

Norfolk Record Office Information Leaflet 62

Education in Norfolk: A Brief Historical Outline

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1 Introduction

The present system of compulsory education for all children is the result of a whole series of parliamentary acts, the most significant of which were The Elementary Education Act, 1870 (Forster's Act), The Education Act, 1902 (Balfour's Act) and The Education Act, 1944 (Butler's Act).

Before the late nineteenth century, schooling was not compulsory, rarely free and it varied enormously in both quality and quantity. A few children might attend a grammar school. Other children would attend a school funded by a charity, almost always a religious organization. Children might also be educated by the local clergyman, while others were taught, usually on an informal basis, at a dame school by an educated woman in the town or village. Charity schools were often, but not always, free and many schools, such as dame schools or day schools, charged a fee. Very few, if any, records survive of such informal schooling in Norfolk.

From 1833, central government made treasury grants to charities which provided voluntary schools and after 1839 these grants depended on the school passing a government inspection. Charities which received treasury grants included the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church (hereafter the National Society) and the British Foreign School Society.

Thereafter, the government extended its involvement from giving financial support to charities through treasury grants to directly providing the education services itself. At first, however, the schools established by government did not replace those of private and voluntary institutions.

2 Voluntary Organizations and Schools

2.1 The Norwich Charity Schools

The Norwich Charity schools were established in 1707/8, but their surviving minutes do not begin until May 1711. They were supported by benefactions, subscriptions and a weekly payment of 1d. or 2d. from each child. Annual subscribers of £1 and benefactors of £10 and over became trustees.

The Charity initially ran nine schools, five for boys and four for girls, mostly in rented schoolrooms. However, one of the nine, Mancroft School, was established in 1721 by Alderman John Risebrow, who left the rent of two properties in Walton and Walpole St Peter for its support. There were also District schools which were an offshoot of the Norwich Charity schools and were maintained by associations of parishes.

The Charity trustees were only able to build school premises after 1812, when the Charity became affiliated to the Norfolk and Norwich Society, the local branch of the National Society. According to the Society's minutes of 23 July 1812, it was resolved, 'that the City of Norwich having antient established schools with funds provided for their support, the Trustees of the said schools be requested to connect them so far with this Society as to adopt the mode of education recommended by it and to consent to their being considered the Central Institution.' For minutes of the Norfolk and Norwich Society, 1812-1846, see catalogue reference DN/NDS 137.

Papers of the Norwich Charity and District schools are found amongst records of the Norwich Diocese. They are mainly administrative, but do contain some records relating to individual schools. For records of the Norwich Charity schools, see DN/NDS 1-125 and for the District schools see DN/NDS 126-136. There is also a short history of the Charity schools, reference DN/NDS 61. For records of individual Charity and District schools, please also refer to the card index to school archives, available in the searchroom, or the online catalogue, NROCAT, for details.

2.2 The National Society and the Norwich Diocesan Society

In 1812, the National Society was founded and started taking over schools previously set up by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge (SPCK) and other organizations. In 1851, there were over 17,000 National schools in Britain, but the role of the National Society in school provision declined after the Education Act, 1870, which provided free elementary education for poorer children.

The local branch of the National Society, the Norfolk and Norwich Society, founded in 1812, provided and maintained schools throughout the area. In Norwich, the Society gave a £300 grant to build the central Boys' School, formerly called the Boys' Model School, in Aldred's Court, St Peter Hungate, for 200 pupils.

Another local society, The Norwich Diocesan Society, also founded in 1812, provided schools and trained teachers in Norwich. The Norfolk and Norwich Society and the Diocesan Society both distributed government grants to local schools which continued up to the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Society are found amongst records of the Norwich Diocese. The records are mostly administrative but there are some which relate to individual schools. Records of the Norfolk and Norwich Society are referenced DN/NDS 137-290. For records of individual schools, please refer to the school card index in the searchroom or to the online catalogue, NROCAT, for details.

