

Heritage Statement:
Claughton Centre
Blowers Green Rd
Dudley
West Midlands
DY2 8UD
National Grid Reference: SO939897

Dr Peter Wardle & Colin Lacey

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Heritage Statement: Claughton
Dr Peter Wardle and Colin Lacey
30/6/2014

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Heritage Statement Claughton
Version Control

1. Version Control

Version No	Draft	Content Added/Omitted	Date
0.5	Client Draft		30/6/2014
0.7	LPA Draft	Client Comments	
1	Issued Report		20/12/2014

Heritage Statement: Claughton
Dr Peter Wardle and Colin Lacey
23/7/2014

2. Summary

This Heritage Statement should be read in conjunction with the planning application.

The building is a former school, now used for local authority offices. It is dated to the 1904 by the foundation stone. It is not listed and is not located in a conservation area.

The following phases of construction are present:

Phase	Period	Date	Description	How Dated
1	Edwardian	1904	As Built	Foundation Stone
2	Edwardian	1904-1919	Classroom to south of eastern side	Marked on original plan as 'future extension', present on 1919 OS
3	Recent	1955-1963	Extension of school to north	Mapping
4	Recent		Conversion into Offices	Plan Form

It is not a locally listed building.

This is not to say this building is devoid of interest either historically or architecturally but that interest is limited.

There are intrinsic difficulties in its retention, or use for another function such as dwellings. There would also be a relatively high cost in such a conversion.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that:

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

There would be Public Benefit from the demolition of this building in terms of both the income generated and the construction of new dwellings.

However the War Memorial in the foyer must be retained and moved to a suitable location.

3. The Basis of The Report

This is a document describing and discussing all aspects of the historic environment (Conservation areas, Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments and archaeological sites) in relation to the development proposal at the above location.

This follows the principles set out in:

Clark, K., 2003, ***Informed Conservation***, English Heritage, London

English Heritage, 2011, ***PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide***

National Planning Policy Framework

The basic premise of this is that:

- All conservation decisions should be based upon research and information.
- Conservation is about managing change not fossilisation of buildings, land or landscapes.
- Judgements should be based on evidence.

This report should be read in conjunction with the planning and listed building consent applications.

5. Introduction

5.1 The Client

This report was commissioned by Paul Hurley of Aegis Architects on 26/3/2014 for and on behalf of PSP Dudley LLP who are the building's owners.

5.2 Confidentiality and Copyright

This document is to remain confidential for a period of 12 months or until it forms part of a formal planning application or until otherwise indicated by the client. The copyright of this report belongs to the Historic Environment Consultancy. No liability to third parties is accepted for advice and statements made in this report.

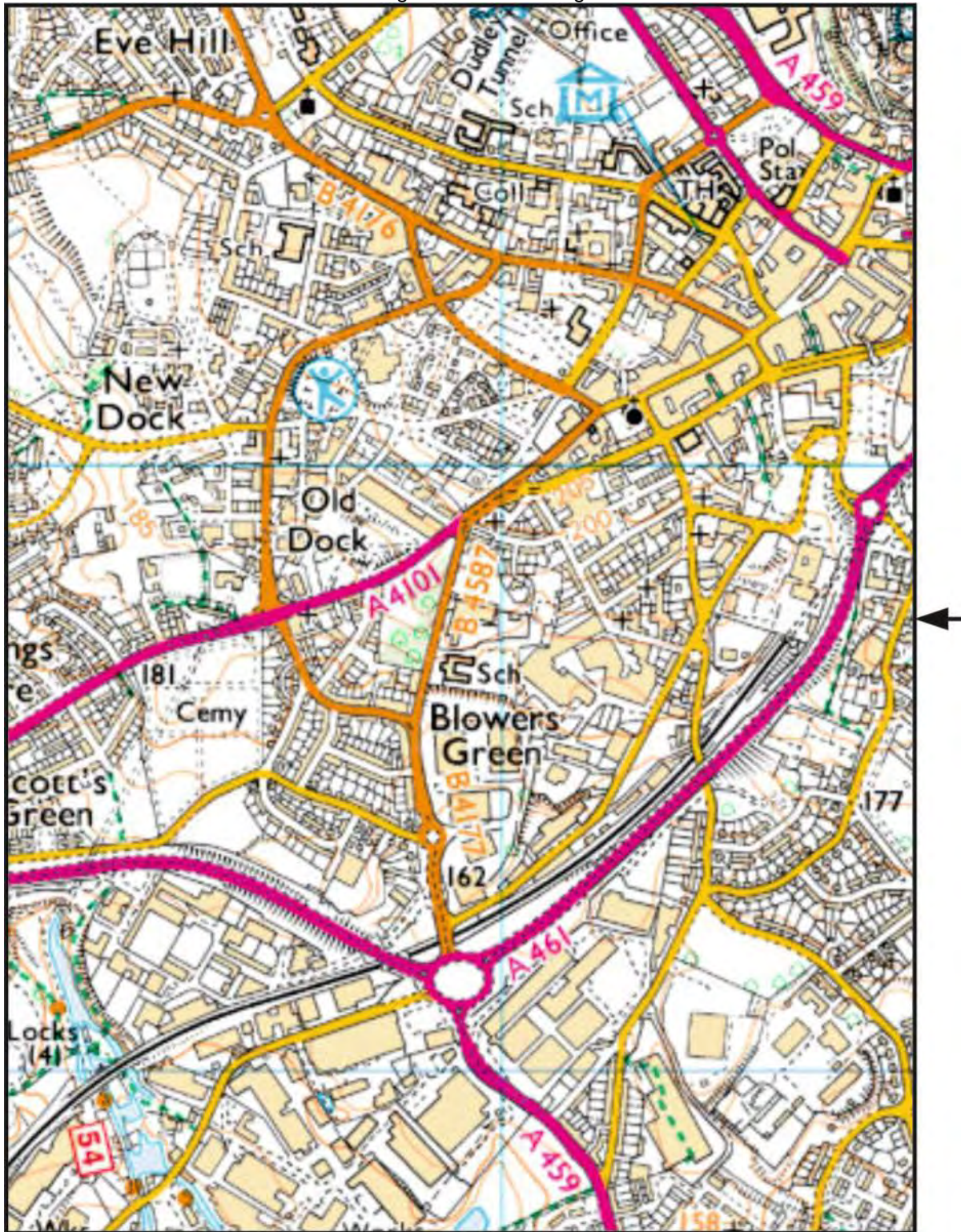
5.3 Location

Site Address:	Claughton Blowers Green Rd Dudley West Midlands
Post Code	DY2 8UD
Grid Reference:	SO 939897

The general location is shown in Figure 1 and the detailed location in Figure 2.

5.4 Site Visit

The Site was visited by Dr Peter Wardle on 20/June/2014.



Metres 1:10,000 @ A4

Figure 1: General Location Plan, 1:10,000 @ A4

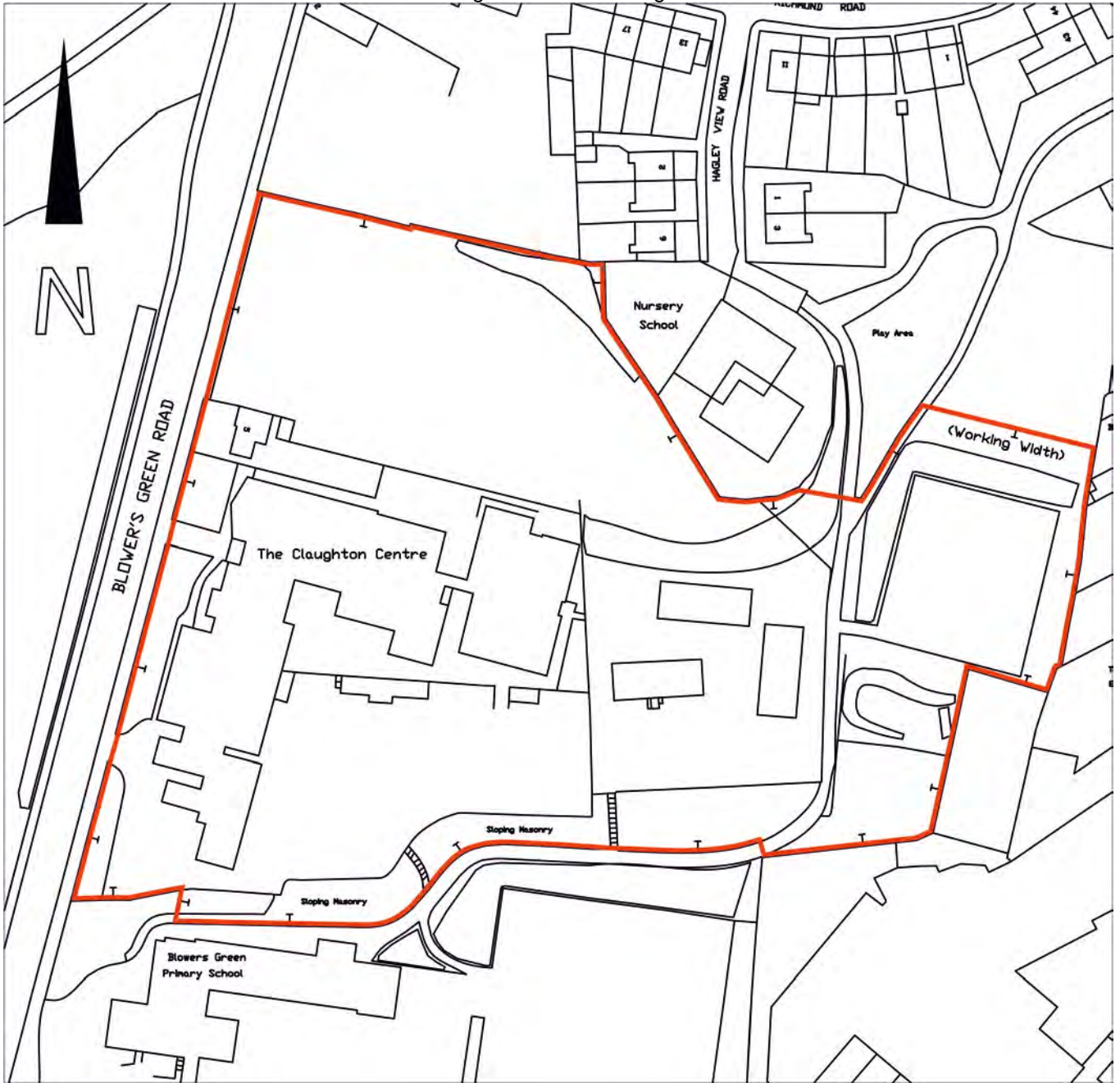


Figure 2: Detailed Location Plan, 1:1250 @ A4

6. National Planning Policy

6.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy for the Historic Environment is given in:

National Planning Policy Framework Section 12 - *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* pages 30-31 paragraphs 126-141 which state:

12. *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*

126. *Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment,²⁹ including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:*

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
- *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

127. *When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.*

128. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

129. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

130. *Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.*

²⁹ The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking. Achieving sustainable development | 31

131. *In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*

132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm

under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.³⁰ However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

6.2 Relevant Sections of Glossary

Archaeological interest: *There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.*

Conservation (for heritage policy): *The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.*

Designated heritage asset: *A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.*

Heritage asset: *A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

Historic environment: *All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

Historic environment record: *Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.*

Setting of a heritage asset: *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

Significance (for heritage policy): *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*

6.3 Interpretation of National Planning Policy

Paragraph 132 states that:

Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

Paragraph 133 states that:

133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

Paragraph 134 states that:

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.

There are thus six thresholds of harm:

1. Total Loss
2. Substantial Harm
3. Less than substantial Harm
4. Harm
5. Non Harmful but requiring listed building consent
6. Non Harmful ie things which do not need listed building consent.

Substantial Harm has to be

1. Things which mean that the heritage asset would no longer merit the designation ie replacing all the historic fabric
2. Things that make the asset unrecognisable.

Substantial Harm can be:

1. The cumulative effect of many minor harmful actions.

Substantial Harm is not:

1. Things that English Heritage suggest can be done to buildings in their policy documents, for example extending a building or sub-dividing a building
2. Something that most authorities allow.

The Harm has to be weighed against:

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;* paragraph 126

The following is justification for substantial harm (Paragraph 133):

- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- *conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

6.4 Public Benefit

The National Planning Policy Frameworks suggest that there must be “public benefit” to justify less than substantial harm to a heritage asset and that this can include *securing its optimum viable use*.

In addition the PPS 5 Practice Guide paragraph 37 lists other public (Heritage) benefits as follows:

1. *The social value of heritage assets to the community.*
2. *The potential for heritage-led regeneration.*
3. *The wider public benefits of the conservation of historic landscapes, parks and gardens. For example, in providing opportunities for recreation, the preservation of natural habitats and improved environmental quality.*
4. *The potential for heritage assets to improve quality of life and sense of place.*
5. *Creating opportunities for the optimum viable re-use of heritage assets at risk.*
6. *The role of traditional building materials and patterns of land use in local distinctiveness.*
7. *How heritage assets contribute to the attractiveness of streets and public spaces and how this contribution might be enhanced by, for example, reducing street clutter.*
8. *How to increase accessibility to and participation in the historic environment.*
9. *The economic potential of heritage assets.*
10. *The possible impacts of heritage tourism on the historic environment and wider community.*
11. *Opportunities to increase housing supply or meet other priorities by re-using and adapting heritage assets.*
12. *Ways that new development might complement and enhance existing settlements and heritage assets.*

Further relevant paragraphs of the Practice Guide state:

77. Finding the optimum viable use for an asset may require the local planning authority to apply other development control policies flexibly and imaginatively to achieve long-term conservation. For example to realise the benefits of bringing an abandoned listed building on the Heritage at Risk register back into viable use it may be necessary to make an exception to a policy that restricts residential use on employment land.

78. Local authorities are advised to take into account the likely longevity of any public benefits claimed for a proposed scheme. Speculative, ill-conceived or short-term projects will not compare so favourably when considering an irreversible harm to the significance of a heritage asset.

79. There are a number of potential heritage benefits that could weigh in favour of a proposed scheme:

1. *It sustains or enhances the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting.*
2. *It reduces or removes risks to a heritage asset.*

3. *It secures the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long term conservation.*
4. *It makes a positive contribution to economic vitality and sustainable communities.*
5. *It is an appropriate design for its context and makes a positive contribution to the appearance, character, quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment.*
6. *It better reveals the significance of a heritage asset and therefore enhances our enjoyment of it and the sense of place.*

87. Where a proposal causes minor harm there will still be a loss of value to society caused by that harm. This is a loss of public benefit that needs to be weighed against any other public benefits the proposal will bring, including, possibly, the conservation benefit of the proposal being part of realising the optimal viable use of the asset. Flexibility and imagination in the design process is crucial to minimising conflict. Some works may seem individually to be of little importance but can cumulatively be destructive of a heritage asset's significance.

90. Harmful development may sometimes be justified in the interests of realising the optimum viable use of an asset, notwithstanding the loss of significance caused, provided that the harm is minimised.

93. Keeping land in active use is a public benefit. It will be very rare that a decision has to be made between keeping a designated heritage asset and returning the site to active use but in such cases a balance still has to be struck between the loss to society of the significance of the designated asset and the benefits of returning the site to use. Loss of the highest graded assets will only be on wholly exceptional grounds.

94. Given the irreversibility of any such decision, the demolition or destruction of a designated heritage asset on these grounds is very much a last resort after every option to secure a viable future for the asset has been exhausted. The fact that particular applicants or their advisers cannot conceive of a viable use for the asset does not mean that there is no such

196. A research investigation involving intrusive works to an asset requiring permission or consent may be proposed as a stand-alone project and not merely as an exercise in investigating an asset that will be lost or altered for other reasons. It may be justified if there will be a public benefit gained if the investigation results in an increased understanding of our past and this will be maximised if it is well planned, executed and the results properly publicised and disseminated.

In addition the English Heritage website states:

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/hpg/decisionmaking/NPPF/>
(10/10/2012)

Public benefits in this sense will most likely be the fulfilment of one or more of the objectives of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF, provided the benefits will endure for the wider community and not just for private individuals or corporations. It is very important to consider if conflict between the provision of such public benefits and heritage conservation is necessary.

The NPPF seeks economic, social and environmental (including historic environmental) gains jointly and simultaneously. The planning system should actively guide development to sustainable solutions. Pursuing sustainable development involves seeking positive improvement in the quality of the built environment. Substantial harm or loss should be refused unless it is demonstrated that it is necessary to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm

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(paragraphs 8, 9 and 133). The public benefits may be achieved with less or no harm by alternative design or location.

Sometimes harm is necessary to enable change of use of the asset to its optimum viable use. The optimum viable use is either the sole viable use of the asset or, if there is more than one viable use, the use most consistent with its ongoing conservation. Enabling such a change of use can be a public benefit that outweighs the harm done.

7. Historic Environment Planning History & Background

7.1 Archaeological Significance

The site is not located in an area of archaeological importance.

7.2 Conservation Area

The development area is not located within a conservation area.

8. Historic Background

8.1 The History of the Settlement

8.2 Early History

While Dudley has Saxon Origins the birth of the town is due to the presence of a Norman Castle and then a Twelfth century planned town. The medieval town was a linear town orientated on the Castle Entrance. At the same time a Priory was constructed.

The town expanded in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries before a contraction in the mid fourteenth century. In the early post medieval period there is evidence of the establishment of industrial activity in the form of mining and iron production.

The building is located 375m away from the medieval town.

8.3 Later History

The town became a major industrial centre in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries associated with coal mining, metal working, glass and pottery production. The level of pollution and the poor quality housing were often noted.

8.4 Documentary Evidence

The Wikipedia page for 'defunct schools in the metropolitan borough of Dudley' chronicles the history of the school as follows:

Sir Gilbert Cloughton School was a secondary school located on Blowers Green Road in Dudley, England, in the Queen's Cross area of the town. It opened in 1904 and closed in 1990. It opened in 1904 as the Dudley Upper Standard School, but after three years it became the Higher Elementary School. Another name change came in 1929, when it became the Dudley Intermediate School. In December 1957, it adopted the Gilbert Cloughton title as the Sir Gilbert Cloughton Grammar Technical School.

A new classroom block was added in the late 1950s, mostly for the teaching of Science and other practical subjects. The age range was altered from 11-18 to 12-18 in September 1972 and its status changed to comprehensive in September 1975. However, by the mid-1980s numbers were starting to fall and the sixth form centre

had been axed, sparking fears that it would close. In 1985, there was talk of The Dudley School being merged with another local secondary school to form The Ednam School, and Sir Gilbert Cloughton was one of the schools mentioned in the proposals for this new school.

In 1988, there was talk of the school merging with The Blue Coat School on Kates Hill. However, in October 1988 Dudley council decided to merge the Dudley School with Blue Coat to form Castle High (at the main Dudley School site), which opened in September 1989, although Blue Coat would remain open for a year as an annex for the older pupils.

In June 1989, just weeks before the end of the academic year, it was announced that all second year (12-13 year old) and third year (13-14 year old) pupils would be transferred from Sir Gilbert Cloughton to Castle High or Holly Hall Schools with effect from September - along with the pupils starting secondary school at that time who had originally selected Sir Gilbert Cloughton as their destination. However, the oldest remaining year group at the school would remain there until completing their secondary education in July 1990, when the school finally closed after 86 years.

