

FORMER 1879 BOARD SCHOOL,
1895 HIGHER GRADE BOYS' SCHOOL AND
c.1897-99/1908 HIGHER GRADE GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BELLE VUE/189 MANNINGHAM LANE, BRADFORD,
WEST YORKSHIRE BD8 7HP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC
RECORDING



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Report no: 2022/660.R01
Version: Final
Date: May 2022
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On behalf of

Nirmal Sekhan Group
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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION	12
4	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	32
5	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	35
6	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	38

APPENDICES

- 1 EDAS Photographic Catalogue
- 2 WYAAS Specification

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: General site location
Figure 2: Detailed location
Figure 3: Historic Ordnance Survey maps
Figure 4: 1938 aerial photograph
Figure 5: 1879 Board School, 1878 north elevation and ground floor plan (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 6: 1879 Board School, 1878 basement plan (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 7: 1879 Board School (girls' block), 1878 ground floor plan (part) (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 8: 1879 Board School, 1908 alterations to ground floor (part) (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 9: 1879 Board School, central block and 1904 alterations (part) (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 10: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, 1908 alterations (part), elevations (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 11: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, 1908 alterations (part) (source: WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181)
Figure 12: 'As existing' elevations (source: Jade3 Architecture)
Figure 13: Basement/ground floor room identifiers
Figure 14: Ground floor/first floor room identifiers
Figure 15: First floor/second floor room identifiers
Figure 16: Suggested phasing

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, general view from Manningham Lane, looking SW (photo 2103).
Plate 2: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, replacement north yard gates on Manningham Lane, looking W (photo 2138).
Plate 3: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, original cast-iron railings adjacent to north yard gates, looking S (photo 2141).
Plate 4: 1879 Board School and 1895/1908 Higher Grade Boys' School, south elevation, and separate modern unit, looking NW (photo 2200).
Plate 5: 1922-34 shed to south-west corner of yard, looking SW (photo 2182).
Plate 6: 1879 Board School, north elevation, with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School addition to front, looking SE (photo 2158).
Plate 7: 1879 Board School, north elevation of girls' block, looking S (photo 2155).
Plate 8: 1908 extension to Higher Grade Girls' School, girls' entrance to north elevation, looking SE (photo 2188).
Plate 9: 1879 Board School, north elevation, with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School addition, looking SW (photo 2145).
Plate 10: 1879 Board School, north elevation of girls' block, looking S (photo 2157).
Plate 11: 1879 Board School, south elevation of girls' block, looking NE (photo 2184).
Plate 12: 1879 Board School, south elevation of girls' block, with later external pentice-type stair, looking N (photo 2180).
Plate 13: 1879 Board School, south elevation, and modern unit, looking E (photo 2181).
Plate 14: 1879 Board School, basement stairs (B1), looking W (photo 2382).
Plate 15: 1879 Board School, former heating apparatus room (B2), looking W (photo 2380).
Plate 16: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B4), now store, looking E (photo 2375).

- Plate 17: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B5), now store, looking E (photo 2377).
- Plate 18: 1879 Board School, basement, typical underfloor void to north of B4, looking W (photo 2376).
- Plate 19: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B7), now store, looking E (photo 2372).
- Plate 20: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B8), now store, looking W (photo 2370).
- Plate 21: 1879 Board School, corridor (GF11), looking W (photo 2405).
- Plate 22: 1879 Board School, corridor (GF11), and stairs, looking E (photo 2407).
- Plate 23: 1879 Board School, corridor (GF11), stairs, looking S (photo 2408).
- Plate 24: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF12), fireplace to north-east corner, looking NE (photo 2419).
- Plate 25: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF12), showing original features, looking SW (photo 2415).
- Plate 26: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF12), corbel and vent, looking NE (photo 2426).
- Plate 27: 1879 Board School, boys' classroom (GF13), original features to E wall, looking E (photo 2409).
- Plate 28: 1879 Board School, entrance corridor (GF5), original external doorway inside Higher Grade Girls' School 1908 extension (GF6), looking S (photo 2427).
- Plate 29: 1879 Board School, former girls' classroom (GF8), original external windows inside Higher Grade Girls' School 1908 extension (GF6), looking SW (photo 2429).
- Plate 30: 1879 Board School, entrance corridor (GF9), looking S (photo 2430).
- Plate 31: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF8), showing original features, looking SW (photo 2433).
- Plate 32: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), looking NW (photo 2443).
- Plate 33: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), fireplace to west wall, looking W (photo 2456).
- Plate 34: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), looking E (photo 2446).
- Plate 35: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), roof trusses, looking W (photo 2439).
- Plate 36: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), roof truss and corbel, looking NW (photo 2444).
- Plate 37: 1879 Board School, girls' entrance lobby (GF2), original doors, looking W (photo 2458).
- Plate 38: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF1), looking NE (photo 2459).
- Plate 39: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF1), fireplace, dado rail and door to south wall, looking SW (photo 2460).
- Plate 40: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F6), looking NE (photo 2476).
- Plate 41: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F6), showing original corbel, bracket, cupboard and recesses, looking SE (photo 2475).
- Plate 42: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F5), opening mechanism to window in west wall, looking W (photo 2474).
- Plate 43: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F5), ceiling cornice, looking W (photo 2473).
- Plate 44: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F6), original roof vent over suspended ceiling, looking E (photo 2479).
- Plate 45: 1879 Board School, laboratory (1F7), showing original features, looking W (photo 2484).
- Plate 46: 1879 Board School, storage room (1F8), cupboard and shelving to east wall, looking SE (photo 2485).
- Plate 47: 1879 Board School, girls' block (1F1), truss, looking S (photo 2464).
- Plate 48: 1879 Board School, girls' block (1F2), looking W (photo 2465).
- Plate 49: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, looking NW (photo 2113).

- Plate 50: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, ground floor entrance, looking W (photo 2109).
- Plate 51: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, ground floor entrance detail, looking W (photo 2131).
- Plate 52: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, gable and parapet to central bay, looking SW (photo 2127).
- Plate 53: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, Bradford coat of arms to central bay, looking W (photo 2121).
- Plate 54: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, plaque/panel to southern two bays, looking W (photo 2118).
- Plate 55: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, timber roof vent, looking SW (photo 2124).
- Plate 56: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, general view from Manningham Lane, looking SW (photo 2105).
- Plate 57: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, south elevation, entrance to basement, looking NW (photo 2197).
- Plate 58: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, south elevation, looking NE (photo 2162).
- Plate 59: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, west elevation, looking E (photo 2167).
- Plate 60: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, external stairs to south-west angle, looking NE (photo 2196).
- Plate 61: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, entrance lobby (GF14), looking N (photo 2201).
- Plate 62: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, stair hall (GF14), main stairs, looking E (photo 2203).
- Plate 63: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, stair hall (GF14), balustrade detail to main stairs, looking N (photo 2206).
- Plate 64: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, corridor (GF15), looking S (photo 2207).
- Plate 65: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, dining room (GF18), looking SW (photo 2210).
- Plate 66: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, dining room (GF18), opening mechanism to window in south wall, looking SW (photo 2216).
- Plate 67: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, dining room (GF20), looking NW (photo 2211).
- Plate 68: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, north covered playground (GF23), looking S (photo 2221).
- Plate 69: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, south covered playground (GF24), looking NW (photo 2229).
- Plate 70: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, main staircase from half landing, looking SE (photo 2231).
- Plate 71: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, office (1F10), window to east wall, looking E (photo 2235).
- Plate 72: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, changing room (1F12), heating vent to north wall, looking NE (photo 2237).
- Plate 73: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, gymnasium (1F13), looking N (photo 2239).
- Plate 74: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, gymnasium (1F13), bay window to west wall, looking W (photo 2244).
- Plate 75: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, gymnasium (1F13), columns, viewing area and vents, looking E (photo 2246).
- Plate 76: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, east-west corridor (1F14), looking W (photo 2252).
- Plate 77: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, classroom (1F15), covered vents and control plate to west wall, looking W (photo 2261).
- Plate 78: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, classroom (1F17), looking NW (photo 2265).
- Plate 79: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, 1F/2F half landing to staircase hall, glazed screen leading to viewing area overlooking gymnasium (1F13), looking W (photo 2279).

- Plate 80: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, stair hall (2F1), window to east wall, looking E (photo 2288).
- Plate 81: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, circulation space (2F2), looking SW (photo 2331).
- Plate 82: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, circulation space (2F2), corbel to arch, looking W (photo 2338).
- Plate 83: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F8), northern ventilation duct to east wall, looking E (photo 2342).
- Plate 84: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F8), maker's plate on southern ventilation duct to east wall, looking E (photo 2344).
- Plate 85: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F4), tongue and groove panelling and wall vents, and access to space under seating, looking SE (photo 2322).
- Plate 86: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), chalked graffiti to space under seating, looking SE (photo 2324).
- Plate 87: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F7), skylight to west side, looking W (photo 2329).
- Plate 88: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), looking E (photo 2311).
- Plate 89: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), looking W (photo 2296).
- Plate 90: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), blackboard surround to west wall, looking SW (photo 2312).
- Plate 91: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), wooden desks, looking SW (photo 2304).
- Plate 92: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), desks and seats, looking E (photo 2313).
- Plate 93: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), roof truss, looking W (photo 2301).
- Plate 94: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, prep room (2F6), door to north wall, looking N (photo 2319).
- Plate 95: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F11), looking SE (photo 2345).
- Plate 96: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F13), looking W (photo 2353).
- Plate 97: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F13), vent grille to south wall, looking S (photo 2350).
- Plate 98: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F13), roof truss, looking E (photo 2352).
- Plate 99: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F14), window to north wall, looking NE (photo 2360).
- Plate 100: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, corridor (2F15), linking into HGGS, looking W (photo 2358).
- Plate 101: c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, north elevation, looking SW (photo 2144).
- Plate 102: 1879 Board School (boys' block) with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School extension, north elevation, looking S (photo 2149).
- Plate 103: 1879 Board School (boys' block) with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School extensions, south elevation, looking NW (photo 2172).
- Plate 104: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School with 1908 extension, south elevation, looking N (photo 2171).
- Plate 105: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, corridor (1F18), showing misalignment with 1879 Board School corridor (GF11), looking W (photo 2391).
- Plate 106: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (1F19), original features, looking NE (photo 2400).
- Plate 107: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (1F20), looking NW (photo 2398).
- Plate 108: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), entrance in canted projection, looking NW (photo 2386).

- Plate 109: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), range to north wall, looking NW (photo 2389).
- Plate 110: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), opening mechanism to window in south wall, looking SW (photo 2396).
- Plate 111: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), decorative tiles to recess in N wall, looking N (photo 2390).
- Plate 112: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, stair tower (1F26), looking N (photo 2368).
- Plate 113: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/dining room (1F28), cupboards to west wall, looking SW (photo 2272).
- Plate 114: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/dining room (1F28), possible vent cover to chimney breast to west wall, looking SW (photo 2274).
- Plate 115: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, connecting corridor (1F27) to GF22, looking E (photo 2269).
- Plate 116: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, central corridor (2F16), looking W (photo 2488).
- Plate 117: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F18), original features, looking NE (photo 2492).
- Plate 118: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F19), windows to north wall, looking S (photo 2493).
- Plate 119: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F23), original features, looking N (photo 2501).
- Plate 120: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F23), cupboard to north wall, looking N (photo 2503).
- Plate 121: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, stair tower (2F24), access to roof, looking N (photo 2366).
- Plate 122: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, circulation space (2F25), looking SW (photo 2361).
- Plate 123: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F26), casements and skylight to north wall, looking N (photo 2363).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2022, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Nirmal Sekhan Group to undertake a programme of archaeological photographic recording at the former 1879 Board School, the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School and the c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, Belle Vue/189 Manningham Lane, Bradford, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 15738 3416 centred). Part of the complex is a Grade II Listed Building (National Heritage List for England 1132974). The photographic recording was made a condition of full planning permission approving the conversion of the school buildings to town houses and apartments, granted by City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council on 4th March 2021 (application 20/02931/MAF). The project involved an archaeological photographic record of the former school buildings, which was achieved principally through a photographic survey, augmented by documentary research and a detailed descriptive report. The fieldwork was undertaken in January 2022, and the project was funded by the Nirmal Sekhan Group.

Manningham began to develop rapidly as a suburb of Bradford from the 1840s onwards, and the buildings that were erected alongside the housing to serve the local community, including schools, form a valuable element of this important surviving urban landscape. The 1870 Elementary Education Act, promoted by the MP for Bradford W E Forster, began the process by which the state replaced the church as the principal source of elementary schooling. The Bradford School Board gained a reputation for building generous and architecturally elaborate urban schools, designed by five leading local firms of architects. Board schools progressed rapidly beyond the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic, and progressive school boards, including Bradford's, went on to build higher grade schools with an emphasis on vocational training. The Bradford School Board was the first in the country to provide a system of elementary and higher grade schools for boys and girls that went beyond numeracy and literacy.

The earliest school buildings on the site forming the subject of this report were erected on a piece of land known as Bellevue Field, purchased by the Bradford School Board in 1877. They were designed by the architects Messrs Hargreaves and Bailey. Charles Henry (C H) Hargreaves was a well known Yorkshire architect, who entered into partnership with Wilson Bailey before 1877, and he was to have a long standing association with the Belle Vue school site. The original architects' drawings for the school buildings (dated July 1878) survive, and they show four schools in total, combined into two separate blocks facing onto Belle Vue. The conjoined juniors' and infants' block lay to the west, but the block forming part of the buildings under consideration in this report lay to the east and comprised a boys' school to the east and a girls' school to the west, with their respective yards to the south; in plan, one essentially formed a mirror image of the other about a central north-south division, although there were some differences in elevation due to the sloping nature of the site. The Board Schools were opened in 1879. Comparison between the recorded buildings and the 1878 designs shows that the completed buildings closely resembled the architects' original designs. Within these buildings, a number of original or early fixtures and finishes survive, including cupboards, tongue and groove panelling, window opening mechanisms, fireplaces and roof trusses.

Although the 1879 Belle Vue Board Schools marked a substantial advance in the local availability of education, they eventually became unable to match demand, and so plans were made for a substantial expansion of the site during the early 1890s. The new buildings were again designed by C H Hargreaves. The Bradford School Board kept pace with developments in other areas of England, for example, in the use of plenum ventilation and heating systems, and were not afraid to adopt the latest technological innovations to ensure an efficient school system, even if it had financial implications. The new Belle Vue Higher Grade Boys' School was built in 1895 to the east of the earlier structures, on a vacant plot facing onto Manningham Lane, and it remains an important part of the surviving streetscape. The school was sub-rectangular in plan, of three storeys with a basement, and the Tudor/Queen Anne principal elevation facing Manningham Lane is by far the most architecturally elaborate and imposing part of the whole

school complex. A reasonable number of original or early fixtures and finishes survive in this 1895 school, including cupboards, tongue and groove panelling, glazed brickwork, secondary glazing, window closing/opening mechanisms, cooking ranges, and heating and ventilation ducts.

Whilst the new Higher Grade Boys' School was being built, plans were also being made to convert the earlier 1879 Board School into a Higher Grade Girls' School, again to plans produced by C H Hargreaves. This had a more complex structural development than is immediately apparent from a brief examination of the buildings. Between c.1897 and 1899, the former hall and outer cross-wing of the 1879 boys' school appear to have been partly demolished and remodelled. The former south elevation of the hall was brought forward, and both the hall and outer cross-wing were apparently rebuilt, although the south and east elevations of the outer cross-wing's basement were retained. Almost certainly at the same time, a gap that may have existed between the 1879 and 1895 schools was infilled. At a later date, in 1908, an additional upper storey was created over parts of the c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, and a new full height stair tower was built for access, while a new single storey entrance was erected to the north elevation. These works were undertaken by F E P Edwards, Bradford City Architect, and again the original designs have survived.

Information relating to the history of the school from the early 20th century onwards is less easily-available. The site had become Manningham Middle School by 1959, and formed the combined education Manningham Middle School in 1974. All parts of the school complex were empty in 2005 following a reorganisation of the city's educational structure and the closure of all middle schools. Parts of the buildings were then apparently used as an Islamic school for a brief period, between c.2005 and 2010.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In January 2022, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by the Nirmal Sekhan Group to undertake a programme of archaeological photographic recording at the former 1879 Board School, the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School and the c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, Belle Vue/189 Manningham Lane, Bradford, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 15738 34161 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). Part of the complex is a Grade II Listed Building (National Heritage List for England 1132974). The project involved an archaeological photographic record of the former school buildings, which was achieved principally through a photographic record, augmented by documentary research and a detailed descriptive report.
- 1.2 The photographic recording was made a condition of full planning permission approving the conversion of the school buildings to town houses and apartments, granted by City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council on 4th March 2021 (application 20/02931/MAF). The relevant planning condition (number 28) stated: *"No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a written scheme of archaeological investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives, and:*
- *the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and,*
 - *the programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI".*
- The reason for the condition was given as being *"to record and advance the understanding of the significance of a potential heritage asset in a manner proportionate to its importance, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and to accord with Policy EN3 of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document".*
- 1.3 Listed Building Consent for the conversion work was also approved by City of Bradford Council on 4th March 2021 (application 20/02932/LBC), although no recording condition was imposed.
- 1.4 The scope of the building recording was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 2). This was submitted to Bradford City Council as being the required 'Written Scheme of Investigation' on 16th September 2021 (application 20/02931/SUB01), although it had not been formally approved at the time of writing this report. The fieldwork was undertaken by EDAS in late January 2022, and the project as a whole was funded by the developer, the Nirmal Sekhan Group.

Site Location and Designations

- 1.5 The buildings forming the subject of the photographic recording comprise the former 1879 Board School, the 1895 Belle Vue Higher Grade Boys' School, and

the c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, which latterly came together as the combined education Manningham Middle School. The school complex is located at the junction of Manningham Lane and Belle Vue, being set at an elevation of c.128m AOD, some 1.30km north-west of Bradford city centre (see figure 2).

- 1.6 The complex developed in a number of different phases, principally between 1879 and 1908. The 1879 Board school buildings were initially built along Belle Vue, followed by the Higher Grade Boys' School erected on the Manningham Lane frontage in 1895. The Higher Grade Girls' School was built soon afterwards, in c.1897-99 and then extended in 1908, effectively remodelling and expanding the 1879 buildings. Access to the site is from Manningham Lane.
- 1.7 The 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School is a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1132974). The Listing description is as follows: "*Block on corner of Belle Vue and Manningham Lane at Manningham Middle School (SE 1534 NE 32/817). [Grade] II. 1895 Bradford School Board, built as Higher Boys School. Large Jacobean-Dutch gabled building of 3 tall storeys, sandstone "brick" with ashlar dressings. Rusticated ground floor. Gabled end bays with octagonal ball finialed turrets. Large mullion-transom windows. Double columned entrance with broken entablature. Dominant feature of streetscape. Listing NGR: SE1575734161*".
- 1.8 The complex also lies within the Apsley Crescent Conservation Area, one of five Conservation Areas within the Manningham district of Bradford. It should be noted that City of Bradford Council documentation suggests that the 1879 Board Schools are also Listed Buildings (e.g. CBMDC 2007, 9), whereas Historic England confirm that only the 1895 building on the Manningham Lane frontage is listed (see Listed Building description above). However, the 1879 and c.1897-99/1908 schools could be considered as being within the curtilage of the Listed Building.

Aims of the Project

- 1.9 In accordance with the WYAAS specification, the primary aim of the archaeological survey work was to identify and objectively record, by means of photographs, annotated measured drawings and detailed descriptive text, any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the school complex.
- 1.10 A secondary aim of the project was to place the resulting report and archive in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, located at Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ.

Survey Methodology

- 1.11 As noted above, the scope of the project was defined by a specification prepared by WYAAS, the local archaeological curators (see Appendix 2). This specification required the buildings within the complex to be the subject to archaeological photographic recording prior to conversion to residential apartments.
- 1.12 The resulting survey equates to a Level 2 descriptive survey as described by Historic England (2016, 26). Additional advice and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, in relation to the survey of standing buildings (ClfA 2019) was also followed. The fieldwork element was undertaken in January 2022, and the fieldwork records were approved by WYAAS on 21st February 2022.

Documentary Research

- 1.13 An Assessment of Significance was previously undertaken for the buildings as part of a Planning Policies and Heritage Statement report. This included a brief historical background for the complex, with reproductions of historic Ordnance Survey maps and other documentary material (Jade3 Architecture Ltd 2020).
- 1.14 The school complex is noted in several modern published works on the development of British schools (e.g. Harwood 2010) and in more general works dealing with architecture in West Yorkshire and Bradford (e.g. Linstrum 1978; Ayers 1980). There is also a chapter specifically relating to education in a history of Bradford (Fieldhouse 1978, 157-177). The development of Manningham as a suburb of Bradford is considered in some detail by the City of Bradford Council (CBMDC 2005) and Taylor and Gibson (2010). All of these sources were consulted.
- 1.15 In addition, the Bradford office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS) holds original material relating to the site, including the original architects' drawings covering the period between 1878 and 1908; these are extremely valuable in understanding the early layout, function and organisation of the buildings.
- 1.16 A full list of primary and secondary sources used in the preparation of this report is given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

Drawn Survey

- 1.17 The WYAAS specification noted that any 'as existing' plans of the buildings could be used for annotation relative to the photographic record, and that no new, detailed drawn survey was required. EDAS therefore made use of a number of 'as existing' plans and elevations of the school complex produced by Jade3 Architecture Ltd, the former to produce schematic outline 1:200 floor plans as a base for locating room reference numbers and the photographic record. Final inked drawings were then produced by hand to publication standard, and are presented in this report as reduced versions of the full sized drawings, partly using conventions established by Historic England (2016, 35-57).
- 1.18 It should be noted that the floor plans and other drawings in this report do not purport to be an accurate survey of the complex, and are used only as a means to locate the room identifiers and the position and direction of photographs.

Photographic Recording

- 1.19 The photographic record was achieved using an SLR digital camera which has 12 mega-pixel resolution, using RAW format files for image capture and converted to both JPEG and TIFF formats for archive purposes; the latter was as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs, including embedded metadata. The photographic guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016, 17-21) were followed and each photograph was provided with a scale where appropriate.
- 1.20 External photographs were taken, as far as was possible, at a right angle to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details (subject to access). The basement beneath the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School was specifically excluded from the photographic recording as it was not being affected by the conversion scheme. In

addition, given the large number of rooms within the complex and the fact that many were very similar in appearance, it was agreed with WYAAS that, where there was a group of similar rooms, the one which preserved the greatest degree of historic fixtures and fittings and/or arrangements would be photographed in detail, with a fewer number of photographs taken of the similar rooms; however, all major spaces had at least one photograph taken of them. It was also agreed that only a representative sample of wholly modernised spaces, such as toilets or small store rooms, would be photographed. Artificial lighting and tripods were used where necessary, again subject to practicalities and access.

- 1.21 The digital photographs were taken on 24th and 26th January 2022. The resulting photographic catalogue includes a register detailing the location, direction and subject of each shot (see Appendix 1). As noted above, the various 'as existing' plans of the buildings have also been used to identify the position and direction of each shot. A number of good quality copies of the digital photographs are also reproduced in the report as plates.

Written Record

- 1.22 Sufficient detailed notes and observations were made in the field to allow a detailed descriptive record of the buildings forming the subject of this report to be prepared.

Survey Products

Survey Report

- 1.23 This report forms a detailed written record of the former school buildings, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses their form, function, history, and sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The buildings and the complex as a whole are also placed within their historical and social contexts where possible, using the available documentary and secondary evidence.

Project Archive

- 1.24 A fully indexed project archive has been prepared, ordered and indexed according to the current professional standards (e.g. Brown 2011; ClfA 2020) (EDAS site code BVS 22). The archive comprises primary written documents, field notes, documentary material, a copy of the report, and an index to the archive, and this was deposited with the Bradford Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service on completion of the project. Both a hard and digital copy of the report were deposited with the WYAAS, and the digital photographs and report were also deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in York. Finally, as EDAS supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project, appropriate project information and a copy of the final report were uploaded to the archaeological grey literature library.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 The following chapter provides a history of the school complex, concentrating on what is most relevant to the buildings forming the subject of this report.
- 2.2 At the beginning of the 19th century, Manningham was a nucleated village situated within a thinly populated rural township to the north-west of Bradford. However, from the 1830s, housing of different types and for different social groups grew up simultaneously, initially forming isolated islands within green fields but gradually coming together as a patchwork to form a residential suburb hedged by industrial corridors.
- 2.3 In c.1832, John Horsfall built a villa for himself on the east side of Manningham Lane called Bolton Royd. This was probably the first of a wave of rural villa residences for Bradford's new wealthy elite, many of them worsted manufacturers. By the 1840s, new building land further south between Manningham Lane and Lumb Lane was being sought for better quality housing, and these formed suburbs in themselves, erected between the 1840s and the 1860s. Later still, terraced and back-to-back housing for the working class communities began to be erected close to the city centre. The buildings that were erected alongside the housing to serve Manningham's community, such as shops, hotels, a police station and schools (including those at Belle Vue), form an important element of this urban landscape (Taylor & Gibson 2010, 1-4, 26, 36 & 63).
- 2.4 In 1852, the site on which the various schools were to be built was formed by an enclosed field running between Manningham Lane in the east and Lumb Lane to the west (see figure 3A). A row of terraced houses named Belle Vue Place stood to the north, with gardens to the west, and there are three further un-occupied fields to the south. Manningham Lane forms part of the Keighley and Bradford turnpike trust, and there is some roadside terraced development on the west side of the road to the south of the site. There are several sandstone quarries on the east side of Manningham Lane.

Later Nineteenth Century Education in Bradford

- 2.5 The 1870 Elementary Education Act, promoted by the MP for Bradford W E Forster, began the process by which the state replaced the church as the principal source of elementary schooling. Under the terms of the Act, the church was encouraged to build schools with special building grants, but where such measures were inadequate, it allowed for the setting up of school boards, elected by the ratepayer. The government's Education Department maintained common standards of construction and space across the country, but generally it was the city school boards that introduced new ideas regarding the layout of the buildings and nature of the curriculum. In Bradford, the first school board was selected by the mayor to avoid the aggravation and expense of an election (Harwood 2010, 33-35; Fieldhouse 1978, 165-171).
- 2.6 Board schools had many common features, with most being simple buildings in brick or stone with large windows and often rows of gables. Although all schools had to meet the demands of the Education Department before a loan for construction could be agreed, there was no standard design. The School Board for London was the first to be founded under the 1870 Act, and from early 1870s it made use of the Queen Anne style, which lent itself to school buildings and offered

a secular alternative to the Gothic style that had been popular with denominational schools. From the mid 1870s and especially from 1880, the central schoolroom or hall with subsidiary classrooms began to be used in London; the hall became a formal requirement in London in 1880 and was widely adopted by other urban boards (Harwood 2010, 35-40). After 1890, 'plenum' or forced air systems were sometimes adopted, which kept a supply of fresh air in constant circulation; they were used in Birmingham, Bradford and Stoke-on-Trent. Arched play sheds or covered playgrounds on the ground floor where children could exercise in bad weather were also common on hilly northern sites (Harwood 2010, 43-44).

- 2.7 Bradford gained a reputation for building generous and architecturally elaborate urban schools, designed by five leading local firms of architects. Its first eight schools, completed in 1874, alarmed the Education Department by their expense, as Bradford borrowed more from the Public Works Loan Board than any other board outside London (Linstrum 1978, 257; Harwood 2010, 42). Board schools progressed rapidly beyond the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic, and progressive school boards, including Bradford, went on to build higher grade schools with an emphasis on vocational training. These were usually large buildings, located centrally to serve a wider area and with smaller classrooms but more specialist facilities (Harwood 2010, 47). The Bradford School Board was the first in the country to provide a system of elementary and higher grade schools for boys and girls that went beyond numeracy and literacy (CBMDC 2005, 32); Feversham Street School in Bradford, built in 1873, was remodelled in 1876 to become England's first higher elementary board school, and the Wapping Road school included a swimming pool (Harwood 2010, 48; Fieldhouse 1978, 170). In 1902, an Education Act abolished school boards and gave responsibility for the provision of education to county and county borough councils (Harwood 2010, 49).

The 1879 Belle Vue Board Schools

- 2.8 At a meeting of the Works Committee of the Bradford School Board (hereafter referred to as 'the Committee') in July 1877, it was moved to "*purchase the Bellevue Field of about 9,000 yards situate in front of Manningham and Lumb Lanes*". In October of the same year, the Committee resolved "*to accept the offer of Mr W Greaves of the piece of land in front of Belle Vue, Manningham consisting of about 7500 square yards at the price of 5/- per yard*" (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 340 & 353). Soon after, in November 1877, the Committee resolved that the architects Messrs Hargreaves and Bailey were to be appointed as additional architects to the Board (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 358). Charles Henry (C H) Hargreaves was a well known Yorkshire architect, who lived in Ilkley, where he also had an office. He was in practice at 53 Old Market in Bradford in 1870 and entered into partnership with Wilson Bailey at 1 Bank Street before 1877. As well as this Board School, he also designed the later 1895 Belle Vue Higher Grade School on the same site (see below), Ilkley Grammar School (1890) and the Hanson High Grade School in Bradford (1897). In addition, Hargreaves made additions to Cliffe Castle at Keighley, including the Winter Gardens (Linstrum 1978, 377; Ayers 1980, 94).
- 2.9 Hargreaves and Bailey were asked to prepare sketch plans for the new Belle Vue schools in November 1877, and these were presented to the Committee the following month. They were duly approved in January 1878, and also by the government's Education Department in May of the same year (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 361-394). At a meeting of the Bradford School Board in February 1878, the proposed new schools at Belle Vue were discussed. It was reported that there were to be four school buildings, accommodating 1,200 children, comprising

infants, mixed, girls and boys. There would be four classrooms and teachers' rooms, and in addition a classroom over the boys' and girls' school which it was proposed to call a science room, seating 150; this latter room was to be accessible from both schools and also externally (*Leeds Mercury* 28th February 1878).

2.10 In May 1878, the architects estimated that the cost of building the school, excluding the science room, playground and boundary walls, would be £12,000, and in the following month the Committee recommended that the tender of contractor T Obank and Sons at £12,280 for the whole of the works be accepted (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 403 & 406); a brief online search of regional archives reveals the same firm to be responsible for many other larger building projects in West and South Yorkshire until at least the First World War. The Committee were subsequently engaged in a debate with the Education Department about the cost of the science room and laboratory, which was finally approved by the latter in August 1878 (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 411-414 & 421). The Committee continued to get and approve costs for the fitting out of the school buildings. For example, in May 1879, they approved the tender of £260 from Taylor and Parsons to fit the warming apparatus (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 472).

2.11 The school buildings were opened in August 1879 by the MP for Bradford, and promoter of the 1870 Education Act, W E Forster (*The Standard* 12th August 1879). A contemporary account describes them as follows:

"The buildings, which are in two blocks, are of the Elizabethan order of architecture and, if not strikingly handsome, have the merit of being substantial, commodious and well-arranged. One block comprises the higher school for boys and girls, and the other contains an ordinary mixed school and infants' school; the building being altogether one of the most extensive sets of school buildings yet erected under the Education Act. These make the fourth higher grade [school] that have been opened under the auspices of the Bradford School Board" (*Sheffield Independent* 12th August 1879).

2.12 Fortunately, the original architects' drawings made by Hargreaves and Bailey for the Bell Vue school buildings (dated July 1878) survive, and these are extremely useful in understanding the former layout and fittings, particularly in those parts which have subsequently undergone substantial change (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181). As reported in the newspaper account above, there were four schools, combined in two separate blocks. The block forming part of the buildings under consideration in this report comprised the boys' school to the east and the girls' school to the west; in plan, one essentially formed a mirror image of the other about a central north-south division, although there were some differences in the elevations due to the sloping nature of the site. The infants' and junior schools lay further to the west.

2.13 The detail shown on the plans is discussed more fully in the Circulation description (Chapter 3) below, but reduced to their basic elements, each school comprised a teaching hall with two cross-wings. The inner cross-wings of the schools were paired in a single central part, with a shared ground floor entrance in the north elevation. This central part had four classrooms on the ground floor, those to the south side shown with raked semi-circular seating. The science room and laboratory were located on the first floor. The paired inner wings were the only parts of the schools which rose to a full two storeys, the teaching halls being double-height spaces internally, and the outer wings of a tall single storey. Each outer wing had a separate entrance for boys or girls, with an associated lobby, and

then a teachers' room and two further classrooms. The sloping nature of the ground allowed for the provision of a full basement level beneath the boys' school, which was utilised partly by services but also used as a covered playground accessible from the adjacent yard.

- 2.14 Once built, the schools obviously continued to require maintenance and repair. In May 1880, the Committee resolved to '*colour*' (i.e. paint) a number of the Bradford schools, including Belle Vue (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/13, 526). In May 1886 it was agreed to paint notices on the gate pillars at the school to warn people against trespassing on the site when using it as a short cut between Manningham Lane and Lumb Lane (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/14, 334). In December 1887 a tender for erecting additional urinals at the school was accepted, whilst in June 1888 tenders to colour and whitewash the interior of the school were sought. In August of the same year, the tender of Messrs L Morrell and Son to paint the interior woodwork, chandeliers, brackets and ventilators at the school was accepted. In September 1889, James Wallance was employed to paint the exterior of the school buildings and the '*palisadings*' for the sum of £20 (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/14, 453-454, 482, 491 & 565). From 1882, evening classes for adults in mathematics, geology and chemistry were offered at the school, and these continued in later parts of the school complex up until 1939 (<https://bradfordtimeline.co.uk/ahist.htm>).
- 2.15 The Board Schools and their setting are shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey 1891 and 1895 1:500 scale town plans of Bradford (sheets 216/4/11 & 216/4/12) (see figure 3B). The eastern block, forming part of the buildings under consideration in this report, comprised the boys' school to the east and the girls' school to the west. The site had been provided with a boundary wall to all four sides, and separate yards lay to the south of each building. Each yard contained a block of toilets, with the girls' yard also provided with an open-fronted shelter or covered playground against the south wall. Belle Vue (then an un-named street), with its terraced housing, stood to the north of the schools (and separated from them by a boundary wall), with the Belle Vue Hotel and a volunteer drill hall to the south. The western block of the Board Schools comprised infants' and juniors' schools, with essentially the same footprint as the boys' and girls' schools to the east.
- 2.16 The area to the east, between the boys' and girls' schools and Manningham Lane, and which was to form the site for the 1895 expansion (see below), had been landscaped, perhaps in conjunction with the construction of the school buildings. Boundary walls along Manningham Lane angled inwards towards a wide central opening, aligned on a broad east-west path which passes through an open area, and then meeting a narrower north-south path along the east side of the school yards. An entrance from the path allowed access into the boys' yard, and another opening in the boundary between the two yards provided access into the girls' yard to the west. There were secondary gates to provide access into the smaller yards on the north sides of the schools, with no division between the two. The width of the east-west path and the form of the boundary walls to Manningham Lane perhaps suggests that this was once supposed to be another street running parallel to what was to become Belle Vue, but there is no documentary evidence to support this. The schools are similarly depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1893 25" to 1 mile map (sheet 216/4) (see figure 3C).

