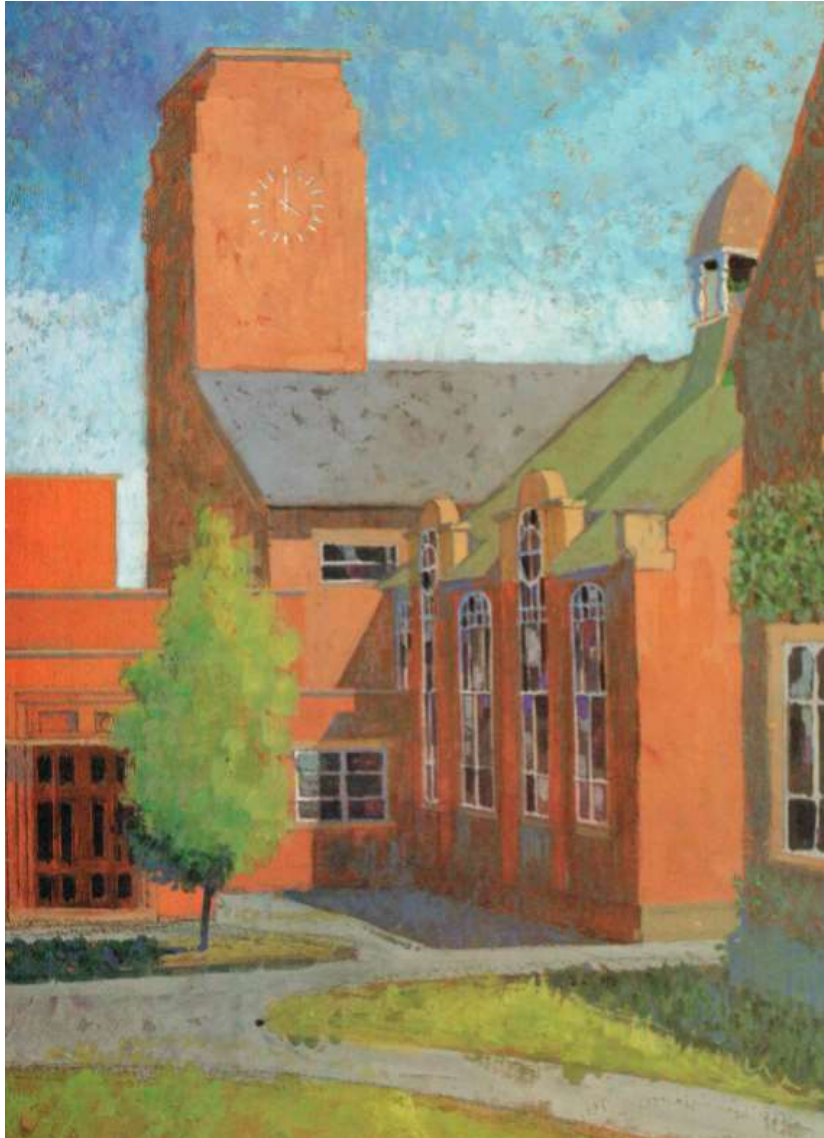


Design, Access & Heritage Statement

In association with Remway Design



**PROPOSED RECEPTION & OFFICES AT
SPALDING GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PRIORY RD, SPALDING,
LINCOLNSHIRE, PE11 2HX**

Jonathan Biggadike

January 2018

Design, Access & Heritage Statement

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N.B. The front cover (figure 1) is a watercolour of the school clock tower & current history block taken from the cover of a school brochure (circa 1980s).

1.0 Project Detail

Proposal: New Reception and 1st floor offices.

Location: Spalding Grammar School, Priory Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire, PE11 2XH.

Client: SGS.

Local Planning Authority: South Holland District Council.

Date: January 2018.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 This report has been prepared in support of the detailed proposals for a new link between the history block and the 6th form study centre. The new build will provide a new reception area as part of the safer learning environment initiative.

2.2 This combined statement will endeavour to provide a detailed design rationale for the new reception. It will also consider the conservation area setting and the potential impact of the proposals on the school buildings and other nearby designated and non-designated heritage assets.

2.3 This report should be read in conjunction with the drawings prepared by Jason Wilson of Remway Design. A schedule of these drawings has been included in the appendices.

3.0 Preliminary Archive Research

3.1 Unfortunately, much of the school's archive (stored in the attic of the old school building) was destroyed by a fire in the 1980s. A recent search of the remaining archive was carried out by the author and 2 members of the school administration team. To date no historic architectural drawings or plans have been discovered. The search did however discover a box file containing drawings which relate to more recent phases of the school's development.

3.2 In addition to this a photograph album, loose black and white photographs, extracts from the Benteleian since 1922 and other ephemera including school brochures and a Report of Inspection from 1913 have been studied. These documents have provided a useful, if not complete, insight into the phasing and history of the school buildings. Further work will undoubtedly be necessary to catalogue and conserve this valuable historic resource.

3.3 The most recent applications relating to the school are for the installation of security fencing (planning reference number H16-0697-17) which was approved on 30 October 2017 and the subsequent application to discharge condition 5 of that consent (reference H16-1206-17) which was approved on 2 January 2018.

3.4 Two of the more relevant applications on the district council's planning website are for the two-storey education block (H16-16171-07 & 0494-08), situated adjacent to the original school building. Another recent planning consent at the school relates to replacement windows for the assembly hall (H16-1166-16) which was approved in January of last year. There was also an application was for extensions and alterations to the 6th form common room (H16-0449-09). None of these applications were accompanied by a heritage statement.

3.5 An online search of the Heritage Gateway within a 250m radius provided the following results:

Summary Results		View Results on a Map
Statutory Data		
The National Heritage List for England	5 results	  
National Designation Decisions		
Designation Decision Records (De-listed entries)	1 results	 
Designation Decision Records (Non-designated entries)	1 results	 
Non-Statutory National Data		
Historic Milestone Society Database	No records matched your search	  
HE PastScape	4 results	  
National Trust HBSMR	No records matched your search	 
Parks and Gardens UK	No records matched your search	  
PMSA	No records matched your search	
NMR Excavation Index	4 results	  
Church Heritage Record	No records matched your search	  
Local Records		
Durham Historic Environment Record	No records matched your search	 
Gloucestershire County Council: Historic Environment Record	No records matched your search	 
Lincolnshire HER	22 results	  
Northumberland Historic Environment Record	No records matched your search	 
National Image Collections		
Images Of England	2 results	 
ViewFinder	No records matched your search	 



heritage gateway partners

3.6 Of the 5 results from the National Heritage List the former Spalding Girls High school (now the Ayscoughfee school) is located closest to the grammar school. This grade II* listed building (previously known as Welland Hall) dates from the mid-18th century and shares a boundary with the school field.

3.7 The entry for Limehurst, 41 London Road, is relevant in that it also shares a boundary with the school playing field. This property is grade II listed and has a rear brick boundary wall which is

curtilage listed. The other entries relate to the Abbey Buildings at the northern end of Priory Road, Kingston Cottage Homes on South Parade and the outbuildings south of Westbourne Lodge on the opposite side of the river Welland. These are all grade II but are not within the setting of the application site and are therefore irrelevant.

