St. Katherine’s College
St. Mary’s College
Seaford Training College for Teachers of Housecraft/Seaford College of Education
Shoreditch Training College/Shoreditch College of Education
Sidney Webb College
Sittingbourne College
Southlands College
Stockwell College
Thames Polytechnic (Dartford College of Education)
Thomas Huxley College of Education
Training College for Technical Teachers
Trent Park Training College
West London Institute of Higher Education
Westminster College
Whitelands College
ACTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (from 1971 THOMAS HUXLEY COLLEGE)

Date opened: January 1967. The college was established by the London Borough of Ealing

Date closed/merged if applicable: There was no intake to initial teacher training courses after September 1977; the college closed in 1980

Location: Acton, West London, in the former Acton Town Hall. From September 1973, all departments were located in a building formerly owned by Brunel University, near to the old premises

Courses offered: Initially, the college offered three year Certificate courses for students intending to teach in Primary or Middle schools; two year shortened courses were available to suitably qualified candidates. In the 1970s courses leading to BEd degrees were offered, and a one year Advanced Diploma in Science and Mathematics for seconded teachers

Students: Acton/Thomas Huxley was established as a day college for approximately 300 men and women over the age of 24

Notes: The college was renamed Thomas Huxley College in 1971, in honour of the Ealing born scientist. In the Institute of Education’s Calendar for 1976/77, it was stated that the college was to become part of a new establishment of higher education, formed by the re-organisation of Thomas Huxley College and Ealing Technical College. It was expected to continue to offer courses in teacher education and training for mature students. However these plans were abandoned and the college closed in 1980 after the government had decided to cease teacher training there

Location of records: Brunel University

ALL SAINTS – see Error! Reference source not found.

AVERY HILL COLLEGE

Date opened: 1906. The College was established by the London County Council as its first residential college for training women teachers

Date closed/merged if applicable: Avery Hill merged with Thames Polytechnic in 1985. The Polytechnic became the University of Greenwich in 1992

Location: Eltham, South London. At different times the college had annexes at Horseferry Road, Westminster and Mile End

Courses offered: In 1949/50, the college offered training for Nursery, Primary and Secondary teaching, including a one year course for graduates and mature students. From September 1959 the college offered a supplementary course in Mathematics open to both men and women. From
September 1962 a one year course leading to the PGCE was offered. By the end of the 1960s suitably qualified students could take a BEd course; training for women in Advanced Physical Education for secondary schools was offered, and later an Advanced course in the Teaching of Handicapped Children.

**Students:** In 1949/50 the college could accommodate 360 students, the majority of whom were resident. A women’s college from 1906 to 1959, it then began to accept men, at first in an annexe in Westminster. Mature day students were trained in an annexe in Mile End, opened in 1968. By the early seventies the college had c 1200 students.

**Notes:** The college was evacuated to Huddersfield for five years during World War II, returning to Eltham in 1946.

**Location of records:** University of Greenwich. There are LCC papers relating to Avery Hill at the London Metropolitan Archives.

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**BARKING REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY - Department of Education**

The name was adopted in the early 1960s – previously the college had been known as the South East Essex Technical College.

**Date opened:** 1936 Barking became a constituent college of the ATO in 1969.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college became part of the Polytechnic of North East London in 1969. The Polytechnic was renamed the Polytechnic of East London in 1988. It became the University of East London in 1992. The Barking campus was closed in 2006.

**Location:** Barking, East London.

**Courses offered:** From 1967 the college’s Department of Education offered a three year day training course leading to the Teacher’s Certificate of the University of London. Some students might progress to a fourth year of study leading to a BEd degree.

**Students:** Of the first intake of c100 to the Certificate course, the majority were mature students and 80% were women. Most intended to teach in Infant or Junior schools. Numbers were expected to rise to 360 by 1969.

**Notes:** The college was originally established by Essex County Council, becoming the responsibility of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham following the reorganisation of London’s administrative bodies in 1963 (London Government Act).

**Location of records:** University of East London.
BATTERSEA TRAINING COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE, (from 1965/66 known as BATTERSEA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION)

Date opened: 1894/95. The College was established as part of the Women’s Department of Battersea Polytechnic and was originally called the Battersea Training School of Domestic Economy

Date closed/merged if applicable: The college merged with the Polytechnic of the South Bank in 1976. The Polytechnic became a university in 1992

Location: Originally located in Battersea, the college moved to Clapham in 1950. In September 1962 the college acquired an additional site, Manresa House in Roehampton

Courses offered: In the 1950s, the college offered a three year course leading to the University of London Institute of Education’s Teacher’s Certificate, with specialisms in Housecraft, Cookery, Needlework and Laundry work within a wider context of Social Studies. Work experience was offered in youth clubs and holiday camps. In the 1960s the college was designated as one of those responsible for postgraduate training. In addition to the PGCE for graduates in Home Economics, Battersea offered to experienced teachers a Diploma course in Education with special reference to Domestic Science. In the 1970s a BEd was offered. From April 1963, Battersea College provided day courses at Manresa House for men and women intending to teach in Primary schools, while at Clapham the main emphasis remained on Home Economics

Students: The college was open to both residential and day students. Men were accepted on the Manresa House courses for Primary teachers

Notes: In 1948 Battersea became a maintained college of the LCC, and in 1965 of the ILEA. When Manresa House was closed in 1979, the primary education students were transferred to Rachel McMillan College. Home Economics students remained at Clapham until the early 1980s, when the students were transferred to South Bank Polytechnic’s Southwark campus

Location of records: University of the South Bank. There are LCC papers relating to Battersea College at the London Metropolitan Archives

BOROUGH ROAD COLLEGE

Date opened: 1808. The college was established by Joseph Lancaster in 1808 as a non-sectarian institution. Responsibility for its administration was assumed shortly afterwards by the Royal Lancasterian Society, which in 1814 became the British and Foreign School Society

Date closed/merged if applicable: In 1976 Borough Road joined with Maria Grey College to become the West London Institute of Higher Education, which merged into Brunel University in 1995

Location: Borough Road, Southwark until 1890, then Isleworth, Middlesex
Courses offered: In the 1950s the college offered courses leading to the Teacher’s Certificate, the Postgraduate Certificate of Education, and BA (General) and BSc (General) degrees of London University. Training was offered for teaching in Primary, Secondary Modern and Secondary Grammar schools. From 1969/70 courses leading to the BEd degree were also offered.

Students: Although Borough Road was originally a college for men only, women were accepted as students from about 1812 until 1861, when the BFSS established a college for women at Stockwell. Borough Road then reverted to being a single sex college for the next hundred years. Student numbers increased rapidly from c250 in the early 1950s to over 500 in the mid1960s, and 1000 in the years before the merger with Maria Grey.

Notes: Borough Road was the first training college for teachers to be established in England; the education was based on general, non-sectarian religious principles, students being prepared to teach according to the monitorial system devised by Joseph Lancaster. The college offered courses leading to London University degrees from the 1890s on.

Location of records: Brunel University

BRENTWOOD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Date opened: January 1961. The college was established by Essex Education Authority. It became a constituent college of the Institute of Education in 1969.

Date closed/merged if applicable: In 1976 Brentwood joined with the mid-Essex Technical College to form the Chelmer Institute of Higher Education. Following further mergers and changes of name, the successor institution is Anglia Ruskin University.

Location: Havering initially, then Brentwood, Essex, with outposts in Havering and Southend.

Courses offered: Brentwood offered initial Teacher’s Certificate courses for the Infant, Junior and Secondary age ranges, adding full and part-time BEd courses from 1972. In September 1975 a two year part-time course for the Graduate Certificate in Education was initiated, as also one year courses for the Diploma in Art Education and a Diploma with Special Reference to Gifted Children. A Diploma in Environmental Studies was planned to start in 1976. The college also provided in-service short courses.

Students: A mixed college, it had c700 students in the early 1970s, 500 in the main college, the rest in outposts.

Notes: The Chelmer Institute was renamed the Essex Institute of Higher Education in 1984; this merged with the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology in 1989 to become Anglia Higher Education College. This in turn became Anglia Polytechnic in 1991, Anglia Polytechnic University in 1992, and Anglia Ruskin University in 2005.
**Location of records:** The Essex Records Office holds a substantial collection of Brentwood College students’ theses on a variety of topics in local and social history

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**BRIGHTON COLLEGE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS - Teachers Training Department**

**Date opened:** 1859. The college opened in 1859 as the Brighton and Sussex School of Practical Art. After several changes of name it became known as the Brighton College of Arts and Crafts from 1947.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college merged with Brighton College of Technology in 1970 to form Brighton Polytechnic (now Brighton University).

**Location:** Brighton

**Courses offered:** In the 1950s the college was responsible for the final year of the University of London’s Art Teacher’s Certificate course and for the Arts and Crafts element of Brighton Training College’s courses. A wide range of art and craft activities was on offer, including puppetry and theatre design. Also available were special short courses and classes for practising teachers, and a course for overseas students.

**Students:** The college had some 50 full time and 200 part time students.

**Notes:** The college, described in 1877 by the East Sussex News as a semi-private establishment, was presented by the trustees to the County Borough of Brighton in 1893. After 1966/67 the Brighton College of Arts and Crafts was not listed in the Institute of Education Calendar as one of its Constituent Colleges.

**Location of records:** East Sussex Records Office

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**BRIGHTON TRAINING COLLEGE (known from 1965 as BRIGHTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION)**

**Date opened:** 1909. The college was established by the Brighton Education Authority as a Day Training College to replace the Pupil Teacher Centre founded in 1890.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** Brighton College of Education merged with Brighton Polytechnic (now Brighton University) in 1976.