It was then turned into offices by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, who designated it as the Cloughton Centre.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defunct_schools_in_the_Metropolitan_Borough_of_Dudley)

A 1957 entry from the Dudley Herald reports on the school gaining Grammar School status:

Dudley Herald - December 7th 1957 - NEW STATUS

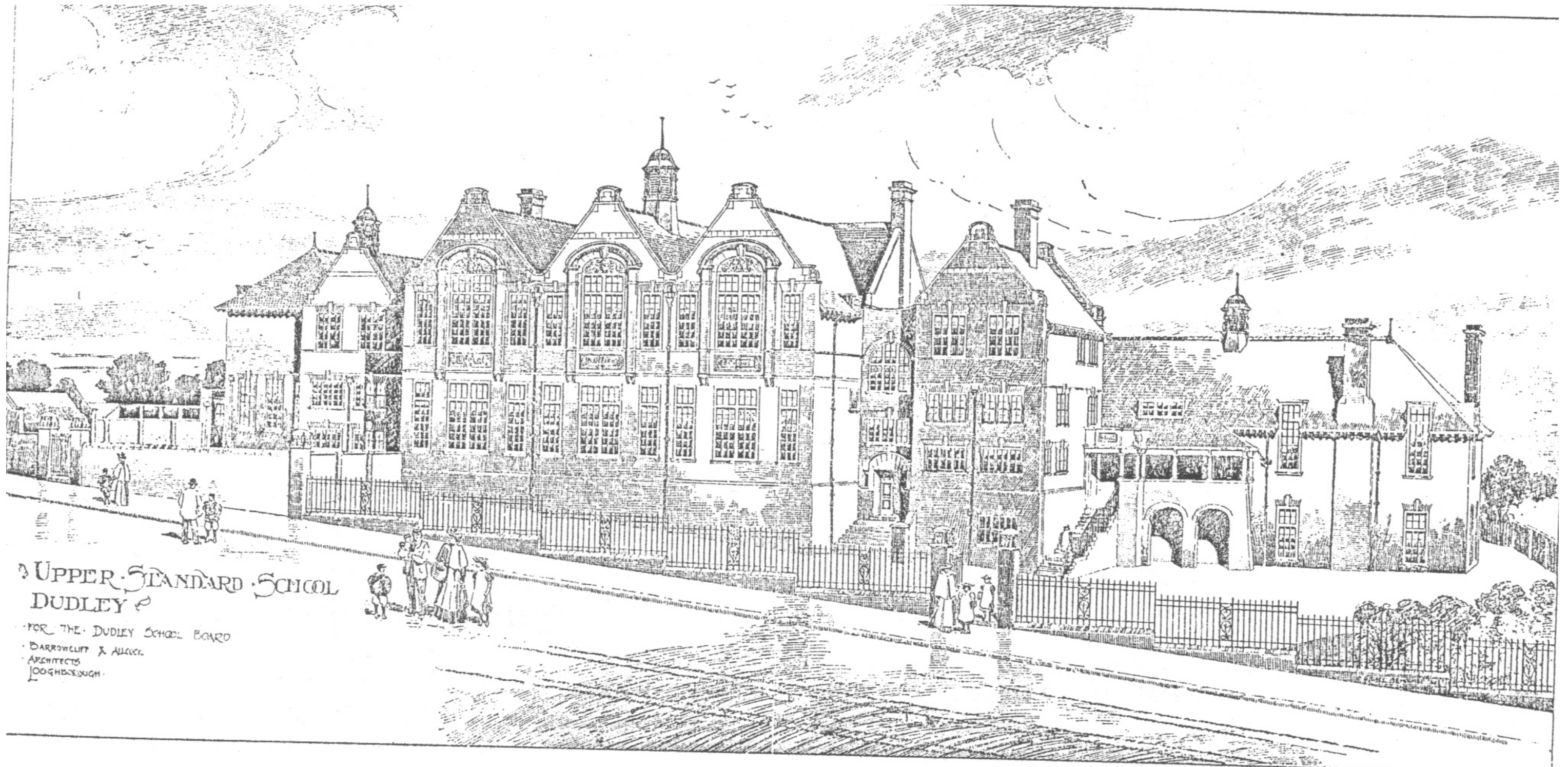
At the town council meeting last week, the Chairman of the Education Committee Alderman J.L.Hillman proudly announced that the Dudley Intermediate School has been renamed The Sir Gilbert Cloughton School and that the ministry had agreed that it should have Grammar School status. This means Dudley now has three Grammar Schools - the other two being The Dudley Grammar School and The Dudley High School.

Headmaster of the newly named school Mr. A.C. Dodman told me this week that the school, which has 450 "co-ed" pupils has always been regarded as a "selective" school. He became Headmaster a little over two years ago and since then, he said, the school has been moving towards its new status, having its own sixth form which trains pupils for universities, training colleges and colleges of advanced technology.

Big extensions, including new laboratories are being made at the school at a cost of between £30,000 and £40,000. The bias in the school will be towards technical Mr. Dodson explained.

The newly named schools motto is "Nos quoque tela sparsimus" - "We also did scatter shafts". The motto Mr. Dodman humorously remarked, is intended to imply peaceful intentions but warlike potentialities. The warlike potentialities perhaps referred, I suggested to the boys prowess at Rugby football - the school is the only one in the town incidentally, which plays the game. Mr. Dodman did not conflict my assumption.

The original architects' sketch and floor plan are reproduced as follows:



UPPER STANDARD SCHOOL
DUDLEY

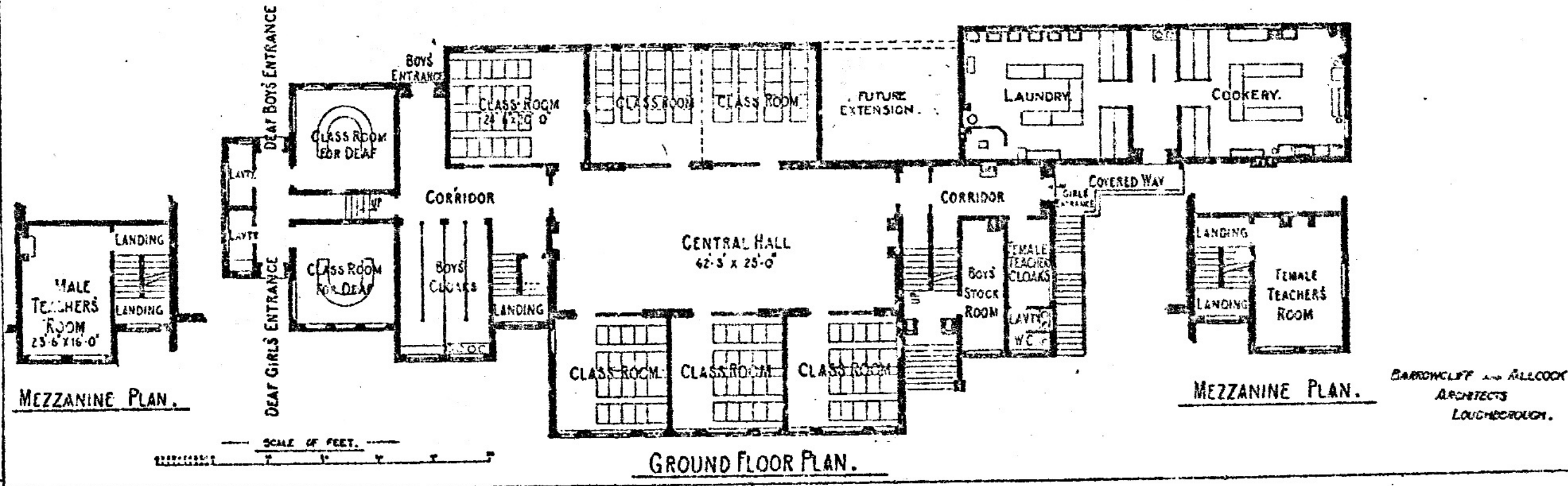
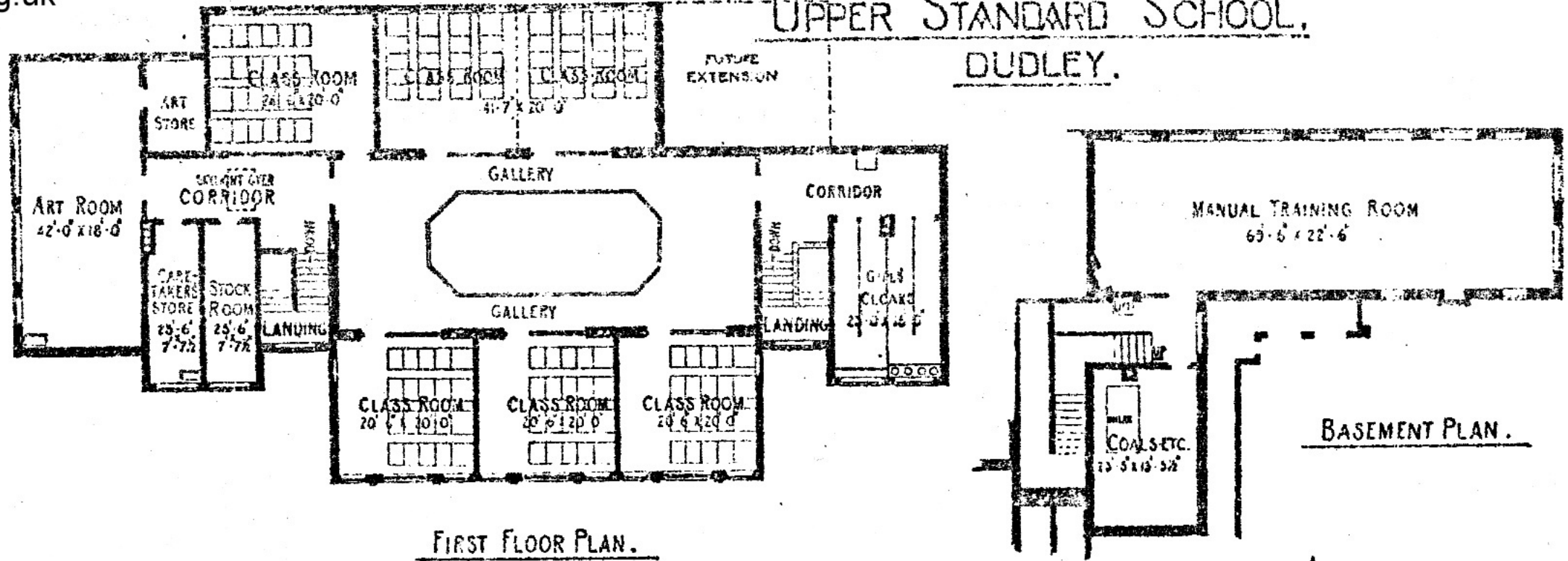
FOR THE DUDLEY SCHOOL BOARD
DARROWCLIFF & ALCOCK
ARCHITECTS
LONDON

Figure 3: Architects' sketch of building

The above image is reproduced from the Internet Archive (archive.org) cache of cloughton.org.uk – a now defunct site set up to remember the school.

www.claughton.org.uk

UPPER STANDARD SCHOOL, DUDLEY.



MEZZANINE PLAN.

MEZZANINE PLAN.

BARRINGCLIFF AND ALLCOCK
ARCHITECTS
LOUGHBROUGH.

Figure 4: Floor plan as built

The above image is reproduced from the Internet Archive (archive.org) cache of claughton.org.uk – a now defunct site set up to remember the school.

8.5 Historic Photographs



Plate 1: Undated early photograph of the school building (Glews 2013)

A number of photographs of the exterior of the school and of its grounds were taken in late 2003 / early 2004 by a Rob Stockton, a former pupil. They were posted to *claughton.org.uk* – a website set up as a memorial to the school and a place for former pupils to share memories. The website is now defunct although it was archived by the Internet Archive and is available online at *archive.org*. Two of the photographs are included here and others can be found in an appendix at the end of this report.



Plate 2: The facade in 2003/4



Plate 3: The rear of the building in 2003/4

8.6 Historic Environment Record

A search of the HER based on a 250m radius of The Cloughton Centre was made on the 16th July 2014. The results are as follows:

SMR No	Site Status	Address	Type	Date
4901		John Holland & Son. 28, Brook Street	Stable-like building	19 th
4902		31a, Hellier Street	Shop	20 th
4948		Formerly Cloughton Boys and Girls School	School	Post Med
4961	LLB	Formerly Sheet Iron Works., 39, Churchfield Street	Industrial building	1866
4962	LLB	Formerly Churchill File Mills	Industrial buildings	20 th
5012		Cast-iron road name for CHURCHFIELD STREET	Road Sign	
7238		Blowers Green Road	Site of deer park, later colliery	Medieval-19 th
7415		Furnace Piece, Blowers Green Road	Site of furnace	18 th
7494	LLB	The Lamp Tavern & Brewery, 116, High Street	Public house	20 th
7825		Furnace Row	Site of anvil & vice manufacturer	19 th
12665		Blowers Green Infants School, Blowers Green Road	School	1935/6
15259		Queen's Cross	Site of cemetery with mortuary chapel	Post Med
15251		Dudley Mediaeval Town Centre	Extent of Medieval town	Medieval

The site is included as entry 4948, reproduced as follows:

SMR Number 4948 - MDD785 **Site Name** Formerly Claughton Boys and Girls School.

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
4948 - MDD785	Formerly Claughton Boys and Girls School.	Building

Two storey buildings in dirty red brick and buff terracotta. Decorative tablets read: "Boys" and "Girls" on their entrances. House of similar style could be Headteacher's residence. Now: "Claughton Centre".

Monument Types and Dates

SCHOOL (Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence EXTANT BUILDING

Description and Sources

Former school, high, 2-storey buildings in dirty red brick & buff terracotta. Bears decorative tablets & named "BOYS" & "GIRLS" entrances. To the left is a house in similar style, possibly once headteacher's residence.<1>

Now called The Claughton Centre.

Sources

- (1) Bibliographic reference: Dr. Paul Collins. 1992. A Survey of Surviving Buildings & Remains from the Industrial Period in; DUDLEY.

Associated resources - None recorded

Location

National Grid Reference

SO 93976 89726 (point) SO98NW

Administrative Areas

Borough Dudley
County West Midlands
Ward St. Thomas's, Dudley, West Midlands

Address/Historic Names

Formerly Claughton School, Blowers Green Road, Dudley, West Midlands

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Sites & Monuments Record - 4948 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Condition Fair

Land Use

Associated Historic Landscape Character Records - None recorded

Other Land Classes

Landuse In use as building

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities - None recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations - None recorded

9. Archaeological Assessment

9.1 Medieval and Post Medieval

The building is located some distance away from the medieval and later towns and thus no archaeological remains are recorded nearby on the Sites and Monuments Record.

The 1750 Township Map and Henry Court's map of 1785 both refer to the land on which the site resides as 'Furnace Piece'. The inclusion on the latter map is interpreted in the Historic Environment Record as relating to a former industrial use of the land prior to the production of the map. A transcription of the 1750 map is reproduced below.

9.2 Historic Mining

Roper's 1855 map records two mine shafts on the application area.

A search of:

- A Coal Mining Report dated 24th October 2014, reference 51000656267001.
- A Coal Authority Mine Entry Interpretive Report 51000663136001

suggests that there are a number of pre-Modern Victorian mineshafts in the immediate vicinity, this includes 7 mine shafts attributed to Roper which are as follows:

No	Name		Date
393289-065			
393289-066			
393289-067			
393289-068			
393289-069		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-070		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-071		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-072		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-073		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-074		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-075		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-076		Roper Sheet 11	Pre 1855
393289-003	Queens Cross		
393289-004	Queens Cross		
393289-005	Queens Cross		
393289-006	Queens Cross		
393289-007	Queens Cross		
393289-010	Churchfield No3		

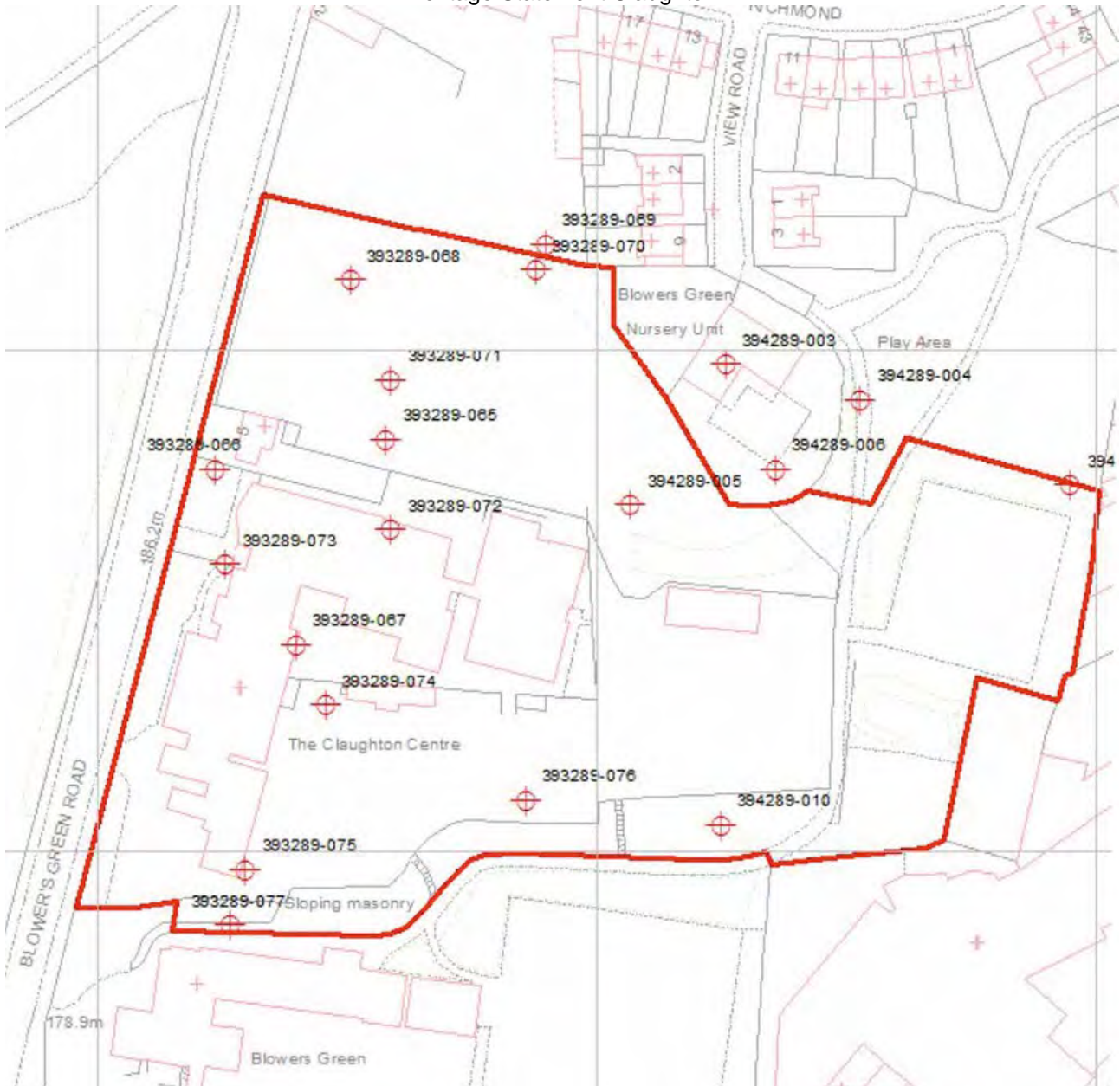


Figure 5 Plan showing Location of Mine Shafts

9.3 Victorian

The map regression analysis, which is appended, shows the land was open fields until the nineteenth century when three plots of land were laid out and houses constructed. Shortly after they were demolished and the present school building was constructed.

Maps from the 19th and early 20th centuries show the land without any significant alterations besides the construction of the school. The land slopes from north to south. As the 20th century progresses and the school and surrounding buildings expand, the mapping documents the location of banks formed by terracing. This terracing was carried out to provide flatter surfaces for building and outdoor recreation, then later for car parking and for the siting of further school buildings.

Both the terracing and landscaping of the land and the construction of the current and former buildings on the site will have had a negative impact on the level of below-ground archaeological remains surviving on the site. The Illustrations overleaf show the location of all buildings past and present, and the areas in which banks are illustrated showing where the land was terraced in the 20th century.

Heritage Statement Claughton

The fact that the ground has been built on for either school buildings or the construction of hard surfaces (car parks etc.) means the survival of archaeological remains will be relatively poor and would be probably restricted to remnants of open fields.

Thus it is considered that the archaeological potential of the land is low.

