

**Staffordshire Historic School
Building Study:
Phase 1**

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**Staffordshire Historic
School Building Study:
Phase 1**

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STAFFORDSHIRE HISTORIC SCHOOL BUILDING STUDY: Phase 1

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SUMMARY

In February/ March 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out a Historic School Building Study of pre-1920 schools in Staffordshire for Staffordshire County Council. The work was commissioned in advance of a proposed programme of remodelling or demolition and rebuilding of a number of Staffordshire Schools as part of the Government and Local Education Authorities' Building Schools for the Future initiative. The principal objective of the study was to provide a broad brush appraisal of all of the schools within Staffordshire County Council's ownership so that the information could then be integrated with other social, economic and environmental data to shape and inform the emerging renewal strategy. This understanding of the evolution and development of Staffordshire's historic school buildings has to an extent helped identify those buildings or building types requiring further detailed intensive assessment and assisted in formulating recording priorities for historic school buildings in Staffordshire. In order to do this a distinct methodology combining desk-based assessment and on site visits to a number of schools was devised. The study revealed a county with a diverse and interesting stock of historic school buildings, which help demonstrate the evolution of school design and form in Staffordshire from the late 18th-century. The study included schools of varying architectural styles, such as vernacular, neo-Jacobean, neo-Tudor, neo-gothic, board school, and the innovative veranda type school which was initially developed in Staffordshire. In addition to providing this historic development, the report also highlights distinct recording priorities for Staffordshire's historic school building stock.

STAFFORDSHIRE HISTORIC SCHOOL BUILDING STUDY: Phase 1 2007

1 INTRODUCTION

In February/ March 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out a Historic School Building Study of pre-1920 schools in Staffordshire for Staffordshire County Council. The work was commissioned in advance of a proposed programme of remodelling or demolition and rebuilding of a number of Staffordshire Schools, which was in part brought about by the Government and Local Education Authorities' Building Schools for the Future initiative.

Staffordshire County Council's portfolio of school buildings includes several listed buildings and many more that are of architectural and historical interest, which are not listed. In order to inform the planning process this study documents any pre-1920 school buildings of historical or architectural interest (listed or unlisted) in order to assess the importance of such buildings and briefly record their details.

The current study concerns itself with school buildings that have been identified as possibly containing elements constructed prior to 1920. Buildings of potential architectural or historic interest constructed after 1920 will be subject of a future study (Phase 2).

119 school buildings were initially identified as containing pre-1920 structures or elements, the present study selected 40 of these schools to be subject of a site survey. It is envisaged that the remainder of the school buildings will be visited in a future scheme of work.

This report outlines the results of the study, which was carried out between the 16th of February and the 26th of March and which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1999) and with *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

The study conformed to a brief produced by Staffordshire County Council, which was informed by English Heritage's "The Future of Historic School Buildings Model Brief" (2005b).

2 LOCATION

The schools chosen to be included in this study have been identified through Staffordshire County Council records as containing elements that were constructed prior to 1920. The data was provided by Joint Schools Property Division from data stored on their schools maintenance database.

Out of a Staffordshire County Council list of 132 schools which possibly were built before 1920 or contained elements of pre-1920 construction, it was found that 13 of these entries were actually detached playing fields (Appendix 1). Therefore, approximately 119 schools were initially identified as containing pre-1920 elements. Of these, the majority, 104, are primary schools (including infants schools, and first schools), 8 of these are special/specialist schools, 4 are secondary schools (including middle schools and high schools), and 3 are colleges. Subsequent fieldwork has brought to light that at least three of these schools did not contain any pre-1920 elements. It was also found that at least two of the entries have ceased operating as schools, and there were no plans to revert to an educational function in the foreseeable future.

The schools are located in the current administrative county of Staffordshire (Fig 1), ranging in location from the urban areas of the county such as Stafford, Stoke-on-Trent, Burton-on-Trent, Tamworth, and Lichfield, to rural areas such as Quarnford in the Peak district, Mayfield on the border with Derbyshire, and Colton near Rugeley.

There are numerous factors that determine the form, function, and fabric of school buildings. One of the most important of these factors is the location. This is particularly true when it comes to the size and scale of the building. On a very simplified level urban schools are generally larger than rural schools, and very often are more innovative and architecturally *en vogue* than their rural counterparts. This dichotomy is particularly pronounced in Staffordshire, a county which is largely rural in character. Staffordshire has a diverse range of urban and rural schools, each of which is essentially a product of its immediate environment and socio-economic factors such as upland farming and large estates in rural areas, and in the vicinity of coal mining and other industries in urban contexts.

3 PURPOSE OF WORK

3.1 The Renewal Programme

Over the next ten years the government is committed to devolve significant funds, about £10 billion over the life of the programme, to local authorities and schools to spend on maintaining and improving their school buildings. Building Schools for the Future represents the biggest investment programme in school buildings for the last half-century. This will leave the country with “a stock of new and refurbished school buildings that are likely to remain in use for another fifty years” (English Heritage 2005a, 1); the vision being to “create world-class 21st century schools- environments which will “inspire learning for decades to come and provide exceptional assets for the whole community” <http://www.bsf.gov.uk/>. It is also considered that the initiative will promote a step-change in the quality of provision, which will be the focus of “Building Schools for the Future”.

Each local authority is expected to bid for funding based on a programme of refurbishment, adaptation or demolition and renewal of their stock of schools. Planning applications for development affecting schools administered by the education authority within Staffordshire will be assessed by the planning department at the County Council.

In Staffordshire there are approximately 413 schools, 116 or so of which were in part constructed prior to 1920, therefore it is important to have a distinct strategic plan for school buildings of a historic nature.

3.2 Historic School Buildings

In response to *Building Schools for the Future*, English Heritage produced The Future of Historic School Buildings (English Heritage 2005a). This is a position statement urging that any future decisions regarding existing school buildings “are not only the most sustainable solutions, but are based on an understanding of their importance and the way in which they are valued by the local community” (English Heritage 2005a, 1). This position statement is accompanied by a model brief (English Heritage 2005b) which provides guidance to local education authorities and others on how to “undertake, commission and administer work to determine the historical significance of schools where a programme of upgrading and renewal is planned” (English Heritage 2005b, 1). The model brief provides a template for the

undertaking and commissioning of work to assess the historical significance of schools. This recommends a two-pronged approach of extensive and intensive assessment. The aim of the extensive assessment is to provide a “broad brush appraisal” of all schools within an authority’s remit “so that the information can be integrated with other social, economic, and environmental data to shape and inform an emerging renewal strategy” (English Heritage 2005b, i). This extensive assessment is to be subsequently used to inform an intensive assessment of those schools identified as being of historical significance, particularly where a scheme of refurbishment, extension or disposal is being considered.

This model brief was adapted and amended by Staffordshire County Council for use in the present study with the intention of producing a modified version of the brief for a programme of extensive assessment.

3.3 Aims and Objectives

The principal aims of this extensive study were:

- To broadly establish the historical and architectural significance of all of the schools chosen for the study.
- To distinguish those schools and buildings which are of special importance from those that are of limited value.
- To establish the extent of survival of original features in those schools included in the field study.
- To identify the need for further detailed assessment and recording of historic schools.

3.4 Methodology

There were two distinct methodologies utilised during the study. The first was with regard to the Desk-based Study, and the other involved the Site Survey.

3.4.1 Desk-based Study

A desk-based study was carried out for each of the schools. Various sources of information were utilised in order to inform the historical understanding. These sources included:

- Primary Sources on historic school buildings such as Robson (1871), and Clay (1902).
- Secondary sources on schools and school architecture such as Seaborne (1971), Seaborne and Lowe (1977), Girouard (1977), Dixon and Muthesius (1978), and Markus (1993).
- The relevant historic Ordnance Survey maps were consulted for each school in the study.
- The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record was consulted in order to shed further light on those school buildings that are listed or lie in conservation areas.
- www.imagesofengland.org.uk also proved a valuable resource for research the listed school buildings.
- A search was made for relevant primary and secondary sources at Stafford Record Office and William Salt Library, Stafford.
- www.amp.staffordshire.gov.uk; which is a property management database for Staffordshire schools documenting building phases and condition, whilst also containing useful information such as building plans and photographs for each school.

In addition a number of other relevant sources were interrogated and consulted in order to attain further information on each school, these included:

- Pevsner (1974), Victoria County History, commercial directories, local histories, www.staffspasttrack.org.uk (web based historic image archive for Staffordshire), and other available sources such as Cockin (2000).
- Each of the various conservation officers and their assistants from the various local councils and borough councils of Staffordshire were consulted regarding historic schools in their respective areas.
- Alan Taylor of English Heritage was consulted regarding a photographic survey of pre-1920 schools he carried out whilst working for Staffordshire County Council in the 1980s.
- A detailed online search was carried out for each school.
- Oral narratives, and both published, and unpublished sources proffered by various head teachers, teachers, and secretaries, whilst carrying out the survey.

This element of work was undertaken according to the standards as identified in the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment* (IFA 1999).

3.4.2 Site Survey

In order to inform the desk based assessment, 40 of the schools were selected to be the subject of a site survey (Table 1).

The selection process for these schools was partially influenced by the lack of information regarding certain schools on the AMP Staffordshire database. However, they were mainly chosen to be a representative sample, which would help provide a good overall understanding of the evolution of schools and school buildings in Staffordshire prior to 1920.

As the site survey was an extensive assessment, site work was a fairly rapid exercise, and in most cases it was not necessary to enter individual buildings. The fieldwork itself was essentially a modified version of a level 1 building recording survey as outlined by the English Heritage volume entitled *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice* (2006).

The results of the field survey (Appendix 2) were used to inform the desk based assessment, and relevant details were incorporated into an existing database provided by Staffordshire County Council.

In order to ensure that the survey was as consistent, rapid, and systematic as possible a pro-forma Historic School Record sheet was devised (Appendix 3). Each record sheet contained pertinent information such as:

(From Staffordshire County Council Brief 2007)

- Historic Environment Record/Sites and Monuments Record number- where they exist.
- National Monument Record number- if it exists.
- Statutory Status- any existing statutory and non-statutory designations relating to the school including local listing.
- Date- the date of construction and key phases of alteration.
- Description- an analysis of the site and how the different elements related to each other, its layout, architectural style, materials, the range of building types and dates of alteration. It was also necessary to consider the relationship of the school to its grounds

and wider landscape setting. The presence of any below-ground archaeological remains will also be noted here.

- Completeness and condition- the coherence or integrity of the site and how it has been affected by subsequent loss and change.
- Significance- what is important about the school as a whole and its individual parts, and how does it compare with similar buildings of this type, date, and function? Those features that detract from its overall significance were also noted as well as those which enhance its value.
- Association with named architect.
- Association with a notable former pupil.
- Location of reference material regarding individual schools (such as original architects drawings).

School ground plans provided on the AMP database and historic OS maps retrieved from the EDINA mapping service proved an essential resource on site. These helped to rapidly identify the historic fabric of each building, and each plan was phased accordingly.

In addition photographs using a Nikon D50 digital camera were taken of each of the visited schools. These photographs featured the principal school buildings and significant elements of architectural detailing.

3.4.3 AMP Database (Appendix 4)

The results of the field study and additional research were compiled and inputted into the existing excel database provided by Staffordshire County Council. New fields were created within the database to reflect this information. These new fields included amongst others, statutory status, site description, SMR number, key dates and phases, completeness and condition, and significance (Appendix 4).

3.4.4 Significance Criteria

In order to assess the significance of each school visited it was important to define a distinct criterion for significance in school buildings. A number of the pre-1920 schools have already been deemed significant enough for inclusion on the statutory list, and therefore considered nationally important. These have been assessed under strict criteria set out by PPG 15 (1994) for deciding which buildings merit inclusion on the statutory lists: -

-architectural interest: the lists are meant to include all buildings which are of importance to the nation for the interest of their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan forms;

-historic interest: this includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural or military history;

-close historical associations with nationally important people or events;

-group value, especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning (e.g. squares, terraces or model villages).

Not all these criteria will be relevant to every case, but a particular building may qualify under more than one of them.

It is quite obvious that not all of the buildings in the current study could or should merit inclusion on the national lists. Despite this, many of them display significance on a local or even regional level. It was for this reason why a distinct set of criteria were devised-

- form and plan:
- fabric:
- architectural quality;
- architectural distinction;
- association with important architect;
- association with important past pupil;
- completeness and condition;
- date;
- landscape context.

