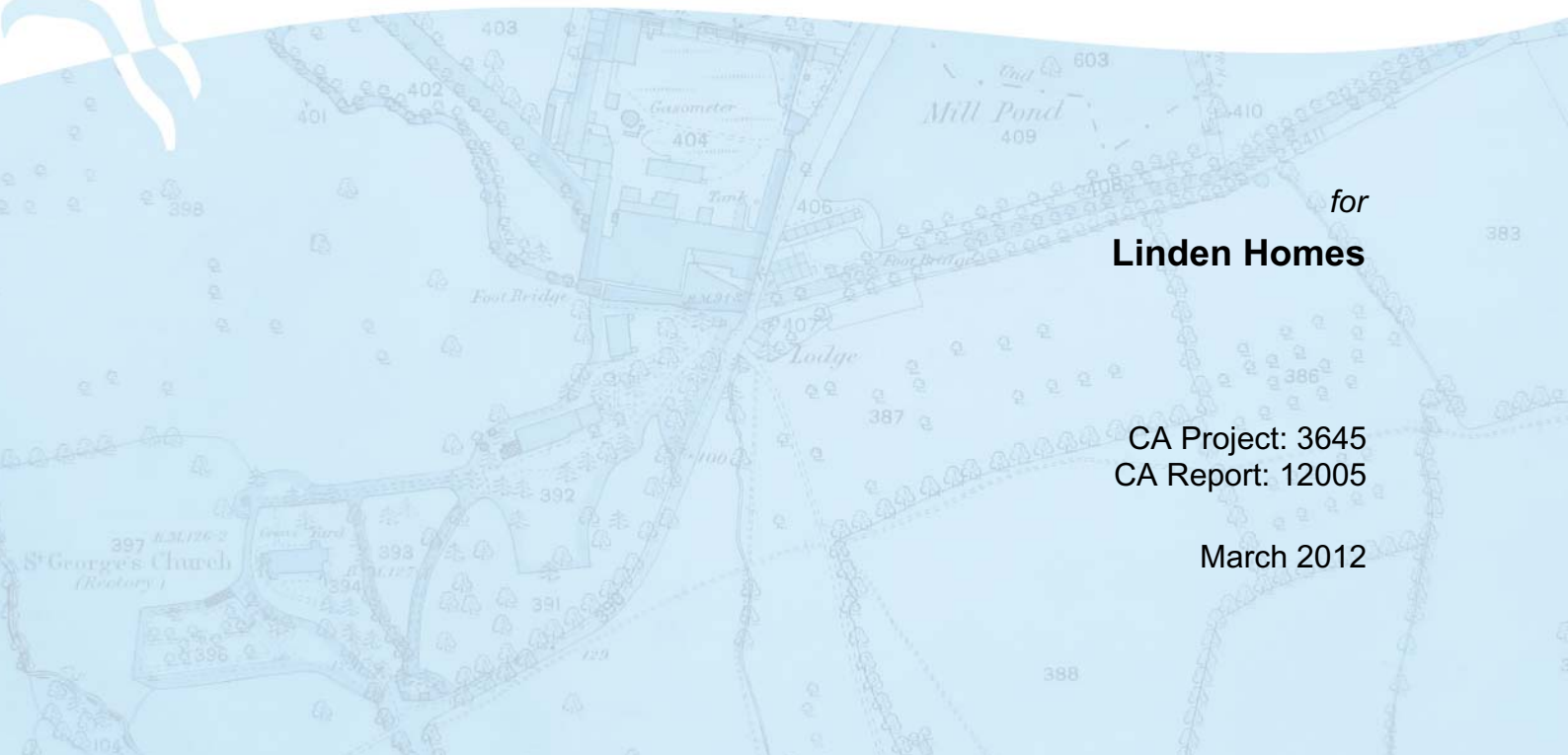


Gloscat Main Site and
Media Studies Building
Brunswick Road
Gloucester
Historic Building Recording




for
Linden Homes

CA Project: 3645
CA Report: 12005

March 2012

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CA Report: 12005

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Gloscat Main Site and Media Studies Building
Location: Brunswick Road, Gloucester
NGR: SO 8309 1832
Type: Historic Building Recording
Date: November 17 and 24, 2011, January 10 and 12 2012
Planning Reference: 11/00107/FUL
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum
Accession Number: GLRCM: 2010.31
Site Code: GMS 11

A programme of Archaeological Building Recording to English Heritage Levels 1 and 3/4 was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2011 and January 2012 at the former Brunswick Road campus of Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology (Gloscat).

The building recording was carried out in advance of the demolition of the 1937-40 two storey main college building on the west side of Brunswick Road and the separate 1970s and later Media Studies building on the west side.

Evidence of the construction and modification of the fabric of the main building was noted. The interior of the Media Studies Building was not recorded due to safety constraints but alterations and additions were evident externally.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2011 and January 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of historical building recording for Linden Homes at the former Gloscat campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8309 1832; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 A draft planning condition (no. 42) in relation to consent for redevelopment of the site (application ref: 11/00107/FUL), required a programme of historic environment work. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared to address the requirements of that condition in relation to Historic Building Recording prior to demolition of the remaining buildings on the site (CA 2011a), the scope of works having been agreed with Charlotte Lewis, Conservation Officer, Gloucester City Council. A previous programme of recording was carried out at the site by Cotswold Archaeology in early 2011 prior to the demolition of the 1973 tower block on the site (CA 2011b).
- 1.3 The WSI was guided in its composition by the *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The site (Fig. 2)

- 1.4 The site of the former Gloscat campus is divided into two areas: the Main Site (to the north-west of Brunswick Road) occupies an area of approximately 1.8ha at the south-east corner of the Roman and later historic walled area. The town wall and associated rampart fall within the boundary of the site, and along the Brunswick Road frontage it also includes the area occupied by the external ditch or ditches which lay outside the wall. The Media Site (on the east side of Brunswick Road to the north-east of the main site) comprises an area of approximately 0.7ha which lay immediately beyond the ditches. It was, therefore, always outside of the walled city.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objective of the archaeological building recording was to produce a record of the remaining main college buildings and the media studies buildings prior to demolition. This included the analysis and interpretation of the records, and formation of a site archive to secure the long-term storage of records in appropriate conditions, along with appropriate dissemination of the findings.

2.2 Site-specific objectives were:

- To record the form and nature of the buildings, including any evidence for changes in use over time
- Identify the context of the buildings within the wider site and the city – what role did they have in the site’s educational function?

Methodology

2.3 The building recording followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2011a). The survey was undertaken to Level 1 for the Media Studies Building and Level 3/4 for the main building (Levels as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). A detailed measured survey supplied by the client was used as the basis for the drawn record, with some necessary additions. Rooms have been numbered on these plans so that they can be identified in the room log, the text and in the photographic registers. Ground-floor rooms are numbered G1-n and first-floor rooms F1-n. Corridors are similarly annotated with GC1-n and FC1-n, and stairs are prefixed ST.

2.4 The recording fieldwork was monitored by Jan Wills, Gloucestershire County Council Archaeologist, acting on behalf of Gloucester City Council, who visited site on 10 January 2012.

2.5 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix A, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

3. HISTORY

Main Building

- 3.1 The decision to rebuild the Gloucester Technical College was taken in 1936, the original school having been founded in the 1870s in a building now forming part of the adjacent city library (TFT 2009). A competition was held in 1936 and won by architects Hickton, Madely and Salt of Walsall. The architects' drawings for the main building are dated 1937. The land was mostly in the ownership of the council already but extra land was obtained in October 1938 and contract to build was signed in that month. The foundation stone was laid in April 1939, implying that ground work and foundations had been underway in the winter of 1938/9. It reads "This foundation stone was laid by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Gloucester, Trevor Wellington Esq. 15th April 1939".
- 3.2 The building was "in an advanced state" by October 1939 (TFT 2009, 16) and construction was still underway in August 1940. The latter date is given by the underside of a floorboard signed and dated by a contractor, seen during demolition in November 2011 ("Job by J. H. Woodhall, 52, Deben Ave, Matteshall, Suffolk, 12 Aug 1940". Fig. 4). The building was officially opened in 1941, but, as it had been requisitioned for war purposes, was not occupied by the college until after the war.
- 3.3 Plans were drawn up and tenders accepted for new buildings to the west of the main building in 1947-50, but this work seems not to have been executed. In the early 1970s this part of the site was used for the siting of new ranges of workshops and an eight-storey tower block connected to the 1930s building by a glass and concrete walkway at first floor level (CA 2011b). At the same time the quadrangles were partly filled in (Figs 13 and 15) and the main part of the Media Studies Building erected on a new site on the east of Brunswick Road. The dated plans for this work are in archive and some are published here.
- 3.4 In the 1970s changes in education provision led to the creation of the Gloucester College of Art and Design. In 1980 a merger of the four Local Education Authority colleges, including the College of Art and Design, created the Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology (GlosCAT). This split into Higher and Further Education establishments in the later 1980s. The Higher Education section became the University of Gloucestershire in 2001 (GlosCAT 2012). The Further Education

College at Brunswick Road continued to develop the site but finally left for new quarters at the docks in 2007.

- 3.5 In 1996-7 additions were planned for the Media Studies Building and the Tower Block was refurbished. It may be that the Media Studies Building additions were not constructed until after 2002, on map evidence, although the Ordnance Survey maps may simply have not been updated by that date. The main building seems to have undergone relatively light refitting and refurbishment at this time, in a similar style, although the assembly hall G55 had a new floor inserted and rooms fitted into the stage, and it was from then used as refectory.
- 3.6 In 2003 the college authorities decided to move to new premises and the buildings have been empty since 2007.
- 3.7 The purpose of the college as first built was to provide training and qualifications in engineering, craft and commercial trades. Pupils would either be at work and released by their employers, on government training schemes, or coming to evening classes, after work. Indeed the siting of the college was justified in a memorandum by the City's Education Officer referring to evening classes ("...a Technical College must be easily reached...in order to suit the convenience and limited available time of evening students." TFT 2009, 16). A Junior Technical School for pupils under 16 was originally proposed adjacent to the college, but never built.
- 3.8 The architects' plans of 1937 show the sort of subjects that it was intended to teach (Fig. 10). These included Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering, Needlework, Dressmaking and Cookery, both the practical workshop skills and the theoretical science. A not-so-subtle and, for the time, hardly-surprising sex discrimination was also probably evident in the ground-floor layout. All of the engineering and technology facilities were set on the south side of the building, along with the male students' common room, cloakrooms, WCs. This was also where the staff facilities and Principal's rooms were set. The northern half of the college was set out for the teaching of needlecraft, tailoring and upholstery, dress-making and cookery and was where all the female students' facilities were placed.
- 3.9 Unfortunately, the 1937 first floor plans are not available, but plans drawn up in July 1970 seem to show the building as it was then (rather than what was proposed) and what subjects were intended in which rooms on that floor (Fig. 14). Comparison with

the 1937 cross-sections indicates that the small number of rooms that appear on both the 1937 cross-sections and the 1970 first floor plans are allocated to the same subjects (Figs 11, 12 and 14), strengthening the assumption that the rooms were, in the main, used in 1970 as planned in 1937.

- 3.10 It appears from the plans drawn up in 1970, that the architects' plan was followed very closely in execution, an impression strengthened by study of the building in 2012. Given that it was almost 10 years between the college being designed and its occupation, due to its being requisitioned for war purposes, there might be expected to have been changes, but if so they were minor.
- 3.11 Taking the 1937 cross sections and 1970 first floor plans it can be seen that the west range was almost entirely given over to drawing offices lit from the skyights in the flat roof (still existing in early 2012) (cf Figs 12 and 14). Chemistry and physics classrooms and labs were in the upper floor of the south range. There seems to have been little change since 1937 although a "language lab" shown in the northern range must be a 1960s innovation (Fig 14). It is marked for Geography in the 1937 cross section.
- 3.12 The 1970 plan of the ground floor seems to be a proposals rather than an "as existing" plan and it shows the functions and layout "as proposed", and is dated October 1970 (Fig. 13).
- 3.13 A new single-storey range was added to the north side of the southern quadrangle and to the north and west sides of the northern one in the changes of the 1970s. These are shown on the 1970s proposal plan and the similarity in style with the tower block is obvious (Figs 13 and 15). The open yard between the main building and the workshops seems also to have been filled in at this time. It does not appear on the modern surveys, but the blocking of the doors and windows on the south elevation consequent upon its construction, is shown.

The Media Studies Building

- 3.14 This was built on a new site as part of the 1970s' expansion. The original three-storey, L-shaped block and its single storey wing to the south (Blocks 1, 2, 4 and 5 on Fig. 6 and Figs 64-70) and a set of studios or workshops was designed in 1997, being built in the enclosed courtyard of the original design (Block 3 Figs 2 and 71-

72). The exact date of erection is not clear as it does not appear on the OS Landline mapping of 2002.

4. DESCRIPTION

Main Building: Exterior

- 4.1 The main building was a rectangular-plan, two-storey building arranged around two internal courtyards or quadrangles, with a workshop range to the south originally connected to the main block by a low link building and separated from it by an open delivery yard (Fig. 7). It was built of brick around a steel frame and had steel-truss, tiled roofs on the east, north and south ranges and over the hall, with flat roofs on the west (to allow the use of skylights over the drawing offices), the corner pavilions and the corridors (Figs 9, 10, 11 and 12).
- 4.2 The design of the building was a conservative Art Deco with strong classical influences. The quadrangle-based plan and the symmetrical massing both in plan and elevation are quite traditional. The main elevation was that fronting Brunswick Road and set back from it behind lawns which allow a distant view of the whole design (Fig. 3). The western elevation was not a public one, but it was very visible from the remains of the Friary Garden and was still designed as a unified architectural whole.
- 4.3 The original specification required bricks from The Northwick Brick and Tileworks at Blockley, Glos. with, what seems unusual at the time, the mortar mix specified as a hydrated lime base, rather than cement. The colour of brick and mortar was laid down quite specifically and describes the achieved finish quite well (“an approved biscuit colour”, TFT 2009, 15). Architectural detailing was in a mixture of artificial stone (concrete) and moulded brick. The former was used for the plinth on the main frontage, window architraves on the main frontage and major window and door architraves elsewhere. It was also used for window sill, string courses and the eaves cornice. A standard profile of moulded brick was used to give a bolection moulding to all the ground floor windows on the north and west elevations and the internal quadrangles and the doors on the west elevation. A slightly more complex volute profile was used for the plinth moulding (Fig. 16). Blank windows with brick ribbing of another profile were employed in the end pavilions in the west elevation and in decorative panels in the pavilions on the main, east elevation and elsewhere.

Brunswick Road, east elevation

- 4.4 The plain central pavilion contained the main entrance and the large window above it lit the entrance hall and main staircase behind. The ensemble was consciously formal, all the elements being framed by a single monumental architrave and topped by the coat of arms above (Fig. 17). The classical past was evoked by the two fluted bases in the shape of column drums (Fig. 18) placed on a square plinth either side of the steps up to the grand bronze doors, and the entablature over the doors (Fig. 19), but there was little other overt classical detailing. The two central leaves of the main doors are panelled with symbols of science, craft and engineering, the outer two decorated with eight-pointed stars. They are set in a cast bronze frame with reeded shafts framing the two inner doors. Above them is the projecting cast bronze cornice, very correctly classical (Ionic, in fact, with "Technical College" cast into the frieze), although rather baroque in its projection, surmounted by a balustraded bronze railing to a balcony (Fig. 19). The latter was accessed from the large window above the door.
- 4.5 The whole elevation here was raised up on a stone-coloured plinth, which looked remarkably like Portland stone, but which was, in fact, concrete, laid as precast blocks. This material, pre-cast to moulded blocks, was also used in the central pavilion and throughout where "stone" detailing is required. At either end were balancing pavilions of similar design but with two narrower "stone"-architraved panels enclosing the windows of both floors. The apron between the windows on each floor here was treated with vertical brick ribbing (Fig. 20).
- 4.6 The pavilions were decorated with long, oak window boxes along the ground floor windows. These were decorated with carved bosses in the form of simplified geometric roses.
- 4.7 The ranges between the pavilions employed repetitive fenestration of a lightly-moulded, "stone"-framed window below and an unframed plain one above. All outward-facing windows were steel-framed Crittall-types, with a pantograph double-opening system (Fig. 21). The simple pantiled roof was allowed to show.
- 4.8 The south end had a single-storey link to the workshops attached. This unsymmetrical element was, in fact, hidden from the street behind 20 to 26, Brunswick Street, older houses left in position. This was very plain, but still with "stone" around the windows and for the parapet copings. The workshop had a roller-

shuttered garage-style entrance here in its asymmetrical gable end, which has been disguised by a parapeted brick façade. The 1937 plans suggest this was an insertion. The link and workshop were not only hidden, but set back and were clearly not considered as part of the polite façade by the architects (Figs 10 and 22).

