

# **Burnley Campus (Barden High School), Heald Road, Burnley, Lancashire**

## **Archaeological Building Recording Survey**



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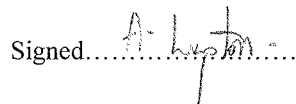
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## SUMMARY

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Catalyst Education Ltd, acting on behalf of Lancashire County Council, submitted a planning application (ref 12/06/0355) for the demolition of Barden High School (formerly Abel Street School), Heald Road, Burnley, Lancashire (NGR SD 8429 3422). This includes the demolition of Abel Street Board School, opened in 1891, comprising three buildings, the Junior School, Infant School and Science Block. A condition of the planning consent prior to development was that a visual inspection of Abel Street School was necessary in order to assess the level of building recording required. Consequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned by Bovis Lend Lease, on behalf of Catalyst Education Ltd, to carry out the inspection from which Abel Street was identified as being the first Board School in Burnley. Therefore, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) requested that an English Heritage Level 3 building investigation be undertaken prior to the proposed development as part of the existing archaeological condition to the planning consent.

The only day school in the early nineteenth century in Burnley was a grammar school. In 1828 a National School was established by St Peter's Church, and by 1850 a further six Anglican and National Society schools had been established. Many other schools were opened by religious institutions and, by 1855, Burnley was considered to be the best provided town in Lancashire for schools. By 1871 there were nine elementary schools under the control of the Church, as well as others under the control of other denominations.

The Burnley School Board, established in 1871, opened seven non-denominational schools.. Compulsory education was introduced in Burnley in 1872, which led to an increase in the school population from an estimate of 5871 in 1871 to over 16,000 by 1889. The board was compelled to construct two 'Board Schools' as the local religious institutions could not afford to build or provide any more. In 1889 designs were sought for a school from Burnley architects, and a Mr Thomas Bell was awarded the contract. Abel Street School was designed on the Central Hall principle, which accommodated 1200 children in three departments, all on the ground floor. The school opened on September 7<sup>th</sup> 1891 with only the mixed department being completed for the opening day, and approximately 200 children were in attendance. Abel Street School became the first school in Burnley to provide a completely free education.

The school was situated at the northern end of the Daneshouse area of Burnley, which was mainly developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In 1882 Daneshouse was a suburb detached from the main town, but industrial development, including new mills, led to its expansion and submergence with the rest of the town by at least 1893. The growth was in part due to the communications network, in the form of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (fully completed in 1816), and the Lancashire to Yorkshire railway, which had opened in 1848. Originally, there were seven mills in the area surrounding Abel Street (only four of which remain currently), positioned adjacent to the grid-iron pattern of streets.

In 1931 elementary education in Burnley was reorganised. This resulted in Abel Street School undergoing structural alterations in 1932, in order to provide Boys' Senior Education. Modern provision for a Nursery Class was added to the Infants Department. The Junior accommodation was also extended.

The Level 3 building investigation revealed that the outward appearance of Abel Street School had changed little over the intervening century. Most of the changes were, predictably, internal modifications, obviously in order to accommodate the changing nature of education practices over the years. The interior had undergone extensive modernisation and alteration, with much of the internal fabric being removed or concealed. The final stage of the investigation required an internal soft strip to remove much of the fabric identified as being of later twentieth century origin. This revealed the original size of most of the classrooms and the original central hall layout.

Various phases of construction and alteration were identified, with the school buildings exhibiting four main phases of alteration, most of which occurred during the twentieth century. Some buildings illustrated on the Ordnance Survey maps around the time of construction had been removed.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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OA North would like to thank Bovis Lend Lease, acting on behalf of Catalyst Education Ltd, for commissioning the project, in particular Dave Parr. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, and the reference section of Burnley Library for their assistance with this project. Thanks are also due to Douglas Moir of Lancashire County Archaeology Service for his help and advice. Special thanks are due to the staff and pupils of Barden Junior School and Barden Community Infant School for their assistance and patience. Connell's demolition contractors, in particular Mick Dowling, also deserve particular recognition as they were exceptionally co-operative and helpful, which enabled easy inspection of the buildings both during and after the internal stripping.

The documentary research was undertaken by Karl Taylor. The standing buildings assessment was undertaken by Katherine Levey and Karl Taylor. The report was compiled by Karl Taylor who, together with Anne Stewardson, also produced the drawings. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Catalyst Education Ltd, acting on behalf of Lancashire County Council, submitted a planning application (ref 12/06/0355) for the demolition of Barden High School, Heald Road, Burnley, Lancashire. This includes the demolition of the buildings of the former Abel Street Board School, opened in 1891. The buildings include the former junior and senior school buildings together with adjacent structures. A condition of the planning consent prior to development was that a visual inspection of Abel Street School was necessary in order to assess the level of building recording required. Consequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was contracted by Bovis Lend Lease, acting on behalf of Catalyst Education Ltd, in July 2006, to carry out such an inspection (OA North 2006). This originally involved an evaluation of a nearby hoffman kiln but this was curtailed due to the discovery that the kiln had been quarried away.
- 1.1.2 Following the results of the visual inspection, which identified Abel Street as being the first Board School in Burnley and relatively well-preserved, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) requested that an English Heritage Level 3 building investigation (English Heritage 2006) be undertaken prior to the proposed demolition as part of the existing archaeological condition. This recommendation takes into account the significance of the school within both the local area and the Burnley district, together with the extensive survival of original features. A Level 3 investigation is an analytical and systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. This level of recording also includes an account of the evidence upon which the analysis has been based.
- 1.1.3 A site meeting was held between OA North, LCAS and the client in February 2008, to clarify the requirements of the survey, which identified the need for a targeted internal soft strip prior to recording, and a watching brief during demolition. Details of the requirements of the soft strip are detailed in *Appendix 1*. Bovis Lend Lease commissioned OA North to carry out the work, which was undertaken between August and November 2008.

### 1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 The buildings under investigation are located on the north side of Burnley (Fig 1), at the northern end of Abel Street (NGR SD 8429 3422), and bordered to the south by St Phillip Street.
- 1.2.2 Both the school buildings and surrounding land are on a relatively level site generally, although there is some slight undulation in areas around the school buildings. The land to the south and west of the school is occupied by terraced housing laid out in a typical grid-iron pattern (Fig 1), the land to the north and east is school playing fields. The underlying solid geology consists of Lower



Westphalian (Carboniferous) coal measures (IGS 1979). The drift geology consists of glacial sand, gravel and till (BGS 1977).

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 Following a site meeting to discuss internal stripping requirements a verbal brief was issued by Douglas Moir of LCAS. A project design (*Appendix 1*) was then produced by OA North outlining the objectives of the project and the methodology utilised. The methodology was adhered to in full and in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (2008) and English Heritage (2006) guidelines.

### 2.2 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

2.2.1 As part of the English Heritage Level 3 survey, documentary research was carried out to supplement cursory inspection of the archives already carried out (OA North 2006). Further research was undertaken at the Lancashire County Records Office (CRO) in Preston, and the local studies section of the reference library at Burnley, where the following sources were consulted:

- trade directories;
- school records, including account books;
- Burnley School Board records;
- unpublished reports and papers;
- relevant cartographic material;
- relevant photographic material;
- general secondary sources, including general local history books and local newspaper records.

2.2.2 ***Map Regression analysis:*** a map regression was carried out in order to place the school both within its local context and to outline the development of the buildings.

### 2.3 BUILDINGS INVESTIGATION

2.3.1 ***Descriptive Record:*** a visual inspection of the buildings was undertaken, and written records using OA North *pro-forma* record sheets were made of each buildings' location, together with a description of the purpose, materials and possible date. Particular attention was also paid to the relationship between aspects of the building that would show its development and any alterations. These records are essentially non-analytical, although interpretation is carried out on site as required.

2.3.2 The inspection comprised both the interior and exterior of the buildings, aspects of which were obscured by later additions and extensions. The internal inspection of the buildings was carried out in a phased manner, both prior to and after internal soft stripping of later fabric.

2.3.3 **Photographic Archive:** black and white prints of the buildings were produced utilising 35mm SLR equipment. Digital images were also produced using DSLR equipment, primarily for illustrative purposes. The photographic archive consists of internal and external views of the appearance of the building, and detailed photographs of specific architectural details that do not show or are not clearly represented on general views. The photographs were taken from viewpoints that maximise the amount of information available, and a variety of wide angle and telephoto lenses were used, including shift lenses. Tripods were used for all photographs.

## 2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IfA (2008) and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in Lancashire County Record Office on completion of the project, and copies forwarded to the Historic Environment Record, Preston. The Arts and Humanities data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

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## 3. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the former Abel Street School. A general outline of the information gathered through consultation of the available documentary sources is presented (*Section 3.3*), followed by the results of the map regression analysis (*Section 3.4*).

### 3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 The school was originally called Abel Street Board School, the name adorning the upper west gable of the same structure (Plate 12). It was located at the northern end of the Daneshouse area of Burnley, to the south of the historic township of Reedley Hollows, and within the Forest of Pendle (Farrer and Brownbill 1912). This area was mainly developed in the latter part of the nineteenth century, as can be seen by comparing the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of 1847 and 1893 (*3.4.2 and 3.4.4*, Figs 3 and 4). By 1882 Daneshouse was a suburb detached from the main town (LCC 2005), although rapid development of the Daneshouse Mills area led to its expansion and eventual submergence with the expanding industrial town of Burnley by around 1893 (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 489).
- 3.2.2 This expansion was due to the developing industry in the area combined with, and resulting from, the coming of the railway and canal networks; the Leeds and Liverpool Canal lies to the west of the site, and was opened in Leeds in 1777, although the work on its deviation south of the River Calder into the Nelson and Burnley districts did not begin until the 1790s (Clarke 1990, 85-100). More important, however, was the extension of the Accrington to Burnley railway branch line, from Burnley to Colne, which was opened in February 1849, and passes immediately to the west of the canal
- 3.2.3 This extensive transport network was able to carry raw materials and manufactured goods to and from the increasing number of mills in the Daneshouse Mills area. In the immediate vicinity of the school, alongside the Leeds and Liverpool Canal are Livingstone and Queens Mills (PRN 22008; 22009), which were cotton weaving mills that can be identified from the 1893 OS map (Fig 4). Numerous other cotton mills are aligned on the eastern side of the canal, further to the south, demonstrating the importance of the canal and railway to the industry of the area. There were originally seven mills to the Daneshouse Mills area, but only four now remain, situated adjacent to the grid-iron layout of streets.
- 3.2.4 Abel Street Board School was built at the time of the expanding industrial development in the Daneshouse area, and it was the first Board School to be built in Burnley (Burnley School Board Annual Report 1889). In the early nineteenth century the only day school in Burnley was the grammar school (*op cit*, 39). In 1828 a National School was established by St Peter's Church, and by 1850 a further six Anglican and National Society schools had been

established (*op cit*, 40). Many other schools were opened by religious institutions, and by 1855 Burnley was considered to be the best provided town in Lancashire (*ibid*). In 1871 there were nine elementary schools under the control of the Church of England, as well as others under the control of other denominations. During this year the Burnley School Board was established, which led to seven non-denominational schools being eventually opened (*ibid*).

- 3.2.5 The Burnley School Board was one of many such boards that followed the Education Act of 1870 in England and Wales, which brought about major changes to the education system. The act introduced the idea that elementary education should be provided for all children between the ages of five and thirteen. The Board of Education was to investigate educational provision in the local area by comparing the numbers of school places available with the numbers of children of school age listed in the census (*ibid*). If there was shortfall a school board was to be created in order to provide the elementary education and supplement the existing fee paying 'Voluntary Schools' (Bennett 1951). The ultimate objective of the act was to provide free education for all children within the age bracket (*ibid*).
- 3.2.6 The act also allowed for school boards, elected by rate payers, to provide secular education for all children (*ibid*). They were particularly popular in industrialised towns and cities where the education of the exploding population in the nineteenth century was being inadequately met by the more traditional faith schools. Furthermore, in the industrial North West, with its history of non-conformity, many parents wanted education independent of either Anglican or Catholic religious doctrine (*ibid*). It is, therefore, somewhat surprising that Abel Street Board School, as the first board school in Burnley, which was a major industrial centre of the Victorian period, was not constructed until the 1890s.
- 3.2.7 Although Burnley School Board was established in 1871, it was not until 1889 that plans were passed to build two board schools in Burnley, despite pressure from the education department in 1872, 1877 and 1883 (Young 1973, 10); compulsory education for children in the whole of England and Wales up to the age of ten was introduced in 1880 (previously only locally enforceable), which led to more demand for schools. In each case, at almost the last moment, one of the religious bodies managed to provide the accommodation required (*ibid*). However, in 1888 a census undertaken by the School Board Visitors revealed that in St Andrew's Parish (in which Abel Street Board School was located) there were 5200 children, but the existing schools only had accommodation for 3618 pupils (Burnley School Board Annual Report 1888), a situation that many critics felt had existed for years (Young 1973, 184). The proposal for a school in Abel Street was agreed (Burnley School Board minutes 13.08.1888), intended to accommodate 1200 children. Total expenditure for the school had to be within the Education Department stipulated budget of £10 per child with an allowance up to £600 for a central hall (Young 1973, 193).
- 3.2.8 At the Burnley School Board meeting in April 1889 it was reported that nine architects had submitted plans for the new school, and that most had visited the Board School in Bradford, West Yorkshire (*Section 3.3*). At the following

meeting in May it was recommended that the design submitted by Mr Thomas Bell be accepted, and he was subsequently awarded the first prize of £30 (Burnley School Board Proceedings 1889, 3). The school was to consist of two blocks of buildings, one for mixed pupils and one for Infants. The mixed school was to have separate entrances for boys and girls, with teachers, rooms and cloakrooms immediately adjoining. There was to be a large central hall, 80' x 40', around which would be arranged 11 classrooms to accommodate classes of 56-90 pupils. All classrooms would be visible for supervision by the headmaster by using glass partitions. One room was to be fitted for cookery, and the central hall was to be lighted by a clear storey and top lights. The Infants' block was to have a central hall, 61'9" x 30', with a gallery, and the Babies Room would have a special gallery. The block would contain four classrooms each to accommodate 56 Infants (Young 1973, 192).

- 3.2.9 The school opened on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1891, with approximately 200 children in attendance for the first morning, with the afternoon given as a holiday (County Borough of Burnley Education Committee 1968). Only the mixed department had been completed for the opening day, the Infants not opening until later. It was finally constructed to accommodate 1248 children at a total cost of £14,581 (*ibid*), and was the model for other schools in Burnley, also regarded as one of the most modern in the north of England (*ibid*). The opening of the Abel Street Board School was an important landmark in the development of education in Burnley. Free schooling for all (including those in Voluntary Schools) was introduced in 1891, which led to the school being the first in Burnley to comprise entirely free-placed pupils; previously, schools had charged at least 1d per week, but abolition of this fee under the new Education Act meant the school ran at an annual loss of c £500 (*ibid*).
- 3.2.10 One year later, commencing on 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 1892, Continuation Classes began at Abel Street School for adults. Classes in a wide range of subjects, from writing and arithmetic, to elementary science and physiology, ran three nights per week with 320 students attending in the first week (Parker 1977, 36). School boards were abolished in 1902 when the new Education Act introduced Local Education Authorities. By this time there were 5700 board schools with 2.6 million pupils (*ibid*). The school's name was consequently changed in 1902 to Abel Street Council School, and by 1903 there were 802 pupils in the mixed block and 348 infants at the school (County Borough of Burnley Education Committee 1968). In 1915, the problem of increased pupil numbers and the shortage of staff (caused primarily by the First World War) led to special permission being granted by the Director of Education to have classes of more than 60 pupils (*ibid*). The mixed school became a senior school in 1937, and was renamed Barden County Secondary Modern school for Boys in 1953. The Secondary Modern closed on 6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1968 (*ibid*), later becoming Barden County Primary School, which occupied the structures at the time of the survey.

### 3.3 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

- 3.3.1 **Trade Directories:** the initial stage of the documentary review consisted of the consultation of relevant available trade directories held by the CRO and Burnley Library (Barrett and Co 1893-1953). The detailed results are listed in

table form in *Appendix 2*. The information contained within the trade directories simply identified the names of the (Head) Master and Headmistress. The earliest directory available was Barrett's 1893 directory in which the Master was listed as Frank Gaukroger (whose home address is listed as 428 Colne Road) and the Headmistress of the Infants was listed as Miss Mary Whalley.

- 3.3.2 The school is listed as Mixed under 'Board Schools' until 1908 when the entry changed to 'Council Schools'. A further change occurred in 1945 when the school is listed as a 'Modern' school, which subsequently changed to 'Secondary Modern' in 1948. The last trade directory in which schools are listed was the 1953 edition of Barrett's, in which the school was listed under 'Council Schools' as Abel Street (Secondary Modern).
- 3.3.3 ***Burnley School Board Reports:*** following consultation of the trade directories, the School Board Reports held in the local studies collection at Burnley Library were consulted. These provide information about the proceedings of the Burnley School Board from 1871 to 1902, when the School Board was abolished. Information particular to Abel Street School is contained within the 1887, 1889 and 1890 Reports.
- 3.3.4 In Burnley, the school board met for the first time on January 14<sup>th</sup> 1871 and consisted of nine members (the number of members was determined by the size of the population of the area) (Bennett 1951). The members of the board were elected every three years by ratepayers and were empowered to construct new schools if needed at public expense (*ibid*).
- 3.3.5 The board passed a resolution on November 7<sup>th</sup> 1887 to obtain fuller information as to the sufficiency of school accommodation in several districts. Furthermore, the resolution was to investigate the probable further requirements and available sites in districts inadequately supplied in view of the increasing population (Burnley School Board Report 1896-1898 SBBY/1/6, 1889-3). In Burnley the school population had risen to over 16,000 by 1889, from an estimated 5871 in 1871 (Bennett 1951) and the board was compelled to construct two 'Board Schools' as the local religious institutions could not afford to build or provide any more.
- 3.3.6 The board subsequently secured a plot of land in St Andrew's Ward at the furthest end of Abel Street, adjoining the proposed St Philip's Church (later named St Margaret's, now demolished), at a purchase price of £2,520 over 25 years (Burnley School Board Report 1896-1898 SBBY/1/6, 1898-3). The size of the plot was 8,064 square yards that the board stated would give 'ample accommodation for 1200 children in three departments all on the ground floor' (*ibid*). The money was provided by the Public Works Loan Commissioners.
- 3.3.7 In 1899 designs were sought for the school from Burnley architects and a Mr Peterson the Architect of Drummond Road Board Schools, Bradford, was appointed Assessor (Burnley School Board Report 1899-1900 SBBY/1/7, 1899-1). It was he who recommended the Board adopt the design sent in by Mr Thomas Bell. An enlarged site was required which was 8,624 square yards at a cost of £2695 (*op cit*, 2). The submitted plans were apparently subject to

some modification but were finally approved by the ‘Department’ in London. The school was designed on the Central Hall principle, which accommodated 1200 children in three departments, all on the ground floor (*ibid*).

