

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



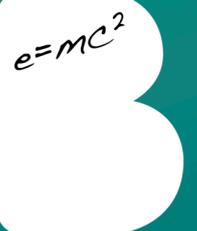
Streets of Bournemouth
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ABOVE
The Sir Michael Cobham Library,
Bournemouth University

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'*.

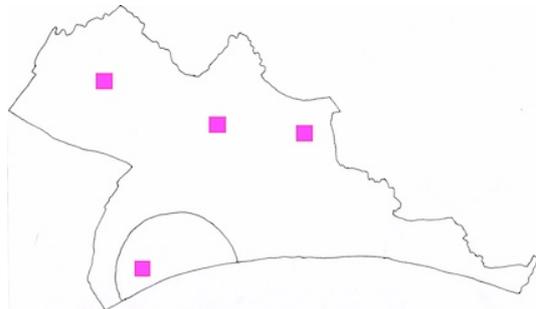
The Vicar of Kinson requested £56, and £40 was granted in response to his application. This was the first Government funding of any school in the area of today's Bournemouth. So in 1835, with a population of 775, Kinson built its school with two rooms, one each for 40 boys and 40 girls. The rooms were 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.

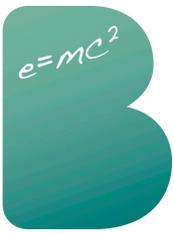
The *Victoria County History for Hampshire* says that a Day School for Dissenters opened in a cottage at Muscliff in 1825. By 1833 there was a Sunday School in Holdenhurst run by the Established Church with 39 boys and 25 girls. A Day School for up to 101 children opened in 1846 on the road between Holdenhurst 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



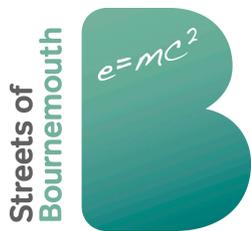
opened in 1850. By 1857, there were 87 children.



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.'³ 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.'⁴ 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.

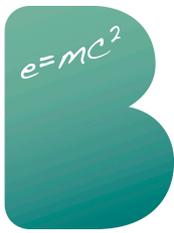
Other surrounding areas also established British Schools, with partial grants supplemented by weekly fees: the first at Winton in 1877 next to the Congregational Chapel in Wimborne Road. The next opened at Westbourne in 1879 in rented accommodation in Shaftesbury Terrace Back Road off Seamoor Road. Always 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 Infants 75	216 75	1935
Westbourne British	1879	All Age 125	136	
Westbourne St. Ambrose	1881	All Age 111	122	1931
St. Michael's	1878	Boys 168 Girls 133 Infants 127	165 151 120	
St. Walburga's	1877	All Age 186	107	
St. Peter's	1850	Boys 238 Girls 185 Infants 112	209 152 74	1935
St. Paul's	1869	Boys 233 Girls 164 Infants 112	227 133 118	
Malmesbury Park Free Church	1901	Mixed 240 Infants 120	285 153	
St. Andrew's	1878	Girls 189 Infants 344	227 327	1937
Springbourne	1872	Infants 250	313	1915
St. Clement's	1880	Boys 207 Girls 199 Infants 225	221 145 145	1939
Boscombe St. John's	1893	Boys 193 Girls 153 Infants 150	178 165 160	
Boscombe British	1879	Mixed 312 Infants 238	366 277	1966

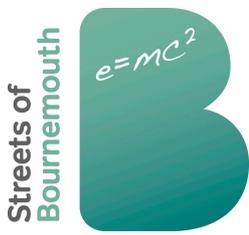
SCHOOLS IN WINTON URBAN DISTRICT	OPENED	ACCOMMODATION	NUMBER ON ROLL	
Winton British		Mixed 264 Infants 190	303 209	
Moordown St. John's	1877	Boys 298 Girls 215 Infants 135	320 258 138	
Winton St. Luke's	1884	Infants 225	289	1937

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 Infants 146	244 180	
Pokesdown Freemantle National	1889	Infants 117	77	1922
Boscombe Holy Cross	1887	All Age 240	173	
Pokesdown St. James	1860	Mixed 198 Infants 172	217 131	

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 Ensburry Park Council Schools and Talbot Village CE School) and the remaining area of Holdenhurst Parish. Holdenhurst Council School remained open during the war years



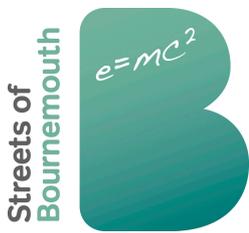
(partly to accommodate children evacuated from Southampton and Portsmouth). It closed in 1948.

