

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING OF THE
FORMER ST PHILIP HOWARD SCHOOL, 41-43
AVENUE ROAD, HERNE BAY, KENT**

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Front cover: Historic postcard of the Listed building c1920

Appendix 1. Historic Building Survey Summary

Appendix 2. Digital photography Register

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April/May 2017 Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology carried out a historic building recording of part of the complex of buildings known as St Philip Howard Catholic Primary School (Figure 6). Some of the outbuildings are presently unoccupied and are to be demolished.

1.2 Following granting of planning permission (15/02786) for retention of the listed building and demolition of the remainder of the school buildings to be replaced by residential development a condition (26) has been attached to the permission requiring that a programme of building recording be undertaken in advance of any site works:

No works/development hereby permitted shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has first secured the implementation of a programme of historic building recording of the structure/s in accordance with a written scheme of investigation including a timetable which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: *To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with policy BE16 of the Canterbury District Local Plan 2006, policy HE11 of the Canterbury District Local Plan Publication Draft 2014 and the National Planning Policy Framework.*

1.3 The main core of the school is listed and is to be retained and refurbished. Additional outbuildings will be demolished and are:

The chapel (1)

The west extension (2)

The east extension (3)

The brick infill building (4)

1.4 The building recording was conducted in accordance with a SWAT specification issued in April 2017 and was carried out in April/May 2017 in

accordance with a Level 1 survey as detailed in the English Heritage publication *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (May 2016) and the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014).

1.5 A Level 1 recording has been requested in line with English Heritage published guidance: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2016). A Level 1 recording is described as a 'descriptive record' to include inspection and description of the exterior of the buildings and any relevant interior features.

The report should establish identification of the building's location, age and type, and also some analysis of the building's development and use. This information should in the first instance be guided by external photographs of elevations and internal photographs of significant features if appropriate.

1.6 Written Account

- Research the history of the site as appropriate using documentary sources to establish its use as a school.
- Access available historic mapping
- Provide a basic description of materials and construction and where appropriate fixtures and fittings of interest.
- Provide a basic description of the use of the building and, where identified, later adaptation of the building to accommodate those uses

Survey and Images

- Provide a sequence of photographs documenting the external elevations and internal spaces to include a visible scale datum (ranging pole or scale)

2.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Location

The building complex is located to the south of Sea Street and to the east of Oxenden Street and is framed by both detached and semi-detached housing some of it dating from the 1840s (Figure 1). The site is within the Herne Bay Conservation Area and there is a Character Area Appraisal (CCC 2008).

2.2 Setting

The four buildings to be recorded are located to the south west of the listed building (The Chapel), to the west (The West Extension), to the east (The East Extension) and to the south (The Brick infill building).

2.3 Statutory Designation

The core building is listed Grade II (list entry number 1336849) and the listing description is as follows (Plate 1):

The original portion of the building is a house of about 1820. 3 storeys stuccoed. The ground floor has 4 split Doric pilasters, Above this the front is flanked by Corinthian pilasters. Dentilled cornice and parapet with small pediment in the centre flanked by semi-circular caps, Windows in moulded architrave surrounds. Glazing bars intact. Doorcase with columns having a moulding of egg and dart pattern for their capitals. Rectangular fanlight, Modern school additions to the east and west.

2.4 Significance of the Building

The significance of the core building lies in its survival of its original plan and in many cases the original decoration which dates from the late Regency and Victorian periods whilst the four additional buildings all date post 1930 and are of little architectural merit. The original house is to be restored and returned to its original use as a private dwelling. The west (2) and east (3) extensions are

to be demolished (Plates 3 & 4) and are of limited historic interest and it is recognised that they detract very considerably from the character and significance of the original 1830s core house. The chapel (1) and brick building (4) are of no architectural interest (Plates 10, 11, 12).

2.5 Historic Background

The core building first appears in historic mapping in 1873 and is shown as a large, almost square building with a small extension at the rear (Figure 1).

The OS map of 1898 shows a similar outline but with an extension to the west side and a large greenhouse or conservatory to the east (Figure 2).

The OS map of 1932 shows that the original house had been considerably enlarged with two large classroom wings, the east extension (3) and the west (2). The architect is now known to be Geoffrey Raymond (1881-1972) who joined with Canon Alexander Scoles in 1908. The architectural practise was based in Basingstoke and named Scoles & Raymond. The practise designed a large number of Catholic churches and schools, some of which are listed (Figure 3).

The OS map of 1938 shows the first tennis court to the south of the school (Figure 4).

By 1958 an additional tennis court has been built (Figure 5).

The chapel/hall block (1) was built in 1961 and the architect is presently unknown and the chapel/hall block is shown on the OS map of 1973 (Figure 6).

In 1977 the Catholic school came under state control and was named the St Philip Howard Catholic Primary School and by 2013 with falling pupil numbers the school closed.