- 3.3.8 Construction of the school was progressing in 1890 with the whole of the mixed school being roofed-in and the Infants school being ready for the roof (Burnley School Board Report 1899-1900 SBBBy/1/7, 1890-3). The total cost for the school amounted to £3521 for the site and £10976 11s for the buildings, and furnishing being £14497 11s (*ibid*). This was to be paid for by two loans obtained by the Board from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. They were payable by equal half-yearly instalments over 30 years (*ibid*). It was hoped that the school would be ready for occupation some time during the middle or latter half of 1891 (*ibid*). The school opened with only the mixed department being completed (Parker 1977).
- 3.3.9 ***Abel Street Evening School Records:*** in September 1892 the school was used for ‘Continuation Classes’ (Parker 1977). The records (October 1895-March 1962 SMy 1) provide limited information about the nature of the evening classes, and most of the information has been obtained from RL Parker (1977). Classes for males included reading, writing, arithmetic, elementary science amongst others, and for females, the three ‘Rs’, domestic economy, needlework and cookery (*ibid*). After 1897 the school was listed as Abel Street Evening School. The evening school records continue up until 1962.
- 3.3.10 ***Souvenir Brochure of the Inauguration Ceremony of the Reorganisation of the Elementary Education in the County Borough:*** in 1931 elementary education in Burnley County Borough was reorganised. The scheme divided the County Borough into three areas, each served by two large Council Senior Schools, one for boys and one for girls. The remaining Council and Church of England Schools were to be used for Junior and Infant Schools (*ibid*). This resulted in Abel Street School (which was in the Northern Area) undergoing structural alterations in 1932, in order to provide Boys Senior Education. Modern provision for a Nursery Class was added to the Infants Department. The Junior accommodation was also extended. The work was delayed due to financial constraints and in 1934 the alterations at Abel Street were recommenced. The souvenir brochure was produced to coincide with the official opening on July 30<sup>th</sup> 1937.
- 3.3.11 The brochure provides an outline description of the scheme that involved some alteration of the existing schools. Unfortunately, description of individual schools is not included, and only an overall outline of the new facilities. No detailed description of the nature of the alterations is available but it is apparent that the school layout prior to the alterations may have been of the original 1889 design. Specific reference is made to the school conveniences, which are ‘new and modern’, and classes were reduced in size to ‘more teachable numbers’.
- 3.3.12 ***Other Documentary Records:*** three newspaper articles about the school were published in the Burnley Gazette in 1891, both of which are reproduced in *Appendix 3*. A short article published on September 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 outlines that there are over 350 children on the books. A further article published on



December 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 provides a detailed account of the nature of the buildings and fittings (see *Appendix 3*).

- 3.3.13 **Historic Photographs:** the local studies section of the CRO and Burnley Central Library were consulted and some photographic sources were identified. These are discussed below;
- 3.3.14 **Illustration of Abel Street School from Burnley Gazette 12<sup>th</sup> September 1891, Plate 1:** this illustration was supplemental to a detailed article of Abel Street School published in the Burnley Gazette in December 1891, and clearly presents a view of the school buildings, probably when they had just been completed (the Infant School is not illustrated). When compared to the current external appearance of the school, it is immediately apparent that little modification has taken place in the intervening years (Plates 6 and 9). Roof ventilation cowls, described in the article are visible (all but one have since been removed), and details, such as the upper window jambs on the front elevation, have remained unchanged. The current science block is not illustrated, but it is shown on the 1893 map (Fig 4). Chimneystacks are present on each of the northern and southernmost roofs, which obviously indicate that fireplaces/boilers were present in these rooms. The low railings on the boundary wall have been replaced by high security fencing (although a short section still remains (Plate 50)).
- 3.3.15 **Photograph of Abel Street School (nd), Plate 2:** this photograph probably dates to the 1960s, and clearly depicts all the main features of the mixed junior school, such as the roof cowls. The science block is visible at the right of the picture and has an identical cowl (which still survives). A blocked window in the south elevation is clearly visible, which was present at the time of survey and this photograph provides a *terminus ante quem* date for this. The school bell is clearly visible astride the ridge at the west end of the main roof; this was not illustrated on Plate 1 and may have been placed here later. The bell now resides on a modern bracket in the main hall (see Plate 39). The boundary wall still retains the low railings. The waste ground in the foreground is probably the remains of St Margaret's church, which was built in 1897 and demolished in 1968.
- 3.3.16 **Photograph of the main elevation of Abel Street School 1980s, Plate 3:** this image probably dates to the 1980s and clearly illustrates the boundary wall prior to the erection of the high security fence. It is obvious that, by this date, the girl's entrance has been partially blocked and turned into a window (Plate 12).
- 3.3.17 **Photograph of Room 60 undated (possibly 1920s), Plate 4:** this photograph is undated, but the general appearance suggests a mid-twentieth century date. This shows the appearance of one of the rooms in the science block (Room 60), which has changed little since this photograph was taken. One major change is the removal of the range cooker in the fireplace that has been replaced by a cupboard. There appear to be sinks and work surfaces along the wall, which are no longer present.

3.3.18 **Attendance certificate 1902, Plate 5:** although of no architectural value, this certificate is part of the cultural heritage of the school. Dated to 1902, it is very elaborate as befits the nature of the award.

### 3.4 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS

3.4.1 **Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1830 (Fig 2):** this map is one of the earliest maps of the county of Lancashire and, although small-scale it clearly shows the area is undeveloped.

3.4.2 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to 1 mile map, 1847 (Fig 3):** this map is more detailed than Hennet's but still shows the area to be undeveloped. The site of the school is open fields at the end of Burnley Old Lane.

3.4.3 **Plan of the Municipal Borough of Burnley by F Walsh 1882:** this map shows the Daneshouse area of Burnley with the proposed new development. It is clear that the school, together with the surrounding streets, have yet to be constructed. The pattern of fields is identical to those illustrated on the 1847 OS map.

3.4.4 **Ordnance Survey First Edition 25" to 1 mile map, 1893 (Fig 4):** this map clearly shows the area has been extensively developed, and the school and surrounding streets have been constructed. The original layout of the school buildings can be seen, prior to any extensions to either building. A structure where the current science building stands is present on the south side of the site, together with an additional similar structure on the north side, which was once the craft building (now demolished). Further structures at the east end of each of these two buildings may be the covered sheds described in *Appendix 3*. St Margaret's Church is yet to be constructed.

3.4.5 **Ordnance Survey Third Edition 6" to 1 mile map, 1914 (Fig 5):** by this date, little has changed in the layout of the school and the surrounding area. St Margaret's Church is now present to the south of the school, and rows of houses along Francis Street and St Phillip's Street have also been built.

3.4.6 **Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1960 (Fig 6):** the layout of both school buildings remains fairly consistent with the earlier mapping, with only some minor changes, such as a northern extension to the Infants School (now labelled Barden Junior and Infant School), and additional buildings adjacent to the science block and craft building. The Junior School, now labelled Barden Secondary School for Boys, has two additional projections at the east end. The playground has also been extended to the north on land that was formerly part of the Byerden brick works (Fig 4), now known as Barden Playing Fields. St Margaret's Church is clearly visible.

3.4.7 **Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1994 (Fig 7):** changes to the surrounding area are quite marked on this map with the construction of the running track to the east and replacement of St Margaret's Church by a building labelled 'Club'. Further extension to the Infants buildings, now shown as Barden Infant

School, is evident. The main school buildings are now shown as Barden Junior School.

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## 4. BUILDING ASSESSMENT RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The intention of the building assessment was to investigate the buildings internally and externally, and to examine physical evidence for their development and use (*Appendix 1*). The section below is a descriptive outline of the nature of the buildings. The external inspection of the school was carried out whilst the school was still in operation, whilst the internal inspection was carried out in a phased manner with three separate visits. The initial internal inspection was carried out following the end of the school term. However, this was somewhat limited by the large number of packing crates being stored in the main hall. A second visit was therefore made to add more detail to the internal inspection, following removal of packing crates as the school was emptied ready for demolition. A third visit was made during internal soft strip in line with the recommendations made in *Appendix 1*.

### 4.2 LAYOUT OF THE SITE

4.2.1 The school was located at the northern end of Abel Street (Plate 6), and there were two main separate school buildings, together with a detached outbuilding at the south side that was apparently the former science building (Fig 8). Historic mapping (Figs 2-7, *Section 3.4*) shows an additional long building on the north side of the site, which is no longer in existence. Instead, there were two steel containers used for the storage of equipment. The whole school premises, including the playgrounds, was enclosed on three sides by a low stone wall topped partly with high security fencing and partly with wrought iron fencing. There were three pedestrian access points (two from St Philip's Street and one from Abel Street), and an additional vehicular access from St Philip's Street. There was an additional large playground to the north, and the remainder of the site was bounded by high security fencing.

4.2.2 The perimeter wall was of stone construction, 0.3m thick, and of identical fabric to both the Junior and Infant Schools (*Section 4.3 and 4.4*). The wall almost encircled the school, apart from a short section that appeared to have been removed in order to accommodate access to the rear playground. There were four gateways allowing access to various parts of the interior, the Junior School had two pedestrian accesses, whilst the Infants had a single access. There was also a wide gateway allowing vehicular access to the car park, which was situated between the two main buildings.

4.2.3 The wall comprised low sections with equally-spaced piers, all of which had a saddleback coping. Most of the spaces between the piers contained high, late twentieth century, security fencing (Plate 9), but the length on the east side of the Infants School still had its, probably original, wrought iron fencing (Plate 49). This was obviously present along the whole wall at one time, as evidenced on Plates 2 and 3. The wrought iron sections of railing were of

similar appearance to the fence surrounding the entrance to the basement (Plate 46), and were fixed into the stone using lead.

- 4.2.4 The height of the wall varied according to the nature and slope of the ground upon which it is constructed, but for the most part, the lowest sections were between approximately 5m and 0.7m high. The piers were between about 1.4m and 1.9m high, and the space between varied between 3.5m and 3.9m. Some sections of wall were of continuous height.
- 4.2.5 All of the gateways had two large sandstone gateposts that exhibited some simple decorative mouldings. All the gates were late twentieth century, high security items.

### 4.3 MIXED JUNIOR SCHOOL: GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND LAYOUT

- 4.3.1 **General Appearance and Layout:** the building was classically inspired, ‘T-shaped’, and lay on an east/west axis, with the main elevation and entrance being located at the west end. There were two additional entrances, one of which led to the kitchens only and a later insertion. The other was located at the south side of the buildings and was probably part of the original layout. The building was single-storey, and had a small basement room that was only accessible externally. A mezzanine was present in the main hall, providing an upper floor space.
- 4.3.2 The building had a large central hall, around which were clustered all the other rooms, including the classrooms (Fig 9). The hall had a pitched roof, with each classroom also having its own pitched roof set perpendicular to the central hall and hipped at one end. This resulted in the main elevations being composed of a series of gables (Fig 12, Plate 8).
- 4.3.3 There were 35 rooms in the building (reduced to 15 following the soft strip), 10 of which were classrooms, the remainder being offices, staff rooms and other rooms, such as toilets and kitchen rooms (Fig 9). Nearly all the rooms were accessible from the main hall and, indeed, most of the classrooms were only able to be accessed from the main hall with short corridors connecting some of the other rooms.
- 4.3.4 **Fabric:** in common with many buildings of the period in Burnley, the school was constructed from rock-faced local gritstone blocks, described as ‘Catlow parpoints’ (Appendix 3) (Plate 7). The maximum size of each block was approximately 11 inches long by 3 ½ inches tall. The external walls were compound cavity walls and lined with brick. All the dressings, including window sills and lintels, were of finely-finished sandstone. The roofs were covered with welsh slate and terracotta ridges. There were two asphalt flat roofs at the rear (east side) of the building. All of the windows were PVCu, and most of the rain water goods were iron. There were a number of cast iron ventilation grilles set into each of the main walls.
- 4.3.5 The internal walls were a mixture of solid (brick) and plaster partitions. The vast majority of which were plain plastered. Some of the floors, including the

main hall, were laid down to wooden blocks of two distinct styles. Many of the floors were covered with carpet, below which block floors probably existed. Some of the other floors, notably in the kitchens, were laid down to modern tiles. The toilet and cloakroom floors were laid down to vinyl tiles. Most of the internal fixtures and fittings, including the toilets, were of late twentieth century date.

- 4.3.6 **External Details:** the following section will outline the nature of the exterior appearance of the building commencing with the principal (west) elevation. Each elevation will be discussed in turn.
- 4.3.7 **Main (West) Elevation:** this was the principal elevation of the building and faced onto Abel Street (Figs 8 and 12). It comprised four main bays, each of which had a gable together with two additional sub-bays that housed the two entrances (Fig 12, Plate 9). The gables corresponded with four classrooms. Behind all of this was the west-facing gable of the main hall. The elevation was symmetrical and all the decorative details were repetitive. The general appearance was fairly plain late nineteenth century neo-classical, with plinth bands and classical decorative elements. Stone coping capped the whole of the elevation, with each apex having had a moulded 'finial'. There were moulded projecting kneelers at each side of the elevation. Numerous vents were located in the wall.
- 4.3.8 The central two bays each had large windows, which were a variation on a Palladian Window and reminiscent of a Wyatt Window (after James Wyatt, its inventor). These have three central lights with mullions, with two flanking lights on each side (Plate 9). Above the central lights were three further lights (boarded), which were separated by modified heads. The jambs either side of the upper windows took the form of an elongated scroll. The sloping sills of all the windows formed part of the sill band, which had a *cyma recta* moulding. The lintels formed part of the upper band, which was plain. The windows of the two outer bays were identical in construction and detail, but had fewer lights. All the windows are glazed with PVCu fenestration.
- 4.3.9 Above the windows of the central bays were two flat panels between projecting plain mouldings. The right hand panel was incised with 'GIRLS' the left hand incised with 'BOYS'. This was written in a naturalistic font that differs from that used on the gable of the main hall. Two flower motifs are inscribed either side. Originally, there were two entrances into the building, one for each sex, located either side of the two central bays. The Girls' entrance has been partially blocked and modified into a window (Plate 11), but the Boys' entrance remained, and is the now main entrance into the school (Plate 10). Both entrances were identical in nature and detail, being neo-classical in style with a date stone of '1891'. A flight of stone steps led up to the Boys' entrance (due to the sloping site), which had a modern door and window. The door surround had plain pilasters with plinths and cornice mouldings, and fluted scroll capitals. The head was plain and had a bead moulding. Above this was a projecting hood moulding, upon which the date stone was flanked by scroll mouldings (volutes). The date stone was capped by a small triangular pediment. At the time of survey, modern anti-climb railings were fitted to the hood. Flanking the doorway were two cast-iron downpipes.

- 4.3.10 The west gable elevation of the main hall was only partially visible from the ground, due to it being obscured by the lower part of the elevation (Plate 12). The details of construction were similar to those already described, and there was a panel in the central gable upon which the read ‘ABEL STREET BOARD SCHOOL’. The font differed from the inscription already described (see 4.3.9), although the two flower roundels were identical. The fenestration consisted of three sets of windows, the upper visible parts of which differed from those already described. The lintels had rounded corners, and the upper mullions were chamfered rather than square (Plate 12). Unfortunately, the lower part of the fenestration was not visible at the time of survey. There were kneelers at either side and a sandstone coping was visible.
- 4.3.11 **North Elevation:** this elevation comprised three distinct parts; the west part was the side elevation of the northernmost classroom fronting the west elevation (Fig 12, Plate 8), the main central part was four bays wide, which corresponded to four classrooms internally, and an eastern flat-roofed extension. The main outline was symmetrical but, unlike the front west elevation, the fenestration was not symmetrical. The windows were identical in detail to those on the front elevation, but differed slightly in arrangement, consisting of alternating sets of Wyatt Windows, with six and five windows respectively (Plate 8). The construction details of the elevation were similar to those on the front elevation.
- 4.3.12 The east side of the elevation consisted of a flat-roofed extension constructed of similar stone to the main part of the elevation. There was a clear vertical butt-joint, at the top of which is the left kneeler identical in appearance to the others already described (Plate 13). There were two windows of similar details to others already described, and a small parapet, through which a spout passed to a cast iron down pipe.
- 4.3.13 **East Elevation:** the flat-roofed extension (4.3.12) projected from the east elevation, together with an identical extension at the south end by approximately 1.5m (Plate 14, Fig 9). The original east elevation of the Junior School was therefore partly obscured, but from the limited inspection available it was seen to exhibit similar construction details to the main elevation. Butt-joints where both flat-roofed extensions met the main part of the building attested to their later construction date.
- 4.3.14 Both extensions were almost identical, with three windows and a doorway in the east elevation (Plate 14). The door in the northern extension appeared to have been inserted later, unlike the other doorway in the southern extension, which appeared to be contemporary with the construction of this extension. However, internal inspection (4.3.30) appeared to suggest that this replaced an original rear doorway that had a small gablet roof possibly similar in appearance to the main entrance of the infant school (4.4.9).
- 4.3.15 The original appearance of this elevation would have consisted of a single central gable with flanking walls, which were the eastern walls of Rooms 63 at the north side and 76 and 78 at the south side (Fig 9). The gablet roof of the original doorway was located leading out of Room 71 (4.3.30) in the southern central section of the east elevation. The main gable appeared to be of

identical appearance to those gables already described. The east elevation of the main hall was of similar appearance to the west elevation, the only difference being the lack of inscription, and curved and chamfered window surrounds.

- 4.3.16 **South Elevation:** the south elevation was identical to the north elevation, the main differences being a doorway allowing access into Room 83 and stone steps leading into the basement/plant room. Wrought iron railings surrounded the basement steps and there were twin cast iron coal chute covers set within a large flagstone (Plate 15). There was a blocked window on the western part of the elevation due to internal partitioning.
- 4.3.17 **Internal Details:** the following section will describe each internal room and space in turn clockwise, commencing with the rooms immediately accessible from the main (once Boys') entrance (Rooms 46, 47 etc), through which access to the Junior School was gained (Fig 9). Following internal soft stripping of the school, further inspection was carried out in order to try to determine the nature of the original layout, and some of the rooms were re-numbered; for the purposes of clarity these will be alphabetically labelled and prefixed with JS (Junior School) and A, B etc (JS-A for example). The descriptions will outline the nature of the original layout, together with a description of the layout of the school in its ultimate pre-demolition form.
- 4.3.18 **Rooms 46-52 (JS-A):** at the time of the first internal inspection (prior to the soft strip) these rooms comprised the administration area of the school, including the headmaster's office (Room 51) and the reception office (Room 52). They were all of late twentieth century appearance, and all had suspended polystyrene ceilings (approx 2.8m high) (Plate 16). Most of the internal partition walls were of timber and/or plasterboard construction and were of mid-late twentieth century appearance. Some of the internal doors appeared to date to the 1950s. Two of the rooms (Rooms 49 and 50) were staff toilets with late twentieth century fittings. Most of the floors of these rooms were laid down to either vinyl flooring or carpet, although the floor in the corridor was laid down to herringbone pattern wooden block flooring, some of which appeared to have been replaced or repaired (Plate 17).
- 4.3.19 Following the internal strip, all of the partition walls that divided these rooms were found to be modern and were removed (Fig 10). This revealed that, structurally, the rooms had been created from a single large space (Room JS-A, Fig 10, Plate 18). This revealed the original height of the ceiling to be approximately 4.1m and divided into two parts by twin RSJs. The larger part of the ceiling has canted sides, whilst the other is pitched and follows the line of the roof over the former Boys' entrance. The full height of the fenestration was revealed, and the whole floor was laid down to herringbone wooden blocks over concrete and fixed with bitumen. There was a hearth (with brown square tiles) located at the east side of the room, indicating the presence of a fireplace. A similar hearth was present in the adjacent room.
- 4.3.20 **Rooms 53-57 including part of 47 (JS-B):** these rooms were of similar late twentieth appearance to those already described above, with the same partition walls and ceiling, and further elaboration is unnecessary. Room 47 formed the



main entrance corridor to the school. Room 53 was the main staff room and was of entirely modern appearance. Rooms 55-57 were fitted out as staff toilets. Following the strip, these rooms merged into a single space, Room JS-B, which was accessible from Room JS-A. The RSJ that divided the ceiling into two was supported upon a moulded corbel (Plate 19). A hearth was visible in the north-west corner of the room. There was an interesting aperture in the south wall of the room (JS-B) which may have been a large window or doorway. It was still partially glazed on the upper section and similar in appearance to a corresponding opening on the south side of the building, between Rooms 83 and 87.

