

# Streets of Bournemouth Education

In 1810, very few children went to school. Most went to Sunday Schools at their local church or chapel. In 1835, the first government grant for school building allowed a small school for 80 children to be built in Kinson. By 1838, there were four schools in the area, including one with just 18 children in Orchard Street in the new Bourne.

By the end of the 19th Century, thanks to generous benefactors, the churches and increasing national funding, most children went to a school until they were 12 and there were also a large number of private schools. Technical training took place in four Institutes - forerunners of Bournemouth University and the Arts University College. In the 1960s, teaching of English to overseas students began to grow and this is now one of the town's most important businesses. Just as the earliest schools were along the Stour valley, so too are most of the secondary, grammar and comprehensive schools.



## Streets of Bournemouth Education

Learning Resources



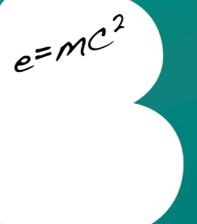
Streets of Bournemouth  
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ABOVE  
The Sir Michael Cobham Library,  
Bournemouth University

LEFT  
One of the earliest schools in  
Bournemouth, St. Peter's, was next to  
the church in Hinton Road

Streets of  
Bournemouth



## EDUCATION

This Theme has the following Sub-Themes

**The early days**

**State Education For All**

**From All-age Elementary to Secondary Schools**

**Bournemouth loses its schools and gets them back**

**Institutes to University**

### Appendix 1: Private Schools in Bournemouth

#### Streets of Bournemouth as a learning resource

Streets of Bournemouth's themes, images, timeline and maps lend themselves to learning activities for primary, secondary and adult learning purposes.

#### Intention

Based upon the theme of "Then and Now", this section of the website provides ideas for teachers to use with primary school learners. It is intended as an introduction to the resources available on the site and elsewhere that may contribute to learning.



**The Learning Resources start at page 28 and are followed at page 49 by Samples and Resources including :**

**Example Questionnaires**

**Children's Reports**

**Art Work**

**Treasure Trail**

**Bournemouth Buildings**

**Children's Poetry**

## The early days

During the past 200 years, education has developed from very little to become one of the most important employers and sources of income for Bournemouth in the 21st century. Individual benefactors, the churches, private schools and the increasing role of the State in providing the funds all helped to establish schools for children throughout the town and in the surrounding parishes and Urban Districts which were gradually absorbed into it.

In 1810 few children went to school. If there was a church or chapel near their home, they went to Sunday School. Wealthier landowners sometimes employed Governesses or tutors for the children. Some villages had 'Dame's Schools', so-called because where a local woman taught small groups of young children, usually in a private house or cottage. Paid a small weekly sum, sometimes supplemented by the clergy or a local landowner, the 'Dame' was rarely trained and often had no education. The villagers in Kinson were unhappy with these rather informal arrangements and the Vicar wrote that they *'were desirous of more efficient means of education'*. In 1818, a Parliamentary Select Committee reported that there were no schools (despite its population of 517) in Kinson. Holdenhurst parish, which by 1818 included the new Bourne settlement, had 191 people but no schools.

As the new Bourne grew, working people moved there to build and service its houses, hotels and businesses. They could not afford to pay for their children to go to school. Although some wealthier residents felt strongly that schools should be available for the children of the town's poorer residents, little happened until 1833 when a Parliamentary Bill proposed a system of 'universal and national education of the whole people'. The House of Commons rejected the Bill, but the Government agreed to make £20,000 available as grants *'in aid of private subscriptions for the erection of school houses for the education of the poorer classes in Great Britain'*.

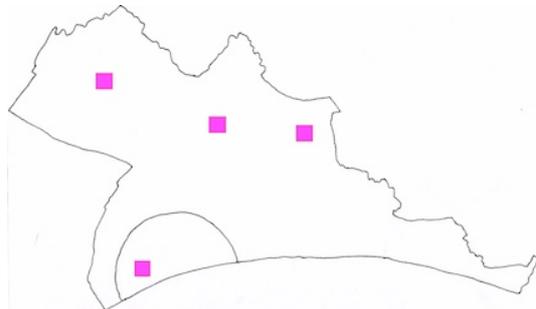
The Vicar of Kinson requested £56, and £40 was granted in response to his application. This was the first Government funding of any school in the area of today's Bournemouth. So in 1835, with a population of 775, Kinson built its school with two rooms, one each for 40 boys and 40 girls. The rooms were 16 feet square. The total costs of construction were £160, of which £104 had been collected. The annual expenses of running the schools were £35 and were paid by subscriptions.

The land was leased for 99 years at an annual payment of 2 shillings and 6 pence. The land was to be *'for ever appropriated and used solely for a school for the instruction of children only, of the labouring,*

*manufacturing and other poorer classes in the parish of Kinson*'. The school building was used until 1936 (just 100 years). It was demolished in the 1950s.

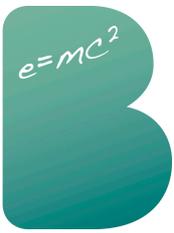
The *Victoria County History for Hampshire* says that a Day School for Dissenters opened in a cottage at Muscliff in 1825. By 1833 there was a Sunday School in Holdenhurst run by the Established Church with 39 boys and 25 girls. A Day School for up to 101 children opened in 1846 on the road between Holdenhurst village and Throop. At Pokesdown, a Day School opened in 1835. By 1838, in the Marine Village of Bourne, there were many poorer families with children living in cottages at the lower end of the present-day Commercial Road. Two cottages, made available by Sir George Tapps-Gervis at his expense, were knocked into one to form a temporary church that was also used as a school. The Day School at Bourne had 9 boys and 9 girls.

By the early 1840s, there were schools at Kinson, Pokesdown, Bourne and the Throop School in the then settlement of Winton.



Bournemouth's first schools  
1840

A Congregational Chapel built in 1849 in Orchard Lane became, in due course, the Bournemouth British School. British Schools were usually supported by the Nonconformist (or Independent) churches and the British and Foreign Schools Society. When the Reverend Morden Bennett was appointed to the District Chapelry of Bournemouth in 1845, he had a major impact on the future pattern of the town's primary schools. The Gervis Estate provided land alongside the new St. Peter's Church for a school which



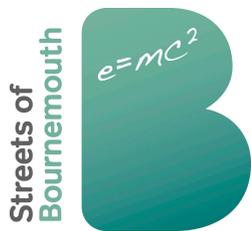
opened in 1850. By 1857, there were 87 children.



Bennett set out to provide much improved school buildings in Moordown. He had already collected a good proportion of the cost of the building before announcing its construction. So in 1853, St. John's Moordown was built to serve a population of about 300 people. By 1865, it had 50 children. St. James at Pokesdown followed in 1857. Sir George Tapps-Gervis provided land in Orchard Street where Bennett opened a mission room and an infants' school with 40 children in 1865, which became St. Michael's School. Bennett bought four acres of land in Springbourne, in 1867 for the site of St. Clement's Church and School, although at first there was only a temporary school which opened in 1871.

Others also set up schools, most notably in Talbot Village where St. Mark's was built in 1862 as part of the village established by the Talbot sisters, and in Winton (the Winton British School) in 1866. Differences over the nature of the religious education meant that sometimes rival schools were set up, for example when Holy Trinity School opened in 1869 on a site provided by Robert Kerley. Nevertheless, by 1870, thanks largely to Morden Bennett, the pattern had been set of what became the denominational (CE) schools in Bournemouth, interspersed between schools set up in the older villages.

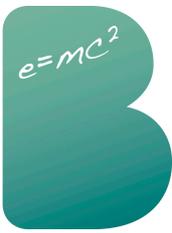
In many parts of the country, including Hampshire, there were strong feelings that children whose parents did not belong to the churches were being deprived of access to education. There were also concerns about how child labour, a major political issue, especially in rural areas. Where schools existed, large numbers of children were often absent during harvest and other periods when extra hands were needed. This was a sufficiently serious problem that the Agricultural Children's Act (1873) stated that a child between the ages of 8 and 10 years could only be employed in agriculture if it had completed 250 school



attendances in the preceding 12 months. Children over ten only needed 150 attendances. Interestingly it was a parent, not the school, who had to provide a certificate confirming the attendance.

### **State Education For All**

The Elementary Education Act of 1870 established a national system of state education to provide efficient schools in reach of all and where such provision did not exist it should be provided compulsorily. Voluntary bodies – churches and chapels - usually financed Elementary Schools that did exist. Schools could be identified as 'Infant Schools' (St. Michael's), 'Day Schools' (Muscliff, Pokesdown), 'Evening Schools' (none locally at the time) and 'Sunday Schools' (Holdenhurst).



The schools in Pokesdown include the National School

The Act also perpetuated a dual system - voluntary denominational schools and nondenominational state schools. Over two million children went to schools run by the churches, private individuals and guilds. Elementary schools were to be provided nationwide to supplement them. Many existing needed improvements or additions to buildings before they could accept increased numbers. The Education Department appointed Inspectors to assess the efficiency of schools and the deficiency of places. Holdenhurst and Christchurch were told that they were short of 680 places for children up to 13 years old.

Both School Districts appealed against the decision. Separate Local Inquiries were held on consecutive days in December 1873. The Managers of the Bournemouth British School, who had struggled to find a suitable site to replace their school in Orchard Lane, objected to the strong lobbying by the

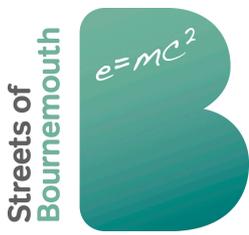
denominational schools for their own expansion. Their strongly worded memorandum to the Inquiry emphasised that such an expansion of the Church of England schools would prevent Nonconformists (by now about half the population) 'requiring elementary instruction' from receiving it. They also argued that 'compulsory education is urgently needed throughout the district and cannot be enforced where none but Church schools exist.'<sup>3</sup> As a result of the Inquiry, the number of deficiencies was revised to 504 places.

Although the 1870 Act did not make going to school compulsory, School Boards were allowed to make attendance compulsory between the ages of five and ten. They could also keep children at school until they were thirteen. Children over ten years old could leave if they had attained Standard Five in each of three skills or made 250 attendances for each of five years (Dunce's Pass). Codes of Regulation (which included Schedules for the teaching of various subjects) could be seen as the National Curriculum of the day since grants to schools depended on outcomes of examination by Inspectors. In Mathematics, girls were to be judged more leniently than boys — their sums were to be easier than for boys.

Between 1870 and the end of the century, the provision of education expanded rapidly. More Church of England schools were built and Roman Catholic schools appeared for the first time. Several more Church of England schools were built during the 1870s. Holy Trinity School leased a site in Oxford Lane (now Oxford Road) from Mr Clapcott Dean. By the standards of the time, it was a large school with separate classrooms for boys, girls and infants plus two additional classrooms and a master's house, in an area described as 'a good centre of working-class population.'<sup>4</sup> It was demolished in 1972 when Wessex Way was built. In 1877, the Reverend Bennett established a small school, St. Martin's, at the corner of Holdenhurst Road and Waverley Road. A year later, he set up St. Ambrose's School in Westbourne which became a mixed and infants school in 1892 in Middle Road (now R. L. Stevenson Avenue).

In 1878, separate boys' and girls' schools opened in Moordown, and St. Andrew's School opened in 1878 for 176 children as the Malmesbury Park area was developed. In the parish of Southbourne, Dr Compton provided a small chapel school in 1876 which became permanent in 1884 on a separate site from St. Katherine's Church. This was unusual because the schools and churches throughout the new town and suburbs usually occupied adjacent sites.

By 1866, there were 32 private schools, many providing boarding accommodation, and always for either boys or girls. Most were in privately owned houses, where the large gardens and grounds provided play areas, such as the Saugeen School in Manor Road. Preparatory schools for boys were common. Some are better recorded simply because they attracted individuals who later became renowned, such as John



Galsworthy, or writers who taught for short periods, such as Paul Verlaine. The education of girls lagged behind boys, even in the private sector, but boarding and day schools for girls began to appear. Wentworth College in College Road opened in 1871 and the present-day Talbot Heath School has grown from a school established as Bournemouth High School in 1886 'to provide a first-class liberal education, grounded in Christianity, equal to that of the great public schools but available at low fees to the daughters, among others, of the professional classes.'

Southbourne-on-Sea was also favoured by private schools, such as Cliff House Preparatory School. Pembroke Lodge Boys' School opened in 1880 in a large house off Belle Vue Road just west of Southbourne Cliffs Hotel and Mount Pleasant (for boys) was notable for having a large playing field at its house in Dalmeny Road. There was also a cluster of girls' schools in Southbourne. St. Cuthbert's Girls opened in 1895 in 'Polesworth', originally the parsonage of St. Katherine's Church, and later known as The Lodge. Miss Tucker's Girls' School began over a shop in Boscombe in 1896 and then moved to 37 Belle Vue Road, Dr Compton's house, Locksley, which he let to Miss Tucker. She bought it later the same year and renamed it Grassendale. In 1897, 7 acres of farmland were bought and a large extension built in 1909. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, numbers fell so that in 1936 it closed and moved into the former Portman Lodge Boys' School house to become St. Mary's Gate, closing finally in 1987.

At the same time, the Portsmouth RC Diocese was considering establishing a boys' day grammar school in Bournemouth. However, the Grassendale site was for sale and the Jesuits bought it for £8000. There were too few Catholics living locally to support a day school and so they added a boys' preparatory section. The school opened as St. Peter's in 1936 with thirty four boys, but the Jesuits decided to leave the school in 1947. Catholic Secondary Education within Bournemouth was only safeguarded through the efforts of three local Catholics who provided guarantees for the cost of the land and the buildings to the De La Salle Brothers who were persuaded to take over the running of the school from the departing Jesuits. Frank McInnes, later Mayor of Bournemouth, personally guaranteed £30,000 of the £47,000 required.

Private schools continued to appear throughout the new town and by 1914 there were more than fifty private secondary schools. The most important were Bournemouth School, Bournemouth Endowed High School for Girls (now Talbot Heath), Bournemouth Collegiate School for Girls, Boscombe Convent and Knole High School. Few remain today.

Parents were expected to pay towards their children's education until the 1891 Education Act effectively made elementary education free.

As the number of Roman Catholics in the town increased their children needed education, but no schools were set up until after the 1870 Act. With the help of Lady Georgiana Fullerton, a nursing order of nuns, the Religious of the Cross, opened a convent and a girls' boarding school with some day pupils in 1871 in Branksome Wood Road. Some volunteer ladies began classes in one of the Windsor Cottages on Richmond Hill. In order to organise classes more formally, a teacher was employed, and in autumn 1877 St. Joseph's School started at the junction of Lansdowne and Madeira Roads. In August 1879, the school moved to Avenue Road and was renamed St. Walburga's. It continued with voluntary teachers, until the Religious of the Cross were asked to take charge and began teaching there in January 1880. By January 1884, there were 14 boys, 8 girls and 22 infants.

The premises were only temporary. So at Lady Fullerton's suggestion, Yelverton House in Yelverton Road was obtained largely through the generous help of her husband who gave £1,000 towards the cost. The new school opened at the beginning of 1886, with 51 children. In 1887 the nuns moved to Boscombe, but remained in charge at St. Walburga's School until the end of the summer term 1889. The Branksome Wood Road convent was taken over by Sisters of Mercy, from London, in August 1887 and they re-established St. Joseph's Home. They also took charge of St. Walburga's School, one of the nuns becoming Head Mistress. Once the Department of Education had recognised the school and approved building plans, the school re-opened in reconstructed buildings in June 1894, soon after the school fees were abolished. There were exactly 100 children, with a Head Mistress and two assistant teachers. The 1899 annual report praised the standard of teaching and the excellent organisation of the School.

