





Library Services

Archives

**Catalogue of the Archives of
Westfield College (1882-1989)**

By Toni Hardy, Assistant Archivist

July 2010

Sites and buildings

9 boxes, 11 outsize items

This series contains records relating to the acquisition and development of the Kidderpore Estate, c.1900-c.1990; correspondence relating to wartime residence and tenancies, 1938-1957; correspondence and publicity material concerning the opening of the Queen's Building, 1956-1962; sales particulars No.326 Finchley Road, 1958; for correspondence and sales particulars relating to Berridge House, 1963-1988; correspondence and papers concerning the planning and building programme for the Caroline Skeel Library, 1963-1971; correspondence and papers concerning the anonymous donation for a new halls of residence and the planning and building programme for Kidderpore Halls, 1968-1974; correspondence and papers relating to the use of Carus Wilson Hall as a postgraduate hall of residence, 1977-1980; correspondence relating to anonymous donation towards The Queen Mother's Hall, 1980-1982; and photographs and postcards of Westfield College sites and buildings, c.1890-1996.

Paper, Photograph, Printed document, Negative, Painting

Open

This series has been arranged by site or building. Separate sub-series have been created for the following sites, where more than one file exists: Kidderpore estate; wartime residence and tenancies; Queen's Building; Berridge House; Caroline Skeel Library; Kidderpore Hall; and photographs and postcards.

Initially located at houses in Maresfield Gardens in Hampstead, Westfield College did not move to its permanent site in Kidderpore Avenue until Lady Day, 1891. The following list is a summary of the development of Westfield College on its permanent site along Kidderpore Avenue and Finchley Road:

1890: Kidderpore Hall was purchased. It housed the College Library until 1903. The conservatory situated on the right side of the building was demolished in 1914. It became known as Old House.

1891: New residential wing designed by Robert Falconer MacDonald and completed along with a dining hall and an attic laboratory. In 1927 it was decided to rename the Wing the

WFD WESTFIELD COLLEGE (1882-1989)

Constance Maynard Wing, after the first Mistress of Westfield College, Constance Maynard.

1903: New purpose built Library and two lecture rooms were completed adjacent to Maynard Wing. It was later known as the Skeel Library after Caroline Skeel, Lecturer 1895-1929, and founder of the History Department and the Library.

Oct 1905: The South Wing, a further residential wing was built alongside the Skeel building on land purchased by Mrs Sarah Benedict Brown. This wing provided a further 14 student rooms, accommodation for one member of staff and an additional lecture room. In 1927 it was decided to rename the wing the Dudin Brown Wing after Ann Dudin Brown a generous benefactor and one of the founders of Westfield College.

1917: No. 13 Kidderpore Avenue, originally known as Kingswear, was purchased and renamed Selincourt Hall following the death of the Principal, Agnes de Selincourt.

1921: The erection of a wooden building for the Botanical Laboratory, known as The Hut, was built near the Orchard, opposite Maynard Wing. It was extended in 1923 and in use by the Botany Department until completion of the Orchard Wing in 1935.

1921: The completion of the domestic block containing new kitchens and servant quarters was built on the site formerly occupied by the Conservatory, and known as The Bay. The space outside the Dining Hall was enlarged and used as an extra reading room.

1927: Behind the Skeel Building and Dudin Brown Wing, a third residential block was built called the Chapman Wing. This was the third side of the quadrangle of buildings. Chapman Wing was named after Lady Chapman, a longstanding member of Council, and contained the Parker Library, 2 lecture rooms and 26 student rooms. The Parker Library was named after Miss Constance Parker, Librarian 1908-1932 and Lecturer until 1936.

1929: The College Chapel formally opened 21 Jun 1929 and was dedicated to Miss Anne Richardson, Lecturer and Vice Principal 1887-1925. It remained in use until Westfield College relocated to Mile End due to the merger with Queen Mary College.

1935: The Orchard Wing, the fourth residential wing and section of the quadrangle, was built at the bottom of the Orchard, providing 24 student rooms, accommodation for 2 members of staff and a new Botanical Laboratory.

WFD WESTFIELD COLLEGE (1882-1989)

1937: Nos.15 and 17 Kidderpore Avenue were purchased and named Phillpotts Hall and Lodge Hall. Both Halls were demolished in 1962 for new Refectory.

1938: Dickers field was purchased for sports.

1944-1946: Nos.19, 21 and 23 Kidderpore Avenue were purchased. No.19 named Chapman Hall after Lady Chapman and No.23 named Richardson Hall after Anne Richardson. Possession of No.21 Kidderpore Avenue occurred in 1953 and named Stocks Hall after Mary Stocks, Principal 1939-1951. In 1967, No.21 Kidderpore Avenue was converted for the Residence and Building Departments.

1945: Nos.300 and 302 Finchley Road, originally known as The Maples, were purchased and renamed Kidderpore.

1947: No.11 Kidderpore Avenue, originally known as The Grange, was purchased and renamed Maurice Shute Hall after the former owner's son who was killed during the War. It was demolished in 1959 to make way for the new Science building.

1947: No.318 Finchley Road was purchased. In 1976 the French and German Departments moved into Nos.316-318 Finchley Road.

1950: No.322 Finchley Road was purchased and named Caldecote Hall after Thomas Inskip, Lord Caldecote, Chairman of Council 1921-1945.

1954: No.6 Platts Road was purchased and renamed Fletcher-Moulton Hall in 1956 after Sylvia Fletcher-Moulton, Chairman of Council 1946-1953. It was demolished in 1970 for new Halls of Residence.

1958: No.7 Kidderpore Gardens was purchased and renamed Shute Hall in 1959 following the demolition of the original Shute Hall for the new Science building. It was later used as the College health facilities.

1960: No.326 Finchley Road was purchased and named Ellison Hall after Gerald Ellison, Chairman of Council 1953-1967. In 1976 it was renamed Fletcher Moulton Hall.

1961: No.314 Finchley Road named Eveline Martin Hall after Eveline Martin, Lecturer 1923-1958 and Vice Principal 1936-1944. In 1976 Computer Science moves into Nos.312-314 Finchley Road.

WFD WESTFIELD COLLEGE (1882-1989)

Oct 1961: a new Science Building called The Queen's Building was completed, situated on the site of No.11 Kidderpore Avenue. HM Queen Elizabeth II formally opened the building in May 1962. An extension to the building known as the Zoology Wing was completed in 1967.

1961: Nos 328 and 336 Finchley Road became occupied as Halls of Residence. Nos.328 and 330 were renamed Lodge Hall in 1962 and No.336 was renamed Phillpotts Hall.

1962: No.330 Finchley Road became occupied as a Hall of Residence to accommodate those formerly in Lodge and Phillpotts Halls. Together with No.328, this was renamed Lodge Hall in 1962.

1962: No.316 Finchley Road was used as teaching accommodation for Arts and Mathematics Departments. In 1964 it was used for the Classics and Modern Languages Department. In 1976 the French and German Departments moved into Nos.316-318 Finchley Road.

Oct 1963: New purpose built refectory was completed on the site formerly occupied by Nos.15 and 17 Kidderpore Avenue.

Nov 1963: No.27 Kidderpore Avenue was renamed Chesney Hall, after Kathleen Chesney, Principal 1951-1962. Converted for Arts teaching in 1967. It was demolished in 1970 for new Halls of Residence. Nos.304 and 306 Finchley Road were renamed Marion Delf Hall, after Ellen Marion Delf Smith, Lecturer 1906-1948 and founder of Botany Department. No.332 Finchley Road was renamed Boyd Hall, after Sidney Boyd, member of Council 1940-1962. In 1976 the Catering and Residence Departments moved into Nos.332-334 Finchley Road.

1964: No.25 Kidderpore Avenue was purchased and used by the English and History Departments.

1964: part of the Berridge House site was purchased from the Metropolitan Police.

1965: Orchard II building completed, completing the quadrangle of residential wings on the original site near Old House.

1966: No.3 Kidderpore Avenue was purchased and initially proposed to be used as the Principal's house.

1966: No.29 Kidderpore Avenue was converted for the Departments of Maths, Chemistry and Physics. It was

WFD WESTFIELD COLLEGE (1882-1989)

demolished in 1970 for new Halls of Residence.

1968: No.324 Finchley Road was purchased. In 1970 the Spanish Department moves in.

1969: No.312 Finchley Road was purchased. The English Department moved into the building in 1971. In 1976 Computer Science moves into Nos.312-314 Finchley Road.

1970: The Mathematics Department moves into Nos.308-310 Finchley Road.

1971: Purpose built library situated behind Nos.19-25 Kidderpore Avenue was completed and called the Caroline Skeel Library.

1972: New halls of residence completed and called Kidderpore Hall. It was divided into 4 houses: Temple, Ellison, Stocks and Chesney. Temple and Ellison are named after former Chairmen of Council and Stocks and Chesney after former Principals. A fifth area comprising refectory and common rooms was named Wolfson.

1972: No.334 Finchley Road was purchased. The Catering and Residence Departments moved into Nos.332-334 Finchley Road in 1976.

1977: Lease of Parsifal College, formerly New College, on Finchley Road from the Open University. It was named Carus Wilson Hall, after Eleanor Carus Wilson a member of Council and Vice Chairman 1967-1977, and was used as a hall of residence for postgraduate students.

1982: Queen Mother's Hall of Residence completed on the site between Old House and St Luke's Church.

No.338 Finchley Road is the only property along Finchley Road never acquired by the College.