- 4.3.21 **Room 58:** this was a classroom accessed via the main hall (Plates 20 and 21), from which it was divided with a wooden partition wall in-between the original brick supports that had three interior windows at the top and one door. The floor was laid down to herringbone wood block flooring and the same suspended polystyrene ceiling already described previously. There were five exterior windows in the north wall, which had timber sills. The walls were painted plain plaster and there were two large vented metal boxes concealing cast iron radiators.
- 4.3.22 Following stripping, the original ceiling was revealed. This had canted sides, following the line of the roof (Plate 23), and was of common rafter construction with lath and plaster. The floor was removed during stripping to reveal a concrete sub-floor that may be original. The wooden dividing wall between the classroom and the main hall was removed to reveal the nature of the original construction of the internal walls, which were of brick with lime mortar. An RSJ spanned the gap and supported the upper part of the wall.
- 4.3.23 **Room 59:** this room was almost identical to Room 5, the only difference prior to the soft strip was that the floor was laid down to block flooring of a square rather than herringbone pattern (Plate 24). There was also a connecting door with Room 62 inserted at a later date, probably in the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most interesting feature in this room was a surviving fragment of painted wall decoration, which was discovered following the removal of a large whiteboard (Plate 25). It consisted of a repetitive band (at 1.5m height) of drab coloured volutes and scrolls with flower motifs, and was quite naturalistic in style. It was bordered by solid bands of red/brown colour. Below it was a solid brown whilst above was solid green. Evidence elsewhere (Room 87) suggested that this was the dominant colour scheme and may even have been the original decoration.
- 4.3.24 **Room 62:** this room is, again, identical in appearance to Rooms 58 and 59, but with a late twentieth century door allowing access to Room 63. This may have replaced an earlier doorway.
- 4.3.25 **Room 63:** this room is identical to Rooms 58, 59 and 62. Prior to the soft strip the floor was laid down to carpet, which concealed the wooden block floor.
- 4.3.26 **Rooms 64-68:** Rooms 64 and 65 were contained within the northern flat-roofed extension (4.3.12-15, Fig 9). Rooms 64 and 65 contained modern toilets, and Room 68 (and part of Room 64) apparently formed a corridor,

which was probably of similar appearance to that on the south side (Room 71). The rooms were of late twentieth century appearance (Plate 28) and consisted of bare brick walls that were plain painted throughout. Other than removal of fixtures and fittings, the layout of the rooms remained unaltered by the soft strip. Most of the walls had a tiled dado panel (1.18m high), and the floors were laid down to ceramic tiles. Two substantial cross-beams supported the flat roof and the ceiling was 3.76m high. All the window jambs were constructed from bull-nosed bricks. Room 67 and 68 remained partitioned and may have originally been so (Fig 9). This may have originally formed a second corridor in a similar fashion to Room 71, as evidenced by a blocked door in the east wall of the main hall, that once led into Room 66.

- 4.3.27 **Rooms 66, 69 and 70 (Room JS-C):** prior to the soft strip, these rooms formed the kitchen and storage areas, and were all of modern appearance, containing various items of kitchen equipment (Plate 26). The various rooms were divided from each other by brick and/or plasterboard partition walls. In common with all the rooms in the building, the ceiling was of suspended polystyrene construction. The floor in all rooms was laid down to ceramic tiles. A concertina door allowed access to and from the kitchen from the main hall.
- 4.3.28 Following the soft strip, this area largely became a single open space (Room JS-C, Fig 10, Plate 27) of the same dimensions as the classrooms Rooms 58-63, and of similar appearance. Two large cross RSJ beams provided support for the modern extractor system. An inserted door in the north wall of the room provides access to Rooms 64, 65, 67 and 68 (Fig 9)
- 4.3.29 **Room 71:** this room formed the main rear corridor that ultimately provided access and egress from the rear of the building (Fig 9). It comprised two parts, due to the eastern end having been extended when the flat-roofed extension was added. Parts of the south wall have been removed in order to provide access to Room 78. The same suspended ceilings were present and all the details prior to the soft strip were similar to the rooms described previously. The floor was laid down to vinyl. The east part of the room contained details, such as the tiled dado panel, which were visible in Room 64. Some stonework was also visible that was originally part of the east external elevation of the building.
- 4.3.30 Following the soft strip, the ceiling in the west part of the room was removed which revealed the upper part of the room and upper fenestration (Plate 29). Sections of moulded cornice are also visible. It is apparent that the small gablet visible on the east elevation formed part of the original rear entrance of the school (4.3.14). The internal appearance of the entrance is similar to the main entrance room in the Infant School (Plate 45).
- 4.3.31 **Room 72:** this room was being used as the caretaker/site manager office at the time of the survey and was contained within the southern rear flat-roofed extension (Fig 9). The dividing wall between this room and the eastern part of Room 71 was of brick construction, whilst the west wall was of stone construction and formed part of the original east external elevation prior to the construction of the extensions. The fixtures and fittings in this room, including

a sink, were all of late twentieth century appearance. The floor was laid down to vinyl covering.

- 4.3.32 **Rooms 73, 74 and 75:** these rooms were within the southern flat-roofed extension, and the dividing walls were either brick or plasterboard construction. The rooms were of modern appearance. Room 73 was used as a store, Room 74 was fitted out with a toilet and shower suite of late twentieth century appearance, and Room 75 was simply a connecting passage linking Rooms 73 and 74. A short section of tiled dado of identical appearance to those already described was visible in Room 74.
- 4.3.33 **Rooms 76, 77 and 78 (Room JS-D):** prior to the soft strip these rooms formed a cloakroom, and girls' and boys' toilets. All of the features were identical to the rooms already described, and all the fixtures and fittings were of late twentieth century appearance. The floor was laid down to vinyl. Following removal of the ceiling and internal dividing walls (which were of timber construction) this became a single open room (Room JS-D, Fig 10), which is a mirror image of Room 63. It is through this room that access to Rooms 73, 74 and 75 is available.
- 4.3.34 **Room 79:** prior to the soft strip, this room housed the school computers and access was only available via an inserted door leading from Room 78. The opening between this room and the main hall was infilled with a timber partition wall. There was a blocked opening between this room and Room 80, which was found to be of late twentieth century origin during the strip. Again, all the details prior to soft strip were identical to those classrooms already described. The floor was laid down to block flooring of identical appearance to that in Room 59. Following the soft strip the room was identical in appearance to those classrooms already described on the north side of the building (Rooms 58, 59 and 62).
- 4.3.35 **Rooms 80 and 82:** these two rooms were identical to the classrooms already described. There was internal access between the two, which was inserted later in the twentieth century (an RSJ was visible). Following the strip, these rooms were identical to their counterparts on the north side.
- 4.3.36 **Room 83-85 (Room JS-E):** Room 83 formed a small lobby area allowing access to the doorway located on the south elevation (Fig 9). This appeared to be an original feature, although modern doors had been fitted. Prior to being stripped, this room was of a similar appearance to the other rooms in the building, with the same ceiling and painted decoration (Plate 30). Rooms 84 and 85 formed girls' and boys' toilets and had been inserted later. Access to Rooms 86, 87, and the main hall was available from this room. Various original details were visible, such as a moulded plaster dado on the east wall (Plate 31 and 32), and the only remaining door surround likely to have been original consisting of a plain moulded architrave with deep plinth blocks (Plate 33) that led into Room 86. Rooms 83 and 86 were divided by a solid wall.
- 4.3.37 Following stripping, the suspended ceiling was removed to reveal the same roof as described in Room JS-B. Parts of the dado were also removed which revealed glazed bricks (Plate 32), that were likely to be original. Although

Rooms 84 and 85 were not removed during the strip their cinder block construction was clearly visible. There was a large full height aperture leading into Room 87, which was of similar appearance to the partially blocked opening in Room JS-B. This had been modified and it was not possible to ascertain whether it was original. However, there was a tall opening leading into the main hall that was probably original. During the stripping, the vinyl floor was removed to reveal a flagged floor in good condition, albeit for some holes and notches relating to former fixtures (Plate 34). The average size of the flags was approximately 0.9m by 0.6m.

- 4.3.38 **Room 86:** this room is only accessible from Room 83 and prior to the soft strip was of identical appearance to the classrooms already described. The floor was laid down to both herringbone block and carpet. There is a blocked window on the south wall (visible externally also) that appears to have been blocked in order to accommodate the dividing wall, although within Room JS-B to the north, the corresponding window remains unblocked. The room has windows on both the south and west walls. Following the soft strip, it was revealed that the dividing wall between this room and Room 87 had been modified at some point, and access into Room 87 had been available but appeared not to have been an original feature. This may have been connected with the blocked Girls' entrance, which is located on the west wall of this room. This was once identical to that in Room JS-A but has been partially blocked and turned into a window (Plates 12). No trace of the former entrance arrangements survived.
- 4.3.39 **Room 87 (and 88):** Room 87 was located at the front of the building and access to it was via either the main hall or Room 83 (Fig 9). Prior to soft stripping, the room was divided from the main hall by a modern concertina vinyl partition that was partially obscured by a further small room (Room 88) that had been inserted later (Room 88, incidentally, is only able to be accessed from Room 89, Fig 9). The room is of identical appearance to the other classrooms already described.
- 4.3.40 Room 88 was being used as storage at the time of the initial inspection, and evidence of access to the heating pipe ducts could be seen in the floor that continued into the main hall (Plate 37). This room was demolished during the soft strip and was revealed to be of cinder block construction.
- 4.3.41 **Room 89:** this room is identical to Room 87, and the general details are the same as other classrooms already described. Prior to the soft strip, a window was located in the dividing wall with Room 47 (JS-B, Fig 10), and is similar to a corresponding opening between Rooms 83 and 87. Following the soft strip no additional details were evident.
- 4.3.42 **Rooms 90-95, the main hall (Room JS-F):** the main hall was being used as a dining room and general assembly area at the time of the initial survey, and was divided into two areas (Rooms 90 and 95) by a brick mezzanine construction comprising Rooms 91-94, which was a later addition (Plates 35 and 36). The whole room had a polystyrene ceiling (5.4m high), and the floor was laid down to wooden block flooring (Plate 24). The general details of the hall are identical to the classrooms already described. At the west end of the

room a rectangular feature is present in the floor, which was revealed (during stripping) to be access for heating pipe ducting (Plate 37). To the north of this, and close to the doorway to Room 47, was a manhole cover that allowed further access to the heating pipe system. The school bell that was once located on the roof of the main hall (Plate 2) had been relocated to the east wall of the main hall, on a later bracket (Plate 38).

4.3.43 During the soft strip, the later brick mezzanine (Rooms 91-94, and 96 and 97) was removed, as were the partition walls dividing the hall from all the classrooms (Fig 10). The suspended ceiling was also removed revealing the nature of the roof construction (Plates 39 and 40). Each of the classrooms is able to be accessed from the main hall through high and wide openings that are spanned by boxed in RSJs. There are two high doorways at the east end (one of which is blocked) that allowed access to Rooms 68 and 71. There are two similar doorways at the west end allowing access to Rooms 47 and 83 (Fig 9).

4.3.44 The roof was supported by six large trusses, each of which consisted of two decorative arch-braces bolted to each side of the tie beam and the base of the principal rafters (Plate 41 and 42). The upper part of the roof was obscured by a ceiling (original). The tie beam was attached to the principal rafter by means of a wrought iron strap that has a decorated end in the form of a trefoil. A single bolt in the centre of each tie beam may have alluded to the presence of a king post (this was not able to be inspected). Each arch brace was attached to a wall post that rests upon a moulded stone corbel (Plate 44). There were three upper windows in each of the east and west elevations, together with six windows on each of the upper parts of the long elevations and long skylights on each side of the roof above the arch braces. The roof lights are glazed with mesh-reinforced glass but the frames may be original.

#### 4.4 INFANT SCHOOL

4.4.1 **General Description and Layout:** the Infant School lay to the east of the Junior School, and on a north/south axis, with the (original) main entrance located on the south elevation. It was rectangular in plan with some additional extensions at the rear (Fig 13). The current main entrance, which led to the main office, was located at the rear (north end) of the building. It was of a single storey with a basement, to which there was no access available for inspection.

4.4.2 In common with the Junior School there was a large central hall around which the classrooms were arranged (Fig 13). The roof of the hall was of mansard construction, and each classroom has its own pitched roof, similar in nature to those described for the Junior School.

4.4.3 There were 36 rooms (Fig 13), reduced to 26 following the soft strip (Fig 14) in the building, eight of which were classrooms, the remaining composed of toilets, and administration rooms and kitchens. Most of the rooms in the main part of the building are accessible from the hall.

- 4.4.4 **Fabric:** the fabric of the Infant School is identical to that of the Junior School (see 4.3.4), and the main structural materials and nature of construction was identical to that already described for the Junior School. The rear of the building has been extended and part of it has a flat roof (Rooms 7, 8 and 9, Fig 13), which appeared to be of bitumen. The extensions, comprising Rooms 1-9, were constructed from rendered brick with a concrete tile pitched roof. All of the fenestration is of PVCu.
- 4.4.5 The internal fabric was, again, similar to that already described for the Junior School (see 4.3.4). The same details, such as tiled flooring in the kitchens and vinyl flooring in all of the toilet areas, applied. The main hall was laid down to wooden block flooring, as were some of the classrooms. Decorative and coloured tiles adorned some of the walls. All of the fixtures and fittings were of late twentieth century date. Most of the internal fabric was removed during the soft strip to reveal mainly concrete floors and lath and plaster ceilings. All the remaining internal solid walls were of brick construction (Fig 14).
- 4.4.6 **External Details:** an outline of the nature of the exterior appearance of the building will be outlined. For the most part, details such as the fenestration and general nature of construction were similar to the Junior School.
- 4.4.7 **Main (South) Elevation:** this was the principal elevation of the building, and the original entrance facing onto St Philip Street (Fig 15, Plate 44 and 45). This comprised two separate parts with the upper part forming the south gable elevation of the main hall (Room 29). It appeared to be of similar appearance to the north gable of the hall (Plate 48), but visibility of the elevation was limited resulting in an incomplete inspection.
- 4.4.8 The lower part of the south elevation was three rooms wide and had a gablet above the main central entrance. The elevation is symmetrical and there were four large mullion windows in sets of three that exhibited similar decorative details to those on the Junior School (Plate 44). There was a plinth and a plain band, together with eight ventilation grilles and moulded cornice. There were stone steps leading down to a basement at the east side of the elevation, which was surrounded by a wrought iron gate and fence, with a low wall (Plate 47). There was no access to the basement at the time of the survey.
- 4.4.9 The doorway was decorative in a manner similar to those on the Junior School (see 4.3.10) principal elevation, albeit with some slight differences (Plates 10, 11 and 45). There was a stone mullion transom light above the door, over which is a hood mould with scrolled volutes and centre block (pediment missing). Above the door is a small gablet with kneelers, and a flat panel inscribed with 'INFANTS' in the same script as those on the main elevation of the Junior School, although the two flower motifs differ slightly.
- 4.4.10 **West Elevation:** this elevation comprised two separate elements, the northern element being the extension. The main element of the elevation was constructed from the same materials as the rest of the building and the Junior School, and consisted of the gable elevations of four of the classrooms (Rooms 22-28) (Plate 47). The overall style of the elevation was similar to the main elevation of the Junior School. Three of the gables were identical and

contained three tall mullioned windows with upper transoms, and with flanking windows. The general style of the fenestration is very similar to those on the main elevation of the Junior School (see 4.3.8) although there are minor differences in detailing, such as the jambs of the upper windows that were plain and not scrolled. Also, the frames are of timber, and not PVCu as in the Junior School. There was the same plinth and pediments at the apex of the gables. Cast iron grilles were also present, identical to those on the other elevations. All the rainwater goods are cast iron and there were anti-vandal barriers attached to the top of the down pipes.

- 4.4.11 The elevation of Rooms 23-25 is different to the other gables, and contained tall mullion windows with upper transoms and lights, with two flanking windows; it is of similar appearance to some of the windows on the north-facing elevation of the Junior School. A late twentieth century doorway has been inserted into the right window that allowed access to the kitchen area, formerly comprising Rooms 23-25, which was removed during the soft strip of the interior of the Infants School to reveal a single open space (Room IS-B, Fig 14). There was a low wall adjacent to the door and a dark vertical stain on the elevation, suggesting that a porch or other structure was once present.
- 4.4.12 The other part of this elevation comprised the extensions and is, for the most part, fairly unremarkable. There is a small single storey structure directly attached to the north elevation of the Infants School, which was of similar fabric to the main building, and contains Rooms 35 and 36. The plinth continued around from the west elevation, and there was a small window with sandstone lintel and sloping sill of identical appearance to those on the flat roofed extensions of the Junior School. The northern most part of the west elevation consisted of the west gable of the modern extension at the rear of the building that contained Rooms 3-6. It was cement rendered and contained four windows, each of which had a sloping brick sill. The gable was evidently constructed from brick as this was visible below the render at the base of the wall. To the right of the gable was a modern double door that served as the main entrance to the school.
- 4.4.13 **The North Elevation:** as already described, the north end of the Infants School has been extended (Fig 13), and the lower part of the elevation of the main building is obscured by the single storey extensions (Plate 48).
- 4.4.14 The main element of the elevation formed the north gable elevation of the main hall (Room 29, Fig 13) which was set back from the main entrance elevation. The roof of the main hall of the Infants School was of mansard construction, which differed from the elevation of the main hall of the Junior School (4.3.11), which was of pitched construction. The general nature of the construction of the gable was identical to those already described, and there were seven tall windows arranged in a central group of three with two flanking. The central three windows, in common with those on the west elevation, were taller and had three upper windows. All the windows were divided by stone transoms in a similar manner to those on the gable elevations of the main hall of the Junior School, although the general nature of the decoration was more restrained than that of the Junior School. There are two small apertures situated above the central windows that have a surround

similar in nature to the fenestration, and are boarded. Above this are two metal brackets of unknown function.

- 4.4.15 The other element of the original elevation of the main building comprised the north elevations of Rooms 28 and 10 (Plate 48). These were, for the most part, obscured by the later extensions, therefore access was limited. The visible section of the elevations were plain in appearance, and contained no fenestration. There was a single downpipe and a sandstone cornice. The roofs were visible, hipped at one end and gabled at the other, with an identical covering to that already described.
- 4.4.16 The north-facing elevations of Rooms 4-6 and Rooms 7 and 8 are visible from the playground to the north. The north-facing long elevation of Rooms 4-6 is similar in nature to the northernmost gable element of the west elevation already described (4.4.12). The north elevation of Rooms 7 and 8 is plain and without fenestration. There is a projecting plinth of identical appearance to that visible on the main part of the building. The school boundary wall extended to the east and west.
- 4.4.17 **The East Elevation:** the main south part of the elevation was essentially the same as the west elevation (4.4.10). The extension on this side of the building was flat roofed and stepped. It was constructed from the same fabric as the remainder of the building, and the fenestration exhibits the same detail in the sills and lintels. There are three mullioned windows lighting Room 9 and, to the right of these, there was a three-light mullion, the central light of which had been converted to a doorway to allow access to Room 8. There appeared to be no clear join between the flat roofed extension and the main school, although there was a kneeler above the 'join' suggesting the site of the original elevation terminal.
- 4.4.18 **Internal Details:** in a similar manner to the Junior School (4.3.18), the nature of the internal layout will be discussed in the following section. Each internal room and space will be discussed in turn, clockwise, commencing with Room 19 immediately accessible from the main entrance (Fig 13). The rooms in the main part of the building will be described first, followed by the rooms in the rear extensions. After the internal soft stripping, further inspection was carried out in order to try to determine the nature of the original layout of the building. Consequently, some of the rooms were re-numbered and, for purposes of clarity, these will be alphabetically labelled and prefixed with IS (Infant School) and A, B etc (IS-A, for example, Fig 14). The descriptions will outline the nature of the original layout, together with a description of the layout of the school in its ultimate pre-demolition and form.
- 4.4.19 **Rooms 17-21 (Room IS-A):** prior to the soft strip, these rooms formed the entrance corridor (Room 19) and flanking toilets (Rooms 18 and 21), and cloakrooms (Rooms 17 and 20) (Fig 13). All were of late twentieth century appearance with suspended polystyrene ceilings and vinyl floors. The walls dividing the rooms were of plasterboard and cinder block construction. All the fixtures and fittings were of late twentieth century appearance. Two wide openings between Rooms 16 and 17, and Rooms 20 and 22 appear to have been inserted later. Following the soft strip it was revealed that these rooms



were erected within a large single room of similar dimensions to other classrooms within the building (Room IS-A, Fig 14). This, in common with all the other rooms in this building (and the Junior School), was open up to the roof (Plate 50). The cross walls dividing it from Rooms 16 and 22 are of brick construction that was laid in English garden wall bond. The original ceiling of this room, which was obscured by suspended ceilings, was revealed to be of lath and plaster construction with an iron ventilation grill located in the centre.