Table 1: 40 Staffordshire Historic School buildings selected for site visit:

No.	AMP No.	Address	Date Opened
1	2	Rushton CE (VC) Primary School, Rushton Spencer, Macclesfield.	1772
2	3	Thomas Alleyne's High School, Dove Bank, Uttoxeter.	1784
3	4	Flash CE(VC) Primary School, Quarnford, Buxton.	1814
4	6	Colwich CE(VC) Primary School, Main Road, Colwich, Stafford.	1827
5	8	St. Giles Catholic Primary School, Charles Street, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.	1838
6	11	Bishop Rawle CE (VA) Primary School, Royal Walk, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.	1843
7	13	The Faber Catholic Primary School, Cotton Lane, Cotton, Stoke-on-Trent.	1847
8	15	Abbot Beyne School-Evershed, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.	1850?
9	16	Abbot Beyne School-Linnell, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.	1850
10	19	St. Paul's CE (VC) Primary School, Garden Street, Stafford.	1850
11	20	The Henry Prince CE (C) First School, Main Road, Mayfield, Ashbourne.	1850

12	24	St. Filumena's Catholic Primary School, Caverswall, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.	1854
13	27	St. John the Baptist Catholic Primary (A) School, Castle Hill, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.	1855
14	29	Howard Primary School, The Square, Elford, Tamworth.	1856
15	32	Brewood CE (VC) Middle School, School Road, Brewood, Stafford.	1857
16	33	St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.	1859
17	34	St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School Annex, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.	1859
18	36	Holy Trinity CE (C) Primary School. Wetmore Road, Burton-on-Trent.	1860
19	39	St. Mary's CE (VA) Primary School, Bellamour Way, Colton, Rugeley.	1862
20	41	Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School, Ashby Road, Tamworth.	1867
21	43	Yoxall St. Peter's CE (VC) Primary School, King Street, Yoxall.	1869
22	46	The Richard Clarke First School, School House Lane, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.	1870
23	50	Cooper Perry Primary School, Seighford, Stafford.	1874
24	56	Thomas Barnes Primary School, School Lane, Hopwas, Tamworth.	1875
25	61	Talbot First School, Church Lane, Kingstone, Uttoxeter.	1877
26	62	Gentleshaw Primary School, Darlings Lane, Rugeley.	1878
27	72	Lansdowne Infants School, Goodman Street, Burton-on-Trent.	1881
28	74	Leek First School, East Street, Leek.	1885
29	96	Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton, Newcastle.	1901
30	98	King Edward VI School, Upper John Street, Lichfield.	1902
31	104	The William Amory Primary School, Stallington Road, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.	1903
32	108	Chase Terrace Primary School, Rugeley Road, Chase Terrace, Burntwood.	1906
33	110	St. Mary's CE (VA) First School, Heath Road, Uttoxeter.	1907
34	115	John of Rolleston Primary School-Alderbrook site, Chapel Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.	1909?
35	116	John of Rolleston Primary School-Sherbourne site, School Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.	1909
36	118	Richard Wakefield CE (VC) Primary School, Burton Street, Tutbury.	1909

37	120	Christ Church CE (VC) Primary School, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield.	1910
38	126	Dove First School, Dove Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter.	1913
39	128	Henry Chadwick Community School, School Lane, Hill Ridware, Rugeley.	1914
40	130	The Croft Primary School, Rugeley Road, Armitage, Rugeley	1914

4 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONTEXT OF SCHOOLS IN STAFFORDSHIRE

(Appendices 2 and 5 accompany this text)

Karl Otto wrote that 'schools are not only institutions for instruction, but at the same time visible symbols of educational conceptions of their time' (q. Seaborne and Lowe 1977, i). In this sense, each individual school building is a product of the educational milieu and society that created it. Its architectural style, plan form, and size, help provide an understanding of its place in educational history and assists in contributing to our understanding of the evolution of school design.

This evolution of school design and development prior to 1920 can be divided into three distinct periods:

1. **Those schools constructed prior to 1870.**
2. **The School Board Era (1870-1902).**
3. **The Local Education Authority Era (1902 onwards).**

Each period developed its own distinct attitude to education and the formation of character. These differing conceptions are nowhere more pronounced than in the school buildings that were constructed as visual symbols of these attitudes.

Staffordshire has an excellent survival of school buildings from each of these periods. The following sections will attempt to analyse the evolution of school buildings in Staffordshire within the context of the educational conceptions of the time. The overall intention being to help provide an overview of the nature and significance, and evolution of the pre-1920 buildings utilised in Staffordshire to provide educational instruction.

4.1 Pre-1870 schools

It is quite fitting that the oldest building in this study, **Loxley Hall**, 1607 (AMP 1), (like a number of other schools in the study: **The Richard Crosse School** 1815 (AMP 5), **Clayton Hall** 1840 (AMP 10), **Walton Hall** 1848 (AMP 14), **Abbot Beyne** 1850 (AMP 16) (Plate 8), **Westwood College** 1850 (AMP 21), **Cicely Haughton School** 1851 (AMP 22), **St. John the Baptist** 1855 (AMP 27), **Wightwick Hall School** 1880 (AMP 70), **CEDARS** 1890 (AMP 83), and **Horton Lodge** 1890 (AMP 1890)) was not constructed as a school building, this former country house has been converted for use as a school in more recent times. This situation is reminiscent of many of earliest English elementary schools which were not located in purpose-built school buildings, but often in converted domestic or even farm buildings. When purpose-built school buildings were constructed in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th-centuries they often took the form of the earliest purpose-built school building in this study. The first phase of building at **Rushton Spencer** 1772 (AMP 2) (Fig 2, Plate 1) consisted simply of one room,

which was likely to have been built by local craftsmen, who constructed it in a vernacular style without pretension, the building having been financed by the charitable subscriptions of the local people (VCH Vol VII 223). This type of charity subscription had its roots at the beginning of the 18th-century where a 'movement' for the wider diffusion of elementary education was gathering pace. The 'Charity School Movement' arose out of what was to become known as the 'Age of Benevolence', where the plight of the poor and needy and was of great concern to the upper, and increasingly powerful and influential middle classes. The philanthropic and humanitarian tendencies of these men and women were particularly seen in their support for the charity school, which became their "favourite form of benevolence" (Jones 1964, 3). The chief aim of the charity school was to "inculcate religious and social discipline to the children of the lower classes during the formative years of their childhood, and thus create a God fearing population with a sense of duty, discipline, and order" (Kelleher 2005, 11).

The rate of school building soared between 1800 and 1870; this was largely precipitated by competition between the dissenting and Anglican churches. In the early 19th century increased provisions for day-schooling were made. A system of voluntary schools, which came under the control of religious bodies, began to emerge. This 'voluntary' school movement was associated with the British and Foreign School Society, which was established in 1810 by Joseph Lancaster's Lancasterian Society, and the National Society, founded in 1811 by Andrew Bell as the National Society for the Promotion of the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church. Bell's National School system was adopted by the established church, whilst the non-conformists embraced the British School system. The voluntary schools that were established at this time were neither owned nor managed by these British and National societies. The societies were 'in union' with the schools and provided funds and advice on setting up, and with regard to education instruction (Stephens 1998, 6). Both societies experimented with different systems of schooling; Bell developed the 'Madras system', which utilised older pupils as student teachers, who were supervised by assistant teachers, who were in turn being watched by three schoolmasters. This whole process was consequently under the surveillance of a superintendent (Markus 1993, 56). Lancaster developed the 'mutual' or 'monitorial' system, which relied on the "individual and successive instruction of each child by a monitor" (Markus 1993, 57). In both systems pupils were ranked by performance. Both survived in modified forms until the late 19th century. Despite these variations on curriculum and methods, limited budgets "kept schools modest and they rarely comprised more than a single classroom" (English Heritage 2007, 3).

Despite much opinion on educational systems, no one specific type of school or plan form was prevalent. This is true of Staffordshire where it would appear that the individual requirements of the school largely influenced the plan type prior to 1870. These plans varied from the single room building seen at **Rushton Spencer** 1772 (AMP 2) (Fig 2, Plate 1), to the cruciform shape of **Howard Primary School** 1856 (AMP 29) (Fig 3, Plate 13), to the rectangular shaped schools with single or double classrooms with further smaller classrooms to the side as offshoots such as those at **Holy Trinity School** 1860 (AMP 36) (Fig 4, Plate 16), and **The Richard Clarke First School 1870** (AMP 46) (Fig 5).

The vernacular or "simple Georgian style" (English Heritage 2007, 4) like the lightly decorated schools seen at **Rushton Spencer** 1772 (AMP 2) (Fig 2, Plate 1), **Flash** 1814 (AMP 4) (Plate 3), continued to be utilised up until and beyond the 1820s when the medieval/religious Tudor and Gothic styles became synonymous with a school design that strove to be the "prettiest building in the village next to the church" (Dixon and Muthesius 1978 ,236). These were not the only styles experimented with in Staffordshire at this time, **Colwich Primary School** 1827 (AMP 6) (Plate 4) is a rather fine example of the neo-Jacobean style, whilst some schools such as those at **Needwood** 1850 (AMP 17) and the earliest phase of the **Henry Prince School** 1850 (AMP 20) (Plate 10) continued to be constructed in the vernacular style. In Staffordshire

the Tudor style, with its doors with four-centred arches, and mullioned windows with square hood moulds, seen at **Great Wood Primary School** 1855 (AMP 26), **All Saints, Church Leigh** 1857 (AMP 28), **St. Peter's Primary** 1861 (AMP 37) was largely overshadowed by the more elaborate and religious gothic style from the late 1830s. Where previously schools were designed in a haphazard way by the local builder/bricklayer, now "the most celebrated architects undertook to design these buildings" (Seaborne 1971, 216). This adoption of the gothic style, with buttresses, spires, tracery windows, and pointed arches, for school design was being driven by the church and the particular architectural fashion of the time. This was greatly influenced by A.W.N. Pugin whose neo-gothic schools had a great effect on school designs for the rest of the period up until the Board School era. The first adoption of the gothic style for a school building in Staffordshire was by Pugin at **St. Giles School** in Cheadle 1838 (AMP 8) (Plate 5), this was followed by **Bishop Rawle School** 1843 (AMP 11) (Plate 6), and numerous others over the period. Some of these such as **St. Filumena's School** 1854 (AMP 24) (Plate 11), **Howard Primary School** 1856 (AMP 29) (Fig 3, Plate 13), and **St. Mary's School** 1862 (AMP 39) (Plate 17), utilising gothic elements, whilst others such as **St. Paul's Primary School** 1850 (AMP 19) (Plate 9), **St. Michael's Primary School** 1859 (AMP 34) (Plate 15), G.E. Street's **Holy Trinity School** 1860 (AMP 36) (Fig 4, Plate 16) were constructed in the fully blown gothic style.

The gothic style continued to be *en-vogue* for school buildings until the formation of School Boards in 1870. These board schools were designed to reflect a sectarian or civil rather than ecclesiastical character, and therefore the highly ecclesiastical gothic style soon became obsolete. Forster's Elementary Education Act of 1870 effectively spelled the end of the use of the gothic style in the construction and design of school buildings.

4.2 Board School era 1870-1902

It is widely believed that the disputes between the established church and the non-conformist or free churches over the form of religious instruction to be administered in schools "hindered educational progress throughout the mid 19th-century (Clark and Seaborne 1995, 10). This situation continued until Forster's Elementary Education Act in 1870, which assumed that the voluntary schools had insufficient resources to provide an adequate network of elementary schools. This Act initiated a local survey to establish numbers of untaught children. Non-sectarian Local School Boards were set up to provide elementary schools for poor children in areas deemed not to be adequately provided for by the voluntary schools. These School Boards represented central government's first attempt at a nationwide system of schooling. The 'board schools', as they became known; through the influence of E.R. Robson, architect to the London School Board; acquired a distinctive architecture in the Queen Anne Style.

The board schools that arose out of this Act "define an architectural era" (Saint 1995, 34). The schools of the London School Board, which was the largest and most powerful, became symbols of the enlightenment. They were much publicised, and became highly influential in schools built throughout the country. Despite initial attempts in the Neo-Gothic, Neo-Classical, and Queen Anne Styles, the London board schools were almost exclusively built in the latter after the appointment of E.R. Robson as architect to the London School Board in 1872. Robson's choice of Queen Anne reflects his wish to adopt a style that expressed a "*civil* rather than ecclesiastical character" (Robson 1972, 321), hence the dismissal of classical and gothic styles. Robson was also adamant that a school should be easily recognisable and identifiable as a school; "if a church should at once be recognised as a church by the character of its architecture, and a prison as a prison, so should a schoolhouse be immediately known as a home of education" (Robson 1972, 321). The Queen Anne Style satisfied both of these prerequisites, "it was non-dogmatic, it was not associated with ecclesiastical buildings, and it did

not as yet have any association with any particular type of building” (Kelleher 2005, 49). In addition to this, buildings in this style were relatively cheap, attractive, and were adaptable to most locations regardless of limitations of space. The positive connotations associated with it “reflected his [Robson’s] belief that architecture could have a positive influence on the working classes” (Harkrader 2000, 13).

Robson took the Queen Anne Style and adapted it to suit the needs and requirements of each school, and of course the budgetary constraints applied on him by the School Board (Fig 59). The Queen Anne Style was “modified, cleaned up, and simplified to reduce costs (Nuttgens 1984, 18). His schools are characterised by their innovative plans, meticulous attention to detail, partly covered playgrounds, central schoolrooms, and well lit and ventilated classrooms with windows at both sides for ‘cross-ventilation’. Externally they were usually three storeys high, they had a “high gabled silhouette, big chimney stacks, dormer windows, Flemish gables, and many-paned sash or casement windows” (Girouard 1977, 66). They were also distinguished by the colour contrasts between the use of brown stock bricks with red brick dressings, and the white woodwork of the fenestration. Some schools had occasional embellishments in terracotta or brick panelling. This “bold, sensible, picturesque, and adaptable” (Girouard 1977, 70) “board school style”, as it was termed by Goodhart-Rendel (1953, 163), became synonymous with buildings of education throughout the closing decades of the 19th century.

Despite **St. Peter’s School, Yoxall** 1869 (AMP 43) (Plate 19) being an early example or forerunner to the board school style with its decorated gables, high segmental and flat arch windows, and large hall, many if not all of the schools built in Staffordshire in the 1870s and 1880s were built in different styles. A number of these such as **All Saints Primary School** 1873 (AMP 48), **Victoria** 1874 (AMP 54), **Talbot First School** 1877 (AMP 61) (Plate 23), **Gentleshaw Primary School** 1878 (AMP 62) (Plate 24), and **Ilam Primary School** 1880 (AMP 69), continued to be built in or contained elements of the gothic style. Whilst others such as **St. Margaret’s Junior School** 1870 (AMP 44), **The Richard Clarke School** 1870 (AMP 46), **Hutchinson Memorial First School** 1874 (AMP 51), and the **Valley Primary School** 1875 (AMP 58) contain Tudor elements of style.

