

Shipley Education Committee.

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CLARENCE  
ROAD  
NURSERY  
SCHOOL

OFFICIAL OPENING,  
FEBRUARY 11th, 1933.

SHIPLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.



Clarence Road Nursery School.

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Official Opening

BY

Miss Ishbel Macdonald,

ON THE

ELEVENTH OF FEBRUARY, 1933.

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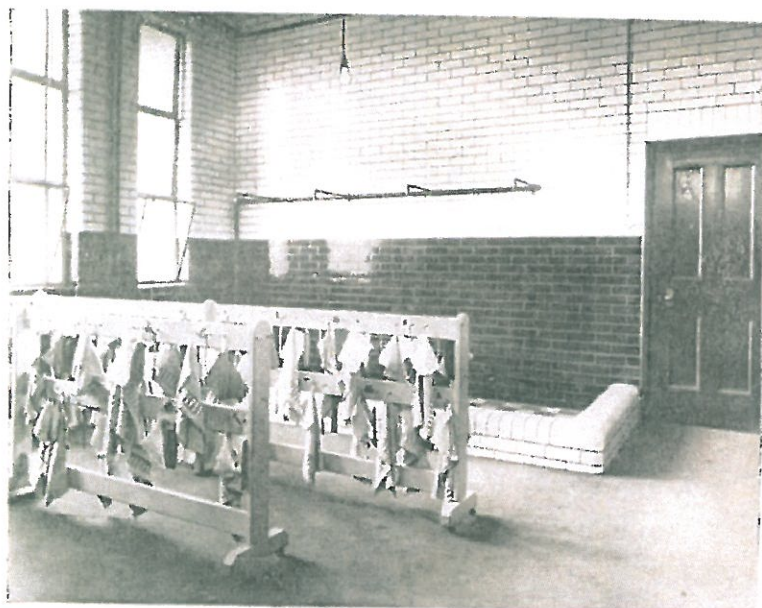
Education Office,  
Town Hall, Shipley.

V. H. HOSKIN, M.Sc., Ph.D.,  
Education Officer.

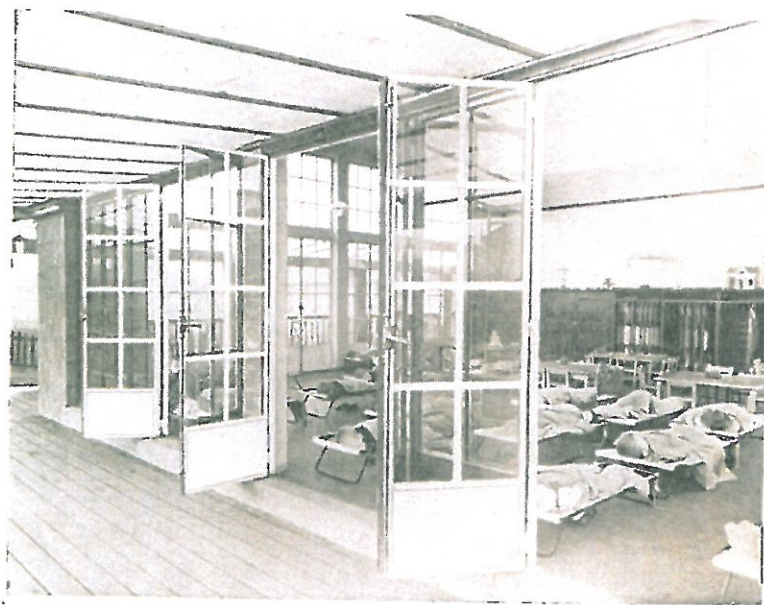




MISS ISHBEL MACDONALD.



The Large Bathroom.



## MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1932—1933.

COUNCILLOR A. E. HORNE, J.P. (*Chairman*).

COUNCILLOR W. S. TINSLEY, (*Vice-Chairman*).

COUNCILLOR E. COWGILL,  
(*Chairman Higher Education Sub-Committee*).

### COUNCILLORS:

G. BIRBECK	A. INGLE
W. A. BODMAN	W. MULLIGAN
†C. CAWTHORNE	L. P. RATCLIFFE
J. CHIPPENDALE	G. A. RICHARDS
T. H. GRANCE	A. W. ROBSON
T. J. GRAY, J.P.	C. M. SMITH
G. H. HALEY	*G. WADDILOVE, J.P.
J. R. HARDCASTLE	V. WADDILOVE, C.C.

\* Chairman of the Council.

†Vice-Chairman of the Council.

### CO-OPTATIVE MEMBERS:

COUNTY COUNCILLOR W. HILL.

MRS. A. SIMONDS, O.B.E.

MRS. V. A. WALKER.

MR. G. W. WOODHAMS.

