

OLD ORME BOY'S SCHOOL, ORME ROAD,
NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME

BUILDING RECORDING REPORT – LEVELS 1,
2 AND 3

PART 1

TEXT AND ILLUSTRATIONS

CLIENT: KETTLE AND TALBOT

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CONTENTS

Non Technical Summary	Page 1
1. Introduction	Page 2
2. Site Location and Description	Page 3
3. Aims of the Project	Page 4
4. Methodology	Page 5
5. Historical Background	Page 7
6. Architectural Description and Development	Page 21
7. Conclusion	Page 31
8. References	Page 33

Figures

Figure 1 - Site Location
Figure 2 - 1847 Robert Malabar Map
Figure 3 - 1851 Board of Health Cholera Map
Figure 4 - 1851 Board of Health Draining Plan
Figure 5 - 1860 Robert Malabar Map
Figure 6 - 1878 OS Town Plan Newcastle Under Lyme
Figure 7 - 1924 OS Map Newcastle Under Lyme
Figures 8 to 18 - Photographic Evidence
Figure 19 - Building 1 Phase Plan Ground Floor
Figure 20 - Building 1 Phase Plan First Floor

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Architects Plans and Elevations
Appendix 2 - Photographic Record Sheet with Plans



NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Commercial Archaeology Ltd (CAL) was commissioned by Kettle and Talbot Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording at the former Orme Centre in Newcastle under Lyme.

The site contains three buildings of interest represented by the Grade II listed Old Orme Boys' School, a two storey Edwardian school building and a single storey ancillary building fronting onto Orme Road. The building recording was required by the Staffordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (SCCPA), who has been consulted by Newcastle Borough Council (NBC), prior to the conversion of the Orme Boys' School for student accommodation and prior to the demolition of the two aforementioned associated buildings and the erection of a new student block.

The original Old Orme Boys' School is listed for its special architectural and historic interest most particularly as an example of Gothic Revival architecture. The building shows various phases of construction stretching from its foundation in 1847 through the Edwardian period to the middle part of the 20th century. On this basis a level 3 building recording survey was undertaken on the building.

The adjacent Edwardian school building was constructed circa 1908 and whilst not listed is considered of heritage value given that it is located within the curtilage of the listed building and is a well-preserved example of early 20th century school architecture. This building was subject to a level 2 building recording survey.

Finally, a single storey red-brick ancillary building, probably contemporary with the Edwardian School, was recorded at level 1.



1. INTRODUCTION

Background to the project

- 1.1 This historic building recording report has been prepared by Commercial Archaeology Ltd (CAL) on behalf of Emery Brothers who have submitted a planning application (16/00796/OUT and 16/00796/LBC) to Newcastle Borough Council (NBC) for the conversion of the grade II listed Old Orme Boys' School into student accommodation, the demolition of an adjacent Edwardian school building along with an ancillary building and outline permission for the construction of a new student accommodation block. NBC consulted with the Staffordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist (SCCPA) who advised that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken, comprising a level 1, a level 2 and a level 3 building recording prior to conversion and demolition works on the buildings commencing.
- 1.2 The programme of building recording was carried out in compliance with a Brief issued by the SCCPA (SCC, 2018) and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, CAL 2018). The requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, Chapter 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) were considered throughout the course of the works and subsequent reporting.



2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site, which is located to the south west of the Newcastle Under Lyme town centre (NGR SJ8445NE), is an asymmetrical, roughly L-shaped plot of land, bounded to the north by Orme Road, to the south by Higherland and to the east Pool Dam. In the south west part of the site an earth embankment with a low retaining wall abuts the south west boundary of the site which is delineated by a wall beyond which are residential buildings. The site as a whole slopes gently in a north westerly direction from Higherland towards Orme Road.
- 2.2 The south west boundary of the site is represented by a high concrete sheet wall which retains land occupied by houses.
- 2.3 The former Old Orme Boy's School is roughly rectilinear in plan but with asymmetrical elevations on all sides. The front elevation of the building runs parallel with Pool Dam up to its junction with Higherland. A red brick Edwardian school building adjoins the Old Orme Boys' School at its northwest corner and angles slightly to the south west away from Orme Road. The Edwardian school building is adjoined on its south west facing elevation by a low red brick ancillary building which runs parallel to Orme Road.
- 2.4 Where buildings are not present on site there is an expanse of hardstanding used for parking. Despite not being in use for some time all of the buildings are generally in good order.

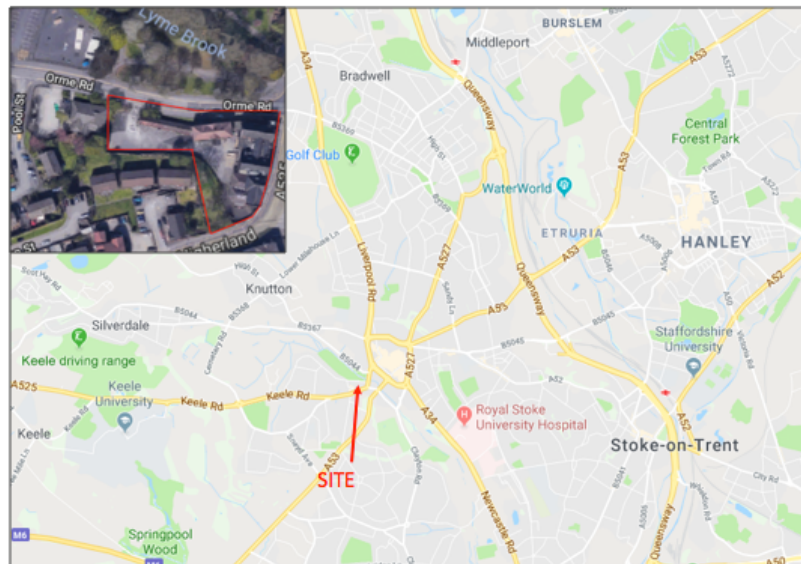


FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION



3. AIMS OF THE PROJECT.

- 3.1 The primary aim of the building survey was to record all surviving evidence of the buildings on the site prior to their conversion and/or demolition. In particular, the aim was to obtain evidence of the buildings' original use and their historical development as educational institutions.
- 3.2 More specific aims were to:
- To provide a record of the historic grade II listed Old Orme Boys' School and of any features of historic interest which may be removed by the internal alteration works;
 - To provide a detailed written account of the history and development of the school building;
 - To identify fixtures and fittings illustrative of its use as a school;
 - To identify any historic phases of building activity or alteration of the school;
 - To set the school within its historic context;
 - To provide a record both photographic, drawn and written of the associated Edwardian school building prior to demolition;
 - To provide a full photographic survey of the ancillary building adjacent to the Edwardian school building prior to its demolition.
 - The aims implemented during the course of the building recording complied with those set down in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (CAL 2018).



4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Documentary research was undertaken prior to work commencing on site in order to inform the survey and provide details on the historic background and structural development of the building. The sources consulted included:
- The Brampton Museum and Art Gallery;
 - The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record;
 - The Staffordshire Record Office
 - Various online resources, including www.old-maps.co.uk and www.newcastle.staffspasttrack.org.uk and www.historicengland.org.uk
- 4.2 In accordance with the approved WSI an English Heritage level 3 survey was carried out on the grade II listed Old Orme Boys' School; a level 2 survey on the Edwardian School and a level 1 survey on the ancillary building adjoining the former building. All levels of building recording were undertaken in accordance with Historic England's revised guidance for *Understanding Historic Buildings* (HE 2016)
- 4.3 A written and photographic record was carried out on the buildings and existing architects plans, showing floorplans and elevations checked for accuracy were annotated during the course of the survey. A register detailing location, direction and subject of shot was produced, and the position and direction of shot recorded on copies of the building plans.
- 4.4 The photographic record comprised digital SLR photographs supplemented by 35mm black and white prints. In total 72 black and white photographs were taken comprising all external building elevations and selected internal shots of architectural details. These will form part of the site archive.
- 4.5 The post fieldwork report is split into two parts for ease of reference. Part 1 contains all text, figures/appendices and plans whilst Part 2 contains a catalogue of colour plates each accompanied by explanatory text.
- 4.6 The Historic Synopsis in Section 5 is a summary of information relating to the history of the Orme Boys' School contained in the Victoria County History 1963 supplemented by records of the Minutes of Council Meetings. The latter are held by the Brampton Museum and Art Gallery. Historic photographic material has also been used to enhance understanding of the Orme Boys' School development and function.
- 4.7 This report is a compilation of the results of all three levels of building recording and includes the following elements:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introduction
 - Aims of the project
 - Site location
 - Methodology
 - Archaeological and Historic Context
 - Structural description of recorded buildings
 - Discussion and interpretation of results



- Full bibliography
- Location plan and site layout
- Selected historic maps and photographs
- Annotated floor plans to produce phase plans
- Selection of colour plates
- Copies of photo indexes.

4.8 Throughout the report the Old Orme Boys' School is referred to as **Building 1**; the Edwardian school building as **Building 2** and the ancillary building as **Building 3**. In order to aid understanding of the sequence of building phases of Old Orme Boys' School the original mid-19th century has been interpreted as comprising the *main hall* and the *master's house*. The reasons for these descriptions will be found below.

4.9 The following standards and guidance have been used throughout the course of the project:

- *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (2014b).
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (2014).
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Morphe)*: English Heritage now Historic England 2006).
- *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*: Historic England 2015a.



5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Historic Synopsis

- 5.1 The History of the County of Stafford: Volume 8, originally published by the Victoria County History (London 1963) contains an interesting section on the history of charitable schools within the borough of Newcastle under Lyme. It states:

There is some justification for the claim, made 50 years ago, that Newcastle had been the educational centre of North Staffordshire for three and a half centuries...being the main means of secondary education for most of the area, including the Potteries.

- 5.2 It is against this background of educational provision within the borough of Newcastle under Lyme that the Old Orme Boys' School should be seen. The school was originally founded under the will of the Reverend Edward Orme who died in 1705. He left various land in trust, the revenue from which was to be applied to educating and apprenticing the poor children of Newcastle. The foundation of the Orme School from the funds endowed by the will of Reverend Orme was part of long a tradition which had its origins in the medieval period when most schools were built from funds provided by benefactors. A tradition which continued in use as late as the beginning of the 19th century.
- 5.3 The original Old Orme Boys' School was located in a Presbyterian meeting house near St. Giles church which is situated to the north east of the current site. However, after the burning of the meeting-house by rioters in 1715 a separate school building was erected in the chapel yard. Apart from the catechism the school taught reading, writing and accounting (VCH 1963).
- 5.4 After disagreements arose amongst the school trustees in 1715, particularly over the costs which had been incurred building the new school and schoolhouse in the chapel yard, a board of new trustees was appointed in 1727, although the appointments were subsequently set aside on legal grounds.
- 5.5 By 1825 the endowments of the Orme Boy's School comprised a farm of 48 acres at Knutton; a close of 2 acres at Knutton; a malthouse at Newcastle generating £21 per annum; 2 roods of land in the recently enclosed Pool Field; a small allotment of 1 acre on the recently enclosed Knutton Heath, and the school and schoolhouse in the grounds of the chapel. The total yearly income of these endowments totalled £165.00 (*ibid*). The number of pupils supported at the school by the endowments was around 590 annually in 1797.
- 5.6 It appears that by 1825 the accounts of the school were in disarray and needed to be investigated by the Charity Commission. As a consequence, the school was closed whilst the inquiry was in progress and did not open again until 1845 when new trustees were appointed (*ibid*).
- 5.7 A new trust scheme was drawn up in 1847 which involved the trustees selling the original Orme Boys' School building near to St. Giles and building a new one on the site of the former corporation workhouse in Higherland, bought by them in 1846. This was the



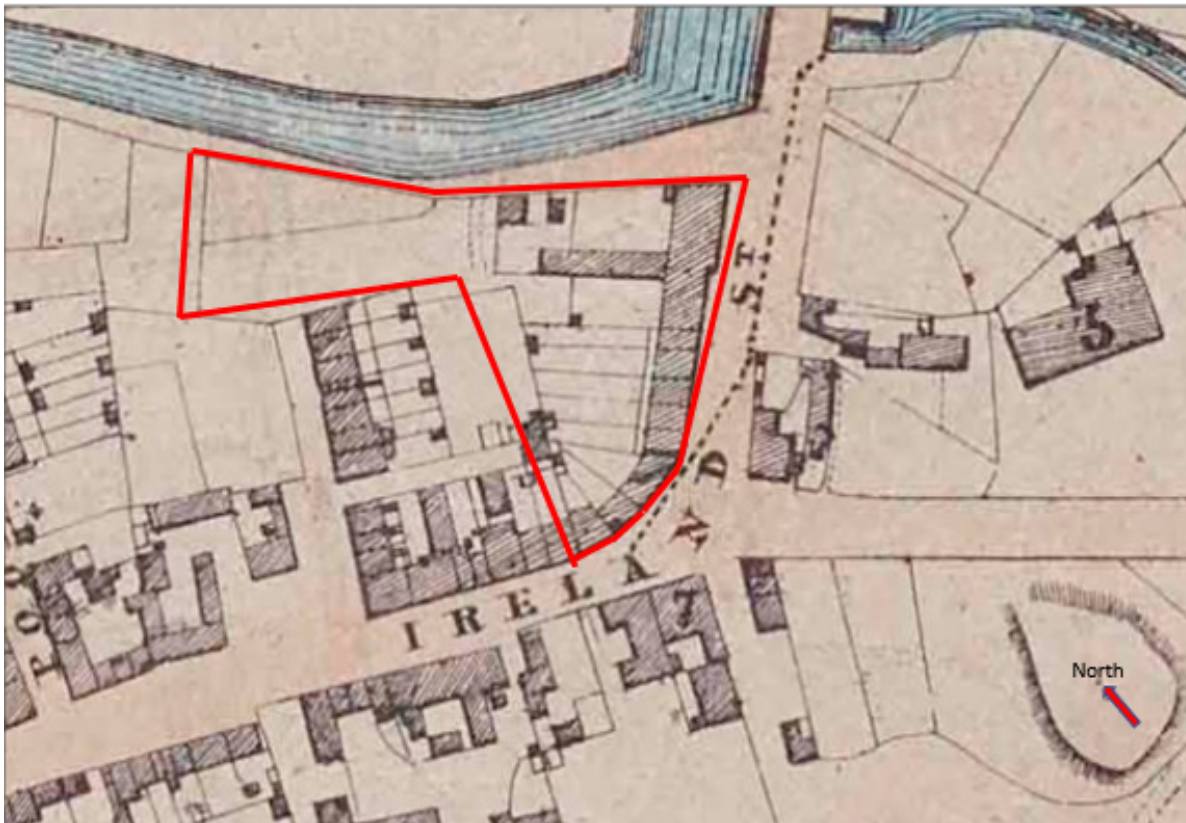
location of the Old Orme Boys' School which is the subject of this report. Cartographic evidence (see Section 6, map regression) appears to show that the workhouse was still standing in 1847 and it has to be assumed that demolition of the latter building along with the associated gaol occurred shortly before construction of the school began in the same year.

- 5.8 The Old Orme Boys' School reopened in the new purpose-built school in 1851. Finance for the school came from the receipts of the trust and it is recorded that in 1847 revenue amounted to £292 but by 1856 had greatly increased and the amount invested totalled £2,263. A particularly lucrative source of funding came from the mineral rights of the Knutton farm which by 1858 were generating no less than £7000 in royalties. The investments of the charity exceeded £15000 by 1862 and by 1872 the substantial sum of £29000 (*ibid*).
- 5.9 With increased prosperity the school grew in size from an average of around 70 pupils in 1855 to 150 by 1864 and in 1868 it was proposed that the school should be extended. Cartographic evidence indicates that this was indeed the case showing that a second building had been added to the original school building by at least 1878 (see map regression below).
- 5.10 By the latter half of the 19th century the Orme Boy's School was flourishing and whilst, up until this time, pupils had been nominated to the school by the trustees, not necessarily on the grounds of poverty, a new system which admitted pupils on the basis of merit was inaugurated.
- 5.11 In 1871 the Charity Commissioners proposed the amalgamation of all the educational charities in Newcastle under Lyme and the foundation of three schools, an upper school for boys called the *High School*, a lower school for boys called the *Middle School* and a school for girls to be called the *Orme Girls' School*. The Middle School for boys was housed in the Old Orme Boys' School buildings on Higherland (*ibid*).
- 5.12 The Middle School was open to boys between the ages of eight and sixteen. All pupils were charged tuition fees and were required to pass an entrance examination in reading, writing and arithmetic. The curriculum included writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration and land surveying, English, history, geography, political economy, at least one branch of the natural sciences, French, Latin, drawing and music, with special attention to drawing and chemistry.
- 5.13 Interestingly, Arnold Bennett was a pupil at the school and in June 1885, shortly after leaving, he passed the London Matriculation Examination.
- 5.14 In 1931 the Orme Boys' Senior School was opened in the buildings of the Middle School acting upon the Hadow Report of 1926 which recommended that children over the age of eleven be separated from younger children. The Orme Boys' School buildings, which by this time included the Edwardian school and its associated ancillary building fronting Orme Road (constructed around 1908), had been bought by the Newcastle Education Committee. Based upon photographic evidence it is clear that the school continued to function into the 1960s as a boy's school. However, by the 1970s the school had been closed down and the buildings reused to house a local authority community centre. It is understood that the school buildings have been empty for around ten years.