**Location:** Brighton (Falmer from 1965)

**Courses offered:** Brighton offered training for teachers in Infant, Junior and Secondary Modern Schools. It also offered a general course with some Domestic Science, the first two years to be taken at Brighton followed by a third year of specialised training at Seaford Training College for Teachers of Housecraft.
Students: In its very early years the college accepted both men and women students; from 1919 it took women only until men were re-admitted in 1961. In 1949/50 there were 193 students; numbers remained at around 200 until the 1960s when they rose rapidly. There were 310 students in 1962/3, and it was envisaged that numbers could rise to 900 when the new site at Falmer (adjacent to the University of Sussex) had been developed.

Notes: From 1927 to 1949 the college was associated with Reading University. After 1966/67 Brighton College of Education was no longer listed in the Institute of Education’s Calendar as one of its Constituent Colleges.

Location of records: East Sussex Records Office

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CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGE – see CAVENDISH SQUARE COLLEGE

CAVENDISH SQUARE COLLEGE (also known as CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGE)

Date opened: 1896. The college was established by the Society of the Holy Child Jesus to provide training for women teachers in Catholic secondary schools.

Date closed/merged if applicable: 1968 (year of last entry in the Institute of Education calendar)

Location: Central London

Courses offered: Established to provide training for women teachers in Catholic secondary schools, the college offered a one year course open to university graduates. Under the ATO, of which it became a constituent college in 1950, it prepared students for the Teacher’s Certificate of the Institute of Education, or for the postgraduate Certificate in Education. Courses were also offered in Child Care for the Home Office Certificate of Proficiency.

Students: While originally only Catholic students were accepted, in the later 1960s the college was opened to non-Catholics, and teaching practice was arranged in both Catholic and non-Catholic schools. The number of students increased from 55 students in 1951, to over 100 in 1967.

Notes: The college was recognised by the Cambridge Teachers’ Syndicate in 1897, and by the Ministry of Education in 1920. It was evacuated to Blackpool during the Second World War, returning to London in 1944.

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CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA

Date opened: 1906. The Central School was founded by Elsie Fogarty in premises at the Royal Albert Hall.
Date closed/merged if applicable: The teacher training element of the Central School became part of the Polytechnic of Central London in 1976

Location: Swiss Cottage, London

Courses offered: Training at the School had gradually evolved into the three courses which were running in 1972 (the year of its entry into the Area Training Organisation): teacher training, speech therapy, and acting and stage management. The teaching course run in conjunction with Sidney Webb College from 1972 provided training for teachers of English, Speech and Drama at secondary level. In addition to the joint course the School offered a one year Advanced Course in Speech and Drama and a three year part time Advanced Course in Educational Drama for experienced serving teachers.

Students: The Central School was wholly non-residential; it took both men and women students. In 1972 there were 90 students on the teaching course.

Notes: From 1972, the year of its entry into the Area Training Organisation, the Central School was grant aided by the Inner London Education Authority. The teacher training element of the Central School became part of the new School of Education at the Polytechnic of Central London in 1976. In accordance with Government policy, however, the last intake to initial teacher training at PCL was in 1977.

Location of records: University of Westminster and London Metropolitan Archives

CHELMER INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Date opened: 1976. The Chelmer Institute was formed by the merger of Brentwood College of Education and mid-Essex Technical College.

Date closed/merged if applicable: Chelmer was renamed the Essex Institute of Higher Education in 1984; this merged with the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology in 1989 to become Anglia Higher Education College.

Location: The Institute’s main base was at Brentwood, while part of the in-service programme took place in Chelmsford.

Courses offered: Teacher education was located in the Institute’s Faculty of Education, Arts and Humanities. A wide range of courses was available, from initial teacher training to postgraduate and higher degrees. University of London modular degrees in Combined Studies were available both to both intending teachers and to other students. The in-service programme catered for teachers from all stages of primary and secondary education, and there was also substantial provision for those in Further Education. At Brentwood the Institute had a Teachers’ Centre and a Reading and Language Development unit.
Students: The Institute took men and women students with a wide age range

Notes: Anglia Higher Education Institute became Anglia Polytechnic in 1991, Anglia Polytechnic University in 1992, and Anglia Ruskin University in 2005

Location of records: The Essex Records Office holds a number of prospectuses and other documents relating to the Chelmer Institute

CHELSEA COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Date opened: 1898. The college was established by Miss Dorette Wilkie

Date closed/merged if applicable: In 1976 the college merged with the Eastbourne and Seaford Colleges of Education to form Eastbourne College of Higher Education. It lost its separate identity when it became part of Brighton Polytechnic (now Brighton University)

Location: Initially located in Chelsea, it moved to Eastbourne in 1948

Courses offered: The three year course included study of and practical experience in all the main branches of Physical Education, study of the theoretical subjects necessary to the understanding and application of the practical work, and training in teaching. In the 1960s courses at postgraduate level were offered, also a three year course in Advanced Dance together with a subsidiary in Physical Education, courses for practising teachers, and courses for students from overseas

Students: When the college re-opened in Eastbourne there were 104 students; numbers increased steadily, reaching 250 in 1959/60. The college accepted only women students

Notes: The college was initially located adjacent to Chelsea Polytechnic of which it became an integral part. In 1931 the college course was approved by the University of London as a course leading to the award of the Diploma in the Theory and Practice of Physical Education. During World War II the college was evacuated to Wales. In 1945 it was recognised by the Ministry of Education as a training college under the 1944 regulations. In 1947 responsibility for the college was accepted by Eastbourne Education Authority. After 1966/67 the college was no longer listed in the Institute of Education’s Calendars as one of its Constituent Colleges

Location of records: East Sussex Records Office. LCC records relating to Chelsea College from 1924 to 1948 (until it moved to Eastbourne) are at the London Metropolitan Archives

CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - Centre for Science Education

Date opened: 1891. The College was founded in 1891 as the South Western Polytechnic. From 1922 it was known as Chelsea Polytechnic, and subsequently as Chelsea College of Science and Technology. The Centre for Science Education opened in October 1968 and developed as a major department of the college
**Date closed/merged if applicable:** Chelsea College of Science and Technology became a School of the University of London in 1966. As Chelsea College, it was formally incorporated into the University of London in 1971; in 1985, together with Queen Elizabeth College, it merged with King’s College, London.

**Location:** South West London

**Courses offered:** Courses offered in the 1970s included the Graduate Certificate in Science and Mathematics Education, four year courses leading to a BSc in Science or Mathematics together with a professional teaching qualification, higher degrees, a Master’s degree in Education, facilities for postgraduate research, and in-service training courses for teachers. Areas of research included curriculum development, educational technology and programmed learning. In 1976 a one year Diploma course for students from overseas was offered, covering the social context and organisation of education in the UK and other countries, and the theory and practice of teaching, especially Mathematics and Science. Many overseas students took Associateship programmes tailored to individual needs.

**Students:** The college catered for both undergraduate and postgraduate students, including students from overseas. Some residential accommodation was available. In 1977/78 there were over 100 students on the graduate Certificate of Education course, and 50 on the MEd course.

**Notes:** Chelsea College was granted a Royal Charter in 1972. The first President was Sir John Wolfenden. After a long campaign, in 1979 the college secured the site in South West London which had been occupied by the College of St Mark and St John before it moved to Plymouth.

**Location of records:** King’s College, London

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**CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE CANTERBURY**

**Date opened:** 1962. Christ Church was founded as a Church of England college

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college became Canterbury Christ Church University College in 1995, and achieved full university status in 2005

**Location:** Canterbury

**Courses offered:** Initially the college provided training for Primary and Secondary teaching, with a special emphasis on General Studies centred round Divinity and Science. In 1971/2 the courses offered were Certificate of Education, BEd, and Graduate Certificate in Education. In 1976 a Diploma in Higher Education course was introduced, and in 1977 a Bachelor of Humanities degree course. In 1980 the college offered first and higher degree courses, initial teacher training and courses for serving teachers.
Students: The college was open to men and women students; there were 70 initially, rising to c750 in 1976. Of these 650 were taking education courses. Mature students were accepted both for the three year certificate course, and for a two year course if they had the necessary qualifications and experience.

Notes: Christ Church was the first Church of England College of Education to be established in the twentieth century. The college's courses were validated by the University of London until 1977/78 then by the University of Kent until Christ Church was awarded authority to grant its own degrees for taught courses in 1995 and for research degrees in 2009. The first Chancellor of Canterbury Christ Church University was the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams.

Location of records: Canterbury Christ Church University. Official records are held in the University Solicitor's Office, unofficial (including prospectuses, syllabuses, photographs) in the Library.

CLAPHAM AND STREATHAM HILL TRAINING COLLEGE – see PHILIPPA FAWCETT COLLEGE (formerly CLAPHAM AND STREATHAM HILL TRAINING COLLEGE)

COLLEGE OF ALL SAINTS

Date opened: 1963/64. The college was formed by the merger of St Katherine’s College, Tottenham and the National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects (Berridge House), Hampstead.

Date closed/merged if applicable: All Saints became part of Middlesex Polytechnic in 1978. The Polytechnic became a university in 1992.

Location: Tottenham, North London.

Courses offered: At the time of its formation, the college offered the Teacher’s Certificate of the University of London’s Institute of Education. In the 1970s, courses were offered leading to the BEd degree (Ordinary and Honours) and to the PGCE. There was a part-time BEd course for serving teachers.

