

WORCESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(originally Worcester Secondary School for Girls)

Barbourne Road, Worcester

(NGR SO 84530 56150)

Historic Building Record

(Planning Ref: P13A0155; Condition 4)



FINAL REPORT

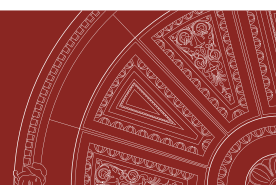
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NGR: SO 84530 56150

SMR ref.: Worcester City HER ref.: **WCM99136**

Status: Building of Local Significance ('locally listed')

Project Type: Historic Building Record

Project Code: **2014_012**

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WORCESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Barbourne Road, Worcester

Historic Building Record

Planning Reference P13A0155 (Condition 4)

Summary

A programme of archival research and historic building recording was undertaken in August 2014 in respect of the locally listed former Art and Design Annexe of the Worcester College of Technology at Barbourne Road, Worcester at the request of CgMs Consulting working on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd. of Coventry. The record was required by Worcester City Council as a condition of planning consent (ref. P13A0155, Condition 4) for partial demolition of the college buildings as a part of wider redevelopment scheme involving the construction of 60 no. 'later living' residential units and associated ancillary accommodation, landscaping and parking.

The development site, which extends to c.1ha, is located to the north of Worcester city centre within the historical parish of Claines, to the western side of Barbourne Road immediately south of its junction with Barbourne Terrace and opposite the early 19th-century St George's Square; it is centred on NGR: SO 84530 56150. Barbourne Road forms the northern continuation of The Tything and represents the main northern thoroughfare out of the city following the route of the Roman 'saltway' and later, medieval road linking Worcester with the town of Droitwich. The area witnessed increasing suburban expansion from the later 18th century though well into the 19th century, the land beyond the street frontages and back plots remained characterised by undeveloped agricultural land and it was not until the mid- and later-19th century that Claines experienced rapid population growth, accompanying, in part, a depopulation of the inner city parishes.

The core of the recorded college buildings date to 1928/9 when they were built, on the site of the former Thames House, to accommodate the Worcester Secondary School for Girls, originally housed at the 'Victoria Institute' in Foregate Street/Sansome Walk. The school was built to the designs of the city surveyor Mr William Ransom on a standard quadrangular plan incorporating restrained Art Deco detailing with ranges, variously of one and two storeys, housing administration, laboratories/art room, class rooms and kitchen/dining hall facilities. A combined assembly hall/gymnasium was included, projecting into the central quadrangle from the centre of the eastern, administration range. Subsequent phases of development have had a cumulative negative impact upon certain parts of the historic buildings, in particular on the northern and southern ranges where extensions were built in the later 20th and early 21st centuries. The surviving original ranges do however, retain sufficient fabric to succinctly illustrate a number of philosophies of school design current at the time of their construction, including the move away from the compact 'central-hall' plan, characteristic of the Board School era, to a more open, airier design incorporating cross-ventilation and extensive use of corridors and open verandahs, and the rejection of the conservative and traditional gothic-revival in favour of more varied and sometimes modernist styles.

The recorded structures thus represent an interesting (though unremarkable) example of early 20th-century school architecture which, although extended and remodelled during subsequent phases of modification, retain a good degree of cohesion and a considerable proportion of original fabric and detailing. The principal facades of the school buildings onto Barbourne Terrace and particularly on to Barbourne Road/St George's Square make a significant contribution to the contemporary streetscape and to the setting of the adjacent St George's Square Conservation Area, and it is to be welcomed that these elements of the complex are to be retained within the proposed development.

The recording action has allowed for a detailed record of the buildings, their construction and general developmental history to be made, in accordance with NPPF and as set out in the project WSI, thus fulfilling Condition 4 of Planning Consent.

WORCESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Historic Building Record

Planning Reference P13A0155 (Condition 4)

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording undertaken in August 2014 in respect of the buildings of the Worcester Technical College (originally Worcester Secondary School for Girls), located at Barbourne Road, Worcester. It has been prepared in response to a condition of planning consent for partial demolition of the college buildings to facilitate the construction of 60 no. 'later living' residential units and associated ancillary accommodation, landscaping and parking (Planning ref. P13A0155; condition 4).

1.1 Planning Background

1.1.1 A planning application (ref. **P13A0155**)¹ was submitted by Worcester City Council on 19th April 2013² for the redevelopment of the site and buildings of the former Worcester Technical College (Department of Art and Design), Barbourne Road, Worcester to accommodate 60 no. 'later living' residential units and associated ancillary accommodation, landscaping and parking, the scheme including the partial demolition and extension of the extant college buildings to provide accommodation. The programme of Historic Building Record outlined within this document has been required by Mr James Dinn, the archaeological officer of Worcester City Council (WCC), as a condition (condition 4) of planning consent.

1.1.2 The full wording of the condition reads as follows:

'4. Archaeological Investigation – Building Recording

No development shall take place until full details of a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the approved scheme shall be carried out as approved. These details shall include written, drawn and photographic records of all buildings within the site.'

For the following reason:-

*To allow the historical and archaeological potential of the building to be recorded in accordance with Policy **BE21** (sic.) of the City of Worcester Local Plan 2004 and the aims and interests that the National Planning Policy seeks to protect and promote with regard to heritage assets.'*

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The College site is located to the north of Worcester city centre, c.1.5km NNW north-west of the historic core, to the western side of Barbourne Road immediately south of its junction with Barbourne Terrace and opposite St George's Square; it is centred on NGR SO 84530 56150. The development site extends to a total area

¹ <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/showDocuments?reference=P13A0155>

² http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P13A0155%2FAplicationFormNoPersonalData.pdf

approximately 1ha. and is occupied for the most part by the buildings of the former Worcester College of Technology.

1.3 Requirement for Work

1.3.1 Although not statutorily listed, the buildings of the former Worcester College of Technology, originally erected in 1928-9 to the designs of the City Surveyor William Ransom as a Secondary School for Girls, are included on Worcester City's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance'³ and thus clearly represent a 'non-designated heritage asset' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).⁴

1.3.2 The historic building record has thus been required by the archaeological officer of Worcester City Council under the terms of **Policy BE.19** of the City of Worcester Local Plan, 2004.⁵

Policy BE.19: Buildings of Local Interest – Recording

'Where planning permission is granted for development involving the demolition or substantial alterations of a building of local interest measures for the recording and commemoration of lost features shall be part of the permission.'

1.3.3 Further, paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy Framework, stipulates that, any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset and that Local Planning Authorities should:

'...require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'

1.4 Scope of the Report

1.4.1 No official project brief was issued in respect of the current study, which has been thus been undertaken in accordance with an itemised, generic historic building recording specification issued by James Dinn of WCC,⁶ based upon English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006). Further to this specification, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Tyler 2014, see **Appendix A**) was prepared and submitted to the Archaeological Officer of Worcester City Council for approval in advance of work.⁷

1.4.2 The research, recording and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

1.4.3 Archival research and site survey were undertaken in August 2014. The current report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of August 2014.

³ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWR25287&resourceID=1035

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁵ http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/193937/Development_Planappen1-2-3_-4-5_Statement.pdf/25942035-38ea-4bb1-bb97-e0af65a0e083

⁶ E-mail correspondence; J Dinn (WCC) and C Patrick (CgMs); 31.07.14.

⁷ E-mail correspondence; J Dinn (WCC) and R Tyler; 01.08.14.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a detailed visual record of the structures to be demolished/adapted and to generate an illustrative and descriptive account of the same, including a brief discussion of their origin, history and development together with a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction. The record is broadly commensurate with a Level 3 survey as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006; 14).⁸

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs, 2012) and Heritage Statement (Woodall Conservation and Planning, 2013) have previously been undertaken in respect of the site. Thus, no significant programme of new archival research has been undertaken at this stage. However, to expand upon the previously completed DBA, and to enable the recorded structures to be placed within a general historical context, a 'structure-based' assessment comprising a rapid review of readily available published and unpublished documentary source material related exclusively to the buildings on the site held by the Worcestershire Archives (WAAS) was made.
- 3.1.2 Documentary research was undertaken on 5th August 2014. A full list of sources is included below at section §.10.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The Historic Building Record comprised a detailed visual examination of the exterior and interior of the structure under consideration and the compilation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3' analytical record, defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* as follows:

'...an analytical record, [comprising] an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure to support an historical analysis.' (EH 2006, 14).

- 3.2.2 The historic building record was completed over the course of two days on the 8th and 16th August 2014. It comprised three related elements; a drawn record, a photographic record and a written account, details as follows:

Drawn Record

- 3.2.3 The building survey comprised an examination of the safely accessible areas of the school and the preparation of plans and principal exterior elevations sufficient to illustrate its dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction, phasing and development of the building so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Site drawings were prepared at an appropriate scale, comprising mainly the annotation of supplied base drawings, though with new survey being completed in respect of the west range and the first floor of the southern and eastern ranges. A register of project drawings is included below as **Appendix B**.

⁸ Precise requirements as per e-mail correspondence between Ric Tyler and James Dinn (WCC), 01.08.14.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera (10MP), commensurate with a Level 3 record. Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of site photographs was maintained recording subject, orientation, date and photographer and is included below as **Appendix C**.

Written Record

- 3.2.5 A written record was maintained by way of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records; this forms the basis for the building description included below. This extended to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The history of the development of Barbourne has been published in detail by Wardle and Wardle (2007) while the historical and archaeological background to the school site currently under consideration have been previously addressed by the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs, 2012) and Heritage Statement (Woodhall, 2013), both submitted to WCC during an earlier stage of the planning process in respect of the current project. A brief summary only is thus included here, so as to enable the recorded structures to be interpreted within a broad historical context, while specific reference is made to the origins and development of the school buildings themselves based upon archival sources.

4.1 General Historical Context

- 4.1.1 Historically, the school site lies within the parish of Claines. Before 1816, only 16 acres of Claines parish was included within the Liberties of the City of Worcester, the northern boundary of which was marked by a liberty post at the southern corner of Salt Lane (Castle Street) and Foregate Street (Gwilliam 1993, 127). Barbourne Road forms the northern continuation of The Tything and represents the main northern thoroughfare out of the city following the route of the Roman 'saltway'⁹ and later, medieval road linking Worcester with the town of Droitwich, c.9km to the north. It formed part of a spasmodic ribbon development outside of the city, extending northwards from Foregate, past the 12th-century St. Oswald's Hospital and the former Whiteladies nunnery (founded 1237-55) to the former discrete hamlet of Barbourne. Beyond Barbourne, the road split just north of Barbourne Bridge with branches leading on to Kidderminster (modern A449) and Droitwich (modern A38).
- 4.1.2 The Tything/Upper Tything and Barbourne Road witnessed increasing suburban expansion during the later 18th and early 19th centuries and Barbourne Road includes a number of notable buildings dating to this period (see Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 760-1). High status development began at Barbourne Terrace as early as 1759 while Britannia and St George's Squares were set out around 1820-30 (Wardle and Wardle 2007, 36-9). Well into the 19th century, however, the land beyond the street frontages and back plots remained characterised by undeveloped agricultural land, as evident from historic mapping (see §.5.1.1). During the mid- and later-19th century, Claines was foremost amongst a number of suburban parishes that experienced rapid population growth (Attwood 1997, 11; graph 5), accompanying, in part, a depopulation of the inner city parishes, such that by 1873 Barbourne was being described as a 'thickly populated suburb of the city' (Wardle and Wardle 2007, 45).

⁹ Until the completion of the Droitwich Barge Canal to Hawford in 1771, salt was transported by road from Droitwich to the Severn at Worcester for onward shipping by boat (Hadfield 1969, 70-2; Wardle and Wardle 2007, 5).

4.2 The Worcester Secondary School for Girls

4.2.1 Barbourne has a long association with education with early establishments and private 'schools' being historically located variously at Barbourne Lodge, Thornloe House, Baskerville House and at Albion House, Britannia Square (see Wardle and Wardle 2007, 177). The Worcester Secondary School for Girls theoretically traces its history back to the late-19th century and the formation of the 'Victoria Institute', originally housed within a red-brick building in neo-Tudor and Baroque style by Simpson and Milner Allen in Foregate Street (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 722-3), begun in 1894¹⁰ and officially opened in October 1896. The Institute was built in two substantial sections, the front half in Foregate Street housing the public library and city museum, and the rear half in Sansome Walk, accommodating the School of Art and the Worcester Municipal Technical School.¹¹ The latter incorporated a mixed-section for advanced scholars, disbanded in 1908, after which the boys went to the Royal Grammar School while the girls remained within the Institute at a newly formed 'Secondary School for Girls'. The early physical arrangements within the Institute buildings were inadequate, however, due to a general lack of space and with basement classrooms being shared with carpentry and engineering evening classes.¹² A purpose-built extension was thus provided in 1910 with its own entrance in Taylor's Lane (Gardiner 2011), providing an assembly hall and bright new, dedicated classrooms (Wardle and Wardle 1976, 195). The newly reorganised school went on to achieve increasing popularity under the direction of the headmistress, a certain Miss Steel, such that additional accommodation was required which saw the purchase by the Corporation in 1919 of Thames House (Figure 4),¹³ a substantial Georgian residence at the corner of Barbourne Terrace, opposite St George's Square on the western side of Barbourne Road, north of the city centre (the site of the extant school buildings). The house was initially used as an annexe to the Institute though, in the light of continued pressure on space, plans were eventually drawn up in the late 1920s for a new, purpose-built school at the Barbourne Road site. Thames House was duly demolished and a new school, to the designs of Worcester City Surveyor William Ransom, erected on the c.3 acre site; the foundation stone was laid on May 17th 1928 by Canon J.M. Wilson (see Plate 10) and the building officially opened by the Mayor of Worcester, Lt. Col. Albert Webb, almost exactly one year later on 23rd May 1929 (see Plate 11).¹⁴ Original design drawings for the new school premises survive at the Worcestershire Archives (see §.5.3 below).

4.2.2 Contemporary reports of the opening of the school¹⁵ furnish some detail as to the primary arrangements:

'The School is erected on the Thames House site which was acquired in 1919 for £3,000, and has an area of 3¼ acres. It provides accommodation for 420 girls, and is arranged upon the quadrangle principle with the assembly hall projecting in the centre. The entrance and administrative portion face the Barbourne Road.'

On the ground floor, in addition to the administrative block, there is an assembly hall for 500, six class rooms for 30, three class rooms for 20, a physics laboratory, a chemical laboratory, an art room, a domestic science room, a dining room and a kitchen.

On the first floor there are five class rooms for 30, a lecture room (taken as a class room for 30), a botany laboratory and a library. The building is faced with multi-coloured sand faced bricks and artificial stone facings. The contract was £39,117, and to this will have to be added the cost of the fittings, furniture and lay-out of the grounds. A caretaker's house has been erected at the south-east corner of the site.'
(Worcester Herald, 25th May 1929, p.1; WAAS Newspapers Archive; Film 319)

¹⁰ The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of York on 3rd April, 1894; see WCRO; BA9360/C15/Box 1/31.

¹¹ Details here based upon notes collated by local historian Ron Shuard; see http://www.worcesternews.co.uk/archive/2001/04/21/7764174.Worcester_s_grammar_girls/?ref=arc

¹² Described in 1929 as 'lacking almost every characteristic of a true school' (Worcester Herald 25th May 1929, p.1)

¹³ First shown on Manley's 'Map of Worcester and Environs, 1822' WAAS BA 10776/1 ref. x899:1028 (not illustrated) in an area formerly recorded as Windmill Field (see Figure 3).

¹⁴ Contemporary reports (see fn. 15) record that the school had 'been in use by the students for some little time' before the occasion of the official opening ceremony.

¹⁵ 'New Secondary School opened by Mayor' Berrows Worcester Journal 25.05.1929, p.7 (WAAS Film 318); 'Girls School Opening' Worcester Herald 25.05.1929. p.1 (WAAS Film 319).

- 4.2.3 The new school originally provided for 400 girls though by September 1945, when the status and name was changed to the 'Worcester Grammar School for Girls' in response to Rab Butler's *Education Act* of 1944, numbers had increased by over 20% to 476 (*ibid.*). Numbers continued to rise in the years following the Second World War and, by the late 1950s the accommodation afforded by the Barbourne Road site was once more felt to be inadequate, such that plans were prepared by the architects Musman and Cousens of Berkeley Street, London for a new site at Spetchley Road.¹⁶
- 4.2.4 The Girls' Grammar School moved to its new site in Spetchley Road in September 1962¹⁷ after which the Barbourne Road premises were taken over by the Bishop Perowne Church of England School,¹⁸ who were to occupy the site until c.1980. Various alterations to the extant buildings and additions/extensions were effected by the Bishop Perowne School, including the introduction of a gymnasium block by TR Bateman of Evesham in 1966/7 (Figure 13; Building B, Figure 2) and an RSLA ('Raising of School Leaving Age') extension by Falconer Partnership of Stroud, added in two phases and completed in 1973 (Figure 14; Building C; Figure 2) both to the west of the 1928 ranges.¹⁹ After the removal of Bishop Perowne School to the premises of the former Samuel Southall School in Merriman's Hill Road in 1982, the Barbourne Road site went on to form an annexe of the Worcester College of Technology (School of Art and Design). Under the College's tenure, further significant additions to the buildings were made, though the original structure continued to remain largely intact. A single-storey extension was introduced in 1999 flanking the southern side of the south range, built to the designs of Associated Architects of Birmingham (Figure 14),²⁰ while in 2004 a single-storey extension flanking the southern side of north range within the central quadrangle was introduced (Figure 15), again to the designs of Associated Architects, together with a lift-shaft to the west end of the south range and a steel fire escape stair to the west side of the east range,²¹ both within the quadrangle.
- 4.2.5 The School of Art and Design relocated to the former Russell and Dorrell 'County Mills' furniture store building, Riverside early in 2014,²² leaving the Barbourne Road site vacant.

5 MAP REGRESSION, HISTORICAL SURVEYS AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

5.1 Early Maps and Views

- 5.1.1 The evidence of early maps indicates that much of the area of Barbourne remained undeveloped and essentially agricultural in aspect until fairly late into the 18th century, as shown for example in John Doherty Junior's *'Exact map of the parish of Claines'* of 1751-3 (Figure 3)²³ at which time the current school site comprised strip fields within the general area of 'Windmill Field'. In the late 18th or early 19th century, a substantial residence, 'Thames House' (Figure 4b),²⁴ was erected on the plot of land at the corner of Barbourne

¹⁶ See correspondence files; WCRO BA9037/72(ii), ref. 468 and WCRO BA7385/5(iii-iv).

¹⁷ Now the site of the Worcester Sixth Form College, following re-organisation in 1983.

¹⁸ Bishop Perowne CofE College, now based at Merriman's Hill Road, was founded as a Church of England aided comprehensive school in 1963, named after two former Bishops of Worcester, viz. John James Stuart Perowne (Bishop from 1891-1901) and his son Arthur William Thompson Perowne (Bishop from 1931-1941); info. <http://www.bishopperowne.co.uk/home>.

¹⁹ The RSLA extension was required to provide additional accommodation for c.120 pupils following the raising of the school leaving age from 15 to 16 at the end of the school year 1970/71. 'Certificate of Practical Completion' issued on 23rd August 1974 (WCRO BA 8953/21/8, ref. 834).

²⁰ Planning ref: P98M0462, submitted 20th November 1998 and approved 30 September 1999; see http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P98M0462.

²¹ Planning ref. P04A0771, submitted 12th November 2004 and approved 12th January 2005; see http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P04A0771. Original design drawings (Figure 15) indicate that two phases of construction were planned, extending to the full length of the north range, but it appears only the first phase was completed.

²² <http://www.worcesterstandard.co.uk/2014/03/29/news-Work-begins-on-former-Russell-and-Dorrell-site-85639.html>

²³ WAAS: BA 5403/10 pt.1 and 2, ref x009:1

²⁴ Interestingly, Thames House was occupied in the later 19th century by one Francis Dingle who, as Alderman Dingle, was instigator in the creation of the Victoria Institute, original home of the Worcester Secondary School for Girls.

Road and Barbourne Terrace, being first illustrated on Samuel Manley's 'Map of Worcester and environs' of 1822.²⁵

5.2 Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping

- 5.2.1 The early edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series maps of 1888, 1904 (Figure 4a) and 1928 (Figure 5a) continue to show the school site occupied by Thames House and its associated gardens. The residence was demolished however, and the core of the extant school buildings erected on the site soon after the latter map, being first depicted on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1940 (Figure 5b), occupying their distinctive quadrangular plan fronting onto Barbourne Road and with associated tennis courts laid out to the west and south-west. Later editions of 1970-74 and 1994 (Figure 6a/b) illustrate the addition of the ceramics workshop within the school quadrangle (?1950s/60s) and the introduction of the gymnasium (1966/7) and RSLA (1971-3) blocks to the west, erected on the site of the former tennis courts (see §.4.2.4 above).

5.3 Original Design Drawings

- 5.3.1 As series of five original design drawings dated to 1928 and prepared by Mr. William Ransom (M.Inst.CE), Worcester city surveyor, survive at the Worcestershire Archives (Figures 7-10).²⁶ The drawings depict the school buildings arranged on a rectangular (approximately square)²⁷ plan around a central, open quadrangle with an assembly hall projecting into the latter from the centre of the eastern range. The ranges were variously of one and two storeys with internal accommodation arranged as follows:

East Range (partly of two storeys)

- *Ground floor*: axial entrance lobby opening onto assembly hall to west (projecting into quadrangle); flanked by clerk's office and waiting room; head teacher's office and assistant teachers' room (both with open fire); stationery store; medical inspection room; subsidiary entrances (x2 within projecting bays); lavatories and stairs (x2);²⁸ cloakrooms (x2) to north and south (within single-storey wings). Access via enclosed corridor along west side of range.
- *First Floor*: lavatories (assist. teachers); stair; book store; assistant teachers' room; lecture room (counted as 30 classroom); library; stair; store. Access via enclosed corridor along west side of range.

South Range (two storeys)

- *Ground Floor*: lavatories; classrooms for 30 (x5); classroom for 20 (x1); stair. Access via enclosed corridor to north side of range.
- *First Floor*: class room for 30 (x4); botany laboratory; botany store; conservatory. Access via enclosed corridor to north side of range.

North Range (single storey)

- *Ground Floor*: lavatories; chemical laboratory and store; preparation room; physics laboratory and store; art room (north lit) and art store. Access via open verandah to south side of range.