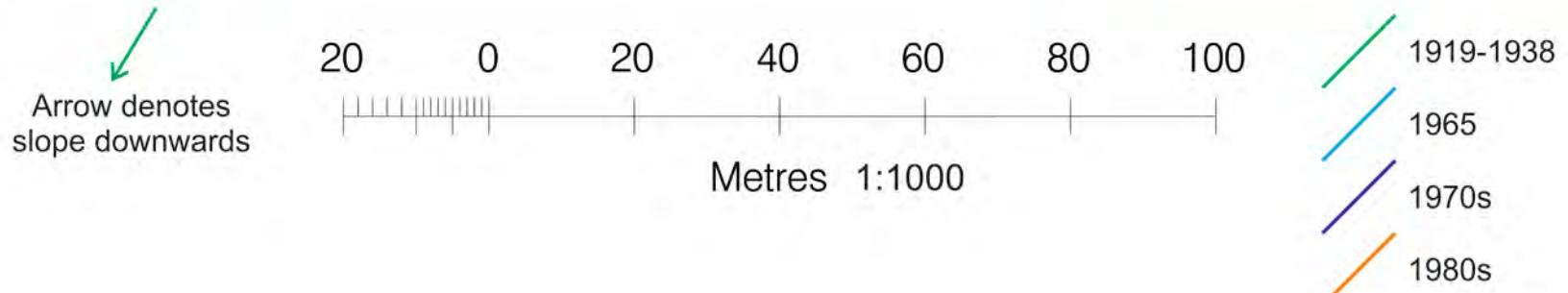
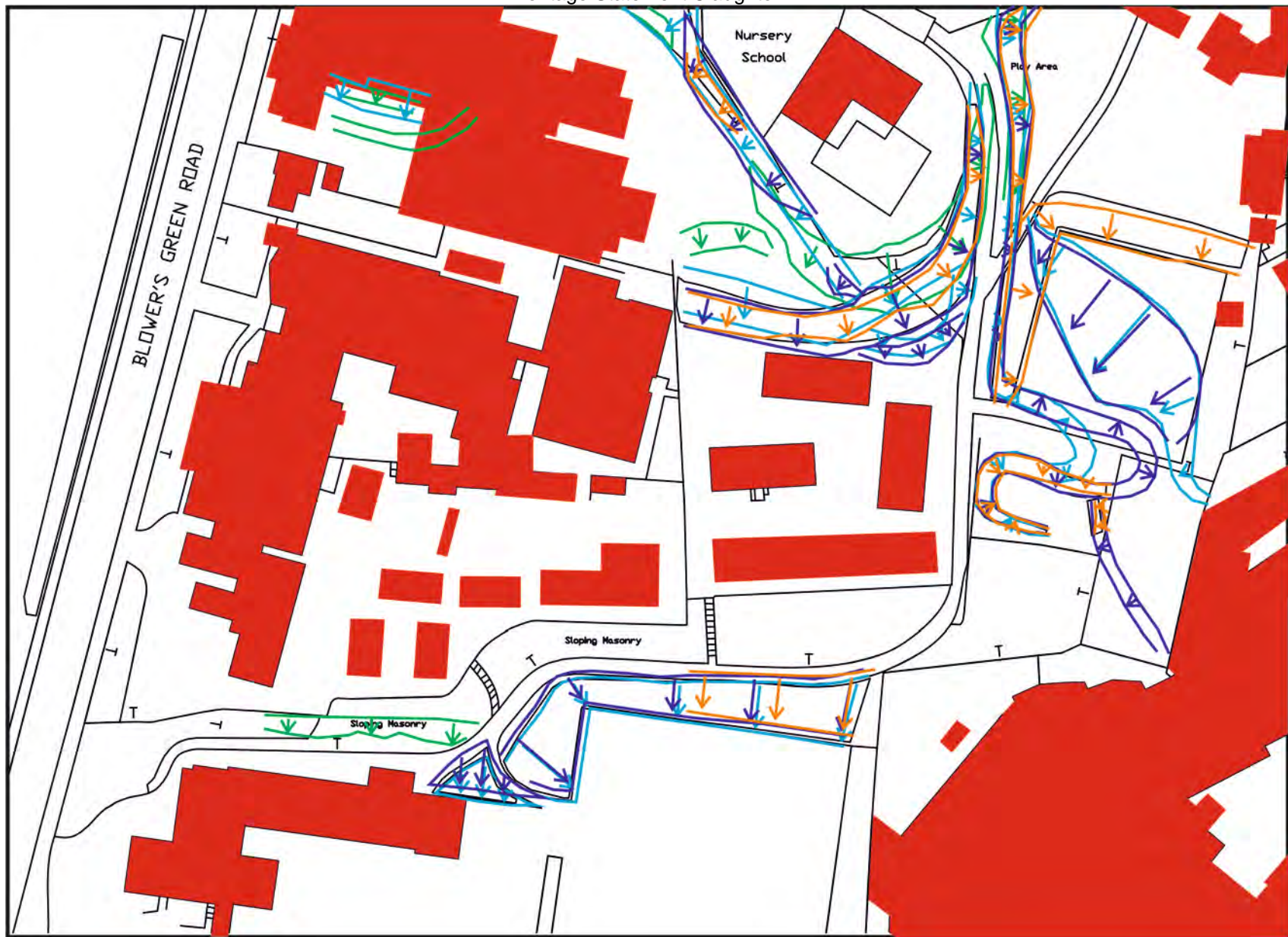


Figure 6: Location of current and former buildings, and banks, on the site and surrounding area, 1:1000 @ A3

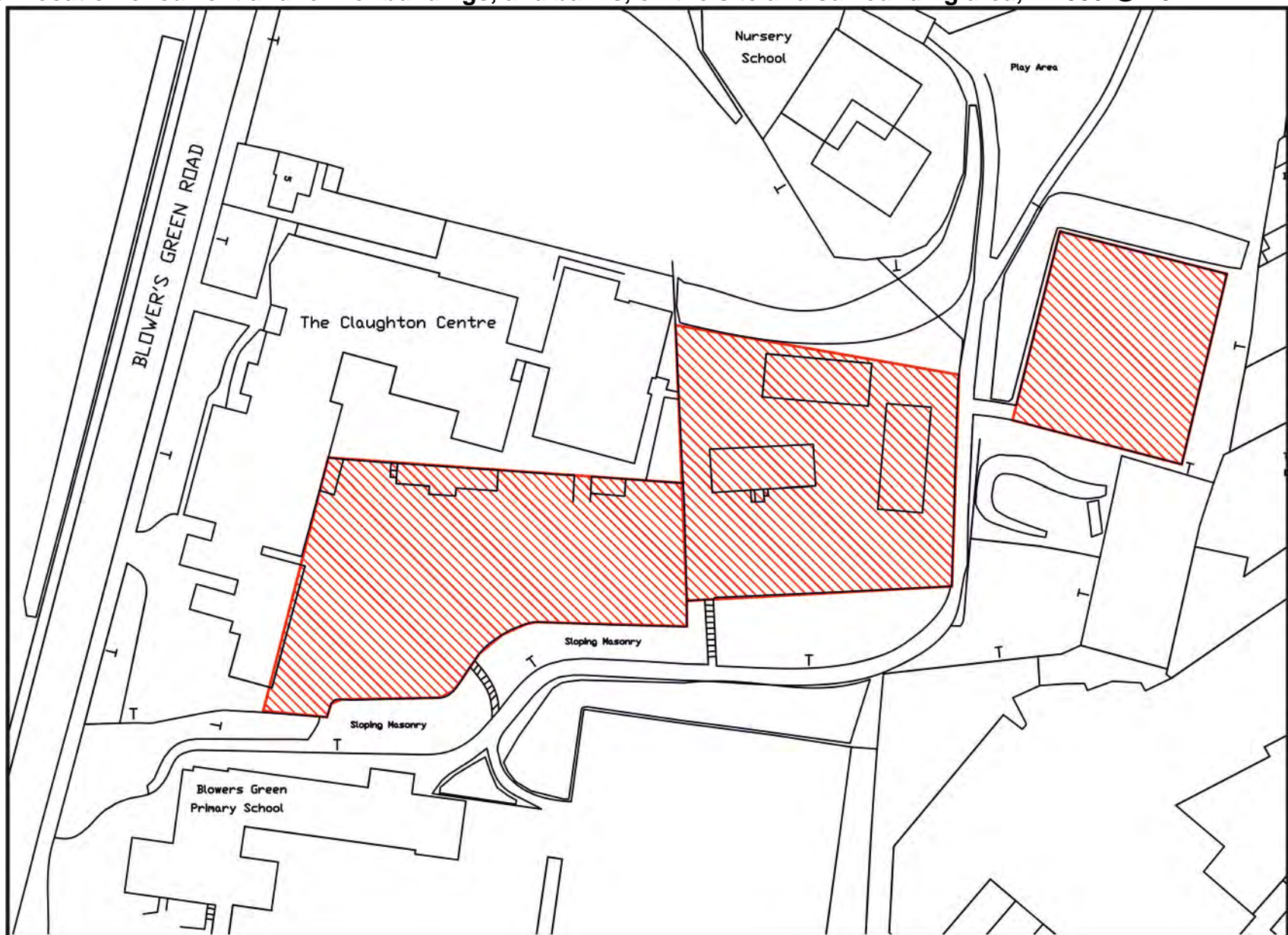
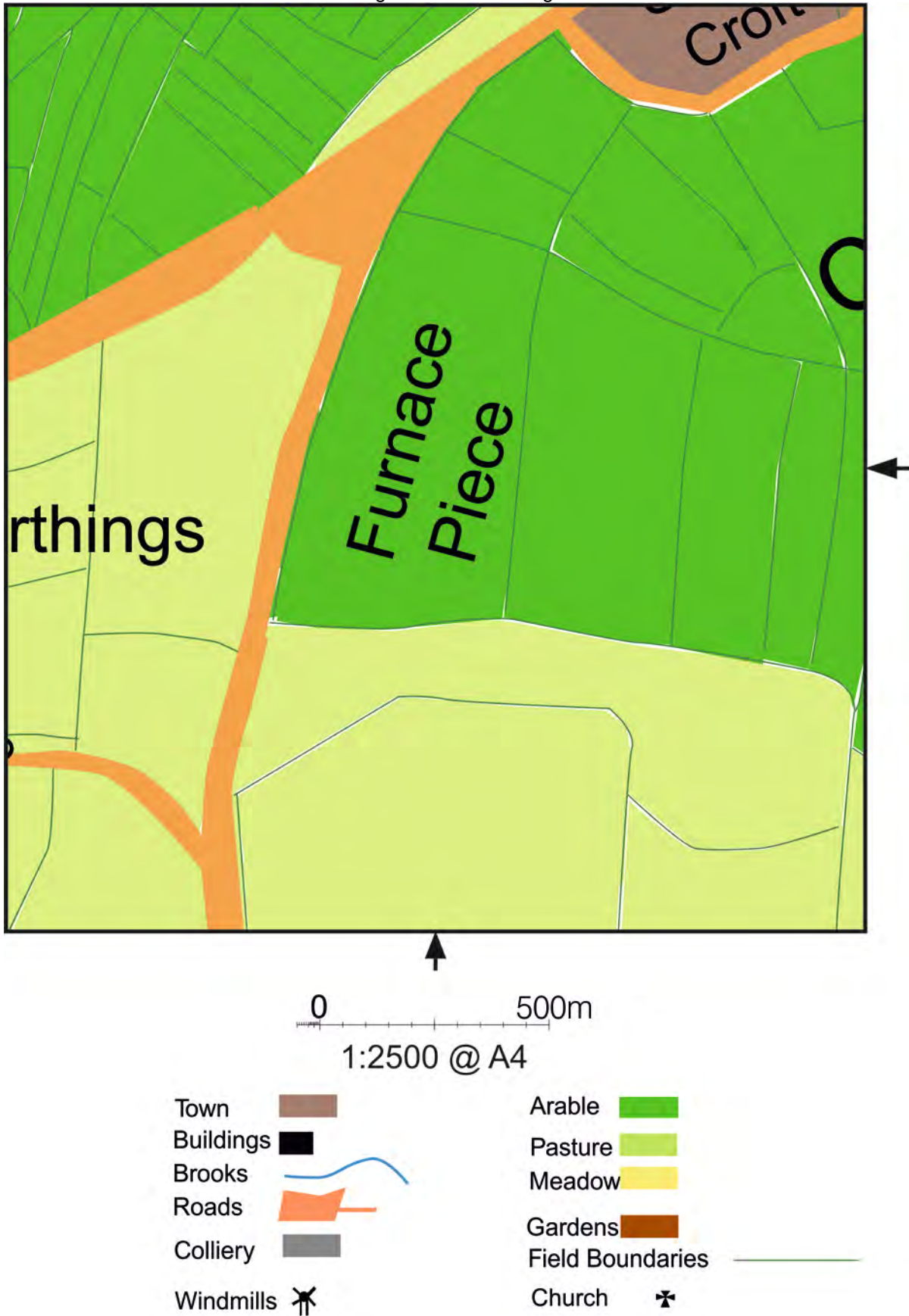


Figure 7: Areas of possible terracing (1:1000 @ A3)



Produced by John Hemingway/Jennifer Foster, 2006

Figure 8: Transcription of 1750 Township Plan, 1:2500 @ A4

10. The Building

The current function of the building is offices. The building was constructed as a school.



Plate 4: The Building



Plate 5: The Building

The building is not listed.

The layout of the building is shown in plans overleaf. Please note that the plans are not an accurate representation of the form of the building in places and are scaled approximately.

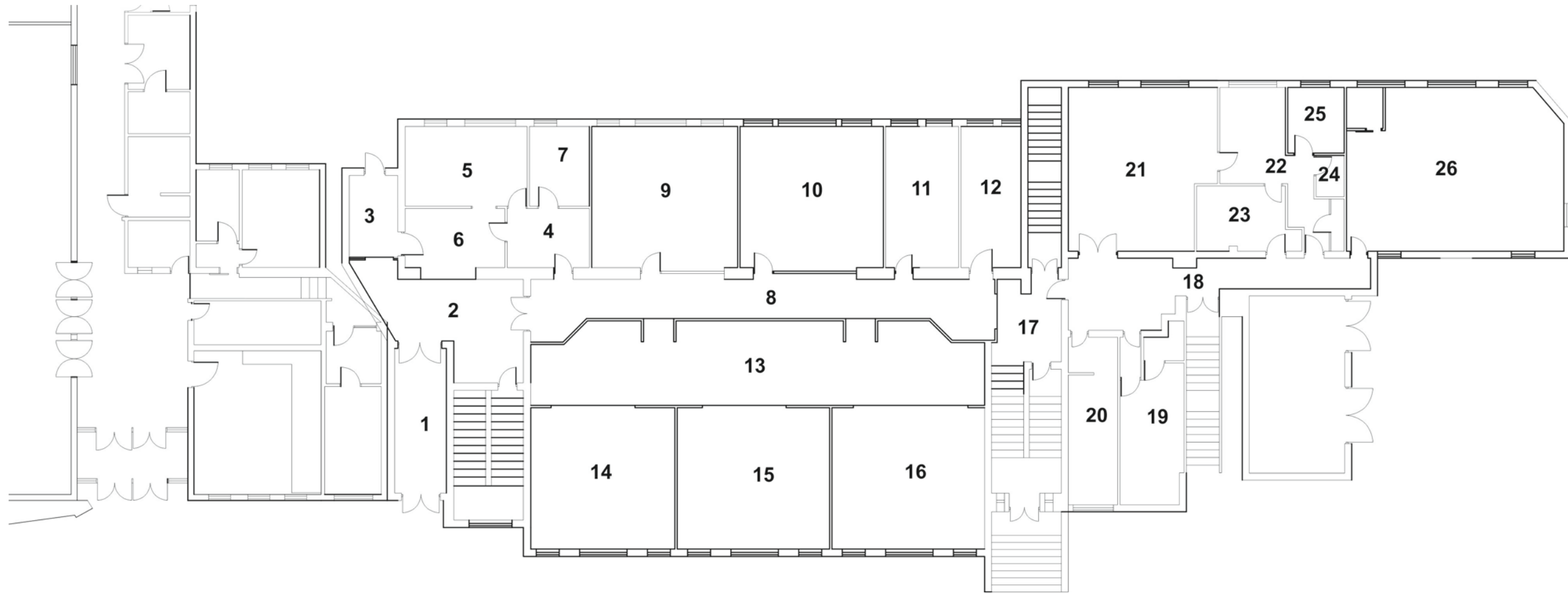
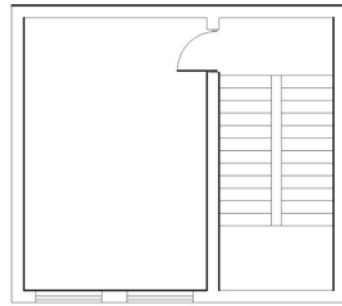
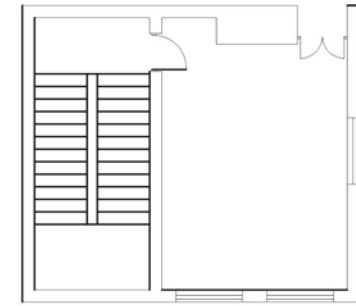