Students: While both its constituent institutions had accepted women students only, All Saints was opened to men, who formed a small proportion of the student body. Initially the college was able to accommodate 500 students (resident and non-resident); numbers grew to over 700. From the start the college took a small number of entrants without the usual qualifying examinations, and gave special consideration to older students.

Notes: The composition of the college’s governing body reflected the Church of England origins of its constituent institutions: the National Society (Berridge House) and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (St. Katherine’s). Discussions with Middlesex Polytechnic with a view to amalgamation were taking place in 1977, and the merger was effected in 1978.
**Location of records:** Bruce Castle, which houses Haringey records, holds extensive information on the College of All Saints and on St Katherine College

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**COLLEGE OF ST MARK AND ST JOHN**

**Date opened:** 1923. The College was formed by the amalgamation of two Church of England training colleges: St John’s College in Battersea, established in 1840 and St Mark’s College in Chelsea, established in 1841.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** When the College moved to Plymouth in 1973 it ceased to belong to the London ATO, and became attached to the University of Exeter. It became a University College and, in 2013, the University of St Mark and St John.

**Location:** Chelsea (until 1973)

**Courses offered:** In the 1950s the college offered two and three year courses for the Teacher’s Certificate, a one year course for graduates, especially those intending to teach in Grammar Schools, and courses (concurrent with the Teacher’s Certificate) leading to University of London BA and BSc General degrees. Some students took a supplementary course at a specialist college, eg Physical Training, Handwork, Art. In the 1960s, supplementary courses were organised for teachers of Science and of History, and a one year course, open to women, leading to the Teacher’s Certificate for holders of certain qualifications of recognised music colleges. From 1970 students were prepared for the University of Exeter Teacher’s Certificate.

**Students:** In 1950 the college had 185 resident and c60 day students. By 1970 the number had increased to 670. Originally open only to men, women were later accepted on certain courses.

**Notes:** Of the two colleges which merged to form the College of St Mark and St John, St John’s was founded by Dr James Kay (the first Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education and later Sir James Kay Shuttleworth) and Mr E Carleton Tufnell, and St Mark’s by the Reverend Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet. The move to Plymouth took place because of the planned construction of a motorway in West London which would have cut through the college’s site in Chelsea; in the event the motorway was not built.

**Location of records:** University of St Mark and St John, Plymouth

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**COLOMA COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1906. The college was established to provide Catholic women teachers trained to teach young children.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** Summer 1978; the last intake was in 1976.

**Location:** Croydon to 1952 then West Wickham, Kent.
Courses offered: Students were from the beginning prepared for the examinations of the National Froebel Institute. In 1953 they were for the first time presented for the Teacher’s Certificate of the University of London, Institute of Education. Two and three year courses for teaching in Infant and Junior schools were available; later, training for teaching in Middle schools was added. In 1966 an annexe was opened in Croydon to meet the needs of mature married women.

Students: Numbers rose rapidly from 50 at the time of the move to Kent, to 240 in 1963 and 700 in the early 1970s. The college took only women students until the mid-1960s, when it became co-educational.

Notes: The college was named after the original Mother House of the Institute of the Ladies of Mary in Belgium. During World War II it transferred temporarily to St Anne’s College, Sanderstead.

**DARTFORD COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, originally the BERGMAN OSTERBERG PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE**

Date opened: 1885. It was established by Mme Martina Bergman-Osterberg.

Date closed/merged if applicable: The college became part of Thames Polytechnic (now University of Greenwich) in 1976. Instruction in gymnastics ceased in 1982, and teacher training in 1986.

Location: Initially in Hampstead, the college moved to Dartford in 1895.

Courses offered: In 1949 when it became a constituent college of the Institute of Education Dartford College offered a three year training course for women in preparation for the University of London Diploma in the Theory and Practice of Physical Education. Later on a general course leading to the Institute of Education Teacher’s Certificate was offered, preparing students to teach in Primary and Middle schools. This was open to both men and women, while the Physical Education courses continued to be for women only. In the later 1960s, students were able to sit for a BEd degree. A one year course was offered to Commonwealth Bursars; London College of Dance and Drama students could take a one year course at Dartford on completion of their course.

Students: The college originally accepted women students only; later men were accepted for general Teacher’s Certificate courses. The number of students increased from 180 in 1963/64 to 540 in the early 1970s, with further expansion planned.

Notes: Mme Osterberg had trained in Sweden as a specialist in physical education. After her death in 1915, the college became the responsibility of a Trust. From September 1951 Dartford was recognised as a voluntary college for the purposes of grant. In 1961 the LCC, and subsequently the ILEA, assumed responsibility for its maintenance, and appointed the Governing Body.

Location of records: University of Greenwich; records include the Bergman-Osterberg Union Archive. The London Metropolitan Archives hold LCC papers relating to Dartford College.
DIGBY STUART COLLEGE (known previously by the name of its earlier location - Wandsworth)

**Date opened:** 1874. The college was established by the Society of the Sacred Heart, a congregation of Catholic nuns.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college, together with three other training colleges (the Froebel Educational Institute, Southlands and Whitelands), formed the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education in 1975. This became part of the University of Surrey in 2000; in 2004 it gained independent status as Roehampton University.

**Location:** After opening in 1874 in a wing of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Roehampton, the college moved to Wandsworth in the same year, then to the former St Charles College in North Kensington in 1905, returning to Roehampton in 1946.

**Courses offered:** The college offered two year, later three year, Teacher’s Certificate courses preparing students to teach in Infant, Junior and Secondary schools. Students were also able to undertake a three year course in Housecraft, the final year being taken at Seaford College. In the 1970s the college offered, in addition, a one year course for graduates, a BEd, and an in-service music course.

**Students:** The college was established to meet the increased need for teachers in Catholic schools in the 1870s. It also trained students from overseas (especially Malta and Gibraltar) and some missionary sisters. Numbers increased from c140 students in 1949, to over 800 in the late 1960s.

**Notes:** The Society of the Sacred Heart, to which the Congregation at Roehampton belonged, was founded in France by St Madeleine Sophie (1779-1865). The first Superior of the Roehampton convent, established in 1850, was Mother Mabel Digby; she and her successor, Mother Janet Stuart, were commemorated in the name given to the college in 1946.

**Location of records:** University of Roehampton

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EASTBOURNE TRAINING COLLEGE (known from 1965 as EASTBOURNE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION)

**Date opened:** 1949. From January 1947 to 1949 there had been an Emergency Training College for men in Eastbourne.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** In 1976 the college merged with Eastbourne Chelsea College of Physical Education and Seaford College of Education (formerly Seaford Training College for Teachers of Housecraft) to form Eastbourne College of Higher Education. It lost its separate identity when it became part of Brighton Polytechnic in 1976.

**Location:** Eastbourne

**Courses offered:** The college offered training for teachers in Infant, Junior and Secondary Modern Schools. Those wishing to specialise in Domestic Science could go on to an extra year at Seaford.
Training College for Teachers of Housecraft. In September 1958 a third year supplementary course in Mathematics was instituted, and in 1966/7 a supplementary course was held for teachers and intending teachers of handicapped children.

Students: The college opened with 60 students. Numbers increased to c200 in 1962 and 400 in 1965. Most were women, but men were accepted as non-resident students. There was also a group of older students, some of whom were taking a shortened course.

Notes: After 1966/67 the college was no longer listed in the Institute of Education’s Calendars as one of its Constituent Colleges.

Location of records: East Sussex Records Office

FROEBEL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

Date opened: 1892 (date of foundation); its work began in 1894. It was established by the initiative of Mrs Salis Schwabe.

Date closed/merged if applicable: The Institute, together with three teacher training colleges (Digby Stuart, Southlands and Whitelands), formed the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education in 1975. This became part of the University of Surrey in 2000; in 2004 it gained independent status as Roehampton University.

Location: West Kensington to 1922, then Roehampton, with a country training centre at Hitchin in Hertfordshire.

Courses offered: The Institute specialised in training students to teach younger children (Nursery, Infant and Junior) in accordance with Froebel’s educational principles; the courses led to the Teacher’s Certificate of the National Froebel Union (Foundation from 1938). In the 1960s various advanced courses for experienced teachers leading to University of London Diplomas were offered; in the 1970s serving teachers were prepared for the BEd Part I degree, and an MA(Ed) in Primary Education was instituted in 1974. Collaboration with Digby Stuart College in a one year Certificate in Education course for men and women graduates began before the formal association of the colleges in 1975.

Students: In 1950, the Institute could accommodate 200 resident students at Roehampton; there were also 50-80 places for day students.

Notes: The original foundation comprised a Training Centre for Teachers and a Demonstration School. In 1900 it was incorporated as a “company not for gain”. The training was based on the educational principles of Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852), which emphasised the development of the whole child. The Board of Education recognised the Institute for the training of teachers in 1920.