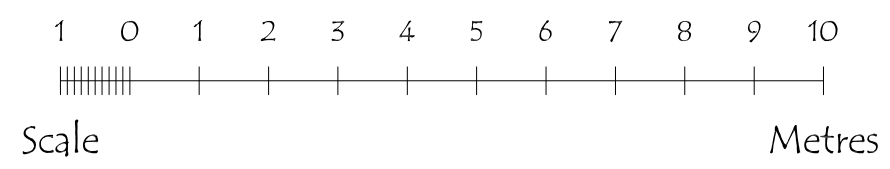
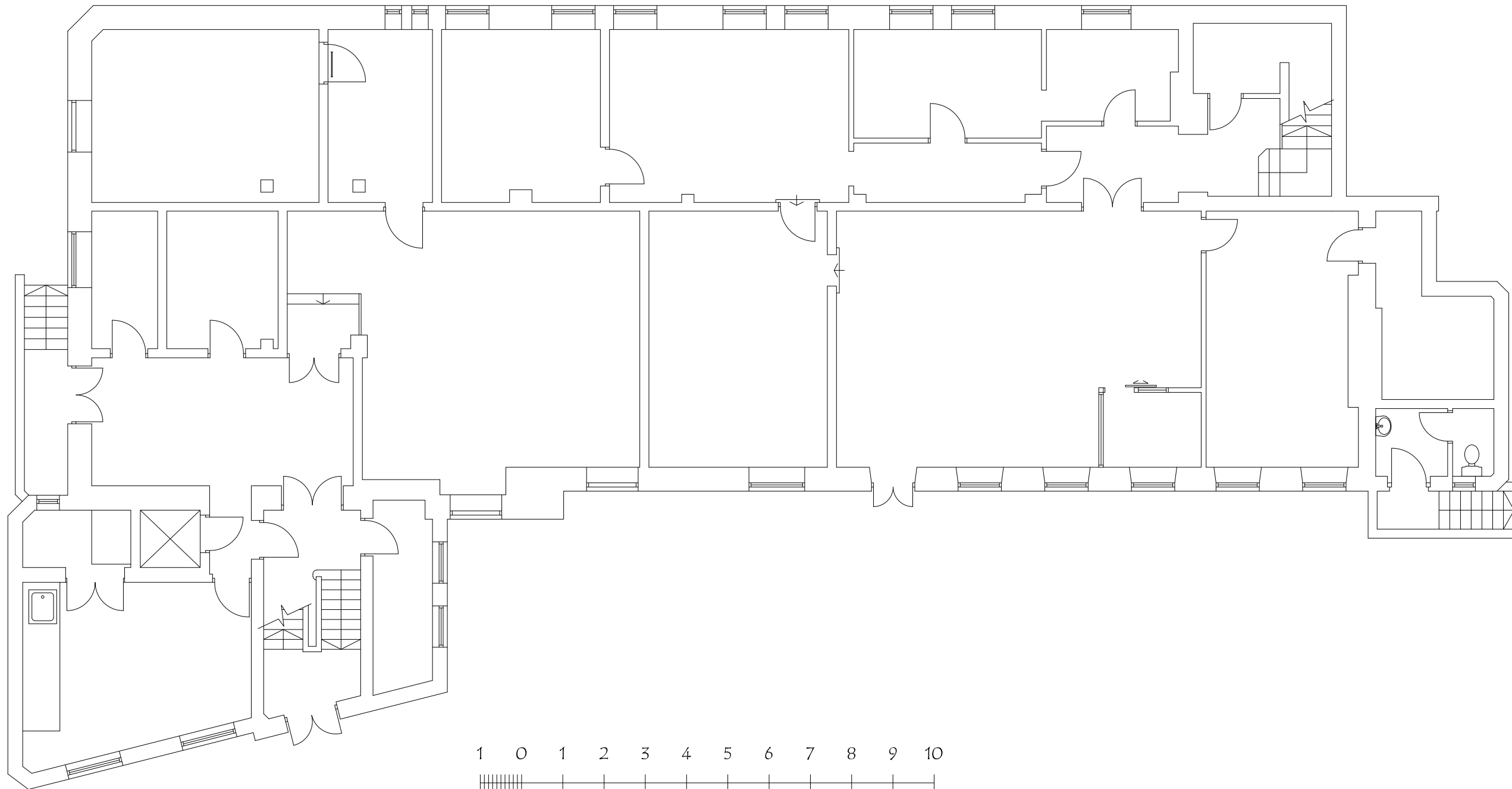
In 1989 Westfield College merged with Queen Mary College, to form Queen Mary and Westfield College, and sold half of its campus to King's College for occupation from 1992.

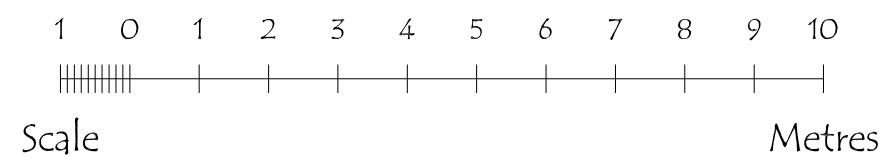
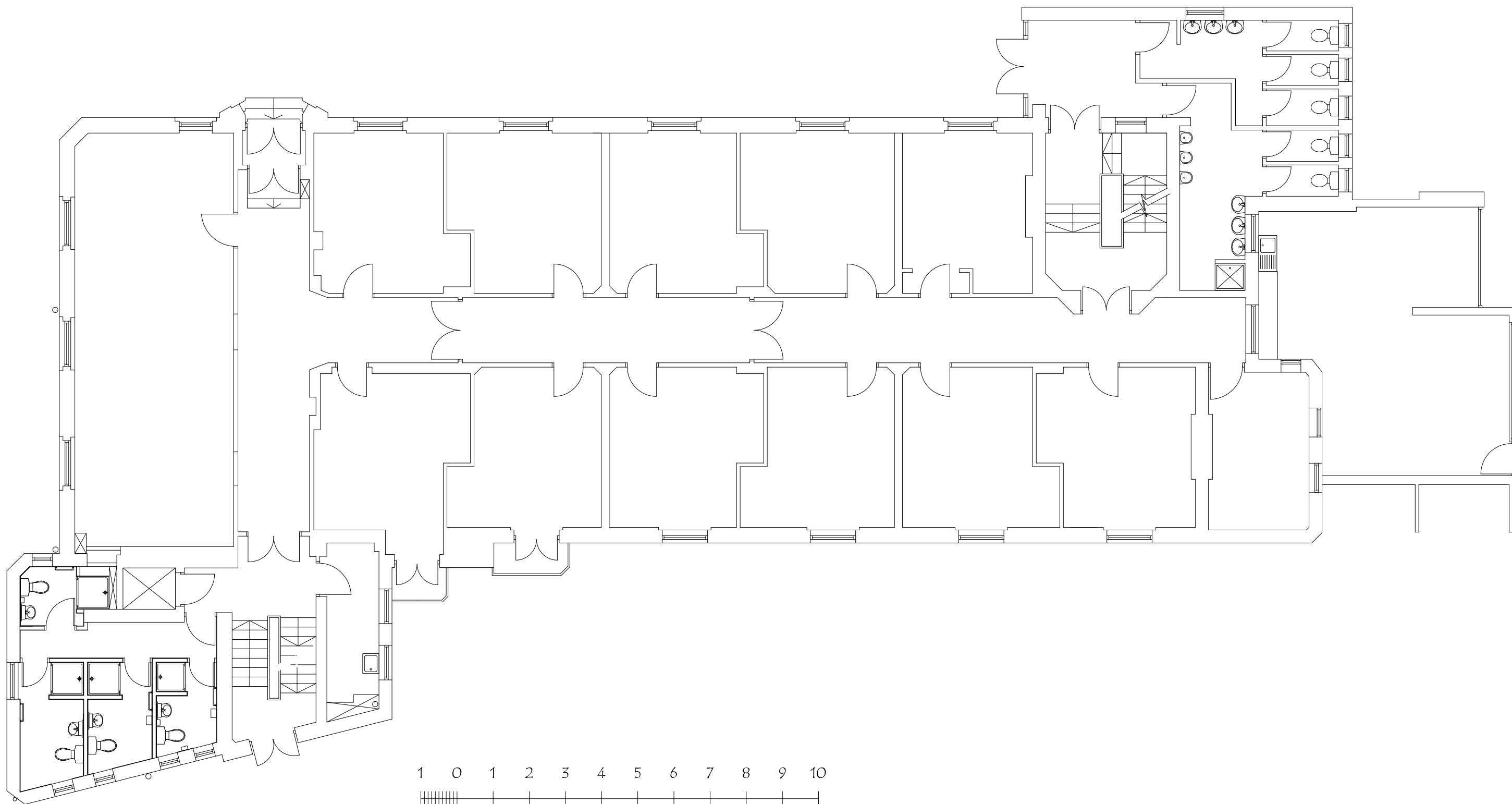
Jun 2009: King's College still occupies many of the buildings that formed the Westfield College campus. These include Old House, Maynard Wing, Dudin Brown Wing, Chapman Wing, Orchard I & II, Kidderpore Hall and the Queen Mother's Hall. The Library stands unused. The Finchley Road houses have either been converted into flats or are derelict. Nos.23-25 Kidderpore Avenue are derelict and due to be demolished. The College

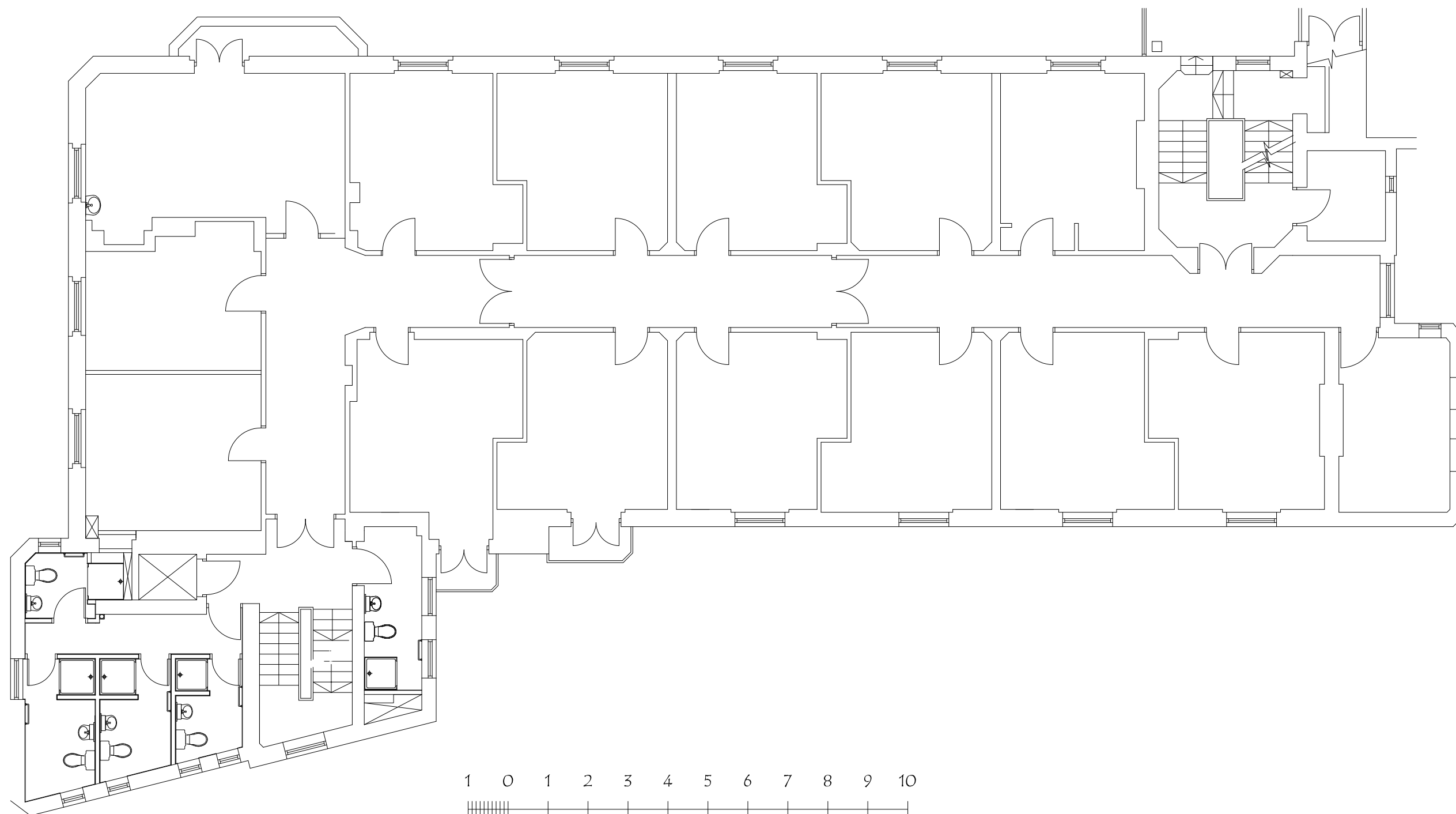
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Chapel is due to be demolished with its frontage being incorporated into a new Hostel to be built on what was the College Green (behind Old House and Maynard Wing). The site of the Queen's Building, Refectory and Nos. 13-17 Kidderpore Avenue have been demolished and replaced with residential buildings.