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.

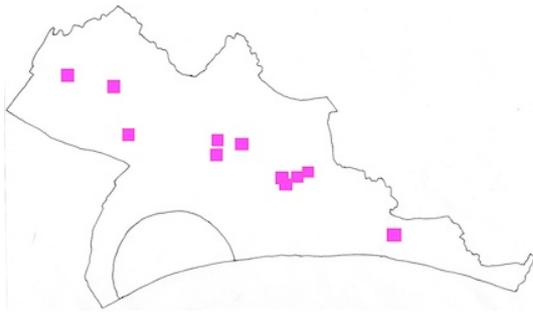
Unusually, the Catholic private secondary schools developed and amalgamated to become part of the state system. In 1969, the nuns at the Marydale Convent School in Highcliffe were asked by the Bishop of Portsmouth to merge with and take over the Boscombe Convent. At the same time, the first girls, three 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.

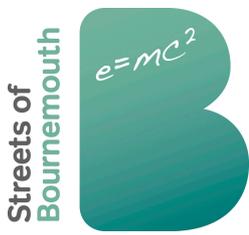
Bournemouth loses its schools and gets them back

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

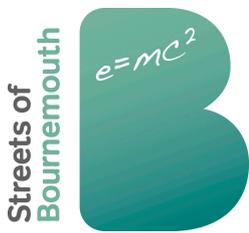
was proposed nationally in the 1960s. The bid was unsuccessful and when the Polytechnics were also established, Bournemouth narrowly missed being in the first thirty.

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/ 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 MANOR ROAD	G	MADAME KIRMSE	1894/95 1905
ARNOLD COLLEGE	ALUM CHINE ROAD	B B	MR G. LANGTHORNE W.H. ROWLAND	1887 - 1894/95 1899 - 1907
ASCHAM HOUSE SCHOOL	GERVIS ROAD EAST (LOWER DIVISION) MEYRICK ROAD (HIGHER DIVISION)	B B	REV. G. H. WEST REV. FREDERICK PAGE REV. G. H. WEST	1887 - 1899 1901 - 1903 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 52 SOUTHCOTE ROAD		MISS ENID BISHOP MISS ENID BISHOP	1894/95 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 POOLE ROAD COLLEGE ROAD WENTWORTH	G G G G	MISS PERRETT MISS M. DAVIE	1887 1913/14 - 1922 1923 - 1928 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 MISS HAZEL FRY	1927 - 1928 1929 - 1930
BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF MUSIC	136 & 138 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD 17 LORNE PARK ROAD		MRS. FARNELL-WATSON	1913/14 - 1928 1929 - 1930
BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING & COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION	50 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD FIRVALE CHAMBERS 128 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD		C.R. PEARCE	1903 - 1918/19 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 D. REES J.T. GRIFFITHS	1923 - 1925 1926 - 1927 1928
MISS BOYKETT & MISS HARWOOD	24 CAMPBELL ROAD		MISS BOYKETT MISS HARWOOD	1928 - 1929 1928 - 1929
BOYNE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	16 KNOLE ROAD			1925 - 1930
BRAMLEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS [BOYS PREP SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN]	31 PINECLIFFE AVENUE, WEST SOUTHBOURNE	G	MISS BROOKE-ALDER & 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		MISSES MORLEY	1929 - 1930
MISSES BURROUGHS	30 SOUTHCOTE ROAD	B	MISSES 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		MISSES PRIOR	1922 - 1929
CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	39 KNYVETON ROAD			1920 - 1921
CAMPERDOWN	LANSDOWNE ROAD 26 RUSHTON CRESCENT	B/G B/G	MISSES CHANCELLOR MISSES CHANCELLOR	1903 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 1 BELLE VUE ROAD	B B	HENRY REYNOLDS HENRY REYNOLDS MR. GIDNEY MR HILL MR . A. CHAPMAN	1903 - 1905 1907 - 1921 1925- 1927 1928 - 1929 1930
CLYDESDALE	12 CARLTON ROAD	G	MISS HENDERSON	1901 -1903
COLLEGE HOUSE	SUFFOLK ROAD	B	MISS RAMSEY	1887
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	6 BRANKSOME TERRACE, COMMERCIAL ROAD	B	EDWARD R. WHITFIELD	1901 - 1913/14
COLLETT HOUSE SCHOOL	13 DRUMMOND ROAD	B	MR. R. MULLOCK WILLIAM HARRISON TOWLE	1887 - 1907 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. 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, STOURWOOD	G	MISS M. DALE	1913/14 - 1920
DEAN KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL	MELCHESTER, 78 PAISLEY ROAD, 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 16 KNOLE ROAD		MISSES DODD AND FAIRBROTHER	1921
MRS. DRAKEFORD	14 HAWKWOOD ROAD 18 OWLS ROAD	G	MRS. DRAKEFORD	1913/14 - 1915/16 1918/19 - 1920
DUNKELD	MEYRICK PARK CRESCENT		MRS DOUGLAS STEWART	1905 - 1915/16
DUNDONALD	CHRISTCHURCH ROAD	G	MRS FOX & MRS 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 & 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