West Range (single storey over part basement boiler room, north end)

²⁵ WAAS BA 10776/1 ref. x899:1028 (not illustrated).

²⁶ WAAS: BA 8624/29/1-5, ref. s705:907.

²⁷ Overall measurements noted as 215ft 3in. (N/S) x 219ft 6in. (E/W); 65.6 x 66.9m.

²⁸ The subsidiary entrances were removed to the eastern end of the north and south ranges in the final design while only a single stair was included with in the 2-storey administration block.

- *Ground Floor*: class room for 20 (x2); dining hall; kitchen; cookery room; passage. Access via open verandah to east side of range.

5.3.2 General arrangements of the buildings depicted in the drawings accord fairly well with the school 'as-built', though the extant buildings include a number of significant divergences from the submitted design and of smaller variations in detail. Principal differences are evident in the proportions and internal layout of the central administration block of the east range and in the relative positioning of the northern and southern ranges; these will be discussed below (§.7) in relation to the school 'as-built'.

5.4 Subsequent Submitted Design Drawings

5.4.1 Further submitted drawings at Worcestershire Archives²⁹ relate, *inter alia*, to the introduction of the gymnasium block by TR Bateman of Evesham in 1966/7 (Figure 13) and the RSLA ('Raising of School Leaving Age') extension by Falconer Partnership of Stroud in 1971-3 (Figure 14). Drawings for the latter include annotations for 'existing' buildings and proposed work, suggesting a two-phase development albeit over a restricted period of time spanning 1971 and 1973 (see §.5.5.2 below); a certificate of completion was finally issued in August 1974 (see fn. 19).

5.4.2 On-line planning documentation relates to late 20th- and early 21st-century extensions flanking the southern (1999) and northern (2004) ranges respectively, both completed by Associated Architects of Birmingham (see fn. 20/21 above).

5.5 Historical Photographs

5.5.1 Only three early photographic images of the school have been traced as part of the current project. The first of these (Figure 11a) was published in the Worcester Herald on 25th May 1929 to accompany an article on the opening of the school (see §.4.2.2); it shows the school buildings from the north-east and is of interest in its depiction of the form of the original iron railings atop the brick-built boundary wall, now lost. Two further photographs in the Worcestershire Archives also record the official opening of the school in May 1929 (Figure 11b/c);³⁰ the second of these depicts the assembly hall viewed from the observation window at first floor level within the east range and is of particular interest in that it shows climbing bars ranged against the exterior walls of the hall indicating an original combined gym/assembly hall function, a fairly common solution in terms of cost/space saving (see Clay 1929, 147).³¹

5.5.2 An historical, oblique aerial photograph of the school from the south-west (Figure 12) clearly dates from the early 1970s as it shows the (dated) gymnasium and RSLA blocks *in-situ*; significantly, only the main east-west range of the latter is indicated, confirming the two-phase development (1971-3) suggested by the submitted design drawings (see §.5.4.1 above), while what appear to be a series of 'temporary' blocks on a 'H' plan are shown to the south (also visible on the OS map of 1970-74; Figure 6a). The open verandah with glazed roof can clearly be seen extending to the full length of the north range while the 'ceramics' block within the quadrangle and the secondary upper floor level at the south end of the west range were also in place by this date.

²⁹ WAAS: BA 8953/40/15-39; ref.834

³⁰ WAAS: BA 8797, parcel I(ii) ref. 899:225.

³¹ Sir Felix Clay FRIBA was the former chief architect to the Board of Education and author of '*Modern School Buildings*', a standard text book on school design first published in 1902 and thoroughly revised and rewritten for its third edition in 1929.

6 OTHER SOURCES

6.1 Correspondence Files

- 6.1.1 No correspondence related to the original school building has been traced though documentation related to the Worcester Girls Grammar School and Bishop Perowne School survives at the Worcestershire archives. This has not been examined exhaustively, though a rapid review indicates that it includes correspondence and/or drawings related to later developments at the school, specifically the 1960s and 1970s (Gymnasium block and RSLA extension; renewal of heating system etc.).

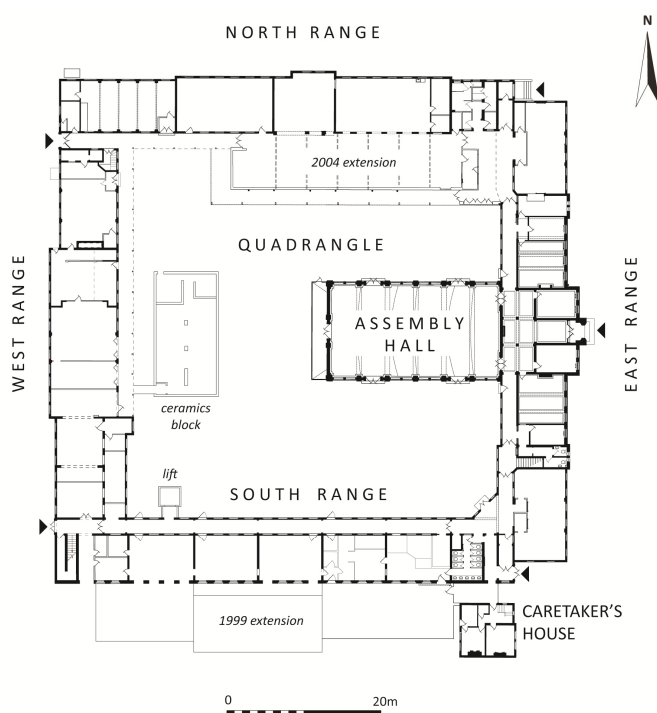
6.2 Previous Archaeological / Historical Work

- 6.2.1 As noted above, an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken in 2012 by CgMs Consulting, while an Heritage Statement pertaining to the site was prepared by Woodhall Planning and Conservation of Leeds in January 2013. These documents have been reviewed at the initial stages of the current project.

7 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 The school buildings occupy an elevated position, above and set back from the Barbourne Road, aligned axially with St George's Square to the east (Plate 1) and enclosed by a brick boundary wall formerly furnished with iron railings (Plate 2; see Figure 11a). Landscaped areas with mature tree cover to the eastern and northern frontages limit the views of the principal elevations from Barbourne Road and Barbourne Terrace. The buildings, a mix of one- and two-storey ranges, occupy a rectangular, approximately square plan comprising north, south, east and west ranges enclosing a central, open courtyard (or quadrangle) with an imposing former assembly hall projecting from the centre of the eastern range into the latter (see inset plan below; see also Figures 16/17).



Overall Plan (ground floor) illustrating major structural elements referred to in text

- 7.1.2 In general terms, the eastern range housed the administrative offices; the south range, the classrooms; the north range, the laboratories and art room; and the west range, the kitchen, dining room and cookery rooms. Circulation was/is by means of enclosed corridors and open verandahs to the inner, quadrangle side of the principal ranges.
- 7.1.3 Buildings are of brick construction throughout, laid to Flemish bond, with dressings (plinths, parapets, principal window/door surrounds etc.) of imitation ashlar in concrete, buff coloured and of a course, sandy finish. Roofs are predominantly pitched and hipped, steel-framed internally and clad in grey slate and/or asbestos tiles; a north-light roof covers the art room at the west end of the north range. Windows and surviving primary doors are of painted timber, the former combining double-hung sashes, fixed-lights and horizontal-pivot windows, all with single-glazed margin-lights. Internally, principal circulation and teaching areas are furnished with a dado of glazed brick (mostly painted over in its current state) to c.3½ - 4ft height, topped by two shallow offsets to the head with rendered walls over, while floor treatments are variously of concrete, granolithic screed and herring-bone woodblock parquet, covered in many places by modern carpet. In places, horizontal batons applied to corridor walls between adjacent windows (particularly notable in the south range) may represent a primary feature.
- 7.1.4 The principal entrance to the school was historically located at the centre of the imposing eastern administration range, with subsidiary, student entrances to the eastern end of the north and south ranges and within the west range to the rear. A detached caretaker's house is located to the south-east corner of the complex, currently linked to the main block by means of a glazed link.

7.2 The East Range (Figures 18/19; Plates 3-37)

- 7.2.1 The **east range** was originally designed to house the main administrative elements of the school complex; it comprises a central, two-storey entrance/administration block, flanked to north and south by single-storey wings which originally formed cloak rooms. Subsidiary entrances are set back from the main façade to north and south, opening essentially onto the northern (laboratory) and southern (class room) ranges.

Exterior

- 7.2.2 The **eastern elevation** (Figure 18a) comprises the central, two-storey entrance/administration block, flanked to north and south by single-storey wings and, as the principal public façade of the school building, is constructed with a degree of architectural pretension and attention to detail in the use of restrained art-deco styling. The central administration block (Plate 3) presents a balanced, symmetrical façade set out on 1:4:5:4:1 rhythm, brick-built in red brick laid to Flemish bond with imitation ashlar plinth.³² Projecting bays to north and south (Plate 5), and the five bay central section (Plate 4) all have imitation ashlar walling to ground floor level and upper parapets, enhanced at first floor and eaves level by horizontal, fluted bands with pyramidal/circular bosses. The central doorway (Plates 6/7), accessed from a small lobby approached via three low steps, is framed by a semi-circular arch with a deep stylised key-stone, above which rises a canted bay window (Plate 8) lighting a first floor lecture room, again in imitation ashlar, with decorative panel housing the city arms (three-turreted tower and three pears) and motto ('*Civitas Bello in Pace Fidelis*' - 'City faithful in War and Peace'; Plate 9). Commemorative panels within the plinth to south and north record the laying of the foundation stone in May 1928 and the official opening of the school in May 1929 (Plates 10 and 11 respectively). Fenestration is of double-hung, horned sashes with exposed boxes and single-glazed margin lights (Plate 12), the upper windows of the flanking sections being enhanced with decorated cill and architrave in imitation ashlar (Plate 13).
- 7.2.3 The recessed, four window-bay sections (Plate 14) flanking the projecting entrance block are in brick above an imitation ashlar plinth, rising through two full storeys to a projecting modillion cornice (Plate 15); the eaves are furnished with ogee-profile iron guttering draining via decorative hoppers with the city arms and motto (Plate

³² Original design drawings depict a 1:5:5:5:1 rhythm (Figure 7), the two-storey ranges flanking the entrance block being reduced in the final 'as-built' range; this modification allowed for the re-siting of the subsidiary pupil entrances (originally proposed within the one-bay projections) to the far north and south ends of the range, where the eastern end of the north and south ranges were thus exposed.

16). Fenestration is again of margin-light sashes; lower windows have flat arches of gauged brick while upper openings are furnished with ogee-moulded brick cills (Plate 17).

7.2.4 Flanking the two-storey administration block are opposing, single-storey wings of six window-bays (Plate 18), originally housing cloak rooms, brick-built with slate-clad pitched roofs, abutting the central block and fully hipped to the 'outer' ends, again with deep projecting eaves and timber modillion cornice. Regular fenestration is of margin-light sashes with ogee-moulded cills. The shortening of the four-window bays of the administration block (see fn. 32) allowed for the re-siting of the subsidiary pupil entranceways to the outer ends of the elevation (Plates 19/20), opening effectively onto the eastern ends of the north and south ranges; doorways (boarded over to the north) are of painted timber, panelled with upper decorative lights (Plate 19), and are housed within imitation ashlar surrounds.

7.2.5 The **quadrangle elevation** (Figure 18b; Plates 21/2) presents the two-storey, brick-built exterior wall of the enclosed, flanking corridor which runs the length of the range, rising to a flat roof beyond which the hipped roof of the administration block can be seen, with parapet walls to north and south. The corridor wall is generously fenestrated with regular, segmental-headed openings (double-header arches) housing fixed margin-light windows with horizontal-pivot opening upper lights (Plate 23). Single ground-floor doorways (Plate 24), immediately north and south of the projecting assembly hall, open onto the enclosed corridor; doors are painted timber, ½-glazed with margin-lights with fixed panels over. One first floor window to the north has been modified to form a doorway serving an exterior galvanised steel fire-escape stair (Plate 21). The northern end of the range is interrupted and partly obscured by the single-storey extension of 2004 (see §.7.8.6; Plate 94).

Interior

7.2.6 At **ground floor** level (Figure 19a), the principal entrance at the centre of the east elevation opens onto an entrance hallway [**G.1a**] of modest proportions (Plate 25), with parquet floor laid to a herringbone pattern and panelled walls of glazed tiles (painted over) to a height of 6ft 9in.³³ The hallway widens out to the west to the full width of the five-bay entrance block and incorporating the depth of the flanking corridor with the rear wall of the block proper being supported on two, freestanding square-section columns (Plate 26); two sets of double ½-glazed doors open onto the assembly hall [**G.32**] to the west (Plate 27) while covered corridors extend to north and south (Plate 28). The arrangements to north and south of the entrance hall are essentially symmetrical, comprising [**G.1**] (original 'clerk's office') and [**G.31**] ('waiting room'), [**G.2**] ('head teacher's office') and [**G.30**] ('assistant teachers' room'), a 'medical inspection room' and 'stationery store' together with a stair (Stair **A**) and staff/visitor lavatory facilities within the single-bay projections. All rooms are served by the enclosed, flanking corridor, 6ft wide,³⁴ running along the western side of the block (Plate 28), off which open small, symmetrically opposed lobby areas (Plate 29); all are lit by margin-light sashes within the east wall. Rooms [**G.2**] and [**G.30**] (Plate 30) are more finely detailed with coved plaster cornice, picture rail and moulded ceiling beams and were originally served by open fireplaces in their transverse walls against the entrance block (see Plate 30), otherwise heating was by means of wall mounted column radiators powered from a boiler room below the northern part of the west range (see §.7.4.5 below).

7.2.7 To the outer ends of the range, opposing single-storey, unencumbered five window-bay rooms ([**G.4**] and [**G.28**] to south and north respectively) represent original cloak rooms, measuring 39ft x 21½ft (Plate 31), adjacent to the subsidiary student entrances and accessed via wide, arched openings onto the enclosed corridor to the west (Plate 32).³⁵ Stair **A** rises on a dog-leg pattern within the southern bay of the

³³ Significant measurements will be given in imperial units reflecting the system to which the building was constructed.

³⁴ ie. narrower than indicated on original design drawings which stipulated 7½ft.

³⁵ Felix Clay (1929, 99) stipulated that 'Cloak rooms should be placed conveniently near the entrances, they should not serve as passages to any part of the building, they should be well lighted and cross ventilated and effectively cut off from any of the rooms used for teaching. Entrances and exits should be arranged so that large numbers can pass through easily without undue crowding.'

administration block (Plate 33), rising over ground floor lavatory facilities within the projecting section of the bay (Plate 34); it retains its glazed-brick dado and a protective railing to the upper flight.

- 7.2.8 At **first floor level**, a series of three principal primary rooms ([F.1-3] from north to south, originally *library*, *lecture room* and *assistant teachers' room*) are again served by a flanking, enclosed corridor [F.1a] running along the western side of the range (Plate 35). The corridor is lit to north and south by windows within the west wall and by a sky-light within the central section where it adjoins the upper part of assembly hall; a small observation window opens over the hall at this location (Plate 35). Upper rooms are lit by generous fenestration to both east and west, though the western windows have been mostly boarded over (Plate 36) and/or adapted as part of more recent modifications. Rooms [F.1] and [F.3] measure 20ft x 30ft and are ceiled at a height of 10ft by flat, plastered ceilings; the light and airy central lecture room [F.2] is more generously proportioned (36 x 24½ft) and includes the additional canted bay at the centre of the east wall (Plate 37); observation above the inserted suspended ceiling here revealed an original arched ceiling standing to a maximum 12ft high. A small store [F.1b] opens off the north side of [F.1], occupying the northern projecting bay.

7.3 The North Range (Figures 20/21; Plates 38-47)

- 7.3.1 The **north range** is of a single storey throughout and 'as-built' housed a subsidiary entrance and lavatory block to the east, two laboratories together with associated preparation rooms and stores to the centre and an art room and associated stores to the west end, all originally accessed from an open verandah flanking the south side of the range. Major internal divisions remain relatively intact, though parts of the south wall in particular were significantly remodelled coincident with the introduction of the 2004 extension.

Exterior

- 7.3.2 The original internal subdivision of the range is expressed clearly in the **north elevation** (Figure 20a). To the east end, the subsidiary entrance (oriented to the east) and toilet block are housed in a plain, brick-built, flat-roofed section (Plate 38). The central section of the elevation is symmetrically arranged, brick-built above an imitation stone plinth, with seven window-bay blocks rising to a projecting eaves and modillion cornice and pitched, slate-clad roof, fully hipped with louvred gablets to east and west (Plate 39), to east and west of a two window-bay shallow projection with upper parapet wall (Plate 40). Fenestration throughout is of double-hung, horned sashes beneath horizontal pivot opening lights, all with margin-light gazing (Plate 41).
- 7.3.3 To the far west end of the range, a six window-bay block (Plate 42) houses the original art room and associated store rooms, physically evidenced by a variant fenestration pattern of wider windows separated by narrow brick piers and a distinctive asymmetrical 'north-light' roof profile, all designed to maximise the availability of even, natural light.
- 7.3.4 The **quadrangle elevation** (Figure 20b) is for the most part obscured by the single-storey extension introduced by the Technical College in 2004 (Plate 94) though to the west end, a length of undisturbed primary fabric survives. This is brick-built of a single storey beneath a projecting, modillion eaves and is flanked to the south by an open verandah with glazed roof (Plate 43), the elevation being pierced by regularly spaced window openings housing fixed margin-lights and horizontal-pivot windows below and above the verandah roof respectively. Single and double doors, painted timber and ½-glazed with margin lights, open onto rooms [G.22] and [G.18/18b].

Interior

- 7.3.5 To the east end of the range (Figure 21), the subsidiary student entrance of the east elevation opens onto a circulation area serving the northern cloak room [G.28] (see Plate 32) and lavatory area (the latter much modified by the insertion of modern partitions). The remaining rooms of the range, two laboratories [G.22/26], a preparation room [G.23] and an art room [G.18], were originally served by an open verandah

flanking the full southern side of the block (see Figure 12). This was mostly removed, however, in 2004 when the extant single-storey extension was built, at which point the fabric of the original south wall was extensively modified, with former windows and doors being fully opened up to allow uninterrupted access between old and new sections of the range (Plate 44).

- 7.3.6 Former *chemical laboratory* [G.26] retains its original proportions, of six window-bays, measuring 40ft x 22½ft³⁶ and standing 11ft high with a single window-bay store to the east [G.26a] (the latter subdivided by an inserted partition). To the west, *physics laboratory* [G.22] also survives essentially intact (Plate 45), of identical proportions to [G.26], retaining original windows to both north and south and served by two surviving primary doorways within the south wall, though its original store room and the central *preparation room* [G.23] (originally occupying the two-window bay projection only at the centre of the range) have been conjoined by the removal of an original transverse partition (see Figure 21). To the far west end, as noted above, original *art room* [G.18] (slightly smaller than the laboratories due to a recessed north wall) is served by a north-lit roof (Plate 46; steelwork by Frodingham Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. of Lincolnshire) and enhanced fenestration to the north wall (Plate 47) thus maximising the admission of natural light.

7.4 The West Range (Figures 22/3; Plates 48-65)

- 7.4.1 The **west range** is predominantly of a single storey with pitched and hipped roofs, though with an upper conservatory to the far south end reached by Stair B, related to the botany laboratory of the upper south range (see §.7.5.5), and a secondary upper floor of the 1950s/60s (see §.7.8.2) above two former small class rooms at the south end of the range. The range originally housed the dining hall, kitchen, cookery room, all served by an open verandah, and two class rooms to the south, served by an enclosed corridor. A basement boiler room is located beneath the northernmost section of the range.

Exterior

- 7.4.2 The **west elevation** (Figure 22a) is essentially symmetrical in aspect and of a single storey, save to the southern end where the conservatory and stair B of the south range meet the western façade at the south-west angle, and slightly to the north of this, where a secondary first floor room was added over original ground floor class rooms at some point in the 1950s/60s. At the north end of the elevation, a short flat-roofed block represents the western end of the north range, housing store rooms associated with the north-lit art room, the distinctive roof profile of which is visible above a low parapet wall (Plate 48). Immediately south of this, a set of double entrance doors set within an imitation ashlar surround open onto a transverse passage leading across the depth of the range to the main quadrangle. The main, central section of the elevation is taken up by a 12 window-bay block with fully-hipped roof, projecting shallowly from the main façade and originally housing dining room and kitchen facilities, flanked to north and south by in-line, six window-bay ranges; that to the north retains its original pitched/hipped roof though that to the south has been extended vertically by the addition of an upper room, probably in the 1950s/60s (Plate 51).³⁷ Fenestration throughout is of standard pattern, margin-light double-hung sashes with horizontal-pivot lights over, regularly spaced, either singularly or in pairs, along the length of the elevation. A massive stack rises off-centre towards the northern end of the range (Plate 49) serving a basement boiler room and formerly also the original ground floor kitchen and cookery room; a (secondary) external stair descends south-north against the outside wall of the range serving the boiler room (Plate 50) on the site of original coal and coke chutes (see Figure 7).³⁸ At the far south end, a second set of subsidiary doors open onto another former transverse passage (Plate 51); the elevation is here of two storeys, housing Stair B internally and includes, at the south-west angle, the first floor conservatory associated with the south range botany laboratory, fully glazed with mono-pitch roof and jettied out slightly to the south, supported on a series of small, moulded timber brackets (Plate 52).

³⁶ Giving a floor area of 900 sq. ft., equating to 30 sq. ft. per pupil assuming a class of 30, in line with contemporary Board of Education regulations (see Clay 1929, 152).

³⁷ It is shown as already extant in early 1970s design drawings outlining internal modifications (not illustrated) and is visible on the early 1970s aerial photograph, Figure 12.

³⁸ Principal access to the boiler room was by an internal stair (see §.7.4.5; Plate 61)

- 7.4.3 The **quadrangle elevation** (Figure 22b; Plate 53) mirrors the west elevation in general terms, though the full length of the range is here flanked, to the north by an open verandah with glazed roof (Plates 54/5), and to the south by an enclosed corridor (latterly subdivided and subsumed into internal room [G.12]). The massive stack again dominates the ridge line of the roof, serving the basement boiler room. Original fenestration to the north follows the pattern of the north range, with fixed margin-lights and horizontal-pivot windows respectively below and above the level of the sloping verandah roof. A basement skylight (by St Pancras Ironwork Co. of St Pancras Road, London; Plate 58) set into the floor of the verandah lights the basement boiler room below. A series of doors open onto the internal rooms, the layout of which has been modified significantly (see below) with three quadruple folding doors to the south end being of note, formerly serving the dining hall area [G.13/15/12] (Plate 57). To the south end of the range, an enclosed corridor flanks two original classrooms for 20, with a secondary, upper room over (Plate 59) introduced in the 1950s/60s (see §.7.8.2).