Figure 9: The Ground Floor, 1:200

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N Mezzanine



S Mezzanine

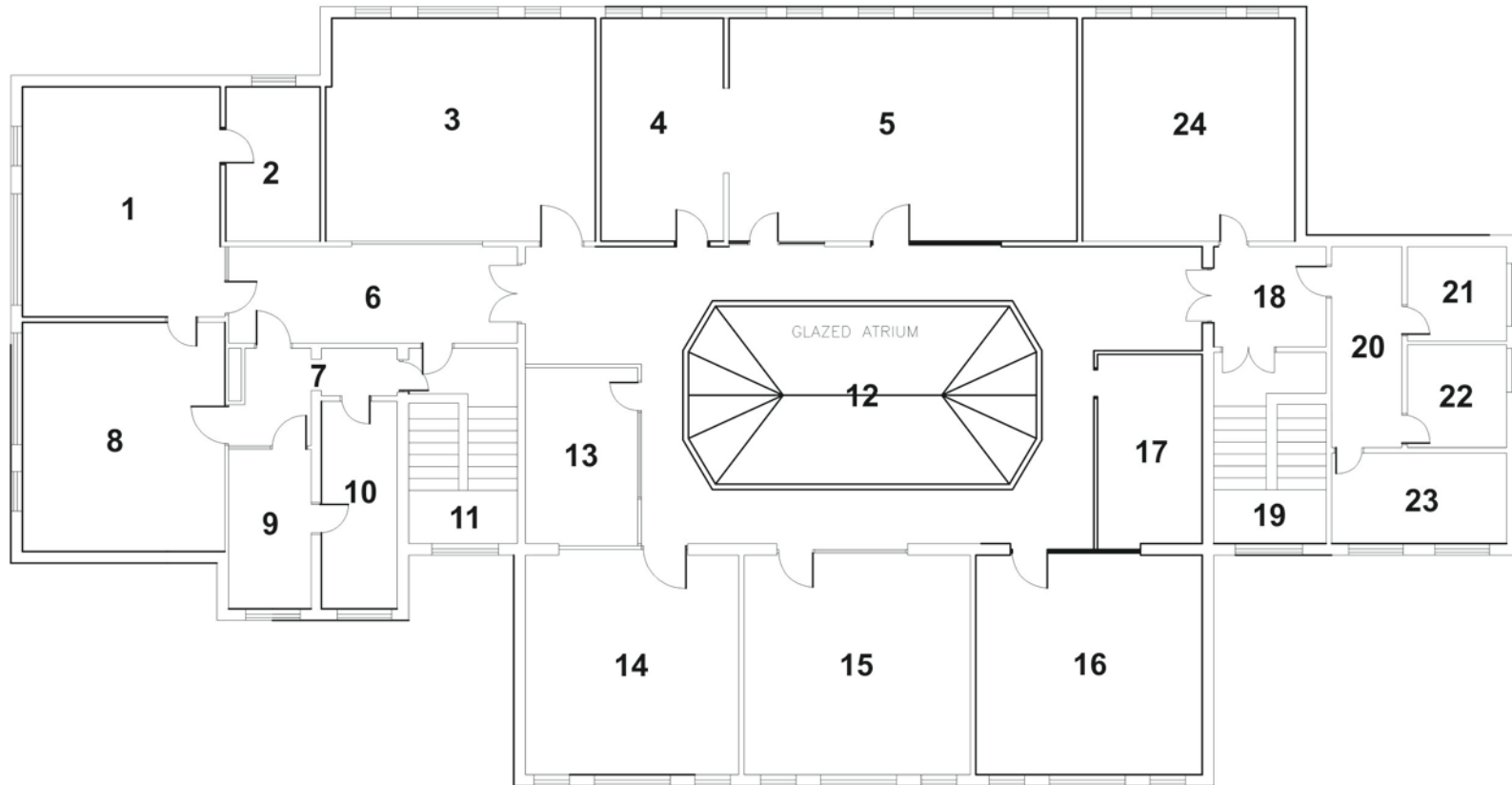


Figure 10: First Floor, 1:200

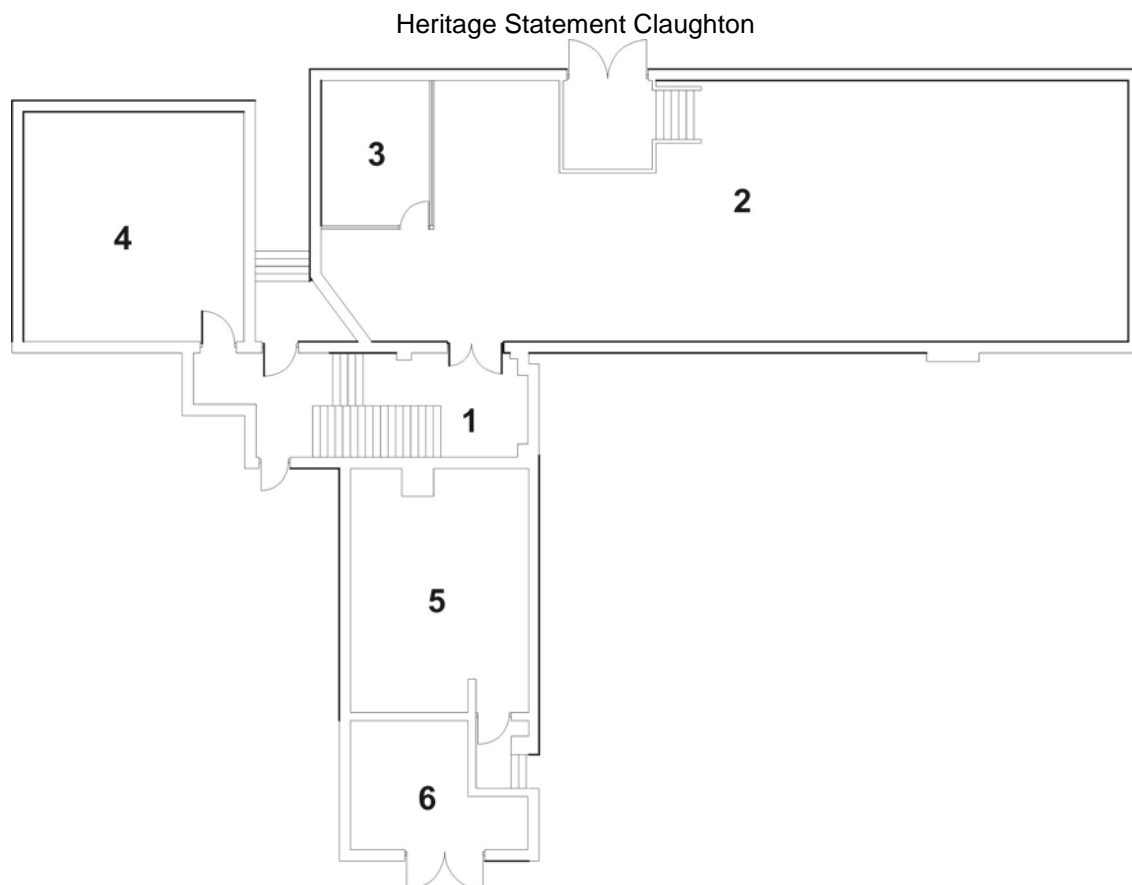


Figure 11: Lower Ground Floor plan, 1:200

10.1 The Date of the Building

The building is dated by a date stone to 1904.

11. The Construction Sequence

The following Phases of construction are present:

Phase	Period	Date	Description	How Dated
1	Edwardian	1904	As Built	Foundation Stone
2	Edwardian	1904-1919	Classroom to south of eastern side	Marked on original plan as 'future extension', present on 1919 OS
3	Recent	1955-1963	Extension of school to north	Mapping
4	Recent		Conversion into Offices	Plan Form

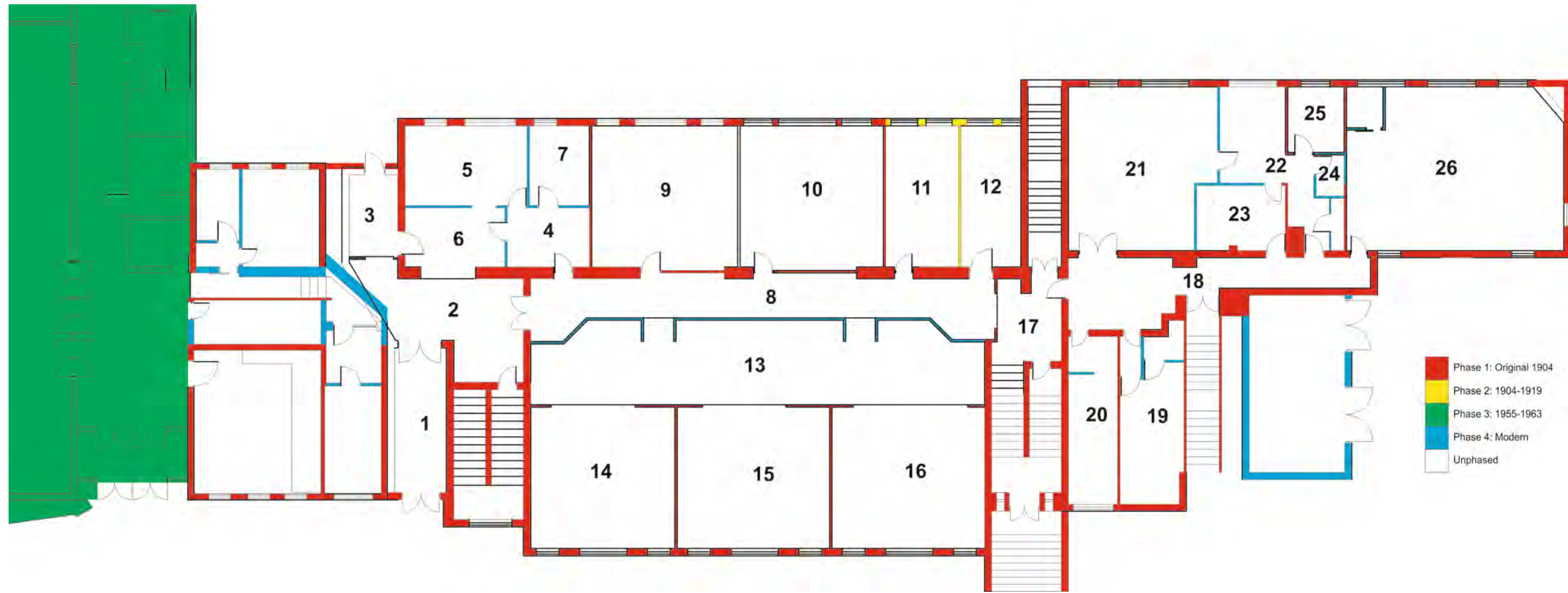


Figure 12: Phase Plan, Ground Floor, 1:200

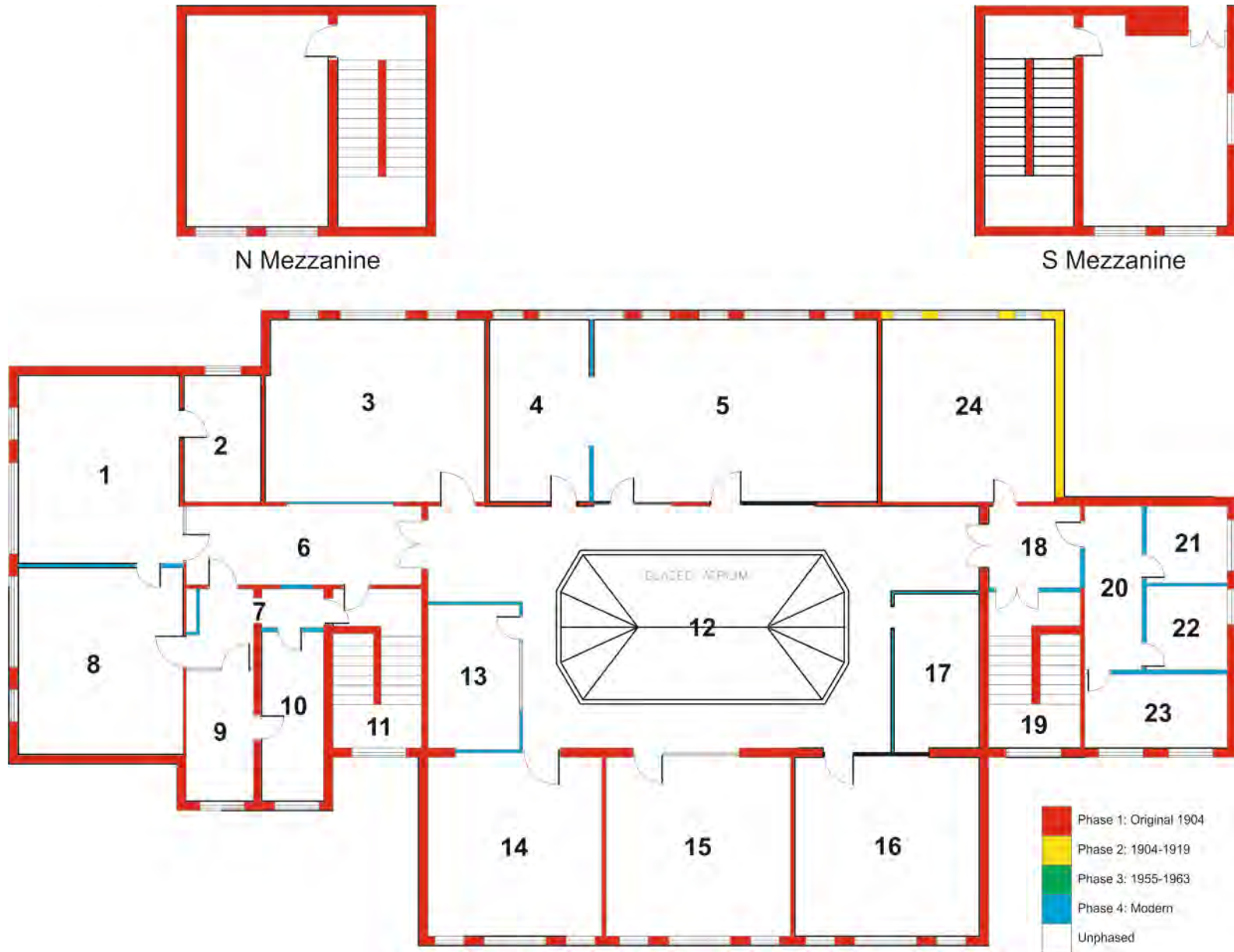


Figure 13: Phase plan, first floor, 1:200



Figure 14: Phase plan, Lower Ground Floor, 1:200

12. The Plan Form of the Building

The plan form of the building reflects its as-designed functional purpose as a school. The school is arranged as rooms off of a central hall which has borrowed light via a glazed lantern at first floor level, the presence of which necessitates the first floor following a similar plan form to the ground floor.

13. The Condition of The Building

In 1998 English Heritage launched a new strategy for dealing with Listed Buildings which were at Risk in “Buildings at Risk – A new Strategy”. This document sets out how the degree of risk that a building is subject to can be analysed. In every case a “vacant” building is the high risk category for each condition stage. English Heritage in “Buildings at Risk – A New Strategy” define the following categories of condition. The following table compares the current situation.

Very Bad means a building where there has been:

Criterion	Current Situation
structural failure or instability (where applicable)	No
a loss of significant areas of roof covering -	No
leading to major deterioration of the interior	No
or where there has been a major fire or	No
other disaster affecting most of the building.	No

Poor means a building or structure with

deteriorating masonry	No
and/or leaking roof	No
and/or defective rainwater goods,	No
accompanied by rot outbreaks within the building	No
General deterioration of most elements of the building fabric	No
including external joinery	No

Fair means

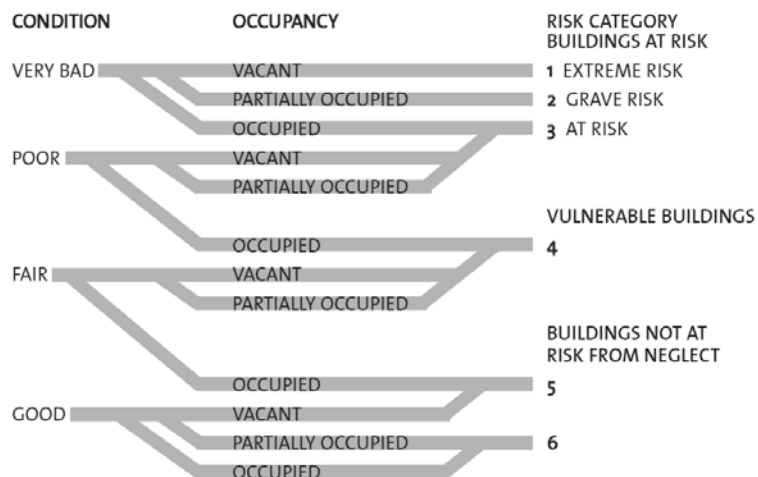
Structurally Sound	Yes
Minor Repairs required	Yes
Shows signs of a lack of general maintenance	No

Good means

Structurally Sound	Yes
Weathertight	Yes
No Significant Repairs Needed	None

Therefore the condition of the building is good. The following chart shows how the different risk categories are defined.

English Heritage Risk Scale



The building, in English Heritage terms, is not at risk.

English Heritage also suggest that the rate of decay must be considered. In this case there is a real risk of decay, in particular vandalism, should the building become vacant.

14. The Importance of the Building

The purpose of this section is to establish if the building meets the criteria for listing and thus help define the special character of the building.

14.1 The Date of the Building

The DCMS 2010 document "Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings" states the reasons why buildings are listed. The date of a building is the simplest and most objective way of deciding if a building should be listed:

A key criterion is date which is as follows:

before 1700, all buildings that contain a significant proportion of their original fabric are listed;
from 1700 to 1840, most buildings are listed;
after 1840, because of the greatly increased number of buildings erected and the much larger numbers that have survived, progressively greater selection is necessary;
particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945;
buildings of less than 30 years old are normally listed only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat.

This building is dated to 1904 and thus dates to a period when greater selectivity is needed.

14.2 Rarity

The Principles of Selection state that the rarer the building the more likely it is to be listed. This building is a School and thus can be seen to be a relatively common type of building.

14.3 Architectural and Historic Interest

The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Part 1 section 1 paragraph 1 states:

...."in relation to building of special architectural or historic interest."

Thus it follows that a building must have either architectural or historic interest which the Principles of Selection define as:

Architectural Interest. To be of special architectural interest a building must be of importance in its architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship; special interest may also apply to nationally important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan forms;

• *Historic Interest. To be of special historic interest a building must illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural, or military history and/or have close historical associations with nationally important people. There should normally be some quality of interest in the physical fabric of the building itself to justify the statutory protection afforded by listing.*

Architectural Interest

Criterion:

architectural design	Some Importance
decoration	Some Importance
craftsmanship;	No
nationally important examples of	No
particular building types	
particular building techniques	No
Buildings displaying technological	No
innovation or virtuosity	
significant plan forms	Some due to the atrium

Historic Interest

There should normally be some quality of interest in the physical fabric of the building

a building must illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic cultural Military history	None
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14.4 Group Value

The Principles of Selection gives a clear indication that buildings can be protected because they are part of group which is as follows:

When making a listing decision, the Secretary of State may take into account the extent to which the exterior contributes to the architectural or historic interest of any group of buildings of which it forms part. This is generally known as group value. The Secretary of State will take this into account particularly where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning (e.g. squares, terraces or model villages) or where there is a historical functional relationship between a group of buildings. If a building is designated because of its group value, protection applies to the whole of the property, not just the exterior.

There are few historic buildings nearby

14.5 Other Factors

Other factors are also taken into account; these are:

Aesthetic Merits

The appearance of a building – both its intrinsic architectural merit and any group value – is a key consideration in judging listing proposals, but the special interest of a building will not always be reflected in obvious external visual quality.

Buildings that are important for reasons of technological innovation,	None
or as illustrating particular aspects of social or economic history, may have little external visual quality.	None

Selectivity

Where a building qualifies for listing primarily on the	Not relevant
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strength of its special architectural interest, the fact that there are other buildings of similar quality elsewhere is not likely to be a major consideration.

However, a building may be listed primarily because it represents a particular historical type in order to ensure that examples of such a type are preserved. Not relevant

Listing in these circumstances is largely a comparative exercise and needs to be selective where a substantial number of buildings of a similar type and quality survive. Not relevant

In such cases, the Secretary of State's policy is to list only the most representative or most significant examples of the type. Not relevant

National Interest

The emphasis in these criteria is to establish consistency of selection to ensure that not only are all buildings of strong intrinsic architectural interest included on the list, but also the most significant or distinctive regional buildings that together make a major contribution to the national historic stock. Not relevant

For instance, the best examples of local vernacular buildings will normally be listed because together they illustrate the importance of distinctive local and regional traditions. Not relevant

Similarly, for example, some buildings will be listed because they represent a nationally important but localised industry, such as shoemaking in Northamptonshire or cotton production in Lancashire. Not relevant

14.6 The Importance of Particular Types of Building

English Heritage have produced "Selection Guides" for different types of building. The relevant one is: Educational Buildings

1870-1914 1870 is a seminal date for assessing schools, with the introduction of school boards and substantial state funding following in the wake of the 1870 Education Act. Large numbers of board schools still survive, which demands care in their assessment. Preservation and intactness will be relevant, alongside architectural interest, planning, earliness of date, and the rarity of the type of school in question. External architectural quality is usually the most striking feature of schools of this period, and is a fundamental criterion for listing. Some School Boards (especially in the major cities) consistently produced designs of great interest, but a school does not necessarily have to attain these high standards for designation to be warranted: regard should be given to the local context, and the sort of school that is being considered. Interiors matter too: fixtures were generally plain and most plans were formulaic and increasingly standardised: exceptions are thus of interest. Completeness can be most important, and the extent of alteration needs to be determined: losses and ill-proportioned additions can reduce designation-worthiness. Many schools were built piecemeal, and initial compositions were often not completed as intended. Ancillary structures such as carefully designed walls, railings, gates and teacher's houses; specialist units such as domestic science blocks; and unusual features such as covered or rooftop playgrounds and plenum towers will enhance the case for designation. So too can lettering, and sculptural embellishment.

14.7 Comparison With Other School Buildings

There are 14 other pre War Secondary School Buildings within the Dudley Metropolitan Council area. These are as follows:

Heritage Statement Cloughton

Name	Her No	Designation	Date	Architect	
Northfield Rd School	7336	Not Listed			
Stourbridge Grammar School	7541	LL	1552		
Olswinford Charity School	887	II*	1667		
Baylies Charity School	1022	II	1732		
Wordsley Sunday School	978	II	1830		
St Edmund Church of England School		II*	1846	Bourne W	stone 2 storeys
Former Woolecote Board School	4638	LL	1882		2 Storey Italianate
Upper Gornal Board School	4167	None	1883		Brick Stone dressings
Dudley Grammar School	4946	LL	1888	Woodhouse & Willoughby	Brick & Terracotta
Former Blue Coat School	4943	None	Vic		Brick 2 Storey
Former Wollescote Diamond Jubilee School	4637	None	1897		Brick & Terracotta
Halesowen Grammar School	15112	None	1931	Butler AT	Neo-Classical
County Technical School	15113	None	1939		Neo-Classical
Wrens Nest Secondary School	15134	None	1963		

Of these six were constructed in the Victorian/Edwardian Period. St Edmund School, which is listed, is to be contrasted with the other Victorian/Edwardian schools in terms of:

- Materials – it is constructed in stone
- Size and massing – it is smaller than the other examples
- Architectural Style – it is in a Vernacular Style.

The Cloughton Centre on the other hand is a typical example of a Victorian/Edwardian School in the following ways:

- Materials – it is constructed in brick with stone dressings
- Size and massing – it is a bulky building of 2 storeys
- Architectural Style – it is a typical Victorian/Edwardian School.

14.8 Discussion

The degree of alteration, the late date of the building, the type of school and the relative lack of architectural interest go against this building meeting the criteria for listing.

Of the seven Victorian/ Edwardian Schools 1 is listed, 2 are locally listed, and 4 are not designated. There is nothing that makes the Cloughton Centre stand out when compared to similar buildings to suggest that it merits local listing, unless all of the Victorian/Edwardian School Buildings are to be so designated.

Thus it is concluded that the architectural and historic interest is limited.