In spite of this slow adoption of the ‘Queen Anne’ or board school style, many of these schools were being constructed in the standard board school plan, with a central assembly hall and classrooms to three sides (Figs 6 to 9). The first true board schools in Staffordshire were urban phenomena, this is presumably where the school boards had most influence. The earliest phase of **Lansdowne Infants School** 1881 (AMP 72) (Fig 6, Plate 25) appears to be the first true board school constructed in Staffordshire, this was followed by **Leek First School** 1885 (AMP 74) (Plate 26), and **Dosthill Primary** 1887 (AMP 77) (Fig 7) which are similar in style and plan. Many of the schools built in the 1890s were constructed in this style, many of which have a distinct urban character. The vast majority of these such as **Huntington Primary School** 1890 (AMP 85), **Ellison Primary School** 1894 (AMP 86) (Fig 8), **Moorgate Primary School** 1894 (AMP 88), and **Churchfields Primary School** 1901 (AMP 96) (Plate 27) had reduced the Queen Anne Style to the simple goodness that Robson had advocated” (Nuttgens 1984, 18).

4.3 Local Education Authority Era 1902-1920

The highly influential School Boards continued until 1902 when Local Education Authorities replaced them. The Education Act saw the abolition of the School Boards, the replacement of County and County Borough Councils by Local Education Authorities 1902, and that any

remaining voluntary schools were given to state aid. These Local Education Authorities were responsible for the provision of state elementary and secondary education. They also had the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of their own schools, and for the provision of grants to existing grammar schools. Staffordshire was to play a key role in the creation of a new 'type' of school building.

By the turn of the century, due in-part to limited funds, the light and airy 'Queen Anne' board school style was being replaced by a "more austere and formulaic" style (English Heritage 2007, 4). A great debate took place as to the suitability of the 'central hall' schools much espoused by the School Boards and by Felix Clay, the Chief Architectural advisor to the Local Education Authorities. In his book "Modern School Buildings" Clay notes "it seems difficult to see how this plan can be much improved upon" (1902, 170). It was at this stage that doctors became more and more involved in the design and planning of school buildings. This medical involvement was pioneered in Staffordshire. From 1902 all plans for new school buildings in the county were submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health, George Reid, who, along with John Hutchings, the Architect to the Education Committee of Staffordshire, influenced by recent developments in hospital design and planning, advocated the move from a central hall with no through ventilation and light admittance from one side only, to a pavilion plan of classrooms, opening from well lit corridors with through ventilation. This departure was widely criticised by Felix Clay and the Board of Education. However, Reid's crusade for a complete revolution in the planning of school buildings was gathering apace. In concert, Hutchings' counterpart in Derbyshire, George Widdows "campaigning vigorously to win round the National Board of Education to his way of thinking for improving daylighting, ventilation and heating for the greater health and well-being of children rather than the constructional economics or the convenience of the teaching and supervisory staff" (DCC 2004, 1). The government finally relented and in 1907 allowed Reid and Hutchings to build two 'pavilion' schools as an experiment, (unfortunately the first of these at Darlaston now stands outside the current study area, the other is possibly at **Chase Terrace** 1906 (AMP 108) (Fig 12, Plate 30). These and further 'experiments' by Widdows in Derbyshire proved to be a success, and Widdows was eventually able to boast "that as a result of the work of medical officers of health (and George Reid in particular), by 1914 'our English schools had maintained a distinctive character which was known the world over'" (Seaborne and Lowe 1977, 76). Widdows was later to improve on Reid's veranda or pavilion plan, and create his own 'marching corridor' plan which encouraged exercise. The Board of Education had at last acknowledged the replacement of the central hall by "single storied groups of rooms, arranged to let the sun and air into every corner" (Seaborne and Lowe 1977, 77). After 1914 the more spacious and airy pavilion school was widely adapted and was continued to be utilised up until the Second World War.

Staffordshire was at the forefront of this 'revolution' in school design. The move away from the central hall type school is quite apparent in the post 1902 school buildings. The schools constructed prior to 1906 such as at **Chadsmoor** 1903 (AMP 99) **William Amory** 1903 (AMP 102) (Fig 10, Plate 29), **May Bank** 1904 (AMP 105), and **St. Leonard's** 1905 (AMP 106) (Fig 11) which was constructed in the Arts and Crafts Style, harked back to the board school period for their plan forms. From 1906 onwards the newly constructed schools were displaying a new distinct plan form, the 'veranda' type.

It is unfortunate that George Reid's and John Hutchings' initial attempt at this new 'style' now lies outside the current administrative county of Staffordshire, however a number of early examples remain in existence. The style of architecture used in these buildings could be described as neo-vernacular; each of these was constructed in red brick, was single storey, with high windows on either side of the classroom, and corridors in between each classroom, which were arranged linearly to achieve even levels of light and ventilation. Each also appears to have had open verandas or corridors to one side. What is striking about these schools is the

regularity of the plan form from one school to another. Four of the best examples of this type of school at **Chase Terrace** 1906 (AMP 108) (Fig 12, Plate 30), **St. Mary's** 1907 (AMP 110) (Fig 13, Plate 31), **Kingsfield** 1908 (AMP 42) (Fig 14), and **Chase Terrace Technology College** 1911 (AMP 123) (Fig 15) display great similarities in their plan form, and in the form of decoration used. These were so distinctive that they were to be coined the 'Staffordshire Schools'. As with the Board Schools, a new type of school was being created, this time Staffordshire was of the forefront of this innovation.

4.4 Grammar Schools

The vast majority of the historic schools assessed in this study, are primary/elementary schools, and are single storey buildings. Those secondary schools included in the study tended to be former Grammar Schools. It is likely that this is due to the fact that secondary education was not available for all until the early/mid 20th-century. As it appears that none of the elementary schools was converted for secondary school usage, it can be concurred that the schools display a continuity of a function that has continued on into the 21st-century.

The former Staffordshire Grammar Schools have a rich history, and have been constructed to the highest quality, in the *en vogue* architectural style of the day, and with the best quality materials. These are on the whole multi-storey buildings, and now occupy prominent positions on campus-like grounds. The oldest surviving Grammar School building is at **Thomas Alleyne's High School** 1784 (AMP 3) (Plate 2), which was constructed in the Georgian style on a school site which was founded in 1558. **Brewood Middle School** 1857 (AMP 32) (Plate 14) which is an excellent example of a mid 19th-century grammar school can trace its foundations back to the early 18th-century. **The Chetwynd Centre** 1866 (AMP 40) and **Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School** 1860s (AMP 41) (Plate 18) are two fine expositions of the Victorian gothic style, whilst **King Edward VI School** 1902 (AMP 98) (Plate 28) is an interesting composition of Edwardian style and design.

5 FURTHER ASSESSMENT

The overriding aim of this extensive assessment was to provide a broad brush appraisal of all of the schools within Staffordshire County Council's ownership so that the information can then be integrated with other social, economic and environmental data to shape and inform the emerging renewal strategy. This understanding of the evolution and development of Staffordshire's historic school buildings has to an extent helped identify those buildings or building types requiring further detailed intensive assessment and assisted in formulating recording priorities for historic school buildings in Staffordshire.

Any recommendations for future intensive assessment must be qualified by noting that each school building is a 'visible symbol' of the educational conceptions of its time, and that just as when they were constructed they form a highly significant part of the local fabric and landscape, and are "frequently the most important buildings after the parish church" (English Heritage 2005a, 1).

It is also important to note that any further recording should be site specific and relative to the scale of the scheme of works proposed to the Planning Department for that particular school. On assessing the impact of the scale of works to the historic building and by utilising the understanding of the building/building type provided here and in the future phases of this study, the Historic Buildings Officer or Archaeological Officer should be able to recommend

what level of recording is appropriate. These levels of recording have been outlined in English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. These levels are Level 1, which is essentially a 'basic visual record' of the building; Level 2 which is a 'descriptive record'; Level 3, which is an 'analytical record'; and Level 4, which is a 'comprehensive analytical record'. Where questions regarding the significance of a building or elements of a building arise, the significance criteria noted in section 3.4.4 above should be adhered to.

With regard to recording priorities for individual school buildings and school types, it was difficult to pinpoint specific schools for further intensive recording without knowing the individual mitigating reasons that would necessitate recording, i.e. the future proposed scheme of works for each building. However some distinct issues have arisen;

5.1 A Case for Listing.

Whilst the majority of the early, i.e. pre-1850 historic school buildings in Staffordshire have been listed, and therefore are statutorily protected, some of the pre-1850 schools such as **Flash**, and **Bishop Rawle** do not have this statutory protection, yet appear to be in a good state of completion and condition externally.

5.2 Thematic Survey

Staffordshire has some fine examples of buildings constructed in different architectural styles such as neo-gothic, neo-Tudor, and in the Board School style. It may be a worthwhile exercise to carry out more in-depth thematic surveys of the development of these styles in a Staffordshire context. This holistic approach would help provide an even better understanding of these school types, and would greatly assist in apportioning significance at the planning stage.

5.3 Reid's 'Staffordshire Schools'.

Staffordshire played an extremely important part in the formulation of a new type of school building that was to prevail for much of the first half of the last century. George Reid's and John Hutchings' veranda, or 'Staffordshire Schools' were extremely innovative and were in essence a sea change in the provision of education premises in this country and throughout much of the western world. The current assessment has found that very little previous work, neither academic nor recording, has been carried out on these schools. These have already been altered and added in the course of their lifetime, and it should be made a priority to put in place a scheme of recording for at least the earliest or best surviving examples of this type. An integrated thematic survey of these buildings put in their national context would be a very useful resource, and a case could be put for the listing of some of these structures before they are further altered and changed.

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7.3 Cartographic Sources

The relevant historic Ordnance Survey maps were consulted with regard to each school.