Interior

- 7.4.4 Internally, the west range has been fairly extensively modified by the removal of a number of internal walls and insertion of new partitions on different alignments, disturbing the original pattern of division (Figure 23a). In its original form it comprised the cookery room [G.17] and kitchen [G.16] to the north, with a dining room formerly occupying the southern eight window-bays ([G.13] and part of [G.12]). To the south end were two original class rooms for 20 with flanking enclosed corridor (subsequently combined and alternatively subdivided) while a basement room beneath the north end of the range houses boiler equipment powering the school heating system.
- 7.4.5 A double, louvred doorway opening off the south side of the northern transverse passage (Plate 60; see §.7.4.2) gives onto a small lobby at the north end of the range from where a steep, narrow stair (Plate 61) descends to a basement *boiler room* (Plate 62). Originally coal-fired,³⁹ with paired coal/coke chutes surviving to the western exterior wall, the current pair of 'Strebel' RU1S-7 oil-fired boilers, which continue to vent via the primary stack in the south wall, date to 1989 (recorded on maker's plate).
- 7.4.6 Above the boiler room, at ground floor level, former '*cookery room*' [G.17] (Plate 63) occupies the northern six window-bay block with a small store to the north, flanking the transverse passage; the original plan is disturbed to an extent by a series of inserted partitions which post-date 1971.⁴⁰ The south wall of [G.17] is dominated by the wide stack rising serving the basement boiler room, originally shared by the ranges of cookery room and adjacent kitchen, to the west of which a doorway leads through to former *kitchen* [G.16]. The former kitchen occupies the four northern window-bays of the main central block, accessed from the quadrangle via a single door at the north end of the east wall and, from the exterior, by a small door at the west end of the north wall, annotated as '*tradesmens' entrance*' on the original design drawings (Figure 7). Again, the original plan is masked to an extent by secondary partitions; 1928 plans indicate that the south wall was originally furnished with a series of hatches opening onto a serving area and counter aligned across the northern side of the adjacent, eight window-bay *dining hall*. The dining hall itself originally comprised [G.15] (Plate 64), [G.13] and the northern bays of [G.12], with maximum dimensions of 50ft. x 28ft. and standing 11ft. high, served by three wide, quadruple folding-doorways onto the verandah and quadrangle to the east (see Plate 57); as elsewhere within the range, it has been subsequently sub-divided and adapted to alternative use. To the far south end of the range, two original three window-bay class rooms for 20 served by an enclosed corridor to the east (currently comprising rooms [G.12/12a]) have again been significantly modified, having first been combined into a single room by the removal of a primary transverse partition in 1972,⁴¹ and subsequently being linked through to the former dining area to the north by the removal of a further primary partition. Associated with these works, primary windows/doors have been remodelled and/or blocked up and

³⁹ See original basement plan; WAAS BA 8625/29/5 – annotated as 'heating chamber' (not illustrated).

⁴⁰ Evidenced by deposited ground plan WAAS BA 8953/40/33 (not reproduced here).

⁴¹ WAAS: BA 8953/40/31.

new plasterboard walls introduced (compare Figures 7 and 23) effectively obliterating the primary arrangements.

7.5 The South Range (Figures 24-5; Plates 66-78)

- 7.5.1 The **south range** is of two storeys throughout and originally housed class rooms to both ground and first floor together with a botany laboratory and associated conservatory at the west end of the first floor, all served by enclosed corridors at both levels, flanking the northern side of the range and linked by a stair (**B**) at the west end. Internal subdivisions survive in large part, though the south wall in particular has been extensively remodelled at ground floor level, coincident with the introduction of a ground floor extension in 1999 and a number of secondary internal partitions have been introduced.

Exterior

- 7.5.2 The **south elevation** (Figure 24a) is for the most part obscured and inaccessible due to the presence of the 1999 ground floor extension (Plate 92), though the glazed first-floor conservatory at the south-west angle and the regular fenestration of the upper floor, beneath a projecting modillion eaves and fully hipped, slate-clad roof can be seen from the west (Plate 66). First floor windows are grouped to reflect the four internal class room divisions (each of four window-bays) and a single, six window-bay laboratory to the west end while reference to surviving fabric and historical plans indicates that original ground floor fenestration would have likewise reflected five classrooms for 30 (four window-bays) and one for 20 (three window-bays), the latter to the west end of the range.
- 7.5.3 The **quadrangle elevation** (Figure 24b; Plate 67), by contrast, is largely unencumbered, save for a modern lift shaft introduced towards the west end of the range during modernisations of 2004 (Plate 70). It presents the two-storey, brick-built exterior wall of the enclosed, flanking corridor which runs the length of the range, returning northwards to the east where it communicates with the administration range. The wall rises to a sloping, glazed roof, above which the upper wall of the classrooms is pierced by shallow, horizontal-pivot windows set hard beneath the projecting eaves and modillion cornice of the fully-hipped main range roof. The corridor wall itself is generously fenestrated with regular openings, grouped in fours reflecting internal arrangements, segmental-headed (double-header arches) to ground floor level and flat-headed to first floor housing fixed, margin-light windows with horizontal-pivot opening windows over. Two ground-floor doorways open onto the quadrangle from the enclosed corridor, both with painted timber, ½-glazed doors with margin-lights and fixed panels over. To the east end of the building, that section of the flanking corridor extending beyond the classroom range proper stands slightly higher at first floor level beneath a flat-roof and displays variant fenestration (Plate 68), while at ground floor level, an angled corridor cuts across the south-east corner of the quadrangle (Plate 69), introduced presumably to ease congestion around the internal entrance way/cloak room / lavatories.

Interior

- 7.5.4 In its original form, the **ground floor** (Figure 25a) comprised a subsidiary student entrance to the far east end (Plate 71) opening around the back of cloak room [**G.4**], a lavatory block and six class rooms (five for 30 and one to the west for 20) served by an enclosed corridor flanking the north side of the range (Plate 72). The main transverse partitions defining the primary class rooms survive intact with class rooms for 30 (*viz.* [**G.5/6/8/9** and **11**]) being of four window-bays, and the single class room for 20 ([**G.11a-c**]) of three window-bays. Rooms [**G.5/6** and **11a-c**] have been subdivided by the insertion of secondary partitions, though [**G.8**] and [**G.9**] (Plate 74) retain their original proportions. Typical class rooms measure 20ft. x 26ft. 6in. (giving an area of 530 sq. ft.),⁴² and stand 11ft tall from floor to the underside of flat, plastered ceilings. Originally generously fenestrated and cross-ventilated by regular openings to east and west, windows have, for the most part, been

⁴²

Slightly above the area of 480 sq. ft. or 16 sq. ft. per pupil quoted by Clay (1929, 145)

boarded over, blocked, or converted to full height floor-ceiling openings, coincident with the introduction of the southern extension in 1999.

- 7.5.5 At the far west end of the range, stair **B** (Plates 73/5) rises on a dog-leg plan to **first floor** level (Figure 25b). Here, a further four class rooms for 30 ([**F.4/5/6/6a**]; Plate 76) and a larger, six window-bay room [**F.7/8**] originally serving as a botany laboratory with associated store [**F.8b**] and glazed 'conservatory' [**F.8a**] (Plate 77; for the germination of seeds etc.)⁴³ are ranged along the southern side of the building, accessed via an enclosed corridor with sloping, glazed-roof flanking the north side (Plate 78). As at ground floor level, windows to the north side of the class rooms in particular have been boarded over, with only upper windows admitting north-light (Plate 76) though southern windows remain open.

7.6 The Assembly Hall (Figure 26; Plates 80-97)

Exterior

- 7.6.1 The assembly hall is an imposing structure of a single high storey, extending westwards into the school quadrangle from the centre of the eastern administration range. It is brick-built in red brick laid to Flemish bond with imitation ashlar cill and eaves bands, generously fenestrated to north and south and rising to a projecting eaves with modillion cornice, beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to east and west. Six structural bays are expressed externally by narrowly projecting piers of brickwork within the north and south elevations; two of these bays house opposing double doors set within imitation ashlar surrounds, ½-glazed with leaded margin lights (Plate 81), while the remaining four bays accommodate tall, paired fixed-light windows, again with leaded margin-lights, here incorporating stained glass panels (Plates 82/7). Cross ventilation is afforded by upper, horizontal-pivot windows, two to each bay. The western gable is likewise furnished with two upper, horizontal-pivot windows while the lower elevation is obscured by a former open verandah with glazed roof ([**G.32a**]; Plate 83), similar in character to the original perimeter verandahs of the north and west ranges.

Interior

- 7.6.2 Internally, the assembly hall is accessed from the main entrance hall of the east range via two sets of widely set double doors, ½-glazed with leaded margin lights (Plate 27). The hall comprises a single unencumbered space measuring 40ft x 72ft 4in. (a total floor area of 2,890 sq. ft.),⁴⁴ and standing to a maximum 19½ft. tall to the underside of its segmental vaulted ceiling (Plate 84). The six structural bays are defined by coffered ceiling beams (Plate 85) which rise from decorated capitals atop piers of brickwork to the lateral walls. Northern and southern walls each include two sets of ½-glazed double-doors opening onto the quadrangle, and are generously fenestrated by large, paired fixed-lights (including stained glass panels of the city arms; Plate 87) with horizontal-pivot windows over. The western gable end includes another pair of horizontal-pivot windows at high level and a further, single set of double doors opening onto flanking verandah [**G.32a**]. An interesting feature of the room is an observation window set high in the eastern wall, opening from the first floor corridor of the east range (Plate 86; see also Plate 35 and Figure 11c).

7.7 Caretaker's House (Figure 19; Plate 88)

- 7.7.1 The former **caretaker's house** (Figure 19; Plate 88) is located to the south-east of the school complex. It is a simple, two-storey structure built on an approximately square plan, of brick laid to Flemish bond in red brick with salt-glazed brown headers producing a decorative two-tone 'chequerboard' effect, beneath pitched and gabled, slate-clad roofs. Details of fenestration match those of the main school buildings with margin-light sashes beneath flat-brick arches, and ogee moulded cills. Internally, it originally provided domestic

⁴³ 'A very desirable addition' to any well-appointed botany laboratory according to Clay (1929, 156).

⁴⁴ Slightly below the 6 sq. ft. per pupil recommended in contemporary regulations (Clay 1929, 148), assuming an original envisaged population of 500, as reported in contemporary newspapers (§.4.2.2). As noted above (§.5.5.1), historical photographs indicate that the hall would originally have had a combined assembly / gymnasium function.

accommodation (sitting room, kitchen, bedrooms etc.) arranged over two floors, served by a quarter-turn stair rising at the north-east corner. Originally separate from the school buildings, it has latterly been conjoined by means of a glazed 'link', contemporary with the south range extension in 1999.

7.8 Secondary Extensions and Additions

Ceramics Block

- 7.8.1 The **ceramics block** ([G.14]; Figure 23) was introduced at some point during the 1950s/60s immediately east of the central west range (Plate 88).⁴⁵ It is a rectangular, single-storey, flat-roofed block, brick-built (English bond) and strictly utilitarian in nature. Internally it measures 51ft. x 25ft. and stands 8½ft. high to the underside of its concrete beam ceiling; it is divided longitudinally by an intermittent spine wall (Plate 89), floored in 6in. red quarry tiles and lit by three-light, horizontal-pivot windows to east and west.

Upper Room [G.19] over south end of West Range

- 7.8.2 Also added during the 1950s/60s,⁴⁶ and possibly contemporary with the ceramics block described above, a supplementary suite of teaching rooms [F.9-9c] was added above the ground floor class rooms and enclosed corridor at the south end of the west range (Figure 23b; Plate 51). Brick-built with a flat roof and plain rectangular window openings to east and west, its construction involved the removal of the original pitched roof over this end of the range. The rooms have been historically used for teaching of geography and music.

1966 Gymnasium

- 7.8.3 The 1966 **gymnasium block** added to the designs of TR Bateman of Evesham (Figure 13a; Plate 90)⁴⁷ is brick built to stretcher bond, strictly utilitarian in nature, comprising full height sports hall with single storey changing rooms/showers/toilets. It is of no architectural merit or historical significance.

1971/2 RSLA Block

- 7.8.4 The **RSLA** ('raising of school leaving age') block of 1971-3 by the Falconer Partnership of Stroud (Figure 13b; Plate 91) currently accommodates the Riverside School and lies outside of the current development site. A 'certificate of practical completion' was finally issued in respect of the building in August 1974. It comprises a long east-west aligned range of a single-storey with a two-storey block at right angles, extending off the east end of the southern elevation. Again it is of no particular architectural merit or historical significance.

1999 extension

- 7.8.5 In 1999 a long, narrow, single-storey extension was introduced flanking the southern side of the south range, built to the designs of Associated Architects of Birmingham (Figure 14; Plates 92-3). It is a simple, functional range of steel-framed construction, introduced to extend the ground floor accommodation within the main range; a number of original windows were blocked and a others opened up to form full height, floor-to-ceiling openings as part of its erection.

2004 extension

- 7.8.6 In 2004, a further long narrow, single-storey steel-framed extension was introduced, again to the designs of Associated Architects of Birmingham, this time flanking the south side of the north range (Figure 15; Plates 94-

⁴⁵ First depicted on Ordnance Survey map of 1974 (Figure 6a) and aerial photograph of c.1971 (Figure 12).

⁴⁶ The upper room was certainly in place by the early 1970s when submitted drawings (WAAS BA 8953/40/29-31) outline proposed changes to pre-existing layout; it is indicated on the aerial photograph of c.1971 (Figure 12).

⁴⁷ Both gymnasium and RSLA block are covered by submitted design drawings and extensive correspondence files deposited with the County Archives (WAAS: BA 8953/21/- and 40/-; ref. 834).

5). The range was clad externally in wood and included an open verandah, reflecting to an extent the original arrangements. As with the earlier extension, its introduction entailed significant interventions within the historical fabric of the north range, south wall (see Plate 44).

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 During the early years of the 20th century, a profound and far-reaching change in philosophy of school design had occurred, on both medical and educational grounds, with a move away from the compact 'central-hall' plan, characteristic of the Board School era, to more open, airier designs. So fundamental was the change that Sir Felix Clay's *'Modern School Buildings'*, a standard reference work on the subject of school design first published in 1902, required an almost complete rewriting for its third edition of 1929 (Clay 1929, preface; v). As Clay noted (1929, 3) *'the school of the present day is an open, spread-out line of class-rooms approached by corridors or open verandahs, arranged to let the maximum amount of sunlight and fresh air into every part of the building, the hall being completely detached, or at all events isolated from the class-rooms'*. The surviving original buildings of the Worcester Secondary School for Girls can be seen to succinctly illustrate these innovative aspects of school design. The separation of administration, class-rooms and laboratory provision within separate wings is also indicative of contemporary school planning and the provision of such, along with kitchen and dining room facilities, staff accommodation, assembly hall and library etc. can be seen conform closely with then-current guidelines published by the Board of Education (see Clay 1929, Chap. XII p.143-158).

8.1.2 The early 20th century also saw a move away from the conservative and traditional use of the Gothic-revival in school design, again a characteristic of the Board School era, in favour of more varied styles including neo-Georgian or Queen Anne (Seaborne and Lowe 1977, 145). More modernist styles were less common and tended to be confined to spaces of a more 'modern' function such as laboratories, art rooms and occasionally gymnasias (*ibid.*). The tentative and restrained use of 'Art Deco' detailing and decorative motifs in the principal exterior façades at Worcester is thus of note, reflecting a trend discernible at a national level, though the interior detailing and finishes remained essentially traditional. The essentials of the original plan at Worcester survive within the extant buildings (Figure 27), though later phases of development, especially those undertaken in the later years of the 20th and early 21st century, can be seen to have had a cumulative negative impact upon the primary fabric.

8.1.3 The recorded structures thus represent an interesting (though unremarkable) example of early 20th-century school architecture which, although extended and remodelled during subsequent phases of modification, retain a good degree of cohesion in terms of their original distinctive layout (see Figure 27) together with a considerable proportion of primary fabric and detailing. The principal facades of the school buildings onto Barbourne Terrace and particularly on to Barbourne Road/St George's Square continue to make a significant contribution to the contemporary streetscape and to the setting of the adjacent St George's Square Conservation Area, and it is to be welcomed that these elements of the complex, together with the former assembly hall to the west, are to be retained and incorporated within the proposed development.⁴⁸

8.2 Conclusion

8.2.1 The current study has allowed for a detailed record of the building (a 'preservation by record' in the case of those elements to be demolished as part of the present scheme), its construction and general developmental history to be made, so far as was possible from a non-intrusive survey, in accordance with NPPF and as set out in the project WSI and thus fulfils condition 4 of the planning consent.

⁴⁸ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P13A0155%2F1873_1_04+Site+Plan.pdf

- 8.2.2 The development of the school buildings has been traced with a considerable degree of certainty, aided through the identification of a series of original and subsequent submitted design drawings and associated correspondence within the County Archives.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The project was commissioned by Ms Cathy Patrick of CgMs Consulting working on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd. to whom thanks are extended for help and co-operation throughout the course of the project . Grateful thanks are due to Mr Gene Childs of McCarthy and Stone for facilitating access to the buildings for the purpose of survey.
- 9.2 Thanks also to Mr James Dinn, archaeological officer of Worcester City Council and to staff at the Worcestershire Archives, The Hive, Worcester.
- 9.3 Documentary research, site recording and assessment were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

10 SOURCES

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b) Primary Sources

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 - /2: Elevations and sections (2).
 - /3: Ground floor plan.
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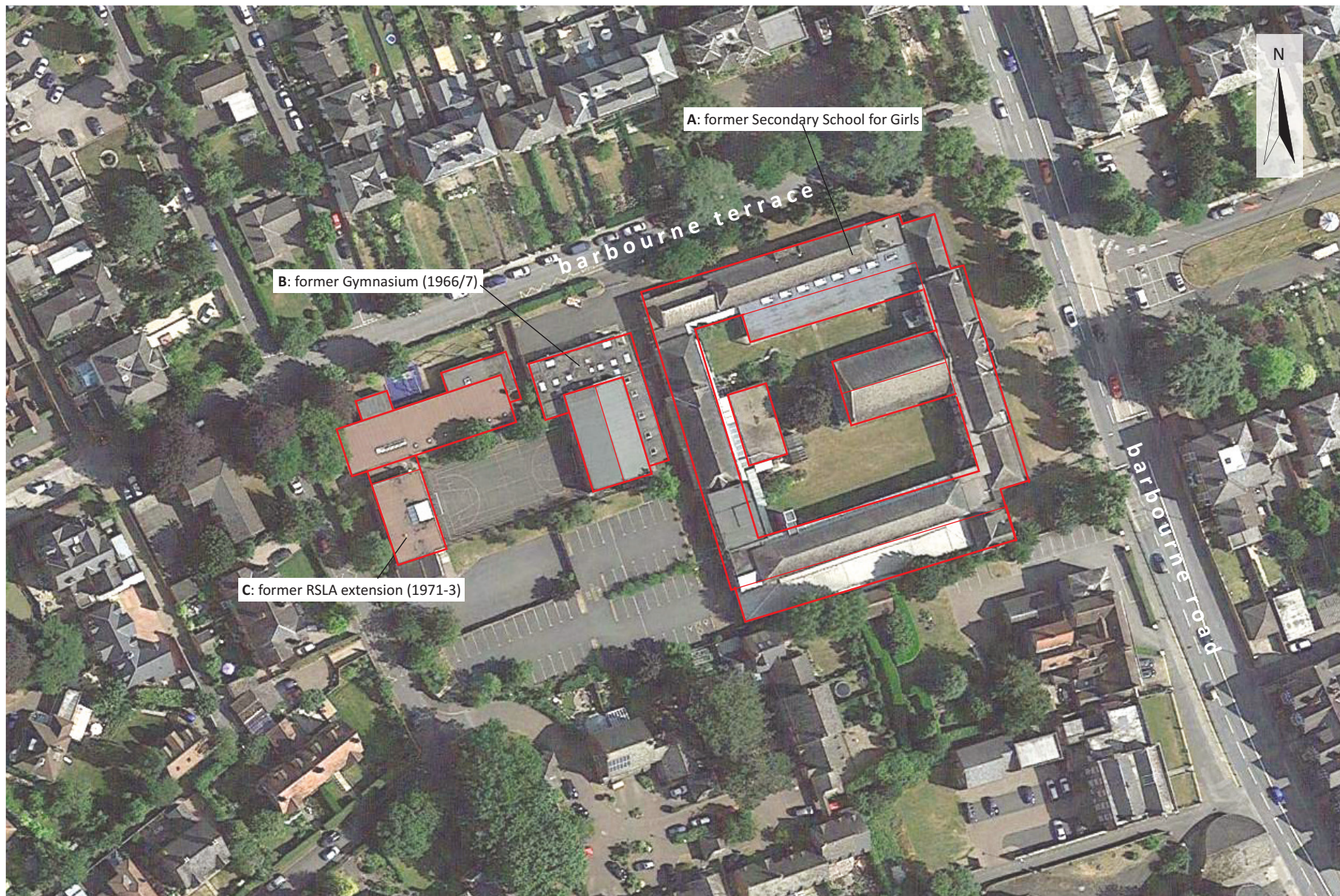
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- www.a2a.org.uk
- <http://www.bishopperowne.co.uk>
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Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 204)
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0 1 2km





WAAS: BA 5403/10 pt. 1 and 2, ref. x009:1.



approximate location of future school building



(a) Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1904



(b) Thames House (Wardle and Wardle 2007, 75, courtesy Ron Shuard).



