Witham Archaeology

A Report to The Planning Hub on behalf of Country Court Care Ltd

December 2018



THE FORMER GOODFELLOW'S PRIMARY SCHOOL SPALDING COMMON, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

Historic Building Recording

R Trimble

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THE FORMER GOODFELLOW'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, SPALDING COMMON, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: SCGS18
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Historic Building Recording

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THE FORMER GOODFELLOW'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, SPALDING COMMON, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording undertaken by Witham Archaeology at the former Goodfellow's Primary School, Spalding Common, Spalding Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by The Planning Hub on behalf of Country Court Care Ltd to comply with a condition (Ref. H16-1037-16, Condition 3) attached to planning permission granted by South Holland District Council. Fieldwork was undertaken on 17th and 18th October 2018.

The former Goodfellow's Primary School opened on 15 January 1872 as Goodfellow's School. The mistress in 1885 was Miss Mary Elizabeth Mower (Kelly 1885, 637). By the early 20th century the school was known as Goodfellow's Church of England School and in 1941 it had become a primary school, following the transfer of senior pupils to the new Gleed Senior Council School. In 2004 the school was closed owing to the small number of pupils (Lincolnshire Archives Ref. SR/1002).

The school comprises two large school rooms (probably separate girls and boys rooms) in an L-shaped plan form, with a school master's or mistress's office at the junction between the two arms. These elements are in brick with slate roof coverings. Wooden structures at the far ends of the blocks appear to have been in existence in 1889 (as shown on the Ordnance Survey map of that year) and are probably original.

The master's or mistress's house originally had two downstairs rooms and a kitchen, and three rooms upstairs (one now used a bathroom). The inside of the house has been refurbished inside and is devoid of original fixtures and fittings except for the staircase, which is closed string with splat balusters.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording undertaken by Witham Archaeology at the Former Goodfellow's Primary School, Spalding Common, Spalding Lincolnshire. The project was commissioned by The Planning Hub on behalf of Country Court Care Ltd to comply with a Condition (Ref. H16-1037-16, Condition 3) attached to planning permission granted by South Holland District Council. The buildings are scheduled to be demolished in advance of the construction of a new care home. Fieldwork was undertaken on 17th and 18th October 2018.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs 1 and 2)

The former Goodfellow's Primary School lies to the west of Spalding Common, approximately 2.75 km south-west of the parish church of St Mary and St Nicolas, in the administrative district of South Holland District Council. Site centre is at NGR TF 23302 20438.

The school comprises the original building laid out on an L-shaped plan, with an entrance hall at the point where the blocks meet, and timber structures located at the far ends of the blocks. A modern toilet block is located on the northern side of the school. The school master's or mistress's house is located immediately north of the school. The buildings are currently disused.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The former Goodfellow's Primary School opened on 15 January 1872 as Goodfellow's School. The mistress in 1885 was Miss Mary Elizabeth Mower (Kelly 1885, 637). By the early 20th century the school was known as Goodfellow's Church of England School and in 1941 it had become a primary school, following the transfer of senior pupils to the new Gleed Senior Council School. In 2004 the school was closed owing to the small number of pupils (Lincolnshire Archives Ref. SR/1002).

On the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey County map of 1889 (viewed at https://www.old-maps.co.uk), the footprint of the school appears to correlate with the modern layout (including wooden elements at the further ends of the two main blocks), except for the absence of the modern toilet block abutting the original building on its north side. The master's or mistress's house is shown to the north of the school, with a linear arrangement of outbuildings extending to the rear. South of the school, the playground is split by a boundary running south from the join between the east-to-west block and the adjoining wooden structure. The 2nd Edition County map of 1904 shows the same layout. However, the wooden structures are more fully represented on the map of 1931-2, with the extents of their porches clearly marked. The map also shows a small extension on the north side of the school, on part of the area now occupied by the later toilet block. The 1968 Ordnance Survey map shows three rectangular buildings in the grounds south-west of the main school building, which have since been demolished. The existing toilet block is not shown.

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project were to:

- *produce an archive record of the buildings prior to any alterations or demolition which might be required as part of its conversion to domestic use.*
- *gather sufficient documentary evidence to allow an interpretation of the relationship of the building to the local landscape and a consideration of its local, regional and national significance.*
- *produce a project archive and report for deposition with the 'The Collection' museum in Lincoln.*
- *provide information for accession to the County Historic Environment Record (HER).*

5.0 METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with guidelines issued by English Heritage in the document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006), and recommendations by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.

The photographic record was compiled in monochrome 35mm film and colour digital in RAW format (to be converted to TIFF for archive storage) using an SLR film camera with 28-90mm zoom lens and a DSLR 16 megapixel camera with 16-85mm lens (24 – 135mm film equivalent). The record includes general views of the buildings and their settings, views of all of the elevations and interiors, and detail shots of specific architectural features (for example, doors, windows, roof structures etc.). An index to the images was compiled on Witham Archaeology *pro forma* registers.

All of the buildings were inspected for evidence of structural alteration and development over time.

A full set of plan and elevation drawings was provided by The Planning Hub for use in field recording and for illustration purposes in this report.

For the purposes of this report the two main blocks comprising the school are designated A and B.

6.0 RESULTS

The following account contains descriptions of each of the buildings, both externally and internally, with photographs grouped together at the end of each section for ease of reference.

6.1 The School Building

The original school is laid out in an L-shaped plan form comprising two large school rooms aligned east-to-west (Block B) and north-to-south, the master's or mistress's office extending from the northern end of the north-to-south school room (together forming Block A), and an entrance hall located in the angle between the office in Block A to the east and Block B to the south. Both main blocks are abutted by a single-storey wooden structures at their far end (at the southern and western extremities), while a modern toilet block is located on the north side of the school and west of the entrance hall. Blocks A and B are in red brick laid in English Bond, with ashlar dressings around the openings and hood moulds over the windows. The building has a slate roof. Architecturally, the main buildings are in a Tudor style, the windows having low, pointed (two-centred) arches and hood moulds above.

6.2 Exterior of the School Building (Plates 1 – 15 and Figs. 3, 4 and 5)

Please refer to plates at the end of this section. Directions of view are marked on the plan in Fig. 3

Modern Toilet Block

The modern toilet block is situated west of the entrance hall, on the right hand (west) side of the north facing elevation (*Plates 1* and *3*). The structure is in red brick laid in stretcher bond and has a flat roof.

Block A and Entrance Hall

In the north facing elevation, Block A is gabled with tumbled-in brickwork at the edges, and a cat slide roof extends over the eastern part of the entrance hall (*Plate 1*, right side of the school building). There is a section of flat roof immediately east of the catslide, but a fragment of tumbled-in brickwork lower in the elevation (see *Plate 3*, right of the top of the scale) indicates that the catslide originally continued to the edge of the entrance hall. The brickwork above the tumbled-in brickwork in this area is almost certainly infill from when the modern toilet block was constructed. A tall window (*Plate 2*) into the master's or mistress's office is situated at mid height in the gable, and a small vent is located above in the apex of the gable. A drain pipe and hopper located east of the window could be original. The doorway to the entrance hall features a flat, stone lintel, with a pointed relieving arch in brick above, while a small window to the side is detailed with ashlar.

There are four large windows (*Plates 1 and 4*) in the east facing elevation, the northernmost relating to the school master's or mistress's office and the others to the school room which occupies the remainder of Block A. The lower parts of the wall, between the window sills and the projecting base of the wall are heavily marked by graffiti (mostly initials) etched into the brickwork (*Plates 5, 6* and *7*), and deep scores which are seen at the same level in other parts of the building (mostly in a seven-course high band located five courses below the sills). Most of the lines are vertical and no more than one brick high but some are oblique. Although the marks have the characteristics of a tally it is not clear why they were cut to such depths. At around mid way along the wall, an area of 'warping' is noticeable in the face of the wall *(Plate 6*, left of the scale). Taking the form of shallow undulations recessed from the main face, it suggests wear from an indeterminate process undertaken in the adjacent area.

At the southern end of the main block is a 'lean-to' structure, comprising a low brick base with timber framed walls above (*Plate 4*, left of view) infilled with planks arranged diagonally. There is door (currently boarded over) in the centre of the south facing elevation. The roof is in three sections, each gabled at the southern end. The gables are infilled with horizontally laid planks, while the covering of the roof is slate with crested clay ridge tiles. On the south side of the structure, there is a canopy or porch formed from wooden posts, with arched braces between the posts and the 'wall plates' or lintels above. In the sides wall (below the eaves), there are horizontal strips of windows (currently boarded over).

There are no openings in the west facing elevation of Block A (*Plate 9*, right of view) although there is further evidence of scoring and graffiti was recorded (*Plates 12* and *13*).

Block B

There are three large windows to the second school room in the south facing elevation of Block B (*Plates 8*, *9* and *10*). Scoring and graffiti was visible in the lower part of the wall (*Plate 11*) but not as much as on Block A.