15. Caretaker's House

To the immediate north of the school is a small house which until recently was used as a caretaker's house. The house appears to be contemporary with the school. The HER record suggests it could have been the headmaster's house.

A detailed description is appended.

Houses are the commonest type of listed building and as such a very high degree of selectivity is needed before a house can be listed. Therefore it is clear that this building does not meet the criteria for listing.

16. Nearby Heritage Assets

16.1 Definition & Methodology

A "Heritage Asset" is defined by the NPPF as

"Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)."

Non designated Assets are things such as:

1. Non scheduled Archaeological Sites
2. Battlefields not on the Register
3. "Historic" buildings within a Conservation Area
4. Locally Listed Buildings or Parks and Gardens on a Local Authority List

Mention of an entity in the HER alone does not make it a Heritage Asset. The HER contains records of many things which no longer exist, or cannot be identified. A field with the name "battlefield" for example is not normally interpreted as being a battlefield.

The word "Historic" is not defined in the NPPF and therefore must have its usual meaning "Famous in History or potentially so" Little Oxford Dictionary 1998.

History is defined as "the study of past events".

In terms of Planning Policy a number of things point to something being historic:

1. Over 30 years old (Normally only Buildings which are over 30 years old are listed)
2. Pre-dates 1948 - the date at which buildings within the Curtilage of a listed building are protected.

In addition to this it is strongly advised that the applicant consults the following documents 'Seeing History in the View' - <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/seeing-history-view/> and 'Setting of Heritage Assets' - <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/> as they provide valuable guidance and methodologies designed to provide a clear, consistent and positive framework on the level of information required when undertaking an assessment on the impact on setting (which will need to be provided with any forthcoming application).

16.2 Nearby Heritage Assets.

In the Pre-application Consultation the following buildings were identified as being Heritage Assets:

Building	Date	Designated	HER ref	Comment
The Lamp Public House	Pre 1830	Locally Listed	7974	
Blowers Green Infants School	1936	None		
Stairs Linking two Schools				No longer exists
Factory		Locally Listed		

17. The Lamp Tavern

17.1 The HER Record

HER Number: 7494

Name: The Lamp Tavern & Brewery.

Summary

The Lamp was originally a coffee house but was converted to the Queen's Cross Brewery tap in 1830. It was used by the brewers H & B Woodhouse from 1917 and taken over by Julia Hanson in 1934. The business was bought by Batham's in 1950.

Monument Types

- [PUBLIC HOUSE](#) (Modern - 1901 AD to 2050 AD)

Grid Reference: SO 9396 8987

Map: [Show location on Streetmap](#)

Designation: Locally Listed Building

Description

The Tandy Charity Trust was set up on the death of John Tandy in 1709. The Lamp was originally a coffee house but was converted to the Queen's Cross Brewery tap in 1830. It was used by the brewers H & B Woodhouse from 1917 and taken over by Julia Hanson in 1934. During the second World War the Brewery buildings behind the pub were used as a depot by the bottlers William Hancox of Cardiff. The business was bought by Batham's in 1950. <1>

Sources and Further Reading

- [1] SDD1559 - Bibliographic reference: John Richards. 1993. The History of Batham's Black Country Brewers.
- [2] SDD1580 - Bibliographic reference: Ric Tyler. 2008. The former Queen's Cross Brewery ; Historic Building Assessment

17.2 The Buildings

The Lamp Tavern actually consists of three separate buildings;

1. The Lamp tavern itself
2. An adjoining Brewery
3. The Lamp Cottages

All three are present on the 1844 OS plan but the cottages are shown as a single building. "The Cottage" is not present on the 1855 Roper Map.

The Brewery has the form of a Victorian building.

The Lamp Tavern's date is unclear from its external appearance.

17.3 The Importance of the Buildings

The lack of certainty of the date of the Lamp Tavern means it is unclear if it predates 1840. Most buildings which predate 1840 are listed. Therefore detailed study and inspection of the interior is required before the importance of the building can be determined and thus whether it merits listing.

As an early Victorian building it clearly merits being locally listed.

The Brewhouse is early Victorian in date which means factors other than date need to be considered before determining if it is worthy of listing.



Plate 6 The Lamp Tavern

17.4 Impact on the setting of the Lamp Tavern from the Proposals

What is important and Why

The building is a Public House with a widespread reputation as a music venue, and sells the popular beer brewed by Bathans. The historic buildings are a backdrop for Visitors to the Lamp Tavern in an area, particularly to the North, which is characterised by recent utilitarian buildings and housing.

Despite its elevated position views of the building are limited due to the presence of other buildings particularly Lamp Cottage, and Vegetation.

The demolition of the Claughton Centre will therefore have limited impact on the views from these buildings at ground level.

It can be anticipated that there will be more views of the building from the proposals, although these will be restricted by vegetation close to the Lamp Tavern.



Plate 7 View from The Lamp Tavern towards the Application Area



Plate 8 Looking West from the Lamp Tavern



Plate 9 Looking East from the Lamp Tavern

18. Sheet Metal Works Christchurch

18.1 HER Record

HER Number: 4961
Name: Formerly Sheet Iron Works.

Summary

Three storey boxy building in tustic brick with engineering and refractory brick detailing, dated 1866. Now: "W. Devonport & Son", clothing manufacturers. On Local List.

Monument Types

[INDUSTRIAL BUILDING](#) (Post Medieval - 1486 AD to 1900 AD)

Grid Reference: SO 9411 8983

Map: [Show location on Streetmap](#)

Designation: Locally Listed Building
Locally Listed Building

Description

3-storey, chapel-like boxy building in rustic brick with engineering & refractory brick detailing. The frontage is built using pier & pannel pattern. A date stone set in the front gable declares 1866". Now: W" Devonport & Son, Clothing Manufacturers. <1>

Sources and Further Reading

[1] SDD259 - Bibliographic reference: Dr. Paul Collins. 1992. A Survey of Surviving Buildings & Remains from the Industrial Period in; DUDLEY.

18.2 The Importance of the Building

The building is a survivor of a group of metalworking buildings.

Metalworking was a regional specialism of the Black Country - the importance of the building should be considered in this context.

The fact that this building is only part of a group of buildings lessens its importance and thus it is unlikely that it meets the criteria for listing. It does however meet the criteria for Local Listing.

18.3 Impact on the setting from the Proposals

Unaffected.

There are no view of the application area from this building.

What is important about the setting of this building is the fact that it is a reminder of what the Victorian Character of the area was.



Plate 10 The Christchurch Metalworks



Plate 11 View towards application area from Christchurch Metalworks

19. Blowers Green Primary School

19.1 HER Record

If you have any comments or new information about this record, please [email us](#).

HER Number: 12665
Name: Blowers Green Infant School.
Summary

Infant School built in 1935/6 and designed by Ronald Butler, Jackson and Reginald Edmunds with sculptures by Bloyes. An article about it was published in the Architects Journal.

Monument Types

- [INFANT SCHOOL](#) (Undated)

Designation: None recorded
Description

Blowers Green Primary School, Blowers Green Road. Dudley Herald February 8 1936. Opened 'on Wednesday afternoon', i.e. February 5th. Architects Butler, Jackson & Edmonds. Ronald Butler was present. Blocksidge records that the expenditure was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on January 1 1935. William Bloye account book April 30 1936, 'Butler Jackson & Edmonds Blowers Green School' invoice no. 214 £48.8.0. Councillor Young opening the school said 'if there was one person in the audience that afternoon who would feel satisfaction it was Mr. Butler, because his son was one of the principals concerned in the erection of the building.' AJ May 28 1936. 'Junior School, Dudley'. By Butler, Jackson and Edmonds. 'To accommodate 400 children of both sexes, 50 to a classroom. The clients asked for an open-air type of school with a tiled and pitched roof'. Reinforced concrete frame with brick infill on a reinforced concrete raft. Faced with rustic wirecut facing bricks. <1>

Sources and Further Reading

[1] SDD1492 - Unpublished document: Andy Foster. 2007. E-Mails sent by Andy Foster..

19.2 The Building

Open Air Schools were a response to the rise of TB. Fresh air and exposure to the open air could contribute to good health. They were mostly built away from town and city centres. There were 97 examples of open air schools by 1937.

Blowers Green School does not display many of the characteristics of open air schools such as location, open air classrooms and very large opening windows.



Plate 12 Blowers Green Primary School

19.3 Importance of the Building

Inspection of the building is needed before the importance can be determined in particular if it is an example of an “Open Air School”.

19.4 Impact on the Proposals on the Setting of the Blowers Green School

The fact that the school is located at the bottom of a steep bank means that it is not visible from the North. There will therefore be little or no impact on the setting of Blowers Green School.



Plate 13 Looking South towards Blowers Green Primary School



Plate 14 Looking towards the Application Area from the footpath adjacent to Blowers Green Primary School.

20. Discussion

This building is not listed and is not located within a Conservation Area. There is therefore no legal protection from demolition.

It is not a locally listed building. The Dudley Metropolitan Council Local List is comprehensive and the fact that it has not been included on this is indicative of the fact that it is not a heritage asset.

This is not to say this building is devoid of interest either historically or architecturally but that interest is limited.

There would be intrinsic difficulties in its retention, or use for another function such as dwellings. There would also be a relatively high cost in such a conversion.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that:

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

There would be Public Benefit from the demolition of this building in terms of both the income generated and the construction of new dwellings.

However the War Memorial in the foyer must be retained and moved to a suitable location.

21. Appendix: Map Regression Exercise

21.1 Methodology

A variety of maps are presented in the map regression analysis which have been obtained, copied and digitised in a variety of ways and in addition certain conventions have been chosen. The following paragraphs list these conventions.

Map Date

The published map date is used.

Scale

The map has been rescaled to 1:1000 when the map is detailed enough to warrant this. This is achieved by applying a change of scale factor to the published scale. For maps which have been photographed a similar method is used but by measuring a distance on the historic map compared to a measured map. Such scaling is marked "approximate scaling" that is the scaling is within $\pm 10\%$. Where a map cannot be scaled with certainty within $\pm 10\%$ ie it is marked "not to scale". For smaller scales the maps are rescaled to approximately 1:2500 or 1:5000.

Distortion

Where a map has been distorted by photography or similar the map is corrected using photo-rectification software where this assists the interpretation of the map.

Locations of the Buildings

It is conventional to mark the location of the building or site by edging the boundaries in red. This convention is not followed as by definition it will obscure the mapping of the boundaries. Instead there are arrows which point to the position of the building.

Overlays

Where we present an overlay no attempt has been made to correct the historic map to the map projection and error apportionment of digital OS. Instead the overlays are presented with the best fit of the detail of the historic map to the OS data.

GIS corrected Maps

The use of digital historic maps which have been corner corrected so that they fit OS digital data is avoided as far as possible.

Symbol Sets

The symbol sets for the historic maps can be found on our web site www.historicenvironment.co.uk.

Map North

Maps are presented with North at the top of the page. No correction is made so that the maps line up with Grid North not true North.

Errors

We regularly come across errors in mapping. These are discussed in the text and how we have investigated them.

Overlays

Where a map is overlaid onto OS data this is to be regarded as indicative not exact. The maps are adjusted so that the detail that is being considered matches OS data - this will include:

1. Correct so that the historic map is orientated on grid north.
2. Scale

No attempt is made to correct for map projection.

The following table lists the sources for the maps used, how they have been copied and digitised, and why they are included in the map regression exercise. Where the source is given as "collection" an original or a high quality reproduction is owned by the Historic Environment Consultancy.

21.2 Roper's 1855 map

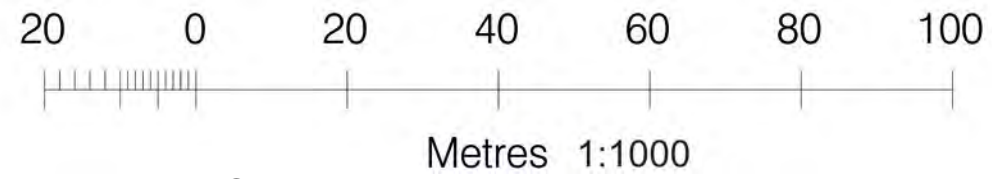


Figure 15: Roper's 1855 map, 1:1000 @ A3

The area of the site is open ground. Mine shafts are present.

21.3 1884 Ordnance Survey

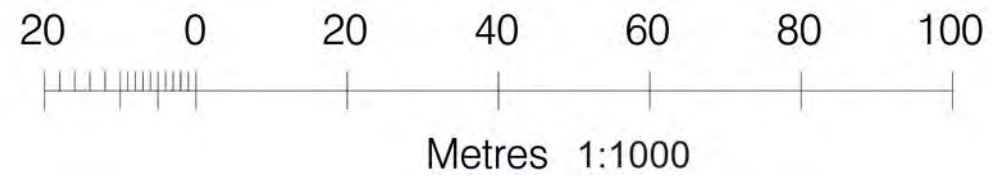
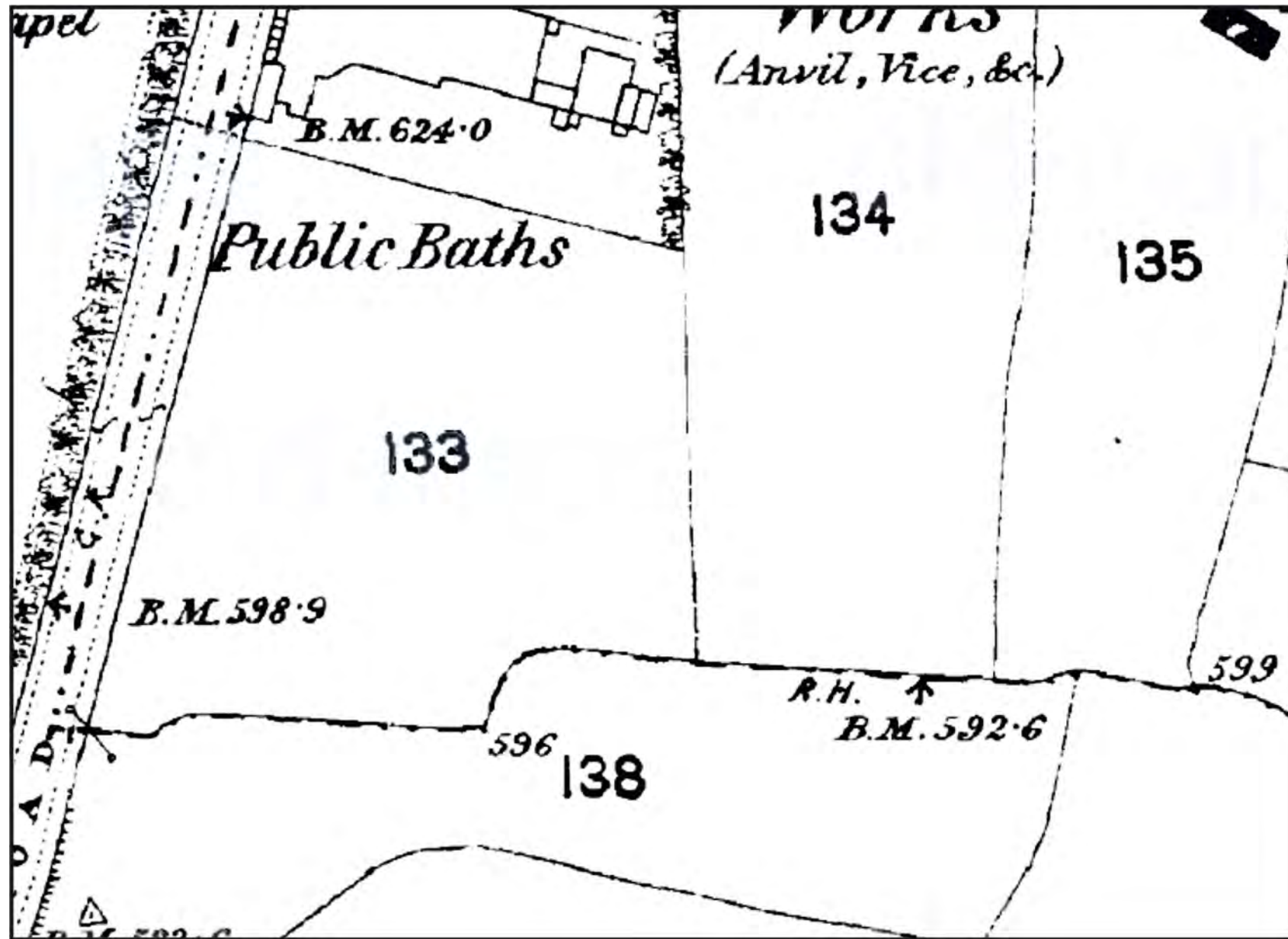


Figure 16: 1884 Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3
Public baths are present to the north of the site.

21.4 1903 Ordnance Survey

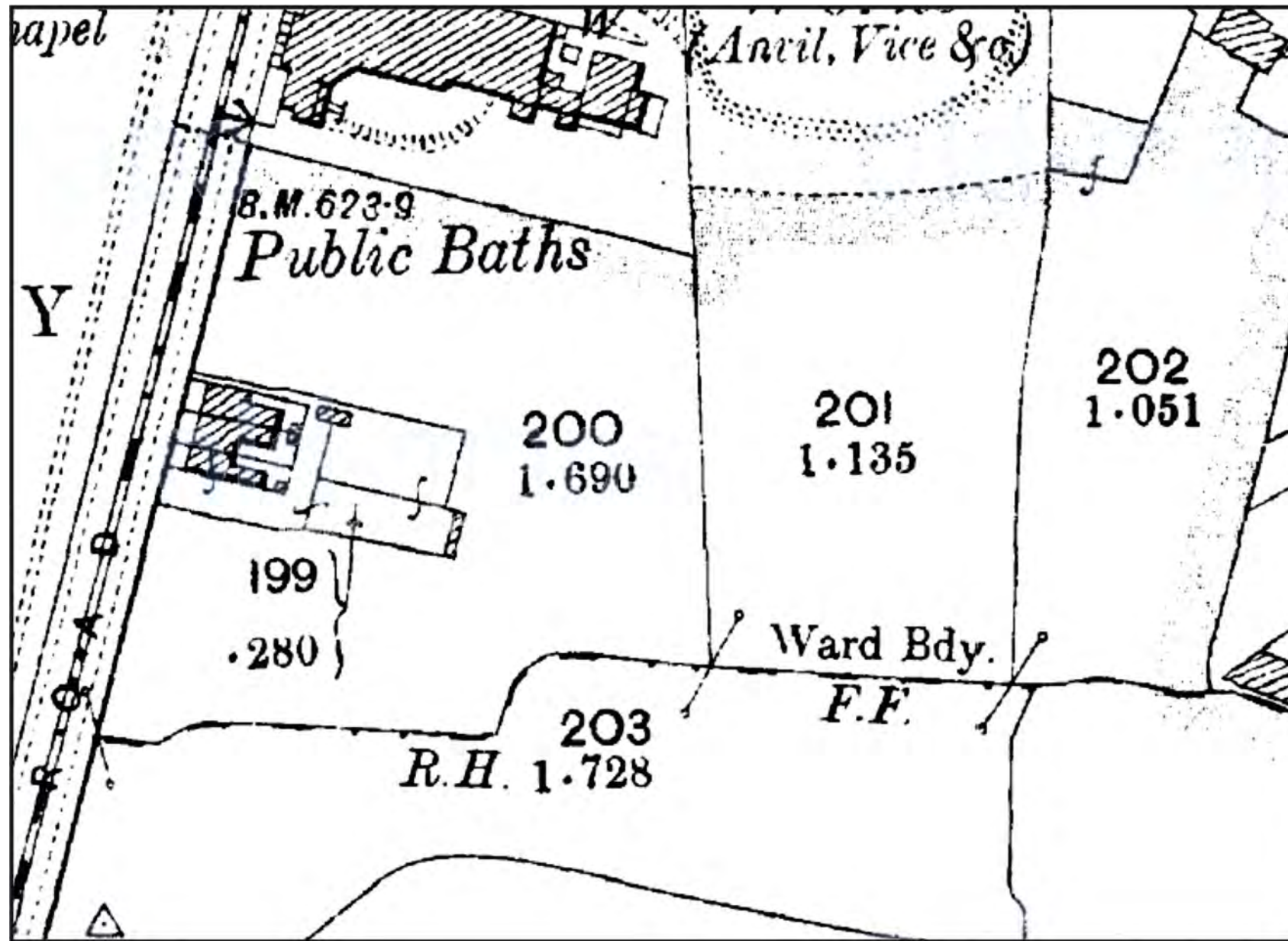


Figure 17: 1903 Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3
A terrace of three cottages is present on the site.