Location of records: University of Roehampton
FURZEDOWN COLLEGE

**Date opened:** 1915. Furzedown, an LCC college, was formed by the amalgamation of Fulham Training College (founded in 1908) and Clapham Training College

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** Furzedown merged with Philippa Fawcett College in 1976. The last intake to the merged institution was in 1978

**Location:** Tooting, South London

**Courses offered:** The college trained teachers for work in Nursery, Infant, Junior and post-Primary schools. In the 1960s training for secondary teachers of Science and Mathematics was offered, and a supplementary course in Science for qualified teachers. A one year course for the graduate Certificate in Education started in 1973

**Students:** The college was originally open to women only, resident and non-resident; men were admitted for the first time in 1966. Numbers increased from c300 in the late 1940s to over 600 in the mid-1960s and 750 plus shortly before the merger with Philippa Fawcett

**Notes:** The college was evacuated to Cardiff in 1941, returning to London in 1945

**Location of records:** LCC records relating to the college are housed in the The London Metropolitan Archives

GARNETT COLLEGE – see TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS

GIPSY HILL TRAINING COLLEGE

**Date opened:** 1917. The college was established by a Miss Rennie and a group of friends to provide training for teachers of young children

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** In 1975 Gipsy Hill College merged into Kingston Polytechnic, which achieved university status in 1992

**Location:** Kingston Hill

**Courses offered:** Initially the college provided training for teachers of children from 2 to 7 years of age. Training for teaching in Junior schools was added, and in the late 1960s training for working with younger secondary school pupils. Courses added in the later 1960s and early 1970s included: a one year postgraduate course leading to the Music Teacher’s Certificate for students holding a music degree or equivalent, a BEd course, in-service courses and an advanced Diploma in Science and Mathematics for serving teachers. Students taking the University of Surrey special Human Biology degree course who selected Education as their option spent the third year of the four year course at
Gipsy Hill

Students: The college accepted women students only until 1966, when it became co-educational. At first it was completely residential, but later accepted day students also. From 150 students in 1946, numbers rose to 200 in 1950, over 450 in the mid-1960s, including a substantial group of older day students, and 800 in 1971

Notes: Gipsy Hill was one of the earliest colleges to specialise in pre-school as well as Infant school education. In 1918 it opened a demonstration Nursery school. It received provisional Board of Education recognition from the start; this was confirmed after a few years. The college was evacuated to Brighton in 1940, then to Yorkshire. It was administered by Surrey County Council from 1946, and subsequently the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames. Kingston Polytechnic was formed in 1970 through the merger of Kingston Technical College and the College of Art

Location of records: Kingston University; some LCC papers relating to the college (in 1927-1945) are in the London Metropolitan Archives

GOLDSMITHS’ COLLEGE

Date opened: 1891. The college was founded by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths as the Goldsmiths’ Technical and Recreative Institute. Teacher training commenced in 1905, the year after it became part of the University of London and was renamed Goldsmiths’ College

Date closed/merged if applicable: Goldsmiths College (the apostrophe was removed in 2006) continues in existence. At undergraduate level it offers courses in educational and cultural studies, while a wide range of qualifications in education are offered at postgraduate level

Location: New Cross, South London

Courses offered: In the 1950s the college offered two (later three) year Certificate courses for students intending to teach at any level from nursery to secondary, and four year courses leading to either a BA (General) or a BSc (General) together with a teaching qualification at post-graduate level. The Art Department offered a course of technical and educational training leading to an Art Teacher’s Certificate. During the 1960s courses leading to Honours degrees were introduced, and a special three year course for overseas students. Other initiatives were: a special one year course of initial teacher training for men with a full City and Guilds Technological Certificate and industrial experience, and advanced courses for serving teachers arising from the Newson and Plowden Reports. A four year B Mus plus PGCE began in the mid-1960s. In the 1970s Certificate courses were phased out, replaced by BEd and BEd Hons courses, and a range of in service Diploma and MA courses were established

Students: From the start both men and women were trained, although in the early days they had separate entrances, common rooms and classes. Student numbers increased from c550 in 1949/50 to 660 ten years later. During the 1960s numbers increased very rapidly: by 1970 there were 1900,
making Goldsmiths' the largest training institution in the country

Notes: Goldsmiths’ College was originally based in the former Royal Naval School building (now known as the Richard Hoggart building). While evacuated to Nottingham University College in the 1940s, Goldsmiths piloted a small Emergency Training Scheme (1944/45). The college became a member of the London ATO in respect both of its Training Department and of the Art Teacher’s Certificate course offered in its Art Department. Rachel McMillan College and St Gabriel’s College became part of Goldsmiths’ in 1976/77

Location of records: Goldsmiths College

HORSEY COLLEGE OF ART - Teacher Training Department (known formerly as HORNSEY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS)

Date opened: 1882

Date closed/merged if applicable: In 1973 Hornsey College, Hendon College of Technology and Enfield College of Technology, came together to form Middlesex Polytechnic

Location: Hornsey, North London

Courses offered: The college’s Art Teachers’ Training Department, whose work was closely linked to that of the Art School, offered a one year course for the Art Teacher’s Certificate. A two year evening course leading to an Institute of Education Certificate in Art Education was inaugurated in 1965/6. In 1970 a three year part-time evening course for serving teachers, leading to the Diploma of Secondary Education with special reference to the teaching of Art, was offered as well as full-time one term courses including Design Education and Studies in Film and Television

Students: In its early years the college took only part-time students. The numbers in teacher training were always small: there were 33 in 1960

Notes: Hornsey School of Arts and Crafts was recognised in 1882 by the Department of Science and Art. In 1921 Middlesex County Council became financially responsible for the college. The London Borough of Haringey assumed administrative responsibility in 1965

Location of records: Middlesex University

KING’S COLLEGE – Department of Education

Date opened: 1828/9. Although King’s College was founded in 1828/9, it took its first students in 1831. The Department of Education opened in 1890 as the London (King’s College) Day Training College for teacher training
King's College is still in existence and continues to offer education courses at postgraduate level.

Location: Central London

Courses offered: During the period of its membership of the Area Training Organisation King’s offered postgraduate courses leading to the PGCE, the Academic Diploma in Education, and MA and PhD in Education. The courses in the theoretical and historical aspects of education and in educational psychology were offered in conjunction with the central Institute of Education.

Students: The Day Training College was open only to men in its early days. Women first entered the Education Department in 1925. The Department of Education was an organic part of King’s, and many of its students had taken their first degrees at the college. In 1949/50 the Department had between 110 and 120 students, 80 of them on the one year professional course. Numbers increased steadily, reaching c150 in 1969/70, 120 on the professional course.

Notes: King’s was established by a group of politicians and churchmen, with royal support, as a university college for men in the tradition of the Church of England, providing an alternative to University College London (founded in 1826), known as the “godless college in Gower Street”. King’s received a Royal Charter in 1829. The University of London was formed in 1836, with King’s and UCL as its founder colleges. The first Head of the Day Training College, John William Adamson, became Professor of Education in 1903; he developed the study of educational history as an academic subject. In later years several institutions have merged with King’s including Chelsea and Queen Elizabeth Colleges, and institutions concerned with the teaching of medicine, dentistry, psychiatry and nursing.

Location of records: King’s College, London

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC – Gipsy Hill College of Education

Date opened: 1970. The Polytechnic was formed by the merger of the Kingston Technical and Art Colleges, both of which had their origins in the nineteenth century. Teacher training began in 1975 when Gipsy Hill College merged with the Polytechnic

Date closed/merged if applicable: The Polytechnic became Kingston University in 1992

Location: Kingston, Surrey

Courses offered: While the college retained its special interest in the education of young children, students might opt to train to teach older pupils in primary or secondary schools. In addition to initial teacher training, courses were available leading to a one year post-graduate Certificate in Education, or for those with a Music degree, to the Music Teacher’s Certificate. A one year post-Diploma course for musicians was also offered and an MA in Music Education. A year of professional training was provided for those University of Surrey Human Biology degree students who selected Education as their option. Until July 1978 those in training at both degree and Certificate level were
examined under the aegis of the University of London; subsequently the qualifications awarded were those of the CNAA

**Students:** Gipsy Hill College, the teacher training constituent of Kingston Polytechnic, had 800 men and women students. Mature students were, according to their place of residence, able to attend an outpost at Guildford

**Notes:** Kingston Polytechnic ceased to be listed among the Constituent Colleges of the Institute of Education Calendar after 1977/8

**Location of records:** Kingston University

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**MANRESA HOUSE TRAINING COLLEGE (From 1951 known as MANRESA COLLEGE)**

**Date opened:** 1949 was considered to be the formal date of opening; the College had, however, opened in the mid-nineteenth century as a private establishment for students of the English Province of the Society of Jesus

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** Manresa House left the Area Training Organisation in the late 1950s

**Location:** Roehampton, South West London

**Courses offered:** The college offered a three year Teacher’s Certificate course and a one year course for graduate and mature students. The training, an adaptation of the traditional Jesuit “Ratio Studiorium” to meet the requirements of the Teacher’s Certificate, represented a fusion of traditional and modern ideas. A course in Philosophy was a special feature of the training offered

**Students:** The college took 60 male students in 1949, rising to 100 in the mid-1950s

**Notes:** In 1860 Parkstead House in Roehampton was purchased by the Jesuits and renamed Manresa House. It had functioned as a college for over 80 years before the formal opening date of 1949. In 1904 Board of Education recognition was given to the later stages of Jesuit training, conducted at Stonyhurst College. Manresa House was not listed as one of the Institute of Education’s Constituent Colleges after 1957/58. Later occupants of the site include Battersea College (1963) and Whitelands College (2001); the original name, Parkstead House has been reinstated

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**MARIA ASSUMPTA TRAINING COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** October 1946. The college was established by the Congregation of the Assumption

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The last intake to the college was in 1976
**Location:** Kensington

**Courses offered:** Initially the college offered a two year training course for teachers in Infant, Junior and Secondary Modern schools. Later the training period was extended to three years. Mature students were able to take a shortened course. In the 1970s a BEd degree course was also offered.