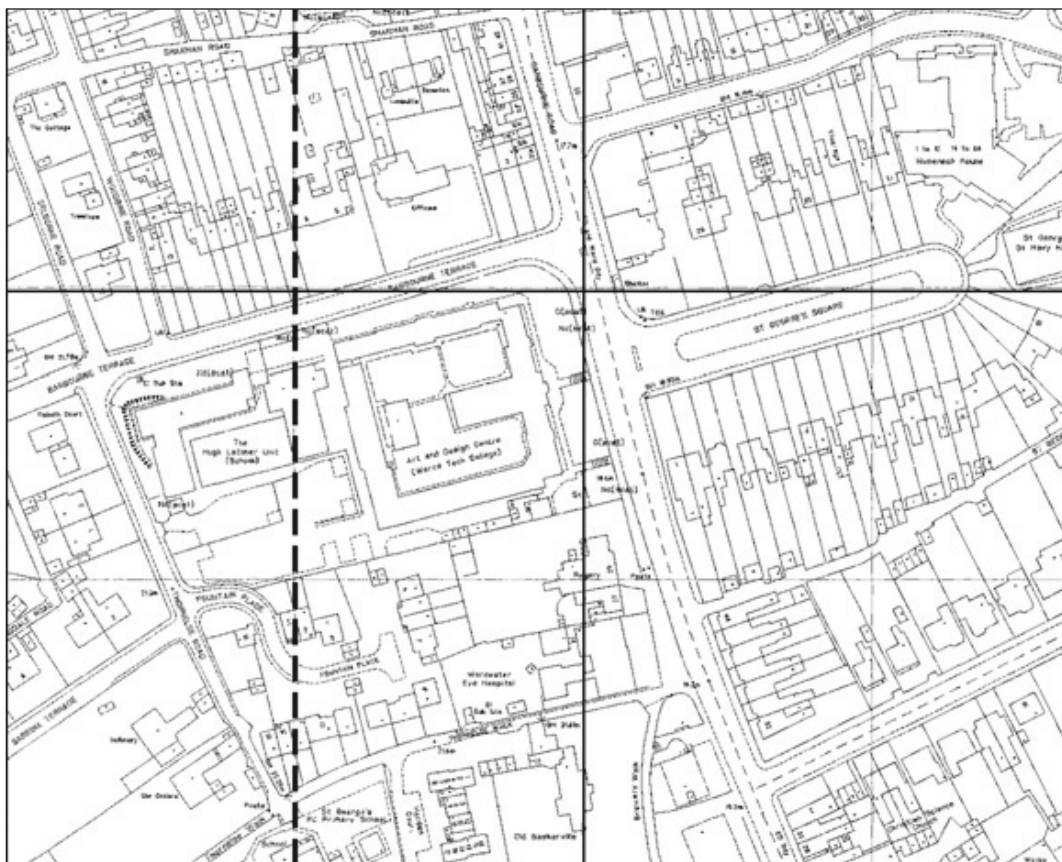
(a) Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1928



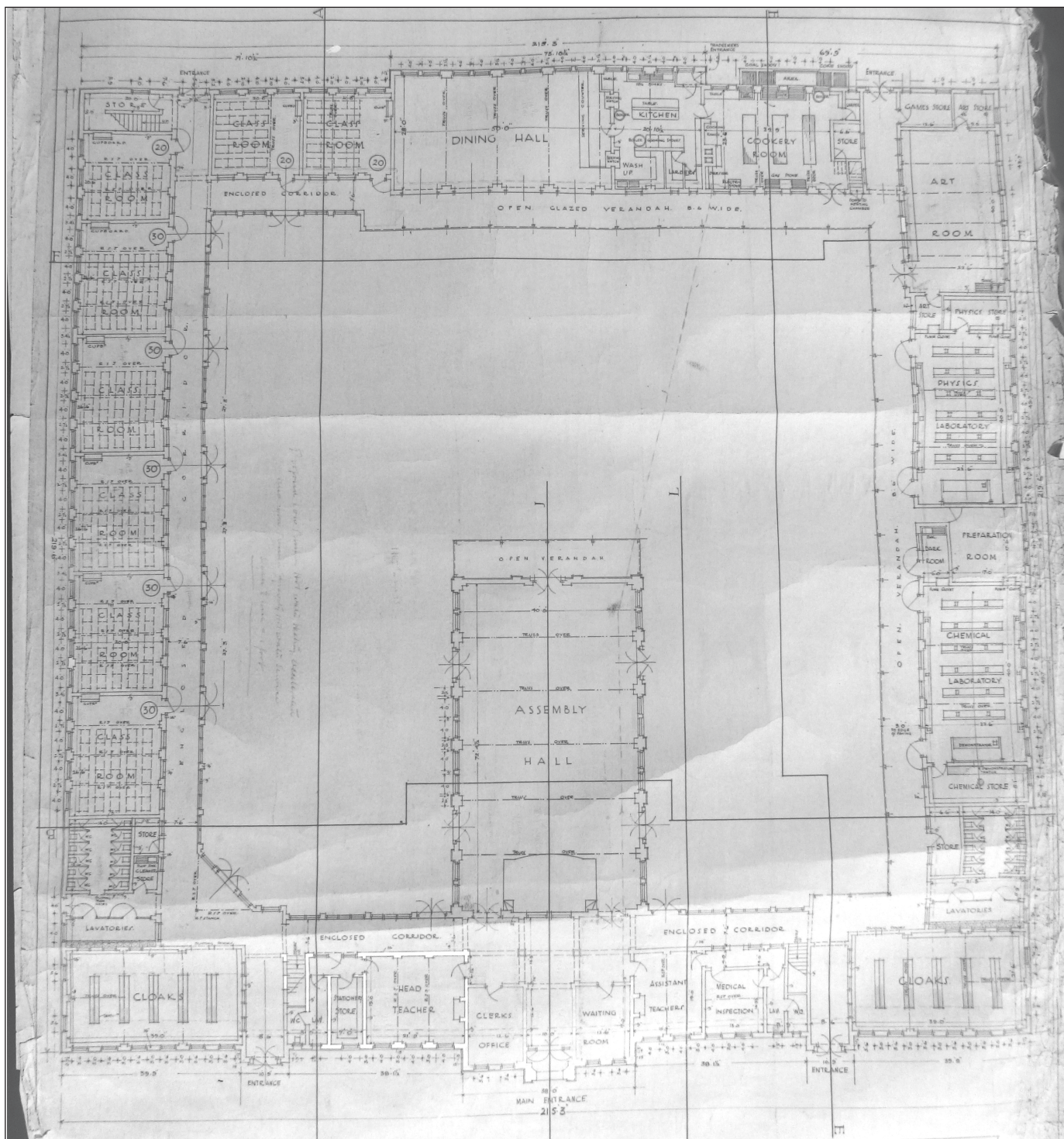
(b) Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map of 1940



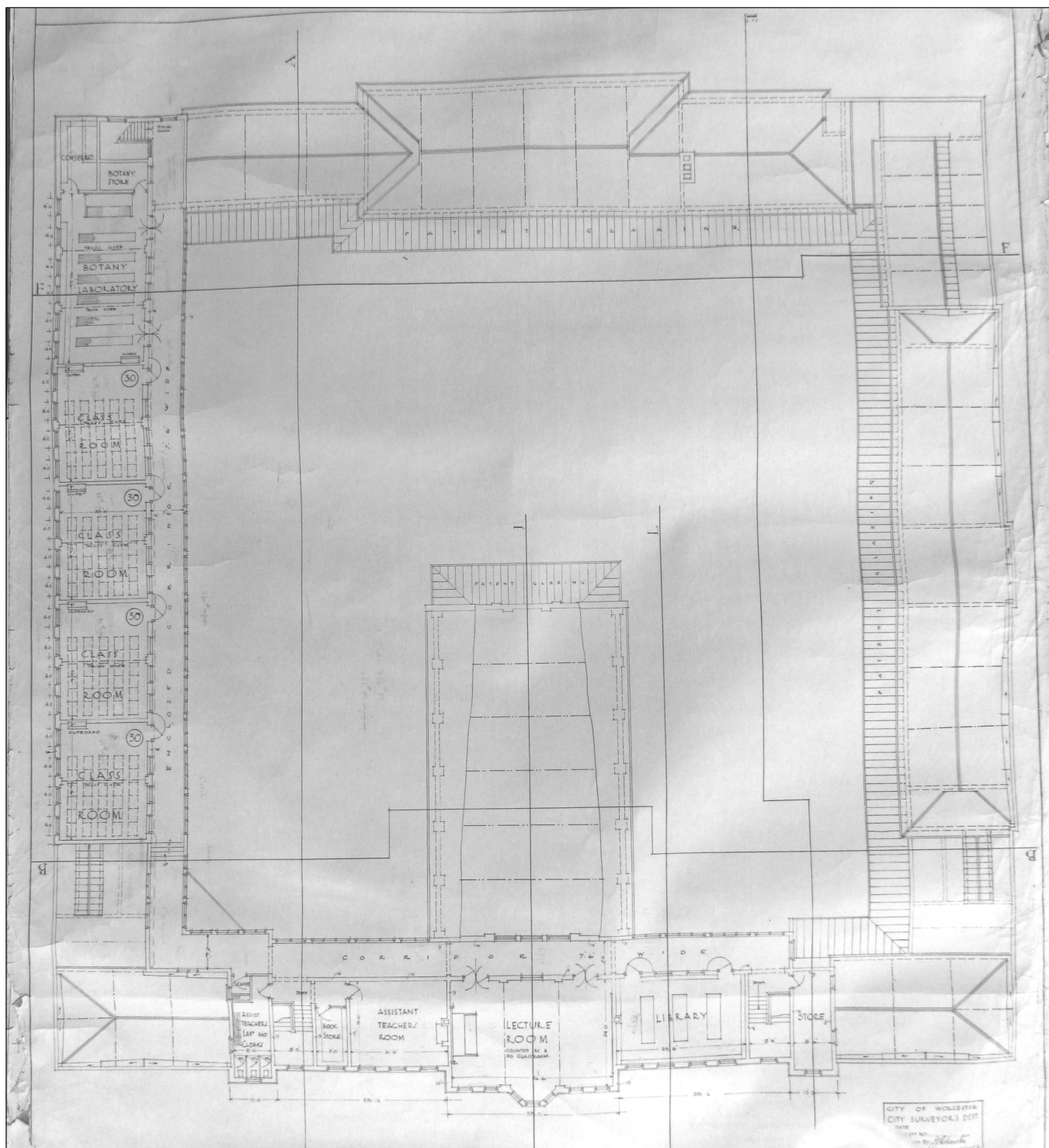
(a) Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1970-74



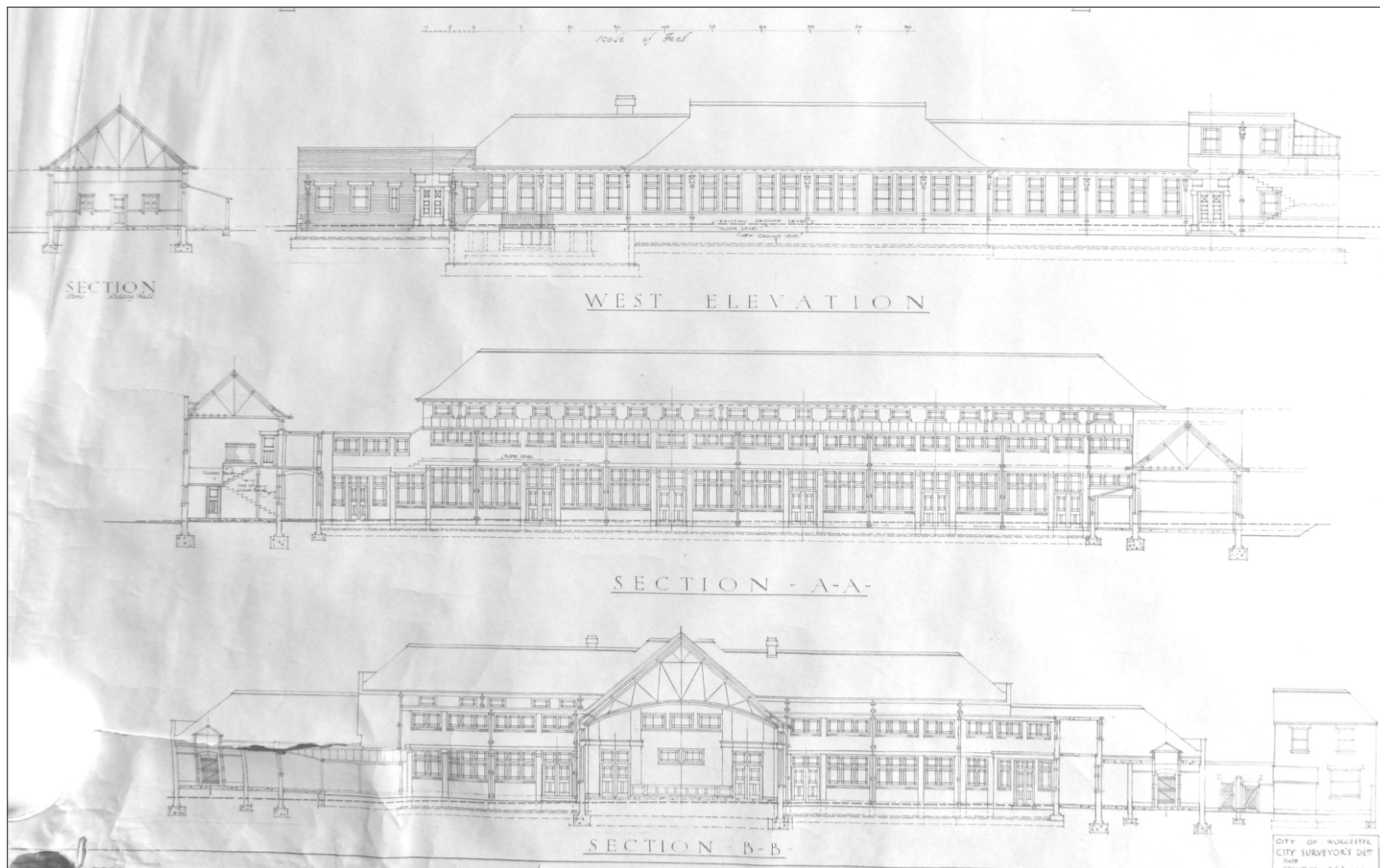
(b) Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map of 1994



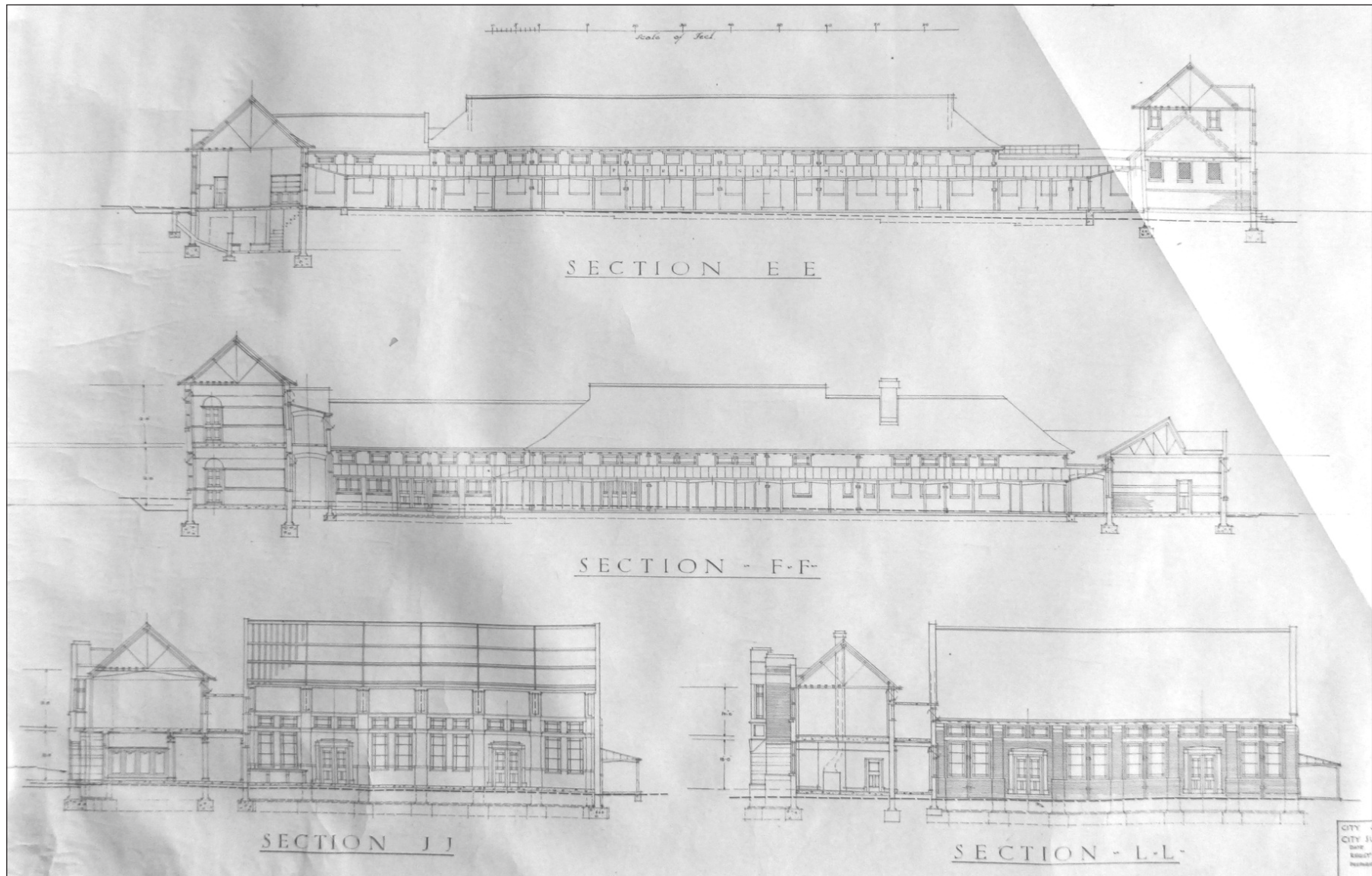
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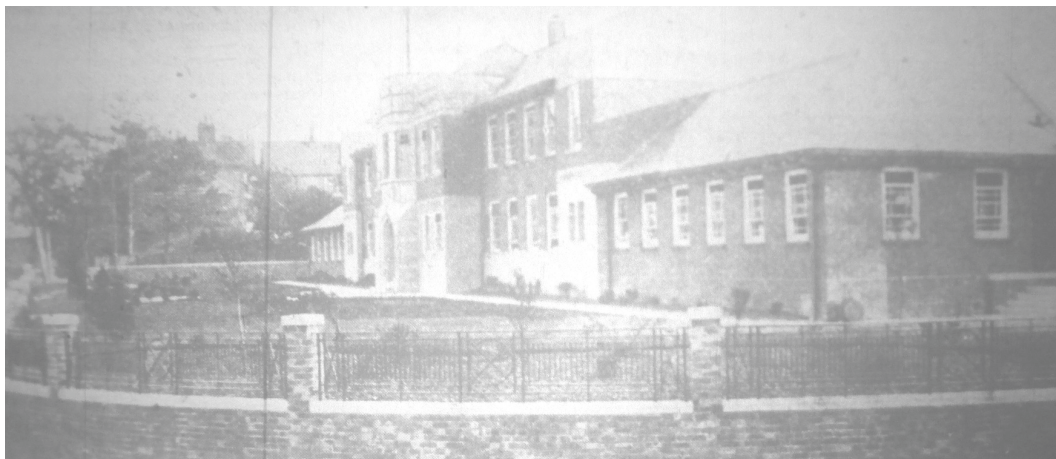
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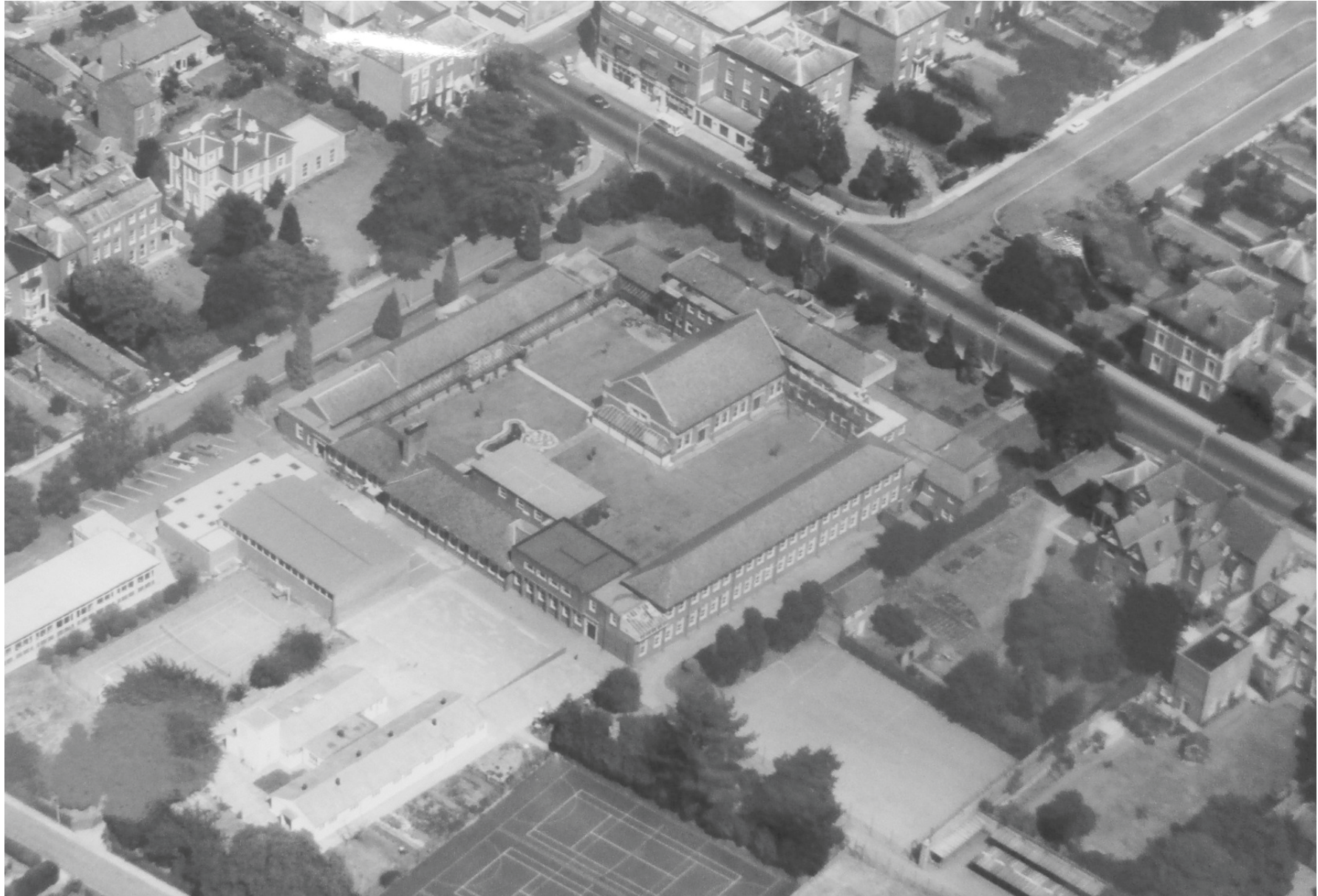
(a) Oblique view of school buildings from north-east, note original iron fence (Worcester Herald 25.05.1929).

