

**Staffordshire Historic School
Building Study:
Pre-1920 Schools**

2007 and 2010

Checked by

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Project No. 1566 & 1926
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Staffordshire Historic School Building Study
2007 & 2010

By

Shane Kelleher

For

Staffordshire County Council

For further information please contact:

Alex Jones (Director)
Birmingham Archaeology
The University of Birmingham
Edgbaston

Birmingham B15 2TT
Tel: 0121 414 5513
Fax: 0121 414 5516

E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk

Web Address: <http://www.barch.bham.ac.uk>



Staffordshire Historic School Building Study

Pre-1920 Schools

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Staffordshire Historic School Building Study

Pre-1920 Schools

SUMMARY

In 2007 (Phase 1) and 2010 (Phase 2) 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 now cancelled 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 each of the 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. The study also highlighted issues such as the significance and condition of each school, and provided some advice on the future management and development of each school building where deemed necessary.

Staffordshire Historic School Building Study

Pre-1920 Schools

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 In 2007 (Phase 1) and 2010 (Phase 2) 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 now cancelled Government and Local Education Authorities' Building Schools for the Future initiative¹. Despite the cancellation of this initiative, the results of this study will be used by English Heritage to inform the development of the national strategy for the recording and assessment of historic school buildings.
- 1.1.2 The project will also contribute to English Heritage objectives as enshrined in *SHAPE 2008: A Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage*, namely corporate objective 3B: ensure that the condition of the most significant parts of the historic environment is recorded and monitored to enable their better protection, research programme D2: measuring threat: studying the reasons for risk and devising responses.
- 1.1.3 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.
- 1.1.4 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.
- 1.1.5 120 school buildings were initially identified as containing pre-1920 structures or elements, the 2007 study (Phase 1) selected 40 of these schools to be subject of a site survey. The remainder of the school buildings were visited during the 2010 scheme of work (Phase 2).
- 1.1.6 This report outlines the amalgamated results of both studies, which were carried out between the 16th of February and the 26th of March 2007 and 29th of January and 19th of March 2010, and were prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 2008) and with *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Practice* (English Heritage 2006).

¹ In July 2010 Building Schools for the Future was cancelled by the recently elected Conservative/Liberal Democrat coalition government as part of cost cutting measures announced in their first budget.

- 1.1.7 The study conformed to two separate briefs produced by Staffordshire County Council for Phase 1 and Phase 2, which were informed by English Heritage's "The Future of Historic School Buildings Model Brief" (2005b)

2 LOCATION

- 2.1.1 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 (AMP Database).
- 2.1.2 Out of a Staffordshire County Council list of 133 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 120 schools were initially identified as containing pre-1920 elements. Of these, the majority, 104, are primary schools² (including infants schools, and first schools), 8 of these are special/specialist schools, 5 are secondary schools (including middle schools and high schools), and 3 are colleges. Subsequent fieldwork has brought to light that 6 of these schools did not contain any pre-1920 elements. It was also found that 3 of the entries have ceased operating as schools, and there were no plans to revert to an educational function in the foreseeable future. A further 3 schools were found to have been demolished.
- 2.1.3 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.
- 2.1.4 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

- 3.1.1 At the time both phases of this project were commissioned the government was committed, over the next ten years, 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 represented the biggest investment programme in school buildings for the last half-century, which would leave the country with "a stock of new and refurbished school

² Building Schools for the Future concentrated on Secondary Schools; however, BSF was to be followed by a capital programme for primary schools, which is why they were included in this study.

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 was 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”.

- 3.1.2 Under Building Schools for the Future each local authority was 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 were to be assessed by the planning department at the County Council.
- 3.1.3 In Staffordshire there are approximately 413 schools, 114 or so of which were in part constructed prior to 1920, therefore it was important to have a distinct strategic plan for school buildings of a historic nature.
- 3.1.4 The present study seems to be consistent with the guidance provided in the recently adopted Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Planning for the Historic Environment, which has replaced both Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) Archaeology and Planning (1990) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) Planning and the Historic Environment (1994). Policies HE10 and HE11 clearly layout guidelines that should enable local planning authorities to balance the interests of heritage conservation and economic development, the emphasis is that development should be both beneficial and sympathetic to ‘heritage assets’ whilst having no or minimal physical impact. Where change or loss is unavoidable Policy HE12 provides guidance on the recording of heritage assets.

3.2 Historic School Buildings

- 3.2.1 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.
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 In 2010, English Heritage produced “England’s Schools- History, architecture and adaptation” (English Heritage 2010) which provides an outline of the development

of England's historic schools and provides specific guidance and criteria for the listing of historic school buildings. A summary of these guidelines and criteria will be provided in Section §4.5 below.

3.3 Research Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 The principal research aims of this extensive study were:

- To broadly establish the historical and architectural significance of all of pre-1920 the schools in Staffordshire County Council's ownership.
- 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 each school.
- To identify the need for further detailed assessment and recording of historic schools.
- To assess the effectiveness of the survey methodology as described in English Heritage's model brief and to make recommendations for amendments to the methodology.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 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.

4.2 Desk-based Study

4.2.1 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), Markus (1993) and English Heritage (2010).
- 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 researching 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.
- Phase 2 also made use of Google Earth's recently upgraded higher resolution aerial photographs in order to assist in identifying the historic plan of each school building by comparing and contrasting with the historic map evidence and matching with the evidence from the built fabric (the resolution of aerial photographs on Google Earth was found to be inadequate for this purpose during Phase 1).

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 This element of work was undertaken according to the standards as identified in the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessment* (IfA 2008).

4.3 Site Survey

4.3.1 In Phase 1, in order to inform the desk based assessment and the understanding of the development of school buildings in Staffordshire, 40 of the schools were selected to be the subject of a site survey. The remaining schools were visited during Phase 2 (See Appendix 1 for details of each school)

4.3.2 The selection process for the Phase 1 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.

4.3.3 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).

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

4.3.5 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:

- 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 architect's drawings).
- In Phase 2 a further database field: further management observations, was included in order to flag up issues such as areas of historic sensitivity, capacity to accommodate change, and key issues to be addressed when considering future works to specific historic schools. It is intended that the information provided in this field would be used in conjunction with the information in the completeness and condition, and significance fields, along with the building description, will assist in making decisions about any future development of any of the schools in this study.

4.3.6 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. A copy of the Ordnance Survey map that each school first appears on has been included on a CD ROM which accompanies this report.

4.3.7 In addition, high resolution digital photographs were taken of each of the visited schools. These photographs featured the principal school buildings and significant elements of architectural detailing. Each of these digital photographs has been compiled onto a series of CD ROMs which accompany this report.

4.4 AMP Database

4.4.1 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, significance, and further observations on future management and development (Appendix 4).

4.5 Significance Criteria

4.5.1 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 15³ (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);

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

4.5.3 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:

³ PPG 15 has recently been superseded by PPS 5.

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

4.5.4 English Heritage's *England's Schools- History, architecture and adaptation* (English Heritage 2010) was published after the above significance criteria for Staffordshire's historic school buildings was devised and utilised. However, it was decided that it would be useful at this point to provide a summary of the listing criteria for historic school buildings that this outlines, especially as it will be under these criteria and PPS 5 that any future decisions on listing historic school buildings will be based.

4.5.5 The guidance for selection for listing (English Heritage 2010, 83-86) notes that for:

Schools built prior to 1870

- All school buildings built before 1870 should be considered, but examples have to be well preserved and of good quality to be listed. The most innovative schools of this period will be eligible for high grades, as will the architecturally sophisticated and many of those designed by architects of national repute. Nevertheless, even the humblest school is worthy of consideration if it retains its original form, and especially if it retains its internal fittings.

Schools built during the Board School Era 1870-1902

- Far greater care is needed in assessing the vast number of board schools erected after 1870. Two main factors determine listability, the quality of the external architecture and the degree of completeness. A careful assessment has to be made to see if the building was completed as intended, that its original form remains recognisable, and that any extensions are not detrimental. Internal plans are likely to have been altered, though glazed sliding screens may indicate traditional arrangements. Internal components tend to be simple but attractive, with bold roof trusses to achieve the wide roof spans, strong joinery and glazed brickwork. A decision to list is unlikely to be dependent on such elements but they are always worthy of retention. It is important that external characteristics survive intact, since chimneys and gable copings that are reduced or simplified in the name of economy debase architectural quality. Schools that are imaginatively designed will inevitably be chosen over plain utilitarian examples. Early Gothic style schools will usually be asymmetrical, even picturesque, compositions while later board schools were generally intended to be symmetrical, but were sometimes not completed.

Schools from the Local Education Authority Era

- Later schools may be very large and repetitive, and need to be carefully considered in comparison with other examples. Though often prominent landmarks-especially when set amidst small terraced houses-these buildings should always be assessed in a national context. Ancillary buildings should always be looked for: high-quality walls, railings and gates may contribute significantly to the architectural impact of a school group, as can buildings for domestic science, covered playgrounds, toilet blocks and a master's house. When complete, these complexes can support the case for listing.

5 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT & CONTEXT OF SCHOOLS IN STAFFORDSHIRE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 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).

5.1.3 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.

5.1.4 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.

5.2 Pre-1870 Schools

5.2.1 It is quite fitting that the oldest building in this study, **Loxley Hall**, 1607 (although more likely to be early 1700s) (AMP 1) (Plate 1), (like a number of other schools in the study: **The Richard Crosse School** 1815 (AMP 5) (Plate 5), **Clayton Hall** 1840 (AMP 10) (Plate 10), **Walton Hall** 1848 (AMP 14) (Plate 14), **Abbot Beyne** 1850 (AMP 16) (Plate 16), **Westwood College** 1850 (AMP 21) (Plate 21), **Cicely Houghton School** 1851 (AMP 22) (Plate 22), **St. John the Baptist** 1855 (AMP 27) (Plate 27), **Wightwick Hall School** 1880 (AMP 70) (Plate 70), **CEDARS** 1890 (AMP 83), and **Horton Lodge** 1890 (AMP 84)(Plate 84) 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 2) 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).

- 5.2.2 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).
- 5.2.3 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 2), to the cruciform shape of **Howard Primary School** 1856 (AMP 29) (Fig 3, Plate 29), to the rectangular shaped schools with single or double classrooms with further smaller classrooms to the side as offshoots such as those at **The Richard Clarke First School 1870** (AMP 46) (Fig 5, Plate 46).

5.2.4 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 2), **Flash** 1814 (AMP 4) (Plate 4), 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 6) is a rather fine example of the neo-Jacobean style, whilst some schools such as those at **Needwood** 1850 (AMP 17) (Plate 17) and the earliest phase of the **Henry Prince School** 1850 (AMP 20) (Plate 20) 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) (Plate 26), **All Saints, Church Leigh** 1857 (AMP 28) (Plate 28), **St. Peter’s Primary** 1861 (AMP 37) (Plate 27) 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 11), and numerous others over the period. Some of these such as **St. Filumena’s School** 1854 (AMP 24) (Plate 24), **Howard Primary School** 1856 (AMP 29) (Fig 3, Plate 29), and **St. Mary’s School** 1862 (AMP 39) (Plate 39), utilising gothic elements, whilst others such as **St. Paul’s Primary School** 1850 (AMP 19) (Plate 19), and **St. Michael’s Primary School** 1859 (AMP 34) (Plate 34), and **St. Margaret’s Annexe** (AMP 44) (Fig 4, Plate 44) were constructed in the fully blown gothic style.

5.2.5 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.

5.3 Board School Era 1870-1902

5.3.1 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.

- 5.3.2 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 pre-requisites, “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).
- 5.3.3 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.
- 5.3.4 Despite **St. Peter’s School, Yoxall** 1869 (AMP 43) (Plate 43) 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) (Plate 48), **Victoria** 1874 (AMP 54) (Plate 54), **Talbot First School** 1877 (AMP 61) (Plate 61), **Gentleshaw Primary School** 1878 (AMP 62) (Plate 62), and **Ilam Primary School** 1880 (AMP 69) (Plate 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) (Plate 44), **The Richard Clarke School** 1870 (AMP 46) (Plate 46), **Hutchinson Memorial First School** 1874 (AMP 51) (Plate 51), and the **Valley Primary School** 1875 (AMP 58) (Plate 58) contain Tudor elements of style.

5.3.5 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 72) appears to be the first true board school constructed in Staffordshire, this was followed by **Dosthill Primary** 1887 (AMP 77) (Fig 7, Plate 77) which is 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, Plate 86), **Moorgate Primary School** 1894 (AMP 88) (Plate 88), and **Churchfields Primary School** 1901 (AMP 96) (Plate 96) had reduced the Queen Anne Style to the simple goodness that Robson had advocated" (Nuttgens 1984, 18).

5.4 Local Education Authority Era 1902-1920

5.4.1 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.

5.4.2 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 108). The opening of Dorsett Road School in Darlaston “marked the death knell of central halls and was deemed so successful in reducing coughs and colds that the plan was widely adopted, both in Staffordshire and beyond” (English Heritage 2010, 52). 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.

- 5.4.3 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) (Plate 99) **William Amory** 1903 (AMP 102) (Fig 10, Plate 102), **May Bank** 1904 (AMP 105) (Plate 105), and **St. Leonard’s** 1905 (AMP 106) (Fig 11, Plate 106) 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.
- 5.4.4 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 108), **St. Mary’s** 1907 (AMP 110) (Fig 13, Plate 110), **Kingsfield** 1908 (AMP 112) (Fig 14, Plate 112), 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.

5.5 Grammar Schools

- 5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 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 (unlike the vast majority of the primary/elementary schools surveyed), 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 3), which was constructed in the Georgian style on a school site which was founded in 1558. **Brewood Middle School** 1857 (AMP 32) (Plate 32) 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) (Plate 40), **Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School** 1860s (AMP 41) (Plate 41), and Alleyne's High School (AMP 72) (Plate 72) are three fine expositions of the Victorian gothic style, whilst **King Edward VI School** 1902 (AMP 98) (Plate 98) is an interesting composition of Edwardian style and design.

6 FURTHER ASSESSMENT

- 6.1.1 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.
- 6.1.2 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).
- 6.1.3 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 §4.5 above should be adhered to.
- 6.1.4 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 (See Sections 6.2 to 6.4 below).

6.2 A Case for Listing.

- 6.2.1 Of the 116 pre-1920 school buildings still being used for educational purposes in Staffordshire 18 are included on the statutory list of listed buildings. Of these, 2 have Grade II* status, whilst the remainder have Grade II status. 12 of these school buildings were constructed prior to 1870, 5 were built during the Board School Era, whilst 1 was erected after 1902. In addition, 38 of the schools included in this study were found to be located within conservation areas, whilst a further 5 were found to be in close proximity to a conservation area.
- 6.2.2 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** (AMP 4) (Plate 4), and **Bishop Rawle** (AMP 11) (Plate 11) do not have this statutory protection, yet appear to be in a good state of completion and condition externally. A number of schools built between 1850 and 1870 could perhaps be considered for listed status on grounds of architectural merit and completeness. These include: **Great Wood, Tean** (AMP 26) (Plate 26), **All Saints, Bednall** (AMP 28) (Plate 28), **Howard Primary** (AMP 29) (Plate 29), **All Saints, Church Leigh** (AMP 30) (Plate 30), **St. Michael's Annex, Sturgeon's Hill** (AMP 34) (Plate 34), **St. Bartholomew's** (AMP 102) (Plate 102), and **St. Werburgh's** (AMP 114) (Plate 114) all of which are relatively intact and well preserved and interesting examples of Gothic or Tudor styled pre-1870 schools.
- 6.2.3 It is quite clear from English Heritage's recent publication of guidelines and criteria for listing historic school buildings (English Heritage 2010), that in order for schools from the Board School Era onwards to be listed they must be of an exceptional standard, of architectural merit, and be in a very good state of completion on both the exterior and interior. With this in mind, it must be said that the extensive and broad brush appraisal nature of this study, combined with the fact that very few of the schools were examined in any detail internally, that further assessment is needed before any of the post-1870 schools is recommended for listing. However, it is possible to highlight some interesting schools from this period which may warrant listing in the future following further assessment including documentary research and visual analysis: **Victoria Community Special School** (AMP 54) (Plate 54), **Valley Primary School** (AMP 58) (Plate 58), **Talbot First School** (AMP 61) (Plate 61), **Hassell Community Primary School** (AMP 71) (Plate 1), **Thomas Russell** (AMP 75) (Plate 75), **Alleyne's High School** (AMP 79) (Plate 79), **Chase Terrace Primary School** (AMP 108) (Plate 108), **Kingsfield First School** (AMP 112) (Plate 112).
- 6.2.4 Under PPS5 it would seem that each of Staffordshire County Council's pre-1920 school buildings, whether statutory listed or not, should be considered to be a 'Heritage Asset' and should be dealt with as such in advance of development proposals. In addition to this, it would seem appropriate that each of the unlisted pre-1920 schools identified in this study in included in a local list of historic buildings/structures, where such a list exists or is proposed.

6.3 Thematic Survey

- 6.3.1 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.