WFD/12/1	Sub Series	c.1900- c.1990
	<i>Kidderpore Estate</i>	
	2 boxes, 1 outsize item	
	<p>This sub-series contains records relating to the acquisition and development of the Kidderpore Estate, including the sales particulars for the purchase of Kidderpore Hall [later known as Old House] in 1855; plan of freehold building land along Kidderpore Avenue and Finchley Road, c.1900; correspondence regarding restrictive covenants, 1923-1959; proposed extensions and development plans, 1929-1968, site plans, 1932-1979; and the sales particulars for part of the Kidderpore Estate being sold by Queen Mary and Westfield College, c.1990.</p>	
	Printed document, Paper	
	Open	
	Arranged chronologically.	
WFD/12/1/1	File	1855-20th century
	<i>Sales particulars for Kidderpore Hall, 19 Jul 1855</i>	
	1 file, 1 outsize item	
	<p>Sale particulars for auction of Kidderpore Hall, 19 Jul 1855, including details of the mansion and grounds.</p>	
	<p>Also includes a copy of notes concerning the history of the Kidderpore Estate and Kidderpore Hall up to 1856.</p>	
	Paper	
	Open	







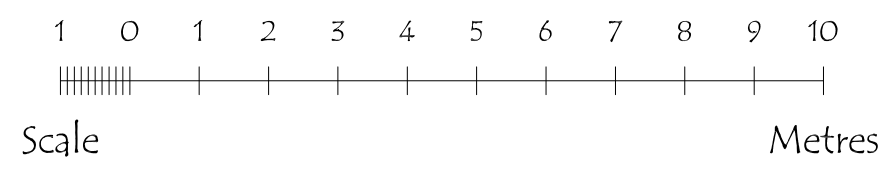
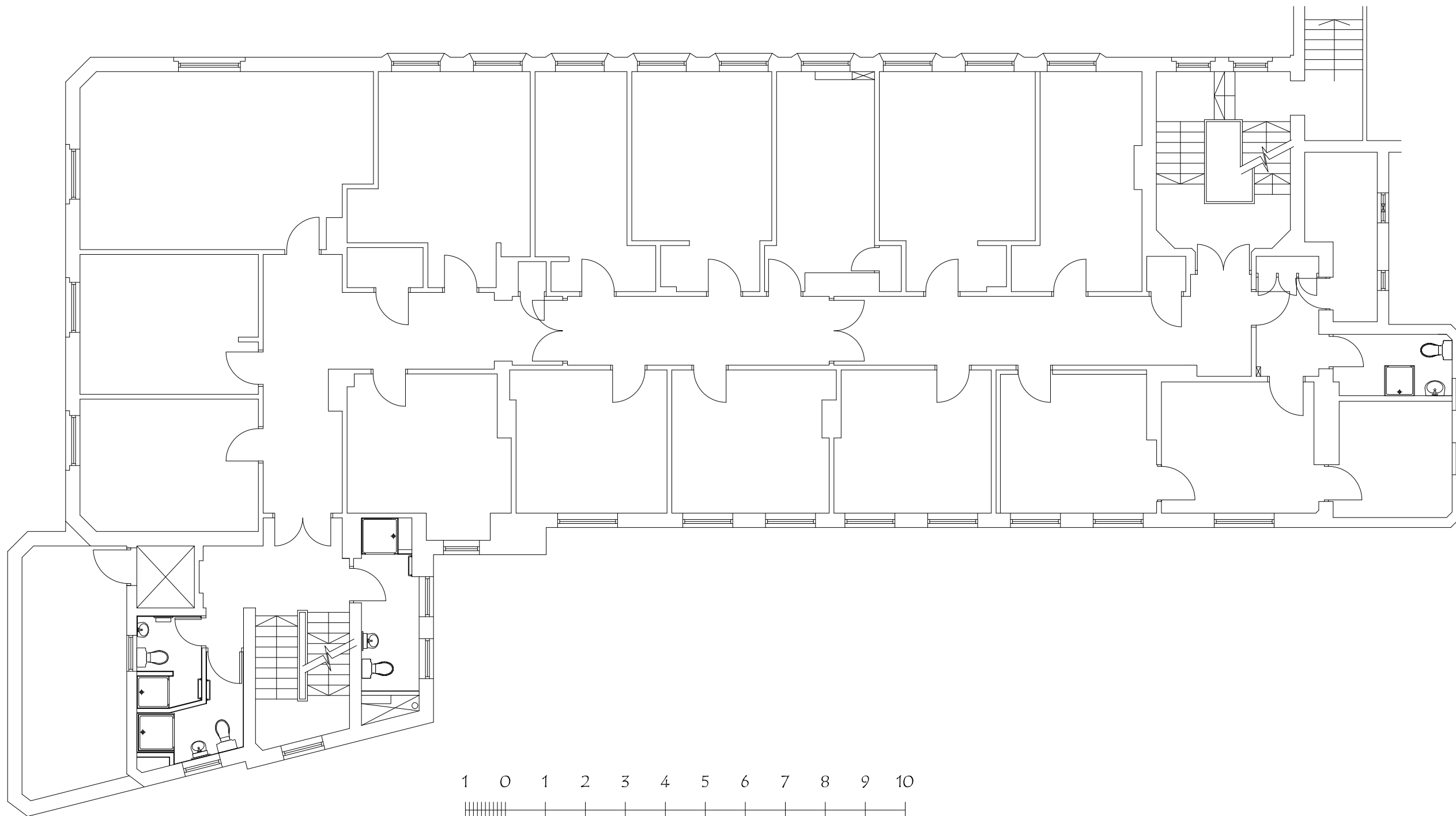
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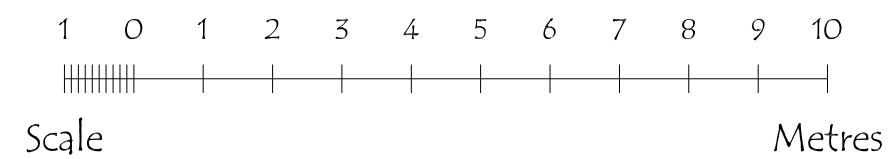
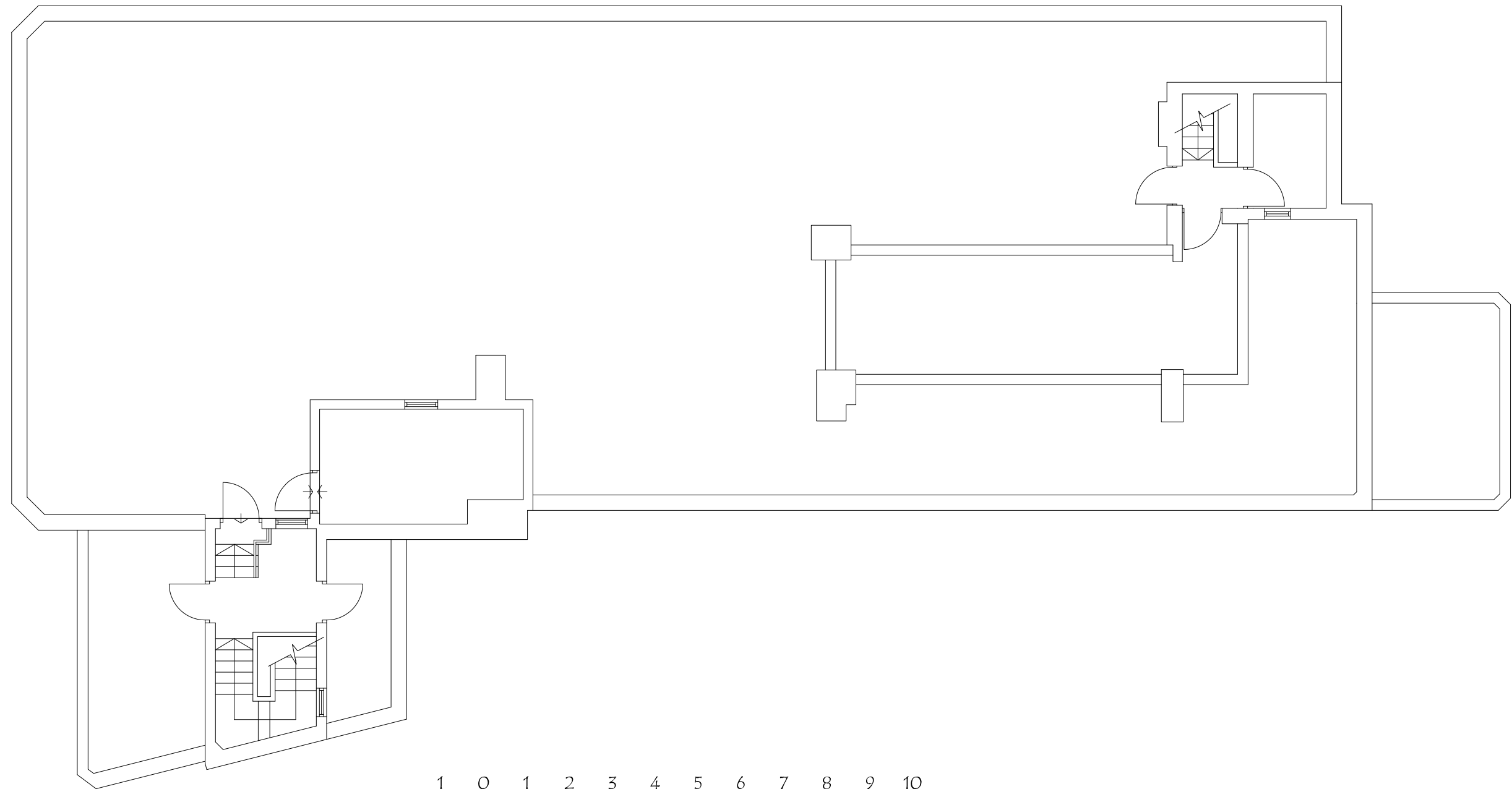