Cartographic Analysis

5.15 Figure 2 -1847 -Robert Malabar map of the Burgess lands



The map shows a T-shaped building occupying the north east part of the site. The building comprises one range aligned north east to south west fronting onto what is shown on the map as *Ireland St* (now *Higherland*) A second range extends in a roughly north west to south east alignment from the rear of the range fronting the street.

It shows Pool Dam running close to the north east boundary of the site. The map also shows, within the site boundary, a number of terraced dwellings fronting onto Ireland St with long linear back plots to their rear.

The 1847 map most likely depicts the corporation workhouse and goal recorded as being present on the site prior to the construction of the Orme Boys School when it relocated from its original site near St. Giles's church.



5.16 Figure 3 - Board of Health Cholera Map based on 1851 OS Map



By the time of the 1851 Cholera Map, based on the 1851 OS Map, the site had undergone some radical changes with the removal of the earlier T-shaped building and the appearance of the Orme Boys' School. The school building, which is depicted as a courtyard plan, is referred to as *Orme's Charity (free school)*. The building comprises four ranges with the north east range depicted with buttressing, porch and bay window.

Attached to the corner of the south west elevation is a structure depicted in a lighter pink colour which the accompanying map key denotes as a *covered walkway*. The courtyard area is denoted in a yellow colour which the key records as brick paving.

Note that the location of the stepped entrances to the school are still present today.

The school is separated from the terraced dwellings to the south west and the school appears to be sitting within open grounds.



5.17

Figure 4 - Board of Health Draining Plan based on 1851 OS Map



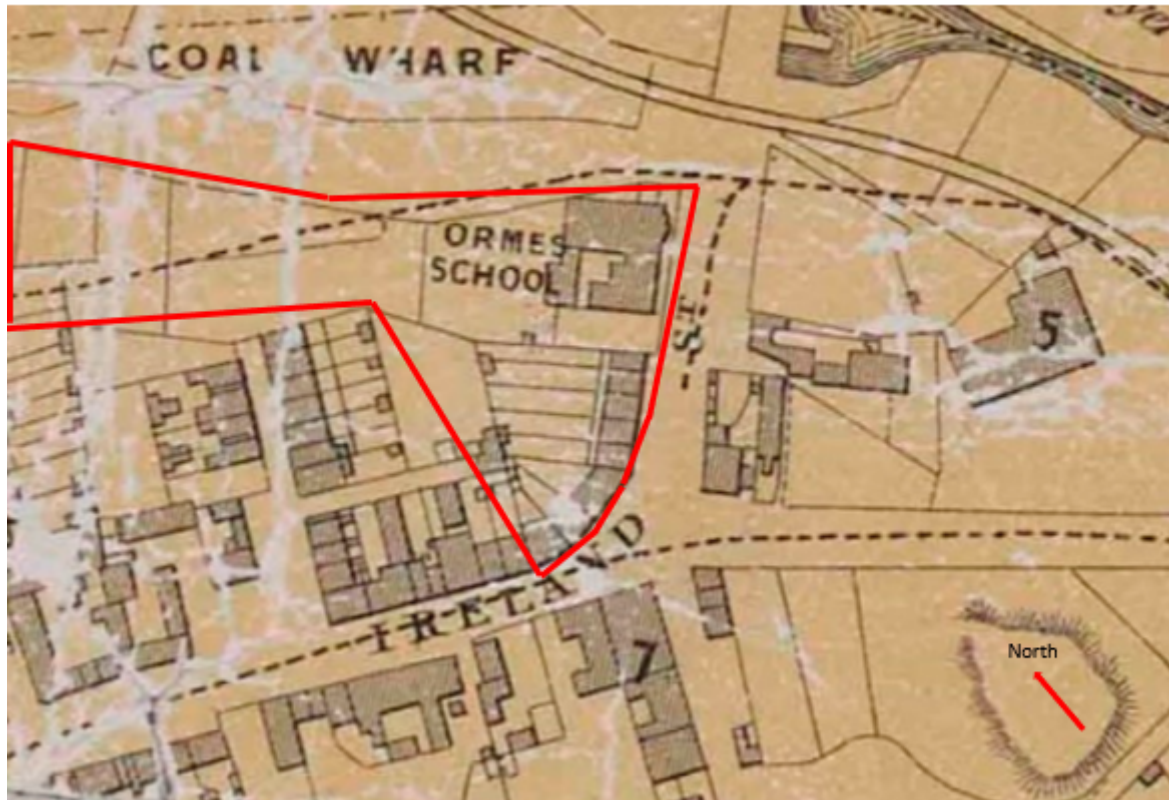
This map, which is most likely contemporary with the Cholera Map is also based on the 1851 OS map. Interestingly the building is depicted here as a completely enclosed courtyard with no opening in the south west corner. The reason for this variation is uncertain but may have resulted from a less detailed recording of the building layout at the time perhaps because the map was specifically related to drainage rather than detail of buildings.

The school is still referred to as *Orme's Charity (free school)*.

The terraced houses are still present to the south west of the school.



5.18 Figure 5 - 1860 - Robert Malabar map of the Burgess lands



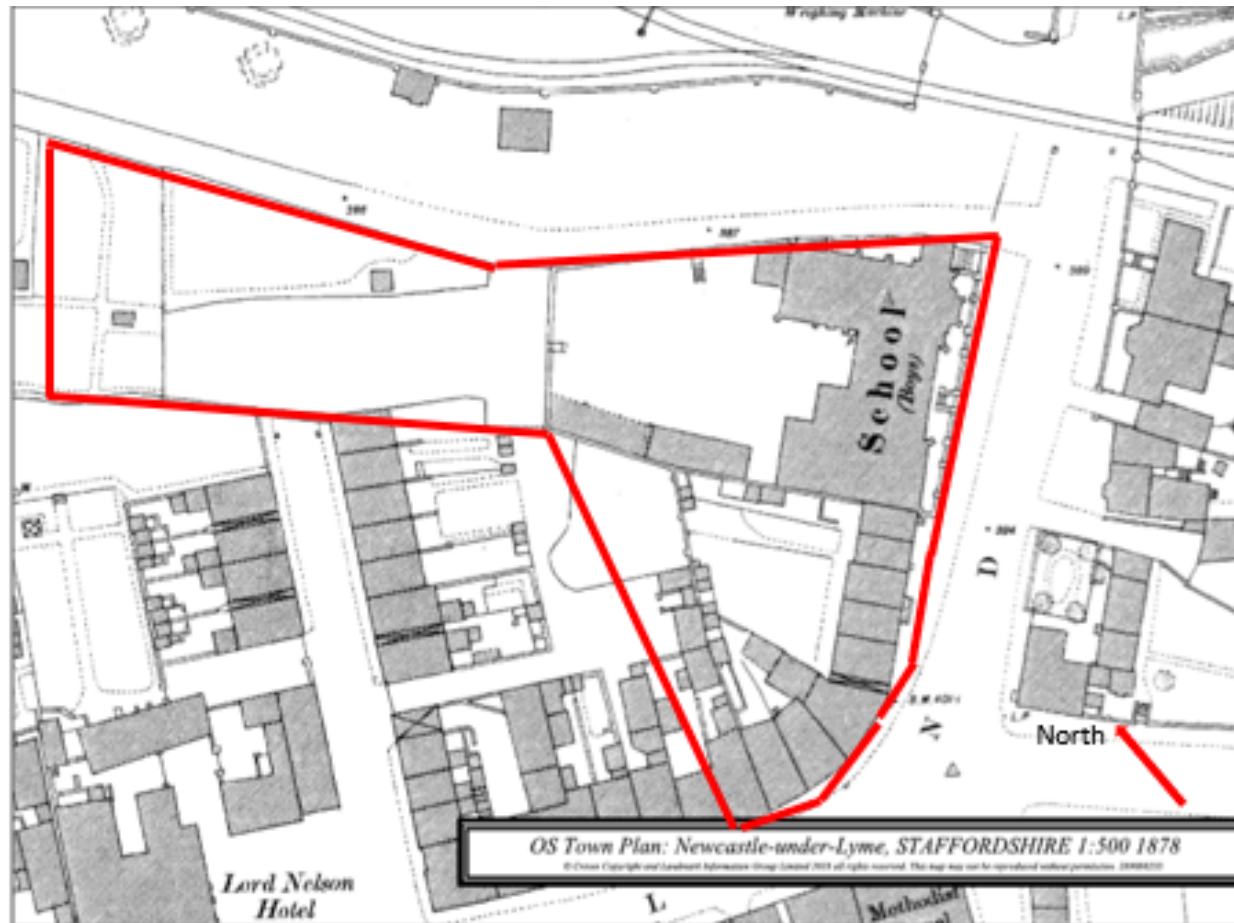
The 1860 Malabar map accords with the 1851 Cholera map showing the same courtyard layout of the school. Terraced houses are still shown fronting onto Ireland Street with narrow linearplots at the rear.

The remainder of the site shows little change to the general layout of the grounds since the 1851 maps.



5.19

Figure 6 - 1878 OS Town Plan Newcastle under Lyme



By the time of the 1878 OS Town Map considerable changes had occurred to the school building. The courtyard layout had disappeared with a changed asymmetrical layout to the school.

The covered walkway shown on the earlier maps above had been demolished and there appears to have been some re-modelling and alteration to the rear elevation of the building.

In addition, a further building aligned north west to south east, had been erected between the original school and the terraced dwellings.

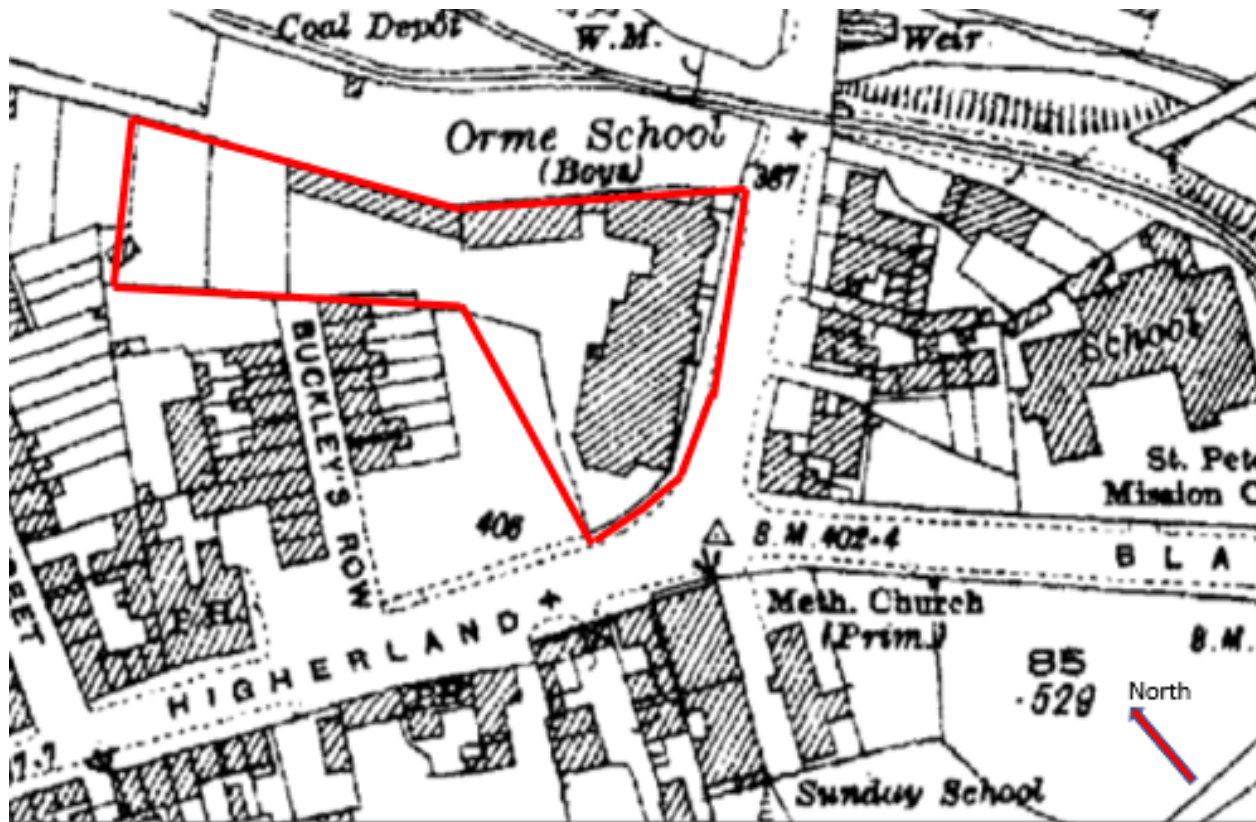
A small square structure has also been erected against the north west corner of the earlier school building.

Two narrow buildings aligned roughly north west to south east had been constructed within the school grounds and there is a suggestion that a wall has been erected around the school grounds.



5.20

Figure 7 -1924 OS map Newcastle under Lyme



By 1924 the school and the grounds had undergone further change. A third extension of the school had occurred represented by the construction of a large building with an asymmetric bay window depicted on its south west elevation.

Two additional buildings had appeared fronting onto what is now Orme Road. The larger of the buildings (the Edwardian school) represents another phase of expansion to the school and contained a series of classrooms.

The smaller of the buildings is contemporary with the latter and was used as an ancillary building probably used for storage and cloakroom facilities.

The school grounds had extended into the area once occupied by the terraced dwellings and their back plots shown on earlier maps and the 1924 map indicates the earth embankment still present within the site boundary was in existence by this time.

Photographic Evidence.

5.21

<https://www.newcastle.staffspasttrack.org.uk>



Figure 8. A watercolour by an unknown 19th century artist showing the extent of the Old Orme Boys' School prior to its extension to the south east in the latter half of the 19th century. Originally the school was of courtyard planform but the painting only shows the north eastern part of the building. The original entrance to the school is depicted in the form of the castellated porch, which adjoined the main hall, served by steps from the road. The fleche shown here on the roof of the main hall is not present on later photographs of the school. Note the domestic appearance of the building adjoining the main hall. This may have functioned as accommodation for a master.

5.22

<https://www.newcastle.staffspasttrack.org.uk>



Figure 9. Late 1800s photograph showing a view of the Old Orme Boys' School, changed in the 1870s to become the Orme Boys' Middle School. The view is taken from Pool Dam looking south west. By this time an additional school building in keeping with the Gothic Revival architecture of the original school has been added to the south east elevation of the possible master's accommodation.

The terraced houses next to the school are still standing at this time. Note that by this date the fleche shown on the watercolour painting above has been removed.

5.23

Courtesy of Brampton Museum and Art Gallery



Figure 10. View of the school in the late 1800s showing detail of the terraced cottages adjoining the school building.

5.24

<https://www.newcastle.staffspastrack.org.uk/>

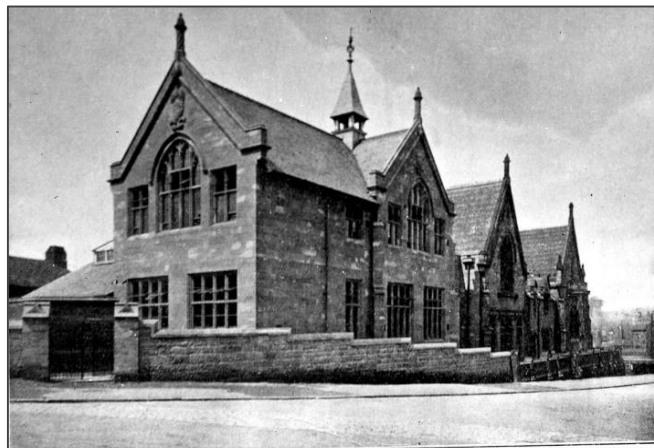


Figure 11. View across Higherland of Orme Boys' School circa 1915 showing the north east elevation and south east gable end of an Edwardian extension. Note that a fleche similar to the one depicted on the 19th century watercolour had been erected on the early 20th century Edwardian school building and that a stripped version of the Gothic Revival style was used for the outward facing elevations of the Edwardian build.

5.25

Courtesy of Brampton Museum and Archives



Figure 12. Photograph taken during 1930s showing boys carrying out works on the retained earth embankment in the north west part of the site. This embankment is now overgrown but it likely to contain evidence of the works being shown on the photograph. In addition, earlier map evidence shows that this area contained terraced buildings and back plots and evidence of these may also be present.

5.26

Courtesy of Brampton Museum and Art Gallery



Figure 13. General view taken in 1972 looking south west towards the Orme Boys' School.

5.27

Courtesy of Brampton Museum and Art Gallery.



Figure 14. Photograph dating to the 1980s showing building works being undertaken on the original mid-19th century main hall. This may be when the main window in the north west elevation of the hall was blocked.

5.28

<https://www.newcastle.staffspasttrack.org.uk/>



Figure 15. Photograph circa late 1800s/early 1900s of the main hall which represented the original Old Orme Boys' school building. Many elements of the hall interior, such as doors, dado rail and timber wainscoting remain in place today. The hall which functioned as a classroom is set out in Gothic Revival style deliberately evoking the appearance of a medieval great hall.

5.29

Courtesy of Brampton Museum and Art Gallery



Figure 16. Photograph taken in 1918-1919 in front of the entrance to the red brick Edwardian extension to the south west elevation of the later 19th century school. The doors, railings and steps have survived up to the present day. At this time the school was still the Middle School educating boys between eight and sixteen.