North and west elevations

- 4.9 The north and west elevations were clearly secondary in the design hierarchy, with no “stone” trimmings except for the door architraves and lintels. These were, however, quite carefully detailed with reeding (Fig. 23). The large door at the west end of the north elevation was a loading door and originally led through to another opening into the north quadrangle. It had been blocked up during the alterations of the 1970s (Figs 10, 13, 24).
- 4.10 The plinth of these elevations was of moulded brick and the ground floor windows were framed with brick mouldings (Fig. 26). The staircase bays in the west elevation (ST3 and the original position of ST2) were distinguished by long windows with brick-ribbed aprons framed in the larger moulded brick profile and the monumental doorways beneath (Fig. 25). The central door on the west elevation was badly damaged by the construction of the bridge to the tower block in 1973, but it was possible to see that it had been treated in a similar fashion as a central motif, even though there was no stair here or indeed anything other than a drawing office window at first floor level.
- 4.11 The doors themselves in these openings seemed to have been the original 1937 designs, simple ladder-panelled, four section, timber-framed doors. They could not be usefully photographed as they had all been heavily boarded up.
- 4.12 There had been some alterations to the fenestration in both of these elevations. The window above the eastern doorway in the north elevation had been extended downwards into a loading door (Fig. 26). In the west elevation, both end pavilions originally had three windows in one unit on the first floor. In the southern one the layout was much altered when ST2 was realigned (see below). Two of the first floor windows were blocked up, a new door was inserted to provide access to the realigned ST2, and two windows on the ground floor were blocked up (Fig. 27).
- 4.13 The fourth window north from the original door to ST2 had been converted into a double door. The alterations had been done very carefully, using matching bricks

and with the moulded frames reinstated or created as required, with the exception of the abutment of the tower block bridge (Fig. 7).

The south elevation

- 4.14 This is largely obscured by the infill rooms on what was the open yard between the main block and the workshops. The upper floor was similar to the north side except that it had a rectangular bay window in F26 (Fig. 28). The purpose of this is unclear as, when built, this lit only a narrow room used as a science workshop (Fig. 14).

The workshops

- 4.15 These were designed as a long, narrow, north-lit shed, subdivided into five main areas with stores intervening: woodworking, plumbing and gas-fitting, welding and forging, engineering and automotive engineering (Figs 10 and 11). Underneath the north end was a boiler room/power house. Along the north side was a covered way or verandah giving on to the delivery yard and providing access to the workshops from the link building on the south. The roof was a steel-framed truss with the northern slope all window.
- 4.16 Unlike the rest of the college, there seems to have been no attempt to architecturally formalise the workshops.
- 4.17 The boiler house was abandoned, probably in 1973 at the latest, and the chimney and associated machinery removed. The basement was not safely accessible and has not been recorded. It is shown on Fig. 11.
- 4.18 The workshops were still used for similar purposes when the college moved. Photographs taken prior to our visit show that, while woodwork and bricklaying had been moved to the 1970s workshops, the exhaust ventilators show that automobile engineering was being taught at the north end. Drill presses and a large sanding(?) machine are also shown in these photographs, indicating engineering classes (DP2008 et al). Our photographs were taken after the removal of all internal subdivisions except for the obviously late office inserted at the west end (Fig. 29). Neither the recent measured survey (Fig. 7), nor the 1970 plan (Fig. 14) included the link building or the workshops so give no information on the most recent layout of this area.

- 4.19 The detailed subdivisions seem to have changed since 1939, however, and a row of single-storey brick sheds had been added to the south side of the workshops (Fig. 7) The rooms on the site of the delivery yard and the verandah involved major changes in circulation and function. There were no external walls where windows could have been sited, except at the west where there were no windows, and the rooms were lit with skylights (Fig. 28). There was access from the most recent refectory (G27) and from GC5a and GC9 (the latter the original western access to the open verandah – Fig. 7).

Quadrangle elevations

- 4.20 These had lost much of their original feel by the addition of the new rooms in the 1970s, but were, at ground level, essentially the walls of the corridors on the south, north and west and the lavatory blocks on the east. Above these were the flanks of the central hall and the plain first floor walls of the first-floor corridors. As with the external walls, the ground floor windows and doors were given brick mouldings and the first floor were plain (Figs 30 and 31). However, unlike the external windows, the first floor windows were united by a continuous “stone” string course at sill level and a frieze cornice incorporating the lintels. This supported a parapet as the roofs of the corridors were flat and clerestorey windows pierced the slightly higher walls of the classrooms behind them.
- 4.21 Window frames were the standard pattern but the south doors into the courtyards, survivors from the original design, were the only glazed, steel doors left (Fig. 30). The south elevations were similar but the windows were not so long and the WC cubicles were lit by individual, single-light windows in rows unified by string courses (Fig. 31).
- 4.22 The side elevations of the the hall were only visible from the quadrangles (and the corridors around them) and were even more hidden in the south quadrangle after the construction of the extra rooms here in 1973. They were treated a little more architecturally, nonetheless, with pilaster strips between the windows and a “stone” drip course above the moulded brick window surrounds. The roof, although pitched, was partly hidden behind parapets (Figs 12 and 32).
- 4.23 New single-storey ranges were added in the 1970s along the north side of the south quadrangle and the north and west sides of the north quadrangle (Figs 13 and 32). These were typical of the pier-and-window style of the 1960s and 70s, with the dark

bricks contrasting with the older work but, with the pre-cast concrete lintels, very similar to the tower block (CA2011b). The doors into them from the corridors made use of the original doors into the quadrangle but new doors were cut through from corridor GC3 and other 1930s windows were blocked (Fig. 7).

Main Building: Interior, Ground floor (Fig. 7)

- 4.24 The room-by-room inventory is presented in Appendix A. The phasing of structural alterations is shown on the plans (Figs 7 and 8). The following description will be more general.
- 4.25 The entrance hall and staircase (G8, ST 1 and F47) were the only rooms, and to a lesser extent the assembly hall (G55), where any elaborate architectural detailing has been attempted. In the former, floors on both levels and the stairs are finished in pale terrazzo with red lining (Fig. 34), plain shafted octagonal steel piers were clad with artificial mottled and veined dark grey marble panels, and the door architraves and skirting were all in the same material (Figs 34 and 35). The forged steel balustrades to the stairs were bronzed and the vertical stick balusters were linked with two rows of link strips in volutes. The handrail was doubled and also in bronzed steel (Fig. 33). The ceilings of both floors were supported by simply-moulded, plastered (presumably steel) beams. Various screens, dividing the ground floor entrance hall into small offices, had been removed by the time of our first visit (Fig. 7). These clearly dated to the 1990s.
- 4.26 The rear part of the ground floor entrance hall was lit by skylights on either side and led through three double doors with faux-marble surrounds into the assembly hall. This had a steel mezzanine floor inserted, which seemed to date from the 1997 works (Figs 7, 8 and 36). It was carried on ten steel posts and was reached via a stair rising from the assembly hall floor. The floor was free of the hall walls and there was no access to the rooms to the east. Rooms to the west had been made in the upper part of the stage (see below) and were reached via this inserted floor. Further rooms had been made in the stage at the lower level, screened off with wood and glass partitions (Figs 7 and 36) and still connected with the retiring rooms (G57 and G57) to their rear, and thence to corridor GC7.
- 4.27 Despite the considerable scale of the interventions in the hall, it still retained most of its original features. The doors, door frames/surrounds, lightly moulded dado rails and skirtings and the window frames were all as built in 1938-40 (Fig. 37). The

reeded shafts either side of the lateral doors of the hall were similar, in wood, to the bronze ones flanking the main entrance (Fig. 38). The windows were set in canted bays recessed between thicker sections of wall, presumably containing the steel frame and corresponding to the pilaster strips outside. Radiators were set below the windows in openwork wooden covers of moulded wooden strips, and appeared to be of the first build (Fig. 41).

- 4.28 The proscenium arch of the stage is wood and echoes the “stone” frames of the featured pavilion windows and the main entrance, but has more detailed mouldings on its edges (Fig. 37). The ceiling was not seen before demolition as this area was sealed off for asbestos removal, but the 1937 drawings show a cornice (which survived (just) to be photographed – Fig. 40) and a ceiling recessed at the mid-line in a series of shallow longitudinal steps or rebates (Fig. 12).
- 4.29 The eastern corridors on the ground floor were lit by small windows over the cloakroom ranges, or in the case of GC5a by a skylight (Figs 10 and 42). The others were all well-illuminated from windows on to the quadrangles. The original drawings of 1937 show few doors compartmentalising them (Fig. 10). Many more were added in 1970 (Fig. 13 and Fig. 7). One, or at least the frame for it, not marked on the 1937 plan, but seeming to pre-date 1970, still existed in the northern corridor, GC2 and marking the lobby at the north end of GC1. Multi-paned glazed screens occupied the transom (Fig. 43). These earlier door frames were identifiable by their two-way harr-hung system with the rounded spine of the door turning in a round rebate in the frame (and the way the terrazzo floor was clearly contemporary, see below) (Fig. 44). Other doors and screens dated from the 1970s alterations. Older photos show that the doors themselves, none of which remained *in situ* during our visits, were fully glazed with five horizontal panels arranged vertically in typical 1930s style. They were not the same in detail as the original drawings (Figs 11 and 12), however, were hinged differently and may well be later replacements (DP2008).
- 4.30 The central portion of the of the corridor floors was originally covered in foot-square linoleum tiles in a chequered pattern of red-brown and pale grey. The edge of the corridor floor was swept up in a coving or “hospital skirting” in terrazzo (Fig. 42). In the earliest phase this was predominantly creamy yellow in colour with red-brown flecks. The skirting was most recently covered in glued black vinyl or lino tiles. All the corridors were treated thus, but the walls of the corridors GC1, GC2 and GC5 (at least) were given a matching polished plaster finish up to the dado line, finished with

a dado band in a slightly denser pattern outlined with thin reddish-brown lines (Fig. 45). Above this the plaster was stepped back very slightly and painted a dark cream. The other ground-floor corridors were painted in creams and beiges. The dado distinction seems to have been adhered to in most schemes, but only in the paint. These early finishes were covered successively in pink, grey and blue overall layers and these continued to respect the dado line.

- 4.31 The ceilings of these corridors were usually hidden by modern suspended ceilings but where this was missing the older ceiling could be seen to be fibreboard panelling concealing a services duct, above which the pot (thin, hollow brick) underside of the concrete floors above could be seen (Fig. 46). These pots were also used in non-load-bearing partitions in the 1930s build. These were 12" x 8¾" x 2¾" (305mm x 223mm x 70mm) with three 1½" (38mm) square cavities running along the length and provided rigid but lightweight walls. They indicated 1938-40 partitions, especially upstairs.
- 4.32 The rooms connected by the corridors were all very plain with little evidence of original finishes. A few rooms had fragments of a simply-moulded wooden skirting which appeared to be of 1930s origin, in that it generally ran behind later partitions, but very little remained by the time of our first visit (Fig. 47). The most complete survival of original fittings appeared to be the male students' lavatory block, now G23-G26 (Figs 7, 10 and 13). These had been subsequently lightly subdivided by thin partitions with a couple of new doorways but the quarry-tile floors, cubicles, urinals and wall-tile finish all survived almost intact (Fig. 48). The associated cloakroom (G18-G22) had been subdivided and altered out of recognition but there was evidence that the polished plaster/terrazzo finish in the corridors was taken into the doorways into these rooms. It appears that the female students WCs may have largely survived until the stripping out began, again with minor light partitioning, but all the fittings had gone before our first visit (Fig. 7, G47-G49 and G50 to G54). White wall tiles remained under paint and later partitions here. Both sets of facilities were lit with original skylights (Fig. 49).
- 4.33 The floors were almost all of thin oak planks which, when lifted, proved to have been supplied by the E. L. Bruce Company of Nashville, Tennessee. The wood was stamped on the back "Made in USA Bruce NOFMA" and a business reply coupon was found under the floorboards (Figs 50 and 51). NOFMA, now NOfMa/NWA, was the acronym for the National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association, now the

National Wood Flooring Association, a quality assurance mark, still based in Nashville). The original specifications had been for Austrian oak (TFT 2009, 15), which *Anschluss* and the war had clearly made unobtainable. It is nevertheless surprising to find valuable space taken up on merchant shipping for such a cargo. One room (G16/17) was floored with Canadian maple, but this may have been a replacement as the wooden bearers had two sets of nail holes. The other original floor finish was quarry tiles, used extensively in the lavatory and cloakroom blocks on the ground floor.

- 4.34 The rooms along the north and northern half of the west ranges are not very much altered structurally, but with the exception described below little survived of the finishes and nothing of the fittings. G46, G45 and G41, marked as intended for cookery and laundry in 1937 (Fig. 10), were most recently used for hair-dressing and for training beauticians (G46 was marked for hairdressing in 1970, beauticians came later). A door from corridor GC2 into room G41 had been reduced in width and a window here blocked in. Some fittings for the hairdressing salon remained in G46 but G41 had been stripped out. Photographs on the derelict places web site show it as it was just after closure with all its fittings. (DP2008). The small rooms and recess west of G41 (G42-G44) occupied the site of the loading bay and vehicle access planned in 1937, and north of it was the intended office of the Head of Domestic Science (G40). The Domestic Science classroom occupied the large corner room, G39, and both retained this use in 1970 (Fig. 10).
- 4.35 Concrete staircase ST3 was unaltered since it was built and part of the screen and doorway into corridor GC3 at ground floor level survived. The hand rail seems to have been for where the teak specified in 1937 was intended (Fig. 52). A fire-stop screen had been built across the first-floor landing probably in the 1970s. There was no sign of an earlier one.
- 4.36 The next two rooms, G38 and G35 with the small rooms and recesses between them have changed little, except for the ubiquitous suspended ceiling. The recess at the north end of G35 has been boarded in to make a small closet (Fig. 7). These were respectively, the Dressmaking and Tailoring and the Needlework and Upholstery rooms as first planned (Fig. 10). G35 retained evidence of early paint finishes, with a brown dado zone separated from the cream upper wall by a darker brown, one inch dado band.

- 4.37 These rooms were separated from the next along, room G34, by a corridor leading to the central door on the west elevation, an original feature. East of it, across GC7, were the two retiring rooms serving the stage in the hall.
- 4.38 South of this point the ground floor rooms have changed considerably. G31-G33 were carved out of one large room intended for Heat Engines and Hydraulics and G34 was the Engineering Science room. As G31-G33 were the most recent kitchen (Fig. 53), for the refectory in the south range (G27), and the door into G34 was separated from the latter by a screen, it seems probable that G34 was the staff refectory (and is indeed marked as such on the 1970 proposals (Fig. 13)). The kitchen fittings look, at first glance, most likely to have been made here in the 1990s alterations, but as there was asbestos in the serving area structures, it was thought more likely that the alterations date from the 1970s. This has been confirmed by the 1970 proposal drawings (Fig. 13). Corridor GC7 has been truncated by its southern end being turned into a series of small rooms connected to the kitchen (Fig. 7).
- 4.39 The alterations to the staircase ST2 were necessary before this arrangement could be installed, and these also date from the 1970s (Figs 7 and 13). These changes involved the removal of the lower flight of the original stairs and their replacement by a flight at right angles rising from a new external door and corridor in the south-west corner of the block. The enlarged underfloor space was then made part of the kitchen, the new walls here being in breeze-block.
- 4.40 The north end of G27 was the serving area and almost all of the rest of the south range had been converted into a large refectory (Figs 54 and 55). In 1937 this was intended as, from west to east, the Applied Science Lecture Room, Electrical Engineering Laboratory, testing and Advanced Mechanics, and Metallurgy. Three small rooms in studwork had already been demolished on our first visit, and had occupied the space allocated in 1937 to a dark room and a camera room (Figs 7 and 10).
- 4.41 G27 had had all its 1937 details removed. Its external windows to the south were blocked when the delivery yard was infilled and the doors and windows into the corridor GC8 have all but one been removed leaving a series of openings more or less uniting the two spaces (Fig. 7). The floor had been relaid with asbestos-compound tiles in the 1970s.

- 4.42 Along the south end of the western range were rooms given over originally to admin and facilities. Nothing much was left of the original 1937 intentions, although the quarry-tile floors in G12 and G13 indicate the position of the male and female staff WCs (Fig. 10). The main room partitions here were as built in 1938-40, although both the staff common room (G14/G15) and the male students' common room (G16/G17) had been subdivided in studwork. This has required the cutting of two new doors into G15 and G11 from the corridor GC5.
- 4.43 The northern half of this range was predominantly originally intended for cookery classes, with associated kitchen facilities (Figs 10 and 13). A committee room was intended in the southern end of the range. The space for the kitchen facility rooms was seen as G2/G3, but had been gutted and redesigned. G4 was created out of part of the kitchen and the rest of the kitchen was then united with the cookery classroom by removing the wall formerly separating them (Fig. 7). A steel beam visible on the line of this wall replaced it as a support for the floor above. The committee room wall was also removed and new stud partitions inserted at this end (Fig. 7). These had been removed before our first visit, but the scars and the large opening into G8, were still evident. The door into the cookery classroom from GC1 had been blocked and a new door made into G2. The floor was grey lino, presumably covering the original oak.
- 4.44 The corner room G1 was similarly stripped of its fittings, but had in 1937 been intended as the female students' common room (Fig. 10).

Main Building: Interior, First floor

- 4.45 The upstairs corridors followed the plan of those below except where they did not exist alongside the assembly hall, G55 (Fig. 8). The floors were similarly treated, but the dado was merely painted. The clearest evidence for the colour scheme survived under a noticeboard on the west side of FC1, near ST5. It showed a khaki brown dado zone separated from a cream upper wall by a one inch red stripe. This was followed by a pink upper wall apparently only extending down to within about 18" of the dado stripe; a grey finish, extending to the dado stripe and, finally, a pale blue finish covering the whole wall (Fig. 57). The extent of the earliest finish was indicated by remnants of the same scheme on the junction of FC5 and FC6 (Fig. 58).