**Students:** The college was for women students only, both resident and non-resident. It opened with 60 students, numbers increasing to some 300 by the early 1960s.

**Notes:** The Congregation of the Assumption was founded in Paris in the nineteenth century for the Christian education of girls. Arriving in England in 1850, they established independent schools and an elementary school.

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**MARIA GREY TRAINING COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1878. The college was opened by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, a group which was associated with the Girls Public Day School Trust.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** In 1976 Maria Grey joined with Borough Road College to become the [West London Institute of Higher Education](#), which merged with Brunel University in 1995.

**Location:** The college was originally established in Billingsgate. It moved to Brondesbury in 1892, and from 1946 to Twickenham, though some activities appear to have remained at Brondesbury for a number of years.

**Courses offered:** At the time when it became a constituent college of the Institute of Education, Maria Grey offered courses leading to qualifications from London and Cambridge Universities, and to those of the National Froebel Foundation. In addition to three year courses and a one year course for graduates, a one year supplementary course was instituted in 1960 for experienced teachers training to work in special schools. In 1974 new DipHE and degree courses were being planned.

**Students:** The college took c200 women students in 1950, rising to 300 in 1962 and c900 in 1970.

**Notes:** The founders of the college were dedicated to the emancipation of women and their right to work, and to the training of graduate teachers for secondary schools. The college was originally known by the name of the founding society; it was renamed Maria Grey in 1886. Responsibility for the college was assumed by Middlesex County Council in 1939, and by the London Borough of Hounslow in 1965.

**Location of records:** Brunel University

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**MIDDLESEX POLYTECHNIC**
**Date opened:** 1973. The Polytechnic was formed from three colleges: Hornsey College of Art, Enfield College of Technology and Hendon Institute of Technology. Several other educational institutions merged into the Polytechnic subsequently, Trent Park and the New College of Speech and Drama in 1974, and the College of All Saints in 1978

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The Polytechnic became Middlesex University in 1992

**Location:** The Polytechnic had several campuses in the North London area, including Hendon, Enfield and Trent Park; education studies were based mainly at Trent Park after 1974, and after 1978 also at All Saints

**Courses offered:** The Polytechnic continued the emphasis of its former colleges on the visual and performing arts in the education of teachers, and on Home Economics and Religious Education. In addition to the main initial teacher training course leading to the CNAA BEd(Hons), it offered Diploma courses in Music, Drama, the Education of Children with Learning Difficulties, and Guidance and Counselling, an Art Teacher’s Certificate and CNAA Certificates in Education for Music, and for Craft Design Technology. In service courses were also available and, in the later 1970s, a one year part-time course for graduates or certificated teachers wishing to train or retrain.

**Students:** As in the case of its constituent institutions, Middlesex Polytechnic had many mature students. Initially the Polytechnic had no residential accommodation but following the merger with Trent Park it could offer accommodation there to 200 women and 40 men, with a further 60 places for men nearby.

**Notes:** In the years since 2000, Middlesex University has increasingly centralised teaching at Hendon. The Enfield campus closed in 2008, Trent Park in 2012, and Archway (School of Health and Social Science) is due to close in 2013.

**Location of records:** Middlesex University.

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**NATIONAL SOCIETY’S TRAINING COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS (also known as Berridge House)**

**Date opened:** 1893. The college was established by the Church of England National Society.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** In 1963/4 Berridge House merged with St Katherine’s College to form the College of All Saints. This subsequently became part of Middlesex Polytechnic (now Middlesex University).

**Location:** Hampstead, having for a short time been located at Lambeth Palace.

**Courses offered:** In the 1950s the college offered a three year teacher training course, qualifying students to teach Domestic Subjects to children in any type of school and to adults. Uniquely among Domestic Subjects colleges, Divinity was offered as an examination subject. In the 1960s the college’s curriculum for the Teacher’s Certificate of the University of London Institute of Education covered Principles and Practice of Teaching, Health Education, English, Speech Training, Divinity and
Social Studies, as well as vocational special subjects: Needlework, Home Management, Cookery, Applied Science and Applied Arts

**Students:** The college accepted women students only. At the time of the merger with St Katherine’s to become the College of All Saints it had some 150 students of Domestic Subjects

**Notes:** The college opened in the disused Brew House of Lambeth Palace; early in the twentieth century it moved into new buildings in Hampstead, erected with a legacy from Richard Berridge. In its early years the college trained students in separate Domestic Subjects; from 1915 it offered a combined two year course, with an optional third year added in 1920. In 1907, a Technical Department was opened, offering a course in Institutional Management. In 1931 students were for the first time entered for the examination of the London Training Colleges Delegacy

**Location of records:** The [London Metropolitan Archives](https://www.lma.gov.uk) extensive holdings include Minutes of the college’s Governing Body and House Committee, records of staff and syllabuses, student records (including registers), financial records and publications

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**NATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS (It was originally called the National Training School for Cookery)**

**Date opened:** 1873

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college closed in July 1962. When it closed the remaining third year students were transferred to Gloucestershire Training College

**Location:** London (Westminster)

**Courses offered:** During the years when it was a Constituent College of the London ATO, the college offered training in a wide range of Domestic Subjects, preparing students to teach in Secondary Modern, Technical or Grammar Schools. The course covered Theory of Education, Home Management and English as well as the student’s special field of study. In the mid-1950s a special three year course for overseas student was offered. An optional course in Rural Studies at the Essex Agricultural Institute was available to final year students. In the late 1950s a supplementary course was instituted in collaboration with Battersea College for teachers wishing to qualify as teachers of Housecraft

**Students:** In 1949/50 there were c 180 students at the college, all women. Ten years later numbers had increased to 240, the majority being resident in college hostels

**Notes:** The National Training School for Cookery was the oldest of the Domestic Subjects Training Colleges; it issued the first Teacher’s Diploma in Cookery in 1874. Its scope was later widened to include all branches of Domestic Subjects. In 1931, as the National College of Domestic Subjects, it joined the Scheme of Co-operation between the University of London and the training colleges
Location of records: The National Archives at Kew hold Minute Books, Agenda Books, Articles of Association and various registers of the National Training College and its predecessors. LCC records relating to the college are housed in the London Metropolitan Archives. King’s College, London also has some records relating to the college.

NORTH EAST LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Date opened: 1969/70. The Polytechnic was formed by the merger of several technical colleges in East and North East London. The teacher training element was provided by the Education Department of the former Barking Regional College of Technology, which had become part of the Polytechnic.

Date closed/merged if applicable: North East London Polytechnic became a Higher Education Institute in 1988 and was renamed the Polytechnic of East London in 1989 (University of East London from 1992). The Barking campus closed in 2006.

Location: The Polytechnic was located on several sites; teacher training took place at its Barking Precinct.

Courses offered: Initially the Polytechnic offered a three year Certificate course, with a fourth year leading to a BEd. Beginning in September 1970 a three year part-time day and evening course for teachers of commercial subjects was offered, and the following year a new one year course for graduates leading to a Graduate Certificate in Education. A one year full-time course for experienced teachers leading to a Diploma in Counselling with Special Reference to Schools began in September 1972 and in 1973 a three year part-time BEd course for serving teachers validated by the CNAA.

Students: Initially the majority of the students were women training to teach in primary schools, but it was anticipated that the pattern would alter in favour of secondary training. About half were mature students. In 1971/2 there were c360 students.

Notes: The University of East London, the successor institution to the North East London Polytechnic, currently (2013) offers a wide range of education courses at its Cass School of Education and Communities.

Location of records: University of East London.

NORTH WESTERN POLYTECHNIC – Department of Teaching Studies

Date opened: 1929.

Date closed/merged if applicable: North Western Polytechnic merged with Northern Polytechnic in 1971 to form the Polytechnic of North London, which was given university status in 1992. The
university merged with London Guildhall University in 2001 to form London Metropolitan University

**Location:** The Department of Teaching Studies was in Kentish Town, the original and principal location of the North Western Polytechnic

**Courses offered:** Initially the Department offered a three year course leading to the Teacher’s Certificate, an aim of which was to enable students to teach effectively in schools in educational priority areas. Subsequently BEd and BEd (Hons) courses became available; from the mid-1970s these courses were validated by the CNAA. In the later 1970s a one year conversion course in Mathematics for Secondary Schools was offered

**Students:** Students in the Department of Teaching Studies were non-resident, many of them were mature men and women. The first intake to the Department was of 100 students; numbers rose to 360 by the end of the 1960s

**Notes:** The Polytechnic itself opened in 1929, but teacher training was not included in its range of courses at that time. An Emergency Teacher Training scheme was housed in the Polytechnic from 1946 – this subsequently moved out and became Garnett College. The Department of Teaching Studies opened in 1967 at the Polytechnic, one of five major technical colleges chosen to run pioneer courses for intending teachers

**Location of records:** [The London Metropolitan Archives](#)

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**NONINGTON COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

**Date opened:** 1938. The college was established by Miss Gladys Wright, founder of the English Gymnastic Society, who became the first Principal

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The last intake to initial teacher training was in 1977. The college remained open until 1986, but was no longer involved in the training of teachers

**Location:** Dover

**Courses offered:** In 1950 the college offered a three year residential course leading to the University of London Diploma in the theory and practice of Physical Education. In the mid-1960s a three year advanced course in the Art and Science of Movement was offered, supported by work in Dance, Gymnastics, Games and Swimming, and by courses in Anatomy, Physiology and General Science as well as in Principles of Education. Suitably qualified students would be able to register for the BEd

**Students:** Nonington was an establishment for women only until 1966, when men were admitted for the first time. Students numbered c100 in 1950; in the 1960s it was planned to expand to over 550. The student body included teachers from overseas taking refresher courses. They were drawn mainly from the Scandinavian countries and from the Commonwealth
**Notes:** Nonington College was formally opened in 1938 by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Cosmo Lang. Miss Gladys Wright, who had trained in Denmark and Sweden, remained Principal until 1952; Kent County Council Education Committee then took over responsibility for the college. During World War II the college was evacuated to Worcestershire.