For records of the Norwich Diocesan Teacher Training College, formerly in College Road and later at Keswick Hall, please ask the archivist for an interim list. Please also note that one week's notice, or longer for complicated enquiries, is usually required for access to uncatalogued records. For a history of Keswick Hall, see *The Story of Keswick Hall: Church of England College of Education, 1839-1981*, ed. J. Ball (Wymondham, 1981) a copy of which is available in the searchroom.

Central records of the National Society are held by The Church of England Record Centre, Bermondsey, London. Their address is at the end of this leaflet.

2.3 The British and Foreign School Society

In 1808, followers of Joseph Lancaster, a prominent Quaker, founded the Society for Promoting the Lancasterian System for the Education of the Poor which, in 1814, was renamed the British and Foreign School Society. It fulfilled a similar role to the National Society but its schools were non-denominational. As a result many Nonconformists preferred to send their children to British Schools and by 1851 about 1,500 such schools had been founded in the United Kingdom.

The Norfolk Record Office (NRO) holds a few records of former British Schools including the Octagon Chapel day school for girls in Norwich, see list FC 77, and the Great Yarmouth British School, see Y/TC 86/11. For further information on individual British and Foreign Society schools, please refer to the card index to school archives, available in the searchroom, or our online catalogue, NROCAT.

Central records of the Society are held by the British and Foreign School Society Archive Centre, Egham, Surrey. Their address is given at the end of this leaflet.

2.4 Sunday Schools

The beginning of the Sunday school movement in England is attributed to Robert Raikes in Gloucester around 1780, although there had been an earlier Sunday school in Catterick, Yorkshire, in the 1760s.

Records of Sunday schools in Norfolk and Norwich are usually located with the associated parish records, for Church of England churches, or with the chapel records for Nonconformist Sunday schools. Records of some Sunday schools are referred to in the card index to school archives, available in the searchroom, but its coverage is incomplete.

For further general information see P.B. Cliff, *The Rise and Development of the Sunday School Movement in England, 1780-1980* (Redhill, 1986). A copy is available through the Norfolk Library Service.

3 The Elementary Education Act, 1870 (Forster's Act) and School Board Records

3.1 The Elementary Education Act, 1870

In order to provide and maintain schools where existing elementary education was insufficient, The Elementary Education Act, 1870, divided England into districts under the management of locally elected school boards. The schools established by these boards were usually non-denominational, but under an amendment to the Act, the Cowper-Temple conscience clause, religious instruction could be taught. In effect, these board schools were the first schools run by local authorities. The Act allowed school boards to rule that children between five and thirteen years of age should attend school. It did not make all education free or compulsory but did order, for the first time, that a school be placed in reach of every child.

Initially, board schools did not replace existing voluntary and endowed schools and a dual educational system developed. There were non-denominational board schools, supplemented by government grants, rates and fees and voluntary schools, such as National Society schools, which had religious affiliation to the Church of England, and received grants and subscriptions, but not rate aid, and sometimes charged a small fee.

Under the Education Act, 1902, board schools became council schools. Records of the school boards and individual board schools were therefore inherited, as a class of superseded authority records, by their administrative successors, the borough and county councils, and are found amongst their archives.

3.2 School Board Records

The main type of school board records are minutes, which give details of the administration of the board, its membership and responsibilities. Therefore, the minutes often contain references to the building and maintenance of schools, supplies and insurances, inspections of school premises, staff recruitment, school attendance, by-laws, finances and arrangements for community events such as fêtes or jubilees and wartime preparations. The headmaster or mistress reported to the board and the minutes may contain references to these reports and any requisitions made. In exceptional cases, the minutes may give details about individual pupils.

Records of the individual schools established by the school boards may include records such as log books and admission registers. For records of individual board schools, please refer to the card index to school records, available in the searchroom, or to our online catalogue, NROCAT.

Norfolk

- For minutes of the various Norfolk school boards, 1871-1903, see C/ED 3/1-247.
- There are a few other records of Norfolk school boards, 1872-1903, including treasurers' accounts, 1872-1903, and letter books, 1873-1903. Please refer to C/ED 7/1-6 for further details.