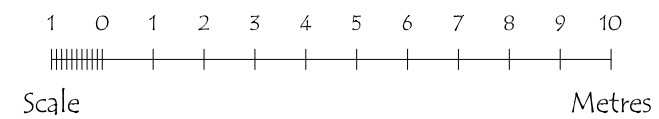
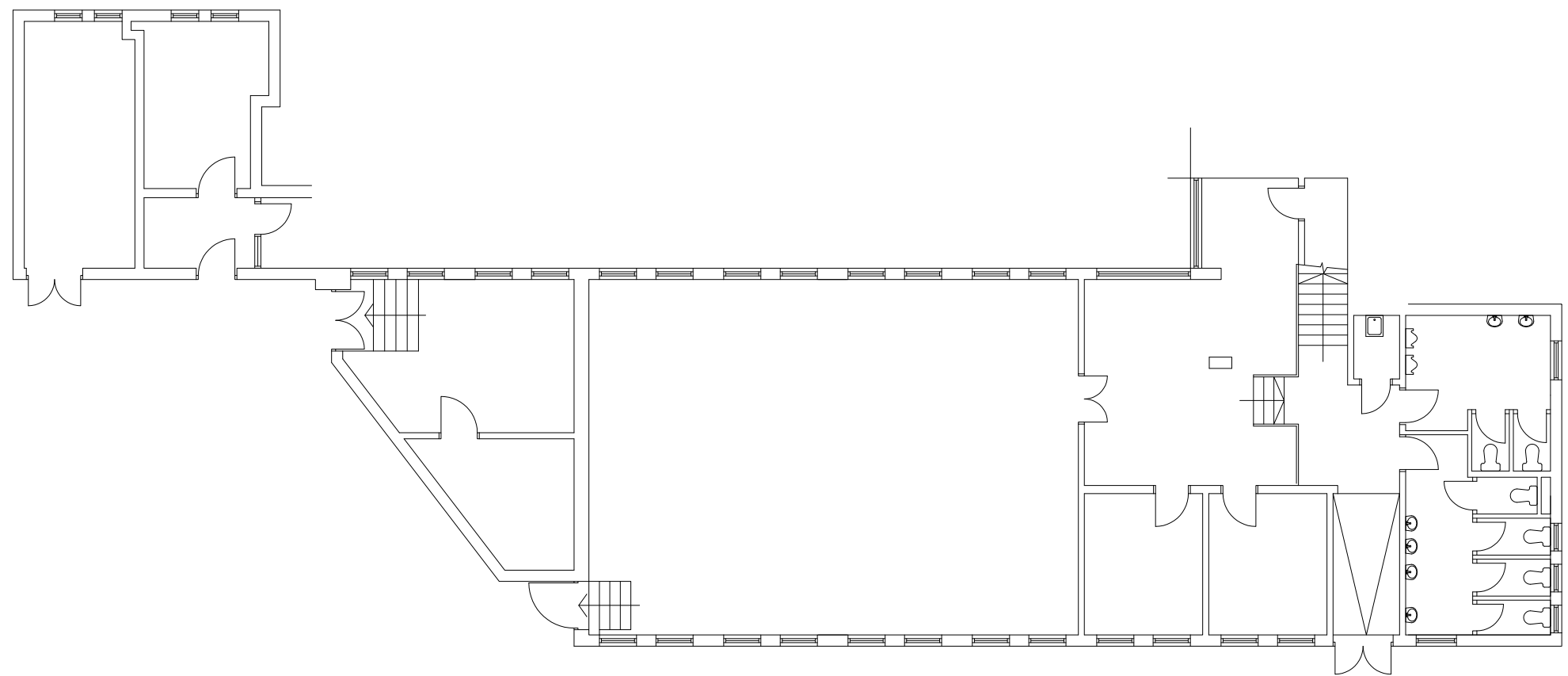
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Directorate of Estates & Facilities
Capital House, 42 Weston Street, London SE1 3QD