3.8 Under National Designation Decisions there was one entry for a delisting which related to 36 London Road. This property is located just to the north of the Ayscoughfee school.

3.9 The single Non-Designated Record relates to the former Drill Hall which is now the Lighthouse Pentecostal church on Haverfield Road. Historic England recently carried out a national survey of drill halls for consideration under a thematic listing programme. The assessment of the hall opposite the school concluded:

The drill hall in Spalding has local architectural and historic interest as the work of a Lincolnshire-based architectural practice for local reserve forces, but it does not have special interest from a national perspective and should not be added to the statutory List.

3.10 In spite of the failure to be included for listing the building is undoubtedly worthy of consideration as a non-designated heritage asset.

3.11 The Historic England Pastscape entries are taken directly from the National Record of the Historic Environment. The 4 entries listed include 2 for the Johnson Hospital which, incidentally, was also rejected for listing in 2010. The other entries relate to the grade 2-star Welland Hall and recorded a find of Romano British pottery including Samian ware (Monument 352405).

3.12 The National Monuments Record Excavation Index yielded 4 results which included a 15th-17th century ditch in the grounds of Ayscoughfee school in 2002. The remaining entries related to St Norbert's church in St Thomas's Road and 21 Priory Road.

3.13 The Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) yielded 22 results most of which cross-reference to listed building descriptions, in addition to some archaeological finds. A brick boundary wall at Welland Hall is recorded (HER number 25700). It is built of red brick and dates from the mid to late 18th century.

3.14 The Images of England Record has two modern colour photographs of Limehurst and the Kingston Cottage Homes.

3.15 A 2nd online search of the County Council's *Lincs to the Past* website provided 159 results. Most of which were brief biographies of servicemen killed in the First World War who had attended the school. It should be noted that several of these entries are repeated.

3.16 One of the entries identifies a commemorative plaque to this conflict situated in the school library. According to Leveritt & Elsdon, this was dedicated and unveiled on 25 July 1923.

3.17 Of particular interest from this search was reference number LCC 257 60 which was a postcard from the Valentines colour tone series from the early twentieth century included below.



Figure 2 Valentines Series postcard showing the principal elevation in a rustic setting (Source: Clark).



Figure 3 Undated Valentines Series postcard showing the north elevation (School Archive).

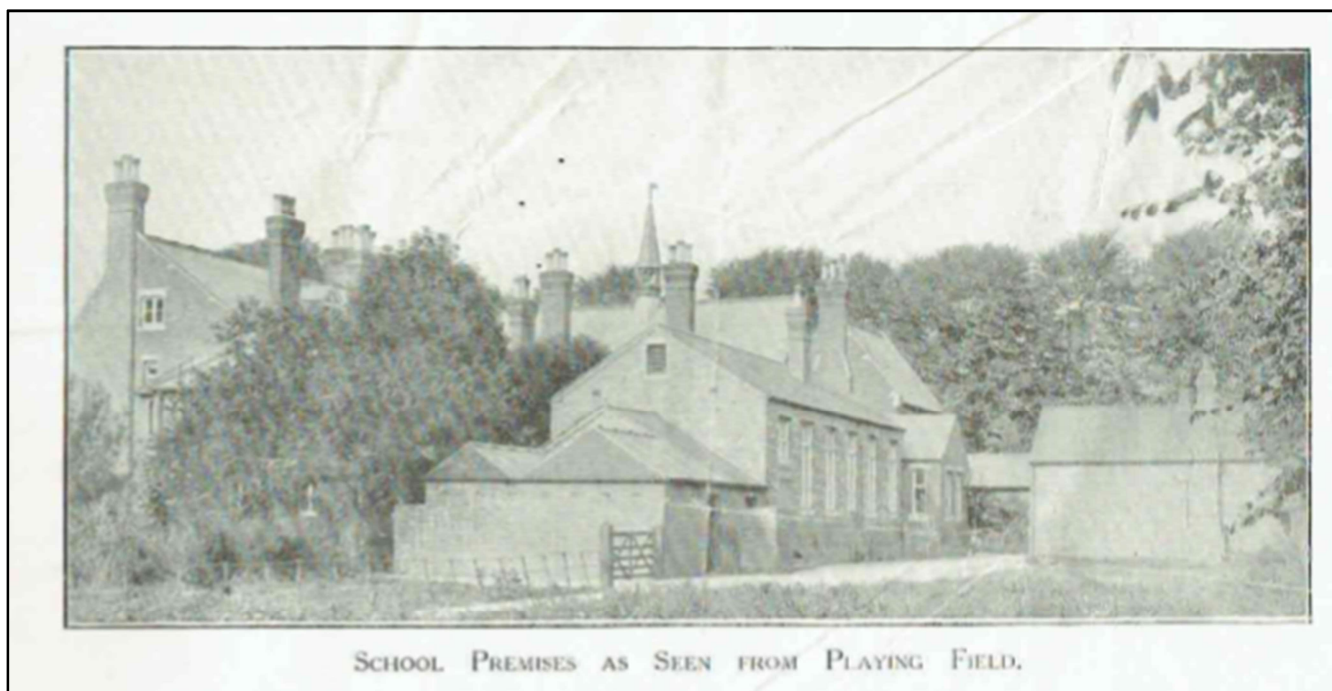


Figure 4 Pre-1927 photograph from undated school brochure (School Archive).



Figure 5 Photograph after 1927 showing the addition of the assembly hall (now history block) to far left-hand side .