Norwich

- For Norwich School Board minutes, 1871-1903, see N/TC 2/1-34.
- There are a few other records of the Norwich School Board, 1877-1903, including printed bylaws, 1893, and year books, 1877-1903, for which you should refer to N/ED 3/1-5.
- There are also school managers' minutes for individual schools run by the Norwich School Board, reference N/TC 44/1-7.

Great Yarmouth

- For Great Yarmouth School Board minutes, 1875-1903, see Y/ED 1-5.

Thetford

- For Thetford School Board minutes, 1889-1903, see C/ED 3/201.
- For papers concerning the election of Thetford School Board members, including nominations and posters, 1875-1902, see T/SB 1-11.

3.3 School attendance committee minutes

Each Poor Law Union was charged under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, with supervising the attendance of children at school in districts outside

the jurisdiction of a school board. The information in attendance committee minutes can vary in detail, but they sometimes include names of parents prosecuted for non-attendance of their children at school. Minutes of a few of these attendance committees came into custody of the Norfolk County Council's Education Department, as superseded authority records:

- Depwade, 1877-1903, see C/ED 6/1-2.
- Downham, 1889-1903, see C/ED 6.3.
- Erpingham, 1889-1903, see C/ED 6/4.

Minutes of other school attendance committees can sometimes be found in the records of the Poor Law Unions:

- Aylsham minutes, 1877-1898, see C/GP 1/526.
- Blofield parochial ledger, 1895-1899, see C/GP 2/53.
- Docking minutes, 1877-1892, see C/GP 4/90.
- Erpingham ledger, 1881-1889, see C/GP 6/195.
- Forehoe parochial ledgers, 1887-1891, see C/GP 8/244-246 and 1896-1901, see C/GP 8/247.
- Henstead minutes, 1877-1896, see C/GP 11/116.
- Loddon and Clavering minutes, 1878-1897, see C/GP 12/161-169 and ledger, 1893-1895, see C/GP 12/168.
- St Faith's minutes, 1902-1903, see C/GP 15/69.
- Swaffham minutes, 1877-1896 and 1896-1903, see C/GP 16/1-2.
- Walsingham minutes, 1883-1890, see C/GP 19/125.

4 Late Nineteenth-Century Legislation

The following is a summary of major late nineteenth-century legislation which followed the Education Act of 1870. For further details, see A. Morton, *Education and the State from 1833* (Kew, 1997):

- **The Elementary Education Act, 1876 (Sandon's Act)**
This Act advocated the principle that all children should receive elementary education, further restricted child employment and established school attendance committees. For records of these committees, see section 3.3 above.
- **The Elementary Education Act, 1880 (Mundella's Act)**
Under this Act, school attendance became compulsory for children aged from five to ten years.
- **The Education Act, 1889** This Act set up the Board of Education and allowed county councils to levy a 1d. rate for technical education.
- **The Elementary Education Act, 1891**
Fees for elementary education were abolished, making elementary education free for the first time.

- **The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893**
Under this Act the school leaving age was raised to eleven years.
- **The Elementary Education (School Attendance) Amendment Act, 1899**
Under this Act the school leaving age was raised to thirteen years.

5 The Education Act, 1902 (Balfour's Act) and Education Committee Records

5.1 The Education Act, 1902

The Education Act, 1902, placed the provision of elementary education under local government control and created local education authorities (LEAs). In effect, the Act transferred the administration of education to county councils and county borough councils established by the Local Government Act, 1888. It abolished school boards and the majority of former board schools, along with most British and other Nonconformist voluntary schools, became provided schools under LEA control. LEAs gave maintenance grants to schools, but non-provided, denominational, schools, defined by the Act as church schools not funded by the rates and which were mostly former National Society or Church of England Schools, usually paid for the provision of their own buildings.