In Boscombe, the number of Catholic children was also growing, so in 1886 the Religious of the Cross with the help of Baroness Pauline von Hugel, started a school in a large house named Trevone with six pupils - Mary Culverwell, William McArdle and Blanche, Lily, Ruth and Fred Lambert. Four and half acres of land between Parkwood Road and the boundary of the Wentworth Estate were bought for their new convent and the foundation stone was laid on the 6th September 1888. In 1902, a boys' preparatory school was opened and the girls' department was extended. Trevone was used until 1889 when Holy Cross School was built for about 100 pupils on a half acre of land between the Convent and St. James Square given to the Sisters by Mrs James. The nuns ran it without any official assistance until the Education Act 1891 provided for an additional grant of ten shillings a year for each child between the ages of three to fifteen years of age.

The small group of British Schools supported by the Nonconformist communities also took advantage of the available grants to develop as non-denominational schools. The Bournemouth British School in

Orchard Lane was struggling to provide adequate accommodation. The 1873 Inspector's report condemned the building as unsatisfactory and the lease was about to run out. Unless the Holdenhurst Road branch of the school was extended, according to the Inspector, the grant would be withdrawn in April 1874, leaving 250 children without school places. In the event, the school remained open and moved to a new site on Clapcott Dean's estate in Madeira Road. It opened in April 1875 with places for 500 children, although by 1878 it had only grown to 315.

There had been considerable friction between the Managers of the British School and the church authorities, the former seeing the church as interfering directly in their proposals to develop close to the Holy Trinity site. 'Feelings were obviously very warm, and no doubt in the heat of the moment some of the protagonists expressed themselves emphatically.' Even with the new school, the Managers remained concerned that working class children could never be properly educated unless non-denominational education was available. They wrote to the Education Department saying: 'Parents will continue to prefer Dame schools, though inefficient, to church schools under clerical management, and the attendance of the children will be irregular, and of too short duration as the returns show, until compulsory powers are given to an efficient and unsectarian public body.' They threatened to close the schools to force the Education Department to establish a School Board, but nothing more happened.

In Pokesdown, still not part of Bournemouth, the National School was extended in 1875 by adding two classrooms and doubling its numbers. By 1881, there were 141 children and parents paid one penny a week per child up to a maximum of four pence per family. As the costs of running the school rose, so did the fees. In 1886, parents paid three pence per child with a maximum of eight pence per family.

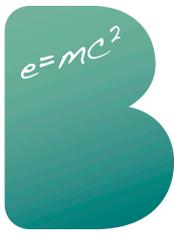
Other surrounding areas also established British Schools, with partial grants supplemented by weekly fees: the first at Winton in 1877 next to the Congregational Chapel in Wimborne Road. The next opened at Westbourne in 1879 in rented accommodation in Shaftesbury Terrace Back Road off Seamoor Road. Always a small school, it had 126 places at a one penny fee in 1893. The Boscombe School opened in 1879 in Gladstone Road, on land provided by Mr Moser of Carbery House. By 1893, it had 537 places and charged fees between one and two pence. It had cost £624 10 shillings to build.

By the end of the 19th century, most parts of the town had at least one elementary school.



### **From All-age Elementary to Secondary Schools**

In November 1901, the Urban Districts of Pokesdown and Winton and the Parish of Southbourne became part of Bournemouth. The Bournemouth Local Education Authority became responsible for their schools (four in Pokesdown, three in Winton and one in Southbourne) from 1st July 1903. There were 21 schools with 7752 children, 2502 in the six Council Schools and 5097 in the 15 Non-provided Church or Trust Schools. It also became responsible for the three science, art and technical schools (which were under voluntary management), the evening schools and a centre for training pupil teachers. Joint responsibility for Bournemouth School (which had opened in 1901) rested with the Borough and Hampshire County Council.



| SCHOOLS IN BOURNEMOUTH COUNTY BOROUGH | OPENED | ACCOMMODATION                        | NUMBER ON ROLL    | CLOSED |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Lansdowne British                     | 1875   | Mixed 325<br>Infants 75              | 216<br>75         | 1935   |
| Westbourne British                    | 1879   | All Age 125                          | 136               |        |
| Westbourne St. Ambrose                | 1881   | All Age 111                          | 122               | 1931   |
| St. Michael's                         | 1878   | Boys 168<br>Girls 133<br>Infants 127 | 165<br>151<br>120 |        |
| St. Walburga's                        | 1877   | All Age 186                          | 107               |        |
| St. Peter's                           | 1850   | Boys 238<br>Girls 185<br>Infants 112 | 209<br>152<br>74  | 1935   |
| St. Paul's                            | 1869   | Boys 233<br>Girls 164<br>Infants 112 | 227<br>133<br>118 |        |
| Malmesbury Park Free Church           | 1901   | Mixed 240<br>Infants 120             | 285<br>153        |        |
| St. Andrew's                          | 1878   | Girls 189<br>Infants 344             | 227<br>327        | 1937   |
| Springbourne                          | 1872   | Infants 250                          | 313               | 1915   |
| St. Clement's                         | 1880   | Boys 207<br>Girls 199<br>Infants 225 | 221<br>145<br>145 | 1939   |
| Boscombe St. John's                   | 1893   | Boys 193<br>Girls 153<br>Infants 150 | 178<br>165<br>160 |        |
| Boscombe British                      | 1879   | Mixed 312<br>Infants 238             | 366<br>277        | 1966   |

| SCHOOLS IN WINTON URBAN DISTRICT | OPENED | ACCOMMODATION                        | NUMBER ON ROLL    |      |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Winton British                   |        | Mixed 264<br>Infants 190             | 303<br>209        |      |
| Moordown St. John's              | 1877   | Boys 298<br>Girls 215<br>Infants 135 | 320<br>258<br>138 |      |
| Winton St. Luke's                | 1884   | Infants 225                          | 289               | 1937 |

| SCHOOL IN SOUTHBOURNE PARISH | OPENED | ACCOMMODATION | NUMBER ON ROLL |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Southbourne St. Catherine's  |        | All Age 100   | 78             |

| SCHOOLS IN POKESDOWN URBAN DISTRICT | OPENED | ACCOMMODATION            | NUMBER ON ROLL | CLOSE D |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Pokesdown British                   | 1899   | Mixed 216<br>Infants 146 | 244<br>180     |         |
| Pokesdown Freemantle National       | 1889   | Infants 117              | 77             | 1922    |
| Boscombe Holy Cross                 | 1887   | All Age 240              | 173            |         |
| Pokesdown St. James                 | 1860   | Mixed 198<br>Infants 172 | 217<br>131     |         |

Under the Education Act 1902, Church Schools were described as Non-provided schools. The Church owning the school remained responsible for the building of the school and the maintenance of the outside. The LEA met the day-to-day running expenses. However, the Borough Engineer and the Chief Sanitary Inspector had to report on their condition before the LEA accepted responsibility for the upkeep of the inside of the buildings. At St. Walburga's, for example, they reported defects to the stucco on the outer walls. The roof, needed repairs some of the interior walls were damp and a playground was unsurfaced. The School Managers ensured that by March 1905 that the repairs were complete, with new or remodelled lavatories. The playground had been drained and gravelled and incandescent gas lamps now lit it.

Some schools merged and new ones were built. For example, St. Andrew's Girls and Malmesbury Park Schools merged to become Alma Rd School. It opened in March 1908 with 698 children, and with 1033 in 1910, it was a very large school for the time outside London. In 1931, Bournemouth gained Kinson (adding Kinson, East Howe and Ensbury Park Council Schools and Talbot Village CE School) and the remaining area of Holdenhurst Parish. Holdenhurst Council School remained open during the war years



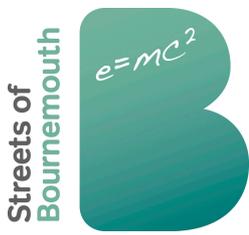
(partly to accommodate children evacuated from Southampton and Portsmouth). It closed in 1948.

The children's health was checked regularly. Medical inspections and records of children's' absences show how common infectious diseases such as measles, German measles, chicken pox, scarlet fever, influenza and mumps were. Schools sometimes closed., In June 1912, for example the new Winton and Moordown School shut because of scarlet fever. It was closed again for a week in March 1914 for chicken pox. The school nurse and doctor made regular visits: very important for identifying children with chronic conditions. Even in the 1950s, pupils were sometimes removed from schools if they were diagnosed as having tuberculosis, for example.

Many of the early schools eventually became all-age elementary schools. Changes in the school-leaving age put considerable pressures on space and finances, rising in 1893 to 11, 1899 to 12, 1918 to 14, and then in 1947 to 15. Bournemouth School for Boys was founded in 1901, and Bournemouth Girls' Grammar School in 1918. The 1907 Education Act allowed up to 25% of children from elementary schools to be selected for secondary education if they completed a test of efficiency, but most children in Bournemouth continued to be educated in the all-age elementary schools. Bournemouth took little notice of this possibility for an 'educational ladder' helping children to transfer from elementary schools to a different sort of school, even though the Hadow Report of 1926 had coined the generic name Primary School for schools educating children up to the age of 11.

The 1944 Education Act established grammar, secondary technical and secondary modern schools. Comprehensive schools could also be opened to combine both academic and technical education. Direct Grant schools were also set up. They were independent schools which offered 'free places' and so were funded from the Ministry of Education rather than the Local Education Authority. Primary School pupils took an examination - the '11 Plus' - which allocated places in the secondary schools on the basis of aptitude and ability. If you passed the examination you went to the grammar school. All other children went to Secondary Modern or Technical Schools. Bournemouth took a different approach: it set up a dual system of Grammar Schools and Secondary Bilateral Schools. The grammar schools selected 16% of eleven year olds each year.

The Bilateral Schools provided both for technical education and for pupils who could follow a more academic route towards the General Certificate of Education (GCE) Ordinary 'O' Level examination. This recognised that some pupils would develop later and so should have an opportunity to transfer to the



Sixth Form of the Grammar Schools for GCE Advanced 'A' Levels. Several Bilateral Schools were established well before the 1944 Act. Winton Boys School, now Winton Arts and Media College, was founded in 1877. East Howe Mixed Senior School (now Kings High) traces its origins to 1937, whilst Porchester Boys was established in 1940. After the war, as the population grew a number of schools were opened, Avonbourne Girls School in 1948, Summerbee Mixed (Now Bishop of Winchester) in 1953 and Glenmoor Girls in 1957. The Catholic Schools remained all-age elementary until 1962 when St. Thomas More opened in Iford.

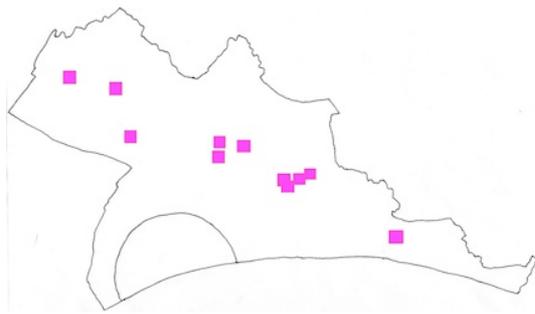
Unusually, the Catholic private secondary schools developed and amalgamated to become part of the state system. In 1969, the nuns at the Marydale Convent School in Highcliffe were asked by the Bishop of Portsmouth to merge with and take over the Boscombe Convent. At the same time, the first girls, three of them, transferred from Boscombe Convent to St. Peter's School, to study science courses at A Level. Change was under way, but Boscombe Convent School, as it was now called, continued to thrive and expand.

National discussions about comprehensive reorganisation encouraged the Catholic diocesan authorities to suggest in 1977 that the provision of Catholic schools in Bournemouth would be considerably strengthened, particularly in regard to Catholic Sixth Form education, if the Convent and St. Peter's School were to merge as soon as possible, with a view to the joint schools becoming a Voluntary Aided Comprehensive School. The merger began in September 1977, when the Lower Sixth Form teaching was based entirely at St. Peter's, and was completed by September 1980, when the new St. Peter's Comprehensive School was formed from the existing St. Peter's School, St. Thomas More's Secondary Bilateral School and Boscombe Convent School. The main Convent buildings, which are Listed Grade II, were sold and became the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic. The Convent Junior Department was rescued as a Charitable Trust to become St. Thomas Garnet's Independent School.

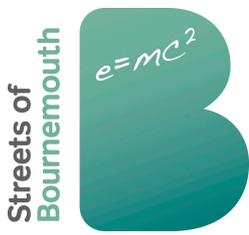
**Bournemouth loses its schools and gets them back**

In 1974 county re-organisation meant that Bournemouth like other County Boroughs lost responsibility for its schools to the County of Dorset, an area which apart from Kinson had never had any responsibility for Bournemouth. By 2009, there were 27 Junior/primary/infant schools, twelve of which were Church schools.

In 1997, Bournemouth became a Unitary Authority and regained responsibility for its schools. There were nine Secondary Schools (three girls only, three boys only and three mixed), two Special Schools and six Independent Schools. The present-day pattern of schools owes a great deal to the many benefactors (often unnamed) who provided funds to rent or build the mainly church schools in the Victorian era. Private landowners, such as the Meyrick and Malmesbury Estates and the Clapcott and Cooper-Dean families, provided much of the land on which schools were built.



Bournemouth's Secondary Schools in  
2010



## Institutes to University

At the same time as schools were being reorganised in the late Victorian decades, it was recognised that technical training was vital for the growth of the economy generally and in Bournemouth as a rapidly growing town. A School of Science and Art opened at 2 St. Peter's Road in 1885. Subsequently in 1889, the Bournemouth West School of Science and Art opened on Poole Hill. By 1892, it had 254 pupils and was recognised in 1893 as a School of Art and Science by the Government Department for Further Education. The Bournemouth East School of Science and Art, known as the Drummond Road Art School, was originally founded as The People's Institute and run along the lines of a Mechanics' Institute until it became a School of Art in 1891. Pokesdown Art and Technical School started in 1897. Bournemouth and District Pupil Teachers' Centre was approved in 1904 but closed in 1909 as it was thought more appropriate that boys should be trained at Bournemouth School.

By the late 19th Century Bournemouth was supporting university education mainly via University Extension Lectures for which there was a specific committee and separate funding - £223 (just under 10% of the whole Higher Education budget). HE then meant education beyond the school leaving age of 12 years. A small number of school leavers went on to the HE Schools. Courses were mainly in engineering, art, and a wide range of trades, supported by science and technical classes. Oxford University Extension Lectures which began in 1888 were attended by more than 11, 000 people up to 1914 when Oxford University *'passed a decree to confer the privilege of affiliation on the University Extension Centre in Bournemouth'*. In 1908, correspondence with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons requested recognition for the Poole Hill School (then the Science College) *'as an Institution for the instruction of medical and dental students in Chemistry and Physics.'*

In 1903, the Education Committee inherited the three Science, Art and Technical Schools previously grant-aided by the Technical Instruction Committee, and opened a School of Commerce at Avenue Chambers, in Avenue Road, in rooms rented from the Council's Tramways Committee. There was a very strong view that all this work should be amalgamated. Two properties in Gervis Road (Ascham House and Woodcote) were offered by Mr. J.J. Norton JP for a Central School of Science, Art and Technology. However, local residents' opposition prevented the properties and sites being used as proposed. Five years later, the Authority purchased two properties, Peachley and Strathearn, at the corner of Meyrick Road and Christchurch Road for £4000 and £4100 respectively. By January 1910, Sir George Meyrick

had approved the plans and the Local Government Board had approved a loan of £22,955 repayable in 30 years. Building started on 4th April 1910 and the President of the Board of Education opened the new Bournemouth Municipal College formally on 29th May 1913. The four separate institutes were closed and courses took place in two new buildings, the larger for Art, Science, Commerce and Domestic Science and the smaller for Technology. A new central library was added and a clock tower built (at an extra cost of about £1,200) since the Education Committee felt that such an important building should be an architectural credit to the town.

