



**Queensmead School
Queens Walk
London HA4 0LS**

London Borough of Hillingdon

Level 2 Archaeological Building Record

July 2020

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**Queensmead School
Queens Walk
London HA4 0LS**

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Level 2 Archaeological Building Survey

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Summary

Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) has been commissioned by Morgan Sindall Group to prepare this Level 2 Report for the proposed demolition of the 1950s pre-fabricated buildings located at Queensmead School, in the London Borough of Hillingdon, HA4 0LS (NGR 511718 185502). Archaeological building recording of the site took place in July 2020.

The site comprised Block B which is made up of five pre-fabricated single storey buildings constructed in 1953 by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg. The site was set within the Queensmead School grounds which is bounded to the north by Long Drive, to the east by Queens Walk, and to the south and west by Victoria Road (Fig 1).

The proposed development of the site includes the demolition and replacement of Block B with a 2 storey block in the same location and with the same footprint. The new build will house the Design and Technology classrooms and a plant room.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological building recording was carried out by MOLA at Queensmead School, Queens Walk, Ruislip, London HA4 0LS (NGR: 511718 185502) (*Fig 1*) on 6th July 2020. Block B, referred to as the site in this report, is formed of 5 pre-fabricated buildings constructed in 1953 by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg.
- 1.1.2 The site was set within the Queensmead School grounds which was bounded to the north by Long Drive, to the east by Queens Walk, and to the south and west by Victoria Road.
- 1.1.3 Block B (1953) formed the workshop or design and technology classrooms of the Queensmead School complex – a Secondary Modern School also constructed by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg. Queensmead School was designed as 'school of the future'. Located by large playing fields and arranged around a courtyard, it featured innovative design ideas such as a projecting first floor classroom block to maximise courtyard space and sound proofing due of the close proximity of Northolt Airport.
- 1.1.4 The site was being redeveloped to make way for a new to storey block in the same location and with the same footprint. The new building will house the Design and Technology classrooms and a plant room.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The development is currently pending planning permission through Hillingdon Council (Reference no: 12933/APP/2020/1023) and was recieved 25th March 2020. The application was for the:

Demolition of the existing Block B (including basement plant room, adjacent canopies and water tower) and the erection of a new 1974sqm two storey school building including associated access and two free standing canopies.

- 1.2.2 The site did not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets; such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. The site did not lie within a conservation area. The school was locally listed by the London Borough of Hillingdon.

1.3 Scope of the investigation

- 1.3.1 The scope of the archaeological work was set out in detail in the WSI (MOLA 2020) where it was stated that the investigation of Block B will warrant a Level 2 archaeological building surveys according to the Historic England specifications (HE 2016).
- 1.3.2 A Level 2 standing building survey includes a descriptive record, where an examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based.
- 1.3.3 The archaeological building survey of the structures took place on 6 July 2020, whilst the structures were no longer in use as classrooms of the school. The site comprised adjoining structures and the free standing pathway to the north and east.

1.4 Organization of the report and Conventions used

- 1.4.1 The report is organized in line with the scope of the original WSI, providing a written account and photographic record of all structures that were investigated at

Queensmead School. The drawings used in this report to were provided by Lungfush architects.

- 1.4.2 All maps and plans show true north. The buildings did not align nearly north-south. For simplicity a project north was used. Measurements may be given in both metric and imperial measurements where appropriate.
- 1.4.3 For simplicity a selected number of photographs have been presented in the report. Selected photographs have been submitted for archive with their description, orientation, original file name and archive identifier and these have been added to the back of this report as Appendix 1. Drawings can be found in Appendix 2.

1.5 Outline description of the building

- 1.5.1 Block B (1953) was formed of five single storey prefabricated and symmetrical rectangular structures aligned east-west. They had domed roofs and were constructed in brick with prefabricated reinforced concrete beams and steel windows. Block B formed the western end of a courtyard to the south of the school grounds and were set in a row aligned north-south. Each structure was adjoined to one another with a low flat roofed brick partition clad with tongue and groove timber boards on the exterior. A basement was located to the north of Block B which used to contain plant and a water tower was located to the northeast.
- 1.5.2 Block B did not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets; such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. The site did not lie within a conservation area. The Queensmead School was locally listed by the London Borough of Hillingdon.

1.6 Limitations

- 1.6.1 At the time of recording, Ground Floor Boiler Room and Stairway (Room 015) was inaccessible to MOLA staff due to presence of high damage and high risk asbestos. For this reason, MOLA archaeologists did not enter and record these areas.

2 Historic Building Recording methodology

2.1 Research aims

- 2.1.1 The specific objectives and research aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined fully in the WSI (MOLA, 2020). The level of recording has been set at a Level 2 standard as described in the Historic England guidance document Understanding Historic Buildings (Heritage England, 2016). This was to provide a descriptive record of Block B, where an examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based.
- 2.1.2 The proposed work has the following main components:
- To undertake a photographic record of the building, including detailed and general shots of the interior and exterior fabric of the building, where this can be safely done.
 - To investigate, analyse and describe the fabric of the building before demolition, with the aim of elucidating its use and structural history, and record and analyse the resulting evidence for this history using applicable archaeological methods.
 - To make a detailed record of the existing building in its present condition, by means of photography, scale drawings, with the use of existing scale drawings to be supplied by the client.
 - To consult documentary sources for the history of the building on the site.
 - To report the results in suitable form, publish a summary and register the report through the Historic England OASIS form, with the Borough of Hillingdon Planning Department and with the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAA).

2.2 Survey methodology

- 2.2.1 In addition to the Historic England and ClfA guidance referred to above, the historic building recording was carried out in accordance with the site-specific WSI (MOLA, 2015) and the methods specified in the Museum of London Archaeological site manual (MoLAS, 1994).

Physical investigation

- 2.2.2 Physical investigation of the building was carried out on site, prior to the any proposed intervention. This aspect of the investigation aimed at elucidating significant details regarding fabric, function, or the elements, methods/order of construction and development.

Written records

- 2.2.3 Handwritten descriptive notes were produced on-site to record the findings of the physical investigation. The notes recorded details such the fabric, form and function of the structure, along with evidence of any alterations and development over time.

Drawn records

- 2.2.4 The scope of the project did not require MOLA archaeologists to produce any scale drawing of the building. MOLA was supplied with measured survey drawings of floor plans and elevations of the building, produced by Lungfish Architects. These drawings were checked and annotated on site with information relating to the historical

significance of features.

Photographic records

- 2.2.5 A comprehensive photographic record of the structure was made during the investigation. Photographs were taken using a 14-megapixel high definition digital camera. Both interior and exterior of the building were photographed including general and oblique views to give an overall impression of its appearance and setting. Only a selected number of the photographs taken on-site have been presented in this report. All photographs taken on-site have been archived in the MOLA Oracle database. A list comprising their description and unique archive identifier, along with the digital image file name is appended to this report (Appendix 1).

Documentary research

- 2.2.6 An appropriate level of documentary archive research was carried out to give an account of the history and development of the site. Documentary sources for the history of the building were consulted to provide evidence for dates of construction and significant modifications, along with any information on the activities undertaken in the building during its use.



Fig 1 Site location

3 Historical Background

3.1 Site Background

- 3.1.1 The site was located in the historic county of Middlesex within the ancient parish of Ruislip. The River Penn ran east-west through the parish and has influenced the way the area has developed. The portion of the parish north of River Penn was recorded in the Domesday book of 1066 as being a particularly densely wooded area with sufficient woodland to support 1500 pigs. The village of Ruislip developed to the south of River Penn at a crossing place around St Martin Church from the 12th century (Bolton et al. 1971). The site was located in the south of the parish in what was an area of open field known in the 17th century as Marlpit Field. This parcel of land contained approximately 175 acres to the east of present day West End Road.
- 3.1.2 The Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map of 1893 (Fig 2) showed that the area of and surrounding the site was made up of fields. The southern extent of the site itself laid over a strip of pastureland aligned north-east to south west, whilst the northern half lays over a north-west to south-east barrow strip of land lined with formally planted trees. To the northwest of the site Bourne Farm was present, which included a small pond or a lake. Several such water sources are seen to the south of the site.
- 3.1.3 With the introduction of the railway in the 19th century, residential construction in the area boomed towards the end of the century. In the last decade of the 19th century large houses in their own grounds began to appear in Ruislip. The population in Ruislip, which remained relatively constant throughout the 19th century, increased from 383 in 1891 to 703 in 1901 (Bolton et al. 1971). However, the area surrounding the site would rural open land until at least 1940.