The 1895 Belle Vue Higher Grade Boys' School, and the Higher Grade Girls' School

- 2.17 Although the Board Schools opened at Belle Vue in 1879 marked a substantial advance in the local availability of education, they eventually became unable to meet demand, and so during the early 1890s plans were made for a substantial expansion of the site. In August 1891, the Committee decided that sketch plans should be produced showing an extension to the Belle Vue School, but it was not until February 1892 that C H Hargreaves, one half the architectural partnership that has designed the 1879 schools, was instructed to do so. When the plans were produced in April they were initially rejected in a vote, but in June the Committee decided to recommend to the School Board that the plans were accepted. However, there were further problems in August 1892 when the government Education Department objected to the designs on the grounds that they were too large for the site, with some of the internal room dimensions considered excessive. The Committee countered with a detailed set of arguments, but the matter was not finally resolved until October 1893 when the Education Department approved the plans (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/15, 112, 155, 172, 187, 206, 216-217 & 329).
- 2.18 Nevertheless, the Committee continued to make arrangements for the school extension whilst arguing the merits of the scheme with the Education Department. In November 1892 they reported favourably on a system of mechanical ventilation adopted by the Leicester School Board, and with regard to the new school at Belle Vue, they resolved to obtain designs from engineers in Leicester and also Aberdeen. Soon afterwards, in December, it was recommended that the tender of £687 from Messrs Ashwell and Co for the installation of warming and ventilating apparatus was accepted. This cost was additional to the previous estimate for the school, and demonstrates that the Committee were not afraid to adopt the latest technological innovations to ensure an efficient school system, even if it had financial implications (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/15, 233 & 241).
- 2.19 Ashwell and Nesbit were a well-known firm of heating and ventilation engineers, based in Leicester. The business had been started by Frank Ashwell in 1879 with the main activity being mill-wrighting. A heating department was set up in 1884, with the appliances produced used in public buildings including asylums, municipal and county buildings, banks and schools. From 1890, the '*Propulsion, Impulsion or Plenum*' system was introduced and in 1891 David Nesbit was made a partner, having been a manager at the firm since 1883. During the early years of the 20th century, Ashwell and Nesbit continued to develop the various patented systems of heating and ventilating; the most important and successful of these was the *Nuvacuumette*, a vacuum steam heating system (<https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ashwell-and-Nesbit>).
- 2.20 In October 1894, the Committee resolved that a 'Manual Instruction Room' be provided at the new Higher Grade Boys' School (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/15, 418). This was not attached to the main new building, but was instead built over one of the covered playgrounds present on the south side of the school yard. It appears to have been built soon afterwards, as in December 1898, the Education Department approved the plans for the extension of the Manual Training Room and the erection of a Metal Room for instruction in metal working (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/16, 418). It is assumed that an undated design drawing for these latter works held in Bradford archives is of approximately the same date (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181).

- 2.21 Unfortunately, the original design drawings for the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School have either not survived, or have yet to be deposited in Bradford archives. Additionally, two surviving log books for the school, covering the period 1895-1917, are now too fragile to be examined (WYAS Bradford 52D75/2). However, the Committee minutes make reference to some of the rooms and spaces that were included in the new school, as well as their fittings. For example, in 1895, reference was made to a laboratory, and the fact that a staircase was to be inserted in the roof space to facilitate the cleaning of snow off the roof, as well as to allow meteorological observations to be made. Equipment was purchased for the laboratory and art room, and pitch pine woodblock flooring installed. Later in 1895, a Clay Modelling Room and a Physical Lecture Room are noted (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/15, 454, 467, 480, 505 & 511). In February 1896, a tender for a kitchen range was accepted, whilst in April of the same year, tenders were accepted for the stills and ovens for the Chemical Laboratory. In September 1896, linoleum was purchased for the Teachers' Rooms (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/15, 525, 537 & 556).
- 2.22 The school was opened on 1st October 1896 by Viscount Richard Cross, then the Lord Privy Seal. The school was described as the '*new department for boys of the Belle Vue Higher Grade School*', reported to provide accommodation for 741 boys and built at a cost of £11,000, excluding the site (*The Standard* 2nd October 1896; *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* 2nd October 1896).
- 2.23 Whilst the new Higher Grade Boys' School was being built, plans were also being made to convert the former 1879 Boys' and Girls' Board School into a Higher Grade Girls' School. The architect C H Hargreaves submitted plans to the Committee for this in August 1895, but these were not approved and sent to the Education Department until January 1897 (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/15, 481 & 574). It is assumed that the alterations were complete by November 1899, as at that date alterations were required to the gas stove in the Cookery Room of the Higher Grade Girls' School (WYAS Bradford BBT 13/2/16).

The School Complex during the 20th Century

- 2.24 As would be expected, both the Higher Grade Boys' and Girls' Schools continued to evolve during the 20th century, reflecting changing practices in education and schooling. In 1904, a new Chemical Laboratory was created in the Higher Grade Girls' School, in what had originally been the first floor Science Room of the 1879 Board School (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181). At some point before 1908, and quite possibly as a result of the creation of the Higher Grade Girls' School after 1897, what had been the south elevation of the teaching hall within the former 1879 boys' school was brought forwards. This created a larger covered playground to the basement level, accessible from the yard to the south, and presumably allowed the hall to be converted into classrooms. The new elevation was built in a similar, but not identical, style to the original, and was only a single storey in height above the basement. It also appears, based on structural evidence (see below), that there may initially have been a gap between the west end of the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School and the former outer wing of the 1879 boys' school, although no documentary evidence has been found to confirm this. If there was such a gap, then it had been infilled before 1908.
- 2.25 The 1908 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map shows the changes that had taken place as a result of the new school buildings being erected (see figure 3D). The 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School stood as a large imposing block on the Manningham Lane frontage, continuing around the corner onto Camden Terrace

(what was to become Belle Vue). There was then another conjoined block placed between it and the east end of the Higher Grade Girls' School. The toilet and covered shelters to the south side of the school yards had been enlarged since the 1895 with the addition of the Manual Training Room and Metal Room between c.1894 and 1898.

- 2.26 Soon after this map had been published, further extensive alterations, mostly to the Higher Grade Girls' School, were undertaken in 1908. Surviving designs by F E P Edwards, City Architect, show that an additional storey was created over parts of the earlier Higher Grade Girls' School and a new full height stair tower constructed, whilst a new single storey entrance was built to the north elevation and some internal re-organisation undertaken. Close examination of the designs demonstrates that internal fixtures and fittings were changed, but that some older fittings such as doors were re-used after the alterations (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181).
- 2.27 From the early 20th century onwards, there is less readily-available information on the history of the school. The Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile maps of 1922 and 1934 add little to any understanding of structural changes that might have taken place (see figure 3E). An Aerofilms aerial photograph taken on 24th May 1938 provides an excellent perspective as to how the school then sat within its local landscape (<https://britainfromabove.org.uk/image/EPW057188>) (see figure 4). Unfortunately, the Belle Vue facades are in shadow, but an impression of the complex's footprint can be gained.
- 2.28 The Higher Grade Girls' School is named as Manningham Middle School in 1959 (Jade3 Architecture 2020, 39). It was superseded by modern premises at Haworth Road in 1974, and became part of the combined education Manningham Middle School (CBMDC 2005, 32). Perhaps at around the same time, the former Manual Instruction Room and associated structures on the south side of the playground were demolished and replaced with a modern unit on a similar footprint. All parts of the school complex were empty in 2005 following a reorganisation of the city's educational structure and the closure of all middle schools (CBMDC 2005, 32). The school was used as an Islamic School for a brief period, apparently between c.2005 and 2010, but has been empty for at least ten years (Jade3 Architecture 2020, 4).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 Following a description of the general location and setting of the school complex, each of the recorded buildings is described below in a logical sequence. For the purposes of description, they have been designated as the 1879 Board School, the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School and the c.1897-99 Girls' Higher Grade School. The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of each building is described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost floor level. Reference should also be made to the 'as existing' elevation drawings and the floor plans (see figures 12 to 15).
- 3.2 Given the subsequent modernisation and alterations to the school buildings, the surviving architectural plans are important in trying to understand their earlier layout, and without them it would be difficult to accurately attribute functions to some of the spaces. Therefore, throughout the following descriptions, frequent but limited references are made to the drawings where it is relevant to the surviving fabric being described. In order to avoid unnecessarily dense descriptive text, rather than stating 'on the (date) architects' drawings the room is named as (function)', only the date of the drawing or plan is referred to. For example, when referencing information from the original designs made by Hargreaves and Bailey for the 1879 Board School (dated July 1878) (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181), in the text it is simply stated 'in 1878'.
- 3.3 In order to more easily locate the historic room functions in relation to the modern layout of the buildings, and also to locate the digital photographic record, the major spaces, and those that were photographed, have been assigned a unique letter/number reference code according to floor level (e.g. basement = B1, ground floor = G1, first floor = 1F1); this numbering system has been used consecutively throughout the building complex. However, due to the sloping nature of the site, with the ground rising gently but evenly from east to west, different functioning levels of the school buildings occur at the same height. For example, the basement beneath the 1895 school (excluded from this recording work) is below ground level, whereas the basement of the 1879 school is set at the same level as the ground floor of the 1895 school.
- 3.4 Matters are further complicated by referencing on historic plans, which assign floor levels according to how the school was then organised. Therefore, for ease of description, the existing floor levels within the unchanged parts of the 1879 school are referred to according to how they were organised when first built. The existing floor levels within the later Higher Grade Girls' School are described to follow those within the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, which does not always tally with the historic plans. Even this still leads to some conflict between the external and internal descriptions, particularly with the Higher Grade Girls' School; this is highlighted in the text where this occurs. Covered play areas were mostly accessed externally and are therefore described under the external elevations). For convenience, the room reference numbers have been added to the historic plans reproduced in this report.
- 3.5 The digital photographic record taken during the site recording is referenced in the text below using italics, the number representing the specific image (e.g. [2103]); the best and most representative photographs are also reproduced as plates. A full catalogue of the photographs taken as part of the project, as well as plans showing the photographic location points, appears as Appendix 2.

- 3.6 The buildings are generally aligned on either a shallow north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west angle, but for ease of description, they are considered to be aligned either north-south or east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe the visible roof structures are taken from Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

Location and Setting

- 3.7 The school complex is located at the junction of Manningham Lane and Belle Vue (formerly Camden Terrace), being set at an elevation of c.128m AOD (see figure 2). As the 1879 Board School and the c.1897-99 Girls' Higher Grade School are set back along Belle Vue, the erection of the much taller 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School on Manningham Lane has tended to obscure it. The 1895 school forms a prominent part of the street frontage here, and is highly visible whether approached from the rising ground to the north or the falling ground to the south [2103] (see plate 1).
- 3.8 All parts of the school complex were once enclosed by a stone yard wall. In 1878, the Board School designs show a boundary wall to Belle Vue (then a private road) of pier and panel form, the panels comprising lower walls between the piers (see figure 5). The existing boundary wall to Belle Vue is not of the same design, and so is assumed to be a later replacement, perhaps dating to the end of the 19th century or the early 20th century. The wall stands c.2m tall at the east end but, due to the rising ground level it becomes progressively lower towards its west end [2130]. It is built of thinly coursed and squared sandstone, with triangular coping surmounted by later metal railings.
- 3.9 The original east boundary wall of the 1879 school was removed in 1895 when the Higher Grade Boys' School was built, and it was initially assumed that the boundary wall to Manningham Lane is contemporary with the 1895 school. It has gateways to the north [2138] and south [2135] ends of the boundary wall, both flanked by substantial gate piers with moulded caps incorporating blank shields. Both gateways now have modern metal replacement gates; those to the north were installed in 2011 with Listed Building consent to replace earlier gates which had gone missing (Jade3 Architecture 2020, 41) (see plate 2). Between the gateways, the boundary wall is of pier and panel form, built of coursed and squared sandstone with angled coping. The lower panels were originally surmounted by ornate cast-iron railings, some sections of which still survive [2136, 2141] (see plate 3). However, both the gateways, and the pier and panel boundary, are of the same design as shown in 1878 to Belle Vue, and so it is possible that the east boundary wall of the Board School was re-used here in 1895.
- 3.10 In terms of the toilet blocks and covered playgrounds shown to the south side of the boys' and girls' yards on the historic maps, as noted in Chapter 2 above, in 1894 these were used as the base for a new Manual Instruction Room. In 1898, this was itself extended with the addition of a Metal Room. All the buildings here were demolished, perhaps during the 1970s, and replaced with a modern two-storey brick and pre-fabricated unit occupying a similar footprint [2200] (see plate 4).
- 3.11 A single storey stone structure with a single pitch roof, built between 1922 and 1934, is located at the south-west corner of the former girls' yard [2182] (see plate 5). It has most recently been used as a store, with a doorway inserted into the

north gable, but its original function is uncertain. There are three squared-headed windows to the east elevation, fitted with wooden four-pane opening casement frames; these have shaped external wooden brackets to the head of the frame. There appear to be no surviving historic yard surfaces, the entirety being covered in tarmac at the time of the EDAS survey.

The 1879 Board School (Boys' and Girls' Blocks)

Plan Form, Structure and Architectural Detailing

- 3.12 When first built, the 1879 Board School formed a separate block, comprising the boys' school to the east and the girls' school to the west. In plan, one formed a mirror image of the other about a central north-south division, each apparently comprising a hall and cross-wings, the inner wings meeting at the central division. The eastern part of the boys' school was partly demolished and rebuilt above basement level, mostly likely in c.1897-99 to form part of the new Higher Grade Girls' School. Further external and internal alterations were made in 1908, by which date the whole of the 1879 Board School had been incorporated into the Higher Grade Girls' School.
- 3.13 As originally built, the school was a mixture of two storey and double-height spaces. The outer cross-wings were double-height internally and contained separate entrances for boys and girls, as were the halls, whilst the inner cross-wings rose to a full two storeys; a public entrance was located to the north side of the inner cross-wings. There are basements beneath the east end of the school building. All roofs are pitched and covered with Welsh slate, with tall stone central and end ridge stacks. All elevations rise from a chamfered stone plinth and are built of thinly coursed and squared sandstone set with a lime mortar. Doorway, window and gable dressings are all in sandstone ashlar. The window glazing is a mixture of original and replacement modern fittings. Overall, the external elevations were built using a mixture of Tudor/Queen Anne detailing; comparison with the 1878 drawings demonstrates that the external appearance of the school closely resembles the architects' original designs.

Exterior (see figure 12)

- 3.14 The principal external elevation of the 1879 school faced north, onto Camden Terrace/Belle Vue [2157, 2158, 2161] (see plate 6). Described from west to east, the gable of the outer cross-wing of the original girls' school breaks forward from the hall to the east. It has a moulded string at the sill level of the main window; the string terminates in a gate pier attached to the west end of the gable which is of the same form as those described to Manningham Lane. The gable is dominated by a single large window, in three parts. The narrower outer parts are of three transomed lights, whilst the central part is of six-light mullioned and transomed form; the uppermost lights to all parts are round-headed. Above, there is a smaller two-light mullioned window with shallow projecting bands above and below. The gable coping is surmounted by an obelisk-like finial. There are two-light windows in the returns to either end of the gable.
- 3.15 The north elevation of the double-height teaching hall is recessed from the wings to either side, and has a series of cast-iron wall vents beneath the chamfered plinth [2155] (see plate 7). The moulded string from the gable of the outer cross-wing is carried across the whole of the elevation, at the level of the window sills. There are four windows; the outer windows are of four mullioned and transomed lights, with modillion cornice eaves above. The central pair of windows are each of nine

mullioned and transomed lights, recessed in moulded reveals; the upper row of three lights to each window are round-headed. There is a small single-light window above each of the two central windows, set within a pair of small gables which rise above the eaves line; the apex of each gable coping is surmounted by a small obelisk-like finial. There are two wooden vents in small triangular dormers positioned approximately two thirds of the way up the roof slope, and an inserted skylight at the west end.

- 3.16 The ground floor of the former inner cross-wings of the girls' and boys' schools (formerly the public entrance) is now obscured by a single storey addition, built in 1908 as part of improvements to the Higher Grade Girls' School (see plates 6 and 9). The north elevation of this 1908 addition is largely blank, with the exception of the central doorway. This breaks forward slightly, and has a moulded reveal with the inscription 'GIRLS' ENTRANCE' above, beneath a curved pediment [2153, 2188] (see plate 8). The 1908 addition has two-light windows to the returns at either end, and the single-pitch roof slopes downwards from south to north and is wholly glazed. Above, the original first floor is of similar arrangement to the hall elevation described above [2145] (see plate 9), with two sets of transomed and mullioned and transomed windows separated by a mullioned and transomed window of four lights over the entrance below; the taller windows have an upper pair of round-headed lights set within small gables rising above the modillion cornice eaves. There are also two wooden vents in small triangular dormers positioned within the space between the small gables.
- 3.17 The former west elevation of the 1879 girls' school is divided into three parts by a central gabled projection which has an entrance in the north wall. A moulded string is carried across the whole elevation at window sill level, apart from where it is broken by the doorway. To the north of the gabled projection, there are two transomed windows [2157] (see plate 10). The north side of the gabled projection has a tall doorway retaining an early six-panelled door, with three recessed round-headed lights over [2187]; a panel below the lights might once have housed a sign, as this doorway formed the girls' entrance in 1879. The gable projection itself has a mullioned and transomed window with a smaller single-light over to the gable apex, which is surmounted by a pointed finial. To the south of the gabled projection, there is a six-light mullioned and transomed window and two further transomed windows to the south [2184] (see plate 11). Above the windows to either side of the gabled projection, there is a modillion cornice eaves. The roof slope above has three wooden vents in small triangular dormers, one to the north of the gable and two to the south.
- 3.18 The original south elevation of the 1879 girls' school is described from west to east. It is generally considerably plainer than the north elevation, presumably because it is not visible from the adjacent roads. At the west end, the south gable of the outer cross-wing contains a central six-light mullioned and transomed window flanked by three-light transomed windows, but without the moulded reveals of the north elevation and flush rather than recessed [2186]. The gable coping is also plainer and with no finial to the apex, and there are two wooden vents in small triangular dormers in the roof slope. The east end of the lower part of the hall's south elevation is obscured by an external pentice-type stair [2179]; according to map evidence, this was added between 1893 and 1908 (see figures 3C and 3D). The hall windows are again plainer versions of those to the north elevation, with only two rows of lights [2178, 2180] (see plate 12).
- 3.19 Moving east, the basement of the former inner cross-wings of the girls' and boys' schools has a pair of central doorways, flanked by small, barred windows [2177,

2181] (see plate 13). Between the doorways, a low scar, c.1m high, indicates where the wall formerly dividing the boys' and girls' yards of the 1879 school met the elevation. Above, to the ground floor, there are four tall mullioned and transomed windows, with a pair of similar windows to the first floor set within a small gable rising above the eaves line; this does not have any finial. Of the windows in the west return of this part of the elevation, only the uppermost has the moulded reveals seen to the north elevation, presumably because it was just visible from Belle Vue (see also plate 13). The eastward continuation of this elevation is described under the Higher Grade Girls' School below.

Circulation: Basement (Rooms/Spaces B1 to B9) (see figure 13)

- 3.20 Although parts of this level of the 1879 school can be accessed externally from the rear yard, the rising ground level across the site effectively means that it functions as a basement. It was retained when the hall and outer wing above were partly demolished and rebuilt, probably in c.1897-99 to form the Higher Grade Girls' School.
- 3.21 The basement is accessed internally by a flight of stone steps (**B1**) on the ground floor of the inner wings of the boys' and girls' schools [2382] (see plate 14). At the west end of these steps, a wall hatch gives access to the under-floor voids beneath the inner wings.
- 3.22 The majority of the basement rooms had most recently been used for storage at the time of the EDAS survey, but they also contained modern plant and services and not all were accessible. The westernmost room (**B2**) displays many of the characteristics of the basement spaces, in that it has concrete floors, painted brick walls with bull-nosed bricks used to internal openings and either modern boarding, concrete or older softwood boards to the ceiling [2380] (see plate 15). An internal ramp on the south side with walls rises to an external doorway in the south wall [2381]. The 1878 designs show that this room housed the heating apparatus for the school, with coal and coke stores on the north side supplied by two shutes at either end of the south wall; the openings are now filled with windows (see figure 6).
- 3.23 Moving east, beneath what was once the hall of the boy's school, there are similar smaller rooms (**B3, B4 and B5**), some with free-standing brick pillars or shallow brick piers projecting from the walls [2374, 2375, 2379] (see plate 16); the 1878 designs suggest that many of the latter were added after the floors above had been altered in c.1897-99. Room **B3** was marked as a wood store in 1878, whereas the remainder of the basement rooms (B4, B5 and B7 to B9) were originally all part of the boys' covered playground; B4 and B5 were originally one space, as were B8 and B9. The now smaller room on the south side (**B5**) has two round-headed windows to the south wall, and a doorway with an early door to the east wall [2377] (see plate 17); the windows must once have been full height openings, giving access to the external yard to the south. At a later date, probably between c.1897-99, a new covered playground (**B6**) was added to the south side of this room for the Higher Grade Girl's School [2371]; the four round-headed openings to the south wall were all boarded up at the time of the EDAS survey. To the north of these smaller rooms are further large under-floor voids [2376] (see plate 18).
- 3.24 Of the easternmost rooms, lying beneath what was formerly the outer wing of the boys' school, the northern (**B7**) has a round-headed external doorway to the east wall, and a series of blank round-headed recesses to the east and south walls with

rubbed corners [2372] (see plate 19); that to the south wall appears in a chimney breast-type projection, while the doorway to the west wall retains an original four-panelled door which has been inserted into a wider opening [2373]. The central room (**B8**) also has an early door to the doorway in the west wall, and blank round-headed recesses to the north wall [2370] (see plate 20); these are shown as open in 1878. There was no internal access into the room (**B9**) to the south.

Circulation: Ground Floor (Rooms/Spaces GF1 to GF13) (see figure 14)

- 3.25 The former paired inner wings of the girls' and boys' school once had a symmetrical layout based around two corridors forming an inverted T-shape in plan (see figure 5), and this is still apparent despite later alterations. The main east-west corridor (**GF11**), connecting the two, has tongue and groove panelling to dado level to the walls, and the main stairs to the first floor are positioned against the south wall; the stair wall is covered with white tiles [2405, 2407] (see plates 21 and 22). The open-string stairs have worn stone steps [2471], cast-iron stick balusters with scrolled decoration and a metal handrail, and a cast-iron newel. For safety, there is an upper row of widely spaced balusters with a metal handrail mounted on top of the lower balusters; these appear to be an original feature, and have worn netting running between them [2408] (see plate 23). These stairs are presumably a later alteration to the circulation pattern, as in 1878 separate stairs are shown for the boys and girls with a dividing wall (see figure 7); they were present by 1908, and may have been inserted when the school was incorporated into the Higher Grade Girls' School, as segregated stairs were then no longer required.
- 3.26 There are two rooms to the south of the corridor, the west originally serving the girls' school and the east the boys' school (GF12 and GF13). In 1878, these are shown as 'Class Rooms', each with a fireplace across one of the northern angles, and semi-circular raked seating occupying the southern half (see figure 7). There were storage cupboards to the north ends of the outer walls. In 1908, when alterations were undertaken as part of the Higher Board Girls' School, the west room was named 'Class Room No. 8 (Geographical Room)', with a demonstration table to the west side, museum cupboards to the north wall, and a blackboard and other cupboards to the west wall (see figure 8); the raked seating shown in 1878 had been removed at this date, to be replaced with a platform which was to be taken out. The east room was simply named as 'Class Room No. 7'. The west, former girls' classroom (**GF12**), has tongue and groove panelling to dado level. There was a fireplace with a plain surround built across the north-east angle of the room (as shown in 1878), now blocked-in [2419] (see plate 24), with a small window, now boarded, at a high level adjacent in the north wall abutting the corridor [2418]. There is tall recessed panel to the west wall, containing a tall fitted cupboard in the position shown in both 1878 and 1908 [2424]; the window to the south has been infilled internally with part-glazed shelving, also of early appearance, although two lights remain above [2415] (see plate 25). A vent with a metal grille survives adjacent to the north-south beam crossing the room, which is supported on moulded corbels at either end [2418, 2426] (see plate 26). The east room (**GF13**) formerly serving the boys' school, has a similar arrangement and surviving range of early fittings [2409, 2413] (see plate 27), although the former fireplace to the north-west angle has been blocked-in and covered with the tongue and groove panelling [2410].
- 3.27 A north-south corridor (GF9) ran from the main east-west corridor, to the original doorway in the north elevation which once formed the public entrance to the girls' and boys' school; the 1878 plan shows a flight of 11 steps running down to the entrance, although by 1908 this had been reduced to the existing staggered

arrangement. The doorway is in the same style as the rest of the original 1879 north elevation, with moulded jambs and a six-light mullioned and transomed window over, the upper row of lights being round-headed [2427] (see plate 28). The doorway is now set within the new entrance for the Higher Grade Girls' School (GF5), added in 1908. The interior of this addition is now occupied almost entirely by toilets (GF6 and GF7) either side of the corridor, although the south wall of each room contains the earlier windows of the original 1879 north elevation [2428, 2429] (see plate 29); in 1908, these rooms formed a 'Cloak Room Annexe' (see figure 8).

- 3.28 The north-south entrance corridor (GF9) has tongue and groove panelling to dado level, and two windows, now boarded over, at a high level towards the south end [2430, 2431, 2432] (see plate 30). Early map depictions and the 1878 designs suggest that the corridor might have been partly top lit, and so the windows could have been taking light from here into the rooms to either side; these are named as 'Class Rooms' in 1878 (see figure 9B), but by 1908 they formed cloakrooms. The room to the east (GF10) is entirely fitted out with modern fixtures and fittings, and has been converted to showers. However, the room to the west (GF8) in the former girls' block, remains relatively unchanged; it is labelled as 'medical' on the modern floor plan. It is lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level [2435], and has a tall, wide recess to the centre of the west wall, containing early fitted cupboards [2437]. A narrower recess to the south houses the doorway leading through to the hall, whilst in the south wall there appear to be two partially blocked windows [2433, 2434] (see plate 31). The room is crossed by a north-south beam, supported on moulded corbels at either end.
- 3.29 The hall (GF4) of the former girls' school is named as 'Girls School' in 1878, and is shown with opposed central fireplaces to the east and west walls, flanked by glazed screens (see figure 7); the east fireplace lies immediately to the north of the door from the east-west corridor (GF11) to the east, and all the doors were glazed. By 1908, it was the 'Assembly Room' with a large platform to the south side which was to be removed (see figure 8). The hall is a large, double-height space, lit by windows in the north and south walls [2443, 2449, 2450, 2454] (see plate 32). It is lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level. The west wall retains its original central fireplace with a plain surround [2456] (see plate 33), flanked by tall recessed panels; there is no surviving evidence to show that the panels once housed glazed screens. Each panel contains a doorway, and there are further doorways to each end of the wall [2438]; those at either end lead into stairs to the upper floor in the outer wing (see below), neither stairs being shown in 1878 or 1908. The east wall has a doorway retaining early part-glazed double doors, set to the south of centre and leading to the east-west corridor through the paired inner wings of the girls' and boys' school. The doorway is itself set in a taller and wider recessed panel, with a narrower panel to the north, and similar wider panels to the north and south ends of the wall [2446] (see plate 34); two modern doors have been inserted into two of these panels. As with the west wall, there is no surviving evidence to suggest that these panels were once fitted with the glazed screens, and all trace of the fireplace to the centre of the wall has been removed; it would have coincided with the northern half of the double doors. The hall is divided into four bays by three roof trusses. These trusses are of single arch brace form, the braces and posts rising from stone corbels. They are of softwood, bolted construction throughout, and the bolts have been secured using decorative nuts in the form of simple flowers; there are also trefoil-headed wrought-iron straps between the principals and the collars [2439, 2444] (see plates 35 and 36).
- 3.30 To the west of the hall is the former outer wing of the girls' school. This area has been extensively modernised, but in 1878 it is shown as comprising four rooms,

arranged north-south, with classrooms to either end, and a 'Teachers' Room' and 'Girls' Lobby' to the centre (see figure 7). All four rooms were heated, and the Girls' Lobby, which connected to the external entrance, had four hand wash basins in the south-west corner. There was additionally no first floor depicted in 1878, and so it is assumed that the ground floor rooms had high ceilings with the roof trusses partly visible, as in the hall; this is certainly what the sections from the 1878 drawings suggest. By 1908, from north to south, the rooms were labelled the 'Assistant Teachers' Room (late Classroom No. 10)', the 'Fitting Room etc for Dressmaking (late Teachers' Room)' (with banks of cupboards and lockers around all four walls), the 'Head Teacher's Room' and 'Class Room No. 9' (see figure 8).

- 3.31 The central space (**GF2**), formerly the head teacher's room, has been partitioned, but has a chimneybreast projecting from the former east wall, serving the fireplace in the hall (GF4) [2457]. An original projection to the west side retains two early panelled doors to the doorways in the north wall, one external and one internal [2458] (see plate 37); this was formerly the girls' entrance and lobby. The northern former classroom (**GF1**) has shallow piers projecting from the north wall, with a moulded dado carried across them at the level of the window sills [2459] (see plate 38). A doorway at the north end of the east wall leads into a small under-stairs cupboard with tongue and groove panelling, and a rail with coat hooks. There is a fireplace to the south wall, with a plain surround very similar to that surviving within the hall and so is perhaps the fireplace indicated here in 1878 [2460, 2461] (see plate 39). The southern former classroom (**GF3**) is of similar form, but lacks a surviving fireplace [2466, 2467].

Circulation: First Floor (Rooms/Spaces 1F1 to 1F8) (see figure 15)

- 3.32 The 1878 designs show that there was originally only one first floor area to the 1879 school, over the paired inner wings of the girls' and boys' schools. In 1878, it comprised two large rooms, the larger 'Science Class Room' and 'Lecture Room' to the north and the 'Laboratory' to the south (see figure 9A). The Science Class Room was fitted out as a lecture theatre, with a semi-circle of steeply raked seating occupying the northern half of the space. There was a raised platform or stage to the south side, forming a lecture/demonstration area, with splayed side walls to either end to accommodate the two sets of stairs rising from below. The lecture area was set within a plain proscenium opening, with a cast-iron beam over, supported by large cast-iron brackets at either end (see figure 9B). In 1904, the Science Class Room was re-fitted as a Chemical Laboratory within the Higher Grade Girls' School (see figure 9C). The demonstration table was moved from the raised platform to the east end of the room, and six science tables laid out north-south across the rest of the room. The western set of stairs rising from below had also been taken out by this time. The room was still named as the Chemical Laboratory in 1908, by which date the Laboratory was known as the Physiological Laboratory.
- 3.33 The first floor area above the paired wings is reached by the stairs positioned against the south wall of the ground floor east-west corridor (GF11). The former science classroom/chemical laboratory has subsequently been sub-divided by a north-south partition to form two separate spaces (**1F5** and **1F6**) [2476, 2477] (see plate 40), but originally it comprised a tall, single space, narrowing to the south side to form the platform shown in 1878 with splayed side walls. Each of these splayed side walls has a substantial stone corbel positioned c.2.50m above floor level, supporting a very large decorative cast-iron bracket [2472], again as shown in 1878 (see figure 9B), but now partly hidden by a modern suspended ceiling. There are a number of recesses in the south wall perhaps once housing fitted furniture.

The splayed side walls retain tall fitted cupboards and shelving of early appearance, possibly in place here by 1904 [2475, 2478] (see plate 41). The walls of the room were lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level (partly removed), and a high-level window in the west wall retains an opening mechanism formed by a horizontal rod to which a long metal vertical rod was attached [2474] (see plate 42). This window is set at the correct height to be placed above the raked seating shown in 1878, but the windows in the north wall must have been largely blocked by it if the seating was installed as shown; the windows are not later insertions, as they appear on the 1878 north elevation drawing. Above the modern suspended ceiling, the remains of the earlier canted ceiling structure can be seen, including a deep moulded ceiling cornice [2473] and a decorative wooden blue-painted ceiling vent [2479] (see plates 43 and 44). The former physiological laboratory (1F7) to the south side of the first floor retains its tongue and groove panelling to dado level, but it was a less impressive space than the north room [2482, 2484] (see plate 45). A storage room (1F8) at the north-west corner, created when the western stairs from below were removed, retains shelving and cupboards of early appearance [2485] (see plate 46).

- 3.34 As has already been noted above, the first floor area above the outer wing of the girls' school has been extensively modernised, and appears to be a relatively recent creation; the earlier plans suggest there was only roof space above the ground floor here. There are two rooms at either end of the wing, with separate access stairs from the ground floor. Between the rooms at either end, there is a large enclosed roof void, lined with modern boards, which could not be safely accessed. The stairs rising to the rooms at the north end of the first floor are crossed by one end of a single arch brace truss of similar form to those visible in the hall [2464] (see plate 47). The northern two first floor rooms comprise a bedroom (1F1) [2462] with a narrower room (1F2) to the south, labelled on the modern plans as a kitchen/lounge [2465] (see plate 48). A similar roof truss is visible over the stairs leading to the rooms at the south end of the first floor [2468]. The rooms here again comprise a bedroom (1F4) [2469] with a narrower room (1F3) to the north [2470], with no historic features visible.

The 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School

Plan Form, Structure and Architectural Detailing

- 3.35 When first built, the 1895 school may have been structurally separate from the 1879 school to the west, although any gap between the two buildings was soon infilled. The 1895 school was sub-rectangular in plan, and rose to three storeys, with a basement beneath; it was aligned on the Manningham Lane frontage to the east.
- 3.36 The basement housed the machinery relating to the school's original plenum system of heating and ventilation, installed by the specialist Leicester ventilation engineers Ashwell and Nesbit in late 1892-early 1893. A public entrance was located to the centre of the east elevation, although the main entrance for pupils was almost certainly through the west elevation from the adjoining yard. All roofs are pitched/gabled and covered with Welsh slate, with tall stone central and end ridge stacks. All elevations are built of coursed and squared sandstone with sandstone ashlar dressings to doorways, windows and gables. The window glazing is a mixture of original and replacement modern fittings. The east elevation of the 1895 school, on Manningham Lane, is by far the most architecturally elaborate and imposing part of the whole school complex, and has been variously described as 'an odd mixture of Tudor and Queen Anne styles' (CBMDC 2005,

32), 'Jacobean Dutch' (Listed Building Description) or 'Mixed Renaissance' (Linstrum 1978, 260).