There were different rates of payment for the teachers of different subjects. The general hourly pay was 2 shillings and sixpence, according to the Education Committee Minutes for October 1909. The highest hourly rate, 6 shillings, was for courses in Power and Heat Engines (Advanced), Geometry and Machine Construction (Adv.) and Science. The next highest hourly rate (5 shillings) was paid for two subjects: Builders' Quantities and Commercial Geography. Teachers of German were paid 4 shillings, but for teaching French only 3 shillings was paid. The expectation that students in commercial subjects in particular learnt about Commercial Geography continued into the 1960s when the Institute of Bankers and OND courses in Secretarial skills both included courses in the subject.

In 1929, the Education Committee approved the establishment of a day commercial course at the college. By 1939, the Municipal College of Technology and Commerce was providing full-time courses for a range of 'Inter' subjects with London University External BSc General, Special and Engineering degree courses. In 1940, it began courses to train men and women for the war effort, the first providing workshop instruction for making munitions, quickly followed during 1941-2 by full-time courses for radio mechanics, with special reference to radar. In 1942, the College began training engineering cadets, who were required to have a good educational background, and had to complete an intensive course to allow them to continue to engineering degrees.

In 1958, a catering unit was built in the former playground of Bournemouth School for Girls and in 1962 the Department of Commerce and Languages moved to the former Prince's Hotel in Knyveton Road. The Department offered London University External degrees: BSc (Econ) with specialisms in Geography, Economics, and Politics and from 1963 BA General (3 subjects from English, History, Geography, Law, French and Economics). In 1973, the London degrees were replaced by two courses: BA (Hons) Combined Studies and BSc Catering validated by the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA). Bournemouth had earlier set up a committee to foster its case for a university when a group of new ones

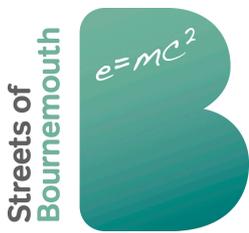
was proposed nationally in the 1960s. The bid was unsuccessful and when the Polytechnics were also established, Bournemouth narrowly missed being in the first thirty.

Nevertheless, the Borough recognised the need for new premises and on 31st October 1973 the foundation stone for the Bournemouth College of Technology's new buildings was laid at Talbot Campus in Poole! Construction of new buildings on what was the largest farm in Talbot Village was completed by September 1976.



*Poole House, the first building of the future university, on the Talbot Campus at Wallisdown*

Following County reorganisation in 1974, the College merged with Weymouth College of Education to become the Dorset Institute of Higher Education. Higher National Diploma and Certificate (HND/C) and Science degree courses remained at the Lansdowne. When Weymouth College closed, degree courses then validated by the University of Southampton and the nationally renowned HND in Practical Archaeology moved to Bournemouth and were integrated with the CNAA courses. The Further Education courses were transferred to a new Bournemouth and Poole College of FE in 1974 with premises at the Lansdowne and in Poole, and the Art College became The Arts Institute (now the Arts University College at Bournemouth).



The late 1980s saw a very intensive period of course development with many unique and innovative courses developed in conjunction with related industries. The Director of the Dorset Institute, and subsequently first Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Bernard McManus, had set the Institute's sights on becoming a polytechnic. The emphasis was on degrees which provided both rigorous intellectual development and vocational education, and included one of only two undergraduate degrees in Tourism Studies in the late 1980s. For courses to be approved by the CNAAB, staff had to provide strong evidence of scholarship and/or professional expertise in their field. Innovative and unique Masters programmes in such areas as European Tourism Management, jointly with the Université de Savoie in Chambéry, France, the Fachhochschule in Heilbronn, Germany and the Nationale Hogeschool voor Toerisme en Verkeer (NHTV) in Breda (NL), European Enterprise Management and Coastal Zone Management and strong research and consultancy in Archaeology and Computer Animation provided a firm foundation for the development of a strongly vocational higher education establishment.

As a result, in 1990, the Dorset Institute was re-designated Bournemouth Polytechnic and then became Bournemouth University with inauguration on 27th November 1992. The buildings were extended on the Talbot Campus site during the 1990s and a number of office premises as well as the former Bournemouth Fire Station were taken over by the University in Holdenhurst and Christchurch Roads. By 2010, the University had over 17,000 students and claimed a strong reputation for its wide range of high quality undergraduate and postgraduate courses geared to the professions and for its high levels of graduate employment.

Written by Vincent May

#### **Additional Reading**

Young, John A. *Bournemouth's Victorian Schools* 1992

Young, John A. *Education in Bournemouth 1903-1945* 1996

Young, John A. *Post-War Education in Bournemouth* 1997

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN BOURNEMOUTH 1887 -1930 Compiled by  
Jan Marsh**

| NAME OF SCHOOL                                 | ADDRESS   | BOY/<br>GIRL     | HEAD  | DATES   |
|--|---|------------------|---|---|
| ACADEMY OF ELOCUTION & MIME                    | ST . PETER'S ROAD   |                  | MISS KATHLEEN WELLS                                       | 1929  |
| MISSES ALEXANDER                               | 14 ST SWITHUNS ROAD   | G                | MISSES ALEXANDER  | 1915 -1930  |
| ALLAN BANK                                     | OWLS ROAD / BOSCOMBE MARINA (1903)                                  | G                | MISS E.M. COCKS   | 1894/5 - 1903                                       |
| ALTONA   | PARKWOOD ROAD   | G                | MRS. S. SOMERSET  | 1894/95   |
| ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN | FOUNTAINBLEAU, KNYVETON ROAD<br>MANOR ROAD                          | G                | MADAME KIRMSE   | 1894/95<br>1905                                     |
| ARNOLD COLLEGE                                 | ALUM CHINE ROAD   | B<br>B           | MR G. LANGTHORNE<br>W.H. ROWLAND                          | 1887 - 1894/95<br>1899 - 1907                       |
| ASCHAM HOUSE SCHOOL                            | GERVIS ROAD EAST (LOWER DIVISION)<br>MEYRICK ROAD (HIGHER DIVISION) | B<br>B           | REV. G. H. WEST<br>REV. FREDERICK PAGE<br>REV. G. H. WEST | 1887 - 1899<br>1901 - 1903<br>1887 -1894/95         |
| ASTON GRAYS                                    | 23 KNOLE ROAD   | G                | MRS. B. RAMSEY  | 1899  |
| AVINGTON                                       | 30 CRABTON CLOSE ROAD   |                  | EDWARD ADOLPHUS   | 1925 - 1930   |
| MISS M. BARKAS                                 | 21 ELDON ROAD, MOORDOWN   |                  | MISS M. BARKAS  | 1928 - 1930   |
| BAYVILLE                                       | POOLE ROAD  | B                | MR. B.B. HARDY  | 1887  |
| BELMONT  | 3 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, MOORDOWN                                       |                  | MRS. G. ATKINS  | 1926 - 1928   |
| BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES                    | 46 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD  |                  | A. LISTER LOBLEY  | 1905  |
| MISS ENID BISHOP                               | ST JOHN'S WOOD ROAD WEST<br>52 SOUTHCOLE ROAD                       |                  | MISS ENID BISHOP<br>MISS ENID BISHOP                      | 1894/95<br>1901 - 1911                              |
| MISSES MATILDA & KATE BLACKMAN                 | 159 RICHMOND PARK ROAD  | G                | MISSES MATILDA & KATE BLACKMAN                            | 1930  |
| MRS. L. & MISS BLAKE                           | STOURWOOD, 59 SOUTHBOURNE ROAD                                      | G                | MRS. L. & MISS BLAKE                                      | 1918/19 - 1920                                      |
| BLENHEIM HOUSE                                 | OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD   |                  | MRS. BULL   | 1887  |
| BORTHWICK HOUSE                                | SPA ROAD, BOSCOMBE  | B                | MR. SAVAGE  | 1887 - 1894/95                                      |
| BOSCOBEL HALL                                  | UPPER TERRACE ROAD  |                  | MRS. SCHOLEFIELD  | 1887  |
| BOSCOMBE HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS                  | ENGLEHOLME, SEA ROAD  | B                | REV. W.H. PERKINS   | 1894/95 - 1899                                      |
| BOSCOMBE SCHOOL OF MUSIC                       | THE GLEN, 14 FLORENCE ROAD  |                  | E. SLANEY   | 1926 - 1927   |
| MISS BOUND                                     | 159 RICHMOND PARK ROAD  | G                | MISS BOUND  | 1907 - 1913/14                                      |
| BOURNEMOUTH BUSINESS COLLEGE                   | 25B THE TRIANGLE  |                  | MISS G..M. SABERTON                                       | 1918/19 - 1920                                      |
| BOURNEMOUTH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL                  | NORWICH AVENUE<br>POOLE ROAD<br>COLLEGE ROAD<br>WENTWORTH           | G<br>G<br>G<br>G | MISS PERRETT<br>MISS M. DAVIE                             | 1887<br>1913/14 - 1922<br>1923 - 1928<br>1929 -1930 |

|   |  |            |  |                                    |
|---|--|------------|--|------------------------------------|
| BOURNEMOUTH CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC                                    | 10 DEAN PARK ROAD  |            | HAMILTON LAW                             | 1918/19 - 1930                     |
| BOURNEMOUTH GOLF SCHOOL   | EXETER ROAD  |            | CAPT. H.B. ROWLEY                        | 1923 - 1925                        |
| BOURNEMOUTH GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART                                  | 101 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD  |            | MR. C.M. CLARKE                          | 1887                               |
| BOURNEMOUTH PREPARATORY SCHOOL  |  |            | REV. JAMES H. WANKLYN                    | 1874/75                            |
| BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF COOKERY   | 134 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD  |            | MISS RICHMOND                            | 1901                               |
| BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND DANCING                           | 12 ALBERT ROAD / 12 CARYSFORT ROAD                                     |            | MISS LILIAN EDWARDS<br>MISS HAZEL FRY    | 1927 - 1928<br>1929 - 1930         |
| BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF MUSIC   | 136 & 138 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD<br>17 LORNE PARK ROAD                  |            | MRS. FARNELL-WATSON                      | 1913/14 - 1928<br>1929 - 1930      |
| BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING & COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION | 50 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD<br>FIRVALE CHAMBERS 128 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD |            | C.R. PEARCE                              | 1903 - 1918/19<br>1920 - 1928      |
| BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING & COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION | 82 WOLVERTON ROAD  |            | DICKS AND MORRIS                         | 1913/14                            |
| BOURNEMOUTH WIRELESS TRAINING COLLEGE                                 | 20 LANSDOWNE ROAD  |            | H. HAMER<br>D. REES<br>J.T. GRIFFITHS    | 1923 - 1925<br>1926 - 1927<br>1928 |
| MISS BOYKETT & MISS HARWOOD   | 24 CAMPBELL ROAD   |            | MISS BOYKETT<br>MISS HARWOOD             | 1928 - 1929<br>1928 - 1929         |
| BOYNE PREPARATORY SCHOOL  | 16 KNOLE ROAD  |            |  | 1925 - 1930                        |
| BRAMLEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS<br>[BOYS PREP SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN]       | 31 PINECLIFFE AVENUE, WEST SOUTHBOURNE                                 | G          | MISS BROOKE-ALDER &<br>MISS PUCKLE       | 1918/19 - 1920                     |
| BREYDON HOUSE   | 35 LANSDOWNE ROAD  | B / G      | MISS AUSTIN                              | 1905 - 1913/14                     |
| BREYDON VILLA   | LANSDOWNE ROAD   | B          | MR. T.E. THICKPENNY                      | 1887 - 1903                        |
| BROWN EAVES KINDERGARTEN  | 16 HOWARD ROAD   |            | MISSSES MORLEY                           | 1929 - 1930                        |
| MISSSES BURROUGHS   | 30 SOUTHCOTE ROAD  | B          | MISSSES BURROUGHS                        | 1915/16                            |
| BYM-ABER  | SEA ROAD   | G          | MISS GORDON                              | 1899 - 1901                        |
| CAMACHA   | ST. PETER'S ROAD   | G          | MISS BLINKHORN                           | 1903 - 1905                        |
| CARLOTTA SCHOOL OF COOKERY  | AVENUE CHAMBERS, 6 AVENUE ROAD   |            | MISSSES PRIOR                            | 1922 - 1929                        |
| CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL  | 39 KNYVETON ROAD   |            |  | 1920 - 1921                        |
| CAMPERDOWN  | LANSDOWNE ROAD<br>26 RUSHTON CRESCENT                                  | B/G<br>B/G | MISSSES CHANCELLOR<br>MISSSES CHANCELLOR | 1903<br>1905 - 1913/14             |