Fig 2 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25":mile map of 1893



Fig 3 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25":mile map of 1912

- 3.1.4 By 1912 the Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 3) shows that the narrow treelined strip had gone and the three numbered parcels of land (the tree strip, and the parcels to the east and west of this) had been combined into one large field of what was probably pastureland. The site was then located over two tracts of land, north and south. To the southwest of Fig 3 the ridge of the railway was seen raised above the rest of the plane.
- 3.1.5 During WW1 Northolt Airfield was constructed for the Royal Flying Corps to defend London from German Zeppelin raids in 1915. Although built some three years before the Royal Air Force (RAF) was established, the Northolt Airfield would become an important airfield to both the RAF and civil aviation in Britain also bringing with it further need for residential housing. The airfield is located approximately 1 mile west of the site, and for this reason, influenced the design of the buildings investigated by this report.
- 3.1.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1935 (Fig 4) shows the site during the inter-war period. This era saw the electrification of many of the railway lines in the area and the construction of railway stations; Ruislip (1906), South Ruislip (1932), and Ruislip Gardens (1934). The site itself at this stage remained rural with no change to the immediately surrounding field boundaries. Although, a sports ground had been established to the northeast of site. To the northwest, domestic housing had been constructed in place of Bournes Farm seen in the 1893 map (Fig 2), perhaps indicating the urban development which began to take place, creating more domestic housing to serve the needs of a growing population which grew as a result of the railways.



Fig 4 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1935

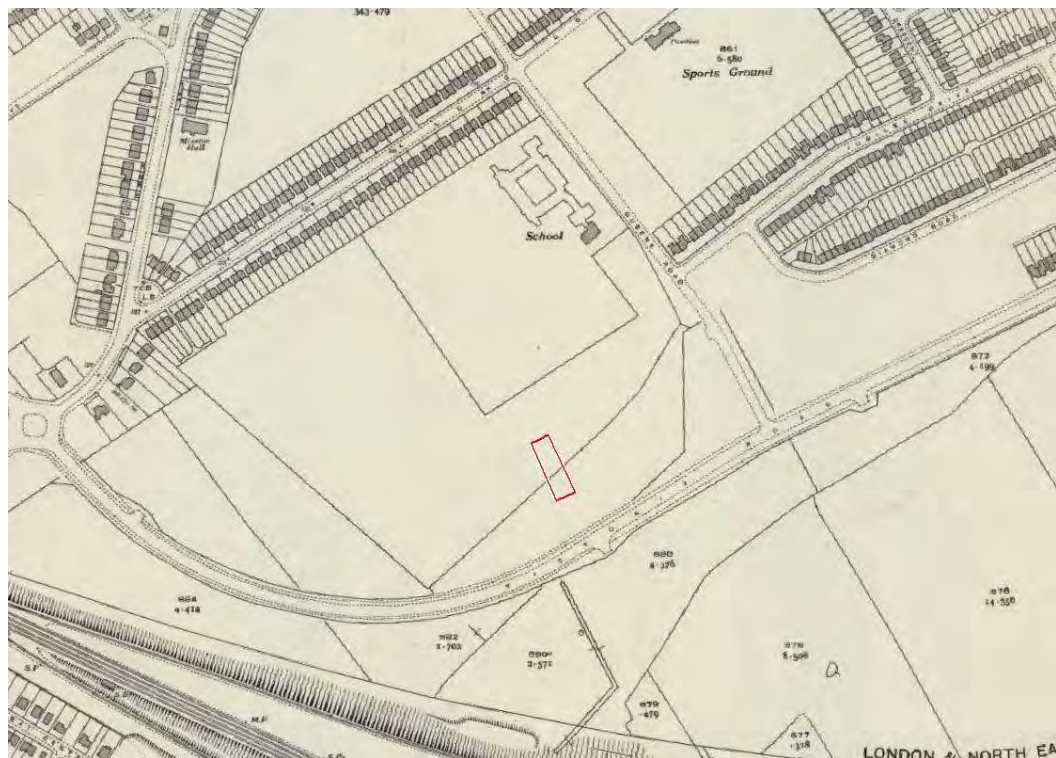


Fig 5 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1940

- 3.1.7 By 1939 Northolt Airfield became an important Fighter Command operation base. It continued to expand throughout WW2 eventually entering service as London's war-time airport from 1943. Similarly, suburban developments were constructed in previously unoccupied areas to the east and north of the site. From 1945 the airport was devoted completely to civil aviation and became a major terminal to British air travel. However, operations were gradually transferred to the new London terminal at Heathrow and in 1954 Northolt officially ceased to be a civil airport and the base reverted to the RAF where it remains in use today. It is the oldest RAF base in Britain

with the longest history of continuous use.

- 3.1.8 The Ordnance Survey map of 1940 (Fig 5) showed that there were several significant changes to the area surrounding the site. A roundabout was located where Bourne Farm once was and the road which extended east (now Long Drive) is lined with domestic housing. The sports ground contained a building and a school has been established to the north of the site. There also appears to have been some modification to the railway lines to the southwest. The site itself still remains spread across two parcels of land; north and south. However, these are no longer numbered in 1940 suggesting that this is public land – the parcels of land to the south are numbered and remained in private ownership tenanted.
- 3.1.9 Fig 7 shows the Queensmead School site prior to construction of Block B in 1947. It also shows the scale of urban development in South Ruislip.



Fig 6 Ariel image showing the school site prior to construction of Block B in 1947. Looking east from above Northolt Airfield. Image: Britain from above EAW004493.

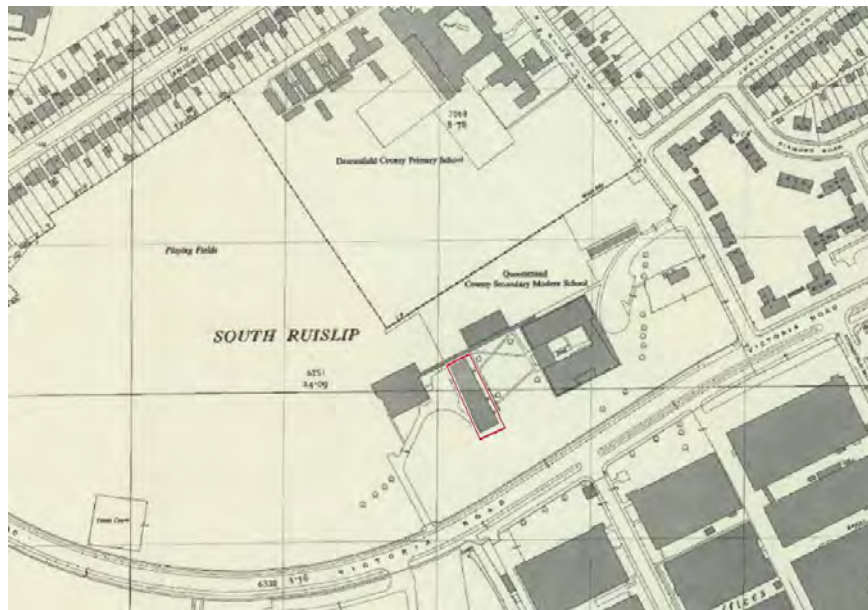


Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1960

- 3.1.10 The Ordnance Survey map of 1960 (Fig 7) shows that the Queensmead School had been constructed, and that the second school to the northeast had been expanded. Victoria Retail Park had been constructed to the southeast of site and more urban development had been constructed to the east and northeast of site.
- 3.1.11 The school buildings presented in 1960 still remain at Queensmead School today. However, there have since been more buildings within the school complex. At the time of the site visit the school buildings were still in use as a secondary school. However, Block B was no longer in use and had been vacant for a period of time.