- 4.46 The ceilings are much lower than downstairs to clear the clerestorey windows into the classrooms. The floors and skirtings are similar and the latter have also been covered in glued lino tiles. The ceilings are fibreboard and have small-scale cornice mouldings at the wall tops (Fig. 58). Like the ground-floor corridors there were subdividing doors which are shown on the derelict places photographs. These do not seem to be the originals, but since they had gone by the time of our first visit it is hard to be confident in this judgement. The changes to the classrooms since 1940 have led to various reworkings of doors and windows from the corridors, but the great majority of the standard metal-framed ones survived in 2011 (Fig. 59).
- 4.47 The rooms along the north range, including F1 have changed little in basics, with only one very recent partition and door inserted to create F42 (Fig. 8). F1 was used as a typing classroom in 1970 and this may have been its intended function (Fig. 14). F46 was a language lab in 1970 but in 1937 was intended to be for “Geography and Commodities” (Figs 12 and 14). F47 in the north-west corner block was a female students’ WC and had clearly not been significantly updated since 1938-40, although already partly demolished at the time of our first visit. The floor level of both western corner blocks was a couple of steps up from the general first floor level. This lavatory block had the original terrazzo steps.
- 4.48 Little was left otherwise of the 1930s fittings, although most rooms did have the picture rail and slim ceiling cornice surviving and a few fragments of early skirting were still in place. The cornice was often concealed by a suspended ceiling, but the picture rail was a good indicator of the phase of the internal walls.
- 4.49 The west range had been heavily modified, presumably in 1973, as the passage from FC3/FC5 to the tower block was cut through this range at this level and resulted in the wholesale re-arrangement of the room layout. The changes are best shown on the phased plan (Fig. 8 and by comparing it to Fig. 14). In the fabric they can be seen to be of at least two phases, the alterations of the 1970s in breeze block, while the stud and plasterboard partitions were actually built over the carpet, presumably somewhat later (Fig. 60). Proprietary partitioning systems were used to create F37 and F38 and would seem to be of a later phase, presumably the 1990s refurbishment.
- 4.50 Most of this range of rooms was originally given over to drawing offices, with two classrooms, the northern one, at least, for science (Fig. 14). The centre and

southern rooms were lit by three skylights in the flat roof, which were blanked-off with new suspended ceilings after 1973 (Fig. 12).

- 4.51 The southern range had also been much altered. Again, the changes over time are best seen in Fig. 8 and include the removal of walls and further subdivision, and new access and lighting from the corridors. The corner room F26 was much modified when the stair ST2 was rearranged, being extended eastwards to include the former science workshop (the only room in the whole building provided with a bay window -- Figs 8 and 28) and reduced on the west to allow the realignment of the stair well of ST2. It had been refloored at this point with parquet flooring. It was originally part of a suite of large rooms along the south range dedicated to Biology and Chemistry with smaller ancillary rooms (Fig 14). The steps from FC5 were a plywood encapsulation of the original terrazzo ones, enlarged to provide access to the new service room over the old stairwell.
- 4.52 The eastern end had been much subdivided with stud and plasterboard partitions. The walls and door positions of the 1970/1937 layout were still obvious as marks on the timber floors (Fig. 8). The western wall of F15 must have been reinstated as when seen it appeared to be of masonry but was not shown on the 1970 plan. This room was lit by a large north-facing skylight. There is currently a fire exit in the eastern window on the south elevation, leading to the roof of the link building. This was not shown on the earlier plans.
- 4.53 The southern end of the east range was planned in 1970 as an advanced physics lab (F11-F14) and a demonstration room (F8 and F9), separated by a dark room and a staff work room (marked as F10 on Fig. 8),
- 4.54 The northern end of the east range has been changed structurally hardly at all. Fig 14 shows that in 1970, and probably as intended in 1937, the two small rooms near the stair ST1 (Fig. 8, F5 and F6) were for departmental heads and the unlit room by the corridor was a book store (F7). The three rooms to the north were classrooms, among the smaller in the complex. The southern one was marked for Geography in 1970, and presumably the subject was moved when the language lab was set up, probably in the 1960s (Fig. 8, F48 and see Fig. 12). The other two were for "Retail Traders and Commerce" and a second book-keeping classroom (F2 and 3).

- 4.55 The corner room, used for typing in 1970 (Fig. 14), was used as a food technology kitchen up until the college closed in 2007, and was fitted with worktops, cupboards and at least one electric cooker (DP2008a).
- 4.56 At the ends of corridors FC1 and FC4 just before they joined the upper stair landing F47, two stairs (ST4 and ST5) led up to the only room on the second floor, the library (Figs 8 and 14). They mirrored each other, reaching the library via landings on either side over the corridors. The stairs had plain steel balusters but the hand rail was hardwood, probably teak, and the stairs were finished in terrazzo (Fig. 61).
- 4.57 The library itself occupied the space over the main stair (Figs 9 and 62): two steel stanchions, clad in timber to appear circular in cross-section, continued the line of the marble clad columns on the floor below to support a flat concrete roof (Fig. 63). The centre of the roof was occupied by a raised concrete, glass-block skylight and the aperture it capped was trimmed with a simple Art Deco cornice (Fig. 64). This design of flat concrete and glass skylight (“glascrete”) was intended for the small lights over the west side of the entrance hall, according to the drawings from 1937 (Fig. 10), but these have been either built differently or replaced.
- 4.58 Older photographs show the room lined with simple panelling and wooden book shelves along the long sides (DP2008b). These were stripped back to the brick and concrete at our first visit. The latter was visible mostly in the form of the lintel over the large window lighting the stair hall, intruding into the library space as a sort of counter. The library along with the water tank room over it on the west side formed a stepped façade, clearly carefully designed symmetrically yet barely visible as a whole because of the proximity of the hall (Figs 12 and 32). The room is not expressed at all on the main front, hidden behind the plain upper façade of the central entrance pavilion. On the north and south there were only two high windows, evidently designed to allow bookcases along the walls. Three tall windows were placed in the east side of the building, the central, wider, one looking straight into the hall gable end, flanked by two narrow ones.

The Media Studies Building

- 4.59 As this building was recorded only to Level I, the description is more schematic than the foregoing. This Level of recording only requires a ground plan (Fig. 6), a basic description and background and photographs. For ease of description the building

was notionally divided into five blocks (Fig. 2, Blocks 1-5). The building had suffered serious fire damage in 2011 and safe access to the interior was not possible.

- 4.60 The building appears to have been designed by the City and County of Gloucester Architect's Department, under John Sketchley, and was very similar in style to the tower block by the same department (CA2011b), but was rather less accomplished.
- 4.61 The building is set on the east side of Brunswick Road and the site ground level is considerably lower than the street/pavement level (Fig. 65). It is clear that a gentle slope down to the east has been levelled and a flat terrace created for the building. The small entrance courtyard in front of Block 4 was reached by a set of broad steps from the entrance on Brunswick Road and a narrow open passage or path led from the courtyard along the front of this block to the open area to the north which was at the level of the rest of the site, including the car park in the east reached from Cromwell Street (Fig. 6).
- 4.62 The building was of three builds. The main block dated from the 1970s (Blocks 1, 4, and 5). The main building was Block 4, which was an L-shaped block of three storeys on the west and north sides of an internal courtyard with a pond (Figs 6, 68, 69). This had a single-storey element to the short arm of the "L" on the west side of the courtyard (Block 5) which continued around the south side (Block 1, Figs 70, 71). The block returned around the east side of the inner courtyard with a small store of some kind (Fig. 6).
- 4.63 The second element was designed in 1997 (Figs 72 and 73) but does not appear on OS maps dated 2002 (Block 3). It was a single-storey set of top-lit spaces, presumably, studios, built into the inside corner of Block 4 (Fig. 6). The third element was the shed or store (Block 2) added to the north side of Block 1 against the inner south-east corner, in a style closely matching Block 1, but probably in at around the same time as Block 3.
- 4.64 The concrete bases of various rectangular buildings were evident in the areas around the standing buildings and these appeared on OS maps dated to 2002 (Fig. 2). Evidently they represent buildings demolished recently. One of these bases was against the east end of Block 4 and clearly represented the base of a steel fire escape from the first and second floors, traces of which were also evident in the end elevation as well as the fire escape doors themselves (Fig. 66).

Description

- 4.65 Blocks 4 and 5 are presumably steel-framed and are clad in brick. Block 4 was a plain and utilitarian building, similar in overall design concept to the demolished tower block on the main site, although the design was overall far less competent (Figs 65-71).
- 4.66 The entrance front was very bold, indeed brutal. In effect there are two plain walls: the end of the east/west arm of the “L” is in pale brick over a ground floor (here almost a basement as the building is sunk into its terrace) in blue-black brick, separated from the first floor by a strip of shallow windows (Fig. 67); the entrance façade is similar but has a huge, two-storey, blank panel of bush-hammered blue-grey concrete, over the timber and glass entrance panel (Fig. 65). This dour effect was lightened by the brightly coloured logo of the Arts and Media department on this wall. The glass entrance panel seems to have been rebuilt in the refurbishment of the 1990s.
- 4.67 The motif of a dark brick ground floor acting as a base for the paler upper floors continues around the building, with variations. The narrow continuous strip of windows along the top of the ground floor is used along the south side of Block 4 (as far as can be seen given the presence of Block 3) and is intended to emphasise the non-structural nature of the base, especially at night (Fig. 68). This differentiation of the ground floor is achieved differently on the north elevation (and in the northern half of the west elevation) by the use of much deeper strip windows under the same white concrete string course (Fig 69). The overall effect is very horizontal with a slight vertical emphasis given by the first floor window aprons matching the second floor over-window panels which break into the roof parapet. Some variety is injected into the north elevation by the use of plain openings at second floor, at the west end and east of the centre of the elevation. The blue glass panels are thought to date from the 1990s changes.
- 4.68 The service towers on the roof were clad in rectangular section corrugated sheeting and their masses added some further, much-needed variety to the building (Fig. 72).
- 4.69 Block 5 was boarded over and impossible to see during our visit (Fig. 71), but it was built of the same dark brick as Blocks 4 and 1 and is assumed to be of similar design. Block 1 had north-facing skylights in the western half and was clearly

intended as studios (Fig. 70), while the western half was lit from a row of narrow, north-facing windows running the full height of the block, breaking the parapet in the same manner as in Block 4 (Fig. 71). A rectangular concrete pool ran alongside this elevation and a bridge at each end gave access to doors in Block 1. The short return wing at the east end of Block 1 was extended along the north elevation as Block 2, modified in some details and the original part re-roofed, probably after 2002.

- 4.70 Block 3 is very different indeed to the other parts of the building, owing, of course, largely to its being designed nearly 30 years later. It shares its characteristics with the refurbishment in the annexe to the tower block (CA 2011b) and to the inserted floor in the hall (G55) in the main building. The design studies for the foundations are dated 1997, but it is not known to the author when it was constructed. It does not appear on the OS digital data for 2002.
- 4.71 It is a much lighter design, both in structure and spirit, than the 1970s blocks, a glass and steel, single storey block with sloping roofs with overhanging eaves and pyramidal skylights or lanterns (Figs 72 and 73). The walls are steel-framed glass panels in bright primary colours hung on an exposed painted steel framework. The rooms appeared to be top-lit studios.
- 4.72 There is probably a *De Stijl* influence discernible in the somewhat randomly placed coloured rectangular panelling, and, as noted in the refurbishment works in the annexe to the tower block (CA 2011b) and also visible in the inserted floor in G55 (Fig. 36), a general influence of the “ocean liner look” derived from the International Style of the 20s and 30s. Unfortunately the building was heavily boarded-up on our visit, making adequate photography of the building impossible. It is not known who designed the building, but the structural studies were carried out by the Rowntree Partnership, Structural Consulting Engineers of Gloucester.

The Cromwell Street Building

- 4.73 At the north side of the entrance to the campus from Cromwell Street was a single-storey building of traditional design. It was built of hard, red machine-moulded bricks in Flemish bond with a slate roof. On map evidence it dates from between 1902 and 1921 and this is what would be guessed from its style. It is a simple rectangle with its northern side taken up with four large windows, separated by narrow brick piers. They are now blocked up, rendered and have late 20th century naïve (or faux-naïf)

paintings of children playing (Fig. 74). The under window zone is painted blue with large flowers. The western gable end also has three very large openings, later blocked, reaching almost to ground level. A small lean-to, itself obscured by foliage, covers the east gable end.

- 4.74 On the south side was a projecting porch with a recessed front door flanked by a window, both under a concrete lintel with a brick relieving arch and a herringbone brick tympanum, so suddenly quite decorative for what appears to have been a very functional building. Other small windows in this elevation make it reasonable to assume that this porch contained “offices” related to whatever the function of this building was (Fig. 75).
- 4.75 The history and original function of this building is not known, but it has much signed and dated graffiti scratched into the porch brick work. The dates inscribed vary from 1940 to 1946 with a pencil graffito of 1948. There is another deeply inscribed date of 1956 and the latest, and an outlier, is 1982 (Fig. 76). The paintings on the walls and some toys left lying around suggest this might have latterly functioned as a crèche.

5. DISCUSSION

The Main Building

- 5.1 The building was of considerable interest as a purpose-built Technical College dating from a time when scientific and technical education and industry was taken very seriously and considered as of great importance to the future of industry in Great Britain. The 1937 architects’ designs indicate that the brief was very clear and that the functions of the various spaces in the building were defined well in advance of construction beginning. The Technical College, of course, had been in existence since the 1870s and in 1936, when the decision was taken to rebuild, seems to have been an organization that had very clear ideas about what it wanted to provide.
- 5.2 Thus it might be thought that the building design would have been very much driven by the functional requirements. While the many rooms and workshops specified were provided and well lit, they were organized in a very formal and symmetrical layout. The elevations were equally symmetrical. The only functionally designed part of the building was the workshop wing and this was tucked away behind the sight lines from the main road and entrance.

- 5.3 The formal language was what has become to be called Art Deco (after the Exposition des Arts Dècoratifs held in Paris in 1925), but which is also sometimes ironically called “Moderne”, the extra “e” indicating the same relationship to really modern design (i.e. the International Style, Bauhaus, Le Corbusier etc) that “olde” has to old. It is typical of Britain in the 1930s, more acceptable to then-current taste, it seems, than the more revolutionary work of foreign architects.
- 5.4 In effect, this approach allowed the discarding of expensive traditional detailing, while retaining traditional finishes and materials, even if over a steel or concrete core, and the the retention of formal massing and monumentalism. It also, in its eclecticism, permitted the use of classical references, such as the entablature over the main entrance and the column drums.
- 5.5 The result, while pleasant enough, does not often result in an outstanding building and the Technical College main building cannot be considered an architectural masterpiece. It is a competent piece of design, typical of its time and place. It is interesting, nonetheless to compare the earlier design for a civic centre on the site, by E. Vincent Harris, which is much more traditional, heavily influenced by the work of Lutyens (TFT 2009, 12). The Technical College is much more up to date than this, but rather leaden when compared to the exactly contemporary design for the relocated Crypt School (moved for the new college) by Donald Walton (TFT 2009, 6).
- 5.6 The building did not start to fulfil its intended functions until after the Second World War and seems to have been unaltered until 1970. A programme of works in 1950 seems to have been abortive (proposal drawings by the City Architect, A. Morgan, dated 1948-50) and the large open space to the west was only finally developed in the late 1960s/early 70s with new facilities, the earliest design studies for which are dated 1966 (proposals for the new workshops alongside and over a ground floor car park, City Architect J. R. Sketchley). They were built before 1971, when designs for the tower block were being drawn up (CA 2011b).
- 5.7 The additions to the quadrangles and the alterations to the internal layout to provide the plan as found in 2011 date from 1970 (Figs 7 and 14). Their similarity to the tower block and Block 1 in the Media Studies building is very apparent.
- 5.8 The addition of these blocks and the creation of the new buildings to the west allowed the extensive re-ordering of the main building. This can be seen in Figs 7

and 8 and Fig. 14. Engineering and building were largely relocated in the new western ranges and half of the ground floor of the main building retained for what were undoubtedly seen as the more female subjects: cookery, hairdressing, and dress making. The rest, and the new quadrangle ranges, were turned over to administration and staff and student facilities. The new uses for the upper floor are not known, but the multiplication of small rooms replacing the old large ones indicates that the main teaching and labs were also moved out, and in part at least, given over to administration and similar support functions.

The Media Studies Building

- 5.9 This building, for which no designs other than some engineering studies for the extension foundations have been seen, was very ordinary indeed, although it is possible to imagine that the inner courtyard and ponds, before the construction of Block 3, might have been a pleasant enough space, in an old-fashioned Festival-of-Britain way, especially with one's back turned to Block 4. The blank brick and concrete slab front on Brunswick Road was particularly brutal and only forgivable as far as it was somewhat shielded by the bank up to the street level. It has all the hallmarks of the Gloucester City Architect's Department of its period.
- 5.10 By contrast, Block 3, designed in 1997 was a light, colourful and friendly design, fairly run of the mill for its period, but gaining much from its juxtaposition with the earlier structures.