Following local government reorganization in 1974, Norwich City Council and Great Yarmouth Borough Council lost control of their education responsibilities, which were transferred to Norfolk County Council (NCC). However, in the case of King's Lynn, education responsibilities appear to have been transferred to a District Divisional Executive under Norfolk County Council in the mid 1940s and Thetford had already transferred to Council control by 1913.

5.2 Education Committee Minutes

The main records of the county and municipal borough education committees are their minutes, which give details of the administration of the committee, its membership and duties. These include the building, maintenance and financial administration of schools, supervision of school attendance, the making of by-laws and staff recruitment. The HMI (His or Her Majesty's Inspector) usually reported to the committee and the minutes sometimes include inspectors' recommendations.

Norwich

- For Norwich Education Committee, 1903-1974, see N/TC 35/1/1-10.
- For minutes of its sub-committees see N/TC 35/2-15. These include the Elementary (later Primary) Education Sub-Committee, 1903-1958, see N/TC 35/6/1-6.

Norfolk

- For minutes of the Norfolk County Council Education Committee, 1903-1974 and its sub-committees, including the Elementary Education Sub-Committee, see C/ED 16/1-47.

Great Yarmouth

- For Great Yarmouth Education Committee, 1903-1918 and 1932-1941, see Y/ED 6-9 and for 1941-1965, see Y/ED 495-502.
- For unsigned, indexed, sub-committee minutes, 1903-1941, see Y/ED 10-47 and for April 1941-1954, see Y/ED 568-578.
- For signed sub-committee minutes, 1940-1974, see Y/ED 503-552.

King's Lynn

- For records of King's Lynn Education Committee, 1903-1945, see C/ED 130/1/1-15.
- From the mid 1940s responsibility for education in King's Lynn was transferred to a District Divisional Executive Committee under Norfolk County Council. For minutes of the King's Lynn Advisory Committee, April 1945-24 June 1946, see C/ED 130/1/15. For the King's Lynn and District Divisional Executive Committee and its sub-committees, 13 June 1945-1974, see C/ED 130/3/1-20. For indexes to these minutes, 1950-1961, see C/ED 130/4/1-12.
- There are also unsigned copies of the King's Lynn and District Divisional Executive Committee minutes, 1945-1973, in C/ED 16/54-60.

For access to Education Committee minutes after 1974, which are not held by the NRO, you should apply to Democratic Services, Chief Executive's Department, Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, NR1 2DH. Some committee minutes from November 1999 are also available on the Internet through the Norfolk County Council's website at <<http://www.norfolk.gov.uk>> under 'Committees' but they do not include confidential items.

5.3 Other Education Committee Records

Records of the county and borough council education departments and their committees also include correspondence, reports and, very occasionally, registers of some staff and pupils. For catalogues of these documents, please refer to records of the relevant education department: for Norfolk County Council, see list C/ED; for Norwich City Council, see list N/ED; for Great Yarmouth Borough Council, see list Y/ED and for King's Lynn Borough Council, see list C/ED 130.

Following The Education Act, 1944, LEAs had to create development plans for Primary and Secondary Education. There is a printed copy of the Norfolk Education Committee's Development Plan for Primary and Secondary

Education, c. 1947, which includes King's Lynn and Thetford, available on the searchroom shelves. For another copy of this plan, see C/ED 36/1/24 and, for a copy with maps, see C/P 12. Norwich produced its own plan, a copy of which is also available on the searchroom shelves and for an archive copy of the plan see PD 192/99. For Great Yarmouth, there are area maps, reports and correspondence relating to the development plan, reference Y/ED 642-3.

6 The Education Act, 1918 (Fisher's Act), The Education Act, 1921 and the Hadow Reports

The Education Act, 1918, raised the school leaving age to fourteen years and allowed for the provision of ancillary services, including medical inspection, nursery schools and centres for children with special educational needs. The Act also increased restrictions on child labour. However, in practice the leaving age was not immediately raised and had to wait until the Education Act, 1921.