6.4 Reid's 'Staffordshire Schools'.

- 6.4.1 Staffordshire played an extremely important role 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. Many of 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.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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(d) *Internet Resources*

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

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

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

Appendix 1

**Apparently not of date attributed to in AMP database. See Appendix 2 for more details.*

AMP No.	Phase	Address	Date Opened
1	2	Loxley Hall School, Stafford Road, Loxley, Uttoxeter.*	1607 (early 1700s)
2	1	Rushton CE (VC) Primary School, Rushton Spencer, Macclesfield.	1772
3	1	Thomas Alleyne's High School, Dove Bank, Uttoxeter.	1784
4	1	Flash CE(VC) Primary School, Quarnford, Buxton.	1814
5	2	The Richard Cross CE (VA) Primary School, Lichfield Road, Kings Bromley.*	1815 (Late 1700s)
6	1	Colwich CE(VC) Primary School, Main Road, Colwich, Stafford.*	1827 (1860)
7	2	Ravensmead Primary School, Chapel Street, Bignall End, Stoke-on-Trent.*	1838 (1910+)
8	1	St. Giles Catholic Primary School, Charles Street, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.*	1838 (1841)
9	2	The Richard Heathcote Community Primary School, The Drive, Alsagers Bank, Stoke-on-Trent.	1839
10	2	Clayton Hall Business and Language College, Clayton Lane, Newcastle.	1840
11	1	Bishop Rawle CE (VA) Primary School, Royal Walk, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.	1843
13	1	The Faber Catholic Primary School, Cotton Lane, Cotton, Stoke-on-Trent.	1847
14	2	Walton Hall Community Special School, Walton Hall, Eccleshall, Stafford.	1848
15	1	Abbot Beyne School-Evershed, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.*	1850 (1950s)
16	1	Abbot Beyne School-Linnell, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.	1850
17	2	Needwood CE(VA) Primary School, Yoxall Road, Newborough, Burton-on-Trent.	1850
19	1	St. Paul's CE (VC) Primary School, Garden Street, Stafford.	1850
20	1	The Henry Prince CE (C) First School, Main Road, Mayfield, Ashbourne.	1850
21	2	Westwood College, Westwood Park, Leek.	1850
22	2	Cicely Houghton Community Special School, Westwood Manor, Wetley Rocks, Stoke-on-Trent.*	1851 (1875)
23	2	Betley CE(VC) Primary School, Church Lane, Betley, Crewe.	1854
24	1	St. Filumena's Catholic Primary School, Caverswall, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.	1854

25	2	St. Margaret's CE(VC) Junior School, Knutton Road, Wolstanton, Newcastle.*	1854 (mid 1900s)
26	2	Great Wood Primary School, Tean – Upper, Vicarage Road, Upper Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.	1855
27	1	St. John the Baptist Catholic Primary (A) School, Castle Hill, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.	1855
28	2	All Saints CE(VA) Primary School, School Lane, Bednall, Stafford.	1856
29	1	Howard Primary School, The Square, Elford, Tamworth.	1856
30	2	All Saints CE(VC) First School, Church Leigh, Leigh, Stoke-on-Trent.	1857
32	1	Brewood CE (VC) Middle School, School Road, Brewood, Stafford.	1857
33	1	St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.*	1859 (1960s)
34	1	St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School Annex, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.	1859
36	1	Holy Trinity CE (C) Primary School. Wetmore Road, Burton-on-Trent.*	1860 (1876)
37	2	St. Peter's CE(VA) Primary School, School Lane, Caverswall.	1861
38	2	St. Leonard's CE(VC) First School, School Lane, Dunston, Stafford.	1862
39	1	St. Mary's CE (VA) Primary School, Bellamour Way, Colton, Rugeley.	1862
40	2	Chetwynd Centre, Newport Road, Stafford.	1866
41	1	Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School, Ashby Road, Tamworth.	1867
42	2	Anson CE(VA) Primary School, Main Road, Great Haywood	1868
43	1	Yoxall St. Peter's CE (VC) Primary School, King Street, Yoxall.	1869
44	2	St. Margaret's CE(C) Junior School – Annexe, Knutton Road, Wolstanton, Newcastle.	1870
45	2	St. Saviour's CE(VC) Primary School, Congleton Road, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent.	1870
46	1	The Richard Clarke First School, School House Lane, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.	1870
47	2	Havergal CE(VC) Primary School, School Lane, Shareshill, Wolverhampton.	1872
48	2	All Saints CE(C) Primary School, Tatenhill Lane, Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.	1873
49	2	Castle Primary School, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop, Stoke-on-Trent.	1874
50	1	Cooper Perry Primary School, Seighford, Stafford.	1874
51	2	Hutchinson Memorial CE(A) First School, Uttoxeter Road, Checkley.*	1874 (1879)
52	2	Mary Howard CE(VC) Primary School, School Lane, Edingale, Tamworth.	1874

53	2	St. Chad's CE(VC) Primary School, Westbeech, Pattingham, Wolverhampton.	1874
54	2	Victoria Community Special School, Victoria Road, Burton-on-Trent.	1874
56	1	Thomas Barnes Primary School, School Lane, Hopwas, Tamworth.	1875
58	2	Valley Primary School, School Drive, Oakamoor, Stoke-on-Trent.	1875
59	2	Heath Hayes Primary School, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes, Cannock.	1876
60	2	Sir John Offley CE(VC) Primary School, Izaak Walton Way, Madeley, Crewe.	1876
61	1	Talbot First School, Church Lane, Kingstone, Uttoxeter.	1877
62	1	Gentleshaw Primary School, Darlings Lane, Rugeley.	1878
65	2	Thursfield Primary School, Chapel Lane, Harriseahead, Stoke-on-Trent.	1879
66	2	Blackfriars Special School - Main Site, Priory Road, Newcastle.	1880
67	2	Blackfriars Special School - Post 16 Site, Priory Road, Newcastle.*	1880 (mid 1900s)
68	2	Dilhorne Endowed CE(CA) Primary School, Godley Lane, Stoke on Trent.	1880
69	2	Ilam CE(VA) Primary School, Ilam, Ashbourne.	1880
70	2	Wightwick Hall School, Tinacre Hill, Wightwick, Wolverhampton.	1880
71	2	Hassell Community Primary School, Barracks Road, Newcastle.*	1881 (late 1870s)
72	1	Lansdowne Infants School, Goodman Street, Burton-on-Trent.	1881
73	2	St. Michael's CE(VA) First School, Market Place, Penkridge, Stafford.	1883 (1889 & 1909)
74	1	Leek First School, East Street, Leek.*	1885 (1902+)
75	2	Thomas Russell Infants School, Station Road, Barton under Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.	1885
76	2	Christ Church CE(VC) First School, Northesk Street, Stone.	1887
77	2	Dosthill Primary, High Street, Dosthill, Tamworth.	1887
78	2	Horninglow Infants School, Horninglow Road, North, Burton-on-Trent.*	1887 (1876)
79	2	Alleyne's High School, Oulton Road, Stone.	1888
80	2	Shobnall Primary School, Shobnall Road, Burton-on-Trent.	1888
81	2	West Hill Primary, High Mount Street, Hednesford, Cannock.	1888
82	2	Short Street Community Infants School, Short Street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.	1889
83	2	CEDARS Pupil Referral Centre, Wall Lane, Cheddleton, Leek.	1890
84	2	Horton Lodge Comm. Spec. Sch. & Key Learning Cent., Rudyard, Leek.	1890
85	2	Huntington Primary School, Stafford Road, Huntington, Cannock.	1890

86	2	Ellison Primary School, Ellison Street, Wolstanton, Newcastle.	1894
88	2	Moorgate Community Primary School, Hospital Street, Tamworth.	1894
89	2	St. Peter's CE(A) First School, Town Head, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.	1894
90	2	All Saints CE(VC) Primary School, School Road, Trysull, Wolverhampton.	1895
91	2	John Wheeldon Primary School, Corporation Street, Stafford.	1895
92	2	St. Giles' & St. George's CE(VC) Primary, St. Paul's Road, Off Orme Road, Newcastle.	1895
93	2	St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Hilltop, Hednesford, Cannock.	1897
94	2	Manor Primary School, Drayton Lane, Drayton Bassett, Tamworth.	1898
95	2	Church Eaton Endowed (VA) Primary School, High Street, Church Eaton, Stafford.	1899
96	1	Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton, Newcastle.	1901
97	2	Millfield Primary School, Coleshill Street, Fazeley, Tamworth.	1901
98	1	King Edward VI School, Upper John Street, Lichfield.	1902
99	2	Chadsmoor CE(VC) Junior School, Burns Street, Chadsmoor, Cannock.*	1903 (1908)
102	2	St. Bartholomew's CE(VC) Primary School, Buxton Road, Longnor, Buxton.*	1903 (mid 1800s)
103	2	The Meadows Primary School, Madeley Heath, Crewe.*	1903 (1877)
104	1	The William Amory Primary School, Stallington Road, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.	1903
105	2	May Bank Infants School, Basford Park Road, Newcastle.	1904
106	2	St. Leonard's Primary School, St. Leonard's Avenue, Stafford.	1905
108	1	Chase Terrace Primary School, Rugeley Road, Chase Terrace, Burntwood.	1906
110	1	St. Mary's CE (VA) First School, Heath Road, Uttoxeter.	1907
111	2	Hilltop Primary School, Coalpit Hill, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent.	1908
112	2	Kingsfield First School, Gunn Street, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent.	1908
113	2	Moor First School, School Lane, Biddulph Moor, Stoke-on-Trent.	1908
114	2	St. Werburgh's CE(VA) Primary School, Holt Lane, Kingsley, Stoke-on-Trent.*	1908 (1818)
115	1	John of Rolleston Primary School-Alderbrook site, Chapel Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.	1909 (1960s)
116	1	John of Rolleston Primary School-Sherbourne site, School Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.	1909
117	2	Reginald Mitchell Primary School, Congleton Road, Butt Lane, Stoke-on-Trent.	1909

118	1	Richard Wakefield CE (VC) Primary School, Burton Street, Tutbury.	1909
119	2	Wood Lane Primary School, Apedale Road, Bignall End, Stoke-on-Trent.	1909
120	1	Christ Church CE (VC) Primary School, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield.	1910
121	2	St. Anne's CE(VC) Primary School, St. Anne's Vale, Brown Edge, Stoke-on-Trent	1910
123	2	Chase Terrace Technology College, Bridge Cross Road, Chase Terrace, Walsall.	1911
124	2	Chasetown Community School (Special School), Church Street, Chasetown, Burntwood.	1911
125	2	Knypersley First School, Newpool Road, Biddulph.	1911
126	1	Dove First School, Dove Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter.	1913
127	2	Cheadle Primary School, The Avenue, Cheadle, Stoke on Trent.	1914
128	1	Henry Chadwick Community School, School Lane, Hill Ridware, Rugeley.	1914
129	2	Sir Thomas Boughey High School, Station Road, Halmerend, Stoke-on-Trent.	1914
130	1	The Croft Primary School, Rugeley Road, Armitage, Rugeley.	1914
131	2	St. Joseph & St. Teresa Catholic Primary School, High Street, Chasetown, Burntwood.	1918
132	2	Great Wood Primary School, Tean- Lower, Vicarage Road, Upper Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.*	1919 (1970s+)
132	2	Edgecliff High School, Kinver, Stourbridge.*	1920 (1920s+)

Appendix 2

Numbering corresponds with those given for all 119 schools in the updated AMP database provided by Staffordshire County Council.

(1). Loxley Hall School, Stafford Road, Loxley

Year opened: 1607? (not originally a school building; seems likely the core of the current building dates from early 18th century with early 19th century remodelling)

Description:

The main school building is a former Country House, which appears to be an early 19th century remodelling of an early 18th-century country hall. This is 'I' shaped in plan with a projection to the north. It has an eleven bay (each window has glazing bar sashes), three storey ashlar front, complete with a hipped slate roof and a three bay Tuscan portico prostyle. The central window at first floor level has a moulded architrave and bracketed hood. The rear elevation is stuccoed and has a set-back central five-bay section flanked by two projecting 3-bay wings. This has a central doorway containing a six-panelled door with overlight complete with radiating glazing bars. This is surrounded by a moulded architrave with reeded brackets supporting a cornice hood. There are a number of mid/late-20th-century flat roof brick and concrete built additions to both the north return and the rear elevation. However, whilst unsightly, they do not serve to detract from reading or understanding the historic fabric. A similar flat roof addition to the south return links the main school building to a larger complex of similar structures which are 'U'-shaped in plan surrounding a central courtyard. There is also a Grade II listed 18th century red brick octagonal dovecote on the grounds.

Pevsner exclaims that "one would like to know about this large house. It has an eleven-bay ashlar front with a porch of four Tuscan columns and a similar entrance side with projecting three-bay wings. The details look late Georgian, but inside is a large staircase with twisted balusters of William and Mary style, and the house may have had its shape determined then. Moreover, the hall of the house in its position points even further back. The panelling and paintings of the hall anyway are brought in. The panels look c.1650, the small inset pictures are Catholic, and there are in the frieze, and the large over-mantel any number of heraldic shields. In the frieze also the date 1607. In the stableyard a large octagonal dovecote of brick".

Listed building description from <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>.

SK 03 SE UTTOXETER RURAL C.P. LOXLEY PARK 6/196 10/1/53 Loxley Hall GV II*
Country house, now school. Early C19 remodelling of an earlier house. Ashlar, and plaster lined as ashlar; hipped slate roofs; ashlar ridge stacks. 3 storeys, reduced proportions to second floor, moulded eaves cornice and low parapet; 3:5:3 bays, slightly recessed centre flanked by wings, glazing bar sashes, sill band to first-floor windows, outer ground-floor windows are set within round-headed recesses, inner ground-floor windows have moulded architraves and cornice hoods, central first-floor window has moulded architrave and bracketed pediment; central 6-panelled, 2-leaf door with 2 blind panels over, moulded architrave and bracketed hood, 3-bay Tuscan portico prostyle. Set-back 2-storey, single-bay link to left in front of 3-storey, 3-bay service wing and attached to single-storey, 6-bay flat-roofed extension. East front: 3 storeys with moulded eaves cornice and low-parapet; 3:5:3 bays, central recessed block flanked by 2 wings, glazing bar sashes, sill band to first floor windows; central 6-panelled, 2-leaf door with overlight containing radiating glazing bars, moulded architrave and reeded brackets to cornice hood, C20 door to left hand bar of

central block. Interior: Early C18 open-well staircase with barley sugar twist balusters, scrolled and foliated brackets, ramped and wreathed hand rail. Hall: Jacobean wall panelling and frieze with armorial bearings dated 1607; lower end of room has a balustraded gallery carried on Ionic columns, upper end has a Jacobean fireplace surround incorporating Corinthian columns on pedestals, decorated with strapwork and the coat of arms of James I; decorative plaster ceiling and frieze. Master Bedroom: Divided by fluted columns of square Section carrying a 3-centred arch with keystone, and egg and dart moulding; Greek key frieze at mid-wall height. Formerly the home of the Kynnersley family.

SK 03 SE UTTOXETER RURAL C.P. LOXLEY PARK 6/197 Dovecote approximately 12/1/66 40 yards north-east of Loxley Hall (formerly included with "Out- buildings at Loxley Hall" GV II Dovecote. C18. Red brick; hipped slate roof. Octagonal plan; 3 stages with ashlar first-floor band and moulded eaves cornice; ground floor has casements to north-east and north-west face and doors to south-east and south-west face; first-floor door to south face reached by flight of steps incorporating dog kennel, upper stage has casements to each face, all door and window openings have segmental heads. Interior: Ground floor has chamfered and stopped ceiling beams and arched recesses to each wall face, upper floor has potence, and central octagonal post above a tie beam.

From www.staffspasttrack.org.uk: Loxley Hall was built around 1800 but appears to contain elements of an earlier house. It was possibly remodelled during the 19th century. The Hall was the home of the Sneyd-Kinnersley family. Loxley Hall is now (in 2004) a residential/day special school administered by Staffordshire Education Committee.

(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.

From [Victoria County History](#): Built by subscription in 1772. First teacher was Uriah Davenport. The building was enlarged several times in later 19th century.

(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.

From Victoria County History: Sister foundations at Stone and Stevenage- founded under the will of Thomas Alleyne (d.1558). The original school house stood in what came to be known as School Lane. It was rebuilt in 1735-6 and was altered and extended in 1765. The new school house at Dove Bank was opened in 1859, it was a brick building designed in the Elizabethan style by H.I. Steven of Derby and a London architect named Robinson,

(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 these 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.

(5). The Richard Crosse CE (VC) Primary School, Lichfield Road, Kings Bromley.

Year Opened: 1815 (Likely to be late 18th century)

Description:

The main frontage building of this multi-block school consists of a late 18th-century Grade II listed Georgian house which was converted for use as a school building in 1815. Facing onto

the main road, this two-bay, three-storey house is 'U' shaped in plan and is of a brownish red brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, with a hipped plain tile roof and half-cylindrical ridge tiles. Ground floor level has a central doorway with architraved surround and rectangular overlight. This is flanked by two tripartite casement windows with segmental heads, which are also present at each bay at first floor level. The returns contain similar windows and glazing bar sash windows with flat brick heads, however ground-floor level on the south return has been altered with the insertion of a large rectangular window. The interior retains a number of historic features including a cast iron fireplace with wood surround, and an elegant Georgian staircase with stick balusters and curved handrail.

There have been a number of additions to the early schoolhouse, most notably in 1896, 1973, 1960, 1998, 2004 and 2009. The 1896 block projects from the rear of the original structure. This is a single-storey red brick laid to stretcher bond school hall with segmental arch twelve pane sash windows and a pitched plain tile roof complete with a terracotta finial in the shape of a cross. This abuts a red brick gable end, notably containing blocked windows, which appears to form part of the original school structure. The returns of the 1896 addition have been obscured by a flat roof brick and pvc addition on one side and a pastiche red brick gabled structure, which was built in 2009 on the other side.

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

KING'S BROMLEY C.P. CRAWLEY LANE (west SK 1216-1316 side) 13/57 School House - II House now school. Late C18. Red brick; hipped plain tile roof; brick stacks behind ridge. U-shaped plan. 2 storeys with eaves band; 3 windows, casements with segmental heads. Central C20 six-panel door with rectangular overlight, flat hood and panelled reveals. Casements and glazing bar sashes to the sides. Interior not inspected.

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

Year Opened: 1827 (Likely to be 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 one-storey structure with attic consists of three projecting gable ends linked by two one-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.

(7). Ravensmead Primary School, Chapel Street, Bignall End, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year opened: 1838 (However appears to be more like c.1910+)

Description:

Historic map evidence shows that this site was occupied by a small rectangular in plan school associated with the adjacent Wesleyan chapel dated from the early 19th century. These structures still occupied the site by the time of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map in 1924. However, by this time, a large multi-block school (known then as Ravens Lane Council School) had been built in the rear portion of the site. The chapel and its associated school were demolished in 1986 to create room for an extension to the early 20th-century school. Plaques associated with the chapel dating to 1810 and 1838 have been resituated in the reception area of the school building.

The early 20th-century school has been partially obscured to the front by the late 20th-century addition. However, despite this and further mid/late 20th-century flat roof additions to the rear, it is still possible to read and understand the plan and fabric of the school as it was originally intended. Architecturally, the school was constructed in an Arts and Crafts style which was particularly popular in Edwardian houses. It is 'U' shaped in plan with a rectangular offshoot from one corner. It is a single storey multi-gabled structure, constructed in red brick laid to stretcher bond with pitched gable roofs covered in red plain tiles (possibly has been re-roofed). Other features include a plinth area of red brick laid to English garden wall bond with splayed red brick coping, splayed red brick window sills, rounded corners with chamfer stops and Arts and Crafts style faux timber framing in the gables. All of the original high and wide windows have been replaced with modern upvc frames. A low inserted window on one of the returns has a cut stone sill with truncated mullions. It is possible that this is part of the fabric of the original school or the chapel which occupied this site. Also on the site is what appears to be a covered outdoor classroom which has a lean to half king-post truss roof.

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

Year Opened: 1838 (1841 according to listed building description)

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.

(9). The Richard Heathcote Community Primary School, The Drive, Alsagers Bank, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1839

Description:

This school has a number of phases of construction which have a pre-1920 date. Despite these and later additions, it is still possible to read the original plan. The principal/earliest phase consists of an early to mid-19th century five-bay single-storey school building, this is in a vernacular style with classical and gothic elements of detailing. It has a rectangular shaft with short projections from the central bay making it cruciform-in-plan. This is constructed in a brownish-red brick laid to a variation of Flemish stretcher bond; the projecting plinth courses with splayed coping have been almost completely covered in concrete. The building has a pitched gabled roof (which appears to have been reroofed with plain tiles). Each bay on the principal elevation is flanked by an engaged pilaster, with high wide flat headed windows with cut stone sills and inserted upvc frames occupying each of the outside two bays. The central projecting bay rises to a gable which springs from cut stone kneelers. The large pointed segmental arch window with blue brick surround which fills this gable is now blocked and is partially obscured by a mid/late 20th-century red brick single storey flat roof extension. The exposed western return of this original block is gable ended with stone kneelers. The flat headed windows and door on this elevation have been inserted. The eastern return has been completely obscured by a late 19th/early 20th-century red brick extension. However, it is quite clear from the interior that the building was lit from this side by at least one high lancet window which is now blocked by the later extension. Very little of the original rear elevation is visible due to a number of historic and modern additions and extensions.