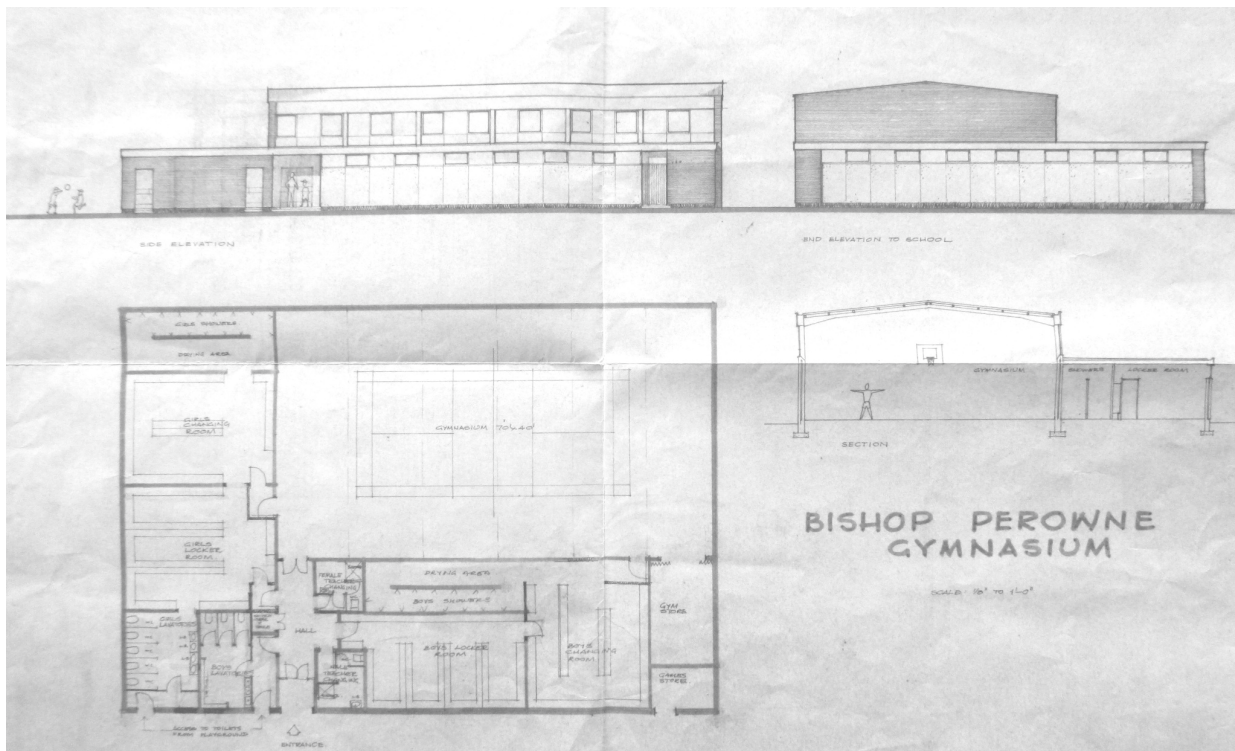


(b) Dignitaries assembled on main steps at east front of school buildings.

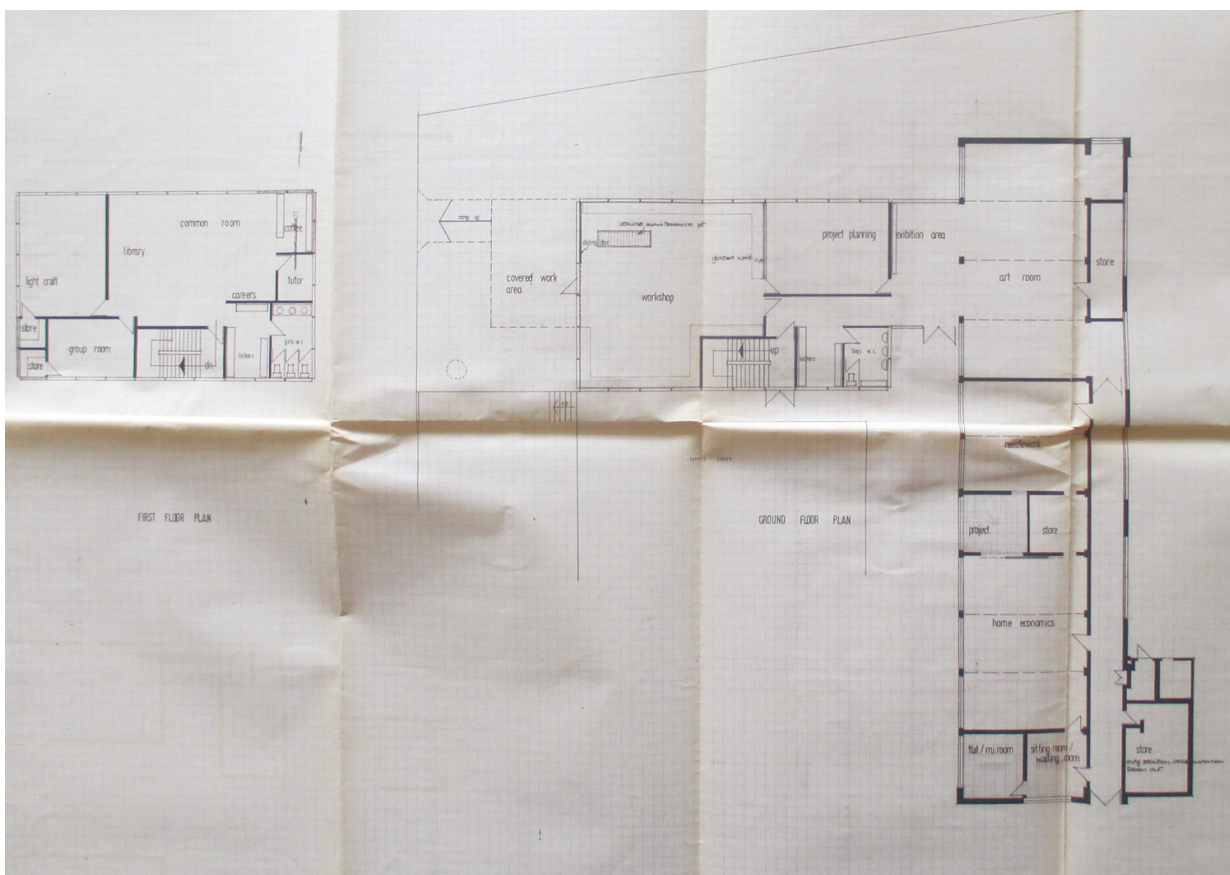


(c) Assembly within Assembly Hall [G.32] from high-level observation window in east wall; note gym equipment to walls indicating original combined gym/assembly hall function.

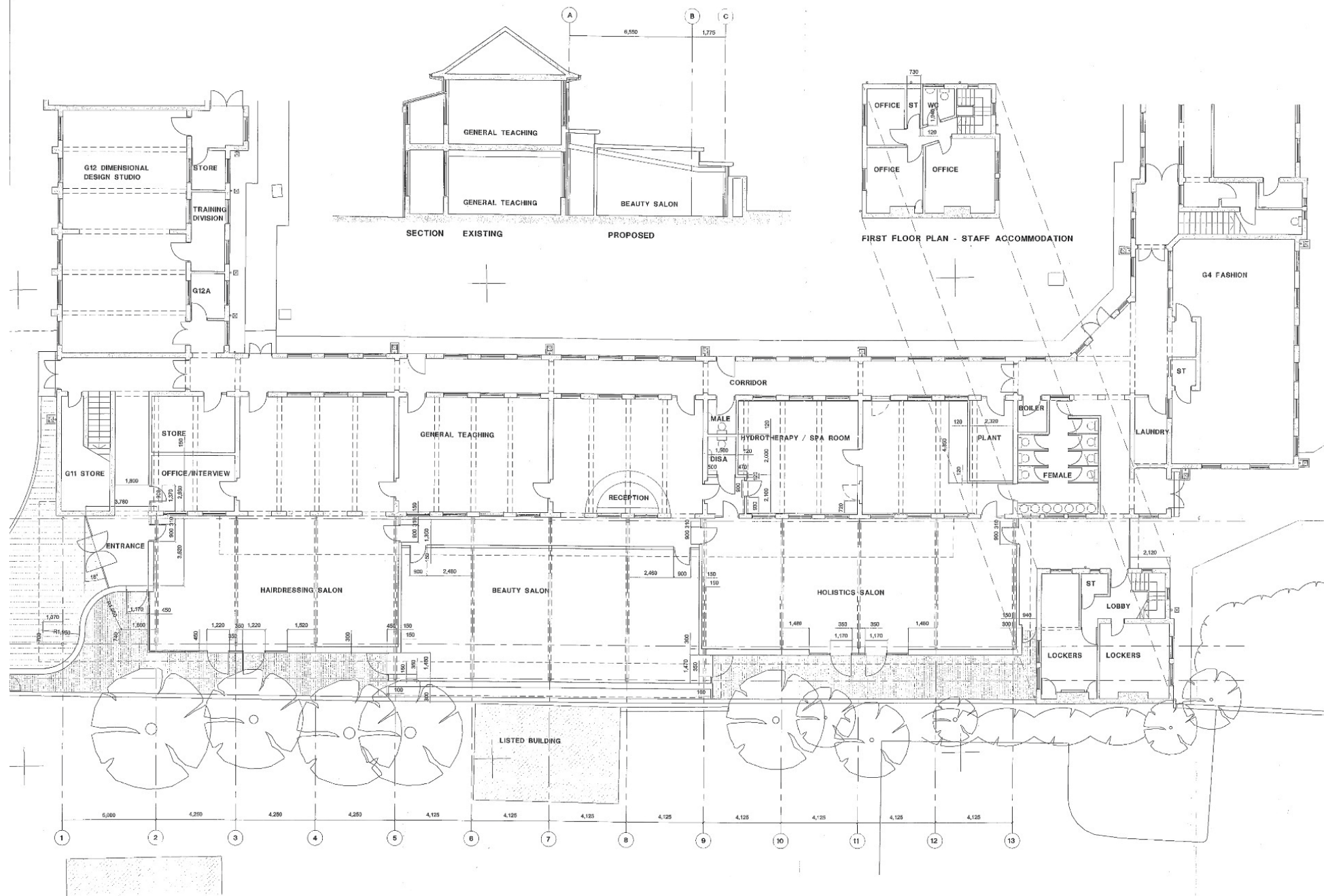




(a) Gymnasium by TR Bateman, Evesham, 1966 (until recently, sports hall of Worcester Sports Academy).
WAAS: BA 8953/40/39, ref. 834, reproduced by permission.

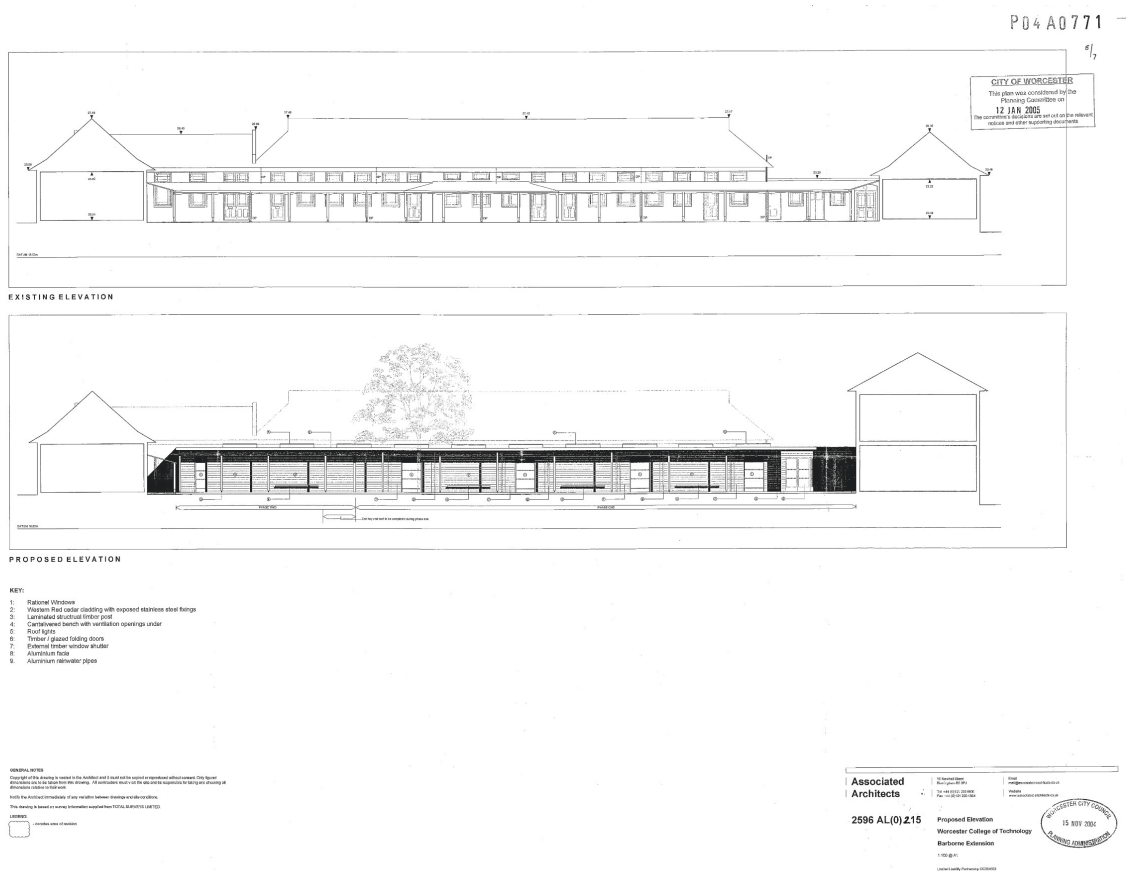


(a) RSLA extension by Falconer Partnership, Stroud, 1971 (now Riverside School).
WAAS: BA 8953/40/22, ref. 834, reproduced by permission.



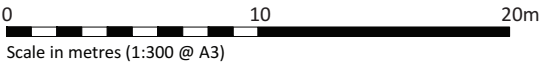
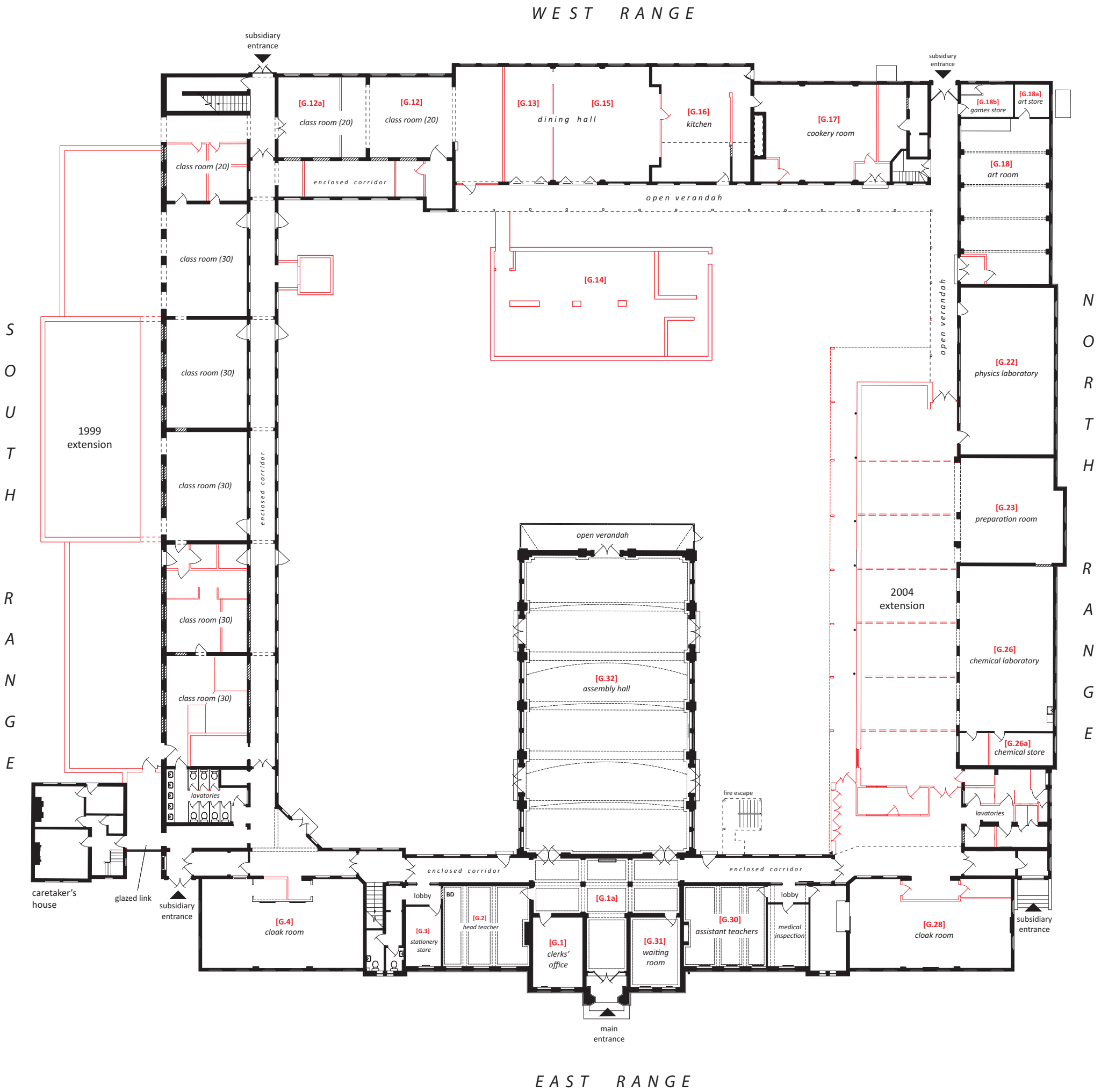


(a) Block plan



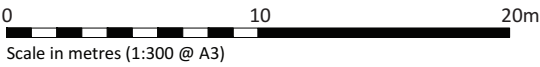
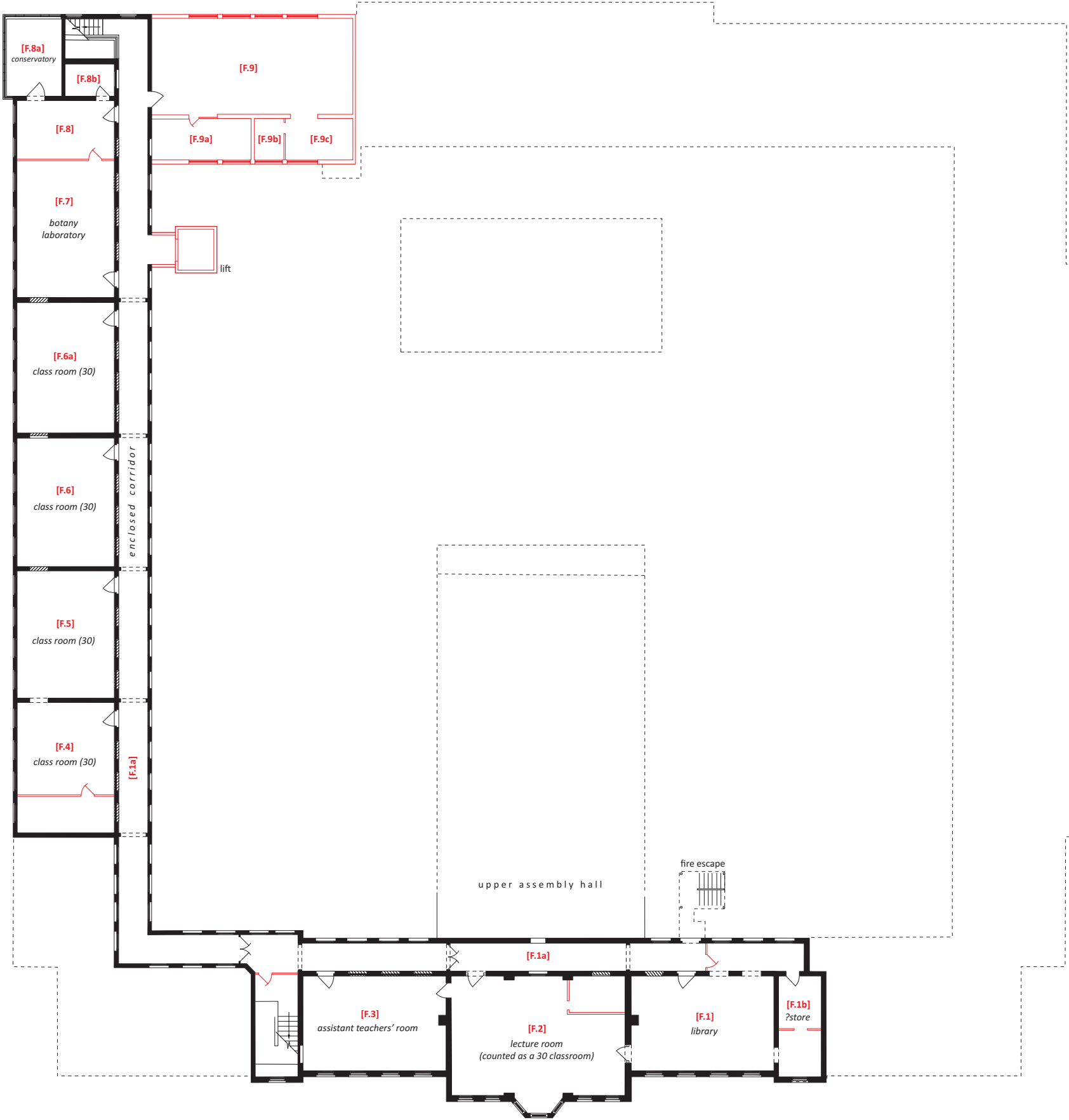
(b) Elevations (existing and proposed)