The Cromwell Street Building

- 5.11 This brick building, clearly most recently used as a crèche, was some sort of industrial building associated with the use of the site before the establishment of the media Studies Building. Its plan suggests a well-lit workshop with a porch containing a lavatory or some other facility. Research could be done to find out its function, or at least the establishment whose curtilage it occupied. The dates of the majority of the graffiti might suggest its use for stationing some sort of war volunteer (ARP warden, Home Guard, Fire watchers etc). If the entrance from Cromwell Street is the same date, then it might also have functioned as a porter's lodge.

6. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: ROOM LOG

Notes on the rooms in the college as seen and photographed from November 2011 into January 2012. But see for example derelict sites web page (www.derelictplaces.co.uk) for selective photographic coverage of interiors before stripping out or much vandalism. Useful addition to our coverage. Room nos are marked on Fig. x in the main report

Room number	Notes	Photo
Ground floor		
G1	Oak plank floor, visible beams in high ceiling, plain painted finish, skirting removed. Female students common room in 1939	5174
G2-G4	Rooms created with new breeze block walls in N end of original large room most of which is now G5. Walls between G2, G3 and G4 may be 1939 or on 1939 positions	-
G5	Large room with lino floor that postdates the subdivisions to G4 etc. 1939 refectory. Steel beams visible in high ceiling above modern suspended ceiling. Standard pot brick ceiling infill. Large inserted RSJ at N end on wall stubs represents old wall of kitchen.	5173
G6 and G7	Recent subdivisions in studwork at S end of G5, demolished before first visit.	-
G8	The entrance hall. Terrazzo floor, marble clad steel stanchions, marble-clad door architraves and skirting. The ceiling beams are plastered and simply moulded. Timber doors to hall. Recent stud subdivisions removed before first visit. Steps down to entrance lobby in ST1 covered by an access ramp. Bronze doors boarded up, invisible.	5149-5151, 5077
G9 and G10	As 1939 plan but pot wall between extended westwards at some point. These rooms plus G11 all have oak plank floors,	5040 5041
G11	Principal's room in 1939. Picture rail and cornice general in all these rooms, but often obscured by suspended ceilings, standard wooden skirting too, but this largely removed before first visit. Door from corridor added.	-
G12/G13	These are distinguished by quarry tile floors. Otherwise plain. Turns out they were staff cloak rooms in 1939. No sign of plumbing. Internal walls removed and new doors	-
G14/G15	Subdivided, 1939 staff room. Oak plank floor, S door later	-
G16/G17	South-east corner room. Recent partition removed before first visit. This room has maple flooring from Canada. This high-ceilinged room had no suspended ceiling, visible ceiling beams. Male students common room in 1939, southern door added	5043, 5191
G18-G22	Modern subdivisions of the 1939 male students cloak room (quarry tile floor). Doors all changed, 1939 door in GC5 visible, blocked. Wall tiling surviving in W side of G19, windows now mostly blocked by 1970s infill to west	
G23-G26	1939 Male students loos. Largely unchanged including fittings and urinals, except for subdivision to create G23 and a small room at the south end of G25. G24 is "landlocked" so is lit by a skylight, but so is G26/23. Walls are white-tiled and the floors are quarry tile.	5189
G27 G28-G30	Refectory made out of four teaching science rooms and photographic dark rooms at E end. Now all one space with three new stud-walled rooms made at E end. Latter demolished before first visit. Modern serving counter(?) at W end. The numerous openings to the corridor GC8 are the sites of the 1939 windows and doors. Windows to S all blocked by later infill building. Floor, asbestos tiles over concrete screed.	5046 5047, 5048
G31-G33	These rooms formed the most recent kitchen. All gutted and modernised from the one room for "heat engines and hydraulics" in 1939. Openings on east represent the 1939 doors and windows into the corridor GC7, the south end of which is now subdivided into small rooms. The sill of the window in the centre of the W wall of G32 has been raised, and the present external door next to G33 was a window in 1939. Brick work alterations are evident.	5058 5059 5192
G34	Oak planked floor, engineering Science in 1939. Present openings as 1939 but windows have turned to doors to corridor GC7. Screen wall at S end is new as is door to G32	-
G35-G38	These two large rooms and smaller store rooms are unchanged in plan except that the recess in G35 has been walled-in to make a room and the window in G37 is now a door. Picture rails still survive. No suspended ceiling, oak planked floor. Painting that may be 1939/40 date survives in G38. Brown dado zone, red-brown stripe at dado line, cream above. G39 was the hair salon until closure (cf FC1)	-
G39	Domestic class room in 1939. Wooden floor. Wooden skirting surviving in part.	-

	Service shaft in north-west corner. Two new openings cut in E wall into G40. Visible beams in high ceiling		
G40	Plain room originally two rooms, head of domestic dept's room and a waiting (ante) room. 1939 doorway from corridor GC2	-	
G41	Cookery demonstration in 1939. Pretty much as then in shape, with two rooms at E end (G45 and recess). These were store and larder in 1939, G45 (larder) opening to G46 as now. Wide door to corridor now reduced in width. Wide opening cut through W wall where G42-44 occupy 1939 loading bay. Suspended ceiling. Most recently it was the beauticians' studio.	-	
G42-G44	Three rooms in the 1949 loading bay, divided by stud walls. The door into the bay is bricked up, door and opening in E and W sides are inserted	5193	
G45	Larder in E end of G41, pot walls		
G46	Large room recently used as hair dressing classroom, it appears, from dryers still in place. 1939 Cookery room and laundry, little changed structurally but has suspended ceiling, and a framed lino floor laid in the centre of the original timber one. Painted patterns on wall	-	
G47	Female students' loos 1939. Now gutted, but structurally as built		
G48/G49	Top lit by skylight, in 1939 one room, female students' handwash basins. G48 small room divided off N end, new door into it. Carpet tile over quarry tile floor	5183	
G50-G54	This was the female students' cloakroom in 1939 one large room, present N door is original. Tiled walls. Internal partition walls are brick and recent, built on the quarry tile floor. S door may be original but not the one further west. Door to G49 now blocked	5181, 5182	
G55	The assembly hall. Stage at W now built in for offices, Moulded proscenium "arch" still there. Wooden floor over void (rather than the concrete base of the others). Probably 1939 wooden radiator covers, reeded wooden door architraves, with a small cap on the top of the "column". Shallow, splayed pilaster piers between windows, plain moulded dado rail. Roof is steel trusses and timber ceiling joists hung from them, but no details recorded as stripped out for asbestos. Typical mid 20th century door closers on corridor sides. A structurally independent, steel-framed mezzanine floor has been inserted at first floor level but only accessible from a staircase in the hall itself. It rests on posts passing through the floor set in concrete pad foundations beneath.	5150, 5152-5157, 5440-5444	5060
G56/G57	These are retiring rooms and WCs behind the stage accessed from the stage and from GC7. They seem to have changed little. A stair "down to store" from GC7 is shown between the two rooms in 1939 but although there is space in the thick wall between them now, there is no sign of a stair or a store now.		
G58	This room is not included on the recent survey plan. In 1939 it was the male students' cloakroom and loo. It is now one room but the stubs of the removed wall and downstand beam at the S end are evident. Quarry tile floor. More recent stud wall to N removed. Original type fibreboard ceiling unaltered, but skylights above blocked off, so alteration. It is only single storey, on the E side of the link corridor GC5a to the workshops G61	5166, 5177	5127 (external)
G59/G60	Two rooms in the link to the workshop G61 on W side of corridor GC5a. Originally lit from W, windows now blocked by infill building, these were the offices of the heads of the building dept and the civil engineering dept. Oak plank floor, one piece signed underneath: "Job by J.H. Woodhall, 52, Deben Ave, Matteshall, Suffolk, 12 Aug 1940"	5018	
G61	Now one long, single-storey N-lit workshop, with steel truss frame roof, concrete floor. In 1939 divided into Woodworking plus two small stores, Plumbing, Gas fitting and Electrical Installation plus one small store, Welding and Forging, plus one small store, and a combined Engineering and Automobile Engineering. A flat-roofed extension on the W end has now been demolished along with all the internal walls. A wooden office has been built in the W end. The roof has a recent electrical lighting rack system hung on to the trusses and overhead power supplies ending in socket clusters on vertical down stands. All internal working fittings otherwise removed before visit. Internal partitions, probably not the 1939 versions, visible on derelict place web site photos. The eastern end still in use in 2008 as woodworking shop but partitions moved. Low offices/stores on S side presumably original as fenestration raised to accommodate them, not on 1939 plan. This area of G61 has an oak parquet herringbone floor.	5044, 5121 (external)	5045
G61a	At the west end of G60, under the original Automobile Engineering section, is a basement, presumably for boilers, generators or some such. This was not safely accessible, and was flooded, so was not recorded.		
GC1-GC7	The corridors on the ground floor. GC1 and 2 had clear traces of the 1939 finishes where later fittings had prevented them being painted over, as it was in most of the	5176, 5188,	5186, 5149,

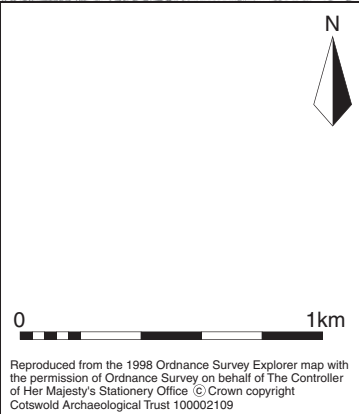
	rest of the corridor. These were pale yellow, speckled terrazzo finish on the floor margins curving up to form the skirtings. The dado zone above this was finished in the same way but set back slightly and a little paler in colour. The dado line itself was marked in a darker, denser speckle. Above this the wall was painted dark cream. Traces of this finish was seen in the other corridors except for GC8. The floor in all corridors except GC8 was foot square lino tiles in reddish-brown and grey, over concrete screed, probably 1939. They were mostly lit from the courtyards originally, although the eastern corridors were unlit except from the ends, or in the case of GC5a, a skylight. Each corridor had doors at each end and in some cases in intermediate positions. These had all been replaced or removed in the 1970s alterations except for one intermediate one in GC2 and one near the entrance door at the N end of GC1. The doors were harr-hung with rounded edges snugly fitting in concave grooves in the architraves, presumably for draughtproofing. They would also swing both ways.	5179, 5180, 5169 5186
GC8	This is separately listed as it has been the most altered. The finishes were completely changed when the refectory was created (G27) and new floor tiles laid across both it and G27. All (but one of) the windows and doors were stripped back to plain doorways, almost throwing the corridor and the refectory into one. The western end and the southern half of GC7 were thrown into the new kitchen and ancillary rooms (G31 etc)	5048
GC9	A corridor contrived in what was the SW room in the 1939 layout giving access from the new door related to the recasting of ST2 into G27	5047
GC10	This was an open-sided covered way along the north side of G61 (a pentice in medieval terms) opening on to a yard, clearly intended for deliveries and now occupied by large single-storey rooms (not surveyed or photographed). Only the western end of GC9 still exists, south of G60, providing access from GC5a to these rooms. It was in 1939 the main access route to the workshops in G61.	5178
Stair cases		
ST1	This is the main stair linking G8 to F47, the ground and first-floor halls or lobbies. It is a double staircase, presumably of concrete construction finished, as the lobbies themselves, in a terrazzo, with red lining. The balustrades are of bronzed steel with decorative scrollwork and metal hand rails. The handrails on the wall side were removed before our visits. It is lit from the large bronze-framed window on the E and straddles the main entrance with its bronze (?) doors.	5061, 5062, 5064, 5144- 5146
ST2/ST3	These two plain concrete staircases on the west side of the building originally both rose from the SW and NW corners of the corridors GC7/GC8 and GC2/GC3. Only ST3 still does (and is in largely 1939 condition) and it is screened off from the corridors by 1970s wood and glass partitions. Both staircase halls acted as secondary entrance halls from the west. ST2 has been rebuilt however, its lower flight now running N/S from a new door in the SW corner of the building. This appears to be of a piece with the recasting of G27, G31, G32, F26/7 etc	5068, 5069, 5072, 5073 (all external) 5122, 5131
ST4/ST5	These two identical but mirrored stairs give access from FC4 and FC1 respectively to the library, the only room on the second floor. They were terrazzo-finished, with steel stick balusters supporting a hardwood, probably teak, hand rail. There is access from ST5 to the flat roofs of GC4 and G50 etc. There is also access to the areas with skylights over the western corners of G8. The small room between the skylights was inaccessible but was marked as a cinema projection room in 1939 and 1970.	5138, 5139, 5130, 5133 5031, 5032
First floor	Note: the historic first floor plan we have is 1970 "as existing". Only the ground floor plan is from the 1930s. Where the 1937 cross section drawings indicate the intended room use it generally matches the functions indicated in 1970. Unless otherwise noted, all floors are oak planks. All of the first floor rooms have a picture rail and (where visible above the suspended ceiling) a ceiling cornice that together represent a simplified classical entablature, three feet broad. The picture rail was taken as one indicator of the original room layout where it ran through later partitions etc. Most rooms had a 1990s suspended ceiling but where visible the apparently original fibreboard ceilings were generally present.	
F1	This is the NE corner room. Has visible ceiling beams (supporting the flat roof) and oak planked floor. Fragments of original skirting survive. It takes in the footprint of the entrance lobby below at end of GC1. The room in 1970 was Typing, in 2008 was food technology, fitted with many cooking stations (derelict places web site). The window in the north side over the door has been altered to a long loading door, probably post 1970.	5087, 5088 5184 (external)
F2-F7	These are same overall as in 1970, and the pot walls are clearly those of 1939. These upstairs rooms all originally had a picture rail and a very small simple	

	cornice moulding at the junction of wall and softboard ceiling. The picture rail commonly survives, but the cornice, where it does, is usually hidden above a suspended ceiling, the only change to the fabric. F2-4 were used in 1970 for Book-keeping, Retail trade and Commerce and Geography. F5 and F6 were heads of department's offices: F7 was a book store. The main rooms on the first floor are very light, lit from the exterior with large windows, from the corridors by borrowed light and by clerestory windows over the lower roofs of the corridors	
F8/F9	These two rooms were one in 1970, marked in 1970 as the Demonstration room. A fragment of 1939 skirting survives. The wall dividing F9 from F10, which ought to be 1939 appears to be a stud partition rather than the usual pot bricks. There is no picture rail which suggests that it is recent even if in the same spot as the older wall. The other partitions are also stud and plasterboard. There was also no sign of a blocked door which is shown in use in 1970. A suspended ceiling hides the older one. Doors and windows have not been altered.	5082
F10	This was divided into two small room in 1970: a dark room and a staff work room. Blocked doors into F11 and F12 were noted, and are marked on the 1970 plan.	
F11-F14	This was one room in 1970 with a 7' high partition at the S end. Marked in 1970 as Advanced Physics. The door into F12 from the corridor is 1939 but the door into F14 has been modified from a window, since 1970.	
F15, F16-20	South-east corner room has a saw tooth N facing skylight. The E window in the S side is a fire escape on to the roof of the link section. This room has skirting. It was in 1970 the E half of a larger room, whose W wall is seen as a scar in the floor of F19 and F20, and which is now divided into F16, F17 and F18 and part of F19 and F20. It was for Elementary Chemistry and was fully fitted out with lab benches with sinks and Bunsen burner outlets. Fume cupboards on S side, blackboard on W. Traces can be seen in the floors of F19 and F20 of the doors in the W end of this room. The latter also have skirting of old style, behind which green-painted brick, i.e. no plaster, is seen. The wall between F15 and F16 is not marked in 1970 but is surprisingly substantial and supports a ceiling beam. Taking the 1970 plan at face value it must have been inserted in the 1970s.	
F21-F25	These rooms have all been created since 1970. The plan shown in 1970 (thought to be that of 1939) was of two rooms (balance and a store room) west of Elementary chemistry, linking it with Advanced chemistry at the W end of the range. The walls and their doorways were visible as traces in the floors of F21 and F23. The doorways into the corridor have been much altered, to fit these major changes.	5081
F26	This is the south-west corner room and has been much altered since 1970, when it was marked as the elementary biology room and a science workshop occupied its western side. The rebuilding of ST2 required the remodelling of this room. It was given a parquet floor. The doorway into it is the original but the original terrazzo step (see room F40/41) has been modified in timber to provide access to a plant room over the old stair well. This room contains the only bay window in the building, which was originally the end window for the narrow science workshop. The reasoning behind it is elusive.	5123, 5083, 5084
F27	This is a small closet contrived over the lower part of ST2 as rebuilt. No parquet flooring.	
F28-31	These rooms replace a small optics room and the larger elementary physics room. These seem to have been intended as one room earlier, as in 1970 the single skylight over both rooms is marked but as blocked in the optics room and still open over the elementary physics room. The wall marking off F28 appears to be the first to have been built (stud and chipboard) and the walls of F29 and F30 are so recent as to have been built (of plasterboard and stud) over the carpet. Doors and windows as 1970 except for doors into F28 through old window.	5085 5129
F32-34	These three rooms plus the inserted corridor to the tower block, occupy the site of two large, top-lit drawing offices. The roof lights remain but the walls are all new, of c. 1973 vintage, mostly of breeze block. The north wall of F34 is on the line of a 1970 wall, but appears to be rebuilt in studwork. Corridor windows and doors all much reconfigured, necessarily, but all utilising the earlier window or door openings.	
F35-36	These occupy the site of "classroom 3", presumably used for technical drawing-related work, as the room to its north is a third drawing office. The wall dividing them is very recent, sitting on the carpet, but door and windows as 1970	
F37/F38	These two rooms were the third drawing office and were only subdivided in the 1990s if the proprietary wall screen system is a guide. A new door into F37 has	

	been cut through the original corridor window	
F39	This was "classroom 2" in 1970 and has changed little	
F40/F41	These are female student lavatories and the terrazzo finish to the wall/floor junctions and the steps up from the corridor indicate that the rooms here are certainly as laid out in 1939. All fittings had been removed before the first visit.	
F42/43	These rooms were simply subdivided from "book-keeping 1", the only changes being the insertion of a new door into F42. The dividing wall is a very recent proprietary screen system.	
F44	This is shown as existing in 1970 (duplicating room and office) but this the only alteration in the present fabric that is clearly shown on the 1970 plan. The stud partition wall butts an early skirting but has a picture rail, suggesting an early alteration.	
F45/F46	These are as shown in plan in 1970 and have undergone no significant changes since then, except for the removal of a small closet in the south-east corner of F46. Typing and Language Lab (which latter is unlikely to be a 1939 intention – in 1939 this was geography and commodities). The closet clearly post-dates the man layout as it clumsily impedes access from the door.	
FC1-6	The corridors around the first floor are all rather similar and have undergone few changes. The doors part way along each corridor were all removed before first visit. Photographs taken shortly after the closure of the college suggest these doors and frames may have dated from the 1930s. The ceilings were of fibreboard panels and had a simple cornice moulding. A long-lived notice board had preserved an early and, it is believed, original paint scheme in FC1. A khaki-ochre dado zone was separated from a cream upper wall zone by a 1" red band. Compare to G35. This was covered in part by a purply pink coat that is evident in much of the building, in turn covered by the most recent cold pale blue-white	5124, 5129, 5141 5137 5439
Library	This was placed, rather inconveniently it would seem, at the top of the building over the main stair case. No view out was provided from this, the highest part of the building, windows facing inwards and the room also lit by a glass block and concrete skylight. Two slim steel columns clad originally in timber to a round section held up the ceiling. The room was floored in the usual American oak and panelled in similar material. On first record visit all panelling was gone and floors taken up. It was under these floors that the Bruce Timber Co. business reply coupon was found and the cigarette packets (Weights, Woodbine, Senior Service), sealed in place in 1940.	5034-5038 5028