- 4.4.20 Each of the north and south sides of the ceiling sloped to respect the roof line in exactly the same manner as those in the Junior School. Indeed, the whole structure is identical to most of the ceilings in the Junior School. The north side of the ceiling had a flat section (Plate 51), which corresponded to the pediment of the main door (Plate 45), and appeared to be similar to the probable arrangement in Room 71 of the Junior School (4.3.29).
- 4.4.21 The north side of Room IS-A comprised three high openings, all of which allowed access to the main hall (Room 29). These were spanned by substantial twin parallel iron joists, to which cast iron brackets supporting the roof were bolted. The large openings were probably originally filled with glazed panels, and this room may have housed cloakrooms and the entrance arrangements for the school. There was no evidence of any former wall divisions within the space.
- 4.4.22 **Room 22:** this room was last used as a classroom and had the same appearance as the classrooms in the Junior School (Plate 52). The room had a polystyrene suspended ceiling and the walls were plain plastered. The floor was laid down to vinyl and carpet, and the fixtures and fittings were of later twentieth century origin. Following the strip, all the internal fabric was removed. The ceiling was revealed to be identical to those in the Junior School. All the plaster had been removed and the roof structure was revealed to be of common rafter construction (see Plate 24). The floor, although removed during the soft strip, was revealed to be herringbone wooden block bonded with bitumen to the concrete sub floor. This room was not directly accessible from the main hall and access was only available via Room 20 (or Room IS-A, Fig 14).
- 4.4.23 **Rooms 23-25 (Room IS-B):** these three rooms contained the kitchen area, food preparation and storage areas (Fig 13). The rooms had been inserted into what was originally a single open space of similar dimensions to the other classrooms, and was indeed probably originally used as a classroom. All the fixtures and fittings were of late twentieth century appearance. Following the soft strip, all of the internal dividing walls were removed, and were revealed to be of either brick or cinder block construction. There was a tall wide opening at the east side, which was identical to those already described in the Junior School. Various pipes were fitted which served the kitchens. The floor appeared to have been laid down to wooden herringbone blocks.
- 4.4.24 **Rooms 26, 27 and Part of Room 28:** Room 28 is a further classroom into which a small room with low ceiling had been inserted that contained toilets (Room 26). There was also a small cloakroom area (Room 27). The general appearance of the room prior to the soft strip was identical to all the other classrooms in the building, and all of the fixtures and fittings were modern.

Room 28 once comprised two separate classrooms that have been partly combined by the insertion of a wide opening in the dividing wall. They were last in use as a single room. Prior to the soft strip, the floor was laid down to herringbone wood block flooring and carpet. Following the soft stripping, all the internal fabric was removed and the room had the same appearance as those already described (Fig 14).

4.4.25 **Room 28 (North Part):** this room was of identical appearance to those already described.

4.4.26 **Room 29, The Main Hall:** this room was obviously the largest room in the building, forming the main hall and is of similar appearance to the main hall in the Junior School (Plates 35-36, 39-41 and 54-56, *Section 4.3.43*). Access to most parts of the original layout of the Infants School were available through this room, and it was apparent that most of the group activities took place in the hall. Most of the main classrooms were accessed via this room.

4.4.27 Prior to the internal soft strip, the fabric of the room was identical to the main hall in the Junior School, and there was a polystyrene tiled ceiling and herringbone block floor. The main classrooms were divided from the hall by large glass and timber partitions, which were of twentieth century appearance and identical to those in the Junior School.

4.4.28 Following the internal stripping, the ceiling, floor and all the timber and glass partitions were removed (Plate 56). The roof structure was revealed to be almost identical to that in the main hall of the Junior School (Plates 40-43, *Section 4.3.44*). There were four trusses of identical design to those in the Junior School, but slightly taller due to the steeper pitch of the mansard roof. Two long reinforced glass rooflights were also visible but they did not follow the full length of the roof. The north wall of the hall was dominated by the large windows. Below these, was a small room or storage cupboard (Room 31) which was plain. Two iron rings at the northern end of the east wall were attached to a plate bolted to the wall.

4.4.29 **Room 10:** the general appearance of this room was the same as all the classrooms in the building both prior to, and following the soft strip. In similar fashion to the north part of Room 28, the room was connected to the adjacent rooms (Rooms 11-14, Fig 13) via an inserted wide doorway. Direct access to the main hall was via a conventional doorway which was probably the original access.

4.4.30 **Rooms 11-14 (Room IS-C):** prior to soft stripping, these rooms consisted of toilets and cloakrooms (Fig 13). These were all of late twentieth century appearance and identical to those already described. The floors in Rooms 12 and 14 were laid down to vinyl, whilst Rooms 11 and 13 had herringbone block floors. There was a small section of checkerboard wooden block floor in Room 13 that appeared to have been inserted later and suggested either the floor was repaired or that there had been an additional smaller room.

4.4.31 Following the soft strip, and in common with all the other rooms in this building, the modern fabric was removed to leave an open space of the same

dimensions as the other classrooms (Fig 14). The room had the same high ceiling and no further features worthy of note were revealed.

- 4.4.32 **Room 15:** like the other classrooms already described, this room was of entirely modern appearance prior to the soft strip. It had a suspended ceiling and the floor was laid down to herringbone wood block. There was a scar in the floor that seemed to suggest a former partition wall or division had been present. Interestingly, the floor in this room was a lower level than the surrounding rooms. After the strip, the concrete sub-floor was revealed to step down in a similar manner. There appeared to be no obvious explanation for this. All of the rooms on the east side of the building are interconnected by wide, doorless, openings, which were inserted later. All the lintels were late twentieth century rolled steel joists of similar appearance to those in the Junior School.
- 4.4.33 **Room 16:** this room was of identical appearance to all the others already described, and was last used as a classroom. There was access from this room to Rooms 15 and 17 via inserted doorways. In common with Room 22, there was no direct access to the hall, access was only available via Room 17 (IS-A, Fig 14). There was a large flue attached to the north wall.
- 4.4.34 Following the soft strip, some previous decorative elements were revealed, including some wallpaper with trellis and floral motifs, a section of dado moulding, and the bare fabric of an internal dividing wall (Plate 57). This was of identical appearance to that revealed in the Junior School (Plate 32).
- 4.4.35 **Rooms 1-6:** the extensions at the rear of the building were obviously constructed in order to provide additional rooms for staff and administration. Room 1 was the small lobby forming the relocated main entrance to the building enabling security to be controlled from the office (Room 3) (Fig 13). Rooms 1-6 were all of late twentieth century appearance, and contained no fabric pertinent to the earlier, main part of the school. Following the soft strip, no additional features were revealed. The only feature of direct interest was in Room 2, and was a sloping plinth running the length of the wall which, although plastered, was of similar dimensions to the plinth surrounding the main building (Plate 58). This suggested that it was originally an external elevation. A further corridor allowing access to the main hall from Room 2 (Room 2a) is discussed in *Section 4.4.41*.
- 4.4.36 **Rooms 7, 8 and 9:** the corridor from Room 2 led in to corridor Room 32, which allowed access into Rooms 7, 8 and 9 (Fig 13). Room 9 was the first room encountered, being used for reception classes at the time of the initial survey. All these rooms were housed within the flat-roofed extension at the rear of the main building. The general appearance was consistent with other classrooms in the school and had been comprehensively modernised. There were suspended polystyrene ceilings, and the floors were laid down to carpet and vinyl. Following the soft strip, no internal fabric was removed.
- 4.4.37 Room 7 was being used as a toilet area, the fittings of which were identical to the others in the building. Room 8 was a small cloakroom and both were divided from Room 9 by a solid wall. The dividing wall between Rooms 7 and

8 (Fig 13) was of solid construction. There was a small walk-in cupboard at the north-west corner of Room 9, within which appeared to be blocked doors that once allowed access to Room 8 and the exterior prior to the construction of Room 6

4.4.38 Upon closer inspection it was revealed that all the rooms contained areas of wall tiles that were painted over and/or concealed. Most of these were plain red or white, but the tiles in Room 9 were found to be patterned and comprised mainly cream tiles with a green band and trimmer, and individual tiles with illustrations of various animals (Plate 59). The tiles covered the walls up to dado height (0.92m) (Plate 60).

4.4.39 **Rooms 31-36:** these rooms were located at the rear of the main hall and sandwiched between the main part of the building and the later extensions (Fig 13). They housed staff toilets and the cleaner's and caretaker's cupboards, and were all of modern appearance. Rooms 30, 31, 33 and 34 (Fig 13) were all plain plastered and contained no features worthy of note. The rooms contained various shelves and cupboards, all of which were of late twentieth century appearance. Some of the door surrounds had tall plinth blocks, and the internal dividing walls were of solid construction. Little additional detail was revealed after the soft strip.

4.4.40 **Rooms 35 and 36:** these two rooms comprised a small cleaner's cupboard with sink and a small toilet (Fig 13). Both rooms were fairly plain in appearance, with plain plastered walls and vinyl flooring. Both rooms had tiled dado panels up to 1.38. high, which were mainly plain white rectangular tiles with a decorative band of coloured insets and a coloured trimmer (Plate 61).

4.4.41 **Rooms 2a and 32:** both of these rooms allowed access into the main hall from Room 2, and were located either side of Rooms 30, 31, 33 and 34 (Fig 13). Both of these corridors were of late twentieth century appearance, with floors that sloped up to the main hall, although there may have previously been steps or stairs.

## 4.5 THE SCIENCE OUTBUILDING

4.5.1 **General Appearance and Layout:** this building was positioned to the south of the main Junior School. It was rectangular and comprised two large classrooms (Rooms 60 and 99), together with two smaller storage rooms (Rooms 100 and 101) (Fig 9). Each of the two classrooms had a separate external entrance to the north and were interconnected internally. Room 99 was slightly wider than Room 60. The south wall of the building formed part of the southern boundary of the perimeter wall and was only able to be inspected from outside the school wall. There was a small electricity substation at the east end, to which there was no access.

4.5.2 **Fabric:** the building was constructed using the same materials as both the Junior and Infant Schools, but was quite plain in comparison, with little embellishment (Plate 62). All the walls were constructed from the same stone as the main buildings and all the fine stonework such as lintels, sills and

copings of smooth sandstone. All the windows were PVCu double-glazed units, and the rainwater goods were either cast iron or PVC. The gutters were ogee s-aped, the roof of slated pitched construction, and the ridge was of terracotta tiles. A roof light was present on the north slope and there was a single metal ventilation cowl on the ridge. The roof above Room 99 was asymmetrical.

- 4.5.3 Internally, the fabric was similar to that described for the rooms in the other buildings and, prior to the soft strip, most of the fabric was of late twentieth century appearance with carpeted floors and plain plastered walls.
- 4.5.4 **External Details, The North Elevation:** this formed the main elevation, and housed both of the doorways (both modern) that allowed access to the building. The elevation consisted of two parts, the north elevation of Room 99 (east), and the north elevation of Room 60 (west). The north elevation of Room 99 projected slightly to the north, and the elevations differed slightly from each other in that the windows of Room 60 were slightly taller than those of Room 99. The sills and lintels were all of the same chamfered sandstone and differed from those on the main buildings. The north elevation of Room 60 also had a plinth of similar appearance to those already described on the main buildings. There was a clear join where Rooms 60 and 99 met and it appears that Room 99 was added later.
- 4.5.5 **The South Elevation:** this elevation faced St Philip Street and formed part of the perimeter wall (Plate 62). The fenestration was similar to that on Room 66, and there were six apertures, together with a small opening in to the substation. There were six iron ventilation grills on the west side of the elevation (Room 66, Plate 62) and two blocked ground level holes. There were no obvious joins to indicate phased construction.
- 4.5.6 **The West Elevation:** this was a gable elevation and of the same construction as the north-facing elevation of Room 60. There were no windows, only a small louvered ventilation aperture at the apex. The plinth visible on the north elevation continues around, and there were four low-level cast iron ventilation grills of exactly the same design as those on the south elevation. Plain copings were present on each of the roof slopes, and there were two plain kneelers.
- 4.5.7 **The East Elevation:** this is similar to the west elevation, although there was no ventilation grill and the elevation was partly obscured by railings associated with the electricity substation.
- 4.5.8 **Internal Details, Room 99:** this was the largest of the rooms within this building, and was last being used as a general classroom/assembly area. Prior to being stripped, the room was of late twentieth century appearance with modern fixtures and fittings. Low wooden benches, with sinks and defunct gas fittings were present, indicating a previous use as a science laboratory/classroom. The walls were of painted brick (stretcher bond), and all the window apertures had bull-nosed bricks to the corners. Some of the sills appeared to have been replaced. The ceiling was asymmetrical, and three cross beams were present. The space above the ceiling was not accessible, therefore the roof structure was not inspected. The floor was laid down to carpet fixed

securely to the floor, although inspection revealed the floor beneath was of wooden block.

- 4.5.9 Following the soft strip, all the benches and fixtures were removed, as well as the floor covering, to reveal a concrete sub-floor. Removal of the benches revealed the bricks to be of glazed manufacture. Large cast iron radiators and pipes were also revealed. There was a slightly raised square area of concrete at the west end of the room. This measured 2.47m by 2.35m, and may have been a base for a bench or machine. A lead pipe trenched into the floor may have supplied water or gas to this fixture.
- 4.5.10 **Room 101:** this was a small storage cupboard only accessible from Room 99, that housed various pipes and electrical cupboards.
- 4.5.11 **Room 100:** this room was almost identical in appearance to Room 101, and connected Rooms 99 and Room 60. The whole doorway into Room 99 was removed during the soft strip to reveal the nature of the construction. From this it was apparent that some rebuilding had been carried out and an additional skin of glazed brick may have been added (Plate 63). The doorway into Room 60 differed from that into Room 99, in that the arch of the doorway was part segmentally-arched rather than flat. Maker's marks are visible on the back face of some of the bricks (Plate 64). The floor in this room was concrete.
- 4.5.12 **Room 60:** this room was also being used as a classroom prior to the closure of the school and was, again, of late twentieth century appearance with a polystyrene suspended ceiling and carpeted floor. Wooden benches of similar appearance to those in Room 99 lined the south wall. There was also a wooden cupboard that was built-in to a fireplace situated within a chimney breast on the east wall (no chimney stack was visible outside).
- 4.5.13 Following the soft stripping, all of the fixtures and fittings were removed including all of the benches, the built-in cupboard and the suspended ceiling. Plate 4 illustrates a photograph of the appearance of this room during its earlier use, although undated it appears to be from around the 1920s and is similar to the fabric revealed (Plate 65). The walls are of lime green glazed bricks with darker green bands, and all the apertures have bull-nosed bricks and segmental arched heads. The cupboard that was set into the fireplace was removed to reveal an opening with evidence of soot blackening, which housed the range just visible on Plate 4. The floor was concrete and long concrete pads were present where the benches had been situated. Behind these was a drainage system for the large sinks just visible on Plate 4. Large cast iron radiators and associated pipe systems had also been revealed. The radiators were embellished with the makers mark 'CRANE'. The roof structure consisted of four French angle-iron trusses with bolted members (Plate 65), the heels of which were set within the wall. There were two timber purlins on each chord, and the roof covering was matchboard.

## 5. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The assessment revealed that Abel Street Board School was constructed in 1891 and, as the illustration of the Junior School in the Burnley Gazette, dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 1891 (Plate 1), shows the general outward appearance of the school has changed little over the intervening century. Most of the changes have, predictably, been internal modifications, in order to accommodate the changing nature of education practices over the years. The following sections describe the nature of the changes and also outline the evidence for the original layout of the buildings.

### 5.2 THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

5.2.1 The building investigation and recording revealed that the external appearance of the school retained much of its original character. The windows had been replaced with PVCu and the building had been extended to the rear. The appearance of the exterior fabric of the school is described in some detail in a newspaper article from the Burnley Gazette, dated December 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 (*Appendix 3*), and most of the fabric remained largely unchanged.

5.2.2 The main entrance utilised the original Boys' entrance (Plate 10), the Girls' entrance being partially blocked (Plate 11). This may have been carried out during the 1930s when the school underwent structural modifications to provide boys senior education. The rear extensions, comprising Rooms 64, 65, 67 and 72-75, may have also been added around this time, although no specific outline of the nature of the alterations was discovered during the assessment. The joins were clearly visible (Plate 13) and the extensions had flat roofs and features consistent with a mid-twentieth century date of construction, although the design is similar to the earlier parts of the school. Internal features, such as wall tiling, also contributed to the dating. It was obvious that the rear entrance located in Room 71 (Plate 30) was modified when the southernmost rear extension was constructed and the original rear entrance became subsumed within the later fabric.

5.2.3 The playgrounds were mentioned in the newspaper article of December 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 as being of tarmacadam with inclinations and falls of dish bricks, so as 'to ensure perfect freedom from damp' (*Appendix 3*). There were also flagged pathways leading up to entrances from the streets. Covered sheds were located in each playground that had iron principals and slated roofs. All these features had been removed and each playground was simply laid down to asphalt at the time of the survey, although they may have been in existence as late as the 1990s as some external structures are illustrated on maps (Fig 7).

5.2.4 The interior of Junior School had undergone significant internal alteration and modification. The alteration of the main hall (Room JS-F) was immediately noticeable with the insertion of the brick mezzanine and the general

modernisation of the fabric (Plates 35 and 36). The newspaper article of December 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 (*Appendix 3*) describes the 'Central Hall System' which was the principle adopted. The hall was used for the assembling and dismissing of the children, for drill, and collective lessons. The classrooms were clustered around the halls, eleven in the case of the Junior School (or Mixed as it was then referred). The classrooms were originally divided from the hall by wood and glass partitions so that the master and mistress could supervise the work being carried out. There was no evidence of the former layout of these or any other internal dividing walls other than the current solid walls.

