represented by a cast iron bean supported by two internal columns with the maker's stamp "Arnsworth Taylor & Sons Barnsley". The room is accessed by a modern fire-door set within an early 20th century frame with moulded architrave.

7.2.13 Rooms 1/0/13 (not accessible) and 14 (*l* 3.6m x *w* 2.8m) represent a single storey extension to Weirfield's northern gable wall and is probably a later c. 1900 extension.

The internal rooms are currently used for storage but Room 14 has historically housed a series of toilets and evidence still survives in the linoleum floor covering. The ceiling is underdrawn with no decorative features; the walls are painted brick, in contrast to the rest of the house. Although the extension is currently divided, the original layout probably consisted of a secondary *Entrance* to the west wall and corridor for coats and bag storage with toilets to the northern side and access to the Classroom to the south. The earlier function of this room was probably as a *Servants Hall* which had its own doorway, now blocked, to the west wall and access to the *Kitchen*, now obscured by the remodeling of the building c. 1900.

7.2.14 The First Floor is accessed by the remodeled staircase to the centre of the West Wing and is (and was) reached via the principal dog-leg staircase to Room 1/0/5 to the ground floor. The principal staircase (Room 1/1/18: Plate 37, *51*) is illuminated by a large stair-window to the north wall and features decorative balusters to the first floor landing and *Corridor* (Room 1/1/19).

7.2.15 Room 1/1/19(l 12.85 x wc.1.3m) accessed Weirfield's principal *Bed and Dressing Rooms* and still features the original array of 4-panelled doors with rosewood knobs and key escutcheons set in moulded timber frames with deep moulded architrave. Natural light was provided by ceiling light and light well from the apex of the roof Original fittings in the form of bell pulls were also recorded to the south wall above the doorway into Room 24 (Plate 38, *318*).

7.2.16 Room 1/1/20 (*l* 6m x *w* 3.64m) is positioned to the rear of the building and is the first bedroom to be accessed from the staircase via an original 4 panelled doorway. Currently used as the school's IT department much of the room is obscured. However to the centre of the east wall is a 4-light window with decorative architrave, 0.1m wide around the window and 0.8m below the window sill. There are also moulded skirting boards (0.27m) throughout. The room was probably heated by a fireplace to the centre of the south wall, though this has been historically blocked when the central heating system was installed at some time during the early 20th century. NB part of the room has been annexed to form a small store.

7.2.17 Room 1/1/21 (*l* 6.03m x *w* 4.91m x *h* c.3.3) is currently the staff meeting room but was originally a *Bedroom* (Plate 39, *55*) with an adjacent *Dressing Room* (Room 22). There is wooden cornicing and moulded skirting boards throughout. Access is via a 4 panelled door which still retains its deep moulded architrave. There is a large 6-light window to the south wall with an opposing chimney breast to the north wall. The fire place is no longer in situ but an original 4 panelled door leads to the *former Dressing Room* (Room 22).

7.2.18 Room 1/1/22 (l 2.9m x *w* 2.54m x *h* 3.26m) is currently used as an office. There are two doors, the original communicating door to the *Bedroom* (Room 21) to the east wall and an entrance 4 panelled entrance door from the *Corridor* (Room 19). Original cornicing and skirting boards (0.27m high) have been retained as well as the 2 4 panelled doors with associated moulded architrave.

7.2.19 Room 1/1/23 (*l* 4.75m x *w* 3.13m x h >2.9m) retains its original skirting boards (0.28m high) to the east, south and north walls together with its 4-light window to the centre of the south wall. The room currently serves as an office and has been obscured by polystyrene wall tiles and suspended ceiling with diffuse lighting. Its original function is unknown and it could have served as either a small *Bedroom* or possibly a *Nursery*.

7.2.20 Room 1/1/24 (*l* 3.06m x *w* 3.05m x h >c.3.15m) is used as an office. It features original 4 panelled door offset to the north wall and an opposing 2-light window with splayed reveals to the centre of the south wall. Original skirting boards (0.28m high) and cornicing has been retained (Plate 40, *63*). The east wall appears to be at least in part hollow, modern furniture obscured the wall but there appears to have been a possible communication door/opening to Room 22.

7.2.21 Room 1/1/25 (*l* 3.96m x *w* 3.18m x h >3.22m) is currently used to store computer servers. Few original features survive. There is a historic ventilator set centrally into the ceiling which may indicate that the room originally functioned as a bathroom. A rear location of the *Bathroom* would be consistent with Victorian house plans. To the north wall is a cupboard [4], which was not possible to thoroughly inspect and may be an original linen press. The underdrawn ceiling features a lower roof truss timber which has been stop-chamfered.

7.2.22 Room 1/1/26 is an amalgamation of 2 original rooms, and these probably comprise of the original *Toilets*. The western section of the current room features and original door which is opposed on the north wall by a 2-light sash window with splayed reveals. The eastern section is larger than the western one, and also has an original door which accesses the corridor and an opposing 4-light sash window to the north wall.

7.2.23 Room 1/1/27, (*max l* 7.12m x *w* 6.62m x h >3.05m) like room 10 below, has been converted into a large classroom. It features the 'original' (c1900) skirting boards (0.25m high) which were fitted around the protruding piers marking the position of the original north wall. Cornicing has either been retained or replaced following the 1900 renovation work. To the west wall is an original fireplace (Plate 41, *320*) and the room is illuminated by a large 8-light sash window to the centre of the south wall and a small 2-light sash to the west wall, north of the removed wall. There are two doorways to this room; an original 4 panelled off the main corridor (Room 19) and a modified access from the inserted staircase (Room 28).

7.2.24 Room 1/1/28 (*max l* 6.65m x *w* 3.01m x h 3.05m) represents an inserted staircase and was probably associated with the structural modifications c1900. These involved the modification of Weirfield's West Wing by structurally strengthening the support the weight of pupils on the first floor and provided access to the two first floor classrooms (Rooms 27 and 29). The dog-leg staircase has been modified with a 20th century mahogany handrail supported by plain iron balustrades, which probably replaced an earlier timber version, elements of which still survive on the landing (Plate 42, *50*). To the centre of the east wall is a 4-light sash window with splayed reveals and there are shallow (0.22m) skirting boards throughout. The room provides a 4 way access point to the two *Classrooms* (27 and 29) down the stairs to the ground floor and upstairs to the second floor accommodation.

7.2.25 Room 1/1/29 (*l* 6.15m x *w* 5.97m x h 3.06m) is the second converted *Classroom*. The room is illuminated via 2 sets of opposing windows consisting of a 4-light and a 2-light window to the west wall and two 4-light windows with splayed reveals to the east wall. Each window features brass screw latches. Apart from the windows the other original feature is the chimney breast and blocked fireplace to the north wall. To the ceiling is a single transverse steel beam which has been fully boarded out. Rooms 1/28 and 29 represent the northern end of the west wing which would have

probably contained the service accommodation, i.e. servant's bedrooms. One would expect a rear service staircase but its location was at the time of the survey not evident.

7.2.26 Weirfield's second floor is only accessible from the west *Staircase* (Room 1/2/28). The northern rooms have largely been refitted during the mid to late 20th century but the southern rooms remain largely original. From the landing there is access into the attic and the roof and light well and bell pull rig was able to be recorded. Room 32 (*l* 2.25m x *w* 2m) the landing has been annexed to form a small landing where originally it is thought the stairs opened out onto a much larger landing. Room 1/2/31 (*l* 6.7m x *w* 2.8m) represents the southern part of the original *Landing* and features an attic door to the rest of the roof space. There is no natural light and to the west of the room a partition screens off the house's original water cistern (Plate 43, 70). The roof consists two rows of vertically set purlins supported by brick walls. The attic also has a lath and plastered light well as well as remains of the bell pull, as evidenced by vertically positioned boards.

7.2.27 Room 1/2/30 (*l* 6.7m x *w* 5.5m x h 32.75m) features a small 2-light window to the centre of the south wall. The original timber floor boards have been removed and partially replaced with sheet boards. The room has no evidence of original heating, although the double chimney flues, flush with the west wall would have gone some way into making the room habitable during the winter. It may therefore have served as servants dormitory as no evidence for subdivisions of the room were discovered. North of the landing a series of 'modern rooms' have been created to provide a bedroom (Room 1/2/34), living room (Room 35) with toilet, and kitchen to the rear (Rooms 1/2/36 and 37). Room 1/2/35 (*l* 2.28m x *w* 2m x *h* 2.8m) is a small lobby which consists of hollow stud walls. It leads to Room 1/2/34 which has been annexed to form a bedroom with a large cupboard over the stairs, and features an inserted dormer 3-light window to the west wall. Room 1/2/35 (*l* 5m x *w* 3.09m x *h* 2.8m) also has an inserted 4-light window to the west wall The modern doorway in the north wall leads to a small lobby and the toilet (Room 1/2/36: *l* 5m x *w* 3.09m x *h* 2.8m) which is next to the rear Kitchen (Room 1/2/37 *l* 3.12m x *w* 3.05m x *h* 2.8m) with store cupboards towards the east wall.

7.3 The Stables (Building 2), External Elevations (Figure 5).

7.3.1 The original building was 'L' shaped and served as the stables and probable carriage house. Some original features survive but the original form and function of the building has been dislocated by the demolition and construction of the purpose built 2-storey, 5 bay school, at the end of the 19th century. It consisted of four class rooms, two to the ground floor and two to the first floor. This arrangement is reflected in the 4 classroom model employed in the west wing of Weirfield House and provided eight equally sized *Classrooms*.

7.3.2 The *Southeast Elevation* is in two parts, the gable wall to the original stable and the 2-storey school. The original stable building (Plate 44, 96) was built of coursed sandstone which decreases in height (graduated) towards the eaves. There is a gabled roof with a stepped chimney at the centre of the elevation. In addition there are two original windows at first floor level showing the southern end of the building served as residential service accommodation. The school building's *Southeast Elevation* (Plate 45, 90) comprises of a segmental arched entrance door

with a date/key stone '1900' and four mullion 4-light windows to the ground floor. Fenestration is reflected at first floor level and there is a 2-light window above the arched doorway to the first bay and 2 heightened windows beneath small gables to bays 3 and 4.

7.3.3 The *Northeast Elevation* of the former stables is again in two sections, the earlier stable building and the gable wall of the school. The stable building (Plate 46, 92) has an inserted window remodeled from and original doorway which was blocked with coursed masonry, the exact arrangement is uncertain but the window features stopped chamfers and the doorway has interrupted door jambs. There is a high 4-light mullion window which is probably original to the service accommodation to the southern end of the stables. The gable wall of the school now features an inserted doorway with associated steps. The original 6-light mullion windows remain in situ. Above the first floor window is a large cast iron ventilator, an original design feature which facilitated the movement of air through the building.

7.3.4 The Northwest Elevation was largely obscured by temporary modern classroom 'modules' (Plate 47, 124). The fenestration design reflects the *Southeast Elevation*.

7.4 The Stables (Building 2) - Internal (Figure 8)

7.4.1 Room 2/0/1 (*l* 3.27m x *w* 5m) is situated at the southern end of the former stable block. Room 1 has been annexed from the main room by a modern stud partition wall. Almost no original features survive. There is an extant chimney breast to the centre of the south wall, but the fireplace has historically been removed.

7.4.2 Room 2/0/2 (*l* 11.53m x *w* 5m) forms the remaining section of the former stable which has been largely modified. Inserted fenestration consists of modern 2-light windows; three to the west wall and 1 2-light to the east wall with a further 2-light to the north wall.

7.4.3 Room 2/0/4 (*l* 6.4m x *w* 2.57m x *h* >4m) the hall and staircase, features arched entrance doors and a stone dog-leg staircase with decorative cast iron newel post and plain balusters and a mahogany hand rail (Plate 48, *188*). To the side of the staircase is a long store room (Room 5) which this is also accessed by an original door from room 7, and opposes former access into room 5 (Room 6: Plate 49, *137*).