**Location of records:** While no specific reference to college records was found in the Kent Council records, they do hold the papers of Miss Gladys Wright. (July 1913)

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**PHILIPPA FAWCETT COLLEGE (formerly CLAPHAM AND STREATHAM HILL TRAINING COLLEGE)**

**Date opened:** 1899/1900. The college was a development of the Training Departments for Postgraduate, Froebel and Art Training established by the Girls Public Day School Trust in connection with Clapham High School. It became a maintained college of the LCC in 1949, and was then renamed after the first woman to be appointed Assistant Education Officer in London.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college merged with Furzedown College in 1976 (retaining its own name). The last intake to the merged institution was in 1978.

**Location:** Originally located in Clapham, the college moved to Streatham in 1949.

**Courses offered:** The college offered women students two year teacher training on Froebel lines. Mature students might be considered for a one year course. From the mid-1950s training for secondary teaching was also available. The offer in the merged college included courses leading to the BEd, the PGCE and an MA (History in Education).

**Students:** The college was originally open to women only; men were admitted for the first time in 1966. At Streatham it was expected to accommodate 200 students; by the late 1960s there were 440, and in 1973/4, c700.

**Notes:** In 1928 the Froebel Department was recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, and as an Internal College by the National Froebel Foundation. In 1938 Clapham High School closed, as did the Art Training Department. The other two departments moved to Streatham Hill and became attached to Streatham Hill and Clapham High School, the Headmistress of which was also College Principal. In 1939, when the college was evacuated to Brighton (and subsequently Guildford), the postgraduate department closed. The school and college became separate entities in 1946.

**Location of records:** LCC records relating to the college are housed in the London Metropolitan Archives.

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**POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON (also known as SIDNEY WEBB SCHOOL OF EDUCATION)**

**Date opened:** 1970. The Polytechnic was formed in 1970 from the merger of the Regent Street Polytechnic with the Holborn College of Law, Languages and Commerce. The Sidney Webb College of Education was established in 1975/6 when Sidney Webb College became part of PCL.
Date closed/merged if applicable: The School of Education was short-lived as, in accordance with Government policy, there was no intake to initial teacher training after 1977, and the School closed in 1980. The Polytechnic of Central London became the University of Westminster in 1992

Location: Central London

Courses offered: As set out in the Institute of Education Calendar for 1976/77, the School was expected to offer a three year Certificate of Education course, a shortened two year course, and a four year course of which three were part-time and one full-time, all of which could lead to the BEd. Also to be offered was the joint course with the Central School of Speech and Drama, established in 1972, for teachers of English, Speech and Drama at secondary level. For the 1977 intake only, a CNAA validated BEd course was offered

Students: The School opened at the Polytechnic with 400 day and 130 evening students

Notes: The Regent Street Polytechnic had its origin in 1838 when the Polytechnic Institution, soon to become the Royal Polytechnic, was established as the first institution of its kind in Britain. It received a Royal Charter in 1839 and Prince Albert became a patron in 1841. From 1891 it became known as the Regent Street Polytechnic

Location of records: University of Westminster

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

Date opened: 1971. The Polytechnic was formed by the merger of the Borough Polytechnic (founded in 1892), the Brixton School of Building (1904), City of Westminster College (1918) and the National College for Heating, Ventilating, Refrigeration and Fan Engineering (1947). Teacher training was introduced in 1976 when Battersea College of Education and the Rachel McMillan College Annexe became part of the Polytechnic

Date closed/merged if applicable: The Polytechnic was renamed South Bank Polytechnic in 1987, becoming South Bank University in 1992, and subsequently London South Bank University

Location: The teacher training courses were located at the sites of Battersea College (Clapham and Roehampton) and the Rachel McMillan Annexe (New Kent Road)

Courses offered: Certificate of Education courses for intending Primary school teachers continued to be offered at Roehampton, while at Clapham the three year course led to the Certificate of Education for teachers of Home Economics. A BEd course was also available, and the college was designated as one of those responsible for postgraduate training for Home Economics graduates. At New Kent Road (Rachel McMillan College Annexe) the part-time courses catered for mature students, a four year BEd, and a two year evening BEd course for qualified teachers
**Students:** When Battersea College merged with the Polytechnic, there were 350 students at Manresa House; the Rachel McMillan Annexe had over 200

**Notes:** The Borough Polytechnic Institute opened in 1892 in the former premises of Borough Road College. The first courses taught skills for industry, especially local industries such as brickwork and masonry, oils, colours and varnishes, plumbing, hat manufacture, bakery and leather tanning

**Location of records:** [London South Bank University](https://www.lsbu.ac.uk)

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**RACHEL MCMILLAN COLLEGE (in the mid 1960’s the name was changed to RACHEL MCMILLAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION)**

**Date opened:** 1930. The college was founded by Margaret McMillan in memory of her sister Rachel. In 1967 an Annexe was opened in the New Kent Road

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The Rachel McMillan College Annexe became part of the Polytechnic of the South Bank (now University) in 1976, while the main part of the college merged into Goldsmith’s College in 1977

**Location:** Deptford, South East London. The Annexe was in the New Kent Road

**Courses offered:** The college offered a three year course for work in Nursery and Infant Schools leading to the University of London’s Teacher’s Certificate and to that of the National Froebel Foundation. Also available was a one year course for certificated teachers wishing to take the Froebel certificate. Training for Junior School teaching became available from 1953. At the New Kent Road Annexe (opened 1967), a four year part time Certificate course and a full time BEd course were offered

**Students:** In 1949/50 the college had 143 students. Numbers increased slowly at first, but grew rapidly in the 1960s. There were 430 students in 1967/8 and 550 four years later, including 200 mature students undertaking the part time course at the Annexe

**Notes:** The college developed from the work of the Rachel McMillan Nursery School and Training Centre. In 1956 the Margaret McMillan Residential Nursery, run in conjunction with the college, opened at Wrotham in Kent for children aged two to seven. Students spent one term of their training course there. The LCC took over the college administration in 1961. In the 1970s the college, in conjunction with the ILEA, developed a Field Centre at Wrotham

**Location of records:** [Goldsmiths College](https://www.goldsmiths.ac.uk) holds extensive records relating to the college and to the McMillan sisters. LCC records relating to the college are in [The London Metropolitan Archives](https://www.lma.gov.uk). [London South Bank University](https://www.lsbu.ac.uk) holds some papers, including two prospectuses
Date opened: September 1975. The Institute was formed by the association of four colleges: Digby Stuart, Froebel Educational Institute, Southlands and Whitelands.

Date closed/merged if applicable: Roehampton Institute became part of the federal University of Surrey in 2000. In 2004 it gained independent status as Roehampton University, the name being changed to University of Roehampton in 2011.

Location: Roehampton, South West London

Courses offered: A wide range of courses was offered in the field of teacher education, together with other degrees of the University of London. Courses were planned on an inter-collegiate basis, giving a range of options beyond the resources of any one college. In addition to courses leading to Bed degrees, the Certificate of Education and the PGCE, in-service MA and Diploma courses were available.

Students: The students, expected to number c3000, were drawn from the four constituent colleges, which maintained their own ethos and identity, their own residential and community life and their own system of tutorial care. The four colleges had originally been open to women students only, but by the time of the formation of Roehampton Institute men were also accepted.

Notes: Three of the four colleges which formed the Roehampton Institute were originally denominational foundations: Digby Stuart, Catholic; Southlands, Wesleyan Methodist; Whitelands, Church of England. Within the Institute they retained their separate identity and ethos.

Location of records: University of Roehampton

SEAFORD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS OF HOUSECRAFT (known from 1965 as SEAFO RD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION)

Date opened: 1950. The college was established by East Sussex County Council.

Date closed/merged if applicable: As Seaford College of Education it amalgamated in 1976 with Eastbourne Chelsea College of Physical Education and Eastbourne College of Education (formerly Eastbourne Training College) to form Eastbourne College of Higher Education. It lost its separate identity when it became part of Brighton Polytechnic (now Brighton University).