There is a 'lean-to' structure at the western end of the block (*Plate 14*), comparable to the structure attached to Block A. It is constructed from identical materials and in the same style, but with some differences in layout, having two doors in the side elevation (facing south) and a roof comprising a single pitched element against the gable wall of Block B and a double-pitched element roof over the remainder of the structure, all set on a base of horizontally laid planks. The door on the right hand (east) side is constructed from planks arranged vertically and has decorative strap hinges and a drop ring door handle. The other door is boarded over. The wall to the side of the easternmost door and under the porch is heavily marked with graffiti, linear scores and 'pocking' (from boring with sharp objects?).

The area west of Block B was difficult to access and was heavily overgrown at the time of the survey. However, architect's drawings indicate a ventilation opening in the gable (in an area covered by ivy), identical to similar features seen elsewhere in the building.



Plate 1: East and north facing elevations of Block 1, looking south-west (2m scale)



Plate 2: Window to the school office, as seen in the north elevation of Block A, looking south



Plate 3: Door and window to the 'lobby' area, looking south (2m scale)



Plate 4: East (right) and south (left) elevations of Block A, looking north-west (2m scale)

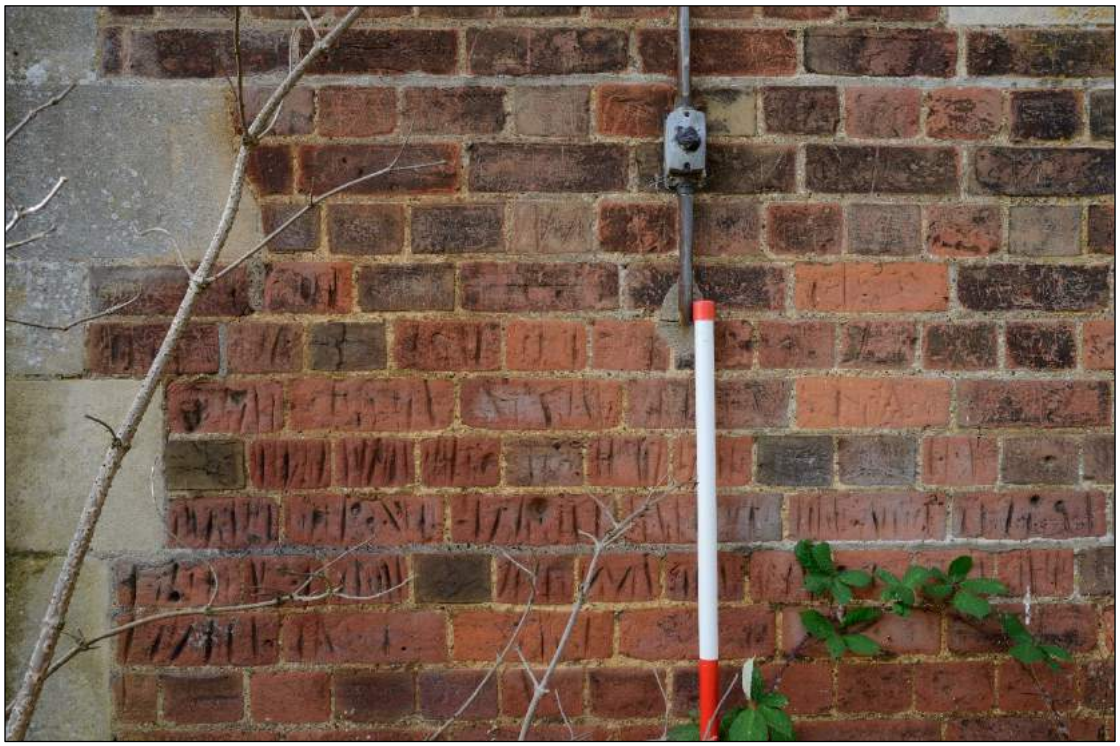


Plate 5: Graffiti on the east facing (at southern end) elevation of Block A



Plate 6: Graffiti in the central part of the east facing elevation of Block A, with indentation in the wall visible in the area immediately left of the 1m scale, looking west



Plate 7: Graffiti at the northern of the Block A east facing elevation (1m scale)



Plate 8: South facing elevation of Block B, looking north-west



Plate 9: South and west facing elevations of Block B (left) and south end of Block A (right), looking north-east



Plate 10: Window in the south facing elevation of Block B, looking north



Plate 11: Graffiti at the western end of the south facing elevation of Block B, looking north

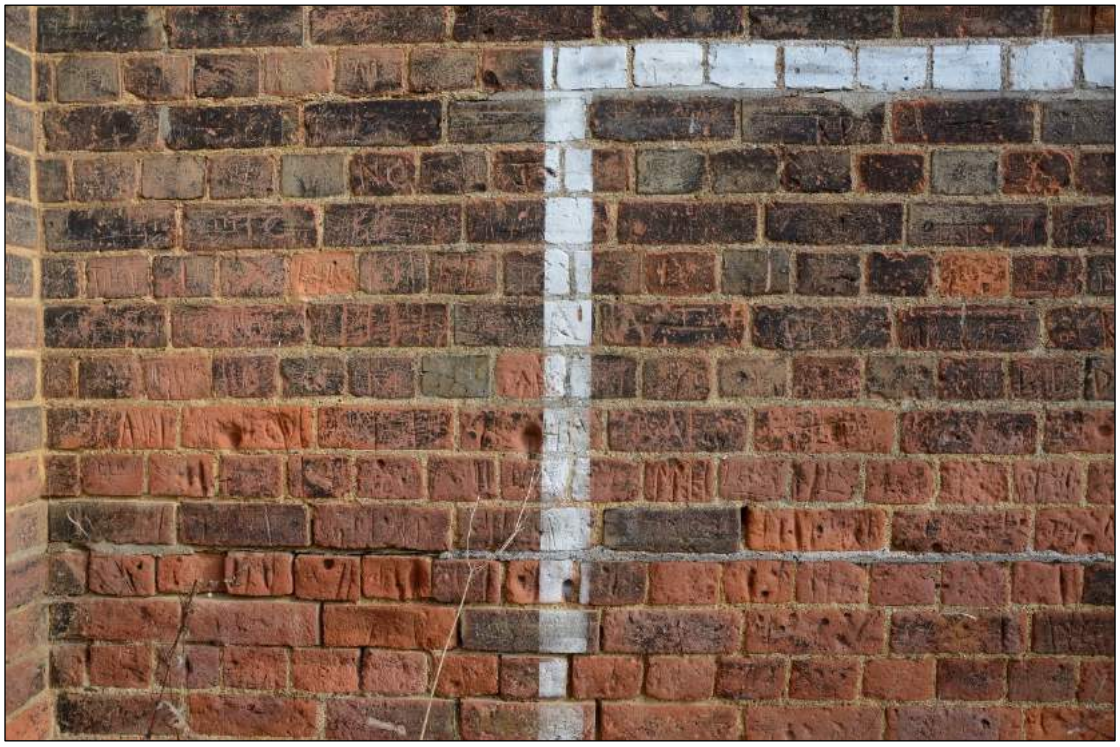


Plate 12: Graffiti on the west wall of Block A, at the junction with Block B, looking east



Plate 13: Graffiti at the southern end of the west facing elevation of Block A, looking north-east



Plate 14: Lean-to structure at the western end of Block B, looking north (2m scale)



Plate 15: Graffiti on Block B adjacent to the 'lean-to', looking east

6.3 Interior of Building (Plates 16 – 45)

In the entrance hall there are rounded edges around the sides of the window and door. The door, visible behind the boarding on the outside, comprises planks with diagonal braces. The casement windows has eight lights and the opening to one side appears to retain the original iron fittings (*Plate 16*). The existing ceiling in the hall is probably secondary (modern?) to the original structure. To the south-east, the entrance hall leads into a common area providing access to the office (*Plate 17*, opening to left) and the school rooms in Block A (*Plate 17*, opening to centre) and Block B (*Plate 17*, opening to right).
The ceiling over the area is a vaulted with four brick ribs – two running in line with the walls of the entrance hall, the other two extending from the point where walls of the hall meet to the thickened walls between the three doorways.

The office at the northern end of Block A has windows in the north (*Plate 20*) and east walls (*Plate 21*), while a chimney breast on the south wall denotes the position of an original fireplace (*Plates 19 and 22*). The doorway is set at an angle in the junction between the west and south walls, with a pitched canopy above (*Plate 19*). The lower part of the door is constructed from vertically arranged planks, while the upper part is glazed to either side of a diagonal brace. The roof over the office incorporates two trusses (see below for further description of the roof) set closely together (closer than those in the adjacent school room) to either side of the window in the east wall (*Plate 22*).

The school room in Block A (*Plates 23* and *25*) has three large windows at high level in the east wall (see *Plate 28*, for example). It has an arch-braced roof, with trusses (four in the school room) comprising substantial principal rafters and collars with braces below. Braces also extend from corbels set in the walls up to the ends of the principal rafters (*Plates 24* and *26*). Purlins run over the rafters in shallow recesses at just above the level of the collars. The northernmost differs slightly in that the corbel on the east side is set at a higher level to clear the window (see *Plate 26*, right of centre). The shorter bays in the office may have been designed to compensate for this. A chimney breast is located mid way along the west wall, but the fireplace has been removed and the opening is covered over (see *Plate 24*, right of view and *Plate 26*, left of view). Heating was more recently provided by modern storage or convector heaters mounted on the walls. Whiteboards set on the long walls in both halves of the room probably indicate that the area was partitioned into separate classrooms in more recent years. The arrangement around the door from the entrance hall is identical to that seen in the office (*Plate 27*).