3.2 Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg

- 3.2.1 The Block B School structures were designed by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenberg (YRM) – an architectural partnership formed in 1944 by Francis Reginald Stevens Yorke (1906-1962), Cyril Mardall (1909-1994) and Eugene Rosenberg (1907-1990) (Fig 8).
- 3.2.2 Yorke was born in Stratford-upon-Avon and studied at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Early in his career Yorke was a notable writer for the Architect's Journal, The Modern House (1934), and The Modern House in England (1937). One of his most notable buildings is St Thomas' Hospital in London (The Modern House 2020).
- 3.2.3 Cyril Mardall (Cyril Leonard Sjöström) was born in Helsinki, Finland and moved to England in 1928 (ODNB 2020). Mardall trained at the school of architecture at the Polytechnic of North London and gained his diploma in 1932. Mardall started his own practice in Bedford Square in 1939 and taught part time at the Architectural Association School until 1939. Mardall was knowledgeable in the use of prefabricated structures and also specialised in housing and schools – Mardall is largely credited to have designed the Block B buildings investigated by this report (ODNB 2020).
- 3.2.4 Rosenberg was born in Slovakia and studied engineering in Bratislava, Brno and Prague between 1920 and 1928 and studied architecture at the academy of fine arts in Prague between 1929 and 1932 (ODNB 2020). With growing political unrest in Europe he fled to Britain in 1939, three days before the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Twelve members of his family, including both parents and several siblings, were subsequently removed to concentration camps where they died. Only one brother and one sister survived the war. Nevertheless, Rosenberg initially taught at Liverpool University's department of civic design and later worked in a team which included

Yorke to design munition workers' hostel. However, in 1940 Rosenberg was allegedly arrested on the pretext of an unguarded remark overhead and misinterpreted. He was deported to Australia where he spent two years in internment camps; first in Hay Gaol in New South Wales and then in Camp Tatura, Victoria. Whilst interned, Rosenberg was said to have designed theoretical projects for flats. He returned to London in 1942, married Dorothy Wilkinson in 1946 and became a naturalised British citizen in 1947.



Fig 8 (From left to right) Mardall, Yorke and Rosenberg in 1950. Image: RIBA5921 sourced from RIBA Collections

- 3.2.5 YRM was most notably recognised for their use of white ceramic tile on external facades. This was inspired by Le Corbusier's use of tiles on the entrance drum of Armée de Salut in Paris (1929) and the General Pensions Institute in Prague (1929-34) designed by Josef Havlíček and worked on by Rosenberg. They designed many of Britain's hospitals, schools, colleges, offices and industrial buildings as well as Gatwick Airport. For this reason, YRM had a profound effect upon Britain's urban landscape.

3.3 Queensmead School

- 3.3.1 Queensmead School, formerly known as the Queensmead Secondary Modern School, was constructed by YRM in 1953. The school buildings were located to the south of large playing fields and were arranged around a courtyard. Designed as 'school of the future', Queensmead contained the latest technologies such as basic air conditioning and featured modern ideas of sound proofing due to the close proximity of Northolt Airfield to the west.
- 3.3.2 To the east of the courtyard was the classroom block (Fig 9). This had sound proof

double glazed windows and a projecting first floor clad in timber panelling. Block B was located to the west and had high ceilings clad in soundproof cementitious render (Fig 10). Historic photography shows that little had changed of the Block B exterior. To the north-east of block B was a water tower which carried the boiler flues from the basement (Fig 11). The tower also remains relatively unchanged. However, timber panelling which lines the top of the tower has since been replaced with cementitious render as the following report will detail. To the north was a gymnasium with large glazed north and south elevations (Fig 12).



Supplement to THE ARCHITECT and BUILDING NEWS, 26 August 1954

WALL DETAILS, SCHOOL AT RUISLIP
ARCHITECTS: YORKE, ROSENBERG & MARDALL

Fig 9 The 1953 classroom block, looking south-east. Image: The Architect and Building News, 1954



WALL DETAILS, WORKSHOP BLOCK OF SCHOOL AT RUISLIP
ARCHITECTS: YORKE, ROSENBERG & MARDALL

Fig 10 Block B in 1954, looking north-east. Image: The Architect and Building News, 1954



WATER TOWER AND BOILER FLUES, SCHOOL AT RUISLIP
ARCHITECTS: YORKE, ROSENBERG & MARDALL

Fig 11 The Block B water tower in 1954, looking south-east. Image: The Architect and Building News, 1954



Fig 12 The gymnasium in 1953, looking north-west. Image: RIBA44280 RIBA Architecture

4 Analytical Description

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Block B (1953) was formed of five single storey prefabricated and symmetrical rectangular structures aligned east-west (Fig 13). They had domed roofs and were constructed in brick with prefabricated reinforced concrete beams and steel windows. Block B formed the western end of a courtyard to the south of the school grounds and were set in rows from north (Building 1) to south (Building 5). The other school building opposing B block across the courtyard were also constructed by Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall in 1953. These remain unaffected by the current proposed works (Fig 14).



Fig 13 Block B, looking south-west



Fig 14 The courtyard to the south of Queensmead School. (Left) Looking south-east towards the classroom block also designed by YMR. (Right) Block B and its front to the courtyard, looking south

4.2 Exterior

East elevation

- 4.2.1 The east elevation formed the western end of the school courtyard (Fig 13). Each of the buildings contained a large steel casement window which projected slightly forward from rest of the elevation which was clad in cementitious render above and stone masonry below (Fig 15). Blue painted corrugated metal cladding lined the projected elevation underneath the windows (Fig 16). Each building had a doomed roof and was adjoined to one another with a low flat roofed brick partition clad with tongue and groove timber boards (Fig 17). Stone steps capped with concrete led to each adjoining section except between Buildings 2 and 3 which contained a window and no door (Fig 18).



Fig 15 The glazed facades as seen from the east elevation. (Left) Looking south-west. (Right) Looking west



Fig 16 Detail showing the three types of cladding on the east elevation, looking west



*Fig 17 (Left) The low roofed timber clad partitions between each building, looking east.
(Right) The stone and concrete steps which led to each door, looking south*



Fig 18 The adjoining partitions between buildings 2 and 3, looking west

- 4.2.2 Each building was almost identical. However, a basement was located underneath Buildings 1 and 2 to the north. As such, Building 1 had basement windows at ground level (Fig 19) to the east of Building 2 were the concrete steps which led to the basement (Fig 20).
- 4.2.3 A concrete path and awning ran parallel with the east elevation east of Block B (Fig 21). The awning was also formed in concrete and was supported on metal poles.



Fig 19 The basement windows underneath Building 1, looking south-west



Fig 20 The basement entrance underneath Building 2. (Left) Looking west. (Right) Looking north



Fig 21 The path and awning to the east of Block B. (Left) Looking south. (Right) Looking north-west

North elevation

- 4.2.4 The north elevation was entirely formed in masonry and contained four doors to plant rooms (inaccessible at the time of recording; Fig 22 and Fig 23). The concrete path and awning also extended along the north elevation. Here the awning was supported by the masonry to the south (Fig 24).
- 4.2.5 To the east, a tower extended up from the eastern plant room (Fig 25). This was clad in cementitious render painted white and contained ariels and measuring instruments (Fig 26).



Fig 22 The north elevation. (Left) Looking south-east. (Right) Looking south-west



Fig 23 Detail showing the masonry cladding along the north elevation, looking south



Fig 24 The path and awning which projected out from the north elevation, looking west



Fig 25 The tower to the north-east of Block B. (Left) Looking west. (Middle) Looking north-west. (Right) Looking south-east