A consultative committee on education chaired by Sir Henry Hadow made several influential reports during the 1920s and early 1930s, and its findings led to major changes in the structure of education nationally. The reports recommended that education should be more child-centred in approach and that class sizes should be reduced to under thirty pupils. One of its most important recommendations was that the term 'elementary education' should be abolished and redefined as 'primary education', which ended at the age of eleven years, and was divided into an infant stage, from five to seven years, and a junior stage, from seven to eleven years.

7 Secondary Education, Secondary and Higher Education Committee Minutes and the Education Act, 1944

7.1 Development of Secondary Education

There was very little secondary education available during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and post-elementary provision was often varied. It included higher grade elementary, grammar, technical, and private schools. Responsible authorities for secondary schools were also diverse and included the Charity Commission for endowed schools, the Education Department for higher grade elementary schools and the Department of Art and Science for technical schools.

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there was a series of reforms which reorganized and gradually extended the provision of secondary education. The Education Act, 1902, set up two types of state-aided secondary schools under LEA control: endowed grammar schools and municipal or county secondary schools, some of which evolved from higher grade elementary schools. Under this provision, which was not usually co-educational, boys were sent to state grammar schools and girls attended high schools. The 1902 Act did not make secondary education free or compulsory, although it did allow LEAs to pay fees and award scholarships in some cases.

7.2 The Education Act, 1944

Fees for state secondary education were abolished by The Education Act, 1944, under which the entire structure of education provision was reorganized. This Act arranged the system into three stages, which are familiar today. The first stage, primary education, consisted of two phases: up to seven years and from seven to eleven years. The second stage, secondary education, was graded into modern, grammar and technical schools. The Norfolk Education Committee's report, *Education in Norfolk, 1950-1960*, stated that, during the last decade, the number of places available for grammar school pupils had been increased to over 2,000. It noted that traditional grammar school accommodation was provided for the county in single-sex schools at Thetford, King's Lynn, North Walsham, Dereham and Swaffham and on a co-educational basis at Diss, Downham Market, Fakenham, Wymondham College and Thorpe. There were also grammar school places in the City of Norwich and Great Yarmouth. Under the Education Act, 1944, further education formed the third stage and, from 1947, the school leaving age was raised to fifteen years.

However, following The Education Act, 1964, which allowed transfer to higher education at ages other than eleven years, some LEAs chose to arrange their education system in stages of first, middle and upper or higher schools. In Norfolk, a dual system of both primary and first and middle schools developed.

7.3 Comprehensive Reorganization

By 1965, the programme of secondary school building in Norfolk was almost complete. However, nationally there was growing concern that the tripartite education system, developed following The Education Act, 1944, had sustained social inequalities and prevented some children from reaching their full potential. This led to reorganization of education into the comprehensive system, which began when the Ministry of Education, under its new secretary, Anthony Crosland, issued circular 10/65 in July 1965. The circular requested LEAs to convert secondary schools into the new comprehensive system, which it hoped would support pupils of all abilities. Following this request, most Norfolk comprehensive schools were built in the mid 1960s to 1970s.

7.4 Secondary/Higher Education Committee Minutes

For minutes of the Education Committees which had responsibility for higher, secondary and technical education during the period 1903-1974, see the following records:

- For Norwich Education Committee minutes, 1903-1974, see N/TC 35/1/1-10. For minutes of its sub-committees see N/TC 35/2-15. These include the Higher, Secondary and Further Education sub-committee, 1903-1958, see N/TC 35/5/1-14.

- For Great Yarmouth Education Committee, 1903-1918 and 1932-1941 see Y/ED 6-9 and for 1941-1965, see Y/ED 495-502. For unsigned, indexed, sub-committee minutes, 1903-1941, see Y/ED 10-47 and for April 1941-1954, see Y/ED 568-578. For signed sub-committee minutes, 1940-1974, see Y/ED 503-552. For minutes of the Higher, Secondary and Technical Education sub-committee, 1903-1941, see Y/ED 10/47 and for 1944-1963, see Y/ED 539-548.
- For minutes of the Norfolk County Council Education Committee, 1903-1974 and its sub-committees, including the Higher Education sub-committee, see C/ED 16/1-47. There are also minutes of the Technical Education Committee, 1891-1903, see C/ED 16/48-51 and for the Higher Education Sub Committee, 1904-1907, see C/ED 16/52.
- For King's Lynn Secondary/Higher Education Committee, 1903-1945, see C/ED 130/2/1-6. For details about records of the District Divisional Executive Committee, under Norfolk County Council, see section 5.2 above.