21.5 1919 Ordnance Survey

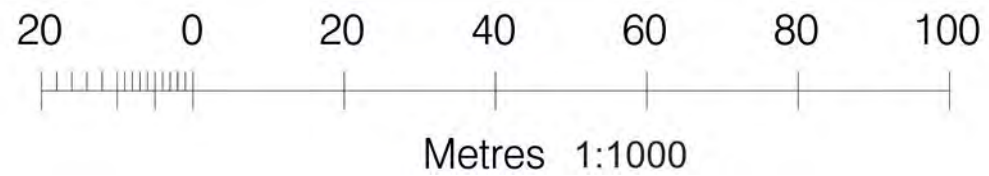
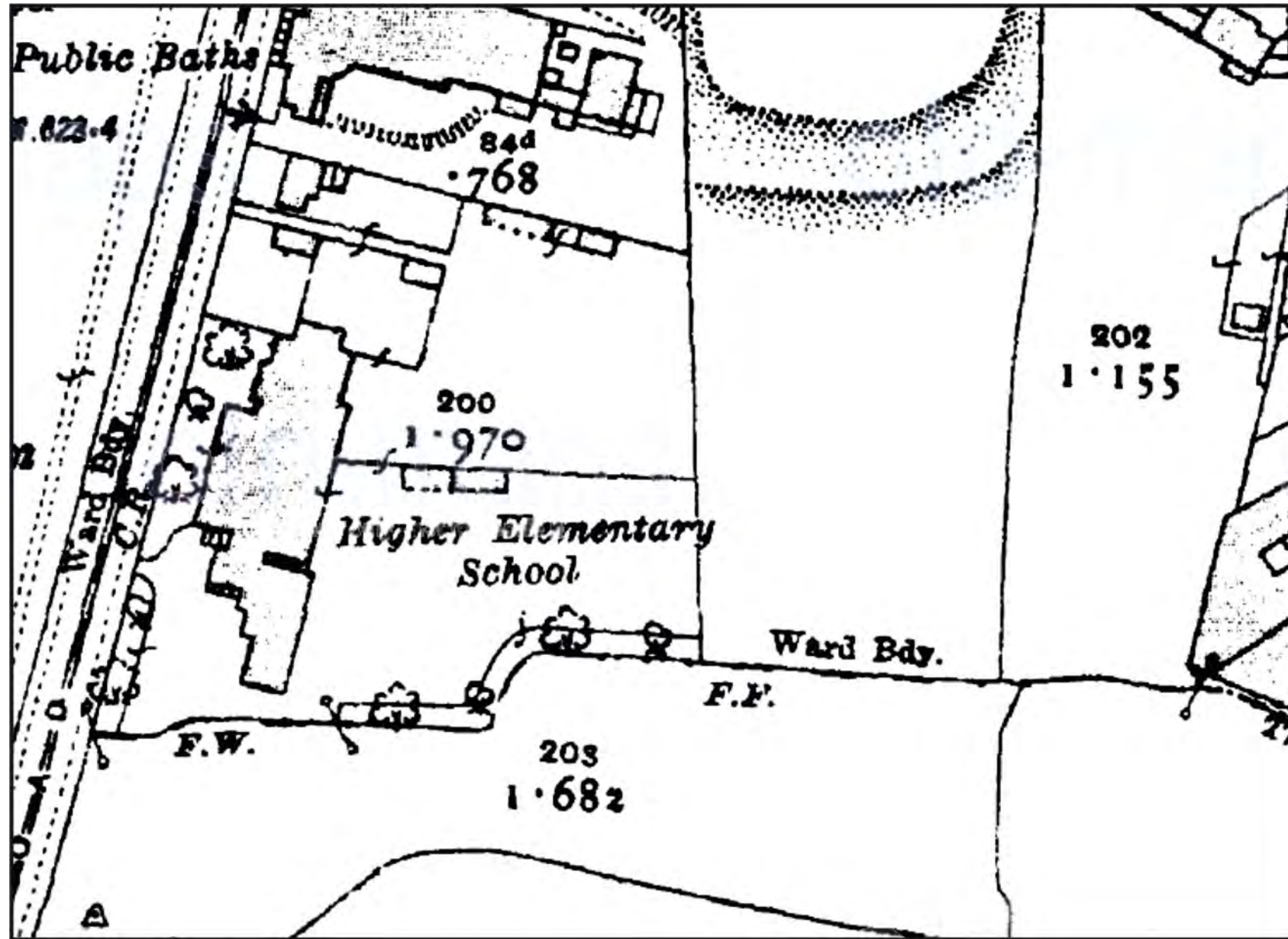


Figure 18: 1919 Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3

The school has now been constructed.

Hachures are shown to the north of the school buildings, near to the public baths, however these are not present around the school site, suggesting the ground level has not been reduced to the east of the school.

21.6 1938 Ordnance Survey

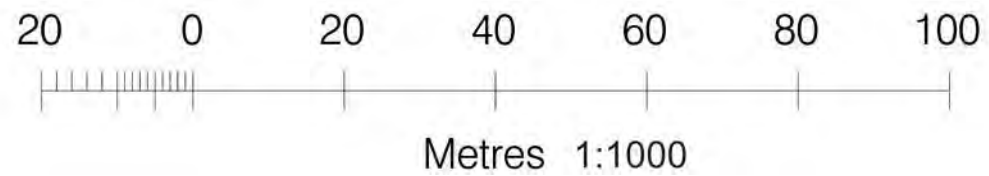
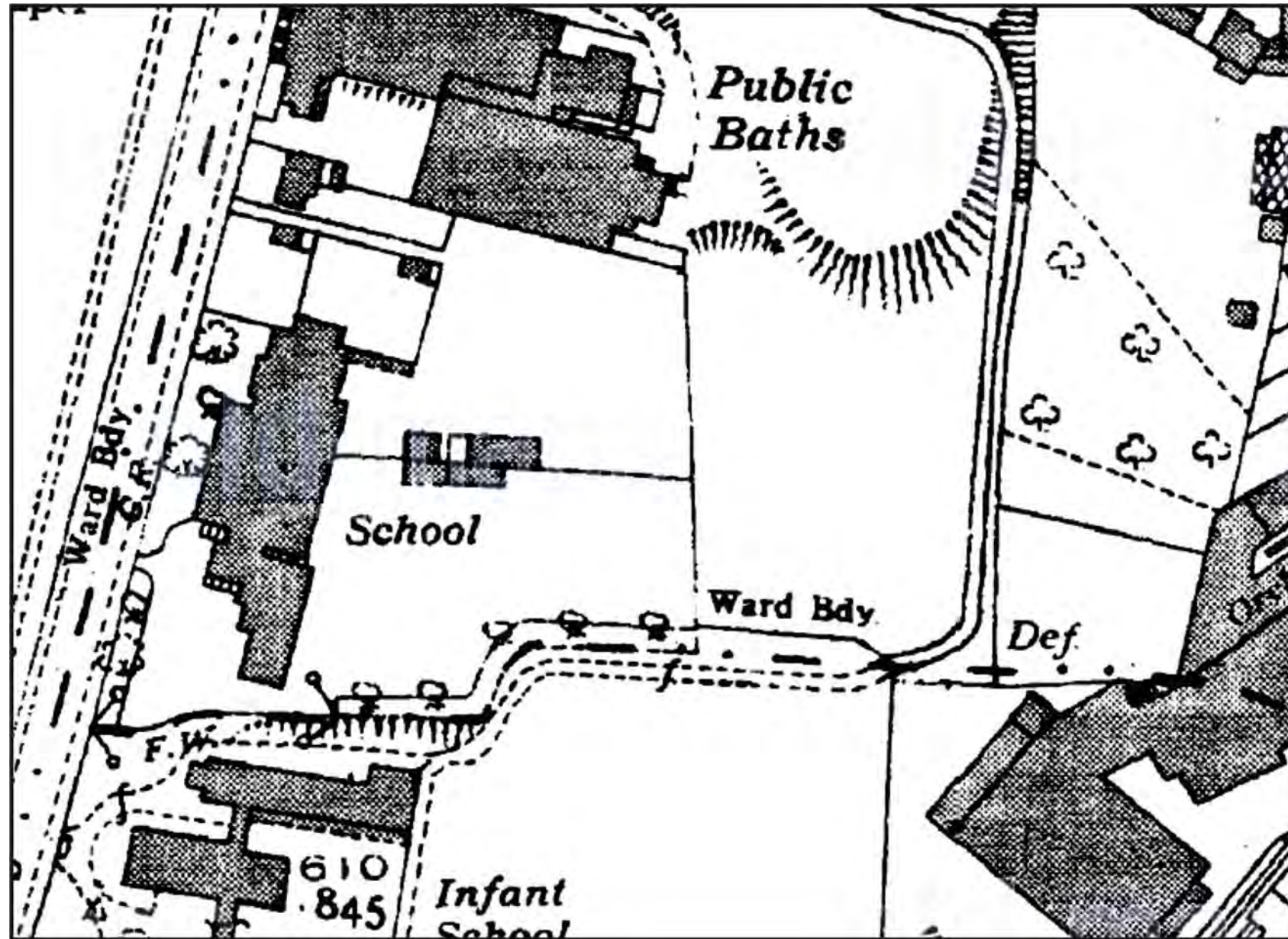


Figure 19: 1938 Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3

The infants' school has been constructed to the south. The presence of hachures on the boundary between this new building and the building to which this report relates indicates the level was reduced in order for the infants' school to be constructed. Hachures to the north also show the land level has either been raised to the east of the public baths, or that the ground level to the east of the main school building has been reduced.

21.7 1884 Ordnance Survey

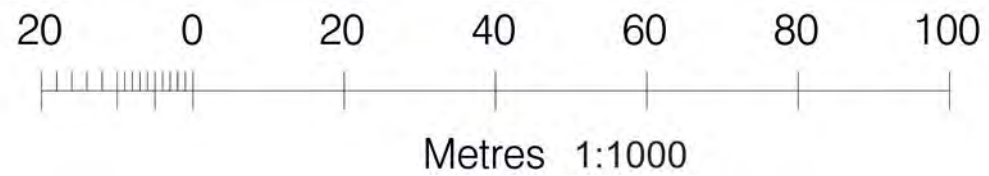
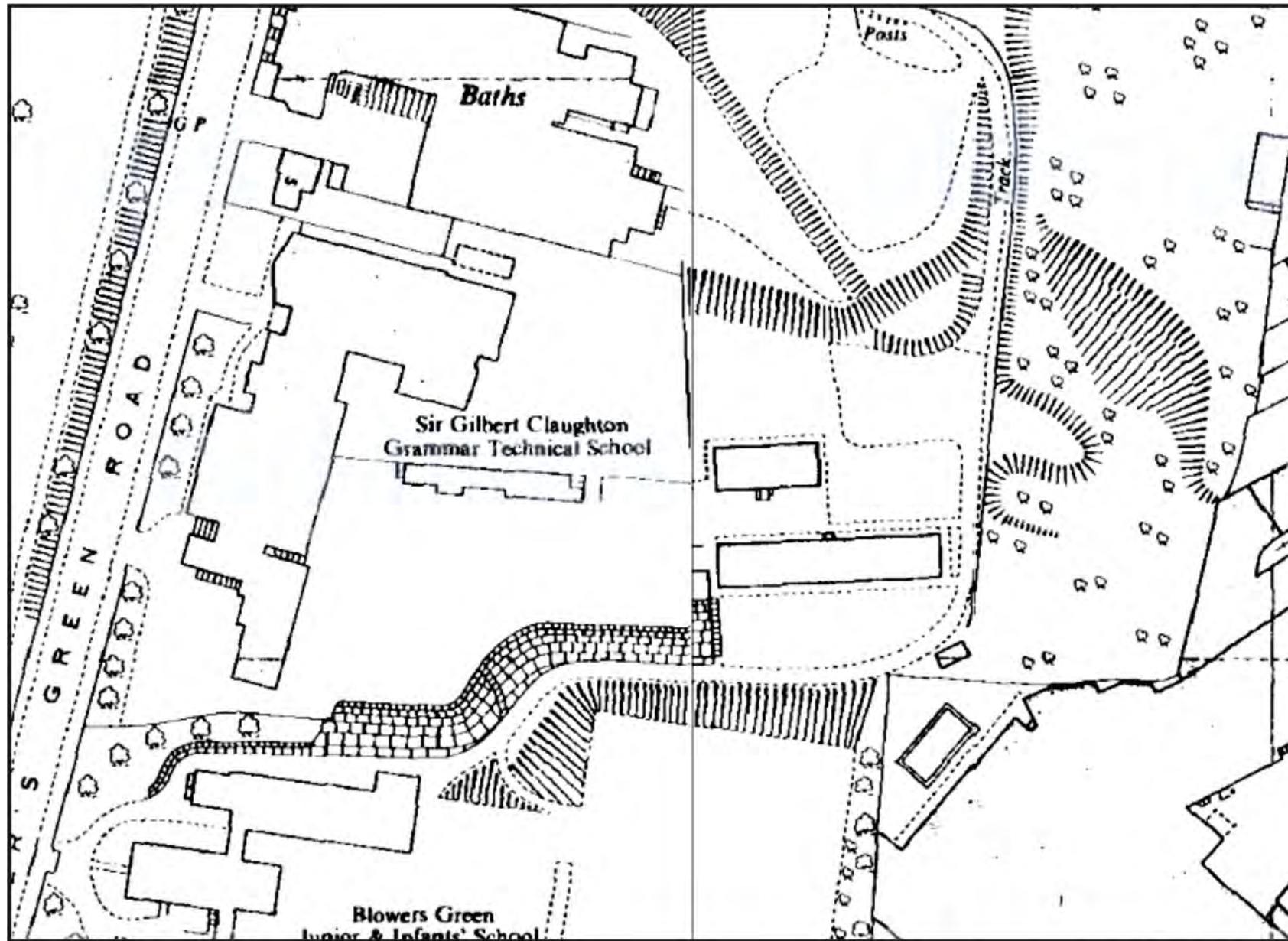


Figure 20: 1884 Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3

The great increase in the number of hachures present on the plan indicate substantial alterations of ground level have occurred. These have taken the form of terracing carried out in advance of the construction of school buildings to the east of the main building.

The school itself has been extended to the north with the addition of the hall building.

21.8 1970s Ordnance Survey

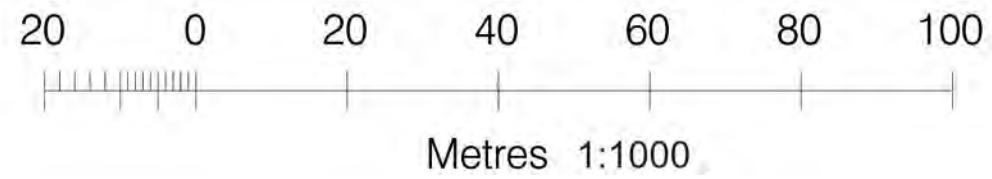
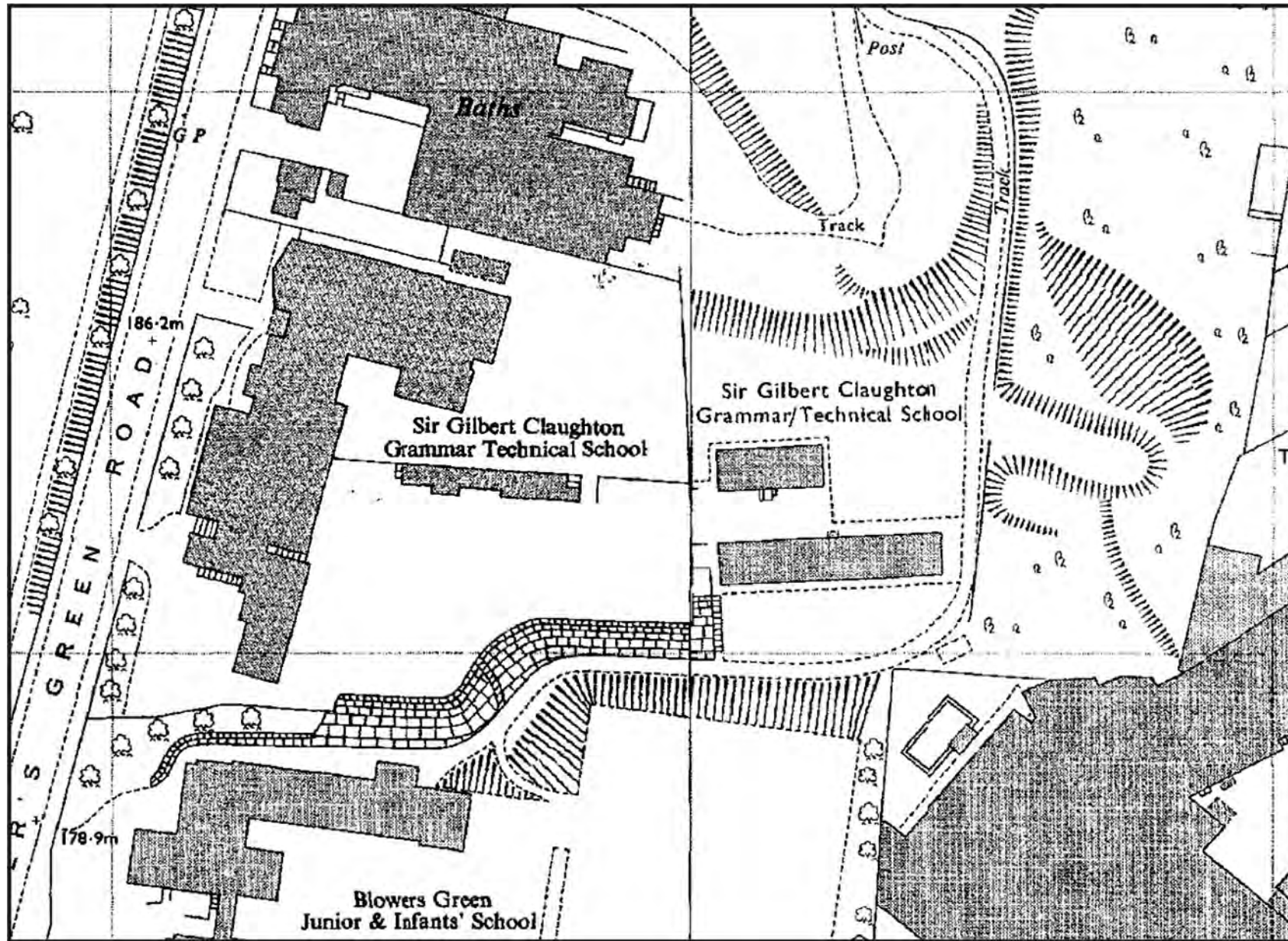


Figure 21: 1970s Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3

There is no change to the layout of the building, however groundworks have continued, with the extent of some slopes to the east and northeast have been altered slightly.