Headmistress of the Nursery School MISS E. GARNER.





A Classroom.



Medical Inspection and Observation Room

## [ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS]

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MISS MACDONALD will arrive at the School at 2.30 p.m. and will cut the ribbon of the gateway and declare the Building open, after which she will make a tour of inspection of the building. Invited guests are invited to follow the same order of inspection of the school and to take their seats in the room set apart for the purpose of the speeches as soon as possible after Miss Macdonald has completed her tour. Guests will appreciate that the time at Miss Macdonald's disposal is limited. An opportunity for a closer observation of the buildings will be provided at the termination of the proceedings.

1. The Chairman of the Education Committee, Coun. A. E. Horne, J.P. will ask the Vicar of Shipley to offer a prayer of Dedication.
2. The Chairman.
3. Address by Miss Ishbel Macdonald.
4. Votes of Thanks.

Coun. W. S. Tinsley.

Councillor E. Cowgill.

Refreshments will be served at the close of the Ceremony.



## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Committee first considered the question of Nursery School provision in 1920 when their scheme under the Education Act, 1918, was under discussion prior to its submission to the Board of Education. The Committee also voiced its opinion in 1926, when the Authority's 'three year' Programme was under consideration, and decided that before the end of the period covered by the programme, careful consideration should be given to the establishment of one or more Nursery Schools in their area.

When in 1929 there was issued the joint circular from the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, urging all Local Education Authorities in framing their programme for the next three years, earnestly to consider the provision of Nursery Schools, the Committee decided to go forward with the erection of a suitable building to accommodate 120 children. After careful enquiries and discussions between representatives of the Authority and the officers of the Board of Education, the Committee formulated their scheme and secured all the necessary sanctions by January, 1931.

The Committee then turned its attention to the selection of a suitable site. They were naturally desirous of placing the new Nursery School as near as possible to the homes of the children who were most likely to benefit from inclusion in such a school. It was finally decided, however, to negotiate with the Council for a portion of their land adjacent to the Albert Road Schools, Saltaire. The approval of the Board was obtained and the site acquired in March 1931. The erection was commenced in August 1931, and the buildings were finally completed in June, 1932. The contract for the 'lay-out' of the grounds has been let but the work has not yet been completed.

The Committee gave very careful consideration to the staffing of the school in all departments, and the staff now consists of a Superintendent, two assistants trained in Nursery School methods,

three probationary teachers, a cook-housekeeper, an assistant cook-housekeeper and a part-time boiler attendant. The question of suitable equipment for the school was also carefully considered, and having had due regard to economy the Committee feel that they have now equipped the school for efficient working.

An important feature of the organisation of the school then had very carefully to be considered. 'It had been ascertained by census and other means that a fairly large number of children whose admission to the school seemed to be very desirable were resident at such a distance that parents and others could not easily bring them to the school and take them away at the end of the day. The Committee therefore decided to make transport arrangements and took advantage of the fact that an electric trolley bus system connects the area from which it was desired to draw these children to a place within a few yards of the school grounds. Over 40 children are now being brought to the school each day by this means. The arrangements are of course in the hands of the staff of the school, who each morning meet the children at three calling places en route and return them each evening to the same places into the custody of their parents. Drivers and conductors of the vehicles and all others concerned are most considerate in this matter and the arrangement appears to be working very satisfactorily.

The aim of the Education Committee has been to allow priority of admission to those children most in need of special care and nurture, and to those who through reasons of overcrowding or through the inability of parents to provide proper attention require the benefits which a Nursery School can give. Admissions have of course been spread over a fairly long period in order that attention may be given to each child during the period of strangeness to the new environment of the school. The number on roll is now 100 and admissions will still be made up to the limit of the accommodation. Wherever possible it is required that parents shall make contributions towards the cost of the food supplied in the school and in this connection a graduated scale is in force.



It is as yet too early to speak of the success of the Committee's new venture, but from observation it is quite apparent that already the children are receiving great benefit from the school.

### THE HEALTH ASPECT OF THE NURSERY SCHOOL.

The supervision of the health of babies has yielded a rich harvest in the reduction of Infantile Mortality. After babyhood the danger of mortality recedes but susceptibility to infection remains at high water mark. Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Pneumonia take their toll when he is ill-equipped to resist them. Bad hygiene and squalid environment leave their ghastly imprint in such diseases as Malnutrition, Anaemia and Rickets. Minor ailments, more often than not due to insufficient care and neglect, e.g. adenoids, skin diseases and dental caries all tend to retard his normal development and lay a foundation of chronic illhealth in adult life.