7.4.4 Room 2/0/7 (*l* 7.73m x *w* 6.42m x *h* 2.33m) represents a purpose built *Classroom* c. 1900. There are two sets of opposing windows to the north and south walls, consisting of vertical sliding sashes with moulded architrave. The west wall features two doorways, the current entrance and a doorway to the storeroom (Room 6). The doorway to the east wall accesses room 8. All the doors are plank and battened with rim locks. The walls are painted brick and the original triangular skirting boards are in situ to the north and south walls. The west wall has a skirting scar and to the east wall the boards have been replaced with modern ogee moulded boards. The ceiling is underdrawn with two crossed structural steel lintels which have subsequently been boxed in.

7.4.5 Room 2/0/8 (*l* 6.97m x *w* 6.42m x *h* 2.33m) the second ground floor *Classroom* has two doorways. The first to the west wall communicates with Room 7 and the second external door is positioned in the east wall, and allows separate access to each

classroom. Fenestration is similar to Room 7 except that there is a 6-light window to the centre of the west wall.

7.4.6 Room 2/1/9 (*l* 6.4m x *w* 2.58m x *h* >4m) contains the staircase and first floor landing. The floor is linoleum covered timber boards with painted brick work to the walls. The ceiling is underdrawn with exposed stop chamfered purlins. There are 2 opposing 4-light windows to the north and south walls. The staircase is concrete (13 and 22 steps) with plain iron balusters and a moulded oak handrail.

7.4.7 Room 2/1/10 (l 7.5m x *w* c.2.5m x *h* 3.8m) has been annexed from the original classroom in order to access room 11 without going through the first class room. There are two 4-light mullion with sash windows to the south wall and a cast iron radiator below.

7.4.8 Room 2/1/11 (l 7.35m x *w* 4.73m x *h* 3.88m) has been reduced in width. It features timber boarding, vertically set, to the lower walls and there are original plain ventilator covers to the upper north wall. The underdrawn ceiling features two trap doors (possible replace ventilation covers).

7.4.9 Room 2/1/12 (l 7.35m x *w* c.6.4m x *h* 2.3m to eaves) reflects the fenestration of the room below (Room 8) with a 6-light mullion window to the centre of the east wall (Plate 50, 194).

7.5 The Fulford Building (Building 3) - External Elevations (Figure 4).

7.5.1 The Fulford building represented a major investment in private education during the early 20th century and dwarfed the first Grammar School which developed out of Weirfield House during the 1880s. Its construction was completed in 1911 and it offered teachers and pupils a purpose built educational building self contained in terms of its educational, catering and sanitary functions. As a green-field construction it occupied space which probably served as the school's sports field and had been defined by Weirfield's drive and associated shelter plantations during the late 19th century (Plates 5 and 6). Structurally the building develops the double piled construction with a two room building width. Both rooms span c. 8m and a double gabled roof was employed to span the width of the building.

7.5.2 The front southeast facing façade is a very long at 53.82m and impressive architecturally, both in its boldness and quality, clearly ahead of what had been constructed on site just 10 years before, during the modifications and redevelopment of Weirfield House (Building 1) and it's Stables (Building 2). The front façade (Plate 51, *167*) is a two storey construction with a basement at the east end which is represented externally by louvered windows to the Boiler and Storerooms. The elevation has been divided by a central section with pilasters and an arched canopy over the front door and arched over-light Plate 52, *143*) The central section also acts as the only break to the ground floor string course which is positioned at window sill level. To each side of the central section are two further breaks in the architecture (Plate 53, *133*) provided by larger windows, which are arched 6-lights to the first floor and square headed 9-lights to the first floor. The first floor windows feature decorated shouldered gables and the ground floor type 5 windows have shouldered pediments which help to break up the representativeness of the elevation. Fenestration is standard throughout and features tall 6-light windows to

the ground floor and 4-light windows to the second floor. The elevation is almost symmetrical apart from the side entrance, which is set back from the elevation 4.84m, and is situated at the building's southwest end. The side entrance has an arched doorway (Plate 54, *168*) with plain relatively plain window above and was originally designed as the delivery door primarily for the kitchen and its larder/store.

7.5.3 The Southwest Elevation (32.25m) features the breadth of the main building together with the single storey hipped roof of the former *Kitchen*. The seven windows to the former *Kitchen* have been replaced by UpVC double glazed units but the ashlared stone surrounds and corbel effect to the sills remains (Plates 55 and 56, 170/171).

7.5.4 The Rear *Northwest Elevation* is altogether more irregular and less formal than the front façade. It has an array of plain mullion multi-light windows mainly 6-lights to the ground and 6-lights to the first floor. The two stair-windows are square headed 12-lights. The heightened central 4 bayed section (14.83m: Plate 57, *175*) is prominent with its higher roof line and combination of 6 and 9-light windows under twin shoulder gables to the first floor. The ground floor, to the former *Library*, are four plain transom windows. To the east end of the elevation is a projecting flat roofed section which originally served as the boy's toilets (Plate 58, *176*). At the west end of the elevation lies the former kitchen with its hipped roof and characteristic roof ventilator (Plate 59, *327*).

7.5.5 The side Northeast Elevation (Plate 60, *178)* continues the use of the 6-light first floor windows and there is a series of small 4-light windows to the ground floor some of which have probably been modified into doorway to facilitate access to the basement room instead of the original constricted access beneath the northwest stairs (Room 26).

7.6 The Fulford Building (Building 3), Internal (Figures 9, 10 and 11).

7.6.1 This is a purpose built self contained educational building. The overall internal layout remains largely unaltered although the room functions have changed over time reflecting the educational and building dynamics over the last 100 years. A ground floor plan of the Fulford Block[1] was consulted and has helped to provide a link to the building's original plan. The central corridor (Room 2) is a feature of the building providing direct access to all the current teaching rooms, however the original ground floor functions revolved around the administration, food preparation and consumption at the west end of the building and toilets to the east end. There are four original entrances which retain their original decorative treatments. Today there are a total of five entrances into the building: the northeast doorway and short flight staircase leads to the central ground floor corridor (Room 3/1), the northwest doorway leads to the multi level northwest staircase (Room 3/26), the main entrance doorway which leads via a short staircase to the lobby and central corridor and the side entrance with its arched doorway which leads to room 3/21 formerly the west end of the corridor and lastly, the rear entrance to the northwest elevation, which originally accessed the *Kitchen* but now leads to the metalwork classrooms. A modern fire door has been inserted into the northeast elevation of the former Kitchen and is accessed from an inserted corridor (Room 3/1/19) and forms the fourth entrance to the Fulford Building.

[1] *Plan of the ground floor by A W Glover County Architect, Bishopgarth, Wakefield*

7.6.2 Fenestration forms a number of common types throughout the building, the commonest is the 6-light window with a lower opening sash (type 3). The architectural design of the building employs larger 9-light squared headed windows (type 4). Either side of the main entrance to the ground floor narrow 3-light windows was employed (Type 5). To the first floor smaller 4-light windows (Type 6) have been classically employed in the original design punctuated by taller 6-light (Type 7) arched windows.

7.6.3 Room 3/0/1 is accessed by the double doors to the north east elevation and contains a small foyer and a full width staircase with central balustrade. The walls still retain the original brown tiles to the lower walls (Plate 61, *149*), which were laid in a brick pattern.

7.6.4 Room 3/0/2 (*l* >40mx *w* 2.47m *h* 3.65m), the central *Corridor,* leads from Room 3/1 and features a series of arched alcoves (Plate 62, *152*). The lower walls retain the brown tiled decoration seen in room 3/1.

7.6.5 Room 3/0/3 (*l* 7.28m x *w* 6.86m *h* 2.7m) is *a classroom* but in 1963 served as the Girls' Toilet. As with all of the rooms in the Fulford Block it has painted and plastered walls and an underdrawn ceiling. Access is via a single non original door to the north wall from the central corridor. It is well illuminated with natural light provided by two type 3 windows and a type 4 to the centre of the southeast wall. Each window has a vertical sash to the lower lights with rounded reveals and a protruding window sill board and represents a standard fenestration throughout most of the building. To the ceiling are two beams presumably steel 'I' beams, but they have been boarded over. Decoration is limited there is shallow rounded skirting boards throughout and a dado to the west, east and north walls.

7.6.6 Room 3/0/4 (*l* 6.86m x *w* 5.9m *h* 2.7m) is a now a classroom but in 1963 served as the 'Girls' Cloakroom' accessed via a single replaced fire door to the north wall. The classroom is well illuminated via two type 3 windows and an offset type 4 window to the south wall. The north wall features two high arched recesses and the walls retain original shallow skirting throughout. The ceiling has two boarded beams similar to room 3/3 and aligned with the building.

7.6.7 Room 3/0/5 (*l* 6.15m x *w* 2.4m *h* 2.7m) north of the corridor now serves as the boys' toilets but was c. 1963 a *Classroom* which was subsequently divided to form boys' and girls' toilets. The window to the north wall was obscured. To the south and east walls a section of the original tiling (painted) and plaster mouldings are in situ.

7.6.8 Room 3/0/6 (*l* 6.15m x *w* 5.68m *h* 2.7m) is the western half of the annexed *Classroom* and features obscured windows to the north wall, 2 exposed (original) 'I' beams to the ceiling and original moulded dado and horizontally laid tiles (painted) to the west wall similar to room 3/5.

7.6.9 Room 3/0/7 (*l* 6.93m x *w* 6.43m *h* 2.7m) is currently and historically (c. 1963) a *Classroom.* There are three, type 3 windows to the south wall and skirting and picture rails throughout (Plate 63, *162*). Access is via an inserted fire door to the north wall which accesses the main corridor and two arched recesses to the north wall. To the ceiling are two boarded beams The room served as an original *Classroom*.

7.6.10 Room 3/0/8 (*l* 13.85m x *w* 8.2m *h* 10.14m) is the largest room in the Fulford Building and historically (c.1963) served as the school *Library*. It is accessed via two double doorways from the central corridor (Plate 64, 224). Illumination is served by four transom 9-light windows to the north wall. The floor is carpeted but is timber beneath. The lower walls feature moulded timber paneling throughout and is reflected in the four panelled ceiling with its decorative cornicing and decorative scrolls to the three cross beams (Plate 65, *166*).

7.6.11 Room 3/0/9 (*l* 4.96m x *w* 2.47m *h* 2.13m) is and was c. 1963 the Deputy Heads office. Access is from the main entrance lobby (Room 3/11) to the west wall via an original half glazed door (4 upper lights and two lower moulded panels: Plate 65, 226). There is a type 5 window to the south wall and the floor is of parquet (herringbone). The ceiling has a modern suspended one. The room is largely devoid of original features and even the skirting boards have been replaced.

7.6.12 Room 3/0/10 (*l* 2.51m x *w* 1.9m *h* 3.65m) currently serves as a storeroom which is accessed via the central corridor but historically, c. 1963 it was a class *Storeroom* for Classroom (Room 3/0/7). There is a parquet floor with trap door access to the cellar

7.6.13 Room 3/0/11 (*l* 4.96m x *w* 2.47m *h* 2.13m), the main entrance lobby is accessed via the central doorway to the main southwest elevation. The staircase just inside the double doorway features green vertically set tiles to the lower walls (Plate 66, *228*). The lobby is accessed via double glazed doors and has the standard 'brick' pattern of brown tiles (0.225 x 0.078m). To the east wall is a commemorative plaque to ex pupils who died during the two World Wars. Access to the main corridor is beneath a decorative moulded archway which continues the arched theme to the main corridor.

7.6.14 Room 3/0/12 (*l* 6.8m x *w* 2.37m *h* 2.13m) has been remodeled. In 1963 it served as an office for the '*House Master'* but has been enlarged by the annexation of room 3/14 – the former '*Chair Store'*. The original door has been moved but retained and this is a 4 light door with two lower solid panels. There is a modern lowered suspended ceiling and plain skirting boards throughout. The south wall features a type 5 widow.

7.6.15 Room 3/0/13 (*l* 3.7m x *w* 2.37m *h* 2.13m) retains its original dimensions and was the *'House Mistress's'* office which was reached via the main dining hall (Room 3/15 and 3/20). Today it also serves as an office to the woodwork department and features a type 3 window to the south wall.