7.4 Internet Resources

<http://www.amp.staffordshire.gov.uk>

<http://www.bsf.gov.uk/>

<http://imagesofengland.org.uk>

<http://www.staffspasttrack.org.uk>



Fig.1

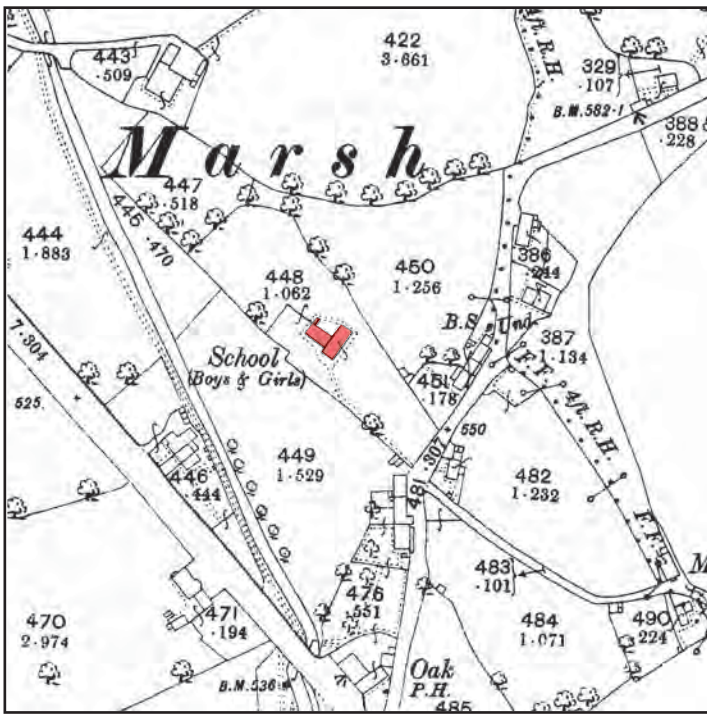


Fig.2

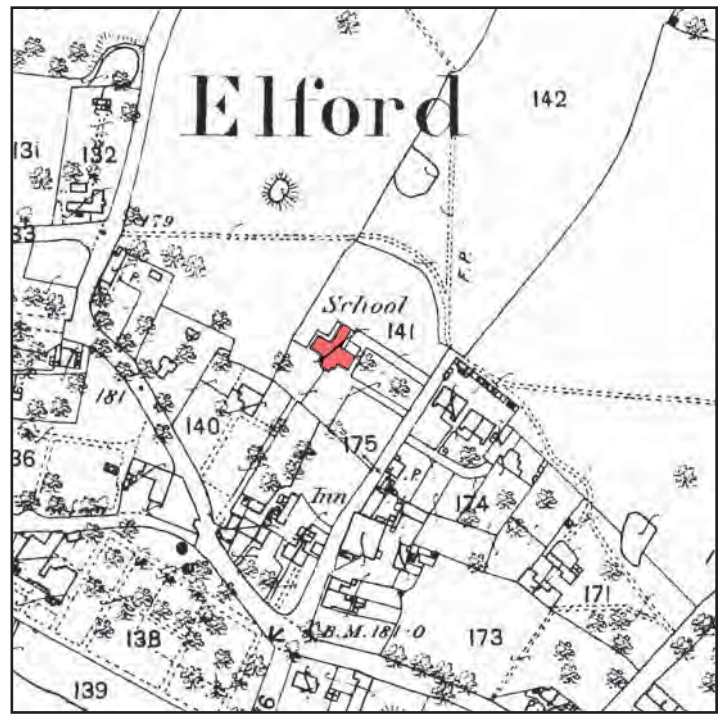


Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6



Fig.7

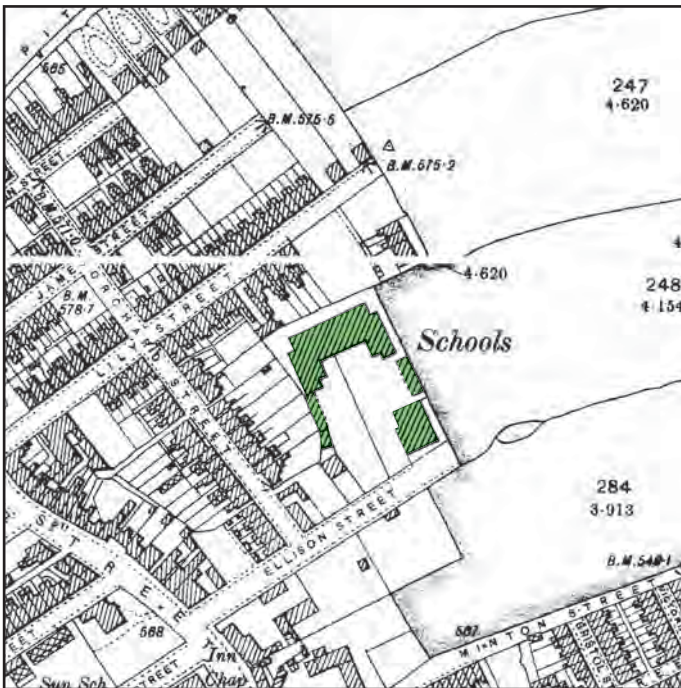


Fig.8

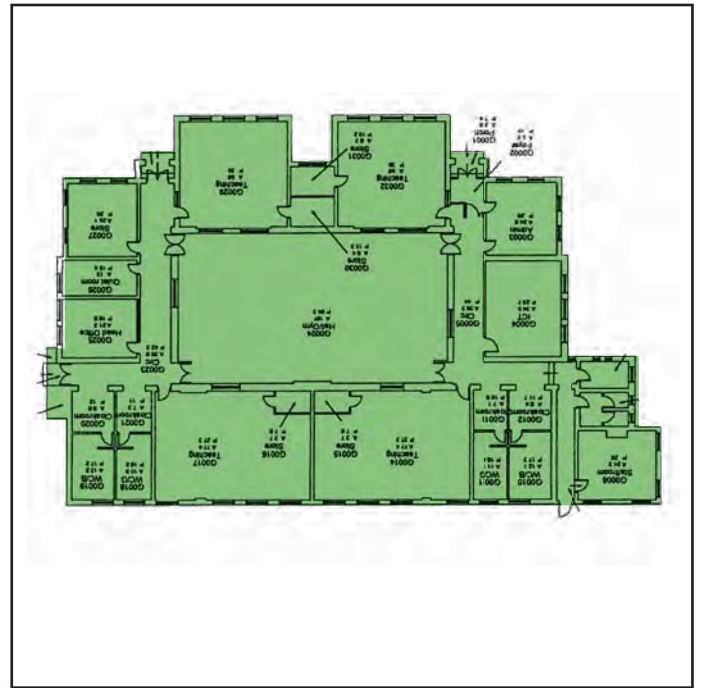


Fig.9

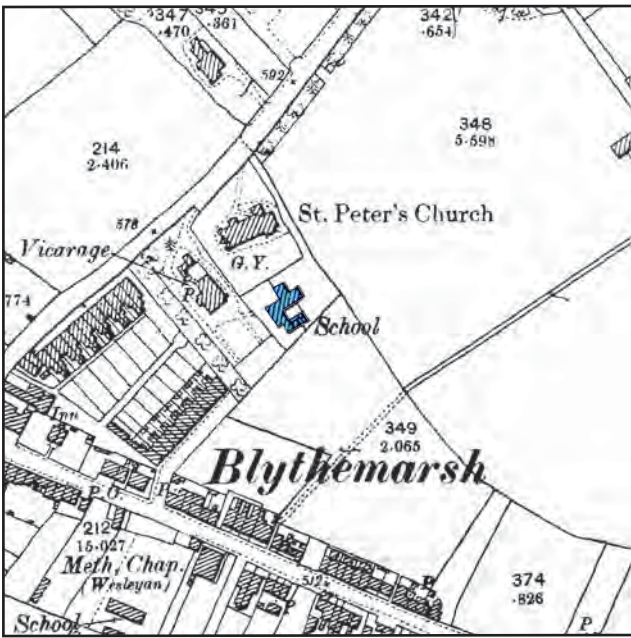


Fig.10

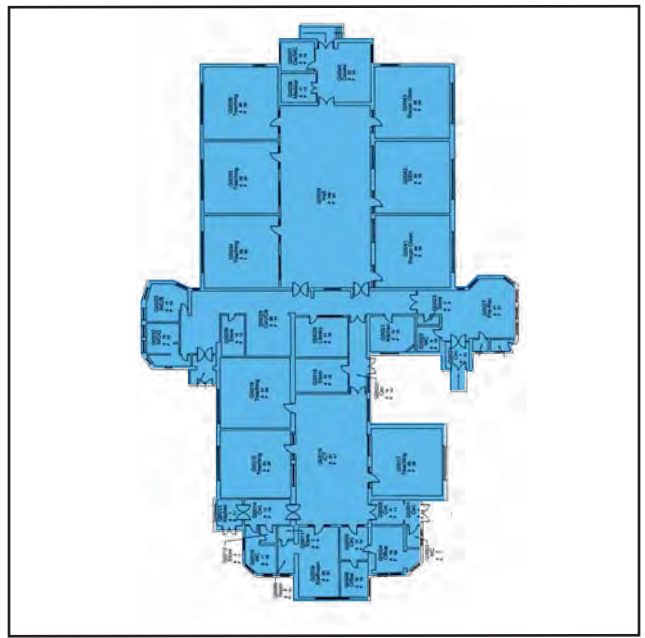


Fig.11

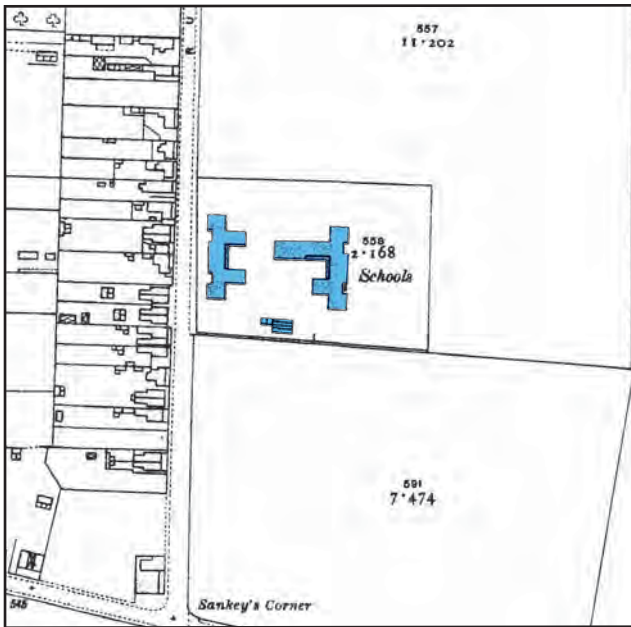


Fig.12

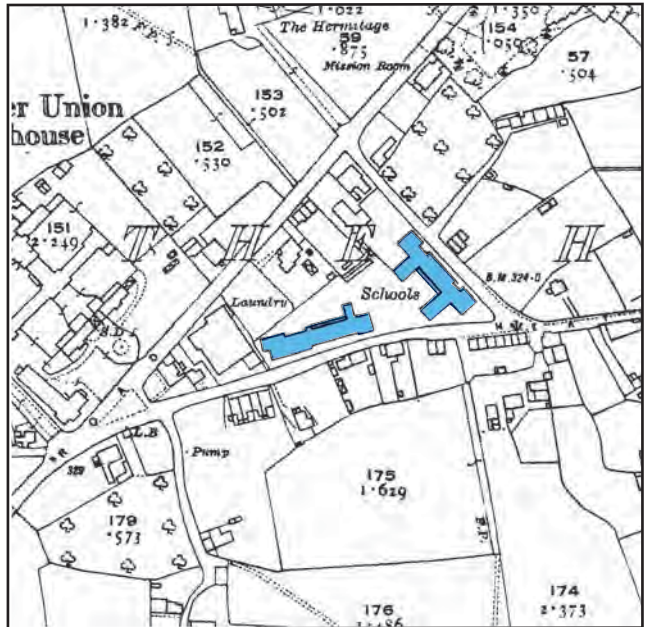


Fig.13



Fig.14

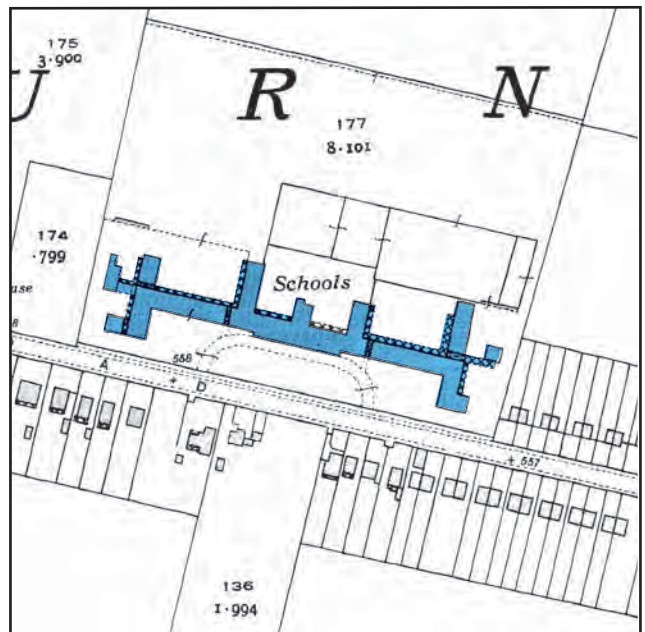


Fig.15



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10



Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20



Plate 21



Plate 22



Plate 23



Plate 24



Plate 25



Plate 26



Plate 27



Plate 28



Plate 29



Plate 30



Plate 31



Plate 32



Plate 33



Plate 34



Plate 35



Plate 36



Plate 37

Appendix 1

	School	Address 1	Address 2	Date
1	Loxley Hall School	Stafford Road	Loxley	1607
2	Rushton CE(VC) Primary School	Rushton Spencer	Macclesfield	1772
3	Thomas Alleyne's High School	Dove Bank	Uttoxeter	1784
4	Flash CE(VC) Primary School	Quarnford	Buxton	1814
5	The Richard Crosse CE(VA) Primary School	Lichfield Road	Kings Bromley	1815
6	Colwich CE(VC) Primary School	Main Road	Colwich	1827
7	Ravensmead Primary School	Chapel Street	Bignall End	1838
8	St. Giles Catholic Primary School	Charles Street	Cheadle	1838
9	The Richard Heathcote Community Primary School	The Drive	Alsagers Bank	1839
10	Clayton Hall Business and Language College	Clayton Lane	Newcastle	1840
11	Bishop Rawle CE(VA) Primary School	Royal Walk	Cheadle	1843
12	The Faber Catholic Primary School - Detached Playi	Cotton	Stoke-on-Trent	1843
13	The Faber Catholic Primary School	Cotton Lane	Cotton	1847
14	Walton Hall Community Special School	Walton Hall	Eccleshall	1848
15	Abbot Beyne School - Evershed	Linnell Building	Osborne Street	1850
16	Abbot Beyne School - Linnell	Linnell Building	Osborne Street	1850
17	Needwood CE(VA) Primary School	Yoxall Road	Newborough	1850
18	St. John the Baptist Catholic (A) Pri Sch, Alton D	Castle Hill	Alton	1850
19	St. Paul's CE(VC) Primary School	Garden Street	Stafford	1850
20	The Henry Prince CE(C) First School	Main Road	Mayfield	1850
21	Westwood College	Westwood Park	Leek	1850
22	Cicely Haughton Community Special School	Westwood Manor	Wetley Rocks	1851
23	Betley CE(VC) Primary School	Church Lane	Betley	1854
24	St. Filumena's Catholic Primary School	Caverswall	Blythe Bridge	1854
25	St. Margaret's CE(VC) Junior School	Knutton Road	Wolstanton	1854
26	Great Wood Primary School, Tean - Upper	Vicarage Road	Upper Tean	1855
27	St. John the Baptist Catholic (A) Pri Sch, Alton	Castle Hill	Alton	1855
28	All Saints CE(VA) Primary School	School Lane	Bednall	1856
29	Howard Primary School	The Square	Elford	1856
30	All Saints CE(VC) First School	Church Leigh	Leigh	1857
31	Brewood CE(C) Middle School - Detached Playing	School Road	Brewood	1857
32	Brewood CE(VC) Middle School	School Road	Brewood	1857
33	St. Michael's CE(VC) Primary School	Sturgeons Hill	Lichfield	1859
34	St. Michael's CE(VC) Primary School - Annexe	Sturgeons Hill	Lichfield	1859
35	Betley CE(VC) Primary School - Detached	Church Lane	Betley	1860

	Playing Fi			
36	Holy Trinity CE(C) Primary School	Wetmore Road	Burton-on-Trent	1860
37	St. Peter's CE(VA) Primary School	School Lane	Caverswall	1861
38	St. Leonard's CE(VC) First School	School Lane	Dunston	1862
39	St. Mary's CE(VA) Primary School	Bellamour Way	Colton	1862
40	Chetwynd Centre	Newport Road	Stafford	1866
41	Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School	Ashby Road	Tamworth	1867
42	Anson CE(VA) Primary School, Great Haywood	Main Road	Great Haywood	1868
43	Yoxall St. Peter's CE(VC) Primary School	King Street	Yoxall	1869
44	St. Margaret's CE(C) Junior School - Annexe	Knutton Road	Wolstanton	1870
45	St. Saviour's CE(VC) Primary School	Congleton Road	Talke	1870
46	The Richard Clarke First School	School House Lane	Abbots Bromley	1870
47	Havergal CE(VC) Primary School	School Lane	Shareshill	1872
48	All Saints CE(C) Primary School	Tatenhill Lane	Rangemore	1873
49	Castle Primary School	Mow Cop Road	Mow Cop	1874
50	Cooper Perry Primary School		Seighford	1874
51	Hutchinson Memorial CE(A) First School	Uttoxeter Road	Checkley	1874
52	Mary Howard CE(VC) Primary School	School Lane	Edingale	1874
53	St. Chad's CE(VC) Primary School	Westbeech Road	Pattingham	1874
54	Victoria Community School	Victoria Road	Burton-on-Trent	1874
55	St. Peter's CE(A) First School Alton - Detached PI	Town Head	Alton	1875
56	Thomas Barnes Primary School	School lane	Hopwas	1875
57	Thomas Barnes Primary School - Detached Playing	School lane	Hopwas	1875
58	Valley Primary School	School Drive	Oakamoor	1875
59	Heath Hayes Primary School	Wimblebury Road	Heath Hayes	1876
60	Sir John Offley CE(VC) Primary School	Izaak Walton Way	Madeley	1876
61	Talbot First School	Church Lane	Kingstone	1877
62	Gentleshaw Primary School	Darlings Lane	Gentleshaw	1878
63	Gentleshaw Primary School - Detached Playing	Darlings Lane	Gentleshaw	1878
64	Springvale Primary School - Detached Playing Field	Girton Road	Cannock	1878
65	Thursfield Primary School	Chapel Lane	Harriseahead	1879
66	Blackfriars Special School - Main Site	Priory Road	Newcastle	1880
67	Blackfriars Special School - Post 16 Site	Priory Road	Newcastle	1880
68	Dilhorne Endowed CE(CA) Primary School	Godley Lane	Dilhorne	1880
69	Ilam CE(VA) Primary School	Ilam		1880
70	Wightwick Hall School	Tinacre Hill	Wightwick	1880
71	Hassell Community Primary School	Barracks Road	Newcastle	1881
72	Lansdowne Infants School	Goodman Street	Burton-on-Trent	1881