Between 30% and 40% of children entering public elementary schools at the age of 5 years are found to require medical treatment. In other words, fully one-third of the nation's children of preschool years are maimed and handicapped at the very dawn of their existence—"damaged goods," as they have been called, of those very conditions which in 1931, caused 8,725 deaths between 2 and 5 years of age. The ordinary methods of supervision under Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes have failed to lessen this appalling wastage in life and health, and their failure has left a gap in child health supervision which the Nursery School can fill.

The Nursery School provides hygienic environment and nurture for the growing child when he is most vulnerable to disease and to the squalid conditions of foul air and grimy congestion which undermine his resistance. With shelter from the rain and cold and secure from dirt and bodily risk he is free to live in the open air

from the first and feel the warm and healing light of the sun on his limbs. To the influence of these great healers he quickly responds. His blood is enriched; his vitality increases. A carefully chosen dietary with suitable proportions of Meat, Starch, Fat and Vitamins provides the necessary fuel for his growth, energy, warmth and sparkle. By daily training and practice in the simple, golden rules of hygiene, washing hands before meals, cleaning teeth after meals, timely rest, breathing exercises etc., he cultivates good habits which are such potent factors in the ground work of healthy development, and by means of which he carries the message of orderliness, cleanliness and hygiene into his own home.

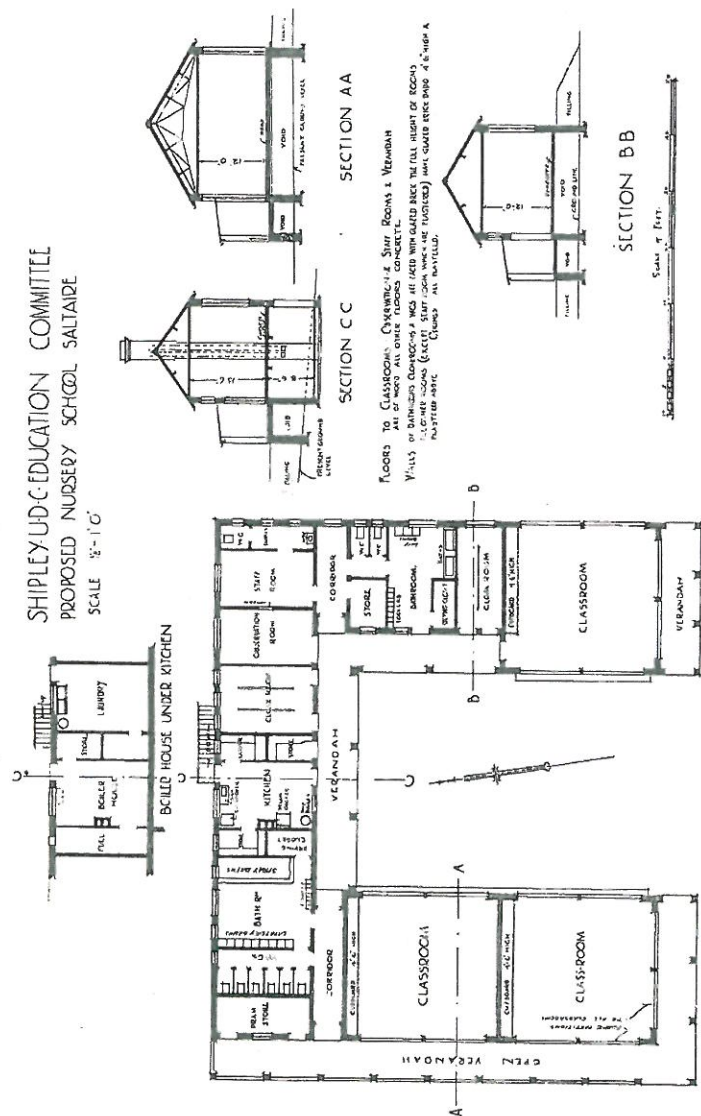
A further advantage of the Nursery School is that it forms a connecting link between the medical side of Infant Welfare Centres and the School Medical Service. Routine medical inspection of Nursery School children is undertaken by the School Medical Officer and special treatment or care given as required. A school nurse visits daily, reviews the children each morning for cleanliness and Infectious Disease and carries out the routine treatment of minor ailments. By these means the normal child is protected, the weakly susceptible child is strengthened and the 'defective' child freed from physical defects which would retard his development and otherwise cause a break in his educational life at a later stage.

### DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The School which is essentially of open-air type is designed to allow the children to receive the maximum of sunlight. It occupies a site about one acre in extent, adjoining the Albert Road Council School.

The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, being open towards the south on the fourth side, and enclose a playground surfaced with green coloured asphalt. It is intended to sow seed on the remainder of the site to form a grass playing area for use

SHIPLEY U.D.C. EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
PROPOSED NURSERY SCHOOL SALTAIDE  
SCALE 1/8" = 1' 0"



GROUND PLAN

Plan of the Building.

in dry weather. A large sand pit has also been provided which is covered when not in use.