7.6.16 Room 3/0/14 (*l* 3.95m x *w* 3m *h* 2.13m) currently serves as a storeroom. It has been modified but historically served as the chair store to the dining room.

7.6.17 Room 3/0/15 (*l* 8.3m x *w* 7.5m *h* 3.25m) currently serves as one of two woodwork classrooms. Historically this room formed the eastern end of the school dining room and was labeled 'House Base' on the 1963 plan but has been heavily modified with the resultant loss of original fittings and fixtures. To the south wall is an array of type 3 and 4 windows.

7.6.18 Room 3/0/16 (*l* 8.75m x *w* 8.2m *h* 3.25m) north of the corridor features three type 3 windows to the north wall. The room has been modified by the insertion of fire doors to the former corridor and effectively extending, by 2.35m, the width of room. To the

northwest corner is an under stairs storeroom, which was not accessible during the survey.

7.6.19 Room 3/0/17 (*l* 6.25m x *w* 2.03m x *h* 2.79m) is currently divided but originally formed the western end of the main corridor and accessed the original *Kitchen* (Room 3/22) and southwest *Staircase* (Room 3/0/18) to the first floor.

7.6.20 Room 3/0/18 (*l* 7m x *w* 1.39m x *h* >3m) the dog-leg *Staircase* to the first floor features stone (fine grained sandstone) staircase with two eight and nine steps flights to the halfway landing and a wall mounted handrail.

7.6.21 Room 3/19 has been annexed from the former kitchen to create an access corridor to the rear inserted fire door. To the side of the doorway original tiles (painted) are still in situ but no other original features have been retained.

7.6.22 Room 3/20 (*l* 9.6m x *w* 9.05m x *h* 3.25m) is currently the second woodwork shop but originally served as the eastern end of the *Dining Room*. Although it has been largely modified the three type 3 windows are still extant to the south wall.

7.6.23 Room 3/21 (*l* 5.98m x *w* 5m x *h* 3.25m) originally this room formed the entrance lobby at the western end of the central corridor. The plain arch into what was the corridor remains in situ.

7.6.24 Room 3/22 (*l* 11.9m x *w* 7.17m x *h* -m) is currently the metalwork shop and has been largely refitted. None of the original kitchen fittings and fixtures have been retained.

7.6.25 Rooms 3/23-25 were not able to be accessed during the survey.

7.6.26 Room 3/0/26 (*l* 6.85m x *w* 3.02m x *h* >4m) occupies the base of the northwest staircase and accesses the playground to the northwest of the building. The walls still retain the original brown 'brick' tiles and the stone staircase, which is in part cantilevered, was completed with ornate wrought iron balusters (Plate 67, *273*).

7.6.27 Room 3/0/27 (*l* 9.78m x *w* 7.3m x *h* >2.74m) currently serves as a classroom but originally functioned as the *Boys' Toilet* and was positioned across the central corridor opposite the *Girls' Toilet* (Room 3). There are floor tiles beneath the present carpet and beneath is a solid suspended concrete floor. The lower walls still retain their original tiles which are associated with a moulded plasterwork, similar to Room 5 and 6, at dado level. The north wall features four 4-light windows and the east wall three 4-light ones.

7.6.28 Room 3/1/28 (*l* 6.43m x *w* 2.98m *h* 2.13m), the northwest *Staircase,* accesses the ground and first floors. The north wall has a tall 12-light stair window and similar wrought iron balusters to room 3/0/26. The walls are no longer tiled but scars remain. The upper northwest staircase is largely original. The landing has been annexed to create a storeroom. Modern inserted glazed doors lead onto the second floor corridor (Room 3/1/49).

7.6.29 The majority of the second floor rooms served and still serve as *Classrooms*. No historic plans were available in order to confirm each room's original functions.

7.6.30 Room 3/1/29 (*l* 7.38m x *w* 6.54m x *h* 3.62m) is a high well lit room situated in the northern corner of the building. A number of decorative fixtures remain in situ. The room is accessed via an inserted 5 panelled doorway (c. 1930). The original doorway, as evidenced by its rounded corners to the doorway, is still situated to the east end of the south wall. This doorway now accesses a storeroom (Room 31) which was not accessed during the survey. The remodeling to the part of the building used the rational of utilising the end corridor for additional storage. There is a moulded wooden dado rail throughout and a moulded picture rail to east, south and west walls. The ceiling features a moulded cornice with two exposed roof trusses. The principal rafters and the tie-beams are just visible below the underdrawn ceiling. The roof trusses have been braced, structurally re-enforcing the high truss via a series of bolts. This feature also forms decorative arches (Plate 68, 270). The lower arches have painted corbels which also have mold cornicing. The ceiling also retains two flush rectangular ventilators which would have helped to aerate the room during the summer months. To the east wall are two structural pilasters also with rounded corners. The room is illuminated by two type 4 windows and a centrally positioned type 5.

7.6.31 Room 3/1/30 (*l* 2.88m x *w* 2.4m x *h* >2.14m) functions as a storeroom and is accessed by an inserted doorway to the north wall.

7.6.32 Room 3/1/31 revealed the nature of the original corridor. Because it was historically annexed from it the original parquet flooring is in situ.

7.6.33 Room 3/1/32 (*l* 6.93m x *w* 7.38m x *h* >3m) is situated at the eastern corner of the second floor and is accessed via an original 6 panelled door. The room is well illuminated by two type 4 windows and a centrally positioned type 5. In addition, to the upper north wall is a 3-light dormer window. Below each window is a cast iron radiator.

7.6.34 Room 3/1/33 (*l* 6.9m x *w* 6.45m x *h* up to 4.85m) is a further large *Classroom* with high ceilings and a southern aspect. Illuminated by two type 6 windows and a centrally positioned type 7, and a 3-light dormer to the upper north wall. The east wall is a modern partition construction and appears to have been annexed from a larger original room.

7.6.35 Room 3/1/34 (*l* 6.35m x *w* 6.95m x *h* >2.8m), features three type 6 windows to the south wall and a modern partition wall and fire door to the north wall. The east walls remain, though these were at the time of the survey, obscured by mounted art work. The west wall appears to have been modified by the insertion of two openings to improve communication, effectively enlarging the adjacent classroom (Room 37).

7.6.36 Room 3/1/35 and 3/1/36 side lobby/corridor and store-room was annexed from the former original Classroom, now largely occupied by room 34. Room 35 provides access to the two adjacent classrooms and the store (Room 36).

7.6.37 Room 3/1/37 (*l* 7.05m x *w* 8.2m x *h* >3*m*) represented a large original classroom which has been annexed along the west by the insertion of a small office and store. Access is from the central corridor via an original 6 panelled door with over-light. The original fenestration has been retained with two type 6 windows and a central type 7 window to the centre of the south wall. The north wall has a high 3-light dormer.

7.6.38 Room 3/1/38 (*l* 4.24m x *w* 2.36m x *h* c3m) featured a possible chimney breast to the west wall and a type 6 window to the south wall.

7.6.39 Room 3/1/39 was not accessible.

7.6.40 Room 3/1/40 (*l* 6.85m x *w* 9m x *h* 4.85m) represents a purpose built Classroom well illuminated by two type 6 windows and a centrally positioned type 7 to the south wall and a 3-light dormer to the north wall. The east wall features a stud wall and the room has been reduced in length probably to facilitate the insertion of an office (Room 41).

7.6.41 Room 3/1/41 (*l* 5.1m x *w* 1.63m x *h* 4.85m) forms a narrow office and was annexed from the adjacent room (Room 40). It features a type 4 window to the south wall.

7.6.42 Room 3/1/42 (*l* 6.88m x *w* 7.15m x *h* 4.85m) is situated at the southern corner of the building and is a mirror image of room 32. It is in its original unaltered condition. The ceiling is in part sloped, reflecting the hipped roof above. The room was originally accessible from the now obscured doorway to the north wall but remodeling has resulted in access through the east wall and the small inner lobby north of the office (Room 41). To the south wall are two type 6s and a central type 7 window. There are a couple of external ventilators, one to the south wall and one to the west wall. These are represented by a plain metal cover with a round centrally positioned knob.

7.6.43 Room 3/1/3-44 (*l* 5.17m x *w* 3.5m x *h* 2.74m) is 'L' shaped and currently serves as the kiln room and features two kilns. As well as being a small room it also represents the western end of the central *Corridor*. The room section possibly served as a staff room, suggested by its size and provision of a fireplace still in situ in the eastern corner. The cast iron fireplace features floriated sways and egg moulding beneath the mantle piece (Plate 69, 326) and represents the only surviving fireplace in the building.

7.6.44 Room 3/1/45 (*l* 7.3m x *w* 6.52m x *h* 4.85m) is the current art room and former *Classroom*. Well illuminated by three windows (2 type 5s and a central type 6) to the north wall the ceiling features two arching roof trusses finished with decorative scrolls to the wall.

7.6.45 Room 3/1/47 (*l* 7.48m x *w* 4.8m x *h* >2.14m) serves as a teaching room and has annexed the original corridor. The original 2.8m wide opening probably featured a glazed screen but this has been removed leaving the moulded architrave in situ. It was accessed via a single door to the south wall.

7.6.46 Room 3/1/48 (*l* 8.18m x *w* 7.12m x *h* 4.55m) was and remains a *Classroom*. Like Room 50 it is positioned directly above the former *Library* with its high ceiling, so is accessed via a straight flight of steps from the central corridor. Fenestration is provided by a large 9-light (type 6) window and a type 5 window. Access is via a 6 panelled door to the west wall and there is a single exposed arched roof. A modern door has been inserted into the east wall, and was probably created to access the staff toilets.

7.6.47 Room 3/1/49 (*l* >20m x *w* 2.38m x *h* c2.7m) the first floor corridor reflects the ground floor corridor. It features brown tiles and moulded dodo rails which survive in modified form. Today the floor is linoleum covered but originally it was parquet as

can be evidenced in the annexed northeast end section (Room 31). Three roof lights provide natural light to this internal room.

7.6.48 Room 3/1/50 (*l* 8.15m x *w* 6.87m x *h* 4.55m) is similar to Room 48, and features an arched roof truss and similar fenestration to the north wall. The ceiling has two ventilators and there is a further wall ventilator to the centre of the north wall.

7.6.49 Room 3/1/51 (*l* 3.6m x *w* 1.35m x *h* 2.33m) is comprised of the stairs and corridor to the current staff toilet (Room 52). It has the original moulded dado plaster work to the east wall, a continuation of the moulded wooden dado to the central corridor.

7.6.50 Room 3/1/52 (*l* 3.07m x *w* 2.8m x *h* 2.33m) is currently a staff toilet with a separate toilet and urinal, which may have been its original function as evidenced by a tongue and grooved timber screen with decorative stop chamfers, next to the urinal.

7.6.51 Room 3/1/51b is a large storeroom currently used for the storage of cleaning supplies and features a butlers' sink to the east wall.

7.6.52 Room 3/1/53 (*l* 6.48m x *w* 4.96m x *h* 3.3m) is probably the most original room on the first floor. It features a number of decorative features such as ceiling cornicing, a picture rail and original ogee moulded skirting boards. To the south wall is the original 4 panelled door adjacent to a fitted cupboard [2] which could also be original. To the east wall is a blocked fireplace which marks probably the only modification to the room. Because of its decoration and provision of heating it probably represents the original *Office, Meeting or Staff Room*.

7.6.53 Room 3/-1/54 (*l* 7.35m x *w* 3.35m x *h* c.2.4m) currently serves as the school caretaker's workshop and is situated in the basement with a doorway to the northeast elevation (east wall). It retains original white walls throughout. To the west wall is a blanked off doorway finished with similar tiles to the walls which suggests it was never actually used and represents a change during construction. The north wall has four boarded up window openings and there is a 4-light window to the east wall.

7.6.54 Room 3/-1/55 (*l* 7.35m x *w* 6.35m x *h* c.2.4m) has had an doorway inserted to the east wall. Original access was via Room 58 off the northwest staircase.