The listed building number 41 Avenue Road, Herne Bay is not part of this study as the building is not to be demolished but renovated as a domestic house.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

3.1 The east and west extensions (Figure 0. Plates 00)

The east (3) and west (4) extensions were designed by the architect G. Raymond and built by G. Segrue and built from 1930-31.

The east extension (3) measures 29m in length and 12m by width and is four storeys tall. It is built in an institutional classical style and four windows wide on the north elevation. There are two entrances into the building with the one on the east side the main entrance embellished with a cornice and the other through a two storey link between the original listed building and the new extension. The building has a flat roof behind a plain parapet with the building rendered on all elevations. The fenestration is more or less uniform with variegated sash type windows to the first, second and third storeys with the ground floor having modern replacement top opening four pane casement windows (Plates 2, 6, 7).

The exterior of the building is embellished with sections of moulded cornices on the east and west elevation returns intersected by the fourth storey windows (Plate 5).

The interior of the building is dominated by the stairwell with access to all four storeys and leading off from the staircase are classrooms with tall ceilings and ample light from the large windows. On the ground floor is a large hall and stage (Plate 20).

The west extension (2) measures 14m in length and 8.25m in width and has a more domestic design than its contemporary east extension. It is three storeys high with a pitched pantile roof pierced by a dormer on the west facade and is rendered on all elevations. The fenestration is uniform with variegated sash type windows on the three storeys. The main entrance is located on the south side up a flight of external iron stairs and into a central stairwell similar in scale the stairwell in the east extension. The interior rooms are uniform in design and decoration and are clearly institutional in appearance (Plates 3, 4, 13, 14).

To the rear of the west extension (2) is the chapel building which measures 21m in length and 14.50m in width. The building is two storeys high and has rendered exterior walls with a pitched pantile roof. The south elevation is

apsed with two external brick buttresses and the central west facade embellished with a crucifixion tableau in stone set on a brick panel and topped by a barrel vaulted dormer dressed with lead sheeting. The fenestration on the ground floor is of timber casement windows with the fanlights divided by muntins. Two of the windows on the ground floor south elevation are pierced by fire doors (Plates 10, 11, 12).

The interior of the chapel building comprises classrooms on the ground floor and a chapel on the first floor with a white marble altar located in the west apse and with the roof structure partly exposed of laminated timber beams tensioned with diagonal steel rods (Plates 14, 15).

The brick infill building (4) built in the 1960s measures 11.50m in length and 6.50m in width and is wholly utilitarian in appearance with buff brick walls laid in a stretcher bond and exposed concrete lintels to the critical steel windows on the first floor and UPVC replacement windows on the ground floor. The roof is flat and covered in mineral felt with no parapet and drainage to the west and east sides. The interior ground floor is an open space used as a reception with the first floor divided into offices (Plates 8, 9).

5.0 PARAMETERS

5.1 The photographic survey was conducted using digital photography and as the exterior of the building was available no drone coverage of the exterior of the building was undertaken. However, the use of drones for capturing important buildings is now an acknowledged part of historic building recording. For drone footage of other building and archaeological sites recorded by SWAT Archaeology access here: www.swatarchaeology.co.uk and go to 'NEWS'.

5.2 This work did not include any investigation of below ground archaeology. Such work is administered separately by SWAT Archaeology to a WSI prepared for the Local Planning Authority.

5.3 The site survey took place on 11th April 2017 and photographs can be seen in the following Plates.

Paul Wilkinson PhD., MCifA., FRSA

23/11/2016

6. References

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

The National Heritage List for England (accessed 23/06/17)