73	St. Michael's CE(VA) First School	Market Place	Penkridge	1883
74	Leek First School	East Street	Leek	1885
75	Thomas Russell Infants School	Station Road	Barton under Needwood	1885
76	Christ Church CE(VC) First School	Northesk Street	Stone	1887
77	Dosthill Primary	High Street	Dosthill	1887
78	Horninglow Infants School	Horninglow Road North	Burton-on-Trent	1887
79	Alleyne's High School, Stone	Oulton Road	Stone	1888
80	Shobnall Primary School	Shobnall Road	Burton-on-Trent	1888
81	West Hill Primary	High Mount Street	Hednesford	1888
82	Short Street Community Infants School	Short Street	Stapenhill	1889
83	CEDARS Pupil Referral Centre	Wall Lane	Cheddleton	1890
84	Horton Lodge Comm. Spec. Sch. & Key Learning Cent.	Rudyard	Leek	1890
85	Huntington Primary School	Stafford Road	Huntington	1890
86	Ellison Primary School	Ellison Street	Wolstanton	1894
87	Ellison Primary School - Detached Playing Field	Ellison Street	Wolstanton	1894
88	Moorgate Community Primary School	Hospital Street	Tamworth	1894
89	St. Peter's CE(A) First School	Town Head	Alton	1894
90	All Saints CE(VC) Primary School	School Road	Trysull	1895
91	John Wheeldon Primary School	Corporation Street	Stafford	1895
92	St. Giles' & St. George's CE(VC) Primary	St Paul's Road	Newcastle	1895
93	St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Hednesford	Hill Top	Hednesford	1897
94	Manor Primary School	Drayton Lane	Drayton Bassett	1898
95	Church Eaton Endowed (VA) Primary School	High Street	Church Eaton	1899
96	Churchfields Primary School	School Street	Chesterton	1901
97	Millfield Primary School	Coleshill Street	Fazeley	1901
98	King Edward VI School	Upper St. John Street	Lichfield	1902
99	Chadsmoor CE(VC) Junior School	Burns Street	Chadsmoor	1903
100	John Wheeldon Primary School - Detached Playing	Corporation Street	Stafford	1903
101	Ravensmead Primary School - Detached Playing Field	Chapel Street	Bignall End	1903
102	St. Bartholomew's CE(VC) Primary School	Buxton Road	Longnor	1903
103	The Meadows Primary School	Newcastle Road	Madeley Heath	1903
104	The William Amory Primary School	Stallington Road	Blythe Bridge	1903
105	May Bank Infants School	Basford Park Road	Newcastle	1904
106	St. Leonard's Primary School	St. Leonard's Avenue	Stafford	1905

107	St. Leonard's Primary School - Detached Playing Fi	St. Leonard's Avenue	Stafford	1905
108	Chase Terrace Primary School	Rugeley Road	Burntwood	1906
109	St. Mary's CE(A) First School - Detached PF	The Heath	Uttoxeter	1907
110	St. Mary's CE(VA) First School	Heath Road	Uttoxeter	1907
111	Hilltop Primary School	Coalpit Hill	Talke	1908
112	Kingsfield First School	Gunn Street	Biddulph	1908
113	Moor First School	School Lane	Biddulph Moor	1908
114	St. Werburgh's CE(VA) Primary School	Holt Lane	Kingsley	1908
115	John of Rolleston Primary School - Alderbrook Site	Chapel Lane	Rolleston on Dove	1909
116	John of Rolleston Primary School - Sherbourne Site	School Lane	Rolleston on Dove	1909
117	Reginald Mitchell Primary School	Congleton Road	Butt Lane	1909
118	Richard Wakefield CE(VC) Primary School	Burton Street	Tutbury	1909
119	Wood Lane Primary School	Apedale Road	Bignall End	1909
120	Christ Church CE(VC) Primary School, Lichfield	Christ Church Lane	Lichfield	1910
121	St. Anne's CE(VC) Primary School	St. Anne's Vale	Brown Edge	1910
122	St. Anne's CE(VC) Primary School - DPF	St. Anne's Vale	Brown Edge	1910
123	Chase Terrace Technology College	Bridge Cross Road	Chase Terrace	1911
124	Chasetown Community School (Special School)	Church Street	Chasetown	1911
125	Knypersley First School, Biddulph	Newpool Road	Knypersley	1911
126	Dove First School	Dove Lane	Rocester	1913
127	Cheadle Primary School	The Avenue	Cheadle	1914
128	Henry Chadwick Community School	School Lane	Hill Ridware	1914
129	Sir Thomas Boughey High School	Station Road	Halmerend	1914
130	The Croft Primary School	Rugeley Road	Armitage	1914
131	St. Joseph & St. Teresa Catholic Primary School	High Street	Chasetown	1918
132	Great Wood Primary School, Tean - Lower	Vicarage Road	Upper Tean	1919

Appendix 2

Numbers in brackets correspond with those given for all 119 schools in the updated AMP database.

1 (2). Rushton CE (VC) Primary School, Rushton Spencer, Macclesfield.

Year Opened: 1772

Description:

The initial phase of building at this school is rectangular in plan. It is vernacular in style with some classical elements such as kneelers to the gable. This one-storey structure is of coursed rubble sandstone, and has two bays of cut stone mullioned windows to the side and one to the gable end. This was added to in 1894 with another rectangular-in-plan structure, which abuts and is perpendicular to the first phase, forming a stylised 'L' shape in plan. This one-storey structure is of red brick laid in stretcher bond with a stone plinth and has 5 bays of stone headed windows to the front, one of which is blind. The current plan form was completed with the addition of the main entrance in the 1990s.

2 (3). Thomas Alleyne's High School, Dove Bank, Uttoxeter.

Year Opened: 1784

Description:

There are two Georgian period buildings extant on this school site which can trace its foundations back to the mid-16th-century. In addition to these buildings are a series of structures ranging in date from the mid to late 19th-century to the late 20th-century. One of these Georgian buildings is listed as a Grade II building; this was the former Headmaster's house. It is of red brick laid in Flemish bond. This is a two-storey, five-bay building with flat headed windows with wedged keystone. Two bays at the rear are blind. There are three projecting stone-capped gables to each return. To one side of this is a mid to late 19th-century chapel building. This is of red brick laid in Flemish bond and embellished stone window surrounds, plinth course, and strings. This is gable ended with a stone bellcote at one gable. It is roughly cruciform shape in plan. The other Georgian building is a three-storey with basement seven bay building. This is rendered with decorative plasterwork and painted alternate quoins. Each window is flat headed with shaped stone keystones, and contains a multipane sash window. The central window on the second floor has a swan neck/scrolled pediment above. The rear is plainer with a stone addition, and segmental arch windows. This building is adjoined at either side by mid to late 20th-century school buildings.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk.

CHURCH STREET 1. 1756 (North West Side) Alleyne's Grammar School, School House [formerly listed as Alleyne's Grammar School, Headmaster's House] SK 0933 1/17 24.10.50. II 2. C17 with mid C18 front. Red brick; 2 storeys; 5 sash windows with flat brick arches and moulded and rusticated stone keyblocks. Plain wood architrave to central door with similar treatment. Stone capped gable ends; 1 modern dormer; moulded wood eaves cornice; old slate roof. Modern school buildings adjoin.

3 (4). Flash CE(VC) Primary School, Quarnford, Buxton.

Year Opened: 1814

Description:

The primary phase of construction at this school was built in 1814. This is a single storey building and is 'T' shaped in plan and constructed with rubble stone roughly laid to courses. The next phase was constructed in 1814 and is square in plan and constructed of the same material. There are mid-20th century extensions and additions and a further addition of 1999 following a fire which destroyed much of the interior. The original building consists of two sections with three gable ends, each with shaped kneelers and fleur de lys finials. Each of these has large square headed windows. One of this is obscured by a later addition. The principal side elevation has two bays of large square headed windows. Much of the side elevations are obscured by later additions. The 1914 addition is joined to the initial building by a recent build. This 1914 building is a two-storey structure with a hipped tiled roof. All original windows have been replaced with upvc windows.

4 (6). Colwich CE(VC) Primary School, Main Road, Colwich, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1827 (Possibly 1860)

Description:

This Jacobean-in style Grade II listed school building is of red brick laid in Flemish bond. It was originally a stylised 'L' shape in plan. The principal façade of this 1-storey structure with attic consists of 3 projecting gable ends linked by two 1-bay sections. The gable ends have alternating stone quoins, stone copings and shaped ball finials. Each window is square-headed with mullions and transoms. On the right hand gable is a stone tablet with a coat of arms of Charlotte Sparrow, formerly of Bishton Hall, who endowed the school. The current plan form was completed by early 20th-century additions to the rear. The remainder of the school is set apart from this building in a mid 20th-century structure.

Pevsner dates the school building to 1860 and notes that is by Christian. This is corroborated by the listed building description.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk.

Church of England 1. Primary School 2385 SK 02 SW 2/42 II 2. 1860. Red brick and stone dressings; E-shaped on plan with projecting gabled bays; 4+3+3+3+4 stone mullion windows, the central and right-hand bay having double transomed the rest being single-transomed; quoins to all angles; stone-coped gables with ball- head finials; right-hand gable has stone tablet with arms of Charlotte Sparrow, formerly of Bishton Hall, who endowed the school; doorway on east side with gabled porch; plain eaves; tiles.

5 (8). St. Giles Catholic Primary School, Charles Street, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1838/1841

Description:

This Grade II listed school by A.W.N. Pugin is adjacent to his masterpiece St. Giles Church. It is gothic in style and is of red brick laid in Flemish bond. It originally appears to have been 'I'-shaped in plan, but now mid to late 20th-century extension/additions to the rear and side, which includes the addition of a covered corridor to the rear. It has an asymmetrical front with a utilitarian back wing. The main façade is of 2 storeys, and 6 bays divided by stone capped buttresses, each window at ground-floor level consists of four trefoil headed lights, whilst those on the first floor consist of three. The bell tower to the side has a pyramidal roof.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk.

CHEADLE C.P. BANK STREET (south side) 11/26 St. Giles R. C. Primary School GV II School. 1841-6 by A. W. N. Pugin. Red brick with stone dressings; tiled roof with crested ridge and verge parapets. Castellated triple-shafted stack to right-hand apex. Two-storey, six-bay front divided by stone-capped two-stage buttresses with three-light stone dressed windows to upper floor over four-light to ground floor, all with trefoil heads; slightly set away from the right hand end: a bell tower with pyramidal two-stage lead roof with timber framing to the bellcote and trefoil-headed window to first floor. The entrance bay projects under a low catslide roof between school and tower. Pent roof running flush to right clasps front of tower. The north front is highly asymmetrical and in contrast to the body of the building. A Tudor-arch first-floor window is set over pointed-arch entrance with doors set well back into reveal. W. G. Short: Pugin's Gem: A History of St. Giles Catholic Church, Cheadle, Staffordshire 1981, p.19.

6 (11). Bishop Rawle CE (VA) Primary School, Royal Walk, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1843

Description:

This educational-gothic-in-style school is reminiscent of a large chapel with a bellcote and tracery windows. It is gable ended with a pitched slate roof, and was originally rectangular in plan. The principal elevation is single storey with 12 bays of high square headed windows with splayed cut stone sills. The building itself is constructed with red brick laid in a stretcher-type bond. Cut stone is used for decoration on features such as alternating quoins, plinth course, coping, and for the quatrefoil tracery window at the exposed gable end. The windows have been replaced with uPVC frames. There is an early 20th-century extension to the side in red brick, this is gable ended with projecting brick eaves, and a large four centred arch window with keystone. There are mid to late 20th-century extensions to the side and rear.

7 (13). The Faber Catholic Primary School, Cotton Lane, Cotton, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1847

Description:

There are two main distinct phases of construction at this school. The original school building is of ashlar stone and assumes the appearance of a house with some tudor/gothic detailing. The

principle elevation has two storeys with attic and has three bays. The windows are square-headed with multipane lights. The main doorway has a pointed arch head and has another window above. Gable dormer windows project from the tiled roof; these are accompanied by a bellcote and chimney at each end. The other main phase of construction abuts the earlier structure to the side. This is of a mid to late 19th-century appearance and appears on the 1881 O.S. map. This is of red brick laid in Flemish bond with stone embellishments such as plinth course, coping and window surrounds. The principal elevation of this has five bays, each of which are divided by a stone coped brick buttress. Four of these windows have stone mullions and stone square-headed surrounds. The other is larger and contains a bipartite sash window. A shed dormer window projects from the tiled roof. There are two extensions to the rear. One of which has an early 20th-century date, the other is of a late 20th-century construction. The former is rendered and has segmental arch casement windows. There is an ashlar toilet block in the playground to the rear.