|                                    |   |        |  |   |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|--|---|
| CHANTRY COLLEGE                    | NEW PARK ROAD, STOURWOOD                      | B      | MR. P.R. HOUGH-LOVE  | 1911 - 1913/14  |
| CHEAM HOUSE                        | EXETER ROAD                                   |        | MISS WARREN  | 1926  |
| CHELTENHAM HOUSE                   | SPA ROAD, BOSCOMBE                            | B      | MR. A.F. ROPER   | 1887 - 1894/95  |
| CHIPPENDALE LODGE                  | KNYVETON ROAD                                 |        | MISS EAGLE CLARKE  | 1887  |
| CLAREMONT                          | SPRING ROAD                                   | B/G    | MISS CATH MACKAY   | 1899 - 1901   |
| MISSES CLARKE                      | 59 SOUTHBOURNE ROAD                           | G      |  | 1907  |
| CLEVEDON COLLEGE AND KINDERGARTEN] | WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD                          |        | MISSES ENGLEBUTT   | 1899 - 1901   |
| CLIFF HOUSE                        | CLIFTON ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE<br>1 BELLE VUE ROAD | B<br>B | HENRY REYNOLDS<br>HENRY REYNOLDS<br>MR. GIDNEY<br>MR HILL<br>MR . A. CHAPMAN | 1903 - 1905<br>1907 - 1921<br>1925- 1927<br>1928 - 1929<br>1930 |
| CLYDESDALE                         | 12 CARLTON ROAD                               | G      | MISS HENDERSON   | 1901 -1903  |
| COLLEGE HOUSE                      | SUFFOLK ROAD                                  | B      | MISS RAMSEY  | 1887  |
| COLLEGIATE SCHOOL                  | 6 BRANKSOME TERRACE,<br>COMMERCIAL ROAD       | B      | EDWARD R. WHITFIELD  | 1901 - 1913/14  |
| COLLETT HOUSE SCHOOL               | 13 DRUMMOND ROAD                              | B      | MR. R. MULLOCK<br>WILLIAM HARRISON<br>TOWLE                                  | 1887 - 1907<br>1911   |
| HERBERT CORNWELL                   | 7 ELMES ROAD, MOORDOWN                        |        | HERBERT CORNWELL   | 1921  |
| CORNWALL HOUSE                     | 31 HAWKWOOD ROAD                              | G      | MISSES PEARCE  | 1899 - 1907   |
| CRESWELLSHAW                       | 26 KEMP ROAD, WINTON                          |        | MRS. W. FLACK  | 1899 - 1915/16  |
| CROFTON                            | 198 CAPSTONE ROAD                             |        | MISSES C. & M.<br>NEIGHBOUR  | 1915/16 - 1928  |
| CROSBY HOUSE SCHOOL                | HEATHWOOD ROAD, WINTON                        | B/G    | MRS. W.M. WAYMOUTH   | 1928 - 1930   |
| D'ARCY HEY                         | HAWKWOOD ROAD                                 |        | MISS E. FOUNTAIN   | 1905 - 1907   |
| MISS M. DALE                       | 15 CHESTNUT AVENUE,<br>STOURWOOD              | G      | MISS M. DALE   | 1913/14 - 1920  |
| DEAN KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL           | MELCHESTER, 78 PAISLEY ROAD,<br>SOUTHBOURNE   |        | MRS. WINIFRED EVANS  | 1928 - 1930   |
| DENMARK HOUSE                      | 149 SOUTHCOTE ROAD                            |        | MRS. BARTER  | 1903 - 1905   |
| MISS ELLEN DICKS                   | 5 WOLVERTON ROAD                              | G      | MISS ELLEN DICKS   | 1901 - 1907   |
| MISSES DODD AND FAIRBROTHER        | 50 KNYVETON ROAD<br>16 KNOLE ROAD             |        | MISSES DODD AND<br>FAIRBROTHER   | 1921  |
| MRS. DRAKEFORD                     | 14 HAWKWOOD ROAD<br>18 OWLS ROAD              | G      | MRS. DRAKEFORD   | 1913/14 -<br>1915/16<br>1918/19 - 1920                          |
| DUNKELD                            | MEYRICK PARK CRESCENT                         |        | MRS DOUGLAS STEWART  | 1905 - 1915/16  |
| DUNDONALD                          | CHRISTCHURCH ROAD                             | G      | MRS FOX & MRS<br>WILLIAMS  | 1887 - 1894/95  |
| EAST BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF ART     | DRUMMOND ROAD                                 |        | W.J.CLARK  | 1894/95   |
| EAST CLIFF SCHOOL                  | CARLTON ROAD                                  |        | J.H. TUCKWELL  | 1894/95   |
| EATON RISE (DEAF SCHOOL)           | 42 BRANKSOME WOOD ROAD                        | B/G    | MISSES HEWETT &<br>PIRRIE  | 1921  |
| ELSTERNWICK                        | ST. JOHN'S ROAD WEST                          |        | MRS REYNOLDS   | 1887  |
| ELTHAM                             | 1 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD                        |        | MRS HOLLEY   | 1918/19 - 1920  |
| ELTHAM SCHOOL                      | ALUMHURST ROAD                                |        | MISSES STEVENS   | 1921  |
| ESSEX HOUSE                        | ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD                          |        | MISS H.L. BROOKE   | 1887  |

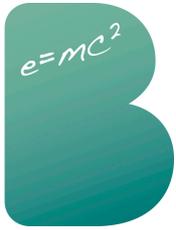
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|-----------------------------------|--|--------|---|---|
| FARINGDON HOUSE                   | POOLE ROAD                             | G      | MISS SLADE  | 1887 - 1899                               |
| FONTAINBLEAU                      | 18 MANOR ROAD                          |        | MISS C. M. ROWLANDS                                   | 1907 - 1928                               |
| MRS. FOOT                         | WATERLOO ROAD                          |        | MRS. FOOT   | 1894/95                                   |
| FORDINGTON                        | 60 DRUMMOND ROAD                       |        | MISSES SYDENHAM                                       | 1887 - 1911                               |
| FORTUNA                           | 173 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD                  | G      | MISSES DICKS & WILLIAMS                               | 1894/95 - 1899                            |
| MISS NELLIE FOSKETT               | 206 WIMBORNE ROAD                      |        | MISS NELLIE FOSKETT                                   | 1915/16 - 1928                            |
| FROEBELHEIM                       | 47 LOWTHER ROAD                        |        | MISS McBEAN   | 1911 - 1920                               |
| MRS. NOCTON GAMBLES               | WOODSIDE ROAD, POKESDOWN               |        | MRS. NOCTON GAMBLES                                   | 1901                                      |
| GIRTON                            | 45 & 47 SEA ROAD                       |        | MISS RAYNER   | 1913/14 - 1915/16                         |
| GLEN OSMUND                       | 6 PRINCE OF WALES ROAD                 | B      | BERNARD HOLDSWORTH                                    | 1926 - 1928                               |
| MRS. GORE                         | 383 HOLDENHURST ROAD                   |        | MRS. GORE   | 1925 - 1928                               |
| GORSE CLIFF                       | SPA ROAD, BOSCOMBE                     | G<br>B | MRS. JAMES MacDONNELL<br>VERNON PEEK<br>BERTRAND PEEK | 1887<br>1913/14 - 1922<br>1923 - 1926     |
| GRASMERE                          | ALUM CHINE ROAD                        | G      | MRS. BRIGGS   | 1887                                      |
| GRASSENDALE                       | 71 ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE   | G      | MISS LUMBY  | 1903 - 1928                               |
| GRONVILLE                         | 131 RICHMOND PARK ROAD                 | G      | MISS PRICE  | 1907                                      |
| CROVELEY COLLEGE FOR LADIES       | CHRISTCHURCH ROAD<br>ARGYLL ROAD       | G      | MISS BROWN<br>MISS GASKINS                            | 1894/95<br>1901-1915/16<br>1905 - 1915/16 |
| GROVELEY DENE                     | 64 ALUMHURST ROAD                      |        | MISSES MOLD   | 1927                                      |
| GROVELEY MANOR SCHOOL             | 5 BEECHWOOD AVENUE                     |        | MISS GASKINS  | 1927 - 1928                               |
| HAILEY SCHOOL                     | 31 POOLE ROAD                          |        | E.D. HAKE<br>JOHN LAMB                                | 1894/95 - 1918/19<br>1920 - 1927          |
| MISS HARRISON                     | 19 BELLE VUE ROAD<br>23 BELLE VUE ROAD | G<br>G | MISS HARRISON<br>MISS HARRISON                        | 1913/14<br>1915/16                        |
| REGINALD HARVEY                   | 50 ALUM CHINE ROAD                     | B      | REGINALD HARVEY                                       | 1911                                      |
| HATFIELD HOUSE                    | POOLE ROAD                             | G      | MRS. BRIGGS   | 1894/95                                   |
| HAZLEMERE                         | 56 ALUMHURST ROAD                      | B/G    | MISS M.E. PROCTOR                                     | 1915/16                                   |
| HEATHMOOR                         | LITLEDOWN ROAD                         |        | MRS. BRION  | 1887                                      |
| HELMINGHAM                        | KNYVETON ROAD                          | G      | MISS LESLIE   | 1887 - 1894/95                            |
| HELSINGTON                        | 2 KNOLE ROAD                           | G      | MRS. BURT & MISS E.M. RUST                            | 1887 - 1905                               |
| HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS             | ELLERSLIE, HINTON ROAD                 | G      | MISS JAMES  | 1899 - 1901                               |
| HIGH TREES                        | 59 SOUTHBOURNE ROAD,<br>STOURWOOD      | G      | JAMES MAITLAND  | 1913/14                                   |
| MRS. HOLDSWORTH FISHER            | 383 HOLDENHURST ROAD                   |        | MRS. HOLDSWORTH-FISHER                                | 1918/19 - 1922                            |
| MRS. HOLDSWORTH-FISHER            | 86 RICHMOND WOOD ROAD                  |        | MRS. HOLDSWORTH-FISHER                                | 1925 - 1926                               |
| MISS HOLLOWAY                     | 3 THE ARCADE                           | G      | MISS HOLLOWAY   | 1874/75                                   |
| HOLMBY                            | LANSDOWNE ROAD                         | G      | MISS LAMBERT  | 1887                                      |
| HOMELANDS SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN | 61 PARKWOOD ROAD                       |        | MRS. J. NEWBERRY McRAE                                | 1911                                      |
| HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS             | HAWKWOOD ROAD                          | G      | MISSES S.E. & E. PEARCE                               | 1894/95                                   |

|                                 |  |     |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|-----|--|---|
| MISS HUNT                       | 334 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD                                      | G   | MISS HUNT  | 1913/14 - 1922  |
| INGLEWOOD COLLEGE               | HAWKWOOD ROAD  | G   | MRS. M. HATFIELD   | 1894/95   |
| ISELDEN                         | 15 DARRACOTT ROAD<br>34 CASTLEMALN AVENUE                  |     | MISS E.M. &K.P PIERSON   | 1899 - 1911<br>1915/16 - 1928                                       |
| JUNIOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL       | 24 CAMPBELL ROAD   |     | MISS H. NEILSON AND<br>MRS.<br>TURNER BROWN<br>MISSES BOYKETT<br>&HARWOOD  | 1921-1926<br>1927 - 1928  |
| KESWICK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS        | 78 FITZHARRIS AVENUE, WINTON                               | G   | MISSES BEDFORD   | 1927 - 1928   |
| KILDA                           | 9 STOURWOOD AVENUE,<br>SOUTHBOURNE                         |     | MISS M.E. JOSCELYNE  | 1927 - 1928   |
| MRS. KING                       | 2 BRANKSOME TERRACE, POOLE ROAD                            |     | MRS. KING  | 1894/85   |
| KINGS CLIFFE                    | 4 BURTLEY ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE                                | G   | MISS L. WOTTON   | 1921 - 1928   |
| KNOLE HALL                      | 50 KNYVETON ROAD<br><br>16 KNOLE ROAD                      | G   | MISS E. DRAYTON<br>MISSES RIDD AND DODD<br>MISS FAIRBROTHER<br>MISS TAYLOR | 1894/95<br>1899 - 1925<br>1925 - 1926<br>1927 - 1930<br>1911 - 1926 |
| KNOLE LODGE                     | 39 KNYVETON ROAD   | G   | MISS BRADEN  | 1907 - 1913/14  |
| KNYVETON COURT                  | KNYVETON ROAD  | B   | MISS VERNON  | 1903 - 1907   |
| KURNELLA                        | POOLE ROAD<br>TREGONWELL ROAD                              | B   | B.B. HARDY<br>MR. EDWARD R.<br>WHITFIELD                                   | 1894/95<br>1899 - 1903  |
| LAURELS                         | 9 COWPER ROAD, MOORDOWN                                    | B/G | MISS GREENWOOD   | 1925 - 1928   |
| LINWOOD HALL AND REDLANDS       | LINWOOD ROAD, WINTON                                       | B/G | SAMUEL G. LONG   | 1913/14   |
| MABLETHORPE LODGE               | OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD                                      | B   | MR. E. TUCKWELL  | 1887  |
| MADEIRA ROAD SCHOOL             | MADEIRA ROAD   | B/G | WILLIAM WOODHOUSE  | 1915/16 - 1929  |
| MISS MAY MARSLAND               | 78 SOUTHBOURNE GROVE,<br>STOURWOOD<br>383 HOLDENHURST ROAD |     | MISS MAY MARSLAND  | 1918/19<br>1923 - 1927  |
| MISS MAURICE                    | 3 ALMA ROAD  |     | MISS MAURICE   | 1913/14 - 1920  |
| MILBOURNE                       | OSBORNE ROAD, WINTON                                       |     | MISSES WALLIS & GRAY   | 1899  |
| MILTON BOARDING AND DAY COLLEGE | 2 GORDON ROAD  |     | MISS MILTON  | 1927 - 1928   |
| MILTON HOUSE                    | RICHMOND PARK ROAD<br>29 ST LEONARDS ROAD                  | B/G | CHARLES JOHN<br>PARMITER   | 1903<br>1905 - 1928   |
| MOIRA COLLEGE                   | BODORGAN ROAD  | G   | MISS CONNAH & MISS<br>INGHAM   | 1887  |
| MOORLANDS                       | MIDDLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE                                    | B   | MRS. W.H. HOLLIS   | 1887 - 1901   |
| MOORLANDS                       | 89 LANSDOWNE ROAD  | G   | MISS GOODING   | 1923 - 1928   |
| MOUNT PLEASANT                  | DALMENY ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE                                  | B   | G.E. HOLME   | 1911 - 1928   |
| NETHERHALL                      | 27 POOLE ROAD  | G   | MISSES STEVENS   | 1923 - 1928   |
| NETHERLEIGH                     | DERBY ROAD   |     | MR PAUL H. PRICE   | 1887  |
| NEWBERY                         | 14 GRAND AVENUE  | G   | MRS MCRAE  | 1913/14 - 1928  |
| NEWTON LODGE                    | SEA ROAD, BOSCOMBE   | B   | REV. JOHN ELLIS  | 1887  |
| NORMANHURST                     | 2 FOXHOLES ROAD  | G   | MISS HORSWELL  | 1911  |