5.30

Courtesy of Brampton Museum and Art Gallery

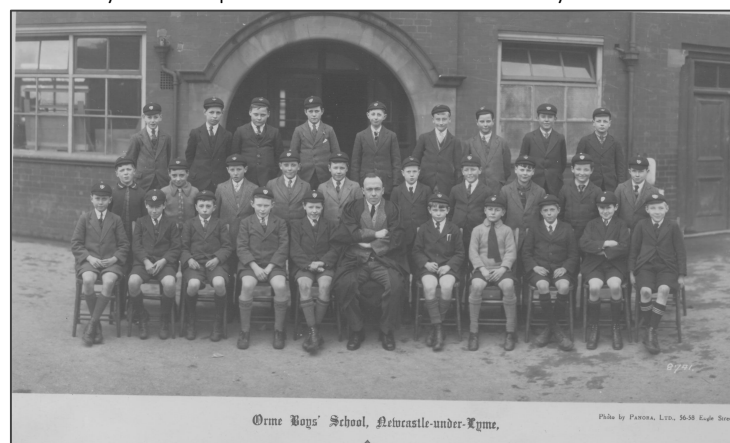


Figure 17. Boys with master in front of the Edwardian school building circa early 1900s. Elements of the architectural detailing and doors are still in existence.

5.31

<https://www.newcastle.staffspasttrack.org.uk/>



Figure 18. Boys at a Harvest Festival in the main hall in 1965. The main hall had changed by this time with whitewashed walls and the removal of the paraphernalia of a classroom suggesting it was being used as an assembly hall.



6. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Building 1 Orme Boys' School – Exterior (Plates 69 – 87)

- 6.1 These sections should be read alongside the Catalogue of Plates in Part 2 of the report.
- 6.2 The original mid-19th century range of buildings consisted of a large rectilinear main hall, orientated approximately north west to south east and an adjoining master's house both built with ashlar facing and sandstone dressings (Plates 80-83). The roof is characterized by tiles with scalloped decoration and ridge cresting with the main hall roof marked by finials at the gable ends. The main hall has a large canted and buttressed bay window with lancet lights and foliate spandrels in its front elevation (Plate 82). Adjoining the north east elevation of the main hall is a sandstone porch with arched openings (now blocked), and a crenellated parapet with a turret in the angle between the porch and hall (Plate 80). The elevation fronting Orme Road comprises 4 buttressed bays with mullioned and transomed windows and a string course with gargoyles (Plate 80).
- 6.3 The front elevation of the adjoining master's house is two storey with three gabled dormers and a central doorway with timber plank door with strap hinges (Plate 83). The windows to either side of the doorway are stone mullioned with fixed lights and hood moulds.
- 6.4 To the rear, the main hall and master's house are of brick construction (Plates 69 & 70). The north west elevation of the main hall has sandstone buttresses on each corner and has a large central window with a stone lintel and jambs marked out with blue brick. Above the lintel the original brick arched window has been blocked. The bricks on both buildings are hand- made with various levels of dis-colouration and there is evidence of diapering on the main hall's north west elevation. A small lancet window with sandstone dressing is located towards the apex of the gable. Two brick buttresses with sandstone coping stones are set against the south west facing elevation of the hall (Plate 69).
- 6.5 Only the upper storey of the master's house is visible to the rear as later buildings have been erected against the lower half of the building (Plate 70). The upper storey houses three casement windows with sandstone lintels and blue brick dressings. A straight joint in the angle between the main hall and the master's house suggests that the masters house may be a slightly later addition to the hall although not markedly so.
- 6.6 The third range of the school building, in existence by at least 1878, comprises a second hall-like structure on the same alignment as the original main hall. The front elevation of the second hall facing onto Higherland is constructed of sandstone ashlars with fine jointing and has a large arched mullioned window with moulded sandstone dressings and trefoil tracery in the gable end (Plate 84). Three flat, mullioned windows with lancet lights and moulded sandstone surrounds occupy the greater part of the lower half of the elevation.



- 6.7 Like the original main hall, a small lancet window is located towards the apex of the gable and the gable is marked by a central finial and short verge parapet on sandstone kneelers.
- 6.8 The rear of this building is constructed of brick with the same window arrangement and decoration as that on the front elevation excepting that the large window in the gable is not arched (Plate 71).
- 6.9 The third phase of school extension dating to the early 20th century is represented by the construction of a cross gable building with front and side elevations constructed in sandstone ashlar. The front and side elevations of the gables facing the road respect the Gothic Revival character of the earlier buildings with finials at the apex and short verge parapets on kneelers (Plates 85 & 86). In addition, the gable elevations contain stone mullioned windows, some with traces of leaded decoration in upper panes and stone tracery on both central arched windows. A fleche (Plate 76) is located on the roof ridge of the building. A narrow two storey flat roofed structure joins the previously described early 20th century school building to the late 19th century school building.
- 6.10 The rear elevations of the early 20th century school building are constructed of brick and adjoined by redbrick extensions with hipped roofs lacking any architectural embellishments (Plates 72, 86 and 87). Similarly, the windows to the rear are plain with flat lintels and sandstone sills without any element of Gothic Revival decoration. The only concession to the latter is the pointed arched entrance with sandstone dressing providing access to the early 20th century school building.
- 6.11 Contemporary with this phase of the school's development was the construction of a flat roofed brick extension against the rear elevation of the master's house. This formed an early 20th century entrance to the earlier 19th century parts of the school (Plate 70).
- 6.12 A flat roofed brick structure was added against the south west elevation of the original main hall to act as a kitchen.

Building 1 Orme Boys' School Interior/Ground Floor (Figure 19 and Plates 1 - 32).

- 6.13 The main hall which formed the original Old Orme Boys' school building is laid out and embellished in Gothic Revival style with pointed arch doorways, a large bay window and a hammer beam roof. Original dado rail and timber paneled wainscoting extends around all sides of the hall (Plates 5 & 6). Plank and batten doors with gothic-style fittings are also in situ. The large bay window in the north east wall of the main hall is recessed and decorated to either side with narrow half columns with moulded capitals and plinths (Plates 7 & 8). The wooden stage inserted into the bay window is possibly a later replacement of an earlier one.
- 6.14 The original door between the main hall and the crenellated outside porch as well as the original door to the spiral staircase giving access up to the turret are located in the north east corner of the hall (Plates 10 & 11).
- 6.15 The entrance hall adjoining the main hall provides access from the rear of the school to the main body of the school. The entrance hall which probably formed part of the original mid 19th century courtyard building shows clear evidence of later alteration and some,



such as the blocking of an original arched entrance in the south east wall, testify to the incorporation of this part of the mid-19th century school into the later 19th century extension works (Plate 2). The north west wall of the entrance hall, which was originally an outside wall, has been pierced by large square openings with glass fronts which appear to be display cabinets of some kind, possibly connected to the use of the building as a local authority community centre. To the other side of this wall is a toilet block which was erected during the early 20th century, probably as part of the general Edwardian expansion of the boys' school. A modern false ceiling housing electric wiring has been inserted into the entrance hall, again representing the school's use as a community centre.

- 6.16 The entrance hall provides access to Office 1 and Office 2 which represent rooms within the original mid-19th century master's house. They are divided by a corridor which leads to the front door which provides access to the street (Plate 3). The domestic nature of this part of the mid-19th century school is corroborated by the presence of blocked up fireplaces (plate 15). Both offices have been subject to modern decoration and additions most likely dating from the use of the school as a community centre.
- 6.17 Classrooms 1 and 2 which were constructed during the later 19th century phase of the school's development have been decorated throughout in a banded colour scheme which was most likely applied during the early 20th century use of the building (Plate 16). The blocked pointed arch doorway in the north west corner of Classroom 1 is the reverse side of the blocked archway in the entrance hall which probably represents an original opening. Where the presence of cupboards or bookshelves against the classroom walls prevented decoration in the early part of the 20th century the earlier brick walls with banded brick decoration are visible (Plate 17).
- 6.18 The corridor between Classrooms 1 and 2 houses a set of steps which lead into the third phase of the school's development dating to the early 20th century. The 20th century part of the school is located at a higher level than the earlier parts of the school (Plate 18).
- 6.19 At the top of the steps is a cross hall which houses a stairway to the first floor below which is small whitewashed store room (Plates 19, 20 and 21). The decorative theme found in Classrooms 1 and 2 is continued throughout the remainder of the ground floor classrooms. The early 20th century interior lacks the Gothic Revival architectural elements of the earlier and mid-19th school buildings. There have been many modern additions to this section of the building, comprising Classrooms 3 to 6, although some period fixtures and fittings such as radiators and air vents remain in situ (Plates 23 and 24).

Building 1 Orme Boys' School Interior/ First Floor (Figure 20 and Plates 33 - 51)

- 6.20 The first-floor corridor at the top of Staircase 1 has been subject to considerable modern alteration in order to create office space. A ceiling beam truncated by stud partition walling, however, attests to the mid-19th century origin of this part of the building which represents the upper floor of the master's house (Plate 33 & 34).
- 6.21 Offices 4 and 5 have likewise been subject to modern alteration but elements of the earlier rooms can still be seen including dormer recesses in the front walls of the offices and an arched recess in the north west corner of Office 4 (Plates 36, 37 & 38).



- 6.22 Classrooms 7 and 8 are set at a higher level than the offices described previously and are accessed by short set of steps. As Classrooms 7 and 8 belong to the later 19th century school extension the change in level in this part of the first floor can be attributed to this phase of building.
- 6.23 Elements of Gothic Revival architecture and fixtures and fittings are still visible and Classrooms 7 and 8 are accessed by pointed arch doorways with plank and batten doors with gothic style fittings (Plates 35, 45 & 46). There are a number of modern additions to the classrooms including a kitchenette in the corner of Classroom 7 (Plate 40 & 42).
- 6.24 There is no first-floor access from the mid-19th century part of the building, discussed previously, to the early 20th century part of the building. Instead access to the latter is from the ground floor via Staircase 2.
- 6.25 Classrooms 9 and 10 along with the corridor are entirely without gothic revival embellishments apart from the stone mullioned windows in the front elevation of Classroom 9 and the side elevation of Classroom 10 (Plates 40 & 43) Overall the style of the rooms, décor and fixtures and fittings is functional and early to mid-20th century in style where they are not obviously representative of the use of the building as a modern community centre.

Building 1 Orme Boys' School Basement, Porch and Tower (Plates 12 & 13/25 & 27/28 – 32).

- 6.26 The basement is accessed through a doorway in the entrance hall, immediately adjacent to the doorway into the main hall. A set of stone steps with a return provide access to a small brick built room which contains a cast iron stove with associated pipework (Plate 26). In addition, in the far wall are three low arched openings at the base of the wall which appear to be vents or flues of some kind, although they may also have functioned as support arches for the wall above (Plate 25). A trap door in front of the central arch covered a square manhole which contained pipework. Unfortunately, the manhole was filled with water so its function was difficult to ascertain. The outside wall housed an arched, splayed coal chute which originally opened onto the street above (Plate 27). The basement room and staircase had been whitewashed throughout and the ceiling was of lath and plaster construction.
- 6.27 The stove had no makers name or date of construction on it but it has been interpreted as possibly dating from the earliest phase of building when the mid-19th century main hall and master's house were constructed. The stove was not large enough to have heated a substantial area and it seems most likely that it heated the master's house which was directly above.
- 6.28 The porch which cartographic evidence shows dated to the first phase of school building provided access from the road directly into the main hall consists of three arched large openings which are now boarded up (Plate 12). The construction is of sandstone ashlar and the arched doorway into the main hall is decorated with narrow shafts with capitals supporting recessed stone mouldings. Gargoyles are present to either side of the arched opening though they have been much eroded (Plate 13). The original braced and ledged door with decorative strap hinges remains in situ though the bottom of the door has been sawn off at some time to accommodate heating pipes around the bottom of the main hall (Plates 10 & 11).



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- 6.29 The turret entrance is immediately adjacent to the porch doorway into the main hall (Plate 10). A narrow stone spiral staircase provides access to the turret room (Plate 28). The wooden floor of the turret room was in a dangerous state of disrepair due to water ingress and therefore, access was not possible. The walls of the turret room are extensively inscribed with children's graffiti of various dates from the early 1900s onwards (Plate 31).
- 6.30 The floor of the turret room contains a trapdoor which opens down into the porch (Plate 30). The trapdoor's function isn't obvious but may have been used to allow a bell rope to be dropped into the porch. A beam across the upper part of the turret may have held a bell but seems more likely to have fulfilled a structural role (Plate 32).



Figure 19 Phase Plan – Ground Floor

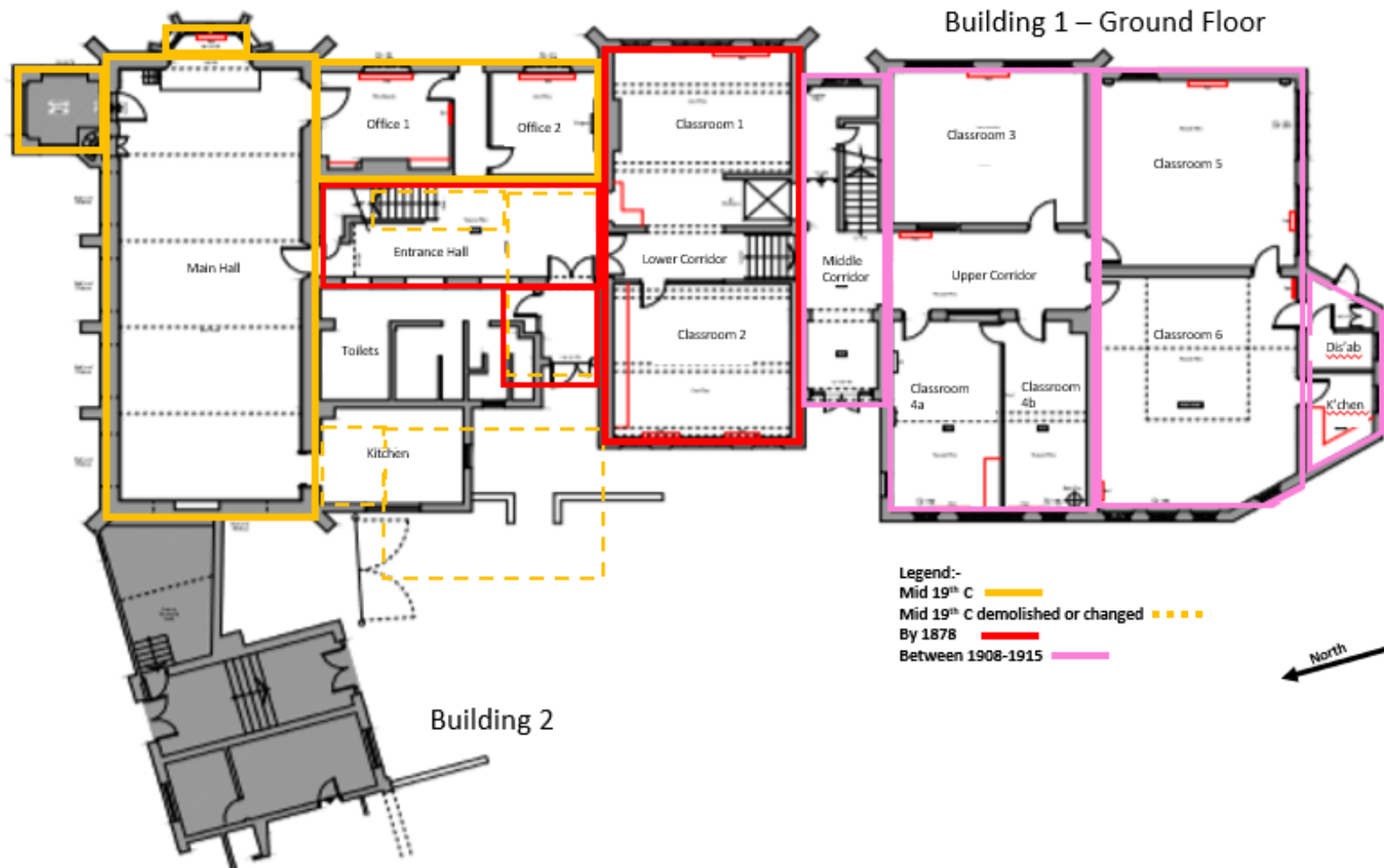
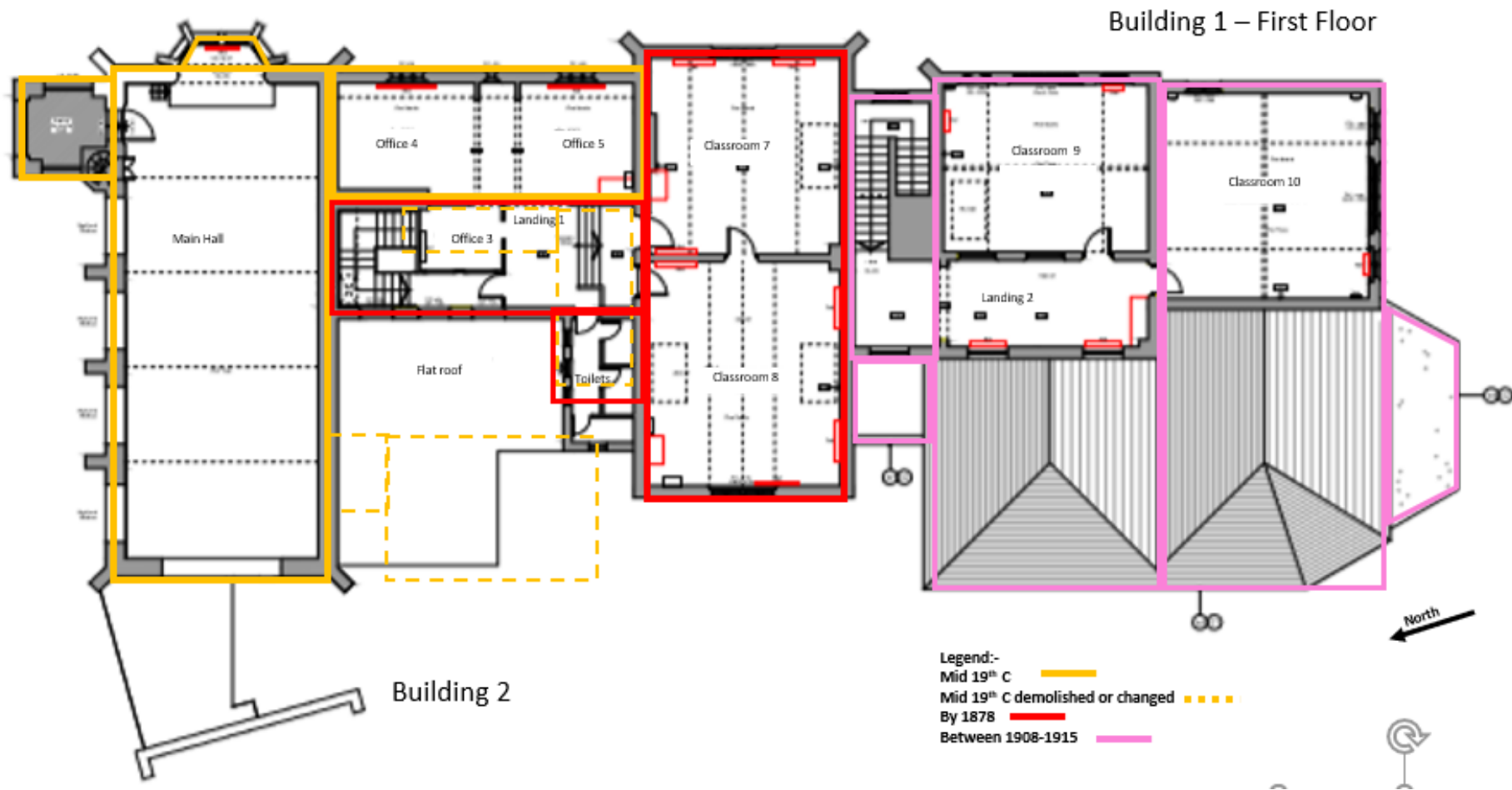