The late 19th/early 20th-century extension to the east of the original school building is of red brick laid to stretcher bond. The window treatment is similar in style and detail to the earlier phase suggesting that the original scheme may have been altered at the time of construction of this new extension, with high wide windows replacing narrow lancets. Further historic red brick additions to the rear, which appear mid/late 19th-century in date, are gable ended with similar treatment to the windows.

More modern additions include flat mid 20th-century flat roof brick structures to the rear and front, and an early to mid 20th century pitch gabled red brick block to the east with oculus windows and stone kneelers. A modern date stone set in one of the more recent buildings is inscribed: Alsagers Bank School 1839.

(10). Clayton Hall Business and Language College, Clayton Lane, Newcastle.**Year Opened: 1840****Description:**

This extensive site is centred around Clayton Hall, a Grade II listed large Italianate villa which was either constructed in the 1840s, when the Italianate style was highly fashionable, or is an Italianate remodelling at that time of an earlier Georgian House (as has been suggested by Pevsner and VCH). Set within formal landscaped gardens, the building is of painted brickwork with stuccoed dressings and is characterised by a central lantern and asymmetrical corner tower.

There are a number of modern structures to the north and west of the main house. One of these, a two-storey mid/late 20th century brown brick and concrete flat roof affair, has been appended to the north side of the asymmetrical tower. This links the hall to further modern blocks to the north and west.

Pevsner notes that "the development of the buildings is far from clear. The centre block has giant angle pilasters. Lantern over centre. Also an asymmetrical placed tower a la Trentham. The building is rendered and is probably Georgian with Italianate contributions of the 1840s.

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

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME SJ84SE CLAYTON ROAD, Clayton 644-1/6/62 (South East side) 27/09/72 Clayton Hall II Large house, now in use as school. c1840. Painted brick with stuccoed dressings and slate roof. 2 storeys. Facade of 3 bays divided by pilasters which cut eaves cornice. 3 sash windows in plain moulded architraves. Central portico with angle pilasters and Ionic columns carrying plain frieze and moulded cornice, flanked by tripartite sash windows in architraves with cornice hoods carried on consoles. Central balustraded lantern with arcade of 3 arched windows between angle pilasters which form the stacks with pedimented caps. A lower wing to the left of 7 bays terminates in corner turret of 3 storeys with pyramidal roof. Garden front of 5 bays with pedimented central French doors and hoodmoulds on console brackets to flanking sash windows. 4 added bays to the right. (The Victoria History of the County of Stafford: Jenkins J G: A History of Newcastle Under Lyme: Stafford: 1983-: 78).

From www.staffordshirepasttrack.org.uk: Remnants of the World War II Fleet Air Arm quarters in the grounds of Clayton Hall. During World War II Clayton Hall became HMS Daedalus, a land based Royal Naval Artificer Training Establishment. Many buildings were built within the grounds of the Hall including accommodation and a chapel.

After the end of the war many of the buildings were re-used for different purposes including a children's playgroup. Most of the buildings gradually fell into a state of disrepair and most were demolished in the early 1990s

(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.

(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 Ordnance Survey 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.

(14). Walton Hall Community Special School, Walton Hall, Eccleshall, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1848

Description:

Walton Hall Community Special School is made up of a number of historic and modern blocks. Walton Hall itself, which is set back from the modern school structures, is a classically styled Grade II house which was constructed c. 1848. It is of fine ashlar and is draped in classical motifs and detailing including consoles, pediments and modillion eaves corncicing. The garden frontage is characterised by a canted middle bay window, whilst the north frontage has an impressive stone porte-cochere. There are a number of historic structures including a mid to late 19th century yellow brick carriage shed and a similarly styled stable complex.

The modern school buildings, which are set away from the main hall, all appear post-1950 in date and are either systems-built or of brickwork with flat roofs.

Pevsner describes Walton Hall as "A late classical, but clearly early Victorian house. White indeed dates it 1848. The motifs subdued, the ashlar masonry fine. Front of five bays with a canted middle bay window. At the back an enormous porte-cochere with Tuscan Columns.

Wikipedia notes that it was built in about 1848 for Henry Killick who was High Sheriff of Staffordshire.

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

ECCLESHALL STAFFORD ROAD 1. 5373 Walton Walton Hall SJ 82 NE 14/67 (Walton Hall Special School) II 2. Circa 1848. Classical style. Ashlar with rusticated base; 2 storeys. The main wing has a 3-light central window, 2 windows on left-hand side and one on right, all in moulded architraves and the central and outer windows with cornices on consoles and pediments; doorway in dog-eared architrave with 8-panelled divided door and large stone porte-cochère; 3 stone-cased dormers with pediments; moulded frieze and modillion eaves cornice; hipped slate roof. One storey projecting wing on left-hand side with a brick and ashlar wing beyond, both probably later C19 additions.

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

Year Opened: 1850 (actually 1950s)

Description:

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

(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.

(17). Needwood CE(VA) Primary School, Yoxall Road, Needborough, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1850

Description:

This single storey vernacular-in-style school, which was constructed c.1850, is 'T' shaped in plan and is constructed in red brick laid to Flemish bond (Historic maps suggest that it was originally cruciform in plan). Each terminal rises to gable ends under a pitched roof with alternate bands of plain and fishscale tiles. A storeroom in a similar style at the north end appears original. The three windows on the main shaft of the 'T' appear to have been truncated and like each other window on this original building have had aluminium window frames inserted. The rear/west side of the building has been almost completely obscured by early/mid

and mid/late 20th-century flat roof school buildings. In addition to these, further construction work was being carried out at this part of the site during the survey.

(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.

(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-bouef 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.

(21). Westwood College, Westwood Park, Leek

Year Opened: 1850

Description:

This college site is centred around the Grade II listed Westwood Hall, a large red sandstone Jacobean style house which was built by Hadfield Weightman and Goldie for John Davenport, son of John Davenport the founder of Davenport Pottery Company at Leek. Other historic buildings on site include an orangery, a coach house, a gatekeepers lodge, and a farm complex which is in private hands. The house and grounds were purchased by Staffordshire County Council in 1920 and opened as Westwood Hall County High School for girls a year later. There

are a number of mid and late 20th-century school buildings located to the rear of the principal hall building.

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

LEEK SJ95NE WESTWOOD PARK AVENUE 611-1/1/138 (West side) 10/03/75 Westwood Hall GV II House, in use as school since c1920. 1850-53. By Hadfield Weightman and Goldie. For John Davenport, son of John Davenport the founder of the Davenport Pottery Company at Leek. Red sandstone ashlar with plain and scallop-tiled roofs. Jacobean style with robust detailing throughout. EXTERIOR: 2-storeyed with attics. Entrance front: clock tower towards left, with round archway with heavy voussoirs and keystone in lower storey, 2 and 4-light mullioned windows above. Oriel window in main range set beneath tower. Coped gables over clock in each elevation, and gabled turret finial with weather vane. To right of tower, 5-window range symmetrically planned with central projecting full-height entrance porch flanked by canted bay windows with 3-mullioned lights, and outer 4-light mullioned and transomed windows with leaded glazing. Continuous cill band to first-floor windows, which are also mullioned and transomed, and all windows have hollow chamfering to mullions, and dripmoulds. Round-arched doorway to porch, chamfered and with pendant keystone. 4-light mullioned and transomed window above. Segmental pediment to parapet of porch. 3 coped gables with ball finials to attics. Garden front: 8-window range, asymmetrical, with 3 gabled range terminated by higher gable to right. 2-storeyed canted bay window in left-hand gable, and paired 4-light mullioned and transomed windows in central gable. (3-lights to first floor). Right-hand gable has full-height bow window with conical roof. Advanced and higher gable beyond, of 3 full-storeys with paired 4-light mullioned and transomed windows with leaded patterned glazing, and round-arched mullions. Upper windows of 3 and 2-lights to first floor, 4 and 2-lights to attic. Gable itself coped, with stack at right-hand angle. Return wing to right and rear range (service ranges) are brick, also 2-storeyed with attic dormers. Various axial and end wall stacks. INTERIOR: retains much of original layout, arranged on a courtyard plan, with principal rooms overlooking garden, and full-height great hall behind clock tower. Much original detail also survives, including plaster ceilings, and fireplaces of principal rooms. Of the fireplaces, one has monochromatic tiles illustrating crafts in the style of de Morgan, and another has heavy overmantel enriched with strapwork. The entrance hall and staircase were reinstated after serious fire damage in 1983, the stained glass in the stair window largely salvaged.

Victoria County History notes that the County Council bought Westwood Hall with 14 acres in 1920 and opened as a girls high school in 1921. In 1965 Westwood Hall High School merged with the newly built St Edwards CE (Aided) Secondary School in Westwood Park Avenue to form the mixed comprehensive Westwood County High School.

Pevsner calls it a "grand house of 1850-3, by Hadfield, Weightman & Goldie, on an older site for John Davenport, dilettante son of the founder of the pottery firm. A large irregular Elizabethan pile, gabled and ball finialled, originally around two courtyards, though one has disappeared in later alterations and extensions. Apparently of one build, although one would think otherwise. The unusual and rather unsatisfactory plan surely points to John Davenport's growth of ideas as the building progressed. The S (entrance) front is reminiscent of a Cotswold manor house, but enlivened to one side by a great arched tower surmounted by a Gothic belfry. This side and the E front are faced with local red sandstone, but otherwise all is brick. Pretty leaded glazing where it has survived. The impact of the composition is reduced by the truncation of the forest of tall chimneys. The interior is disappointing, though there is a two-storey great hall and in the former dining room an exuberant Elizabethan chimneypiece dated 1852. –Stables-

Georgian and Victorian ranges. –Entrance Lodge- Dated 1852 with a giant arch. –In the grounds a charming contemporary summer house.

From www.staffordshirepasttrack.org.uk: The original Westwood Hall building dates from the 1600s. Originally it was a fairly simple farm-house, but when John Davenport, a potter and glassmaker bought the property in 1813 he began a series of major improvements which extended the house and transformed it into a mock Elizabethan manor. His son, John Davenport the younger carried on his father's work, enlarging his home with a great hall, tower and suite of buildings around a newly built courtyard. He also carried out major work on the estate grounds, introducing landscaped gardens, a Gothic style outbuilding with tower and spire, a coach-house and stables and two lodges which today remain as houses. After John died in 1868 his son George sold most of the estate to John Robinson. Following the death of Mr Robinson's widow in 1908 the Hall was bought by Mr H. J. Johnson, who lived there until 1920 when he sold the building and grounds to Staffordshire County Council. The Hall was opened as Westwood Hall County High School for Girls in 1921. In 1965 the school was merged with St Edward's Secondary School in Westwood Park Avenue, Leek to form Westwood County High School, a mixed comprehensive on shared sites. In 1981, Westwood Hall became the school's Old Hall and the St. Edward Street Building, New Hall. A performing arts studio was opened in 1984 in what had been Westwood Hall's banqueting room.

(22). Cicely Haughton Special School, Westwood Manor, Wetley Rocks, Stoke on Trent,

Year Built: 1851 (1875 according to datestone)

Description:

Cicely Haughton Special School consists of a number of 19th and 20th-century structures centred on a mid/late 19th-century rusticated ashlar sandstone former manor house, which was built for William Meakin a local pottery manufacturer (www.staffspastrack.org.uk). Situated on an elevated position overlooking rolling countryside, the imposing three storey manor house is faux Tudor-gothic in style and is obscured on three sides by mid 20th century two-storey grey brick and concrete flat-roof additions. Despite this, the impressive unobscured east elevation provides an excellent impression of the character of the manor house. This consists of a two-storey four-bay central section with flat-headed mullioned and transomed windows complete with alternating dressed ashlar surrounds which mimic the quoins. Eaves level is picked out with dentilated dressed stone, whilst the entire elevation has a moulded plinth course and strings. Decorative stone chimney flues with beehive-like stone pots rise above the pitched slate roof. This central section is flanked by slightly projecting gables complete with two storey canted bay windows, with each ground floor window containing a central semi-circular arch. The gables rise from kneelers to a pinnacle crowned with decorative finials. The summit of the south canted bay window bears a plaque with the date AD 1875. The west elevation, which is largely obscured by 20th-century additions has a decorative porch complete with engaged pilasters, boss finials, and an overlight with scrolled keystone. A plaque above the porch is inscribed with a stylised WM (presumably William Meakin). The remainder of the elevation, and what is visible of the returns, are similar in style to the east elevation. A two-storey gabled offshoot to the northwest is similar, and is probably contemporary.

The school site also contains an historic walled garden which is tended to by the local Women's Institute, complete with red brick walls, brick and glass greenhouses, and red brick raised beds. The southern side of the walled garden comprises the north side of a U shaped stable block which appears to pre-date the main house (NB. The AMP description notes that there was a house on the site from as early as 1776, which was rebuilt in 1851). This stable block, which is now used for storage is of coursed rubble red sandstone complete with pitched slate

roofs. This has a pitched gable sandstone cottage on the southern end of the eastern arm, which as far as could be ascertained does not form part of the school site.

From www.staffordshirepastrack.org.uk: The house was built for William Meakin, the pottery manufacturer in 1888. In the 1950s the building became Cicely Haughton School.

(23). Betley CE (VC) Primary School, Church Lane, Betley, Crewe

Year Opened: 1854

Description:

This gothic-style school was originally constructed in a stylised 'Y' shaped plan. Despite a number of mid/late 20th-century flat roof extensions and additions the original plan of this school is easily read. It is of an orangey red brick laid to English Bond, with stone dressings such as to window sills, buttresses, plinths, kneelers, and gable coping. It would seem that the school was extended to the south in a similar style in the late 19th century. This extension is marked in the fabric by the truncated remains of a stone buttress at an unusual angle on the east wall. There is no evidence of this addition in the external roof covering as the roof was recovered with alternate bandings of fish-scale tile and plain tile in recent times. All of the original pointed windows were removed at some point in the mid/late 20th-century, when they were replaced with flat headed upvc window frames with stone heads and plain stone sills. In the original plan, each of the terminals of the 'Y' is gable ended with corner buttresses.

(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. A flat roof porch to the south of the east gable appears to have been added in the late 19th century, whilst a project to the west appears contemporaneous to the original structure. Of the other additions/extensions a large red brick, flat roof structure to the north appears early/mid 20th century in date. Other flat roof additions appear to be of a similar date. Whilst the interior wasn't accessed, it is clear that suspended ceilings have been inserted.

(25). St. Margaret's CE (VC) Junior School, Knutton Road, Wolstanton, Newcastle.

Year Opened: (listed as 1854 in AMP Database but main school building built in mid/late 20th century- see (44) for Annex)

Description:

The main school building is a mid/late 20th century flat roof structure. The Annex on the other side of the road was built in 1871 (see 44 below).

(26). Great Wood Primary School, Tean-Upper, Vicarage Road, Upper Tean, Stoke on Trent.

Year Opened: 1855

Description:

This Tudor/gothic style single storey school occupies an elevated position overlooking the nearby Christ Church. Despite the addition of a number of mid/late 20th century single storey flat roof extensions to the side and rear, it is still quite easy to read the original 'I' shaped plan. This original structure is of a brownish-red brick laid to English bond complete with decorative diaperwork picked out in Staffordshire blue brick headers. The roof is pitched slate with decorative iron ridge pieces (the roof covering does not appear to be original). Other decorative detailing such as the plinth course, the mullioned and transomed Tudor-style windows, hood mouldings, alternating quoins, and gable copings are all of dressed stone. The main frontage consists of a long central shaft flanked by projecting gabled wings. The central section has three central bays of Tudor-style windows with stone hood mouldings and sills. The central window, which is decorated with bosses in the form of a bearded king and a queen, projects up into a gablet which springs from stone kneelers and has a central stone trefoil, and is topped by an iron weathervane. The original wooden window frames (as with the rest of the building) have been replaced with upvc inserts. These windows are flanked on either side by Tudor arch doorways complete with foliated bosses. The internal returns of the flanking wings contain similar doorways which have been blocked with brickwork. The gables contain large windows similar in detail to the central window in the middle section. The gables rise from stone kneelers and have central stone quatrefoils. The returns are similar in detail with diaperwork and Tudor style windows; however the northern return appears to have been partially rebuilt, whilst the southern return is partially obscured by a flat roof addition. The rear elevation, which overlooks the schoolyard, is similar to the main frontage apart from the fact it does not have a central gablet or high window on its central shaft. Much of this central section has been obscured by flat roof additions.

From www.staffordshirepasttrack.org.uk: The school was built in 1855 as a National school and, with extensions, has been in continuous use ever since. It is sited on the corner of Hollington Road and Vicarage Road. The turnstile entrance (front centre), called the "Tweedle" and seen in the earliest photographs of the school, is no longer there.

(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.

(28). All Saints CE (VA) Primary School, School Lane, Bednall, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1856

Description:

This single-storey Tudor/gothic-style school is 'T' shaped in plan and is of red brick laid to English bond, with Staffordshire blue brick splayed plinth course, strings and window head detail. The window surrounds, sills, kneelers and gable copings are of dressed stone, whilst the pitched roof is covered in alternate bands of plain and fishscale tiles. The majority of the windows frames are metal awning type windows, which are possibly original. The principal/road facing frontage consists of two bays of Tudor style mullioned and transomed windows on either side of a projecting gablet which rises from stone kneelers and contains a pointed window opening containing three trefoil headed lights. A datestone beneath this window reads: Acton Trussell and Bednall School, Erected By Subscription 1856. A recent plaque underneath this commemorates the school's 150th anniversary in 2006. The gable ends form the terminals of the 'T', the westernmost of which overlooks a graveyard, are similar in detail and decoration to this gablet. It is clear from the fabric of the flat roof additions, which provide a porch and WC facilities, and obscure both returns appears historic, whilst not part of the original structure, appear likely to date from the late 19th/early 20th century. The southern addition links the school building to the former headmaster's house, which is now in private ownership.

Victoria County History notes that a national school for boys and girls at Bednall under a master and mistress was built by subscription in 1856 and by 1884 had average attendances of 60 older children and 24 infants. In 1894 average attendance was 88, in 1931 54 and 1937 44. It became an aided school in Nov 1952- and is now [1959] Acton Trussell and Bednall C of E Voluntary Primary (Aided) School (junior and mixed infants) under a mistress.

(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.