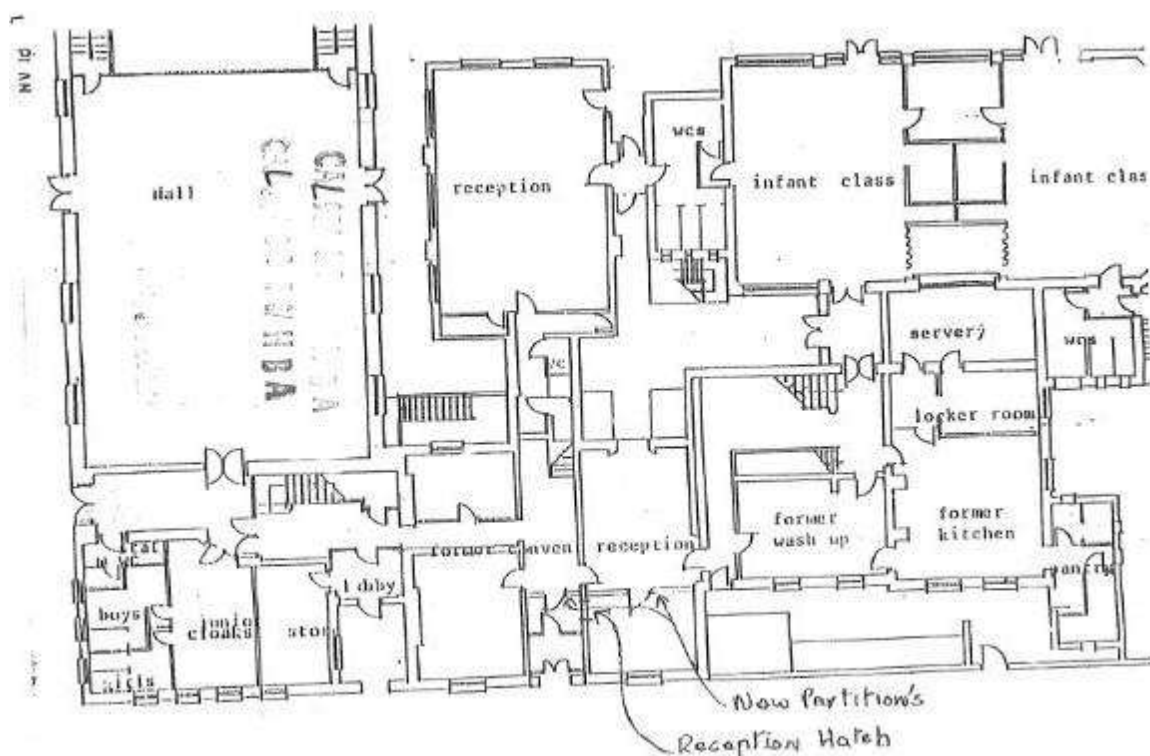


Figure 1. Ground floor layout 1993 from the CCC Planning Application CA/93/58/HBA

Appendix 1

HISTORIC BUILDINGS SURVEY: Summary Sheet

Property Name St Philip Howard School	Address 41-43 Avenue Road, Herne Bay, Kent	Building Name St Philip Howard School
Property/ Building Reference	OS Grid Reference 617050 168110	Surveyor/Date of Survey Paul Wilkinson 11 th April 2017
Category Public building	Original Use School	Current Use To be demolished
Date(s) of Construction The buildings are a complex of a number of developments. The listed building is to be retained but the adjoining buildings to be demolished	Statutory Designation (s)	HER Reference
Walling Materials Wall construction is of rendered brick	Roofing Materials Pantiles	Flooring Materials T & G timber boarding
Description: Number 41 Avenue Road (national grid reference TR170681) was originally a detached building set directly on the road and at the front of a large plot of land. Map evidence shows that there was a building on the site in 1832, which was probably the present building and was probably erected in the period 1820-1832 as a private house. The building became a school in 1908 and was extended to the east and west in the early twentieth century in order to accommodate the expansion of the school. Further additions were made at the rear in the early 1960s. The main (core) building is listed grade II (as La Sainte Union Convent School), and is situated within the Herne Bay Conservation Area which was designated in February 1991. This building is to be retained but the 1908 extensions, the 1960 additions are to be demolished.		
Architectural/Historic Significance: The building is significant as part of the life of the community since 1908	Landscape Significance: No significance	
Notes/Qualifications Regarding Survey: The survey was undertaken whilst the buildings was being readied for demolition		
Additional Information Sources for this Building (s):		
Copies & CDs of this report held at: SWAT Archaeology, The Office, School Farm Oast, Faversham		

Appendix 2. Digital Photography Register

Shot No.	Camera	Description
1	S	Listed building; front elevation to Avenue Road
2	SE	General view of the buildings
3	S	General view of the west extension
4	SE	Front facade of the west extension
5	NW	Front facade of the east extension
6	NE	Rear view of east extension
7	NE	Detail of east extension
8	N	Front facade of Brick infill building
9	NW	View of the facade of Brick infill building
10	NE	Facade of the Chapel
11	NNE	View of the chapel
12	E	View of the chapel
13	SSE	View of the west extension
14	SW	View of the upper floor chapel
15	W	Detail of interior altar
16	W	Detail of interior stairs
17		Classroom west extension
18		Classroom west extension
19		Classroom ground floor
20		Staircase East Extension
21		Ground floor assembly room east extension
22		Ground floor assembly room east extension
23		Ground floor classroom east extension
24		Ground floor kitchen east extension



Plate 1. Listed building: front elevation to Avenue Road



Plate 2. Listed building in centre, east extension (3) to the left and west extension to right (2)



Plate 3. Front facade to Avenue Road of west extension (2)



Plate 4. Front facade to Avenue Road of west extension (2)



Plate 5. Front facade to Avenue Road of east extension (3)



Plate 6. Rear view of east extension (3)