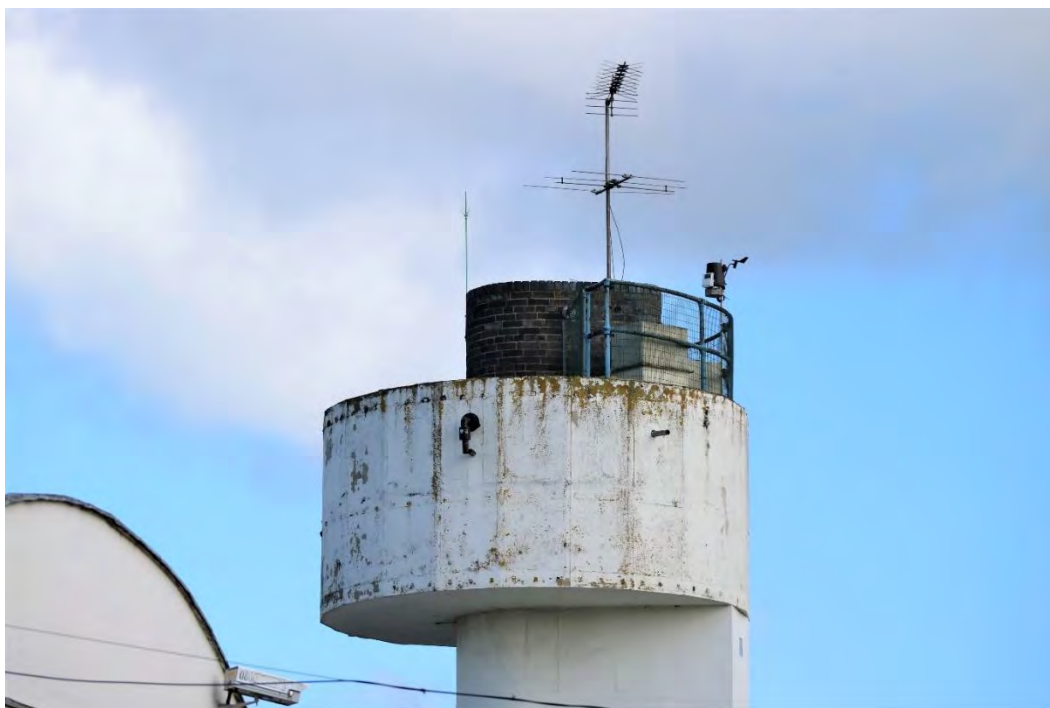


Fig 26 The tower, looking north

West elevation

- 4.2.6 The western elevation closely resembled the east elevation (Fig 27). All windows were in the same style and in the same position as the east elevation but the window in Building 1 had been modified to include a modern fire door in the centre of the elevation (Fig 28). Like the east elevation, low flat partitions adjoined each of the buildings which were also clad in timber boards (Fig 29). All had double doors with steps constructed in masonry and concrete except the partition between buildings 3 and 4 which contained a window (Fig 30).
- 4.2.7 Basement access was located underneath Building 2 (Fig 31). Downpipes were located to the south-west of each of the buildings (Fig 32).



Fig 27 The west elevation, looking north-east



Fig 28 The west elevation of Building 1, looking east



Fig 29 The low roofed partition with double doors between buildings 1 and 2, looking east



Fig 30 The partition between buildings 3 and 4. (Left) Looking north-east. (Right) Looking east



Fig 31 The basement access to the west of Building 2. (Left) Looking north. (Right) Looking south



Fig 32 Detail showing the downpipes to the south-west of the structures

South elevation

- 4.2.8 The south elevation was obscured by a more recent structure. It was formed in brick and contained one crittall window (Fig 33 and Fig 34).



Fig 33 The south elevation. (Left) Looking east. (Right) Looking north



Fig 34 Detail of window

4.3 Interior – Basement

- 4.3.1 The basement level was located to the north of the Block B footprint underneath buildings 1 and 2. Access was provided through the east and west elevations. Most of the basement was occupied by a boiler room to the north-west (Fig 35). A store area was located to the north-east (Fig 36), and to the south were two corridors (Fig 37). The basements windows seen on the eastern exterior elevation underneath Building 1 were blacked out and provided no light to the basement.

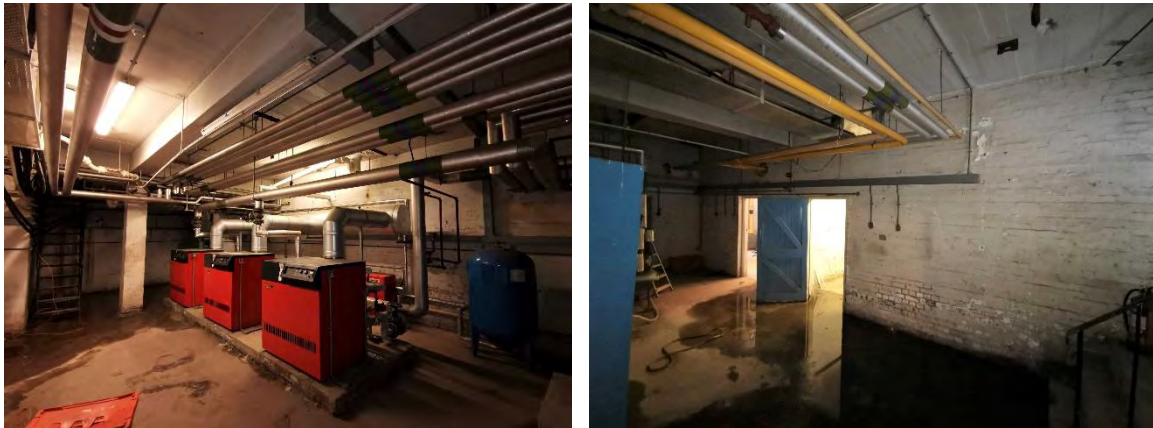


Fig 35 The boiler room. (Left) Looking north. (Right) Looking south-east



Fig 36 The storage area, looking south



Fig 37 (Left) The eastern corridor, looking west. (Right) The western corridor, looking east

4.4 Interior – Ground Level

- 4.4.1 Each building was originally constructed as one large full height room with sound proof cement render lining the ceiling (Fig 38 and Fig 39). The structure was constructed with brick in a frame of reinforced concrete beams (Fig 40). The rooms were lit by large glazed elevations to the east and west (Fig 41) and crittall windows to the north and south (Fig 42). In both sets, every second window could be opened and secured by a small arm (Fig 43). A pole was used to reach the higher crittall windows on the north and south elevation.
- 4.4.2 The original flooring was clad in parquet tiles in herringbone pattern and low flat skirting boards which at the time of recording had a dark stain (Fig 44).
- 4.4.3 There were minor variations between the layout of the different buildings, particularly in the arrangement of the low adjoining partitions between each building. As such, each building will be described individually below.

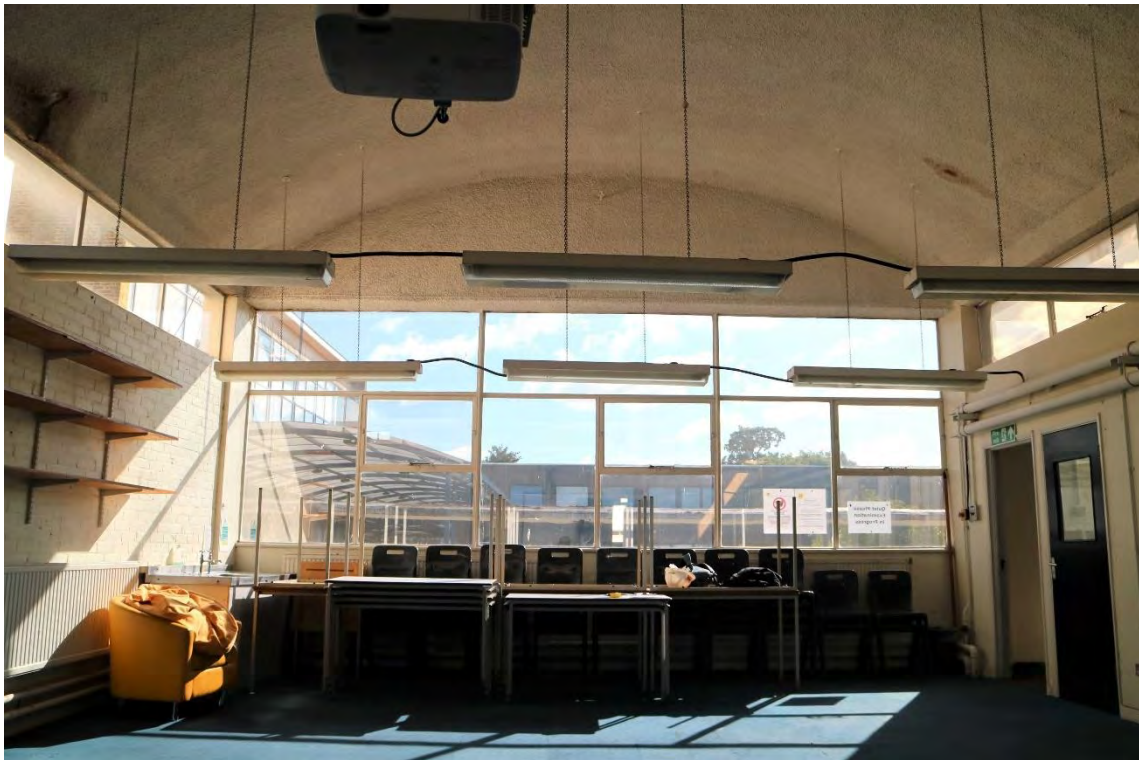


Fig 38 The interior aspect of an external wall



Fig 39 Detail shots of the sound proof cement render ceiling



Fig 40 Detail shots of an exposed reinforced concrete beam



Fig 41 (Left) Detail of a pivoting window on the east elevation. (Right) Detail of an internal window sill