8 (15). Abbot Beyne School-Evershed, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1950s

Description:

According to AMP database 1850- but no evidence on site- only 1950s buildings.

9 (16). Abbot Beyne School-Linnell, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1850

Description:

The main school buildings are a figure of eight plan dating from the mid to late 1920s. The sixth form centre building on the site was constructed in 1850. This was originally called The Woodlands, and was a private residence until 1928. This is domestic Victorian in style. It is of red brick laid in Flemish bond with blue brick plinth course, and cut embellishments such as window sills, and string course. It is rectangular/square in plan with offshoots. It is of two storeys in height and has an oversailing hipped slate roof. The principal elevation is of five bays with original twelve pane sash windows. The main entrance, which is to the side of this elevation is covered by two stone coped arches set on squared columns. The exposed side elevation has two canted bay windows on the ground floor and two flat headed windows above. The rear is partially covered by 20th-century additions; this also has a canted bay window. The other side abuts a late 20th-century new build.

10 (19). St. Paul's CE (VC) Primary School, Garden Street, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1850

Description:

This was undergoing a programme of extensive renovation during the site visit. There are two buildings on site; the historic structure and an early 21st century one. The historic building is educational-gothic in style. It is of red brick laid in Flemish bond. The renovations have removed two small buildings that abutted the main building. The building is comprised of three rectangular-in plan blocks which abut each other forming a stylised 'U' shape in plan. These appear roughly contemporary with each other. The principle block has been subject to large scale renovation, the roof has been removed and the interior gutted. This is gable-ended with

three bays; two square-headed windows flank a pointed arch central window. The apex of the gable is extended to form a projecting chimney, which has blue brick tumbling in decoration. The block to the side of this has six bays, five of which have high square headed windows with Upvc frames. Each bay is divided by a stone coped brick buttress. The pitched slate roof rises from dentilated eaves. Each gable end of this contains an oeil-de-boeuf window, one of which has a cut stone quatrefoil decoration with stone hood mould, whilst the other has been infilled with brick and a modern casement window.

The other block was inaccessible due to construction works.

11 (20). The Henry Prince CE (C) First School, Main Road, Mayfield, Ashbourne.

Year Opened: 1850

Description:

This is vernacular in style with tudor/gothic elements. It is of rusticated ashlar stone. The school was originally 'T' shaped in plan with gable ended terminals. This plan has been altered by the addition of stone and brick flat roof structures in the mid 20th-century. Each roof is pitched with alternating fish scale tiles and alternating crested ridge tiles. All of the windows have splayed square heads and sills, apart from those to one side which has a round headed arch window with mullion and transom and a decorative stone hood moulding. Some of the gable ends have plain oeil-de-boeuf windows. Each window has been replaced with Upvc frames.

The nursery school is part of a mid 19th-century two storey house which uses similar materials and decoration.

12 (24). St. Filumena's Catholic Primary School, Caverswall, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1854

Description:

The majority of this school is made up of mid-20th century flat-roof construction. However, the main entrance block dates from the mid 19th-century. This is vernacular in style with gothic elements. This gable ended one-storey five-bay structure is rectangular in plan. Apart from one side this building is obstructed by later additions and extensions. This unobstructed elevation, which is of red brick laid in English bond, has four bays of square-headed windows with smooth red/orange brick surrounds. These windows now contain Upvc framing. Plinth level is of splayed blue brick. There is a central projecting chimney stack, with tumbling in detailing, which rises above the pitched tiled roof. The front gable elevation is largely obscured by a late 19th-century/early 20th-century lean-to roof addition. This addition is of a similar style to the rest of the building. Behind and above this on the gable are three lights; two camber headed windows flank a lancet window, above this central window is a cross shaped tie-plate.

13 (27). St. John the Baptist Catholic Primary (A) School, Castle Hill, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1855

Description:

On visiting the school it was discovered that the school was closed down and the buildings had reverted back to into the possession of the Birmingham Diocese and there were no future plans to reopen the building as a school.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk.

ALTON C.P. CASTLE HILL ROAD (North side) SK 0642-0742 13/9 St. John's Preparatory 3/1/67 School (Formerly listed as "The Convent") GV II* House now school. 1847. By A.W.N. Pugin for the 16th Earl of Shrewsbury. Ashlar with edged herringbone tooling; plain tile roofs with crested ridge tiles; ashlar ridge stacks and integral end stacks with octagonal shafts and crenellated caps. Castellated style with Gothic details; L-shaped plan house, chapel attached to the east end to make a T-shaped plan; principal alignment east-west, 2 courtyards to the south. North front: 3-storey, 5-bay main house to the right and 2-storey, 3-bay wing to the left, 4 storey projecting corner towers to left and right, the latter has a pyramidal spire; mainly 2-light mullioned windows to the house, the towers have mainly single-light rectangular loops, the main house has 2-storey bay window to the right and to left of centre; crenellated parapets throughout; chapel set- back to the left of the house. South front: main house to left of 3 storeys and attic on basement with projecting 4-storey left hand corner tower and 2-storey right hand porch, projecting wing attached to the right, single set-back bay to the far right linking the house to the chapel which it partly obscured. Main house: 2:4 bays, transomed windows, those to ground floor have cambered arches, those to first and second floor have flat arches, all have trefoil-headed lights, gabled attic dormers to principal range with paired Caernarvon arch lights; the porch has a pointed door and block stopped hood mould, shield above bearing a rampant lion, first floor window of 2 cinquefoil headed and transomed lights under a square head; crenellated parapets throughout. Right hand wing: 2 storeys on basement; about 6 bays, the east and west sides have square headed transomed windows with cinquefoil headed lights, except those to ground floor west which are 4-centred arch windows of 2 cinquefoil headed lights; the south gable has a corbelled out oriel window to the right with brattished band to a hipped roof, and single-light stair windows to the left, the south-west corner is capped by a turret (Pugin's "look out tower") with pyramidal roof and openings of two 4-centred lights with panelled spandrels. Chapel: taller 2-bay chancel with semi-octagonal east end and moulded eaves cornice to a brightly coloured fishscale tile roof, hipped towards the east; tall slim pointed windows of 2-lights with encircled quatrefoil in the head. Interior: rib- vaulted roof, the ribs springing from wall shafts supported on corbels carved as angels. St. John's Preparatory School is part of an important complex of buildings designed by Pugin for the 16th Earl of Shrewsbury; its site on the edge of a cliff overlooking the Churnet Valley

ALTON C.P. CASTLE HILL ROAD (North side) SK 0642-0742 13/4 Hospital of St. John (Formerly 3/1/67 listed as "The Hospital and School") GV II* Hospital, now convent and school. 1840 to circa 1847. By A.W.N. Pugin. Ashlar with edged herringbone tooling; shaped tile roofs with plain tile bands and crested ridge tiles; ashlar ridge stacks with octagonal shafts and crenellated caps. 3 attached ranges grouped around a roughly square courtyard, entrance (east) range aligned

north-south facing west, north and south ranges aligned east-west, projecting to the west, warden's house attached to the west end of the north range linking it with the Chapel, now the R.C. Church of St. John the Baptist (q.v.). Entrance range: central 2 storey gabled porch with diagonal buttresses, the right hand side of the range has 2 storeys and an attic with storey bands, the left hand side has one storey and attic and single-storey lean-to gallery; 7 bays marked by buttresses, square-headed ground-floor windows with one to three cinquefoil-headed lights, first floor and attic windows to the right are mullioned and of 2 lights, cambered attic windows to left with 2 cinquefoil headed lights, all attic windows within gabled dormers; central pointed door and oriel window above. Left hand range: one storey, 3-bay range with 3-light windows and buttresses at the bay divisions, terminated to the left by the 3-storey tower of the warden's house; the tower has 2 storey buttresses to left and right flanking a central 4-centred doorway. The Chapel, now the R.C. Church of St. John the Baptist (q.v.) is set back to the left. Right hand range: main block of 2 storeys and attic and 6 bays with a slightly lower 2-storey bay attached to the left and a 2-storey gabled tower attached to the right, surmounted by a bellcote with pyramidal steeple; the bay divisions are marked by buttresses, the ground floor windows of the main block are of 3 ogee-headed lights with short supermullions rising to a flat arch, the 2-light first-floor windows are of a similar character but have cambered arches, hipped attic dormers. The Hospital of St. John is part of an important complex of buildings designed by Pugin for the 16th Earl of Shrewsbury. B.O.E. pp. 59-60; C.L. November 24, 1960, pp. 1226-1229.

14 (29). Howard Primary School, The Square, Elford, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1856

Description:

The original 'T' shaped plan form of this well preserved school is easily read. Gable ends form the termination of each end of the 'T'. The school itself is within a conservation area and the early 21st-century extensions are sympathetically placed to the rear. This is tudor/educational-gothic in style with shaped barge boards to the gables and a spire with compass weather vane. It is of red brick laid in English bond with a splayed blue brick plinth course. The principal elevation consists of three distinct sections. The central section is the end of the shaft of the 'T'. This is a gable end with a projecting canted bay window. A spire/bellcote projects above this. The other two sections are set back from this and are identical to each other. These have two flat headed lights and a gable dormer projecting from the tiled roof above. Each of the other gable ends has a flat headed window and a small rectangular light at attic level. The rear is partially obscured by the later additions. The original windows have been replaced lately by sympathetic wooden framed windows of a sensitive style. The interior has suspended ceilings and parquet floors. Stone date stone 1856.

15 (32). Brewood CE (VC) Middle School, School Road, Brewood, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1857

Description:

There are number of different phases of construction at this school. It seems that that the earliest extant phase is from 1857, with further extensions and additions in the late 19th-century, and mid and late 20th-century structures. The earliest phase appears to be a multi-

gabled c. 15 bay house-like three-storey structure constructed with red brick laid in English bond. This is embellished with yellow brick string coursing and alternating yellow brick quoins, and cut stone sills. The stone headed windows have keystones. High chimneys rise above with yellow brick dentilation at the summit. There are two gabled returns, and canted bay windows to the rear. To the side of this is a late 19th-century chapel-like structure with a belltower with pyramidal slate roof and pitched gable ends. This is of red brick laid in English bond, and has blue brick and cut stone decoration such as stone coping on the buttresses, and blue brick string coursing. It is 'T' shaped in plan and has varying styles of stone cut window such as square headed with mullions and transoms, and round headed with mullions. Extensive mid to late 20th-century additions have been constructed to the side and rear of this.

16 (33). St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.

Year Opened: 1960s

Description:

Flat roof structure built in 1960s and mobile buildings of 2004. No buildings pre-date 1920.

17 (34). St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School Annex, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.

Year Opened: 1859

Description:

Originally this school was constructed in two main gothic style blocks; these have been linked by a late 20th-century brick single storey structure. Set away from the main school building is the first of these original blocks. This was a one storey, rectangular in plan, standalone hall constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. This has a pitched gable roof with shaped finials at each end. The principal elevation has four bays of mullioned and transomed windows with cut stone surrounds. These are divided by two-stage brick buttresses with cut stone coping. The elevation is further embellished with a splayed blue brick string course. It must be noted that the other side has no fenestration scheme. The doors on each gable end have cut stone surrounds and slightly pointed arches. There are cut stone quatrefoil oeil-de-bouef windows mid gable. The main building has two distinct sections; the first one is essentially a larger version of the hall with seven bays on the principal elevation. This also has a shed dormer protruding through the alternating plain and fish-scale tile pitched gable roof. There are however windows on each of the gables, one has a four-centred relieving brick arch head, whilst the other is reminiscent of a chapel window with a stone four-centred arch surround and five sections of trefoil headed lights divided by stone mullions. Each gable end also has a stone surround oeil de boeuf at attic level. To the side of this is a red brick bell tower with a spire-like helm roof. This is linked to an 'L' shaped hall-like block of similar decoration to those above. A brief inspection of the interior revealed that much of the original features and plan layout are still present, these include hammer beam style roof structures, and timber and glass partition panelling. Most of the windows also appear to be original. A plaque on the wall states St. Michael's Church of England, Day and Sunday Schools and Parochial Library 1860.

18 (36). Holy Trinity CE (C) Primary School. Wetmore Road, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1860

Description:

This is a grade II listed building. It was built in the Gothic style by architect G.E. Street. It is of red brick laid in English bond with decorative blue brick strings and moulded yellow brick eaves, blue brick plinth course, and it has a slate roof with decorative crested ridge tiles. The original asymmetric plan is easily read as the mid to late 20th-century additions/extensions are quite distinct. Features include varying decoration to gable ends such as terracotta panelling, and lancet style window heads.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk.

HAWKINS LANE 1. 5369 Holy Trinity school and No 6 SK 22 SW 6/57 II 2. 1860. Architect, G E Street. Gothic style. Red brick with stone dressings, blue brick bands and decorative slate roof; 2 large gables with plate tracery windows; square bellcote with gables set diagonally on roof. Attached is a 2-storey house in similar style and of red brick with gables.

19 (39). St. Mary's CE (VA) Primary School, Bellamour Way, Colton, Rugeley.

Year Opened: 1862

Description:

There are three main phases of construction at this site. The principal phase was constructed in 1862; this was followed by extensions and additions in the 1950s and in the year 2000. The original structure is 'L' shaped in plan. It is what could be described as tudor/educational-gothic in style. It is a one storey building of red brick laid in English bond with blue brick string courses, alternating stone quoins, stone heads and sills, and a tiled roof. The principal elevation consists of a projecting central gable, flanked by two bays sections with sash windows. The central gable portion itself consists of two bays, one of which is the main entrance. This is covered by a porch. Above the porch is a clock set in an oeil-de-bouef. A bellcote rises above the pitched tiled roof. Each gable at the terminals of the 'L' contains square headed windows. The rear window contains a decorative lattice window. Much of the rear and side are obstructed by the later extensions and additions.