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Gloscat Main Site and Media Studies Building, Brunswick Road, Gloucester	
Short description	A programme of Archaeological Building Recording to English Heritage Levels 1 and 3/4 was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2011 and January 2012 at the former Brunswick Road campus of Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology (Gloscat). The building recording was carried out in advance of the demolition of the 1937-40 two storey main college building on the west side of Brunswick Road and the separate 1970s and later Media Studies building on the west side. Evidence of the construction and modification of the fabric of the main building was noted. The interior of the Media Studies Building was not recorded due to safety constraints but alterations and additions were evident externally.	
Project dates	17 November 2011 to 12 Feb 2012	
Project type	Historic Building Recording	
Previous work	CA 2011 Historic Building recording on the 1973 Tower Block of the campus	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Brunswick Road, Gloucester, Gloucs.,	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.38 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8309 1832	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Charlotte Lewis, Conservation Officer, Gloucester City Council,	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
MONUMENT TYPE		
College		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
1940 business reply coupon and cigarette packet		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Paper finds
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Site notes, BW photos
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos, pdf report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Gloscat Main Site and Media Studies Building, Brunswick Road, Gloucester: Historic Building Recording</i> . CA typescript report 12005		



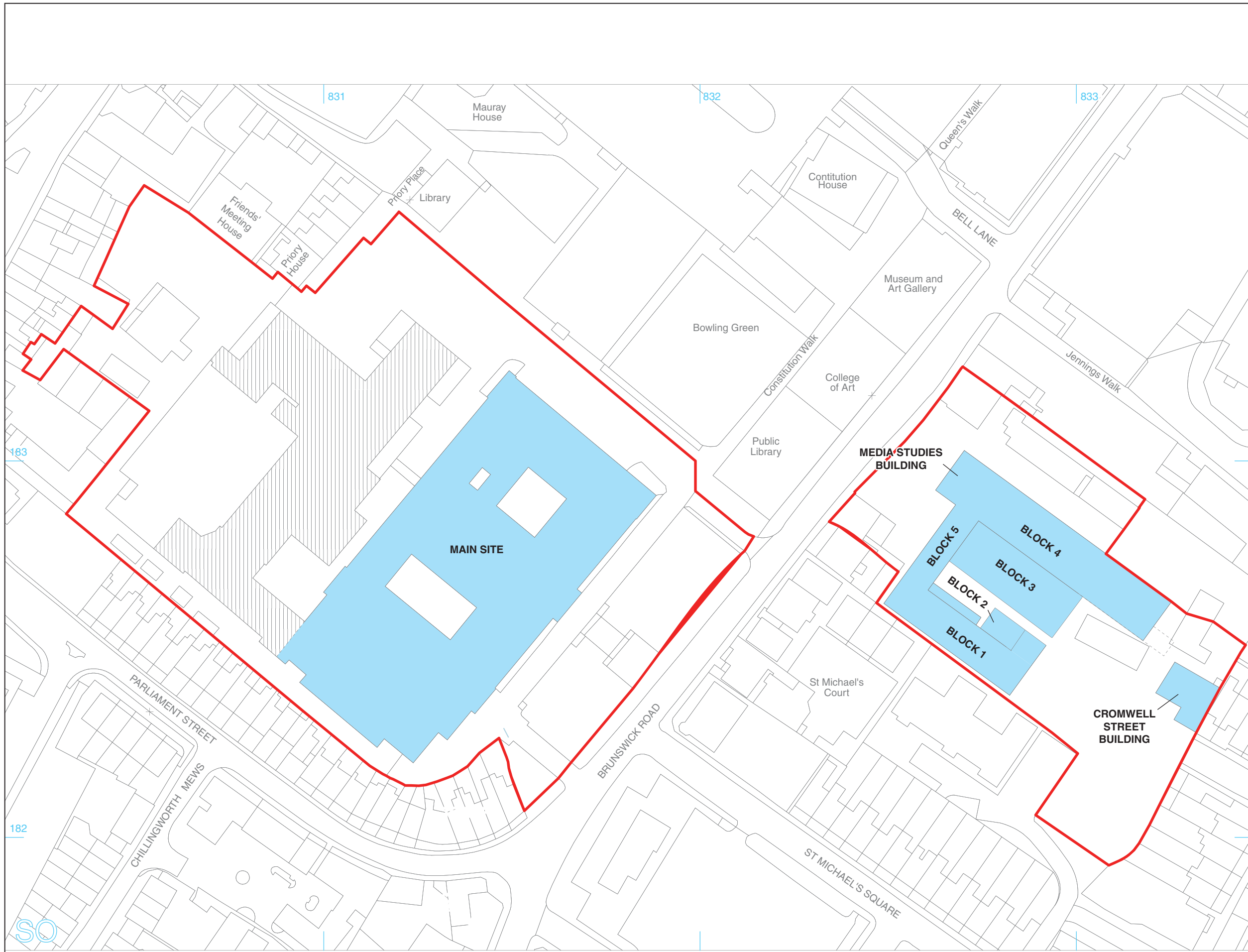

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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 3645	DATE 28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1

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- site
- buildings discussed in text
- demolished (2011)



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PROJECT TITLE
Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester Gloucestershire

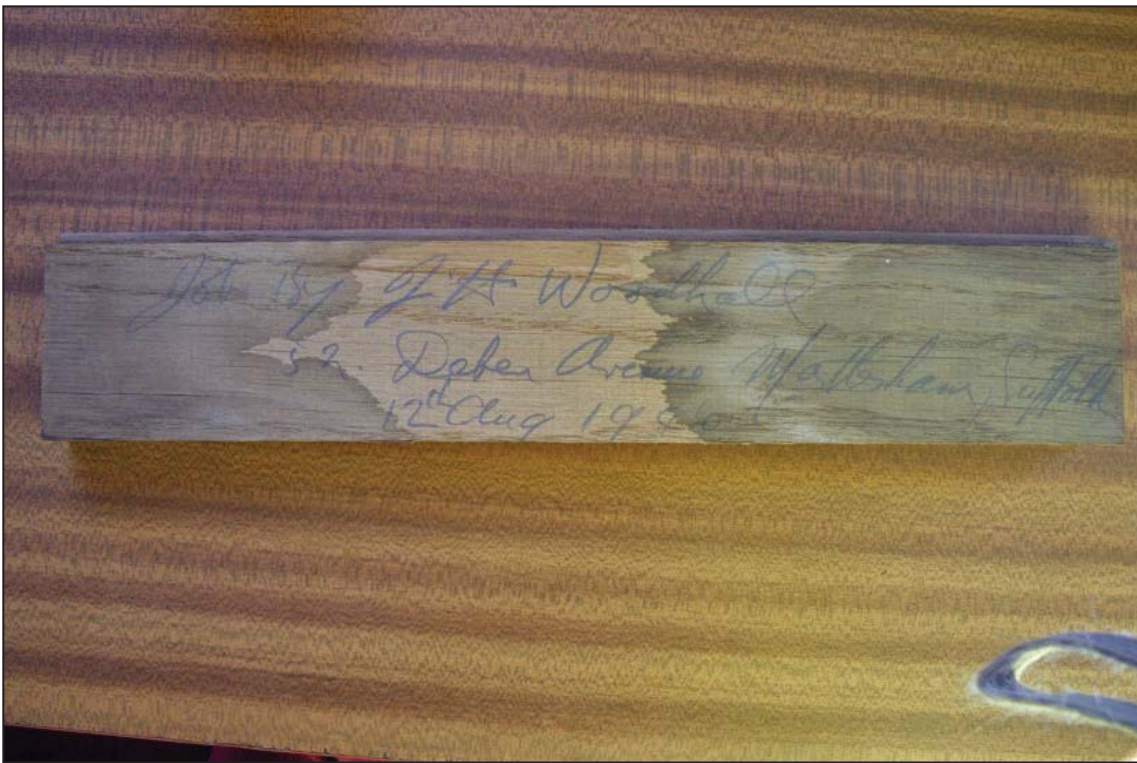
FIGURE TITLE
Site plan

PROJECT NO. 3645	DATE 28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	2
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:1000	

SO



3



4

3 General view of the building from the north-east (east elevation) in January 2012

4 Signed and dated floorboard from room G59



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PROJECT TITLE

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Gloucestershire

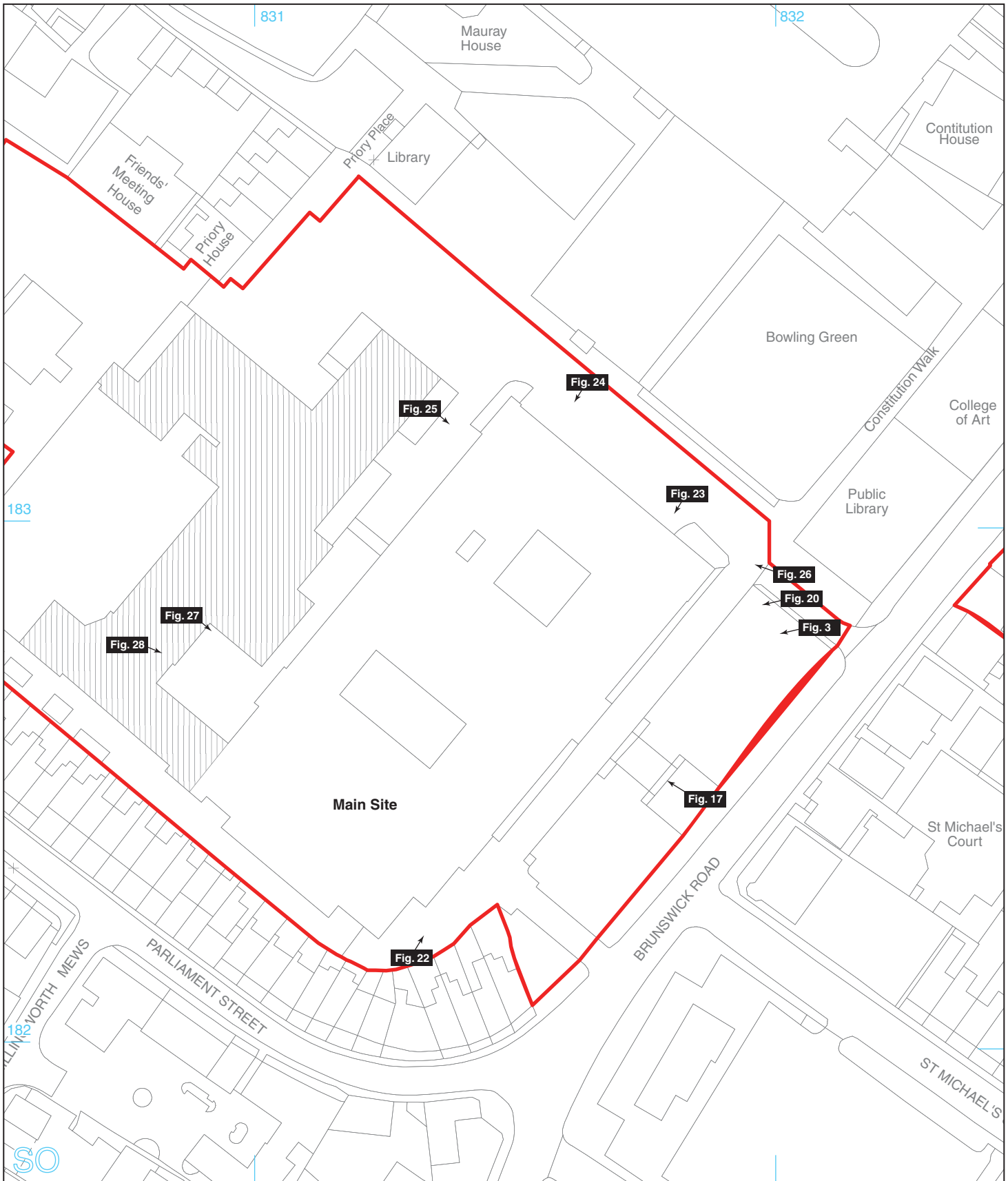
FIGURE TITLE




Photographs

PROJECT NO. 3645 DATE 28-02-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

3 & 4



-  site
-  demolished (2011)
-  direction of photograph



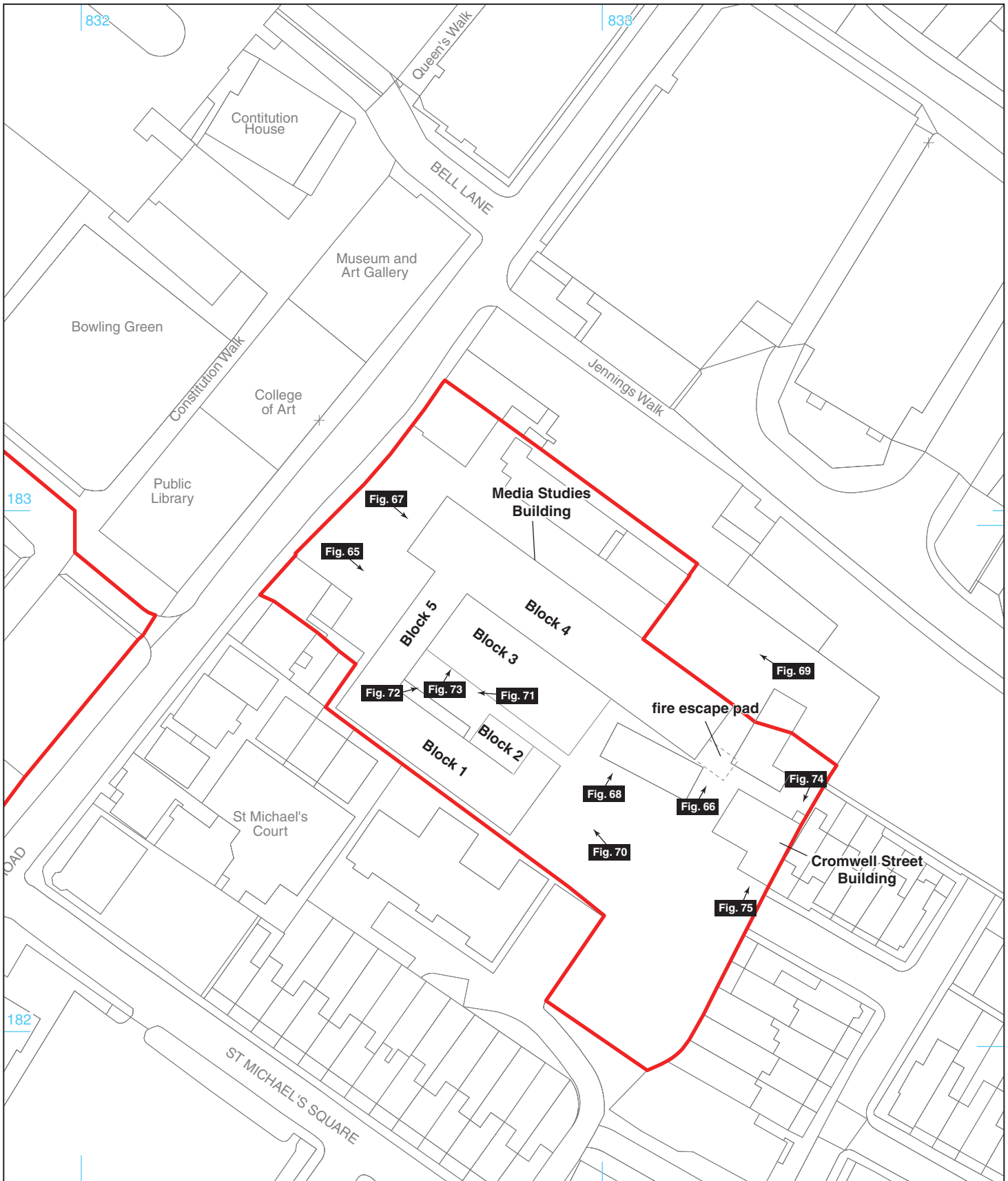
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PROJECT TITLE
**Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Site plan of main site with exterior
 photograph viewpoints**

PROJECT NO. 3645 DATE 28-02-2012
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:1000

FIGURE NO.
5



 site
 direction of photograph



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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site plan of Media Studies site
 with exterior photograph



PROJECT NO. 3645 DATE 28-02-2012
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FIGURE NO.