The 'lean-to' is reached from a door in the end wall (offset to the west). Externally, the doorway (*Plate 30*) is seen to have a segmental arch with chamfered edges around the exterior. There is a stone step and the door is of vertical planking with a drop ring handle.

Internally, the 'lean-to' door (boarded over on the outside) in the external (south) wall is seen to be of vertical planks with diagonal braces (*Plate 29*). The roof is supported by timbers running between corbels in the south wall of the school room and wooden posts in the south wall of the lean-to (*Plate 31*). The corbels are identical to those seen in school room and are, therefore, probably original. There is a sink and modern cupboards (not shown) against the east wall and there is another cupboard on the north wall as well as a modern heater.

School room B is identical to room A with three windows (see *Plate 36* for detail) in the south wall, a chimney breast on the north wall, and an identical arrangement around the door (*Plates 32* and *34*). However, the area is divided in two by a wooden partition extending from mid-height in the middle window to the apex of the roof (see *Plate 33* for detail of roof truss). The partition probably pre-dates the modern suspended ceiling defined by the horizontal line between different paint schemes. The area to west of the first partition is sub-divided by a relatively late partition extending only to the level of the suspended ceiling (now removed). In the area west of the partition, there is an original doorway (*Plate 37*, door to left) in the end wall, which has a segmental arch and provides access to and from the lean-to structure. The door is a modern replacement. Another doorway, in the north wall (*Plate 38*, door to right), providing access to and from the corridor in the toilet block, has a modern frame and door and was probably formed as part of works associated with construction of the modern toilet block. The window in the south wall is identical to the two located in the area to the east.

The 'lean-to' structure at the end of the block has two plank doors in the south wall, identical to that seen in the Block A 'lean-to' (*Plate 39*). In contrast to the room in general, a part of the wall at high level between the doors is still painted cream, as is a horizontal timber in the roof, which suggests that these

areas were formerly boxed in. A vertical strip of cream paint extending down to the level of the false ceiling (indicated by wooden battens on the wall), from the main block of cream paint, indicates the former position of a partition, while a slight variation in the shade of the paintwork below indicates its further extent, to at least the top of the adjacent door. There is a small door, which could be original, at high level and to one side of the strip. The door has a metal latch.

The toilets are separated from Block B by a corridor running east-to-west from the entrance hall, to double doors at the rear of the building (*Plates 40* and *41*). North of the corridor are the staff toilet at the eastern end (*Plate 40*), the boys' toilet in the middle (*Plates 43* and *44*), and the girls' toilet at the western end.



Plate 16: North side of the 'lobby' area, looking north



Plate 17: Common area between office (left), Block A (centre) and Block B (right), looking south-east



Plate 18: Vaulted ceiling over the 'common' area (see Plate 10), looking south-east



Plate 19: Interior of the office, looking south-west



Plate 20: Window in the north wall of the office, looking north-east



Plate 21: Window in the east wall of the office, looking east



Plate 22: Chimney stack on the south wall of the office, looking south



Plate 23: Interior of Block A, looking south



Plate 24: Roof in Block A, looking south



Plate 25: Interior of Block A, looking north



Plate 26: Roof in Block A, looking north



Plate 27: Door into Block A, looking north-west with 'vaulted' area to rear



Plate 28: Window in the east wall (southern end) of Block A, looking east



Plate 29: Door in the south wall of the lean-to south of Block A, looking south-south-east



Plate 30: Door between the 'lean-to' and Block A, looking north-west



Plate 31: Roof of the Block A 'lean-to' (west side), looking west



Plate 32: Interior of Block B, looking west



Plate 33: Roof in Block B, looking west



Plate 34: Interior of Block B, looking east



Plate 35: Door between Block B and 'common areas', looking north-east



Plate 36: Window in the south wall (eastern end) of Block B, looking south



Plate 37: Doors in the west (left) and north walls of Block B (partitioned area), looking north-west



Plate 38: Window in the south wall of Block B (partitioned area), looking south-west



Plate 39: Doors in the south (right) and east wall of the 'lean-to' off Block B, looking south-east



Plate 40: Corridor in the toilet block extension, looking east (girls toilets to left)



Plate 41: Corridor in the toilet block extension, looking west (boys toilet to right of view)



Plate 42: Interior of the staff toilet, looking north



Plate 43: Interior of the boys toilets, looking north



Plate 44: Interior of the boys toilets, looking north-west



Plate 45: Interior of the girls toilets, looking north-west

6.4 The School Master's or Mistress's House – Exterior (Plates 46 – 56, Figs. 6 – 8)

The master's house situated immediately north of the school is built in an identical style to the school, in red brick laid in English bond, with ashlar quoins and detailing in ashlar around the openings. The building is gabled to front and back, with tumbled-in brickwork to the edges of the gables, and there is a single-storey bay window at the front. Most of the openings feature low two-centred arches with hood moulds in a Tudor style. The roof covering is slate.

The front door in the east facing elevation (*Plates 46* and *47*), set to the right (north side) of the building, is of vertical planks with two vertically arranged lights. The door appears to be original. The bay window attached to the main living room is mostly in ashlar with areas of red brick below the windows. It has a slate roof pitched on three sides. There is a single width window to the front bedroom at first floor and a ventilation slot high in the gable.

The south facing elevation (*Plates 47* and *48)* features two windows at ground floor, one to the front room (*Plate 49*), the other to the rear (dining?) room (*Plate 50*). Both have low, pointed arches and hood moulds. The window above, in the south wall of the front bedroom and just below the eaves, has a flat stone lintel and no hood mould (comparable to the openings to the entrance hall of the school) and chamfered edges leading into the reveal. There is a drainpipe extending down from the gutter.

The original west facing gable *(Plates 51*) is obscured at ground floor by the modern kitchen extension (see above). However, the window to the rear bedroom is visible to the right (south) of the elevation (*Plate 52*), with its lower parts set within a recess in the extension roof. The opening is flat to the face of the wall, in the same style as the window at first floor in the north elevation. There is a low, pointed relieving arch in brick over the lintel.

The modern extension (*Plate 53*) is in a 'rustic' style brick laid in stretcher bond. It has double (mostly glazed) doors in the rear wall, and small windows in the north and south walls. It has a single pitch roof facing to the west.

The north facing elevation (*Plate 54*) has a large window with pointed arch and hood-mould (*Plate 55*) at ground floor, on the right (west) side of the elevation. The window is now situated in a downstairs toilet, but originally would have been located in the wall of the kitchen (now sub-divided) prior to relatively recent alterations. A smaller window set low in the wall and further to the east (*Plate 56*) is now bricked up but must originally have lit the hallway or a cupboard located to the rear of the stairs. The surround is in plain ashlar as seen elsewhere on the south and north sides of the house.

There are two openings at first floor in the north facing elevation: a large widow to the right (west) in the north wall of the existing bathroom, and a tall window with a pointed arch and hood-mould to the left (*Plate 57*), facing from the stairs and landing. Foul water drain pipes from the bathroom at the northwest corner of the house are probably relatively late, added during installation of the bathroom.



Plate 46: East facing elevation of the school master's or mistress's house, looking west



Plate 47: East (right) and south (left) facing elevations of the house, looking north-west



Plate 48: East (right) and south (left) facing elevations of the house, looking north-west



Plate 49: Window in the south facing elevation of the house, looking north



Plate 50: Window in the south facing elevation of the house, looking north



Plate 51: West (gable) and south facing elevations of the house, looking north-east



Plate 52: West facing gable end of the house, looking east



Plate 53: Modern extension on the west side of the house, looking south-east



Plate 54: North facing elevation of the house, looking south-east



Plate 55: Window in the north facing elevation of the house, looking south



Plate 56: Bricked up opening in the north wall of the house, looking south



Plate 57: First floor window in the north facing elevation of the house, looking south

6.5 House Interior (Plates 58 – 68 and Fig. 6)

At ground floor, the house is structured around a hallway which is partly formed from the original kitchen occupying the north-west corner in the original layout. The layout now comprises a living room and dining room to the south of the hallway, a single-storey kitchen extension to the rear (west), a downstairs toilet off the hall on the northern side, and stairs built against the north wall rising from near the front door. The original kitchen is identifiable from the chimney breast on the south wall of the hallway (*Plate 58*), right of view) and the relatively large window in the downstairs toilet (*Plate 62*). The current opening to the extension does not appear to match the position of the original back door (see Fig. 6)

Except for the stairs, the remainder of the house is devoid of original fixtures and fittings, reflecting comprehensive modernisation, probably undertaken at the same time as construction of the kitchen extension. The refurbishment appears to have included the laying of laminate flooring throughout the house and the fitting of identical modern doors to most of the rooms.

The front door comprises a wooden frame,with four panels, the lower pair filled with vertical panelling, the upper glazed with a frosted glass. The front room (*Plate 60*) and rear (dining?) room (*Plate 61*) south of the hallway have been thoroughly modernised, with modern laminate floors and no sign of original fixtures and fittings. The kitchen extension (*Plate 63*) is located to the rear of the house.