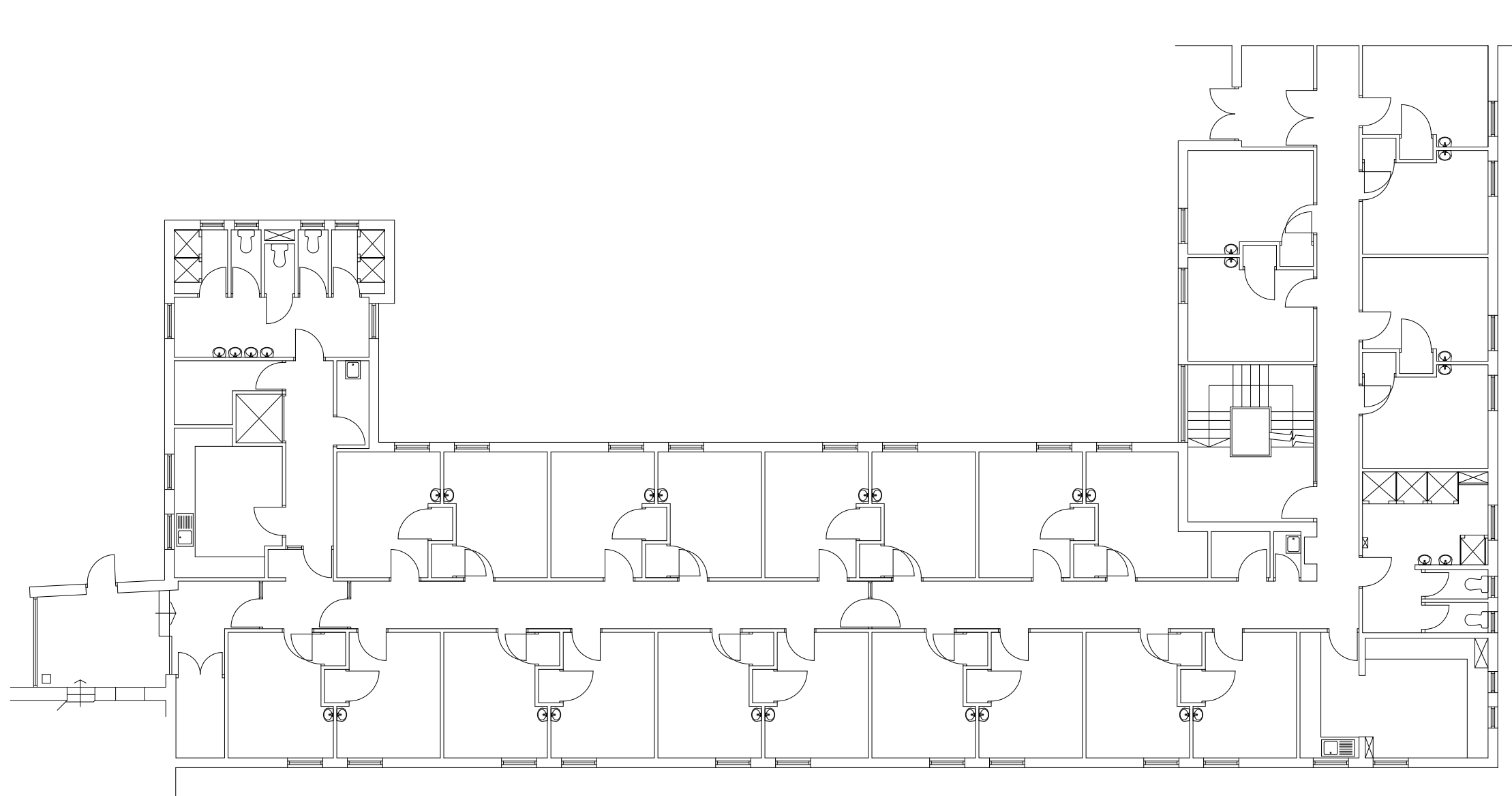
LORD CAMERON HALL

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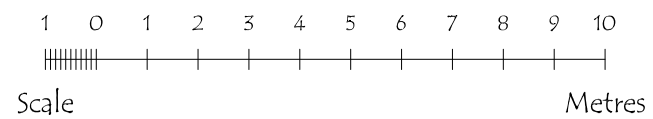
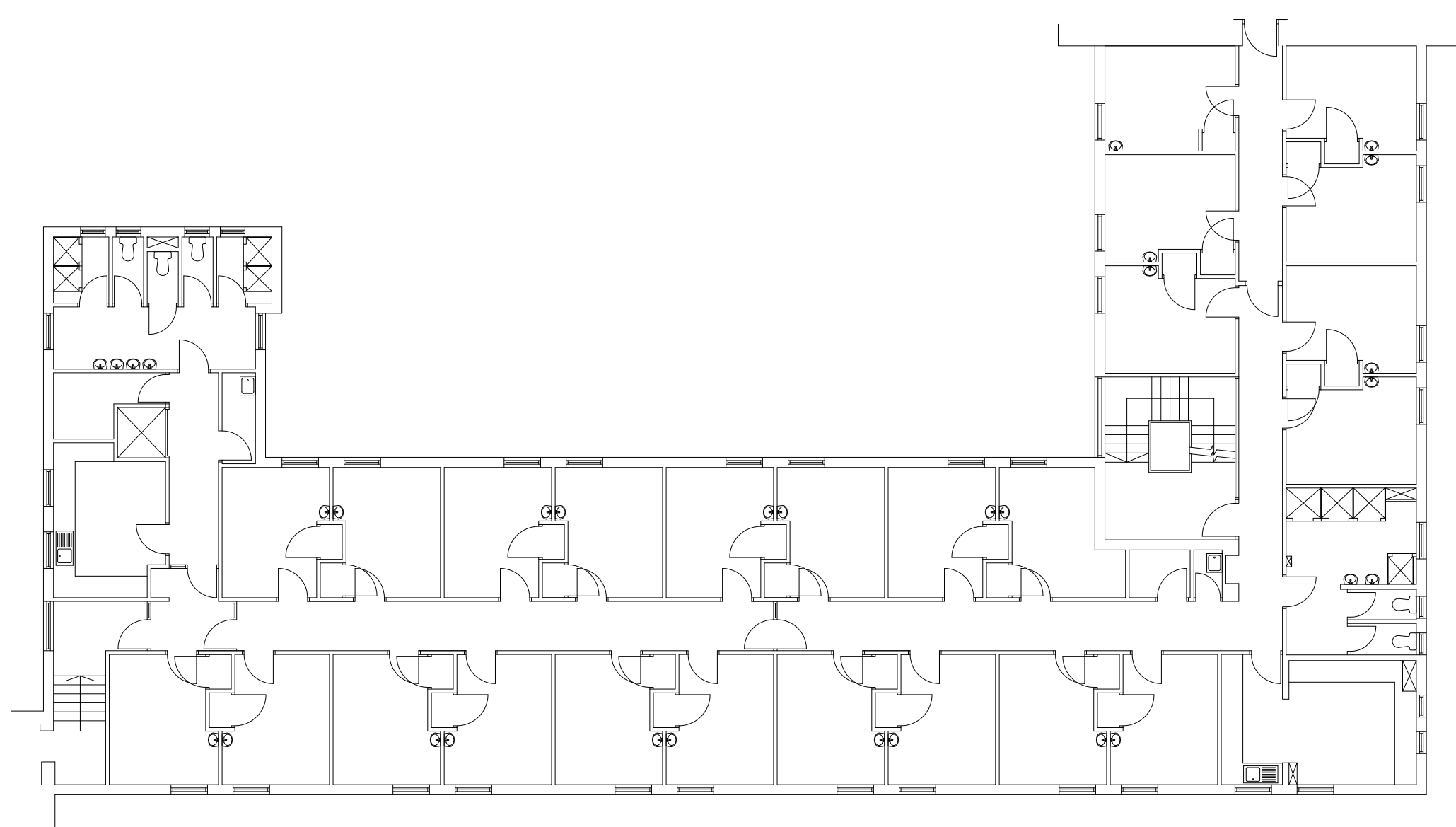


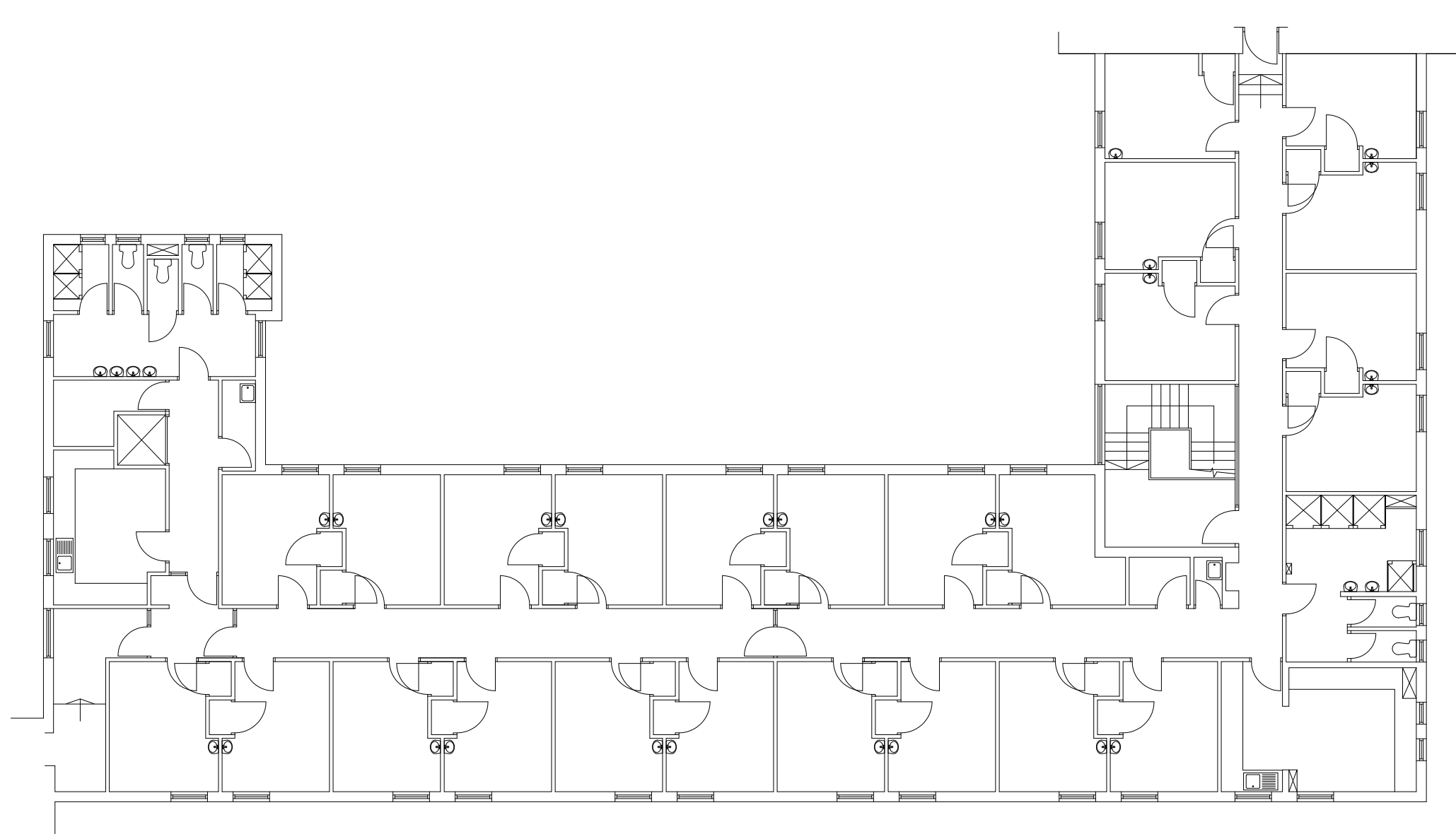




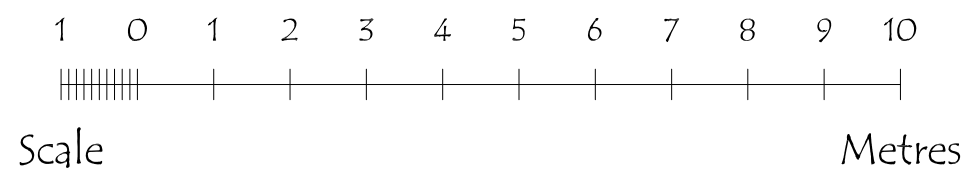
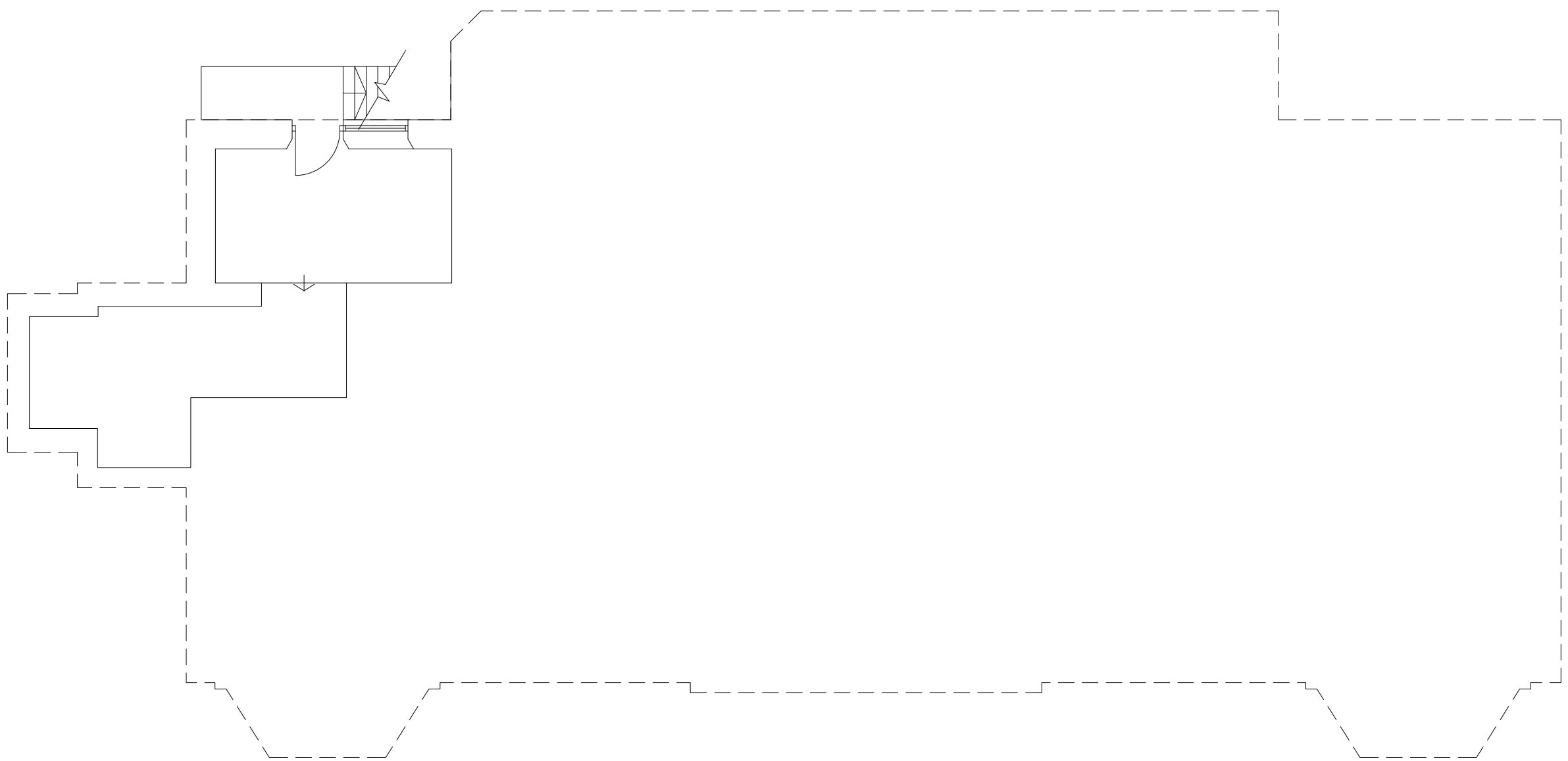