20 (41). Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School, Ashby Road, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1867

Description:

There are two distinct areas to this school site; the lower area is the modern site with school buildings dating to the mid and late 20th-century. The upper area contains the former Grammar School buildings. The Grammar School buildings date from 1867 and were designed in the Gothic style by Nicholas Joyce of Stafford. A large late 20th/early 21st-century building has been attached to the rear and sides of the earlier school, some of which was destroyed in a fire in 2003. There are two distinct sections to the Grammar School building; one is likely to have been the master's house with room for accommodating boarders, whilst the other was the schoolroom. These are attached to each other in a row and are both constructed with red brick laid in English bond. The master's house is a two storey structure embellished with blue

brick strings and decorative diaper-work, and a cut stone plinth course. This has four bays of square headed sash windows at ground floor level, and has two large round headed windows with blue brick detail and keystones at first floor level flanked on either side by two square headed windows. Above these central windows rises a mid elevation gable which projects above a hipped diapered tile roof. The six bay return is similar in detail and decoration. The schoolroom is a single storey with attic four bay structure. This is embellished with blue brick strings and a cut stone sill course. This has three mid elevation gablets which project above the hipped diaper tile roof. The room is lit by three large sash windows. There is a late 20th-century building to the side and rear.

21 (43). Yoxall St. Peter's CE (VC) Primary School, King Street, Yoxall.

Year Opened: 1868

Description:

Two distinct phases of construction at this site predate 1920. The original school was 'L' shaped in plan and can be described as board school in style. This is of one storey and has four bays on its side elevation. This has three-bay gables at either end. It is of red brick in English bond, and has a blue brick plinth course. Further materials include stone used for sills, and string courses. Raised red brick is utilised for decoration at the gables. The side windows are tall and wide with square heads, whilst at each gable end a tall flat headed window is flanked by two lower segmental arch windows. A bellcote rises above the tiled roof. Two dormer gables rise out of one of the side elevations. Eave lights have been inserted in one of the side elevations. The later addition is of red brick laid in English cross bond. This has a blue brick string course, small flat headed windows, and a shaped stone coped parapet. It is likely this extension is a toilet block. A plaque on the side of this states LAID BY THE HON Mrs MEYNELL INGRAM AD 1896. Flat roofed 1950s and 1960s extensions and additions complete the current plan form.

22 (46). The Richard Clarke First School, School House Lane, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.

Year Opened: 1870

Description:

This Tudor-in style school is roughly cruciform shape in plan. Despite late 20th-century flat roof additions to one side this plan is easily read. This school is of red brick laid in stretcher bond, this is embellished with a splayed cut stone plinth course, cut stone window surrounds and kneelers, some blue brick detailing, and fish scale tiles. Each arm of the cross is terminated with a gable end. Three of these have a tri-partite window with raised stone hood moulding, jambs, sills, mullions, and transoms. The other gable end has a square headed window with a relieving four centred arch of blue and yellow brick. There is a late 19th-century addition abutting this building to the side, this is also of red brick and has a splayed blue brick plinth course, and plain tiled pitch gabled roof. There is also a 1950s wooden prefab building to the rear of the school.

23 (50). Cooper Perry Primary School, Seighford, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1874

Description:

This is vernacular in style with gothic hints. It is constructed with red brick which is laid in English bond and embellished with buff brick diaperwork and detailing. The original building was a stylised 'T' shape in plan. The principal elevation is asymmetrical in appearance. One side of it appears as a house, and possibly was the residence of the original master. This has two storeys and three bays. It has a pitched gable tiled roof with a front facing gable to one side. This has wooden bargeboards and short finial. The windows here have buff brick segmental arches and have splayed stone sills. Buff brick string courses add to the decoration. This section of the building is delineated from the school house by a mid elevation projecting gable. This is similar in decoration; however has a large square headed window and a stone trefoil decoration mid gable. The remainder of this elevation has four bays of large square headed windows; there is a further dormer gable above the second bay. There are further similar gables to the returns and rear. Each of the original window frames have been replaced with aluminium frames. There are late 20th-century/ early 21st-century extensions and additions to the side and rear.

24 (56). Thomas Barnes Primary School, School Lane, Hopwas, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1875

Description:

There are two distinct pre 1920 phases at this school. The earliest dates from 1875; this is rectangular in plan, and is a one storey building. This is of red brick laid in English bond, which is embellished with a splayed blue brick plinth course, and moulded blue brick sills. One of the three windows on the principal elevation is now blocked. These are divided by two stage buttresses with splayed blue brick coping. The exposed gable has three long high square headed windows above which is a blind round arch window. This is likely to be replicated on the other return, which is largely obscured by a 1909 addition. The rear of the original block is obscured by a late 20th-century extension. Each of the window frames have been replaced by modern upvc refits. The 1909 block is almost 'L' shaped in plan. This has two gable ends to the rear and one to the front with a linking section to the earlier structure. This linking section has a mid elevation gable with 1909 plaque. The windows in the main section of this addition have segmental arch heads and roll moulded blue brick sills. The gable ends are embellished with projecting brick patterns. Both phases have tiled roofs.

25. (61) Talbot First School, Church Lane, Kingstone, Uttoxeter.

Year Opened: 1877

Description:

This is a very complete example of a rural school constructed in an educational-gothic style. It is of red brick laid in Flemish bond which is embellished with a blue brick plinth course and cut stone window surrounds. It is of a stylised 'T' shape in plan with gable ends at each terminus. Each gable contains gothic-style trefoil headed windows with mullions and transoms, and has shaped stone kneelers. There are two-stage stone coped buttresses to the returns. These divided the bays of square headed and Caernarfon headed windows. The roof is of tile and one

section has crested ridge tiles. Each of the window frames have been refitted with Upvc replacements. The rear of the building is abutted by a late 20th-century flat roof extension. The school appears to be in a very good state of completion on the interior, with its impressive roof structure exposed and parquet floors.

26. (62) Gentleshaw Primary School, Darlings Lane, Rugeley.

Year Opened: 1878

Description:

There are three main phases of construction present at this site. The original school was constructed in 1878; this was further extended in the 1960s and again in the early 21st century. The original building is rectangular in plan and was constructed in the educational-gothic style. It is of red brick laid in English bond embellished with blue brick strings, a moulded blue brick plinth course, stone heads and sills, and bands of fish scale and plain tiled roof. There are two sections to the principal elevation. This consists of a three bay projecting gable with blind oeil de boeuf mid gable. This gable has a central pointed blue brick and stone arch window; this is flanked by two square-headed windows with stone lintels. The remainder of this elevation has five bays. The central bay is set in a dormer gable and also has a pointed arch window. Each of the other bays is square headed. The side gable has a stone bas relief statue mid gable. Much of the rear is obscured by the later additions.

27. (72) Lansdowne Infants School, Goodman Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1881

Description:

There are two main blocks at this school. These both appear to have been built in 1881 and form a stylised 'L' shape in plan. Extensions to the rear appear of a late 19th-century/early 20th-century date. The plan is completed by further additions in the 1960s, 1990s, and in the early 21st-century. The earliest phase was constructed in the board school style. The front block is a single storey (originally detached structure) has a mansard style slate roof with crested ridges, which is punctuated by a mid elevation gable to the front. This gable has a yellow brick oeil-de-bouef mid gable. The building is of red brick laid in English bond this is embellished with moulded yellow brick eaves. This elevation has six bays of high and wide, square headed windows. There are three gables at the rear of this building; the central one has a segmental arch window, whilst the flanking two are weather-slatted. The other block is similar in style and decoration; however it has a pitched gable slate roof with crested ridge tiles. It is apparent from inserted windows that attic level has been converted for use. The long shaft of this building has six bays of high windows with stone lintels; each bay is divided by stone coped buttresses. The next phase of building abuts this block. This is made up of three adjoining blocks of gable ended structures. These are constructed of red brick laid in English bond. These have slate roofs with red crested ridge tiles and ball finials. Each gable has three segmental arch windows with shaped stone sills. The gables are embellished with projecting brick decoration.

28. (74) Leek First School, East Street, Leek.

Year Opened: 1885

Description:

This school was originally constructed in two distinct blocks. These were presumably a primary school and an infant's school or may have been to segregate the sexes. These have subsequently been linked by a late 20th-century annex. Both buildings were constructed in the Board School style, and formed a stylised 'E' shape in plan when viewed as a composite. The main materials utilised are red brick laid in English bond, and tiled roofs. A particular motif of this school is that each of the corners is moulded to head height and chamfer stopped above. The rear is largely obscured by mid to late 20th-century additions. The roofs of the main two buildings are hipped, while one of the projections to the rear has a pitched gabled roof. This is slightly different in decoration to the rest of the original schools, and may be of a slightly later date. It has burnt brick segmental arch window heads, and roll moulded blue brick sills. One of the main blocks has two mid elevation gables with two bays of flat arch heads and splayed stone sills. These gables are flanked on either side by three bay sections. It must also be noted that each window retains its original wooden-framed mullioned sash window. The other block has eight bays of large mullioned sash windows with splayed stone sills.

29. (96) Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton, Newcastle.

Year Opened: 1901

Description:

This school is an interesting composite of early and mid 20th-century buildings and architectural styles. The original structure bears a plaque stating: 1903 Wolstanton School Board. It would appear that the school was originally divided up into three distinct sections, junior, infants, and nursery schools. This segregation was reflected in the varying architecture. Without further documentary analysis it is difficult to decide which was built first. The junior school bears the plaque noted above. This is stylistically different to the remainder of the school. It consists of three pitched gable ends to the rear, one to the front, and one to the side. Each of these is of red brick laid in Flemish bond and has high a central round arched window with moulded red brick hood and keystone. These are flanked by two square headed sash windows. The gable itself is infilled with pebble-dash. The infants and nursery schools are different in style and sections of them may post-date 1920. These have hipped tiled roofs and large high windows to the front. The junior school was extended to the side in 1931 to provide a girls entrance. Much of the interior features have been removed/blocked. Apparently the school was constructed by the same architect as May Bank Infants school. The bellcote was removed in recent times.

30. (98) King Edward VI School, Upper John Street, Lichfield.

Year Opened: 1902

Description:

There are numerous blocks of buildings at this school which can trace its foundations to 1495, and educated such luminaries as Dr. Samuel Johnson. Despite this early foundation there do

not appear to be any buildings on site which date prior to 1902. A site visit and historic map regression delineated that there are two current structures which predate 1920. The earliest of these was constructed in 1901 and opened in 1902. There are two main parts to this building; a long rectangular two-storey four-bay section, and a three-storey six-bay section. This is constructed in red brick laid in Flemish bond embellished with cut stone lintel heads, transoms, sills, and string courses. The first floor windows of the two-storey block project slightly above the pitched gable tile roof as shed dormers. The two-storey section has thinner windows with round arch hood mouldings at ground and first floor. Rising above the hipped tile roof is a brick belltower with stone cupola. A plaque on this building states THIS STONE WAS LAID BY R.P. COOPER OF SHENSTONE, ESQUIRE. HIGH SHERIFF OF STAFFORDSHIRE JULY 20TH 1901. THE VERY REV. H.M. LUCKO.D.D. CHARIMAN OF THE GOVERNORS. The other structure which may pre-date 1920 is attached to the side of this building. It is domestic in appearance and has two storeys and three bays on its principal elevation. Two canted bay windows project above the pitched gabled roof to the side.

31 (104). The William Amory Primary School, Stallington Road, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1903

Description:

The main section of this school was constructed in the mid to late 20th-century. Adjacent to this and attached via a long mid to late 20th-century corridor is the original school building. This is educational-gothic in style, and is of red brick laid in Flemish bond embellished with blue brick sill courses, window heads, and blue brick coped buttresses. The roof appears to have been recently replaced. It is 'T' shaped in plan with offshoots. Each shaft of the 'T' is terminated with a gable end. The windows are invariably segmental arched with alternating blue and red brick heads, apart from one mid elevation gable window which is a large multipane four centred arch version. The main doorway has a pointed arch head. It also appears that the original timber framed windows have been recently replaced with upvc windows.

32 (108). Chase Terrace Primary School, Rugeley Road, Chase Terrace, Burntwood.

Year Opened: 1906

Description:

This was one of the first of the 'Staffordshire Schools' utilising verandas instead of closed corridors. This was originally built in two single storey blocks separated by a playground; one block was for girls and the other for infants. Each block was 'E' shaped in plan with offshoots to the rear. The purpose of the veranda was to provide adequate ventilation. The school was remodelled in the 1970s when the verandas were covered in and the schools were linked. The architect employed an interesting mix of pitched gable ends and hipped roof structures. Some of the gables have three bays; the detail on each gable varied, on some each window has a flat head with stone keystones, whilst on others the windows have segmental arch heads. Some of the gables are devoid of fenestration, each gable has projecting brick detailing to the eaves. The sections between the gable ends are half hipped with up to six bays of square or segmental arch headed windows. Flat roof additions were constructed in the mid to late 20th-century and a nursery block was built in 1978.

33 (110). St. Mary's CE (VA) First School, Heath Road, Uttoxeter.

Year Opened: 1907

Description:

This school consists of two separate blocks, presumably one block was for the junior school, and the other was for the infants. Both are examples of the 'Staffordshire Schools' utilising verandas instead of closed corridors. Both are single storey and are constructed with red brick laid in English bond, the windows have splayed stone sills and rounded jambs, and have varying types of head including flat arch, segmental arch, and segmental arch with keystone. These invariably contain 12-pane sash windows. The once open verandas have now been glazed over. The principal elevation of the main school building consists of central hipped tiled roof six-bay section with bellcote, joined to two three-bay pitched gable ended sections by two three-bay recessed sections. The central section bears a plaque 1907. A late 20th-century block has been added to one side, this houses the main entrance. There is a further original gable ended block to the rear. The infant's school is similar in style and in form.

34 (115). John of Rolleston Primary School-Alderbrook site, Chapel Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1960s

Description:

On visiting the school it was noted that none of the buildings or construction elements were found to pre-date 1920, and were in fact mainly constructed in the 1960s.