Exterior (see figure 12)

- 3.37 The principal elevation of the 1895 school faces east, onto Manningham Lane [2103, 2111, 2113] (see plates 1 and 49). It is of three storeys, divided into five gable-fronted bays to the second floor, which become nine bays to the ground and first floors. The divisions between the bays and the corners of the elevation are emphasised by quoins, which are used only sparingly elsewhere to the exterior.
- 3.38 To either side of the central main entrance, the ground floor is of rusticated stonework, containing Tudor arched window openings [2107, 2108, 2110]. The main entrance is in a Queen Anne style and approached by steps; the doorway (with early panelled doors) is flanked by paired columns which stand on panelled plinths and break through an entablature [2109, 2134] (see plate 50). Above, a deep entablature is broken by a mullioned pair of windows in moulded reveals and is surmounted by a pediment with false arcading behind it [2120]. Below the windows, there is a richly carved capping of children's faces and orbs among leaves, below which is the 1895 date stone flanked by two irregularly shaped panels with swag relief carvings [2131] (see plate 51). To the first and second floors of the entrance bay, there are large mullioned and transomed windows of up to twelve lights, the whole surmounted by a coped Dutch gable flanked by small octagonal turrets with ball finials [2122, 2127] (see plate 52). The gable contains a panel with the Bradford coat of arms and motto 'LABOR OMNIA VINCIT' ('Work Conquers All') [2121] (see plate 53).
- 3.39 At first floor levels, the bays flanking the entrance bay have round-headed mullioned and transomed windows. Above, there are larger mullioned and transomed windows occupying a single bay each. The uppermost row of lights of these windows are round-headed, and rise above the arcaded parapet to either side in small gables topped by ball finials. The northernmost two bays again have mullioned and transomed windows to the first and second floors, with a pair of lunette windows above the second floor to the gable, which is flanked by octagonal turrets surmounted by ball finials. The southernmost two bays have narrower windows to the first floor, with large panelled plaque to the second floor reading 'BRADFORD SCHOOL BOARD / BELLE VUE / HIGHER BOYS' SCHOOL' [2118] (see plate 54). There are again lunette windows and octagonal flanking turrets to the gable. Above the elevation, the Welsh slate roof has a large square timber fleche or vent to the centre with a pyramidal slate roof [2124] (see plate 55). This formed part of the original ventilation and heating system of the 1895 school, as is described in more detail below. Many of the windows retain wooden frames, and it is assumed that at least some of these are original.
- 3.40 The rusticated stonework on the ground floor of the east elevation continues around to the north elevation, where there are again a series of Tudor arched window openings to the ground floor [2128] (see plates 1 and 56). Above, the first floor is of six bays, each bay having a mullioned and transomed, or transomed, window [2105]. The second floor is reduced to five bays, again four of which contain windows. The exception is the westernmost bay, which contains a much larger window carried on a corbelled projection and with a small gable over rising above the eaves line [2147]. The central upper part of the wooden window frame is round-headed and flanked by curving glazed panels. There is a Dutch gable with a lunette window above the centre of the elevation, and a smaller decorated gable to the east end. All gables have coping surmounted by either octagonal or

pointed finials. The west end of the north elevation is quoined, and is clearly butted by this part of the Higher Grade Girls' School to the west.

- 3.41 The rusticated ground floor stonework of the east elevation is also carried around to the south elevation. To the ground floor, there are a pair of Tudor arched window openings and then the entrance steps which descend to the heating and service basement [2197] (see plate 57). Beyond these, there is a wide Tudor arched opening which gave access to a covered area accessible from the boys' yard. There are three windows to the first floor, positioned to the northern half, whilst the second floor is largely blank [2162] (see plate 58).
- 3.42 As would be expected, the west elevation of the 1895 school is considerably plainer than the east elevation. It consists of four gables, three of which are flush with one another and the fourth to the south set back from the others [2164, 2167] (see plate 59). The south gable has a pair of round-headed openings at ground level, giving access to a covered playground (G23 and G24; see below) which is accessible from the boys' yard. There are paired square-headed windows to the first and second floors of the south gable.
- 3.43 The other three gables of the west elevation again have single Tudor arched openings to the ground floor accessing the northern covered area (G23; see below); the northern arch is blocked under an external stair [2176]. The gables are of two bays to the first floor, and three bays to the second floor, again with square-headed windows. The second gable from the north end has a canted projection at ground level, carrying the first floor bay window which lights the gymnasium (1F13; see below). At the north end of the west elevation, in the angle where it returns to the west, there is a flight of external stone steps with railings, carried over an arch, which rise to a glazed pentice-like structure [2196] (see plate 60). The latter then rises to the interior of the Higher Grade Girls' and Boy's Schools. Above the pentice, a corridor supported on concrete beams runs between the Higher Grade Girls' School and the 1895 school; this structure was first added in 1908, but appears to have been modernised since.

Circulation: Basement

- 3.44 The basement of the 1895 school was specifically excluded from the recording project as it was not being affected by the development. However, an inspection of this area was made during the initial site tendering visit, and it was noted that it contained early ventilation and heating plant, relating to what survived in those floors of the school that were recorded. A very brief description is therefore given below for the sake of completeness; no photographs are included and there was no 'as existing' plan of the basement area.
- 3.45 The basement is accessed by a flight of external steps located at the base of the 1895 school's south elevation. These lead down into a small lobby area, where further steps descend to the west into what must once have been the boiler room. To the north of the lobby area, a doorway gives access to the fan room. The doorway retains an early panelled door, painted red, and with the painted sign 'DANGER KEEP OUT'; this sign has been re-painted at least once, with an earlier version just visible above it. The fan room houses a large fan in a metal casing, set on a concrete plinth. This fan was manufactured by the Shipley Fan Company Limited and was driven by an electric motor made by Brook Motors Limited of Huddersfield. As has already been noted, the original 1895 plenum heating and ventilation system was installed by the specialist Leicester ventilation engineers Ashwell and Nesbit. However, the Shipley Fan Co. Ltd. was not incorporated until

1945, and Brooks Motors Ltd. not until 1949, and so these must have replaced the original late 19th century fan and power source.

- 3.46 The east side of the fan room has a large metal-framed opening in the east wall, lined with spiral metal gauze, which functioned as a filtering screen. This connects with another room to the east, which has a large circular hole in the south wall, and beyond this is a large square opening which connects with the exterior, fitted with a metal frame divided into 16 parts of equal size. Comparison with contemporary descriptions of plenum systems installed in schools (for example, see Middleton 1905, 125-133) suggests that this was the inlet for the fresh air, which passed through the aforementioned filtering screen and was then warmed if required by a heater installed next to the fan. The fan then drove the heated air through a series of vertical ducts rising up through the building, some of which still survive in their original form as installed in 1895 (see below). The used air was exhausted through the roof space, and in the case of the 1895 school, almost certainly through the large square timber fleche to the centre of the roof.
- 3.47 It is less certain exactly how the flow of air through the ducts was controlled. As is described in more detail below, some surviving ducts on the upper floors of the school have controls which a teacher could use to change the flow of air within an individual classroom. However, there was clearly also a control system within the basement itself. A small board and batten door in the north wall of the room forming the inlet for the fresh air gives access to a brick passage running beneath the full length of the 1895 school. The main passage turns west at its north end, but has other narrower side passages running east and west from it. At regular intervals along the main passage there are wooden wall-mounted boards. Each board supports a series of sliding controls relating to the heating/ventilation system. Round wooden handles can be moved up and down vertically, raising or lowering metal rods which have wires attached to the upper end. The round handles often have hand-written paper tags attached to them, giving the room to which the individual sliding control relates, for example 'No 19 Bolton Royd Sewing Room Top Floor'. One of the tags refers to 'No 18A Small Room Top Floor Bolton Royd', and the same early room number survives on a second floor doorway (2F12), the only one to apparently do so (see below). The significance of the name 'Bolton Royd' in relation to the history of the school is unclear. Bolton Royd was the name of the villa built by John Horsfall on the east side of Manningham Lane in c.1832 (Taylor & Gibson 2010, 1-4), which now forms part of Bradford College.

Circulation: Ground Floor (Rooms/Spaces GF14 to GF24) (see figure 13)

- 3.48 Unfortunately, as noted in Chapter 2 above, the original design drawings for the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School have either not survived, or have yet to be deposited in Bradford archives. This does hinder any interpretation of the internal arrangements.
- 3.49 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only access to the interior of the 1895 school was through the main entrance in the centre of the east elevation on Manningham Lane. Although given the greatest architectural emphasis externally, it was clearly not the principal entrance for the children, as the doorway opens into a cramped circulation space or lobby at the east end of the stairway hall [2201] (see plate 61). The boys must have been using the gated entrances off Manningham Lane to access their yard to the rear (west) of the school, and then entered through the much larger entrance on the stair hall's west side [2208], reached from the covered area (GF23) here. The stair hall itself (**GF14**) has a stone tiled floor, with glazed

bricks rising to a ceramic dado, with white-painted plastered walls above. The impressive staircase is of an Imperial open-string form, with stone steps, cast-iron balusters and newels, and moulded wooden handrails [2203, 2206] (see plates 62 and 63). It is noticeable that the passage of children up and down the staircase for over a century has worn the treads away at either end, leaving a clear dip in the surface.

- 3.50 A short north-south aligned corridor (**GF15**), also with part glazed-brick walls, leaves the south side of the stair hall to give access to the rooms on the south side of the ground floor [2207] (see plate 64). These rooms (e.g. **GF16**) are generally small and wholly modernised, and contain no features of historical interest. A larger room (**GF17**) at the south-east corner (labelled as an 'admin office' on the modern plan) was being used to store confidential records at the time of the EDAS survey and was not accessible. The north end of the corridor provides access into four large rooms, most recently used as dining rooms and a kitchen (GF18 to GF21); all three once had glazed brick walls and a ceramic dado as to the stair hall, but these have largely been painted over. The south-west room (**GF18**) also has access to the external covered yard (GF23; see below) to the south through the eastern opening in the south wall [2210] (see plate 65). The other two 12-pane windows to the south wall retain their original wooden casement frames. In each window, two of the upper panes to one side rotated horizontally about their centre. The opening mechanism was formed by a curved bracket to which a long metal rod was attached; the rod contained a loop which could be hooked over a stud attached to the frame to secure the window when it was closed [2216] (see plate 66). The north-west corner of the room also provides an access via a short corridor (**GF22**) to the external glazed pentice-like structure set against the south elevation here. The larger north room (**GF20**) has a parquet floor and is crossed by an east-west downstand beam, supported on cast-iron columns at either end [2211] (see plate 67). The south-east room (**GF19**) has an original angled partition at the north-west corner, presumably to aid circulation [2212]. The round-headed windows to the east wall retain wooden frames, with the upper central part opening inwards as a hopper, although the original glass has been replaced by safety glass [2213]. The north-east room (**GF21**) had been most recently used as a kitchen, and once had glazed brick to the walls as seen in the other rooms [2215], but was otherwise devoid of any historical detail.
- 3.51 There are two covered playgrounds on the west side of the building, both with tarmac surfaces sloping downwards towards the building. The larger northern part (**GF23**) is crossed by east-west composite riveted beams, supporting the first floor of the building above [2221, 2223] (see plate 68). In the south-west corner, what appears to be the cast-iron framed opening for a vent or flue is set into the wall, and partly surrounded by brickwork [2226]. It is not clear what functioned this served, and it is not visible externally. The southern covered playground (**GF24**) is separated from the northern by a large round-headed opening, and is also crossed by composite beams [2228, 2229] (see plate 69).

Interior: First Floor (Rooms/Spaces 1F9 to 1F17) (see figure 14)

- 3.52 The central staircase rises from the ground floor through two half-landings [2231] (see plate 70), both with parquet floors, to the first floor stair hall (1F9). The construction of the staircase is visible from the half-landings, with the main support being formed by composite riveted beams as seen to the covered yards externally. Where the staircase bifurcates, the ends of the stone treads are set into the adjacent walls, but where it rises through the centre, the ends of the treads are set into angled cast-iron beams which run the full length of the rise [2233].

- 3.53 The first floor staircase hall (**1F9**) also has a parquet floor. In contrast to the staircase itself, the walls are lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level, and plastered and painted above. There are four glazed doors to the west side, probably replacing an earlier glazed screen, which lead into the gymnasium (1F13; see below) [2234]. As on the ground floor, a short north-south corridor runs from the south side of the hall to give access to rooms in the southern part of this level. To the east, two small rooms (**1F10**) have probably been created out of one larger room, with tongue and groove panelling to the walls [2235] (see plate 71); these rooms are labelled as 'head office' and 'office' on the modern plans and contain no other features of interest. At the south end of the corridor, both larger rooms (**1F11** and **1F12**) have been converted into modern changing rooms and toilets, but were once a pair of classrooms. Both retain characteristic features of the classrooms seen in the 1895 school, e.g. secondary glazing to the external windows and some tongue and groove panelling [2236], and heating vents rising up the walls [2237] (see plate 72).
- 3.54 The gymnasium (**1F13**) was positioned to the immediate west of the first floor stair hall, and is a large tall well-lit space with a parquet floor [2239] (see plate 73). It is crossed by a downstand beam to the east of centre, supported by two tall cast-iron columns [2240, 2243, 2247]. The walls have tongue and groove panelling to dado level and, in addition to the main entrance in the centre of the east wall, there is a round-headed doorway at the south end of the same wall. A large bay window projects from the west wall [2244] (see plate 74), with evidence for the original heating vents (now boarded over) to the east wall. The gymnasium is overlooked from a viewing area situated high up in the centre of the east wall, and accessed from a half-landing on the main staircase [2246] (see plate 75).
- 3.55 A north-south corridor (**1F14**) runs north from the stair hall (1F9) before turning west. The southern section is flanked by small rooms which have largely been converted to modern toilets; a room to the west is marked as 'medical' on the modern plan but no historic elements survive. Just beyond the point where the corridor turns to the west, there is a round-headed opening; the walls of the corridor are lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level [2252] (see plate 76).
- 3.56 On the north side of the east-west section of the corridor (**1F14**), there are three classrooms, mostly recently used as reception classrooms. The north-east classroom (**1F15**) has tongue and groove panelling to dado level, and is lit by tall windows in the east and north walls [2253, 2255, 2256, 2262]. Like those to the former classrooms at the south end of the first floor, these windows retain secondary glazing [2263]. At the north end of the west wall, the square vents (now covered) of the former heating/ventilation system are positioned towards the base and the top of the wall, with a small control plate between [2261] (see plate 77). The central classroom (**1F16**) [2264] and north-west classroom (**1F17**) [2265] are both of a very similar form and retain similar fixtures and fittings (see plate 78). The west end of the corridor provides access to the later extension to the High Grade Girls' School (1F27; see below), and also to the glazed pentice-like structure which gives an external exit from this level.

Circulation: Second Floor (Rooms/Spaces 2F1 to 2F15) (see figure 15)

- 3.57 The main staircase continues to rise to another half-landing, which has a parquet floor and glazed brick walls. There are panels let into the glazed brick the north and south walls of the landing, and it is assumed that they once housed boards or

plaques of some kind, but these have since been removed [2281]. A glazed screen across the west side of the landing [2279] (see plate 79) has a doorway giving access to the viewing area overlooking the gymnasium (1F13) [2284] (see plate 75).

- 3.58 The staircase continues to rise to the second floor stair hall (**2F1**), which is lit by a large window in the east wall [2288] (see plate 80). The stair hall has glazed brick walls to dado level, and an inserted modern screen across the west side with two doorways [2290]. These doorways open into a circulation space (**2F2**), with a parquet floor and glazed brick walls to dado level [2331] (see plate 81). Round-headed openings supported on moulded wall brackets [2334, 2338] (see plate 82) give access to corridors running north (**2F10**) and south (**2F3**) [2333], also with parquet floors.
- 3.59 Double doors with a low flight of wooden steps in the west wall lead up into a central classroom (**2F8**). This has tongue and groove panelling to dado level [2339]. Flanking the doorway in the east wall are the two best-preserved examples of the original heating and ventilation ducts remaining within the 1895 school. They project c.0.30m from the wall and rise the full height of the room, with boarded panelled fronts [2342] (see plate 83). The central panel of the ducts has a small metal plaque bearing the cast mark 'ASHWELL & NESBIT ENGINEERS VITIATED AIR EXTRACTION', visible on the southern duct but painted over on the northern duct [2344] (see plate 84). To one side of each projection, there is a small metal handle which, when moved up and down, can be heard to move a board or paddle within the projection, presumably controlling air flow in or out of the room through the vent at the base of the projection.
- 3.60 The south corridor (**2F3**) is flanked by classrooms to the east and west. The east classroom (**2F4**) retains many of the original or early features seen elsewhere, such as secondary glazing to the windows, tongue and groove panelling, and square wall vents, now covered [2322] (see plate 85). A small two-leaf opening door within the panelling in the south wall allows access to the space beneath the raked seating of the lecture theatre to the east (**2F5**; see below). Interestingly, the bare brickwork to the east wall of this space has been covered in chalk graffiti giving names and form numbers, much of it dating to the 1960s [2324] (see plate 86). The west classroom (**2F7**) retains tongue and groove panelling to the west wall to dado level [2326], but the other walls are plain [2328]. This classroom has a canted ceiling, and is crossed by a single north-south roof truss with a raised collar; the collar is bolted to the principals, and the bolts have been secured using decorative nuts in the form of simple flowers [2330]. There is a later sky-light to the west side of the ceiling [2329] (see plate 87).
- 3.61 The south end of the south corridor (**2F3**) leads into a lecture theatre (**2F5**). This is a tall space, retaining a high proportion of original fixtures and fittings, with the majority of the theatre occupied by steeply-raked wooden bench seating and desks, rising from west to east [2311] (see plate 88). There is a parquet floor at the west end of the theatre, and the walls are lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level; the panelling and dado is curved up the side walls to mirror the slope of the seating [2316]. The west wall retains the original tall panelled surround for the blackboard [2296, 2297, 2299], with shelving and a small cupboard to one side used to store chalks and board rubbers etc [2312] (see plates 89 and 90). The lowest three rows of desks are original, with the others being modern (but still wooden) replacements [2308]. The original desks have recesses for inkwells and pen grooves, and retain much graffiti, some dating to the early 20th century [2304] (see plate 91). Both desks and benches have cast-iron

legs, the benches tipping up when not in use [2313, 2314] (see plate 92). There are also covered square vents for the ventilation/heating system (now covered) towards the top of both the north and south walls. The theatre itself is crossed by a number of composite brown-painted softwood and bolted angle-iron roof trusses [2301] (see plate 93). A doorway at the north end of the west wall, retaining its original part-glazed door, leads through into the 'prep room' (2F6) to the west. The prep room retains a small section of tongue and groove panelling to the north wall, adjacent to a second doorway which retains an original part-glazed door [2319] (see plate 94). Otherwise, little of historic interest survives here [2317, 2318].

- 3.62 Returning to the circulation space off the stair hall (2F2), the north corridor (2F10) is also flanked by classrooms to the east and west (2F9 and 2F11), which are of similar appearance to those flanking the south corridor [2345, 2346] (see plate 95). Where the corridor turns to the west, the classroom (2F12) to the north-east corner of the second floor retains what appears to be the only surviving original or early classroom number ('18A') to the door [2348]. This classroom also retains similar features as noted elsewhere on the second floor [2349].
- 3.63 Moving west, there are two classrooms (2F13 and 2F14) on the north side of the corridor (2F10 and 2F15). The east classroom (2F13) retains tongue and groove panelling to dado level [2353, 2356] (see plate 96), with the windows to the north wall also having part of their original opening/closing mechanism as described to the ground floor, although the vertical metal rod is missing [2354]. There is also an angled projection to the south side, partially visible behind a modern partition placed in front of the south wall [2357]. This room has one of the few visible vents of the heating/ventilation system that has not been covered over, fitted with a metal grille, to the south wall [2350] (see plate 97), and two smaller, covered vents to the east wall [2355]. The classroom has a canted ceiling and is crossed by a single north-south softwood roof truss [2352] (see plate 98). The truss is of bolted construction and appears to be of king-post form with raking struts, with cusped decoration running between the tie-beam, king-post and principal rafters. The west classroom (2F14) has a similar visible roof truss. The large window in the north wall has a wooden window frame incorporating curved sections to the upper part [2360] (see plate 99). The 1908 plans suggest that this classroom and room 2F13 to the east were once a single space, forming the Boys' Art Room, and that they were sub-divided by a partition or screen in 1908 (see figure 11). Towards its western end, the corridor (2F15) slopes upwards slightly to provide a link with the upper floor of the 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School [2358] (see below) (see plate 100).

The c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School

Plan Form, Structure and Architectural Detailing

- 3.64 The Higher Grade Girls' School has a more complex structural history than is suggested by a brief examination. As has already been detailed in Chapter 2 above, the former hall and outer (east) cross-wing of the 1879 boys' school appear to have been partly demolished and remodelled in the period c.1897-99 to form the Higher Grade Girls' School. The former south elevation of the hall was brought forward (i.e. south), and both the hall and outer cross-wing were apparently rebuilt, although the south and east elevations of the outer cross-wing's basement were retained. This part of the Higher Grade Girls' School was of a single storey only above the basement, and was equivalent to the first floor in the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School. Almost certainly at the same time, a gap between the 1879 and 1895 schools was infilled as part of the same scheme of works.

- 3.65 At a later date, in 1908, an additional storey was created over those parts of the c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School accessed via a new full height stair tower, whilst a new single storey entrance was built to the north elevation (see figure 10); the first floor layout may also have been re-organised as part of the same works. Close examination of the designs demonstrates that fixtures and fittings were changed, but that some older fittings such as doors were re-used after the alterations. The external appearance of the c.1897-99 parts of the Higher Grade Girls' School were similar to the plainer elevations of the previous 1895 school, probably because they were designed soon afterwards by the same architect. However, although a different architect drew up the subsequent 1908 additions, they were still designed so as to harmonise with the earlier phases of the building.
- 3.66 Although by 1908 the Higher Grade Girls' School incorporated the whole of the earlier 1879 school, those parts of the latter which remain relatively unchanged have already been described above. The following text therefore only details the other parts of the Higher Grade Girls' School.

Exterior (see figure 12)

- 3.67 The north elevation of the Higher Grade Girls' School, facing onto Belle Vue, is of three storeys, and clearly butts the 1895 school to the east; the lower part is assumed to have been built in c.1897-99. At the east end of the ground floor, there are three flat-headed openings with shouldered jambs (one now blocked) which lead through to the boys' yard [2144, 2189] (see plate 101). Above, the first floor is of four bays, each bay with a window. These windows are of mullioned and transomed or transomed form, with the exception of the westernmost window, which is very much larger. The 1908 designs show that this window was once set within a gable and was fitted with different glazing to that now existing (see figure 10). There is no evidence that the window was ever sub-divided into smaller lights, and it retains a wooden 12-pane window frame [2192]. Above, to the second floor that was added in 1908, there are a pair of low, horizontal dormers above eaves level, supporting large sloping skylights. The roof slope terminates at iron railings flanking a chimney stack, which surround a flat roof terrace accessible from the interior. To the west, the north elevation is of two storeys and formed by a pair of continuous gables [2149] (see plate 102). These rise from a chamfered plinth pierced by a series of cast-iron vents, with four mullioned and transomed windows of either six or four lights to the ground floor. The 1908 designs suggest that these once formed part of the north elevation of the hall of the 1879 boys' school, and that the central windows were reduced in height when the first floor was added. There are tripartite windows to the first floor, with small attic lights over, and each gable has a pointed finial surmounting the coping.
- 3.68 Described from west to east, the south elevation of the Higher Grade Girls' School comprised three gables, the eastern of which is slightly recessed from the other two [2169, 2172] (see plate 103). The paired western gables each have a round-headed opening and a Tudor arched opening to the basement level, formerly giving access to a covered playground associated with the boys' yard [2175]. Above, to the ground floor (the internal first floor), there are six-light and four-light mullioned and transomed windows. These parts of the elevation are assumed to date to c.1897-99. The first floor (the internal second floor), added in 1908, has large tripartite windows. The recessed, eastern, gable is of similar appearance but of different phases; it has two round-headed arches to the basement level [2168]. The basement and ground floor (the internal first floor) are probably re-used from the original south gable of the outer wing of the 1879 boys' school, with the first

floor (the internal second floor) added in 1908. The east return of the eastern gable retains a higher degree of detailing than the south elevation, suggesting that it was once more visible [2174]. The two pairs of round-headed openings to the basement have slightly raised surrounds and key-blocks, whilst the recessed ground floor windows (the internal first floor) have chamfered mullions as to the north elevation; the 1908 designs suggest that both these floor levels are re-used from the 1879 school. There is a large area of cement render to the first floor (the internal second floor), which relates to the position of a former overhanging toilet block (see figures 10 and 11).

- 3.69 Moving east, the south elevation's ground floor is largely occupied by a wide flat-headed opening supported by a cast-iron column [2171, 2195] (see plate 104). This opening leads into a covered passage running beneath the floor above to the north elevation. There is a plain square-headed window to the west of the opening, inserted in 1908 (see figure 10). Above, to the first floor, there are two large mullioned and transomed windows, with a narrower transomed window to the west; the latter was also inserted in 1908. The second floor was added in 1908, and this is reflected in a change to the stonework, which has deeper courses to that below. There are two square-headed windows with projecting sills to the second floor, whilst to the west, a square stair tower supported on a concrete framework rises to the roof terrace. A wooden lean-to structure to the north face of the stair tower is also shown in 1908.

Circulation: Ground Floor

- 3.70 Due to changes in external ground level and the internal circulation pattern between different parts of the school, there is essentially little functioning ground floor to the Higher Grade Girls' School. The main internal stair tower (**GF25/1F26/2F24**), built in 1908 and which rises through the full height of the Higher Grade Girls' School, has glazed brick walls, very similar to those seen in the circulation areas of the 1895 school [2369] (see plate 112). However, the stairs themselves appear to be of concrete, with floor to ceiling metal balusters which also appear more modern than others surviving within the school complex.

Circulation: First Floor (Rooms/Spaces 1F18 to 1F28) (see figure 14)

- 3.71 As well as using the internal stair tower (**GF25/1F26/2F24**), the west first floor part of the Higher Grade Girls' School can also be reached from the ground floor of the 1879 school, and is referred to as the ground floor on the 1908 plans.
- 3.72 The central east-west corridor (**1F18**) is lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level, and also has some exposed heating pipes [2392]; a set of stairs at the east end of corridor were taken out in 1908 (see figure 8), presumably replaced by the new stair tower (**1F26**; see below) to the east. Looking west, the corridor can clearly be seen to be misaligned with the corridor passing through the former paired inner wings of the 1879 girls' and boys' school (**GF11**) [2391] (see plate 105).
- 3.73 There are two rooms to the north (**1F19** and **1F20**) of the central corridor, named as classrooms no. 1 and no. 2 on the 1908 plan (see figure 8) and two further rooms (**1F21** and **1F22**) to the south (classrooms no. 5 and no. 6); all were most recently used as boarding rooms, apart from the south-east room (**1F22**) which formed a prayer room within the Islamic school and had prayer mats left in place at the time of the EDAS survey [2394]. All of the rooms have tongue and groove panelling to dado level, with modern boards covering the early heating pipes and supporting radiators [2395, 2399]; along some of the walls, the dado rail dropped

down, presumably to accommodate a former blackboard [2400] (see plate 106). The two northern rooms (1F19 and 1F20) also retain the window mechanism utilising horizontally-opening top lights opened with long rods as recorded on the ground floor of the 1895 school to the north windows [2398] (see plate 107). In the south-west room (1F21), a boarded window is visible to the west wall [2397]. This must have once lit the inner wing of the boys' school, being positioned to the south of where the hall used to meet the wing; it was shown as still open in 1908.

3.74 The east end of the corridor (**1F18**) dog-legs to the north before continuing east (**1F23**); this has tongue and groove panelling to dado level, and a boarded ceiling [2384]. A classroom (**1F24**) to the north, lit by the large window visible externally in the north elevation, was not accessible at the time of the EDAS survey as it was filled with stored furniture to a considerable height; in 1908, this was named as 'Mechanics Laboratory (Late Art Room No. 3)' (see figure 8). However, the classroom (**1F25**) to the south retains a number of features of interest - in 1908, this formed 'Cookery Room No. 4'. The entrance doorway at the north-west corner is set within a canted projection (to accommodate the dog-leg in the corridor) [2386], and the walls have tongue and groove panelling to dado level [2385] (see plate 108). Behind a modern partition towards the north end of the room, there is a large cooking range of early 20th century appearance with a two-tone tiled front [2387, 2389] (see plate 109), and a tiled recess to the west with a decorative dado [2390] (see plate 111). The windows to the south wall retain the same long opening and securing rod mechanism as recorded elsewhere [2396] (see plate 110).

3.75 Moving east again, the internal stair tower (**1F26**) has the same glazed brick walls and floor to ceiling metal balusters as seen on the ground floor [2368] (see plate 112). Beyond the stair tower, a plain circulation space (**1F27**), well lit on its south side [2270], provides access to a large classroom on the north side. This classroom (**1F28**) was named as a 'Dining Room' in 1908 (see figure 8). The interior has largely been furnished with modern fixtures and fittings [2271], but behind an inserted screen in front of the west wall, there are original fitted cupboards flanking a chimneybreast, with surviving tongue and groove panelling adjacent to them [2272] (see plate 113). The chimneybreast also has a tall vent with a wooden cover of early appearance, presumably connected with the ventilation/heating system [2274] (see plate 114). The east end of the circulation space (1F27) narrows and drops down by some distance to connect with the 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, and also provides an external access through the pentice-like structure set against the south elevation here [2269] (see plate 115).

Circulation: Second Floor (Rooms/Spaces 2F16 to 2F27) (see figure 15)

3.76 The second floor of the Higher Grade Girls' School can be accessed internally from the second floor of the 1895 boy's school (corridor 2F15), the first floor of the 1879 school, or via the internal stair tower (GF25/1F26/2F24); it is referred to as the first floor on the 1908 plans. It was all constructed in 1908, and has several characteristics which differ from the other parts of the school, principally exposed heating pipes and the extensive use of glazing to the internal corridors.

3.77 Again described from west to east, the central corridor (**2F16**) is lined with tongue and groove panelling to dado level, and then fully glazed above this; it also has some exposed heating pipes [2486, 2488] (see plate 116). There are two classrooms to the north (**2F17** and **2F18**) and two to the south (**2F19** and **2F20**); they are all marked as classrooms on the 1908 plans with 'teaching platforms' along one of the side walls (see figure 11). These are all tall, well-lit spaces, with

tongue and groove panelling to dado level but the platforms have been removed. In some of the rooms, a single east-west roof truss with a raised collar is visible; the collar is bolted to the principals, and the bolts have been secured using decorative nuts in the form of simple flowers. The windows all appear original; the lower lights of the external windows have hopper-type openings [2489, 2492] (see plate 117), while the upper lights of the windows facing onto the central corridor can be opened using a horizontal rod to which a long metal vertical rod is attached [2491, 2493] (see plate 118).

- 3.78 Moving east, there is a central circulation space (**2F21**) with tiled walls to dado level and exposed heating pipes [2499]; the tiled walls relate to its use as a lavatory in 1908. The circulation space has classrooms to the north and south. That to the south (**2F22**) is similar to those already described to the west, in terms of form and fittings [2495-2497]. It is named as a classroom in 1908, and the plan shows that a 'teaching platform' against the west wall (see figure 11). The classroom to the north (**2F23**) formed the Girls' Art Room in 1908. It is lit by one of the low dormers and large sloping skylights to the school's north elevation; the dormer is fitted with wooden casements which rotate vertically about their central line. The walls have tongue and groove panelling to a low level only, behind exposed heating pipes running around the base of the walls [2501] (see plate 119). There is a high dado rail, high enough to have been used as a picture rail, positioned c.2m above floor level [2502]. There are a number of fitted cupboards of early appearance to the north side of the room, containing shallow drawers with brass handles, presumably to hold artwork [2503] (see plate 120).
- 3.79 At second floor level, the internal stair tower (**2F24**) has the same glazed brick walls and floor to ceiling metal balusters as seen on the lower floors [2365]. It rises to a small landing with external access to the flat roof terrace surrounded by railings, but this was not accessible at the time of the EDAS survey [2366] (see plate 121). To the east of the stair tower, a circulation space (**2F25**) has exposed heating pipes in front of a low dado rail [2361] (see plate 122). There was no access to a small room to the east (**2F27**), which is marked as a 'plant house' in 1890 (see figure 11). The classroom (**2F26**) to the north of the circulation space formed the Boys' Art Room in 1908. It has the same exposed heating pipes as seen elsewhere, supplemented by modern radiators, and is lit by one of the low dormers and large sloping skylights visible externally [2362]. The dormer is fitted with four wooden casements which rotate vertically about their central line, whilst the skylight also has a wooden frame with safety glass [2363] (see plate 123).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Manningham began to develop rapidly as a suburb of Bradford from the 1840s onwards, and the buildings that were erected alongside the housing to serve Manningham's community, including schools, form a valuable element of this important surviving urban landscape. The 1870 Elementary Education Act, promoted by the MP for Bradford W E Forster, began the process by which the state replaced the church as the principal source of elementary schooling. Under the terms of the Act, the church was encouraged to build schools with the aid of special building grants, but where such measures were inadequate, it allowed for the setting up of school boards, elected by the ratepayer. The Bradford School Board gained a reputation for building generous and architecturally elaborate urban schools, designed by five leading local firms of architects. Its first eight schools, completed in 1874, required the Board to borrow more money from the Public Works Loan Board than any other Board outside London. Board schools progressed rapidly beyond the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic, and progressive school boards, including Bradford's, went on to build higher grade schools with an emphasis on vocational training. The Bradford School Board was the first in the country to provide a system of elementary and higher grade schools for boys and girls that went beyond numeracy and literacy.
- 4.2 The earliest school buildings on the site forming the subject of this report were erected on a piece of land known as Bellevue Field, purchased by the Bradford School Board in 1877. They were designed by the architects Messrs Hargreaves and Bailey. Charles Henry (C H) Hargreaves was a well known Yorkshire architect, who entered into partnership with Wilson Bailey before 1877, and he was to have a long standing association with the Belle Vue school site. Fortunately, the original drawings made by Hargreaves and Bailey for the school buildings (dated July 1878) survive. There were four schools in total, combined into two separate blocks facing onto Belle Vue. The conjoined juniors' and infants' block lay to the west, but the block forming part of the buildings under consideration in this report lay to the east and comprised a boys' school to the east and a girls' school to the west, with their respective yards to the south; in plan, one essentially formed a mirror image of the other about a central north-south division, although there were some differences in elevation due to the sloping nature of the site.
- 4.3 Reduced to their basic elements, each school comprised a teaching hall with two cross-wings and separate entrances. The inner cross-wings of the schools were paired in a single central section, with a shared ground floor public entrance in the north elevation. This central section had four classrooms on the ground floor with a shared science room and laboratory on the first floor. Each outer wing had a separate entrance for boys or girls, with an associated lobby, and then a teachers' room and two further classrooms. The sloping ground allowed the provision of a full basement level beneath the eastern boys' school, which was utilised partly by services but which also formed a covered playground accessible from the adjacent yard to the south. There were further shelters and toilets provided on the south side of the yard. The Board Schools were opened in 1879. Comparison between the recorded buildings and the 1878 designs shows that the completed buildings closely resembled the architects' original designs. Within these buildings, a number of original or early fixtures and finishes survive, including cupboards, tongue and groove panelling, ventilation openings, fireplaces and visible roof trusses.
- 4.4 Although the Board Schools opened at Belle Vue in 1879 marked a substantial advance in the local availability of education, they eventually became unable to

match demand, and so plans were made for a substantial expansion of the site during the early 1890s. The new buildings were again designed by the architect C H Hargreaves, but the plans were initially considered excessive by the government's Education Department, and were not finally approved until 1893. The Bradford School Board kept pace with developments in other areas of England, for example, in the use of plenum ventilation and heating systems, and were not afraid to adopt the latest technological innovations to ensure an efficient school system, even if it had financial implications.