Fig 42 (Left) An example of a crittall window. (Right) Detail of pivoting crittall window



Fig 43 Detail of a window arm or catcher

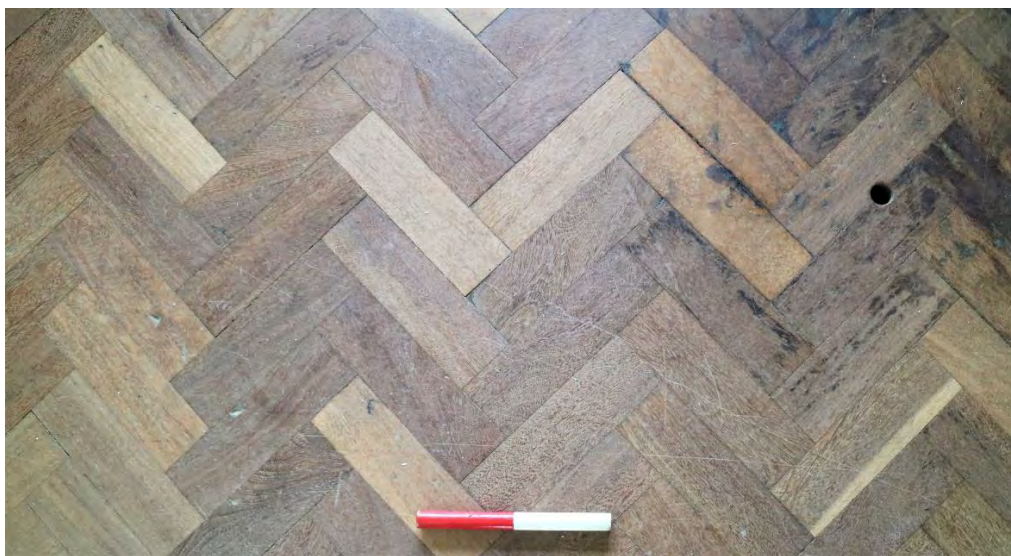


Fig 44 Detail of Parquet flooring

Building 1

- 4.4.4 Building 1 had an internal partition to the west of the footprint that aligned north-south (Fig 45 and Fig 46). This had been inserted subsequent to initial construction sometime in the 20th century and had a different type of skirting. Of the four doors to the south of Building 1 (Fig 47), three led to office and storage spaces (Fig 48 and Fig 49) and one led to the eastern access corridor (Fig 50). The offices had skylights above with angular surrounds and reinforced glass (Fig 48).



Fig 45 Building 1, looking west towards the inserted partition

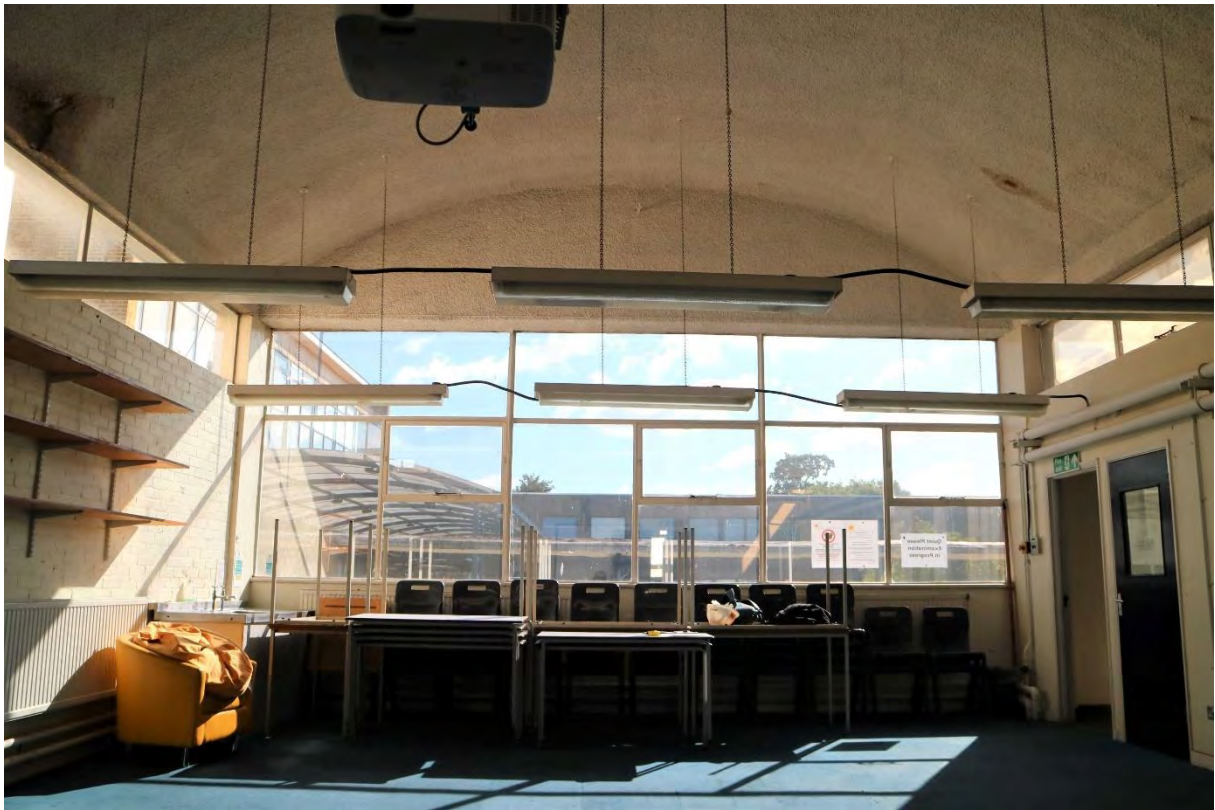


Fig 46 Building 1, looking east



Fig 47 The four doors to the south of Building 1, looking south-east



Fig 48 (Left) The office to the south-east of Building 1, looking south. (Right) Detail of the skylight above



Fig 49 (Left) The office to the south of Building 1, looking south. (Right) A storage room, looking west

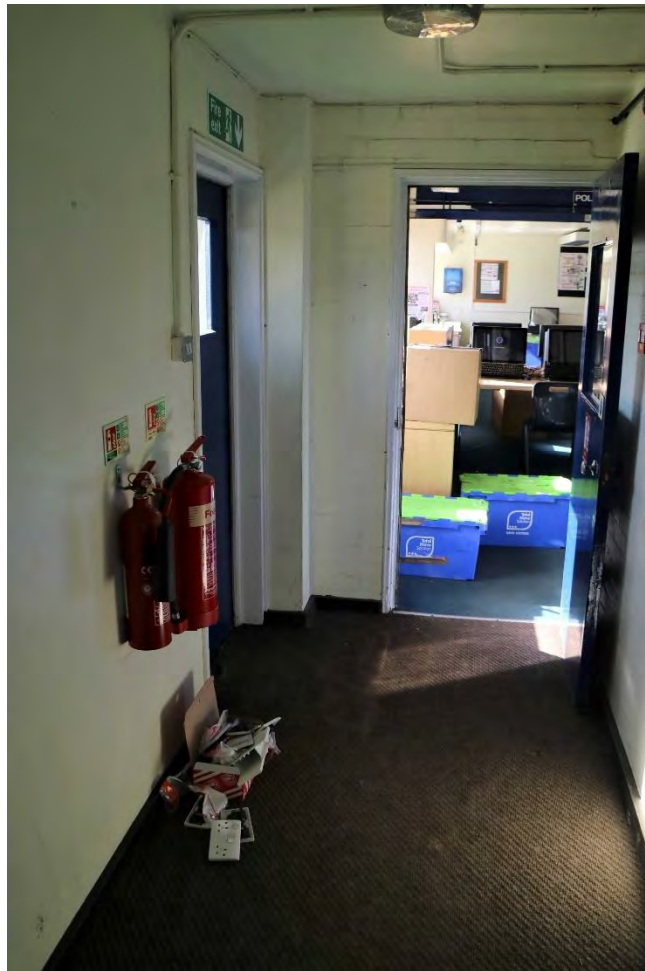


Fig 50 The eastern access corridor which led between Buildings 1 and 2, looking south

Building 2

- 4.4.5 Like Building 1, Building 2 was also divided into two by a north-south partition to the west. The larger eastern end had been converted into an IT room with a false ceiling (Fig 51 and Fig 52). The crill windows to the north and south had been painted over (Fig 53). The adjoining partition to the south had been broken through to form a larger space and there was a small cupboard space to the north (Fig 54).