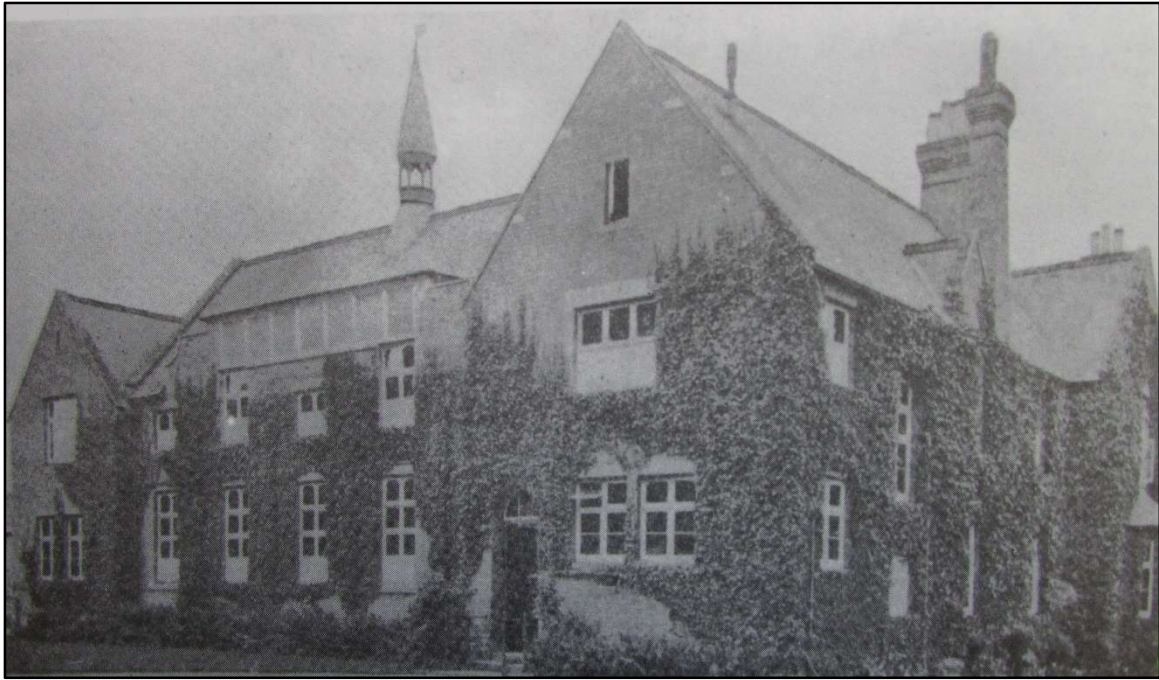


Figure 6 Original school building c1920 (source: Leveritt & Elsdon).

3.18 There was also a postcard of the SGS football team from circa 1906 but this showed nothing of the school building.

3.19 The following description is taken from the *White's Historical Gazetteer & Directory of Lincolnshire*. 4th edition 1882.

The Free Grammar School, Priory Road, founded in 1588 by Sir John Gamlyn, was removed to its present site in 1881; the buildings, constructed of redbrick, faced with Ancaster stone, in the Queen Anne style surround a courtyard, the master's house occupying the South & West fronts; the school has a yearly endowment of £280, out of which the governors have to provide for the management of the Willesby School; £30 a year is given for scholarships from the Willesby School & £30 for scholarships at all the elementary schools, all these being tenable at the grammar school; there are now (1900) about 46 boys, the premises being designed for 25 borders and 58 day scholars; Reverend Edward Martin Tweed MA of St Catherine's College, Cambridge, headmaster & chaplain of St Nicholas', Wykeham; Edward A. Francis Welch LCP. & Hugh R. Rhodes, assistant masters.

3.20 The undated school brochure found in the remaining archive states that the school was founded in 1588, new buildings erected in 1878 and that it was enlarged in 1902, 1907, 1909 1912. The headmaster at the time of the brochure was L.J. Driver MA.



Figure 7 West elevation of old school Easter 1959 (School photograph album).

4.0 Historical Mapping

4.1 The 1732 Grundy map extract shows the school site as 3 rectilinear enclosed fields situated between the riverside (London Road) and St Thomas's Road. The southern end of the present-day school field is shown as an orchard. The map predates the building of Welland Terrace as well as Welland Hall, Haverfield Road and Priory Road.

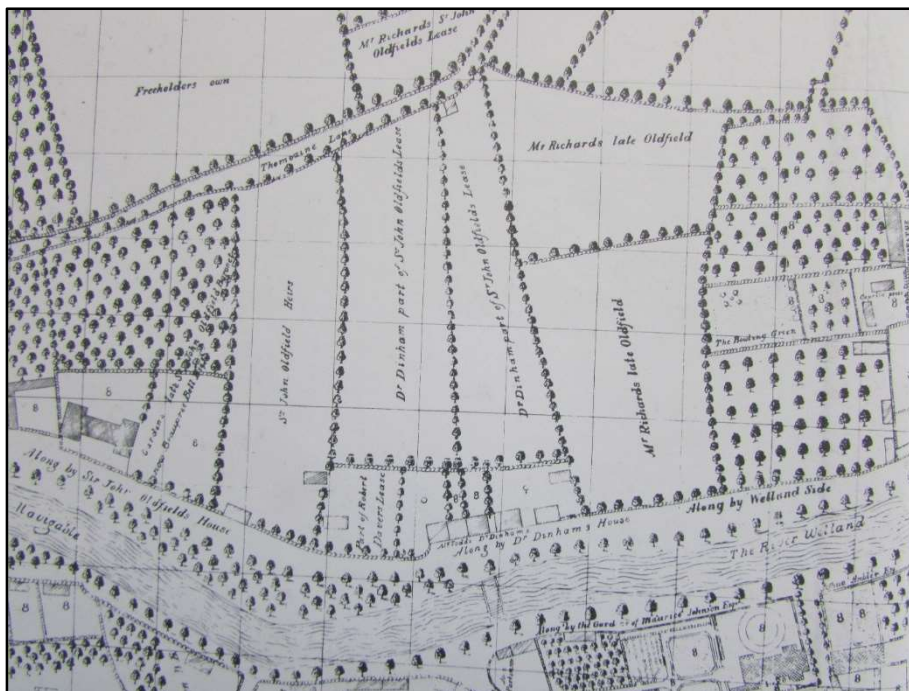


Figure 8 Extract from Grundy's 1732 Map of Spalding.



Figure 9 Extract from 6 " to 1 mile Ordinance Survey 1906 2nd ed.

4.2 The 1906 Ordnance Survey extract shows the town, pretty much as we now know it today. It shows the large expansion of late 19th-century housing to the north-west of the school and the quadrangle footprint of the original school building. The Midland & Great Northern Railway line shown is no longer in use.

4.3 Secondary documentary evidence states that the history block was built in 1927, supposedly at the same time as a staff common room and art room. This alteration can be seen by comparing figures 3 and 5 from which it is just possible to see the northern elevation of the new hall and its predecessor.

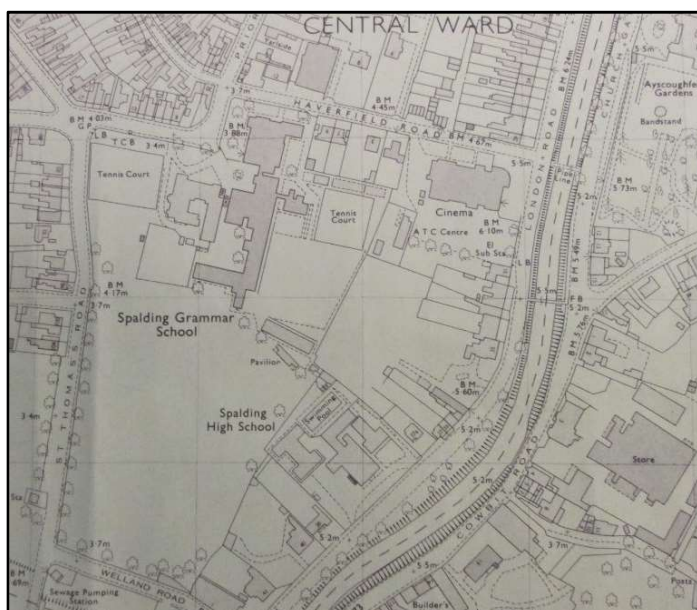


Figure 10 Extract from 1983 Ordnance Survey 1:2500.