(30). All Saints CE (VC) First School, Church Leigh, Leigh, Stoke on Trent.**Year Opened: 1857****Description:**

There are two main phases of construction in this school building. The first phase which was built in the educational gothic style was constructed in 1857, whilst the second phase was added in the late 1970s. Despite this addition it is still quite easy to read the original plan which was laid out in a modified 'I' shape. The single storey- with attic, Victorian phase is of red brick laid to English bond with a pitched roof covered with alternating bands of fishscale tiles and plain tiles topped with iron crested ridge. The attention to detail regarding decoration is impressive, with each wall adorned with decorative diaperwork picked out Staffordshire Blue brick headers. The trefoil headed window surrounds, plinth courses, and alternating quoins are of ashlar stonework. The impressive, unobstructed east elevation has a projecting gable which has three trefoil headed lights at ground floor and two at first floor level, beneath a stone plaque bearing the school coat of arms. The remainder of this elevation has four bays of two trefoil headed lights and a brick chimney with a further stone coat of arms. The south elevation is also unobstructed; this consists of a projecting gable end which is punctuated by a tall mullioned and transomed two light trefoil headed window. This window is replicated to the west on the recessed part of the elevation where it rises up into a gablet. What appears to be a later flat roof addition obscuring part of the north elevation, despite its late 20th century inserted windows may in fact be an original feature of the building which is evidenced by the apparently original brick and stonework on its return, which . The remaining original elevations are largely obscured by later additions, which are constructed in red brick with asphalt tiled roofs, are similar in detail and fabric to the remainder of the original structure. The majority if not all of the original wooden framed windows have been replaced with upvc frames. A bell in bellcote near the front entrance, which presumably has been removed from the roof, bears the date 1850.

(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. fifteen 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.

(33). St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.**Year Opened: 1859 (Actually all from 1960s)****Description:**

Flat roof structure built in 1960s and mobile buildings of 2004. No buildings pre-date 1920. See (34) below.

(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.

From Victoria County History: In 1858 an infants school was opened in a converted barn opposite the gates of St . Michael's churchyard. Within a year there were 80 pupils. A new infants and Sunday School was opened nearby in Church Lane in 1860. This was an Elizabethan style building.

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

Year Opened: 1860 (However more likely to be the 1876 Board School which was taken over by Holy Trinity School in 1981)

Description:

This Board School has a number of gothic influences, including pointed lancet-like windows, crested ridges, and brick and stone buttresses. It is characterised by gable ends at the terminals at each block and decorative mid elevation gables which help provide light from a high level. It is of red brick laid in English bond with decorative blue brick strings and moulded yellow brick eaves, blue brick plinth course, and its 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. Upvc windows have been inserted throughout.

From Victoria County History: A Board School was opened in 1876 on the west side of Anderstaff Lane (Wetmore Road from 1878) with accommodation for 214 girls and infants, boys were admitted from 1879. It became a junior mixed and infants school in 1929 on the departure of the senior pupils, and in 1957 on the departure of the juniors, it became Anderstaff Infants School. The premises were taken over by Holy Trinity C of E School in 1981.

(37). St. Peter's CE (VA) Primary School, School Lane, Caverswall.

Year Opened: 1861

Description:

Despite major additions and extensions in 1950, 1974, 1985, and 1990 it is quite easy to read the historic plan of this single storey gothic style school, which was originally constructed in 1861. The original phase of construction consisted of three sections; a rectangular-in-plan schoolroom, the Headmaster's house, and a link between the two. Each of which was constructed in red brick laid to Flemish bond. The schoolroom was lit by four stone Tudor-style mullioned and transomed windows on the north side. Each bay is demarcated by projecting brick and stone buttresses. The windows have been greatly altered and have had upvc frames inserted. One of these rises up to a gablet which has been altered and partially rebuilt to accommodate a dormer window. This rises out of the pitched roof which is covered with alternating bands of fishscale tiles and plain tiles. Eaves level is of blue brick and red brick on-edge. The southwest elevation forms a gable end, which has a splayed stone plinth course, brick and stone buttresses to the arrises, and a stone central pointed window complete with three trefoil headed lights under a Staffordshire blue brick head. Further detailing on this elevation includes a thick blue brick string, stone kneelers, and stone gable coping. The corresponding northeast elevation has been obscured by later additions. The Headmaster's house is no longer part of the school and is in private hands. The link between the schoolroom and Headmaster's house is completely obscured to the northeast by later additions, whilst a

lean-to brick porch has been added to the front elevation; this is lit by a wide upvc window, which is flanked by the Headmaster's house on one side and a brick and stone buttress on the other. Immediately above this window is a date plaque reading: Caverswall National Schools 1861.

(38). St. Leonard's CE (VC) First School, School Lane, Dunston, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1861

Description:

The original school building is a small single cell rectangular gable ended structure with a pitched plain tile roof. This is of orangey-red brick laid to stretcher bond, complete with a splayed blue brick plinth course. Both gable ends have three lancet windows with stone sills. The northern gable is partially obscured by a late 20th-century flat roof link block which connects the original structure to a larger late 20th-century addition. The east elevation is lit by two pairs of lancet windows which flank a lean-to outshot, which appears to be part of the original scheme. This is lit by a lancet window on the north return and a segmental headed window on its east elevation. The western elevation of the original school building is completely obscured by an early 20th-century addition, which is of red brick laid to English garden wall bond. This has a pitched plain tile roof, and the current fenestration scheme appears to have been inserted. The only decoration on this addition is the presence of a blue brick plinth course. All of the original windows have had upvc frames inserted, whilst a number of additions have been added to the rear throughout the 20th century.

From Victoria County History: A parochial school for boys and girls was built at Dunston in 1866 on a site given by the Earl of Lichfield, the expense of building met by subscription. By 1871 it was run on National School Society Lines and average attendance was 15 boys and girls. In 1910 the school has an average attendance of 21 infants and 42 older children, and by 1910 had been enlarged.

(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.

(40). Chetwynd Centre, Newport Road, Stafford.**Year Opened: 1866****Description:**

Grade II listed former grammar school, now in use as an educational centre. Built in 1860-1862, with later additions in 1888 and 1904-1905, with a library, assembly hall and classroom range added in 1928. The original building and the alterations of 1904 were largely paid for by the Salt family of Stafford.

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

GII. Grammar School, now educational centre. 1860-1862. Rear addition 1888. Chapel remodelled 1904-05. Library, assembly hall and classroom range, 1928, by Staffordshire Education Committee architects. Minor C20 alterations and additions. The original building and the alterations of 1904 were largely paid for by the Salt family of Stafford. Main block, chapel and ancillary buildings, red brick with ashlar and gault brick dressings. Banded plain tile roofs with crested ridge tiles and clustered ridge stacks with octagonal flues. Gothic Revival style. 2 storeys plus attics: 6/6 bays. The building comprises the original block with chapel at south end and cloister and outbuilding to rear, fronting Newport Road, library in the same line to the north, with octagonal assembly hall at the junction with Friar Lane, and classroom block running southwards to complete the L-plan.

Main block has to left a gabled entrance bay, 2 storeys, with pointed arched door, and window above. To left, a single window on each floor, and to right, 2 windows, those to the ground divided by buttresses. Ground floor windows have 3 lights, first floor windows, 2 lights. 5 gabled dormers have 2 pointed arched lights. To right, an octagonal corner tower, 3 stages, with slit lights and clock, topped with a leaded spire and wind vane. Rear elevation has 4 flat headed cross-mullioned windows, 2 to right covered by late C20 addition. Above, a 4-light pointed arched window flanked to left by the 3-light windows, and to right by 2 smaller windows. Above again, 6 dormers. To right, former chapel, 6 bays, raised to 2 storeys 1904. Off-centre gabled stair tower with buttresses, trefoil, opening to ground floor and 2-light window above. To left, 3 windows on each floor, 2 above in gabled through-eaves dormers. To right, 2 windows on each floor. Ground floor windows are flat-arched cross casements, first floor windows 2 lights with pointed arches. South gable has 3-light cross mullion windows, and above, a 3-light pointed arched window with plate tracery. Rear elevation has attached single storey cloister with 7 pointed arches, and 3-bay single storey addition dated 1888. Above, 6 large flat headed through-eaves dormers. 1928 additions, mainly brown brick with ashlar dressings and plain tile roofs. Library range, 2 storeys, 4 bays, has to left a canted entrance bay, 2 storeys, with gable behind parapet. Tudor arched doorway with mullioned overlight, and above, a canted oriel window, 5 lights, with traceried parapet. To right, on each floor, a flat headed cross mullioned window, 3 lights, flanked by similar windows, 2 lights, under a parapet. Octagonal assembly hall has plinth, string course, buttresses and coped parapet with figures in niches under flat gables. Porch with elaborate Tudor arched doorway with panelled parapet carrying date and central crest under flat gable, flanked by octagonal piers. On each side, 2 pointed arched windows, 5 lights, with panel tracery. Single bay link, 2 storeys, to classroom range, with a 2-light window on each floor. Classroom range, 2 storeys, 20 bays, has a central gabled entrance bay with Classical style doorcase, flanked by plain ranges with gabled end bays with triple windows. Windows are mainly original 6/6 sashes. Rear elevation has external walkway with concrete columns to ground floor and

cast iron columns above, now glazed-in. INTERIOR: Main block has cornices and original moulded doorcases and doors to several rooms. One original Tudor arched stone fireplace visible. Original dogleg wooden stairs with turned balusters, the lower flight renewed late C20. Plain attic rooms. 1904 alteration has arched braced principal rafter roof and ties, probably the former chapel roof. 1928 entrance lobby has elliptical arched doorways. Assembly hall has half-height panelling and exposed brickwork. Domed ceiling with central foliage panel and original light fitting. Internal porch with double doors and clock. Windows have stained glass panels.

(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.

From Victoria County History: In 1867-8 the new school, designed in a gothic style by Nicholas Joyce of Stafford, was built on the Ashby Road site. It consisted of a single range of buildings, a master's house with accommodation for 26 boarders stood in the centre, flanked on one side by servant's quarters and domestic offices, and on the other by a large schoolroom sufficient for 8 pupils.

(42). Anson CE (VA) Primary School, Main Road, Great Haywood.

Year Opened: 1868

Description:

This school comprises a number of blocks, most of which post-date 1920. The original single-storey school building faces onto the road and was constructed in an understated style with some gothic architectural detailing. This consists of two gable ended rectangular stepped blocks constructed in a reddish-orange brick laid to Flemish bond with pitched gabled overhanging roofs covered alternating bands of fishscale tile and plain tiles. The most easterly

of these blocks is lit by a stone Tudor-style seven light window with stone surround. As with all of the other windows on the original school building, the frames have been replaced with modern faux-timber inserts. This elevation is adorned with a date stone reading: 1868. This frontage block is also lit by a large segmental arch window on the north return, whilst the window on the south return has been altered and is partially obscured by a mid 20th century flat roof brick extension. The rear block of the original school building steps out to the north and is lit by a central three trefoil headed light with stone surround, which is flanked by two thin flat-headed windows, which are possibly inserts. The only exposed section of its west elevation contains a doorway with shouldered arch stone lintel. The east elevation of this block has been obscured to the east by an extension which was built in 1924, whilst the south return is partially obscured by a mid-20th-century flat roof addition. A number of flat and pitched roof red brick additions and extensions to the rear complete the current ground plan.

(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 laid to 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.

(44). St. Margaret's CE (C) Junior School-Annexe, Knutton Road, Wolstanton, Newcastle.

Year Opened: 1870

Description:

Grade II listed school Tudor-gothic inspired school occupying a corner site with adjacent listed schoolhouse which is no longer part of the school site. Also present on site are late 19th/early 20th century red brick toilet block, which has been scheduled for demolition on health and safety grounds.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME SJ84NE KNUTTON ROAD, Wolstanton 644-1/4/67 (North West side) 27/09/72 School II School. 1871. By James Brooks. Brick with stone dressings and plain tiled roof with ridge cresting. Single-storey range to High Street, 7 bays, with mullioned windows recessed behind short columns with turned capitals and bases. Gothic arched doorway with remains of bell-cote over. Front to Knutton Road of 10 bays, and single storeyed with additional lower storey to left on sloping site. Part-tile hung gable to right. Windows are mullions recessed behind

columns. In the lower section, paired windows and a doorway with diaper brickwork beneath their hoodmoulds. Axial stacks, and a series of castellated ventilators in the ridge.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME SJ84NE KNUTTON ROAD, Wolstanton 644-1/4/68 (North West side) 27/09/72 School house GV II School house. 1871. By James Brooks. Brick with plain tiled roof with ridge cresting. 2-storeyed, 2 bays with advanced gable to left with 4-light mullioned and transomed window to ground floor and oriel bay above, carried on long raking struts. To the right, roof-line continues over porch. Gable end stacks

(45). St. Saviour's CE (VC) Primary School, Congleton Road, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent

Year Opened: 1870 (although there is no evidence of a school here on the 1879 OS map)

Description:

Despite extensive additions to the original school building, it is quite easy to read the original plan. These extensions are situated to the northeast of the Victorian school and only partially obscure any original fabric. This single storey school appears to have been constructed in the board school style, which would suggest that it post dates the 1870 date that is attributed to it on the AMP database. This is of a brownish yellow brick laid to English bond with a moulded red brick string, whilst the roof has been recovered in asphalt tiles. The main frontage of the building consists of a row of four gables, the outer two of which have off-centre segmental arch headed windows with splayed blue brick sills. The inner two gables have been greatly altered with the original fenestration scheme of three segmental arch windows with moulded brick hoods being blocked up with brickwork and the lower half of the façade obscured by mid/late 20th century fenestrated extensions at an acute angle to the building. Each of these gables is topped by a terracotta finial, each of which is now in a varying degree of disrepair. The rear elevation consists of eight bays, with bays 2, 4, 5, and 7 rising to gables and containing high segmental arch headed windows with splayed blue brick sills. The other bays contain wide windows which rise to eaves level. The southwest return is made up of a gable end, which is surmounted by a cross shaped terracotta finial, with three segmental arch windows with blue brick sills. The remainder of the elevation has been altered for the addition of a number of doors in the mid/late 20th century. The corresponding return is obscured by extensive flat roof additions. Each of the windows in the original block of the school has been replaced with upvc inserts.

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

Year Opened: 1870

Description:

This Tudor 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.

(47). Havergal CE (VC) Primary School, School Lane, Shareshill, Wolverhampton.**Year Opened: 1872****Description:**

The school currently comprises a number of blocks, most of which were built in the latter half of the 20th century or even more recently. Two of these blocks pre-date 1920. The first of these is a single storey school which was constructed in a relatively plain and simple vernacular style. This is of red brick laid to Flemish bond (now painted). Rectangular in plan, the front elevation rises to a gable, projecting from which is a bellcote complete with a metal plaque reading HS (Havergal School?) 1872. The rear elevation rises to a hipped roof with alternating bands of black and red plain tiles. This building has been greatly altered over the years. All of the original windows have been removed; the window on the front elevation has been completely rebuilt with a blue brick surround and a wide window inserted with a upvc frame. The majority of the windows on the south return have been blocked up, whilst the north return is partially obscured by a hipped roof addition, in a similar style, which was constructed in 1914. The north return of this, in turn, has been obscured by mid/late flat roof additions.

From Victoria County History: A new building was opened to the northeast of the village was opened in that year (1871) 'a neat red-brick building' with residence for a master, paid for by local subscriptions and a government grant. The school was in receipt of a government grant by 1882 when attendance averaged 81 boys and girls. The building was enlarged in 1914 to take 160 children.

(48). All Saints CE(C) Primary School, Tatenhill Lane, Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1873****Description:**

This Grade II listed Tudor Gothic style school is of red brick laid to English bond, with detailing such as window surrounds and alternating quoins picked out ashlar stonework. Other details include ornamental wooden bargeboards complete with finial. It would seem that one part of the building was originally the schoolmaster's house. Mid/late 20th-century red brick flat roof additions/extensions to the rear are obscured by the main building from the road.

Listed building description from www.imagesofengland.org.uk

TATENHILL C.P. RANGEMORE SK 12 SE All Saints Primary 5/100 - School GV II School. Possibly by Butterfield. 1873. At the expense of the first Earl Burton. Red brick with stone dressings; tiled roof, prominent ridge; ridge stacks and stone gabled bellcote to right end. H-shaped plan, the limbs being staggered. Entrance front combines schoolmaster's accommodation of 2 storeys to left and school of single storey and attic to right; the schoolhouse has a projecting gable, hung in patterned tiles to the apex and set under a wide verge with cusped barge boards; 2-light stone mullioned window to first floor, 3-light to ground; Tudor-arched schoolhouse door, set against return angle with sash window adjacent and small casement under eaves. School part of one large bay has gabled dormer (almost a miniature of the main gable) with 2-light stone mullioned sash window set over a group of 3 lancets. Set-back wing to right has main school entrance set in return angle, gabled with pointed arch door and quatrefoil to apex. South-west gable has a collection of 5 lancets of staggered heights and barge boards and apex as elsewhere. Set close to Church of All Saints.

(49). Castle Primary School, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1874****Description:**

This single storey school is 'T' shaped in plan and has a half-hipped plain tile roof. It was constructed in a darkish-red brick laid to Flemish bond with the surviving original windows having splayed red brick sills and moulded red brick heads. All of the original window frames have been replaced with upvc inserts. Each of the half-hipped gable ends has three segmental arch headed windows. The roadside elevation has been altered to take three weather-boarded gablets, one of which is replicated on the perpendicular section. Most of this section has been obscured by mid/late 20th -century flat roofed red brick additions which occupy much of the rear of the site.

(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.

(51). Hutchinson Memorial CE (A) First School, Uttoxeter Road, Checkley**Year Opened: 1874 (Plaque on school 1879)****Description:**

This Tudor-gothic style school is rectangular in plan with outshots on both long elevations. It is of red brick laid to English bond with a splayed blue brick plinth, stone string, and further stone detailing to the Tudoresque mullioned and transomed windows, and to the buttress copings. The pitched plain tile roof terminates in end gables, and has a bellcote at one end. The road facing outshot is gable ended with timber infilling and has a date stone reading: Hutchinson Memorial School 1879. All of the original timber window frames have been replaced by upvc inserts and two sides of the original building have been almost completely obscured by red brick flat and hipped roof extensions and additions, which were constructed in the mid and late 20th century.

(52). Mary Howard CE (VC) Primary School, School Lane, Edingale, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1874**Description:**

The simple rectangular plan of the original school building has been greatly altered by a number of additions dating from the early twentieth century onwards. The vernacular in style original structure is of red brick laid to English garden wall bond and has a half hipped plain tile roof. None of the original windows are visible from the exterior, most of which are now obscured by later additions or have been replaced by modern upvc inserts. A number of the flat roof additions appear to date from the early 20th-century and are constructed using a similar brick and style to the original school, with decorative gauged brick heads to the doors and windows, which may perhaps provide an insight into the windows on the original structure. The other additions and extensions are constructed in red brick with flat roofs and appear to be of a mid/late 20th century date. A plaque on the interior reads: To the Glory of God and in memory of the Hon Mary Howard through whose liberality this school has been erected 37 years after she had passed to her rest.