- 4.5 The new Belle Vue Higher Grade Boys' School was built in 1895 to the east of the earlier structures, on a vacant plot facing onto Manningham Lane, and it continues to form an important part of the surviving streetscape today. The school was sub-rectangular in plan, of three storeys with a basement beneath, and the Tudor/Queen Anne principal elevation facing Manningham Lane is by far the most architecturally elaborate and imposing part of the whole school complex. The basement (specifically excluded from this recording project) housed the machinery relating to the school's original 'plenum' system of heating and ventilation, installed by the specialist Leicester ventilation engineers Ashwell and Nesbit, although this appears to have been renewed during the mid 20th century using local manufacturers. Unfortunately, the original designs for the 1895 school have either not survived, or have yet to be deposited in the local archives. However, other documentary evidence makes reference to a chemical laboratory, a physical lecture room, a clay modelling room, teachers' rooms and an art room. In addition, there is a surviving gymnasium and a lecture theatre with embanked seating. A reasonable number of original or early fixtures and finishes survive in this 1895 school, including cupboards, tongue and groove panelling, glazed brickwork, secondary glazing, window closing/opening mechanisms, cooking ranges and heating and ventilation ducts. It would be interesting to compare the Belle Vue school with the slightly later 1897 Hanson Higher Grade School at Barkerend in Bradford, which was also designed by Hargreaves and bears some similarity in terms of external appearance and massing.
- 4.6 In c.1895, a Manual Instruction Room was built for the Higher Grade Boys' School, over one of the covered playgrounds/shelters present on the south side of the school yard. This was extended in 1898 with the provision of a Metal Room for instruction in metal working.
- 4.7 Whilst the new Higher Grade Boys' School was being built, plans were also being made to convert the earlier 1879 Board School into a Higher Grade Girls' School, again to plans by the architect C H Hargreaves. This had a more complex structural development than would be immediately apparent from only a brief examination of the buildings, and there may well be subtleties not noted in this report which would only be identified from a more detailed measured survey (see figure 16). It seems that, between c.1897 and 1899, the former hall and outer cross-wing of the 1879 boys' school were partly demolished and remodelled. The former south elevation of the hall was brought forward, and both the hall and outer cross-wing were apparently rebuilt, although the south and east elevations of the outer cross-wing's basement were retained. Almost certainly at the same time, a gap that may have existed between the 1879 and 1895 schools was infilled as part of the scheme of works.
- 4.8 At a later date, in 1908, an additional upper storey was created over those parts of the c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, and a new full height stair tower was built for access, while a new single storey entrance was erected to the north elevation. These works were undertaken by F E P Edwards, Bradford City

Architect, and again the original designs have survived. By 1908, the Higher Grade Girls' School incorporated the whole of the earlier 1879 school. A reasonable number of original or early fixtures and finishes survive in this building, including cupboards, tongue and groove panelling, internal corridor glazing and heating pipes.

- 4.9 From the early 20th century onwards, there is less easily-available information relating to the history of the school. The site had become Manningham Middle School by 1959, and formed the combined education Manningham Middle School in 1974. All parts of the school complex were empty in 2005 following a reorganisation of the city's educational structure and the closure of all middle schools. Parts of the buildings were then used as an Islamic school for a brief period, apparently between c.2005 and 2010. The archaeological recording work has primarily been driven by documenting changes to the school which have left traces in the physical fabric and, with the exception of some prayer mats to one of the upper floor rooms, this was not the case with the Islamic school. Nevertheless, as Taylor and Gibson (2010, 80) point out, as a result of historic immigration commencing in 1951, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin communities now form the majority of the residents in Manningham, and the majority have Islam as their religion. The final phase of the use as a school therefore reflects Manningham's changing and developing community, and deserves fuller consideration than has been possible here.

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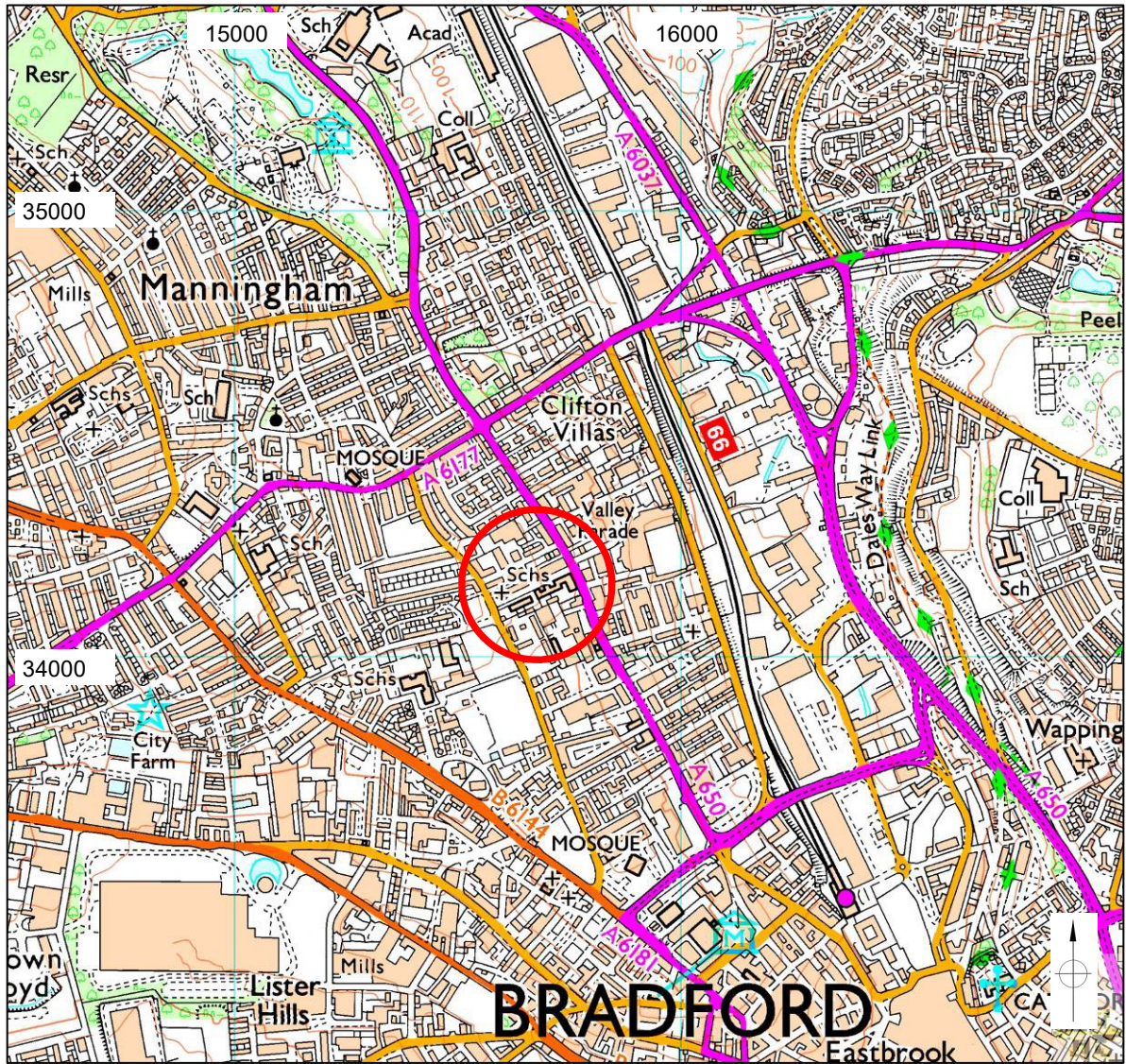
<https://bradfordtimeline.co.uk> = Bradford Timeline

<https://britainfromabove.org.uk> = Britain from Above

<https://www.gracesguide.co.uk> = Grace's Guide to British Industrial History

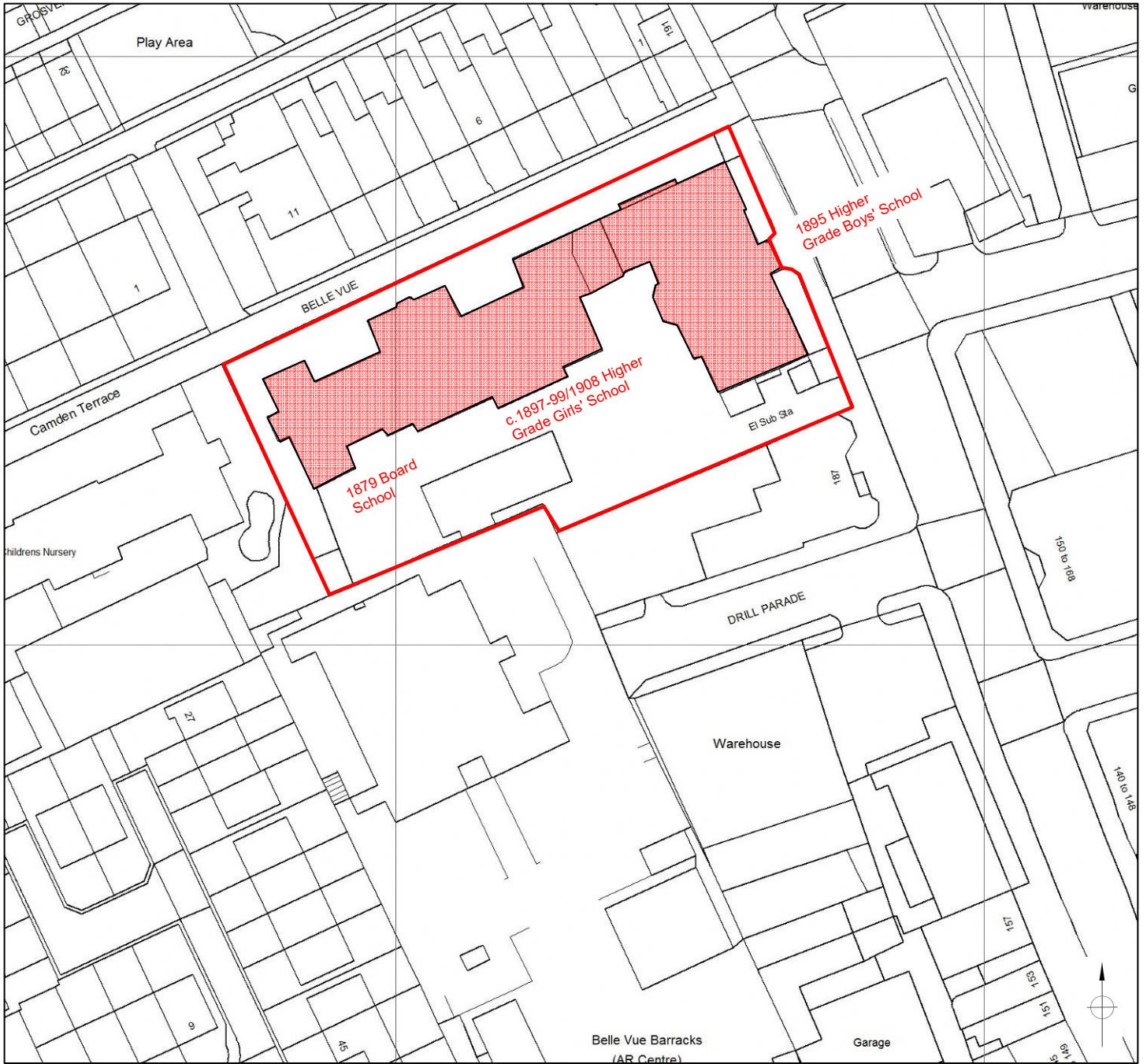
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The archaeological photographic recording of the former 1879 Board School, the 1895 Belle Vue Higher Grade Boys' School, and the c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School was commissioned and funded by the Nirmal Sekhan Group. EDAS would like to thank Vicky of the Sekhan Group and Michael Chow of Jade3 Architecture Ltd for their help during the project. Thanks are also extended to David Hunter of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for his assistance.
- 6.2 The on-site survey work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, assisted by Stephen Haigh who took the photographs. The documentary research was carried out by Shaun Richardson, who also produced a draft report. The final report and site archive was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains.



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PROJECT	
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TITLE	
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SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAY 2022
EDAS	FIGURE
	1



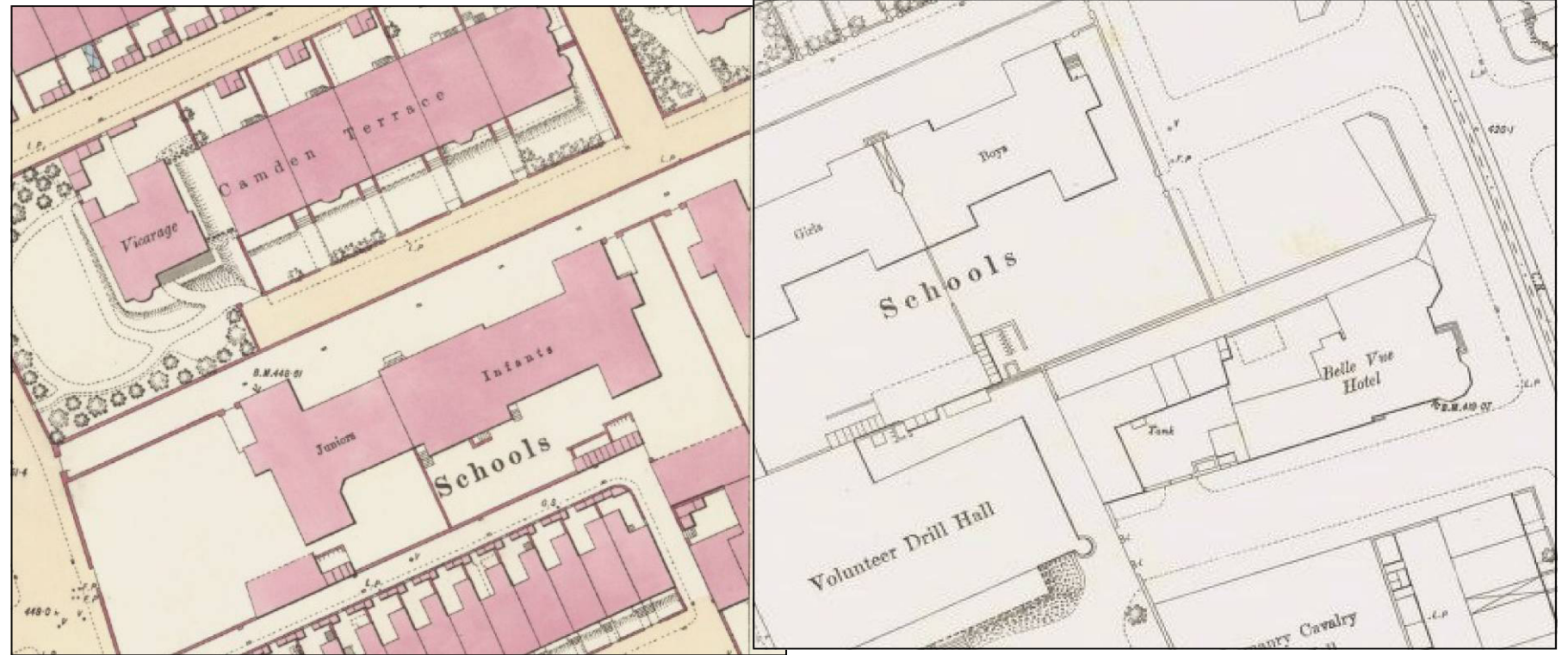
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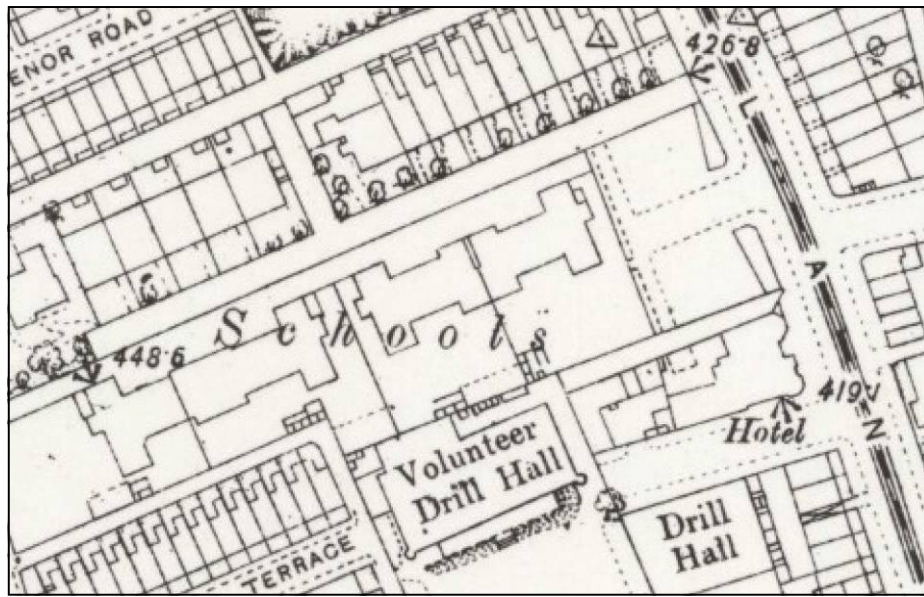
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TITLE	
DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAY 2022
EDAS	FIGURE
	2



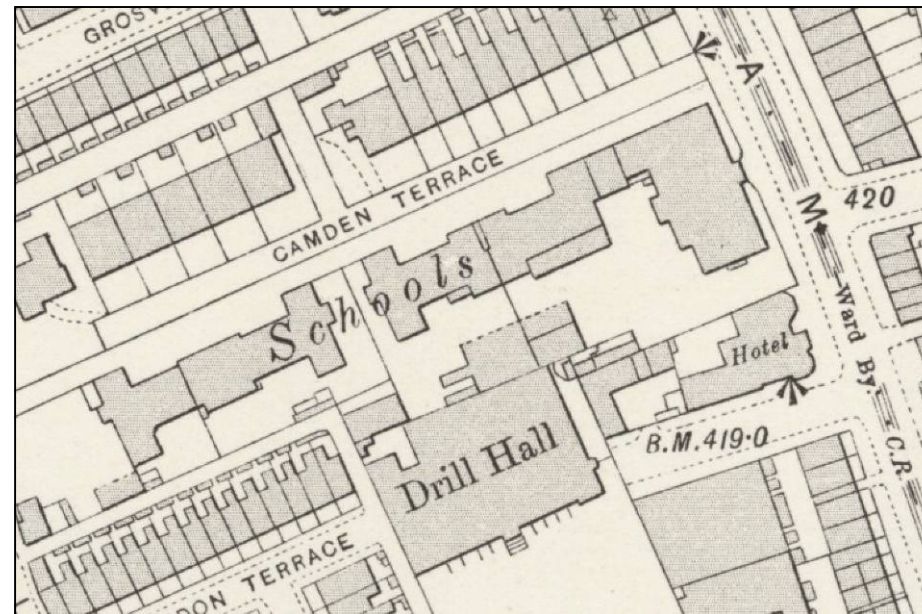
A) 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 216 (surveyed 1847-50).



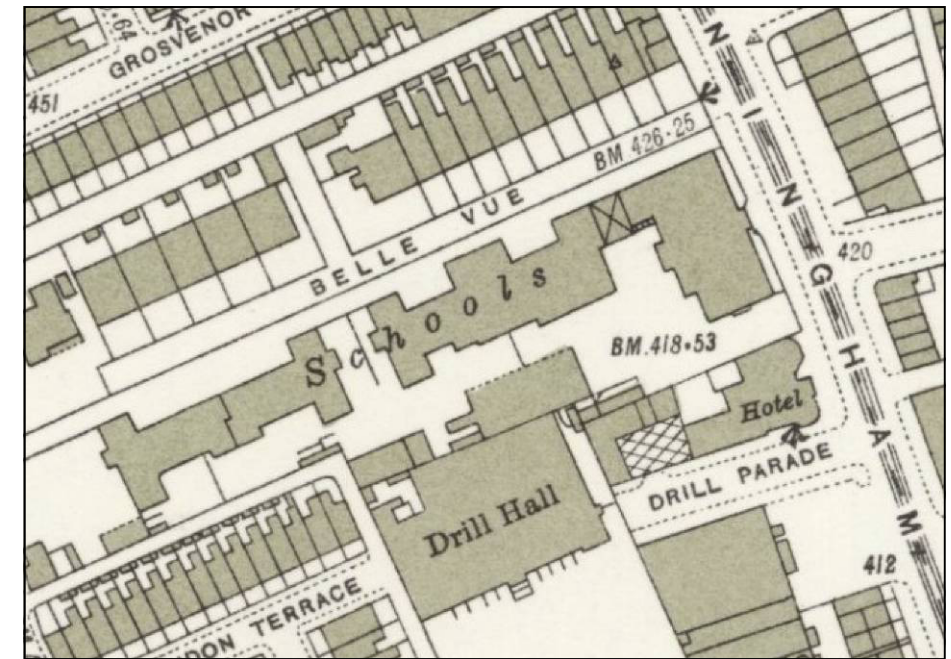
B) left 1891 Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan Bradford - Yorkshire sheet 216.4.11 (surveyed 1890).
right 1895 Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan Bradford - Yorkshire Sheet 216.4.12 (surveyed 1889-90).



C) 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 216/4 (surveyed 1889-91).



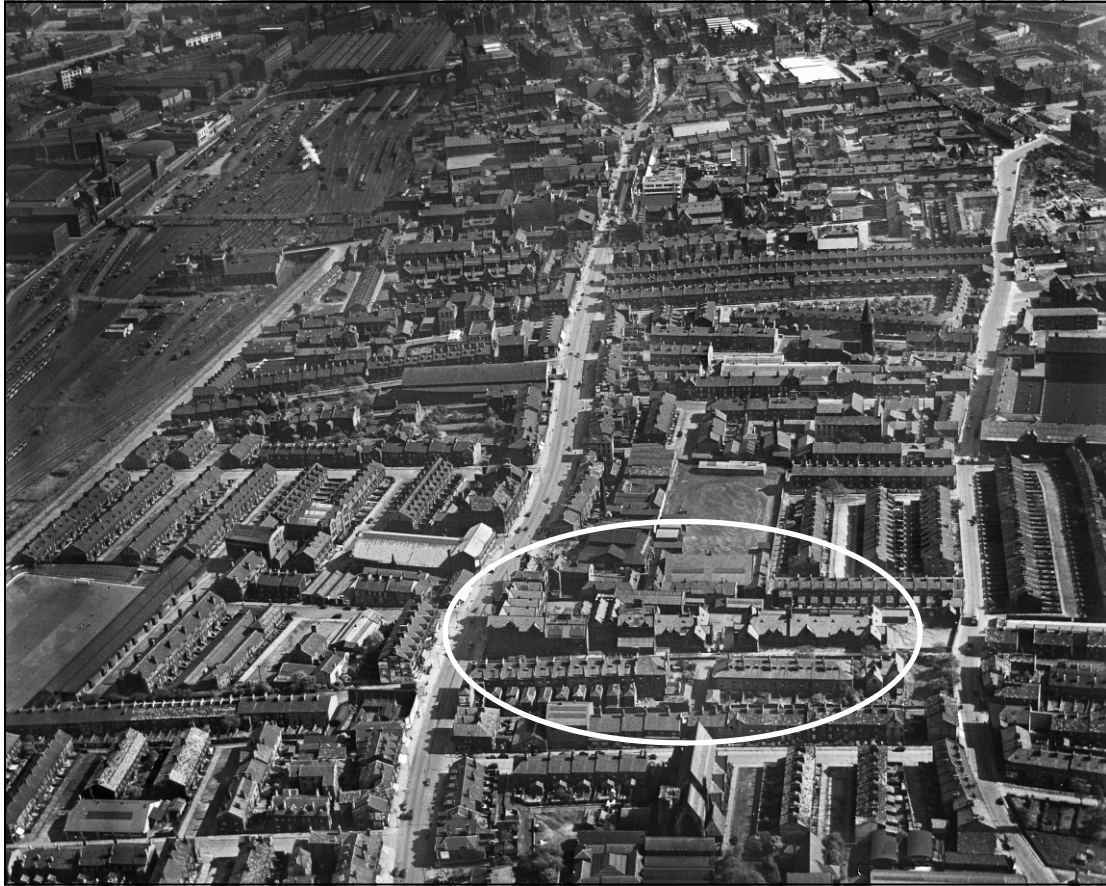
D) 1908 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 216/4 (revised 1906).



E) 1934 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 216/4 (revised 1932).

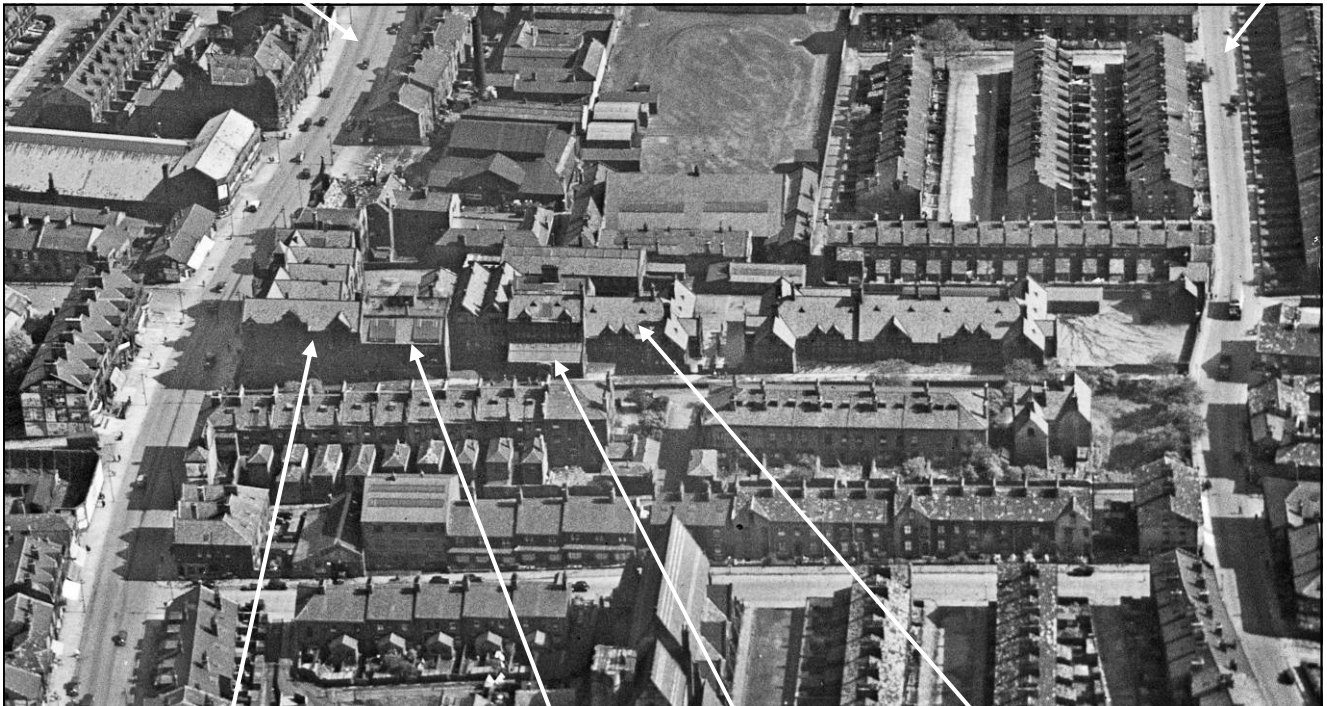


PROJECT	BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE	HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE MAY 2022
EDAS	FIGURE	3



Manningham Lane

Lumb Lane



1895 Higher Grade Boys' School

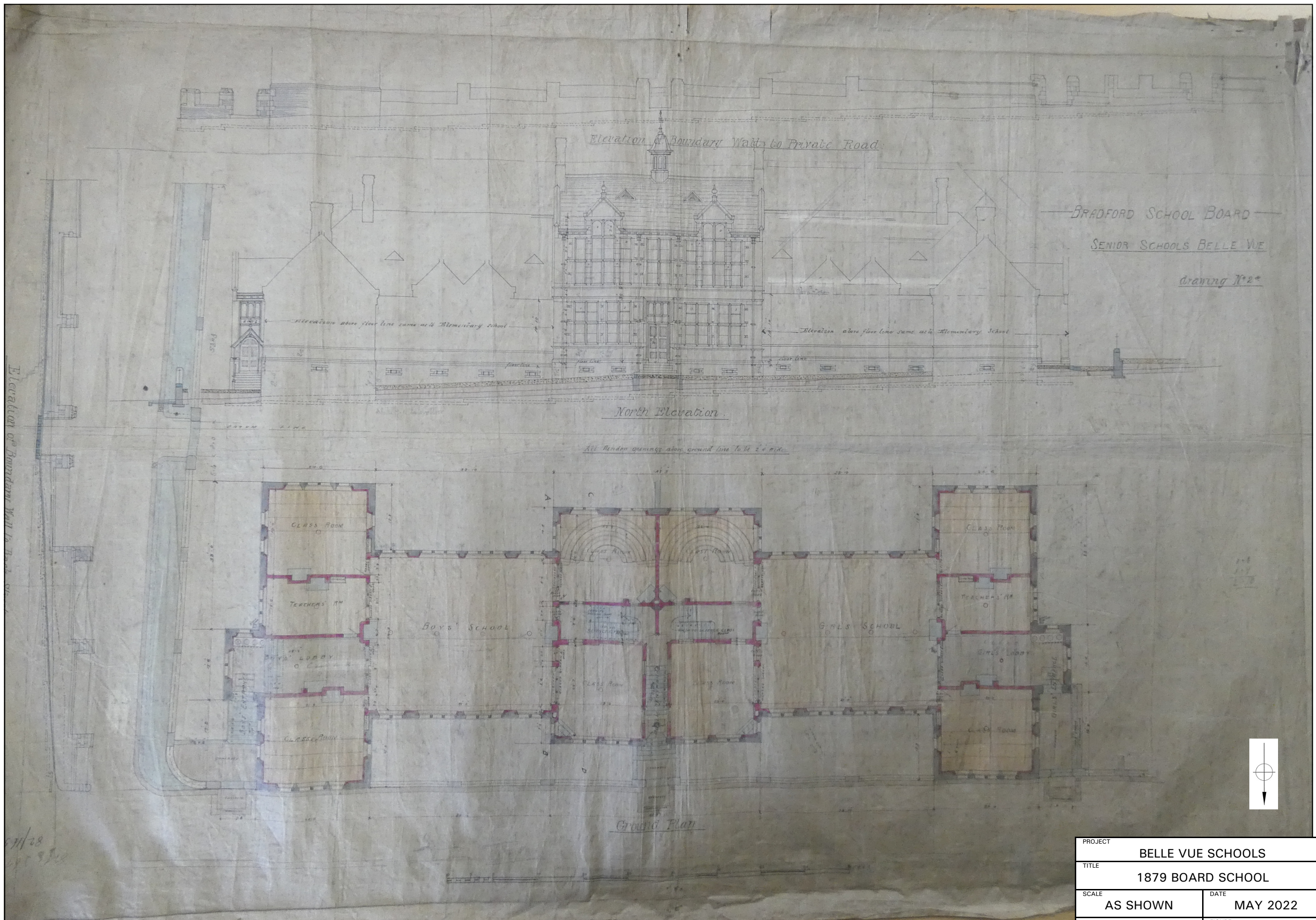
Higher Grade Girls' School

1879 Board School (Boys')

1879 Board School (Girls')

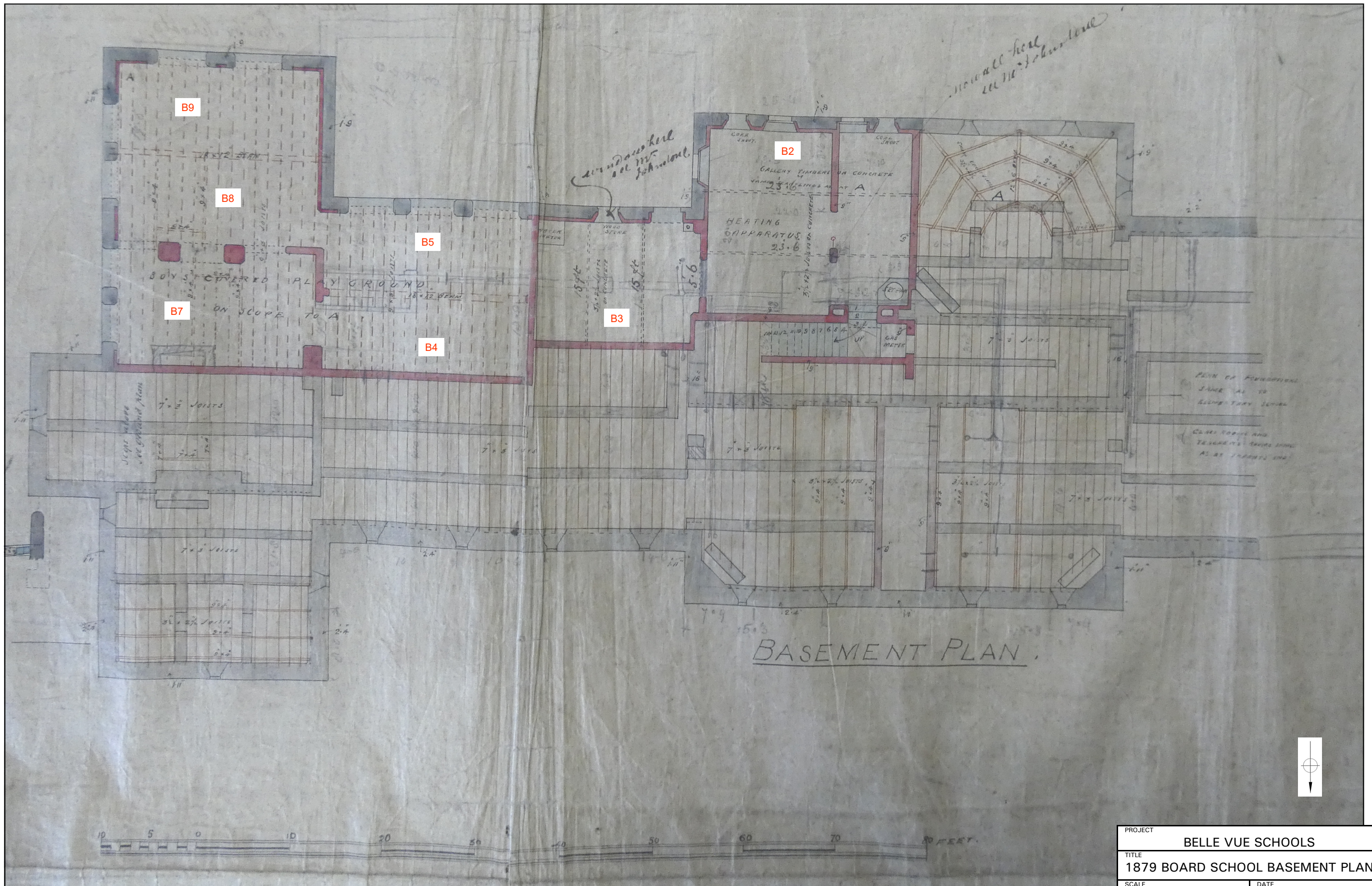
Aeroflms aerial photograph taken 24th May 1938, looking south (EPW057188 - The residential area surrounding Manningham Lane and Lumb Lane, Manningham).
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PROJECT BELLE VUE SCHOOLS, BRADFORD	
TITLE 1938 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAY 2022
EDAS	FIGURE 4



PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		1879 BOARD SCHOOL	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	5

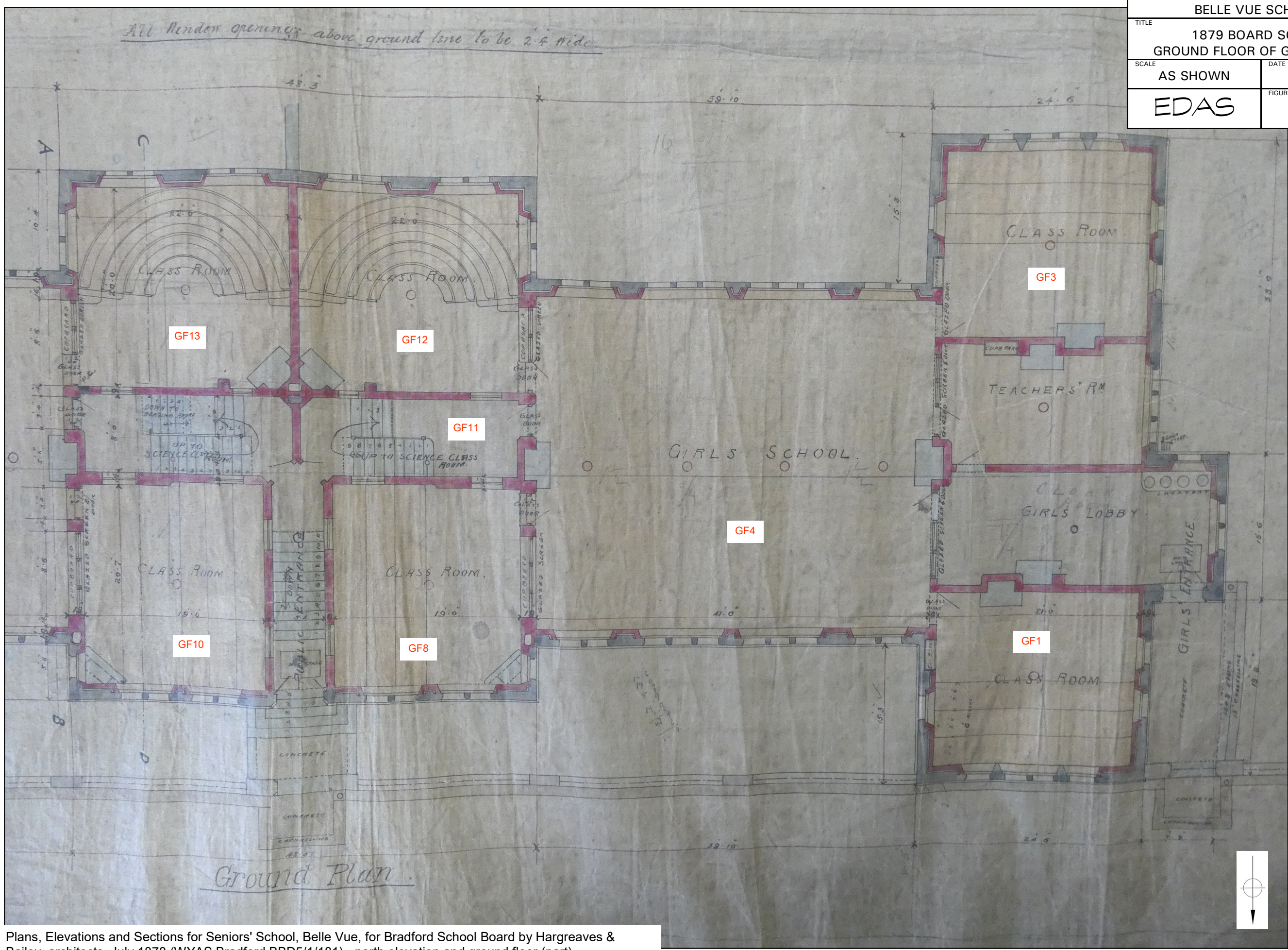
Plans, Elevations and Sections for Seniors' School, Belle Vue, for Bradford School Board by Hargreaves & Bailey, architects, July 1878 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - north elevation and ground floor.



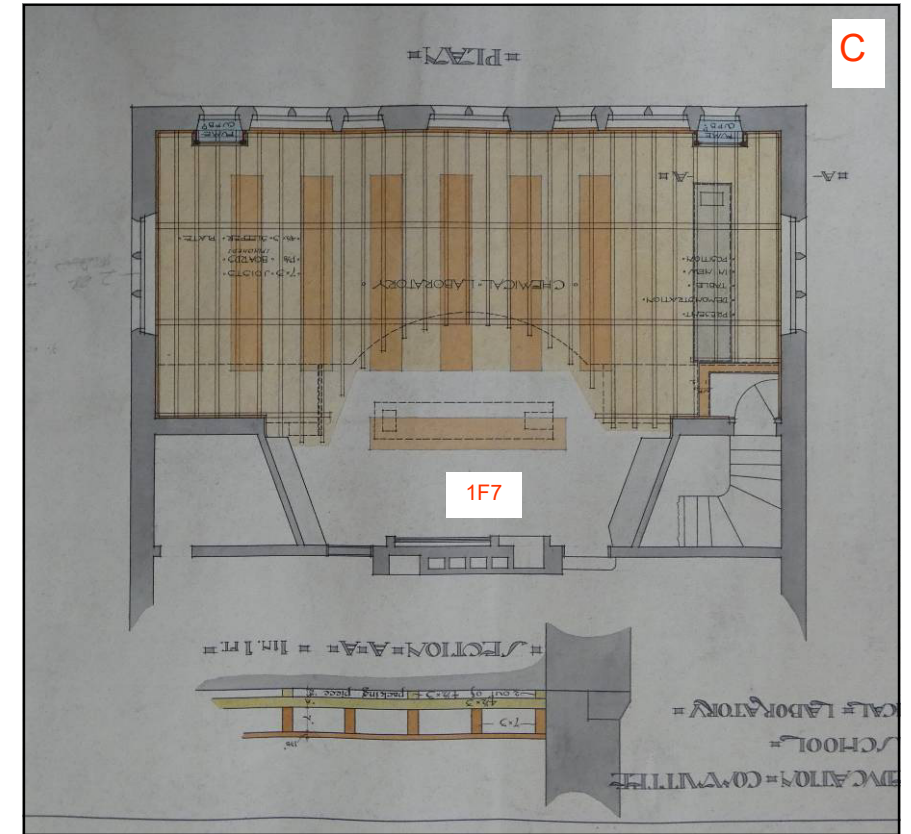
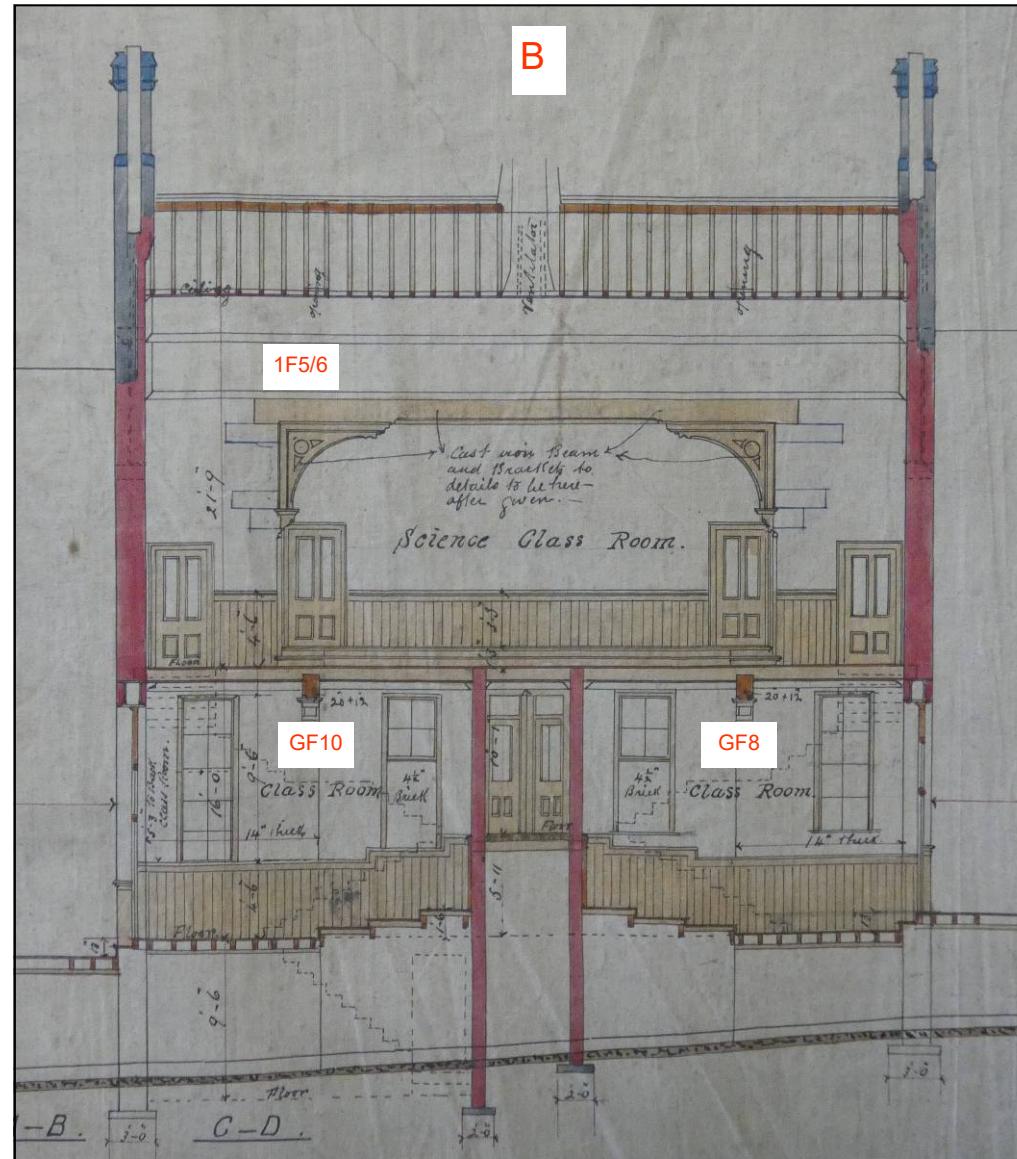
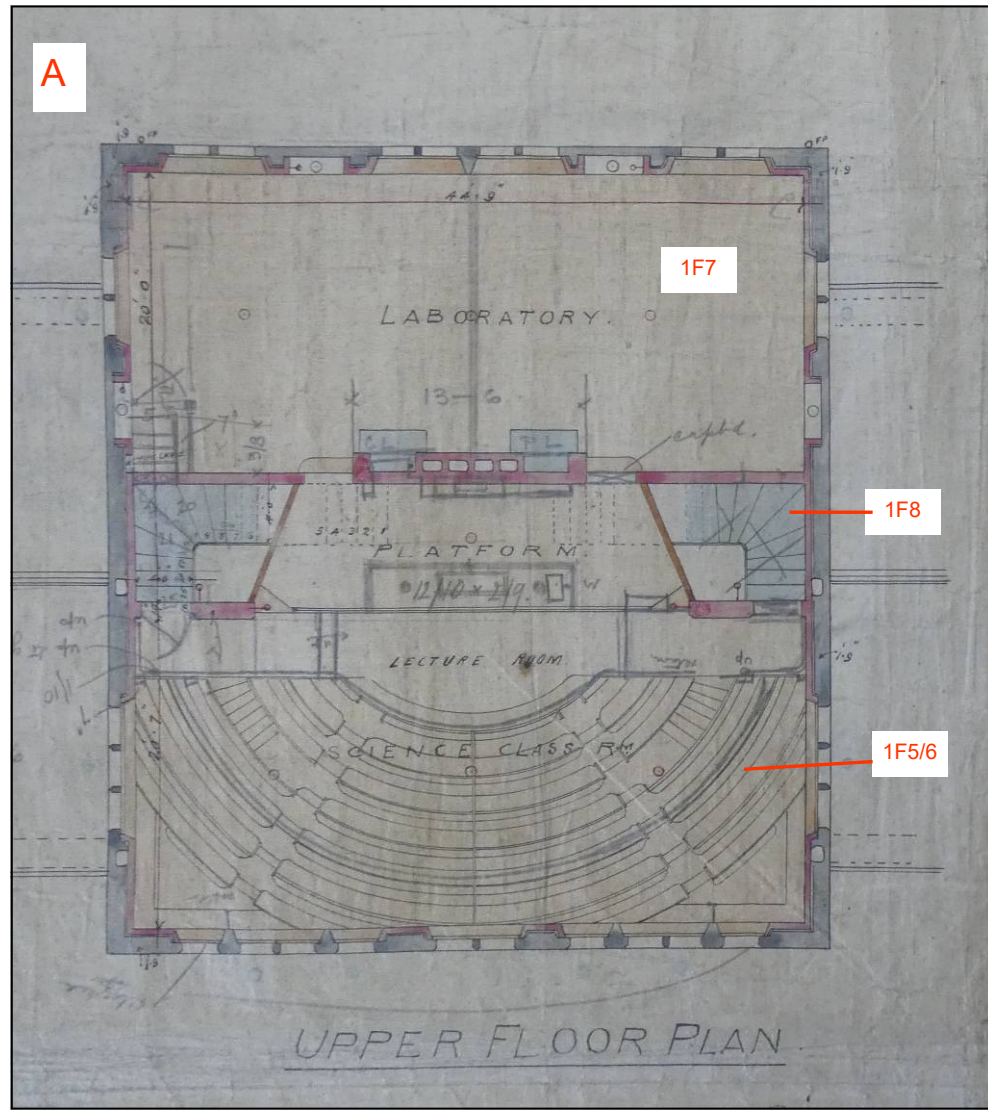
Plans, Elevations and Sections for Seniors' School, Belle Vue, for Bradford School Board by Hargreaves & Bailey, architects, July 1878 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - basement, first floor and sections.

PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		1879 BOARD SCHOOL BASEMENT PLAN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	6

PROJECT	BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE	1879 BOARD SCHOOL GROUND FLOOR OF GIRLS' BLOCK	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2022
	EDAS	FIGURE 7



Plans, Elevations and Sections for Seniors' School, Belle Vue, for Bradford School Board by Hargreaves & Bailey, architects, July 1878 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - north elevation and ground floor (part).



A) Plans, Elevations and Sections for Seniors' School, Belle Vue, for Bradford School Board by Hargreaves & Bailey, architects, July 1878 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - basement, first floor and sections (part).

B) Plans, Elevations and Sections for Seniors' School, Belle Vue, for Bradford School Board by Hargreaves & Bailey, architects, July 1878 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - elevations and sections (part).

C) Bradford Education Committee, Belle Vue School. New Chemical Laboratory. Plan signed by Toothill and Barmforth, 1904 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - plan.



PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE			
1879 BOARD SCHOOL, CENTRAL BLOCK: PLANS AND SECTIONS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	9

• BRADFORD • EDUCATION • COMMITTEE •
 • BELLE • VUE • SCHOOL •
 • EXTENSION • OF • SENIOR • DEPARTMENTS •

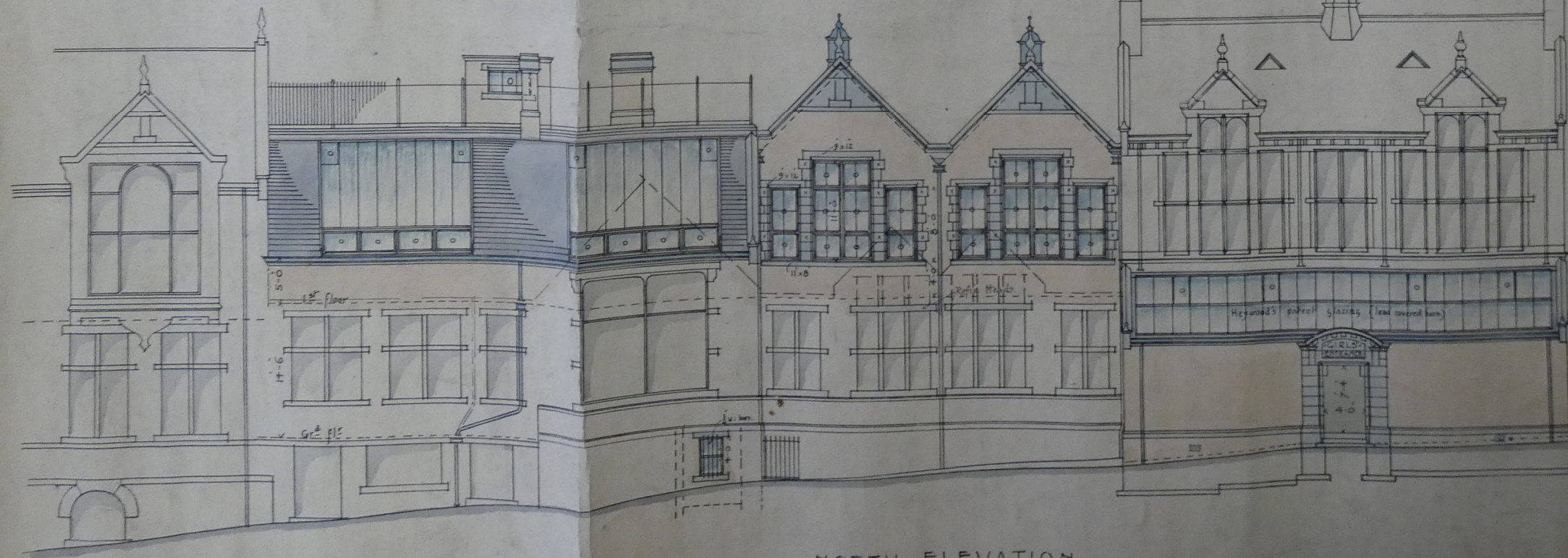
PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		c. 1897-99 HIGHER GRADE GIRLS SCHOOL: 1908 ALTERATIONS (PART)	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2022
	EDAS	FIGURE	10



• SOUTH • ELEVATION •

• SECTION • J • J •

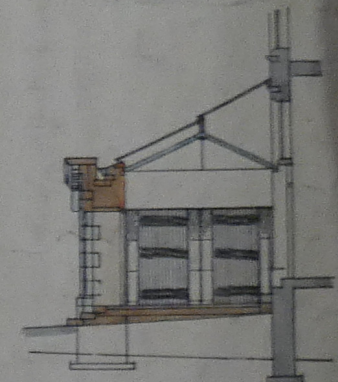
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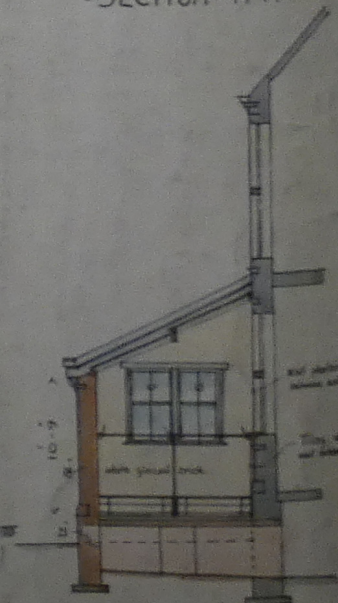
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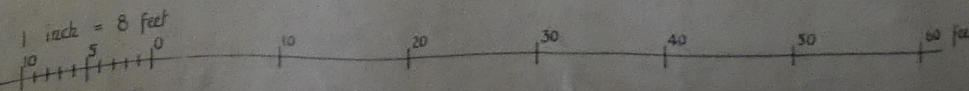
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• SECTION • M • M •



• SECTION • G • G •

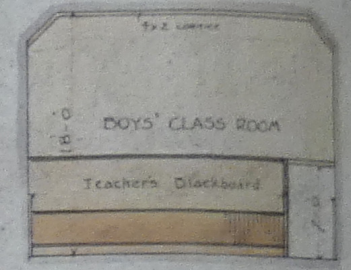
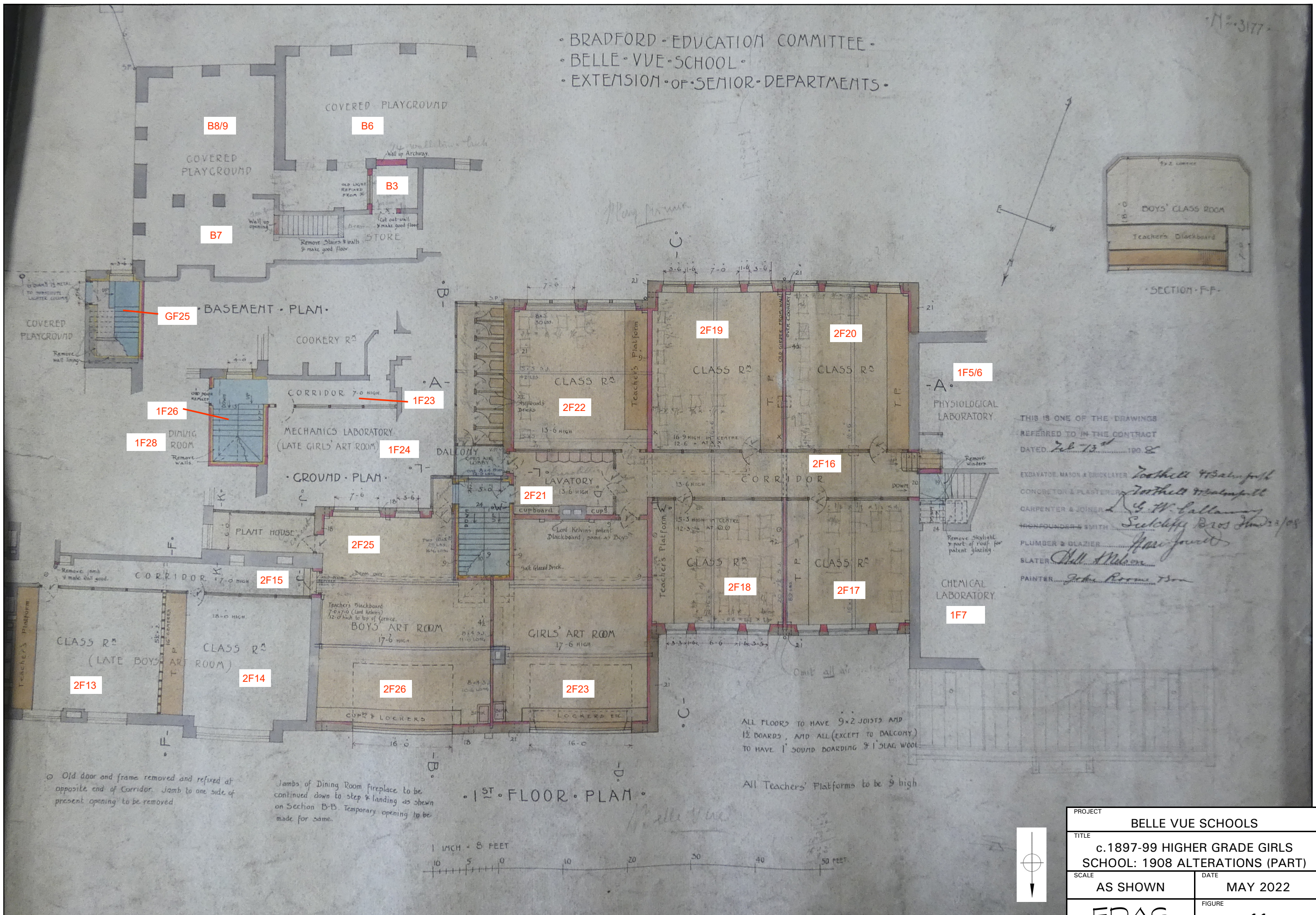


• F • E • P • EDWARDS • A • R • C • H • T • E • C • T •
 • CITY • ARCHITECT •
 • BRADFORD • FEBRUARY • 1908 •

Bradford Education Committee, Belle Vue School. Extension of Seniors' Departments. Plans and elevations by F E P Edwards, City Architect, 1890 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - north and south elevations.

BRADFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 BELLE VUE SCHOOL
 EXTENSION OF SENIOR DEPARTMENTS

11-3177



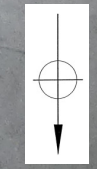
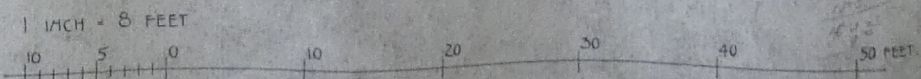
THIS IS ONE OF THE DRAWINGS REFERRED TO IN THE CONTRACT DATED 28-13-1908

EXCAVATOR, MASON & BRICKLAYER *Tothill & Sampson*
 CONCRETE & PLASTERER *Tothill & Sampson*
 CARPENTER & JOINER *G. W. Lallan*
 IRONFOUNDER & SMITH *Seckley Bros Foundry*
 PLUMBER & GLAZIER *Harford*
 SLATER *Bill Nelson*
 PAINTER *John Rouse & Son*

ALL FLOORS TO HAVE 9x2 JOISTS AND 1 1/2" BOARDS, AND ALL (EXCEPT TO BALCONY) TO HAVE 1" SOUND BOARDING & 1" SLAG WOOL

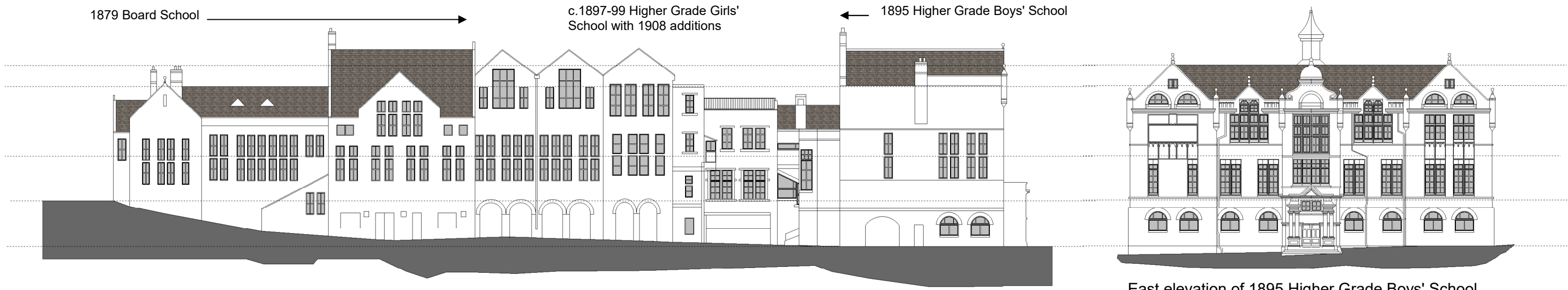
All Teachers Platforms to be 9 high

1ST FLOOR PLAN



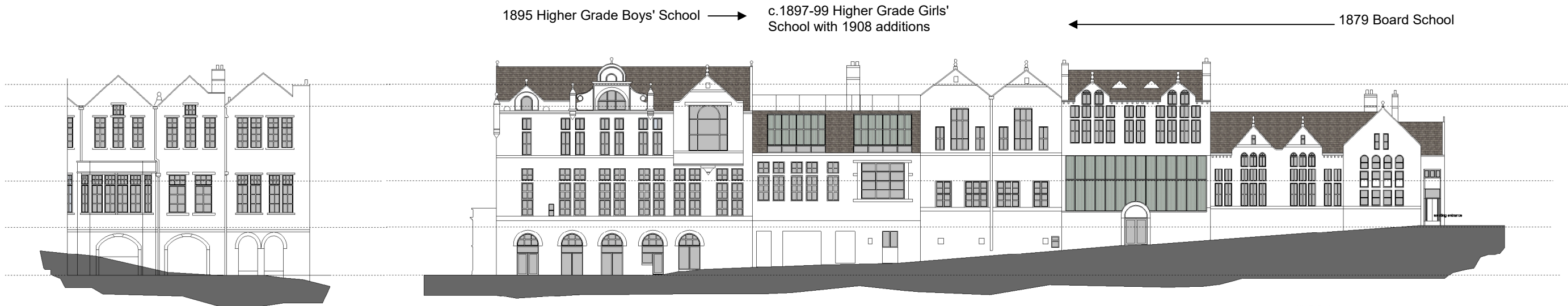
PROJECT BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE c. 1897-99 HIGHER GRADE GIRLS SCHOOL: 1908 ALTERATIONS (PART)	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2022
EDAS	FIGURE 11

Bradford Education Committee, Belle Vue School. Extension of Seniors' Departments. Plans and elevations by F E P Edwards, City Architect, 1890 (WYAS Bradford BBD5/1/181) - first floor.



South elevation

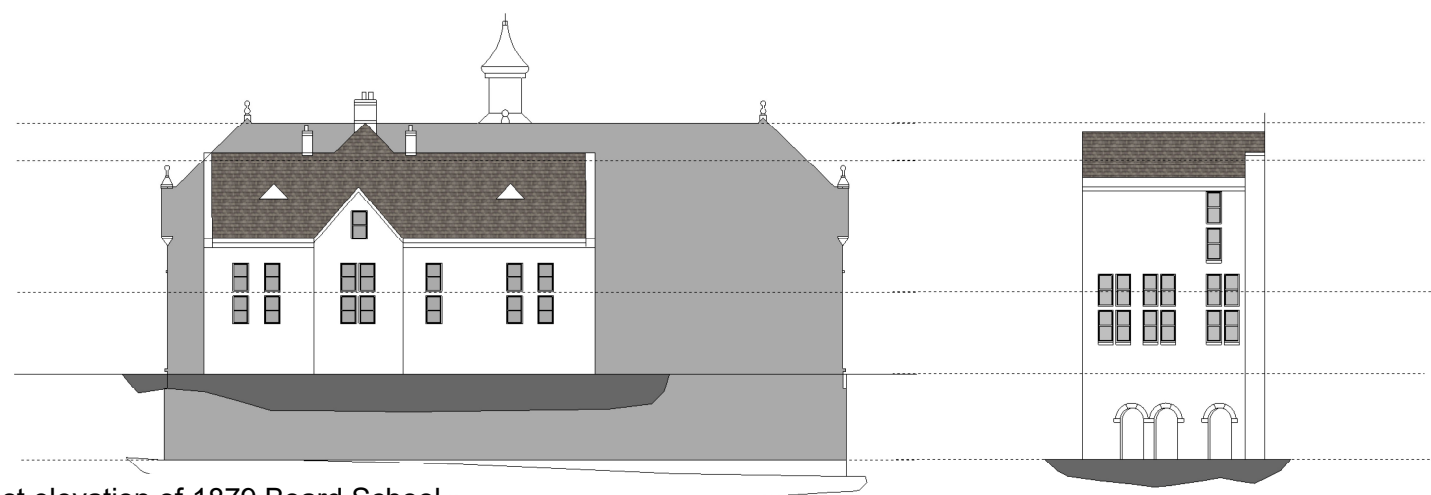
East elevation of 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School (Manningham Lane)



West elevation of 1895 Higher Board Boys' School

North elevation (Belle Vue)

existing side elevation



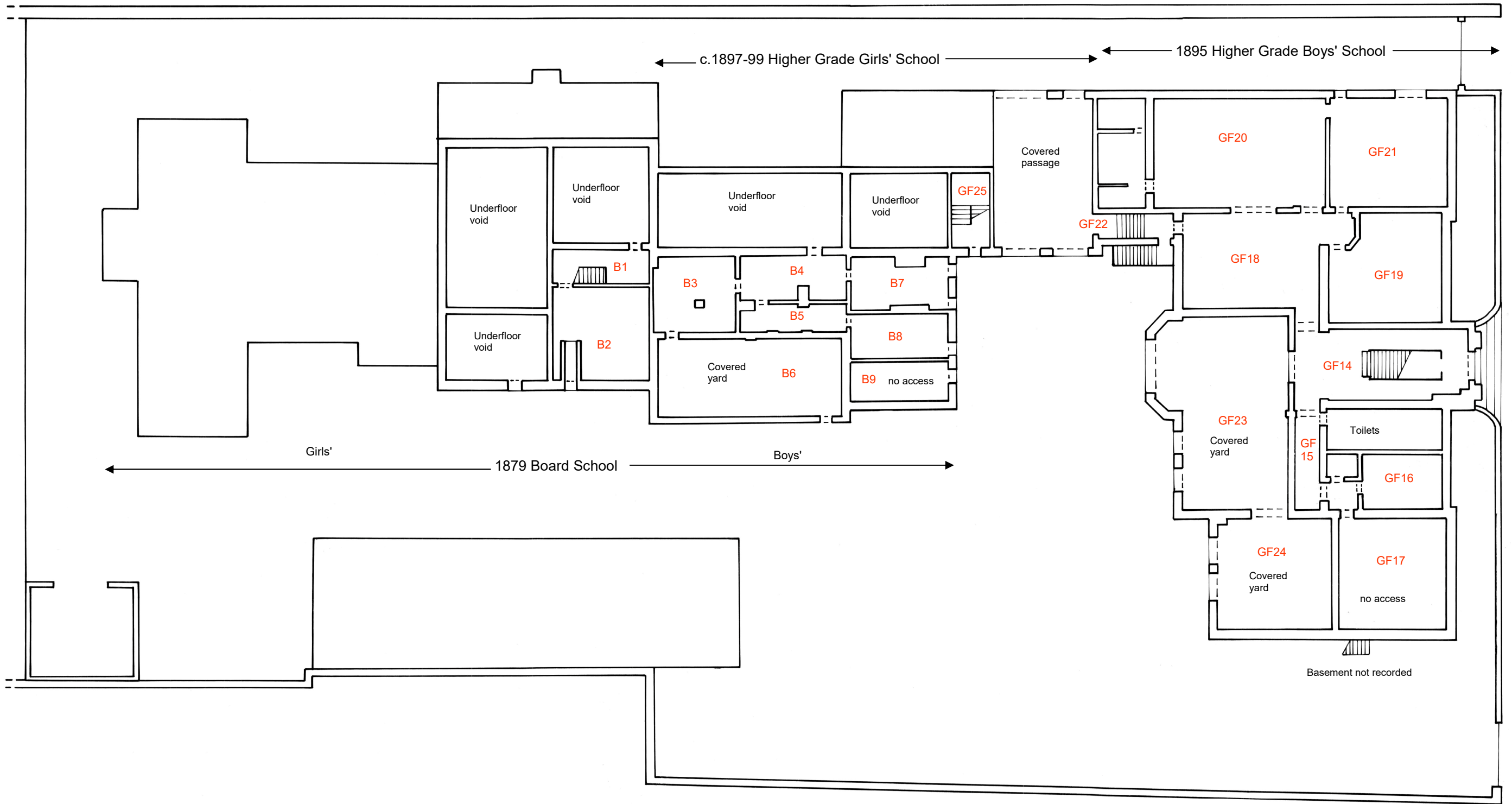
West elevation of 1879 Board School (girls' block)

East elevation of 1879 Board School with 1908 addition

Drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd, reproduced with permission.