- 5.2.5 These glass and timber partitions were obviously removed and replaced by mid-late twentieth century partitions, which resulted in the classrooms being separated from the hall and, as a consequence, not being able to be viewed from the hall. A suspended ceiling was also inserted. When the internal fabric, including the partitions and suspended ceiling, was removed during the soft stripping, the open nature of the space was revealed (Plates 39-41). The original structure of the roof was revealed, including all the trusses and corbels (Plates 42 and 43).
- 5.2.6 Most of the classrooms were extensively modernised with much of the fabric of either mid or late-twentieth century appearance, and some of the modification probably took place when the school was altered during the 1930s. All of the ceilings had been lowered by the insertion of polystyrene suspended ceilings which, when removed, revealed the true nature of the ceilings that reached roof height (Plate 23). Cast iron ventilation grills were present that alluded to the ventilation system described in *Appendix 3*. None of the cowls survived (only one survived on the Science Building). Similarly, although some cast iron radiators do survive they may not be original. Certainly, none of the boilers survive, and modern heating systems were present in the basement. There were two coal chute covers adjacent to the entrance to the basement which alluded to the former coal-fired boilers (Plate 15).
- 5.2.7 Some of the larger spaces were divided to create administration and staff rooms, most notably Rooms 48-57, which were removed during the soft strip to become Rooms JS-A and JS-B (Fig 10). The entrances were described as having flagged floors with tiled vestibules and coloured lead lights in the partitions (*Appendix 3*). None of these remained in Room JS-A, but a section of flagged floor was revealed during the stripping in Room 83 (Room JS-E) (Plate 34). The Girls' entrance was situated in Room 86 (evidenced by the blocked entrance), and this area probably formed part of the girls lavatories, although there is no evidence to support this conclusion. The lavatories mentioned in the newspaper article are no longer in evidence, and all the toilets inspected were of late twentieth century origin.
- 5.2.8 Almost all of the original internal fabric within the school had either been removed or modernised (including being covered up). Much of the flooring was of polished wooden block, laid either in herringbone (Plate 17) or checkerboard pattern (Plate 24). The floor was described as being of 'red deal blocks laid on a bed of concrete' (*Appendix 3*). It is not known which pattern



was originally installed, but both were laid on concrete discovered during the soft strip. It is possible that the herringbone pattern was laid during the alterations during the 1930s as the pattern respects the walls inserted in to Room JS-A. A rectangular feature present in the floor of the main hall (Plate 37) was apparently an inspection slot for heating pipes. There was a tantalising glimpse of previous decorative treatment with the revealing of some wall surfaces that had escaped modernisation in Rooms 59 (Plate 25) and Room 83 (JS-E). Identical decoration was revealed in the Infant School as well.

### 5.3 THE INFANT SCHOOL

- 5.3.1 The external appearance of this building is probably similar to the original design despite no illustrations being available. The original entrance which is located on the south elevation (Plate 45) was still used, but the main entry to the building was through a purpose-built entrance in the later extensions.
- 5.3.2 In common with the Junior School, this building has undergone fairly extensive internal alteration, with some of the original large classrooms being subdivided and modernised (Fig 13). The rooms at the south end of the building (Rooms 17-21, Room IS-A, Fig 14) have seen the most amount of modification, with the insertion of a corridor and toilets. This was originally a larger space of similar size to the other classrooms (Plate 50), and formed the entrance that may have been similar to those described for the Junior School. Some original decoration was revealed in Room 16 (Plate 57) that was identical to that inspected in the Junior School. The floors were of the same construction.
- 5.3.3 The most obvious modern feature of the Infant School was the addition of extensions at the rear of the building. There appears to have been two phases of construction, during the 1930s and in the later twentieth century. Rooms 7, 8, and 9 were probably being constructed at the same time as those on the Junior School, during the 1930s alteration, as the general appearance of these is similar to the extensions on the Junior School. Internal features such as the decorative tiles in Rooms 9 (Plate 59) also point toward this date. Furthermore, the extension is not illustrated on the 1914 OS map (Fig 5) but is on the 1960 OS map (Fig 6). Rooms 30-36 appear to part of the original construction of the building as evidenced in Room 2 where a plinth is visible that once must have been an external feature (Plate 58) suggesting that Rooms 2 and 32 formed part of the original entrance arrangements.
- 5.3.4 The extensions containing Rooms 1-6 are later and probably date to the later twentieth century. Evidence that the south wall of Room 2 was originally the north external elevation (Plate 58), supports this. The 1994 map (Fig 7) illustrates some extension but not to the extent present prior to demolition.
- 5.3.5 The main hall in the Infants School was described as having a ‘large gallery at the further end’ for ‘object and singing lessons’ (*Appendix 3*), although there was no actual evidence for this. Similarly, no evidence exists for the babies’ room, that was described as also having a gallery, and was able to be

dismissed without disturbing the other parts of the school. This may have been located in Rooms 30-36.

## 5.4 THE SCIENCE BUILDING

5.4.1 A structure is illustrated in this location on the 1893 OS map (Fig 4), the footprint of which differs slightly from the current building (Fig 8), although the 1914 map appears to show a similar layout (Fig 5). Inspection has revealed evidence, such as slight differences in construction, to suggest the building is of two phases, Room 99 probably being later than Room 60. An illustration dating to the 1920s (Plate 4) illustrates the appearance of the room, which is remarkably similar to that observed following the soft strip (Plate 65), and was obviously being used for home science/economics lessons. Interestingly, though, the building is not depicted on the illustration of school published in the Burnley Gazette (Plate 1). The current building may not be contemporary with the other school buildings. That said, a single ventilation cowl remains on the roof (Plate 62), which was of similar appearance to those illustrated on Plate 2. Therefore, the structure may date to within a few years of the construction of the Junior and Infant Schools.

## 5.5 CONCLUSIONS AND PHASING

5.5.1 It is apparent that Abel Street School had survived relatively intact, to become Barden High School, with most of the original layout being revealed when the twentieth century additions and fabric was removed. It is unsurprising that much interior modernisation was carried out to correlate with changing education practices, and more comfortable and practical accommodation was desired. Even though the heating was described as being sufficient to ensure ‘70 degrees in the coldest weather’ (*Appendix 3*), the buildings must still have been quite uncomfortable compared to modern standards. However, having 90 children in the largest classrooms may have generated some additional heat.

5.5.2 In summary, each building exhibited more than a single phase of construction and alteration, the main details of which are outlined below;

5.5.3 **Junior School, Phase 1:** this phase dates to the original construction of the school, the outline of which is visible on Figure 4. The internal layout consisted of 11 classrooms, with other rooms for teachers and toilets. Rooms 87 and 89 held 90 children and the other classrooms, including Rooms 58, 59, 62, 63, 79, 80 and 82, held 60. The main hall was opened up to the roof, and there were separate entrances for boys and girls, as well as additional entrances to the playgrounds.

5.5.4 **Junior School, Phase 2:** this phase of alteration took place during the 1930s, changes included the construction of extensions to the rear of the building, which included Rooms 64, 64a and 65, and 72-74. Some of the internal spaces were modified and Rooms 46-57 were probably created at this time. Some floors may have been relaid during this phase.

- 5.5.5 **Junior School, Phase 3:** this last phase of alteration was carried out in the late twentieth century, and may have been an ongoing process that included the dividing of the classrooms (1960s?), the creation of the kitchens (Rooms 66-70), the insertion of the suspended ceilings, and all the modern fabric. The PVCu windows were also inserted, in the later twentieth century. Addition of the mezzanine in the main hall also dates to the late twentieth century.
- 5.5.6 **Infant School, Phase 1:** in common with the Junior School the extent of the first phase of construction is illustrated on Figure 4. This included the main building and Rooms 30-36. The internal layout apparently consisted of five classrooms (*Appendix 3*) meaning that the remaining rooms accommodated such rooms as the babies' department, and cloak rooms and lavatories. There was no evidence of the location of these rooms.
- 5.5.7 **Infant School, Phase 2:** the 1930s alterations saw the addition of the flat roofed extension at the rear, that probably housed the Nursery class. Some internal partitions may have been removed and/or inserted at this time.
- 5.5.8 **Infant School, Phase 3:** the last phase includes changes similar to those carried out in the Junior School, with the creations of kitchens, insertion of modern toilet facilities and general modernisation. The rear extensions containing Rooms 1-6, were constructed after 1994 (Fig 7).
- 5.5.9 **The Science Building, Phase 1:** this building, or at least part of it, may be contemporary with the rest of the school as it is illustrated on the 1893 map (Fig 4). It is probable that Room 60 was constructed first, and contains detail similar to the main school buildings, such as the plinth and surviving cowl. The interior is consistent with a nineteenth century date, although the roof construction differs somewhat. There is no evidence for the original use of the building.
- 5.5.10 **The Science Building, Phase 2:** Room 99 was added or widened possibly soon after the initial construction or during the 1930s alterations. Some additional alterations, such as installation of sinks and benches, may have been carried out, hence the name of the building.
- 5.5.11 **The Science Building, Phase 3:** modernisation took place in the mid-late twentieth century.

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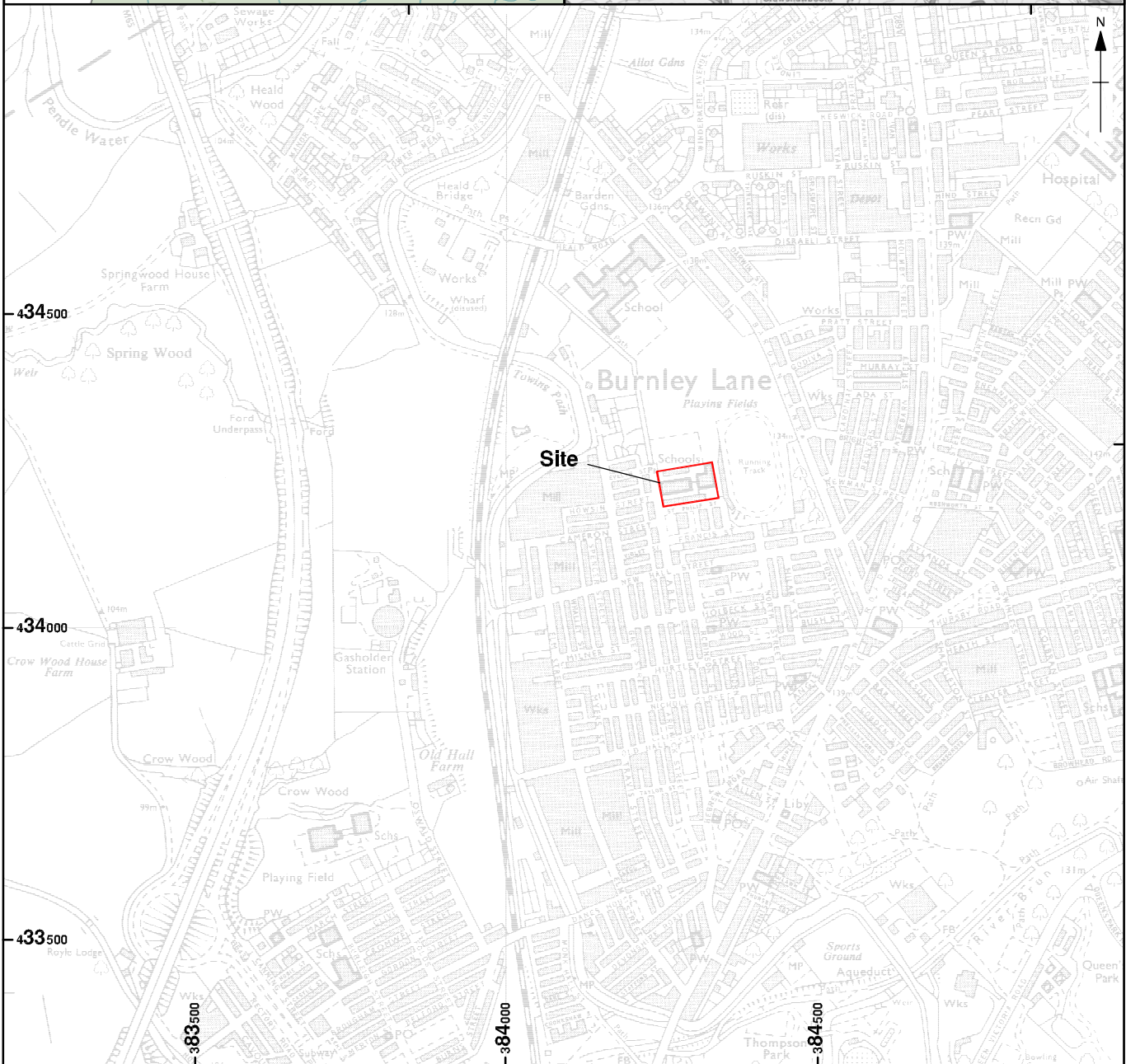
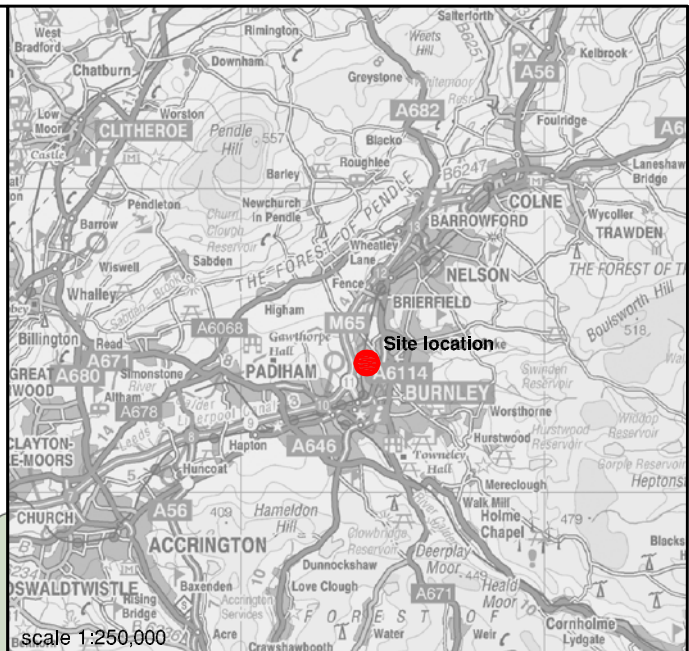
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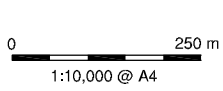
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Figure 1: Site location



Approximate  
site boundary

Figure 2 : Henne's Map of Lancashire, 1830



Approximate  
site boundary

Figure 3 : Ordnance Survey First Edition 6" to 1 mile map, 1847

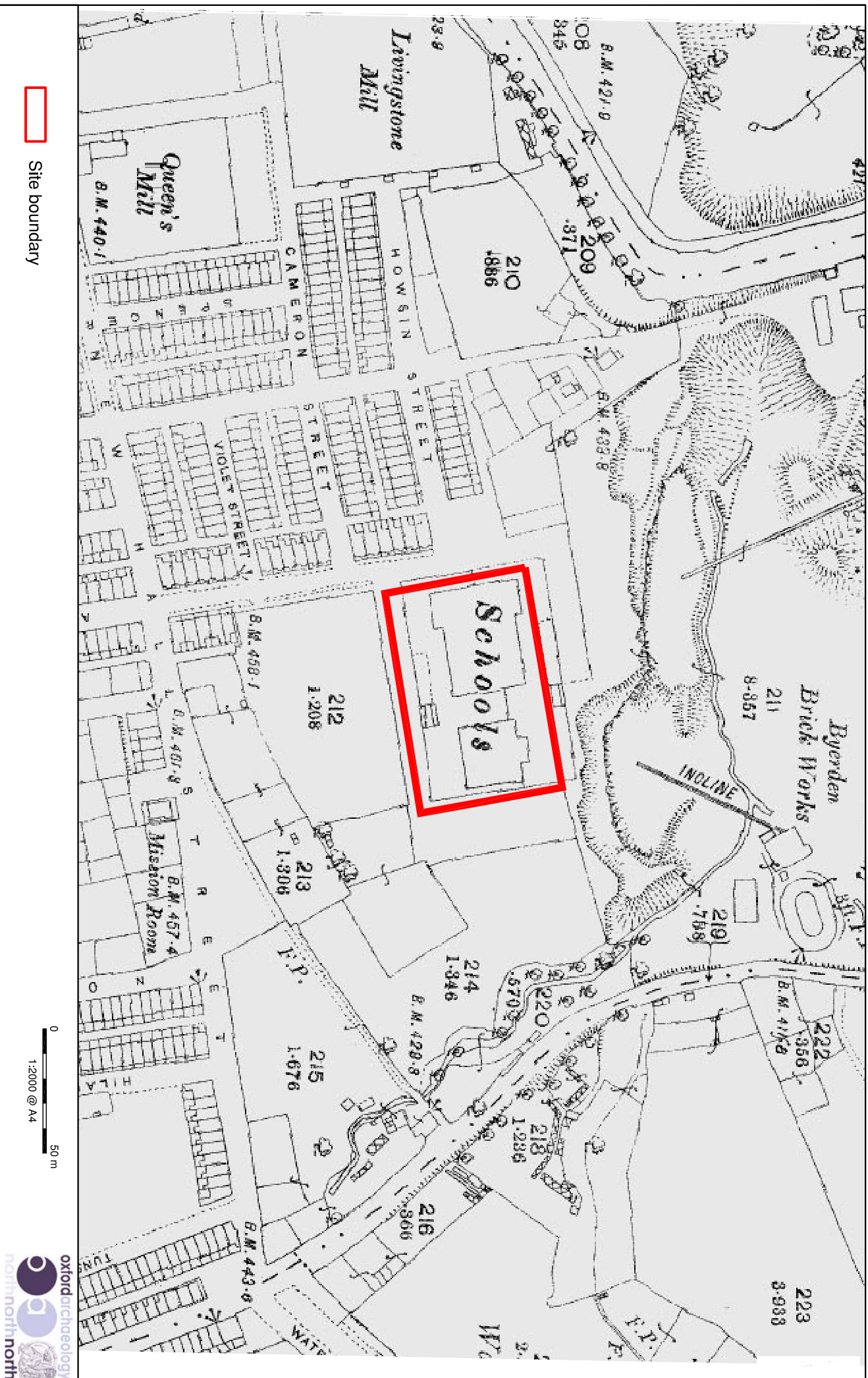


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Site boundary



Figure 6 : Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1960



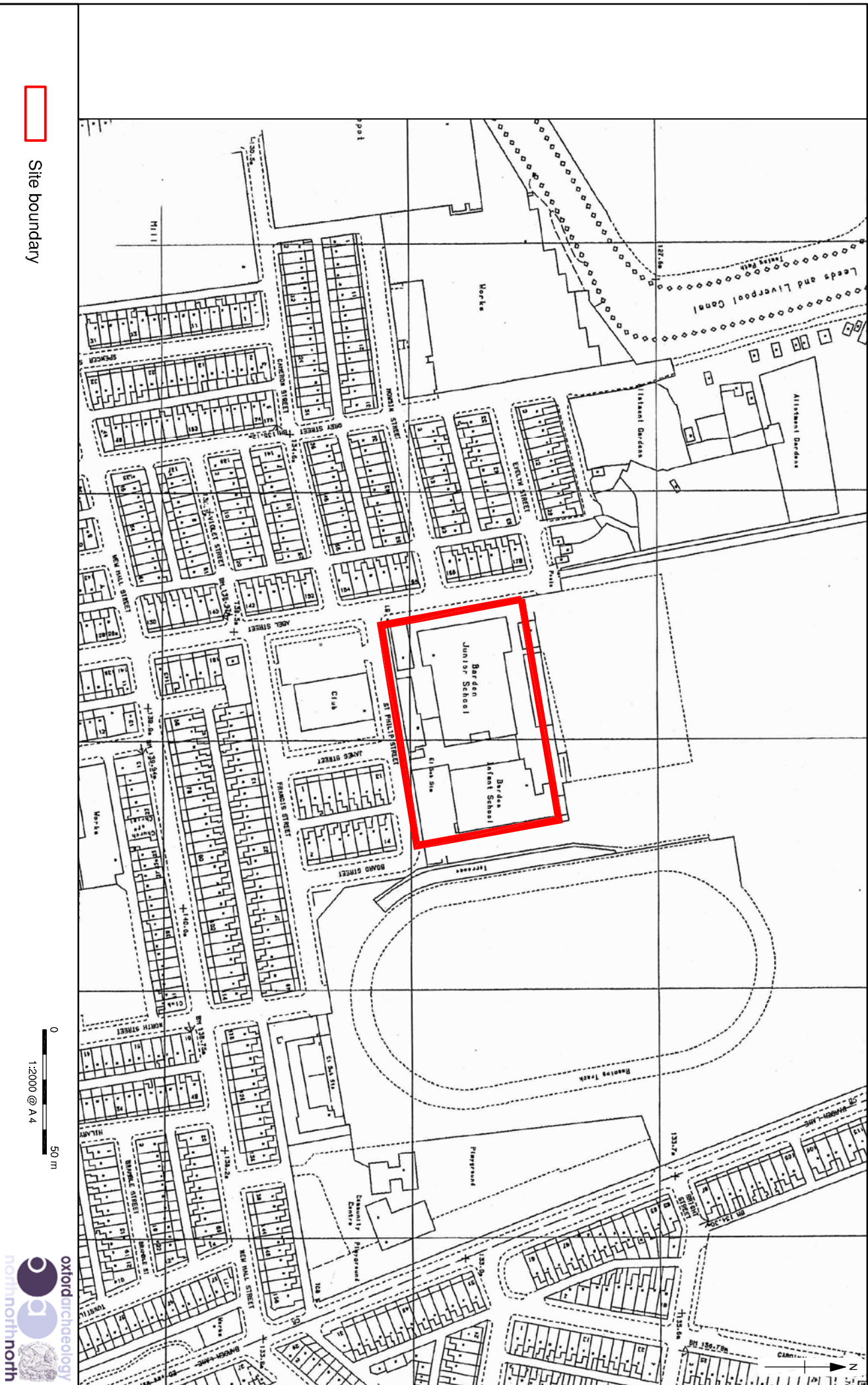


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:1250, 1994



Figure 8: Site plan and aerial view of Barden High School, formerly Abel Street School