The NRO also holds records of a variety of Norfolk and Norwich secondary and comprehensive schools, for which you should refer to the card index to school archives, available in the searchroom, or to the online catalogue, NROCAT, for details.

The following publications by the Norfolk Education Committee also give an insight into the development of secondary level education in Norfolk. They are available on the searchroom shelves.

- Norfolk Education Committee, *Education in Norfolk*, 1950-1960 (Norfolk County Council, c. 1960).
- Norfolk Education committee, *Ten Years: a Review of Education in Norfolk*, 1960-1970 (Norfolk County Council, c. 1970).
- Norfolk Education Committee, *Education in Norfolk*, 1970: a statement of principles (Norfolk County Council, c. 1970).

7.5 Holt Hall

Holt Hall, a boarding school run by the Norfolk Education Committee, was established in 1950, when it started offering short courses for boys and girls. At first, it offered places to children who had attended the same village school from the age of five and who would not otherwise have had any experience of education beyond elementary level. Later, as the educational reforms of the 1950s progressed, Holt Hall also offered places to pupils from secondary modern schools and extended the length of its courses.

Holt Hall was set in over eighty acres of land, including fifty acres of woodland and parkland and six acres of playing fields. There were also two lakes for boating and swimming. The curriculum at Holt Hall emphasized practical training, adventure activities and the development of skills for co-operative living.

The NRO does not hold any records relating to pupils at Holt Hall, but it is mentioned in the Norfolk Education Committee's report, *Education in Norfolk 1950-1960*, available on the searchroom shelves.

For a published history of Holt Hall see Theodore W. Fanthorpe, *The Story of Holt Hall: Medieval Manor, Victorian Country House, Boarding School and Field Study Centre* (Somerset, 2007). A copy is available through the Norfolk Library Service.

7.6 Wymondham College

Wymondham college was based on the site of the United States Army Air Force 231st Station Hospital, which closed in June 1945 and was then used, from 1947 until December 1950, as an emergency teacher training college.

When the site first opened as an educational establishment in 1951, there were two state boarding schools based there: a technical and a grammar school. At first, pupils were accommodated in Nissen huts, but later permanent dormitory blocks were built. In 1955, the Technical and Grammar Schools merged to create a unified Wymondham College. The Norfolk Education Committee's report, *Education in Norfolk, 1950-1960*, states that Wymondham College was a residential school serving the whole of the county. It admitted pupils at the age of eleven plus and thirteen plus and, at that time, had 440 boys and 325 girls in residence. In 1971, the College merged with the County Grammar School (a day school) which had already been based on the Wymondham site for about ten years. From 1981, Wymondham College became a Comprehensive School.

Wymondham College is now a state day and boarding school. It maintains its own records, which are not held by the NRO.

8 The Education Acts of 1973 and 1988

The Education Act, 1973, raised the school leaving age to sixteen years and, in 1988, another Act introduced the National Curriculum. This Act also introduced the GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) examination to replace O levels and the CSE (Certificate of Secondary Education).

The NRO does not hold records containing information on examinations taken by individual pupils. For further advice, please see our free leaflet no. 66, *Exam Results and Pupil Files*, available on our website at <http://www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk> or by contacting the Norfolk Record Office.

9 Records Containing Sensitive and Personal Information

Please note that any school records which contain sensitive or personal information are not usually open to immediate access to the general public. Where this is the case, it will normally be indicated on the catalogue entry.