6



- 1938-40 fabric
- 1938-40 fabric removed c.1970-73
- Fabric inserted c. 1970-73
- Fabric inserted c. 1997
- Fig. 49 direction of photograph



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

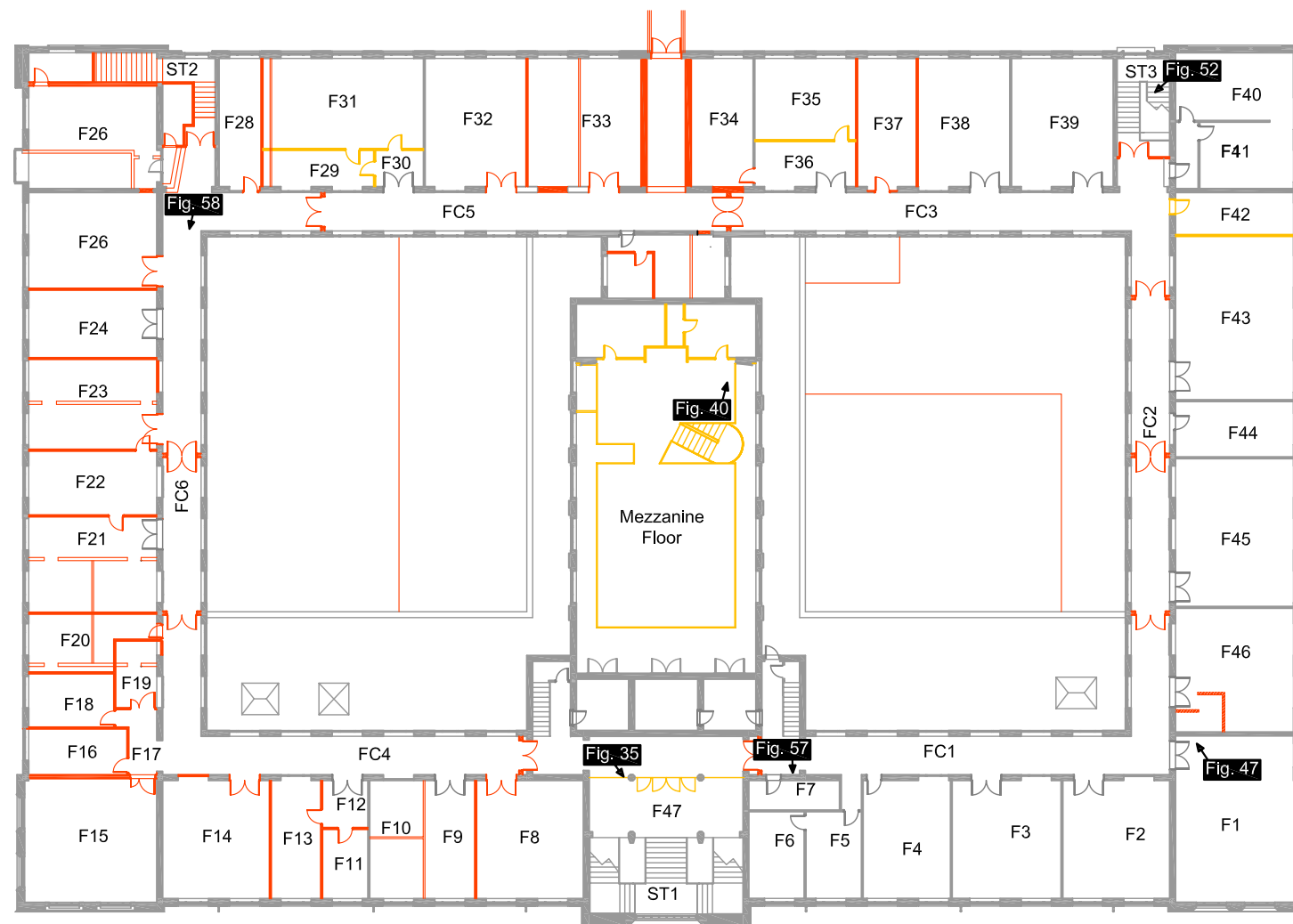
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
FIGURE TITLE
Phased ground floor plan of the main site building with interior photograph viewpoints

PROJECT NO.	3645	DATE	28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:400		

P:\3645 Gloscat Building Recording\Illustration\Drafts\3645 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire - Glos Fig. 7 to 9.dwg



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

-  1938-40 fabric
-  1938-40 fabric removed c.1970-73
-  Fabric inserted c. 1970-73
-  Fabric inserted c. 1997
-  direction of photograph

0 20m

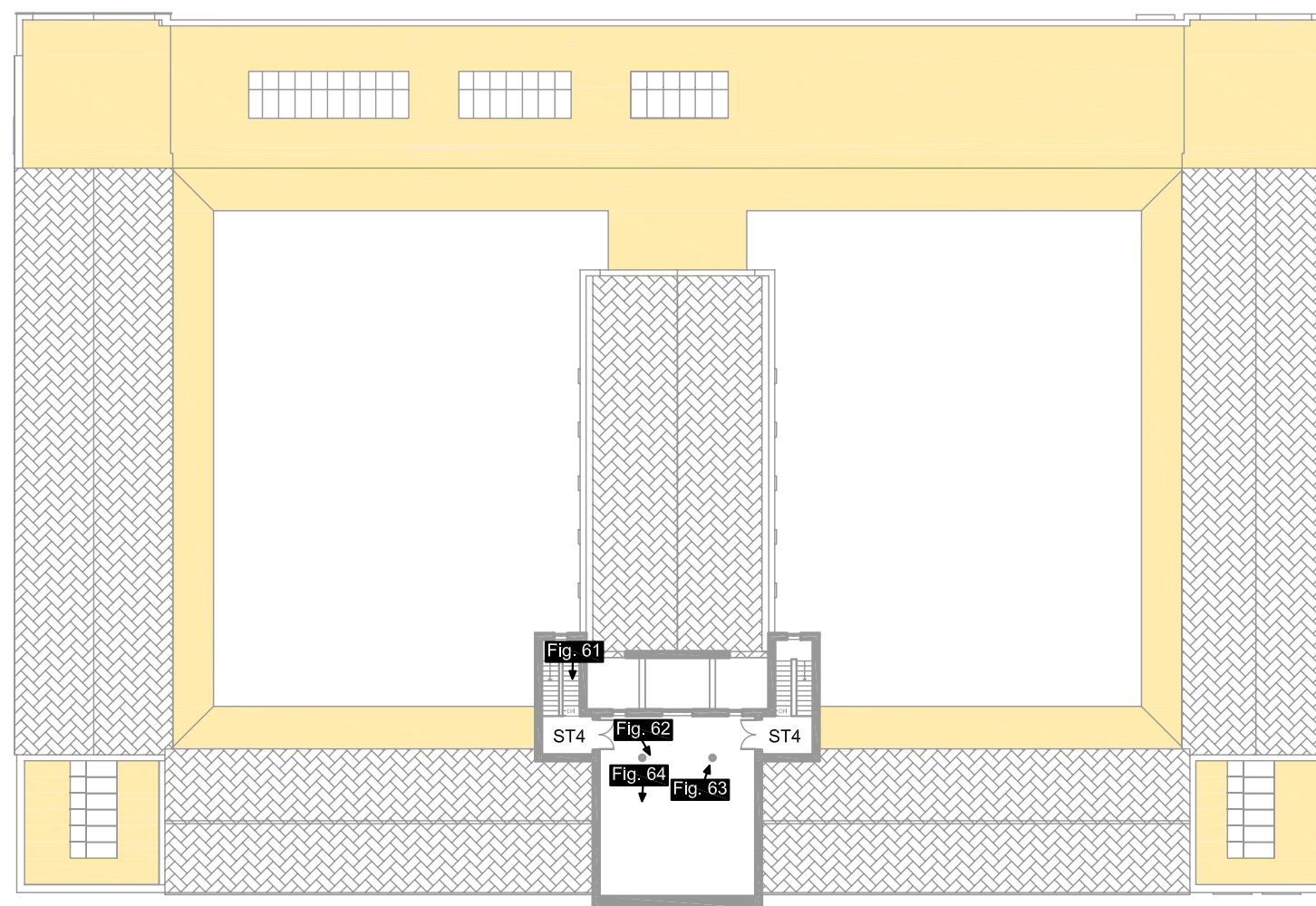
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FIGURE TITLE
Phased first-floor plan of the main site building with interior photograph viewpoints

PROJECT NO. 3645	DATE 28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	8
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:400	

P:\3645 Gloscat Building Recording\Illustration\Drafts\3645 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire - Glos Fig 7 to 9.dwg



-  tiled roof
-  flat roof
-  direction of photograph

ROOF PLAN

0  20m

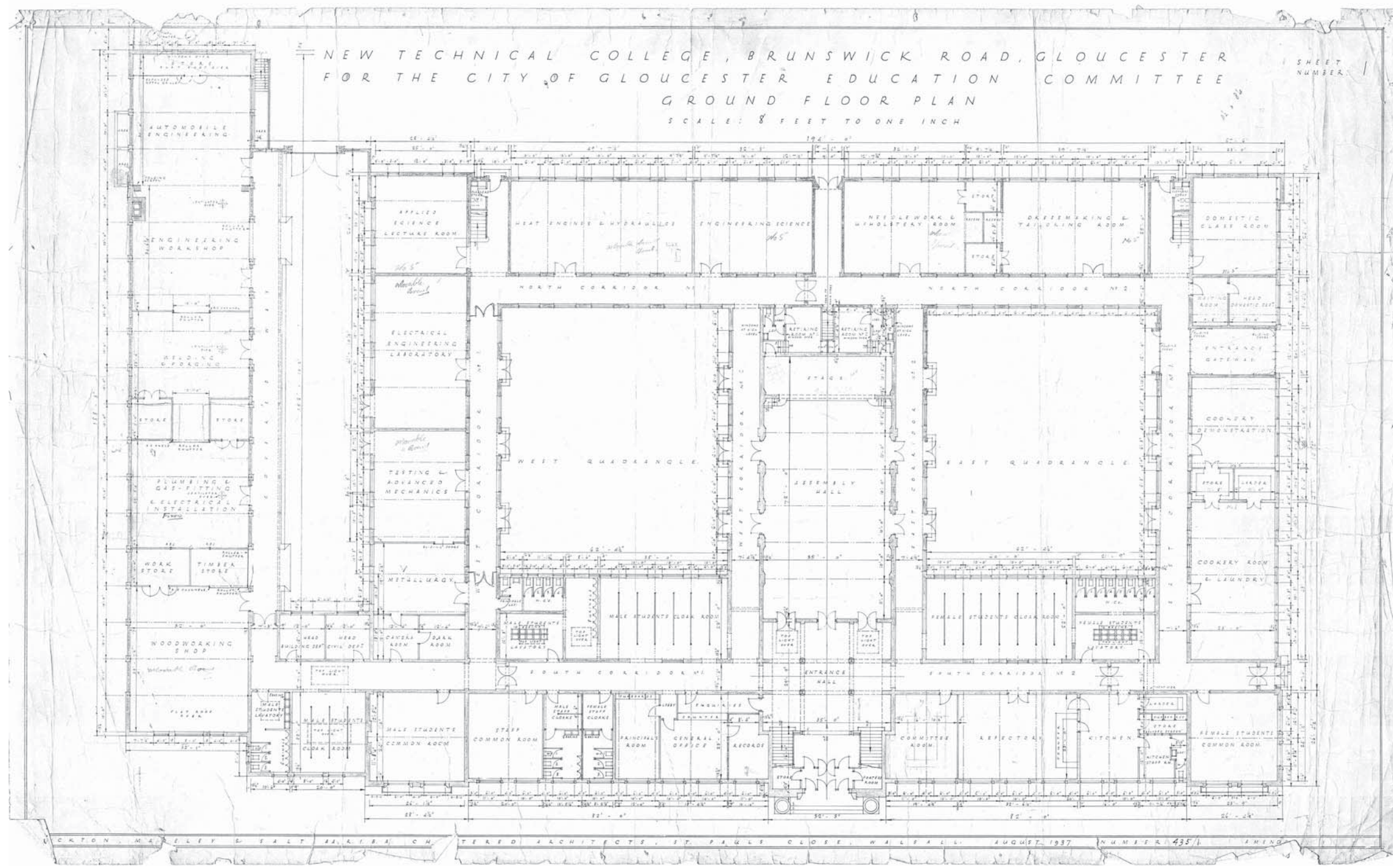
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PROJECT TITLE
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 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Roof plan of the main site building with
 interior photograph viewpoints

PROJECT NO. 3645	DATE 28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	9
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:400	

P:\3645 Gloscat Building Recording\Illustration\Drafts\3645 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire - Glos Fig. 7 to 9.dwg

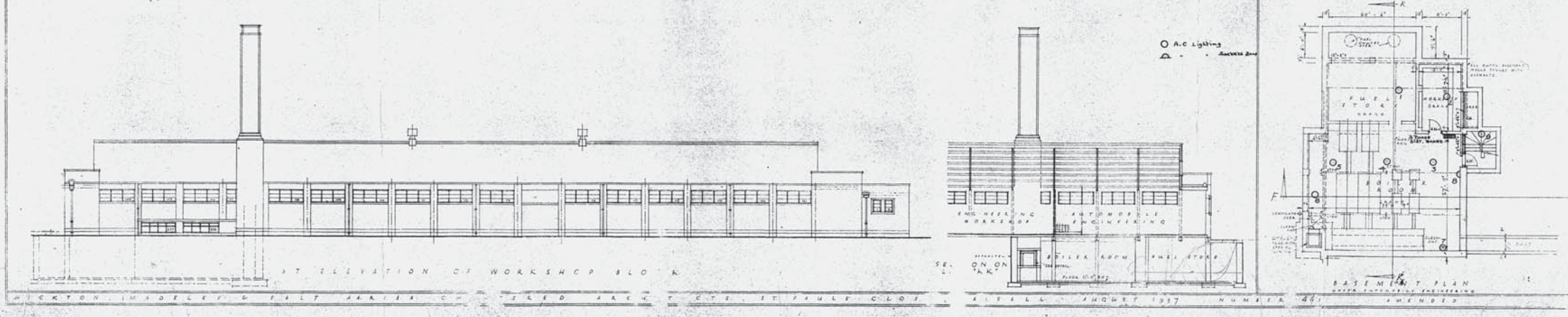
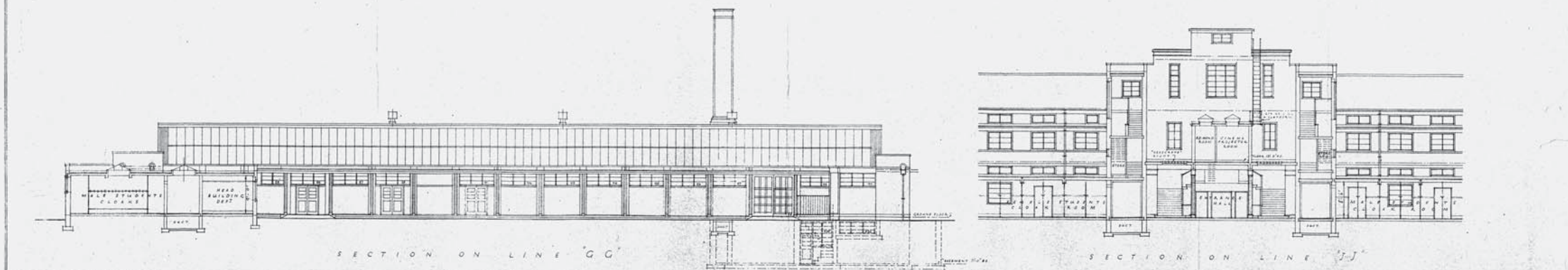
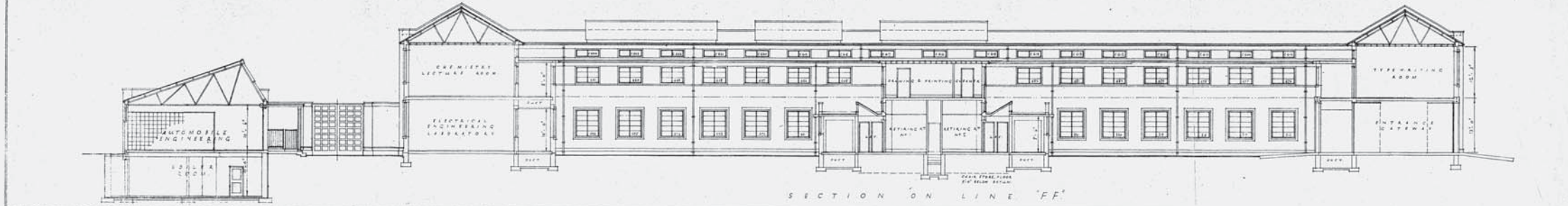