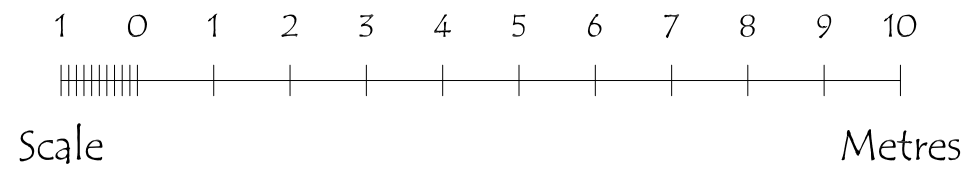
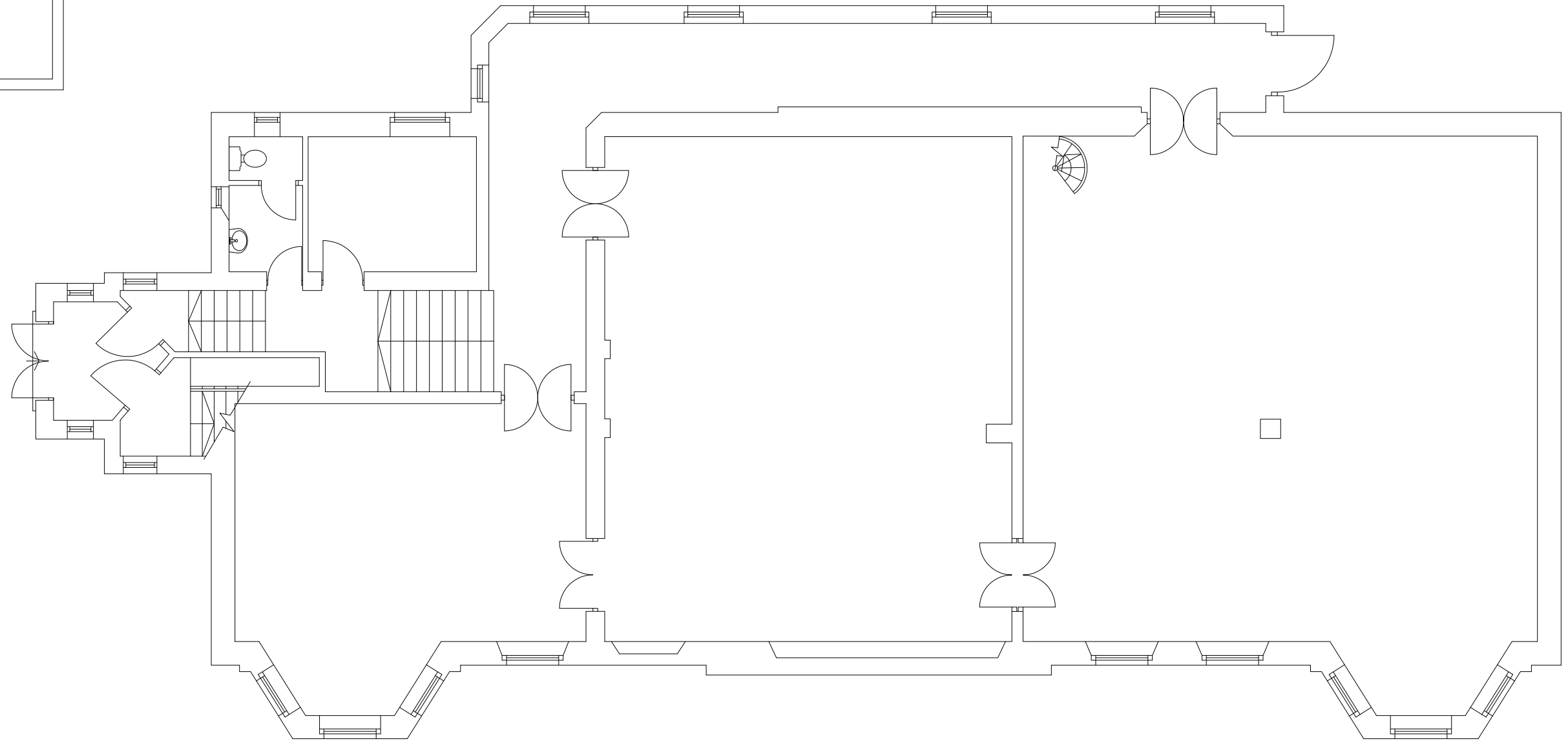
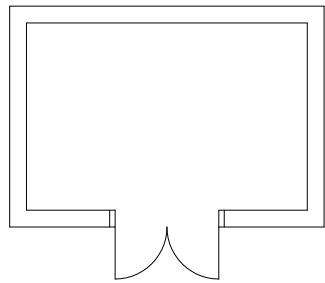
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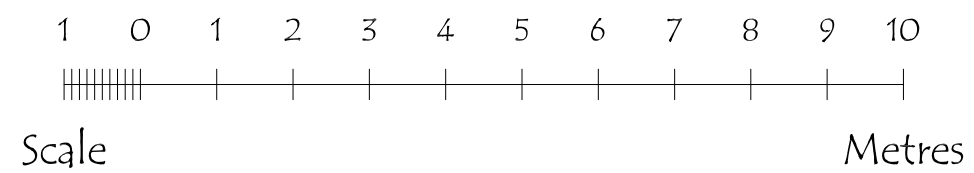
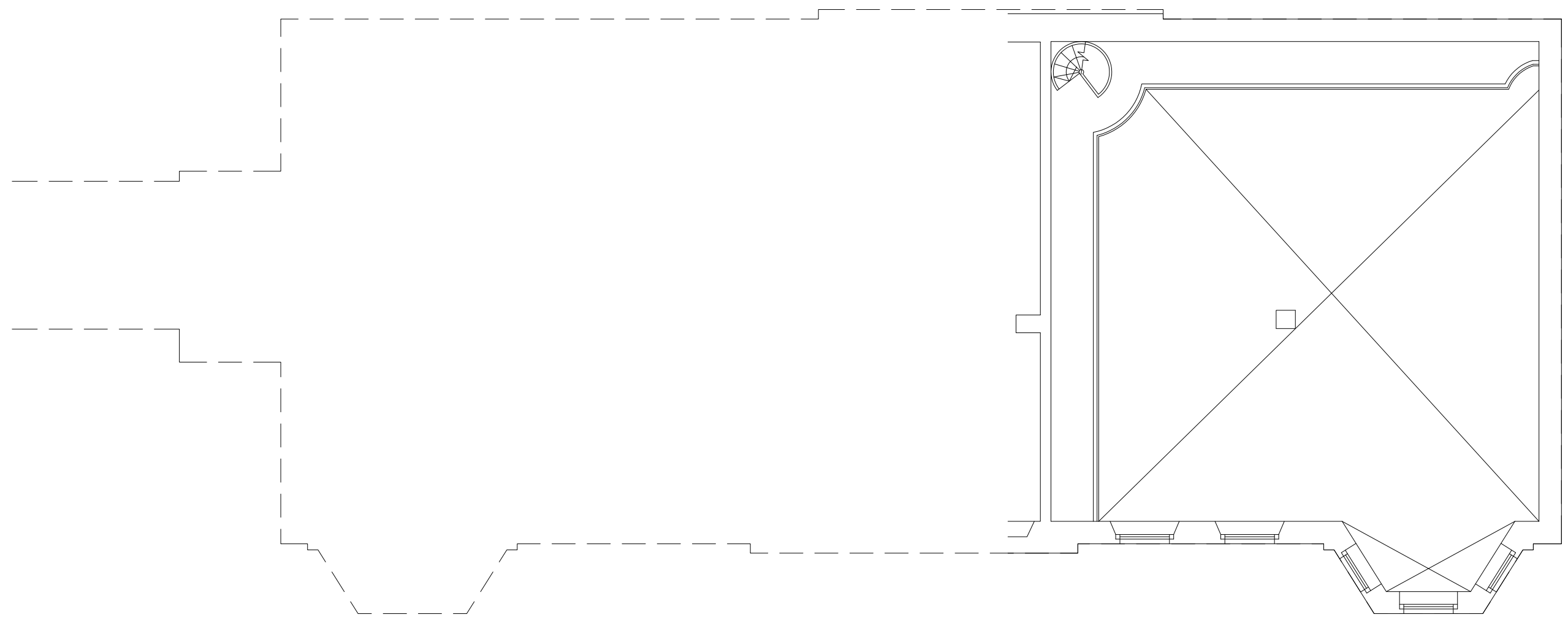