(53). St. Chad's CE (VC) Primary School, Westbeech, Pattingham, Wolverhampton.**Year Opened: 1874****Description:**

The original modified 'I' shaped plan of this vernacular style school is relatively intact apart from a mid 20th century red brick flat roof extension projecting from one of the returns and a small addition to the rear. The principal single storey school building is of orangey red brick laid to Flemish bond with a splayed blue brick plinth course, with a pitched plain tile roof. The windows, which have wooden sills, simple stone heads, are timber framed casements, which do not appear to be original and are like to have been inserted in the early/mid 20th century. The main frontage consists of a three bay section flanked by projecting single bay gable ends, one of which bears a date stone reading: National Schools 1874. Other features include a ventilation turret, and an inserted dormer window.

From Victoria County History:

A bequest of £200 by Benjamin Matthews for the National School became effective on his widows death in 1874. A new building in Westbeech Road opened in 1875 with a teacher's house attached. The site was given by Lord Dartmouth who also met building costs above the amount raised by subscription. The school had three schoolrooms, one each for boys, girls, and infants, and two classrooms. The income in 1876 was mostly from voluntary subscriptions. The master augmented his salary by acting as organist and assistant overseer. The infant's school had its own mistress and was entirely the responsibility of Lord Dartmouth.

(54). Victoria Community School, Victoria Road, Burton-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1874****Description:**

This is an interesting example of a large early Board School. Constructed in the gothic style by Derby architects Giles and Brookhouse, this is relatively complete apart from the introduction of upvc window frames and suspended ceilings in places. Occupying a corner site, this is 'L' shaped in plan with late 19th-century additions in the open space between both shafts of the 'L'. The original street frontages are of red brick laid to English bond. The windows surrounds, buttress and gable copings are of ashlar stonework, whilst further decorative details include a

splayed blue brick plinth course and a blue brick string. The roofs are pitched and covered in alternating bands of plain and fishscale tiles with decorative ironwork cresting, and ventilation turrets. The principal elevation (to Victoria Road) consists of three projecting gables, which are linked by two recessed single-storey four-bay sections. Each of these bays has a three light mullioned window which is Tudor in style with stone surrounds, and is divided from the next by a brick buttress. The central gable has a high and wide five light pointed arch window, beneath which is a date stone reading: This stone was laid by Ms S C Allsopp 8 April 1874. This being the first school erected by the Burton on Trent District School Board. H. Wardle Chairman. Each of the flanking gables has a stepped five light Tudor style window complete with trefoil headed lights and hood mouldings. The York Street elevation has three gables, each with a pointed arch window with three trefoil headed lights. This elevation also provides access to the building for girls, through a now blocked shoulder arched doorway, and for infants through a pointed arch doorway. The rear elevations and the returns of the 'L' shaped structure are less decorative than the frontages. These are of an orangey red brick laid to English bond, with decorative detailing such as gauged buff-coloured brick window heads and dentilated buff brick eaves banding. The windows are simple round headed lights to the gables, whilst the other windows have simple dressed stone mullions, transomes and heads. The later 19th century additions in the schoolyard are of orangey red brick laid to English bond. These have half hipped plain tile covered roofs with cast iron crests, and are lit by three high windows at the gable end. These windows have stone sills and heads, whilst the main decorative feature is a dentilated buff brick eaves band.

From Victoria County History: A large board school for 300 boys, 300 girls and 200 infants was opened at the corner of Victoria Road and York Street in 1875- designed in the Gothic style by the Board's architects, Giles and Brookhouse of Derby. It was the 'first important new school' to be opened by the board. The infants department was quickly extended, and the whole school further enlarged in 1890.

(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.

(58). Valley Primary School, School Drive, Oakamore, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1875****Description:**

The exterior of this gothic inspired rusticated sandstone Board School is in an excellent state of completion apart from the insertion of recent timber window frames, and a small flat roof stone addition to the front and side. These rather unobtrusive additions aside, the primary phase of this school is rectangular-in-plan with gabled returns, a pitched plain tile roof with terracotta ridges, and a large front facing gable, complete with obelisk and ball finials. This gable has a wide central window, which is flanked by two smaller windows, and is separated from them by stone buttresses. These windows have dressed stone heads, alternating quoins, and are set under two stone relieving arches. High up in the gable is a hood moulded *oeil-de-bouef* window. Two recessed hipped roof sections flank this central gable on either side. The gabled returns also have ball and obelisk finials and are lit by Tudor style windows containing six mullioned lights. The rear elevation has eight bays of mullioned and transomed windows, each of which is divided by stone buttresses. The remains of a bellcote project from the roof. These windows light an impressive hall which has a hammerbeam style roof.

(59). Heath Hayes Primary School, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes, Cannock.**Year Opened: 1876****Description:**

This single storey gothic style Board school, which was constructed in red brick laid to English bond, is 'L' shaped in plan. Despite a number of pitched and flat roof extensions to the side and rear it is quite easy to read the original plan. The road frontage elevation has a gablet which is pierced by two pointed windows, each with stone mullioned and transomed trefoil headed lights set beneath a single quatrefoil. These windows are divided by a brick and stone buttress, and the gable, which rises from stone kneelers, contains a central cusped quatrefoil light. The remainder of the elevation has two mullioned and transomed windows set under a stone shouldered arch forming a hipped dormer. These windows are also divided by a brick and stone dormer. The entirety of the building has a moulded brick string at sill level. The south gabled return has pointed arch window with three trefoil headed light, and is partially blocked by a red brick flat roof extension. Adjacent to this is a red brick porch with a stone head reading: Infants. This would appear to be a late 19th/early 20th century addition. This has been almost completely obscured by a late 20th century red brick flat roof extension. The north return is plain in comparison, containing an inserted doorway, and two relatively simple windows with stone heads and sills. The inside of the 'L' has been completely infilled with later additions. The school grounds have a number of other structures, all of which date from the mid/late 20th century.

From Victoria County History:

A Board School was built at Five Ways, Hednesford (in what is now Heath Hayes Road) in 1875 to hold 140 boys, 120 girls, and 120 infants, and was in receipt of a government grant by 1882. It was enlarged in 1884 for 220 boys, 200 girls, and 120 infants. In 1953, the boys and girls schools were closed due to mining subsidence and in 1956 were being demolished. The infants school, known as Cannock, Heath Hayes County Primary School for infants, and the caretakers house, were still in use.

(60). Sir John Offley CE (VC) Primary School, Izaak Walton Way, Madeley, Crewe.**Year Opened: 1876****Description:**

This site consists of a number of blocks which date from the mid/late 19th century up to the late 1960s. The earliest block, which is Grade II listed, was built in 1875 and was constructed in coursed ashlar blocks in a vernacular style. An extension in a similar style was added in 1887. An infants block was added in 1908. This was constructed in red and blue brick laid to English bond with decorative diaperwork.

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

MADELEY C.P. A525 (west side) 5/44 Sir John Offley Primary School GV II School. 1875 and 1887. Coursed sandstone blocks on high chamfered plinth with ashlar dressings and quoins, machine tiled roofs with ornamental cresting. Asymmetrical, multiform plan in C17 Vernacular style. Single-storey hall and classrooms lit by large 8-light mullion window in projecting gable to left and by 2 gabled half-dormers to right, beneath which are 2 lower, hip-roofed porches (1887); the lower range against the right-hand gable end is also of this date; 2 prominent tapering external stacks with round shafts and moulded capping, one to the main range and one to the 1887 addition. The principal entrance is to the rear through a mid-C20 red brick addition. The school owes its original endowment to the will of Sir John Offley of Madeley Manor (died 1658) and the C19 building was financed by Hungerford, Baron of Crewe (cf Nos. 1-11, Station Road [Offley Almshouses]). B.O.E., p.200

(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.

(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.

(65). Thursfield Primary School, Chapel Lane, Harriseahead, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1879****Description:**

This gothic-inspired Board School consists of a long road-facing elevation with three blocks running off it perpendicularly to the rear. This was constructed in an orangey-red brick laid to Flemish bond and is polychromatically decorated with stone and yellow brick strings, a splayed blue brick plinth course, yellow brick window heads, floral terracotta tiles, and gauged brickwork. The pitched and hipped roofs are covered in plain tiles with rows of red tiles arranged in a bunting-like fashion with terracotta crested ridge tiles. All of the original timber framed windows appear to have been replaced with upvc inserts. The majority of the school is single storey, apart from the most northerly block, which is two storeys in height. The single storey section of the long front elevation is punctuated by three gables, each of which is pierced by a pair or trio of lancet windows with stone sills, gauged brickwork heads, and yellow brick outlining, which continues up into the gable where it frames courses of terracotta tiling. The central gable has two windows, and is less decorative; however it contains a circular date stone reading: Harriseahead Board Schools 1879. The gables are flanked by sections containing two or three flat arched windows complete with gauged brick heads. The original blocks to the rear are similar in style with rows of flat arched windows with gauged brick or stone heads on both sides. The current school plan is completed by a number of mid/late 20th century additions and extensions, including a two storey flat roof red brick addition to the north return, various infilling between the rear blocks, and a large addition to the rear.

(66). Blackfriars Special School- Main Site Priory Road, Newcastle.**Year Opened: 1880****Description:**

The vast majority of buildings that make up this school were built in the 1960s. However, there are two structures on the site which appear to pre-date 1920. The first of these, which is currently the Art block, seems to date from between 1900-1920. This, plain vernacular style building is of and reddish-orange brick laid to stretcher bond. This is effectively a rectangular

box with a pitched plain tiled roof with gabled returns. Each of the windows on the long elevations, have been replaced with upvc inserts and have soldier brick sills. Each bay is divided by an plain engaged brick pilaster is divided with a single stone block as a string. This has a mid/late 20th century red brick flat roof addition to one side and rear.

To the immediate north of this is a late Victorian structure, which is now utilised as storage for the school. Locals recall that this building was utilised as an abattoir and later as part of a Fleet Air Arm Base during WWII. This single storey building is of a dark red brick laid to a random stretcher-like bond. This double pile building is partially blocked to the south and east by mid 20th century red brick flat roof additions, whilst the west elevation was mostly inaccessible. The building is accessed via a doorway with a segmental arch head in the north elevation. This is flanked by two segmental arch headed windows with splayed blue brick sills. There is a further door to the west. Also of interest on this elevation is the remains of what appears to be a bull ring attached to the wall, which is presumably a remnant from the building's use as an abattoir. Each of the corners of the building and the door jambs has rounded arrises. The eastern return comprises two gable ends, which are both partially obscured by later additions. The windows on these gables have been blocked. The west return was mainly inaccessible due to overgrown vegetation on the adjacent plot. Through the vegetation it is possible to make out that the original timber framed windows are still in-situ, and that the roof is of plain tiles.

(67). Blackfriars Special School- Post 16 Site Priory Road, Newcastle.

Year Opened: Mid/Late 20th century

Description:

There are no structures on this site which pre-date 1920. All of the buildings have flat roofs and were built in the mid/late 20th century.

(68). Dilhorne Endowed CE (CA) Primary School, Godley Lane, Stoke on Trent.

Year Opened: 1880

Description:

This gothic styled Board School is a modified 'C' shape in plan, and was constructed in red brick laid to English bond, decorated with stone and blue brick string courses. It has a pitched plain tile roof, which is punctuated by four Tudor style chimneys. None of the original timber framed windows survive. The principal west facing elevation consists of a central schoolroom which is lit to the front by a large window set within a central gablet decorated with alternating stone quoins and faux-timber framing. To the immediate north of this is a Tudor style stone mullioned and transomed three light window. This block is also lit at both returns by a large four centred arch windows with cut stone heads and sills, and to the rear by a large window which projects up into a hipped gable. Adjacent to this block are two further original blocks, which are stepped back to the rear, forming the arms of the 'C'. These are gable ended with dentilated eaves, and are lit on both the east and west sides by a large pointed opening filled with three segmental arch headed stone lights surmounted by an *oeil-de-boeuf* window. Interestingly, the south block appears to have been extended to the rear (probably sometime in the late 19th-century). This extension utilises red and buff brick but is similar in style to the rest of the block. It would appear that the original window was moved and inserted in the rear elevation of this. The current plan is completed by a number of flat and pitched roof extensions and additions to the rear.

(69). Ilam CE (VA) Primary School, Ilam, Ashbourne.**Year Opened: (According to the AMP Database 1880) 1854****Description:**

This is a picturesque gothic style stone school on elevated site. Designed by renowned Victorian architect George Gilbert Scott. 'T'-shaped in plan.

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

ILAM 8/102 Ilam C. of E. School - G.V. II School. 1854. By George Gilbert Scott. Coursed and squared rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings; fishscale tile roof with plain tile bands. Gothic style. 1 storey; 1 :1:1 bays; central gabled porch with bracketed, shaped and painted barge boards and wooden lattice work to gable; double window to left and right of centre with early C14 style tracery; pair of segmental pointed doorways to centre approached by flight of steps; square panel above containing a blank shield surrounded by cusping; porch surmounted by a belfry with wooden open-work superstructure, spire and weather vane; gabled dormer casement to left of centre with shaped and painted barge boards. Left hand gable end has a 4-light window with early C14 style tracery; bracketed shaped and painted barge boards; bracketed trellis work to upper part of gable. An essential element of the picturesque estate village rebuilt by Scott in the 1850's.

(70). Wightwick Hall School, Tinacre Hill, Wightwick, Wolverhampton.**Year Opened: 1880****Description:**

This school occupies a large late 19th century private house and associated outbuildings once owned by Wolverhampton industrialist Sir John Morris. The school site manager believes that it was built by Alfred Hickman who owned the Springvale works near Wolverhampton, and onetime MP for Wolverhampton West. The centrepiece of the estate is the large house which is Tudor/gothic in style. This is of a pinkish red brick laid to English garden wall bond, with red sandstone detailing to the crenellations, mullioned and transomed windows, finials, gable copings, and friezes. Outbuildings include a two storey late 19th/early 20th century red brick and tile gate lodge, a very interesting late 19th century red brick and sandstone indoor tennis building, stable blocks and other farm buildings. The house was converted for use as a school in the 1950/60s. Additions from this period include flat roof schoolrooms and staff houses.

(71). Hassell Community Primary School Barracks Road, Newcastle.**Year Opened: 1881 (probably late 1870s)****Description:**

This single storey Board School is of red brick laid to English bond with some classical detailing. It originally appears to have been 'C' shaped in plan. Whilst this externally appears to be a rather well preserved Board School, it has undergone a number of alterations, including the insertion of upvc window frames and a recent recovering of the roof, in addition to a number of alterations to the plan. A large extension was added to the north in 1881, which means that the main school building was probably constructed in the mid/late 1870s. The principal, long, Hassell Street frontage of the original school building has a central front facing gable, which affords entrance to the school via a doorway with a pedimented head. Five bays

of flat headed windows to the south and three bays to the north link this central gable to double gables on either side. These have two bays of tall wide windows which are surmounted by a brick pediment with terracotta tile infill. Each gable is pierced by an *oeil-de-boeuf* window. There are a further two bays to the north and a pedimented doorway. Abutted to this is the 1881 addition, which is of a similar style with a pedimented gable with two pedimented windows. The north return of this has three pedimented windows, with each pediment infilled with terracotta tiling bearing plaques reading: ·Newcastle School Board·Built AD 1881·Hassell St. Schools·. An *oeil de boeuf* window pierces the gable above. The rear and side elevations are of a brownish yellow brick laid to English garden wall bond. The arms of the 'C' on the original plan are six-bay gabled blocks with high windows with gauged brick heads. The space between these has been infilled a number of gabled blocks dating from the early 20th century onwards. The rear of the 1881 addition is similar in style; however the window heads are of plain stone/concrete.

(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-slated. 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.

(73). St. Michael's CE (VA) First School, Market Place, Penkridge, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1883 (Actually 1889 and 1909)

Description:

The original Gothic style school, which was designed by architect Joseph Potter and built in 1818 was replaced in 1889 by the present main school building. All that remains of the earlier school is the adjacent listed schoolhouse which is now in private hands. A Local Education Authority infant's school was added in 1909. The 1889 school, which faces onto Market Square, consists of a single storey single pile range, with a pitched slate roof, which was designed in a rather subdued Tudor/Gothic style. This is of an orangey red brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, with stone detailing to buttresses and windows. This has a central gabled porch with has a round arched doorway with a gauged brick head and hood moulding. The gable rises from

stone kneelers into a stone pediment. The returns of this porch are pierced by round arch windows with gauged brick heads. This porch is flanked to either side by three bays of three light stone mullioned and transomed windows, each of which is divided from the next by a brick and stone buttress. The most easterly window has only two lights, with the area to the east of this occupied by a cambered red brick lean-to, which is adjacent to a two storey pedimented porch, which abuts a mid/late 20th-century extension to the east. The decoratively infilled pediment bears a stone coat of arms, which surmounts a date plaque which reads: Erected in memory of Edward Richard 2nd Baron of Atherton CB. By Public Subscription A.D. 1889. The rear and east return of this block are almost completely blocked by mid/late 20th century additions.

The 1909 school occupies the western part of the site and faces onto Bellbrook. This is a typical school of the LEA era. It is single storey with a central block linked to a gable faced block at both ends. The school was constructed in red brick laid to English bond with red sandstone detailing to the window heads, finials, and kneelers. The roofs are pitched and covered in plain tiles. Many of the corners/arrises are rounded, whilst a thick band of mortar is utilised as a decorative feature c.8 bricks up from plinth level. The four-bay central block is gable ended to the returns. These are blind gables, as they are largely obscured by the links to the flanking blocks. They have sandstone gable copings and decorative finials. The horned two-light eight-pane sash windows have a sandstone mullion and sandstone sills. A sandstone datestone between bays two and three reads: 1909. The recessed links to the outer blocks are spanned by four abutting sash windows, whilst the gabled end blocks have three bays of horned eight pane sash windows with sandstone heads and sills. The gable has a broken brick pediment of oversail and dentilated brick, and rises from sandstone kneelers, which are a characteristic of LEA schools in Staffordshire. A lean-to shelter runs along the rear elevation, this appears to be a recent addition, whilst there are two mid/late 20th century flat roof additions obscuring the southern side of this elevation.

From Victoria County History:

For the 1818 school building the architect, Joseph Potter, submitted both classical and gothic designs, the latter one probably being the one accepted. The existing schoolhouse is of the same date and has a symmetrical red brick front with pointed casements and a Gothic fanlight to the central doorway. The old school building was replaced in 1889 by the present single storey range. It has stone window frames and two gabled porches. The east porch has coving in the gable and a tablet commemorating the erection of the building by public subscription in memory of the 2nd Lord Hatherton. There have been later alterations and additions. A council school, a long red-brick range, dated 1909 which lies east of the National School and faces Bellbrook, was opened in 1910 to take 150 infants.