7.6.55 Room 3/-1/56 (*l* 7.4m x *w* 6.9m x *h* c.2.4m) is a storeroom and paint store, which has modified access doors to the east wall probably to allow for the installation of the modern boilers (Room 3/57). There are two obscured window openings to the south wall.

7.6.56 Room 3/-157 (*l* 6.9m x *w* 6.6m x *h* c.2.4m) the boiler room, features a series of modern 'Ryro' boilers, two cast iron pumps, three 'Hamworthy' pumps? and a 'Pressmain' pump. The Boiler house serves not only the Fulford Building but also the modern school buildings to the south. There are 4 boarded window openings to the south wall.

7.6.57 Room 3/-1/58 (*l* 5.1m x *w* 3.07m x *h* c.2.37m), is a basement lobby which currently stores cleaning equipment. There is, incommon with, all of the basement rooms an underdrawn concrete ceiling with suspended heating pipes and painted brick walls

throughout and a concrete floor. The north wall has an original 4 panelled door with over-light, there is a obscured doorway to the east wall which would have been the original access point to Room 55. A further doorway to the west wall accesses the central service tunnel (Room 59).

7.6.58 Room 3/-1/59 (*l* >20m x *w* 2.37m x *h* c.2-2.4m) the central service tunnel has been modified by the reduction of the floor by up to 0.4m, and probably relates to the removal of the original sewage pipes when the original toilets Rooms 27 and 3) were converted during the late 20th century. Bricked up feeder gullies are still visible. The original floor level can be seen along the sides of the room. The room was originally accessed by two known trap doors through from the ground floor (Rooms 8 and 14), suggesting the current door is a modern insertion.

7.6.59 Room 3/-1/60 (*l* 7.35m x *w* 2.37m x *h* c.2.7 - >3m) the basement corridor, would have originally accessed all the basement rooms as well as Fulford's ground floor. The walls are fully tiled, and there is a large stair window to the north wall. The staircase (Plate 70, *203*) is original and features plain iron balusters with tripartite crafted finials which carry right up to the first floor.

8 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

8.1 A desk-based survey and rapid building assessment of the PDA was undertaken by ARCUS in 2007. This report has provided a basis for this report. There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA despite some of the buildings being of potential regional significance.

8.2 A summary of the information has been collated into Table 1 (below). Building significance has been based upon date, surviving extent and architectural/archaeological detail.

Table 1: Penistone Grammar School: building chronology and significance

Building	Date of construction	Building Type	Significance
1	Constructed c. 1875, modified c.1900	House	Local/Regional
2	Constructed c. 1875, modified c.1900	Stables and School	Local
3	Constructed 1911	School	Local/Regional

8.3 Building 1, formerly Weirfield house, was modified c.1900 and the entire west wing was converted into a school. The main house was retained as residential accommodation for the school's headmaster. Many of the internal fittings and fixtures remain from the mid Victorian period (c.1870s) including evidence for a bell pulley system and a number of original fireplaces.

8.4 The series of architectural features of Weirfield highlighted in this report, contribute to the building's historical identity. Weirfield has provided a historic focal point and has contributed to the community's sense of place. It represents an evolving social picture.

8.5 Particular features of note are the decorative treatment to the principal rooms and elements of the garden design, such as the terraces and footpaths, which survive in situ.

8.6 The Stables, Building 2, has been heavily modified and now retains few original features though the 2-storey school does retain original features such as its staircase with decorative newel post as well as the overall room dimensions and access points.

8.7 The Fulford Building, Building 3, represents a significant educational building which dates to the early 20th century. Although the internal functions have been adapted the self-contained nature of the original building can still be discerned.

8.8 The PDA is of social importance and contributes to the building's historical identity and to the sense of educational focus and history that it has had for Penistone, over the last 135 years.

9 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

In the event that any of the buildings will be demolished, an archaeological watching brief should taken place and detailed elevation drawing prepared which will provide a further record of the building. This will allow the recording of features not available during the Building Record and be able to confirmation the roof structure, original access points and further potentially unknown historical features.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliographic References

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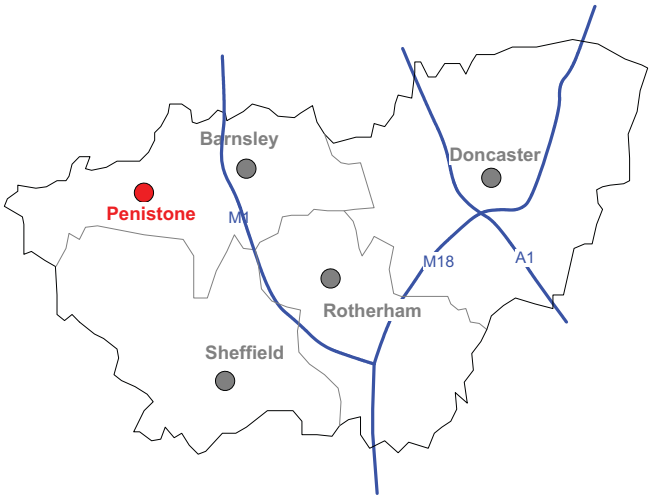
10.2 Cartographic References

1850 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet 273
1893 1st Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet 273/15
1906 2nd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet 273/15
1931 3rd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, sheet 273/15
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11.3 Internet Sources

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FIGURES

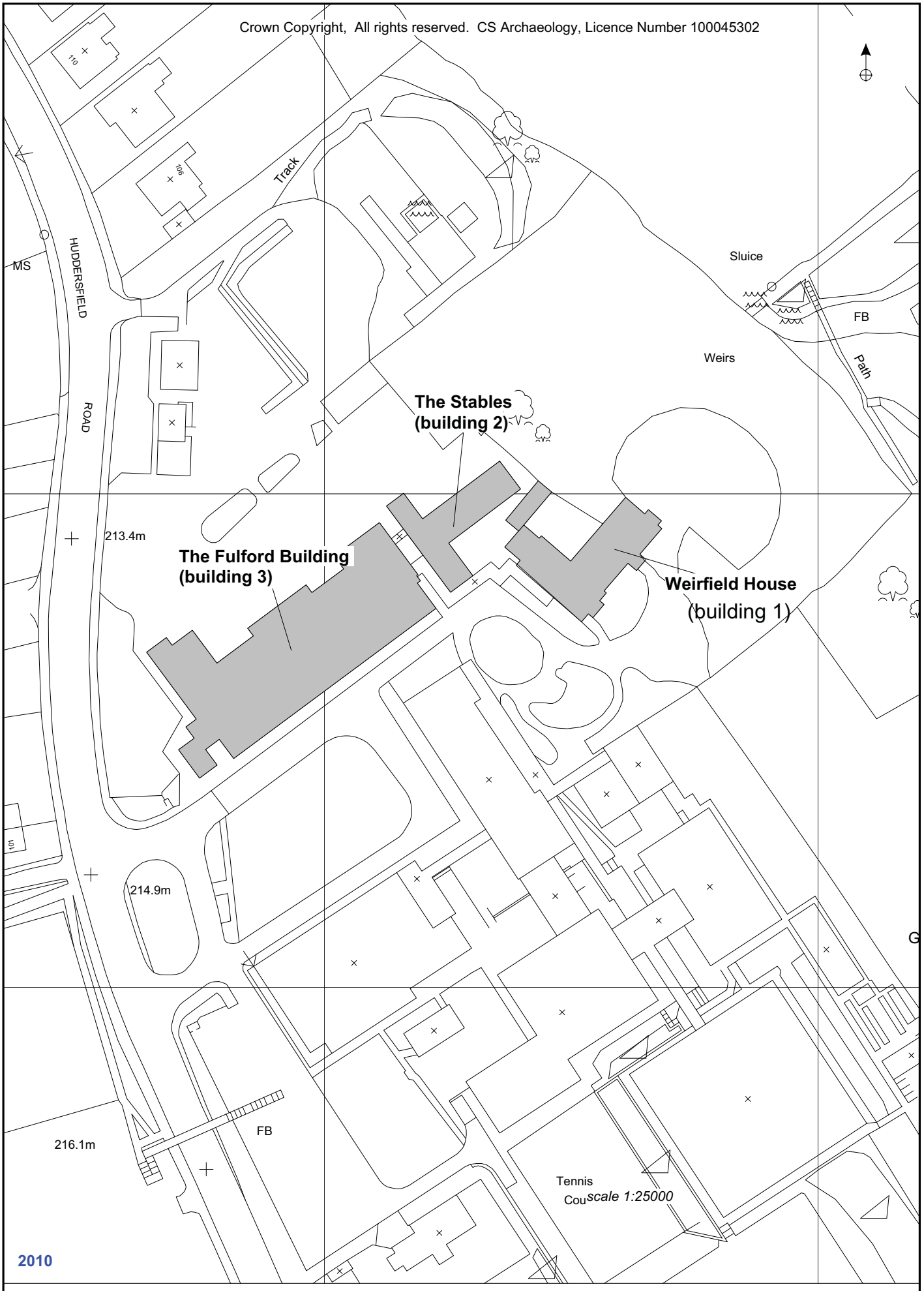




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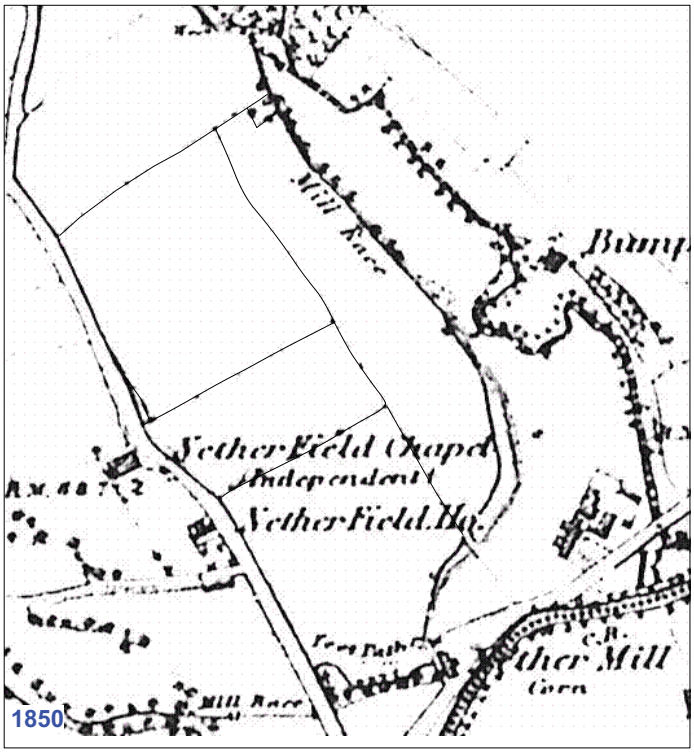
for inset see Figure 2

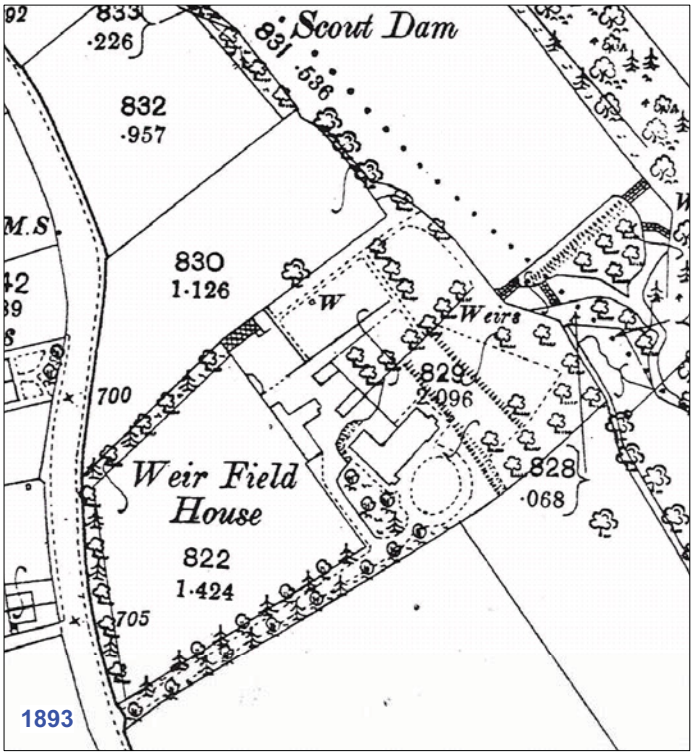
Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 1: Location Map	CS Archaeology October 2010