35 (116). John of Rolleston Primary School-Sherbourne site, School Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1909

Description:

The original plan of this school was a stylistic 'I' shape. This has been further added to in the mid-20th century additions and extensions to the side and rear. The principal elevation of the main building consists of a four bay central half hipped tiled roof section flanked by two three-bay projecting gables. The gables have oversailing bargeboards and are infilled with pebbledashing, these also have alternate quoin style projecting brick. Each bay has high square-headed windows (now Upvc) with splayed cut stone sills. Each corner is rounded to c. head height and chamfer stopped at the top. The central section has a date plaque 1909. The decoration to the rear of the building is slightly different; the windows have segmental arch heads and the gable ends have projecting brick detailing to the eaves and are devoid of pebbledash. This may possibly have been a veranda type school, however much of the rear has been obscured by later additions.

36 (118). Richard Wakefield CE(VC) Primary School, Burton Street, Tutbury.

Year Opened: 1909

Description:

There are two main sections to the pre-1920 school, the main school building and the annex hall. These both appear contemporaneous with each other. Both buildings are of red brick laid in English bond and have rounded corners to c. head height with chamfer stops above. The main building was originally 'I' shaped in plan with perpendicular projections to the rear. This plan has been altered by mid to late 20th-century additions/extensions to the rear. The principle elevation of the main school building consists of a five bay hipped tiled roof central section flanked by two pitched gable sections. The central section has a bellcote above. The windows on this section have splayed cut stone sills; there is a date plaque 1909 beneath the central window. The gable ends have three bays of round arch windows. There are two further original gable ended structures to the rear. These have square headed and segmental arch windows. The annex is set apart to the rear and consists of two gable ends with three bays of segmental arch windows each. There are also mid 20th-century prefabricated temporary structures on site.

37 (120). Christ Church CE (VC) Primary School, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield.

Year Opened: 1910

Description:

This school consists of ten different blocks dating from 1910 to 2004. The pre-1920 block forms the school frontage. This was roughly 'L' shape in plan with projections to the rear. This is of red brick laid in English bond embellished with moulded red brick sills, stone heads, and a stepped plinth. The principal elevation consists of a projecting three-bay gable ended section and a long 14-bay section with four shed dormers. The gable end has a tall flat headed central window which is flanked by two lower segmental arch windows on each side. The eaves are embellished with projecting oversail brick. A plaque under the central gable window states TO THE GLORY OF GOD AD 1910. There are further original gable ended structures to the rear, these have been linked with a mid 20th-century flat roof structure.

38 (126). Dove First School, Dove Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter.

Year Opened: 1913

Description:

There are two main phases of construction at this school. The first was built in 1913, the other in 1986. The original school building is a single storey structure, and is a stylised 'T' shape in plan; this is of red brick laid in English bond and embellished with cut stone and burnt brick heads. The principle elevation consists of a projecting three-bay gable end and a four-bay hipped roof section. There is a date plaque 1913 between the central two of these windows. The gable windows have round arch heads of burnt brick and stone keystones. The gable itself has dentilated brick eaves and stone kneelers. A porch to the side has alternating stone quoins and curved stone coping. The projection to the rear has a bellcote, and a mid elevation gable with three-bays of flat arched windows. This gable is decorated with dentilated eaves and stone kneelers. This is abutted by the 1986 block. Each of the original sash windows has been

replaced with sympathetic wooden replicas. Each of the corners is rounded to c. head height and chamfer stopped above.

39 (128). Henry Chadwick Community School, School Lane, Hill Ridware, Rugeley.

Year Opened: 1914

Description:

The original school building here is a stylised 'T' shape in plan. This has been further added to in the 1950s, 1960s, and the 1990s. The original block is almost domestic in appearance. It consists of a rectangular hipped tiled roof block and a hipped roof projection to the rear. The principal elevation has six bays of mullioned windows with splayed stone sills. There is a date plaque S.C.C. 1914. The sides and returns are largely obscured by the later additions and extensions. A bellcote rises from the rear projection.

40 (130). The Croft Primary School, Rugeley Road, Armitage, Rugeley.

Year Opened: 1914

Description:

There are a number of different phases of construction at this school. The original school was constructed in 1914 by Masons of Rugeley and was 'T' shaped in plan. This was greatly extended in 1922 and with further additions in 1960 and in the early 1990s. The original building is of red brick laid in English bond embellished with stone quoins strings, and sills. This has a hipped tiled roof. The principal elevation has nine bays of sash windows with stone sills. There is an Italianate belltower projecting to the rear. This is possibly an example of a veranda style school, as there are flat roof infill corridors added to the rear.

**BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGY
SCHOOL RECORD SHEET**

Project No. 1566	School Name Rushton CE (VC) Primary School	SMR No. NMR No.
Statutory Status	Address Rushton Spencer, Macclesfield, Staffordshire, SK11 0SG	No. 2

General info.	Built by subscription in 1772. First teacher was Uriah Davenport. Set within sports-field to rear, and car park to the front. Plaque on wall- <i>The inhabitants of ye chapelry of Rushton assisted by some charitable contributions erected this schoolhouse- Anno Dom 1772. Restored 1894.</i>	
Date	1772, with enlargements, additions, and restoration in 1894.	
Architect/Style	Vernacular in style.	
Former Pupil		
Materials	The original building to the rear is of roughly coursed red sandstone with pitched tile roof. Extension of 1894 is of red brick laid in stretcher bond. The original windows have recently been replaced with Upvc windows. These windows have cut stone heads and sills.	
Plan	Both main blocks of this school are rectangular in plan, juxtaposed to form a stylised 'T' shape in plan, with further mid to late 20 th -century additions to the side.	
Description	The initial phase of building at this school is rectangular in plan. It is vernacular in style with some classical elements such as kneelers to the gable. This one-storey structure is of coursed rubble sandstone, and has two bays of cut stone mullioned windows to the side and one to the gable end. This was added to in 1894 with another rectangular-in-plan structure, which abuts and is perpendicular to the first phase, forming a stylised 'L' shape in plan. This one-storey structure is of red brick laid in stretcher bond with a stone plinth and has 5 bays of stone headed windows to the front, one of which is blind. The eaves are of oversail brick. The current plan form was completed with the addition of the main entrance in the 1990s.	
Completeness	Much of the interior of the building was updated in the 1990s when the main entrance block was added. Upvc windows were also added at this stage. However the exterior appears to be relatively complete, and largely unobstructed by later additions. Both main blocks are good examples of small single cell rural school buildings utilising local materials.	
Significance	The early date, the readable plan, use of quality materials, the aesthetic quality of this composite school building, with two main blocks dating prior to 1920, mean that this school is of some significance, and should be at the very least locally listed.	Importance Relatively Important
Further Recording	It is recommended that further recording work be carried out prior to any future scheme of works at the school, in order to help understand the phasing and significance of the building. The level of recording should be influenced by the proposed scheme of works.	
Reference Material	VCH vol VII 223-229.	

Compiled by Shane Kelleher	Date 08/03/07
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AMP No	DfES	School Name	Year opened	Address	Postcode
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Northing	Easting	HER/SMR number	NMR number	Statutory Status	Date and Key Phases
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Description from AMP Database	Description from Site Visit	Setting	Visit Phase	Completeness and Condition	Significance
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Association with Named Architect	Association with a notable former pupil	Location of Reference Material
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Appendix 4

Original database	Updated database
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Appendix 5

1693	J. Locke's: <i>Thoughts Concerning Education</i> .
1698	Founding of the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge (SPCK).
1772	Rushton CE (VC) Primary School, Rushton Spencer, Macclesfield.
1784	Thomas Alleyne's High School, Dove Bank, Uttoxeter.
1776	Adam Smith's: <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>
1780	R. Raikes opened his first Sunday School in Gloucester.
1797	A. Bell publishes <i>An Experiment in Education</i> .
1798	J. Lancaster opens school at Borough Road.
1803	J. Lancaster publishes <i>Improvements in Education</i> .
1810	Royal Lancasterian Society founded. (Later British and Foreign School Society).
1811	Andrew Bell's National Society Founded.
1814	Flash CE(VC) Primary School, Quarnford, Buxton.
1816	R. Owen's Infant School opened at New Lanark.
1816	J. Bentham's <i>Chrestomathia</i> .
1823	S. Wilderspin publishes <i>Education of Infant Children of the Poor</i> .
1827	Colwich CE(VC) Primary School, Main Road, Colwich, Stafford.
1833	J. A. Roebuck's Education Resolution. Wide range of measures including, (i) That the provision of education was a state obligation. (ii) Compulsory education for children aged 6-12.
1833	Government grant of £20,000 for the erection of schoolhouses in Great Britain.
1838	St. Giles Catholic Primary School, Charles Street, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.
1839	Committee of Council of Education set up.
1840	Grammar Schools Act. New subjects permitted in the curriculum of the grammar schools.
1843	Factory Bill. A number of measures including that children aged under 13 to be instructed for 3 hours a day.
1843	Bishop Rawle CE (VA) Primary School, Royal Walk, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.
1846	Pupil teacher system initiated by Committee of Council for Education.

1847	The Faber Catholic Primary School, Cotton Lane, Cotton, Stoke-on-Trent.
1850	Abbot Beyne School-Linnell, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.
1850	St. Paul's CE (VC) Primary School, Garden Street, Stafford.
1850	The Henry Prince CE (C) First School, Main Road, Mayfield, Ashbourne.
1853	Russell's Education Bill. Proposed that school committees be established in boroughs.
1853	Charity Commission set up.
1854	St. Filumena's Catholic Primary School, Caverswall, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.
1855	Pakington's Education Bill. This assumed that the voluntary system of education had broken down, and gave permission to the Borough councils or poor law unions to provide educational facilities.
1855	St. John the Baptist Catholic Primary (A) School, Castle Hill, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.
1856	Department of Education set up.
1856	Howard Primary School, The Square, Elford, Tamworth.
1857	Brewood CE (VC) Middle School, School Road, Brewood, Stafford.
1859	St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School Annex, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.
1860	Holy Trinity CE (C) Primary School. Wetmore Road, Burton-on-Trent.
1861	The report of Newcastle Commission (on Popular Education in Britain). This inquired into the present state of popular education in England, and was to report on what measures were required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people. It recommended that the elementary schools should receive two types of grant- one for attendance and one based on results.
1862	The Revised Code. Swept away existing system of central government grants and replaced it by a yearly payment to each school based on attendance and individual examination in the '3 R's'.
1862	St. Mary's CE (VA) Primary School, Bellamour Way, Colton, Rugeley.
1867	Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School, Ashby Road, Tamworth.
1868	Yoxall St. Peter's CE (VC) Primary School, King Street, Yoxall.

1870	W.E. Forster's Education Act. This act assumed that the voluntary schools had insufficient resources to provide an adequate network of elementary schools. This act set up the school boards to 'fill the gaps'. (i) The Education Department was empowered to initiate the school boards. (ii) No rate aid for voluntary schools. (iii) Provision for by-laws to enforce compulsory attendance. (iv) Cowper-Temple Clause- board schools to give only undenominational religious teaching.
1870	The Richard Clarke First School, School House Lane, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.
1874	Cooper Perry Primary School, Seighford, Stafford.
1875	Thomas Barnes Primary School, School Lane, Hopwas, Tamworth.
1876	Sandon's Education Act. A wide range of measures including (i) Parents required to ensure that their children received efficient education. (ii) No child under 10 should be allowed to undertake paid employment. (iii) Certificates of attendance or proficiency in '3 R's' required before children aged 10-14 could leave school. (iv) School attendance committees to be set in those areas where no school board existed to carry out provisions of this act. (v) Provision to be made for day industrial schools for vagrant and delinquent children.
1877	Talbot First School, Church Lane, Kingstone, Uttoxeter.
1878	Gentleshaw Primary School, Darlings Lane, Rugeley.
1880	Mundella's Education Act. Provided for compulsory elementary education for children between 5 and 10.
1881	Lansdowne Infants School, Goodman Street, Burton-on-Trent.
1885	Leek First School, East Street, Leek.
1888	The Cross Report on elementary education. A series of recommendations on the working of the previous education acts, including (i) that rate aid should be payable to Board Schools and not to their denominational rivals (ii) that rate aid for voluntary schools is opposed.
1891	Elementary Education Act. Provision for free elementary education.
1896	Gorst's Education Bill. A wide range of measures including (i) A local education authority to be established in every county and county borough. (ii) School boards to be confined to supervising elementary education. (iii) 4/- per head grant to necessitous Board and Voluntary Schools.

1897	Education Act. (i) 17/6d. per head grant limit abolished. (ii) Grant aid of 5/- per head to be paid to necessitous voluntary schools.
1899	Board of Education Act. A central authority; the Board of Education established to oversee education.
1901	Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton, Newcastle.
1902	Education Act. A wide range of measures including (i) the abolition of the school boards. (ii) County and county borough councils became local education authorities (LEAs). (iii) The LEAs were to be made responsible for the provision of state elementary and secondary education. (iv) Voluntary schools were to be given state aid.
1902	King Edward VI School, Upper John Street, Lichfield.
1903	The William Amory Primary School, Stallington Road, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.
1906	Chase Terrace Primary School, Rugeley Road, Chase Terrace, Burntwood.
1907	St. Mary's CE (VA) First School, Heath Road, Uttoxeter.
1909	John of Rolleston Primary School-Sherbourne site, School Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.
1909	Richard Wakefield CE(VC) Primary School, Burton Street, Tutbury.
1910	Christ Church CE (VC) Primary School, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield.
1913	Dove First School, Dove Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter.
1914	Henry Chadwick Community School, School Lane, Hill Ridware, Rugeley.
1914	The Croft Primary School, Rugeley Road, Armitage, Rugeley.
1918	Education Act. With the aim to establish a national system of education.
1944	Education Act. A wide range of measures including (i) the creation of a Ministry of Education. (ii) Public education to be organized in three progressive stages to be known as primary education, secondary education, and further education. (iii) Compulsory schooling to 15.