- Room Number
- Brick Partition wall
- Vent

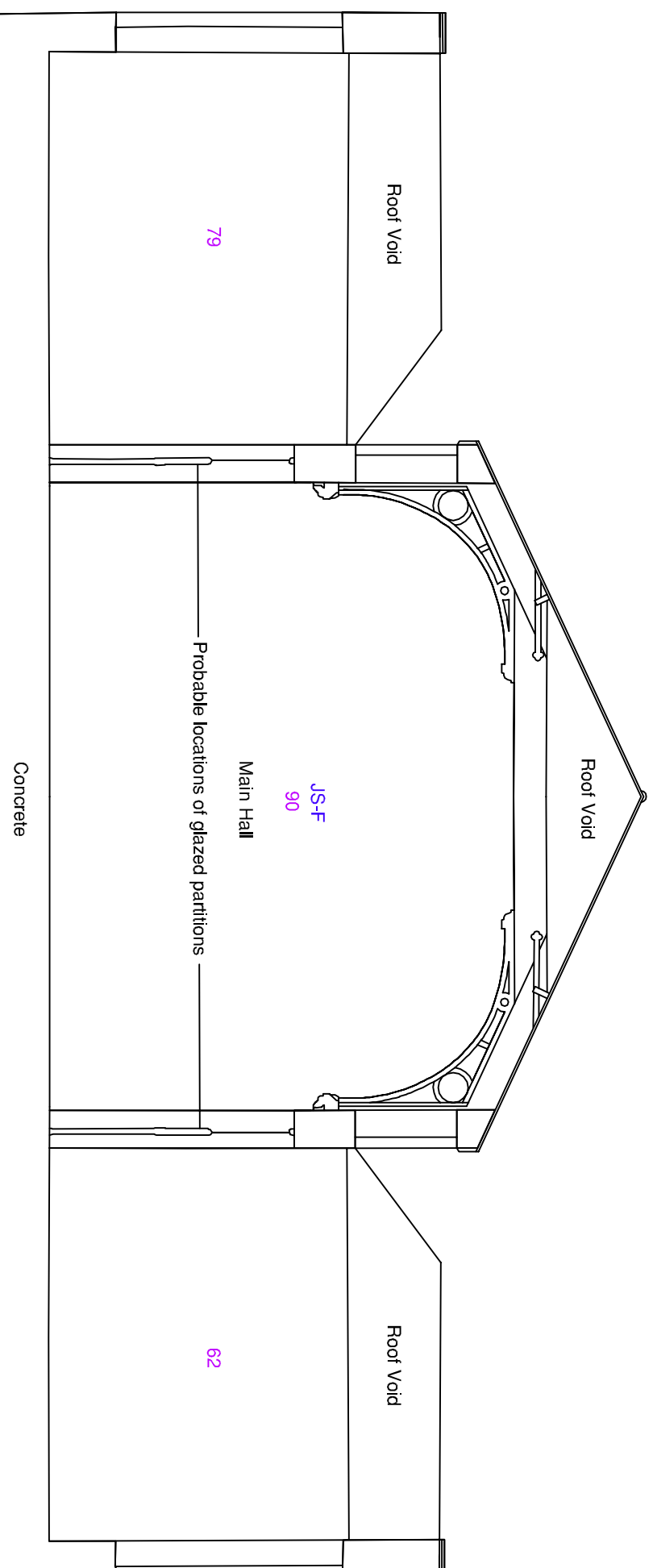


Figure 9: Ground floor plan of the Junior School and Science Building prior to strip

- 1 Room Number prior to soft strip
- JS-A Room number following soft strip
- Vent Vent



Figure 10: Ground floor plan of the Junior School and Science Building after soft strip



1

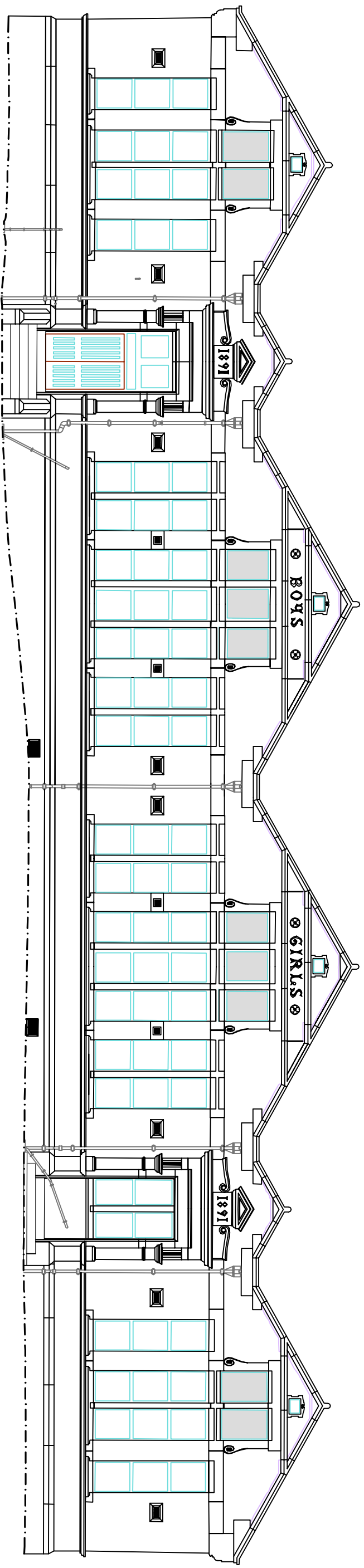
Room Number prior to soft strip

JS-F

Room number following soft strip



Figure 11 : Junior School cross-section of original layout facing west



Stone  
Window  
Blocking

Lead flashing



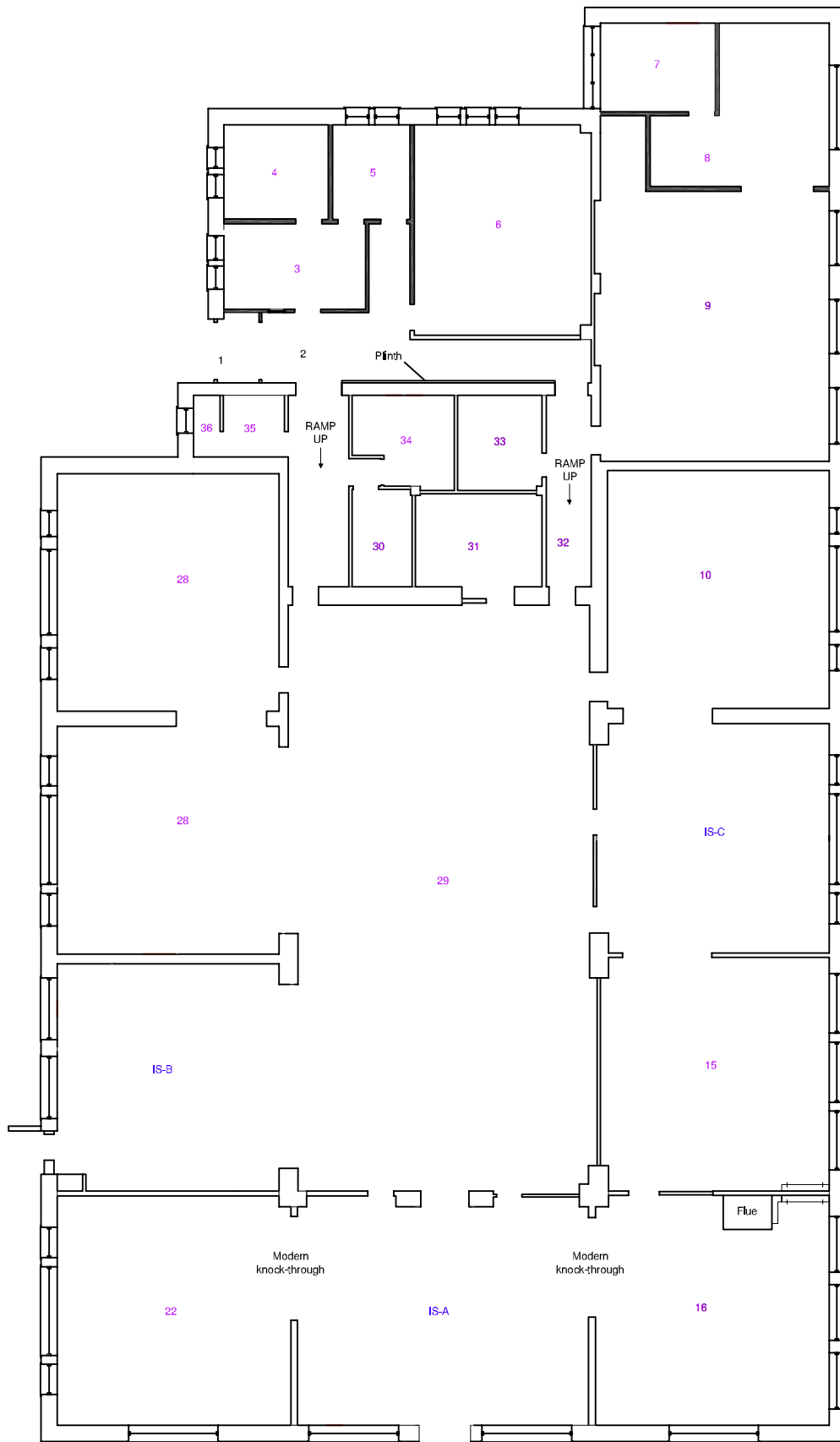
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- 1 Room Number
- Partition wall
- Vent

0 5 m  
1:200 @ A3



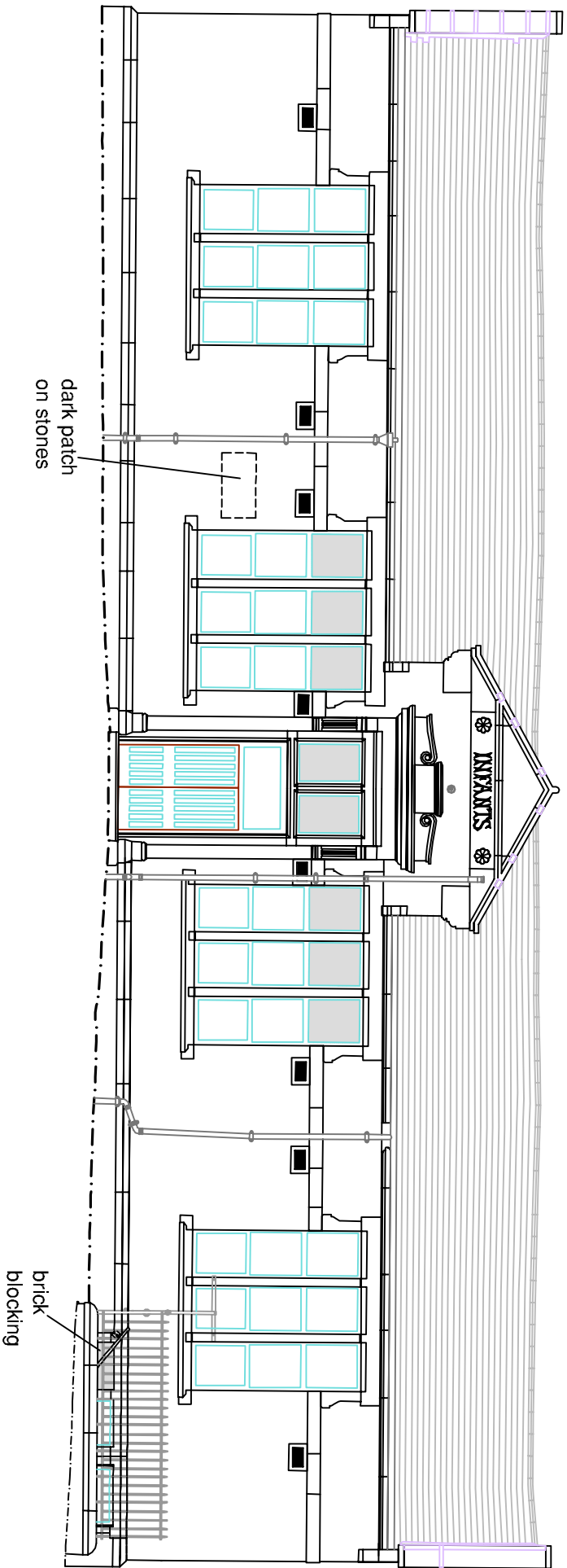
- 1 Room Number prior to soft strip
- JS-A Room number following soft strip

0 ————— 5 m  
1:200 @ A3



Figure 14: Infant School Ground floor plan (after to soft strip)





- Stone
- Window
- Blocking
- Lead flashing

0 2.5 m  
1:100 @ A3

Figure 15: Principal elevation of the Infant School facing north

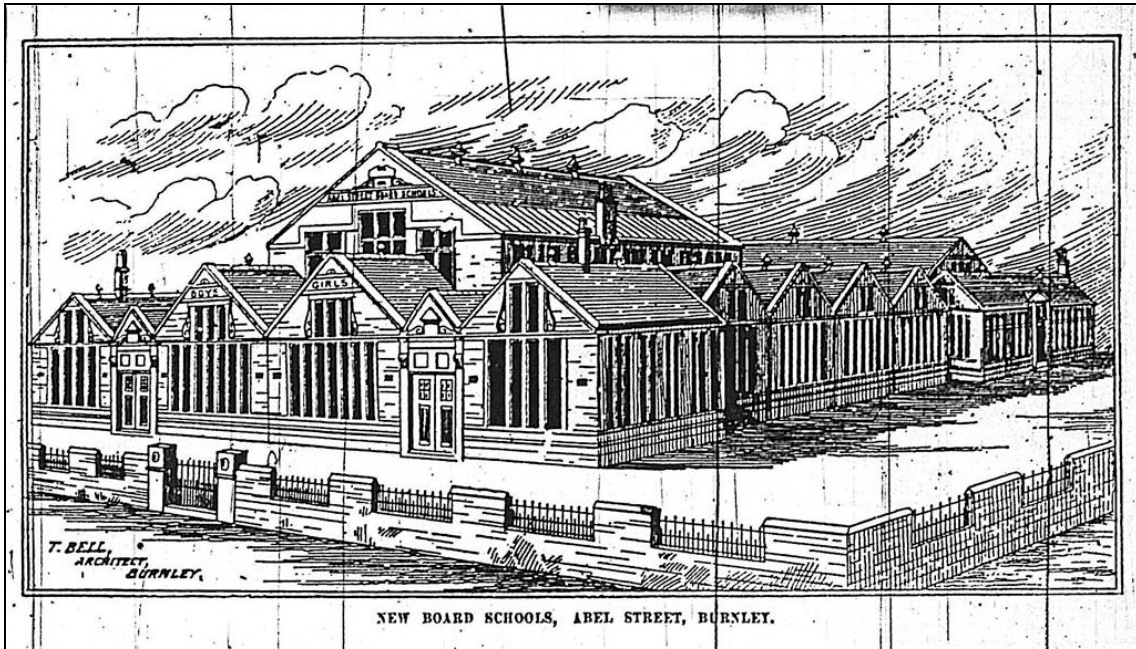


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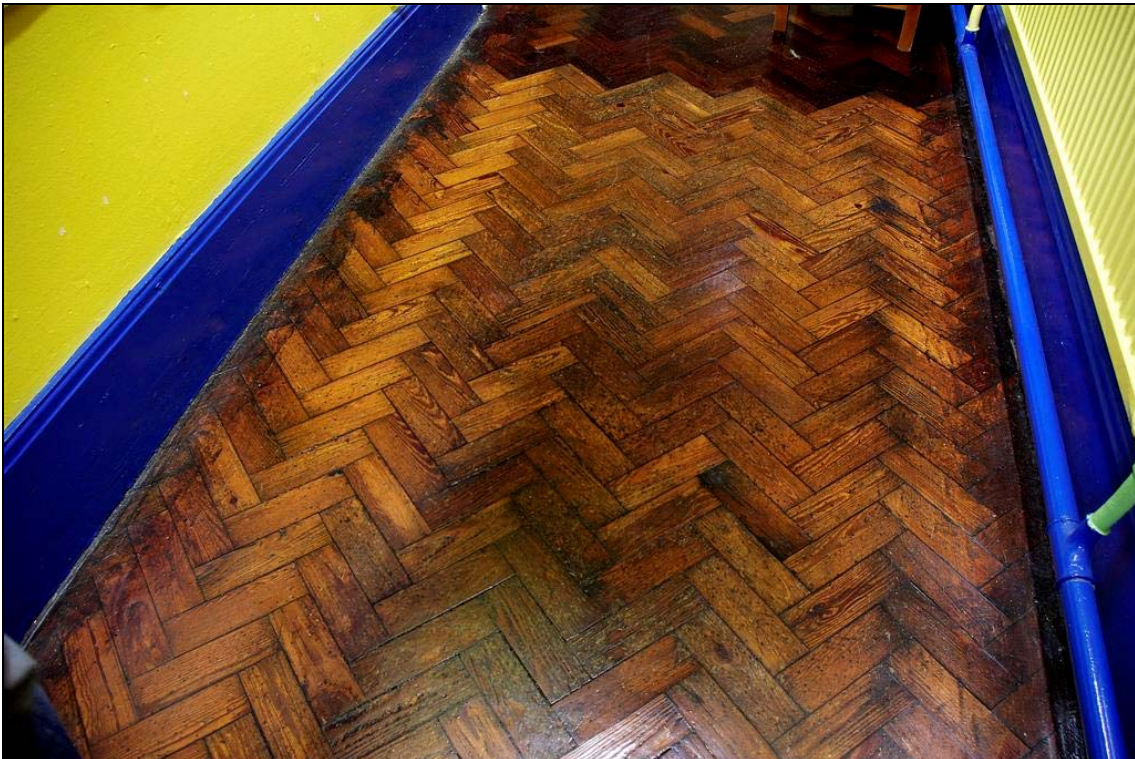