The staircase (*Plates 64* and *65*) is closed-string, with a half-turn from the hallway downstairs and another half-turn to the landing at first floor. The staircase features splat balusters, and square section newel posts with flat chamfers which run out below the handrail and approximately one tread up from the base (the lower post). The panelling (see *Plate 64*) below the stairs appears to be original, with flat chamfers around the edges of the framework, running out short of the joins.

The front (*Plate 66*) and rear (*Plate 67*) bedrooms are devoid of original fixtures and fittings. The bathroom is equipped with a modern suite and is also devoid of any original fixtures and fittings.



Plate 58: Hallway at ground floor in the house, looking east



Plate 59: Front door (interior view) in the house, looking east



Plate 60: Front downstairs room in the house, looking south-east



Plate 61: Rear downstairs room in the house, looking south-west



Plate 62: Downstairs toilet in the house, looking c. north



Plate 63: Interior of the modern single-storey extension in the house, looking north

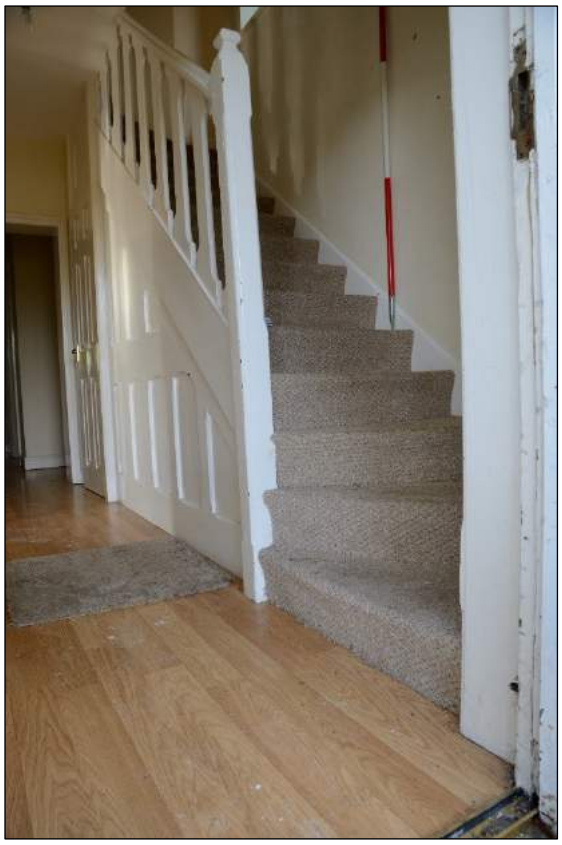


Plate 64: Staircase as seen from ground floor, looking north-west (2m scale with 0.5m divisions)



Plate 65: First floor landing and stairs in the house, looking east-north-east



Plate 66: Front bedroom in the house, looking south-east



Plate 67: Rear bedroom in the house, looking south-west



Plate 68: Bathroom at first floor in the house

7.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Goodfellow's School is an interesting survival from a period of rapid expansion in elementary education following the Education Act of 1870 and the subsequent establishment of school boards to oversee the development of non-denominational schools. There was a corresponding increase in the construction of Anglican Schools, reflecting a reluctance on the part of the church to surrender its role in education (Harwood 2010, 33). Goodfellow's School, built in 1872, would have been one of the 'National' schools built as part of this wave of construction.

In terms of layout, the building reflects the educational ideas of the period, which were still heavily influenced by the monitorial system which was widely adopted in the early 19th century. The main feature of the system was the use of older children (monitors) to deliver set lessons to the younger pupils thereby minimising the need for fully trained teachers. The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church (otherwise known as the 'National Society') was founded in 1811 and in a report of 1815 recommended that desks and benches should be set around the edge of a room, with movable benches to allow teaching in small, flexible groups in the centre (Harwood 2010). The use of mixed monitored and simultaneous ('chalk and talk') became more common in the middle of the century, after the introduction of Education Committees with powers to inspect schools and to approve buildings plans. However, progress was slowed by the lack of trained teachers and elements of the monitorial system persisted into the 1880s (ibid 22-23). The layout of Goodfellow's School, in two large school rooms (one for the boys and one for girls) with the windows placed high in the walls to prevent outside distraction and an office placed to allow control of both rooms by the school master or mistress, was well suited to this type of education. However, there is very little surviving evidence in the form of fixtures and fittings from which to determine how the rooms were actually used.

The wooden structures at the ends of the school rooms appear from the map evidence to have been original or at least early elements in the layout, having identical fittings (primarily the drop ring handles) and, in the case of Block A, incorporating structural elements (corbels related to the roof structure) identical to those use in the schools. The structure at the end of Block B was formerly divided into two

areas, each with a door on the side facing the playground. It is possible that these areas functioned as cloakrooms and it is possible that they contained toilets accessible from the girls' and infants' playgrounds while the unit off Block A might have performed a similar function in relation to the boys' playground.

The vertical marks inscribed onto the lower parts of the walls on nearly all sides of the school might be interpreted as tally marks of some description However, given that the marks are etched much more deeply into the brickwork than would be necessary for a simple scoring system, they remain largely unexplained.

The existing toilet block appears to date from after 1968.

The master's or mistress's house is built in the same style as the school. Externally, the building appears to be largely unchanged except for the bricked up window at ground floor on the north side, modern replacement windows and the modern single-storey extension on the west side of the building. Some outbuildings shown to the rear of the building on earlier maps appear to have been demolished, possibly at the time of construction of the extension.

Internally, the house has been comprehensively modernised, the alterations including the removal of the original kitchen (to the modern extension) and the creation of a hall running from the original front door to the rear of the house. Other recent modifications include the provision of laminate floors throughout and the replacement of most of the original doors.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank The Planning Hub and Country Court Care Group for assistance in providing access to the buildings.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Harwood, E. 2010 *England's Schools: History, Architecture and Adaptation*. English Heritage

Kelly E. R. (Ed) 1885 *Kelly's Directory of Lincolnshire 1885*. Kelly and Co., London

10.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: SCGS18

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: H16-1037-16

FIELD OFFICER: R Trimble

NGR: TF 23302 20438

CIVIL PARISH: Spalding

SMR No.: TBC

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 17th and 18th October 2018

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Historic Building Recording

UNDERTAKEN FOR: The Planning Hub on behalf of Country Court Care Ltd

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology Ltd, 2 High Street, Ruskington, Sleaford, NG34 9DT

FINAL LOCATION: The Collection, Danes Terrace, Lincoln

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: LCNCC:2018. 187

ACCESSION DATE: - TBC

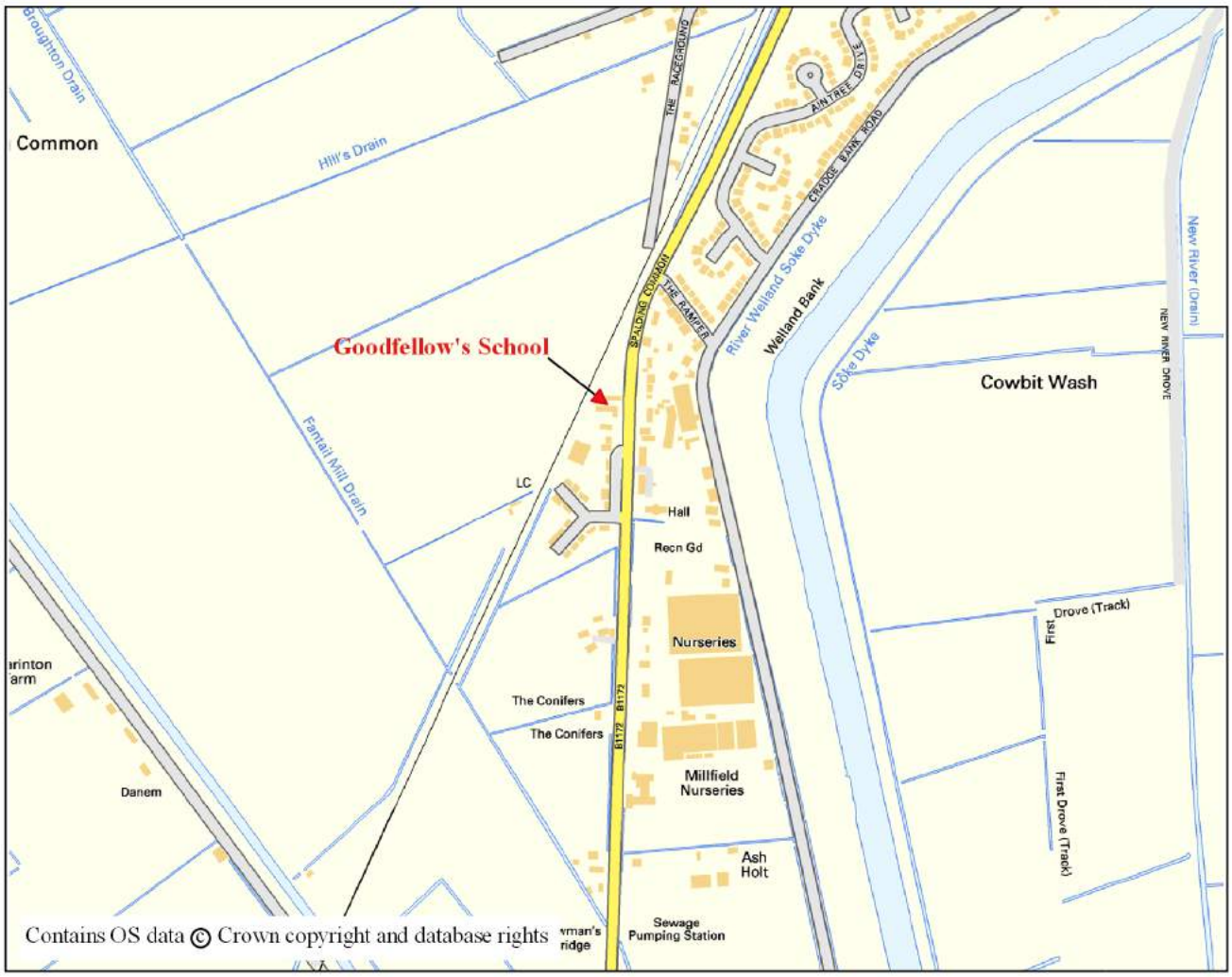
The Site Archive Comprises:

Monochrome negatives	13
Digital photographs	71 shots
Set of Site Notes	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.