21.9 1980s Ordnance Survey

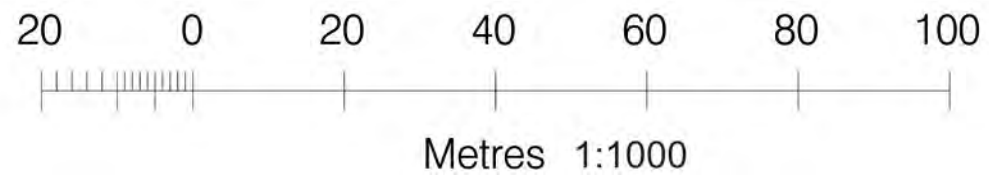
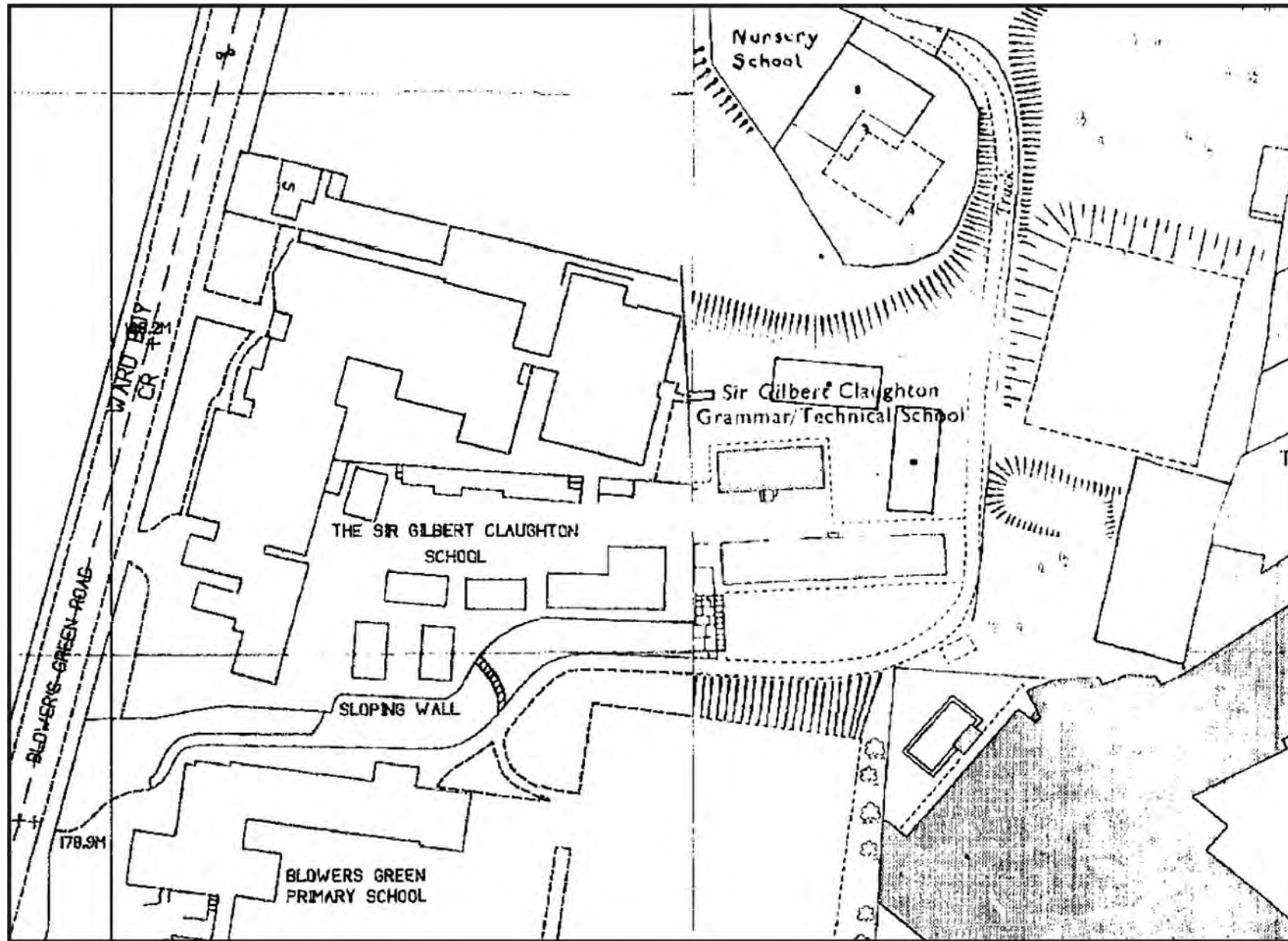


Figure 22: 1980s Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3

A significant period of construction has occurred to the east of the school building. A large number of buildings have been built and hachures indicate the alteration in ground level that has occurred in this exercise.

The baths are now absent to the north.

21.10 1990s Ordnance Survey

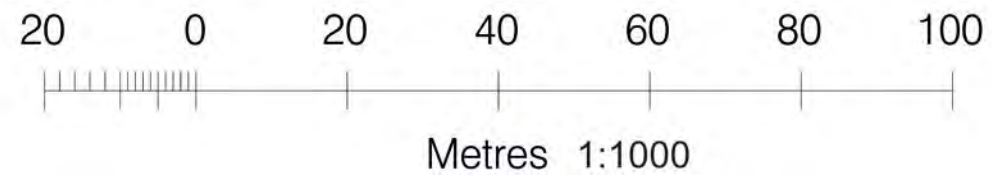
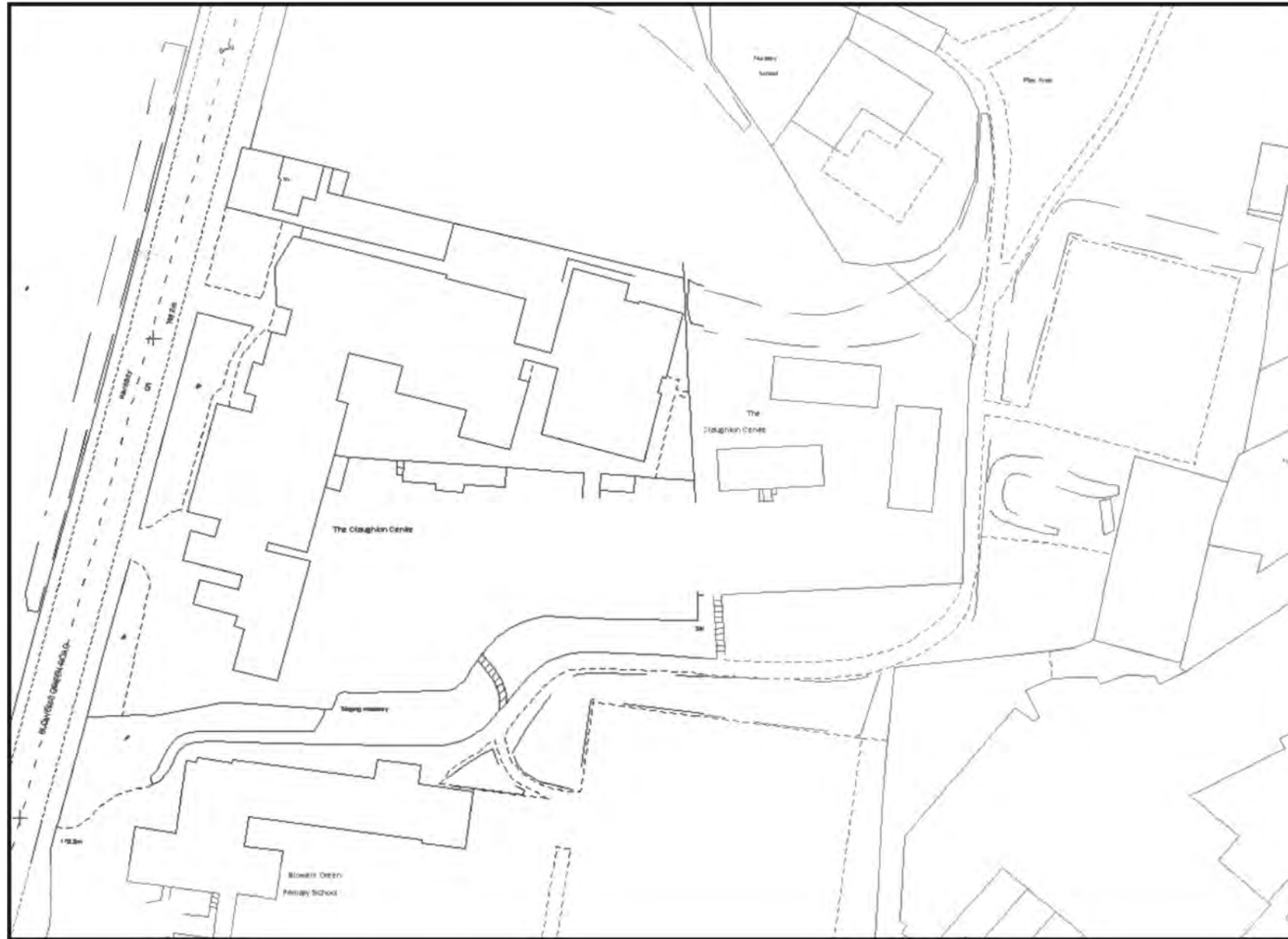


Figure 23: 1990s Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3

The building is referred to as The Cloughton Centre. Some buildings to the east of the main building have been removed.

Terracing is not shown on this map.

21.11 Modern Ordnance Survey

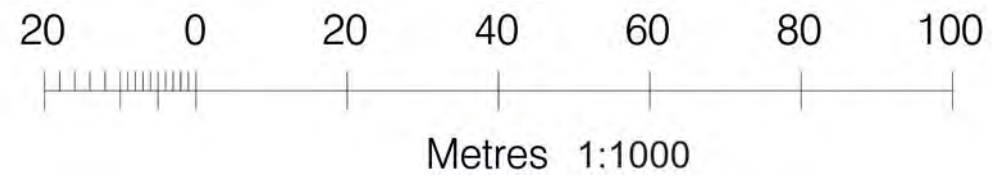
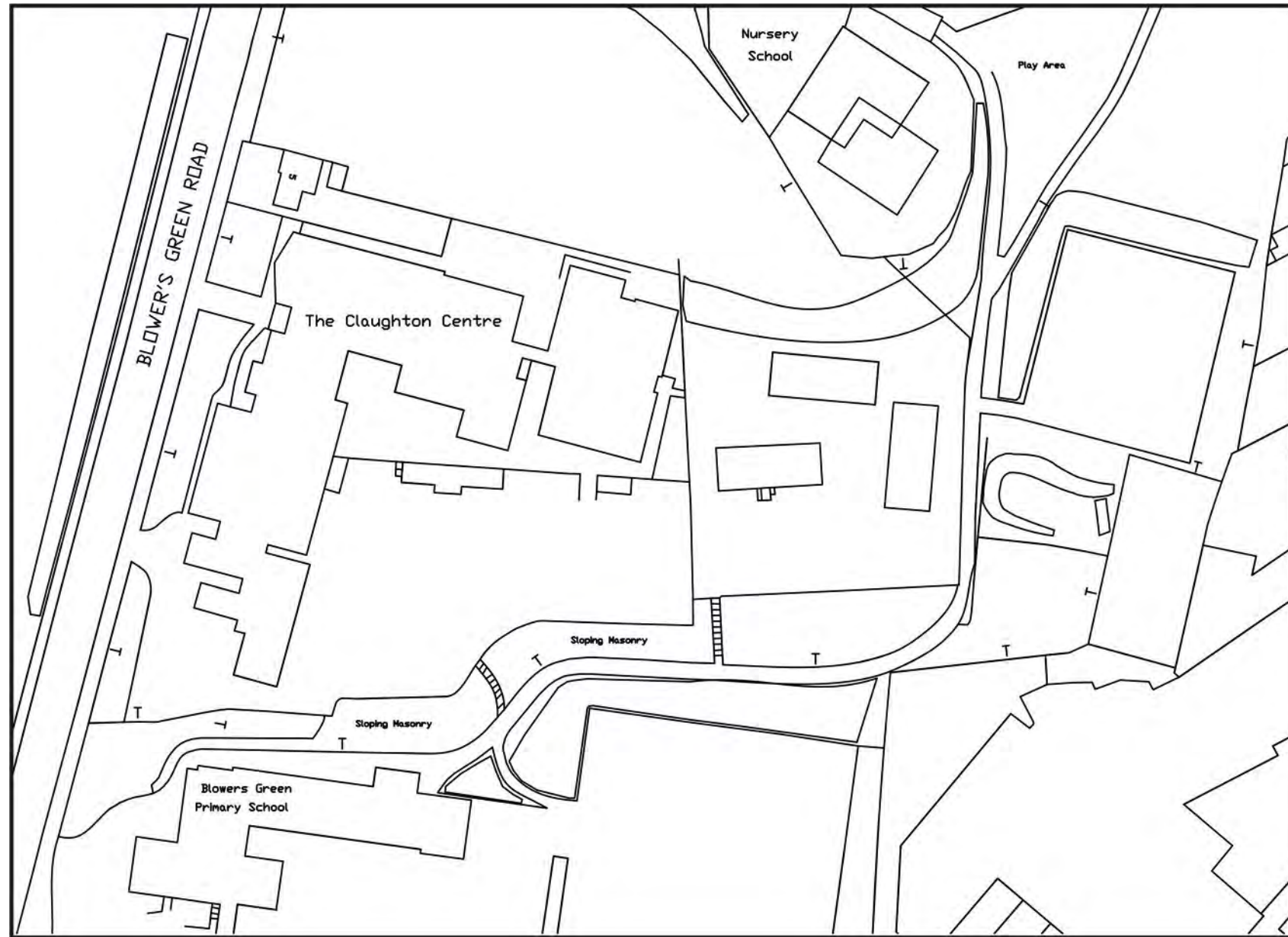


Figure 24: Modern Ordnance Survey, 1:1000 @ A3
The site is in its current form.

22. Appendix: Bibliography

Glews, P. 2013. *Dudley Through Time*. Stroud: Amberley Publishing Limited

23. Appendix: Definitions

Term	Definition
Archaeology	The study of past human activities, before the end of the post medieval period at 1700 AD, from the material remains which these activities produce.
Remains	Includes any sign or trace of the thing in question.
Archaeological Site	The place or position occupied by, and the place where, physical remains of past human activity, including those remains, can be discovered.
Evaluation	Small scale inexpensive trial archaeological excavation carried out before planning permission is granted in order to determine the weight that ought to be placed upon the preservation of an archaeological site.
Industrial Archaeology	The study, using archaeological methods, of industrial processes from ancient times to the present day.
Mitigation Strategy	A strategy for ameliorating the effects of a development on an archaeological site, by means of a foundation design which reduces the amount of ground disturbance, or a programme of archaeological investigation, recording and research.
Preservation in situ	The physical preservation of archaeological remains and sites in the place where they are to be found.
Planning Archaeologist	The person who advises the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. This may be somebody within the authority but can be an external post in a County Council, English Heritage or another body.
<i>Period Definitions:</i>	
Neolithic	Circa 4000-2500BC uncalibrated radio-carbon years
Earlier Bronze Age	2500-1200 BC
Later Bronze Age	1200-800 BC
Iron Age	800 BC-50 AD
Romano-British	50 AD-410 AD
Early Medieval	410 AD-1086
Medieval	1086-1485
Post Medieval	1485-1700
Tudor	1485-1558
Jacobean	1603-1702
Georgian	1702-1837
Early Modern (Imperial)	1700-1837
Victorian	1837-1901
Modern	1901-present day
<i>Geological definitions:</i>	
Particle sizes	The Wentworth Scale is used
Made Ground	Non natural deposits which may have the potential to be archaeological remains. It is noted that the identification of made ground as being modern is the prerogative of archaeologists.

24. Appendix: Description: Exterior

The building is constructed of machine-made red brick in a lime mortar matrix, arranged in Flemish bond. Across the façade of the building are examples of ceramic mouldings and other decorative features. The roof is of plain red tiles with a central glazed section. Ornamental cupola vents are present on the roof.

Windows are largely fitted to painted timber or iron frames and comprise a mixture of casements and sashes.

The building has been extended to the east and north. This section of the report concerns only the historic part of the building.



Plate 15: The Front (West Elevation)

The northern end of the façade has a mid-to-late 20th century entrance taking the form of a single-storey flat roofed passageway with glass doors to the frontage. To the south of this, a two-storey red brick structure is present with a hipped roof of red tile. The apex of the roof at the western end features a tall ornamental lead finial. To the rear of this, an ornamental cupola vent can be seen. This is one of three noted across the building.

This part of the building features three large multi-paned windows at ground floor level and none at first floor level. A string course projects from the walls above the windows, linking a moulded ceramic keystone above each window.



Plate 16: Detail of northern end, west elevation



Plate 17: Detail of cupola vent and finial

The façade to the south of this section consists of five coped gables with mouldings and decorative courses of plain flat terracotta.

The central three gables are taller than those to the north and south. These three gables have more elaborate decoration.



Plate 18: Northern gable

Windows are sashes with straight brick lintels featuring ceramic moulded keystones. The door is considered to be a late 20th century replacement.

Staircases are located at either end of the building, between the outer coped gables and the central three central gables. Their location is noted externally by the presence of arched windows.



Plate 19: Staircase windows, southern part, west elevation



Plate 20: Detail of ceramic mouldings, central gables



Plate 21: Detail of ceramic mouldings, central gables



Plate 22: Dedication stone, front elevation



Plate 23: Detail of moulding at head of Coped gable

Similar mouldings are noted at the head of each of the three projecting gables, the central example bearing the date 1903, with the outer pair bearing the initials 'DSB', considered to refer to Dudley School Board.



Plate 24: Detail of dated moulding at head of central gable

Accessed via a staircase to the south, the former girls' entrance is noted. A ceramic plaque located on a parapet over the door indicates its former purpose. Beside the door, ceramic pilasters are present flanking a window. Egg-and-dart moulding is present below the plaque, set above a jointed ceramic lintel.



Plate 25: Girls' entrance



Plate 26: Detail of ceramic moulding over girls' entrance



Plate 27: Detail of parapet and pilasters over girls' entrance

The pilasters are repeated to the south across the southern wing of the building, where the windows are fitted with ornate iron grilles. The grilles are thought to date from the later insertion of the ground floor extension, inserted so as to prevent the building from being broken into by people climbing on the flat roof of the extension.



Plate 28: Detail of iron grilles



Plate 29: West elevation, showing modern extension building to south

A substantial brick chimneybreast is present to the south of the west elevation.



Plate 30: Southwest aspect

The layout of windows to the south is dictated by the internal room layout rather than by any notion to symmetry.



Plate 31: Detail of blocked window, west elevation, southern wing

Two blocked openings are noted at ground floor level on the western face of the southern wing. Whilst their height suggests these were doors, the projecting ceramic moulded sill below each is considered somewhat fragile in comparison to the substantial doorsteps / thresholds noted elsewhere on the building and it is therefore suggested that these were full-height windows.



Plate 32: South elevation, western part of building

The southern side of the building is clearly plainer than the western facade although moulded ceramic keystones are present in each brick window lintel.



Plate 33: Detail of window, south elevation



Plate 34: South elevation, southern wing

The south elevation features a four vertical-paned dormer window at first floor level which extends down into the wall. Large ground floor windows with iron frames are present.



Plate 35: Ground floor windows, southern elevation



Plate 36: Detail of southern cupola vent, viewed from west



Plate 37: East elevation

The east elevation is the rear of the building. The architectural style is clearly more functional than the frontage.



Plate 38: East elevation, south wing

All first floor windows are dormers extending down into the wall below, similar to that noted on the southern wall. Ground floor windows are also similar in style to those on the south elevation.



Plate 39: Detail of first floor windows, east wall, southern wing



Plate 40: Detail of ground floor windows, east elevation, south wing

Heritage Statement Cloughton

A narrow alleyway marks the division between the south wing and the main part of the building. This leads to a fire escape.



Plate 41: Detail of alleyway



Plate 42: East elevation, main part of building

The reverse of the four gables noted on the western elevation are present to the east. That to the right is wider than those to the east, corresponding with the left hand gable noted to the front.

The gables are coped, although they are not as elaborately ornamented as those to the front.

There is a recurring pattern of windows across this part of the building. Each gable features a large central window at first floor level, flanked by a pair of narrow windows of a lesser height. Below, ground floor windows are all equal heights although they follow the widths and spacing of the windows above. All windows are iron-framed, with large rectangular panes of glass, some of which are horizontally pivoted opening lights. The windows have plain brick lintels. The rear of the building is otherwise plain.



Plate 43: Detail of first floor windows

At the northern end of this section of the building, a lower red brick section is located. This features a short length of parapet at its head with a sweeping curve joining the gable wall with a hipped tiled roof to the north.

A pair of sash windows can be seen at first floor level on this section, with a pair of fixed lights below. These have straight brick lintels.

Below, a door gives access to the reception area of the building. This has an ornamental surround of moulded ceramic / terracotta. A pair of larger multi-paned windows are located to the north of the doorway at ground floor level, however these are obscured by security grilles and vegetation.



Plate 44: East elevation, section to north of main building

The northern elevation of the building is obscured by extensions at ground level. Above, it is apparent that the pattern of windows follows that of the northern end of the building, with tall windows extending into dormers projecting from the roofline.



Plate 45: Detail of first floor windows, north elevation

At the northern end of the building, a number of extensions are present, forming a wing to which runs to the east. These are modern in construction and are depicted below.



Plate 46 View north to modern extensions



Plate 47 Extension to north



Plate 48 Extension to northeast



Plate 49 Extension to north

25. Description: Ground Floor

25.1 Ground Floor Room 1 Hallway

Current Function	Hallway
Original Function	Cloakroom
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 50: Ground Floor Room 1 Looking East



Plate 51: Ground Floor Room 1 Looking West



25.2 Ground Floor Room 2 Hallway

Current Function	Hallway
Original Function	Hallway
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	Room 2 is home to a war memorial plaque commemorating former pupils of the school lost in World War 1.