Plate 7. Detailing of east extension



Plate 8. Front facade of Brick Infill Building (4) looking NNE



Plate 9. View of facade of Brick Infill Building (4) looking NNW



Plate 10. Facade of the Chapel (1) looking N



Plate 11. View of the Chapel (1) looking NNE



Plate 12. View of the Chapel (1) looking E



Plate 13. View of the West Extension (2) looking E



Plate 14. View of the West Extension (2) looking SSE



Plate 15. View of upper floor Chapel (1) looking SW



Plate 16. Altar located on west wall of Chapel (1)



Plate 17. Stairs detail West Extension (2)



Plate 18. Classroom West Extension (2)



Plate 19. Classroom West Extension (2)



Plate 20. Classroom ground floor Chapel (1)



Plate 21. Staircase East Extension (3)



Plate 22. Ground floor assembly room East Extension (3)



Plate 23. Ground floor assembly room East Extension (3)



Plate 24. Ground floor classroom East Extension (3)



Plate 25. Ground floor kitchen East Extension (3)

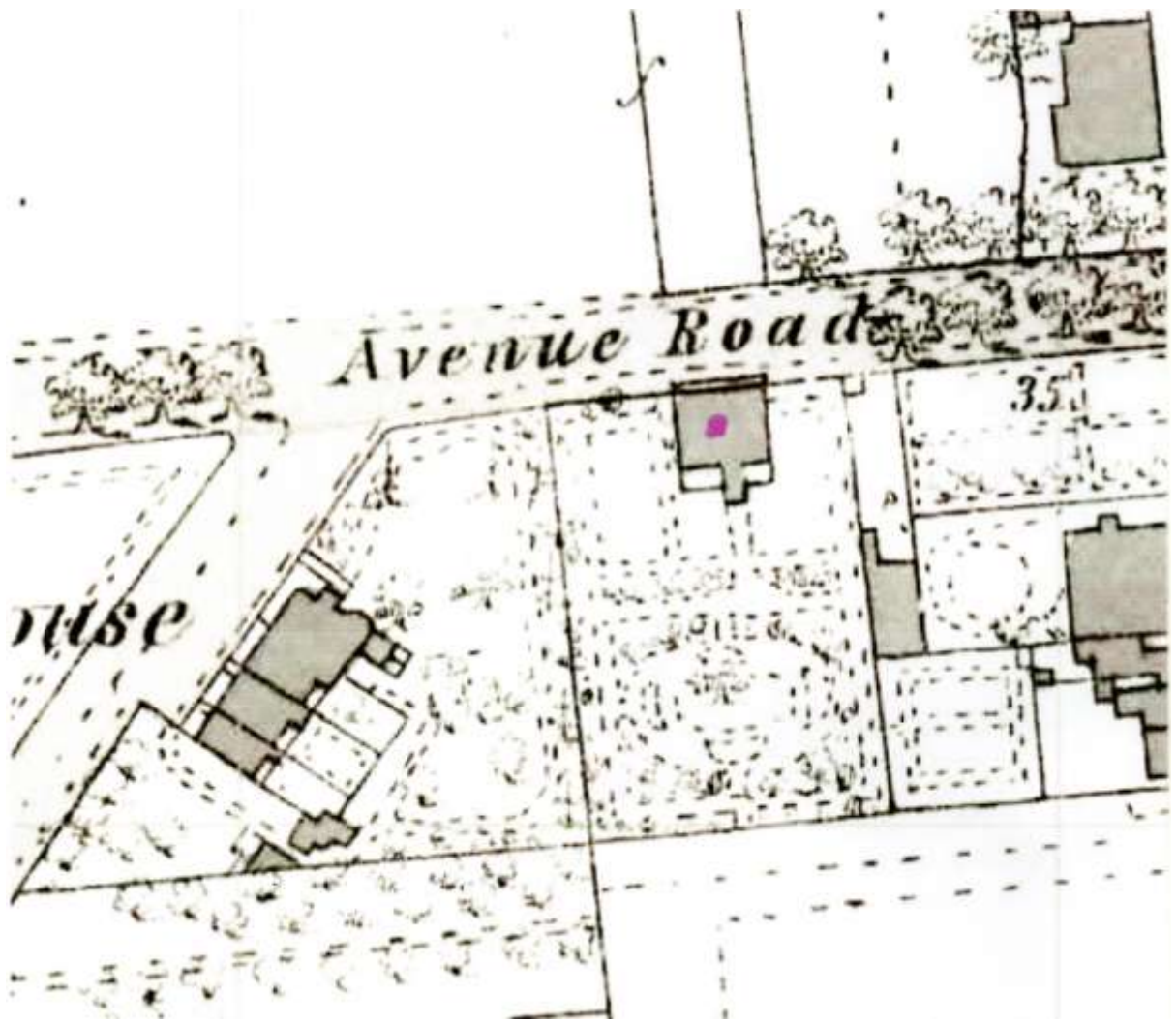


Figure 1. OS map of 1873

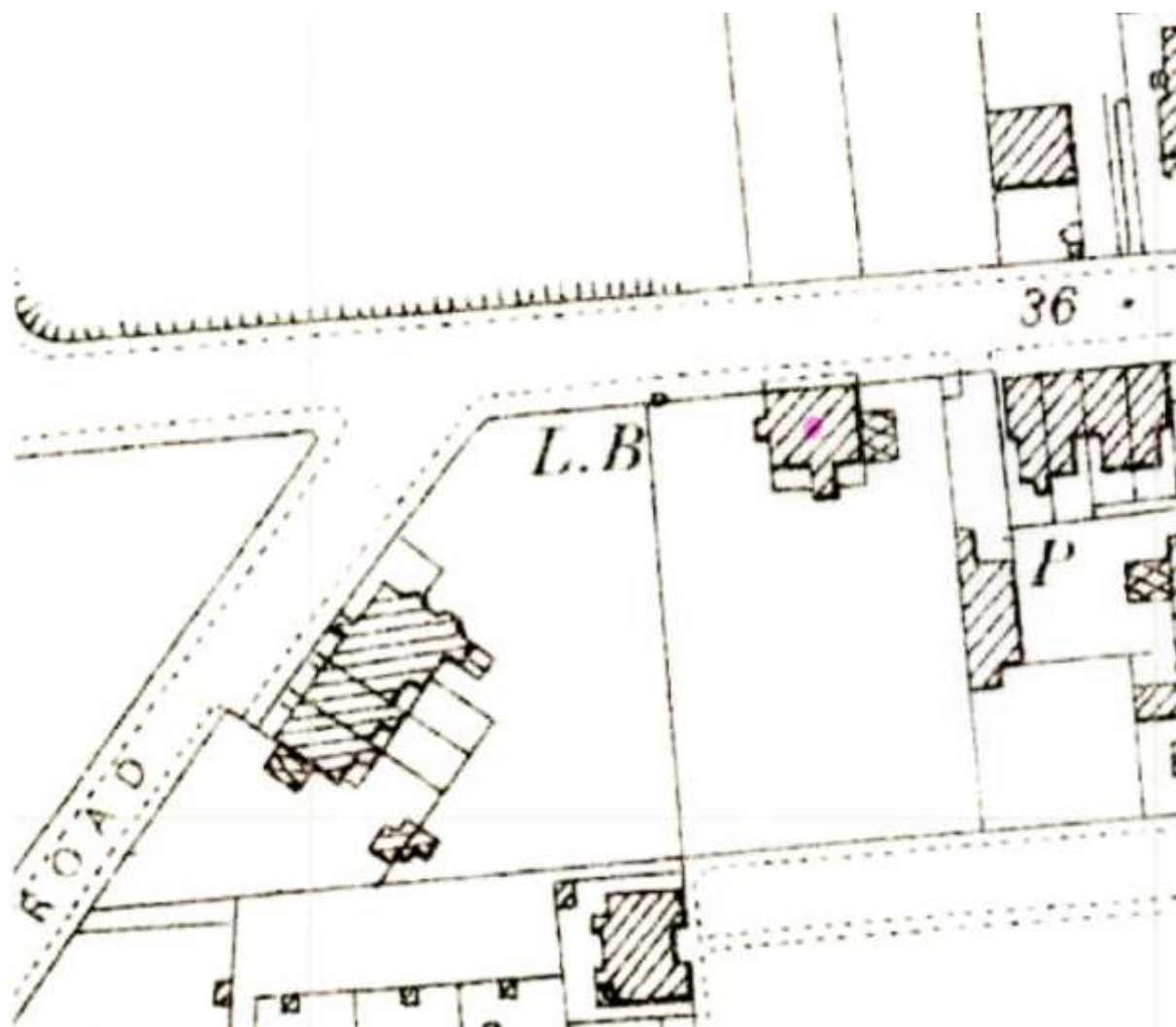


Figure 2. OS map of 1898

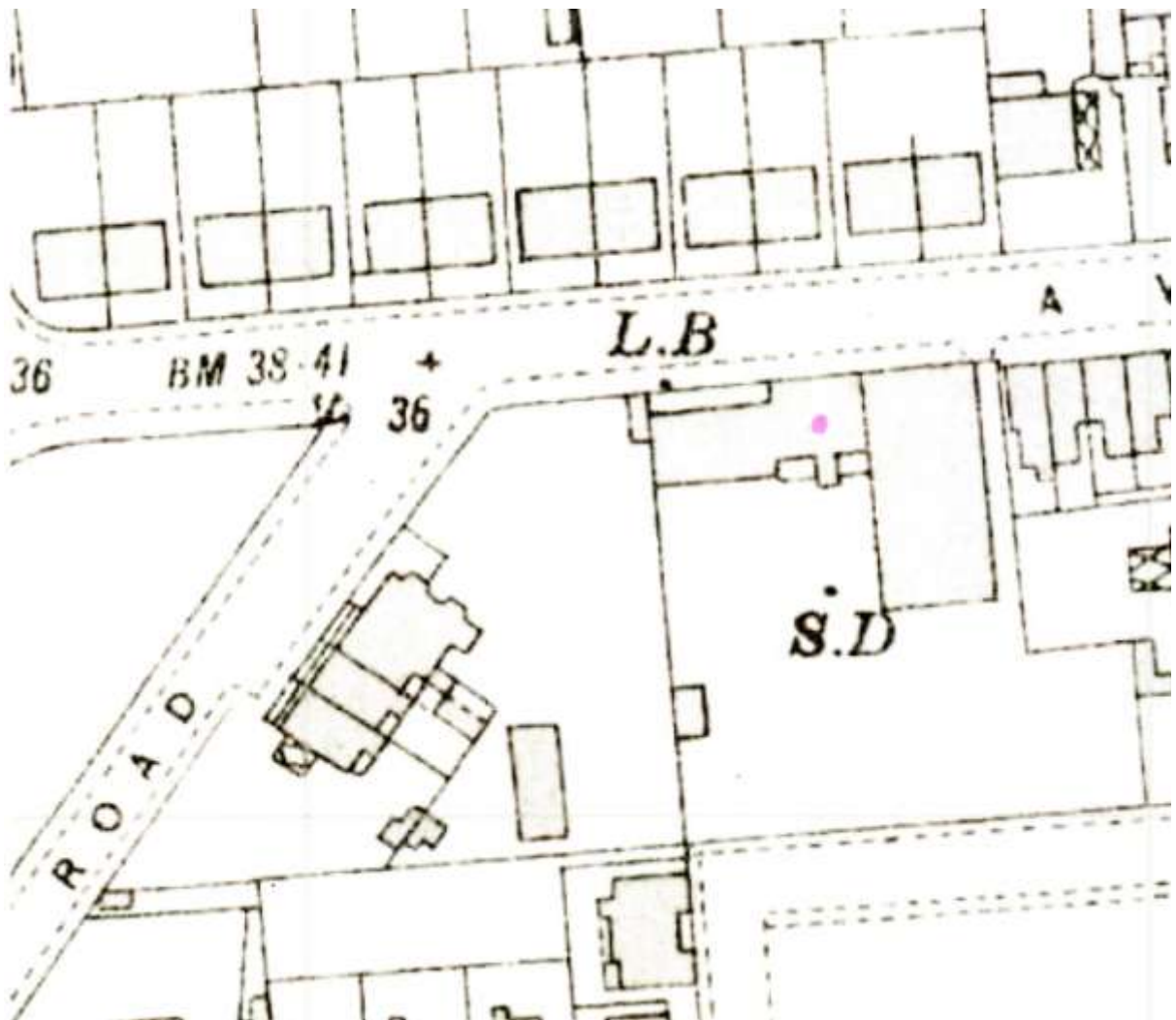


Figure 3. OS map of 1932

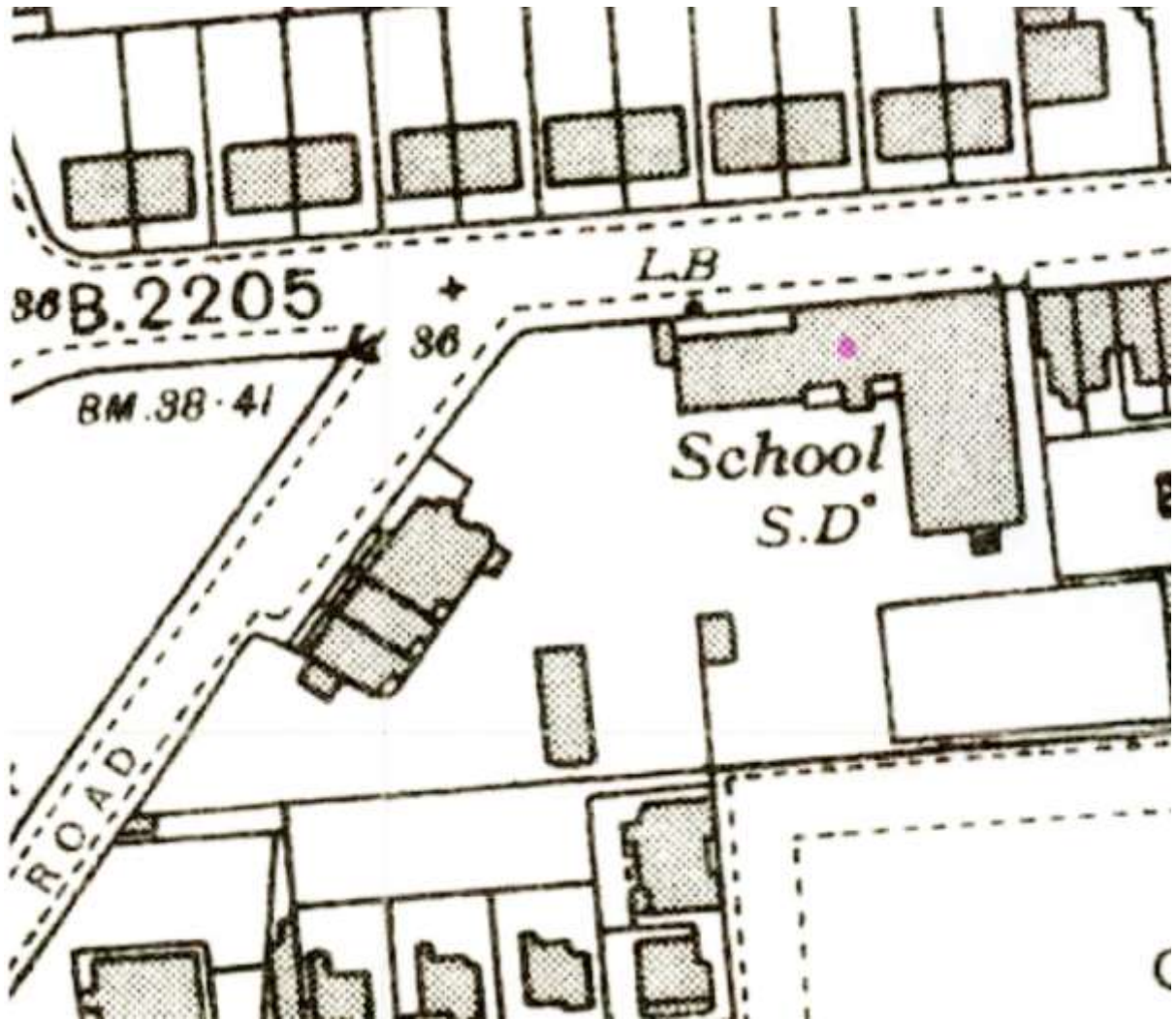


Figure 4. OS map of 1938