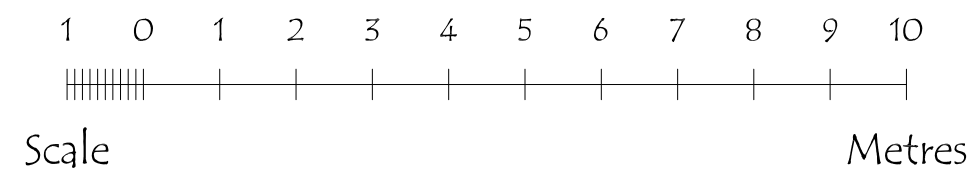
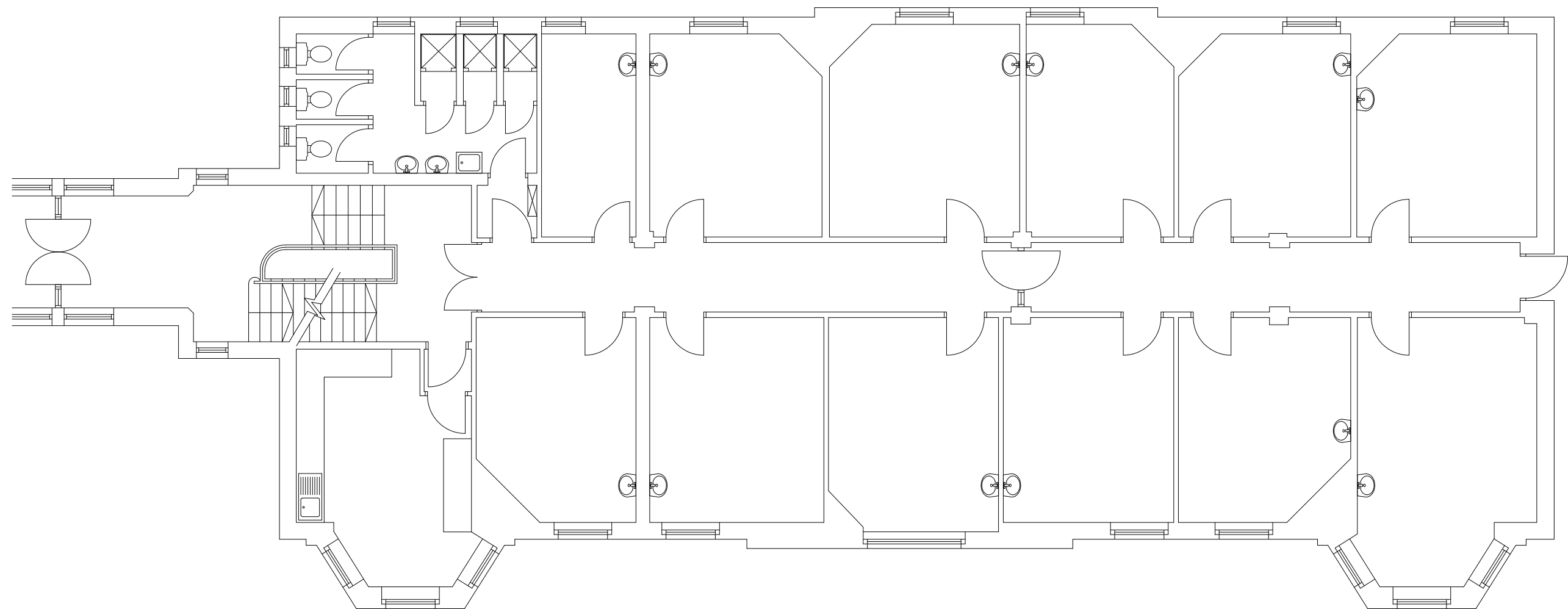


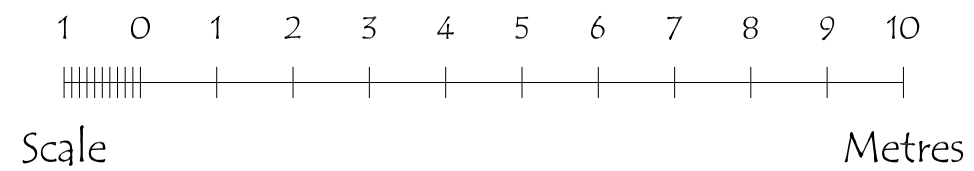
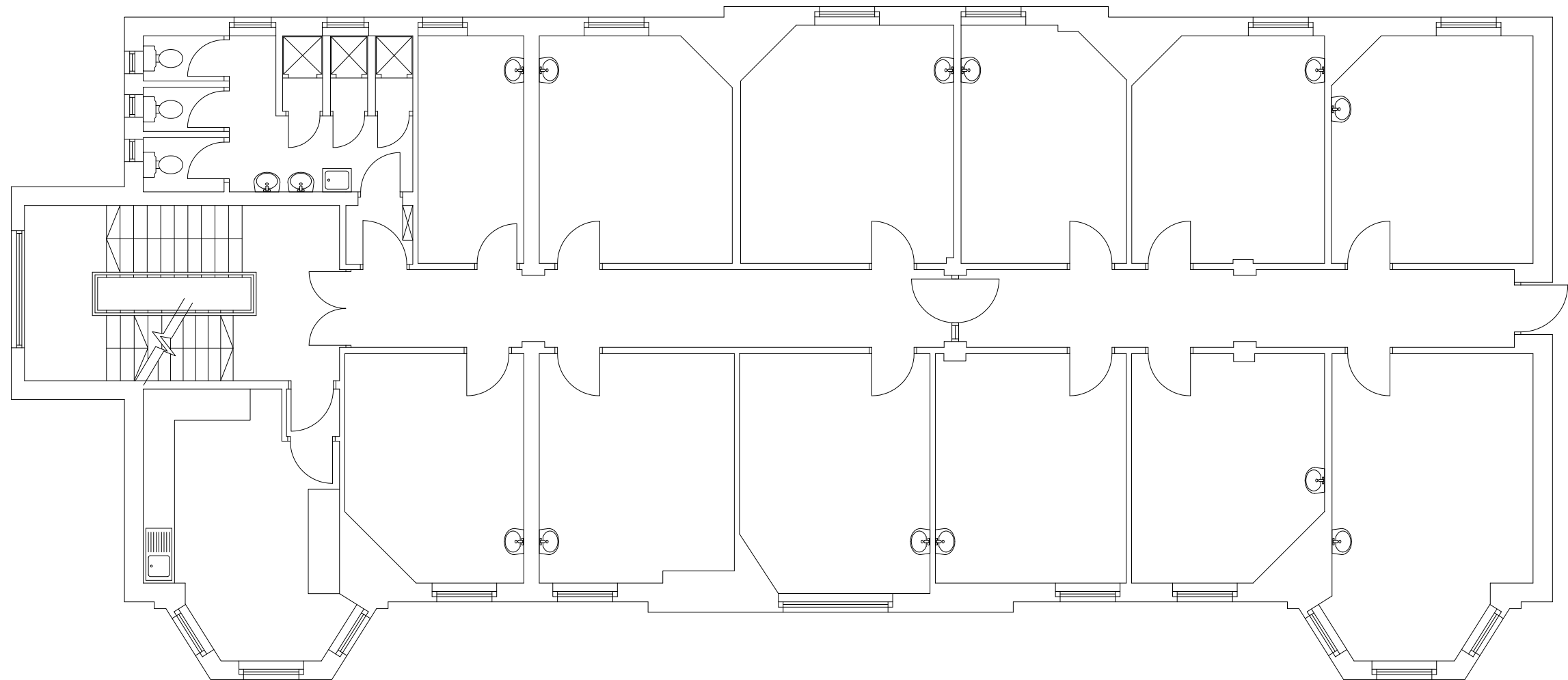
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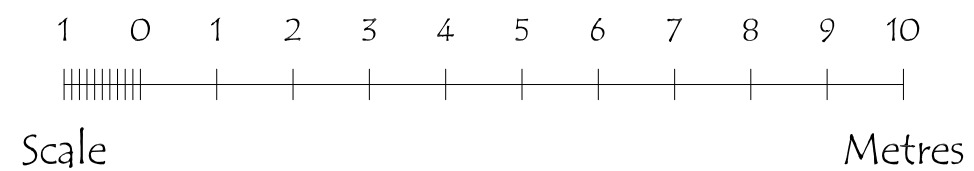
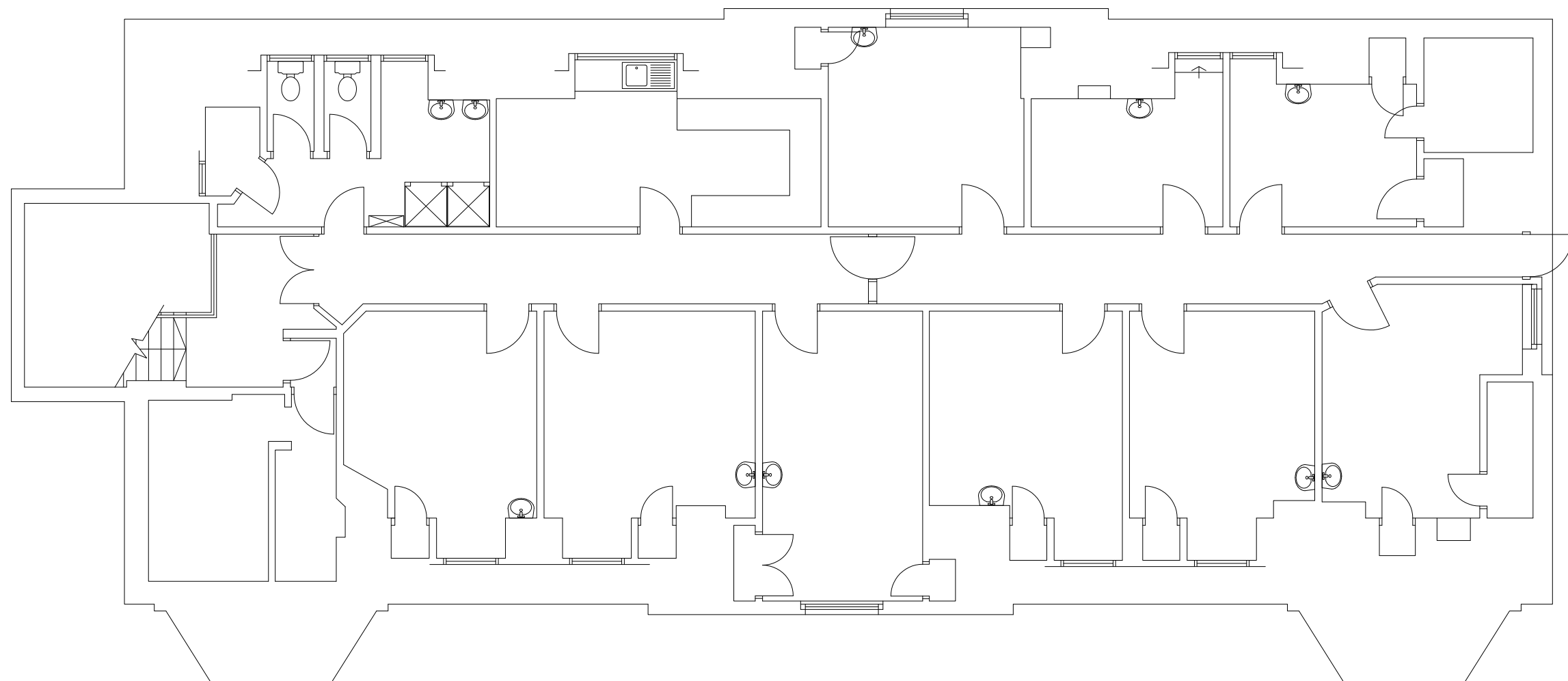