Fig 51 The eastern portion of Building 2, looking north-west



Fig 52 The eastern portion of Building 2, looking south



Fig 53 The southern crittall window of Building 2, looking south-west

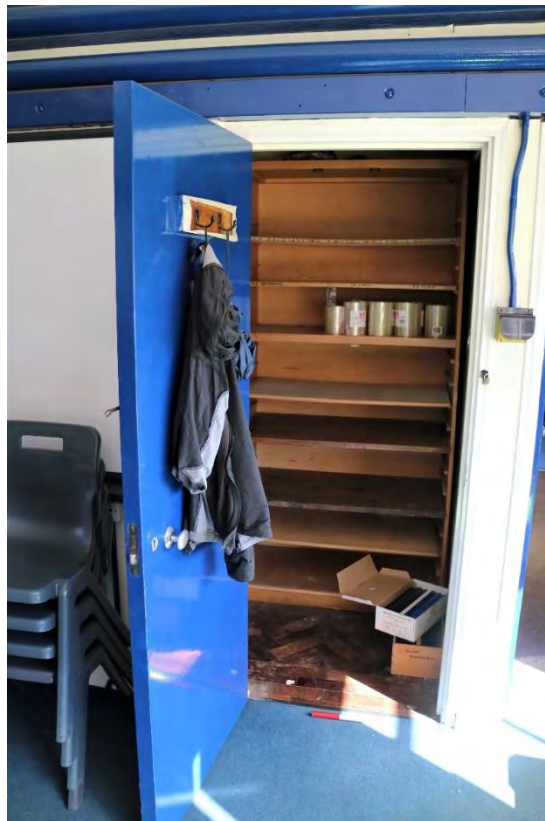


Fig 54 The cupboard to the north of Building 2, looking north

- 4.4.6 The western end was a full height space used as a workshop (Fig 55 and Fig 56). This contained several machines including a drill press, lath, vacuum packer and grinders (Fig 57) This had an office to the north which contained double doors to the exterior and an internal window to the south (Fig 58 and Fig 59). To the south was a storage area which also had double doors to the exterior (Fig 60).



Fig 55 The western end of Building 2, looking north



Fig 56 The western end of Building 2, looking south



Fig 57 Detail shots of the machinery



Fig 58 (Left) The northern door to the office, looking north. (Right) The office, looking north-west



Fig 59 (Left) The office, looking west. (Right) An internal window to the south of the office, looking south-west



Fig 60 The storage area to the south of Building 2. (Left) Looking east. (Right) Looking west

Building 3

- 4.4.7 Building 3 was a large open space that did not contain any partitions (Fig 61 and Fig 62). The south facing crittall window had been painted over, presumably to limit the heat and glare here. Rows of vice benches filled the room and the narrow spaces between were lined with stools. These had left deep gouges in the parquet floor tiles (Fig 63) The adjoining partitions to the south-east had been broken through to Building 3. Workshop machinery was located here on top of a screed floor (Fig 64).



Fig 61 Building 3, looking south-west



Fig 62 Building 3, looking north-west



Fig 63 Gouges in the parquet flooring caused by the stools



Fig 64 The workshop to the south-east of Building 3. (Left) Looking west. (Right) Looking south-west

Building 4

- 4.4.8 Building 4 was also one large open space occupied by rows of vice benches (Fig 65 and Fig 66). The adjoining partition to the north-west was broken through to form a small class area with sliding windows to the west (Fig 67 and Fig 68). A skylight with security bars above had been blocked by a sheet of mdf. The southern crittall window was painted over.



Fig 65 Building 4, looking south



Fig 66 Building 4, looking south-west



Fig 67 The adjoining partition to the north-west of Building 4 which had been converted into a small teaching area. (Left) Looking north. (Right) Looking east



Fig 68 (Left) Sliding window to the north-west of Building 4, looking north-west. (Right) Detail of handle

Building 5

- 4.4.9 Building 5 was also one large open space with a storage room to the north (Fig 69 through Fig 73). The southern crittall window was lined in blinds and so was the east and west windows. Building 5 was fitted with smaller chairs and benches for a younger class.



Fig 69 Building 5, looking east



Fig 70 Building 5, looking west

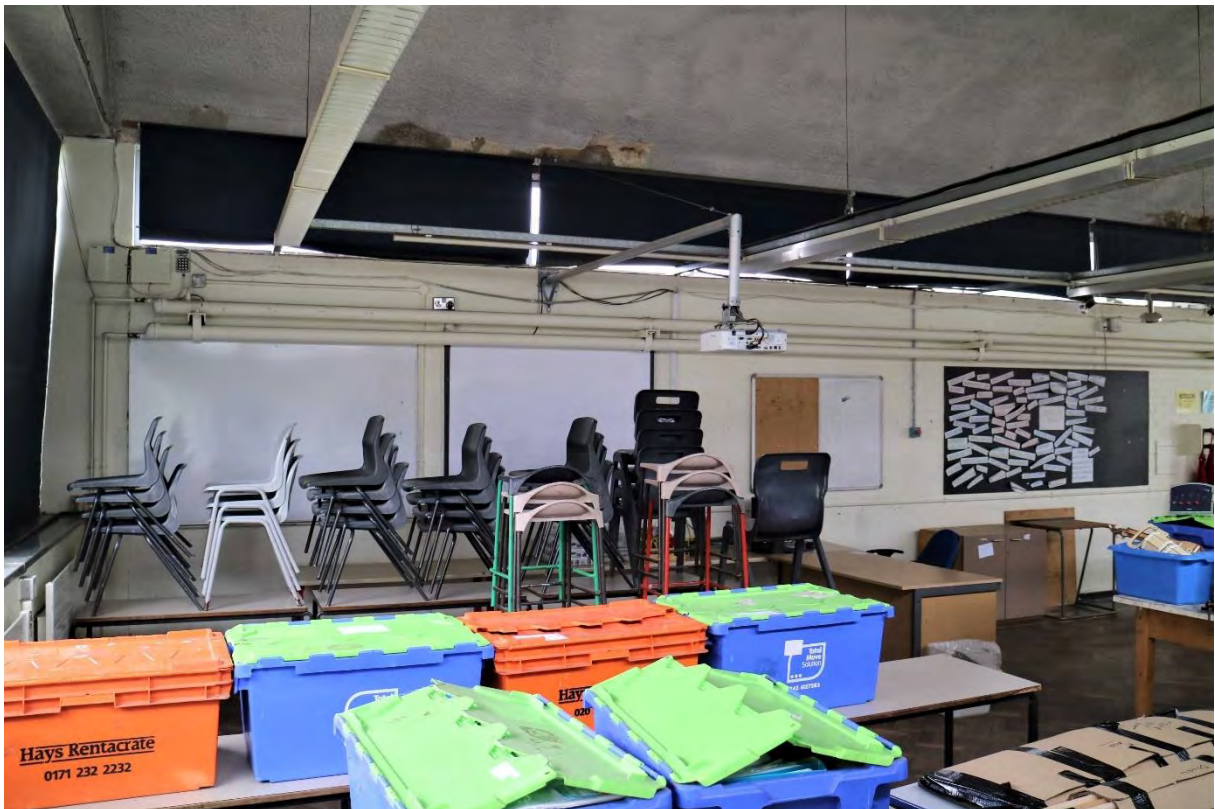


Fig 71 Building 5, looking south



Fig 72 Building 5, looking south-west



Fig 73 The storage room to the north of Building 5, looking north

5 Discussion and Conclusions

- 5.1.1 It has been possible to illustrate and describe the Block B buildings at Queensmead School within the parameters of the recommended level 2 recording, as set out by English Heritage and London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 5.1.2 The five prefabricated concrete, brick and steel structures remained largely unchanged since they were constructed in 1953. So too did the adjoining low roofed sections. While some fabric had been inserted later in the 20th century, the design ideas added by architects YRM are also still evident – the sound proof cladding was present in all of the buildings and the workshop machinery was, at least in part, still facilitated by the plant areas and tower built into this complex. Block B has continued to serve the Queensmead School as a workshop or Design and Technology block up until the present day.
- 5.1.3 The photographs, site records and notes made during the archive research will be included in the material to be archived, along with a copy of the report.