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

Year Opened: 1885 (According to AMP database- Although in appearance looks more akin to a Local Educational Authority School-See Victoria County History below)

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.

From Victoria County History: Council schools were opened in East Street in 1914 with accommodation for 100 infants and 354 older children. Two silk manufacturers, John Hall and Sir Arthur Nicholson paid half the cost of building the infant's school. The buildings were extended in 1927.

(75). Thomas Russell Infants School, Station Road, Barton under Needwood, Burton on Trent.

Year Opened: 1885

Description:

This single storey gothic style school was constructed on the site of a previous school which was built in the late 16th century by the draper Thomas Russell. It is 'H' shaped in plan and appears to be in an excellent state of completion. The front elevation and the returns are completely free from later additions and extensions; however the rear elevations are partially blocked and obscured by mid/late 20th century red brick, pitched additions. The 1885 structure is of an orangey red brick laid to English bond. Decorative features include the use of gauged buff coloured brick in the window heads, moulded yellow brick eaves, stone kneelers, gable coping, finials, strings and buttress coping, blue brick strings, and alternating bands of red and brown plain tile roof covering. The main frontage block consists has a central five bay section which is stepped back from two flanking projecting gables. This middle bay of this central section rises to a gablet which is pierced by pointed arch headed window; the gable rises from stone kneelers and has a stone *fleur-de-lis* finial. A date stone in this elevation reads 1885. The wooden window frame is multi-paned with an *oeil-de-bouef* within the pointed arch. The other windows on this section have flat stone heads. The gable ends are lit by two similar pointed lights surmounted by an *oeil-de-bouef*. The returns are similar in detail and fabric. Suspended ceilings appear to have been added to the interior. Glazed turrets rise from a number of the original blocks. Another interesting building on the school site is the "Aviation" building which was built in the 1950s.

(76). Christ Church CE (VC) First School, Northesk Street, Stone.

Year Opened: 1887

Description:

Interesting Board School in a pinkish red brick laid to English bond. 'L'-shaped in plan, this school is characterised by its Flemish gothic style which utilises attractive moulded strings for detailing.

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

NORTHESK STREET, Stone 651-1/4/75 (North side) Christchurch Schools GV II School. Dated 1887. Red brick with moulded brick dressings and plain-tile roof with wooden lantern with lead

ogee roof. Flemish Gothic style. Single storey. 10-window range in all of small-paned windows. Facing gables at either end, and a pair of smaller gables in centre. Projecting porch to right with basket-arched moulded doorway and double leaf plank doors. Above is a moulded plaque inscribed CHRISTCHURCH SCHOOLS 1887. Here and a feature of the whole front are moulded string courses and decorative hood moulds. Buttresses and buttress-like panels between the windows. On the roof ridge, a wood and lead lantern with ogee roof and spirelet.

From www.staffordshirepasttrack.org.uk: Christ Church schools opened on Northesk Street in 1887, after the old schools in the Radfords was condemned.

(77). Dosthill Primary, High Street, Dosthill, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1887

Description:

This Board School was built by the Kingsbury School Board in 1887. It is rectangular-in plan with offshoots to the rear at both corners. It is of dark red brick laid to English bond, with a blue brick plinth, stone heads and sills to the windows, and plain tile covered pitched roofs. The principal road facing elevation has a central projecting gablet which rises up to what could be described as a brick Italianate- style bellcote with stone strings and arch voussoirs. Two tall windows pierce this gablet, which is flanked by a further window on each side. A datestone on this gablet reads: Kingsbury School Board 1887 Dosthill Schools. The gabled returns to this main block are pierced by three similar style windows, and each gable, whose eaves are detailed in moulded brick, is surmounted by a terracotta finial. Like the front elevation, the windows on the south facing return have inserted upvc frames; however the windows on the northern return retain their original multi-paned timber sash frames. The outshots to the rear are similar in style, and interestingly the northern one retains its original windows. The rear elevation of the main block consists of two central gabled projections between the flanking outshots. A half gabled addition to the rear of the north outshot appears to have been added soon after the construction of the original school building. This is similar in style and utilises similar materials, the main difference being that the surviving sash windows have horns, unlike those on the main building. There are a number of mid and late 20th century flat roof additions to the original school plan to the rear of the site.

(78). Horninglow Infants School, Horninglow Road North, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1887 (although VCH says 1876)

Description:

This large and very decorative gothic-style Board School was undergoing an extensive programme of renovation at the time of the visit. This included modernising of the interior and the construction of a large timber clad addition to the rear. The school is rectangular in plan with porch outshots both returns. This plan is made up of a gabled rectangular-in-plan block to the front, with three long rectangular in plan blocks running perpendicular to this to the rear, the central of which rises to a Dutch gable at both ends. The pitched gable roofs are covered in alternating bands of dark plain tile and fishscale tiles. The school was constructed in a dark-red brick laid to English bond, with detailing and decoration picked out in buff brick, blue brick, cut stone, and red terracotta. The frontage block has a front facing gable and gabled returns. This block is lit to the front by a three light pointed arch window, with terracotta tiling infill, stone and moulded buff brick detailing, and brick mullions. The window, which consists of a tall trefoil headed light, flanked by two shouldered arch headed lights, which have, like the majority of

the windows in this school, inserted aluminium/upvc frames. Originally there were four bays of two light shouldered arch headed windows, with stone column mullions, separated by brick and stone buttresses, to the north of this gable. However one of these has been removed and a large rectangular upvc window inserted in its place. Above the central two windows are stone gablets with oeil-de-bouef windows, and stone kneelers and finials. The side elevations are made up of a number of gables and gablets, pierced by lancet style windows, tall multipane casements, and groups of stepped lancet windows set in stone and terracotta surrounds. There are entrance porches on either side with pointed arch headed doorways with Boys or Girls inscribed in stone above. The rear elevation consists of three stepped gables, each with five stepped lancet windows with buff brick heads and terracotta surrounds.

From Victoria County History: Horninglow was included in a School Board district for the Burton area in 1873, and a Board School was built in 1876 to the southeast of the village on Horninglow Road, North.

(79). Alleyne's High School, Oulton Road, Stone.

Year Opened: 1888

Description:

This former grammar school was designed by W. Hawley Lloyd in the Tudor/Gothic style. It was constructed in red brick laid to English bond, with details such as window and door surrounds, gable copings, finials and strings in sandstone. 'I'-shaped in plan and mainly of two storeys, the front southwest facing elevation provides most interest. This consists of a number of front facing gables, the most northerly of which is likely to have housed a chapel/library. This is lit by a wide five light moulded stone pointed ogee style arch mullioned and transomed window. This is surmounted by a sandstone frieze, and the gable, which rises from stone kneelers up to a stone finial. The building is accessed via an impressive moulded sandstone four centred arch headed doorway, which is set under a gablet lit by a mullioned light. This doorway appears to have been cut by the chapel/library building, which means that it probably predates it (although it would seem that the library/chapel was added after the initial phase of construction). The remainder of the elevation is divided into gables which are pierced by Tudor style mullioned and transomed windows. One of these gables is adorned with a number of plaques, one of which reads: Alleyne's Grammar School. The most southerly gable, which has a large ground floor window, complete with a decorative head, has been extended to three storeys in height, which is quite apparent from the use of a very different brick to the rest of the structure. The southeast return is almost completely obscured by a mid/late 20th century addition, whilst the northwest return, which is partially blocked by a mid/late 20th-century brown brick flat roof extension, has two mullioned and transomed stone windows, which are delineated by brick and stone buttresses. The rear elevation is much more utilitarian in appearance, and is partially rendered. Internally, there is a decorative hammer beam style roof in the former chapel/library. The remainder of the school's current plant is a mixture of extensions and additions dating from the 1930s onwards.

From Victoria County History: Alleyne's entered new premises at Oulton Cross just outside Stone in 1889, the buildings, which included a master's house, were designed by W. Hawley Lloyd of Birmingham.

From www.staffspasttrack.org.uk : Alleyne's Grammar School was founded in 1558 by Rev. Thomas Alleyne. The Masters and Fellows of Trinity College Cambridge were made trustees. The first school building was located near to St. Michael's Church and was used until 1843. At this time there were 38 pupils, including borders.

A new school building, Cambridge House, was erected on Station Road, with an endowment of £15 per annum. In 1889 the school moved again, to new premises at Oulton Cross built on land given by Lady Forester of Meaford Hall. The school was officially opened by Lord Granville on 17 June 1889. A new block was added in 1908.

In 1924 Staffordshire Education Committee became responsible for the school's maintenance. Girls were first admitted in September 1944 and in 1951 a long standing scheme of expansion raised capacity to 350 pupils. In 1969 it merged with Granville Secondary Modern School to form the comprehensive Alleyne's High School. Since the three-tier school system was introduced in Stone in 1976, Alleyne's has taken students aged 13 to 19.

(80). Shobnall Primary School, Shobnall Road, Burton-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1888

Description:

This simplified gothic-style Board School is 'F' shaped in plan. It is of red brick laid to English bond with understated stone detailing such as thin hood mouldings, buttress coping, windows heads and sills, strings, and gable copings. The roofs are pitched and covered with red plain tile and have crested terracotta ridges. All of the original window frames have been replaced with upvc inserts. Despite a number of mid and late 20th century red brick flat roof additions and extensions it is still quite easy to read the original plan. The original school consists of three rectangular blocks, each of which has gabled returns. The road facing block has six bays, with bays two and four projecting up into gablets containing a pointed arch window with stone hood mouldings. The remaining bays have two flat headed lights with a brick mullion. Each bay is delineated by a brick and stone buttress. The gable ended return is pierced by a pointed arch window with stone hood. The other blocks are similar in detail; although the front facing gable, has a pointed arch window flanked by two flat headed lights, and has basketweave brick detailing. A covered outdoor classroom to the rear with a hipped plain tile roof and flanged iron columns is possibly part of the original scheme. A late 20th-century red brick structure has been constructed under this.

From Victoria County History: A third board school was opened in Shobnall Road in the south of the township of Horninglow in 1888.

(81). West Hill Primary, High Mount Street, Hednesford, Cannock.

Year Opened: 1888

Description:

There are a number of historic school buildings on this site. The most visible of these occupies the corner between High Mount Street and Green Heath Road. The others, which run along High Mount Street are less noticeable as they have undergone a good deal of alteration over the years. The corner site building was built in 1888, rectangular in plan and single storey with a pitched plain tile covered roof with a crested ridge and slate covered bellcote. Gothic in style, of red brick laid to English bond, this building is characterised by front facing gablets with high and wide pointed windows with hood moulding and mullioned lights. A corner gable pierced by a pointed window has a date stone which reads: 1888. This school building is separated from the rest of the buildings on site by a schoolyard and by a terrace of red brick Victorian houses. The remaining historic buildings on site match the historic plan of the school from historic Ordnance Survey maps, however they have been heavily altered. The first of these, which is abutted by the terrace, is gable ended, it has been rendered over and has a new slate roof,

windows have been inserted at ground floor level, and pairs of infilled pointed arch windows at first floor level. The exposed section of this building within the schoolyard area has decorative stone corbels, and the windows have blue brick sills. Adjacent to this building along High Mount Street is another historic school building, which has been vertically truncated, having had the historic roof structure, or even another storey removed, and replaced with a flat roof. This building was constructed in red brick laid to Flemish bond, and has a splayed blue brick string. Pointed arch doorways at ground floor level have been infilled, and modern plastic coated windows have been inserted at first floor level. The remainder of the current ground plan is made up of a number of mid and late 20th-century structures, some of which serve to obscure historic fabric.

From Victoria County History: Board Schools were built at West Hill, Hednesford, in 1876 for 350 boys, 226 girls and 150 infants, each department with their own head teacher. What is now Cannock, West Hill County Primary School for junior boys is housed in a building enlarged in 1881. The building housing Cannock, West Hill County Primary School for junior girls is dated 1883.

(82). Short Street Community Infants School, Short Street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent

Year Opened: 1889

Description:

This Gothic style school constructed in red brick with blue brick strings is no longer utilised as a school building. The site is currently awaiting redevelopment.

From Victoria County History: From 1872, the vicar John Clay ran a girls and infants school in a mission room he had built in Short Street in 1869. In 1874 he vested the Short Street building in trustees for use as a Board School.

(83). CEDARS Pupil Referral Centre, Wall Lane, Cheddleton, Leek.

Year Opened: 1890

Description:

This late Victorian townhouse is no longer utilised as a Staffordshire County Council school property.

(84). Horton Lodge Community Special School and Key Learning Centre, Rudyard, Leek.

Year Opened: 1890

Description:

This school occupies a two-storey, three-bay late 19th-century country house and its associated structures. According to the site manager, the house was built by a wealthy Stafford chemist as his summer house. The house is located on an elevated site, which affords excellent vistas of Rudyard Lake and the surrounding countryside. This was built in 1890 with an addition in a similar style in 1909. It was constructed in a typical late Victorian style which fuses classical and gothic elements. It was constructed in red sandstone blocks laid to courses, with ashlar alternating quoins. The front elevation has two two-storey high canted bay windows which flank an ornate pedimented doorway with the date 1890 carved within the tympanum. These

windows rise up to front facing gablets which have wooden barge boards and finials. The 1909 addition to this elevation consists of a three storey crenellated tower with twin round headed windows at second floor level and a gabled block with a bow shaped bay window at ground floor level and a Tudor style mullioned three light window at first floor level. The tower has a stone plaque reading: 1909. A mid-20th-century block has been added to the other return, whilst much of the rear of the building has been obscured by mid and late 20th century additions as part of the conversion for use as a school. These link the main building to another historic two-storey stone structure, which appears on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map. Another stone building with a hipped slate roof, weather slating and horned sash windows probably pre-dates 1920.

(85). Huntington Primary School, Stafford Road, Huntington, Cannock.

Year Opened: 1890

Description:

This school has been demolished.

(86). Ellison Primary School, Ellison Street, Wolstanton, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1894

Description:

This Board School originally consisted of two individual school buildings; a small rectangular shaped building facing onto the road which was the infant's school, and a larger 'C' shaped in plan school building, which occupied the rear of the site, and housed the boys and girls schools. The infants school was extended by Wolstanton U.U.D.C. to the east in 1927 with a two storey red brick addition, whilst a red brick pitched roof building, which was built in 1987, links the two original school buildings. The infant's school, which is of red brick laid to English Bond, has mid elevation gablets and return gable ends and is lit by tall segmental arch headed windows with joggled terracotta or gauged red brick heads. This also has a splayed blue brick plinth, and much of the detailing is picked out in projecting red brick, moulded brick or terracotta. A terracotta date plaque near the segmental arch headed entrance reads: 1894 INFANTS. The Boy's and Girl's school is executed in a similar style utilising similar detailing and materials. The multi-gabled principal south facing elevation, which is now partially obscured by the 1987 structure is of high quality orangey-red facing brick, whilst the rear elevation and returns are of a lower quality brownish-red brick. The gables of the south elevation are pierced by three segmental arch headed windows with terracotta head within a three-centred brick arch. One of the gables bears a terracotta tympanum reading: AD 1894 WOLSTANTON SCHOOL BOARD. Like the infant's school, this school has a terracotta date plaques reading 1894 Boys and 1894 Girls on the opposite wings. The multi-gabled rear elevation and returns are lit by a series of gauged red brick headed segmental arch windows, which like the rest of the school contain upvc inserted frames.

(88). Moorgate Community Primary School, Hospital Street, Tamworth.**Year Opened: 1894****Description:**

This single-storey school is a typical Board School, with a central hall surrounded by classrooms. Its original plan is almost completely intact apart from the addition of a small red brick, hipped roof addition at the rear of the west return. It was constructed in an orangey red brick laid to Flemish bond, detailing such as sills and strings is of stone, whilst projecting red brick is used as decoration on the gables. The pitched roofs are covered in red plain tiles. The main frontage is symmetrical, with two central gabled blocks, lit by three segmental arch headed windows, and flanked by porches with half hipped roof topped with monitors. Each porch has a doorway with alternating brick and stone surrounds and a plain stone head. Each of the windows on this school building have had upvc frames inserted apart from a long front facing dormer on the block which runs perpendicular to the rear of these gabled blocks. This has a fixed timber multipane frame, which provides light to the main hall, above which at the summit of the roof is a louvered bellcote. Further light is afforded the hall by three large flat headed windows on the returns. The rear elevation has six gables. The central two are wider and lit by three stepped segmental arch headed windows, the smaller gables are lit by one of these windows, with a further window underneath the valley gutters between each of these gables. The east return has a tall brick chimney, whilst the west return is partially blocked by the late 20th century addition. Further original buildings on this site are a caretaker's house, a headmaster's house and a covered outdoor classroom. Late 20th century additions occupy the rear of the site and do not detract from the original school plan.

(89). St. Peter's CE (A) First School, Town Head, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1894****Description:**

This small single storey school was originally 'C' shaped in plan, with a rear long rectangular block and two projecting wings to the front. This has been altered with extensions and additions in the mid and late 20th-century, which infilled the space between the front wings, obscure part of the east return, and include a large recent extension to the rear. The original school is of red brick laid to English bond, with a blue brick plinth, and plain stone heads and sills to the windows. The gabled front wings are lit by high and wide multi-pane windows with timber frames (it would seem that these are not the original frames, but more recent but sympathetic insertions). The remainder of the front elevation is obscured by a flat roof red brick addition. The east return, which is similarly obscured has a mid elevation gablet with a similar window to those on the front wings. The rear elevation has a gable to the east with a high wide upcv window; much of the remainder of the elevation is obscured by a recent pitched red brick addition. The western return has a gable with three stepped flat headed windows. A datestone reads: This stone was laid by Theresa Countess of Shrewsbury September 11 1894.

(90). All Saints CE (VC) Primary School, School Road, Trysull, Wolverhampton.**Year Opened: 1895****Description:**

The relatively small original single-storey school building is surrounded to the rear and returns by a number of mid and late 20th-century flat roof additions and extensions. Originally 'T' shaped in plan with projections on either side of the shaft, this is of red brick laid to Flemish bond with detailing such as alternating quoins, window surrounds and heads, kneelers, finials,

strings, and gable coping in ashlar stonework. The principal front facing elevation has a central Dutch style gablet with a three light mullioned and transomed window with ogee style heads. This is flanked on both sides with two similar style two lighted windows. The returns rise to shaped gables with stone finials and have large four light mullioned and transomed windows with ogee heads. The pitched roof is covered in plain tiles and has a timber bellcote. The rear projections, which have hipped roofs and decorative stone coping, are largely obscured by the later additions.

(91). John Wheeldon Primary School, Corporation Street, Stafford.