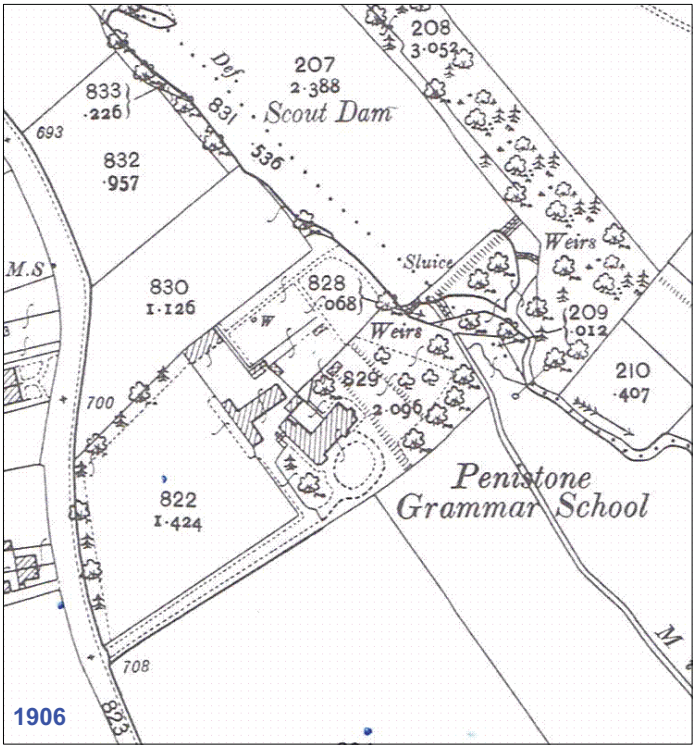


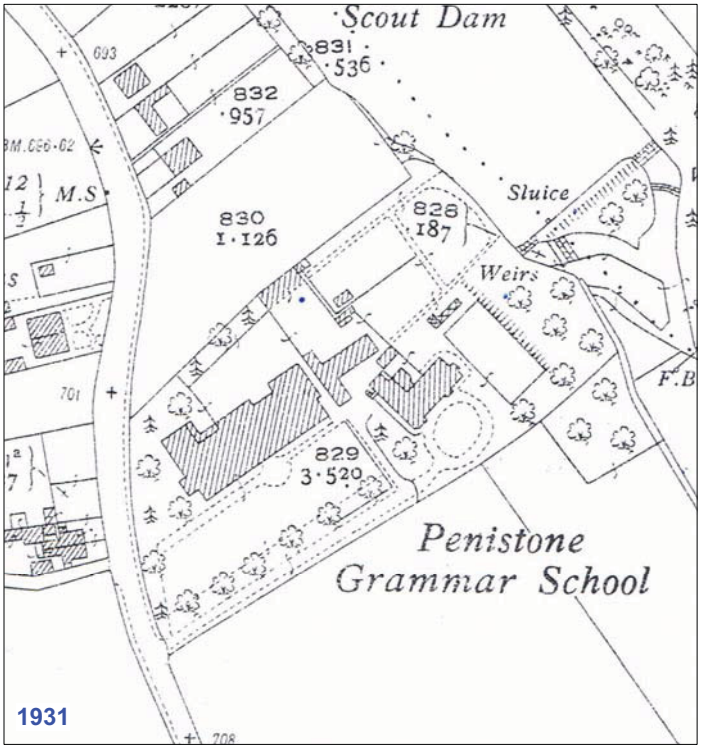
Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 2: Plan of the Historic Buildings	CS Archaeology October 2010

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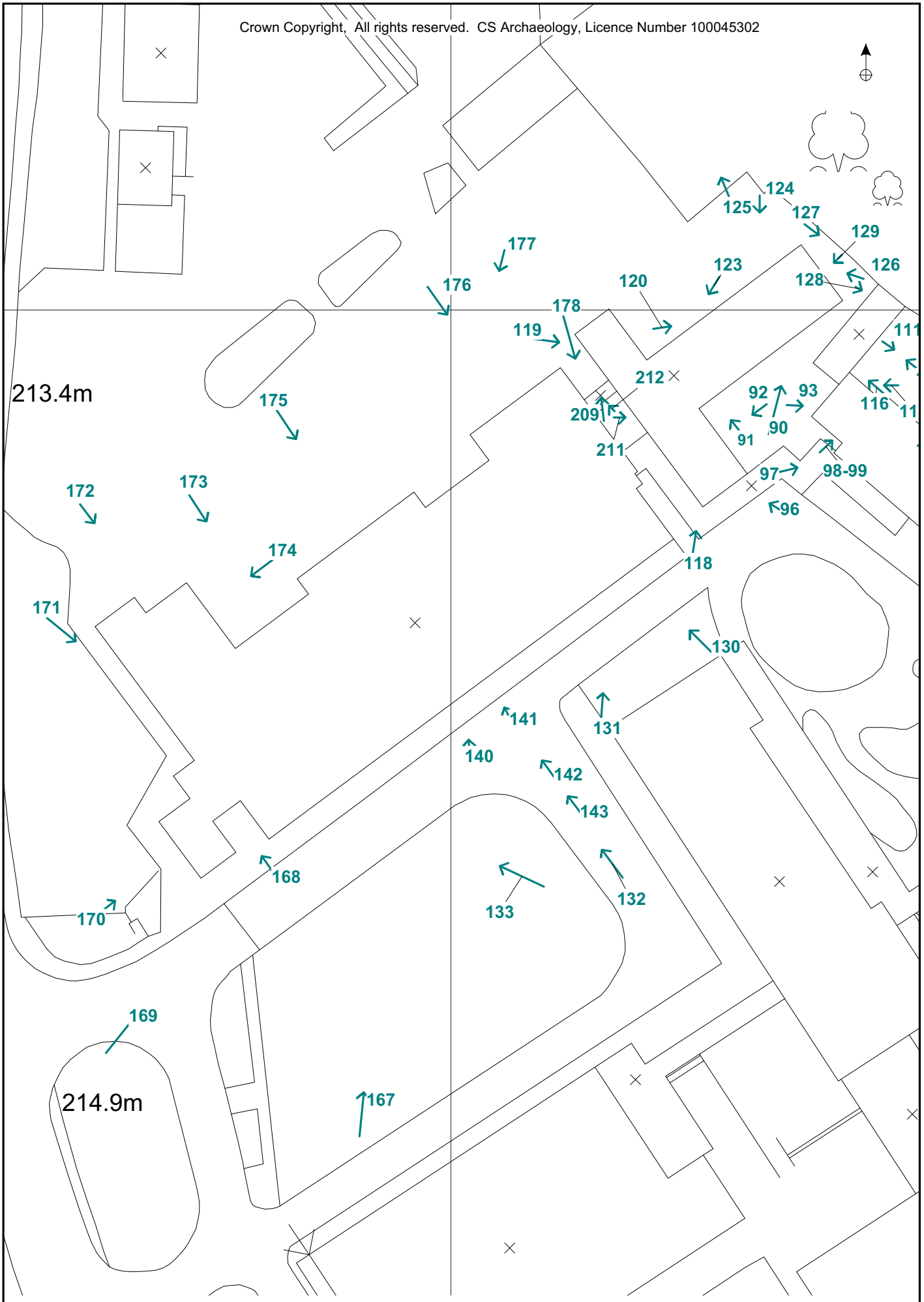




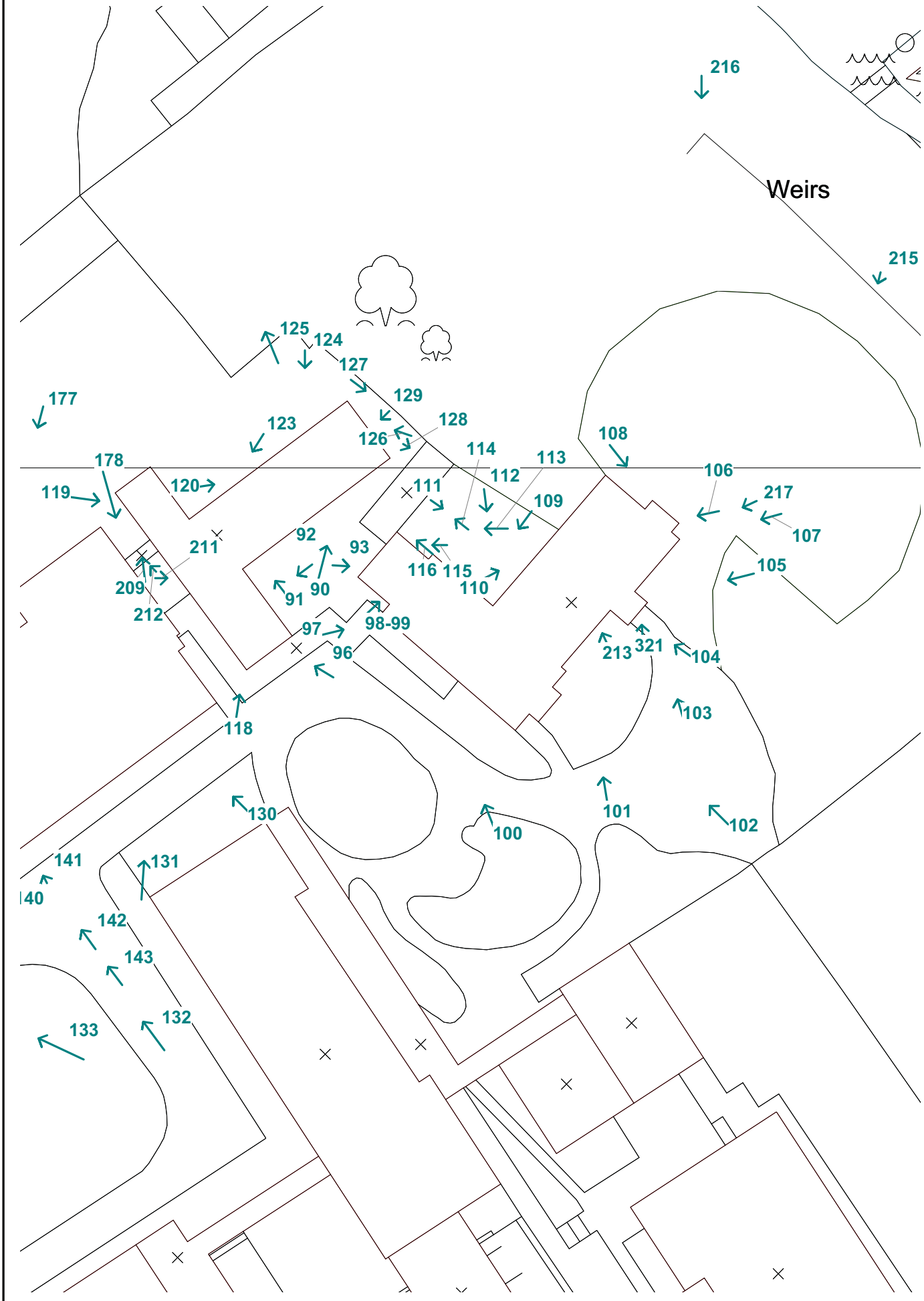




Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 3: Historic Maps 1850-1931	CS Archaeology October 2010



Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 4: External Photographic Positions (western PDA) *scale 1:500*	CS Archaeology October 2010