The buildings are erected of local stone, and are roofed with Welsh slates.

The classrooms, three in number, are arranged in the wings of the block of buildings, the sides of the two end classrooms being provided with steel glazed folding screens on three sides, and the remaining classroom having similar provision on two sides.

The centre of the block contains the Kitchen, Larder, Stores, Observation Room, Staff Room, Cloakrooms and Sanitary Accommodation, including two bathrooms, the larger of which is provided with a spray bath and nine lavatory basins and the smaller with two small baths and three lavatory basins. The temperature of the water to the spray bath is automatically controlled. Verandahs are erected on the frontage of the centre portion facing the quadrangle and to all classrooms.

The floors of the classrooms are formed of wood, with a covering of linoleum, and the walls are plastered above dado height, a 4 ft. 6 in. glazed brick dado being provided to the division walls of rooms. The classrooms are heated by means of Ray-Rad panels fixed in the ceiling.

Large racks and cupboards are provided to each classroom, for the storage of beds, blankets and toys and educational equipment.

The kitchen contains a steam cooker, soup boiler and gas oven. Access to a larder and a store is provided from the kitchen.

Two Cloakrooms are provided, these having shoe lockers for each child and hat and coat racks, the rails supporting these being heated.

The conveniences are arranged adjoining each bathroom, eight W.C.'s being provided in all. The doors and partitions are formed of Plymax and are enamelled.

HANSON, SURVEYOR & ARCHITECT  
COUNCIL OFFICES, SHIPLEY 1934



The whole of the walls of the cloakrooms, bathrooms and conveniences are of glazed bricks, and the floors are surfaced with red coloured concrete.

The Staff Room and Observation Room adjoin, the former being provided with a separate convenience.

In a basement chamber under the centre block the heating apparatus and the boilers are housed for the hot water supply and for the generation of steam for cooking purposes. A laundry adjoins the boiler house in the basement.

The main entrance to the School is provided in Clarence Road, but secondary means of access is given from Carlton Avenue.

The buildings were erected principally by local labour, nearly all the Contractors being Shipley firms.

The plans of the School were prepared and its erection superintended by Mr. R. T. Wilson, the Council's Chief Architectural Assistant under the supervision of the Surveyor and Architect to the Council, Mr. H. Dawson, M. Inst.M. & Cy.E.

The Chief Contractors employed were as follows:—

Mason & Bricklayer	J. Petty, Shipley
Carpenter & Joiner	W. Smith, Bingley.
Slater	E. & E. Thornton, Shipley.
Plumber	S. Angless, Shipley.
Plasterer	F. Sugden, Bradford.
Electrician	J. E. Kay & Co., Shipley.
Painter	R. Long, Shipley.
Hot Water Supply and Heating	F. Watson, Silsden.

The Reinforced Concrete work was carried out by the Yorkshire Hennibique Contracting Co., Ltd., of Leeds; the sanitary goods

were obtained from Messrs. Shanks & Co., Ltd., of Manchester; and the steel windows were made by The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Baintree.

The estimated cost of the School was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Site	780	0	0
Buildings	6695	0	0
Lay-out of Grounds	148	0	0
Furniture and Fittings	400	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£8023	0	0

The final accounts have not yet been submitted but it is expected that there will be a saving on the above figures, possibly of £300.

#### ORGANISATION OF THE SCHOOL.

The following order of activities indicates the nature of the work of the School:—

9. 0 to 9.30.	Arrival. Overalls put on, hair tidied, handkerchief drill, hygiene.
9.30. to 9.50.	Prayers, singing, registration.
9.50 to 10.15.	Lunch and clear away.
10.15 to 11.30.	Varied occupations, eurythmics, colour work, nature talks, stories, free play.
11.30 to 12. 0.	Different groups prepare for dinner.
12. 0 to 12.30.	Dinner.
12.30 to 12.45.	Hygiene, preparation for sleep.
12.45 to 2.30.	Rest.
2.30 to 3.10.	Clearing away, hygiene, occupations.
3.10 to 3.30.	Free Play.
3.30 to 3.45.	Prepare for home.
3.45	Bus children leave.
4. 0	Other children leave.



Space, sunshine and fresh air are secured for the child, it is accustomed to hygienic habits but in addition great importance is attached to the development of language and to sense training generally. The growing interests of the children are catered for in stories, simple nature study, eurythmics, music and in play-work with actual objects. It is the aim of the staff to encourage in the little community an ideal of mutual helpfulness as well as in the individual child an initiative and sense of freedom to act.

In this way it is hoped to lay firm foundations for a healthy development of both mind and body, and the Shipley Education Committee feel sure that the school officially opened to-day will prove of incalculable worth to generations of Shipley children.