Figure 20 Phase Plane – First Floor





Building 2 The Edwardian School Exterior (Plates 88 – 92).

- 6.31 The Edwardian school building is a two-storey red-brick building comprising three bays with its front entrance in the south east elevation (Plate 88). The western bay contains four large windows, two on the ground floor and two on the first floor. The eastern bay comprises one window and the entrance to the boiler room on the ground floor and two windows to the first floor. The central bay projects from the front of the building by one course of bricks and comprises an arched entrance giving access into a deep porch and has three windows, two of which are on the first floor (Plate 89). The arch is reminiscent of the overall Gothic Revival style of the main school with the upper part of the arch being marked by sandstone dressings with moulded hood label above which is a foundation stone inscribed with a 1908 date. Surmounting the central bay is a plain pediment which forms a pitch tiled roof adjoining the main roof.
- 6.32 The roof is of a hipped construction with plain tiles and no ridge cresting and houses two vents above the western and eastern bays. There is a chimney stack at the centre of the roof.
- 6.33 Although the south east elevation of the building, has a semblance of symmetry, the eastern bay is narrower and houses double timber doors that give access to the works/boiler room (Plate 88). The brickwork on the south elevation is plain overall apart from a dentilled course of bricks projecting from below the sill of the first-floor window frames. This course of brick dentilling is found on all elevations of the building. The double timber doors give access to a set of concrete steps which lead to a boiler room housing a heating system. The boiler room is below the level of the small square brick building which adjoins, and is contemporary with, the mid-19th century main hall of the Orme Boys's School building.
- 6.34 The north west facing elevation of the building reflects the same semblance of symmetry as the south east elevation and replicates the plain pediment surmounting the central section of the façade (Plates 90 & 91).
- 6.35 There are eleven windows and a plain brick arched door way (Plate 92) in the north west elevation. The Edwardian school building has an overall functional aspect without architectural embellishments which is in stark contrast to the Gothic Revival style of the original school.

Building 2 Edwardian School Interior/Ground Floor (Plates 52 – 57).

- 6.36 On the ground floor the Edwardian school comprises a south east facing entrance hall which houses a staircase and which leads to a large classroom and a small room used as a kitchen (Plates 52 & 53) and a small office (Plate 55).
- 6.37 The entrance hall is plain with no special architectural features. The staircase from the entrance hall to the first floor is functional with a plain timber balustrade and handrail and is typical of the Edwardian era (Plate 54). There is a cast-iron radiator in the entrance hall



again of likely Edwardian date. The small toilet/utility area is narrow with a timber window with reinforced wired glass on its northern side.

- 6.38 The large ground floor classroom has a concrete floor and is plainly decorated with whitewashed walls. The room has six large timber framed windows, symmetrically placed on the long walls of the classroom (Plate 56). The windows comprise an outer timber frame with a transom and central mullion whilst the glazing comprises fixed upper lights and hopper windows at the bottom within metal frames. The western end of the room gives access through to the first two rooms of the ancillary building where the floor level drops from the main classroom floor level. The ceiling is supported on steel RSJs and is fitted with modern strip lights.

Building 2 Edwardian School Interior /First Floor (Plates 58 – 63).

- 6.39 The staircase leading from the main entrance hall on the ground floor is of return style. The staircase leads onto a small landing area on the first floor with a timber glazed window in the south east wall (Plate 58). The window has a transom with 2 hopper lights above and fixed glazed lights below. The landing (Plate 59) provides access into a large classroom directly above the large classroom on the ground floor and to a second classroom which has a timber gallery along north east wall.
- 6.40 The first classroom has wooden floorboards and very plain decoration. The room has six large timber framed windows, symmetrically located on both of the long walls of the room (Plate 60). The frames are timber and comprise a mix of hopper and fixed lights. There is secondary glazing on all six windows. The classroom contains iron radiators which are typically of Edwardian date.
- 6.41 The second classroom has a low three tier timber gallery facing towards the location of the blackboard (Plate 62). There is what appears to be a raised water tank in the north east corner of the room which may have been associated with the heating system (Plate 62). At the front of the class room there is a cupboard with double doors, possibly for storing classroom supplies (Plate 63).

Building 3 Ancillary Building Exterior (Plates 93 – 95)

- 6.42 The ancillary building is of single storey red brick construction with a pitched tiled roof and a north west facing gable end (Plates 93 & 94). It adjoins the Edwardian school building at its north east end whilst at the north west end it is adjoined by a 1970s extension (Plate 95). The roof and ridge tiles are slate and are non-decorative.
- 6.43 The south west elevation of the building contains five doorways with timber ledged and braced doors. There are two brick arched windows with timber frames and all windows have sloping blue brick sills.
- 6.44 The north east elevation of the ancillary building fronting onto Orme Road comprises a continuous wall uninterrupted by doors or windows.



Building 3 Ancillary Building Interior (Plates 64 – 68)

- 6.45 The ancillary building comprises six small rooms which are entirely functional in appearance and which have been subject to various stages of alteration. Part of the ancillary building appears to have been used as a toilet block and cloakroom and glazed tiles of possible early 20th century date remain in situ (Plates 64, 65 and 67).



7. CONCLUSION.

- 7.1 The Old Orme Boys' School is a well preserved grade II listed building (listing number: 1297487) primarily designated on account of its Gothic Revival architectural style. The building is multi-phase and multi-period with elements of construction dating from around 1847 through the Edwardian period to the middle of the 20th century. By the end of its period of expansion in the early to mid-20th century the building had become roughly E-shaped in plan with five bays.
- 7.2 The Orme Boys' School, along with its associated Edwardian school building, provides an important insight into the development of educational establishments not simply on a local/regional level but also on a national level where new trends in education are reflected in the construction and layout of the school.
- 7.3 The Old Orme Boys' school was built in 1847 with endowments left in the will of the Reverend Edward Orme who had set up his first school in 1705 on a site near to St. Giles. The earliest cartographic evidence shows the original school building (Figure 3 - 1851 Board of Health Cholera Map) comprised a main hall building and an adjoining two storey building with a walkway, forming a courtyard plan complex. The school was built during the height of the Gothic Revival when medieval architecture displaced foreign Classical styles as the dominant form of building (Yorke, 2012). It represented the nation's growing stature and confidence in its indigenous history and public buildings such as railways, town halls and of course schools reflected this in unashamedly sumptuous gothic architecture.
- 7.4 The early courtyard plan of the mid-19th century school along with the medieval style main hall with elaborate stone tracery windows fits firmly into this gothic revival tradition. The main hall formed the classroom where desks were laid out facing a dais below the large bay window where the master would stand to teach, reflecting the medieval layout of a great hall with its high end and low end. The main hall would have formed the central hub of activity not just for teaching but for eating and group activities where boys aged eight to sixteen would have been taught together.
- 7.5 The adjoining two storey building seems more likely to have been the masters house with rooms laid out on a more domestic scale and served by fireplaces though it is also possible that some rooms were used for school purposes for example serving as the master's office or as additional teaching space for small groups of children
- 7.6 The building also demonstrated the thinking of the time that good light and ventilation was a factor in facilitating suitable working conditions for pupils. The Orme Boys School reflects this evolution in education with the presence of large windows to let in maximum light and opening casements or hopper windows to allow ventilation.
- 7.7 It is clear that by the late 19th century, and as indicated by later maps (Figure 6 – 1878 OS Town Plan Newcastle Under Lyme) and photographic evidence, the school had been extended to accommodate the need to educate a growing body of pupils. In addition, the benefits of a formal school room arrangement, published by John Lancaster in 1811 in *Hints and Directions for Building Fitting up and Arranging School-Rooms* is reflected in the



addition of classroom space at Old Orme Boys School. By 1878 another wing had been added to the school to meet the need for additional teaching space.

- 7.8 A further development in education during this period was the splitting of large, mixed age groups into more age appropriate groups, creating a further demand for additional teaching space. (English Heritage, England's Schools, History, architecture and adaptation, 2010).
- 7.9 By the early 20th century, maps and photographic evidence show that the Old Orme Boys' School had been extended yet again with two new buildings (Figure 7 -1924 OS map Newcastle under Lyme and Figure 11, www.newcastle.staffspastrack.org.uk). A third two-storey block of Edwardian date was added to the south west facing elevation of the later 19th century school building whilst a completely new Edwardian school block with adjoining ancillary building was constructed within the grounds.
- 7.10 Whilst the outward facing elevations of the Edwardian block adjoining the mid-19th school building continued the gothic style of the earlier school, albeit in a more stripped down form, the rear elevations were built in red-brick without any architectural embellishment. Similarly, internally the Edwardian block was significantly more functional and utilitarian, demonstrating the need to accommodate much larger numbers of pupils. Decoration dating to this period, represented by painted glazed surfaces, was designed for ease of cleaning whilst metal stair banisters were fitted with protruding nodules along the length of balustrades to deter boys from sliding down them. A simple, but effective (and potentially painful) deterrent.
- 7.11 The Edwardian school building, most likely contemporary with the red-brick additions to the main school was again functional in both its construction, layout and style, the only external architectural embellishments a course of dentilled brick work and the sandstone dressing of the arched entrance. Both its exterior and interior show a clear move away from the decorative Gothic Revival style to one that needed to be only utilitarian and economical to build.
- 7.12 The Orme Boys School and its various phases of development, are a typical example of how the political and social changes of the time fueled a demand in growth and improvement of educational establishments. The various phases of development at the school tell the story of its transition from a mid- 18th endowed school financed by the bequests of the Reverend Orme to that of a state-controlled institution to its eventual unsuitability as an educational institution in the modern age whereupon it became a local authority community centre. Its next phase of development as student accommodation is perhaps apt given its original function as an educational institution.



8. REFERENCES.

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APPENDIX 1



revision	description	date
01	existing clay tile roof	
02	existing flat roof	
	existing walls	

drawing revision
0880-104 -

client
GERALD EMERY LTD.

project
STUDENT HALLS OF RESIDENCE

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THE ORME CENTRE, POOL DAM,
NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP

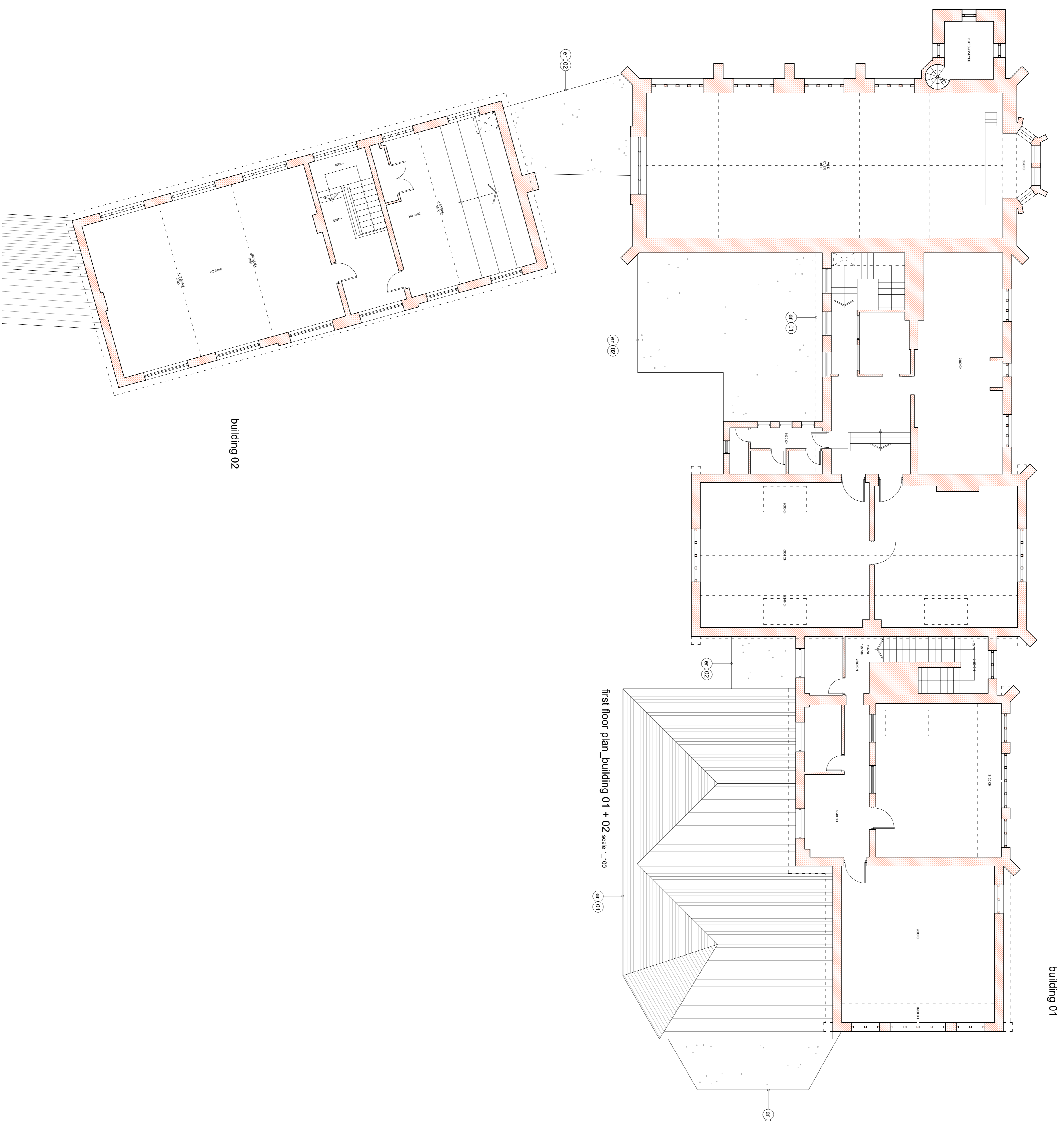
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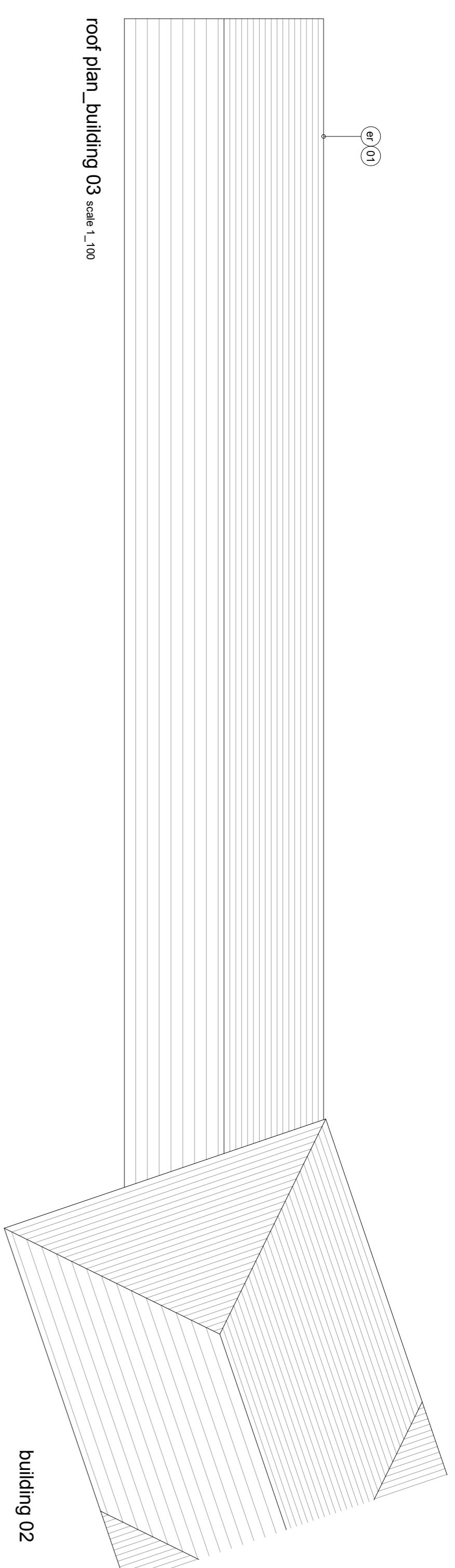
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DM DWF 11.08.2015