Year Opened: 1895

Description:

This school building underwent extensive alterations during the mid-20th century, which have effectively rendered it unrecognisable from its original guise. Historic photographs hanging up in the school show it as a multi-gabled Board School in a Tudor/Gothic style with a large turreted tower. Ordnance Survey maps show that the main building was rectangular in plan and was accompanied by a smaller structure to the northwest. The extensive alterations saw the two of these blocks linked, all of the windows removed and replaced, the roof removed and replaced with a flat roof. The effect of this is that all that remains of the original school are low sections of original walling which is of red brick laid to Flemish bond complete with rounded corners, sections of a moulded brick string, and the round headed original doorway of the smaller original block. The original plan has also been added to by a number of mid/late 20th-century additions. Another school building, and is typically Local Education Authority in style, which was built in 1909, is no longer utilised as a school building and does not form part of the school.

(92). St. Giles and St. George's CE (VC) Primary, St. Paul's Road, Off Orme Road, Newcastle.

Year Opened: 1895

Description:

This is no longer utilised as a school building.

(93). St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Hilltop, Hednesford, Cannock.

Year Opened: 1897

Description:

This school has been greatly altered in the past 50 years. It is very difficult to gain an understanding of the original plan or form of the school building. The surviving fabric, which faces on to the road, is of red brick laid to English bond. The school has been vertically truncated with the original roof removed and replaced with a flat roof in places, whilst a hipped roof has been added elsewhere. None of the original windows or doors survives apart from stone sills in places. The remainder of the current plan consists of a number of mid and late 20th century additions and extensions to the rear.

From Victoria County History: This Roman Catholic school built at Hill Top, Hednesford, in 1898 and enlarged in 1899 had a lay mistress, assisted by the Sisters of the Convent of the Holy Rosary, Cannock, who subsequently took over the management.

(94). Manor Primary School, Drayton Lane, Drayton Bassett, Tamworth.**Year Opened: 1898****Description:**

This single storey vernacular style school was originally 'T' shaped in plan. This plan has been altered by a number of mid 20th-century red brick and yellow brick flat roof additions to the front and rear. The school is of red brick laid to English bond, with gauged brick heads to the windows, and crisp sandstone kneelers to the gables. The main frontage is gable ended with a hipped overhang which covers the school bell. This front block is lit by three tall windows, which now have upvc inserts. The gabled returns have three tall stepped windows with stone sills (the windows on the south return have been replaced by a single large opening). These elevations have a thick band of mortar at plinth level. The rear elevation is largely obscured by the later additions. The remainder of the elevation is blocked by additions.

(95). Church Eaton Endowed (VA) Primary School, High Street, Church Eaton, Stafford.**Year Opened: 1899****Description:**

Originally 'T' shaped in plan, this single storey school with Tudor style windows has had a number of extensions and additions since the 1950s, the most recent of these being a large block added in 2000. These additions take the form of red brick flat roof structures which abut the rear and west return of the original school building. The red brick pitched roof block added in 2000 is located to the east. Despite these alterations to the plan, the original school building is in a good state of preservation and its plan easily read, it is of orangey red brick laid to English Bond, with a splayed red brick plinth, high mullioned and transomed stone windows with brick relieving arch, and plain tile pitched roof. The window frames, which are metal awning types, may be original features. A stone plaque reading BOYS marks the original boy's entrance on the frontage; this entrance has now been blocked, whilst the stone plaque marking the girl's and infant's entrance has been moved onto the most recent addition, which blocks the original entrance. Internally, the original high ceilings are still exposed and original features such as doors have been retained.

From Victoria County History:

By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1899 it was provided that the school trust should thenceforth be administered under the name of the Church Eaton Grammar School Foundation, and that the school must be conducted as a public school for infants, boys, and girls.

(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.

(97). Millfield Primary School, Coleshill Street, Fazeley, Tamworth.

Year Opened: 1901 (although probably later in the decade)

Description:

This 'I' shaped in plan single storey school has been almost completely surrounded by mid and late 20th-century red brick, flat roofed additions and extensions. It is of a darkish-red brick laid to English bond with vitrified headers in places. The gabled ends have oversail brick and dentilated brick detailing to the verges and rise from kneelers to an apex stone, both of crisp sandstone, and are a feature of many Local Education Authority schools in Staffordshire (this may suggest that the school is actually later than 1901, also it does not appear on the 1902 Ordnance Survey Map). Where visible, these gables are pierced by three multi-pane sash windows with gauged brick heads. From the pitched plain tile roof, rises a bellcote alongside a tall red brick chimney.

(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.

From Victoria County History: The school in Upper John Street, was formerly Lichfield Grammr School, founded in 1495. Eventually an increased demand for boarding places made the old buildings obsolete, and in 1903 a new building designed by T. Hillyer Pyke of East Ham (Essex) was opened at Barrowcrop).

(99). Chadsmoor CE (VC) Junior School, Burns Street, Chadsmoor, Cannock.

Year Opened: 1903 (Date Stone says 1908)

Description:

The original school building consists of a long three gabled frontage block, with two blocks running perpendicular to the rear, with a further standalone block to the rear of this. The school was constructed in red brick laid to English bond, and has gauged brick, rubbed brick, moulded brick, and concrete detailing. The frontage block, consists of three gables linked by valley gutters, and divided by stylised buttresses with concrete coping. Each gable is pierced by a wide segmental arch headed window with keystone, these are flanked by a thinner segmental arch headed window on either side. A sill level string is of moulded red brick. A small offshoot to the north, complete with a stone plaque reading: BOYS served as a porch for boys. Whilst an offshoot to the south has a date stone reading: 1908, and a concrete tympanum reading: SCM COE CONCILI COMMUNITATIS URBANAE DE CANNOCK 1894. Each long exterior elevation of the connected rear blocks is pierced by four high and wide windows (north side are upvc like rest of school, south side have original multipane fixed awning windows); these rise above eaves level into hipped dormers. A porch on the south side has a plaque reading: Girls. The standalone block to the rear is similar in style. The original plan appears to be relatively well intact apart from red brick flat roof additions to the south side, and similar infill to the rear. A large systems built block occupies the rear of the site.

(102). St. Bartholomew's CE (VC) Primary School, Buxton Road, Longnor, Buxton.

Year Opened: 1903 (However, the fabric appears earlier, school appears to be present on 1880 OS map, a mid 19th century date is perhaps more appropriate)

Description:

This vernacular style school, which appears to have been built in the mid 19th century, was originally rectangular in plan, with porch projections to the east and west. This plan was altered in late 19th-century with a small rectangular addition to the southwest corner. The plan was further altered with a further extension to the west in the 1960s, which quadrupled the school's size. The original school is of stone construction, with what appears to be millstone grit blocks laid to courses and sandstone ashlar detailing to the window surrounds, kneelers and *oeil-de-bouefs* alternating quoins. The principal (east) elevation, which has a projecting gabled porch with segmental arch doorway, is pierced by four windows. The end gables are lit by tall, wide windows, under a segmental relieving arch. The north end rises to a stone bellcote. The south end is clearly abutted by the late 19th-century addition, this is random rubble laid to courses, has alternating ashlar quoins, and is lit by two windows with rusticated ashlar stone surrounds. A window on the west return of this has been blocked and is partially obscured by the 1960s systems built addition to the west. The historic roofs are pitched and are covered in plain tiles, whilst all of the original window frames have been replaced with upvc.

(103). The Meadow's Primary School, Madeley Heath, Crewe.

Year Opened: 1903 (Although part of school present on 1877 OS map as a chapel of ease, and other part of school present on 1899 OS map)

Description:

There are two distinct pre-1920 elements on this site. The earliest of these occupies a former mid/late 19th century chapel of ease. The other is a small schoolhouse which dates from the late 19th century. The former chapel of ease was constructed in the gothic style in red brick laid

to English bond. Decoration and detailing includes blue brick diaperwork, ashlar stone kneelers, window and door surrounds, finials, and gable coping. This cruciform in plan chapel is characterised by multiple gables, three light lancet windows under a round arch, and a belltower with pyramidal roof and weathervane. This former chapel is linked to the other historic building by a very recent red brick, pitched roof addition. This original school building is of red brick laid to English bond. It has a splayed red brick plinth course, stone sills, and gauged red brick segmental arch windows. The pitched roof has recently been recovered in red plain tiles. The west gable has a tall round arch headed window, whilst the corresponding gable has a segmental arch headed window. There are no windows on the north elevation, whilst the south elevation is pierced by three segmental arch headed windows. All of the windows in this and the former chapel have inserted wooden frames.

(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.

(105). May Bank Infants School, Basford Park Road, Newcastle

Year Opened: 1904

Description:

Board School consisting of a large rectangular in plan block, containing a hall, with two smaller classroom blocks projections on both sides, and two further smaller blocks projecting from both corners of the principal east elevation. The current plan is completed by a mid 20th century single storey yellow/grey brick flat roof addition to the front, and red brick flat roof additions to the rear. Three different types of brick are utilised in the original school building. The principal east elevation utilises high quality smooth facing brick laid to English bond, with an ashlar string, the returns are of a lower quality facing brick, whilst the rear elevations are of a poorer quality stock brick. This school is characterised by the use of rounded gables, each of which is pierced by three stepped segmental arch headed windows with stone end voussoirs. The rear elevations have moulded brick arches, whilst the central block is lit by a high round arch headed window, flanked by a stone lintel-headed window on either side. Stone plaques in the gables of the north return read: WSB 1903. This school also has rounded corners, a bell tower, and an original outdoor classroom with kingpost roof. The majority of the windows have had upvc frames inserted.

(106). St. Leonard's Primary School, St. Leonard's Avenue, Stafford.**Year Opened: 1905****Description:**

Picturesque, colourful, and interesting Grade II listed school. Of red brick with yellow stone dressings, this school is Arts and Crafts in style and consists of a number of interlinked blocks. Its plan is relatively complete apart from the addition of small red brick flat roof additions in places.

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

STAFFORD SJ92SW ST LEONARD'S AVENUE 590-1/2/139 (North side) St Leonard's School II School. c1910-15. Red brick with terracotta dressings and plain tile roof with various end and side stacks. Arts and Crafts style. Single storey. Several picturesquely assembled blocks with main halls in centre and branching wings. Windows have terracotta mullions. Central gable has large round-arched window and decorative cresting. Lower wings to left and right and then similar gables, 2 to left and 1 to right, lead to turret porches, inscribed GIRLS to left and BOYS to right. Similar blocks and gable to rear. 2 fine roof lanterns with leaded ogee roofs. The school is a fine and imaginative composition.

(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.

From Victoria County History: In 1907 the county council opened a school for 313 girls and 316 infants in Rugeley Road, Chase Terrace. leaving Cannock Road buildings as boys school. The new school, with two blocks separated by a playground was one of the first of the so-called 'Staffordshire Schools', the architect using verandahs instead of closed corridors in accordance with the education committees emphasis on adequate ventilation.

(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.

(111) Hilltop Primary School, Coalpit Hill, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1908****Description:**

This school is no longer in existence, the buildings are still standing, however, the site has been fenced off, and the land is being sold for development. The school buildings appear to be typically LEA in style, of red brick, with terracotta coping to the gables and keystones.

(112). Kingsfield First School, Gunn Street, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1908****Description:**

This school consists of four single storey school buildings which pre-date 1920. Three of these form the original school buildings, which were constructed in a typical Local Education Authority style, and presumably housed the boys, girls, and infant's schools separately. The fourth building appears to have been built c. 1910-1920. The original buildings are of red brick laid to English Bond. Detailing includes a thick mortar line at plinth level, terracotta sills, keystones, and gable coping. The road facing block is a modified 'E'-shaped-in-plan with a central six-bay rectangular block, complete with bellcote. A terracotta plaque on this block reads: SCC 1908. This block is linked by corridors to the gabled blocks on either side. These are lit by three segmental arch headed windows, with terracotta keystones at both ends. A further gabled block projects to the rear. The western return of this is blocked by a late 20th century red brick, pitched roof extension. The much remainder of the rear of the central block has been almost obscured by mid 20th century red brick, flat roof additions. The building to the immediate northeast of this frontage building is the infants block. This is rectangular in plan, with two projecting blocks to the west. The long east elevation of this is lit by eight windows with terracotta sills. This has two blind gable ends, which have terracotta coping. The south west elevation of this block is almost completely obscured by a glazed lean-to corridor, which although is of upvc, may mark the position of an original similar glazed corridor. This is flanked by the two gabled projections. The southern projection has rounded corners and is pierced by three segmental arch headed windows. The gables have dentilated verging which springs from sandstone kneelers. The north projection is more typical of the rest of the structures, with

terracotta coping to the gables. The third original block occupies the rear of the site and is similar in plan form to the frontage block. However, this has an extra projecting block to the rear. Part of this is neither owned nor occupied by Staffordshire County Council as an education building. Of interest here is the fact that some of the original eighteen pane sash windows are still extant. The fourth historic block is rectangular-in-plan, with a pitched corrugated asbestos roof. This building is of an orangey red brick laid to English Bond, and is lit by three windows with terracotta sills on the long elevations and two similar windows with concrete lintel heads on the gabled returns.

(113). Moor First School, School Lane, Biddulph Moor, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1908

Description:

This school is typically Local Education Authority in style and plan. 'E' shaped in plan, this is of red brick laid to stretcher bond, with detailing such as sills, heads, strings, alternating quoins, plinth, and gable copings in sandstone. This school was undergoing a programme of renovation during the school visit. As part of this renovation the interior was being remodelled, and extensions had been added to the rear. All of the windows have upvc inserted frames. The front elevation consists of four gables, each pierced by three tall lintelled windows. Above the valley gutter between the central two gables is a bellcote. Original cast iron rainwater goods and a lozenge shape datestone are dated 1908. The projections to the rear are all gable ended, pierced by three windows. The central gable has been blocked by the new addition, which is a combination of grey brick, and pine cladding, with flat and pitched corrugated zinc roofs and orange coloured upvc windows.

(114). St. Werburgh's CE (VA) Primary School, Holt Lane. Kingsley, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1908 (However, appears much earlier, and is present on the 1st Edition OS map 1880. AMP database suggests it was built in 1818 but refurbished in 1908).

Description:

This gothic style school which is orientated north-south, is 'I' shaped in plan with projections to the east. A number of additions and extensions have been added to the main building from the 1950s onwards. These are of red brick with flat roofs. The historic school building is largely single storey. It was constructed in red brick laid to English bond, with detailing such as blue brick strings, rusticated stone plinth, ashlar stone window surrounds, and brick and stone buttresses. The roofs are pitched and are covered with alternating bands of plain tile and fishscale tiles. The frontage elevation has a mid-elevation gablet complete with stone quatrefoil decoration, and is lit by four lintelled windows (with upvc inserts like most of the school). The gabled returns pierced by three mullioned and transomed windows, which from the scarring and infilling above appear to have been truncated vertically. The long western elevation of the school building, which forms part of the shaft of the 'I', has two gablets with stone finials, kneelers, and pointed window surrounds. These are separated by the Tudor style windows and a buttress. A doorway with stone lintel provides access to the building from this elevation. Creating the northern terminal of the 'I' is a projecting two storey gable ended block. The eastern side of this block is almost completely obscured by projections. These are gable ended and are in a similar style to the rest of the building.

(115). John of Rolleston Primary School-Alderbrook site, Chapel Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1909 (actually 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.

(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.

(117). Reginald Mitchell Primary School, Congleton Road, Butt Lane, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1909****Description:**

This is a typical Local Education Authority style school. There are two original school buildings on site; the main school building and a separate nursery block. The main school building is of red brick laid to English bond. Detailing includes terracotta sills and gable coping. The main frontage consists of a central block of six wide windows, under a high hipped roof with bellcote. A terracotta date plaque reads: 1909. This block is flanked on either side by gable ended blocks which are pierced by three segmental arch headed windows. The rear of the school is partially obscured by mid 20th-century systems built and red brick flat roof additions. This is similar to the frontage, however three extra gables have been added, one of which incorporates a chimney, whilst another belongs to an outshot. The infants block has been joined to the main building by a number of mid/late 20th century additions. This block has a half hipped roof, tall windows occupy the four bays on its long elevation. The returns are lit by tall windows with segmental arch heads. All of the original windows on both blocks have upvc inserted frames.

(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.

(119). Wood Lane Primary School, Apedale Road, Bignall End.

Year Opened:

Description:

The two original buildings on this school site have been linked by a glazed flat roof corridor which was added in the mid/late 20th century. Both school buildings are typically Local Education Authority in style, are of red brick laid to English bond with front facing gables, terracotta sills and gable copings, mortar band at plinth level, and segmental arch headed windows. The frontage building is rectangular in plan, with two front facing gables and a long elevation to the rear. Each gable is pierced by three windows, now devoid of their original frames. Appended to the east return is a porch with a datestone reading: 1909. The rear elevation has four bays of relatively plain windows and is partially blocked by the linking corridor. The block to the rear is similar, however is slightly larger, with three gables to the front. The frontage gables become hipped to the rear, which is partially obscured by a mid/late 20th century red brick flat roof extension to the rear.

(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 is 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 fourteen-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.

(121). St. Anne's CE (VC) Primary School, St. Anne's Vale, Brown Edge, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1910

Description:

There are two historic school buildings on this site. However, the stone First school, is no longer utilised as a school building, and as such is excluded from this study. The other school building is the former infant's school. This is 'T' shape in plan, and is of red brick laid to English bond with detailing including: rounded corners, a mortar band at plinth level, stone heads and sills, dentilated gable verges, and sandstone kneelers. Each terminal of the 'T' is a gable end containing two or three stone lintel headed windows. A datestone reads: 1910. This school building has had a number of mid/late 20th century additions and extensions appended to the eastern elevation.

(123). Chase Terrace Technology College, Bridge Cross Road, Chase Terrace, Walsall.**Year Opened: 1911****Description:**

This large typically LEA style school unfortunately burnt down in 2002 prior to the onset of this survey and has been replaced with a new school building.

(124). Chasetown Community School (Special School), Church Street, Chasetown, Burntwood.**Year Opened: 1911****Description:**

This school is in a typical Local Education Authority style, it is of red brick laid to English bond, with detailing such gauged brick heads, dentilated gable verges, rounded corners, mortar band and stone kneelers. 'I' shaped in plan, with a long nine-bay shaft terminating in three-bay gabled blocks at either end. A date stone reads 1911. The rear of the original building has been largely obscured by a number of mid/late 20th century additions and extensions.

(125). Knypersley First School, Newpool Road, Biddulph.**Year Opened: 1911****Description:**

This LEA style school is unusual in that it was constructed in stone laid to courses rather than brick. This is perhaps due to there already being a Grade II listed stone infant's school in existence across the road. 'I' shaped in plan, this consists of a long eight bay shaft, flanked by two projecting gable ended blocks. These gabled blocks are lit by a three light mullioned window, and the gable rises from stone kneelers. A date stone on the central shaft reads AD 1911. The northwest return is almost completely obscured by a mid-20th-century flat roof stone addition. The southeast return has a hexagonal projection under a stone belltower, and has a further recessed gable. On the side of this gable is an unusual feature, which provides an insight into the previous usage of this site; a salvaged stone doorway complete with crenellations, a segmental arch doorway, bullrings, and a stone bull's head, which according to a source in the school came from a nearby farm building. The rear elevation is similar to the frontage. Also on this site is another structure which appears to be pre-1920 in date. This is of red brick laid to Flemish Bond. It is single storey with a hipped tiled roof. It is rectangular-in-plan, and has four bays of twenty pane sash windows on either side. It also has rounded corners, and the doors and windows have stone sills and lintel heads.