|                                  |   |        |   |  |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|---|--|
| NORMANHURST                      | POOLE ROAD  | G      | MISS EVERARD  | 1894/95  |
| PNEU SCHOOL                      | GROVELEY DENE, 64 ALUMHURST ROAD  | B/G    | MISSES MOLD   | 1926 - 1928  |
| PARKDENE & POYNINGTON            | WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD  |        | A.G. ROE  | 1901 - 1903  |
| PASSY                            | HENGIST ROAD, BOSCOMBE  | B      | MR HOLBOURNE  | 1887   |
| MRS. HUBERT PEEK                 | 5 BOSCOMBE SPA ROAD   |        |   | 1927 - 1928  |
| J.J. DUDLEY PELL                 | KNYVETON ROAD   |        | J.J. DUDLEY PELL  | 1899 - 1901  |
| PEMBROKE LODGE                   | BELLE VUE ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE   |        | GERALD MEAKIN   | 1911 - 1928  |
| PENDENNIS                        | DERBY ROAD  |        | MISSES VERNON   | 1887   |
| WILLIAM HENRY PERKINS            | 39 PARKWOOD ROAD  | B      | W. H. PERKINS   | 1901 - 1903  |
| PINE TREE LODGE                  | 90 CHARMINSTER ROAD   |        | MISS L.C.V. SOUTHEY-FROST                                     | 1903 - 1905  |
| IVOR LEWIS POOLE                 | 1 BELLE VUE ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE   |        | IVOR LEWIS POOLE  | 1923   |
| PORTLAND HOUSE SCHOOL            | CARLTON ROAD  |        | PAUL H. PRICE   | 1894/95  |
| PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN | EATON RISE, 42 BRANKSOME WOOD ROAD  | B/G    | MISSES HEWETT & PIRRIE  | 1922 - 1928  |
| PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE SCHOOL    | 4 AVENUE CHAMBERS, AVENUE ROAD  |        | MISS E.A. HALL  | 1905 - 1911  |
| MISSES RADFORD                   | 19 FREDERICA ROAD   |        | MISSES RADFORD  | 1913/14 - 1928   |
| RICHMOND PARK HIGH SCHOOL        | 11 LINWOOD ROAD   | B/G    | W. & MRS. RUSSELL-EDMONDS                                     | 1915/16 - 1920   |
| MISS ROBERTSON                   | 18 QUEENS PARK WEST DRIVE   |        | MISS ROBERTSON<br>MISSES ROBERTSON & DRIVER                   | 1921 - 1922<br>1923 - 1928                                     |
| ROUEN SCHOOL                     | GLADSTONE ROAD, BOSCOMBE  | B/G    | MISSES DIBBEN   | 1887   |
| ROSSALL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL)       | AVENUE ROAD   |        | JOSEPH ATKINSON   | 1874/75 - 1899   |
| MISS C.A. ROWLAND                | 18 MANOR ROAD   | G      | MISS C.A. ROWLAND   | 1921   |
| MRS GLENCOURT RUNGE              | 32 POOLE ROAD   |        | MRS GLENCOURT RUNGE   | 1901 - 1905  |
| ST. ALOYSIUS                     | SURREY ROAD   | B/G    | MR. F.H.REMINGTON   | 1887   |
| ST. AUGUSTINE'S                  | SOUTH VIEW, FORTESCUE ROAD  | B      | J. JOHNSON  | 1899 - 1901  |
| ST. AUGUSTINE'S                  | WESTBY ROAD   |        | WILLIAM PEARCE  | 1894/95 - 1905   |
| ST. BERNARD'S                    | 159 RICHMOND PARK ROAD  | G      | MISSES M. & K. BLACKMAN                                       | 1915/16 - 1929   |
| ST. CECILIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS     | 8 FIRS GLEN ROAD, WINTON  | G      | MISSES WHITAKER   | 1923 - 1927  |
| ST. CHRISTOPHER'S                | 79 WIMBORNE ROAD, WINTON  |        | MISS WIDLAKE  | 1928   |
| ST. CUTHBERT'S                   | ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE<br>41 BELLE VUE ROAD<br>91 BELLE VUE ROAD | G<br>G | MISS A. WILLIAMSON<br>WILLIAMSON & ROBERTS<br><br>MISS FULLER | 1903 - 1905<br>1907 - 1913/14<br>1915/16 - 1928<br>1920 - 1928 |
| ST DOMINIC'S                     | ALBERT ROAD   | B/G    | MISS BENTLEY  | 1887   |
| ST. HILDA'S                      | 30 CROMWELL ROAD  | G      | MISS M. MARSLAND  | 1927 - 1928  |
| ST. KILDA                        | STOURWOOD AVENUE, WEST SOUTHBOURNE  | G      | MISS M.E. JOSCELYNE   | 1921 - 1926  |
| ST. MARGARET'S                   | POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE  | G      | MISS WILLIAMS   | 1887 - 1894/95   |
| ST. MARGARET'S                   | 6 GRAND AVENUE, STOURWOOD   |        | MISS WILLIAMS   | 1911   |
| ST. MARGARET'S                   | PINE TREE GLEN, WESTBOURNE  |        | BATEMAN & BEYCEHAUS<br>BATEMAN & SHAW                         | 1901 - 1907<br>1918/19 - 1928                                  |
| ST. MARGARET'S HALL              | WEST CLIFF GARDENS  | G      | MISSES EDMUNDS  | 1887   |

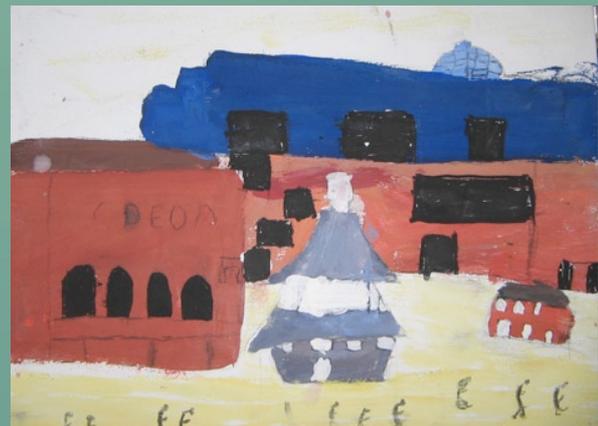
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|----------------------------------|--|--------|---|--|
|                                  |  |        | MISSES EDMUNDS & WINN   | 1911   |
| ST. MICHAEL'S                    | DRUMMOND ROAD  |        | MRS. L. BARTER  | 1899 - 1901  |
| ST. OSWALD'S                     | 45 & 47 SEA ROAD   |        | MISS PARKER   | 1918/19 - 1921                                       |
| ST. PETER'S CHOIR HOME           | 8 CROWTHER TERRACE, UPPER TERRACE ROAD<br>5 DALKEITH BUILDINGS<br>93 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD | B      |   | 1899 - 1903<br>1905 - 1913/14<br>1915/16 - 1923      |
| ST. WALBURGA'S                   | YELVERTON ROAD   | B/G    | NUNS OF THE CROSS<br>MISS E. RIDLEY<br>MISS C. BUTLER                         | 1887 - 1918/19<br>1920<br>1921 - 1928                |
| SAUGEEN                          | DERBY ROAD   | B      | REV. E. BRACKENBURY<br>JOHNSTON AND EVANS<br>EVANS<br>CPT. E. AVERY-TREGONING | 1887<br>1894/95 - 1905<br>1907 - 1920<br>1921 - 1928 |
| SCHOOL FOR BOYS                  | 6 BRANKSOME TERRACE  | B      | EDWARD WHITFIELD  | 1920 - 1926  |
| SERAMPORE                        | WESTBY ROAD  | G      | MRS. ROBINSON   | 1894/95 - 1901                                       |
| JOSEPH SKELLON                   | 91 SOUTHBOURNE ROAD, STOURWOOD   |        | JOSEPH SKELLON  | 1915/16  |
| SHAFTESBURY LODGE                | 20 POOLE ROAD  | B      | E.C. DUCHESNE<br>J. SMALLPAGE<br>R.H.HARVEY                                   | 1894/95<br>1899 - 1901<br>1903 - 1907                |
| SHANKLIN                         | 154 HANKINSON ROAD, WINTON   | B/G    | MISS TURNER   | 1913/14 - 1928                                       |
| MISSES SHEFFIELD                 | 185 RICHMOND PARK ROAD   |        | MISSES SHEFFIELD  | 1911 - 1921  |
| see also The Grange              |  |        |   |  |
| MRS. EMMA SHEPPARD               | 70 GLADSTONE ROAD  | G      | MRS. EMMA SHEPPARD  | 1901 - 1907  |
| SHERBORNE COLLEGE                | 6 WALPOLE ROAD   |        | MRS. HOLDSWORTH-FISHER<br>& MISS MARSLAND                                     | 1913/14 -<br>1915/16                                 |
| SHERBORNE HOUSE                  | 76 SOUTHCOTE ROAD  | G      | MISS MORSE  | 1911   |
| SMEDMORE                         | PERCY ROAD, BOSCOMBE<br>CHRISTCHURCH ROAD  | G<br>G | MISS REEKS<br>MISS BLANCHE REEKS  | 1887<br>1901   |
| SOMERVILLE                       | 17 GRAND AVENUE  |        | MISS E.A. SMITH   | 1911 - 1913/14                                       |
| SOUTHBOURNE HOUSE                | 41 ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD  |        | MISS THOMSON<br>HARRY MILLNER   | 1918/19 - 1920<br>1921 - 1928                        |
| SOUTHBOURNE SCHOOL               | 30 BEAUFORT ROAD   | B/G    | MISS G. GREAVES   | 1925 - 1930  |
| STAGSDENE                        | WIMBORNE ROAD<br>RUSHTON CRESCENT  | G      | MISS ELDRIDGE   | 1899 - 1901<br>1903                                  |
| MISSES STEVENS                   | 48 PORTMAN ROAD  |        | MISSES STEVENS  | 1915/16 - 1921                                       |
| STOURWOOD SCHOOL                 | STOURWOOD, SOUTHBOURNE   |        | REV. L.G. ROBERTS   | 1903 - 1907  |
| STRANRAER SCHOOL                 | UPPER TERACE ROAD  | B      | MR. W. BEZANT LOWE  | 1887   |
| MRS. SWEETAPPLE                  | CLARENDON HOUSE,<br>CHRISTCHURCH ROAD  | G      | MRS. SWEETAPPLE   | 1874/75  |
| THOMAS TAYLOR                    | 4 SURBITON TERRACE, AVENUE ROAD  |        | THOMAS TAYLOR   | 1874/75  |
| THE ABIES                        | KINSON   |        | CHARLES VAUGHAN   | 1911 - 1921  |
| THE GABLES                       | PINE TREE GLEN   | B      | MISS FRESHWATER   | 1887   |
|                                  |  |        |   |  |
| THE GRANGE<br>see also Sheffield | 185 RICHMOND PARK RAOD   |        | MISSES SHEFFIELD  | 1922 - 1928  |

|  |   |   |  |   |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| THE OLD RIDE                                     | WESTERN ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK<br>MARTELLO ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK | B | REV. G.S. ROGERS<br>PHILLIPS AND WEBB                | 1887 – 1903<br>1907 – 1928<br>1907 – 1928 |
| THE PRIORY                                       | 18 ARGYLL ROAD  | B | EUSTACE JACKSON                                      | 1918/19 – 1925                            |
| THORNCLIFFE                                      | POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE  | G | MRS. R.L. DEW  | 1887                                      |
| TOWERFIELD                                       | 28 POOLE ROAD<br>24, 26 & 28 POOLE ROAD                       |   | MISS PARKER GREY                                     | 1903 – 1907<br>1911                       |
| TREVELLO<br>see also Milborne                    | 53 TALBOT ROAD, WINTON  |   | MISS WALLIS & MISS GRAY<br>MISS ANGEL                | 1901 - 1913/14<br>1918/19 – 1920          |
| JOSEPH H. CADROSS<br>TUCKWELL                    | ST PAUL'S ROAD  |   | J. H. CADROSS<br>TUCKWELL                            | 1899 – 1901                               |
| MISS WALKER                                      | 2 ROXBURY TERRACE, SALISBURY ROAD                             |   | MISS WALKER  | 1894/95                                   |
| REV. EDWARD WANKLYN                              | POOLE HILL  | B | REV. E. WANKLYN                                      | 1874/75                                   |
| WESTBOURNE ACADEMY                               | 36 POOLE ROAD   |   | RAYMOND F. BAUDWIN                                   | 1915/16                                   |
| WESTBOURNE HALL                                  | POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE  |   | MRS. HOLLIS<br>WYATT C. EDWARDS                      | 1901<br>1903                              |
| WESTBOURNE PREPARATORY SCHOOL                    | GLEN OSMUND, PRINCE OF WALES ROAD                             | B | B.E. HOLDSWORTH                                      | 1905 – 1926                               |
| WESTBOURNE SCHOOL FOR BOYS                       | WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD  | B | A.G. ROE   | 1899                                      |
| WESTBOURNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS<br>see ST MARGARET'S |   |   |  |   |
| WESTBOURNE VILLA                                 | ALUMHURST ROAD, WESTBOURNE                                    |   | MRS. JUDD  | 1887                                      |
| EDWARD R. WHITFIELD                              | 6 BRANKSOME TERRACE, POOLE HILL                               | B | EDWARD R. WHITFIELD                                  | 1915/16 – 1928                            |
| MISS WILLIAMS                                    | 207 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD   | G | MISS WILLIAMS  | 1901 – 1905                               |
| WOODHEATH  | KNYVETON ROAD   | B | MR. R. COULTHARD                                     | 1887                                      |
| MISS L. WOTTON<br>see also KINGS CLIFFE          | 4 BURTLEY ROAD, SOUTHBOURNE                                   | G | MISS L. WOTTON                                       | 1913/14 – 1920                            |
| MISS WYATT                                       | 1 WOOTTON MOUNT   | G | MISS WYATT   | 1899 – 1903                               |
| WYCHWOOD   | WELLINGTON ROAD<br>14 BRAIDLEY ROAD                           | B | MISS M.R. MADDOX<br>F.P. INSLEY<br>REV. YORKE BATLEY | 1899 – 1907<br>1922 – 1923<br>1925 – 1930 |



# Streets of Bournemouth Education

Learning  
Resources



## Streets of Bournemouth as a learning resource

Streets of Bournemouth's themes, images, timeline and maps lend themselves to learning activities for primary, secondary and adult learning purposes.

### Intention

Based upon the theme of "Then and Now", this section of the website provides ideas for teachers to use with primary school learners. It is intended as an introduction to the resources available on the site and elsewhere that may contribute to learning.

### The Resources

References are made to the following sources:

- The website at [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk)
- Bournemouth in a Box: a collection of physical resources distributed to all Bournemouth primary schools
- Streets Alive!: a free activity book distributed to all Key Stage 2 primary school children to celebrate the Bournemouth Bicentenary
- A suggested book list: attached
- Milestones in Bournemouth's History: attached
- Bournemouth People: attached
- Website Links: attached
- Work done by children from Hill View Primary School

### Content

The learning material has been created with Year 4 learners in mind and includes ideas for:

- History
- Geography
- English
- Art

### National Curriculum

At the time of launching the website, the National Curriculum (NC) was in the process of change. Although the previous Primary Curriculum was still in use, the new one had already been published.

The teaching suggestions are not prescriptive and can be adapted to suit different requirements.

### Streets Alive!

The Streets Alive! activity book can be located in the Bournemouth in a Box distributed to all schools. It is divided into sections that correspond with some of the major themes contained in the website:

- People
- Buildings
- Tourism
- Leisure
- Education
- War and defence
- Transport

### Acknowledgement

Special thanks to Hill View Primary School children, parents, teachers and Principal. In particular we would like to thank Cher Jones and Sean Watts for their invaluable input and their obvious dedication to teaching.

## THEN AND NOW

This unit is designed to encourage children to think about how some things in their town have changed over the last two hundred years and how others have remained the same.

The unit includes:

- A. Content to be explored
- B. Activities and resources
- C. Outcomes
- D. Key Skills

### **A. Content to be explored**

The unit starts with the familiar, by looking at the school and its location first, and then it moves on to examine the less familiar by exploring the town of Bournemouth.

#### **Where I live**

Children learn about their immediate area: where they live and go to school.

1. **Local data.** Collect information about the area.
2. **Mapping the area.** Use maps to understand the area.
3. **What's interesting?** Identify interesting places.
4. **What's new?** Find out about any new developments.
5. **Recording it all.** Conduct a local study.
6. **Old school.** Find out about the history of the school.

#### **My town**

After considering their local area, children explore Bournemouth, finding out what makes it special.

1. **What are you doing in Bournemouth?** Why people are in Bournemouth.
2. **Bournemouth, the seaside town.** What makes it a seaside town and how did that come about?
3. **Bournemouth's buildings.** How and why do places change?
4. **A building that hasn't changed.** Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum: a gift to the people of Bournemouth
5. **Who's who?** Bournemouth's founders: people who made Bournemouth what it is today.
6. **Milestones and timelines:** important events in the growth of Bournemouth and how to show them chronologically.
7. **Recording history.** Older residents remember different things about Bournemouth.

### **B. Activities and resources**

#### **WHERE I LIVE**

Children explore and learn about their immediate residential area:

1. **Local data. Collect information about the local area.**

#### ***Children's Activities:***

- Take photos of local buildings.
- Sketch their homes and the school.
- Search The Bournemouth Echo <http://www.bournemouthecho.co.uk> for local stories and images.
- Search the Streets of Bournemouth site by entering postcodes/street name. [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk).
- Use the images to create a collage for the classroom wall and choose a title.