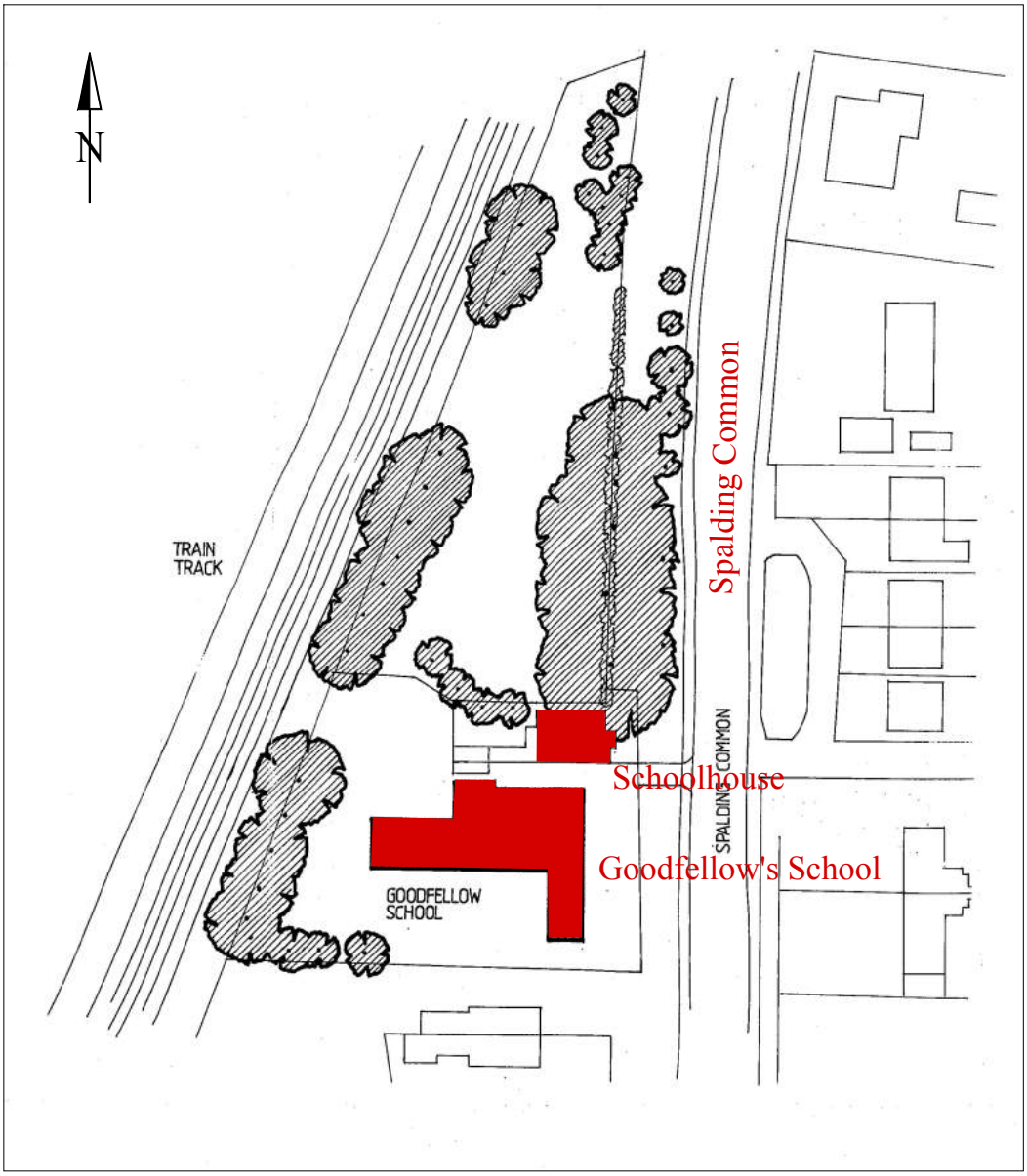




Witham Archaeology

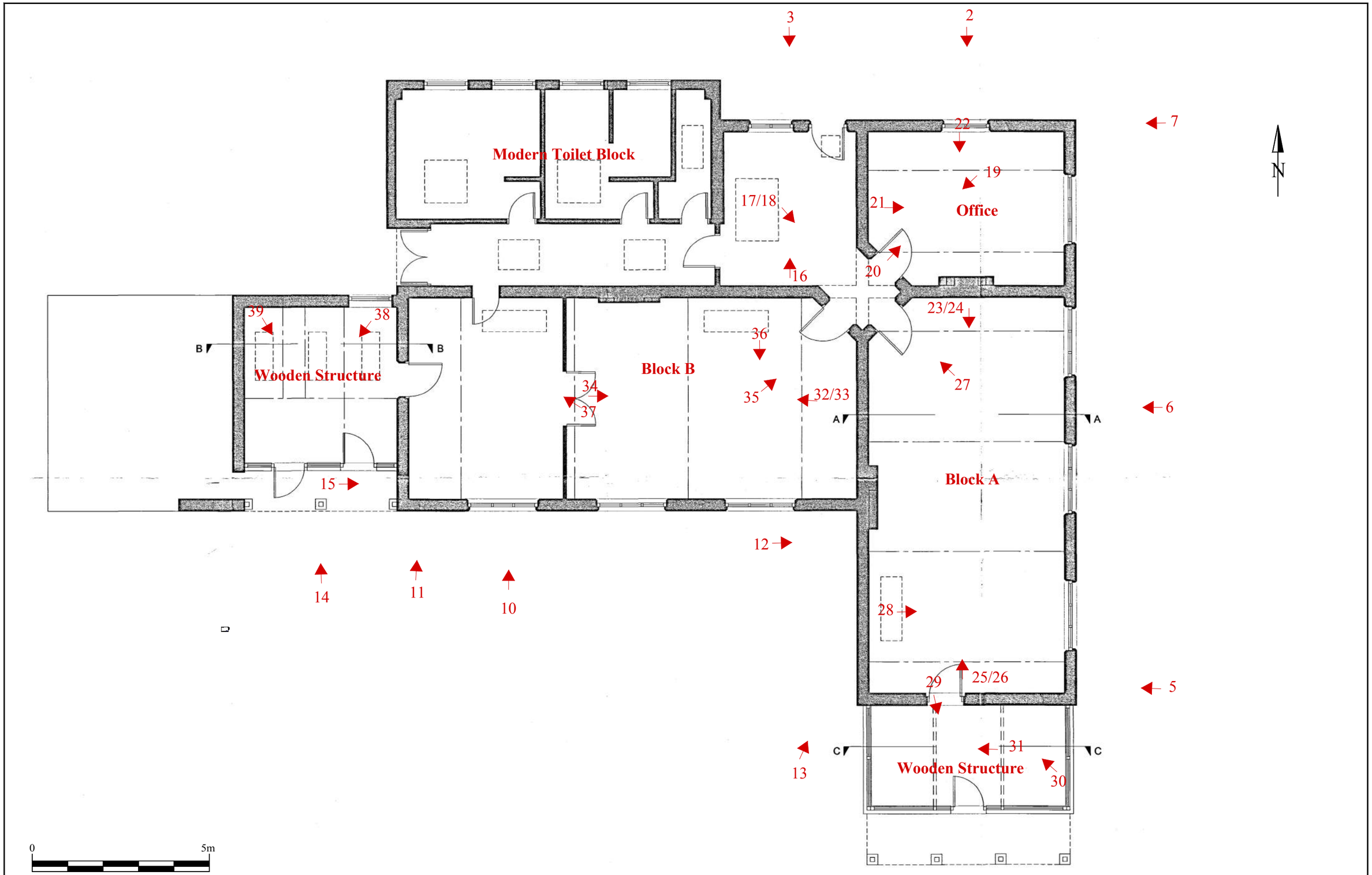
Site Location Maps

Fig. 1

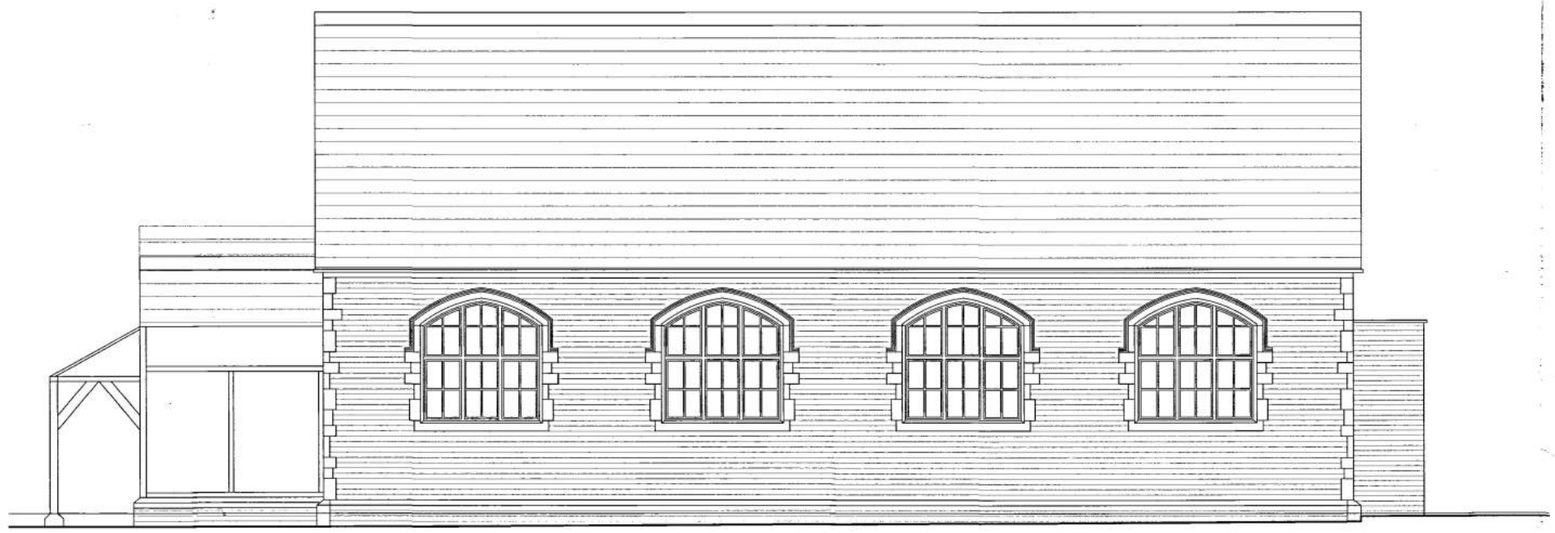


0 5m