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



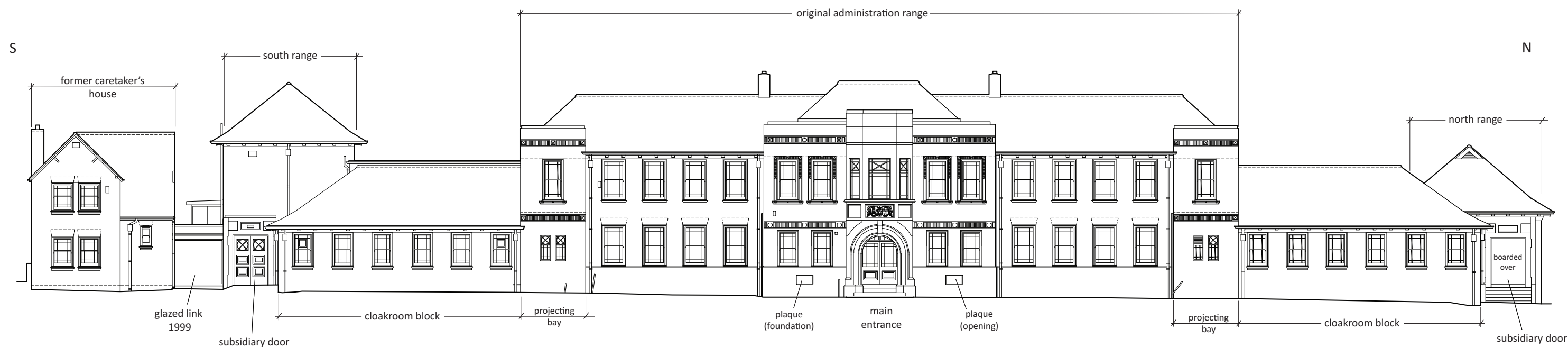
- KEY**
- primary fabric
 - secondary / inserted
 - [G.00] room reference number
 - cloak original room use as indicated on 1928 drawings

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

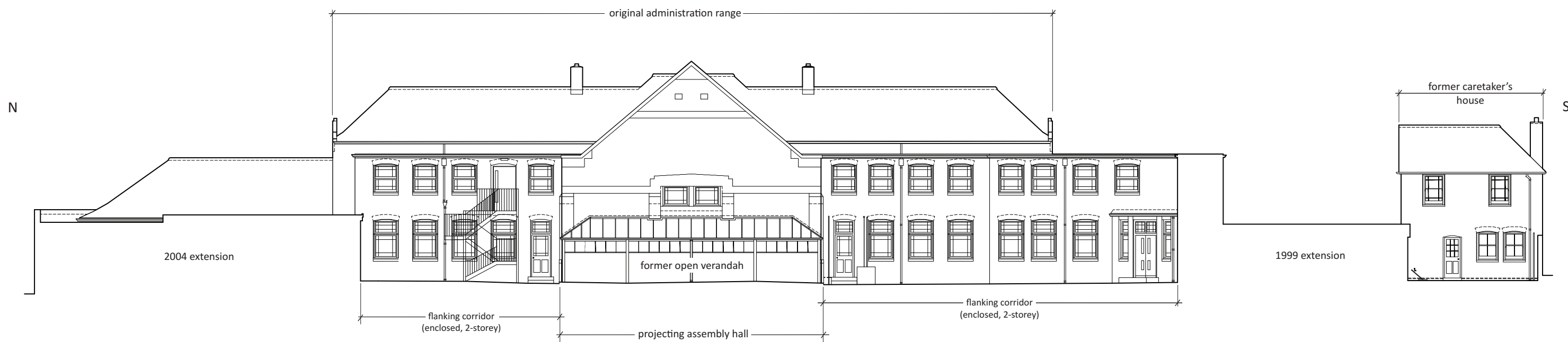


KEY

- primary fabric
- secondary / inserted
- [G.00] room reference number
- cloak* original room use as indicated on 1928 drawings

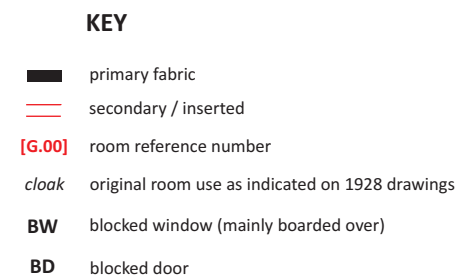


(a) Eastern elevation to Barbourne Road



(b) Western elevation to central quadrangle

0 10 20m
Scale in metres (1:200 @ A3)



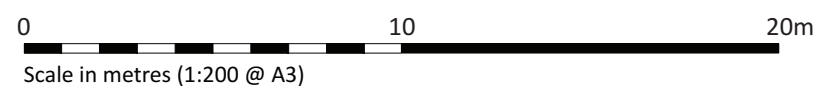
(b) First Floor Plan

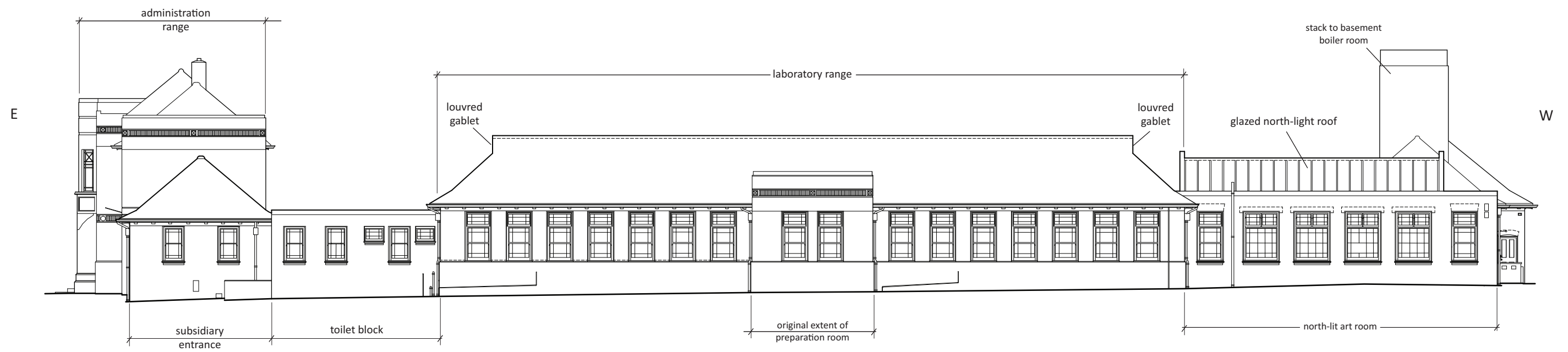
- original administration range

The floor plan illustrates the ground floor layout of a school building, featuring a central corridor and various functional areas. Key rooms and features include:

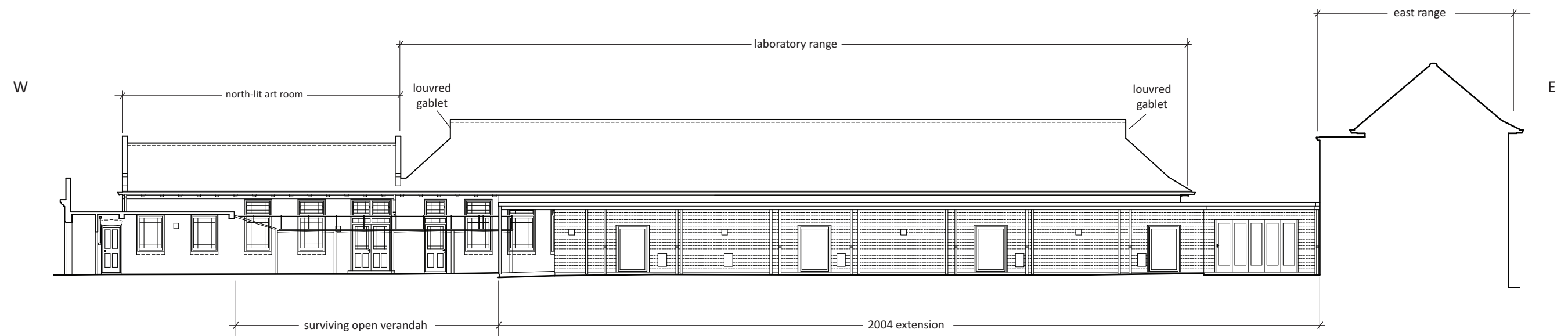
- Entrances:** Main entrance at the bottom center, subsidiary entrances on the left and right sides.
- Corridors:** Enclosed corridors running horizontally and vertically, connecting different sections of the building.
- Rooms and Spaces:**
 - [G.4] cloak room:** Located on the left side, adjacent to the subsidiary entrance.
 - [G.3] stationery store:** Located near the center, adjacent to the main entrance.
 - [G.2] head teacher:** Located near the center, adjacent to the stationery store.
 - [G.1] clerks office:** Located near the center, adjacent to the head teacher's office.
 - [G.31] waiting room:** Located near the center, adjacent to the clerks office.
 - [G.30] assistant teachers:** Located near the center, adjacent to the waiting room.
 - [G.1a] lobby:** Located near the center, adjacent to the assistant teachers' room.
 - [G.28] cloak room:** Located on the right side, adjacent to the subsidiary entrance.
 - [G.32] assembly hall:** Located at the top center, adjacent to the main entrance.
 - [G.2] medical inspection:** Located near the center, adjacent to the assistant teachers' room.
 - [G.3] lavatories:** Located near the center, adjacent to the stationery store.
 - [G.4] lavatories:** Located near the center, adjacent to the cloak room.
 - [G.3] BD (Breakfast Room):** Located near the center, adjacent to the stationery store.
 - [G.3] FP (bl.):** Located near the center, adjacent to the head teacher's office.
- Other Features:**
 - 1999 extension:** Indicated by a red outline on the left side.
 - 2004 extension:** Indicated by a red outline on the right side.
 - fire escape:** Located near the top center, adjacent to the assembly hall.
 - glazed link:** Located near the left subsidiary entrance.
 - ins.:** Located near the top left, adjacent to the lavatories.
 - STAIR A:** Located near the center, adjacent to the stationery store.
 - BW:** Located near the right subsidiary entrance.

(a) Ground Floor Plan





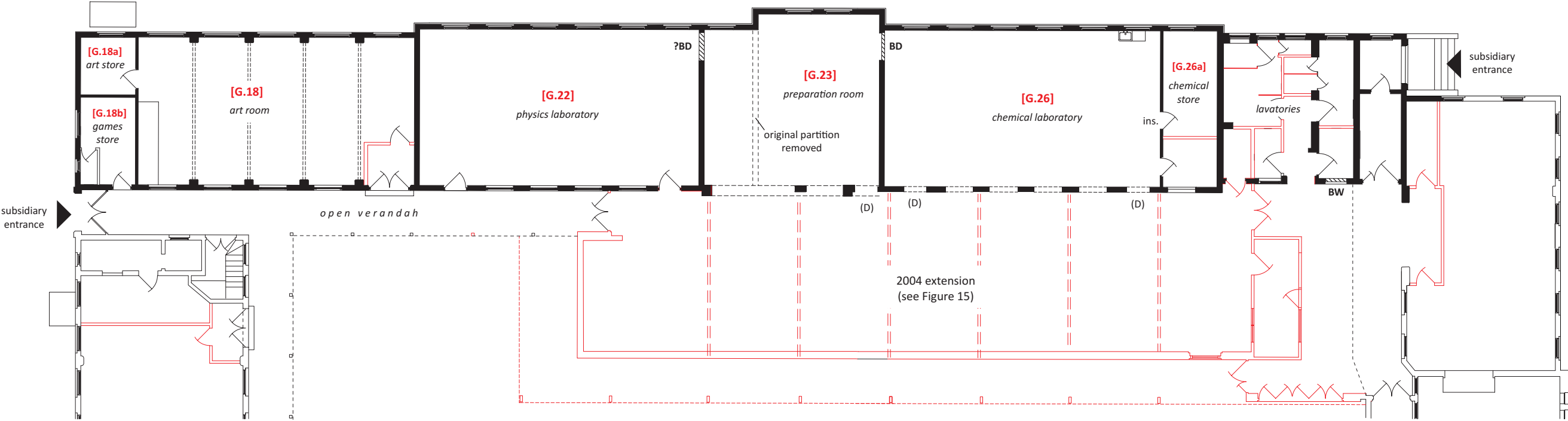
(a) Northern elevation to Barbourne Terrace



(b) Southern elevation to central quadrangle

0 10 20m
Scale in metres (1:200 @ A3)

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

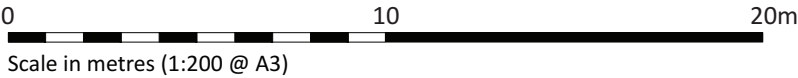


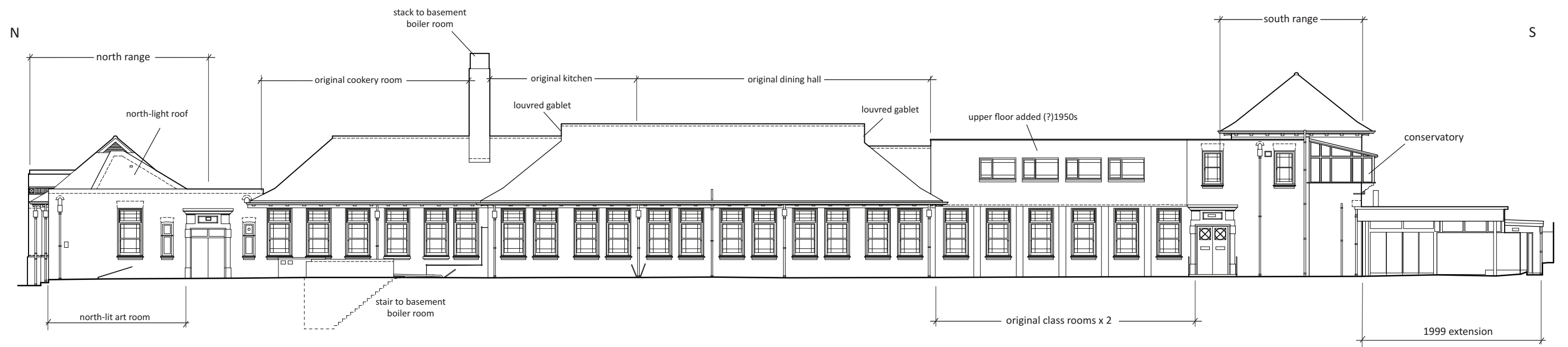
West Range - see Figures 22/3

East Range - see Figures 18/9

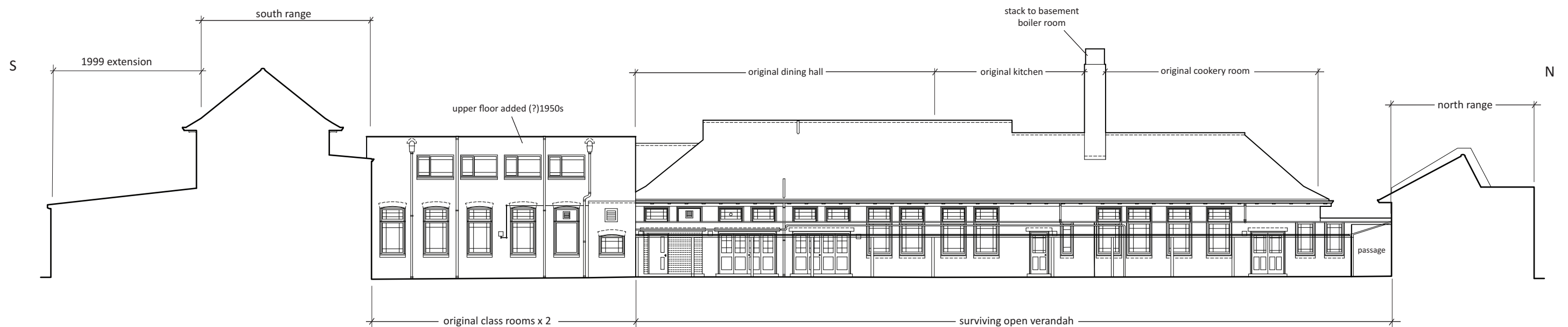
KEY

- primary fabric
- secondary / inserted
- [G.00] room reference number
- cloak original room use as indicated on 1928 drawings
- BW blocked window (mainly boarded over)
- BD blocked door





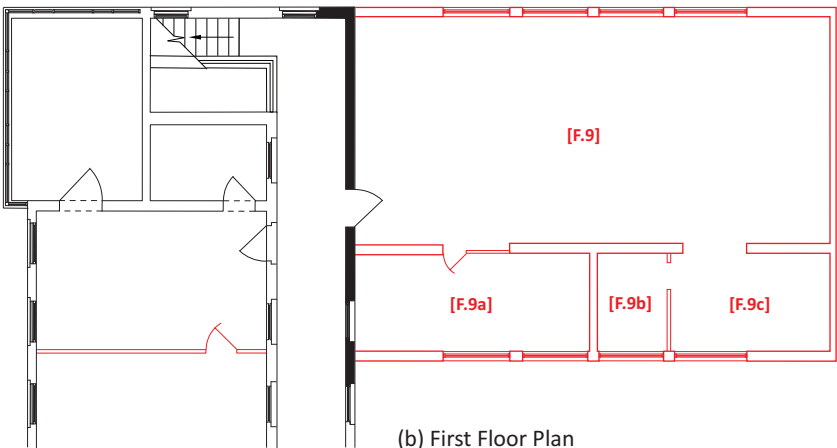
(a) Western elevation



(b) Eastern elevation to central quadrangle

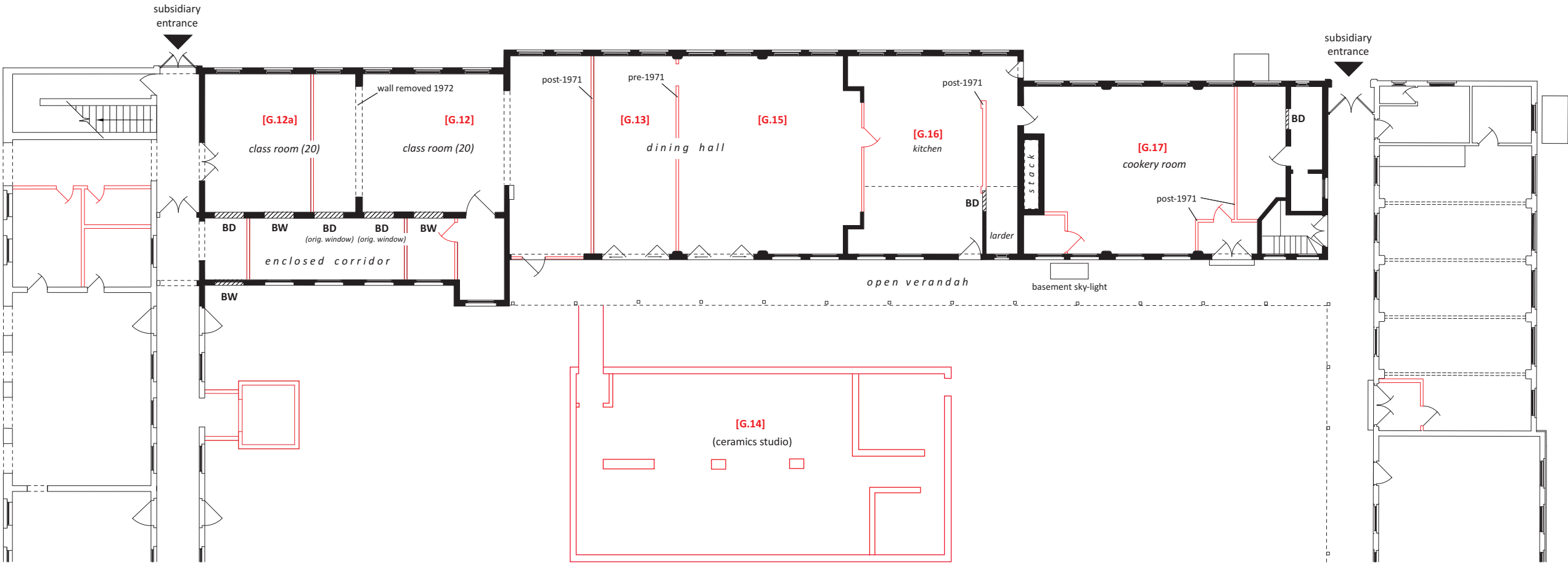
0 10 20m
Scale in metres (1:200 @ A3)

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



(b) First Floor Plan

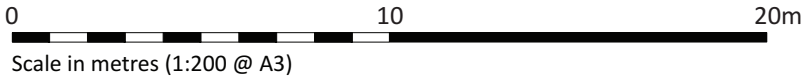
- KEY**
- primary fabric
 - secondary / inserted
 - [G.00] room reference number
 - cloak original room use as indicated on 1928 drawings
 - BW** blocked window (mainly boarded over)
 - BD** blocked door