10 Other Information Leaflets

Other information leaflets, produced by the Norfolk Record Office, which may be useful:

- Leaflet 32 *Schools in Great Yarmouth*
- Leaflet 55 *Guidance on the Preservation and Care of School Records*
- Leaflet 63 *A Guide to School Records*
- Leaflet 64 *Grammar and Independent Schools in Norfolk*
- Leaflet 65 *The Burston Strike School*
- Leaflet 66 *Exam Results and Pupil Files*

11 Bibliography and Further information:

P. B. Cliff, *The Rise and Development of the Sunday School Movement in England, 1780-1980* (Redhill, 1986). Available through the Norfolk Library Service.

S.J. Curtis and M.E.A Boulton, *An Introductory History of Education since 1800* (London, 1966).

T.W. Fanthorpe, *The Story of Holt Hall: Medieval Manor, Victorian Country House, Boarding School and Field Study Centre* (Wellington, Somerset, 2007). Available through the Norfolk Library Service.

P. Horn, *The Victorian and Edwardian School Child*, (Gloucester, 1989).

S. Maclure, *The Inspectors' Calling: HMI and the shaping of educational policy, 1945-1992* (London, 2000). Available through the Norfolk Library Service.

A. Morton, *Education and the State from 1833* (Kew, 1997).

Norfolk Education Committee, *The Handbook of Education Week held in Norwich from September 27th to October 3rd, 1925* (Norfolk County Council, 1925).

Norfolk Education Committee, *Education in Norfolk, 1950-1960* (Norfolk County Council, c. 1960).

Norfolk Education Committee, *Ten Years: a Review of Education in Norfolk, 1960-1970* (Norfolk County Council, c. 1970).

Norfolk Education Committee, *Education in Norfolk, 1970: a statement of principles* (Norfolk County Council, c. 1970).

J. Richardson, *The Local Historian's Encyclopaedia* (New Barnet, 1993), pp. 141-146.

J. Sperandio, 'Secondary Schools for Norwich Girls 1850-1910: demand or benevolently supplied?' in *Gender and Education*, volume 14, no.4, pp. 391-410 (Abingdon, 2002).

W.B. Stephens, *Education in Britain, 1750-1914* (Basingstoke, 1998). Available through the Norfolk Library Service.

W.B. Stephens and R.W. Unwin, *Materials for the Local and Regional Study of Schooling, 1700-1900* (London, 1987).

D. Stranack, *Schools at War: A Story of Education, Evacuation and Endurance in the Second World War* (Chichester, 2005).

J. Bull (ed), *The Story of Keswick Hall: Church of England College of Education, 1839-1981* (Wymondham, 1981).

12 Useful addresses

Norfolk Record Office

The Archive Centre
Martineau Lane
Norwich NR1 2DQ

Telephone: (01603) 222599
E-mail: norfrec@norfolk.gov.uk
Website: <http://archives.norfolk.gov.uk>
Online catalogue: <http://nrocat.norfolk.gov.uk>

British and Foreign School Society

Archives:

The BFSS Archive Centre
The Haywood Building, Runnymede Campus
Brunel University, Englefield Green
Egham, Surrey
TW20 0JZ

Telephone (01784) 436111
E-mail: Bfss.archive@brunel.ac.uk
Website: <http://www.bfss.org.uk>
There is an electronic enquiry form available on this website.

The National Archives

Kew
Richmond
Surrey, TW9 4DU

Telephone (020) 8876 3444
Website: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Norfolk Heritage Centre

Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library
The Forum
Millennium Plain
Norwich NR2 1AW

Telephone: (01603) 774740
E-mail: norfolk.studies.lib@norfolk.gov.uk
Website: <http://www.library.norfolk.gov.uk>

Church of England Record Centre:

For central records of the National Society schools
15 Galleywall Road
Bermondsey
London
SE16 3PB

Telephone (020) 7898 1043
E-mail: archivist@c-of-e.org.uk
Website:
<http://www.lambethpalacelibrary.org/>



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Norwich
NR1 2DQ

Tel: 01603 222599
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