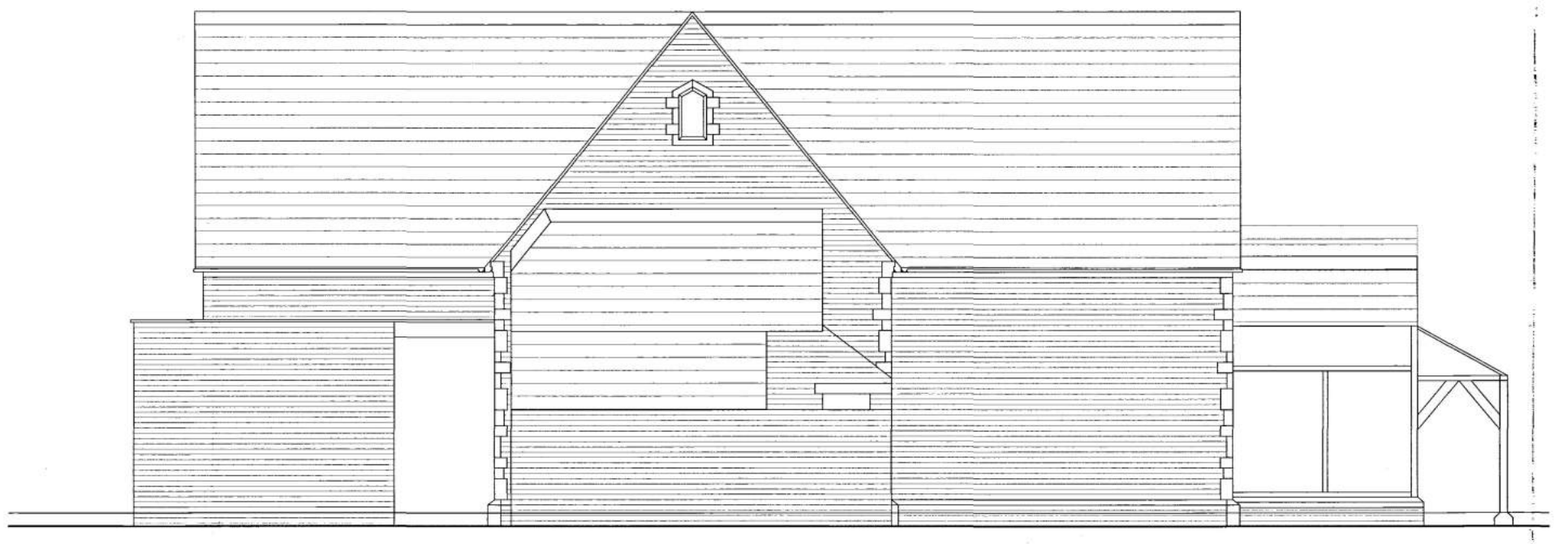
From a drawing by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd - Drawing No. 01 (December 2004?)



From a drawing by KMB Ltd.- Drawing No. 300/1950-01 (August 2008)