6 Acknowledgements

- 6.1.1 Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) wishes to thank the client Morgan Sindall Group for commissioning this report. In addition, MOLA wishes to thank John Webber for arranging site access. The drawings were supplied by LUNGFISH Architects and the photographs were taken by the author.

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8 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-399262

Project details

Project name	Queensmead School
Short description of the project	A Level 2 building record has prepared ahead of the demolition of the 1950s pre-fabricated buildings located at Queensmead School, in the London Borough of Hillingdon, HA4 0LS (NGR 511718 185502). Archaeological building recording of the site took place in July 2020. The site comprises Block B which is made up of five pre-fabricated single storey buildings constructed in 1953 by Yorke, Mardall and Rosenburg. The site was set within the Queensmead School grounds which is bounded to the north by Long Drive, to the east by Queens Walk, and to the south and west by Victoria Road. The proposed development of the site includes the demolition and replacement of Block B with a 2 storey block in the same location and with the same footprint. The new build will house the Design and Technology classrooms and a plant room.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2020 End: 06-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	QMS20 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	Locally Listed
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	SCHOOL Modern

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON RUISLIP Queensmead School
Postcode	HA4 0LS
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 11718 85502 51.556839484002 -0.388317298354 51 33 24 N 000 23 17 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	MOLA
Project design originator	Anna Nicola

Project director/manager	Phil Stastney
Project supervisor	Luke Tremlett
Name of sponsor/funding body	Morgan Sindall Group

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	OL-05207
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAA
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Entered by	Luke Tremlett (ltremlett@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	17 July 2020