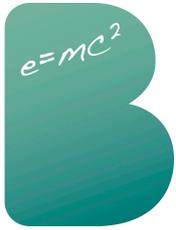
FARINGDON HOUSE	POOLE ROAD	G	MISS SLADE	1887 - 1899
FONTAINBLEAU	18 MANOR ROAD		MISS C. M. ROWLANDS	1907 - 1928
MRS. FOOT	WATERLOO ROAD		MRS. FOOT	1894/95
FORDINGTON	60 DRUMMOND ROAD		MISSES SYDENHAM	1887 - 1911
FORTUNA	173 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD	G	MISSES DICKS & WILLIAMS	1894/95 - 1899
MISS NELLIE FOSKETT	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 B	MRS. JAMES MacDONNELL VERNON PEEK BERTRAND PEEK	1887 1913/14 - 1922 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 ARGYLL ROAD	G	MISS BROWN MISS GASKINS	1894/95 1901-1915/16 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 JOHN LAMB	1894/95 - 1918/19 1920 - 1927
MISS HARRISON	19 BELLE VUE ROAD 23 BELLE VUE ROAD	G G	MISS HARRISON MISS HARRISON	1913/14 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, 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 34 CASTLEMAIN AVENUE		MISS E.M. &K.P PIERSON	1899 - 1911 1915/16 - 1928
JUNIOR PREPARATORY SCHOOL	24 CAMPBELL ROAD		MISS H. NEILSON AND MRS. TURNER BROWN MISSES BOYKETT &HARWOOD	1921-1926 1927 - 1928
KESWICK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	78 FITZHARRIS AVENUE, WINTON	G	MISSES BEDFORD	1927 - 1928
KILDA	9 STOURWOOD AVENUE, 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 16 KNOLE ROAD	G	MISS E. DRAYTON MISSES RIDD AND DODD MISS FAIRBROTHER MISS TAYLOR	1894/95 1899 - 1925 1925 - 1926 1927 - 1930 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 TREGONWELL ROAD	B	B.B. HARDY MR. EDWARD R. WHITFIELD	1894/95 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, STOURWOOD 383 HOLDENHURST ROAD		MISS MAY MARSLAND	1918/19 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 29 ST LEONARDS ROAD	B/G	CHARLES JOHN PARMITER	1903 1905 - 1928
MOIRA COLLEGE	BODORGAN ROAD	G	MISS CONNAH & MISS 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 MISSES ROBERTSON & DRIVER	1921 - 1922 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 41 BELLE VUE ROAD 91 BELLE VUE ROAD	G G	MISS A. WILLIAMSON WILLIAMSON & ROBERTS MISS FULLER	1903 - 1905 1907 - 1913/14 1915/16 - 1928 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 BATEMAN & SHAW	1901 - 1907 1918/19 - 1928
ST. MARGARET'S HALL	WEST CLIFF GARDENS	G	MISSES EDMUNDS	1887