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FIGURE TITLE
 Architects' ground floor plan as
 designed in 1937

PROJECT NO. 3645	DATE 28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 n/a	10



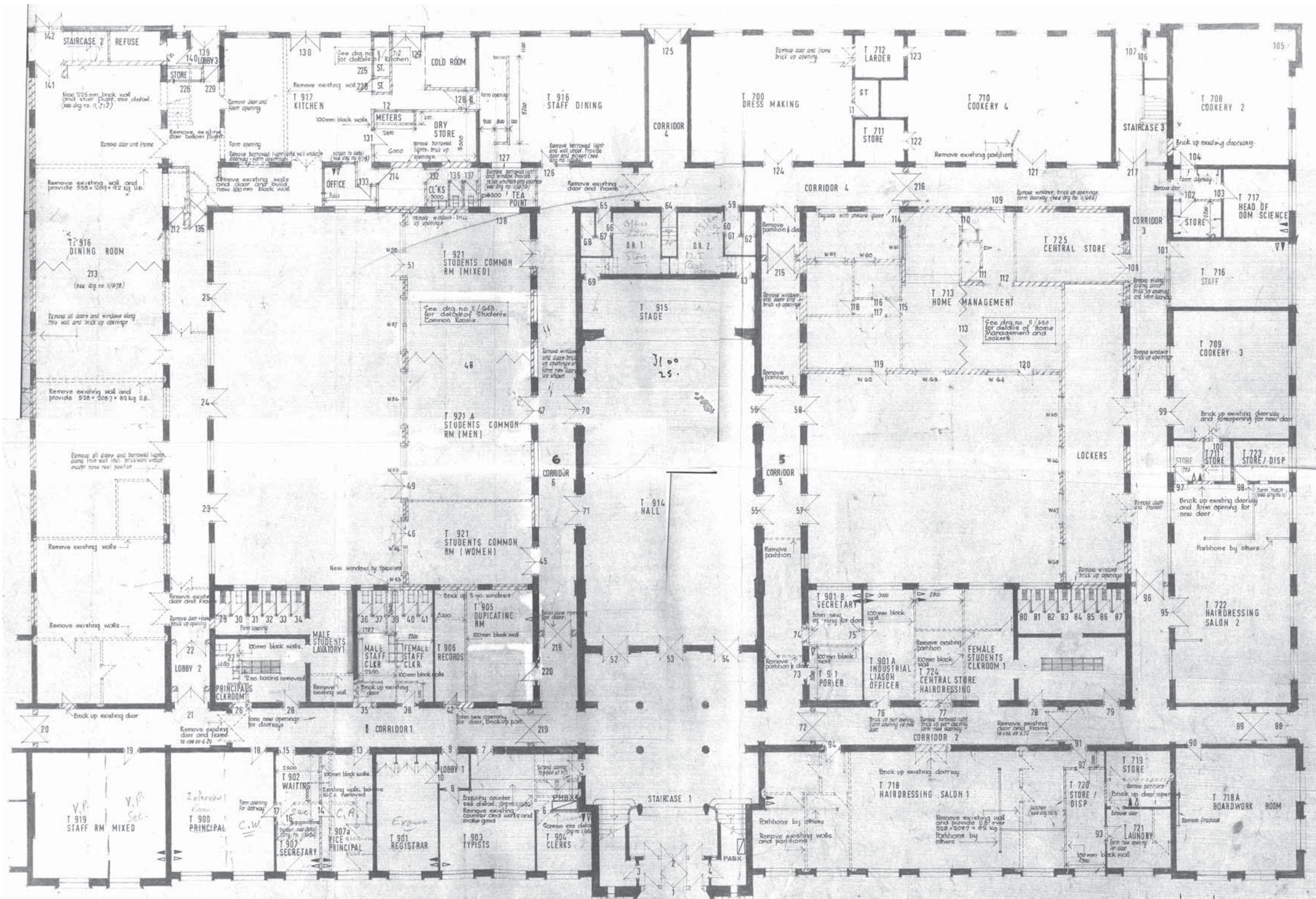
PROJECT TITLE
 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
**Cross-sections and internal elevations
 as designed in 1937 (and as built) (1)**



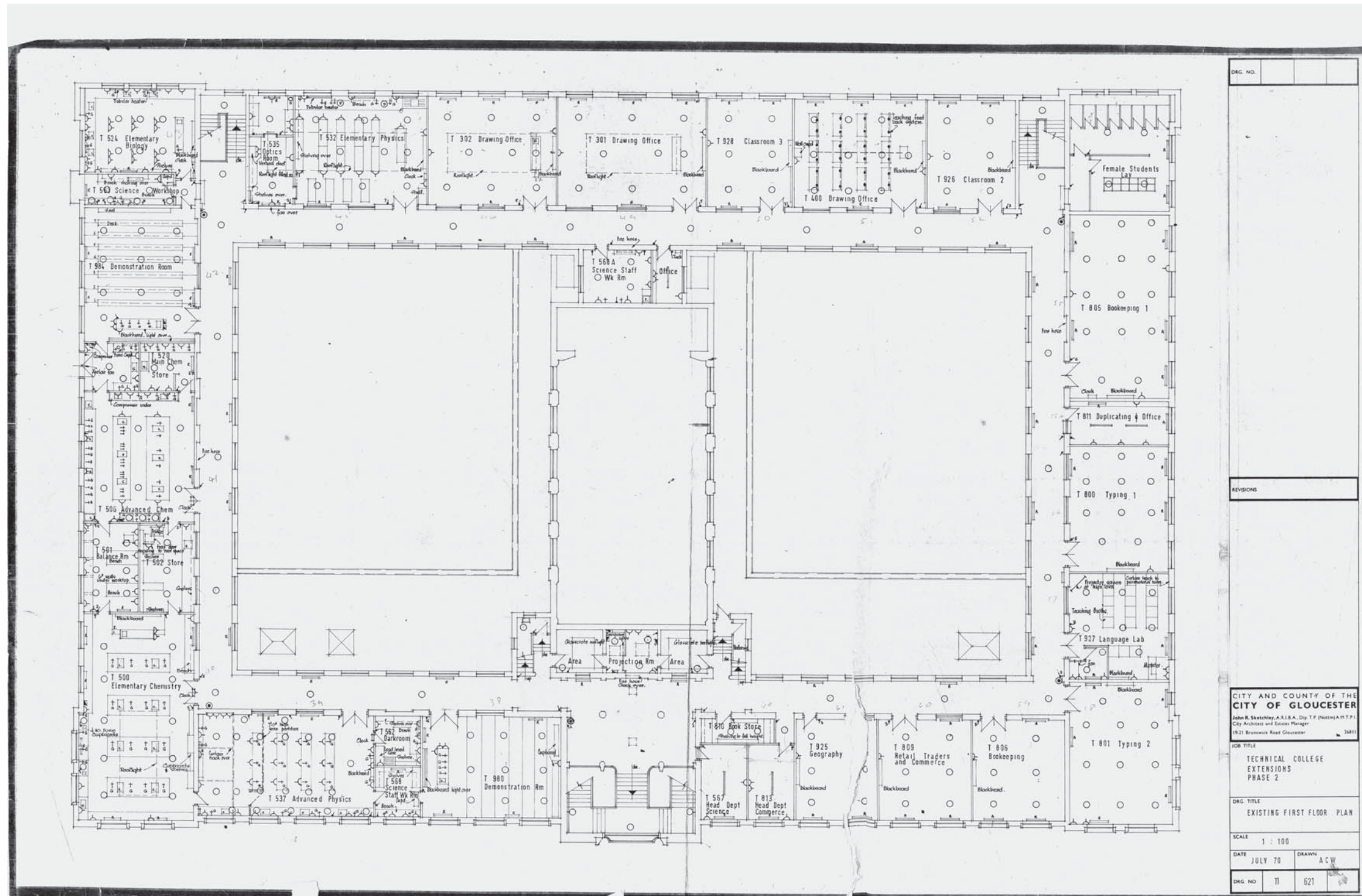
PROJECT TITLE
 Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Cross-sections and internal elevations
 as designed in 1937 (and as built) (2)



PROJECT TITLE
**Gloscat, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Ground floor plan surveyed as existing
 in 1970 as part of the new development
 proposals**



DRG. NO.	
REVISIONS	
<p>CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER</p> <p>John B. Skelchey, A.R.I.B.A., Dip. T.P. (Honor.) (H.T.P.) City Architect and Estates Manager 19-21 Brunswick Road Gloucester G1 1JH</p>	
<p>JOB TITLE</p> <p>TECHNICAL COLLEGE EXTENSIONS PHASE 2</p>	
<p>DRG. TITLE</p> <p>EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN</p>	
<p>SCALE</p> <p>1 : 100</p>	
DATE	DRAWN
JULY 70	A.C.W.
DRG. NO.	621


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 First floor plan surveyed as existing
 in 1970 as part of the new development
 proposals

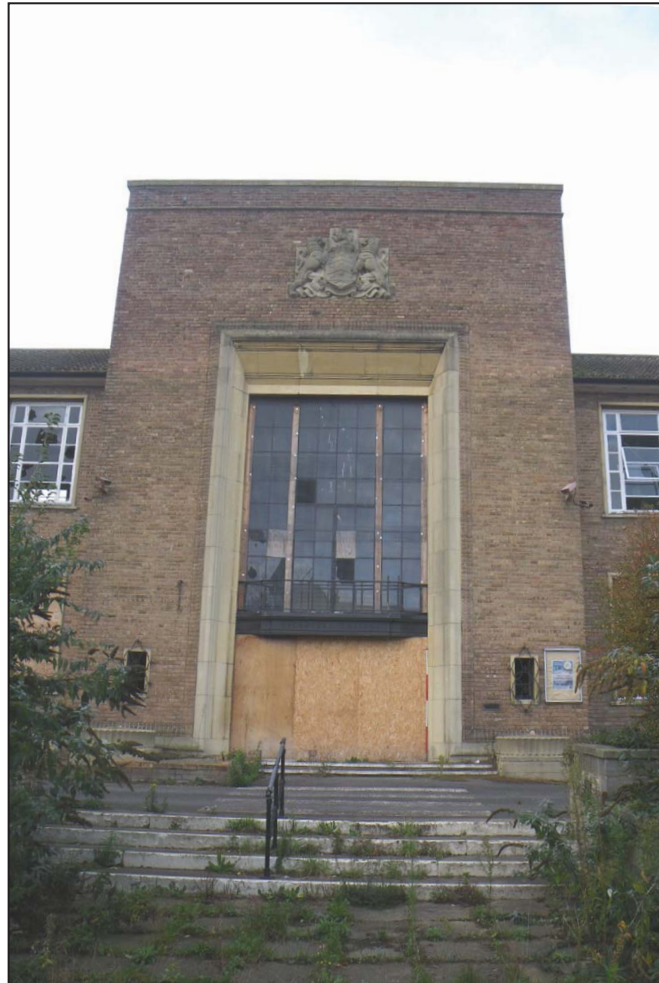
PROJECT NO.	3645	DATE	28-02-2012	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	n/a		14



15



16



17

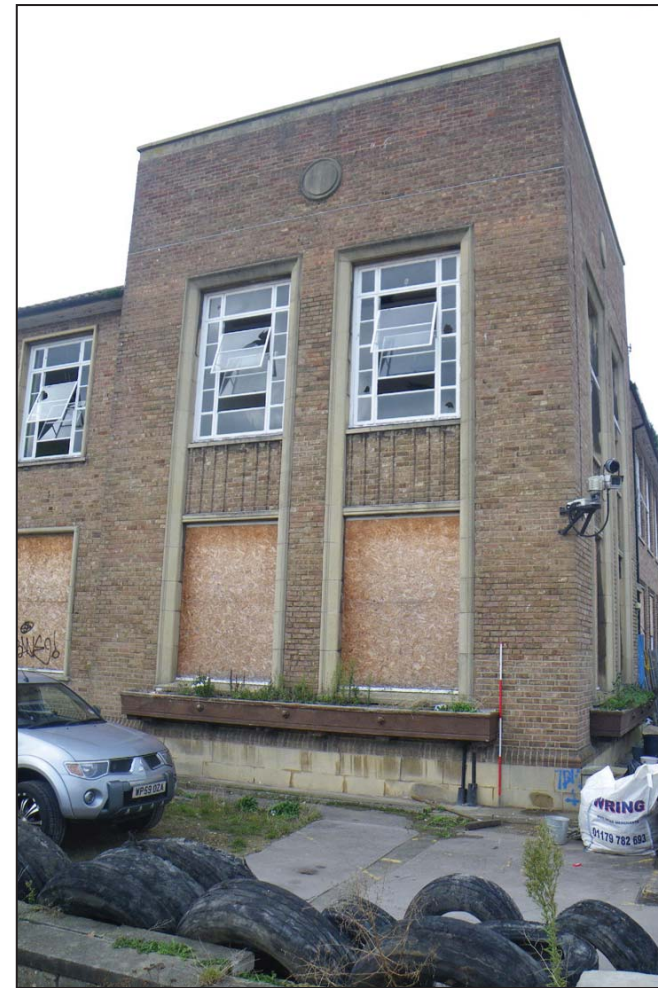


18

- 15 The 1970s addition in the southern quadrangle looking north-west (scale 2m)
- 16 The standard bolection moulded bricks, here in the southern quadrangle
- 17 The central entrance bay or pavilion on the east elevation
- 18 One of the two "column drum" bases flanking the main entrance (scale 2m)



19



20

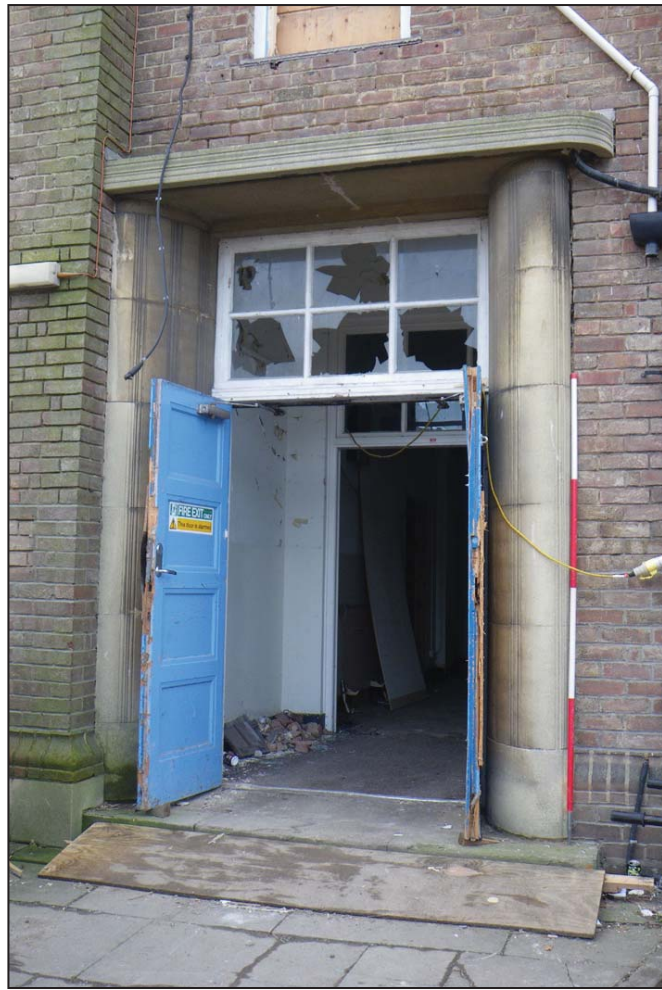


22



21

- 19 The bronze main entrance doors and the entablature over (from the derelict places website)
- 20 The north-east corner pavilion, looking south-west showing the “stone” panelling and brick ribbing
- 21 The typical pantograph hingeing of the external windows in the building
- 22 The link building between the main building and the workshops



23



24



25



26

- 23 The reeded door jambs and lintel in the north elevation
- 24 The blocked loading door in the north elevation
- 25 One of the staircase bays in the west elevation
- 26 The north elevation showing the lengthened window in the east end, probably done when the room became the food technology kitchen



27



28



29



30

- 27 The southern pavilion of the west elevation, showing the changes following from the realignment of ST2
- 28 The south elevation, oblique view over the 1970s infill range
- 29 The interior of the workshop block, looking west (scale 2m)
- 30 The southern quadrangle looking south-west (scale 2m)