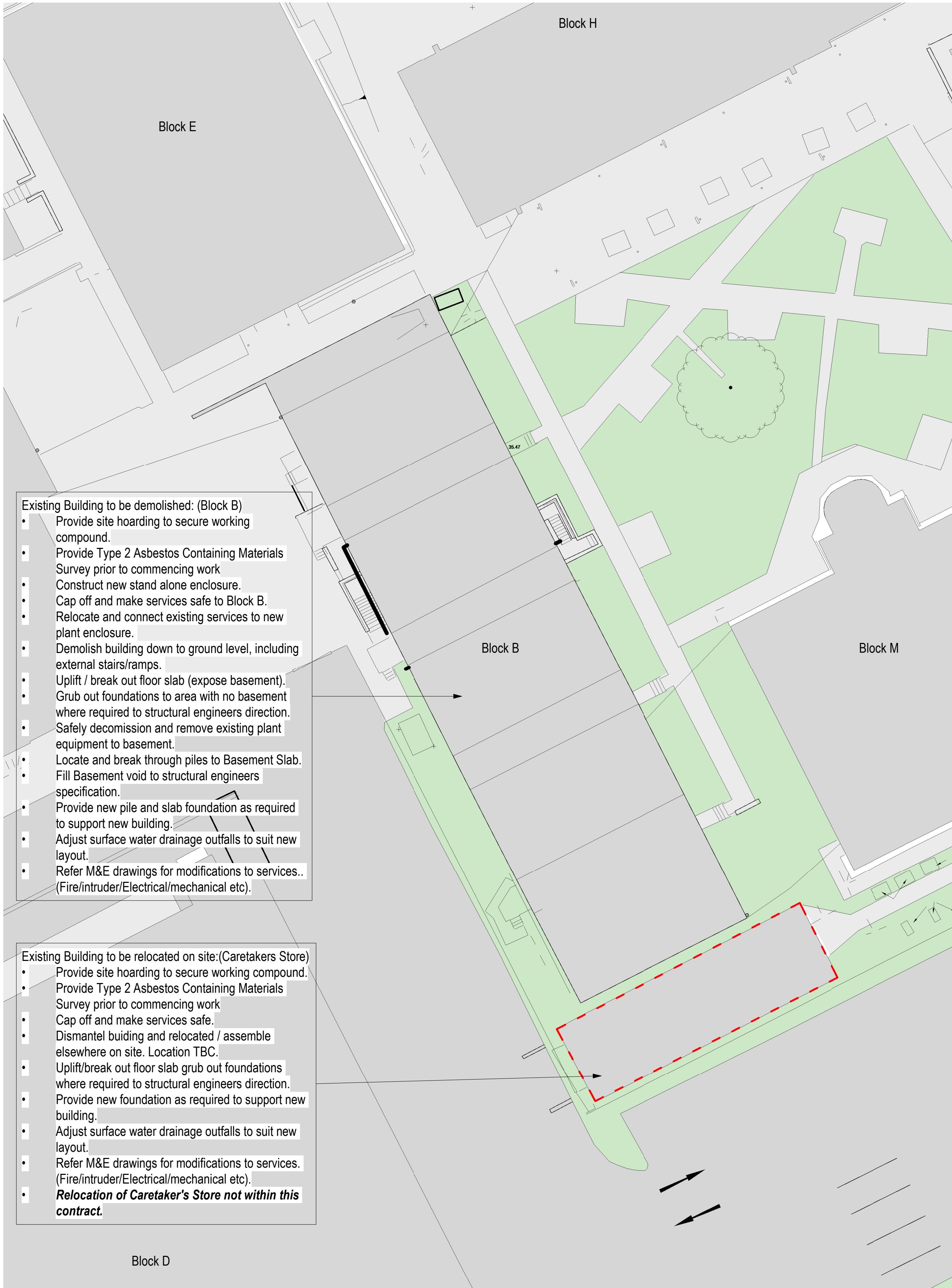
9 Appendix 1: List of Photos

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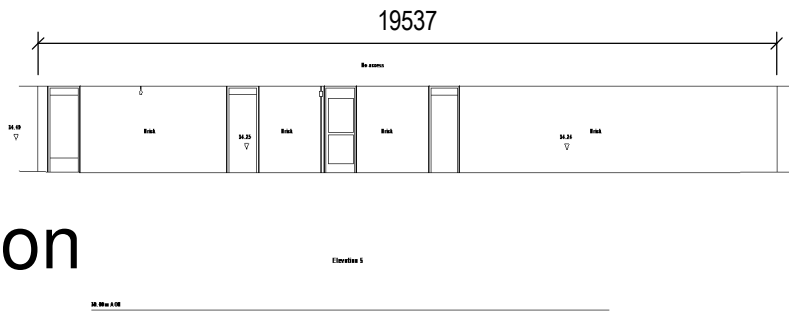
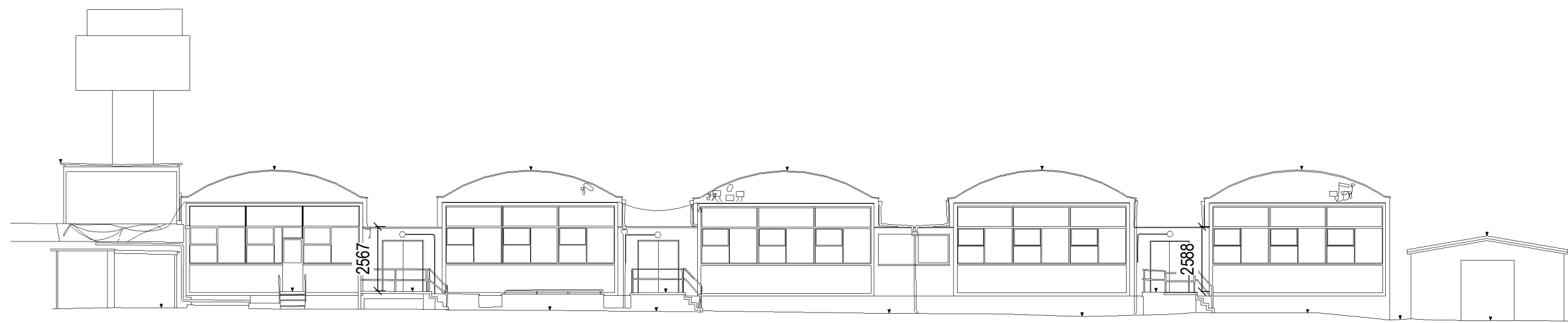
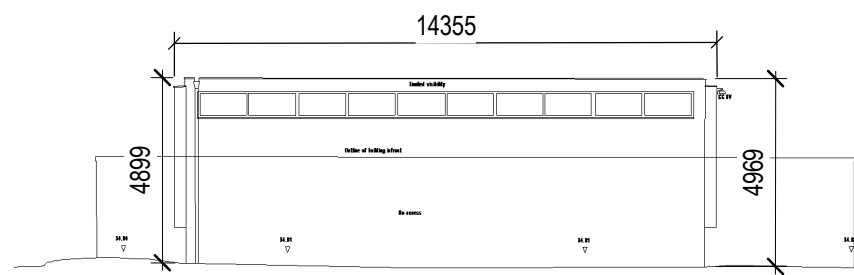
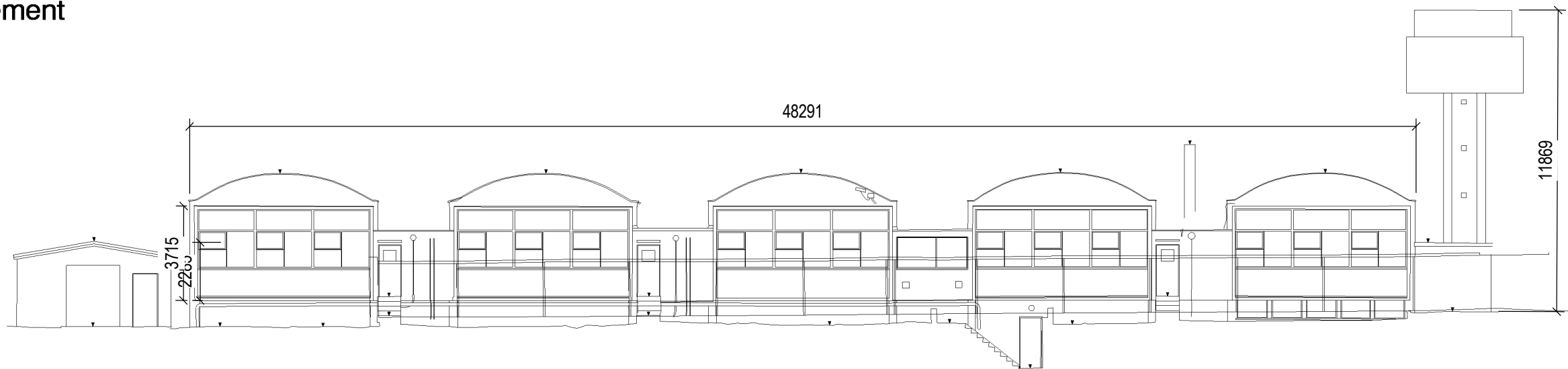
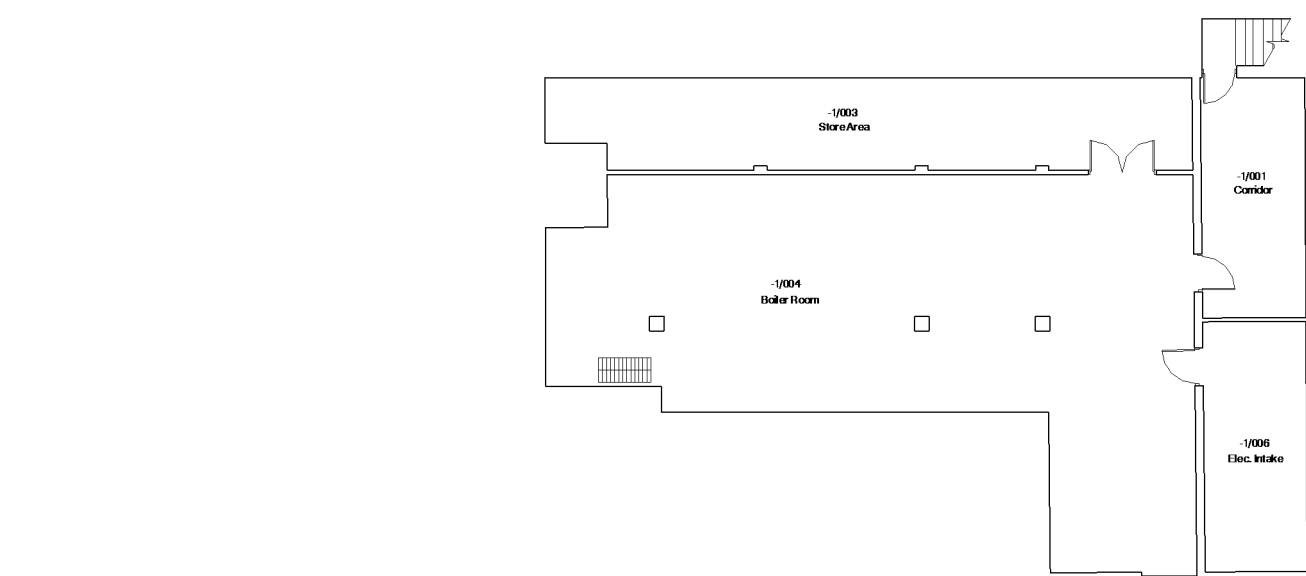
(Pending)

10 Appendix 2: Drawings

Drawing 1: Elevation and Plans drawings of Block B



Demolition Plan
1 : 200



LUNGFISH

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NOTES

- Drawing can be scaled for planning purposes only.
- All measurements are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the contract documentation, specification and all relevant Architectural, Electrical, Mechanical, Landscape and Structural drawings.
- Any discrepancies between documents to be reported to the architectural team for review and clarification, prior to works commencing on site.
- All coordinates and dimensions to be checked and confirmed on site, prior to works commencing.
- Lungfish drawings are provided as design intent. The detail shown is demonstrative of principle, all components, fixings and seals etc are to be provided and installed to the satisfaction of each relevant manufacturer's recommendations to maintain thermal, air and fire resistances where applicable.

The information on this drawing is subject to the final co-ordination of structure/sub-structure, M&E

HEALTH AND SAFETY RISKS:

We have reviewed health and safety risks associated with works associated with the content of this drawing and we do not believe there residual risks that a competent contractor would be aware of.

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Rev	Description	Date	Drn.	Chk.
P07	Full CP	19.06.2020	NW	KR
P06	Draft CP	01.06.2020	NW	REM
P05	Draft Stage 4 Issue	15.05.2020	NW	REM
P04	Updated to MS comments	12.03.2020	REM	NW
P03	Stage 3 Submission	09.03.2020	REM	NW
P02	Stage 3 Issue	28.02.2020	SM	NW
P01	Draft Stage 3 Issue	21.02.2020	KR	NW

CLIENT

CONTRACTOR

Morgan Sindall
1st floor, 1 Falcon Gate Shire Park
Welwyn Garden City
AL7 1TW

PROJECT

Queensmead Academy
Queens Walk
South Ruislip, Middlesex
HA4 0LS

TITLE

Demolition Plan

DRAWN BY:	KR	DATE:	02/07/20
CHECKED BY:	NW	SCALE:	1 : 200 @ A1

STATUS

FULL CP

PROJ - ORIGIN - ZONE - LEVEL - TYPE - ROLE - NUMBER	STATU	REV
53X009 - LFA - ZZ - ZZ - DR - A - 0220	PD	P07