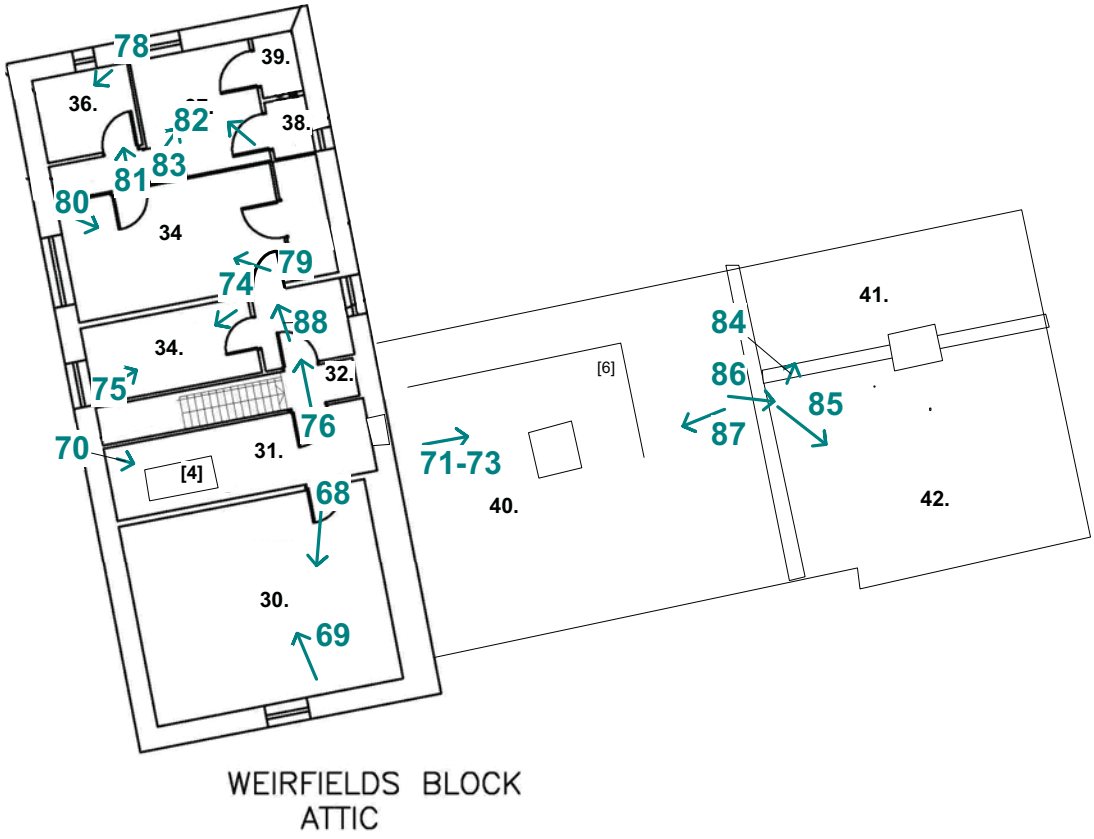


Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 5: External Photographic Positions (eastern PDA)	CS Archaeology October 2010

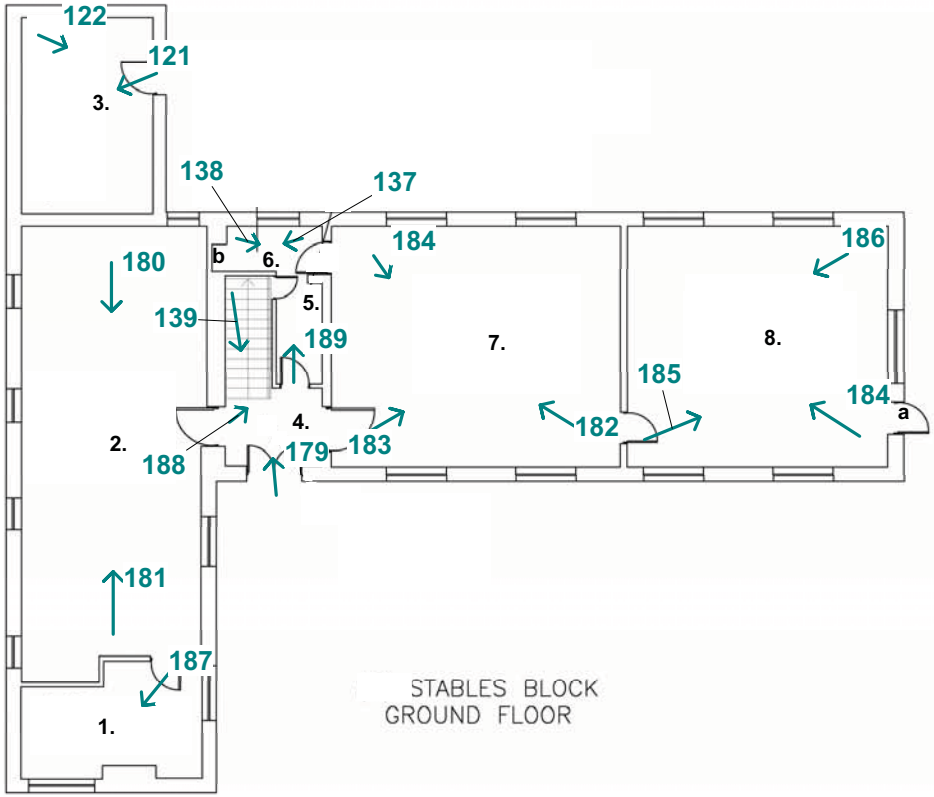


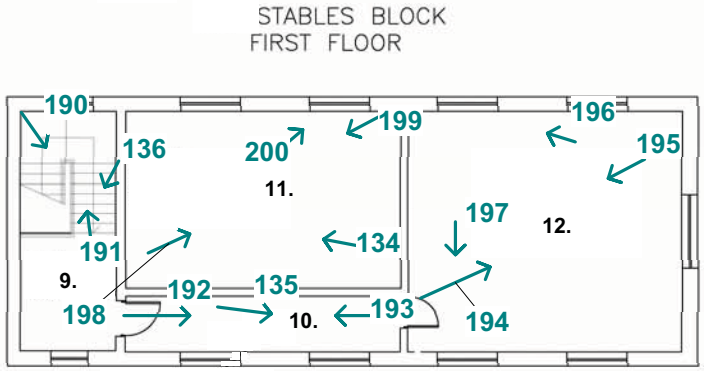
Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 6: Weirfield House, The Cellar and Ground Floor Plans (Building 1)	CS Archaeology October 2010





Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 7: Weirfield House: First and Second Floor Plans (Building 1) *Plans based on BMBC plans of the school c. 2004*	CS Archaeology October 2010





key

photographic position and reference number

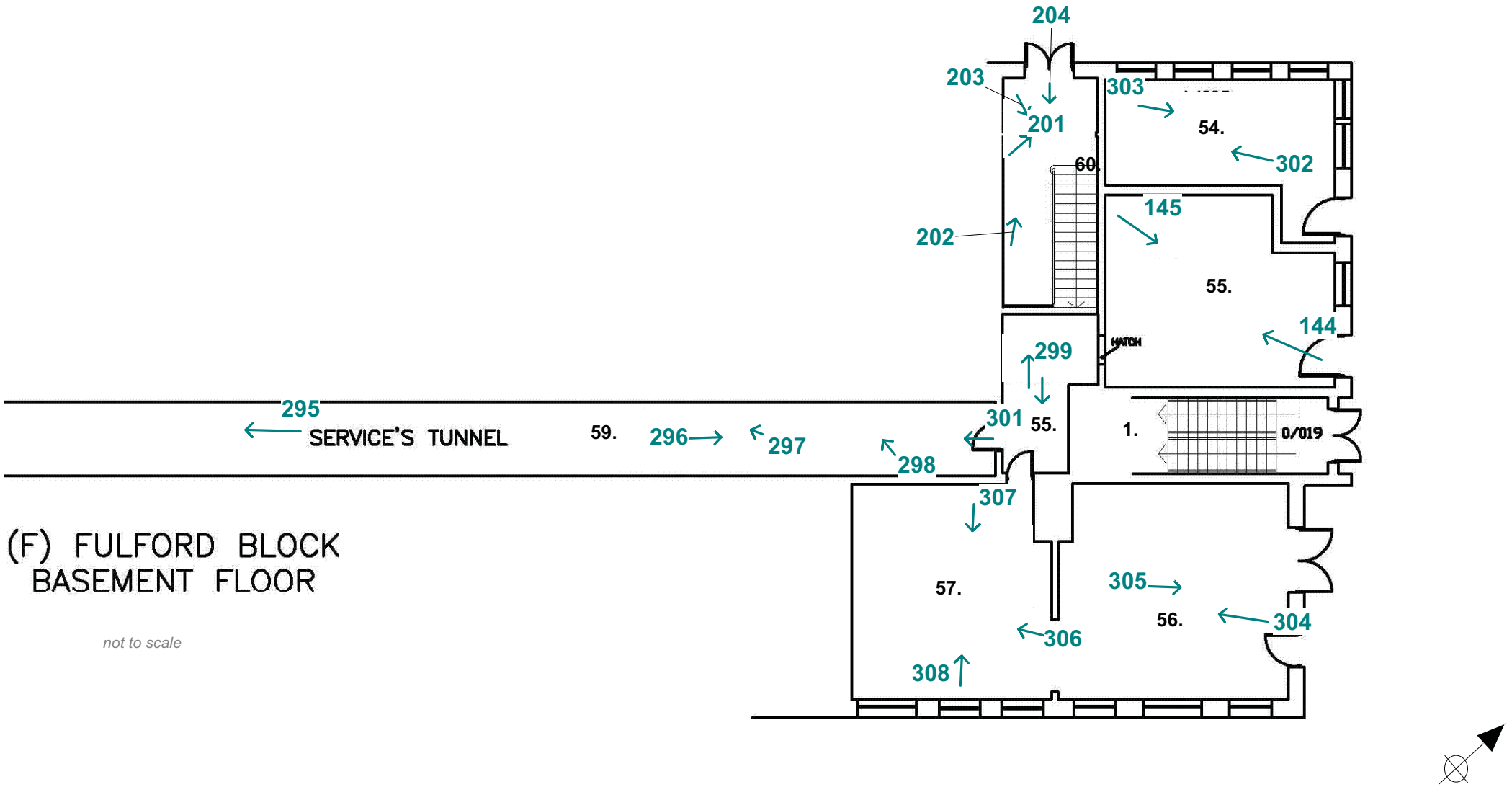
Penistone Grammar School,
Penistone, South Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Building Record