Note: some inaccuracies of fenestration.

PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		AS EXISTING ELEVATIONS	
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	MAY 2022		
EDAS		FIGURE	12

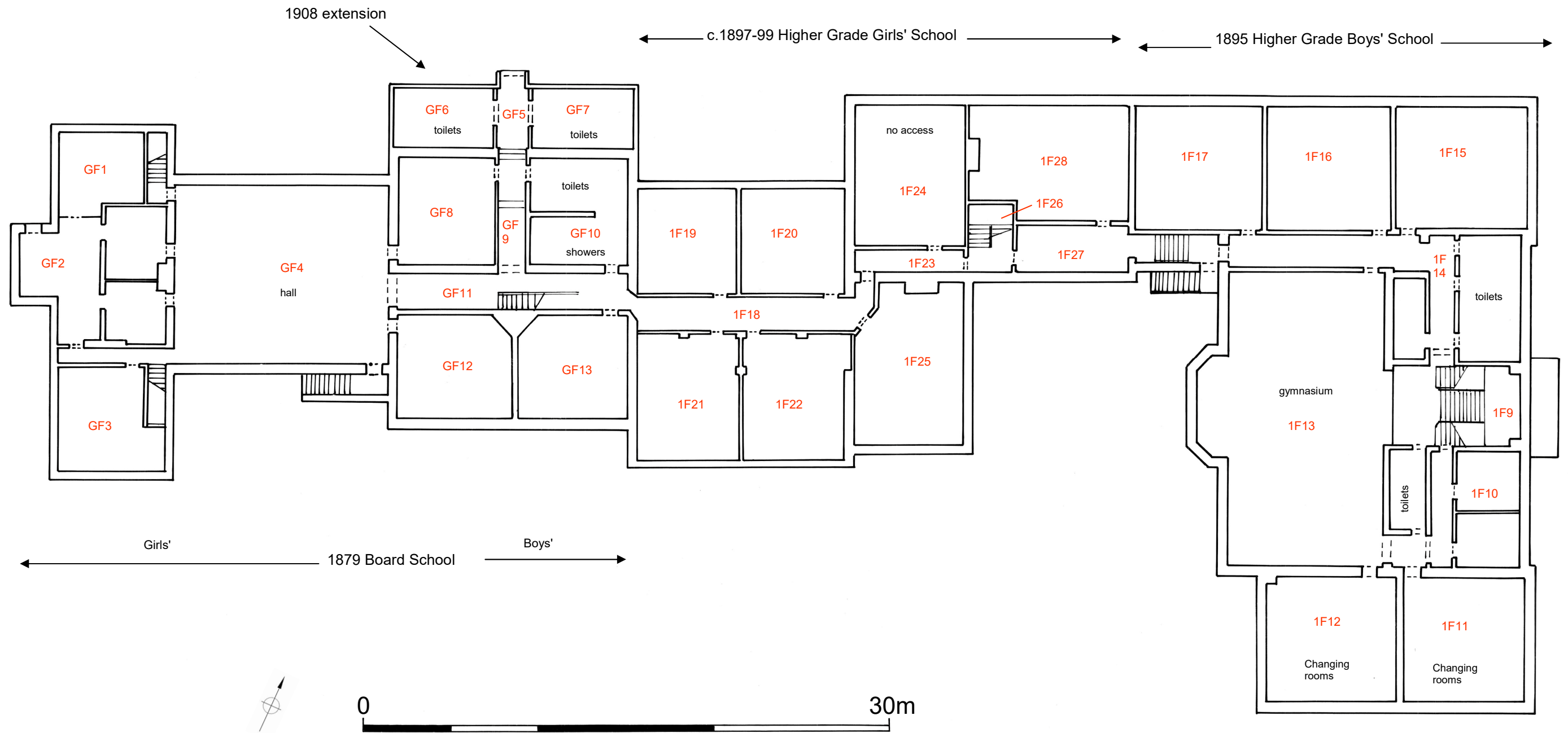


G3 Room Identifiers

Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.



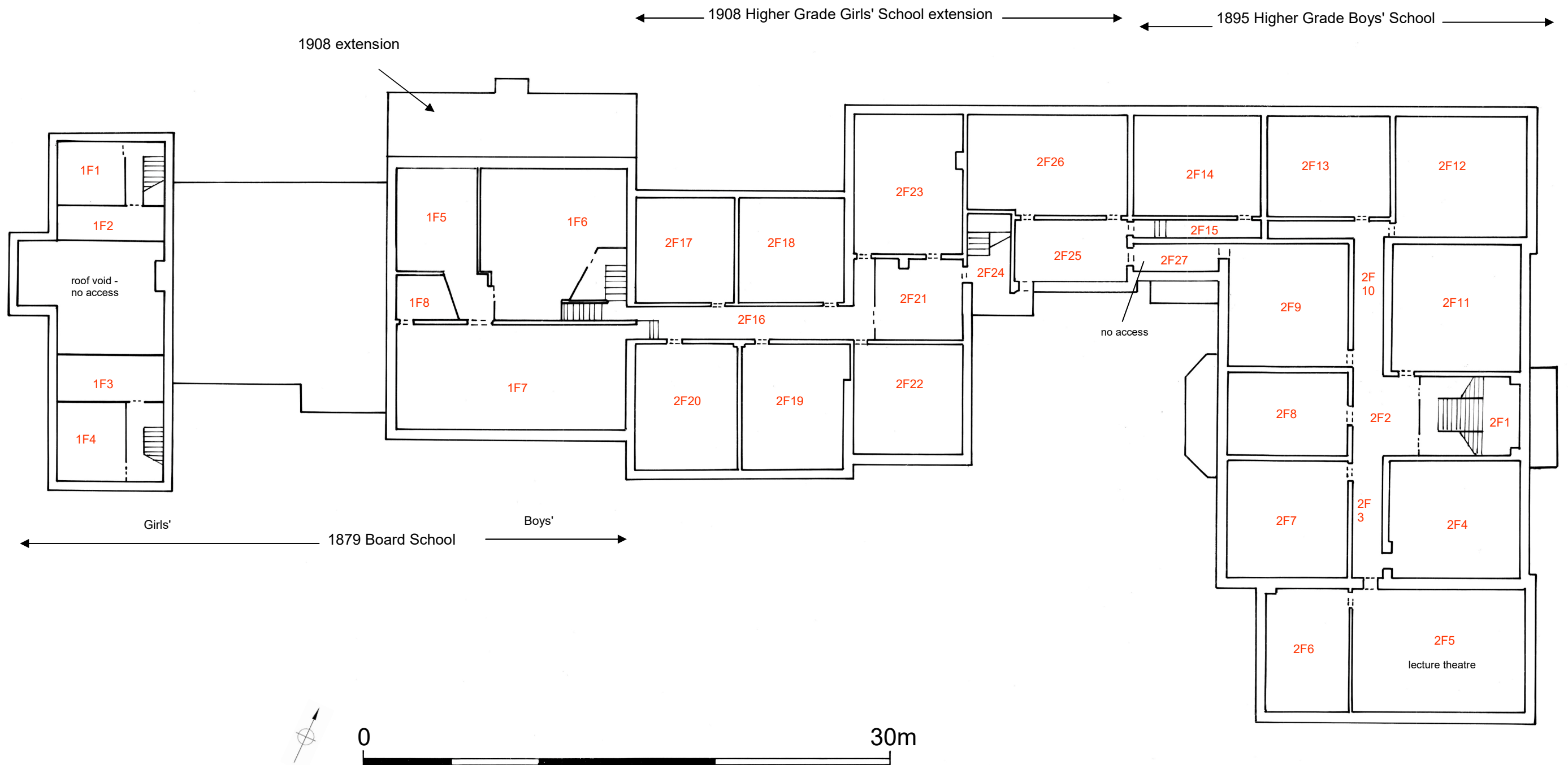
PROJECT	BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE	BASEMENT/GROUND FLOOR ROOM IDENTIFIERS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2022
	EDAS	FIGURE 13



1F22 Room Identifiers

Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.

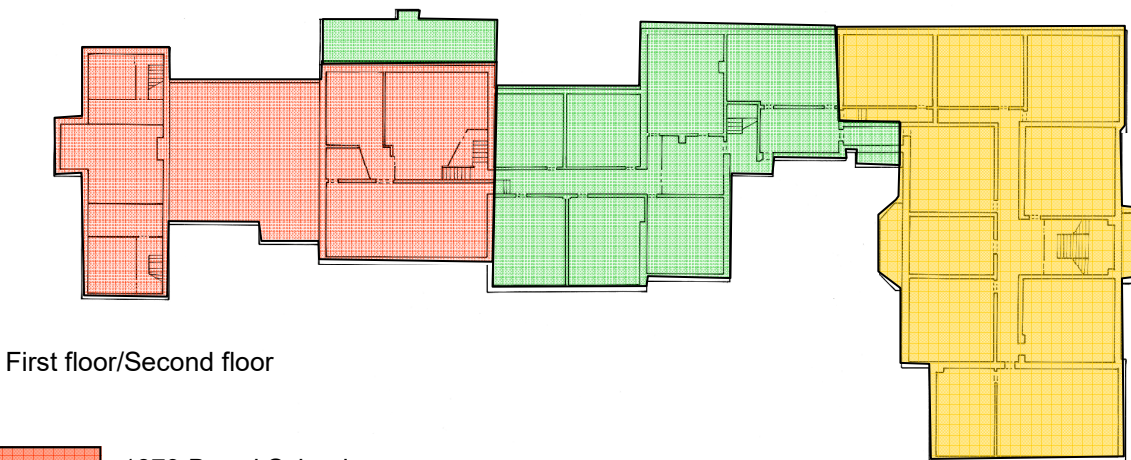
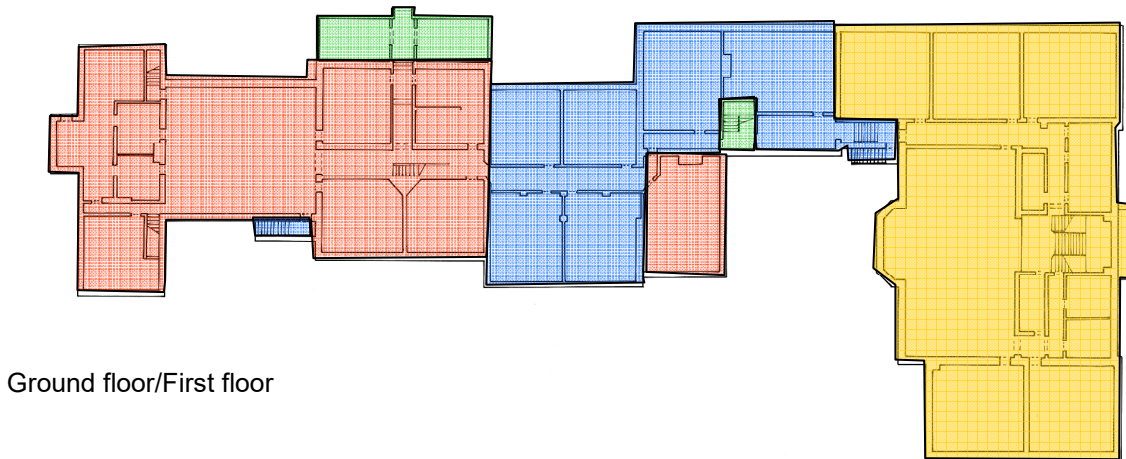
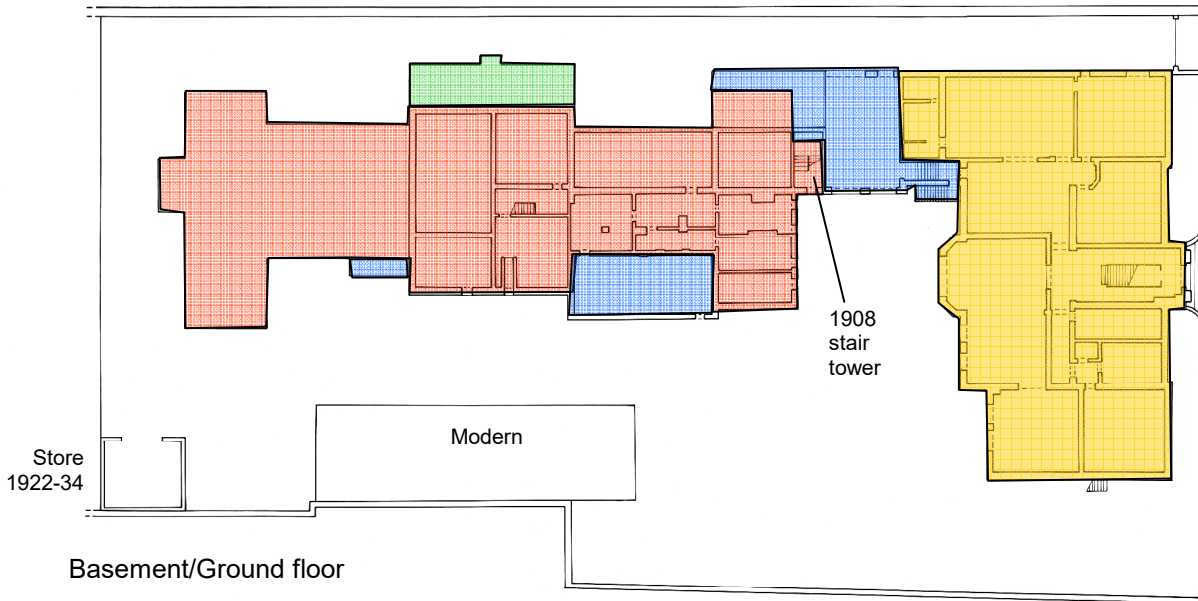
PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE			
GROUND FLOOR/FIRST FLOOR ROOM IDENTIFIERS			
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	14



2F20 Room Identifiers

Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.

PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		FIRST FLOOR/SECOND FLOOR ROOM IDENTIFIERS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	15



- 1879 Board School
- 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School
- c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School
(also incorporates 1879 Board School)
- 1908 extension to Higher Grade Girls' School

PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		SUGGESTED PHASING	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	16



Plate 1: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, general view from Manningham Lane, looking SW (photo 2103).



Plate 2: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, replacement north yard gates on Manningham Lane, looking W (photo 2138).



Plate 3: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, original cast-iron railings adjacent to north yard gates, looking S (photo 2141).



Plate 4: 1879 Board School and 1895/1908 Higher Grade Boys' School, south elevation, and separate modern unit, looking NW (photo 2200).



Plate 5: 1922-34 shed to south-west corner of yard, looking SW (photo 2182).



Plate 6: 1879 Board School, north elevation, with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School addition to front, looking SE (photo 2158).



Plate 7: 1879 Board School, north elevation of girls' block, looking S (photo 2155).



Plate 8: 1908 extension to Higher Grade Girls' School, girls' entrance to north elevation, looking SE (photo 2188).



Plate 9: 1879 Board School, north elevation, with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School addition, looking SW (photo 2145).



Plate 10: 1879 Board School, north elevation of girls' block, looking SE (photo 2157).



Plate 11: 1879 Board School, south elevation of girls' block, looking NE (photo 2184).



Plate 12: 1879 Board School, south elevation of girls' block, with later external pentice-type stair, looking N (photo 2180).



Plate 13: 1879 Board School, south elevation, and modern unit, looking E (photo 2181).



Plate 14: 1879 Board School, basement stairs (B1), looking W (photo 2382).

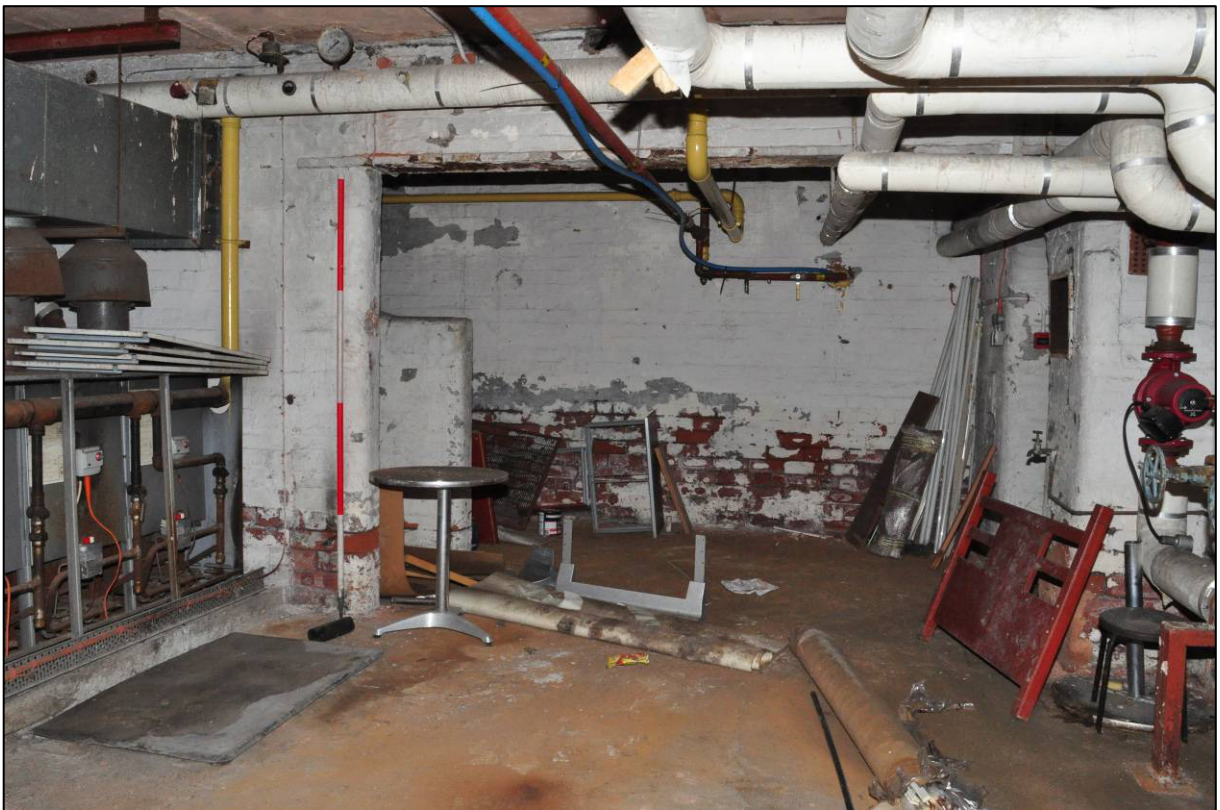


Plate 15: 1879 Board School, former heating apparatus room (B2), looking W (photo 2380).



Plate 16: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B4), now store, looking E (photo 2375).



Plate 17: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B5), now store, looking E (photo 2377).



Plate 18: 1879 Board School, basement, typical underfloor void to north of B4, looking W (photo 2376).



Plate 19: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B7), now store, looking E (photo 2372).



Plate 20: 1879 Board School, former boys' covered playground (B8), now store, looking W (photo 2370).



Plate 21: 1879 Board School, corridor (GF11), looking W (photo 2405).

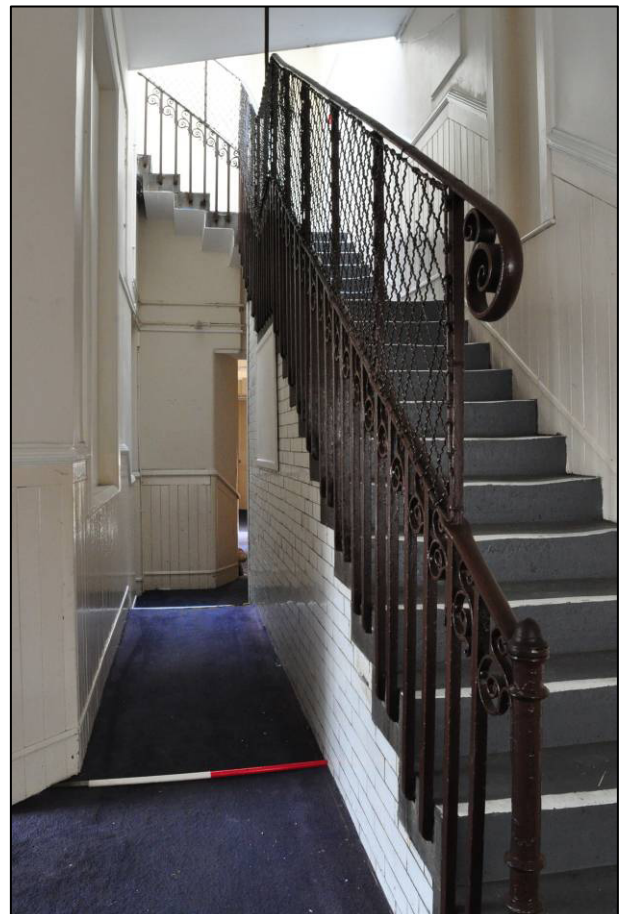


Plate 22: 1879 Board School, corridor (GF11), and stairs, looking E (photo 2407).



Plate 23: 1879 Board School, corridor (GF11), stairs, looking S (photo 2408).



Plate 24: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF12), fireplace to north-east corner, looking NE (photo 2419).



Plate 25: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF12), showing original features, looking SW (photo 2415).



Plate 26: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF12), corbel and vent, looking NE (photo 2426).



Plate 27: 1879 Board School, boys' classroom (GF13), original features to E wall, looking E (photo 2409).



Plate 28: 1879 Board School, entrance corridor (GF5), original external doorway inside Higher Grade Girls' School 1908 extension, looking S (photo 2427).



Plate 29: 1879 Board School, former girls' classroom (GF8), original external windows inside Higher Grade Girls' School 1908 extension (GF6), looking SW (photo 2429).



Plate 30: 1879 Board School, entrance corridor (GF9), looking S (photo 2430).



Plate 31: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF8), showing original features, looking SW (photo 2433).



Plate 32: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), looking NW (photo 2443).



Plate 33: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), fireplace to west wall, looking W (photo 2456).



Plate 34: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), looking E (photo 2446).



Plate 35: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), roof trusses, looking W (photo 2439).



Plate 36: 1879 Board School, girls' hall (GF4), roof truss and corbel, looking NW (photo 2444).



Plate 37: 1879 Board School, girls' entrance lobby (GF2), original doors, looking W (photo 2458).



Plate 38: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF1), looking NE (photo 2459).



Plate 39: 1879 Board School, girls' classroom (GF1), fireplace, dado rail and door to south wall, looking SW (photo 2460).



Plate 40: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F6), looking NE (photo 2476).



Plate 41: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F6), showing original corbel, bracket, cupboard and recesses, looking SE (photo 2475).



Plate 42: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F5), opening mechanism to window in west wall, looking W (photo 2474).

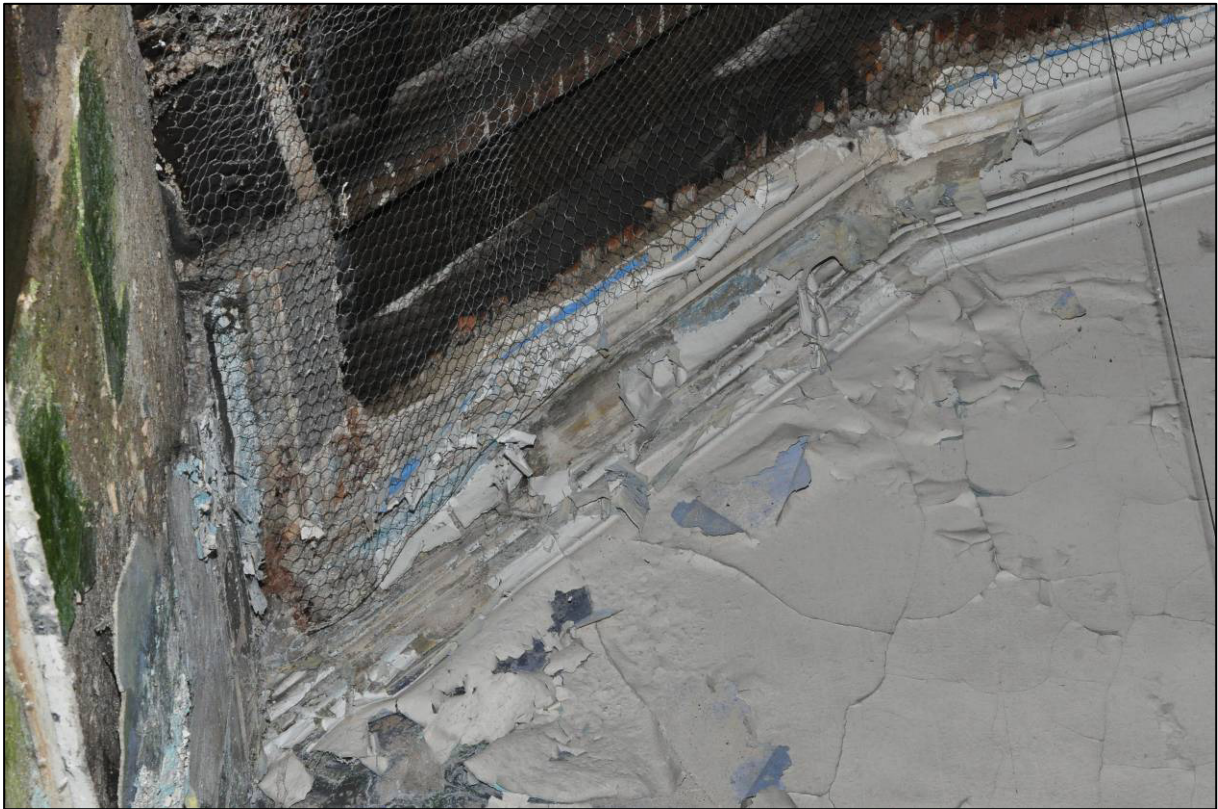


Plate 43: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F5), ceiling cornice, looking W (photo 2473).

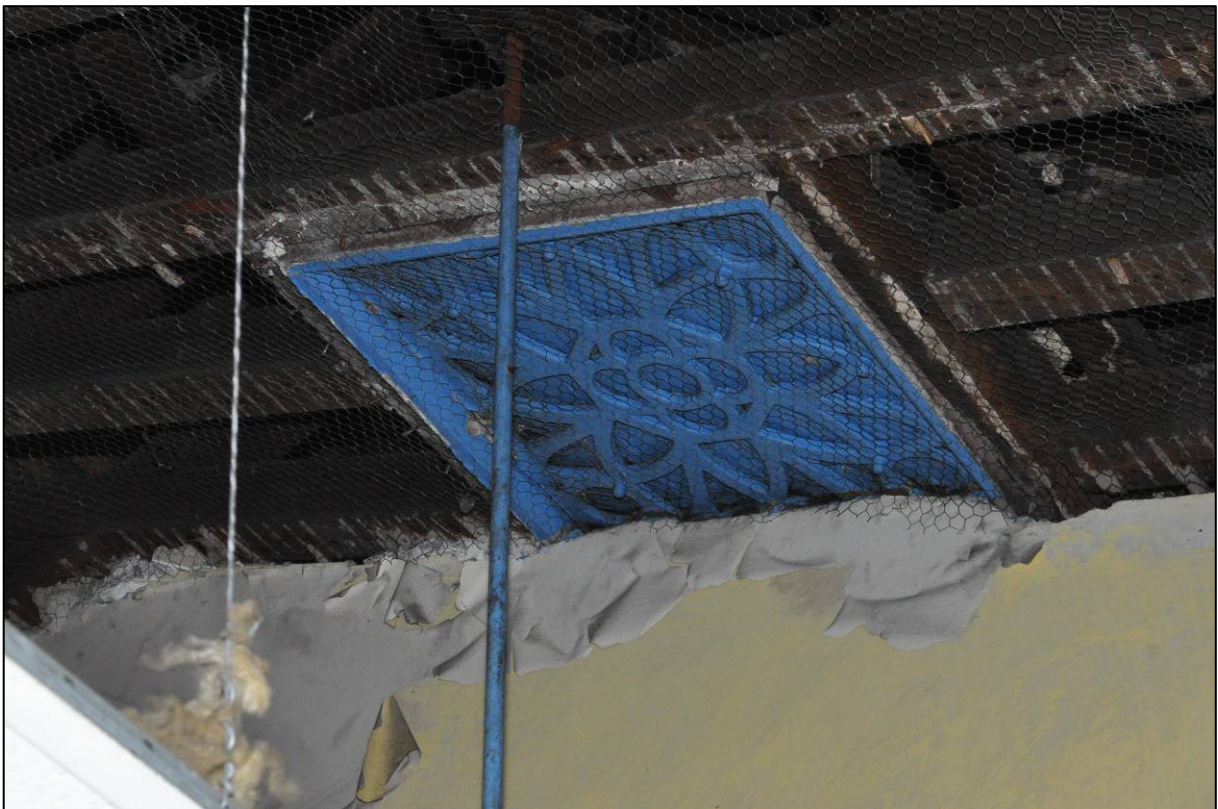


Plate 44: 1879 Board School, science classroom (1F6), original roof vent over suspended ceiling, looking E (photo 2479).



Plate 45: 1879 Board School, laboratory (1F7), showing original features, looking W (photo 2484).

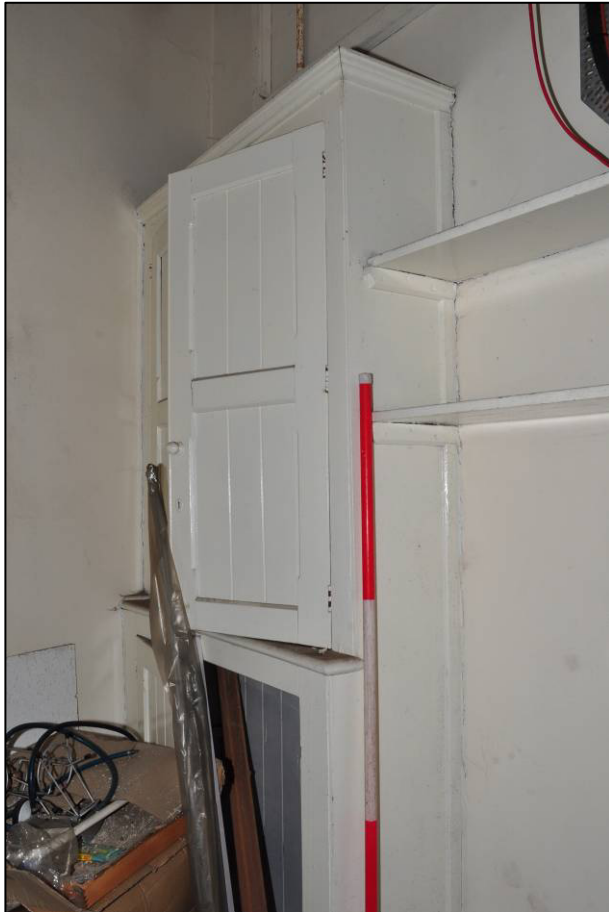


Plate 46: 1879 Board School, storage room (1F8), cupboard and shelving to east wall, looking SE (photo 2485).



Plate 47: 1879 Board School, girls' block (1F1), truss, looking S (photo 2464).



Plate 48: 1879 Board School, girls' block (1F2), looking W (photo 2465).



Plate 49: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, looking NW (photo 2113).



Plate 50: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, ground floor entrance, looking W (photo 2109).



Plate 51: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, ground floor entrance detail, looking W (photo 2131).



Plate 52: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, gable and parapet to central bay, looking SW (photo 2127).



Plate 53: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, Bradford coat of arms to central bay, looking W (photo 2121).



Plate 54: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, plaque/panel to southern two bays, looking W (photo 2118).



Plate 55: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, east elevation, timber roof vent, looking SW (photo 2124).



Plate 56: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, general view from Manningham Lane, looking SW (photo 2105).



Plate 57: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, south elevation, entrance to basement, looking NW (photo 2197).



Plate 58: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, south elevation, looking NE (photo 2162).



Plate 59: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, west elevation, looking E (photo 2167).



Plate 60: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, external stairs to south-west angle, looking NE (photo 2196).



Plate 61: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, entrance lobby (GF14), looking N (photo 2201).