4.4 The 1983 O.S. plan shows the addition of several phases of building. The two-storey science block the east of the quad (running north-south) opened in 1931. This phase appears to have included the clocktower. The assembly hall (on the junction of Priory Road and Haverfield Road) was opened in 1939 by Sir John Gleed. It was designed by the county council architect WM Smith (*Lincolnshire Boston & Spalding Free Press*, 13th November 1939). The single-storey former woodwork room (often referred to as 'manual instruction') fronting onto Haverfield Road, is a later addition. The main entrance to this phase aligns with a redundant pedestrian gateway.

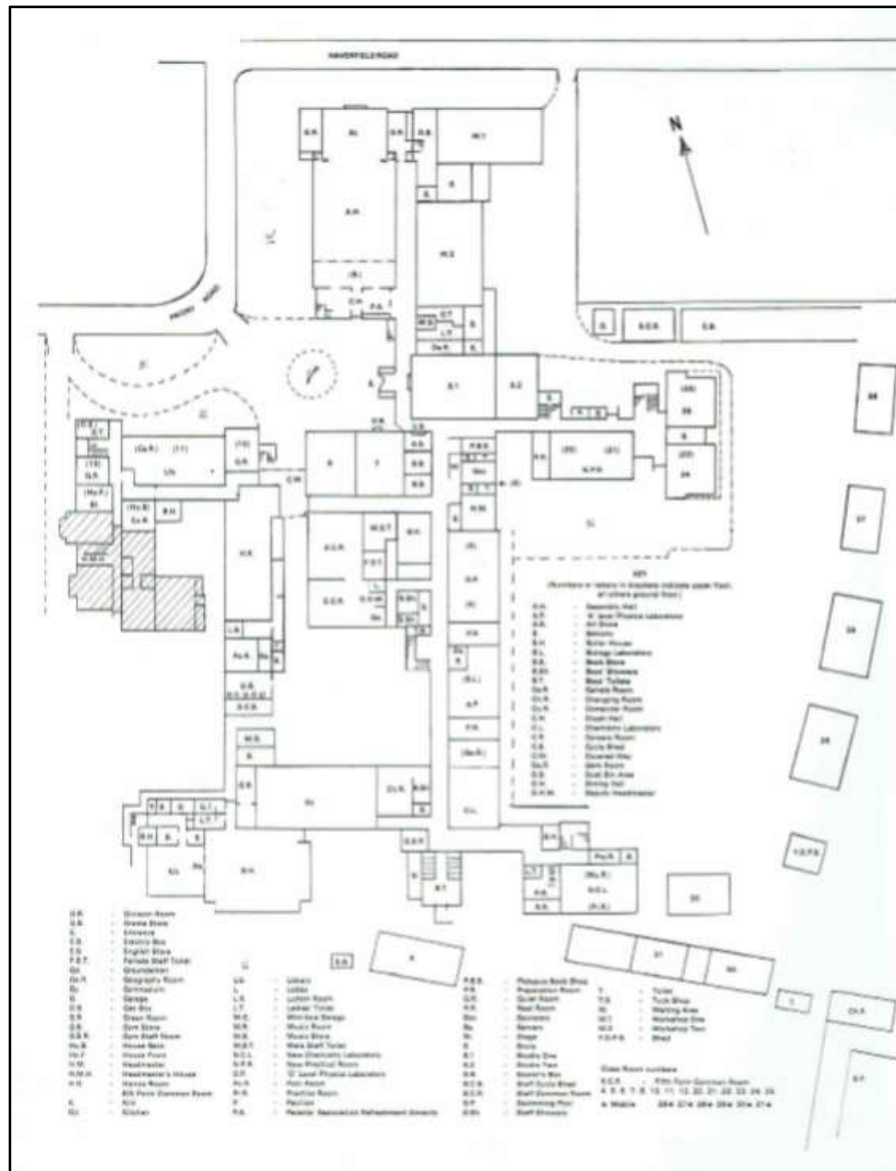


Figure 11 Early to mid-1980s Site plan from a school brochure (School Archive).

5.0 Contextual Analysis

5.1 As mentioned previously all of the school buildings and the adjoining school playing field are located within the Spalding conservation area. None of the buildings are listed, although there is no question that the original school building is a positive feature within the conservation area and should therefore be considered as a non-designated heritage asset.

5.2 It benefits from a generous and largely unspoiled setting on the corner of Priory Road and St Thomas's Road. A key (but partial) view of the North elevation provides a focal point as one travels south along Priory Road. A view of the principal (West) elevation at an oblique angle is possible from the service gateway and sequential views are possible on foot above the hedge.

5.3 The entrance to the car park permits a combined view of the north and west elevations.

5.4 The original character of the building is largely unaltered, although the disabled access ramp is a modern addition. The staff and visitor car park replaced the schools grass tennis courts which, incidentally, were enclosed with 5-meter-high diamond mesh fencing on all sides.



Figure 12 Extract from an oblique aerial photograph on the front cover of the Benteleian celebrating the school's 400th anniversary in 1988 (School Archive).

5.5 The setting of the original quad is enhanced by the native mixed boundary hedging (hawthorn and arborescent ivy) together with mature specimen trees (predominantly beech). The tree groups to the north of the school and West of the car park are protected by tree preservation orders (TPOs). Although, interestingly the avenue of copper beech trees on the corner of Haverfield Road and Priory Road only have limited protection by virtue of their location within the conservation area. The character here is particularly leafy and verdant in stark contrast to the other side of the road. The existing thorn hedge and tree canopies all but screen the assembly hall from view when in leaf.

5.6 The other boundary treatments to the school are also noteworthy. They include brick piers with decorative tile details and integral plaques, together with wrought iron gates and railings. These features date from the 1930s and are likely to have been contemporary with the two phases of building during that period. The railings are a similar design to those used on the Boston High school which would have been a contemporary scheme for the county architect. The railings et cetera add interest and quality to the streetscene and should be considered as an integral part of the setting of the school building.

5.7 These remain largely unaltered except for the remodelling and infilling of the main school gate to provide a secure pedestrian access. The gateway to the car park was widened to facilitate the vehicular access. This involved the relocation of one brick pier with both gates retained in situ.

5.8 The railings between the main school gate and the car park entrance are perhaps the most sensitive location in visual terms. Primarily for the inter-visibility and the views that are permitted toward the school building. Note the absence of hedge planting in this area.

5.9 As highlighted in the Preliminary Archive Research section there are a number of important listed buildings in close proximity to the site (also please see the Historic England map extract in the appendices). The Ayscoughfee school and Limehurst both share rear boundaries with the school field. Views of both buildings are possible from within and across the field from St Thomas's Road. The historic brick boundary wall to Limehurst extends across the rear boundary of Belvedere House and is a curtilage listed structure. The shared boundary to the Ayscoughfee school is a dilapidated mixture of diamond mesh and close boarded fencing.

5.10 Belvedere House is a substantial three-storey property dating from the early part of the twentieth century. It should also be considered as a non-designated heritage asset.