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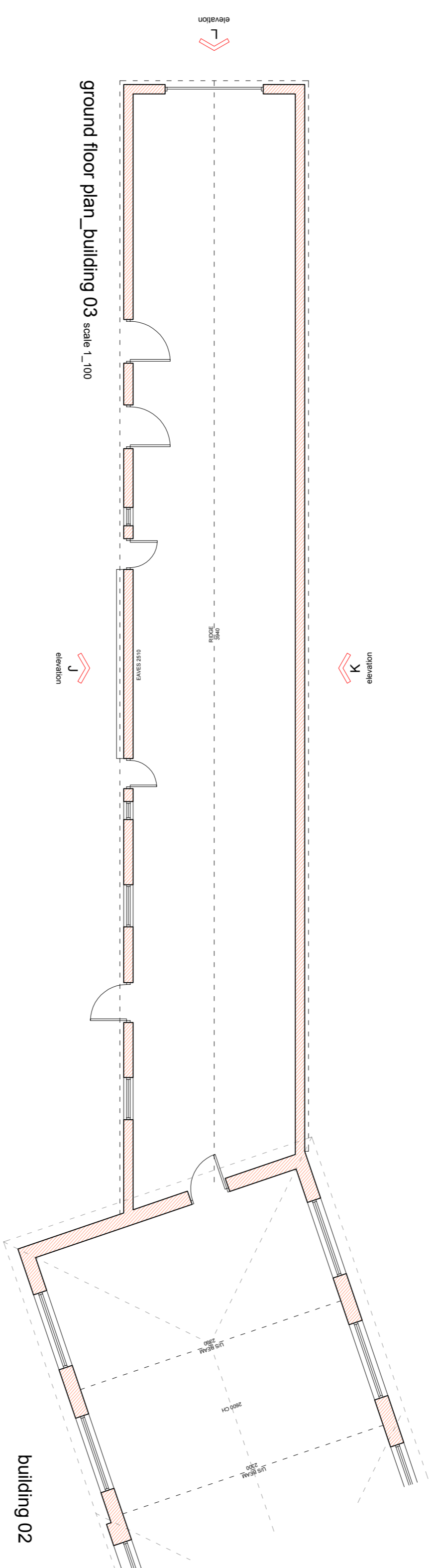
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Tel: 01782 632 680 Email: info@tarpey-woodfine.com





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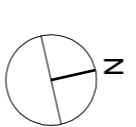
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building 02

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 - (ew) (01) existing red brick walls
 - (eg) (01) existing timber framed glazing
 - (ed) (01) existing timber doors
 - (ed) (02) existing metal shutter
 - existing walls



revision	description	date

drawing revision
 0880-107 -

client
 GERALD EMERY LTD.

project
 STUDENT HALLS OF RESIDENCE

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 THE ORME CENTRE, POOL DAM,
 NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP

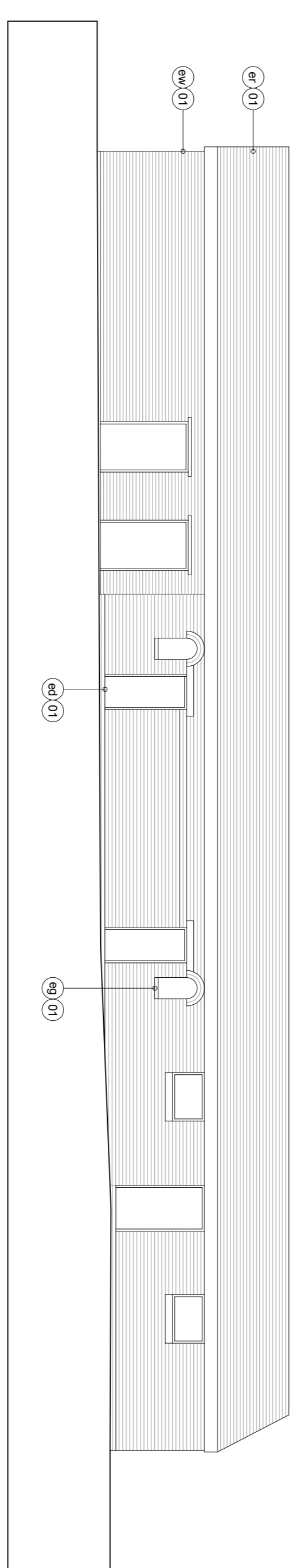
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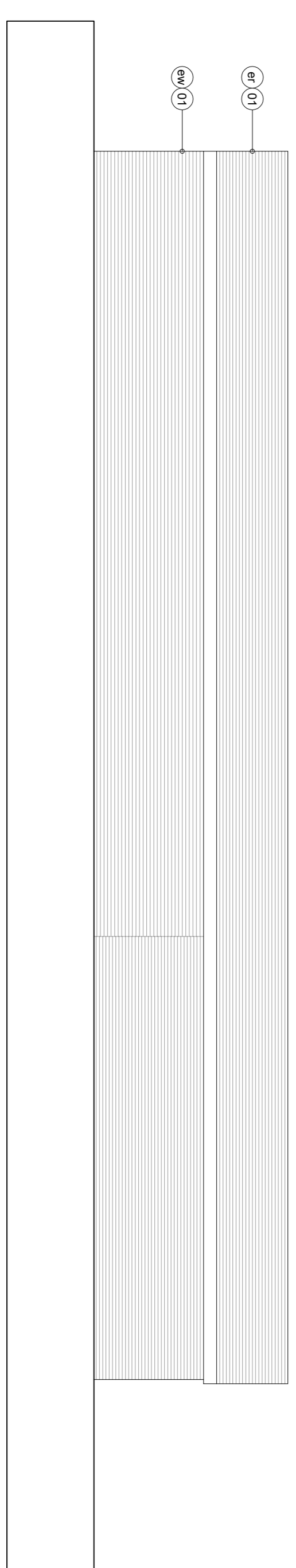
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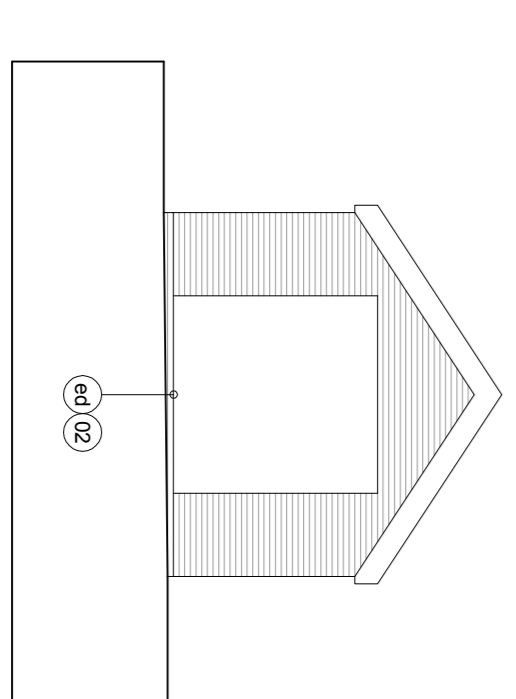
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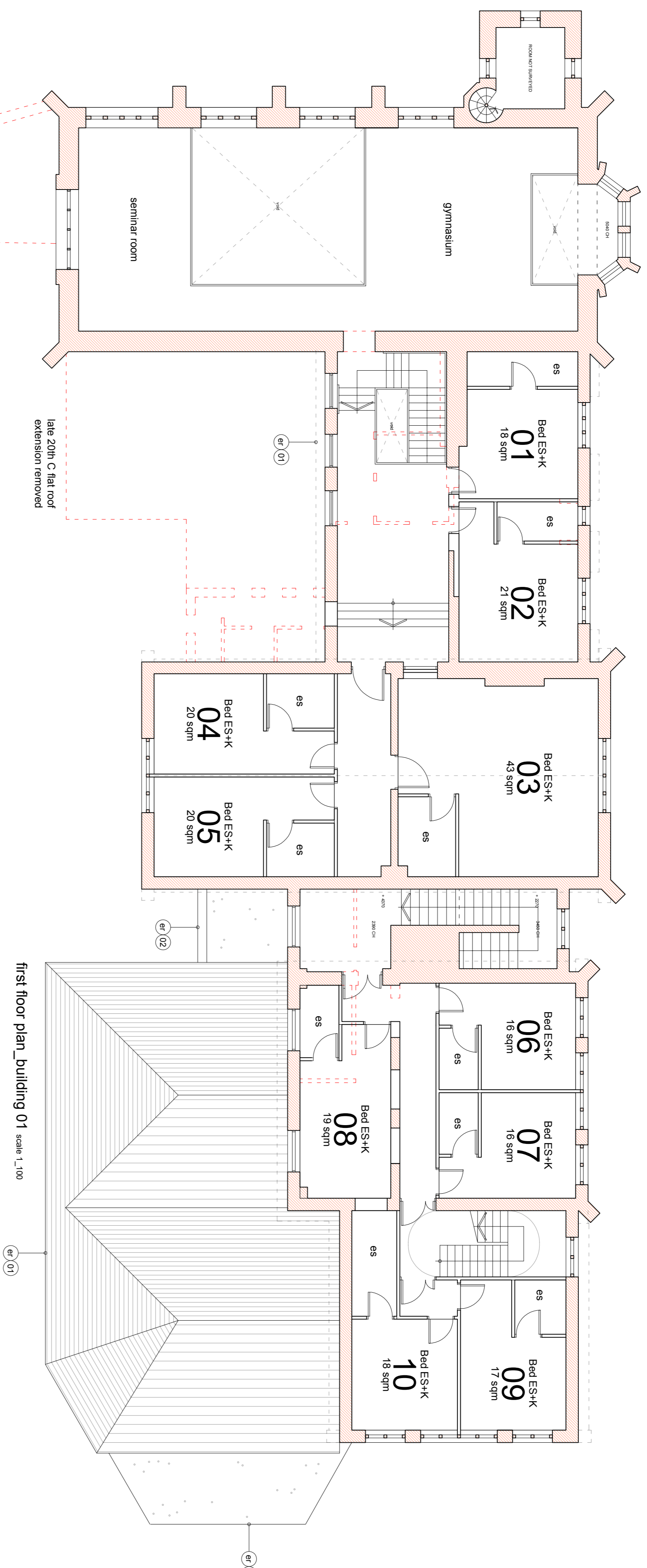
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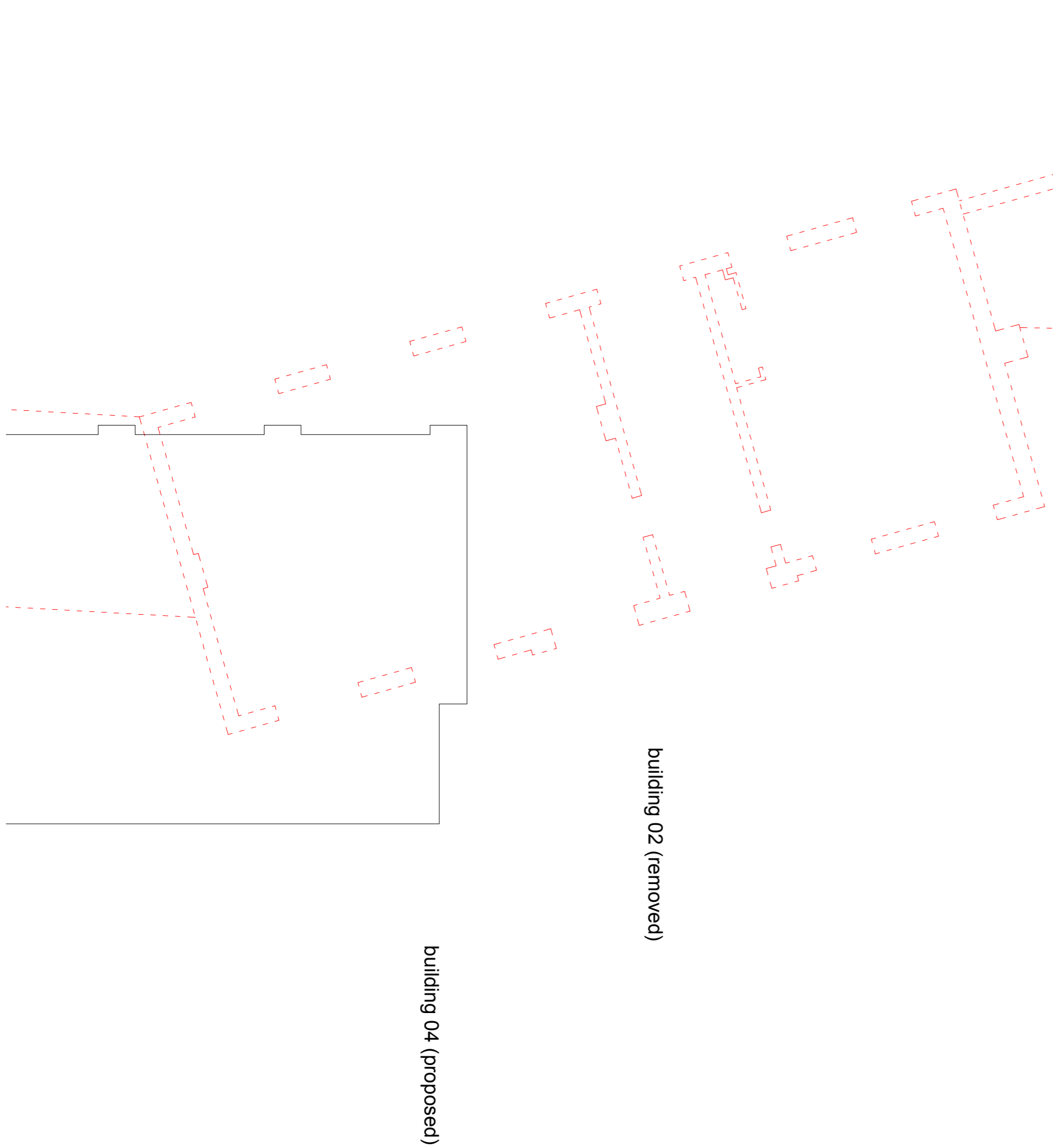
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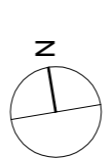


building 02 (removed)

building 04 (proposed)

key

- (r) 01 existing clay tile roof
- (r) 02 existing flat roof
- (rd) existing dormer window removed
- proposed walls
- ▨ existing walls retained
- existing walls removed



revision	description	date
A	en-suites added	24.03.2016
B	2 additional bedrooms	18.10.2016
C	1 less bedroom	17.02.2017

drawing revision
 0880-109 C

client
 GERALD EMERY LTD.

project
 STUDENT HALLS OF RESIDENCE

location
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 NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP

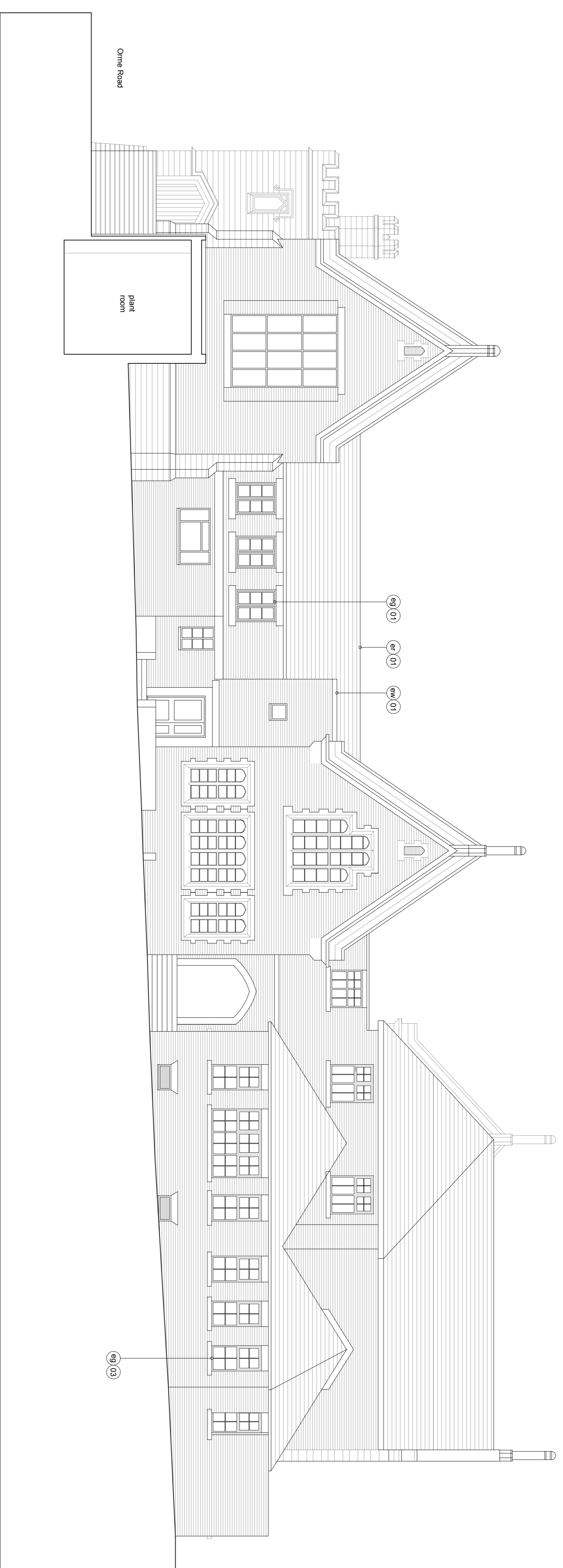
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scale
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drawn by checked by date
 DM DWF 17.02.2017

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elevation A_building 01 (facing courtyard) scale 1_100

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 - (99/03) existing plastic framed glazing
 - (99/01) existing timber doors

revision	description	date
B	window amended	17_02_2017

drawing revision
0880-115 B

client
GERALD EMERY LTD.

project
STUDENT HALLS OF RESIDENCE

location
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NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP**

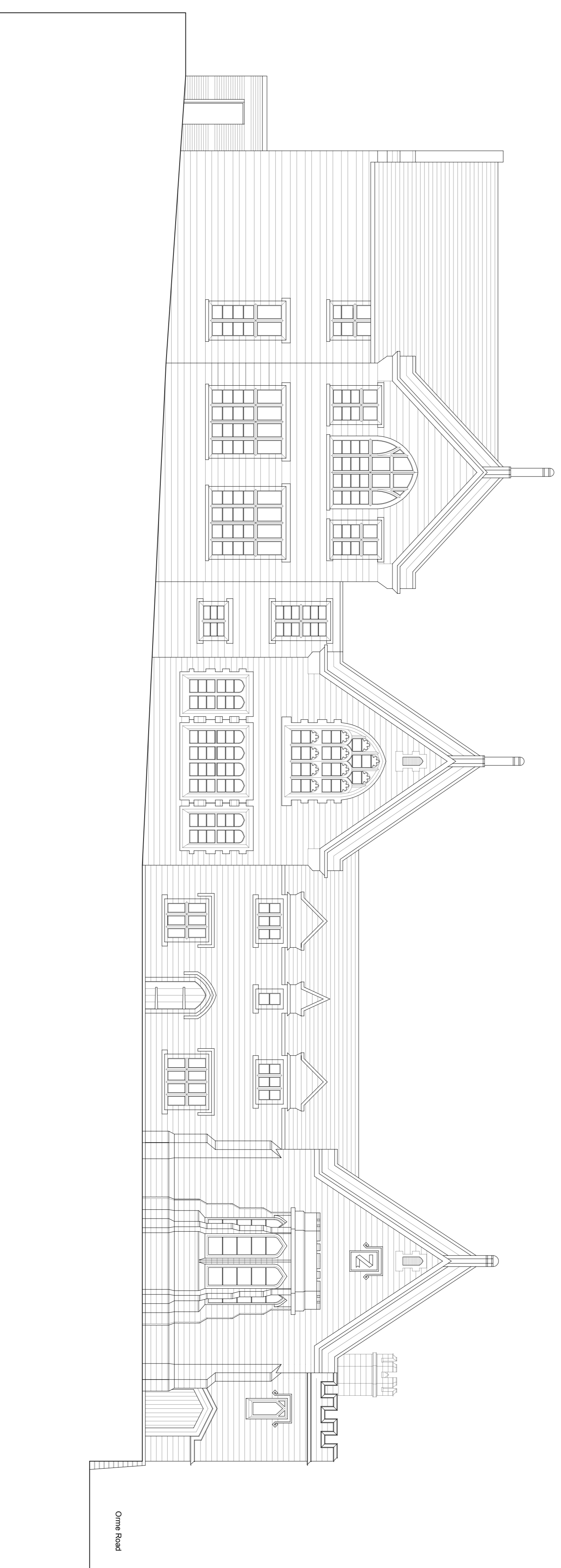
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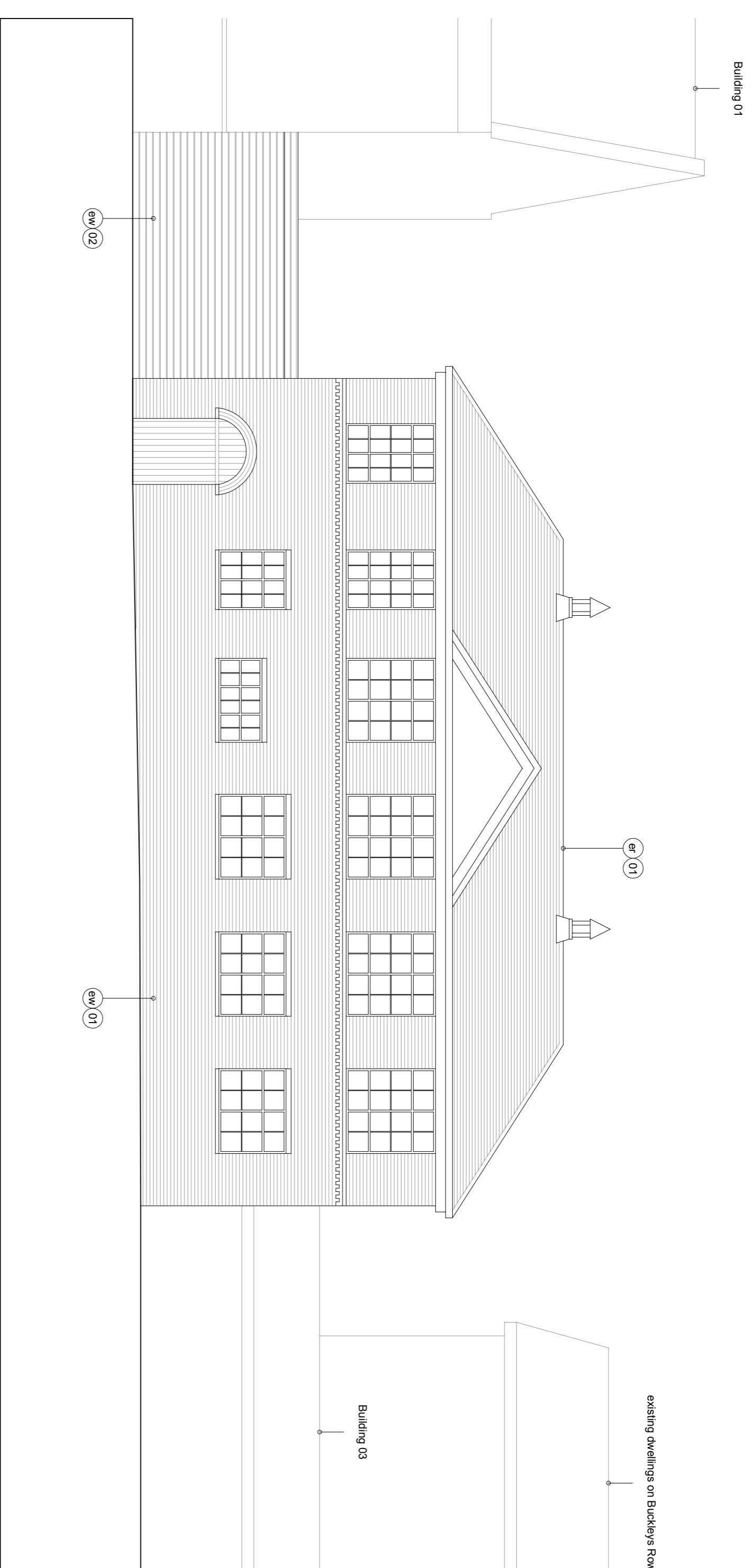
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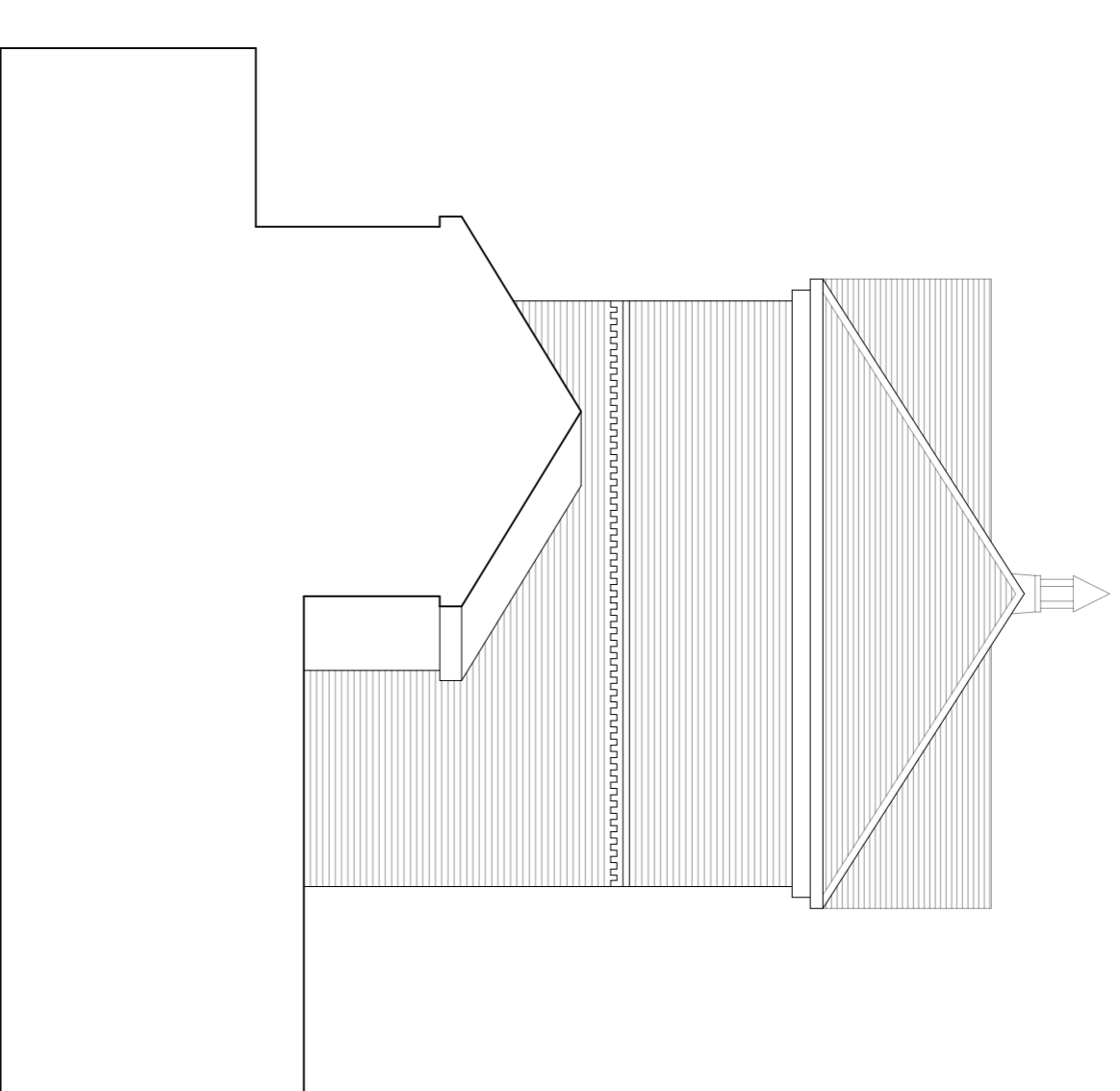
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Tel: 01782 632 680 Email: info@tarpey-woodfine.com



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revision	description	date

drawing revision
 0880-117 -

client
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project
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 NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP

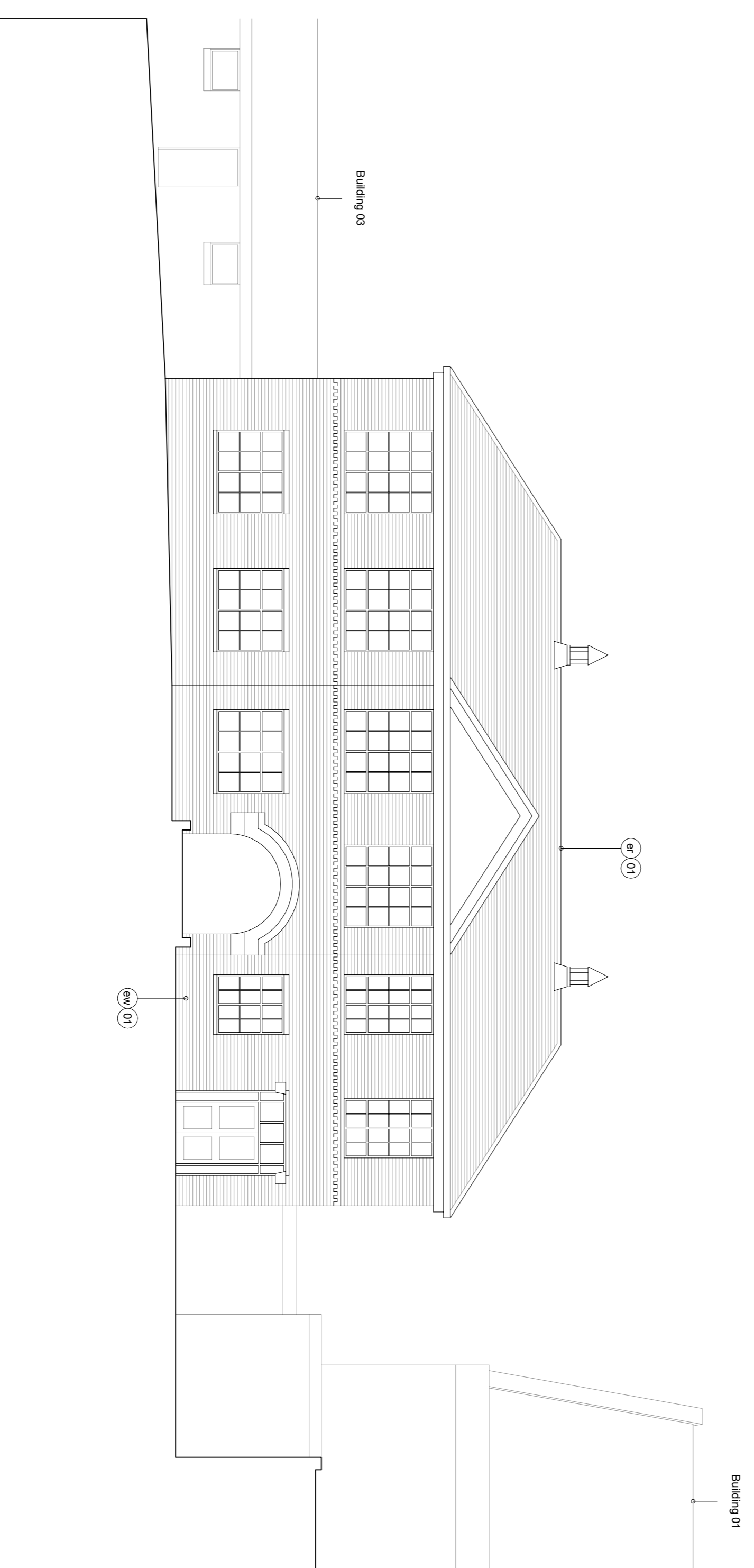
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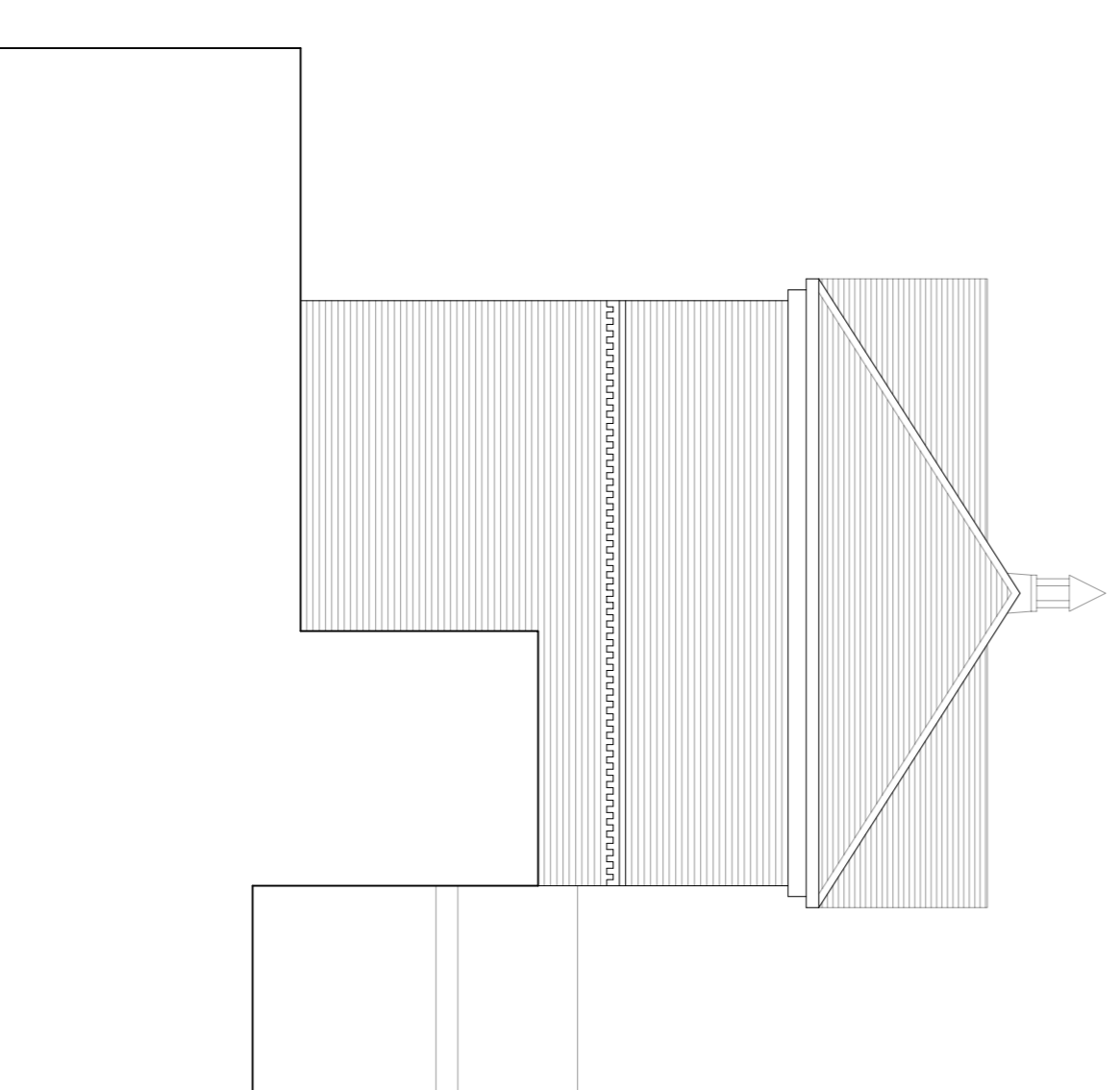
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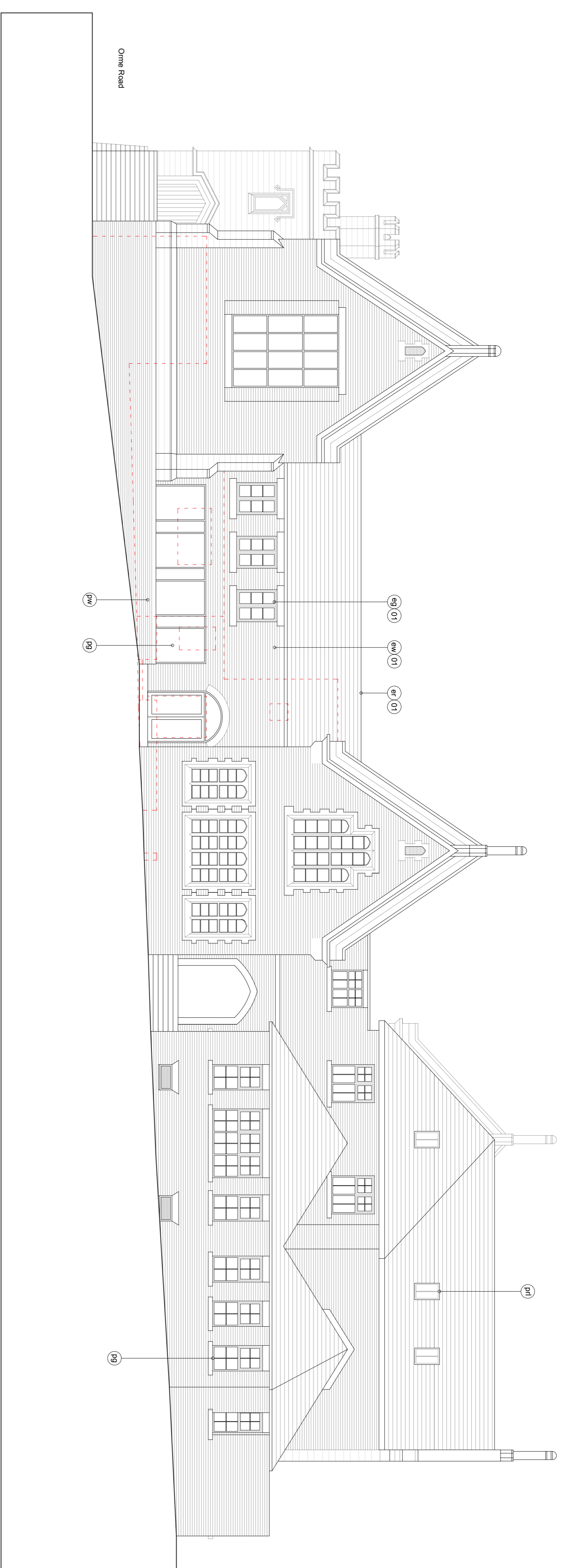
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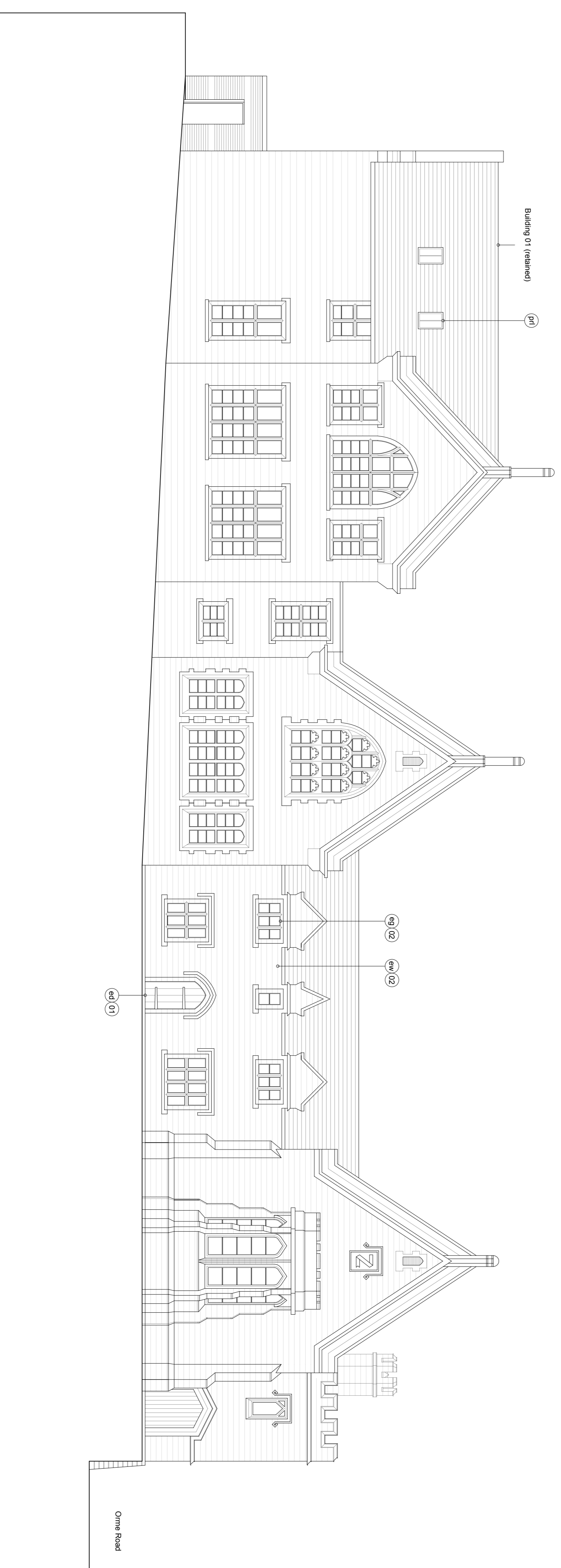
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elevation H_building 02 scale 1_100



elevation A (facing courtyard) scale 1_100



elevation C (facing Pool Dam) scale 1_200

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 - ew 02 existing stone walls
 - eg 01 existing timber framed glazing
 - eg 02 existing timber framed glazing with stone mullions
 - ed 02 existing plastic framed glazing
 - ed 01 existing timber doors
 - pr 01 proposed red brick wall
 - pr 02 proposed timber framed glazing
 - pr 03 proposed conservation rooflights
 - existing buildings removed

revision	description	date
A	window amended	17_02_2017

drawing revision
 0880-118 A

client
 GERALD EMERY LTD.

project
 STUDENT HALLS OF RESIDENCE

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 NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP

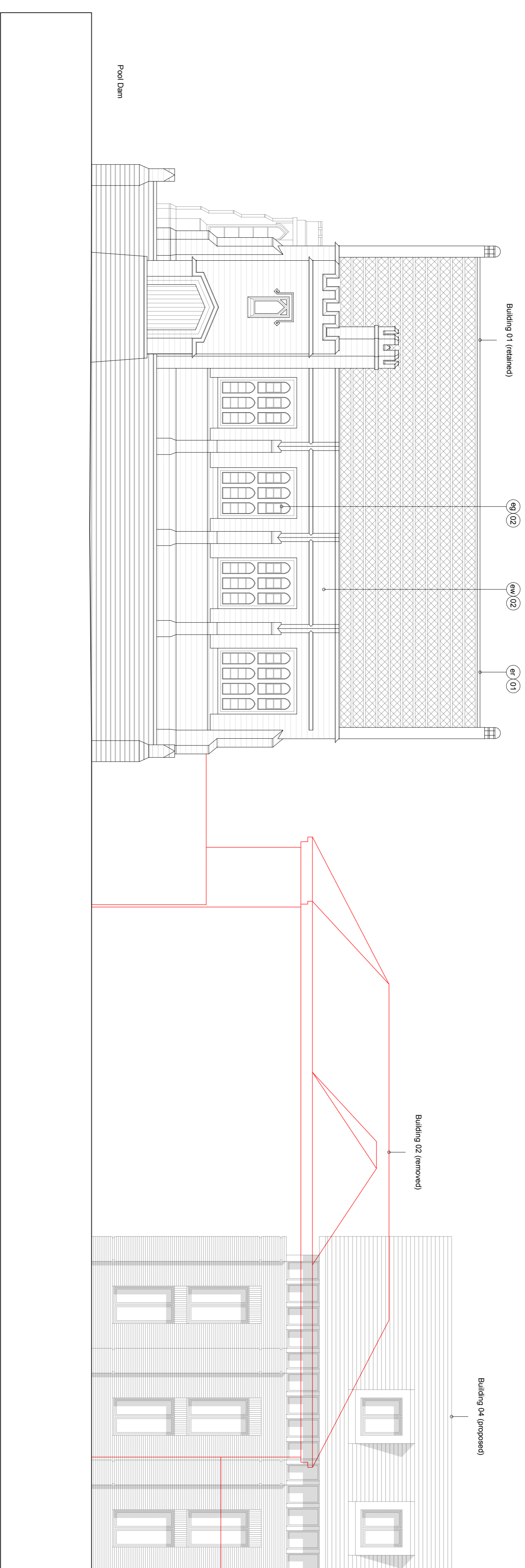
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scale
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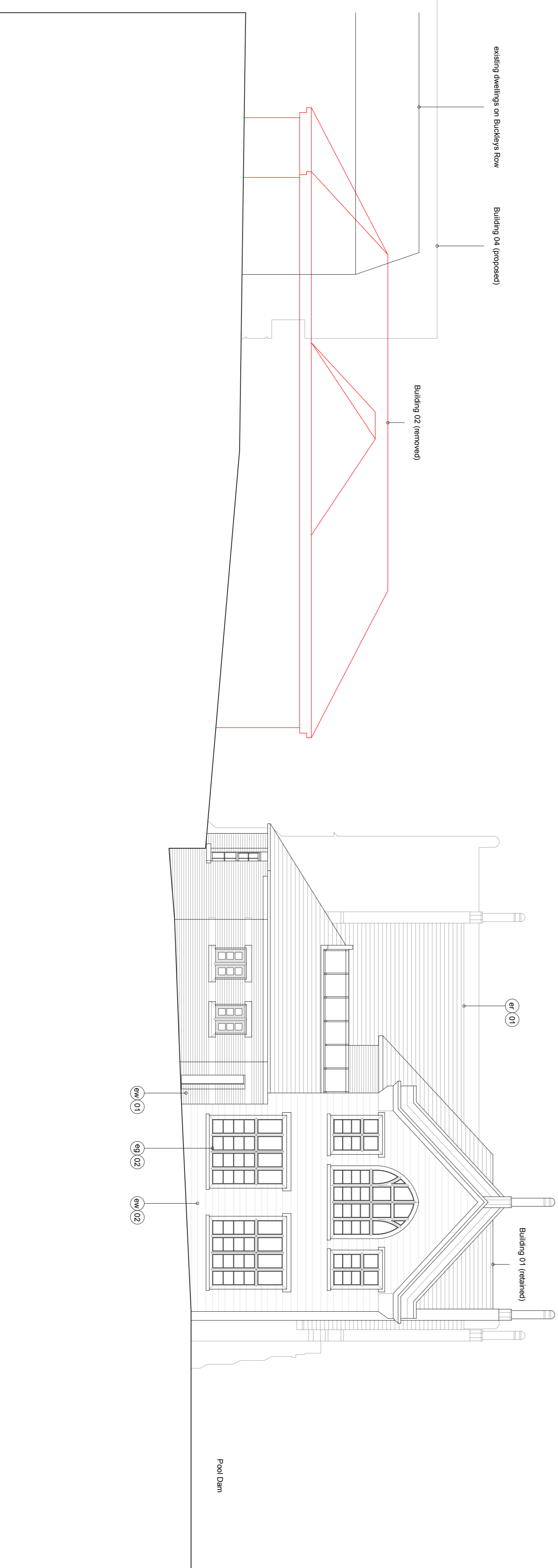
drawn by checked by date
 DM DWF 17.02.2017

TarpeyWoodfineArchitects

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 Tel: 01782 632 680 Email: info@tarpey-woodfine.com



elevation B (facing Orme Road) scale 1:100



elevation D (facing Higherland) scale 1:100

- key**
- (er 01) existing clay tile roof
 - (er 01) existing red brick walls
 - (ew 02) existing stone walls
 - (eg 01) existing timber framed glazing
 - (eg 02) existing timber framed glazing with stone mullions
 - (eg 03) existing plastic framed glazing
 - (ed 01) existing timber doors

- (pw) proposed red brick wall
- (pg) proposed timber framed glazing
- (pr) proposed conservation rooflights
- existing buildings removed

revision	description	date

drawing revision
 0880-119 A

client
 GERALD EMERY LTD.