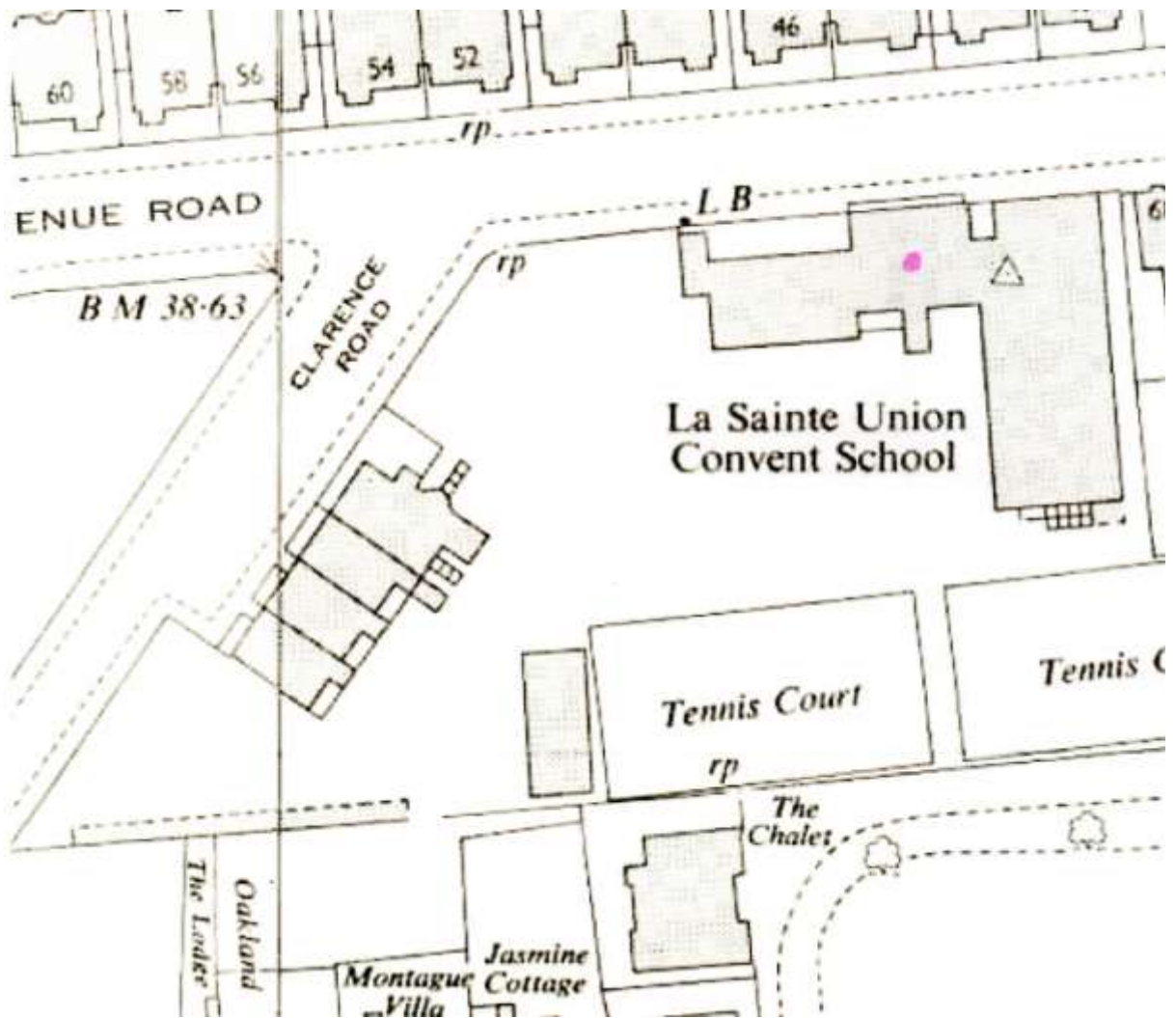


Figure 5. OS map of 1958

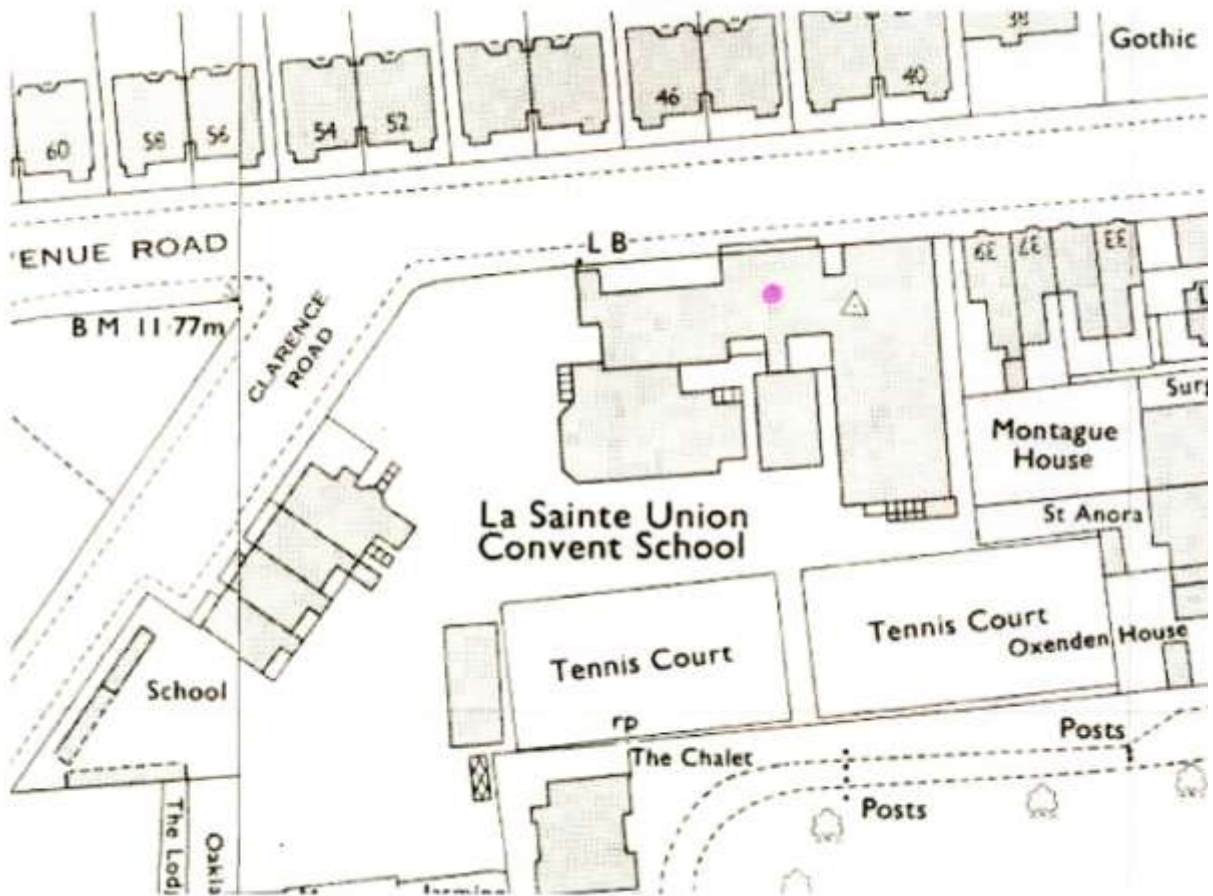


Figure 6. OS map of 1973



License number: 100031961

Figure 7: Plan showing plate location, scale 1:500



License number: 100031961

Figure 8: Plan showing building recording numbers, scale 1:500