Figure 8: The Stables
Floor Plans (Building 2)

scale 1:200

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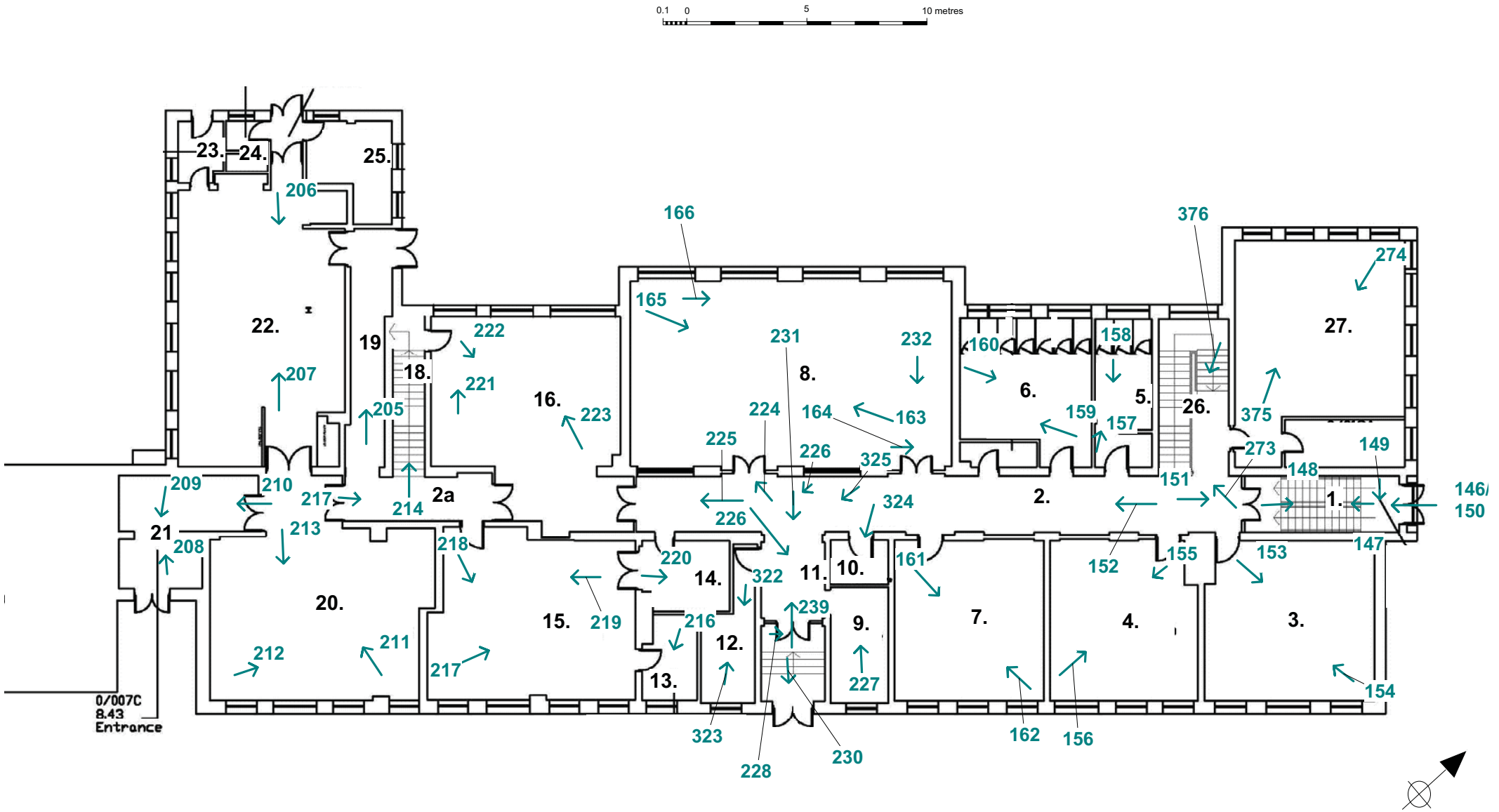
Plans based on BMBC plans of the school c. 2004



(F) FULFORD BLOCK
BASEMENT FLOOR

not to scale

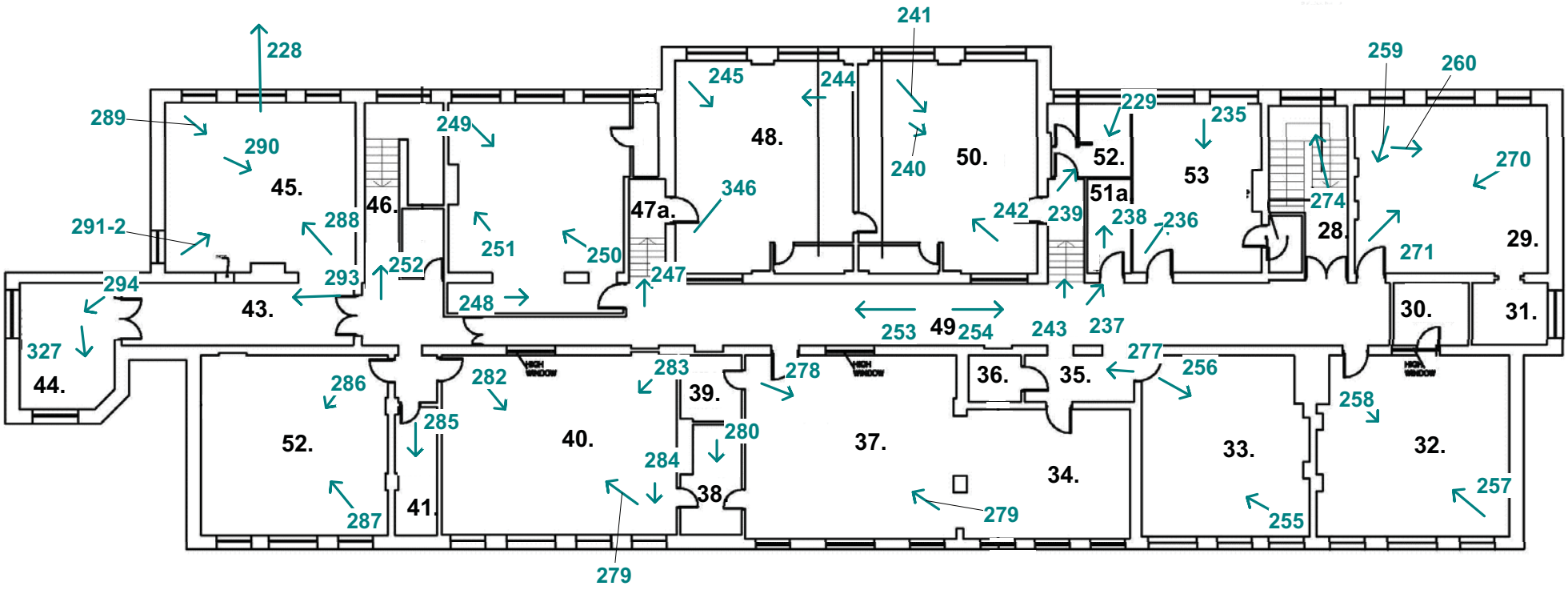
Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 9: The Fulford Building Basement Floor Plans	CS Archaeology October 2010



Plans based on BMBC plans of the school c. 2004

Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 10: The Fulford Building Ground Floor Plans (Blg.3)	CS Archaeology October 2010

FULFORD BLOCK
FIRST FLOOR



0 10m

Plans based on BMBC plans of the school c. 2004

Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 11: The Fulford Building First Floor Plans (Building 3)	CS Archaeology October 2010

PLATES

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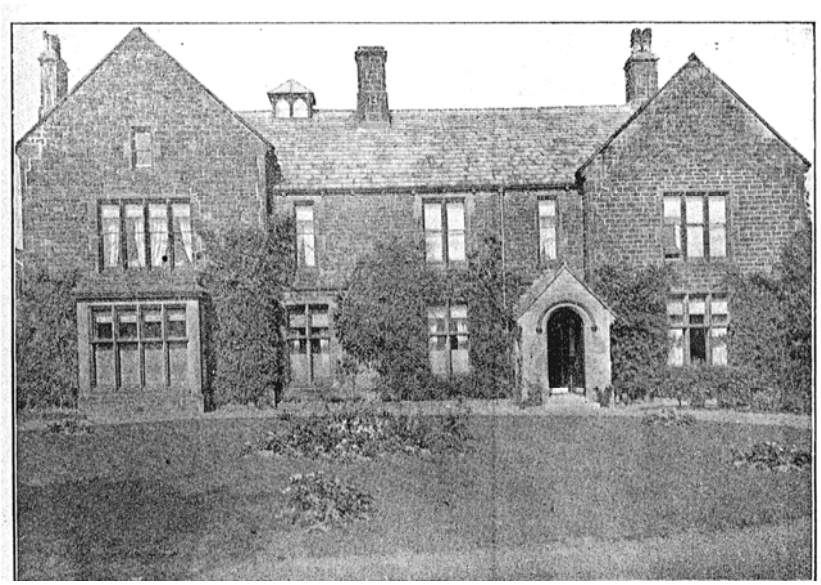


Plate 1, the front *Southeast Elevation* of Weirfield House (Dransfield 1906)

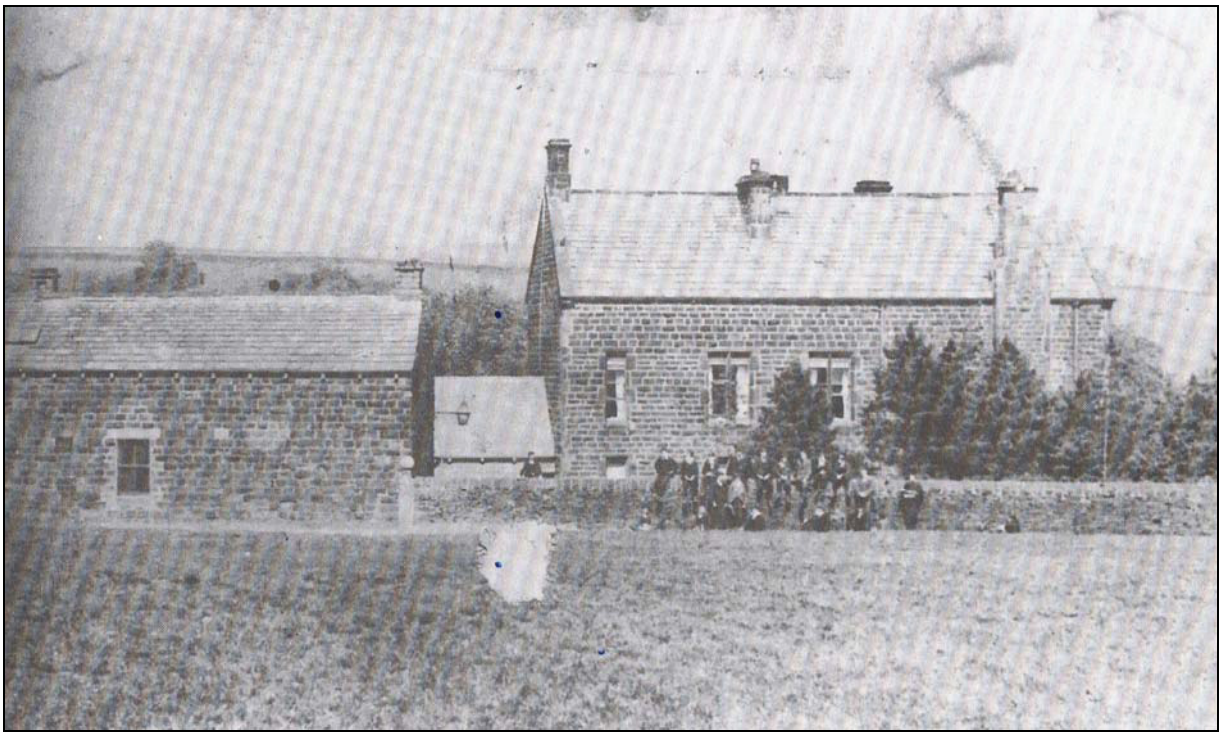


Plate 2, *Weirfield House Grammar School c. 1890(Hambleton and Young 1995) the Fulford Building was later built in the foreground*



Plate 3, Formal photograph of Penistone Grammar School, taken in front of Weirfield House, c.1890s (Hambleton and Young 1995)



Plate 4, the front façade of Weirfield House, probably taken during the late 19th/early 20th centuries when it was still used as a private residence



Plate 5, view of Netherfield from Penistone which pre-dates the Fulford Building (i.e. pre 1911), looking northwest