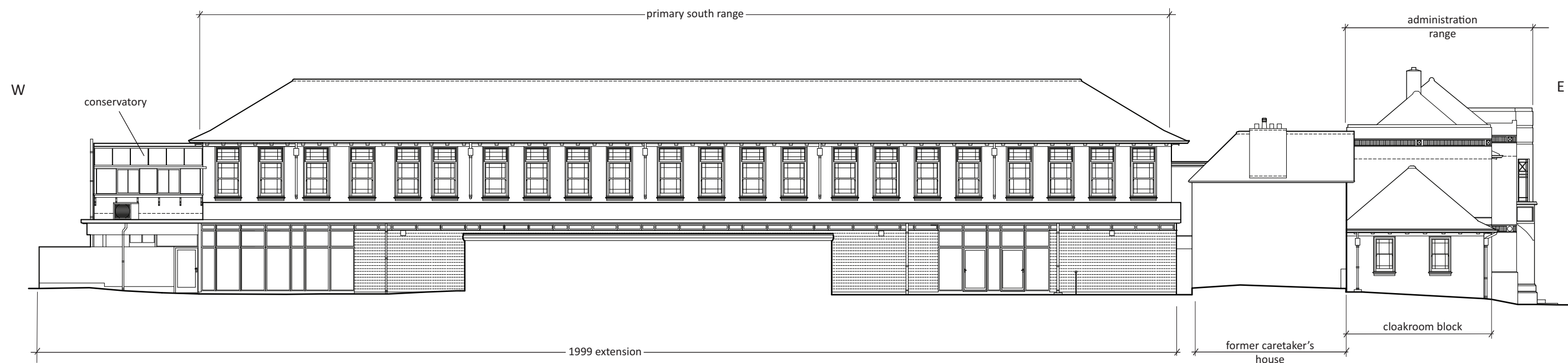


South Range - see Figures 24/5

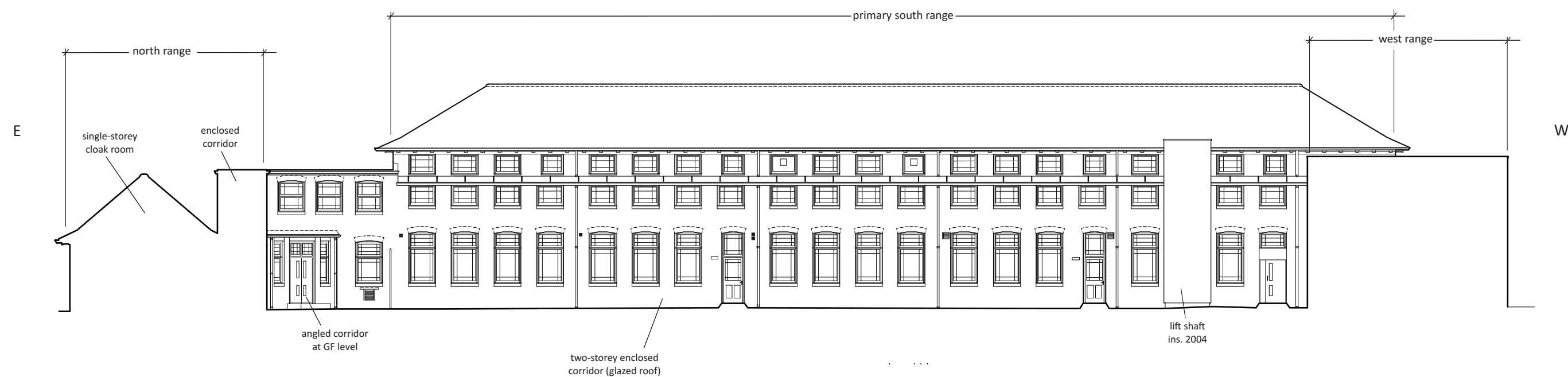
North Range - see Figures 20/21

(a) Ground Floor Plan





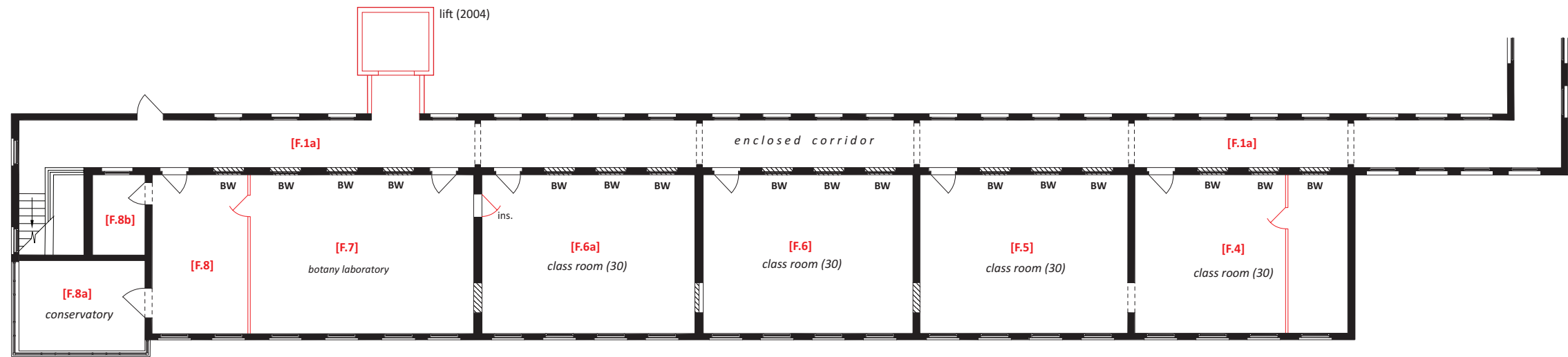
(a) Southern elevation



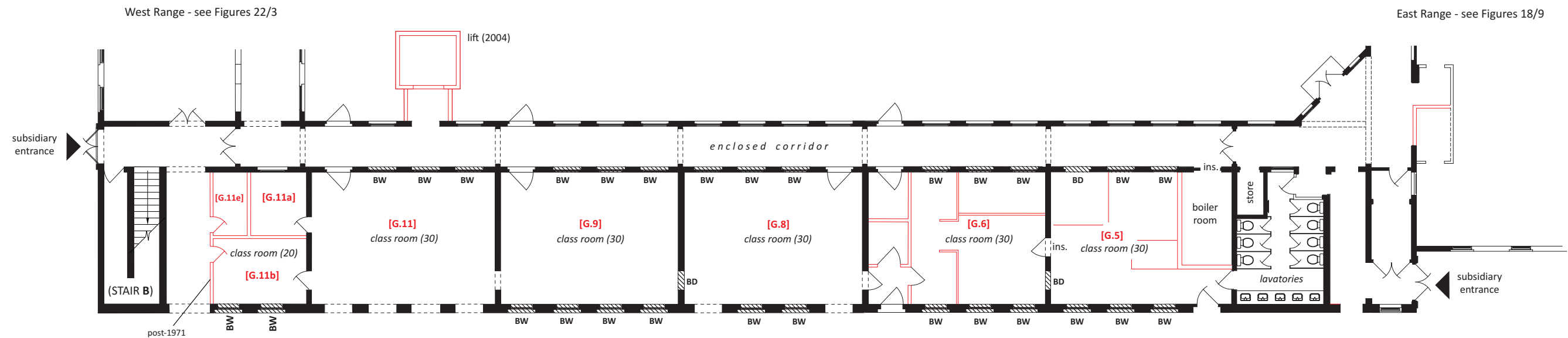
(b) Northern elevation to central quadrangle

0 10 20m
Scale in metres (1:200 @ A3)

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



(b) First Floor Plan

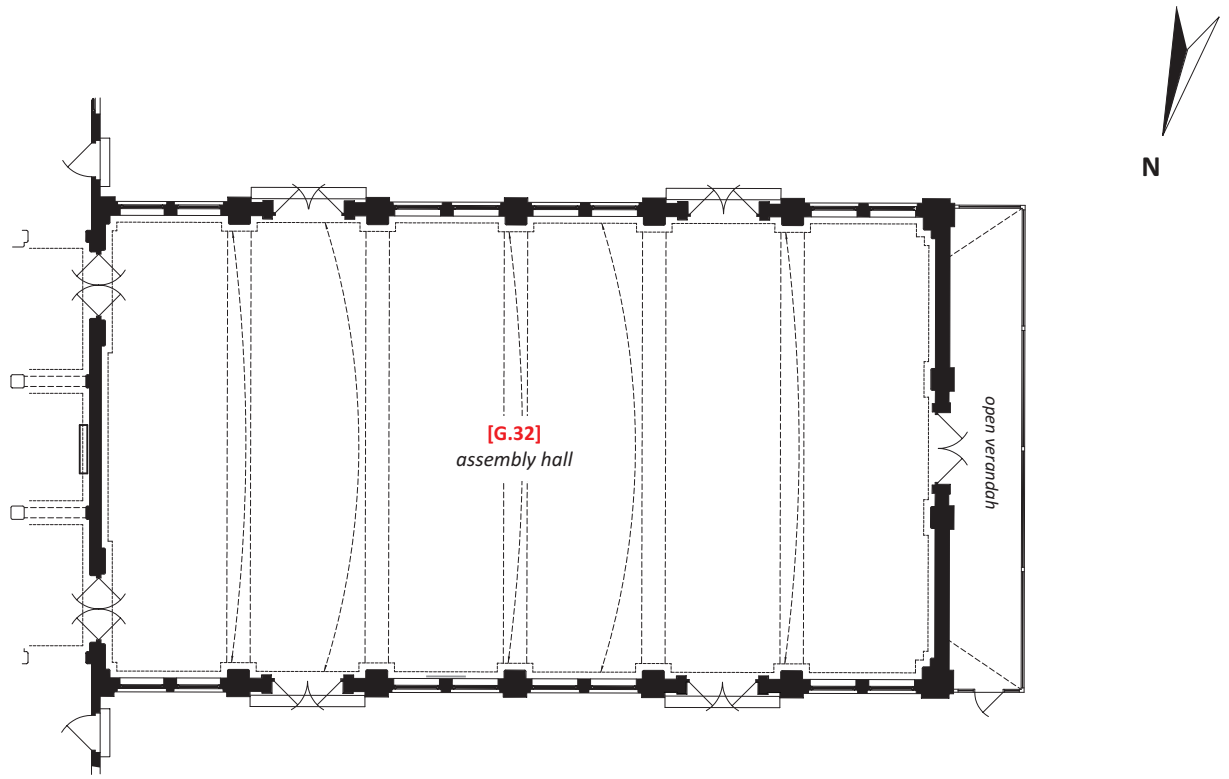


(a) Ground Floor Plan

(1999 extension omitted - see Figure 14)

- KEY**
- primary fabric
 - secondary / inserted
 - [G.00] room reference number
 - cloak original room use as indicated on 1928 drawings
 - BW blocked window (mainly boarded over)
 - BD blocked door

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



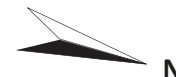
(a) Ground plan



(b) North elevation (NB: mirrored to south)

0 10m
Scale in metres (1:200 @ A4)

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



PRINCIPAL PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT

(i) main ranges

- PHASE I: 1928/9 (Worcester Secondary School for Girls)
- PHASE II: 1950s/60s
- PHASE III: 1999
- PHASE IV: 2004

(ii) internal partitions

- primary
- secondary

0 10 20m



Plate 1: Contextual view of school from far (east) end of St. George's Square, looking west.



Plate 2: Brick boundary wall, capped with concrete copings, brick and concrete gate piers and decorative iron gates.

EAST RANGE: Administration



Plate 3: East range, administration block; oblique view from south-east



Plate 4: East range; central, two-storey administration block.



Plate 5: Projecting bay defining north end of administration block (mirrored to south).



Plate 6: Central, projecting entrance bay.



Plate 7: Main entrance archway.



Plate 8: Canted bay over, lights 1F lecture room.



Plate 9: Detail of heraldic panel above the principal entrance with city arms and motto 'Civitas in Bello in Pace Fidelis'

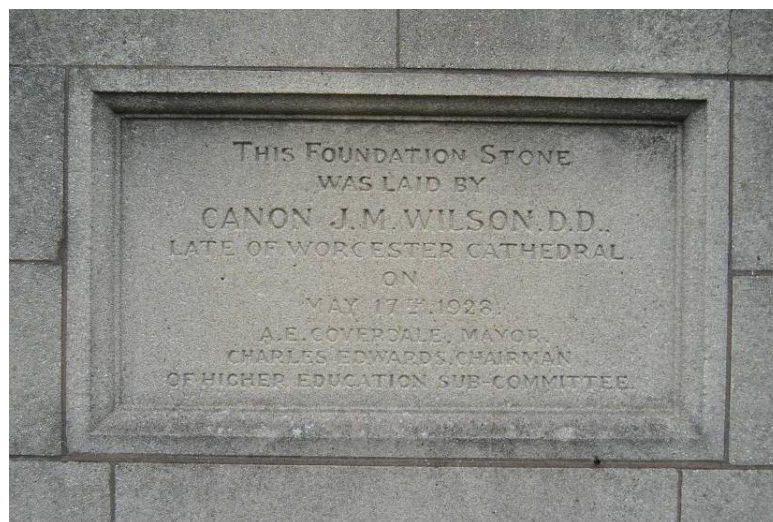


Plate 10: Plaque south of central entrance commemorating laying of foundation stone, 17th May 1928.



Plate 11: Plaque north of central entrance commemorating official opening, 23rd May 1929.



Plate 12: Ground floor margin-light sash window.



Plate 13: First floor window with decorative architrave.



Plate 14: Four window-bay section flanking entrance block.



Plate 15: Projecting eaves and modillion cornice of flanking wing, NB: ogee gutter.



Plate 16: Decorative rain water hopper with city arms and motto.



Plate 17: Detail of ogee-moulded brick cill.



Plate 18: Single-storey, 6 window-bay wing flanking administration block (originally cloak room).



Plate 19: Subsidiary entrance to east end of south range.



Plate 20: Corresponding entrance to north (boarded over).



Plate 21: East range, quadrangle elevation (north).



Plate 22: East range, quadrangle elevation (south).



Plate 23: Ground floor fixed-light with horizontal-pivot opening upper light.



Plate 24: Doorway onto enclosed corridor.



Plate 25: Entrance hall [G.1a] looking east.



Plate 26: Entrance hall [G.1a] looking north.



Plate 27: Door onto assembly hall [G.32] (1 of 2).



Plate 28: Covered corridor leading north off [G.1a];
NB: mirrored to south.



Plate 29: Door with flanking margin-lights opening off closed corridor to lobby serving [G.28-30].



Plate 30: Original 'assistant teachers room' [G.30].



Plate 31: Primary cloakroom (latterly refectory/diner) [G.28] looking north (partitions to left inserted).



Plate 32: Wide archway opening onto former cloak room [G.28] (NB: 1928 drawings indicate sliding doors).



Plate 33: Stair A rising to 1F level.



Plate 34: Lavatory beneath Stair A.



Plate 35: Enclosed corridor [F.1a] with observation window onto assembly hall.



Plate 36: Room [F.3] ('assistant teachers' room') looking north NB: stack to centre of north wall.



Plate 37: Room [F.2] ('lecture room') with canted bay window looking south-east.

NORTH RANGE: Laboratories / art room



Plate 38: Oblique view of north range looking west, subsidiary entrance and lavatory block to foreground.



Plate 39: Central 'laboratory' section of north range.



Plate 40: Projecting 2-window bay to centre of north range.



Plate 41: Margin-light sash with upper horizontal-pivot Window.



Plate 42: Oblique view of north range looking east; art room with variant (wider) fenestration and north-light roof to foreground.



Plate 43: Surviving section of open verandah at west end of north range.



Plate 44: South wall of [G.23] showing modification of primary door/window openings.



Plate 45: Typical interior; room [G.22] (original '*physics laboratory*') looking south-west.



Plate 46: Art Room [G.18] with north-lit roof looking north-east.



Plate 47: Variant fenestration to Art Room [G.18].

WEST RANGE: Dining / kitchen / cookery



Plate 48: Oblique view of west range looking south. Central projecting section with fully hipped roof houses former dining room and kitchen facilities.



Plate 49: Chimney serving basement boiler room.



Plate 50: External stairs serving basement boiler room.



Plate 51: Two-storey section to south end of west range (upper level added ?1950s/60s replacing original pitched roof).



Plate 52: First floor conservatory related to botany lab.; west end of south range.



Plate 53: West range looking north, seen from 1F corridor of south range; secondary ceramics block to foreground.



Plate 54: Quadrangle elevation, stack serves basement boiler room and formerly kitchen/cookery room, dining hall to left.



Plate 55: Open verandah to west range looking south.



Plate 56: Double doors serving original cookery room [G.17].



Plate 57: Wide doorways to former dining hall section of west range.



Plate 58: Basement skylight by St Pancras Ironwork Co., St Pancras Road, London, lighting basement boiler room.



Plate 59: Two-storey section to south end of range; upper level added 1950s/60s over original GF class rooms x 2. NB: lift shaft of 2004 serving south range.



Plate 60: Door serving basement boiler room.

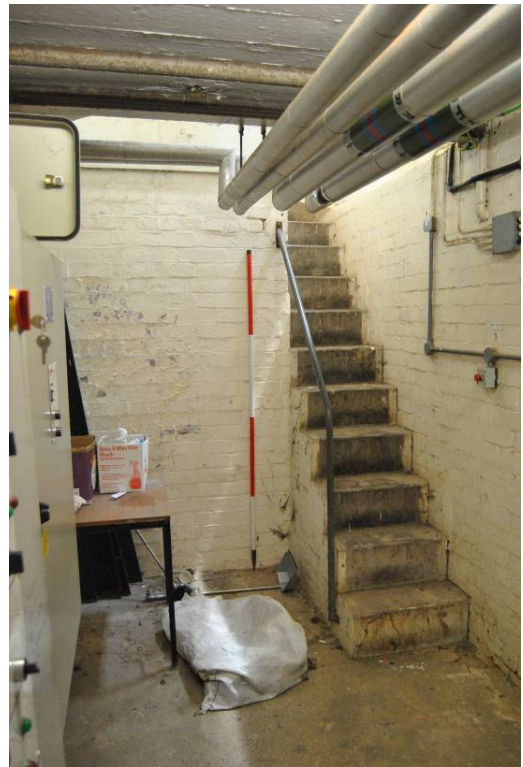


Plate 61: Stair descends to basement boiler room.



Plate 62: Basement boiler room looking SW; former coal chutes to far wall (NB: current boilers date to 1989).



Plate 63: Room [G.17] looking SW.



Plate 64: Room [G.15] looking SE.



Plate 65: Room [G.12] looking SW; formerly 2 class rooms for 20.

SOUTH RANGE: Class rooms



Plate 66: Conservatory and upper south elevation of south range seen above 1999 extension.



Plate 67: South range seen from 1F of east range with flanking enclosed corridor.



Plate 68: Variant fenestration in two sections of flanking corridor.



Plate 69: Angled GF corridor at SE corner of quadrangle.



Plate 70: Lift shaft, introduced 2004.



Plate 71: Subsidiary student entrance at east end of south range; NB: Glazed tile dado.



Plate 72: Enclosed GF corridor looking west.

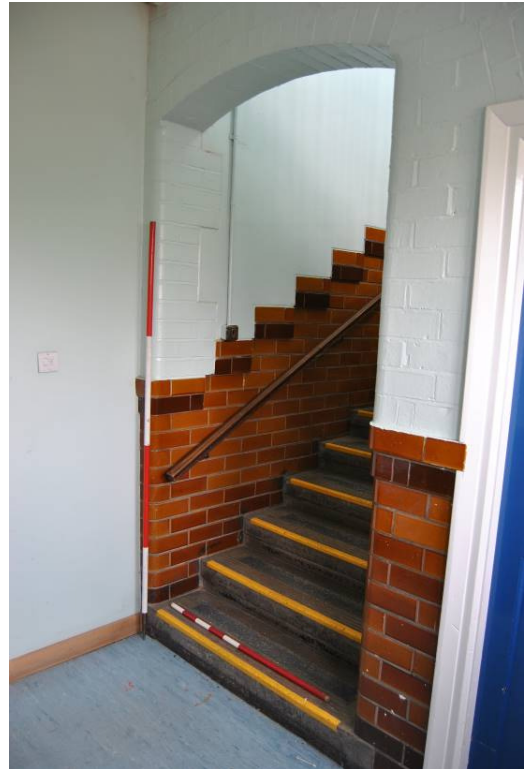


Plate 73: Base of Stair B.



Plate 74: Former class room [G.9] looking SE.



Plate 75: Stair B rises to 1F level.



Plate 76: 1F class room [F.6a] looking NW.



Plate 77: Conservatory [F.8a].

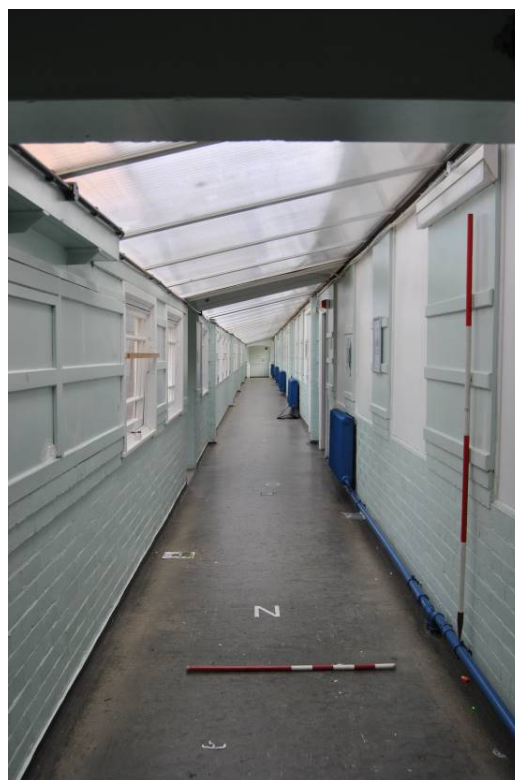


Plate 78: Enclosed 1F corridor looking east.

ASSEMBLY HALL



Plate 79: Assembly Hall [G.32]; oblique view looking north-east; former open verandah [G.32a] to left.



Plate 80: Door detail.



Plate 81: Window detail.



Plate 82: Former open verandah at western gable end.



Plate 83: Assembly hall [G.32] looking north-west.



Plate 84: Coffered ceiling beam, [G.32].



Plate 85: Assembly hall [G.32], east wall NB: high level observation window.



Plate 86: City arms in stained glass panel of fixed light window.

CARETAKER'S HOUSE



Plate 87: Caretakers House to SE of school site with glazed link to main school complex.

SECONDARY EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS



Plate 88: Ceramics block added (?)1950/60s.



Plate 89: Interior of ceramics block [G.14] looking south.



Plate 90: Gymnasium block of 1966 by TA Bateman of Evesham (see Figure 13a).



Plate 91: 'RSLA' block and extension of 1971/2 by Falconer Partnership of Stroud (see Figure 13b).



Plate 92: 1999 extension by Associated Architects of Birmingham, flanking south side of south range (see Figure 14).



Plate 93: 1999 extension, interior looking west.



Plate 94: 2004 extension flanking south side of north range; Associated Architects of Birmingham (see Figure 15).



Plate 95: 2004 extension, interior looking west.

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Tyler 2104)

WORCESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

BARBOURNE ROAD, WORCESTER

Historic Building Record

Planning Reference: P13A0155; Condition 4

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Historic Building Record to be undertaken in respect of the buildings of the Worcester College of Technology, Barbourne Road, Worcester (centred on NGR SO 84530 56150).

1.1.2 The site is located to the north of Worcester city centre, north-west of the historic core, to the western side of Barbourne Road immediately south of its junction with Barbourne Terrace and opposite St George's Square. The development site extends to a total area approximately 1ha. and is occupied for the most part by the art-deco buildings of the Worcester College of Technology. It has been the subject of a previous Heritage Statement (Woodhall Planning and Conservation, 2013) and an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA; CgMs 2012), the latter of which identified no designated heritage assets within the site boundary and concluded that the site retains a moderate potential for as yet undiscovered Roman and Medieval archaeological remains.