## 2. Mapping the area. Use maps to understand the local area.

### **Children's Activities:**

- Locate local areas on a range of maps, including historical maps available on the Streets of Bournemouth website [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) and discuss the obvious changes.
- Draw the route from their homes to the school on a local Ordnance Survey map.
- Investigate how streets got their names and add the explanation to the map. (See list called Derivation of Current Bournemouth Street Names attached to the Theme called Bournemouth Buildings at [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) .)
- Describe to the class the route they take from home to school and mention any things of interest.
- Use maps of the local area to plan their own walking routes to collect more data about land use in the area. Children find it difficult to estimate the time it takes to walk a certain distance, so they may need to build on their Key stage 1 experience and say how long they have to walk to get to school and use this as a guide to estimate longer journeys.
- Look at a range of maps for different purposes e.g. maps to show the catchment of the school, walk-to-school maps, local ward and district maps, as well as larger OS maps.
- Use Google Earth [http://earth.google.co.uk/intl/en\\_uk/download-earth.html](http://earth.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/download-earth.html) and satellite pictures and images.
- Aerial photographs of the locality, the school and town can also be used to show changes in land use. See [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) under Map Comparison for 1947 and 1997 aerial photographs and search the database for 1930s aerial photos.

## 3. What's interesting? Identify interesting places in the area.

### **Children's Activities:**

- Discuss what makes an area interesting and find out about local places of interest: enter name of area into search field on [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk). Use the list of useful website links (including dedicated websites to areas such as Kinson, Boscombe etc) to be found on the site under About SoB.
- Search Google for references.
- Use library material, especially the Heritage Zone at Bournemouth Library.
- Create an overall picture of the area by adding information, using a colour-coded key to denote different categories of buildings, e.g. churches, to a large scale map on the classroom wall.

## 4. What's new? Find out about any new developments in the area.

### **Children's Activities:**

- Investigate new housing developments and shops in the area.
- Discuss why they are being built. Are any buildings being pulled down and if so, why?
- Discuss roadworks and what they indicate.
- After asking local residents for their opinions, write a report on how the demolition of a well-loved local building might affect the area. Use the Winter Gardens as an example. Use Streets Alive, pages 10-11.
- Bind the reports into a local newsletter and give it a title.

## 5. Recording it all. Conduct a local study.

### **Children's Activities:**

- Design questionnaires based on people's knowledge and use of the local area. Devise questions that will allow comparisons to be drawn between the local area and Bournemouth. ([Click here to see some examples of children's questionnaires](#))

- In class, collate the results and present their results using ICT, eg in databases, as simple graphs, as simple pie charts.
- Using information gathered under 1,2,3 and 4 of the 'Where I Live' section, put together a PowerPoint report suitable for an elderly audience, that gives an overview of the area. See an example of a child's report (link to children's [report examples](#)).
- Invite older residents to a presentation at the school and afterwards ask them how they remember the area.
- Listen to oral history accounts for the area on the Media Map Player on the home page of [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk). Use the 'Then and Now' DVD from Bournemouth in a Box, where you can select appropriate tracks where residents' memories of the town have been grouped according to theme. Discuss what the children might remember when they are older.

## 6. Old school. Find out about the history of the school.

### *Children's Activities*

- Explore any archival material owned by the school or available elsewhere.
- Ask parents and grandparents for any old photographs they may have of the school.
- Write a general description of the school and then choose their own favourite part of it, explaining why it is special. Illustrate with the sketches already made in Number 1 and add a map showing what it looked like on the street before the school was built.
- Find out about what schools were like in the past. See Streets Alive! pages 12 and 13.
- Write a Victorian style log-book to reflect a week's activity in their own school.

### **Where I live: exhibition**

- Invite other classes to view the completed work displayed on the walls.
- Provide post-it stickers and ask the visiting classes to write down the place they like most in their area. Place stickers on the wall for others to see and discuss.
- Invite the local newspaper/newsletter/school newsletter to visit the school and write an article based on the work and interviews with the children.

## MY TOWN

After considering their local area, children explore Bournemouth, finding out what makes it special.

### 1. What are you doing in Bournemouth? Why people are in Bournemouth.

#### *Children's Activities*

- Discuss the types of people who might be found in Bournemouth town centre, as opposed to those in the school's locality and whether it is more likely that the people in the town centre are not Bournemouth residents.
- Discuss reasons why people might be in Bournemouth: working, visiting, shopping etc.
- Plan a visit by bus to the town centre, in order to find out by questionnaire why people are there. Look at bus timetables to find out how to get to The Square: <http://www.bybus.co.uk> and plan a walking route around the town centre. Design a questionnaire ([Click here to see some examples of children's questionnaires](#)) and talk about how to use the gathered information. During the visit to The Square, make sketches of the buildings. See children's art work in the style of Lowry ([Link to examples of children's art work](#)).

## 2. Bournemouth, the seaside town. What makes it a seaside town and how did that come about?

### **Children's Activities**

- Why would visitors want to come to Bournemouth: consider the sea and Blue Flag beaches, attractions such as the Oceanarium and The Pier, holiday accommodation, weather.
- Find out how the town became a holiday resort through its reputation as a health resort. See Themes at [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) and select Tourism and the Town and also Health.
- Talk about the connection between transport links and the growth of the town. See Themes/Transport at [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk). On pages 16-17 in Streets Alive! read about the first railway links and answer the questions using the 1914 train timetable.
- Bournemouth is twinned with Lucerne and Netanya. Are they similar to Bournemouth? Look at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucerne> and <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netanya>. What about one of the most famous UK seaside towns: Blackpool? Go on a virtual tour at <http://www.blackpool.com> and compare with Bournemouth.
- Make contact with a school in one of these places and exchange information about each other's town.
- Make a tourist advert that would attract people to Bournemouth. What would be the main attractions?
- Sending postcards is part of the seaside tradition. Make up an electronic postcard, choosing one of the historic images available at My SoB on [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) and send to friends and family, or to children at a school in another town.

## 3. Bournemouth's buildings. How and why do places change?

### **Children's Activities**

- Use the resources from Bournemouth in a Box: the postcard pack and the laminated Day Collection Victorian photographs show Bournemouth as it was. Note the differences between now and then. Take children to The Square and let them spot what is still there from the photos they have already looked at. This will get them to start thinking about why places change. Take photos that can then be compared with the old images.
- Using Streets Alive!, pages 6-7, place the images of well-known buildings on the Bournemouth map.
- Walk up a local high street and look for evidence about what buildings were previously used for. Look above shop fronts. Were they once houses? Looking along the rooflines, do there appear to be some houses or buildings missing? Is the roofline pattern broken? Why might this be?
- Destruction caused by bombing in WW2 is still obvious. There are photos of bomb damage at [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) under the search term Hotel Metropole. Also under Themes, click on War and Defence for more information. Work out the secret code on pages 14-15 of Streets Alive!
- Identify buildings in Bournemouth by looking at the Treasure Trail and matching the section shots from ([Link to treasure trail photos](#)) to the complete images found at ([Link to photos of Bournemouth buildings](#)).
- Invite people to the school who remember a road from a long time ago and ask questions about what the street used to be like.
- Looking at old maps raises lots of questions about sizes of land given to older properties – why is this? Use comparative maps on [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) starting with the size of tithe map plots in Kinson, Christchurch and Holdenhurst (sizes in the measurements of the time are given on the tithe map apportionments appendix to be found in the Theme called History and Heritage).

- Look at architectural clues to Victorian, Edwardian and post war housing. What is happening to old houses in Bournemouth? Why are they being knocked down or being converted to flats? How can you tell that buildings have been converted to flats? What are the advantages/disadvantages of this? Churches and factories are being converted to flats. What does this tell us about our society?
- Discuss conservation issues regarding buildings, e.g. The Winter Gardens. What is worth saving? Is there a local issue that they could become involved in, such as 'save our common, play park' etc?
- Discuss the location of shops. How has Castle Point affected shopping in Bournemouth town centre and what does it do to small businesses? Search local newspapers for articles [www.bournemouthecho.co.uk](http://www.bournemouthecho.co.uk).
- Walk along local shopping streets, note the boarded up shop-fronts and discuss what businesses are disappearing from our local areas.
- What might the local area/town be like in 50 -100 years' time, based on the reasons for the change that has already happened? What will be the effects of increased traffic, the need for more housing and internet technology? Will there be a need for shops, offices and schools? Will we be able to shop, work and learn from our homes? What will be the effects of this on our 'communities'? What would the children want it to be like?
- Develop a home learning project based on each child producing a history of his/her own street. Include a creative piece called 'If buildings could speak', where their house tells a story about itself and the people who live there. See examples of children's poetry written about where they live. ([Link here to examples of children's poetry](#)). Discuss different ways of communicating information: video (show one of the stories from the 'Our Pier' video from Bournemouth in a Box), photographs, PowerPoint, text, drawings, speaking. Talk about different sources of information: historic and modern maps, local libraries, local history booklets, census, Bournemouth Borough Council's planning department, building plans, house deeds, local residents' eye-witness accounts.

#### 4. A building that hasn't changed: Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum.

##### **Children's Activities**

- Introduce the Russell-Cotes building through their website at <http://russell-cotes.bournemouth.gov.uk/Learning/default.asp>.
- Streets of Bournemouth has hundreds of images relating to Russell-Cotes and the Royal Bath Hotel. Search on [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk). Also, go to Themes and click on Bournemouth's Buildings for more information.
- Arrange a visit to the Russell-Cotes' house for an insight into Victorian architecture and way of life. Note that they have programmes specifically aimed at primary school children, including a guided tour of the house, a House Detective activity (sample on back page of Streets Alive!) and a family history box.
- Discuss how the way of life in Victorian times was different from ours. Write a story, illustrated with their own sketch, imagining that they are Victorian children living in the house.

#### 5. Who's who? Bournemouth's founders: people who made Bournemouth what it is today.

##### **Children's Activities**

- Children create a Who's Who of Bournemouth. See the attached 'People' list at the end of this document for a guide to many important Bournemouth people. Working in pairs and using the internet, libraries and Streets of Bournemouth (Themes: Bournemouth's People), find out about

the town's movers and shakers. The attached 'Website Links' list provides good investigation sources. The attached 'Bournemouth Booklist' is useful for any investigations into the growth of Bournemouth.

- Look at the poorer people who made contributions. On [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk) go to Themes and select Rich and Poor.
- Isaac Gulliver was a well-known smuggler. Search the Kinson tithe apportionments (appendix under History and Heritage Theme in [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk)) to see what land he owned and who owned land around him. Are any of them familiar names (e.g. the Bankes family)? Apart from the owner, what else does the apportionment describe? Maths can be incorporated by converting measurements from acres, roods and square perches into metres.
- Find out what censuses do. Look at the simplified 1901 census included in Streets Alive! pages 18-19. Answer the questions to learn more about the people. See <http://www.ukcensusonline.com> for original censuses.

6. **Milestones and timelines:** important events in the growth of Bournemouth and how to show them chronologically.

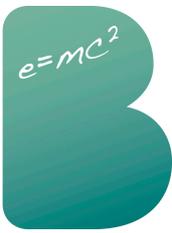
#### **Children's Activities**

- Make up a simple timeline based on the family's history and add photos. Start by looking at the simple timeline in Streets Alive! pages 4-5, to see how it has been drawn up and how pictures have been added to make it more interesting.
- See an example of a Bournemouth timeline on the home page of [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk).
- Make a timeline to go around the classroom wall showing the important events in Bournemouth's 200 year history. Look at the attached 'Milestones in Bournemouth's History' list at the end of this document and decide if you are going to include all of them. Collect images for as many as possible. Set up the blank timeline around the walls and add the items and illustrations in the correct time order.
- Look at page 3 of Streets Alive! to see what Bournemouth's coat of arms represents. Does the school have one? Make one for the family.

7. **Recording history.** Older residents remember different things about Bournemouth.

#### **Children's Activities**

- Listen to the 'Then and Now' DVD from Bournemouth in a Box. The reminiscences have been arranged in themes and the tracks can be selected individually. They are introduced by Harry the smuggler who is featured in the Streets Alive! booklet. The full transcripts of the original interviews are available at Bournemouth Library and further clips are accessible on the Media Map Player on the home page of [www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk](http://www.streets-of-bournemouth.org.uk)
- Record interviews with grandparents and elderly neighbours. Record own memories of Bournemouth and discuss how they differ.
- The Streets of Bournemouth has a webpage called My SoB, where the public is invited to upload their own items about Bournemouth. Input into this community archive builds on the current content, to create a living archive. Children's project work would be well suited to form part of the growing archive. They might find it fun to be part of an archival collection!



### **C. Learning outcomes**

The following learning outcomes are met through the ideas described in Section 2 Activities and Resources:

To be able to:

- ask geographical questions
- collect, record and analyse evidence
- describe how and why places are similar and different from other places
- communicate in ways appropriate to the task and audience
- use maps at a range of scales
- describe the land use of the local area
- identify how and why places change
- place events, people and changes into correct periods of time
- use a variety of ways to investigate different periods and people from the past
- identify how and why the local area has changed.

### **D. Key Skills**

The following key skills in history, geography, English and art are achievable through the 'Then and Now' learning unit.

The numbering corresponds with the National Curriculum Key Skills for Key Stage 2.

#### **History: Key stage 2.**

##### *Chronological understanding*

Pupils should be taught to:

- 1.a) place events, people and changes into correct periods of time.

##### *Knowledge and understanding of events, people and changes in the past*

- 2.c) identify and describe reasons for, and results of, historical events, situations, and changes in the periods studied.

##### *Historical interpretation*

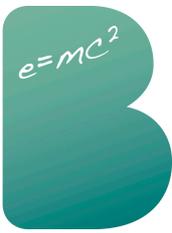
3. recognise that the past is represented and interpreted in different ways, and to give reasons for this.

##### *Historical enquiry*

- 4.a) how to find out about the events, people and changes studied from an appropriate range of sources of information including ICT-based sources (for example documents, printed sources, CD-ROMs, databases, pictures and photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to museums, galleries and sites).
- b) to ask and answer questions, and to select and record information relevant to the focus of the enquiry.

##### *Organisation and communication*

- 5.a) Pupils should be taught to recall, select and organise historical information.
- c) to communicate their knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways (for example, drawing, writing, using ICT).



## **Geography: Key Stage 2.**

Pupils should be taught:

### *Geographical enquiry and skills*

- 1.a) to ask geographical questions (for example, 'What is this landscape like?', 'What do I think about it?').
- b) to collect and record evidence (for example, by carrying out a survey of shop functions and showing them on a graph).
  
- 2.a) to use appropriate geographical vocabulary (for example, temperature, transport, industry).
- e) to draw plans and maps at a range of scales (for example, a sketch map of a locality).
- f) to use ICT to help in geographical investigations.

### *Knowledge and understanding of places*

- 3.a) to identify and describe what places are like (for example, in terms of weather, jobs).
- c) to describe where places are.
- e) to identify how and why places change (for example, through the closure of shops or building of new houses, through conservation projects) and how they may change in the future (for example, through an increase in traffic or an influx of tourists).
- f) to describe and explain how and why places are similar to and different from other places in the same country and elsewhere in the world (for example, comparing a village with a part of a city in the same country).

### *Breadth of study*

- a) to study at a range of scales - local, regional and national.
- b) c) to carry out fieldwork investigations outside the classroom.

## **English: Key Stage 2 Writing.**

Pupils should be taught:

### *Composition*

- 1.a) to choose form and content to suit a particular purpose.
- c) to use language and style that are appropriate to the reader.
- d) to use and adapt the features of a form of writing, drawing on their reading.
- e) to use features of layout, presentation and organisation effectively.