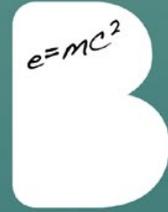
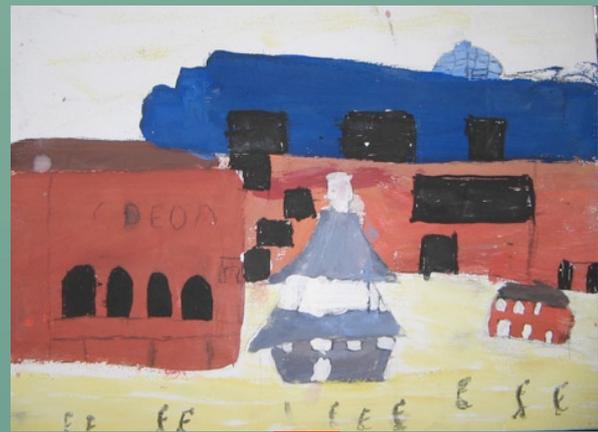
			MISSES EDMUNDS & WINN	1911
ST. MICHAEL'S	DRUMMOND ROAD		MRS. L. BARTER	1899 - 1901
ST. OSWALD'S	45 & 47 SEA ROAD		MISS PARKER	1918/19 - 1921
ST. PETER'S CHOIR HOME	8 CROWTHER TERRACE, UPPER TERRACE ROAD 5 DALKEITH BUILDINGS 93 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD	B		1899 - 1903 1905 - 1913/14 1915/16 - 1923
ST. WALBURGA'S	YELVERTON ROAD	B/G	NUNS OF THE CROSS MISS E. RIDLEY MISS C. BUTLER	1887 - 1918/19 1920 1921 - 1928
SAUGEEN	DERBY ROAD	B	REV. E. BRACKENBURY JOHNSTON AND EVANS EVANS CPT. E. AVERY-TREGONING	1887 1894/95 - 1905 1907 - 1920 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 J. SMALLPAGE R.H.HARVEY	1894/95 1899 - 1901 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 & MISS MARSLAND	1913/14 - 1915/16
SHERBORNE HOUSE	76 SOUTHCOTE ROAD	G	MISS MORSE	1911
SMEDMORE	PERCY ROAD, BOSCOMBE CHRISTCHURCH ROAD	G G	MISS REEKS MISS BLANCHE REEKS	1887 1901
SOMERVILLE	17 GRAND AVENUE		MISS E.A. SMITH	1911 - 1913/14
SOUTHBOURNE HOUSE	41 ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD		MISS THOMSON HARRY MILLNER	1918/19 - 1920 1921 - 1928
SOUTHBOURNE SCHOOL	30 BEAUFORT ROAD	B/G	MISS G. GREAVES	1925 - 1930
STAGSDENE	WIMBORNE ROAD RUSHTON CRESCENT	G	MISS ELDRIDGE	1899 - 1901 1903
MISSES STEVENS	48 PORTMAN ROAD		MISSES STEVENS	1915/16 - 1921
STOURWOOD SCHOOL	STOURWOOD, SOUTHBOURNE		REV. L.G. ROBERTS	1903 - 1907
STRANRAER SCHOOL	UPPER TERENCE ROAD	B	MR. W. BEZANT LOWE	1887
MRS. SWEETAPPLE	CLARENDON HOUSE, 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 see also Sheffield	185 RICHMOND PARK ROAD		MISSES SHEFFIELD	1922 - 1928

THE OLD RIDE	WESTERN ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK MARTELLO ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK	B	REV. G.S. ROGERS PHILLIPS AND WEBB	1887 – 1903 1907 – 1928 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 24, 26 & 28 POOLE ROAD		MISS PARKER GREY	1903 – 1907 1911
TREVELLO see also Milborne	53 TALBOT ROAD, WINTON		MISS WALLIS & MISS GRAY MISS ANGEL	1901 - 1913/14 1918/19 – 1920
JOSEPH H. CADROSS TUCKWELL	ST PAUL'S ROAD		J. H. CADROSS 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 WYATT C. EDWARDS	1901 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 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 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 14 BRAIDLEY ROAD	B	MISS M.R. MADDOX F.P. INSLEY REV. YORKE BATLEY	1899 – 1907 1922 – 1923 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
- 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.
- 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 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 .)
- 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 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 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. 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. 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 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. 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 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 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 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.
- 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. 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 go to Themes and select Rich and Poor.
- Isaac Gulliver was a well-known smuggler. Search the Kinson title apportionments (appendix under History and Heritage Theme in 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.