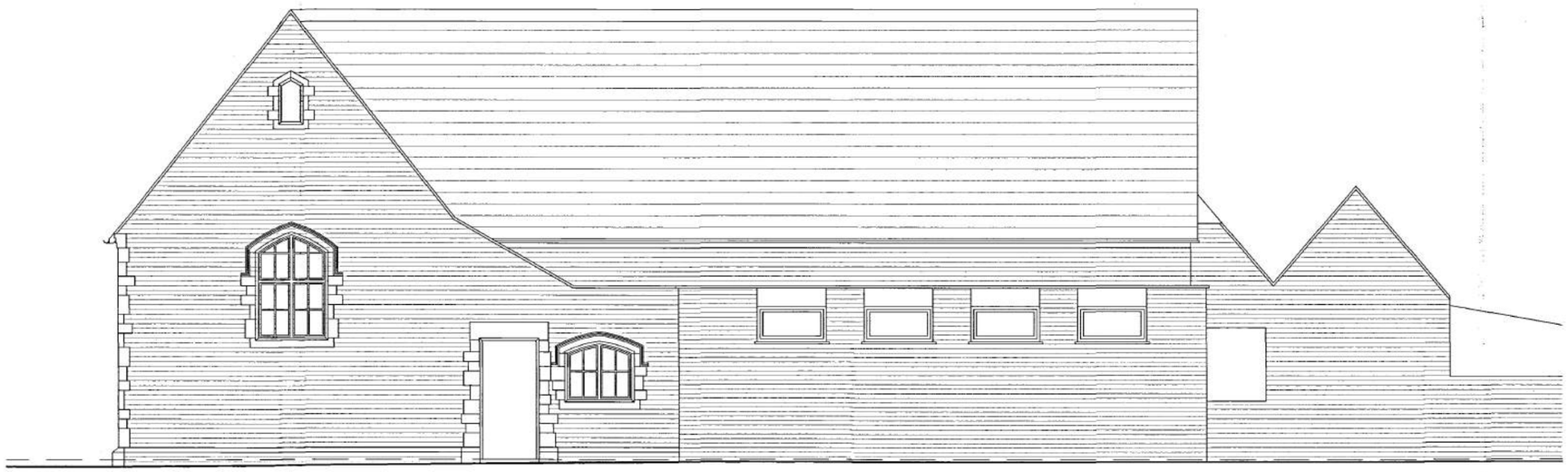
Existing Eastern Elevation



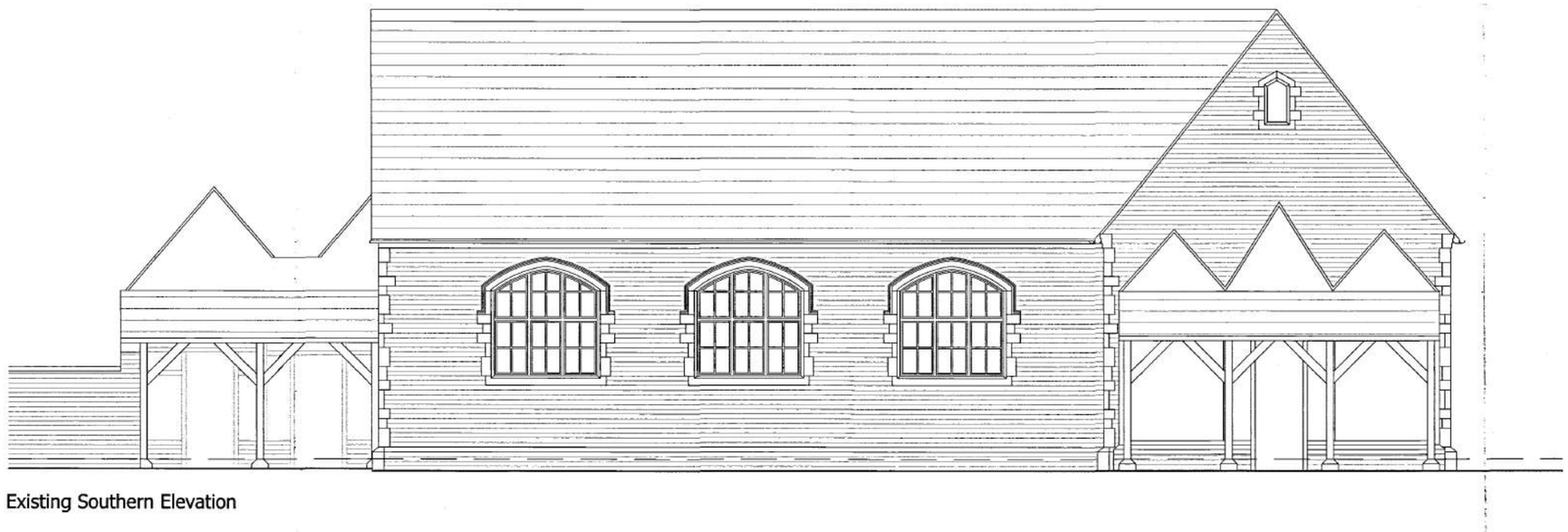
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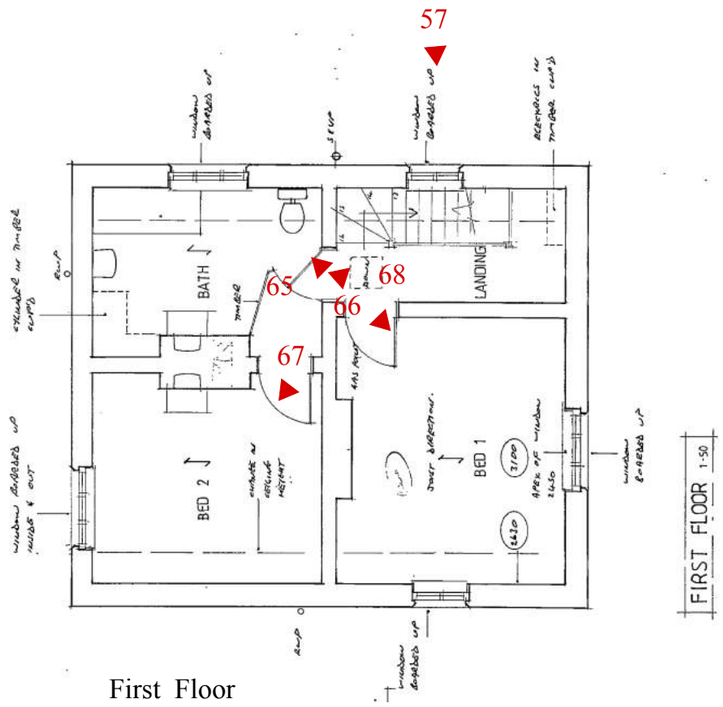
Existing Northern Elevation



Existing Southern Elevation

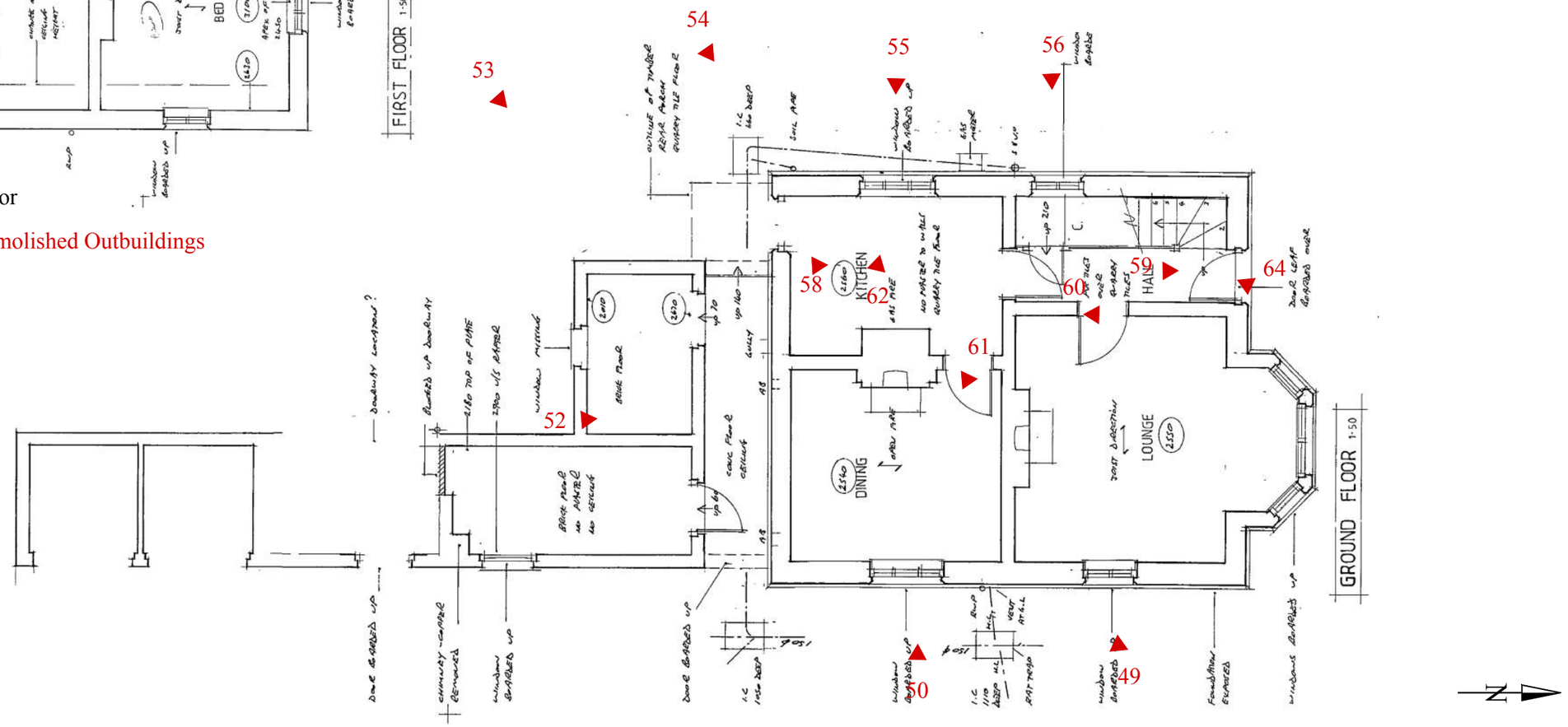
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First Floor

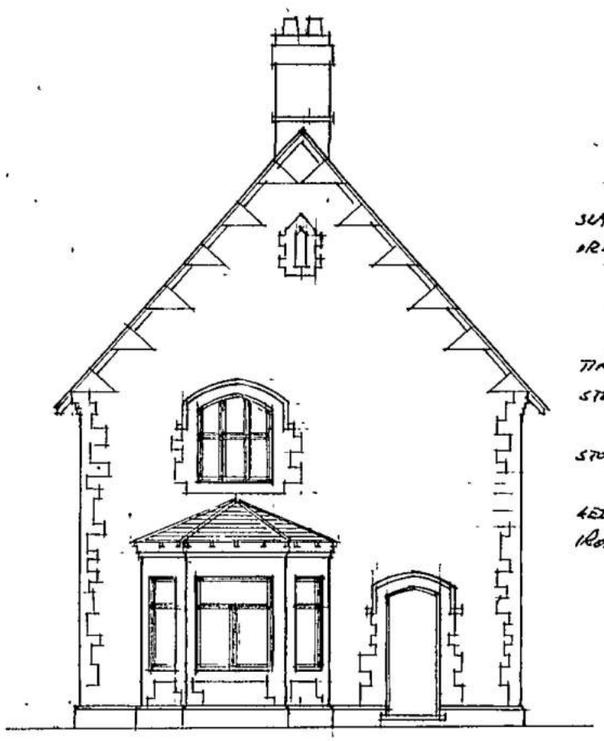
Demolished Outbuildings



Ground Floor

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From drawings by Robert Boor, Draughtsman - Drawing No. 3286-1 (December 2006)