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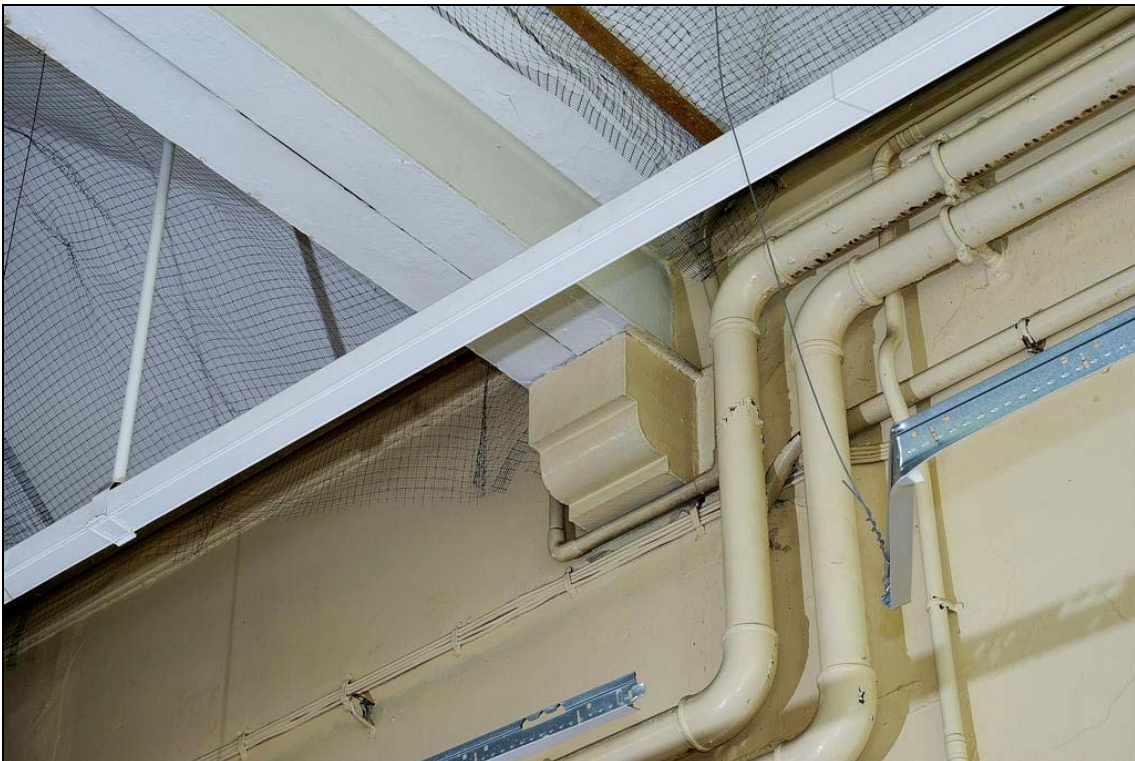


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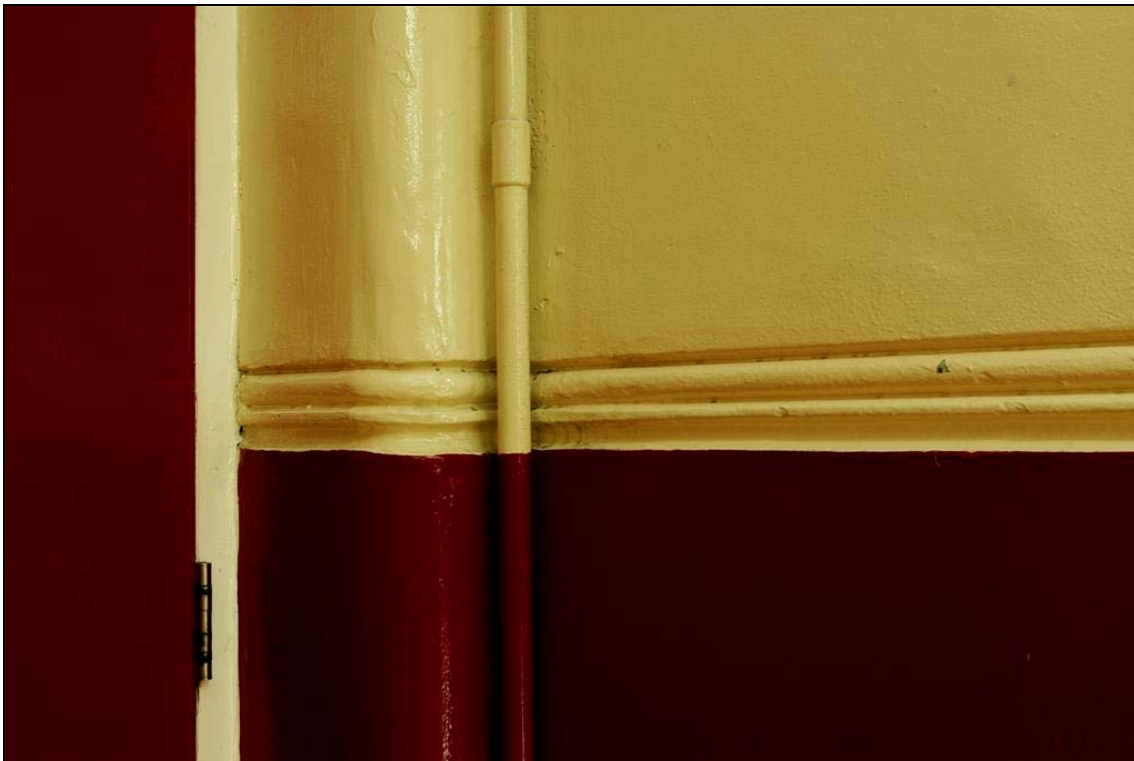


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Plate 36: View of the main hall in the Junior School prior to stripping (facing north-east)



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Plate 38: The school bell, now located in the main hall



Plate 39: View of the main hall after stripping (facing north-west)



Plate 40: The roof structure in the main hall after stripping

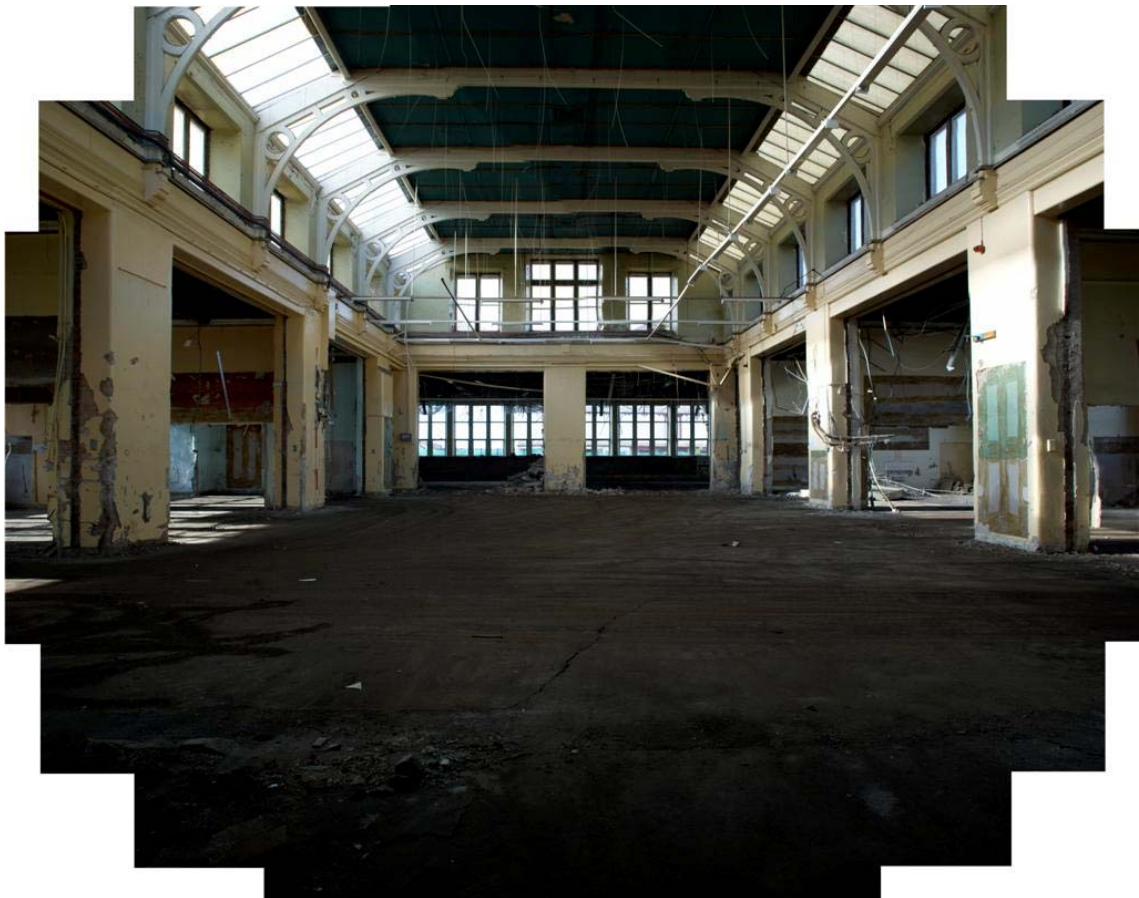


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Plate 47: General view of the west elevation of the Infant School





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Plate 49: Example section of the original appearance of the perimeter wall



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Plate 57: Example of previous decorative elements in the Infant School



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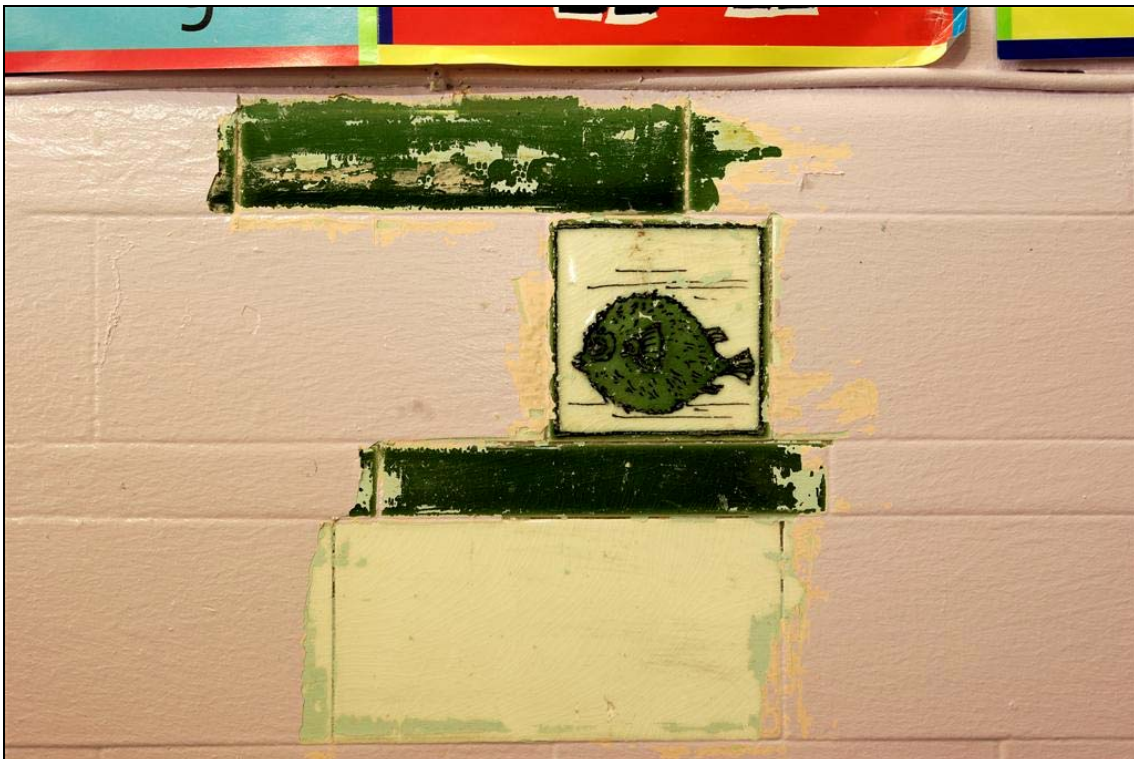


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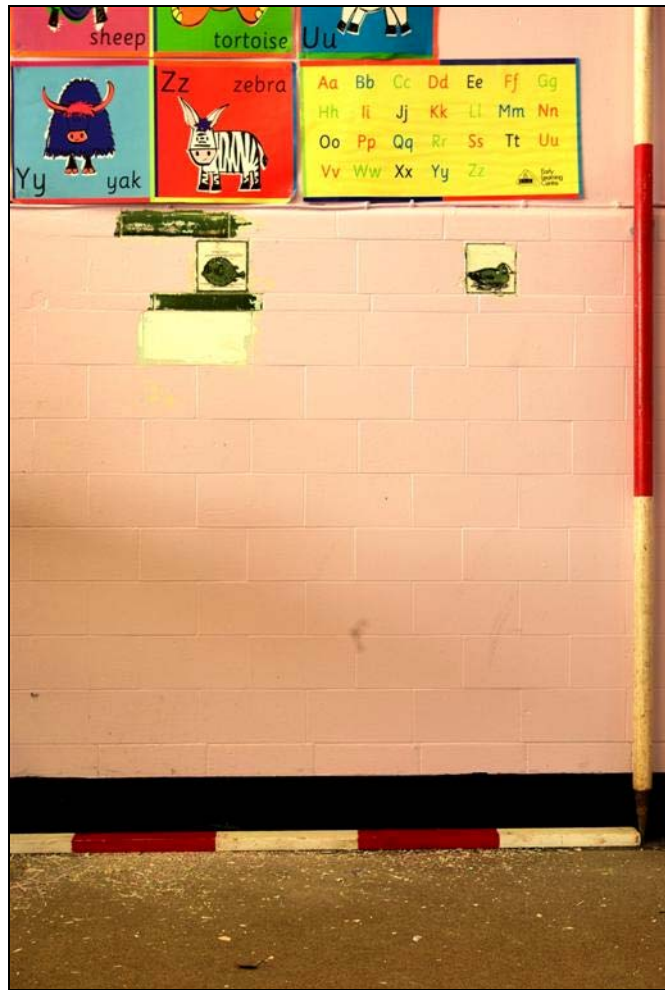


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Plate 65: General appearance of Room 60 following the internal strip



Plate 66: Roof trusses in Room 60 in the Science Building

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 A planning application (ref 12/06/0355) was submitted by Catalyst Education Ltd, acting on behalf of Lancashire County Council, for the demolition of Barden High School, Heald Road, Burnley, Lancashire (NGR SD 843 344), and subsequent construction of a sixth form college and primary school, together with a Generic Learning Difficulty (GLD) Primary Special School, public library and other works. The proposed development includes the demolition of a nineteenth century Board School that was known as Abel Street School. A condition of the planning consent prior to development was that a visual inspection of Abel Street School was necessary in order to assess the level of building recording required. Consequently, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was contracted by Bovis Lend Lease, acting on behalf of Catalyst Education Ltd, in July 2006 to carry out such an inspection (OA North 2006).
- 1.1.2 Initial research into Abel Street School at the time of the visual inspection revealed that this was the first Board School to be built in Burnley, at a time of significant development in the education system within England and Wales (OA North 2006). Many such schools were erected nation-wide following the 1870 Education Act (*ibid*). The visual inspection found that Abel Street School is a fine example of a Board School, comprising a junior school, a separate infant's school, and a toilet block (*ibid*). The results of the initial assessment recommended that a detailed assessment should be completed to elucidate the significance of these structures and record them prior to the school's demolition.
- 1.1.3 Following the results of the visual inspection, Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS) have requested that an English Heritage Level 3 building investigation (English Heritage 2006) be undertaken prior to the proposed development as part of the existing archaeological condition to the planning consent. This takes into account the significance of the school within the both the local area and the Burnley district together with the extensive survival of original features. A Level 3 investigation is an analytical and systematic account of the building's origins development and use. This level of recording includes an account of the evidence upon which the analysis has been based.
- 1.1.4 A site meeting with OA North, LCAS and the client in February 2008 further clarified the requirements of the survey, and identified the need for a targeted internal soft strip prior to recording, and a watching brief during demolition. Details of the requirements of the soft strip are detailed in *Appendix 1*.

#### 1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH

- 1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North has considerable experience of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects throughout Northern England during the past 24 years. Evaluations, assessments, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables.
- 1.2.2 OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct (1994).

### 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The archaeological programme of work aims to provide an origin, development sequence, and discussion of the plan, form and function of the school buildings and the site outlined within the planning application boundary as a whole. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- **Documentary Research:** to provide a background (to a Level 3 standard) specific to the outlined planning application area (in accordance with the IFA standards (1999)).

This will provide a context for the results of the buildings investigation and aid further understanding.

- **Buildings Investigation:** to provide a drawn and textual record of the buildings on site to a Level 3 standard (English Heritage 2006).
- **Report Production:** a written report will be produced following completion of the fieldwork, and will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local context. A site archive will be produced to English Heritage guidelines (1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990).

### 3. METHODS STATEMENT

#### 3.1 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

- 3.1.1 **Introduction:** research is usually undertaken as the first stage of a programme of archaeological recording, prior to further field investigation. It is not intended to be an extensive search of the records held or to reduce the requirement for fieldwork, but it will provide an appraisal of the archaeological or historical significance. The requirements of the English Heritage Level 3 investigation outline that those documents most readily available, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps and other published sources, are likely to be consulted. However most of the information collected during a Level 3 investigation will for the most part be obtained through examination of the building itself.
- 3.1.2 A visual inspection of the buildings and cursory inspection of the archive has already been carried out (OA North 2006). Therefore, it is intended that this research will be supplementary to the existing work, and will not aim to replicate any research already carried out. It will concentrate specifically on the outlined application area, focusing on the school buildings and their context within their immediate environs including the associated terraced dwellings.
- 3.1.3 The following research will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the time scale of the project. This aids in the presentation of the significance or otherwise of the site.
- 3.1.4 **Documentary and Cartographic Material:** this work will include consultation primarily of the County Records Office in Preston and the library in Burnley. A review of all known and available resources of information relating to the school and its immediate environment will be undertaken. The aim of this is to give consideration not only to the application site, but also its setting in terms of historical and archaeological contexts. These include;
- published documentary sources
  - data held in local and national archaeological databases
  - printed and manuscript maps
  - other photographic/illustrative evidence
- 3.1.5 **County Record Office, Preston:** the office holds the main source of primary documentation, both maps and documents, for the site and its surrounding area.
- 3.1.6 **Burnley Library:** the local library in Burnley was visited during the initial assessment of the school (OA North 2006) and was found to hold numerous sources relevant to the school and its development. The library will be revisited in order to consult these sources.
- 3.1.7 **Map regression analysis:** a cartographic analysis will be undertaken to:
- aid investigation of the use of the school and its environs and its development through to the present day,
  - locate areas where any recent developments on site, of which there is no longer any evidence, may have impeded or removed significant archaeological remains.

#### 3.2 BUILDINGS INVESTIGATION

- 3.2.1 **Introduction:** the following paragraphs in this section outline the general approach to be undertaken for the production of site drawings, photographic archive and the written record.

The investigation will be undertaken in a phased manner in order to fit with the development timetable. The external elements of the building investigation will be carried out initially, and could be carried out whilst the school is still in use. The internal elements of the survey will be carried out following soft stripping, building by building in line with the client's timetable of works.