### *Planning and drafting*

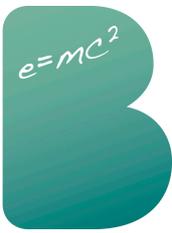
- 2.a) to plan, note and develop initial ideas.

### *Handwriting and presentation*

- 5.b) to use different forms of handwriting for different purposes (for example, print for labelling maps or diagrams, a clear, neat hand for finished presented work, a faster script for notes).

### *Language structure*

- 7.c) the grammar of complex sentences, including clauses, phrases and connectives.
- d) the purposes and organisational features of paragraphs, and how ideas can be linked.



*Breadth of study*

- 9.a) to imagine and explore feelings and ideas, focusing on creative uses of language and how to interest the reader.
- b) to inform and explain, focusing on the subject matter and how to convey it in sufficient detail for the reader.
- d) to review and comment on what has been read, seen or heard, focusing on both the topic and the writer's view of it.

**Art: Key Stage 2.**

*Exploring and developing ideas*

Pupils should be taught to:

- 1.a) record from experience and imagination, to select and record from first-hand observation and to explore ideas for different purposes.
- b) question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas for use in their work
- c) collect visual and other information to help them develop their ideas, including using a sketchbook.

*Evaluating and developing work*

Pupils should be taught to:

- 3.a) review what they and others have done and say what they think and feel about it.
- b) identify what they might change in their current work or develop in their future work.

*Knowledge and understanding*

Pupils should be taught about:

- 4.a) visual and tactile elements, including line and tone, shape, form and space.
- b) materials and processes used in making art, craft and design.

*Breadth of study*

- 5.a) exploring a range of starting points for practical work.
- b) working on their own, and collaborating with others, on projects in two and three dimensions and on different scales.
- c) using a range of materials and processes.
- d) investigating different kinds of art, craft and design.

## PEOPLE

**Beale family** – John Elmes Beale came from Weymouth in 1871, to open a store. Beales department store is still in Bournemouth.

**The Reverend Alexander Morden Bennett** – first vicar of St Peters Church, in 1845. He was responsible for many of the early churches and schools in Bournemouth.

**William Clapcott Dean** – landowner and one of the first Bournemouth Improvement Commissioners.

**Cumberland Clark** – author and poet, killed during the Second World War.

**Merton and Annie Russell-Cotes** – owners of the Royal Bath Hotel (c. 1876). On their deaths their home, East Cliff Hall, was given to the town as the Russell-Cotes Museum, which opened in 1922. Sir Merton Russell-Cotes was Mayor of Bournemouth 1909.

**Christopher Crabbe Creeke** – Surveyor and first Inspector of Nuisances in Bournemouth. He also designed many buildings in Bournemouth, including the Talbot Village Almshouses, Hahnemann House, and Wimborne Road Cemetery Chapel.

**Robert and William Day** – father and son, the first photographers in Bournemouth. Their business existed from 1862 until the 1920s. A collection of their glass negatives was purchased by the library service and many of these images are on the Streets of Bournemouth website.

**Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff** – retired diplomat, who developed Boscombe and was the MP for Christchurch (including Bournemouth) in 1874.

**Meyrick family** (other names - Tapps / Gervis) were landowners. They sold the land to Lewis Tregonwell on which Exeter House was built. They owned much of the land on the East Cliff c. 1835 and were responsible for much of the early development of the town.

**Sir Dan Godfrey** – in 1893 he became the first conductor and musical director of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra (now the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra).

**Isaac Gulliver** – smuggler. He owned land in Kinson.

**Guglielmo Marconi** – In 1897 he transmitted experimental telegraphic signals from a house on the West Cliff – Madeira House (now Court Royal Convalescent Home).

**Henry Joy** – came to Bournemouth from Chalbury, near Wimborne and developed Bournemouth Arcade and other buildings in the town.

**Lewis Tregonwell** – “The Founder of Bournemouth”. Tregonwell purchased the land on which he built Exeter House in 1810, thus beginning the growth of Bournemouth.

**Mrs Bessie Bicknell** – first woman Mayor of Bournemouth 1960 and made an Honorary Freeman of Bournemouth in 1976. Mrs Bicknell was interested in education and the Bicknell Special School is named after her.

**The Reverend J D Jones** – Minister of Richmond Hill Congregational Church for 39 years, he was a world-renowned preacher and administrator. He became an Honorary Freeman of Bournemouth in 1930.

**Mrs Florence Laney** – first woman Councillor elected as a Liberal, to the Boscombe West ward in January 1919. She was returned unopposed in all the elections that she stood in. She was the first woman Alderman in Bournemouth. Her chief interests were child welfare, maternity services and mental health. She was also a pioneer for women in business locally (she took over her husband’s dyeing and cleaning business after his death) and a founder member in 1910 of the National Council of Women.

**Lillie Langtry** – mistress of Edward VII. She lived in the Red House, Derby Road, now the Langtry Manor Hotel.

**W Mate** – publisher of newspapers (including Bournemouth’s first newspaper – The Bournemouth Visitors’ Directory), street directories and guidebooks.

**Sir Hubert Parry** – composer of “Jerusalem”, was born in Bournemouth in 1848.

**Elisabeth Scott** – architect, was born in Bournemouth in 1898. In 1928 her design for the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford, was chosen from 72 entries in a two-stage international competition. This made her the most celebrated woman architect in Britain in the 20th century. Her architectural career continued after World War II, with work for Bournemouth Borough Architects’ Department, including the design of the Pier Theatre.

**Shelley Family** - Percy Florence Shelley lived in Boscombe at Shelley Manor. His parents were Percy Bysshe (poet) and Mary Shelley (author of Frankenstein). The Shelley tomb is in St Peter’s Churchyard.

**Robert Louis Stevenson** – author, who lived in Bournemouth 1884-1887. Whilst in Bournemouth he wrote ‘Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde’, ‘Kidnapped’ and ‘A Child’s Garden of Verses’. He lived in Skerryvore, Alum Chine Road – the site is now a memorial garden.

**Flora Thompson** – author of Lark Rise to Candleford. She lived at several addresses in Winton. She borrowed books from Winton Library when it opened in 1907.

**Percy Whitlock** – organist at St Stephen’s Church and at the Pavilion Theatre. He died in Bournemouth 1946.

## WEBSITE LINKS

### Repositories

AFC Bournemouth

<http://www.afcb.co.uk/page/Home/0.,10324.00.html>

Beales

<http://www.beales.co.uk/>

Bournemouth Aviation Museum

<http://www.aviation-museum.co.uk/>

Bournemouth Borough Council

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

Bournemouth Libraries

<http://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/libraries/>

Bournemouth Natural Science Society

<http://www.bnss.fslife.co.uk/>

Christchurch Priory Church

<http://www.christchurchpriory.org/>

Daily Echo, Bournemouth

<http://www.bournemouthecho.co.uk/>

Dorset County Council

<http://www.dorsetforyou.com/>

Dorset County Museum

<http://www.dorsetcountymuseum.org/>

Dorset History Centre

<http://www.dorsetforyou.com/index.jsp?articleid=386613>

Hampshire Record Office

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

Poole Museum

<http://boroughfpoole.com/go.php?structureID=categories&ref=C46447FD56CBE6>

Red House Museum, Hampshire County Council, Museum Services,

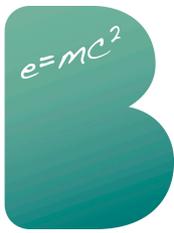
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/redhouse>

Royal Bournemouth Hospital

<http://www.rbch.nhs.uk/>

Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum

<http://russell-cotes.bournemouth.gov.uk/>



### Local links

Boscombe

<http://homepage.ntlworld.com/msboscombe/History/history.htm>

<http://mysite.wanadoo-members.co.uk>

[www.shelleymanor.com](http://www.shelleymanor.com)

Bournemouth

[www.dcda.org.uk](http://www.dcda.org.uk)

[www.swgfl.org.uk/seaside](http://www.swgfl.org.uk/seaside)

Hengistbury Head

[www.hengistbury-head.co.uk](http://www.hengistbury-head.co.uk)

[www.hengistburyhead.org](http://www.hengistburyhead.org)

[www.msbnews.co.uk/hht.html](http://www.msbnews.co.uk/hht.html)

[www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/hengist.htm](http://www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/hengist.htm)

Holdenhurst

[www.holdenhurstvillage.co.uk](http://www.holdenhurstvillage.co.uk)

Kinson

[www.communicate.co.uk/dorset/kinsondorset](http://www.communicate.co.uk/dorset/kinsondorset)

[www.bournemouth.gov.uk/visitors/parks\\_gardens\\_countryside/Pelhams\\_Park/history.asp](http://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/visitors/parks_gardens_countryside/Pelhams_Park/history.asp)

Muscliffe and Throop

[www.muscliffeandthroop.com/history.htm](http://www.muscliffeandthroop.com/history.htm)

Southbourne

[www.andyfoot.com](http://www.andyfoot.com)

Winton

[www.wintonforum.co.uk](http://www.wintonforum.co.uk)

[www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk)

Royal Blue Coaches

<http://classicbristolbuses.thornet.co.uk>

Pine Trees (Health)

[www.south-coast-central.co.uk](http://www.south-coast-central.co.uk)

## BOURNEMOUTH BOOKLIST

| Author                   | Title   | Date                 | Theme           |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|
| Peters, John             | Bournemouth Then and Now  | 1978<br>(repr. 1990) |                 |
| Legg, Rodney             | Bournemouth: Then meets Now   | 2009                 |                 |
| Bruce, G.                | A Fortune and a family: Bournemouth and the Cooper Deans                  | 1987                 | People          |
| Mate, C.H. and Riddle, C | Bournemouth 1810-1910: the history of a modern health and pleasure resort | 1910                 |                 |
| Dobell, Horace           | The medical aspects of Bournemouth and its surroundings                   | 1885                 | Health          |
| Smith, W. Watson         | The Book of Bournemouth   | 1934                 |                 |
| Granville, Augustus B.   | The Spas of England and principal sea-bathing places                      | 1841                 | Health          |
| Soane, John              | Fashionable Resort Regions: their evolution and transformation            | 1993                 | Buildings       |
| Edgington, Michael       | Bournemouth Citizen-Soldiers: The Volunteers                              | 1988                 | War and Defence |
| Edgington, Michael       | Bournemouth and the First World War                                       | 1985                 | War and Defence |
| Edgington, Michael       | Bournemouth and the Second World War                                      | 1994                 | War and Defence |
| Young, John A.           | Bournemouth's Victorian Schools   | 1992                 | Education       |
| Young, John A.           | Education in Bournemouth 1903-1945  | 1996                 | Education       |
| Young, John A.           | Post-War Education in Bournemouth   | 1997                 | Education       |
| Rawlings, Keith          | Just Bournemouth  | 2005                 |                 |
| Young, David S.          | The Story of Bournemouth  | 1957<br>(repr. 1970) |                 |
| Popham, David and Rita   | The book of Bournemouth   | 1985                 |                 |
| Perrin, Louise           | A Century of Bournemouth  | 2002                 |                 |
| Miller, Geoffrey         | The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra  | 1970                 | Leisure         |
| Lloyd, Stephen           | Sir Dan Godfrey: champion of British composers                            | 1995                 | Leisure         |
| Popham, Rita             | They came to Bournemouth  | 1981                 | People          |

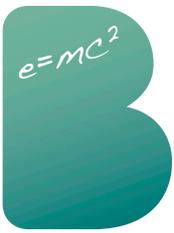
|                                     |   |      |                    |
|-------------------------------------|---|------|--------------------|
| Norman, Andrew                      | Bournemouth's founders and famous visitors                        | 2010 | People             |
| Edwards, Jackie                     | A Bed by the Sea: a history of Bournemouth's hotels               | 2010 | Tourism            |
| May, V. and Marsh, J. Editors       | Bournemouth 1810-2010: from Smugglers to Surfers                  | 2010 | All                |
| Bournemouth Natural Science Society | The Natural history of Bournemouth and the surrounding area       | 2009 | Introduction       |
| Edwards, Elizabeth                  | Famous folk of Bournemouth, Poole and the surrounding area        | 2006 | People             |
| Phipp, Mike                         | Bournemouth Airport: a history                                    | 2006 | Transport          |
| Bowler, David                       | Bournemouth's Trolleybuses  | 2001 | Transport          |
| Miller, Alan J.                     | Old Bournemouth: the history of the Bournemouth Tregonwell Estate | 1996 | Buildings          |
| Young, John A.                      | Main Line to Bournemouth  | 1991 | Transport          |
| Ransom, W.P.                        | Bournemouth's trams and trolleybuses                              | 1991 | Transport          |
| Popplewell, Lawrence                | Bournemouth's Railway History                                     | 1974 | Transport          |
| Young, John A.                      | Boscombe: the Victorian Heritage                                  | 1993 | Town's Communities |
| Young, John A.                      | Pokesdown past 1750-1900  | 1997 | Town's Communities |
| Young, John A.                      | Story of Southbourne  | 1989 | Town's Communities |
| Young, John A.                      | Southbourne and Tuckton yesterday                                 | 1990 | Town's Communities |
| Parsons, John F.                    | Companion Guide to North Bournemouth                              | 1981 | Town's Communities |
| Bevans, Edna                        | Kinson 1894-1931  | 1993 | Town's Communities |
| Lands, Sybil J.                     | Old Kinson  | 1972 | Town's Communities |
| Pitts, Joan M.                      | Through a Georgian Window: a record and history of Pelhams        | 1986 | Buildings          |
| Lands, Sybil J.                     | The Growth of Winton  | 1978 | Town's Communities |
| Young, John A.                      | Winton and Moordown: a detailed survey of the years 1894-1901     | 1986 | Town's Communities |
| Bray, Winifred                      | Westbourne: a personal view                                       | 1989 | Town's Communities |
| Leake, David                        | Springbourne  | 1990 | Town's Communities |
| West Howe History Group             | West Howe Proper  | 1982 | Town's Communities |
| West Howe History Group             | West Howe Too   | 1983 | Town's Communities |

## MILESTONES IN BOURNEMOUTH HISTORY

- 1801 Population of Parish of Holdenhurst – 489. The parish is now totally in Bournemouth. Rest of area largely unpopulated heathland.
- 1802 **Christchurch Inclosure Act** – land divided, allotted and enclosed. Various portions sold by Lord of Manor of Westover, Sir George Ivison-Tapps.
- 1809 Tapps Arms – the first building in Bournemouth
- 1810 **Lewis Tregonwell purchased 8½ acres of land** for £179-11s and built Exeter House
- 1836 Benjamin Ferrey designs Marine Village for Sir George Tapps-Gervis
- c. 1837 Westover Villas built
- 1838 **Bath Hotel** opened  
Belle Vue Hotel opened
- 1839 First Post Office in Tregonwell Arms (formerly Tapps Arms)
- 1841 Bournemouth – 26 buildings including church, hotel, boarding house and library
- 1843 Work begins on St. Peter's Church (completed in 1879 when the spire is added)
- 1851 Population - 695  
Mary Shelley buried in St Peter's Churchyard
- 1856 Wooden jetty built  
**Bournemouth Improvement Act** – formation of Bournemouth Improvement Commissioners Board. Bournemouth - area within the circle of radius of 1 mile from front door of Belle Vue Hotel.
- 1861 Wooden pier opened  
Population – 1707
- 1863 Gas supply to Bournemouth commenced
- 1865 Southbourne Terrace completed
- 1866 Piped water supplies began
- 1870 **Bournemouth East station** opened  
1874 Bournemouth West Station opened
- 1875/6 Winter Gardens erected
- 1876 **Boscombe and Springbourne** incorporated into Bournemouth  
Merton Russell-Cotes purchases Bath Hotel  
Exeter House becomes the Exeter Hotel
- 1880 Iron pier opened
- 1881 Population 16,859