5.11 The terrace of late 19th-century dwellings to the north of the school are also a positive feature of the conservation area, but have no designation as heritage assets. The same is true of the mixture of dwellings on the west side of St Thomas's Road, from the junction of Cross Street and including the 3 dwellings just beyond the junction with Regent Street. Here is a mixture of a late 19th century terraced 2 ½ storey dwellings (Primrose Villas), detached houses of this same period with an early 20th-century 'Tudor-Bethan' house and a pair of Modernist inspired 20th-century dwellings on infill plots.

5.12 A noteworthy building opposite the school entrance on Haverfield Road is the former Drill Hall which is now used for the Lighthouse Church. It was built for F Company & Volunteer Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment replacing the previous facility which is located in the Sheepmarket (Kelly's).

5.13 The phases of building on either side of the new reception are already connected by a glazed link which is set well back from the forward building line. This is a modern extension providing a

corridor between the two. It has a flat roof and is of no architectural or historic significance. Prior to this phase of building this gap provided access to a small staff car parking area within a courtyard, which has since been built over.

5.14 In front of the link adjoining the eastern gable of the original quad building is an external metal staircase. This appears to have been added in the late 1940s as is evidenced by the graffiti scratched into the brickwork. A door was inserted at 1st floor level giving direct access to the former carrels room.

5.15 The painted black stairs are quite utilitarian and of no interest. They have a matt black finish and subsequently recede from view at a distance.

5.15 The opposite gable belonging to the history block is plain red brickwork. The only significant detail on this elevation are the stone kneelers at eaves level. A relatively short distance view of the recess between the larger elements is possible from the main school gate (see figure 18). In visual terms the space is quite neutral, its only value providing a reasonable degree of separation between the 2 distinct phases of school building. Other views are possible from within the school frontage.

6.0 Building Description

6.1 The original school building (opened in 1981) is arranged in a quadrangle (see figure 9). This arrangement developed from monastic cloisters and was subsequently used for some of the Oxbridge colleges becoming commonplace in schools. The school itself is described as being in the Queen Anne style in the county directory. This is perhaps best thought of as a more subdued and restrained version of the English Revival Style, more influenced by mid-17th-century Dutch houses and William and Mary buildings than Gothic or Tudor. As can be seen here the detail is simpler, typical of Shaw and Nesfield who were perhaps the most notable exponents. That said, the school building perhaps owes more to Pugin's house at Ramsgate.

6.2 It is built in redbrick laid in English garden wall bond (1 course of headers to 3 courses of stretchers) with a chamfered brick plinth and suspended timber floor. The western range has an asymmetric slate roof and raised brick parapets with Ancaster stone copings and kneelers. The apex of the roof has red clay ridge tiles with a simple serrated crest to every 3rd tile. Two of the original large corbelled chimney stacks remain, although a 3rd, more slender stack on the forward roof pitch of the west elevation has been removed (see figure 5). The northern range has a circular slate roofed bell cote which once had a weathervane.

6.3 The principal (West) elevation is of 2 ½ storeys with a slightly projecting cross gable with a canted bay. There is also a separate square bay, both have slate roofs. There are 2 small gables above windows each with an arrow slit and stone kneelers. This detail is repeated on the cross gable. On the rear roof pitch to this part of the range there are 4 no. half dormers.

6.4 All the windows on the west and north elevations appear to be original. Although there has been some replacement with UPVC windows within the courtyard. The original windows are timber framed flush casements with a cruciform pattern with a varying (even) number of lights 4, 6 or 8. Each window has a stone surround, sill and lintel.

6.5 The main door to the school office has stone dressings and a semi-circular fanlight beneath a 2-point special brick arch with a stone hood mould. There is a doorbell set into the stonework to the right-hand side of the door.

6.6 The door to the north gable is similarly detailed but does not have the stone dressings. There are 2 steps to this door which retains the original iron rails to either side of it with an integral boot scraper.

6.7 At the southern end of the western range is a narrow phase with a slate roof. There is an expressed brick chimney with stone dressings on the same gable.

6.8 The northern range is book ended by gables at each end, although of almost imperceptibly different sizes. Each has a repeat of the arrow slit detail. Between are 5 bays delineated by brick buttresses. The range is of 2 storeys with a ribbon window at clerestory level with Dutch gable inspired brickwork to either side. There is a single brick string course between the floors and a repeat of this detail immediately beneath the ground floor window sills.

6.9 There is an externally expressed chimney stack in matching brick with stone dressings at the southern end of the eastern gable, but with no remaining pots.

6.10 The utilitarian steel staircase is a much later addition, made necessary by the insertion of the door at 1st floor level. Judging by the names and dates scratched into the brickwork the stairs were erected soon after the Second World War, 1948 being the earliest date found. The extensive graffiti is historically significant and worthy of recording in its own right.

The History Block (rooms 1 & 2).

6.11 The block is a redbrick building with a natural slate roof built as an assembly hall in 1927. It was later subdivided, creating two classrooms (7 & 8) used primarily by the English Department. It has a brick plinth and is built in English garden wall bond (3 courses of stretchers to one course of headers). It has raised brick parapets at each gable with stone copings and moulded stone kneelers. Centred on the ridge is a small bell cote with a cupola and decorative leaded panels at the base.

6.12 The North elevation, facing the courtyard, is divided into 5 bays with expressed brick piers. The 2nd and 4th bays have taller windows with a decorative semi-circular stone arch finishing above the eaves level. The stonework is supported on brick corbeling.

6.13 The remaining bays have long windows beneath brick voussoir arches. All of the windows are modern plastic replacements.

6.14 At the eastern end of this block is a junction with a flat roofed corridor extension, dating from the 1930s. Beside this is a small louvred enclosure, presumably housing a generator or heat pump.

7.0 Significance

7.1 Significance can be defined as the sum of the cultural values which make a building or site important to society. When making an assessment of significance numerous aspects are considered including: architectural interest, historic interest, group value, social value, former uses and local distinctiveness. These aspects can be grouped under a series of 4 values outlined in Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (2008): evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal.

7.2 The original school building is an accomplished architectural composition which makes good use of its position and setting, presenting good elevations to the north and west. The subsequent

(and numerous) phases have for the most part respected the setting. It is built in good quality materials and retains much of its original fabric, detailing and character. It clearly illustrates the development of educational facilities within the town and the long tradition of grammar schools within the county.

7.3 Whilst its age would ordinarily preclude it from listed status it is undoubtedly a building of local historic interest. It is also important culturally as a centre of learning linked to the prosperity of the town.

7.4 The history block is a much simpler and smaller building which subsequently has lesser historic architectural interest. The principal façade is not so prominent as the original quad but is of its time and presents a reasonably good elevation to the public realm. It has been compromised to some degree by the corridor extension which adjoins the North elevation and also by the extensive infilling of the courtyard behind it.

7.5 The setting of the main school site is enhanced enormously by the visual amenity of mature trees, hedgerows and pleasantly detailed boundary treatments. The main school site essentially forms its own, but complementary, character zone within the conservation area.

8.0 Photographic Survey



Figure 13 Proposed location for new reception.



Figure 14 Oblique view of the history block.



Figure 15 Principal elevation of the history block.