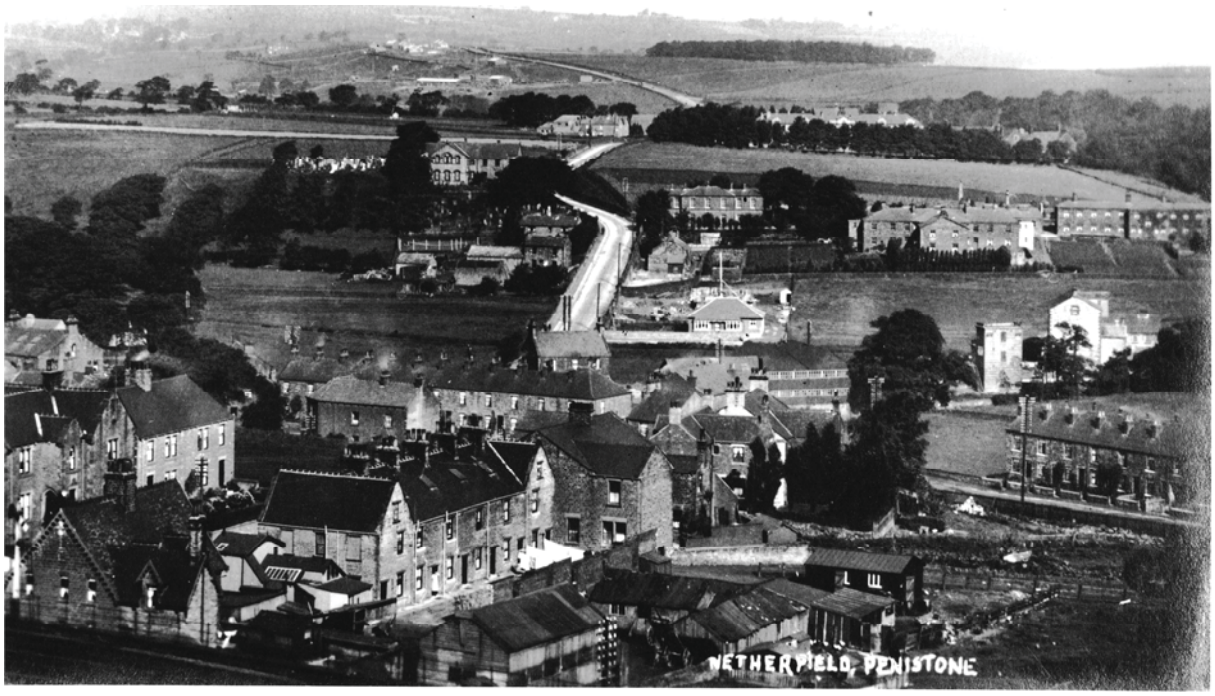


Plate 6, view of Netherfield from Penistone that post dates the Fulford Building (i.e. post 1911), looking northwest (Old Photograph collection B27163)



Plate 7, view of the house, looking north west (Old Photograph collection B1966)



Plate 8, view of the terraced gardens with Ada Black, who was the cook at the school for many years (Hambleton and Young 1995), looking southwest

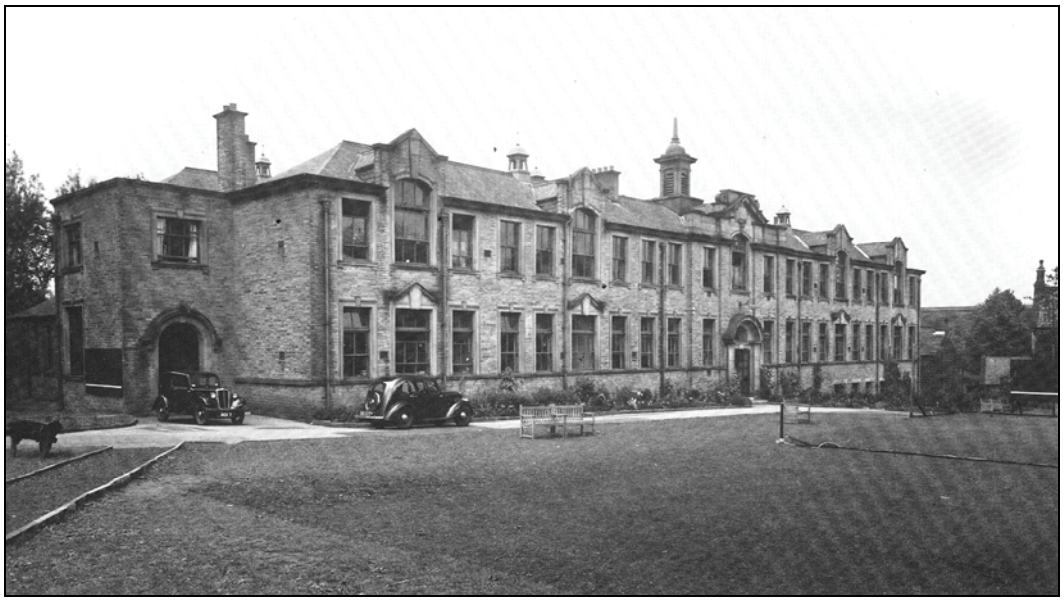


Plate 9, View of the Fulford Building c. 1940 (Penistone Grammar School's 600th anniversary Calendar 1992), looking northeast



Plate 10, View of the Fulford Building framed by the 1961 extensions built after the school became a neighborhood comprehensive in 1957, (Penistone Grammar School's 600th anniversary Calendar 1992)

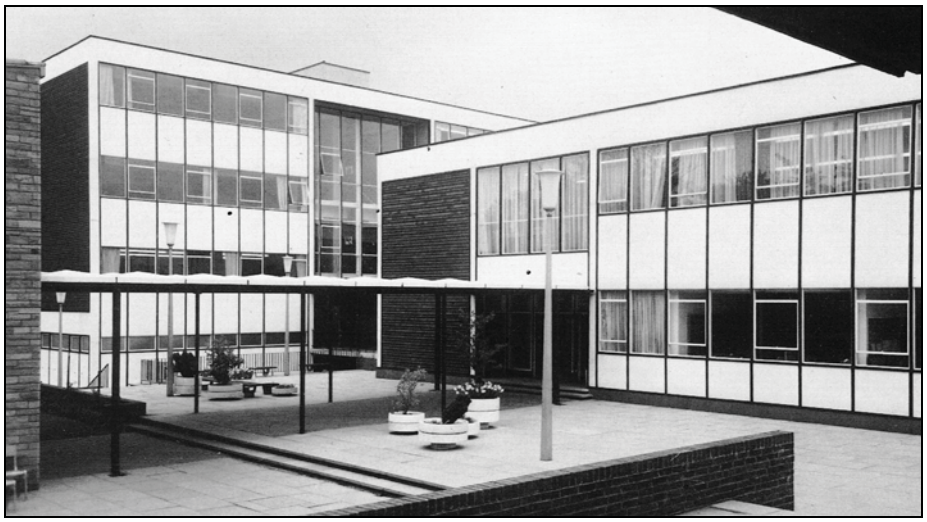


Plate 11, the Saunderson Block with the Frank Winterbottom Hall opened in 1967 (Penistone Grammar School's 600th Anniversary Calendar 1992)



Plate 12, *102:* building 1, oblique view of the front *Southeast Elevation*, from the southeast



Plate 13, *321:* building 1,*detail* of the front door, from the south southwest



Plate 14, *306:* building 1, oblique view of the original blocked doorway, from the south southeast

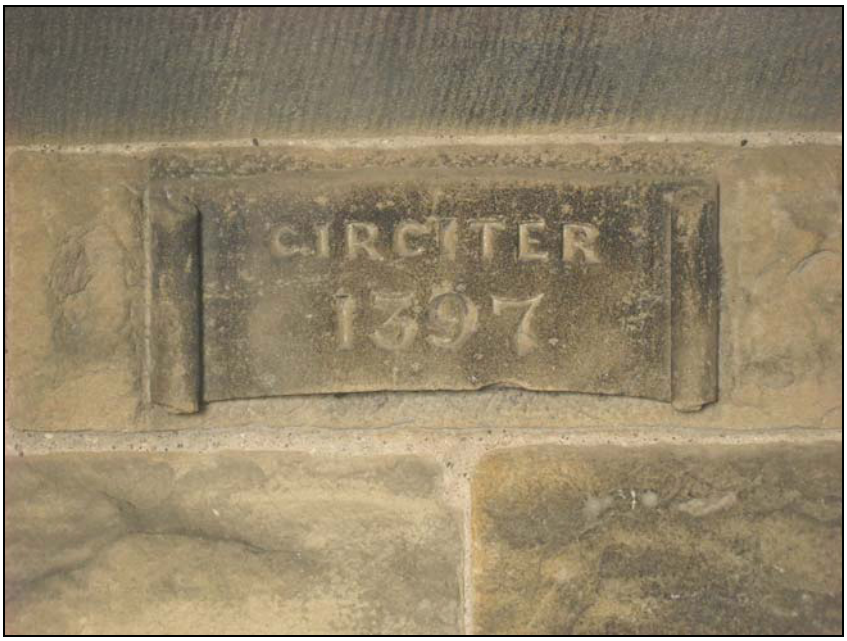


Plate 15, *310:* building 1, detail of the carved inscription 'CIRCITER 1397' , from the southwest



Plate 16, *99:* building 1, detail of the inscription with the school motto, from the northwest



Plate 17, *106:* building 1, view of the bay window to the *Northeast Elevation*, from the east southeast



Plate 18, *108*: building 1, view of the bay window to the NE elevation, from the northwest



Plate 19, *109*: building 1, view of the *Northeast Elevation* of the West Wing, from the northeast



Plate 20, *111*: building 1, view of the rear *Northwest Elevation*, from the northwest



Plate 21, *93:* building 1, view of the gabled extension, 'garage' and Northwest Elevation of the West Wing, from the northwest



Plate 22, *3:* room 1/-1/2, view of the storage shelves to the east wall, from the northwest



Plate 23, *4*: Room 1/-1/2, view of the *Wine Cellar* door with plank and battened with internal lock, from the south southeast



Plate 24, *313:* building 1, *the* external *Southeast Elevation, d*etail of the decorative brass pull to the front wall (purpose unknown), from the south



Plate 25, *13:* room 1/0/5, oblique view of the principal staircase, from the southeast



Plate 26, *14:* room 1/0/5, oblique view of a 4 panelled door (leading to Room 7), looking, from the west northwest



Plate 27, *24:* room 1/0/6, detail of the ornate fireplace to the centre of the south wall, from the north northwest



Plate 28, *23:* room 1/0/6, general view, from the west northwest



Plate 29, *15: room 1/0/5,* oblique view of a 6 panelled door (leading to Room 6), from the northwest



Plate 30, *18:* room 1/0/7, general view, from the east southeast



Plate 31, *25*: room 1/0/8, general view, from the southwest



Plate 32, *28: room* 1/0/8, oblique view of the stone fireplace, from the southwest



Plate 33, *27: : room* 1/0/8, view of the serving hatch [1] to the north wall, from the southeast



Plate 34, *10: room* 1/0/27: general view, from the south southeast



Plate 35, *30: room* 1/0/10*, general view, from the northeast*



Plate 36, *32: room* 1/0/10, detail of the marble fireplace to the west wall, from the east

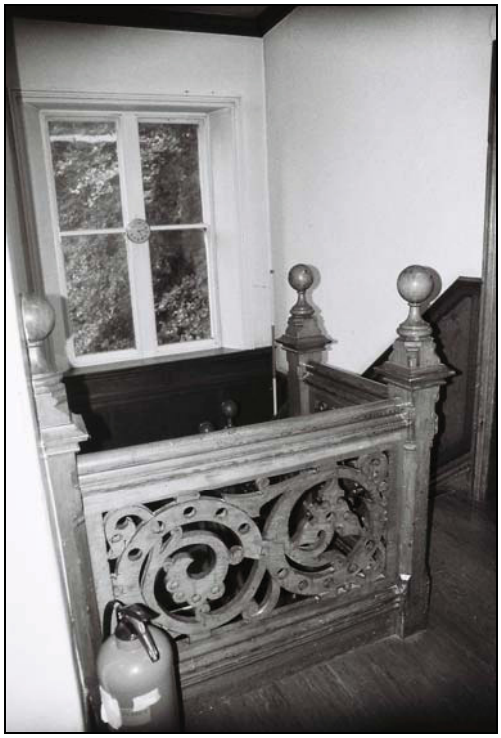


Plate 37, *51: room* 1/1/18, oblique view of the principal staircase (first floor landing), from the south southwest



Plate 38, *318: room* 1/1/19, view of the extant bell above the doorway to Room 24, from the north northwest



Plate 39, *39: room* 1/0/11, view of the fitted cupboards, from the northwest



Plate 40, *63: room* 1/1/24, general view with the 2-light window, from the north



Plate 41, *320: room* 1/1/27, view of the 8-light window to the south wall, from the west



Plate 42, *50:* room 1/1/28, oblique view of the staircase (first floor landing), from the northwest



Plate 43, *70: room* 1/2/31, view of the slate header tank, from the southwest



Plate 44, 96: building 2, external, general view of the Southeast Elevation, with the two first floor windows, from the southeast