- 1882 Theatre Royal opened
- 1884 Robert Louis Stevenson came to Bournemouth (until 1887)  
Westbourne, Malmesbury Park and parts of Boscombe become part of Bournemouth
- 1888 First electricity in Bournemouth
- 1889 Boscombe Pier built  
Five Parks Act made Turbary Commons available for public use – led to Bournemouth Parks
- 1890 **Charter of Incorporation** – town became a Municipal Borough. Town Council of 60 members.  
Population – 37,000
- 1893 **Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra** formed by Dan Godfrey
- 1895 First public library at 6 Cumnor Terrace
- 1899 Boscombe Football Club formed – became AFC Bournemouth in 1971
- 1900 Bournemouth School opened
- c. 1900 First motor car in Bournemouth
- 1901 **Borough extended** to include Winton & Moordown, Pokesdown and Southbourne
- 1902 Tramways introduced  
Central Fire Station opened
- 1907 First section of Undercliff Drive – Bournemouth Pier to Boscombe opened
- 1908 Russell Cotes Art Gallery and Museum presented to town.  
Tram accident
- 1910 Bournemouth Centenary Fetes – International Aviation Meeting
- 1914 Area between Charminster and Holdenhurst Road to Castle Lane became part of Bournemouth
- 1914-18 First World War
- 1918 **Representation of People Act** made Bournemouth a Parliamentary Borough
- 1921 Mont Dore Hotel becomes the Town Hall
- 1929 Pavilion opened
- 1930 Stokewood Road Baths opened
- 1931 **Kinson and Holdenhurst** added to Borough
- 1932 Hengistbury Head incorporated into Bournemouth
- 1933 Trolleybuses introduced

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1936    | Last trams run in Bournemouth<br>Typhoid epidemic in Bournemouth                    |
| 1937    | Pier Approach Baths opened  |
| 1939    | Many evacuees from Portsmouth and Southampton arrive in Bournemouth                 |
| 1939-45 | Second World War - bomb damage and rebuilding                                       |
| 1947    | Winter Gardens re-opened as modern concert hall                                     |
| 1954    | Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra became the <b>Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra</b>    |
| 1963    | Rothesay Museum opened  |
| 1967    | Rail link with London electrified   |
| 1969    | Bournemouth-Hurn Airport purchased by Bournemouth Council and Dorset County Council |
| 1972    | Official opening of the first section of the Wessex Way                             |
| 1973    | Part of Town Centre pedestrianised. Pier Approach pedestrianisation completed       |
| 1974    | <b>Local Government Reorganisation</b> – Bournemouth became part of Dorset          |
| 1982    | Bournemouth Corporation Transport becomes Yellow Buses                              |
| 1984    | BIC opened  |
| 1986    | Chase Manhattan opened  |
| 1989    | Littledown Centre opened  |
| 1990    | Population: 152,000   |
| 1990s   | Boscombe Chine Gardens refurbished  |
| 1992    | Bournemouth University inaugurated<br>Royal Bournemouth Hospital opened             |
| 1997    | <b>Bournemouth became Unitary Authority</b>   |
| 1999    | Camera Obscura opened   |
| 2002    | Imax opened<br>New Bournemouth Library opened                                       |
| 2003    | Castlepoint Retail Centre opened  |
| 2006    | Winter Gardens demolished   |
| 2009    | Boscombe Spa development (including surf reef completed)                            |
| 2010    | Bicentenary of the town   |



# Streets of Bournemouth Education

## Samples & Resources

Example Questionnaires

Children's Reports

Art Work

Treasure Trail

Bournemouth Buildings

Children's Poetry





Example Questionnaires

Questions we have decided to ask our visitors:

In what way does your job help the community?

.....  
.....  
.....

How do you help in the community other than at work?.....

.....  
.....

What parts of the community do you work with?.....

.....  
.....

What other parts of the community do you know about but are not involved with?

.....  
.....  
.....

In what ways are people in Bournemouth helping their community at the moment that you know about?

.....  
.....  
.....



Questions we have decided to ask our visitors:

What is it like to be a councillor in Bournemouth? .....

.....

.....

Why did you become a councillor?.....

.....

.....

Where do you get the money from to help the community?.....

.....

.....

What does your job in the council involve?.....

.....

.....

How do you help in the community?.....

.....

.....

What parts of the community do you work with?.....

.....

.....

What other parts of the community do you know about?.....

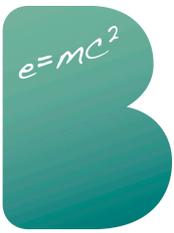
.....

.....

In what ways are people in Bournemouth helping their community at the moment that you know about? .....

.....

.....



### Questionnaire

Hello, my name is Grant. I am a pupil from Hill View Primary School. I am wondering if you could spare some time to answer some of the following questions about this area.

Do you have any knowledge about the history of this area?

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Do you live in this area?

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Do you work in this area? What do you do?

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Has much development happened in this area?

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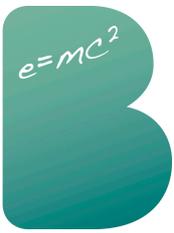
How do you travel in and around this area?

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Thank you for your time.



## ABOUT REDHILL

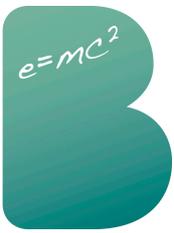
**In this report there is lots of gathered information on parts of Redhill such as: The forest, the common and other facilities and attractions in Redhill.**

## WHAT IS REDHILL?

Redhill and Northbourne is a part of Bournemouth. Redhill is surrounded by Moordown, Wallisdown and Kinson. The Redhill area goes all the way down to the river Stour.

## HOUSING IN REDHILL

There are 3301 houses in Redhill, also in Redhill there are 552 flats. There are a large number of bungalows due to more elderly people living in Redhill. Most houses are detached and semi-detached.



## POPULATION

The residential population is 9077! Also, did you know that over 96% of residents are classified 'white British' compared to 87% in England and Wales.

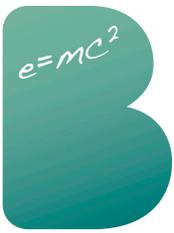
The residential population is 9077! Also, did you know that over 96% of residents are classified 'White British' compared to 87% in England and Wales.

## THE HISTORY OF REDHILL

The skull of a Neolithic man was found during the 1970's, in riverside reeds at Riddles Ford, Redhill, but did you know that, during the second world war a first aid post was erected in the park to be used as an A.R.P! The construction of a children's playground on the north side of Redhill took place in 1973.



The river Stour  
By Daniel



## **All about Redhill**

When you have read this report you will have a mindful of information about facilities and housing in the Redhill areas.

### **What is Redhill**

Redhill and Northbourne are a ward of Bournemouth. Redhill is surrounded by Moordown, Wallisdown and Kinson. Redhill leads all the way down to the River Stour.

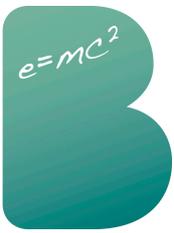


### **Facilities**

In Redhill there are a range of facilities such as a park, bowling place and a skate park. By the common there is a big forest.

### **What can you do in Redhill?**

There are lots of things to do in Redhill. For an example there is a lovely bowling area named bowls. If you love tennis there is a tennis court and a hair salon.



## **Housing**

In Redhill there are 3,301 houses 552 flats and 245 other types of housing. The houses in Redhill are mostly detached or semidetached. There is a large number of bungalows due to more elderly people.

## **Improvements**

There is a small number of improvements such as the park has been changed the road has been made safer by putting more speed bumps on the road to make it was more safer.

By Jayme-lee

## Home sweet home

Hill View Primary is part of the local area in Bournemouth called Redhill.

Hill View Primary school is one of the many buildings you can find in Redhill. This report may answer the following questions, who lives here? How old are they? How many people live here?

### What is Redhill?

The Redhill area goes all the way down to the River Stour and is surrounded by Mordown, Wallisdown and Kinson. Redhill and Northbourne are a ward in Bournemouth also Redhill is in North Bournemouth.

### Houses

Most houses in Redhill are detached or semi detached. There are very few terraced houses in the area. Most of the houses opposite Hill View Primary School were built around the 1930's on the site of the old race course.

There are many bungalows in Redhill due to more elderly people living in Redhill. Most people in Redhill own their own house.

### Population

The resident population of Redhill is approximately 9077. The ward has a population of 35 persons per hecter which is about the same as for the town as a whole. Redhill has an 18 to 44 year old population which is smaller than average and a larger amount of people over the age of 44.



## Transport Links.

The bus at the end of Hill View road is one of the transport links you can find in Redhill. This Yellow bus service to Bournemouth town centre leaves every 14 minutes from the corner of Hill View road and Leybourne Avenue. It takes 29 minutes to get to Bournemouth Town centre.

I hope this report has gave you some information about the Redhill area, if you are keen on finding out more you could go to your local library or look on the internet.

By Josh

Examples of art work  
Year 4 Lowry Exhibition



Aishling



Cherry



Emily



George



Jai



Karl



Kenyarna



Leah



Sam



Sophie



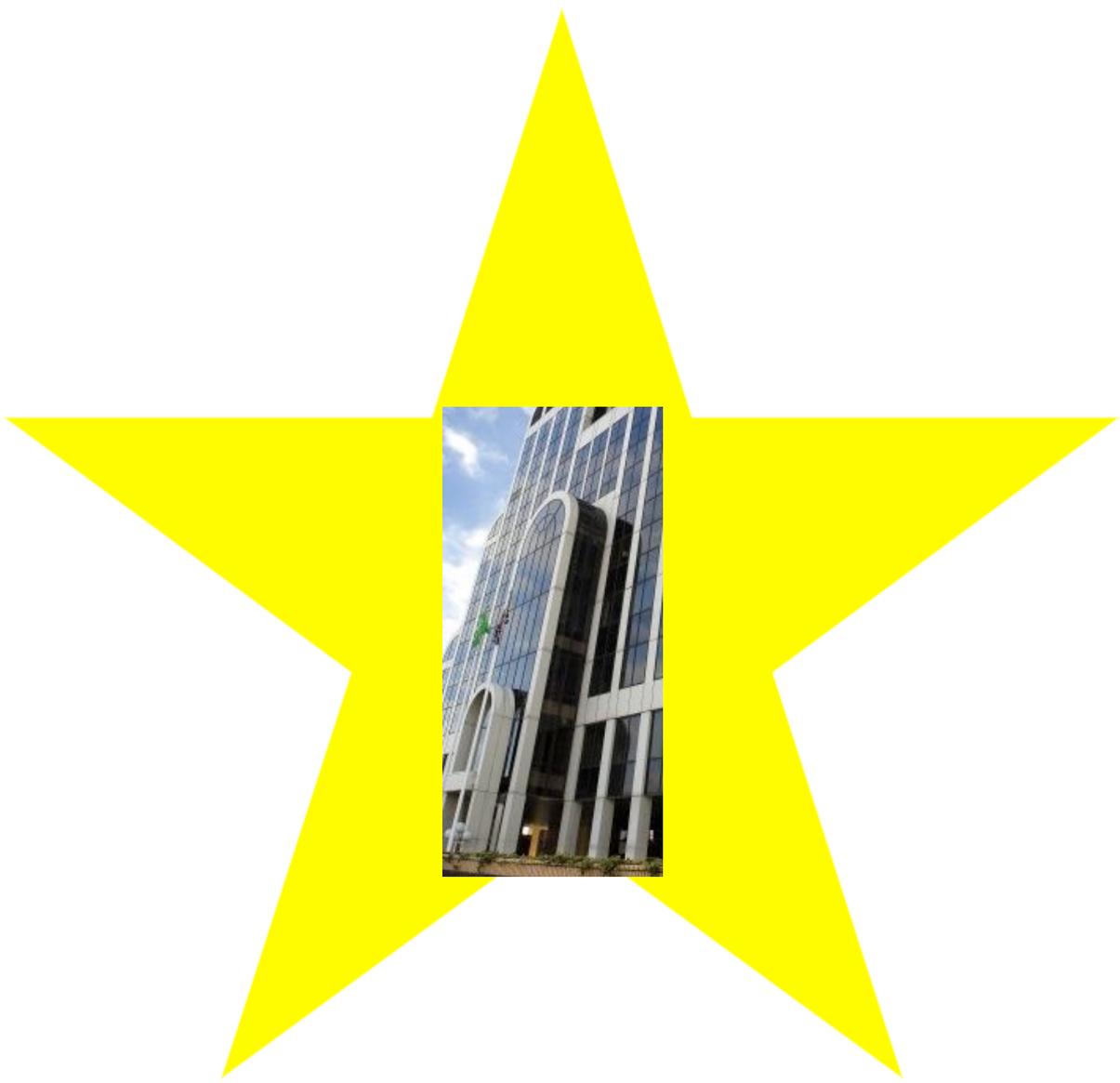














The Debenhams Building



Town Hall



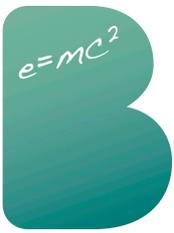
The Odeon Building



McCarthy and Stone Building



Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum



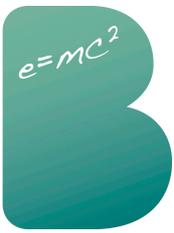
## **Dark and gloomy**

*The chimneys are like people looking over the view,  
The sky is a dark, gloomy sky,  
The houses are as long as snakes  
All the people are glum and boring  
The buildings are as tall as giants.*

*Doors are open,  
Windows wide,  
Let's look,  
Come on,  
We'll go,  
Inside.*

*Morning dawns,  
But still no sun,  
All the people are,  
Still glum.*

*By Darcy Year 4*

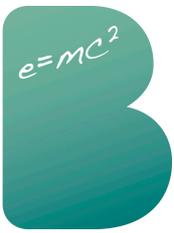


### Glum Days

The buildings stand like boring old men,  
The lampposts are as dull and lifeless as a broken down car,  
The sky is as foggy and smoky as a skunks pong!  
It's as smelly as a public toilet, with a box of rotten eggs.

Nobody lives here that's for certain, the doors were open, and the  
windows.  
The dead car had to be toed by the car that was dieing, and the crooked  
Fence stayed still ready and prepared to be broken forever.  
Trees are black from the smoky smoke, and are feeling like there going to  
fade away  
And never live.

By Arun Year 4



## Where I live

Tall trees stretch high like a warning as they try to  
touch the blue cloudy sky,  
Rotten old teeth battered and brown,  
Eyes glare out like a fast bird searching for its prey,  
Non- smoky chimneys like small people on  
tiptoes,

Eyelids open and closed,  
Orange hair neat and spiky.

People scurrying about like mice on a Christmas  
night,  
In clocks of velvet,  
Hats perched on there heads.

Tall trees pretending to be Kings and Queens on  
thrones sitting up straight,  
Walls guarding them like soldiers.

This is where I live.

By Amber Year 4