Figure 16 Junction of history block with 1930s corridor.



Figure 17 East end of original school building.



Figure 18 Main school entrance.



Figure 19 View south along Haverfield Road.



Figure 20 The 'Old School'.

9.0 Design Rationale

9.1 This section will consider the layout and positioning of the new reception together with an explanation for its scale, massing and detailed appearance. It will also consider inclusive access and landscaping.

9.2 The brief for the project was to provide additional office space and a more legible entrance for visitors to the school which aligned with the main entrance, situated on the bend of Priory Road. The ideal location for this proposal would infill the largely dead and underutilised space between the original quad and the history block.

9.3 The outlook from this building would offer the opportunity for improved natural surveillance and strict control of the automated gate.

9.4 The scale of the proposed infill block has been designed to be respectful to the mass of the buildings on each side. To that end the new reception is slightly lower than each building and avoids masking details or interesting architectural features such as the stone kneelers. As each of the buildings are in different shades of red brick it is proposed to fill in a good quality pale red clay brick with a pitched natural slate roof. A predominantly glazed link was considered but discounted as it was thought to be too bold and eye-catching. The original quad building, which presents very good elevations to the north and west, should continue to be the most visually dominant and the new extension should therefore be subservient and understated.

9.5 Another reason for discounting a fully glazed elevation is that it would receive no direct sunlight and thermally would perform well below an insulated cavity wall construction. A masonry construction would provide a more sustainable and environmentally conscious approach, which in turn would reduce long-term running costs for the school.



Figure 21 Slight oblique elevation of proposed infill to form new reception (Remway Design).

9.6 Brick is the predominant material throughout the school and so it is considered to be the best choice to assimilate the infill between the 2 phases. The bricks of the classroom are a strong uniform red, typical of the period. It is recommended that the new facing bricks be a slightly paler, possibly textured red/brown clay, laid in a traditional brick bond with a lime or pale coloured mortar. The school are happy for a 1 m sample panel of brickwork to be conditioned on any approval.

9.7 Of the 2 phases of building on either side of the infill the original quad is undoubtedly the most important. It is a larger, more interestingly composed and detailed building. It is also the oldest part of the school and is more prominent within the public realm and in the wider conservation area. In terms of detail it was therefore felt that the quad should provide the cue for the visual language and detail of the new infill block. As well as the red brick it is proposed to repeat the irregular stone quoin detail around door and window openings.

9.8 A slight variation on this approach to the proposed façade would be the omission of the quoins to each of the windows and, possibly, the door. This would simplify the elevation, allowing it to recede even further. Simple stone or reconstituted stone sills and lintels could be retained, similar in detail to those at the east end of the original quad building to visually link the 2 phases.

9.9 The space between the windows at 1st floor level offers the opportunity for a date stone or a cartouche for decorative effect.

9.10 Whilst ordinarily the public reception to a building should be attenuated and accentuated using any one of a number of architectural devices (e.g. pediments, porches) it was felt that the form of the link should be kept quite simple so as not to distract from the adjacent buildings. Its function and legibility are assured by its direct and close relationship to the existing gate and layby/dropping off point.

9.11 Low key signage (such as small plaques or bollards) may be all that is required from this entrance and the nearby car park to achieve the necessary desire lines and circulation within the site. Transfer applied lettering to either the door or fanlight above may also be a suitable option.

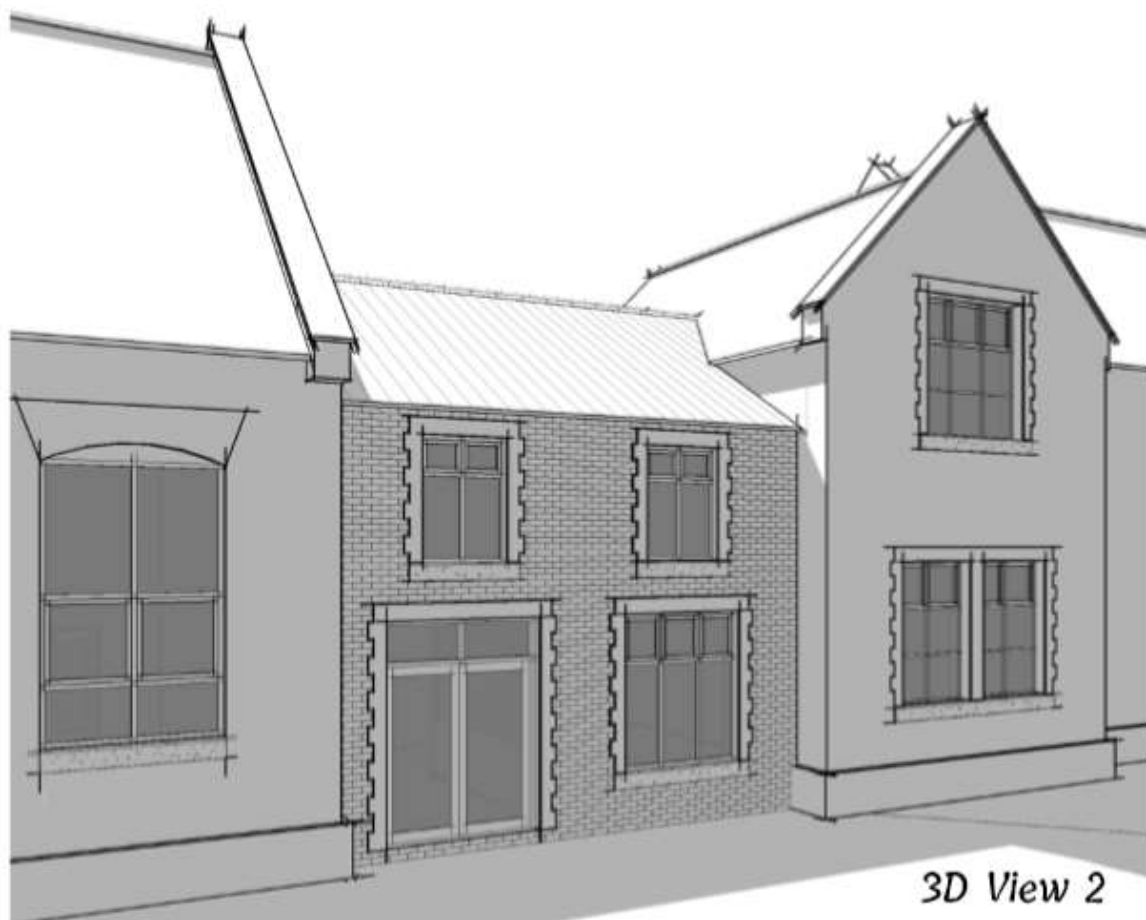


Figure 22 Slight oblique elevation of proposed infill to form new reception (Remway Design).

9.12 The North elevation is to be recessed, again to subordinate this phase so that it is clearly readable as a later modern addition.

9.13 For the same reasons the use of cruciform, portrait timber or metal framed windows with slimline double glazing are proposed. Each of the windows to be recessed a minimum of 30 mm

from the front face of the brick masonry. The elongated windows of the adjacent classroom are clearly inappropriate not least because of the proposed 1st floor level.