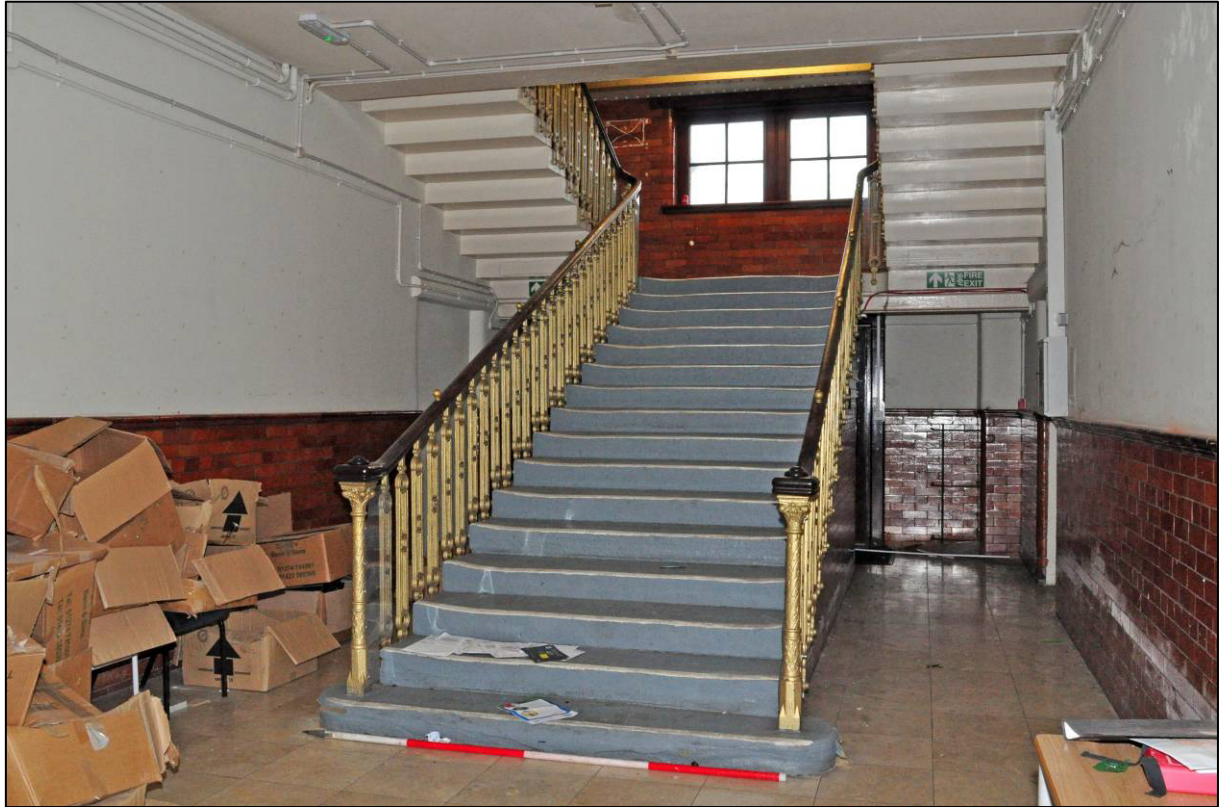


Plate 62: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, stair hall (GF14), main stairs, looking E (photo 2203).

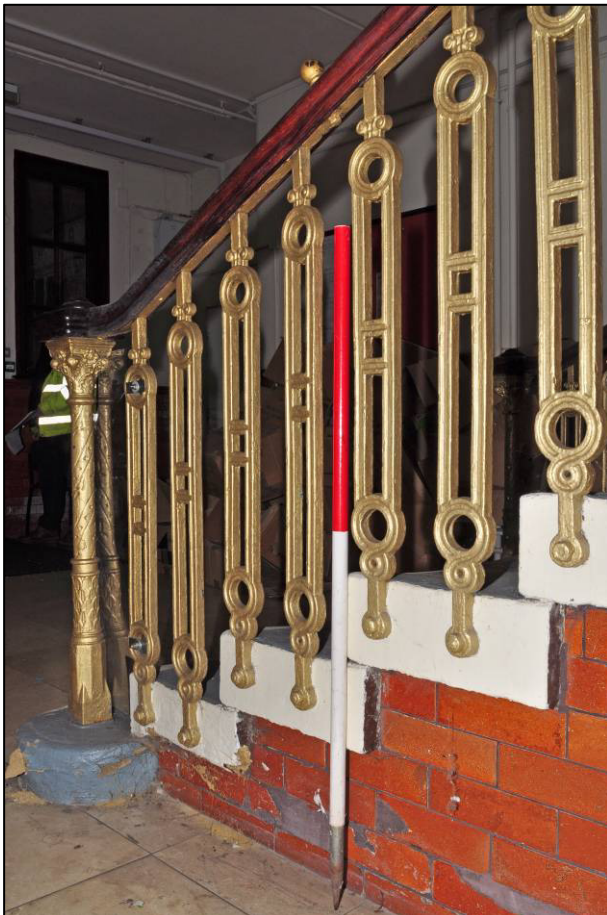


Plate 63: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, stair hall (GF14), balustrade detail to main stairs, looking N (photo 2206).

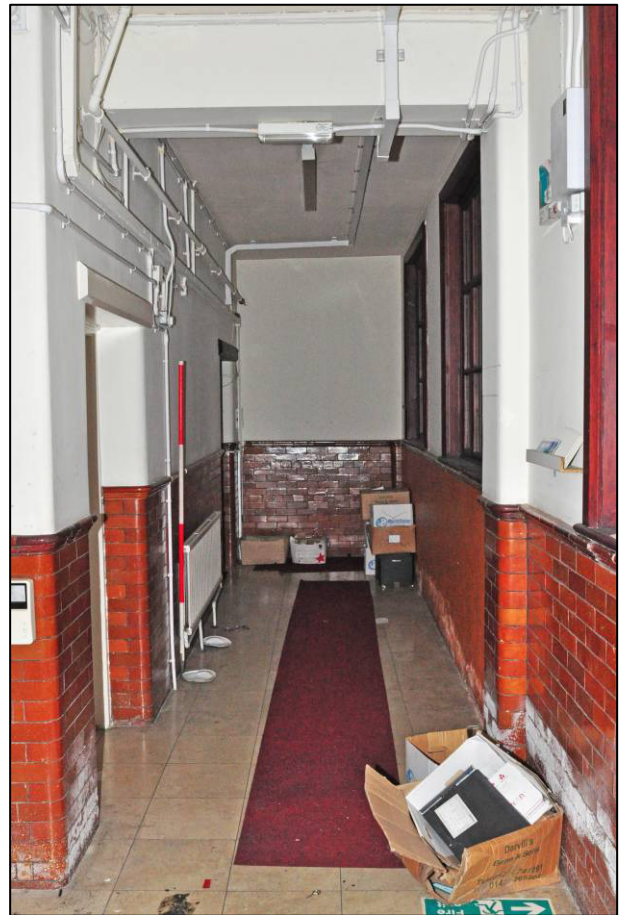


Plate 64: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, corridor (GF15), looking S (photo 2207).



Plate 65: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, dining room (GF18), looking SW (photo 2210).



Plate 66: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, dining room (GF18), opening mechanism to window in south wall, looking SW (photo 2216).



Plate 67: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, dining room (GF20), looking NW (photo 2211).



Plate 68: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, north covered playground (GF23), looking S (photo 2221).



Plate 69: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, south covered playground (GF24), looking NW (photo 2229).

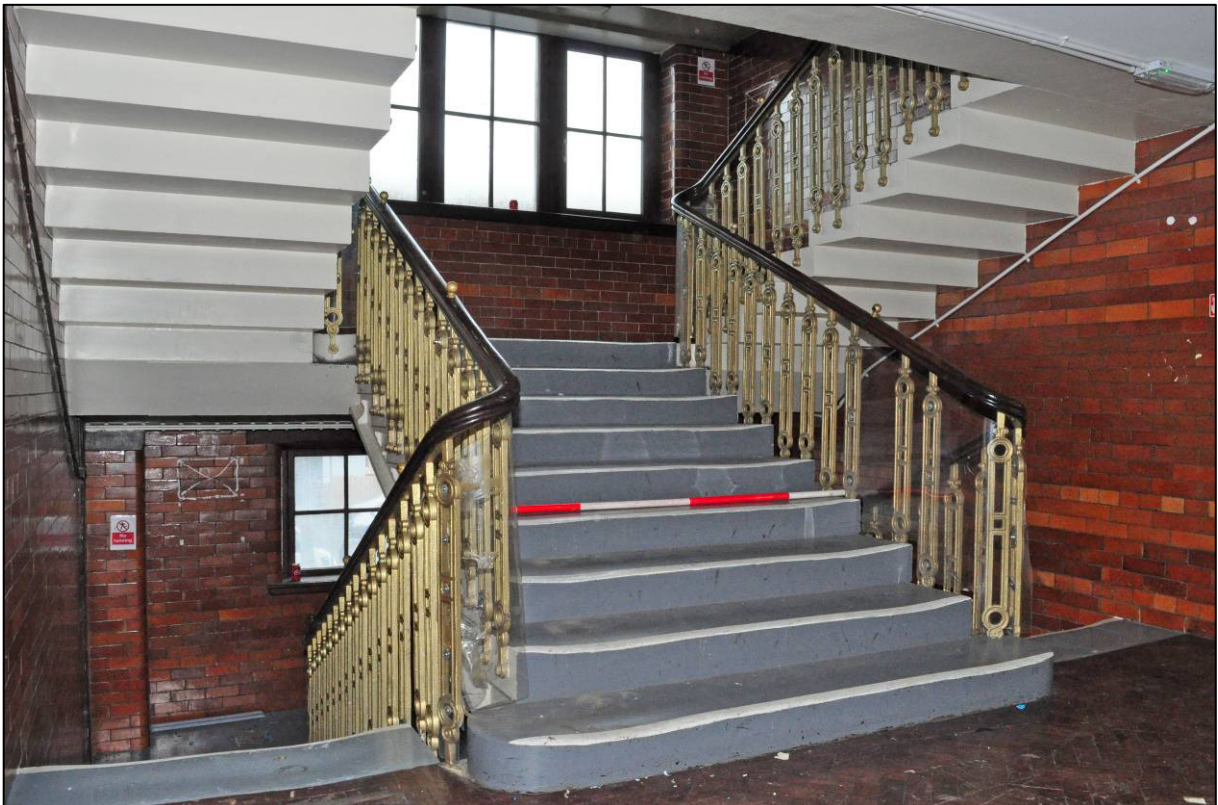


Plate 70: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, main staircase from half landing, looking SE (photo 2231).



Plate 71: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, office (1F10), window to east wall, looking E (photo 2235).



Plate 72: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, changing room (1F12), heating vent to north wall, looking NE (photo 2237).



Plate 73: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, gymnasium (1F13), looking N (photo 2239).



Plate 74: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, gymnasium (1F13), bay window to west wall, looking W (photo 2244).



Plate 75: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, gymnasium (1F13), columns, viewing area and vents, looking E (photo 2246).



Plate 76: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, east-west corridor (1F14), looking W (photo 2252).

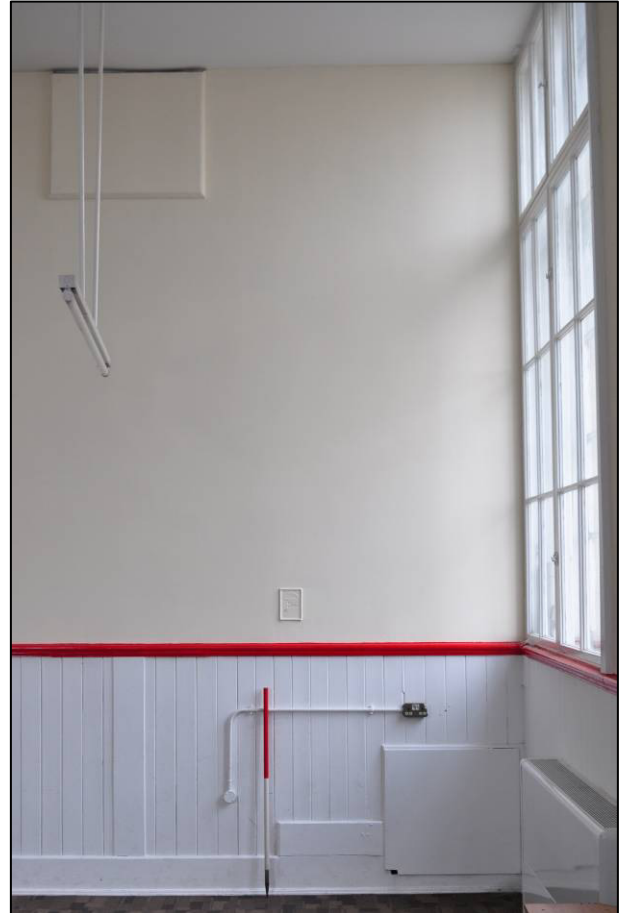


Plate 77: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, classroom (1F15), covered vents and control plate to west wall, looking W (photo 2261).



Plate 78: 1895 Higher Board Boys' School, classroom (1F17), looking NW (photo 2265).



Plate 79: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, 1F/2F half landing to staircase hall, glazed screen leading to viewing area overlooking gymnasium (1F13), looking W (photo 2279).



Plate 80: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, stair hall (2F1), window to east wall, looking E (photo 2288).



Plate 81: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, circulation space (2F2), looking SW (photo 2331).



Plate 82: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, circulation space (2F2), corbel to arch, looking W (photo 2338).

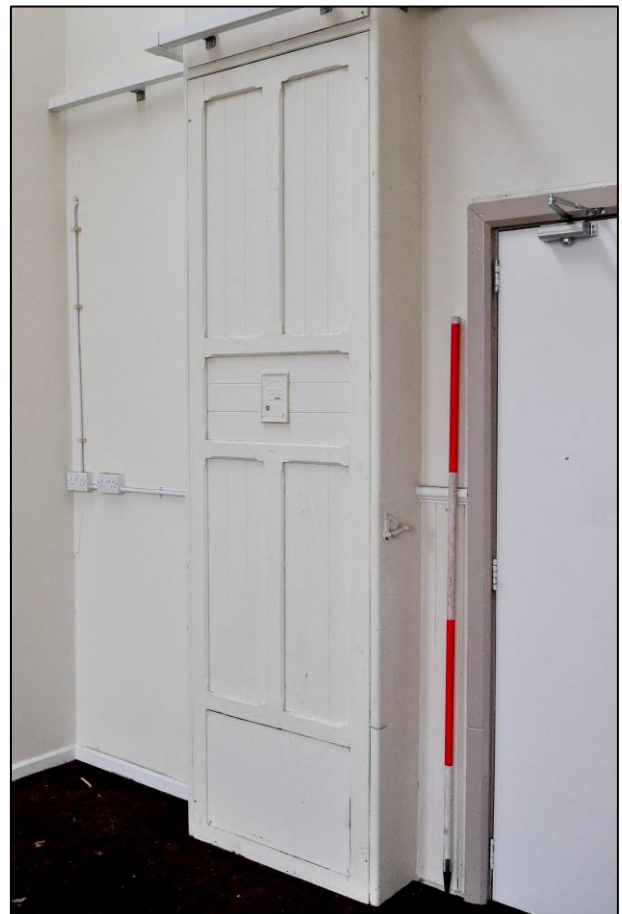


Plate 83: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F8), northern ventilation duct to east wall, looking E (photo 2342).



Plate 84: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F8), maker's plate on southern ventilation duct to east wall, looking E (photo 2344).



Plate 85: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F4), tongue and groove panelling and wall vents, and access to space under seating, looking SE (photo 2322).



Plate 86: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), chalked graffiti to space under seating, looking SE (photo 2324).



Plate 87: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F7), skylight to west side, looking W (photo 2329).



Plate 88: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), looking E (photo 2311).



Plate 89: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), looking W (photo 2296).



Plate 90: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), blackboard surround to west wall, looking SW (photo 2312).



Plate 91: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), wooden desks, looking SW (photo 2304).



Plate 92: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), desks and seats, looking E (photo 2313).

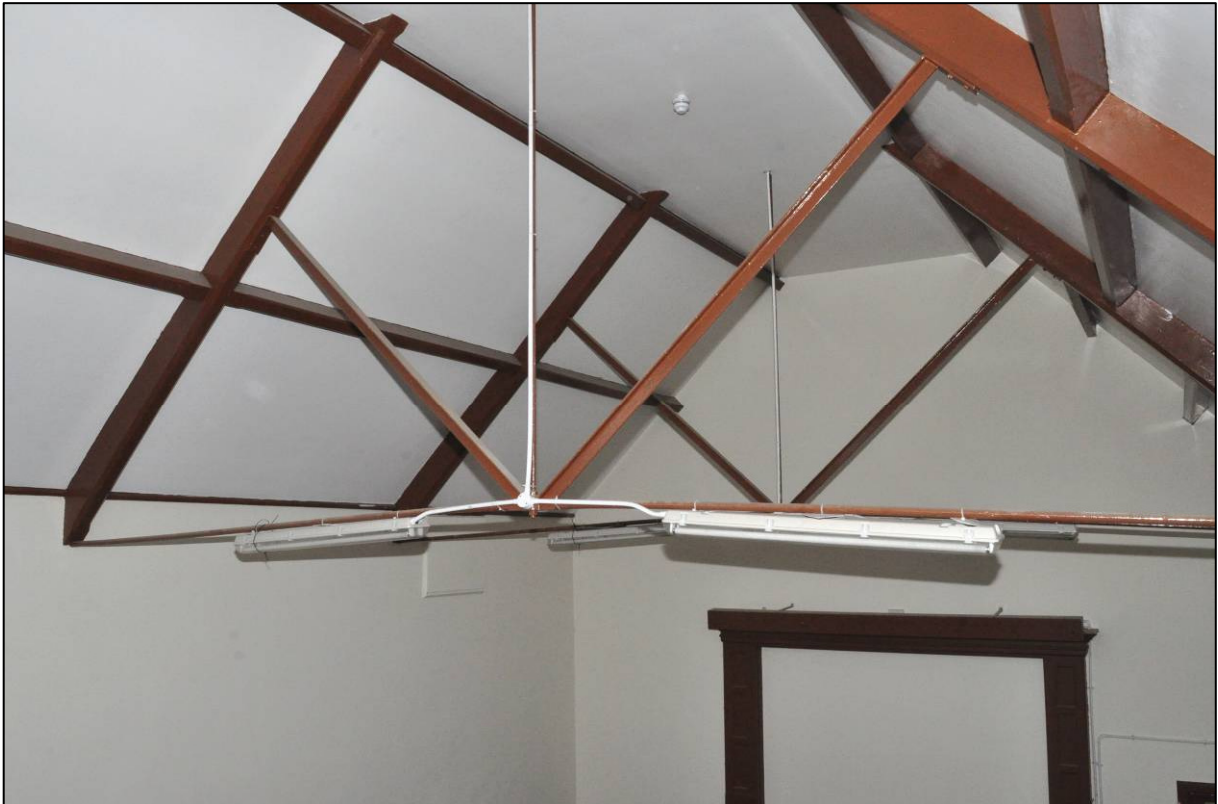


Plate 93: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, lecture theatre (2F5), roof truss, looking W (photo 2301).



Plate 94: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, prep room (2F6), door to north wall, looking N (photo 2319).



Plate 95: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F11), looking SE (photo 2345).



Plate 96: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F13), looking W (photo 2353).



Plate 97: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F13), vent grille to south wall, looking S (photo 2350).



Plate 98: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F13), roof truss, looking E (photo 2352).



Plate 99: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, classroom (2F14), window to north wall, looking NE (photo 2360).



Plate 100: 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School, corridor (2F15), linking into HGGS, looking W (photo 2358).



Plate 101: c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, north elevation, looking SW (photo 2144).



Plate 102: 1879 Board School (boys' block) with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School extension, north elevation, looking S (photo 2149).



Plate 103: 1879 Board School (boys' block) with 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School extensions, south elevation, looking NW (photo 2172).



Plate 104: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School with 1908 extension, south elevation, looking N (photo 2171).



Plate 105: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, corridor (1F18), showing misalignment with 1879 Board School corridor (GF11), looking W (photo 2391).



Plate 106: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (1F19), original features, looking NE (photo 2400).



Plate 107: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (1F20), looking NW (photo 2398).



Plate 108: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), entrance in canted projection, looking NW (photo 2386).



Plate 109: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), range to north wall, looking NW (photo 2389).



Plate 110: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), opening mechanism to window in south wall, looking SW (photo 2396).

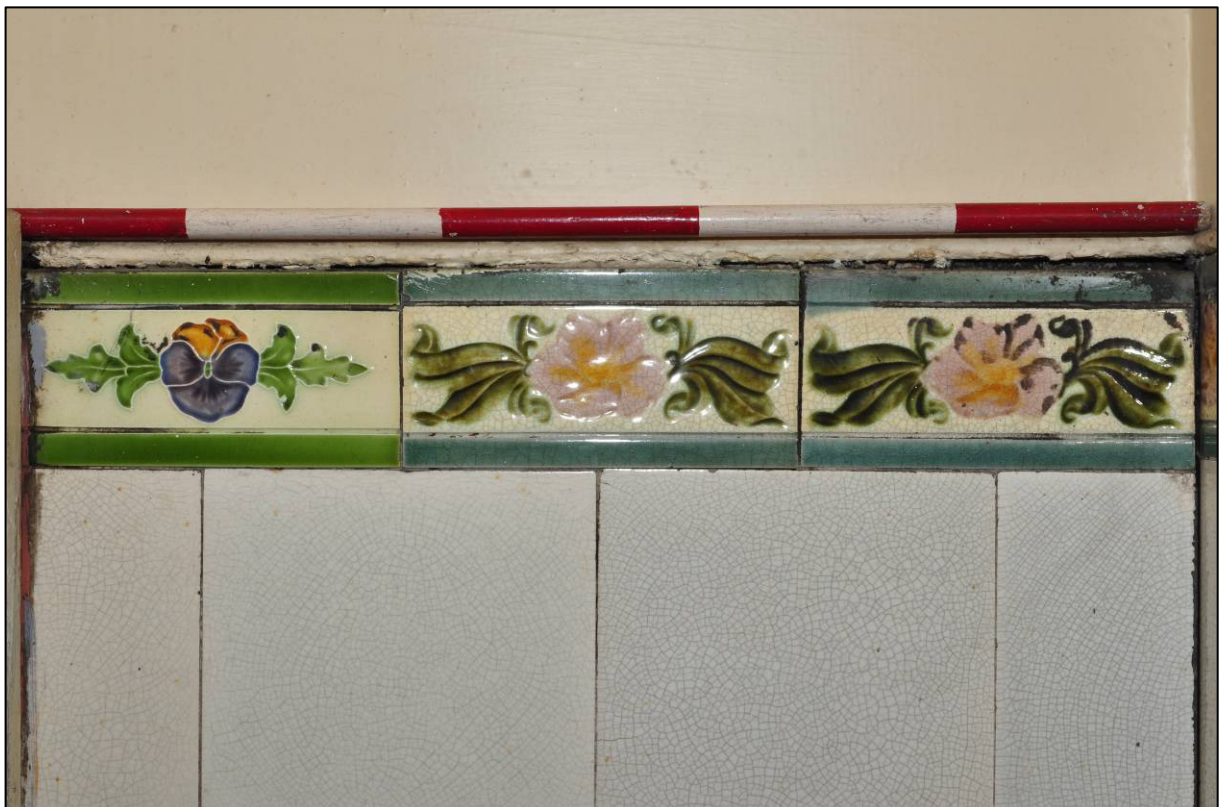


Plate 111: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/cookery room (1F25), decorative tiles to recess in N wall, looking N (photo 2390).

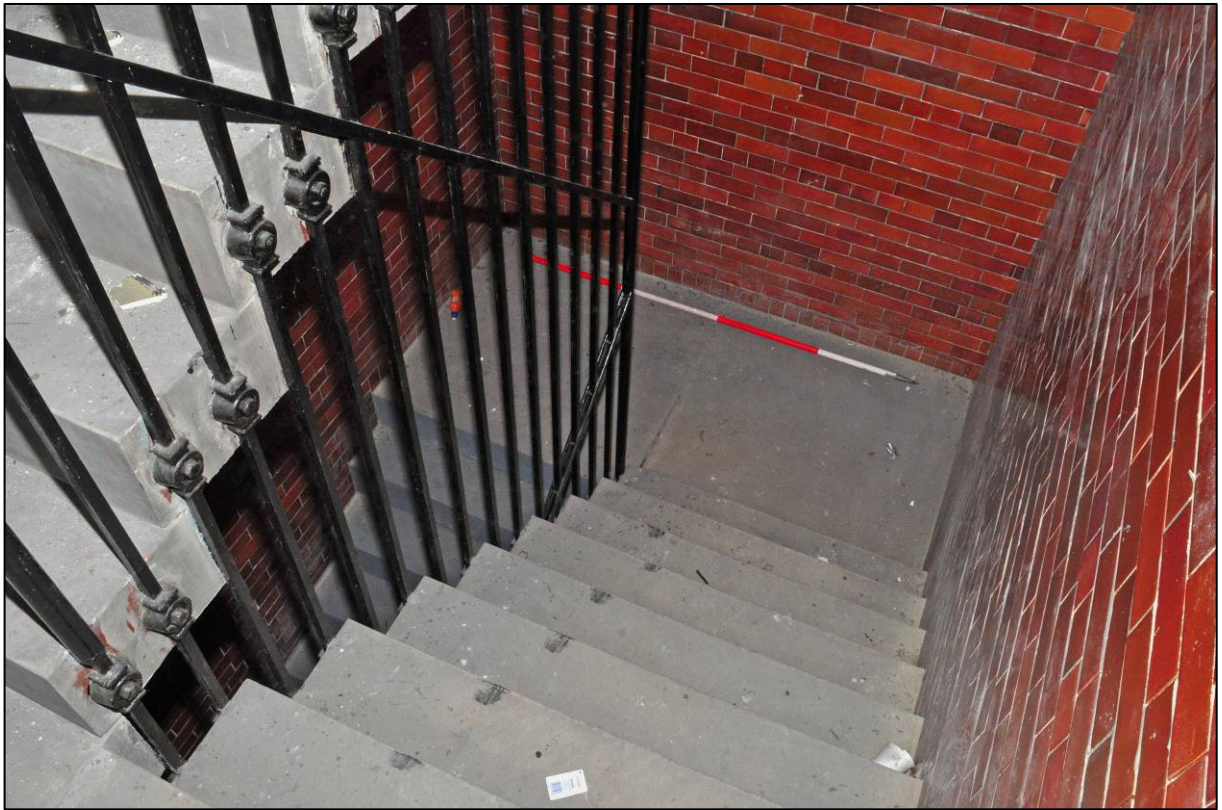


Plate 112: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, stair tower (1F26), looking N (photo 2368).



Plate 113: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/dining room (1F28), cupboards to west wall, looking SW (photo 2272).



Plate 114: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom/dining room (1F28), possible vent cover to chimney breast to west wall, looking SW (photo 2274).



Plate 115: c.1897-99 Higher Grade Girls' School, connecting corridor (1F27) to GF22, looking E (photo 2269).



Plate 116: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, central corridor (2F16), looking W (photo 2488).



Plate 117: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F18), original features, looking NE (photo 2492).



Plate 118: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F19), windows to north wall, looking S (photo 2493).



Plate 119: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F23), original features, looking N (photo 2501).



Plate 120: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F23), cupboard to north wall, looking N (photo 2503).

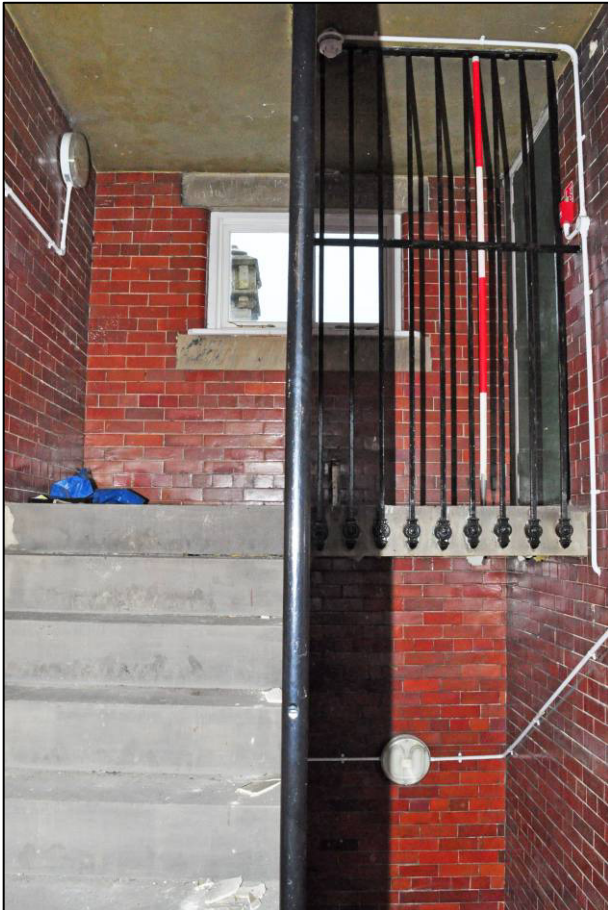


Plate 121: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, stair tower (2F24), access to roof, looking N (photo 2366).



Plate 122: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, circulation space (2F25), looking SW (photo 2361).



Plate 123: 1908 Higher Grade Girls' School, classroom (2F26), casements and skylight to north wall, looking N (photo 2363).

APPENDIX 1
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

FORMER 1879 BOARD SCHOOL, 1895 HIGHER GRADE BOYS' SCHOOL AND C.1897-99/1908 HIGHER GRADE GIRLS' SCHOOL, BELLE VUE/189 MANNINGHAM LANE, BRADFORD, WEST YORKSHIRE BD8 7HP: PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken January 24th & 26th 2022

BS = 1879 Board School

HGBS = 1895 Higher Grade Boys' School

HGGS = c.1897-99/1908 Higher Grade Girls' School.

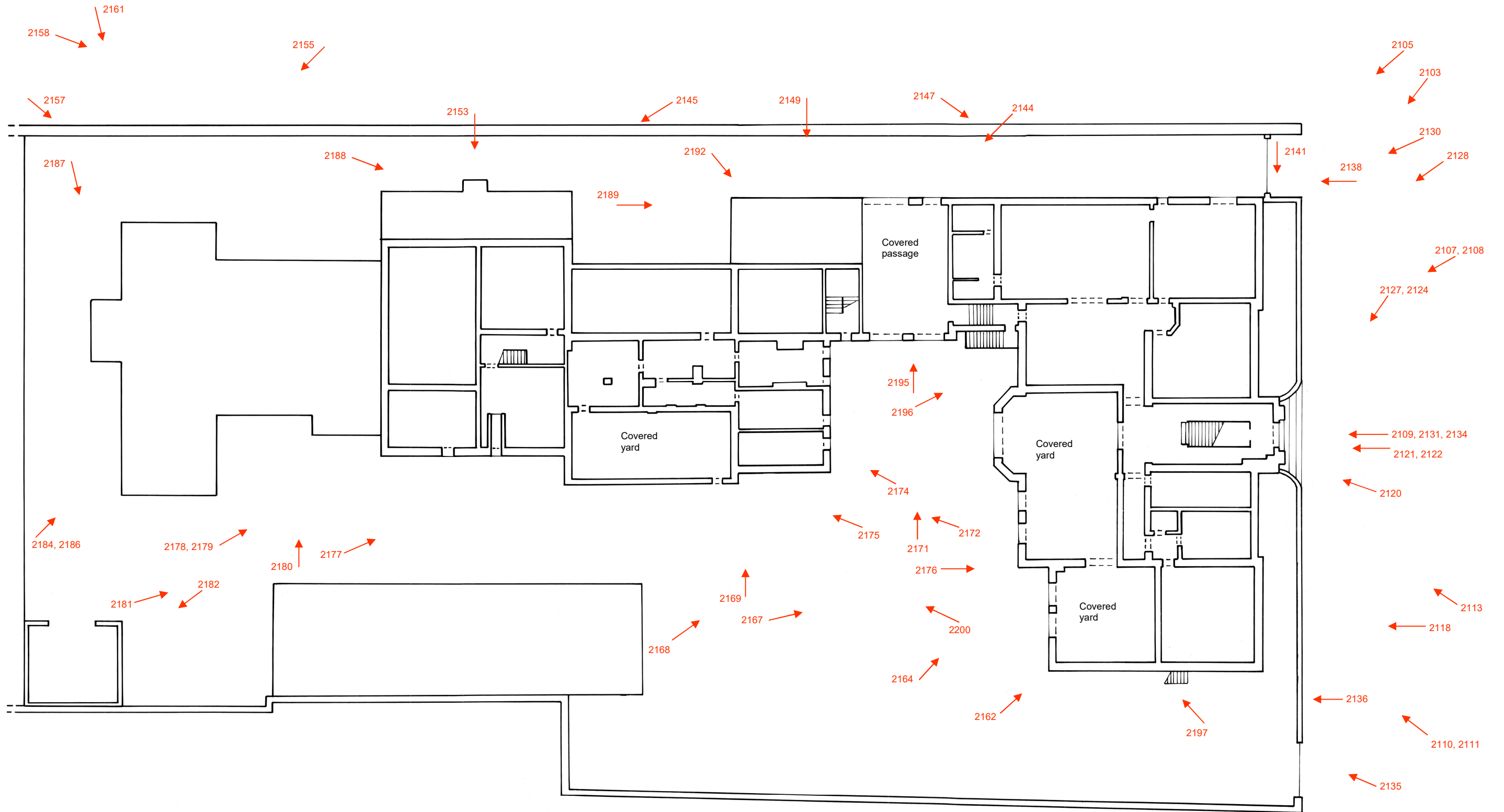
<i>Shot</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
2103	HGBS, general view from Manningham Lane, looking SW	1 x 2m
2105	HGBS, general view from Manningham Lane, looking SW	1 x 2m
2107	HGBS, E elevation, lower part, looking W	1 x 2m
2108	HGBS, E elevation, lower part, looking W	1 x 2m
2109	HGBS, E elevation, GF entrance, looking W	1 x 2m
2110	HGBS, E elevation, lower part, looking NW	1 x 2m
2111	HGBS, E elevation, looking NW	1 x 2m
2113	HGBS, E elevation, looking NW	1 x 2m
2118	HGBS, E elevation, plaque/panel to southern two bays, looking W	-
2120	HGBS, E elevation, GF main entrance, looking NW	1 x 2m
2121	HGBS, E elevation, Bradford coat of arms to central bay, looking W	-
2122	HGBS, E elevation, parapet to central bay, looking W	-
2124	HGBS, E elevation, timber roof vent, looking SW	-
2127	HGBS, E elevation, gable and parapet to central bay, looking SW	-
2128	HGBS, general view from Manningham Lane, looking W	1 x 2m
2130	HGBS, N elevation, looking W	1 x 2m
2131	HGBS, E elevation, GF main entrance detail, looking W	-
2134	HGBS, E elevation, GF main entrance detail, looking W	1 x 2m
2135	HGBS, E elevation, replacement S yard gates on Manningham Lane, looking NW	1 x 2m
2136	HGBS, E elevation, typical railings on Manningham Lane, looking W	1 x 2m
2138	HGBS, E elevation, replacement N yard gates on Manningham Lane, looking W	1 x 2m
2141	HGBS, E elevation, original cast-iron railings adjacent to N yard gates, looking S	1 x 2m
2144	HGGS, N elevation, looking SW	-
2145	BS, N elevation, with HGGS extension, looking SW	-
2147	HGBS, N elevation, looking E	-
2149	BS (boys' block)/HGGS, N elevation, looking S	-
2153	BS, N elevation, plaque above 1908 girls' entrance, looking S	-
2155	BS, N elevation of girls' block, looking S	-
2157	BS, N elevation of girls' block, looking SE	-
2158	BS, N elevation, with 1908 HGGS addition to front, looking SE	-
2161	BS, W end of girls' block, looking S	-
2162	HGBS, S elevation, looking NE	1 x 2m
2164	HGBS, W elevation, looking NE	1 x 2m
2167	HGBS, W elevation, looking E	1 x 2m
2168	HGBS, W elevation and BS, S elevation, looking NE	1 x 2m
2169	BS/HGGS, S elevation, looking N	1 x 2m
2171	HGGS, S elevation, looking N	1 x 2m
2172	BS/HGGS, S elevation, looking NW	1 x 2m
2174	BS, E elevation, with later additions above, looking NW	1 x 2m
2175	HGGS/BS, S elevation, looking NW	1 x 2m
2176	HGBS, W elevation, looking E	1 x 2m
2177	BS, S elevation, looking NE	1 x 2m
2178	BS, S elevation, looking NE	1 x 2m
2179	BS, S elevation, looking NE	1 x 2m
2180	BS, S elevation of girls' block, with later external pentice-type stair, looking N	1 x 2m
2181	BS, S elevation, and modern unit, looking E	1 x 2m
2182	1922-34 shed to SW corner of yard, looking SW	1 x 2m
2184	BS, S elevation of girls' block, looking NE	1 x 2m
2186	BS, S elevation of girls' block, looking NE	1 x 2m
2187	BS, N elevation of girls' block, entrance at W end, looking S	1 x 2m