(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.

(127). Cheadle Primary School, The Avenue, Cheadle, Stoke on Trent.**Year Opened: 1914****Description:**

The original school, which was built in 1914, consisted of two individual blocks; a single storey, 'I' shaped in plan main school block and a much smaller single-storey, 'T' shaped in plan nursery block. Since these were built there have been a number of additions to the site itself and alterations and extensions to the main school building. The most notable of these additions is a large early/mid-20th century 'E'-shaped in plan building which occupies the rear of the site. A large mid/late 20th-century red brick, flat roof addition almost completely obscures the rear elevation of the original main block. This original block is of red brick with vitrified headers laid to Flemish bond; its gables have dentilated verges which spring from dentilled stone kneelers, most of the windows the windows have stone heads and sills or have gauged brick segmental arch heads. The front elevation consists of a long six-bay central section which is flanked on both ends by gables which are pierced with three segmental arch headed windows. Unlike much of the rest of the school the eight pane, horned sash windows have been retained on this elevation. The western return is blind, whilst the corresponding eastern return has almost completely obscured by later flat roof additions. The rear elevation is almost completely obscured by the later additions. The rear of the western gabled terminal of the 'I' is lit by a three light stone mullioned window, and has an asymmetrical gable in order to allow for an original porch projection to the south. This is of similar construction, and has three bays consisting of two windows and a doorway. This porch has been extended to the south in a very similar style complete with dentilled stone kneelers, however, this does not appear on the 1924 OS map so must have been constructed post-1920. The rear of the eastern gable of the main building is partially visible; this is also an asymmetrical gable with a wide lintel headed window, which seems to have been inserted in place of the original three light type seen on the corresponding gable. The nursery block is also of red brick with vitrified headers laid to Flemish bond. It has a hipped plain tile roof from which a chimney and bellcote rise, as opposed to a pitched plain tile roof on the main block. Single courses of projecting bricks serve as decorative quoins. The main hall of this is lit by four high and wide windows on the north elevation. The two central windows have gauged flat arch heads with stone keystones, above which are two gablets with stone kneelers. Two further windows provide light from the south side. The

corners of the south projection are rounded; this contains the entrance and currently serves as a cloakroom and W.C.

(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 reads: S.C.C. 1914. The sides and returns are largely obscured by the later additions and extensions. A bellcote rises from the rear projection.

(129). Sir Thomas Boughey High School, Station Road, Halmerend, Stoke-on-Trent.

Year Opened: 1914

Description:

One of the eight blocks on this school site pre-dates 1920. It is typically Local Education Authority in style, it is single storey, rectangular in plan, and has a hipped plain tile roof with bellcote. The building is of orangey red brick laid to Flemish Bond. Detailing includes stone sills and two bands of thick mortar at both plinth level and below sill level. The principal south elevation has fourteen bays of windows, all of which have upvc inserts. The corresponding north elevation is partially obscured by a mid/late-20th-century red brick, flat roof addition, which serves as the school's main entrance. This rear elevation has clearly had some alterations, patches of brickwork and scarring suggests the blocking of doorways and insertion of windows. Each of the remaining windows on the west side of the original rear elevation contains a upvc insert, however the three windows on the east side retain twelve pane horned sash windows. The west return is pierced by three tall windows with upvc inserts, and has a date stone reading: SCC 1914. The wall corners/arrises are rounded up to c. head level and terminated with a chamfered stop. The windows on the corresponding return have been blocked and are partially obscured by a later addition. Internally, this school retains a number of original features such as glazed tiling on the corridor walls

(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.

(131). St. Joseph & St. Teresa Catholic Primary School, High Street, Chasetown, Burntwood

Year Opened: 1918**Description:**

This single storey school has been constructed in a faux gothic style, which is perhaps a reference to its religious associations. Originally it was rectangular in plan with a porch outshot to the south, and a separate square in plan block appended to the southwest corner of the school. The building is of dark, smooth red brick laid to English bond with embellishments in moulded brick and thin red tile. The frontage elevation has pierced by a single canted bay window which is set within a gable which rises to a tent/house shaped brick and plain tile bellcote, which itself is surmounted by a cross. Above the window is a decorative string of tile, at the centre of which is an oval shape motif containing an image of Jesus as a child wrapped in swaddling cloth, which is a reference to St. Theresa's devotion to Jesus. An outshot to the south of this serves as a porch which is accessed through a moulded brick pointed arch doorway, which has now been blocked up. Both corners of this elevation have brick buttresses. The northern long elevation has nine bays of high tall windows containing upvc inserted frames. Eaves level is of horizontal layers of red tile and mortar, whilst the common rafters of the pitched roof covered in asphalt tiles are exposed. The southern long elevation is presumably the same; however this is almost completely obscured by an inserted lean-to glazed corridor. The rear elevation is a blind gable, whilst the appended square in plan block is gable ended, and lit by large window on its east side. Much of this block has been added to with flat roof additions to the side north and west sides. Much of the rest of the site is occupied by later structures which have been constructed at various points in the 20th century.

From Victoria County History: By 1913 the conditions of the old school buildings had been condemned, and in 1914 the foundation stone was laid of a school in High Street dedicated to the memory of Theresa of Lisieux (d.1897) who had not yet been beatified. It was opened in 1915. In 1940 it became a junior mixed and infant's school. The building was extended in 1957, 1966, 1969 and 1974.

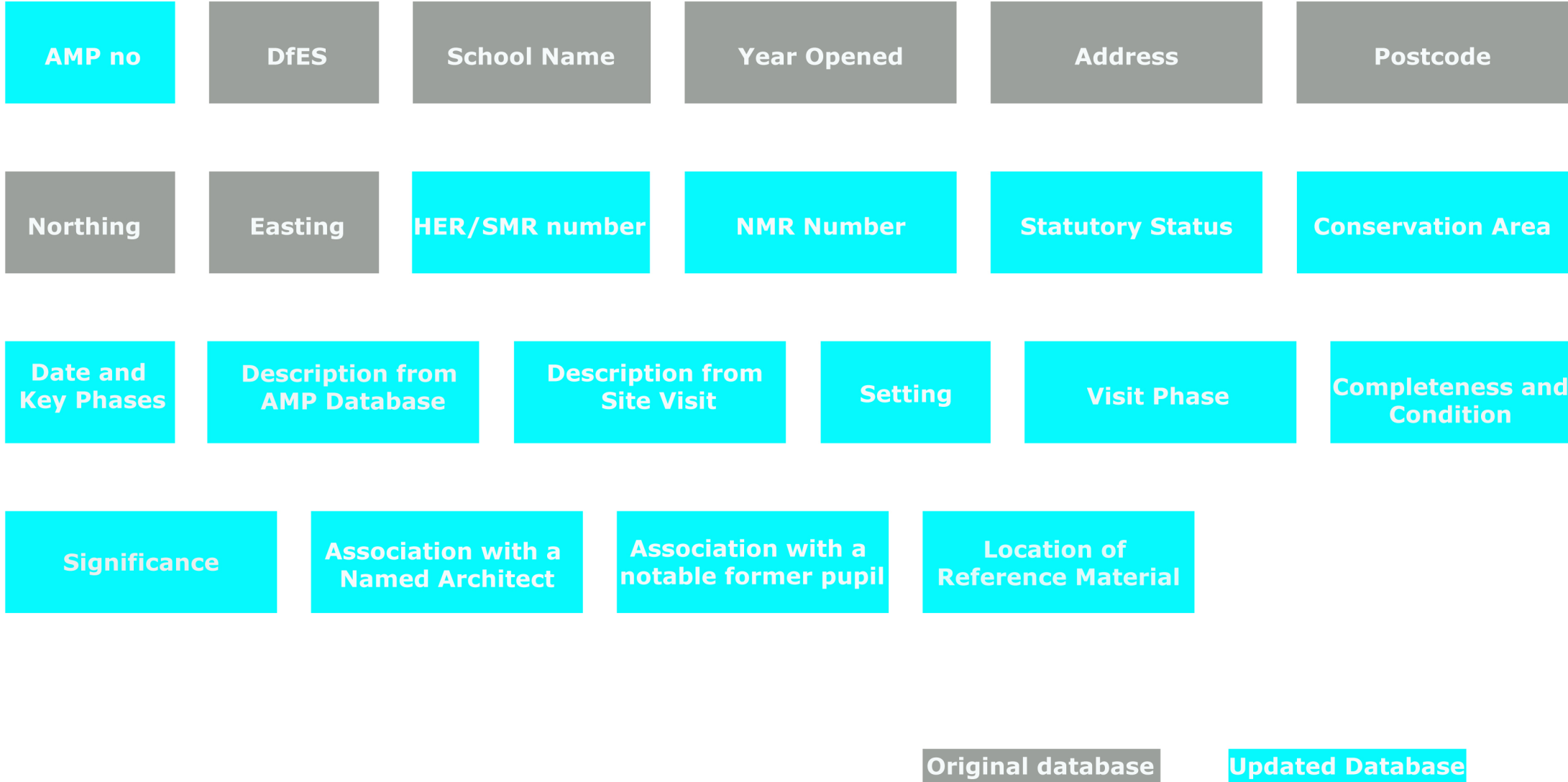
(132). Great Wood Primary School, Tean-Lower, Vicarage Road, Upper Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.**Year Opened: 1919 (1970s+)****Description:**

None of the schools on this site pre-date c.1970.

(133). Edgecliff High School, Enville Road, Kinver, Stourbridge.**Year Opened: 1920****Description:**

None of the school buildings at this school site appear to pre-date 1920. Whilst some of the schools do appear to be from the first half of the 20th century, none of these structures are present on the 1922 OS map.

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



Appendix 5

*denotes not originally utilised as a school building.

1693	J. Locke's: <i>Thoughts Concerning Education</i> .
1698	Founding of the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge (SPCK).
Early 1700s	Loxley Hall School, Stafford Road, Loxley, Uttoxeter.*
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.
Late 1700s	The Richard Cross CE (VA) Primary School, Lichfield Road, Kings Bromley.*
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> .
1818	St. Werburgh's CE(VA) Primary School, Holt Lane. Kingsley, Stoke-on-Trent
1823	S. Wilderspin publishes <i>Education of Infant Children of the Poor</i> .
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.
1839	Committee of Council of Education set up.
1840	Grammar Schools Act. New subjects permitted in the curriculum of the grammar schools.
1840	Clayton Hall Business and Language College, Clayton Lane, Newcastle.*

1841	St. Giles Catholic Primary School, Charles Street, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent.
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.
1848	Walton Hall Community Special School, Walton Hall, Eccleshall, Stafford.
1850	Abbot Beyne School-Linnell, Osborne Street, Burton-on-Trent.*
1850	Needwood CE(VA) Primary School, Yoxall Road, Needborough, 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.
1850	Westwood College, Westwood Park, Leek.*
Mid 1800s	St. Bartholomew's CE(VC) Primary School, Buxton Road, Longnor, Buxton.
1853	Russell's Education Bill. Proposed that school committees be established in boroughs.
1853	Charity Commission set up.
1854	Betley CE(VC) Primary School, Church Lane, Betley, Crewe.
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	Great Wood Primary School, Tean – Upper, Vicarage Road, Upper Tean, Stoke-on-Trent
1855	St. John the Baptist Catholic Primary (A) School, Castle Hill, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.
1856	Department of Education set up.
1856	All Saints CE(VA) Primary School, School Lane, Bednall, Stafford.
1856	Howard Primary School, The Square, Elford, Tamworth.

1857	All Saints CE(VC) First School, Church Leigh, Leigh, Stoke-on-Trent.
1857	Brewood CE (VC) Middle School, School Road, Brewood, Stafford.
1859	St. Michael's CE (VC) Primary School Annex, Sturgeon's Hill, Lichfield.
1860	Colwich CE(VC) Primary School, Main Road, Colwich, Stafford.
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.
1866	Chetwynd Centre, Newport Road, Stafford.
1867	Queen Elizabeth's Mercian School, Ashby Road, Tamworth.
1868	Anson CE(VA) Primary School, Main Road, Great Haywood
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	St. Margaret's CE(C) Junior School – Annexe, Knutton Road, Wolstanton, Newcastle.
1870	St. Saviour's CE(VC) Primary School, Congleton Road, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent.
1870	The Richard Clarke First School, School House Lane, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.
1872	Havergal CE(VC) Primary School, School Lane, Shareshill, Wolverhampton.
1873	All Saints CE(C) Primary School, Tatenhill Lane, Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.

1874	Castle Primary School, Mow Cop Road, Mow Cop, Stoke-on-Trent.
1874	Cooper Perry Primary School, Seighford, Stafford.
1874	Mary Howard CE(VC) Primary School, School Lane, Edingale, Tamworth.
1874	St. Chad's CE(VC) Primary School, Westbeech, Pattingham, Wolverhampton.
1874	Victoria Community Special School, Victoria Road, Burton-on-Trent.
1875	Thomas Barnes Primary School, School Lane, Hopwas, Tamworth.
1875	Cicely Haughton Community Special School, Westwood Manor, Wetley Rocks, Stoke-on-Trent.*
1875	Valley Primary School, School Drive, Oakamoor, Stoke-on-Trent.
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.
1876	Holy Trinity CE (C) Primary School. Wetmore Road, Burton-on-Trent.
1876	Heath Hayes Primary School, Wimblebury Road, Heath Hayes, Cannock.
1876	Sir John Offley CE(VC) Primary School, Izaak Walton Way, Madeley, Crewe.
1876	Horninglow Infants School, Horninglow Road, North, Burton-on-Trent.
1877	Talbot First School, Church Lane, Kingstone, Uttoxeter.
1877	The Meadows Primary School, Madeley Heath, Crewe.*
1878	Gentleshaw Primary School, Darlings Lane, Rugeley.
1879	Thursfield Primary School, Chapel Lane, HARRISEAHEAD, Stoke-on-Trent
1879	Hutchinson Memorial CE(A) First School, Uttoxeter Road, Checkley.
Late 1870s	Hassell Community Primary School, Barracks Road, Newcastle.
1880	Mundella's Education Act. Provided for compulsory elementary education for children between 5 and 10.
1880	Blackfriars Special School - Post 16 Site, Priory Road, Newcastle.*

1880	Dilhorne Endowed CE(CA) Primary School, Godley Lane, Stoke on Trent.
1880	Ilam CE(VA) Primary School, Ilam, Ashbourne.
1880	Wightwick Hall School, Tinacre Hill, Wightwick, Wolverhampton.*
1881	Lansdowne Infants School, Goodman Street, Burton-on-Trent.
1885	Thomas Russell Infants School, Station Road, Barton under Needwood, Burton-on-Trent
1887	Christ Church CE(VC) First School, Northesk Street, Stone.
1887	Dosthill Primary, High Street, Dosthill, Tamworth
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.
1888	Alleyne's High School, Oulton Road, Stone.
1888	Shobnall Primary School, Shobnall Road, Burton-on-Trent.
1888	West Hill Primary, High Mount Street, Hednesford, Cannock.
1889	St. Michael's CE(VA) First School, Market Place, Penkridge, Stafford.
1889	Short Street Community Infants School, Short Street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
1890	CEDARS Pupil Referral Centre, Wall Lane, Cheddleton, Leek.*
1890	Horton Lodge Comm. Spec. Sch. & Key Learning Cent., Rudyard, Leek.*
1890	Huntington Primary School, Stafford Road, Huntington, Cannock.
1891	Elementary Education Act. Provision for free elementary education.
1894	Ellison Primary School, Ellison Street, Wolstanton, Newcastle.
1894	Moorgate Community Primary School, Hospital Street, Tamworth.
1894	St. Peter's CE(A) First School, Town Head, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent.
1895	All Saints CE(VC) Primary School, School Road, Trysull, Wolverhampton.
1895	John Wheeldon Primary School, Corporation Street, Stafford.
1895	St. Giles' & St. George's CE(VC) Primary, St. Paul's Road, Off Orme Road, Newcastle.
1896	Forst'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.
1897	St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Hilltop, Hednesford, Cannock.
1898	Manor Primary School, Drayton Lane, Drayton Bassett, Tamworth.
1899	Board of Education Act. A central authority; the Board of Education established to oversee education.
1899	Church Eaton Endowed (VA) Primary School, High Street, Church Eaton, Stafford.
1901	Churchfields Primary School, School Street, Chesterton, Newcastle.
1901	Millfield Primary School, Coleshill Street, Fazeley, Tamworth.
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.
1902+	Leek First School, East Street, Leek.
1903	The William Amory Primary School, Stallington Road, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.
1904	May Bank Infants School, Basford Park Road, Newcastle
1905	St. Leonard's Primary School, St. Leonard's Avenue, Stafford.
1906	Chase Terrace Primary School, Rugeley Road, Chase Terrace, Burntwood.
1907	St. Mary's CE (VA) First School, Heath Road, Uttoxeter.
1908	Hilltop Primary School, Coalpit Hill, Talke, Stoke-on-Trent.
1908	Chadsmoor CE(VC) Junior School, Burns Street, Chadsmoor, Cannock.
1908	Kingsfield First School, Gunn Street, Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent.
1908	Moor First School, School Lane, Biddulph Moor, Stoke-on-Trent.
1909	St. Michael's CE(VA) First School, Market Place, Penkridge, Stafford.
1909	Reginald Mitchell Primary School, Congleton Road, Butt Lane, Stoke-on-Trent.
1909	Richard Wakefield CE(VC) Primary School, Burton Street, Tutbury.
1909	Wood Lane Primary School, Apedale Road, Bignall End, Stoke-on-Trent.

1910	Christ Church CE (VC) Primary School, Christ Church Lane, Lichfield.
1910+	Ravensmead Primary School, Chapel Street, Bignall End, Stoke-on-Trent.
1910	St. Anne's CE(VC) Primary School, St. Anne's Vale, Brown Edge, Stoke-on-Trent.
1911	Chase Terrace Technology College, Bridge Cross Road, Chase Terrace, Walsall.
1911	Chasetown Community School (Special School), Church Street, Chasetown, Burntwood.
1911	Knypersley First School, Newpool Road, Biddulph
1913	Dove First School, Dove Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter.
1914	Cheadle Primary School, The Avenue, Cheadle, Stoke on Trent.
1914	Henry Chadwick Community School, School Lane, Hill Ridware, Rugeley.
1914	Sir Thomas Boughy High School, Station Road, Halmerend, Stoke-on-Trent.
1914	The Croft Primary School, Rugeley Road, Armitage, Rugeley.
1918	Education Act. With the aim to establish a national system of education.
1918	St. Joseph & St. Teresa Catholic Primary School, High Street, Chasetown, Burntwood.
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.