9.14 Rainwater goods should be black plastic cast-iron effect fixed to rise and fall brackets on gutter spikes to replicate a traditional detail.

9.15 In terms of inclusive access the entrance to the reception will have a level threshold to facilitate wheelchair users. As shown on the proposed floor layout a new disabled toilet will be provided within the new footprint. A section of the counter in the reception area will also be at a convenient height for wheelchair users. A range of chairs will be provided in reception area for visitors including some with high backs and armrests for infirm and ambulant disabled users.



Figure 23 North elevation of proposed infill to form new reception (Remway Design).

9.16 As highlighted in the assessment the main school site already benefits from good quality boundary treatments and mature trees along Priory Road. This is especially true to the north of the proposed reception near the main pedestrian entrance. Given the limited views and impact of the proposal it is not thought necessary to implement further ornamental or amenity planting unless, of course, specifically required by the local planning authority.

10.0 Justification & Impact

10.1 The main school gate is a deliberate focal point from the public realm. As mentioned in the previous application none of the historic fabric is to be removed. However, the replacement of the modern single gate with a slightly higher gate has already been approved. This will become the main

entrance for pupils and ultimately will be overlooked and policed by staff within the proposed reception link.

10.2 The gable of the quad has been remodelled on at least one occasion. The larger 6 light window on the ground floor, beneath a segmental brick arch, is likely to be original. However, the pair of windows and the door at 1st floor level together with the metal stairs are clearly later additions.

10.3 The proposed reception would, for the most part cover this elevation and the plain gable of the history block. The pupils' graffiti is of historic and cultural interest and so it is recommended that the school carries out a recording project before the wall is covered over.

10.4 The ground floor window could be retained in situ either blocked in with a recess so that the intervention can be read or, alternatively, retain the glazing with opaque film applied.

10.5 The smaller windows inserted at 1st floor level are less significant and therefore do not merit retention or this attention to detail.

10.6 The reception will improve an unattractive and underutilised space creating a façade which is both respectful and subordinate to its neighbours. The relocation of the reception is an important part of the measures underway to improve the security of the main school site which in turn will ensure better surveillance and management of visitors.

10.7 The impact on the school building as a non- designated heritage asset is judged to be '**medium beneficial**' which is defined as '*the alterations enhance to a clearly discernible extent the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate its significance values*'.

10.8 The impact on the wider conservation area is considered to be the same.

10.9 Given the separation distance from the listed buildings identified in the Preliminary Archive Research and that none of these can be seen in combination with the proposal it is concluded that there is no harm to the setting of any of these Heritage assets.

11.0 Conclusion

11.1 The proposed building and relocation of the reception will not only utilise and improve a dead space, but significantly improve natural surveillance and policing of the main entrance to the school. The detailed design presented in this submission has endeavoured to respect the sensitivity and character of the adjacent buildings and their settings. This is clearly in accordance with the *Staged Approach to Proportionate Decision-Taking* advocated in the Historic England document ***The Setting of Heritage Assets - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (GPA 3)***.

11.2 We would therefore respectfully request that the local planning authority support this application which as part of a suite of ongoing improvements will improve the safety of both pupils and staff at the school.

Dragonfly Building Conservation & Landscape Design Ltd

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Appendices

Drawing Schedule

This document should be read in conjunction with the following drawings prepared by Jason Wilson of Remway Design;

<u>Drawing number</u>	<u>Revision</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Paper size</u>
2849/01	A	Site Location Plan	1:1250	A3
2849/02	B	Part Site Block Plan	1:500	A3
2849/03	-	Part ground floor layout	1:75	A3
2849/04	-	Part 1 st floor layout	1:75	A3
2849/05	-	Existing elevations & 3-D	various	A3
2849/06	A	Proposed block plan	1:75	A3
2849/07	D	Proposed part GF layout	1:75	A3
2849/08	A	Proposed part FF layout	1:75	A3
2849/09	A	Proposed elevations	1:75	A3

Extract from SGS Homepage.

History

[Home](#) » [School Information](#) » [History](#)

You can blame it on Henry VIII. Before his dissolution of the monasteries, the youth of Spalding received their education from the local priory, but with no royal funds forthcoming to provide a replacement, it fell to "charitably disposed persons" in the community to establish a school.

Following the example of John Harrox in Moulton in 1562, John Blanche and John Gamlyn left land in Spalding, and Gamlyn also procured "letters patent" from Queen Elizabeth I to establish the Queen Elizabeth Royal Free Grammar School of Spalding in 1588. There was, however, no building, so the School began in the upper floor (now demolished) of the St Thomas's Chapel in the Parish Church, and remained there for nearly 300 years.

Those years were not free from adversity. There were several lawsuits and legal actions, one of which led to a resourceful governor securing further "letters patent" to support the school, this time from Charles II.

One distinguished Master, Richard Bentley, allegedly made off with valuable books and manuscripts, and towards the end of the eighteenth century, the number of pupils dwindled to one – outnumbered by the two teaching staff, Master and Usher.

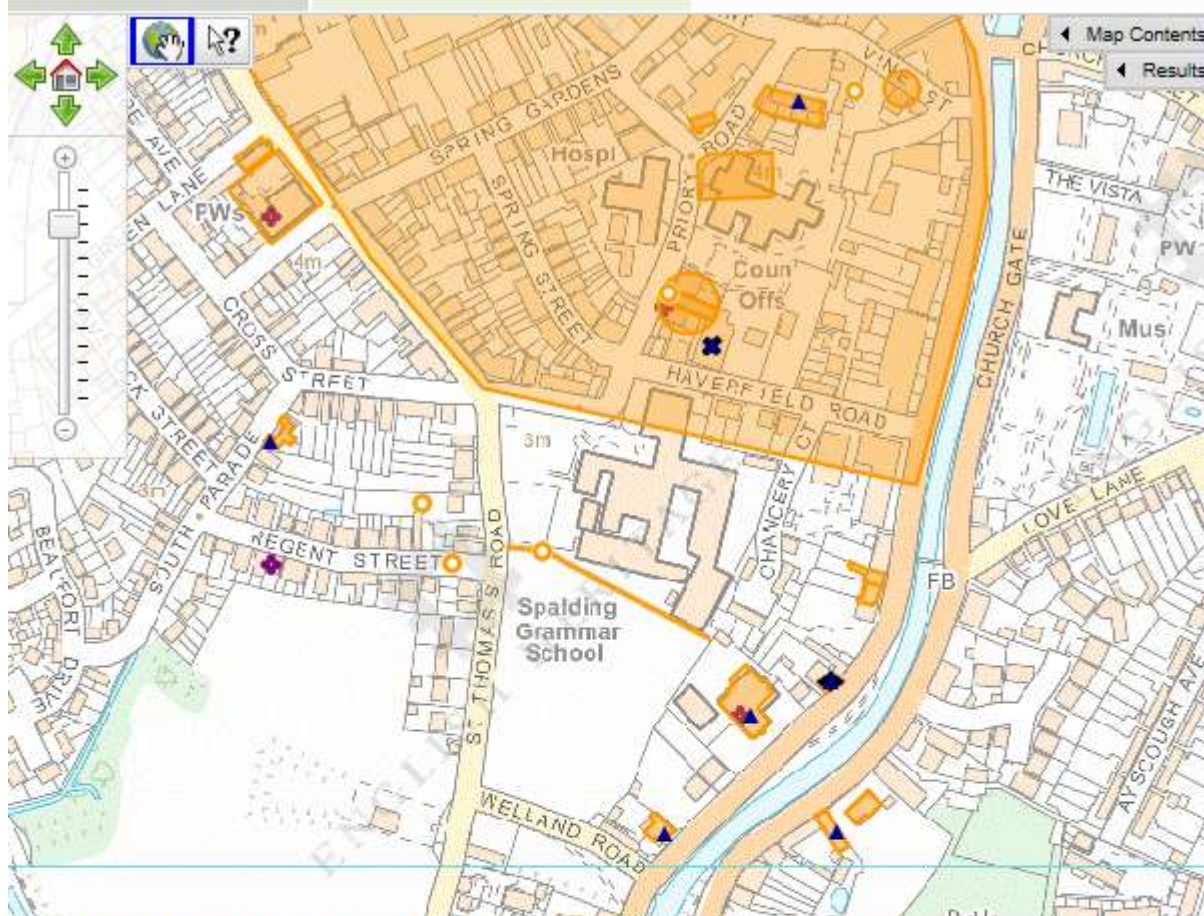
But in the nineteenth century, the School revived under Dr Walter Johnson, father of the two Misses Johnson who founded the hospital, and in 1881 transferred to its present site. This was largely thanks to Canon Edward Moore who certainly had vision for the School but was also fed up with the pupils' exuberant behaviour in the churchyard.