- 3.2.2 **Soft Stripping Prior to Internal Investigation:** certain parts of the internal fabric of both the senior and junior schools require removal (see *Appendix 1*). In order to fully document (to the standard required by LCAS) and investigate the original fabric and subsequent development of the buildings, certain late twentieth century fabric must be carefully removed. The fabric to be removed is of late twentieth century origin and its removal was agreed in consultation with the LCAS Archaeologist, OA North and BLL. It is anticipated that the archaeologist will be present on site at the commencement of the strip to aid the demolition contractors as to what is considered to be historically significant. The fabric to be removed includes:
- modern suspended ceilings in most of the classrooms but particularly the main halls,
  - a brick mezzanine in the hall of the senior school,
  - modern partition walls and other items of fabric, such as concertina partitions and carpets (and vinyl flooring). These will be clearly marked (using a mutually agreed system) by the buildings archaeologist prior to the soft strip. It is anticipated that the archaeologist will be present on site at the commencement of the strip to aid the demolition contractors.
- 3.2.3 Other than the modern fabric outlined above, all other fabric **must** remain in situ. This includes all windows and doors, all flooring (particularly parquet and block flooring), all pipes and heating pipes, and any ephemera left following the clearance of school items. Under no circumstance should fabric be removed without the prior agreement of the LCAS Archaeologist and/or the archaeological contractor.
- 3.2.4 **Photographic Archive:** a photographic archive will be produced utilising 35mm cameras to produce black and white prints. A full photographic index will be produced and the position of photographs will be marked on the relevant floor plans. The archive will comprise the following:
- (i) the general external appearance and wider setting of the buildings;
  - (ii) oblique views of all the external elevations, right angle views only if necessary and appropriate (if the cross-section and elevation drawings cannot be supplied as hardcopies);
  - (ii) the overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas, right angle views of internal elevations only if necessary and appropriate;
  - (iii) any external or internal scaled detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
  - (iii) any internal scaled detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, ephemera, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the buildings which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- 3.2.5 **Survey Drawings:** the following as existing drawings will be produced for the building:
- (i) plans of the basement, ground floor, and upper floor will be produced of the main school building and the ground floor of the infant school. These will be produced by enhancement of existing architects' drawings. They will show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (1:100 scale);
  - (ii) drawings of the principal external elevations of the buildings (1:50) produced by enhancement of existing drawings (see 3.2.6);
  - (iv) one cross-section through the main school building (if appropriate), the position of which will be determined on site (1:50);
  - (v) detailed drawings of any pertinent detail not more readily captured through photography.

- 3.2.6 The survey drawings will normally be produced by the enhancement of existing drawings. New survey, by means of a reflectorless total station, may need to be carried out if necessary. The reflectorless total station is capable of measuring distances to a point of detail by reflection from the wall surface, and does not need a prism. The instrument to be used will be a Leica TCR400 reflectorless total station, which emits a visible laser beam that can be visually guided around points of detail. The digital survey data will be captured within a pen computer running TheoLT software, which allows the survey to be directly inserted into AutoCAD software for the production of final drawings.
- 3.2.7 If the existing architects' elevation drawings made available do not show sufficient detail, rectified medium format photography will be carried out in order to capture additional principal detail on the external elevations. The rectified photographs will be adjusted using Archis software to take out any residual distortion, and then the images will be digitised within AutoCAD software to produce accurate representative elevation drawings. The drawings will show principle detail, which will include ashlar stone, quoins, changes in construction, but will not show all individual stones. This will be subject to additional cost as a variation to the contract.
- 3.2.8 The existing floor plans will be checked for accuracy prior to any recording work being carried out. OA North does not normally correct survey inaccuracies in the client's drawings, which shall remain the responsibility of the client. However, if inaccuracies significantly impede the progress of the archaeological survey and must be rectified to allow the archaeological survey to proceed, a charge for this correction will be made.
- 3.2.9 The drawings will be used to illustrate the phasing and development of the buildings. Detail captured by the annotation will include such features as window and door openings, an indication of ground and roof level, and changes in building material. The final drawings will be presented through an industry standard CAD package (AutoCAD 2004).
- 3.2.10 **Interpretation and Analysis:** a visual inspection of the buildings will be undertaken utilising the OA North building investigation *proforma* sheets. A description of the building will be undertaken to Level 3 standard (English Heritage 2006), which will include a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the buildings as well as the evidence on which this account is based.
- 3.2.11 The written record will include:
- (i) an analysis of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence of the buildings;
  - (ii) an account of the past and present use of the buildings;
  - (iii) an account of the fixtures, fittings associated with the buildings, and their purpose;
  - (iv) identification of key architectural features (including fixtures and fittings);
  - (v) a discussion of the relative significance of rooms within the buildings;
  - (vi) a description of the historic context of the buildings including their relationship with nearby buildings in architectural and functional terms and so forth.
- 3.2.12 **Watching Brief:** following the building investigation and during the demolition works a watching brief should be maintained by a buildings archaeologist in order to inspect areas of the building which were obscured. The time scale of this will depend upon the results of the initial survey and the demolition timetable.
- 3.2.13 The watching brief will consist of a buildings archaeologist being present on site when areas identified as being of particular interest are being demolished. Demolition will need to be temporarily suspended if any features of interest are discovered. These will be recorded in the same manner as above.
- 3.3 **REPORT PRODUCTION**
- 3.3.1 **Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of a written synthetic report, together with a digital copy supplied on CD, will be submitted to the client, and a further copy to be submitted in pdf format to LCAS within eight weeks of completion. The report will include;
- (i) a site location plan related to the national grid;

- (ii) a front cover to include the planning application number and the NGR;
- (iii) a concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- (iv) an explanation to any agreed variations to the brief, including any justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- (v) a description of the methodology employed, work undertaken and results obtained;
- (vi) copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate;
- (vii) a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design;
- (viii) the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived;
- (ix) a photographic index;
- (x) list of archive contents.

3.3.2 This report will be in the same basic format as this project design.

### 3.4 ARCHIVE

3.4.1 The results of all archaeological work carried out will form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage.

3.4.2 This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis will be submitted to the Lancashire SMR (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects with the appropriate County Record Office, in this case Preston.

3.4.3 The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project.

3.4.4 **Confidentiality:** all internal reports to the client are designed as documents for the specific use of the Client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and project design, and should be treated as such. They are not suitable for publication as academic documents or otherwise without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 4. HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 OA North provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997). A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works and copies will be made available on request to all interested parties.

4.2 OA North may require the hire of lighting and a generator if there is insufficient interior lighting. This can be provided by OA North at additional cost.

## 5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 **Documentary Research:** this element is anticipated to take approximately one week.

5.2 **Buildings Investigation:** it is anticipated that the site work will require approximately 16 days in total to complete. This is based on unobstructed access, and should this not be possible this may affect timescale and hence cost. The exact timescale is dependent upon the accuracy of the architect's plans to be gauged once the fieldwork is underway. The provisional allocated time for each part of the survey in the buildings is outlined in the table below:



<b>Building</b>	<b>Survey Element</b>	<b>Time</b>
Senior School (including out building)	Exterior Elevations	3 Days
	Cross-section	1 Day
	Interior Survey	4 Days
Junior School	Exterior Elevations	3 Days
	Cross-section	1 Day
	Interior Survey	4 Days
<b>Total</b>		16 Days

- 5.3 **Watching Brief:** the duration of the archaeological presence for this element is unknown and will be dictated by both the results of the survey and the schedule of works.
- 5.4 **Report Production:** a report will be submitted within approximately eight weeks of the completion of all elements of the fieldwork.
- 5.5 Due to the present work schedule OA North would require a formal written agreement at least two weeks before commencement in order to schedule the work as above and provide notice to LCAS.
6. OTHER
- 6.1 **Access:** liaison for access to the buildings during the assessment will be arranged with the client, unless otherwise instructed prior to commencement of the archaeological investigation.
- 6.2 **Project Monitoring:** whilst the work is undertaken for the client, the Archaeologist at LCAS will be kept fully informed of the work and its results, and will be notified in advance of the commencement of the fieldwork. Any proposed changes to the project design will be agreed with LCAS in consultation with the client.
7. STAFFING PROPOSALS
- 7.1 The project will be under the direct management of **Emily Mercer BA MSc AIFA** (OA North senior project manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.
- 7.2 The project will be supervised in the field by **Karl Taylor BSc AIFA** (OA North project officer), who will also undertake the documentary research. Karl has a great deal of experience in the recording and analysis of historic buildings throughout the North West. Karl will be assisted on site by an OA North assistant supervisor.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- DoE (Department of the Environment), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*, London
- English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, London
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*
- OA North, 2006 *Land at Barden High School, Heald Road, Burnley, Lancashire: Archaeological Evaluation and Buildings Assessment*, unpub report
- SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers), 1991 *Health and Safety Manual*, Poole
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage*

## Appendix 1

### ABEL STREET SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOFT STRIP PRIOR TO INTERNAL INVESTIGATION AS PART OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING SURVEY

#### Introduction

This document outlines the requirements for the removal of certain parts of the internal fabric of both the junior and senior schools at Abel Street School, Burnley, prior to an archaeological buildings investigation. In order to fully document (to the standard required by LCAS) and investigate the original fabric and subsequent development of the buildings, certain late twentieth century fabric must be carefully removed.

The LCAS Archaeologist (Doug Moir), OA North (Emily Mercer and Karl Taylor) and BLL representative (Dave Parr) visited the site in February 2008 and agreed that before any internal archaeological investigation works the fabric thus identified, below, should be removed and the interior be left uncluttered and clear.

#### FABRIC TO BE REMOVED

1. The most obvious feature obscuring original fabric are the suspended ceilings found in most of the classrooms and both the main halls of each building. These are constructed of a steel framework with polystyrene tiles with strip lighting (Plates 1 and 2). All the variants of this ceiling type should be removed. Any ceilings and other fabric above these **must be left in situ** as they may part of the original fabric. These, as with all the other fabric outlined for removal, should be removed carefully and cause as little disturbance as possible to surrounding fabric.

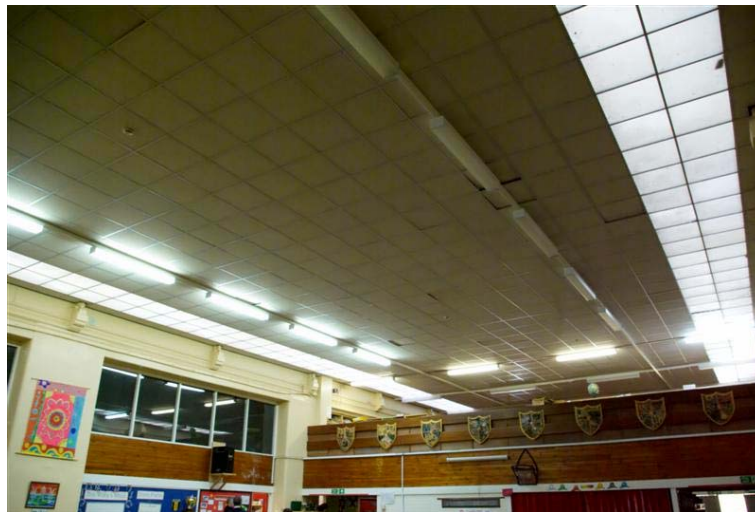


Plate 1 Type of ceiling to be removed



Plate 2 Ceiling to be removed in main hall of the infant block

2. In the main hall of the senior school a brick and timber mezzanine has been inserted that needs to be removed (Plate 3). This obscures the original layout of the main hall in the senior school.



Plate 3 Mezzanine to be removed in the main hall of the senior school

3. There are various modern partition walls and other items of fabric, such as concertina partitions and carpets (and vinyl flooring), that needs to be removed prior to any internal archaeological building investigation (Plates 4 and 5). These will be clearly marked (using a mutually agreed system) by the buildings archaeologist prior to the soft strip. It is anticipated that the archaeologist will be present on site at the commencement of the strip to aid the demolition contractors.



Plate 4 Example of a partition wall



Plate 5 Other modern fabric

#### **FABRIC TO REMAIN IN SITU**

4. Other than the modern fabric outlined above all other fabric **must** remain in situ. This includes all windows and doors, all flooring (particularly parquet and block flooring) (Plates 6 and 7), all pipes and heating pipes, and any ephemera left following the clearance of school items. Under no circumstance should fabric be removed without the prior agreement of the LCAS Archaeologist and/or the archaeological contractor.



Plate 6 Example of fabric to remain in situ

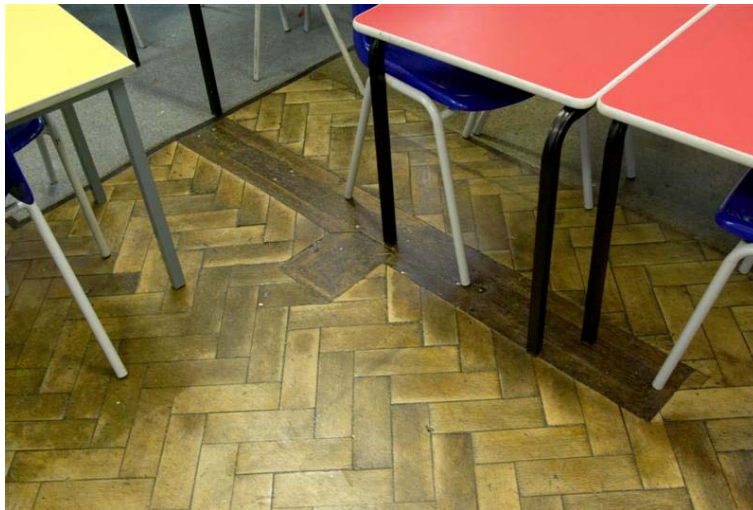


Plate 7 All parquet and block flooring to remain in situ

## APPENDIX 2: TRADE DIRECTORIES

<i>Date</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Headmaster</i>	<i>Headmistress</i>
1893	Board Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Mary Whalley (infants)
1896	Board Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Mary Whalley (infants)
1899	Board Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Martha Holdsworth (infants)
1902	Board Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Edith Robinson (infants)
1905	Board Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Edith Robinson (infants)
1908	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Edith Robinson (infants)
1914	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Frank Gaukroger	Miss Edith Robinson (infants)
1923	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Arthur Levens	Edith H Robinson (infants)
1927-28	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Arthur Levens	Miss Martha O’Nion (infants)
1933	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Arthur Levens	Miss G E Herbert (infants)
1937	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	Arthur Levens	Miss G E Herbert (infants)
1941	Council Schools; Abel Street (Mixed)	John Harold Moffatt	Miss G E Herbert (infants)
1945	Council Schools; Abel Street (Modern)	John Harold Moffatt	Miss G E Herbert (infants)
1949	Council Schools; Abel Street (Modern Secondary)	John Harold Moffatt	Miss J R Helliwell (infants)
1953	Council Schools; Abel Street (Modern Secondary)	John Harold Moffatt	Miss G E Herbert (infants)

## APPENDIX 3: NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

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### *Burnley Gazette September 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 Page 5 Column 6*

ABEL STREET BOARD SCHOOL- The number of children who have been admitted to this school has greatly increased during the week, and there are over 350 on the books. This is a capital start and it is confidently anticipated that the full complement will be made up.

### *Burnley Gazette December 12<sup>th</sup> 1891 Page 7 Column 1*

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ABEL STREET BOARD SCHOOLS

These schools are erected in Abel Street, the principal street in the large and populous district Burnley Lane. They are designed to accommodate 1,200 children in two departments, each having a separate block of buildings, the boys forming the mixed school of 800 children, and the infants' school of 400 children. The principal adopted is what is called the Central Hall System, each school having a large central hall for the assembling and dismissing of the children, for drill, collective lessons, etc, and round this is grouped the classrooms, the mixed school having eleven, and the infants five. The classrooms vary in size according to the different standards, from 60 the smallest, up to 90 the largest. The two large classrooms, each having 90 children, form a new feature in school planning, and to obtain these necessitated a visit to the Education Department, and a conference with their architect before such concession was allowed. The babies' room in the Infants' Department, with its gallery and special dual desks, so placed as to dismiss without disturbing the other part of the school is another feature in the arrangement. The central hall in the Infant's Department has also a large gallery at the further end, for object and singing lessons, which will hold 120 children. Each school is also fitted up with ample hat and cloak rooms, with separately numbered pegs for each child, the cubicles being so arranged as to continue the discipline of drill until the children get to the exit doors. Besides these, there are rooms for the head master, mistress, and teachers, with lavatories and cloak rooms. One of the teaches rooms is fitted up with a gas stove and cooking appliances so as to available for heating the children's dinners, and also for cookery lessons.

The two principal entrances for boys and girls to the mixed school are from Abel-street. Secondary entrances being also provided from the play grounds, which extend along each side of the school. The entrance to the infants department is from St. Philips-street, and all the entrances have flagged pathways from the streets up to the building. Each department has its own blocks of latrines, which are ample in number and of glazed earthenware, fit up with automatic flushing cistern so as to keep the whole free from offensive smells. The lavatories are also of white glazed earthenware, with separate basins, stands and waste pipes, emptying upon open grids in the playgrounds. The drainage is on the most modern principal, the whole being external to the buildings, and with good regular falls, and fit up with lamps and manholes for inspection. The entrances are flagged and the vestibules tiled, the screens being glazed with neatly coloured lead lights, the whole giving a pleasing effect. The class rooms are separated from the central hall with wood and glass partitions, so that the master and mistress can have complete supervision of the whole of the work going on, while at the same time the central hall can be used for special teaching.

The whole of the buildings are faced with Catlow parpoints with ashlar dressings. The walls have three inch cavities and are lined with 9ins. of brickwork and are built in the best and most substantive manner with ample window space for light – the central hall being further lighted clerstorey windows and rows of patent glazing at the sides of the roof. The boundary walls are also of stone with large strong ashlar gateposts and wrought iron gates and railing of simple design. The play grounds are finished with tarmacadam, with inclinations and falls of dish bricks, so as to ensure perfect freedom from damp. Each play ground also has a covered shed with iron principals and slated roofs to ensure exercise for the children in the most inclement weather. The wood work throughout is selected pitch pine and is varnished the natural colour of the wood. The roofs are covered with the best Welsh slates with red ridging. The plastering is three coat work, and the plumber's work is of the very best kind, the whole of the gas pipes being of iron exposed to view, and fit up with regulating governors. The flooring

is of red deal blocks laid on a bed of concrete to deaden the sound. The rooms are lighted with corona with reflectors to consume the carbon, those for the central hall being of special design further assisted by brackets on the heads, each with triple lights. Special attention has been paid to the ventilation, each room have simple fresh air inlets, in the external walls and foul air outlets formed by galvanised iron tubes going through the roofs and terminating with ventilating cowls. The heating is by hot water on the low pressure system, each school having a fireproof cellar for the boiler, and though there is such a quantity of glass, the power of the boiler is such to ensure 70 degrees in the coldest weather, coils being placed in the entrances. The desks and furniture are all of oak, and are as complete as possible, various kinds being in use, dual desks, long desks with separate seats, and long desks with reversible seats, while each classroom is fit up with a teacher's desk and book cupboard, the central halls having cabinets for specimens and master's and mistress's desks and stock cupboard.

The contracts are as follows:- Excavators and masons work, Messrs. Matthew & Joseph Hartley, Nelson and Colne; carpenters and joiners' work, Messrs. Dean & Sons, Burnley; slaters' work, Messrs. Whittaker & Scholfield, Burnley; plumbers and glaziers' work, Messrs. Owen & Co., Burnley; plasterers and painters' work, Messrs. Preston & Son, Burnley; concretors' work, Mr. Oswald Lister, Ilkley; heating apparatus, Mr. Seward, Preston; desks and furniture, The Bennett Furnishing Co., Glasgow. The total cost will be about £9,000, and the whole of the work has been designed by and carried out under the personal inspection of Mr. Thomas Bell, architect, Burnley and Nelson, Mr. Holt being the clerk of works.

***Burnley Gazette December 16<sup>th</sup> 1891 Supplement (Illustration)***

NEW BOARD SCHOOLS, ABEL STREET, BURNLEY (*see Plate 1*)