Location: Seaford, East Sussex

Courses offered: The main course offered was a one year intensive training in Housecraft, forming the third and final year of courses, taken at Brighton Training College or Eastbourne Training College, by those students who wished to specialise in Domestic Science. There was also a one year course in Housecraft for qualified and experienced teachers. From 1953/4 a one year course for teachers from the colonies and the Commonwealth, and a three month supplementary course in Needlecraft for experienced teachers were offered. In 1966 it was planned to initiate a three year course which complied with the Institute of Education’s requirements for students wishing to teach Home
Economics – some courses were to be taken at Eastbourne

Students: When it opened the college could accommodate 40 students in residence, and some 25 in approved lodgings

Notes: After 1966/7 Seaford College was not listed in the Institute of Education’s Calendars as one of its Constituent Colleges

Location of records: East Sussex Records Office

SHOREDITCH TRAINING COLLEGE/SHOREDITCH COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Date opened: 1902 or 1907 (both dates are given in Institute of Education Handbooks). It was originally part of Shoreditch Technical College

Date closed/merged if applicable: The college became part of Brunel University in 1980

Location: The college was initially located in Pitfield Street, Shoreditch. It moved to Egham in Surrey in 1951

Courses offered: While continuing to offering Handicraft as a special subject, the college curriculum later also specialised in Design Technology. Students were trained to work in Primary, Junior and Secondary schools. In the 1970s a BEd was offered, and shortly before the college merged into Brunel it was planning an MA in Curriculum Studies with special reference to Design Technology. Shoreditch participated in a Commonwealth Bursary scheme for serving teachers from overseas

Students: The college catered for male students only until c 1970. It then became co-educational. At the time of the move to Egham in 1951 it could accommodate 250 resident and 40 day students; numbers rose to over 700 in the 1970s

Notes: Shoreditch was recognised as a training college for men in 1919. Its early pioneer work, before this date, had been developed in a form of Pupil Teachers’ Centre, offering a four year course. This included general education as well as woodwork and other crafts

Location of records: Brunel University. There are LCC papers relating to Shoreditch in the London Metropolitan Archives

SIDNEY WEBB COLLEGE

Date opened: 1961. The college was established by the LCC as a non-residential college, primarily to meet the needs of mature students

Date closed/merged if applicable: The college became part of the Polytechnic of Central London (now University of Westminster) in 1976
**Location:** Central London

**Courses offered:** The college offered a three year Teacher’s Certificate course which could be shortened to two years for suitably qualified students. While the majority of students trained to teach in Primary Schools, a course for women teachers of Housecraft in Secondary Schools was also available. In the 1970s part time in-service courses in Applied Science for teachers of Home Economics were offered, and a Diploma in Education with special reference to Movement. From September 1972, Sidney Webb sponsored a part time course with the Central School of Speech and Drama. In 1974 BEd courses were in preparation for submission to the CNAA.

**Students:** The college opened with 85 men and women students; in 1965 there were 250, and in 1972 360 day and 140 evening students.

**Notes:** The former Chairman of the LCC Technical Education Board was commemorated in the college’s name. Following amalgamation with the Polytechnic of Central London, Sidney Webb College became part of a new School of Education at the Polytechnic of Central London, together with the teacher training element of the Central School of Speech and Drama. In accordance with Government policy, however, the last intake to Initial teacher training at PCL was in 1977.

**Location of records:** [University of Westminster](https://www.westminster.ac.uk) and [The London Metropolitan Archives](https://www.lma.gov.uk).

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**SITTINGBOURNE COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1966. Sittingbourne was established by Kent County Council as a day college for mature men and women students.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The last intake was in 1976. The college closed in 1979.

**Location:** Sittingbourne, Kent

**Courses offered:** A three year Certificate course was offered, initially only for teaching in Primary schools; a course for Secondary teaching was added later. Suitably qualified students might take a shortened two year course. In addition to the usual academic subjects, students could take Art and Craft, and Needlework and Textiles as a main subject. In 1974 the college was developing BEd degrees (Ordinary and Honours) and a DipHE.

**Students:** The students at Sittingbourne were men and women aged mainly over 21 and up to 50; all were day students. The college opened with 80 students; it was expected that numbers would rise to 240.

**Notes:** An annexe to the college was opened in Chatham in 1969.

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**SOUTH EAST ESSEX TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1966. South East Essex Technical College was established by Essex County Council as a day college for mature men and women students.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The last intake was in 1976. The college closed in 1979.

**Location:** Southend on Sea, Essex

**Courses offered:** A two year Certificate course was offered, initially only for teaching in Primary schools; a course for Secondary teaching was added later. Suitably qualified students might take a shortened two year course. In addition to the usual academic subjects, students could take Art and Craft, and Needlework and Textiles as a main subject. In 1974 the college was developing BEd degrees (Ordinary and Honours) and a DipHE.

**Students:** The students at South East Essex Technical College were men and women aged mainly over 21 and up to 50; all were day students. The college opened with 80 students; it was expected that numbers would rise to 240.

**Notes:** An annexe to the college was opened in Chelmsford in 1969.

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**SOUTHWEST ESSEX TECHNICAL COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1966. South West Essex Technical College was established by Essex County Council as a day college for mature men and women students.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The last intake was in 1976. The college closed in 1979.

**Location:** Southend on Sea, Essex

**Courses offered:** A three year Certificate course was offered, initially only for teaching in Primary schools; a course for Secondary teaching was added later. Suitably qualified students might take a shortened two year course. In addition to the usual academic subjects, students could take Art and Craft, and Needlework and Textiles as a main subject. In 1974 the college was developing BEd degrees (Ordinary and Honours) and a DipHE.

**Students:** The students at South West Essex Technical College were men and women aged mainly over 21 and up to 50; all were day students. The college opened with 80 students; it was expected that numbers would rise to 240.

**Notes:** An annexe to the college was opened in Chelmsford in 1969.

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**BARKING REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**
**SOUTHLANDS COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1872. The college was established by the Wesleyan (later Methodist) Education Committee as a training college for women students.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The college, together with three other training colleges (Digby Stuart, the Froebel Educational Institute and Whitelands) formed the [Roehampton Institute of Higher Education](#) in 1975. This became part of the University of Surrey in 2000; in 2004 it gained independent status as Roehampton University.

**Location:** The college was located in Battersea until 1929, when it moved to Wimbledon.

**Courses offered:** The college offered two (later three) year courses leading to the Teacher’s Certificate; in the 1970s students could study for the BEd degree or a BA (Combined Studies) in Theology and Philosophy. Optional specialisms included Youth Work, Comparative Education, Education of Slow Learning Children and Theory and Practice of Audio-Visual Aids. Shortly before the college became part of the Roehampton Institute it was planning to offer a one year Diploma in Education for a Multi-Cultural Society.

**Students:** The college was open to women students only until 1965, when it became co-educational. A number of graduate and mature students were accepted for one year courses. In 1950, accommodation was provided for 250 resident women students. By 1971 the college could take 830 students, resident and non-resident.

**Notes:** Westminster College was established by the Wesleyan Education Committee in 1851, at which time it accepted both men and women students. When Southlands opened in 1872, Westminster’s women students were transferred to it.

**Location of records:** University of Roehampton.

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**ST KATHERINE’S COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1878. St Katherine’s was established by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** In 1963/64 St Katherine’s merged with the National Society’s Training College of Domestic Subjects to form the College of All Saints. This subsequently became part of Middlesex Polytechnic (now Middlesex University).

**Location:** Tottenham, North London.

**Courses offered:** Training was provided for teaching in Primary and Secondary Modern schools; a few students obtained posts in Grammar schools.
Students: In 1949/50 St Katherine’s had 200 students, the majority resident. The college accepted older students and a small proportion without the usual qualifying examinations.

Notes: The college had a special interest in missionary work.

Location of records: Bruce Castle, which houses Haringey records, holds extensive information on St Katherine’s, and on its successor, College of All Saints.

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**ST GABRIEL’S COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** 1899. The college was established by Canon Charles Edward Brooke as a Church of England foundation for women training as teachers.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** St Gabriel’s College merged into Goldsmiths College in 1976, as did Rachel McMillan College (except for the Rachel McMillan annexe, which became part of the Polytechnic of the South Bank).

**Location:** Camberwell, South East London.

**Courses offered:** In 1949/50 the college offered a two year course leading to the University of London Institute of Education Teacher’s Certificate, with special reference to Art and Craft, Music, and Divinity. Training was provided for teaching of children of all ages.

**Students:** In 1949/50 the college had 200 students who stayed in hostels until the college, badly damaged during the war, was rebuilt. In the later 1950’s the college accepted a number of older married women with sufficient relevant post school experience, provided they could “arrange for their children to be suitably cared for”. From 1973 St Gabriel’s was open to non-resident men.

**Notes:** The first Principal of St Gabriel’s was Miss Matilda Bishop, former Principal of Royal Holloway College; the college was the first Church of England training college to have a woman Principal. In 1955 the National Society became the holding Trustees, replacing the Fidelity Trust of the original Foundation. St Gabriel’s was evacuated during both World Wars; in 1940 and 1941 the college buildings were badly damaged and partly destroyed. In 1974 a National Society for Religious Education was established at St Gabriel’s.

**Location of records:** July 2013 - Goldsmiths archives have not yet been fully catalogued and it is not known what records of St Gabriel’s may be lodged there. The Oxford based Culhams St Gabriel’s (formed by the Union of the Culham Educational Foundation and the St. Gabriel’s Trust) does not have any official records of the training college, but some recollections contributed by staff and students can be found on their website: www.cstg.org.uk/abouthistory.