SLATE ROOF WITH RED ORNATE RIDGE TILES

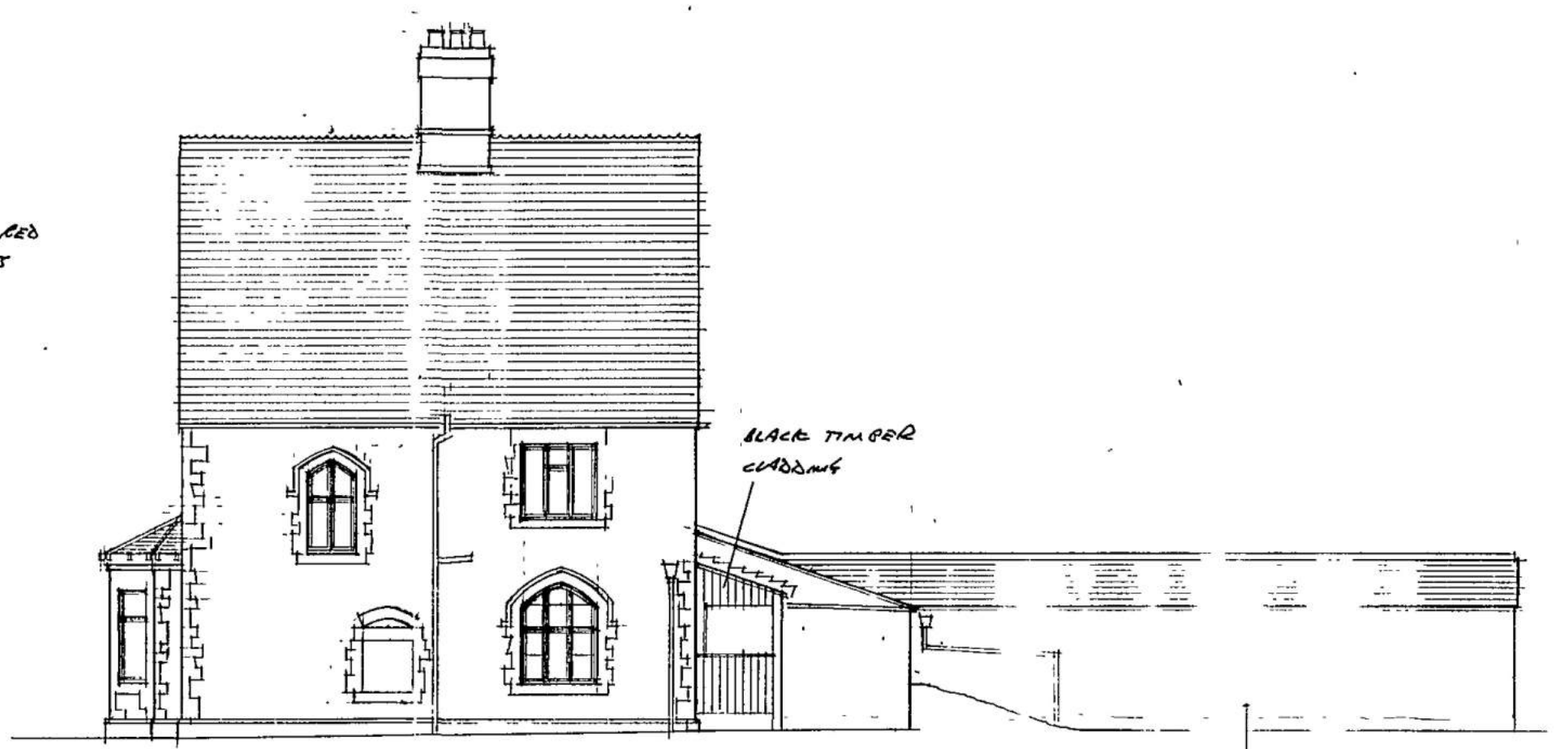
TIMBER SOLLERY

STONE SURROUNDS

STONE QUOINS

SEVERALLY CAST IRON R.W.G GOODS

EAST 1-100



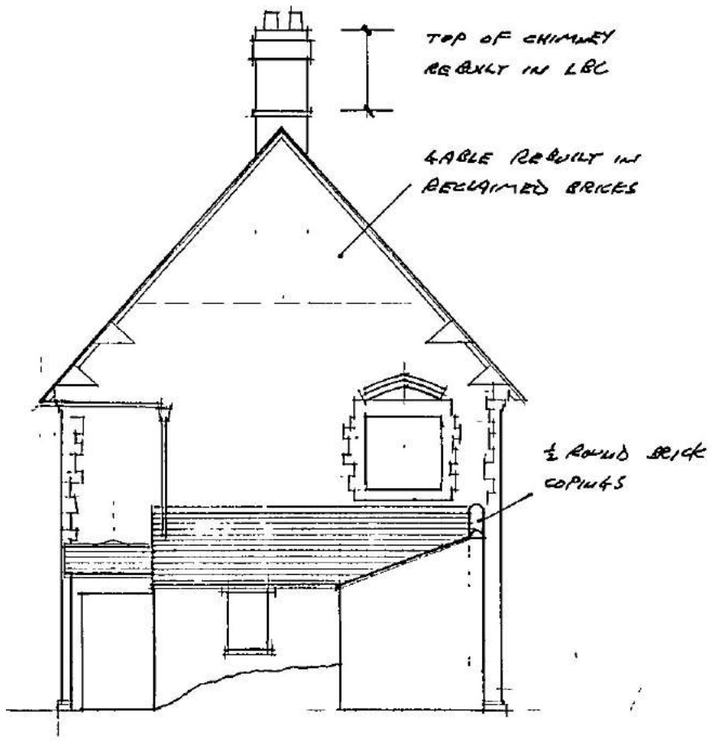
BLACK TIMBER CLADDING

DOOR NO ACCESS TO.

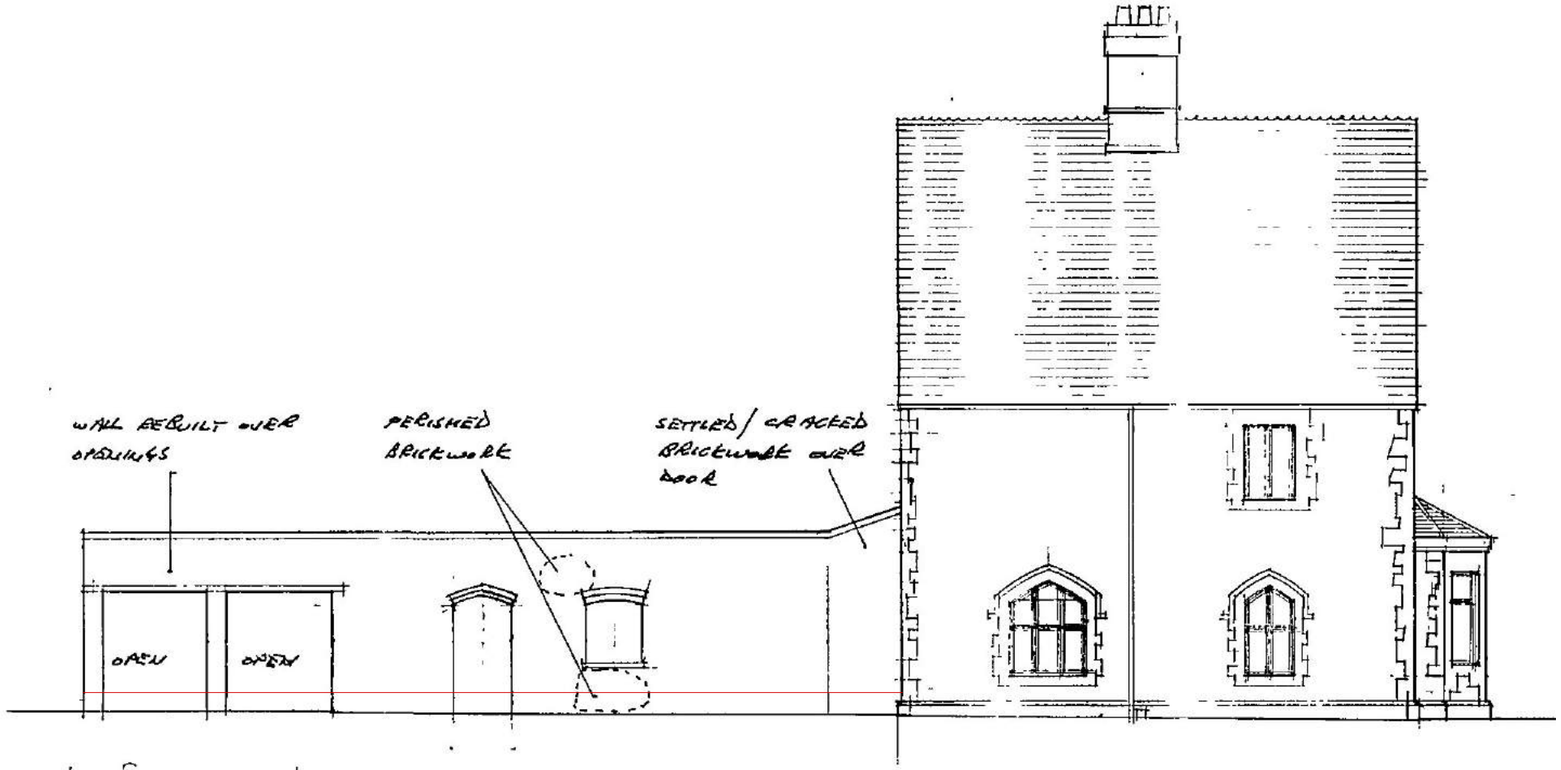
NORTH 1-100

0 5m

From drawings by Robert Boor, Draughtsman - Drawing No. 3286-1 (December 2006)



WEST 1-100



SOUTH 1-100

0 5m

From drawings by Robert Boor, Draughtsman - Drawing No. 3286-1 (December 2006)