Plate 52: Ground Floor Room 2 Looking North



Plate 53: Ground Floor Room 2 Looking East



Plate 54: Ground Floor Room 2 Looking South



Plate 55: Ground Floor Room 2 Looking West



Plate 56 War Memorial Plaque

25.3 Ground Floor Room 3 Hallway

Current Function	Hallway
Original Function	Hallway
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 57: Ground Floor Room 3 Looking East and West

25.4 Ground Floor Room 4 Photocopier room

Current Function	Photocopier room
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1/4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 58: Ground Floor Room 4 Looking North



Plate 59: Ground Floor Room 4 Looking East



Plate 60: Ground Floor Room 4 Looking South



Plate 61: Ground Floor Room 4 Looking West

25.5 Ground Floor Room 5 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1 / 4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 62: Ground Floor Room 5 Looking North



Plate 63: Ground Floor Room 5 Looking East



Plate 64: Ground Floor Room 5 Looking South



Plate 65: Ground Floor Room 5 Looking West

25.6 Ground Floor Room 6 Reception Office

Current Function	Reception Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1/4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 66: Ground Floor Room 6 Looking North



Plate 67: Ground Floor Room 6 Looking South

25.7 Ground Floor Room 7 Office

Current Function Office
Original Function Classroom
Phase 1/4
Plan Form Altered
Comments/Description



Plate 68: Ground Floor Room 7 Looking East and West

25.8 Ground Floor Room 8 Corridor

Current Function	Corridor
Original Function	Hall
Phase	1/4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 69: Ground Floor Room 8 Looking North



Plate 70: Ground Floor Room 8 Looking South

25.9 Ground Floor Room 9 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 71: Ground Floor Room 9 Looking North



Plate 72: Ground Floor Room 9 Looking East



Plate 73: Ground Floor Room 9 Looking South



Plate 74: Ground Floor Room 9 Looking West

25.10 Ground Floor Room 10 Office

Current Function Office
Original Function Classroom
Phase 1
Plan Form Unaltered
Comments/Description



Plate 75: Ground Floor Room 10 Looking East



Plate 76: Ground Floor Room 10 Looking South



Plate 77: Ground Floor Room 10 Looking West

25.11 Ground Floor Room 11 Office

Current Function Office
Original Function ?
Phase 2
Plan Form Unaltered
Comments/Description



Plate 78: Ground Floor Room 11 Looking East



Plate 79: Ground Floor Room 11 Looking West

25.12 Ground Floor Room 12 Office

Current Function Office
Original Function ?
Phase 2
Plan Form Unaltered
Comments/Description



Plate 80: Ground Floor Room 12 Looking Northeast



Plate 81: Ground Floor Room 12 Looking West

25.13 Ground Floor Room 13 Open plan office

Current Function	Open plan office
Original Function	Hall
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	Glazed lantern to first floor



Plate 82: Ground Floor Room 13 Looking North



Plate 83: Ground Floor Room 13 Looking East



Plate 84: Ground Floor Room 13 Looking South



Plate 85: Ground Floor Room 13 Looking West



Plate 86: Detail of lantern

25.14 Ground Floor Room 14 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1/4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 87: Ground Floor Room 14 Looking North



Plate 88: Ground Floor Room 14 Looking East

25.15 Ground Floor Room 15 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1/4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 90: Ground Floor Room 15 Looking North



Plate 91: Ground Floor Room 15 Looking East



Plate 92: Ground Floor Room 15 Looking South



Plate 93: Ground Floor Room 15 Looking West

25.16 Ground Floor Room 16 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 94: Ground Floor Room 16 Looking North



Plate 95: Ground Floor Room 16 Looking West

25.17 Ground Floor Room 17 Hallway

Current Function	Hallway
Original Function	Hallway
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 96: Ground Floor Room 17 Looking North



Plate 97: Ground Floor Room 17 Looking East & South



Plate 98: Ground Floor Room 17 Looking West

25.18 Ground Floor Room 18 Hallway

Current Function Hallway
Original Function Covered Way
Phase 1
Plan Form Unaltered
Comments/Description



Plate 99: Ground Floor Room 18 Looking North and East



Plate 100: Ground Floor Room 18 Looking South



Plate 101: Ground Floor Room 18 Looking West

25.19 Ground Floor Room 19 Gents' lavatory

Current Function	Gents' lavatory
Original Function	Cloak room
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 102: Ground Floor Room 19 Looking North



Plate 103: Ground Floor Room 19 Looking East



Plate 104: Ground Floor Room 19 Looking West

25.20 Ground Floor Room 20

Current Function	?
Original Function	Stock Room
Phase	1
Plan Form	?
Comments/Description	Room not accessed

25.21 Ground Floor Room 21 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Laundry
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 105: Ground Floor Room 21 Looking North



Plate 106: Ground Floor Room 21 Looking East



Plate 107: Ground Floor Room 21 Looking South



Plate 108: Ground Floor Room 21 Looking West

25.22 Ground Floor Room 22 Kitchen

Current Function Kitchen
Original Function Anteroom
Phase 1&4
Plan Form Altered
Comments/Description



Plate 109: Ground Floor Room 22 Looking North & East



Plate 110: Ground Floor Room 22 Looking South and West



Plate 111: Southern part of room 22

25.23 Ground Floor Room 23 Kitchen

Current Function	Kitchen
Original Function	Laundry
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 112: Ground Floor Room 23 Looking North



Plate 113: Ground Floor Room 23 Looking East



Plate 114: Ground Floor Room 23 Looking South



Plate 115: Ground Floor Room 23 Looking West

25.24 Ground Floor Room 24 Lavatory

Current Function	Lavatory
Original Function	Anteroom
Phase	4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 116: Ground Floor Room 24 Looking South

25.25 Ground Floor Room 25 Store

Current Function	Store
Original Function	Anteroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 117: Ground Floor Room 25 Looking East

25.26 Ground Floor Room 26 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Cookery room
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	Exposed roof trusses



Plate 118: Ground Floor Room 26 Looking North



Plate 119: Ground Floor Room 26 Looking East



Plate 120: Ground Floor Room 26 Looking South



Plate 121: Ground Floor Room 26 Looking West



Plate 122: Detail of roof truss and corbel

26. Description: First Floor

26.1 First Floor Room 1 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Art room
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 123: First Floor Room 1 Looking North



Plate 124: First Floor Room 1 Looking East



Plate 125: First Floor Room 1 Looking South



Plate 126: First Floor Room 1 Looking West

26.2 First Floor Room 2 Office

Current Function Office
Original Function Art Store
Phase 1
Plan Form Unaltered
Comments/Description



Plate 127: First Floor Room 2 Looking East



Plate 128: First Floor Room 2 Looking South

26.3 First Floor Room 3 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 129: First Floor Room 3 Looking North



Plate 130: First Floor Room 3 Looking East



Plate 131: First Floor Room 3 Looking South



Plate 132: First Floor Room 3 Looking West

26.4 First Floor Room 4 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 133: First Floor Room 4 Looking North



Plate 134: First Floor Room 4 Looking East



Plate 135: First Floor Room 4 Looking Southeast



Plate 136: First Floor Room 4 Looking West

26.5 First Floor Room 5 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 137: First Floor Room 5 Looking North



Plate 138: First Floor Room 5 Looking East



Plate 139: First Floor Room 5 Looking South

26.6 First Floor Room 6 Corridor

Current Function	Corridor
Original Function	Corridor
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 140: First Floor Room 6 Looking North



Plate 141: First Floor Room 6 Looking South

26.7 First Floor Room 7 Anteroom

Current Function	Anteroom
Original Function	Caretakers' store, stock room
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 142: First Floor Room 7 Looking South & West

26.8 First Floor Room 8 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Art Room
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 143: First Floor Room 8 Looking North



Plate 144: First Floor Room 8 Looking East



Plate 145: First Floor Room 8 Looking South



Plate 146: First Floor Room 8 Looking West

26.9 First Floor Room 9 Office / Mess room

Current Function	Office / Mess room
Original Function	Caretakers' Store
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 147: First Floor Room 9 Looking East



Plate 148: First Floor Room 9 Looking West

26.10 First Floor Room 10 Kitchen

Current Function	Kitchen
Original Function	Stock Room
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 149: First Floor Room 10 Looking Northwest

26.11 First Floor Room 11 Staircase

Current Function	Staircase
Original Function	Staircase
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 150: General views of staircase



Plate 151: Arched window, staircase

26.12 First Floor Room 12 Atrium

Current Function	Atrium
Original Function	Atrium
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	Glazed lantern to ground floor, ornate roof trusses with glazed apex to roof



Plate 152: First Floor Room 12 Looking North



Plate 153: First Floor Room 12 Looking South



Plate 154: General view of lantern



Plate 155: Detail of roof truss

26.13 First Floor Room 13 Store

Current Function Store
Original Function Atrium
Phase ?4
Plan Form Altered
Comments/Description



Plate 156: General view, store

26.14 First Floor Room 14 Meeting room

Current Function	Meeting room
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 157: First Floor Room 14 Looking North



Plate 158: First Floor Room 14 Looking East



Plate 159: First Floor Room 14 Looking South



Plate 160: First Floor Room 14 Looking West

26.15 First Floor Room 15 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 161: First Floor Room 15 Looking North



Plate 162: First Floor Room 15 Looking East



Plate 163: First Floor Room 15 Looking South



Plate 164: First Floor Room 15 Looking West

26.16 First Floor Room 16 Office

Current Function	Office
Original Function	Classroom
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 165: First Floor Room 16 Looking North



Plate 166: First Floor Room 16 Looking East



Plate 167: First Floor Room 16 Looking South

26.17 First Floor Room 17 Store

Current Function	Store
Original Function	Atrium
Phase	?4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	Not accessed

26.18 First Floor Room 18 Anteroom

Current Function	Anteroom
Original Function	Corridor
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 168: First Floor Room 18 Looking North



Plate 169: First Floor Room 18 Looking East



Plate 170: First Floor Room 18 Looking South



Plate 171: First Floor Room 18 Looking West

26.19 First Floor Room 19 Staircase

Current Function Staircase and Landing
Original Function Staircase and Landing
Phase 1
Plan Form Unaltered
Comments/Description



Plate 172: First Floor Room 19 Looking North & West



Plate 173: Window, staircase west



Plate 174: General views of staircase

26.20 First Floor Room 20 Corridor

Current Function	Corridor
Original Function	Cloakroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 175: First Floor Room 20 Looking East & West

26.21 First Floor Room 21 Interview Room

Current Function	Interview Room
Original Function	Cloakroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 176: First Floor Room 21 Looking North



Plate 177: First Floor Room 21 Looking East



Plate 178: First Floor Room 21 Looking South



Plate 179: First Floor Room 21 Looking West

26.22 First Floor Room 22 Interview Room

Current Function	Interview Room
Original Function	Cloakroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 180: First Floor Room 22 Looking North



Plate 181: First Floor Room 22 Looking East



Plate 182: First Floor Room 22 Looking South



Plate 183: First Floor Room 22 Looking West

26.23 First Floor Room 23 Meeting room

Current Function	Meeting room
Original Function	Cloakroom
Phase	1&4
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 184: First Floor Room 23 Looking North



Plate 185: First Floor Room 23 Looking East



Plate 186: First Floor Room 23 Looking South



Plate 187: First Floor Room 23 Looking West

26.24 First Floor Room 24 Graphics studio / print room

Current Function	Graphics studio / print room
Original Function	?Classroom
Phase	2
Plan Form	?Unaltered
Comments/Description	Room not accessed

27. Description: Lower Ground Floor

27.1 Lower Ground Floor Room 1 Staircase

Current Function	Staircase
Original Function	Staircase
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 188: Lower Ground Floor Room 1 Looking North



Plate 189: Lower Ground Floor Room 1 Looking West

27.2 Lower Ground Floor Room 2 Store

Current Function	Store
Original Function	Manual Training Room
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 190: Lower Ground Floor Room 2 Looking North

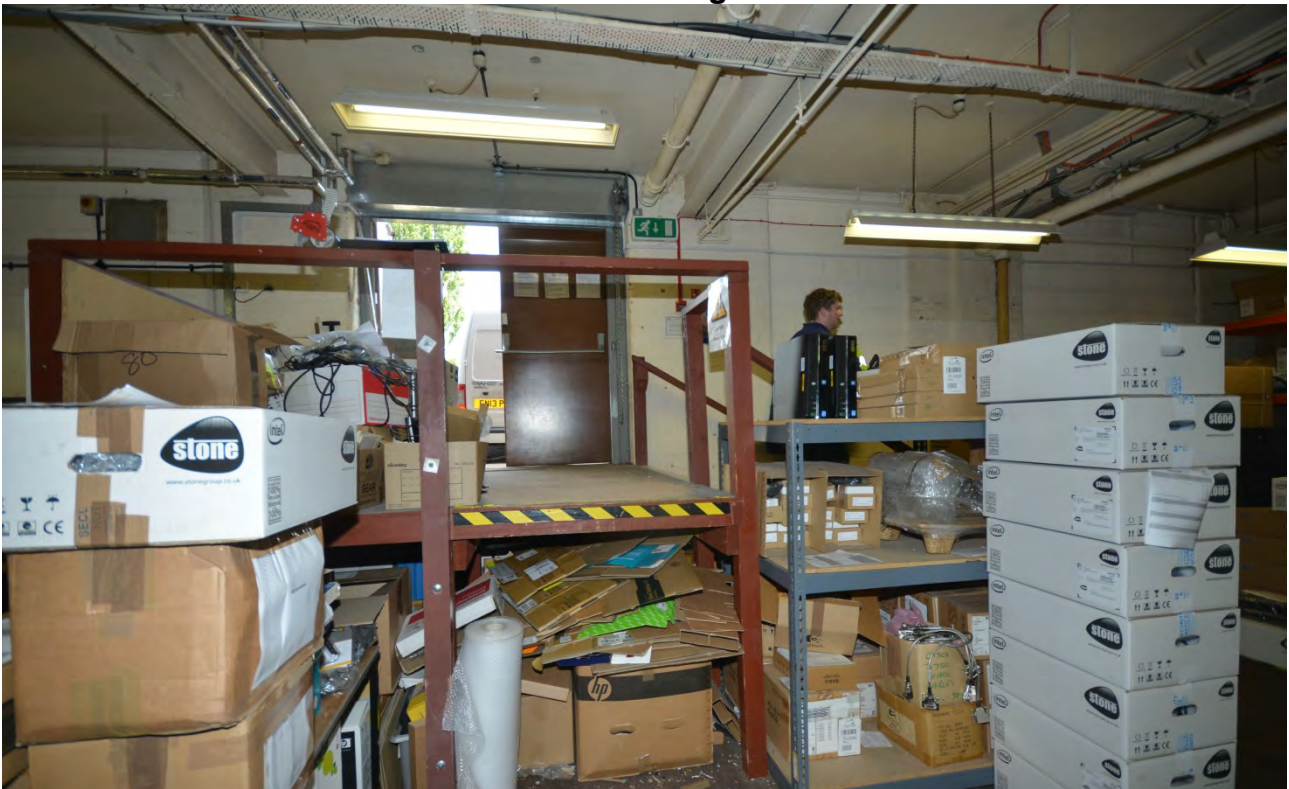


Plate 191: Lower Ground Floor Room 2 Looking East



Plate 192: Lower Ground Floor Room 2 Looking South



Plate 193: Lower Ground Floor Room 2 Looking West

27.3 Lower Ground Floor Room 3 Store

Current Function	Store
Original Function	?Store / Caretaker's Room
Phase	?
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	



Plate 194: Lower Ground Floor Room 3 Looking North



Plate 195: Lower Ground Floor Room 3 Looking South



Plate 196: Lower Ground Floor Room 3 Looking West

27.4 Lower Ground Floor Room 4 Store

Current Function	Store
Original Function	Store
Phase	1
Plan Form	Unaltered
Comments/Description	



Plate 197: Lower Ground Floor Room 4 Looking North



Plate 198: Lower Ground Floor Room 4 Looking East



Plate 199: Lower Ground Floor Room 4 Looking South



Plate 200: Lower Ground Floor Room 4 Looking West

27.5 Lower Ground Floor Room 5 ?Store

Current Function	?Store
Original Function	Coal store
Phase	1
Plan Form	Altered
Comments/Description	Not accessed

27.6 Lower Ground Floor Room 6 ?Store

Current Function	?Store
Original Function	?Store
Phase	?
Plan Form	?
Comments/Description	Not accessed

28. The Caretakers House

The building is a small two-storey house located to the north of the Claughton Centre on Blowers Green Road, Dudley. The building was constructed in a single phase and the layout has not been altered. There are no historic fixtures and fittings of interest and all windows have been replaced with modern UPVC replacements.

28.1 Description: Exterior

The building is constructed of machine-made red brick in a lime mortar matrix, in a similar style to the adjacent Claughton Centre. The bricks are arranged in Flemish bond. Across the façade of the building are examples of ceramic moulded string courses and brick lintels with projecting ceramic keystones, echoing the decoration of the Claughton Centre itself.

The northern end of the building projects slightly and has a coped gable with terracotta mouldings. The roof is of plain red tiles.



Plate 201: West (front) elevation



Plate 202: Detail of front door
The front door is a modern timber replacement.



Plate 203: Rear elevation

The coped gable is mirrored on the rear of the building.

An outbuilding is present to the rear of the house. This has a smaller coped gable. The outbuilding was not accessible at the time of recording.



Plate 204: South elevation, outbuilding to rear of house



Plate 205: South elevation, house

The southern elevation is dominated by a substantial chimneybreast with ornate moulded chimneystack at its head.

28.2 Description: Ground Floor

South of the front door, a room is present with window opening to the west. It has modern skirting and a modern dado. At its southern end, a 20th century fireplace is present, fitted with a modern gas fire.



Plate 206: Ground floor southeast room, south aspect



Plate 207: Ground floor southeast room, north aspect

Heritage Statement Claughton

The northern room to the west of the building is fitted with modern skirting and a modern sliding door to the east. Again, a modern gas fire is fitted, although there is no fire surround. A built-in cupboard and shelves are located to the west of the chimneybreast.



Plate 208: North aspect, ground floor northwest room



Plate 209: South aspect, ground floor northwest room

The kitchen is located to the northeast of the ground floor. It is fitted with dilapidated 20th century kitchen units. There are no historic features present.



Plate 210: North aspect, kitchen



Plate 211: South aspect, kitchen

The kitchen has doors to the northwest room, the rear garden and a pantry to the southeast, all visible in the photograph above.

The door to the pantry is an original four-panelled example whereas the others are modern.



Plate 212: View into pantry

The pantry is located beneath the stairs to the first floor. It has a single window to the east and fitted shelves.



Plate 213: East aspect, pantry

28.3 Description: First Floor

The staircase to the first floor features a balustrade with simple turned ballusters and ball finials in a 19th century style.



Plate 214: Detail of balustrade



Plate 215: East aspect, landing area



Plate 216: West aspect, landing area

The doors at first floor level are four-panelled timber doors considered to be original.

The bathroom is located to the northeast of the first floor. It has an angled northwest corner reflecting the location of a chimneybreast. There are no historic elements.



Plate 217: North aspect, bathroom



Plate 218: South aspect, bathroom

The northwest bedroom features a blocked chimneybreast in its northern wall with an arched recess to the west.



Plate 219: North aspect, northwest bedroom

The skirting spans the chimneybreast where a fireplace would have been located. It is therefore considered not to be an original feature.



Plate 220: South aspect, northwest bedroom

The southwest bedroom is again devoid of historic features.



Plate 221: Northern aspect, southwest bedroom



Plate 222: Southern aspect, southwest bedroom

29. Appendix: The Site in 2003/4

A number of photographs of the exterior of the school and of its grounds were taken in late 2003 / early 2004 by Rob Stockton, a former pupil. They were posted to claughton.org.uk – a website set up as a memorial to the school and a place for former pupils to share memories. The website is now defunct although it was archived by the Internet Archive and is available online at archive.org.

The photographs are as follows:



Heritage Statement Claughton



Heritage Statement Claughton



Heritage Statement Claughton



Heritage Statement Cloughton



Heritage Statement Claughton





The final photograph is undated but shows the area to the east of the building in the 1970s/80s.