From then on the School grew apace. Girls were admitted in 1908, but left in 1921 with the opening of Spalding High School. The number of boys had by then increased to 140 and new buildings were needed. Major building programmes in 1927 and 1939 (to coincide with the influx of numbers due to the closing of Moulton Grammar School) were followed by further expansion in the every decade of the twentieth century after the 1950s.

Development has continued since the turn of new millennium. In 2006, six new English classrooms, two ICT suites, a drama studio and a new School Library were added, allowing for conversion of the old Library into classrooms for use by the History and Politics Department. In 2009, the Business Centre, housing classrooms, a boardroom and a lecture theatre, was built. Most recently, in 2011, a new building encompassing a Sixth Form Centre, Food Technology room, Atrium and Staff Room, as well as an extension to the facilities for teaching Geography.

The School continues to grow, now with approximately 1000 students, but does so proud of its long heritage. In 1988, to celebrate its quatercentenary, a commemorative window was dedicated in the Parish Church, where the School had its home for nearly 300 years.

Summary Results View Results on a Map



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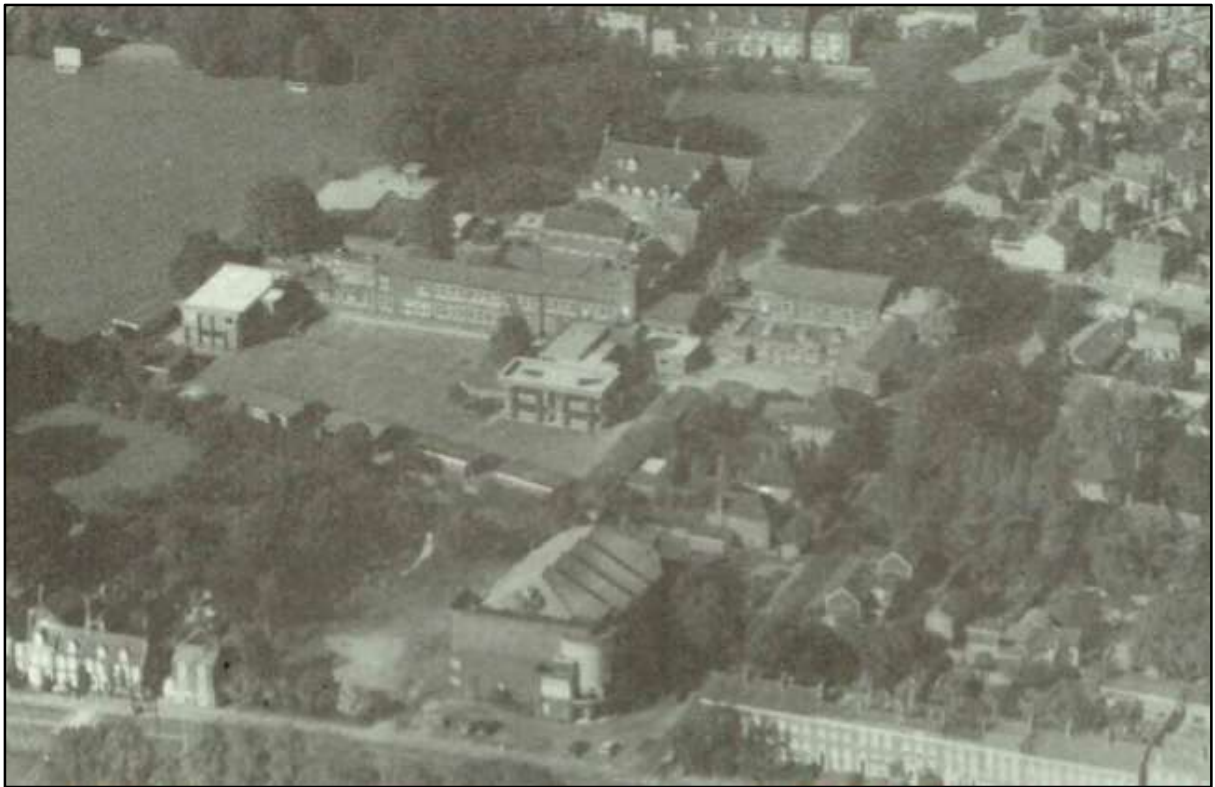
Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▲ Listed Building (NHLE) | ■ Scheduled Monument (centre point) |
| ■ EH PastScape | ■ Registered Park/Garden (centre point) |
| ○ Local HER record points | ■ Registered Battlefield (centre point) |
| ▲ Local HER record polygons | ■ Protected Wreck Site (centre point) |
| ○ National Trust HBSMR | ■ World Heritage Site |
| ■ Building Preservation Notice | ■ Certificate of Immunity |
| ◆ Designation Decision Records De-listed | ✱ Designation Decision Records Non-designated |
| ● Parks and Gardens (Non Statutory Data) | ✱ NMR Excavation Index |
| ✱ Church Heritage Record (Non Statutory Data) | |

Historic England map extract showing heritage assets.



Aerial oblique photograph of the school field looking north circa 1959? (Source: school photograph album).



Aerial oblique photograph of the main school site circa 1988 prior the demolition of the cinema at the foot of the picture (source: 400th anniversary edition of the Benteian).