31



32

31 The southern quadrangle looking east, the small windows of the men's WC block (scale 2m)

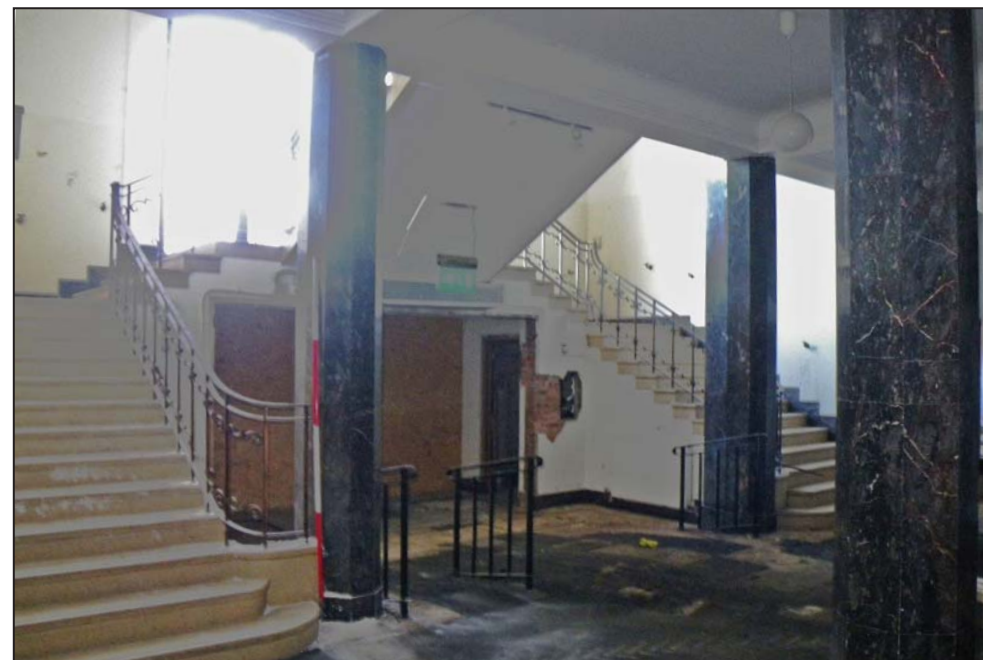
32 The hall (and the entrance block behind it) across the south quadrangle, looking north-east

33 The staircase ST1, looking south-west

34 Entrance hall G8, looking south-east



33



34



35



36



37



38

- 35 The upper landing of ST1 F47, looking north-east
- 36 The inserted steel floor in the hall, G55, looking south-west
- 37 The lower part of the proscenium arch, dado mouldings and other details in the hall, G55
- 38 One of the side doorways in the hall G55, cf Fig [19]



39



40



41



42

39 A door closer “The Marlbro” on a hall side door. The patent no. indicates a post-1949 date

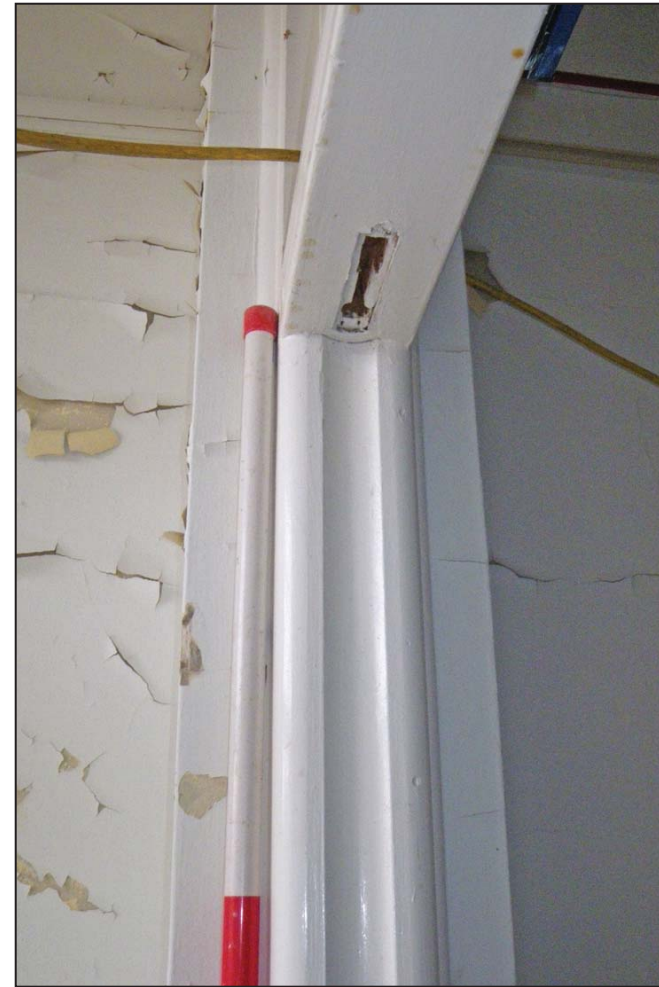
40 The ceiling cornice in the hall, G55, looking into the north-east corner

41 One of the wooden radiator covers in the hall, G55 (scales 1m)

42 View south along corridor GC5. GC5a is beyond the doorway below the end window. Note the terrazzo skirting and the painted dado zone



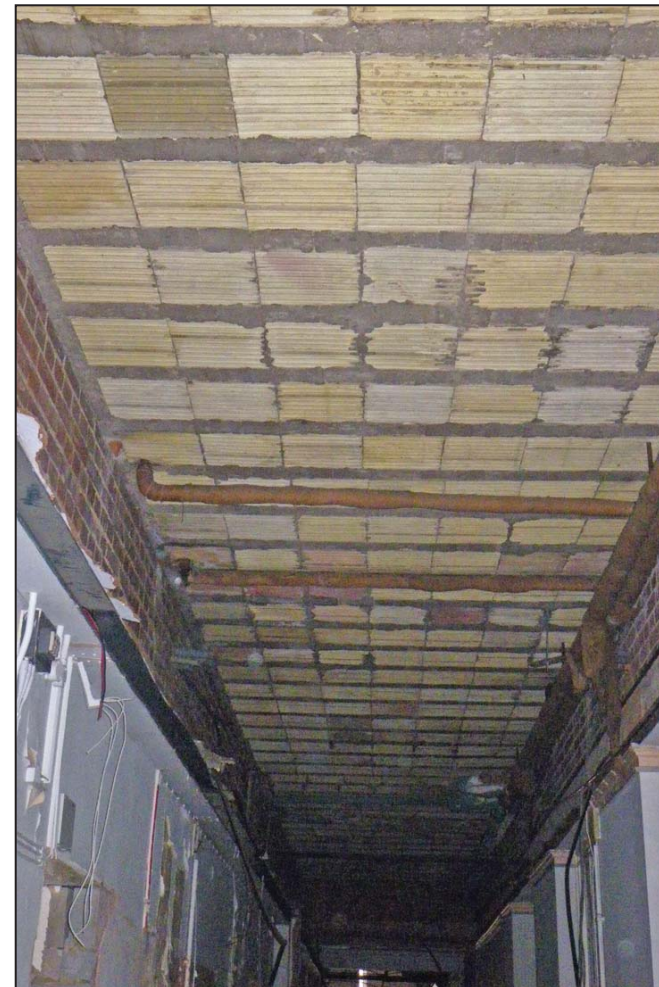
43



44



45



46

43 Early dividing screen/doorway in corridor GC2. Scale 2m. The skirting has been covered with glued lino tiles. Note original fibreboard ceiling over later suspended one

44 The harr hinge and hollowed jamb detail of a door at the north end of GC1 (scale in 0.5m divisions)

45 The original polished plaster dado finish in GC2, having survived behind a later door frame. Note painted-over dado zone still standing proud of the wall face

46 The pot/concrete ceiling of GC4, looking west. The services duct occupied the zone where the brick is exposed



47



48



49



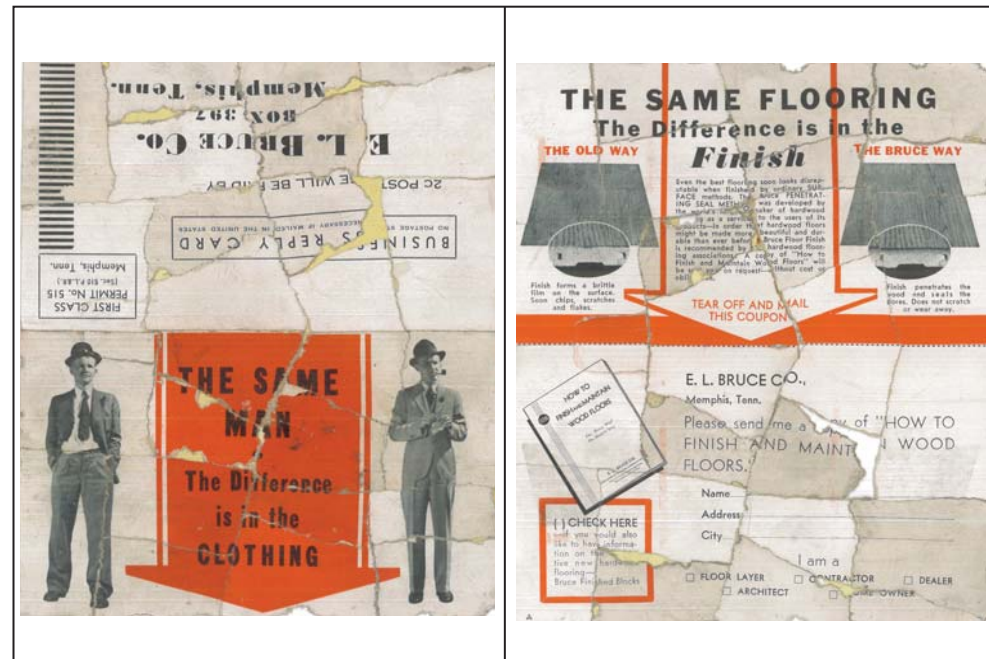
50

47 Example of 1938-40 wooden skirting: fragment of fitting surviving in F1

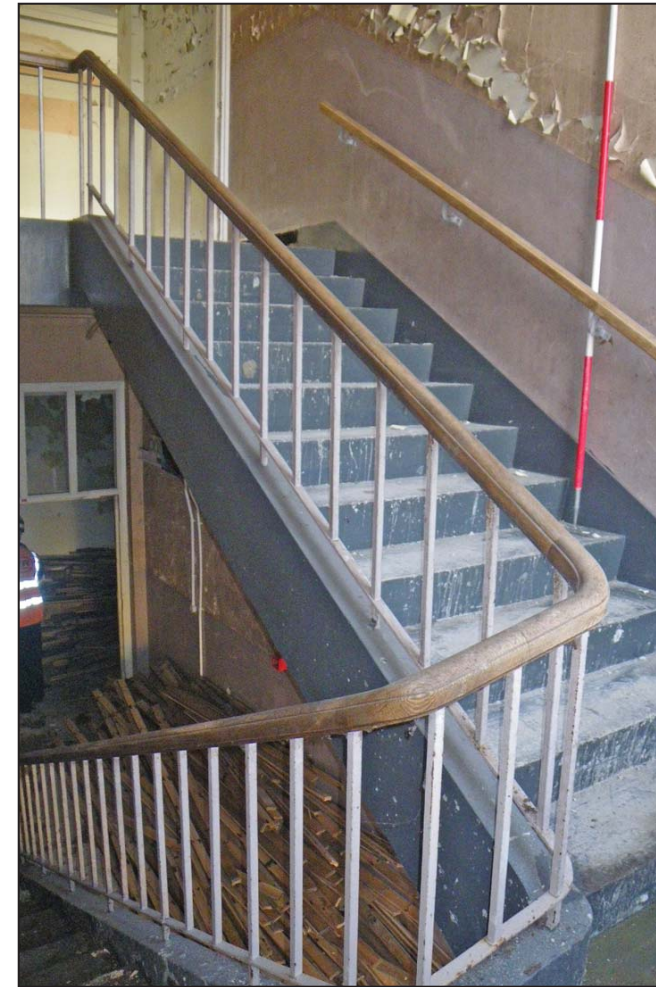
48 Urinals and tiling from the 1938-40 build in the male students' lavatories (G26)

49 Skylight over the female students' lavatories (G48/G49), looking north-west

50 The stamped underside of the floorboards used throughout the building



51



52



53



54

- 51 The business reply coupon found under the floors in the library
- 52 Staircase ST3 looking east from the halfway landing (scale 2m)
- 53 The kitchen in G31 etc looking towards the door into G32 etc (scale 2m)
- 54 The serving area at the west end of the refectory G27 looking west (scale 2m)



55



56



57



58

- 55 The refectory G27, looking east s(scale 2m)
- 56 The cookery classroom (G5) after removal of early and late subdivisions, looking south (scale 2m)
- 57 A surviving early, probably original, paint finish in FC1
- 58 First floor corridor FC6 looking east. Paint traces on near corner, fibreboard ceiling and thin ceiling cornice, all dating from the first build. Scale 2m



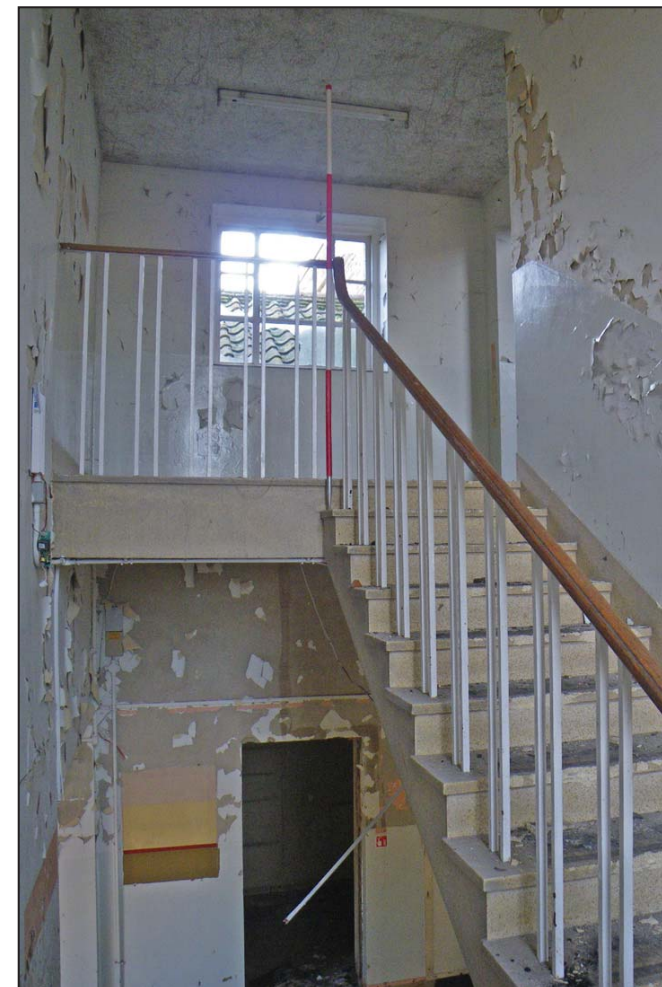
59a



59b



60



61

- 59 A typical external and internal window from the first floor of the main building (scales 1m)
- 60 Stud and plasterboard walls in F29, built on the carpeted floor, to S. Scale 2m
- 61 Staircase ST4 looking east from the intermediate landing (scale 2m)



62



63



64



65

- 62 The library during stripping out
- 63 One of the stanchions in the library
- 64 Detail of the glass block skylight over the library
- 65 The western or entrance front of the Media Studies Building from Brunswick Road



66



67



68



69

- 66 The fire escape base at the east end of Block 4, looking north
- 67 The west elevation of the long arm of Block 4, from Brunswick Street
- 68 The south elevation of Block 4, west of Block 3, looking north
- 69 The north elevation of Block 4 looking south-west


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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs



70



71



72



73

- 70 The east elevation of Block 1
- 71 The north elevation of Block 1, looking south-west
- 72 The pyramidal roofs over Block 3, looking north-east
The lift tower in the background was added in this phase
- 73 Coloured panelling in the walls of Block 3



74



75

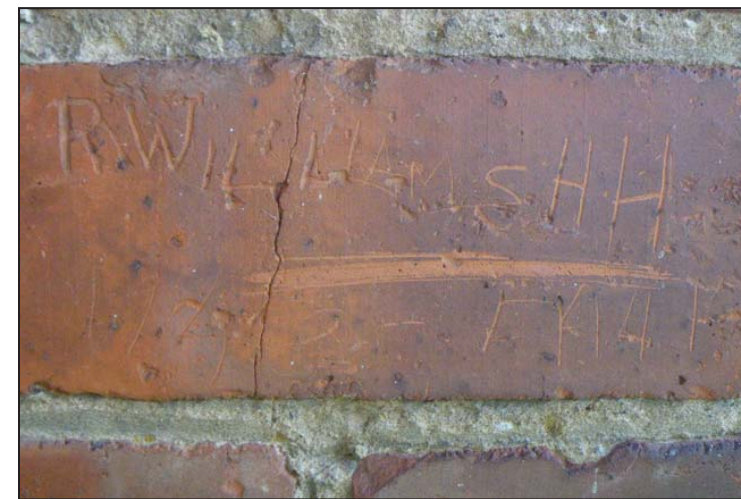
74 The north elevation of the Cromwell Street building

75 The south elevation of the porch of the Cromwell Street building

76 Graffiti from the porch of the Cromwell Street building



76a



76c



76b