project
 STUDENT HALLS OF RESIDENCE

location
 THE ORME CENTRE, POOL DAM,
 NEWCASTLE, ST5 2RP

title
 BUILDING 01
 ELEVATIONS 02_AS PROPOSED
 ISSUE
 PLANNING

scale
 1:100 @ A1

drawn by checked by date
 DM DWF 11.08.2016

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APPENDIX 2



Tower: 111 112 113 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122

Basement
104
105
106
107
108
109
110



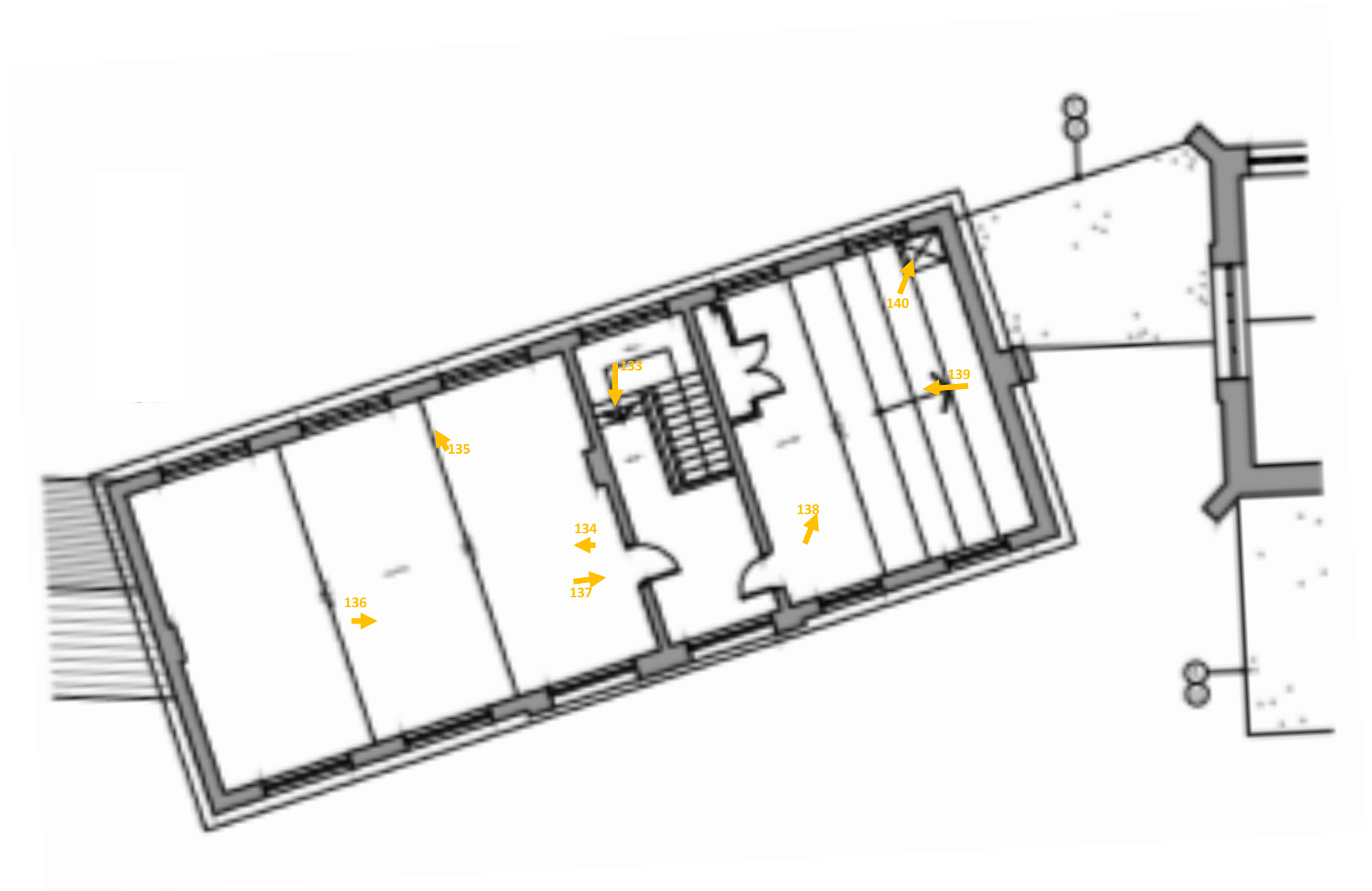
Orme Boys School building 1 ground floor



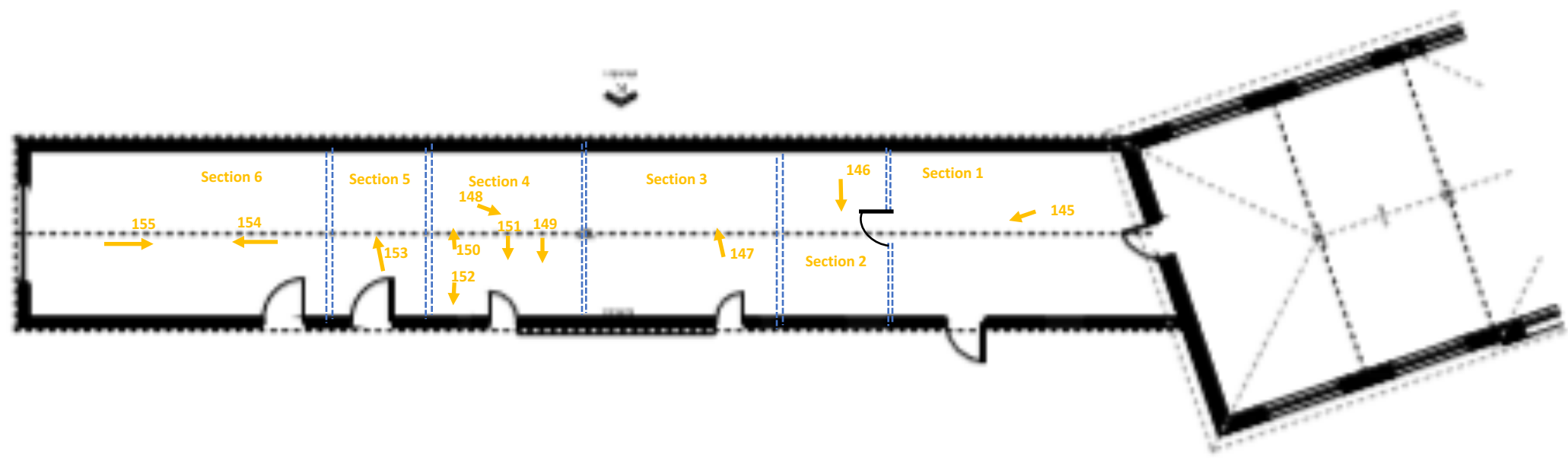
Orme Boys School building 1 first floor



Orme Boys School Building 2 – ground floor



Orme Boys School Building 2 – first floor



Orme Boys School building 3 ground floor

PHOTO RECORD

Site : Orme Boys School Building 1 ground floor	Film Type: B/W	C/P	C/S	Dig
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Number	Location	Description	Direction
1	Interior	View to interior main entrance	east
2	Interior	Main entrance hallway	east
3	Interior	Toilet corridor	north
4	Interior	Toilets	west
5	Interior	View into kitchen/utility room from doorway	n.west
6	Interior	View of kitchen tiles	n.west
7	Interior	View of hatch/window in kitchen	east
8	Interior	View down entrance hallway	south
9	Interior	Corridor from entrance hallway to exterior door	east
10	Interior	Stairs from entrance hallway to first floor	north
11	Interior	Handrail on stairs in entrance hallway	north
12	Interior	Doorway to main Hall	north
13	Interior	View of doorway to basement/cellar	n.east
14	Interior	Rear of doorway to basement/cellar	n.east
15	Interior	View of main hall to front	east
16	Interior	View of bay window	n.east
17	Interior	View of bay window	n.east
18	Interior	Main hall to rear	west
19	Interior	Doors to porch and tower from main Hall	north
20	Interior	Rear of door to porch from main Hall	n.west
21	Interior	Interior detail of porch	s.west
22	Interior	View of interior detail of porch	north
23	Interior	Interior detail of porch	n.west
24	Interior	Doorway to tower	north

PHOTO RECORD

Site : Orme Boys School	Film Type: B/W	C/P	C/S	Dig
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25	Interior	Rear window in main Hall	west
26	Interior	Window in main Hall	north
27	Interior	Front of main Hall to include panelling and doorway	east
28	Interior	View of kitchen	south
29	Interior	Brick detail in kitchen entrance way	n.west
30	Interior	View of office 1	south
31	Interior	Office 1 – window	east
32	Interior	Office 1 – chimney brest	s.west
33	Interior	Corridor between office 1 and 2	west
34	Interior	Corridor between office 1 and 2	east
35	Interior	Fireplace office 2	south
36	Interior	General view classroom 1	north
37	Interior	Corner of classroom1	n.west
38	Interior	Classroom 1 windows	east
39	Interior	Classroom 1 view of disabled lift	south
40	Interior	Classroom 2 general view	n.west
41	Interior	Classroom 2 door view	north
42	Interior	Classroom 2 windows	west
43	Interior	View out to main entrance hallway	north
44	Interior	Stairs to middle hallway	south
45	Interior	Middle hallway, stairs to first floor	east

46	Interior	Middle hallway (old main entrance doors, inside view)	west
47	Interior	Middle hallway tile detail	east
48	Interior	Middle hallway under stairs to first floor	east
49	Interior	Middle hallway under stairs to first floor	east
50	Interior	Middle hallway under stairs to first floor window detail	east
51	Interior	Corridor to classrooms 5 and 6	south
52	Interior	Corridor to middle hallway	north
53	Interior	Flooring in corridor	na
54	Interior	Classroom 4a	west
55	Interior	Classroom 4a tile detail	north
56	Interior	Classroom 4b	west
57	Interior	Classroom 3 general	south
58	Interior	Classroom 3 general	n.west
59	Interior	Classroom 5 general	s.west
60	Interior	Detail of feature for tying windows?	south
61	Interior	Classroom 5 and 6 adjoining door	west
62	Interior	Classroom 6 general	east
63	Interior	Classroom 6 general	west
64	Interior	Small kitchen off classroom 6	s.west
65	Interior	Disabled toilet off classroom 6	south
66	Interior	Flooring in classroom 1	east

Site : Orme Boys School Building 1 first floor, south wing	Film Type: B/W	C/P	C/S	Dig
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67	Interior	View of stairs to first floor turning	west
68	Interior	View of stairs to first floor turning	east
69	Interior	View of first floor landing/corridor	north
70	Interior	View of first floor landing/corridor	south
71	Interior	View of first floor landing	west
72	Interior	Classroom 3 general	n.east
73	Interior	Classroom 3 upper window	north
74	Interior	View of classroom 3 ceiling	south
75	Interior	Classroom 3 windows	east
76	Interior	View of classroom 4	north
77	Interior	Classroom 4 windows	south
78	Interior	Classroom 4 general	north
79	Interior	Classroom 4 window	south
80	Interior	Classroom 4 window	east
81	Interior	Classroom 4 ceiling	south
		North Wing	
82	Interior	Stairs to first floor landing	south
83	Interior	First floor landing	south
84	Interior	View into first floor inner landing and stairs	s.east
85	Interior	from first floor inner landing to classrooms 1 and 2	s.east
86	Interior	View of office 1 from doorway	north

Site : Orme Boys School Building 1 first floor, north wing	Film Type: B/W C/P C/S Dig
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87	Interior	– View from office 1 to inner landing	south
88	Interior	Office 2 general	north
89	Interior	Office 2 arch feature	west
90	Interior	Office 1 window	east
91	Interior	Office 3 general	south
92	Interior	Toilets	west
93	Interior	Classroom 2 general	west
94	Interior	Classroom 2 ceiling and view to classroom 1	east
95	Interior	Classroom 2 general	north
96	Interior	Class room 2 doorway to inner landing and stairs	north
97	Interior	Classroom 1 window view	east
98	Interior	Classroom 1 door detail	s.west
99	Interior	Classroom 1 door handle detail	s.west
100	Interior	Classroom 1 door latch detail	south
101	Interior	Classroom 1 door/doorway	north
102	Interior	Classroom2 upper window	north
		Basement	
103	Interior	Stairs to basement	east
104	Interior	Basement general	north
105	Interior	Basement general	west
106	Interior	Basement lath and plaster	up

PHOTO RECORD

Site : Orme Boys School	Film Type: B/W C/P C/S Dig
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Building 1, basement and tower

107	Interior	Basement, coal chute	east
108	Interior	Basement ceiling view of beam and lath and plaster	up
109	Interior	Basement ceiling view of beam	up
110	Interior	Downwards view of stairs tower	down
111	Interior	View of tower window and hatch	south
112	Interior	view down tower hatch into porch	down
113	Interior	Tower General	north
114	Interior	Graffiti general	west
115	Interior	Graffiti general	west
116	Interior	Graffiti general	west
117	Interior	Graffiti general	west
118	Interior	Graffiti general	west
119	Interior	Tower ceiling	up
120	Interior	View into turret from tower	up
121	Interior	Tower general	east

PHOTO RECORD

Site : Orme Boys School

Film Type: B/W C/P C/S Dig

Building 2, ground and first floor

Number	Location	Description	Direction
123	Interior	Main entrance	north
124	Interior	Main entrance, stairs to first floor	n.east
125	Interior	Doorway to under stairs in main entrance	north
126	Interior	Main entrance doorway	south
127	Interior	Kitchen/utility off main entrance	s.east
128	Interior	Kitchen/utility off main entrance	south
129	Interior	Main room	west
130	Interior	Toilet off main entrance	east
131	Interior	Toilet doorway main entrance	north
132	Interior	stairs to first floor off main entrance	north
133	Interior	view from top of stairs onto first floor landing	south
134	Interior	First floor main room	west
135	Interior	First floor main room window	north
136	Interior	First floor main room, view to exit door	east
137	Interior	First floor main room, exit door	east
138	Interior	Galleried classroom	east
139	Interior	Galleried classroom from back	west
140	Interior	Galleried room, water tank	n.east
141	Interior	Ground floor entrance to boiler room and exit to street (Orme Road)	north
142	Interior	Boiler room	east
143	Interior	Boiler room	east
144	Interior	Boiler room	east

PHOTO RECORD

Site : Orme Boys School Building 3, ground floor	Film Type: B/W	C/P	C/S	Dig
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PHOTO RECORD

Site Code: Orme Boys School, CA147	Film Type: Black and White, 36 exp 35mm
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Roll	Frame	Description	Camera
1	1	View of north west facing elevation main hall.	Dig
1	2	Rear of mid-19 th century building, first floor.	
1	3	North west elevation (rear) elevation of later 19 th century extension.	
1	4	View of Edwardian extension at the back of the school.	
1	5	Detail of graffiti on coping stones.	
1	6	Detail of entrance to Edwardian extension to school.	
1	7	Detail of fleche on roof of Edwardian extension.	
1	8	Detail of railings at entrance to Edwardian extension.	
1	9	Entrance to boiler room.	
1	10	Rusticated sandstone wall on Orme Road.	
1	11	View looking south east of side elevation of mid-19 th century main hall.	
1	12	Detail of upper part of porch.	
1	13	Front elevation of mid-19 th century main hall.	
1	14	Front elevation of master's house.	
1	15	Front elevation of late 19 th century extension.	
1	16	Detail of front elevation of Edwardian extension.	
1	17	South west elevation of the Edwardian extension facing Higherland.	
1	18	Detail of Edwardian red brick additions to the main extension.	
1	19	South east elevation of the Edwardian school.	
1	20	Detail of entrance to the Edwardian School showing foundation stone above.	
1	21	North west elevation of Edwardian School.	
1	22	Relationship of Edwardian School with Old Orme Boys' School.	
1	23	Detail of brick arch doorway to boiler room.	

Roll	Frame	Description	Camera
1	24	South west elevation of the ancillary building.	
1	25	South west elevation of ancillary building.	
1	26	Mid to late 19 th century entrance hall showing existing arch and one blocked, pointed arch.	
1	27	Detail of framed, ledged and braced door.	
1	28	View of original main hall.	
1	29	Doorways in north east corner of the main hall.	
1	30	Original stone mullioned windows in Office 1.	
1	31	Upper hall in Edwardian addition showing stairs to first floor.	
1	32	Detail of polished stone floor in upper corridor.	
1	33	View of spiral staircase in tower.	
1	34	Original window in west elevation of 19 th century extension.	
1	35	Detail of iron door handle with decorated backplate in Gothic Revival style.	
1	36	Original hammer beam obscured by remains of false ceiling.	

PHOTO RECORD

Site Code: Orme Boys School, CA147	Film Type: Black and White, 36 exp 35mm
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Roll	Frame	Description	Camera
2	1	Main entrance to Edwardian School.	
2	2	Main entrance with view of stairs to first floor.	
2	3	Office of main entrance.	
2	4	View from top of stairs onto first floor landing.	
2	5	Door to toiler in main entrance with original radiator.	
2	6	Staircase to first floor.	
2	7	Classroom on first floor.	
2	8	Detail of door typical of the building.	
2	9	Wooden gallery in classroom on first floor.	
2	10	View of galleried classroom	
2	11	Toilet a washroom in ancillary building	
2	12	Storage room.	
2	13	Lath and plaster in ancillary building.	
2	14	Window detail in toilet block	
2	15	View of 1970's extension to ancillary building.	
2	16	Detail of decorative latch.	
2	17	Pointed arched doorway in classroom 7.	
2	18	Detail of arched opening west wall of office 4.	
2	19	Office 4 showing modern additions to original mid-19 th century building.	
2	20	View of original main hall looking towards the western window.	
2	21	Example of lancet arched windows in eastern elevation of main hall.	
2	22	Detail of blocked archway in porch.	
2	23	Office 2 – original molded stone fir surround with mantle	

Roll	Frame	Description	Camera
2	24	Staircase inserted to create access from late 19 th century building into Edwardian extension.	
2	25	Upper hall in Edwardian extension.	
2	26	General view of Classroom 3.	
2	27	General view of basement.	
2	28	Cast iron stove in basement.	
2	29	Coal chute in basement.	
2	30	View into turret room showing wooden hatch in floor.	
2	31	View up into turret roof.	
2	32	Stairway showing original metal banister.	
2	33	First floor landing showing modern additions.	
2	34	Detail of doors on first floor.	
2	35	Office 4 showing modern additions to original mid-29 th century building	
2	36	General shot of Classroom 8.	



HERITAGE SERVICES:

- Constraints reports for land acquisition.
- Desk-Based Assessments.
- Heritage Impact Assessments.
- Heritage Statements and Assessment of Significance.
- Listed Building and Scheduled Monument Consents.
- Historic Landscape Assessments.
- Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.
- Historic Building Recording.
- Setting Assessments.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES:

- Project Management and Set Up.
- Preparation of Methodologies.
- Scoping and negotiation with LPAs
- Preparation of Mitigation Strategies.
- Preparation of WSIs.
- Full range of Fieldwork Services.
- Consultancy and Advice.
- Preparation of Risk Assessments.
- PR & CSR/Public Outreach.

Contact Helen Martin-Bacon MCifA, Director, Commercial Archaeology
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