2188	HGGS 1908 extension, girls' entrance to N elevation, looking SE	1 x 2m
2189	BS, W return to N elevation, looking E	1 x 2m
2192	BS, N elevation, inserted window, looking SE	-
2195	HGGS, S elevation, covered passage, looking N	1 x 2m
2196	HGBS, SW angle, external stairs, looking NE	1 x 2m
2197	HGBS, S elevation, entrance to basement, looking NW	1 x 2m
2200	BS/HGSS, S elevation, and separate modern unit, looking NW	1 x 2m
2201	HGBS, entrance lobby (GF14), glazed brick to E end, looking N	1 x 2m
2203	HGBS, stair hall (GF14), main stairs, looking E	1 x 2m
2206	HGBS, stair hall (GF14), balustrade detail to main stairs, looking N	1m
2207	HGBS, corridor (GF15), looking S	1 x 2m
2208	HGBS, stair hall (GF14), external doors at W end into covered yard (GF23), looking W	1 x 2m
2210	HGBS, dining room (GF18), looking SW	1 x 2m
2211	HGBS, dining room (GF20), looking NW	1 x 2m
2212	HGBS, dining room (GF19), angled partition, looking NW	1 x 2m
2213	HGBS, dining room (GF19), windows to E wall, looking E	1 x 2m
2215	HGBS, kitchen (GF21), looking N	1 x 2m
2216	HGBS, dining room (GF18), opening mechanism to window in S wall, looking SW	1m
2221	HGBS, N covered playground (GF23), looking S	1 x 2m
2223	HGBS, N covered playground (GF23), beams, looking NE	1 x 2m
2226	HGBS, N covered playground (GF23), vent or flue opening to SW corner, looking S	1m
2228	HGBS, S covered playground (GF24), looking SE	1 x 2m
2229	HGBS, S covered playground (GF24), looking NW	1 x 2m
2231	HGBS, main staircase from half landing, looking SE	1 x 2m
2233	HGBS, underside of staircase (1F9), showing cast-iron sides supporting steps, looking E	0.50m
2234	HGBS, first floor staircase hall (1F9), doors to gymnasium (1F13), looking W	1 x 2m
2235	HGBS, office (1F10), window to E wall, looking E	1m
2236	HGBS, changing room (1F11), original features, looking S	1 x 2m
2237	HGBS, changing room (1F12), heating vent to N wall, looking NE	1 x 2m
2239	HGBS, gymnasium (1F13), looking N	1 x 2m
2240	HGBS, gymnasium (1F13), columns and viewing area, looking SE	1 x 2m
2243	HGBS, gymnasium (1F13), looking SW	1 x 2m
2244	HGBS, gymnasium (1F13), bay window to W wall, looking W	1 x 2m
2246	HGBS, gymnasium (1F13), columns, viewing area and vents, looking E	1 x 2m
2247	HGBS, gymnasium (1F13), column, looking E	1 x 2m
2252	HGBS, E-W corridor (1F14), looking W	1 x 2m
2253	HGBS, classroom (1F15), looking SW	1 x 2m
2255	HGBS, classroom (1F15), looking NW	1 x 2m
2256	HGBS, classroom (1F15), secondary glazing to windows, looking NE	1 x 2m
2261	HGBS, classroom (1F15), covered vents and control plate to W wall, looking W	1m
2262	HGBS, classroom (1F15), looking SE	1 x 2m
2263	HGBS, classroom (1F15), secondary glazing to window, looking NW	0.50m
2264	HGBS, classroom (1F16), looking NE	1 x 2m
2265	HGBS, classroom (1F17), looking NW	1 x 2m
2269	HGBS/HGGS, connecting corridor (1F27), looking E	1m
2270	HGGS, circulation space (1F27), looking SW	1 x 2m
2271	HGGS, classroom/dining room (1F28), looking NW	1 x 2m
2272	HGGS, classroom/dining room (1F28), cupboards to W wall, looking SW	0.50m
2274	HGBS, classroom/dining room (1F28), possible vent cover to chimney breast to W wall, looking SW	0.50m
2279	HGBS, 1F/2F half landing to staircase hall, glazed screen leading to viewing area overlooking gymnasium (1F13), looking W	1 x 2m
2281	HGBS, 1F/2F half landing to staircase hall, tiled wall panels, looking N	1 x 2m
2284	HGBS, 1F/2F half landing to staircase hall, viewing area overlooking gymnasium (1F13), looking W	1 x 2m
2288	HGBS, stair hall (2F1), window to E wall, looking E	1 x 2m
2290	HGBS, stair hall (2F1), looking SW	1 x 2m
2296	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), looking W	1 x 2m
2297	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), looking NW	1 x 2m
2299	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), looking SW	1 x 2m
2301	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), roof truss, looking W	-
2304	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), wooden desks, looking SW	0.50m
2308	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), wooden desks, looking NE	1m

2311	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), looking E	1 x 2m
2312	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), blackboard surround to W wall, looking SW	1 x 2m
2313	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), desks and seats, looking E	0.5m
2314	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), desks and seats, looking E	0.5m
2316	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), curved dado and vents, looking S	1 x 2m
2317	HGBS, prep room (2F6), looking NE	1 x 2m
2318	HGBS, prep room (2F6), looking SW	1 x 2m
2319	HGBS, prep room (2F6), door to N wall, looking N	1m
2322	HGBS, classroom (2F4), tongue and groove panelling and wall vents, and access to space under seating, looking SE	1 x 2m
2324	HGBS, lecture theatre (2F5), chalked graffiti to space under seating, looking SE	-
2326	HGBS, classroom (2F7), looking SW	1 x 2m
2328	HGBS, classroom (2F7), looking N	1 x 2m
2329	HGBS, classroom (2F7), skylight to W side, looking W	-
2330	HGBS, classroom (2F7), roof truss, looking W	-
2331	HGBS, circulation space (2F2), looking SW	1 x 2m
2333	HGBS, circulation space (2F2), looking NE	1 x 2m
2334	HGBS, circulation space (2F2), arch, looking N	1 x 2m
2338	HGBS, circulation space (2F2), corbel to arch, looking W	0.5m
2339	HGBS, classroom (2F8), looking W	1 x 2m
2342	HGBS, classroom (2F8), northern ventilation duct to E wall, looking NE	1 x 2m
2344	HGBS, classroom (2F8), maker's plate on southern ventilation duct to E wall, looking E	0.50m
2345	HGBS, classroom (2F11), looking SE	1 x 2m
2346	HGBS, classroom (2F9), looking NW	1 x 2m
2348	HGBS, classroom (2F12), original door number, looking E	0.50m
2349	HGBS, classroom (2F12), looking NE	1 x 2m
2350	HGBS, classroom (2F13), vent grille to S wall, looking S	-
2352	HGBS, classroom (2F13), roof truss, looking E	-
2353	HGBS, classroom (2F13), looking W	1 x 2m
2354	HGBS, classroom (2F13), windows to N wall, looking NE	1 x 2m
2355	HGBS, classroom (2F13), original features, looking NE	1 x 2m
2356	HGBS, classroom (2F13), original features, looking SE	1 x 2m
2357	HGBS, classroom (2F13), angled projection to S wall, looking S	1 x 2m
2358	HGBS, corridor (2F15), linking into HGGs, looking W	1 x 2m
2360	HGBS, classroom (2F14), window to N wall, looking NE	1 x 2m
2361	HGGs, circulation space (2F25), looking SW	1 x 2m
2362	HGGs, classroom (2F26), looking NW	1 x 2m
2363	HGGs, classroom (2F26), casements and skylight to N wall, looking N	1 x 2m
2365	HGGs, 1908 stair tower (2F24), looking NW	1 x 2m
2366	HGGs, 1908 stair tower (2F24), access to roof, looking N	1 x 2m
2368	HGGs, 1908 stair tower (1F26), looking N	1 x 2m
2369	HGGs, 1908 stair tower (GF25), looking SE	1 x 2m
2370	BS, former boys' covered playground (B8), now store, looking W	-
2371	HGGs, covered playground (B6), looking SE	-
2372	BS, former boys' covered playground (B7), now store, looking E	1 x 2m
2373	BS, former boys' covered playground (B7), now store, looking W	1 x 2m
2374	BS, former boys' covered playground (B4), now store, looking W	1 x 2m
2375	BS, former boys' covered playground (B4), now store, looking E	1 x 2m
2376	BS, basement, typical underfloor void to N of B4, looking W	1 x 2m
2377	BS, former boys' covered playground (B5), now store, looking E	1 x 2m
2379	BS, former wood store (B3), looking SE	1 x 2m
2380	BS, former heating apparatus room (B2), looking W	1 x 2m
2381	BS, former heating apparatus room (B2), looking S	1 x 2m
2382	BS, basement stairs (B1), looking W	1 x 2m
2384	HGGs, corridor (1F23), looking E	1 x 2m
2385	HGGs, classroom/cookery room (1F25), looking SE	1 x 2m
2386	HGGs, classroom/cookery room (1F25), entrance in canted projection, looking NW	1 x 2m
2387	HGGs, classroom/cookery room (1F25), range to N wall, looking NE	1 x 2m
2389	HGGs, classroom/cookery room (1F25), range to N wall, looking NW	1 x 2m
2390	HGGs, classroom/cookery room (1F25), decorative tiles to recess in N wall, looking N	0.50m
2391	HGGs, corridor (1F18), showing misalignment with 1879 Board School corridor (GF11), looking W	1 x 2m
2392	HGGs, corridor (1F18), looking E	1 x 2m
2394	HGGs, classroom (1F22), looking SE	1 x 2m

2395	HGGS, classroom (1F22), looking NW	1 x 2m
2396	HGGS, classroom/cookery room (1F25), opening mechanism to window in S wall, looking SW	1 x 2m
2397	HGGS, classroom (1F21), boarded window in W wall, looking W	1 x 2m
2398	HGGS, classroom (1F20), looking NW	1 x 2m
2399	HGGS, classroom (1F20), looking SE	1 x 2m
2400	HGGS, classroom (1F19), original features, looking NE	1 x 2m
2405	BS, corridor (GF11), looking W	1 x 2m
2407	BS, corridor (GF11), and stairs, looking E	1 x 2m
2408	BS, corridor (GF11), stairs, looking S	-
2409	BS, boys' classroom (GF13), original features to E wall, looking E	1 x 2m
2410	BS, boys' classroom (GF13), blocked fireplace to NW corner, looking NW	1 x 2m
2413	BS, boys' classroom (GF13), cupboards to E wall, looking E	1 x 2m
2415	BS, girls' classroom (GF12), original features, looking SW	1 x 2m
2418	BS, girls' classroom (GF12), original features, looking NE	1 x 2m
2419	BS, girls' classroom (GF12), fireplace to NE corner, looking NE	0.5m
2424	BS, girls' classroom (GF12), original features to W wall, looking W	1 x 2m
2426	BS, girls' classroom (GF12), corbel and vent, looking NE	-
2427	BS, entrance corridor (GF5), original external doorway inside HGGS 1908 extension (GF6), looking S	1 x 2m
2428	BS, former boys' classroom (GF10), original external window inside HGGS 1908 extension (GF6), looking S	1 x 2m
2429	BS, former girls' classroom (GF8), original external windows inside HGGS 1908 extension (GF6), looking SW	1 x 2m
2430	BS, entrance corridor (GF9), looking S	1 x 2m
2431	BS, entrance corridor (GF9), looking N	1 x 2m
2432	BS, entrance corridor (GF9), high level windows, looking N	-
2433	BS, girls' classroom (GF8), original features, looking SW	1 x 2m
2434	BS, girls' classroom (GF8), original features, looking NW	1 x 2m
2435	BS, girls' classroom (GF8), original features, looking SE	1 x 2m
2437	BS, girls' classroom (GF8), cupboard to W wall, looking W	1 x 2m
2438	BS, girls, hall (GF4), looking W	1 x 2m
2439	BS, girls' hall (GF4), roof trusses, looking W	-
2443	BS, girls' hall (GF4), looking NW	1 x 2m
2444	BS, girls' hall (GF4), roof truss and corbel, looking NW	1 x 2m
2446	BS, girls' hall (GF4), looking E	1 x 2m
2449	BS, girls' hall (GF4), looking SE	1 x 2m
2450	BS, girls' hall (GF4), looking N	1 x 2m
2454	BS, girls' hall (GF4), looking NE	1 x 2m
2456	BS, girls' hall (GF4), fireplace to W wall, looking W	1m
2457	BS, girls' former head teachers' room (GF2), looking SE	1 x 2m
2458	BS, girls' entrance lobby (GF2), original doors, looking W	1 x 2m
2459	BS, girls' classroom (GF1), looking NE	1 x 2m
2460	BS, girls' classroom (GF1), fireplace, dado rail and door to S wall, looking SW	1 x 2m
2461	BS, girls' classroom (GF1), fireplace to S wall, looking S	0.50m
2462	BS, girls' block (1F1), looking SW	1 x 2m
2464	BS, girls' block (1F1), truss, looking S	1 x 2m
2465	BS, girls' block (1F2), looking W	1 x 2m
2466	BS, girls' classroom (GF3), looking SW	1 x 2m
2467	BS, girls' classroom (GF3), understair cupboard, looking N	1m
2468	BS, girls' block (1F4), looking S	1m
2469	BS, girls' block (1F4), looking SW	1 x 2m
2470	BS, girls' block (1F4), looking W	1 x 2m
2471	BS, corridor (GF11), stairs to 1F, looking E	1m
2472	BS, science classroom (1F5), corbel and bracket to S wall, looking S	1 x 2m
2473	BS, science classroom (1F5), ceiling cornice, looking W	-
2474	BS, science classroom (1F5), opening mechanism to window in W wall, looking W	1 x 2m
2475	BS, science classroom (1F6), corbel, bracket, cupboard and recesses, looking SE	1 x 2m
2476	BS, science classroom (1F6), looking NE	1 x 2m
2477	BS, science classroom (1F6), original features, looking W	1 x 2m
2478	BS, science classroom (1F6), cupboard and corbel to E wall, looking SE	1 x 2m
2479	BS, science classroom (1F6), original roof vent over suspended ceiling, looking E	-
2482	BS, laboratory (1F7), original features, looking E	1 x 2m
2484	BS, laboratory (1F7), original features, looking W	1 x 2m

2485	BS, storage room (1F8), cupboard and shelving to E wall, looking SE	1 x 2m
2486	HGGS, central corridor (2F16), looking E	1 x 2m
2488	HGGS, central corridor (2F16), looking W	1 x 2m
2489	HGGS, classroom (2F17), windows to N wall, looking N	1 x 2m
2491	HGGS, classroom (2F20), windows to N wall, looking N	1 x 2m
2492	HGGS, classroom (2F18), original features, looking NE	1 x 2m
2493	HGGS, classroom (2F19), windows to N wall, looking S	1 x 2m
2495	HGGS, classroom (2F22), original features, looking S	1 x 2m
2496	HGGS, classroom (2F22), windows to N wall, looking N	1 x 2m
2497	HGGS, classroom (2F22), windows to N wall, looking NE	1 x 2m
2499	HGGS, circulation space (2F21), original features, looking SE	1 x 2m
2501	HGGS, classroom (2F23), original features, looking N	1 x 2m
2502	HGGS, classroom (2F23), original features, looking S	1 x 2m
2503	HGGS, classroom (2F23), cupboard to N wall, looking N	0.50m



Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.



PROJECT	BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE	EXTERNAL PHOTO POINTS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE MAY 2022
EDAS	FIGURE APP1-1	



Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.



PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		BASEMENT/GROUND FLOOR PHOTO POINTS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1-2



Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.

PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE		BOARD AND HIGHER GRADE GIRLS' SCHOOLS GROUND FLOOR/FIRST FLOOR: PHOTO POINTS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2022
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1-3

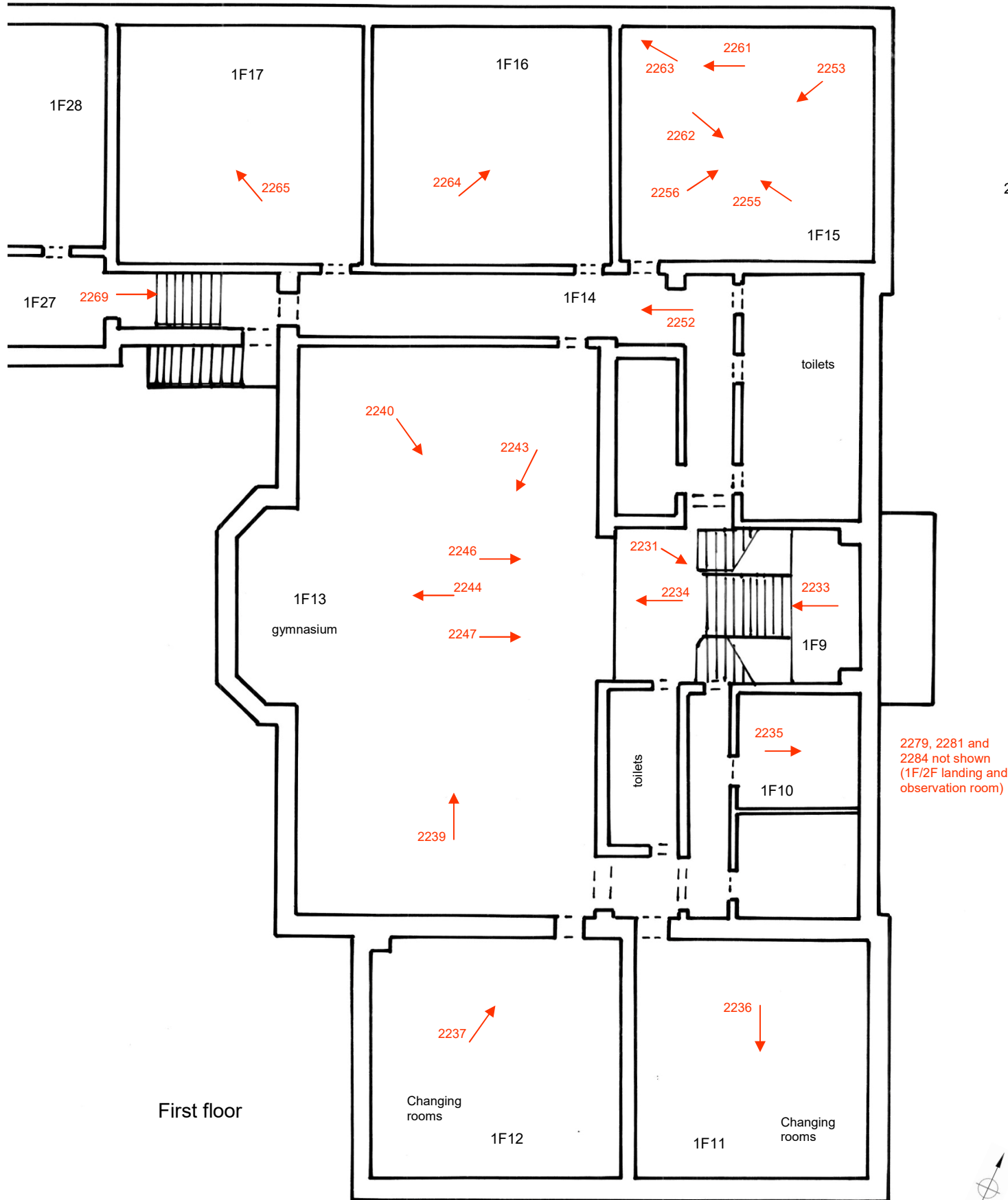


Schematic floor plan based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.

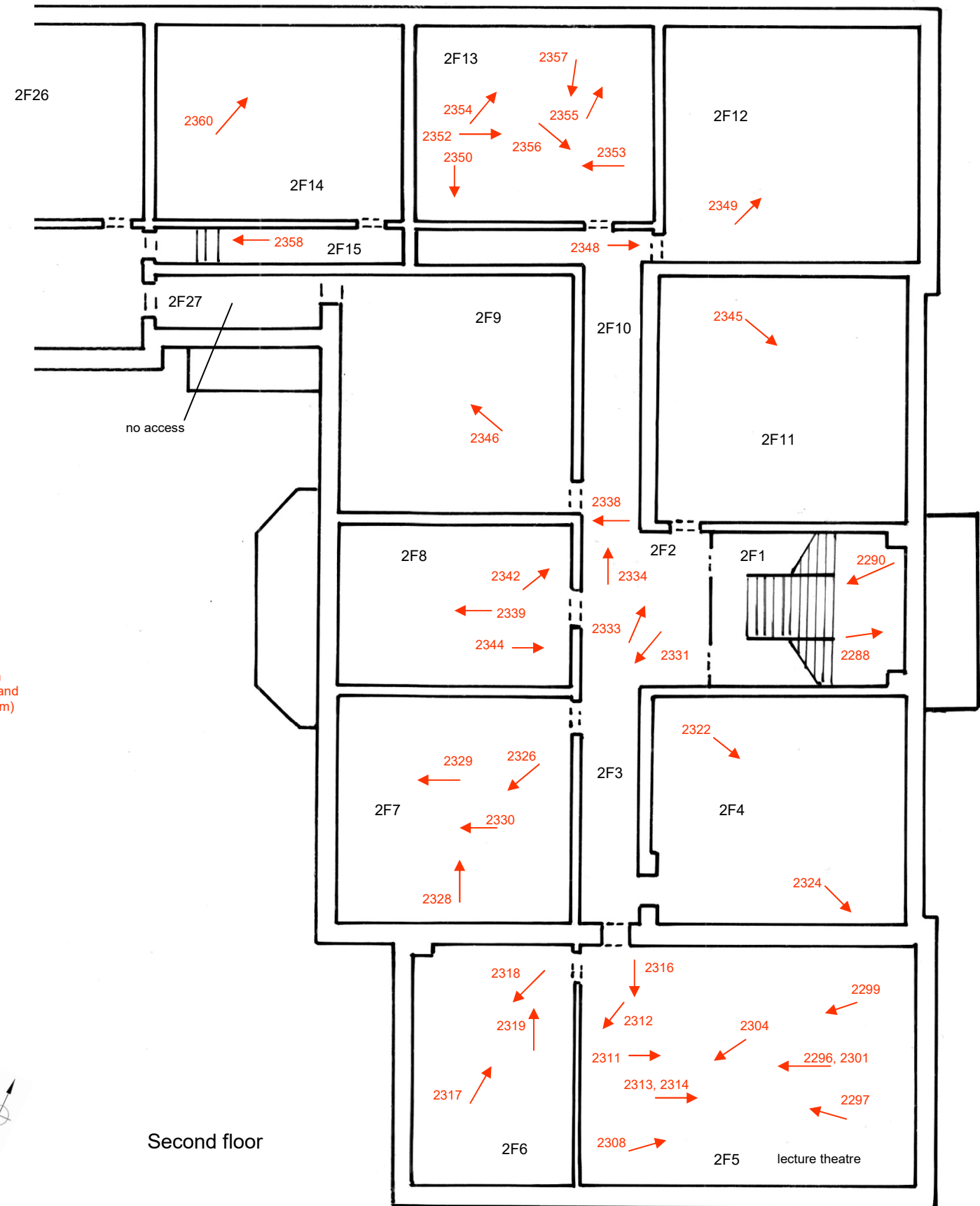
PROJECT	BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE	BOARD AND HIGHER GRADE GIRLS' SCHOOLS FIRST FLOOR/SECOND FLOOR: PHOTO POINTS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE MAY 2022
	EDAS	FIGURE APP1-4

Schematic floor plans based on drawing supplied by Jade3 Architecture Ltd.

PROJECT		BELLE VUE SCHOOLS	
TITLE			
HIGHER GRADE BOYS' SCHOOL, FIRST/SECOND FLOOR: PHOTO POINTS			
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	MAY 2022		
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1-5



2279, 2281 and 2284 not shown (1F/2F landing and observation room)



Second floor

APPENDIX 2
WYAAS SPECIFICATION

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WYAAS SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING AT THE FORMER BOYS' HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL, MANNINGHAM LANE, BRADFORD

SE15738 34161

This specification details the general requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record and historical research at the former Higher Board School, Manningham Lane, Bradford BD8 7HP in response to its conversion to town houses and apartments.

This specification was requested by Mr Michael Chow of Jade 3 Architecture (Studio 12, Silver Street, Wakefield WF1 1UY Tel.: 07535 740097) and produced by the WYAAS on behalf of City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council in response to planning consent 20/02931/MAF and 20/02932/LBC (condition 28).

1. Summary

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of the former Manningham Lane Boys' Higher Board School, Bradford.

This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

2. Archaeological / Architectural Interest

2.1 The former Boys' Higher Board School is located on the west side of Manningham Lane. It projects to the west and is built on a level terrace cut into rising ground. The school is a grade II listed building (National Heritage List for England No. 1132974 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record MWY7845). The site includes part of an earlier and smaller school to its west, and beyond this is a third school, the latter carrying the inscription "Belle View Board School" survives outside the development.

2.2 Education Boards were established from 1870 to take on the role of elementary education which had until then been delivered by the churches. Education to the age of 10 became compulsory from 1880, then 11 years in 1892 and 12 in 1899.

2.3 Concerns over the condition of the education of the working classes in Bradford first saw a response based on increased church building during the 1850s and 60s. The establishment of the Education Board allowed for a rapid and expensive school building programme. This was funded by government grants and a charge on the local authorities' rates. Board schools adopted many progressive educational ideals and rapidly expanded their curricula beyond the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. However there was still a need to provide additional and more specialist education to the brightest pupils and to provide adequate education for the increasingly technical roles created by industry and commerce.

An additional charge on the local rates from 1890 was the means to enable higher schools capable of providing this tuition. The education envisioned required specialist facilities which might include a gymnasium, book room, type-writing room, machine room, library, art room, and chemical and physics laboratories.

The internal arrangement of a higher school had thus to meet the requirements of these subjects and provide more and specialist rooms in which to teach them. These requirements are clearly evidenced by the size, the multi-storey design and the complex fenestration, elevations and roof-scape of the Manningham Lane building.

Smaller classes of 40 or so also required more class rooms to be provided and a plan based around a central hall and class rooms was often the preferred solution to this requirement. The extent to which these requirements necessitated a larger school building can be directly compared with the earlier and simpler Board Schools at Belle View.

Larger spaces for laboratories at first floor and above may also have required an innovative use of structural materials such as cast and wrought iron, and potentially steel at this date, and concrete. The provision of extensive fenestration is another expression of these requirements. In addition the school buildings would have required artificial light, sanitation, heat and ventilation. The latter two elements perhaps being expressed in the roof scape and fleche or steeple atop the school's roof.

Although the boys' higher school was purpose-built it appears to have extended west into and incorporating an 1877 Board School building. The 1908 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map shows this to be the arrangement in existence early in the 20th century. The remaining element of this earlier school has had an additional porch or cloak room added to its north-eastern corner with "GIRLS ENTRANCE" above its pediment doorway. This appears to be evidence of a later provision for female pupils at the higher school.

For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities for school buildings in West Yorkshire please see the historic buildings research agenda available as a PDF document to download from the WYAAS website:

<https://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeology-advisory/>

The Historic England publication "England's Schools" should also be consulted (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/englands-schools/englands-schools/>).

3. Aims of the Project

5.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the school, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ tel. 0113 393 9959; email

wyher@wyjs.org.uk). The building recorder on site should give particular attention to recording as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the building.

4. General Instructions

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The building recorder on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site the building recorder may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment on the building / structure in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The building recorder should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the owner / developer for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

4.2.1. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design **will not** be considered. For technical queries see para. 8.1.

4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

4.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the building recorder **must** provide the local planning authority and WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work
- details of the staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*)

4.3.2 All project staff provided by the building recorder must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of educational buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

4.4 Notification and Monitoring

The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

5 Recording Methodology

5.1 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder should identify all removable modern material (including 20th century partitions, dry-boarding, suspended ceilings *etc.*) which may significantly obscure material requiring a photographic record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for its removal. It is

not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the building recorder's manpower or at that contractor's expense. However, it is also important that the original structure of the school can be seen in order to inform the record.

5.2 Documentary research

The building recorder should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library and the Bradford office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS Bradford Margaret McMillan Tower Prince's Way Bradford BD1 1NN Tel.: 0113 535 0152 [sic]), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the building recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

5.3 Site/building plans

If as "existing plans" of the building/ structure have been produced then, if appropriate, these plans may be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

Failing this, an accurate plan of the site/building layout, marked with a north pointer, should be derived from the most appropriate large-scale historic mapping and reproduced at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100). This plan should then be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record.

6. Photographic Record

6.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of the school buildings, from vantage points including all external elevations using medium format monochrome film (see a fully digital option described in section 6.5.1 below). These photographs should be as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the building complex from all sides, showing the building as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide or good quality digital photographic survey of the building should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the school buildings.

6.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the school complex. General views should be taken of each room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern

in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

6.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal. Typically, items of interest would include:

- All original structural elements, roof structures / trusses
- Any inscriptions, dedications, memorials or date stones
- Original doors and window frames and other fittings (e.g. electrical lighting)
- Evidence of original floor coverings
- Evidence of original wall coverings e.g. glazed brick and tile
- Original staircases
- Evidence of heating and ventilation (e.g. central heating or hot air heating) and sanitation
- External decoration and use of motifs
- Evidence for the segregation of the sexes in different buildings/access to common areas
- Potential innovative uses of materials
- Evidence for the functions of rooms such as laboratories, workshops, and other specialist classrooms.
- Evidence for the original disposition of class rooms
- Evidence of the school hall and uses such as a gymnasium

But this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The building recorder on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building

6.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that has perspective control, using a tripod (but see below for digital archiving of all digital recording).

The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work.

Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.

6.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

Also see alternative for archiving digital images below.

6.6 Printing

Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7" .In addition a small selection of photographs (the best exterior setting shots and interior shots with important detail) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply written details of the paper/inks used in writing to the local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

6.7 Digital photography

Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies. Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name "**Manningham**", the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold "archive quality" CDs the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.8 Use of Digital Archiving in Place of Film

6.8.1 In response to the mounting costs and decreasing numbers of practitioners offering professional photographic building recording on large and medium format chemical film the WYAAS have investigated other means to secure the long term preservation of photographic images. The WYAAS are satisfied that it is now feasible to substitute digital photography for this aspect of building recording in some projects as an alternative to monochrome photography as specified above.

6.8.2 The long-term archiving and curation of image captured during building recording will be carried out by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). For smaller sites it may be possible to archive photographs and drawings via OASIS Images :

<https://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/HELP#section-HELP-HowDoISubmitOASISImages>

6.8.3 An estimate of the cost of archiving digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

6.8.4 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

Equipment

6.8.5 A digital SLR with a resolution of at least 10 megapixel should be employed. Cameras with an FX sensor, which is close to equivalency with 35mm film, are preferable to DX sensor equipped cameras. A variety of lenses should be used to best capture the subject and its setting

6.8.6 Care should be taken to ensure sharply focused well composed photographs are taken and when appropriate the camera should be set up and levelled on a tripod, e.g. when recording facades and larger interior spaces. The use of perspective shift lenses or pan and tilt adaptors may be necessary in some situations to achieve an acceptable image. Alternatively lens distortion may be removed post-capture by software but this must be recorded in the photographic catalogue and details of the software used given in the report. Original pre-correction images should be included in the site archive. Photographs should be taken with a low ISO setting to reduce noise in the images captured.

6.8.7 The camera should also be Exchange Image File (EXIF) compliant and accurate time, date and, where applicable, GPS information and other metadata set up prior to commencing recording work on site. Further requirements relating to metadata are described below.

Archiving Digital Photographs

6.8.9 Photographs and reports should be archived using the ADS Easy online service. (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/home>). An estimate of the cost to archive digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

6.8.10 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures and naming conventions, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>

6.8.11 Meta data: in addition to the EXIF data stored in each image the contractor should create Project Level meta data. The coverage field in this document should

include the historic township, site name and grid reference of the site (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/CreateData_1-2).

6.8.12 A raster data meta data file, cataloguing the digital photographs, should also be prepared. A template for this spreadsheet is available to download from the ADS (a template & examples of the latter are available from the ADS at:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml>

When depositing files with the ADS the contractor should enable the automatic notification of the completion of this process and have an email sent from the ADS to the WYAAS at the following address wyher@wyjs.org.uk.

6.8.13 The WYAAS will only recommend the discharge of planning conditions upon receipt of a notification from the ADS that photographs have been archived.

6.8.14 Please note the WYAAS still require hard copy of the report accompanied by laser prints of the photographs on archivally stable paper and a facsimile copy of the report in PDF format and the images on a “gold” archive quality CD.

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 Report Preparation

7.1.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the school presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the building(s), starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the school in its local and historical contexts drawing on relevant archive sources and illustrations and describing and analysing the development of the school. This analysis should consider the historical plan form, and layout of the school building.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised.

7.1.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the building(s)/structure in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site

- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by detailed captions clearly locating and identifying any pertinent features.

The latter should be bound into the report, appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full) and fully referenced within the report. When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should also be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.2 Report deposition

7.2.1 A recommendation to discharge the archaeological recording condition will only be made on receipt of a satisfactory hard copy of the full final report by the WYAAS. A hard copy of the report (plus a an ISO19005 compliant PDF(A) facsimile on an archive quality “gold” compact disk or file transfer) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS, in a timely manner and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork. The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic archive) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER (if traditional prints and any colour slides are to be deposited please see para.8.3 below for details). The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.2.2 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The building recorder must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

7.2.3 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3 Deposition of traditional photographic archives with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not

using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the *back* of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only (taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- national grid reference
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with the site name 'Manningham Lane Board School' at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet). In all other respects, standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007).

7.4 Copyright

Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

8. Technical Queries

8.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

9. Valid Period of Specification

9.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year but may then need to be revised to take account of changing techniques and approaches.

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
West Yorkshire Joint Service,**

December 2021

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