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**St. MARY’S COLLEGE**
**Date opened:** 1850. St Mary’s was established, on the initiative of Cardinal Wiseman, as a Catholic training college for men

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** St Mary’s retains its own identity as a university college affiliated to the University of Surrey

**Location:** Originally located at Brook Green, Hammersmith, St Mary’s moved to its present location at Strawberry Hill in 1925

**Courses offered:** In addition to courses leading to the University of London Institute of Education’s Teacher’s Certificate, St Mary’s from the 1950s offered courses for London General BA and BSc external degrees and a one year supplementary course in Religious Education for qualified teachers. In the 1970s courses leading to BEd(Hons), BA(Hons) and BSc(Hons) degrees were available

**Students:** In 1950 the college had 200 residential places, and 60 non-resident; ten years later there were 460 students. While originally a college for men only, some part-time courses for qualified teachers were opened to women from the late 1950s, and in 1966 women were admitted as full-time students for the first time. By 1970 the college had 1200 students, 640 men and 560 women

**Notes:** St Mary’s was for many years the only Catholic training college for men students in Great Britain. When it was established the intention had been to train a religious teaching order, but from 1854 lay students were admitted

**Location of records:** St Mary’s College

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**STOCKWELL COLLEGE**

**Date opened:** April 1961. Stockwell was opened by the British and Foreign Schools Society as a non-denominational teacher training college for women

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The last intake to the college’s initial teacher training course was in 1977. Stockwell College closed in the summer of 1980

**Location:** Originally located in South London, the college moved to Bromley in Kent in 1935. It had an annexe at St Paul’s Primary School in Chislehurst

**Courses offered:** Stockwell trained students to teach in Infant, Junior and Secondary schools. In the 1970s courses leading to the Certificate in Education, the BEd degree and the PGCE, and one-term courses for qualified teachers were available. Subsidiary courses included Film and Television Studies, Speech and Drama and the Education of Immigrant Children

**Students:** Stockwell had been established as a college for women only; it became co-educational in 1964. From 190 students in 1960, numbers increased rapidly, reaching over 1000 in 1970
Notes: The college was established in 1861 to take the women students from Borough Road College, founded by the BFSS in 1808. In 1960 Kent Education Committee assumed responsibility for Stockwell College; following the London Government Act of 1963 it was administered by a joint committee with representatives from both Kent County Council and the London Borough of Bromley. In the mid-1970s discussions took place with a view to forming a new Institute of Higher Education in Bromley, composed of Stockwell College, Ravensbourne College of Art and Design and Bromley College of Technology. These did not, however, come to fruition as regards Stockwell, which closed in 1980

Location of records: Brunel University. Additionally, many records from the 1960s onward are held in the Kent Archive Office

THAMES POLYTECHNIC - Dartford College of Education

Date opened: 1970. Thames Polytechnic was formed by the amalgamation of Woolwich Polytechnic (founded in 1890) and the Schools of Architecture and Surveying at Hammersmith. Teacher training began in 1976 when Dartford College became part of the polytechnic

Date closed/merged if applicable: Thames Polytechnic was granted university status in 1992, becoming the University of Greenwich. Teacher training at Dartford was phased out during the 1980s

Location: Thames Polytechnic was based at Greenwich, with campuses in South London and Kent

Courses offered: During the relevant period (ie when Thames Polytechnic was a constituent college of the Institute of Education), the education courses offered were in the fields of Physical Education, and subjects underpinning it, eg Anatomy, Physiology. A general teacher training course was also available, for men and women intending to teach in first and middle schools. In 1979/80, courses leading to BEd degrees in Movement Studies and in Primary Education were offered

Students: As at Dartford, the courses for students wishing to specialise in Physical Education were open to women only, while the general courses were open to both men and women. In 1976/77 the College of Education had 620 students on roll, 308 of them resident

Notes: Teacher training at Thames commenced in 1976, when the Dartford College of Physical Education became the polytechnic’s Dartford School of Education. Two further teacher training colleges subsequently merged into Thames Polytechnic: Avery Hill in 1985 and Garnett College in 1986/7

Location of records: University of Greenwich

THOMAS HUXLEY COLLEGE – see ACTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS/GARNETT COLLEGE (The name Garnett College was adopted in 1953)

**Date opened:** September 1946. The college was established under the Ministry of Education’s Emergency Scheme for Training of Teachers

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** Garnett College merged with Thames Polytechnic in 1986/7. The polytechnic was granted university status in 1992, becoming the University of Greenwich

**Location:** The college was temporarily accommodated at the North Western Polytechnic in Kentish Town until it moved to South London (the New Kent Road) in October 1951. In 1963 it moved to Roehampton

**Courses offered:** Courses were provided for intending teachers of technical subjects in Secondary and Further Education. Subject groups in the college’s early years were: Catering, Commerce, Engineering, Painting and Decorating, Printing and Allied Subjects, Women's Subjects and General Subjects. In later years subjects also included Clothing and Allied Subjects, Science and Mathematics, Nautical Subjects, Food Subjects and Business Studies. In addition to one year full time courses, one term and sandwich courses for serving teachers were provided and, in the 1970s, courses leading to a BEd degree, a Diploma for Professional Tutors in Further Education and a MEd

**Students:** The college was established to train mature men and women (over 25) with general education, minimum technological qualifications and industrial/commercial experience. Student numbers were relatively small: 150 in 1961, approximately half of them resident

**Notes:** In August 1950 the college was given permanent status as a training college, becoming a maintained college of the LCC and later the ILEA. Garnett participated, with Government organisations and other colleges, in a Resource Group providing advice and services for the development of technical education overseas

**Location of records:** University of Greenwich. LCC documents relating to Garnett College are housed in The London Metropolitan Archives

TRENT PARK TRAINING COLLEGE

**Date opened:** 1950. Opening as an Emergency Training College in January 1947, Trent Park was given permanent status in 1950. It was maintained by Middlesex County Council

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** In 1974 Trent Park became part of Middlesex Polytechnic, which achieved university status in 1992

**Location:** Barnet, North London

**Courses offered:** Initially the college offered a two year course leading to the University of London Institute of Education’s Teacher’s Certificate, and a one year professional course for artists and
musicians desiring recognition as qualified teachers. In the mid-1950s a one year supplementary course in Handicrafts became available. In the 1970s all main subjects were offered for the BEd degree, as well as the three year Certificate course, and one year professional courses in Speech and Drama and in Music (in collaboration with the Guildhall School).

**Students:** Trent Park was established as a mixed residential college, with some day places. It grew rapidly through the 1960s, the number of students reaching 900 in 1970 – many of them non-resident. From the start, provision was made for students with a special interest in Music, Drama or Art.

**Notes:** Other colleges engaged in teacher training which became part of Middlesex Polytechnic were Hornsey College of Art and the College of All Saints. The Trent Park campus of Middlesex University was closed in 2012; courses which had been based there moved to Hendon.

**Location of records:** Records of the Middlesex County Council, which administered Trent Park College, are held at The London Metropolitan Archives. No reference to the college was found in the LMA’s lists of documents held. (June 2013)

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**WEST LONDON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**Date opened:** 1976. The Institute was formed by the amalgamation of two training colleges, Borough Road and Maria Grey, together with the advanced work of Chiswick Polytechnic.

**Date closed/merged if applicable:** The Institute became part of Brunel University in 1995.

**Location:** Isleworth

**Courses offered:** Initial teacher training courses were offered for working in Primary, Middle, Secondary and Special schools. The education courses offered: Certificate of Education, BEd (Ordinary and Honours) and PGCE were validated by the University of London. In the later 1970s MA courses were offered in Curriculum Studies (Primary) and (Special Education), and a MEd in English Studies.

**Students:** At the time of its establishment the Institute was expected to have c3000 full-time students, including 900 places for teacher training. Although overall numbers grew to 4500 in 1980/81, places for teacher training were not increased.

**Notes:** At the time of its formation it was administered by an independent trust representing the British and Foreign School Society and the London Borough of Hounslow. The Institute gave its own awards, verified by Brunel University, from 1976 to 1995.

**Location of records:** Brunel University
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

Date opened: 1851. The college was established by the Wesleyan (later Methodist) Education Committee as a training college for men and women students

Date closed/merged if applicable: The college left the ATO when it moved to Oxford in 1959

Location: Horseferry Road, Westminster initially, then Bromley

Courses offered: During the years in which Westminster was a constituent college of the Institute of Education, it offered two and four year courses, and a one year postgraduate course. A supplementary third year course in Divinity was instituted in 1949, designed to increase the supply of teachers who were able to teach Scripture with knowledge as well as conviction

Students: For the first twenty years the college trained both men and women teachers. In 1872 the women students were transferred to the newly opened Southlands College in Battersea. In 1949 the college could accommodate 160 resident students, and also took c70 day students

Notes: Before Westminster College opened in 1851 the Wesleyan Education Committee (established in 1838) had sent students for training to Stow’s Normal Seminary in Glasgow. During the period from 1930 to 1945, the college only accepted students who were following courses for internal degrees at King’s College, University College and the London School of Economics. It re-opened to two year students in 1945. The Westminster Institute of Education at Oxford Brookes University is an indirect successor to the college

Location of records: Oxford Brookes University

WHITELANDS COLLEGE

Date opened: 1841. The college was established by the Church of England National Society

Date closed/merged if applicable: The college, together with three other training colleges (Digby Stuart, the Froebel Educational Institute and Southlands) formed the Roehampton Institute of Higher Education in 1975. This became part of the University of Surrey in 2000; in 2004 it gained independent status as Roehampton University

Location: Whitelands was located in Chelsea until 1930, when it moved to Putney

Courses offered: The college prepared students to teach in Infant, Junior and Secondary schools. During the 1960s courses were added leading to the London University PGCE and to the BEd degree. From the early 1970s, courses leading to the Certificate of Education were offered jointly with the Byam Shaw School of Painting, and the Art and Movement Studio, as well as in-service courses in Mathematics and Primary Science
Students: The college was open to women students only until 1963, when it became co-educational. Numbers increased from c250 in 1951 to 450 in 1962 and 870 in 1971 (315 of whom were resident)

Notes: The college’s first woman Principal, Miss C.G.Luard, was appointed in 1907. In 1966 the college opened an annexe for mature students in Stanley Park secondary school in Wallington

Location of records: University of Roehampton