1.1.3 Although not statutorily listed, the buildings of the Worcester College of Technology, originally erected in 1928-9 to the designs of the City Engineer William Ransom as a Secondary School for Girls, are included on Worcester City's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance' and thus clearly represent a 'non-designated heritage asset' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).¹

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (ref. **P13A0155**)² was submitted by Worcester City Council on 19th April 2013³ for the redevelopment of the college site to accommodate 60 no. 'later living' residential units and associated ancillary accommodation, landscaping and parking, the scheme including the partial demolition and extension of the extant college buildings to provide accommodation. The programme of Historic Building Record outlined within this document has been required by Mr James Dinn, the archaeological officer of Worcester City Council (WCC), as a condition (condition 4) of planning consent.

1.2.2 The full wording of the condition reads as follows

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

² <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/showDocuments?reference=P13A0155>

³ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P13A0155%2FApplcationFormNoPersonalData.pdf

'4. Archaeological Investigation – Building Recording

No development shall take place until full details of a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording have been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the approved scheme shall be carried out as approved. These details shall include written, drawn and photographic records of all buildings within the site.'

For the following reason:-

To allow the historical and archaeological potential of the building to be recorded in accordance with Policy BE21 of the City of Worcester Local Plan 2004 and the aims and interests that the National Planning Policy seeks to protect and promote with regard to heritage assets.'

1.3 Requirement for Work

1.3.1 The historic building record has been required under the terms of **Policy BE.21** of the City of Worcester Local Plan, 2004.

1.3.2 Further, paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy Framework stipulates that, any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset and that Local Planning Authorities should:

"...require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible."

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim of the historic building record is to provide a detailed visual record of the buildings to be demolished and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the buildings, including a brief discussion of their origin, history and development together with a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction. The record will be broadly commensurate with a Level 3 survey as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006; 14, §.5.5).⁴

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 As an archaeological desk-based assessment has previously been undertaken in respect of the site (CgMs 2012), no significant programme of new archival research is envisaged at this stage. However, to expand upon the previously completed DBA, and to enable the recorded structures to be placed within a general historical context, a 'structure-based' assessment comprising a rapid review of readily available published and unpublished documentary source material relative to the buildings held by the Worcestershire County Record Office will be made.

3.2 Historic Building Record

The historic building record will comprise three elements; drawn, photographic and written recording, as follows:

⁴ Precise requirements as per e-mail correspondence between Ric Tyler and James Dinn (WCC), 01.08.14.

Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 Overall measured plans of the buildings under consideration will be prepared on site, using supplied architects drawings as a baseline survey. Drawings will be checked on site for accuracy and will be enhanced/annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks etc. Principal elevations, again based upon supplied base survey, will be recorded to a similar level.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.1 The photographic survey will comprise high resolution digital coverage using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera. The record will extend to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior and interior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), general interior views of principal spaces. Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date.

Written Record

- 3.2.3 A written account of the buildings will be made as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records. The recording will cover the general and detailed arrangements of the buildings, together with the character, date, materials and techniques of construction, and a summary of their origins and historical development as evident from a non-intrusive examination.

4 REPORTING

- 4.1 Upon completion of supplementary archival research and associated fieldwork, a summary of the results of the study will be presented as a fully illustrated, interpretive report. The contents of the report to be as follows:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and site location
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Historical background
- General description of the recorded buildings and their features
- Discussion and conclusion
- List of sources consulted

Figures

- Location plan and a selection of historic maps / images where relevant
- Plans, elevations and/or cross-sections (as appropriate)
- A selection of colour plates

Appendices

- Copy of project WSI
- A register of project photographs with location plan
- CD containing copy of all digital images

5 STAFFING

- 5.1 Documentary research, site assessment and recording, and report preparation will be undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MIfA, working on behalf of CgMs Consulting.

6 TIMETABLE

- 6.1 Subject to approval of the approach outlined in the present WSI, it is envisaged that documentary research and fieldwork will be undertaken in the week commencing 04.08.2014. A draft report will be submitted to the planning archaeologist of Worcester City Council for approval normally within 3 weeks of completion of fieldwork with final report to follow soon thereafter.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 The Planning Archaeologist of Worcester City Council will be invited to monitor the project during the course of fieldwork (**NB:** fieldwork is expected to be completed within 1-3 days maximum in accordance with the timetable set out at §.6.1 above).

8 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 8.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA, revised edition 2008a) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, revised edition 2008b). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 8.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA, revised edition 2010) will be adhered to at all times.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

10 REFERENCES

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

CgMs Consulting, 2013. 'Worcester College of Technology, Barbourne Road, Worcester: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment'. Unpubl. document prepared for McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*.

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

IfA, 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

IfA, 2008b. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

IfA 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

Woodhall Planning and Conservation, 2013. 'Art College, Barbourne Road, Worcester, Proposed Redevelopment; Heritage Statement'. Unpubl. document prepared for McCarthy and Stone Retirement Lifestyles Ltd.

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2014_012/001	East and North ranges; GF plan	Annotated printout A4 (x6); pencil on paper	1:100	08.08.14	R Tyler
2014_012/002	West Range; GF plan	A3 pencil on film	1:100	08.08.14	R Tyler
2014_012/003	West range, 1F plan	A3 pencil on film	1:100	08.08.14	R Tyler
2014_012/004	South range, GF plan	Annotated printout A4 (x1); pencil on paper	1:200	08.08.14	R Tyler
2014_012/005	South range, 1F plan	A3 pencil on film	1:100	08.08.14	R Tyler
2014_012/006	East range, 1F plan	A3 pencil on film	1:100	08.08.14	R Tyler

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photo locations are illustrated on the plans on the following pages while files are included in .jpg format on the CD appended at the back of this report. Photos marked with an asterisk (*) are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001*	10	Commemorative plaque, foundation stone May 1928	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0002*	11	Commemorative plaque, official opening May 1929	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0003*	1	Contextual view of school from far end of St George's Square	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0004		Contextual view of school from far end of St George's Square	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0005		Main entrance and gateway	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0006*	2	Main gates	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0007		Main gates (oblique)	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0008		Main gates and boundary wall (Oblique)	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Main entrance and steps	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0010*	6	Main entrance bay	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0011*	4	Central 5-bay section of admin block	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0012*	7	Main entrance	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0014		East range, entrance block	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0015*	3	East range; administration block	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0016		Main entrance	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0017		East range, entrance block, walling/fenestration detail	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0018*	12	Detail of margin light sash(GF)	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0019		Detail of decorative band to 1F level	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0020*	13	Detail of margin light sash(1F; with decorative architrave)	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Detail of margin light sashes (1F; with decorative architrave)	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0022		Detail of decorative band to parapet wall	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0023*	8	Detail of canted bay over main door	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0024*	5	Single projecting bay, entrance block (N)	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0025*	14	2-storey section flanking entrance block	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0026*	18	Northern cloak room block	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0027		Northern cloak room block	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0028		Margin-light sash of cloak room block	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0029*	15	Projecting eaves and modillion cornice of cloak room block	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0030		2-storey section flanking entrance block; sash window with brick head	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0031		2-storey section flanking entrance block; 1F window	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0032		Ogee moulded brick cill	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0033*	17	Detail of ogee cill	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0035		East elevation oblique view looking NW	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0036		Paired window of projecting bay, entrance block	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0037*	19	Southern subsidiary door	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0038		Southern cloak room block	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0040*	16	Decorative rainwater hopper	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0041*	87	Caretaker's House	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0042		Southern subsidiary entrance and glazed link block	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0043		Main doorway	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Main doorway	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0046		View looking east from main door towards St George's Square	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Northern subsidiary door	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0048		Northern subsidiary door and cloak room block	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0049*	20	Northern subsidiary door	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0050		Northern subsidiary door	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0052*	38	Northern subsidiary door and cloak room block	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0053		Windows onto N range toilet block	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0054*	39	Laboratory block (E), N range	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0055		Laboratory block (E), N range	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0056*	41	Window to laboratory block	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0057*	40	Laboratory block, two bay central projection (orig. 'prep room')	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0058		Laboratory block (E), N range	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0059*	42	N Range, north-lit art room	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler

DSC_0060		N Range, north-lit art room	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0061*	48	N Range, north-lit art room	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0062		W range, N end	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Rear door, W range, N end	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0064*	49	Former cookery room, West range, N end	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0065		Former cookery room, West range, N end	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0066*	50	Stairs to basement boiler room	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Former kitchen/dining hall section of west range	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0069		Two-storey section to south end W range (upper floor ?1950s)	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0070		Two-storey section to south end W range (upper floor ?1950s)	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0071*	51	Two-storey section to south end W range (upper floor ?1950s)	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Rear door, W range, S end	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0073		Conservatory a W end south range	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0074		Conservatory a W end south range	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0075*	52	Conservatory a W end south range	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Conservatory a W end south range	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0077*	66	Conservatory a W end south range and 1F south range	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0078*	92	1999 extension	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0079		1966 Gymnasium block	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0080*	90	1966 Gymnasium block	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0081		1966 Gymnasium block	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0082		1971/2 RSLA block	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0083*	91	1971/2 RSLA block	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0084		Steps to main entrance, east range	↓	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0085		Main entrance	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0086*	9	Decorative panel over main door; town arms and motto	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0087		Entrance Hall looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0088		Entrance Hall, tiled wall, looking north	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0089*	25	Entrance Hall looking east towards doors	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0090*	26	Entrance hall looking north towards enclosed corridor	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0091		Entrance hall looking north towards enclosed corridor	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Entrance hall, column supporting rear wall of range	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0093		Entrance hall, column supporting rear wall of range	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0094		Entrance hall, base of supporting column	↓	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0095*	27	Double doors onto assembly hall [G.23]	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0096		Detail of 'Suro' patent plate	↓	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0097		Double doors to assembly hall [G.23], from W	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0098*	83	Assembly hall [G.23] looking NW	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0099		Assembly hall [G.23] looking SW	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0100*	85	Assembly hall [G.23], east wall with 'observation' window	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0101		Detail of high level 'observation' window	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0102		Assembly hall [G.23] looking W	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0103		Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of double doors	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0104*	86	Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of window	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0105		Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of window	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of stained glass panel to window	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0107		Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of coffered beam	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0108		Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of head of pier	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0110		Assembly hall [G.23]; curved ceiling	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0111		Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of coffered beam	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0112*	84	Assembly hall [G.23]; detail of coffered beam	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0113		Assembly hall [G.23]; west wall	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Assembly hall [G.23]; west door from exterior verandah	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0116		Western verandah [G.23a] looking south	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0117		Western verandah [G.23a]; detail of infilled wall	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0118*	79	Assembly Hall, exterior oblique view	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0119		Assembly Hall, exterior oblique view	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0120*	80	Assembly Hall, exterior door detail	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0121*	81	Assembly Hall, exterior window detail	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0122*	82	Assembly hall western verandah	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0123		Assembly hall, west gable end and verandah	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0124		Assembly Hall, exterior oblique view	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0125		West range; quadrangle elevation - fire escape	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0126*	21	West range; quadrangle elevation, north end	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler

DSC_0127*	23	West range; quadrangle elevation, window detail	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0128		West range; quadrangle elevation, fenestration	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0129*	24	West range; quadrangle elevation, door detail	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0130		2004 extension looking NW	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0131*	94	2004 extension looking NE	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Assembly hall, general view looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0133*	43	North range, quadrangle elevation; west end surviving verandah	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0134		North range, quadrangle elevation; west end surviving verandah	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0135		North range, quadrangle elevation; west end surviving verandah	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0136		North range, quadrangle elevation; west end surviving verandah	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0137		North range, quadrangle elevation; west end surviving verandah	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0138*	54	West range looking SW	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0139		West range looking SW; stack serving basement boiler room	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0140		West range verandah	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0141*	55	West range verandah looking south	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0142*	56	West range, double doors on to [G.17]	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0143		West range verandah looking north	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0144*	88	Ceramics block	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0145*	59	2-storey section to south end of west range	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0146		Ceramics block	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0147		Junction of 2-storey section to south end of west range	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0148		Assembly hall, oblique view	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0149*	70	South range, inserted lift shaft	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0150		South range, inserted lift shaft	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0151		West range verandah looking north past ceramics block	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0152*	22	East range, quadrangle elevation, south	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0153*	69	West range verandah looking north angled section of corridor	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0154		South range, quadrangle elevation	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0155*	68	South range, quadrangle elevation	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0156		South range, quadrangle elevation, fenestration	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0157		South range, quadrangle elevation	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0158		General view of quadrangle	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0159		2-storey section to south end of west range + lift shaft	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0160		Upper section of west range south end	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0161		General view of Quad (N part) looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0162		Entrance hall, door to [G.30]	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0163		Room [G.30] looking east	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0164		Room [G.30], coved plaster cornice	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0165		Room [G.30], stopped, bull-nosed window jambs	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0166*	28	East range, GF enclosed corridor looking north	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0168		East range, window of GF enclosed corridor	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0170*	29	East range (N), doorway off corridor	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0171*	30	Room [G.2] looking NE	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0172		Room [G.2], detail of FP	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0173		Room [G.2] detail of ceiling beams	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0174*	31	Cloak room [G.28] looking north	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0175		Cloak room [G.28]; detail of glazed brickwork to lower wall	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0176*	32	Wide arched opening onto [G.28]	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0177		Circulation area at N end E range	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0178*	95	2004 extension, interior looking N	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0179		2004 extension, interior looking N	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0180		Laboratory [G.26] looking NW	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0181*	44	Former preparation room [G.23]; original exterior south wall showing altered openings	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0182*	45	Laboratory [G.22] looking SW	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0183		Laboratory [G.22] window detail	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0184		Laboratory [G.22] door detail	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0185		Laboratory [G.22] door detail	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0186		Laboratory [G.22] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0187		Art Room [G.18] looking NW	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0188		Art Room [G.18]; north light roof	↑	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0189		Art Room [G.18] looking SW	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0190*	46	Art Room [G.18] looking NE	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0191*	47	Art Room [G.18]; detail of enhanced fenestration	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler

DSC_0192*	60	West range; doorway to basement boiler room	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0193		West range; stair descends to basement boiler room	↓	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0195*	61	West range; stair descending to basement boiler room	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0196*	62	West range; basement boiler room	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0197		West range; basement boiler room; coal chutes to west wall	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0198		West range; basement boiler room; coal chutes to west wall	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0199		Strebel boiler makers plate - 1989	---	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0200*	58	Basement skylight by St Pancras Ironwork Co.in west range verandah lighting basement boiler room:	↓	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0202		Benches to west range verandah	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0203*	63	Room [G.17] looking SW	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0204		Room [G.17]; glazed brick dado	---	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0205		Room [G.16]; door to exterior	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0207		Room [G.16] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0208		Room [G.16] looking south – infilled primary opening	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0209*	64	Room [G.15] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0210		Room [G.15] looking NE	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0211		Room [G.15], NW corner	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0212		Room [G.15], NE corner	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0213		Room [G.15], detail of doros	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0214		Room [G.13], detail of doors	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0215*	65	Room [G.12] looking SW	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0216*	57	Doors to [G.12/13] looking NW	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0217		East range; enclosed corridor leading south from entrance hall	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0218		Door opening onto lobby of corridor	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0219*	34	Lavatory beneath Stair A	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0220		East range; Stair A	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0221		Detail of glazed brick dado to Stair A	---	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0222		Detail of glazed brick dado to Stair A	---	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0223		East range; Stair A	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0224		Wide arched opening onto southern cloak room [G.4]	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0225		Wide arched opening onto southern cloak room [G.4]	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0226		Doorways onto student entrance and lavatories of S range	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0227*	71	Southern subsidiary student doorway (interior)	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0228		Glazed link to Caretaker's House	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0229*	72	South range, enclosed GF corridor looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0230		South range, enclosed GF corridor; boarded over window to former class room	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0231		Detail of column radiator	---	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0232		1999 extension interior looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0233*	93	1999 extension interior looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0234		1999 extension interior looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0235		1999 extension interior looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0236		South range, room [G.9] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0237*	74	South range, room [G.9] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0238		South range, room [G.11] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0239		South range, enclosed GF corridor looking east	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0240		Base of stair B and door to under-stair store room	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0241*	73	Base of stair B	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0242		Base of stair B	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0243*	75	Stair B looking south, from 1F level	↓ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0244		Stair B looking south-west, from 1F level	↓ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0245		South range, enclosed 1F corridor looking east	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0246*	78	South range, enclosed 1F corridor looking east	→ E	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0247		Secondary upper room [F.9], west range, south end	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0248		South range, enclosed 1F corridor; detail of window	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0249		Assembly hall seen from S range, 1F window	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0250*	53	Ceramics block and west range seen from S range, 1F window	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0252*	77	Conservatory [F.8a] at west end of south range	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0253		Class room [F.6a] looking SE	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0254*	76	Class room [F.6] looking north-west	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0255		Boarded over windows onto class rooms; S range 1F corridor	→ SE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0256		South range, enclosed 1F corridor looking west	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0257*	33	Stair A from ½ landing	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler

DSC_0258		Roof structure over southern cloak room [G.4] as seen from stair A	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0259		Room [F.3] (<i>assistant teachers' room</i>) looking NE	→ NE	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0260*	36	Room [F.3] (<i>assistant teachers' room</i>) looking N	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0261		Enclosed corridor 1F, east range	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0262*	35	Enclosed corridor 1F, east range; central section with observation window over assembly hall	→ NW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0263		View over assembly hall [G.32] from east range 1F corridor	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0264		View over assembly hall [G.32] from east range 1F corridor (compare 1920s photo @ Figure 11c)	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0265*	67	South range seen from east range 1F corridor	→ SW	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0266		West range seen from east range, 1F corridor	→ W	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0267		Ceramics block [G.14], interior looking north	→ N	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0268*	89	Ceramics block [G.14], interior looking south	→ S	08.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0269		Stack from [G.2] FP rising at north transverse wall of [F.3]	→ NW	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0270		Arched recess at east end, south wall [F.3]	→ S	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0271		Detail of horizontal batons on corridor wall (?original)	---	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0272*	37	'Lecture Room' [F.2] looking south	→ S	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0273		Canted bay window within 'Lecture Room' [F.2]	→ SE	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0274		West wall of [F.1] showing modified window openings	→ NW	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0275		East wall of [F.1]	→ NE	16.08.14	R Tyler
DSC_0276		Hipped roof of laboratory block (N Range) and flat roofed 2004 extension seen from east range 1F	→ NW	16.08.14	R Tyler

Figure C.1: Photo Location Plan 1; Ground Floor

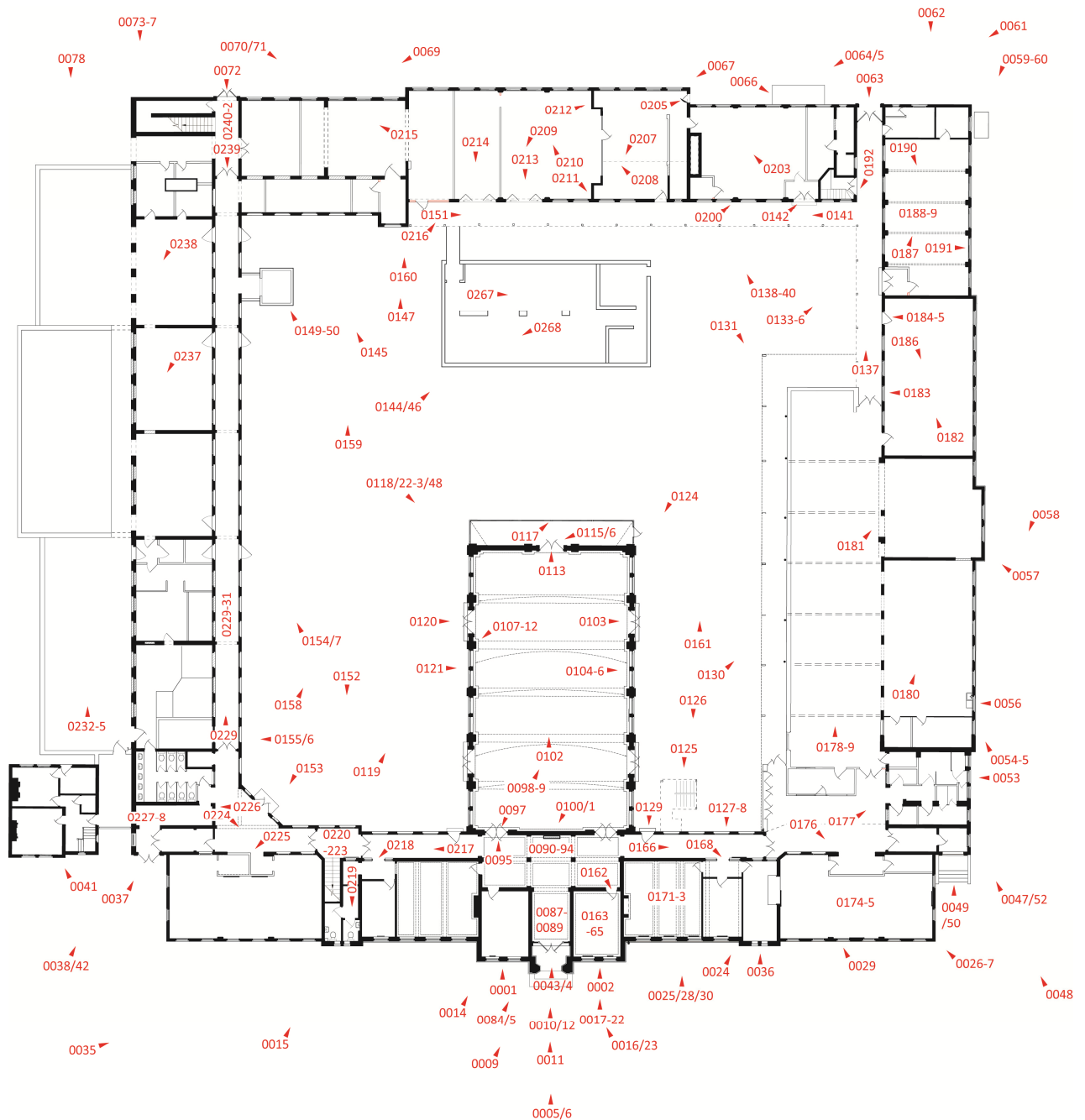


Figure C.2: Photo Location Plan 1; First Floor