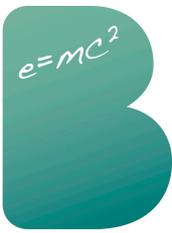
Children's Activities

- 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.
- 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
- 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

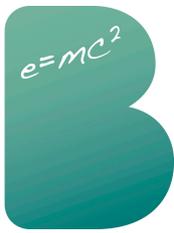
3. recognise that the past is represented and interpreted in different ways, and to give reasons for this.

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.

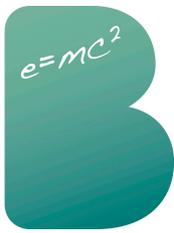
Handwriting and presentation

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://boroughofpoole.com/go.php?structureID=categories&ref=C46447FD56CBE6>

Red House Museum, Hampshire County Council, Museum Services,

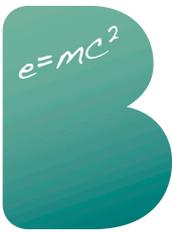
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/redhouse>

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

Bournemouth

www.dcda.org.uk

www.swgfl.org.uk/seaside

Hengistbury Head

www.hengistbury-head.co.uk

www.hengistburyhead.org

www.msbnews.co.uk/hht.html

www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/hengist.htm

Holdenhurst

www.holdenhurstvillage.co.uk

Kinson

www.communicate.co.uk/dorset/kinsondorset

www.bournemouth.gov.uk/visitors/parks_gardens_countryside/Pelhams_Park/history.asp

Muscliffe and Throop

www.muscliffeandthroop.com/history.htm

Southbourne

www.andyfoot.com

Winton

www.wintonforum.co.uk

www.ancestry.co.uk

Royal Blue Coaches

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

Pine Trees (Health)

www.south-coast-central.co.uk



BOURNEMOUTH BOOKLIST

Author	Title	Date	Theme
Peters, John	Bournemouth Then and Now	1978 (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 (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

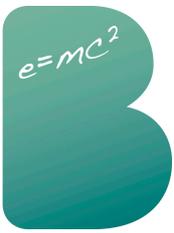
Norman, Andrew	Bournemouth's founders and famous visitors	2010	People
Edwards, Jackie	A Bed by the Sea: a history of Bournemouth's hotels	2010	Tourism
May, V. and Marsh, J. Editors	Bournemouth 1810-2010: from Smugglers to Surfers	2010	All
Bournemouth Natural Science Society	The Natural history of Bournemouth 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 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 Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra
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	Local Government Reorganisation – 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 Royal Bournemouth Hospital opened
1997	Bournemouth became Unitary Authority
1999	Camera Obscura opened
2002	Imax opened 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

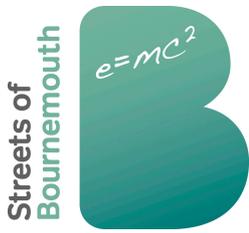
Art Work

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?

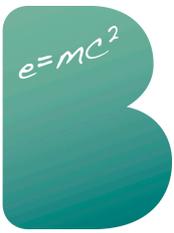
Do you live in this area?

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

Has much development happened in this area?

How do you travel in and around this area?

Thank you for your time.



ABOUT REDHILL

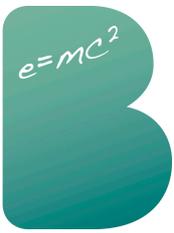
In this report there is lots of gathered information on parts of Redhill such as: The forest, the common and other facilities and attractions in Redhill.

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.

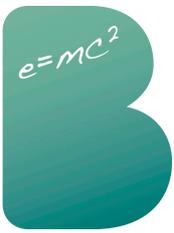
The residential population is 9077! Also, did you know that over 96% of residents are classified 'White British' compared to 87% in England and Wales.

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.

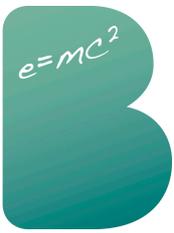


Facilities

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



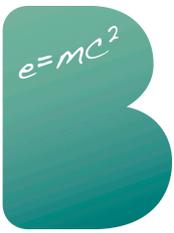
The Odeon Building



McCarthy and Stone Building



Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum



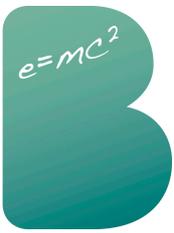
Dark and gloomy

*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

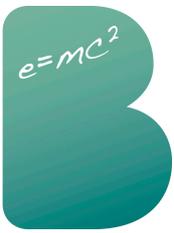


Glum Days

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