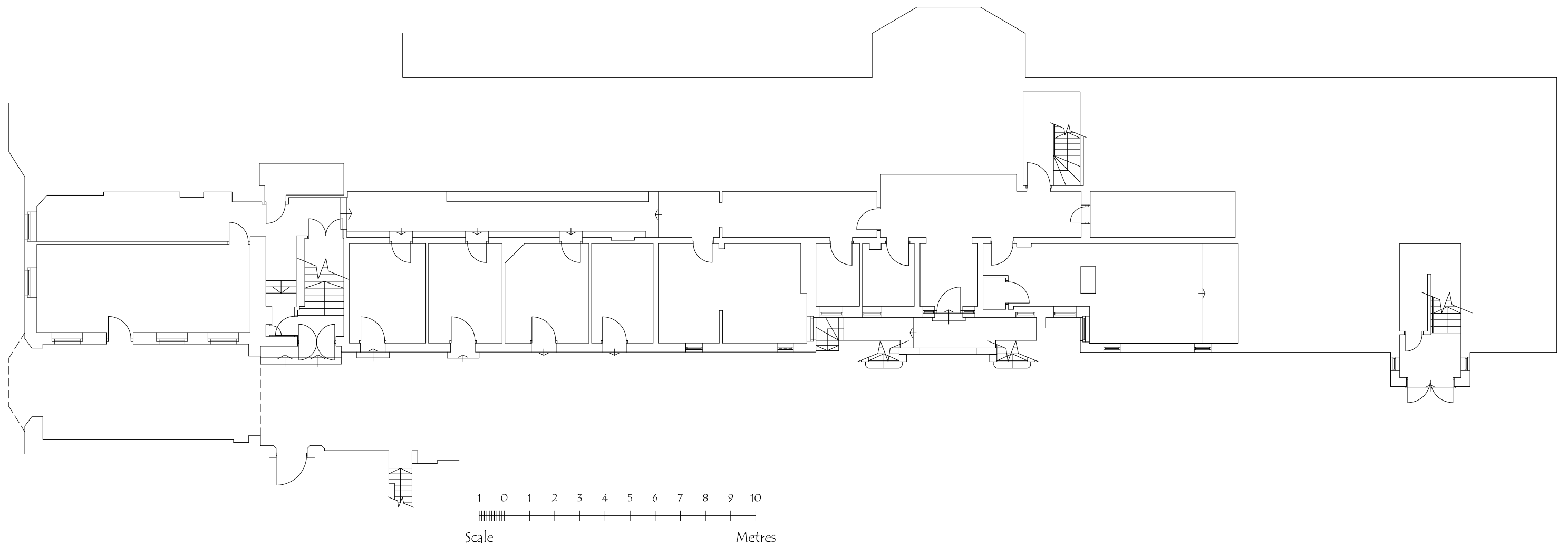


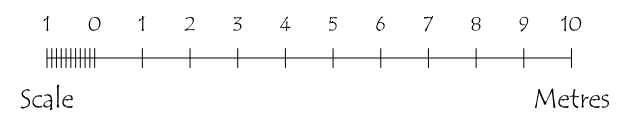
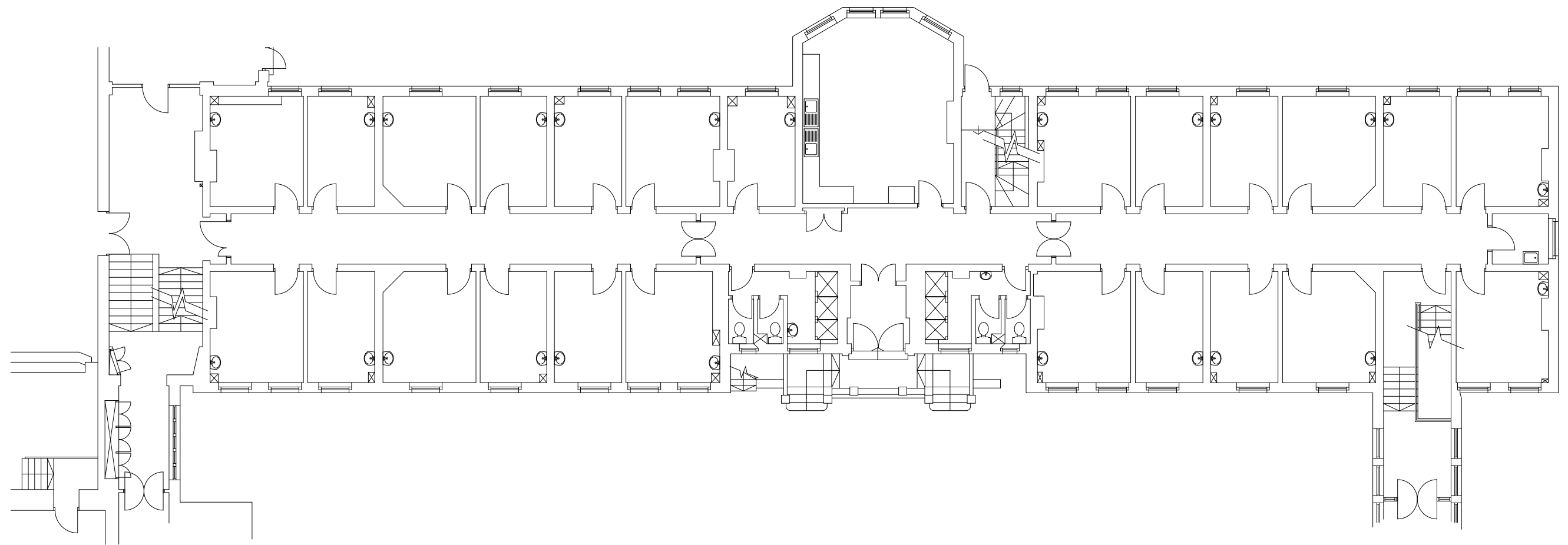


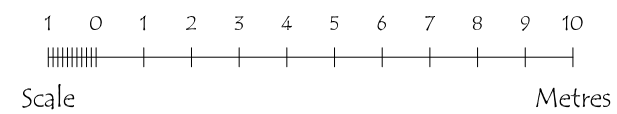
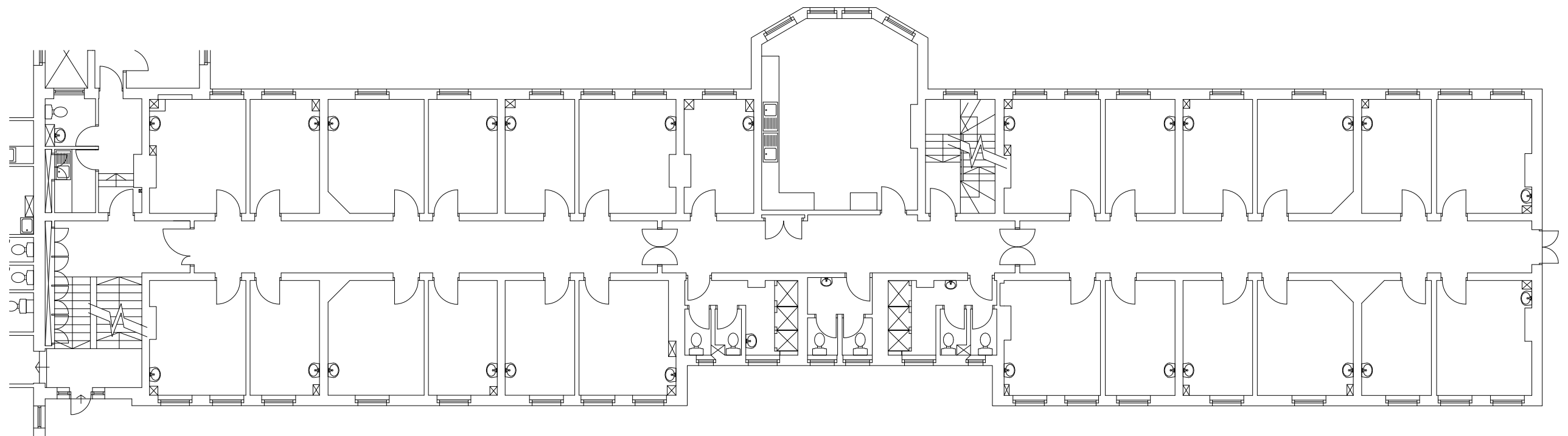


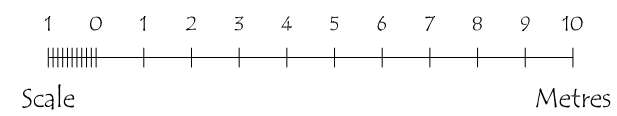
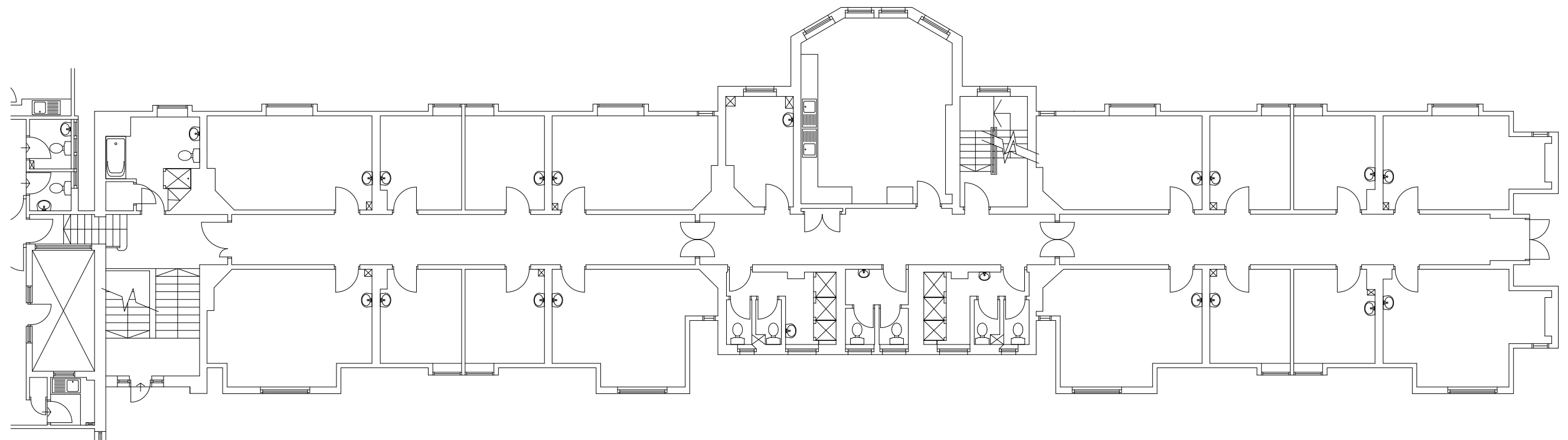


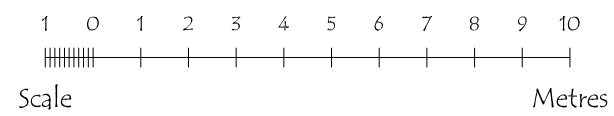
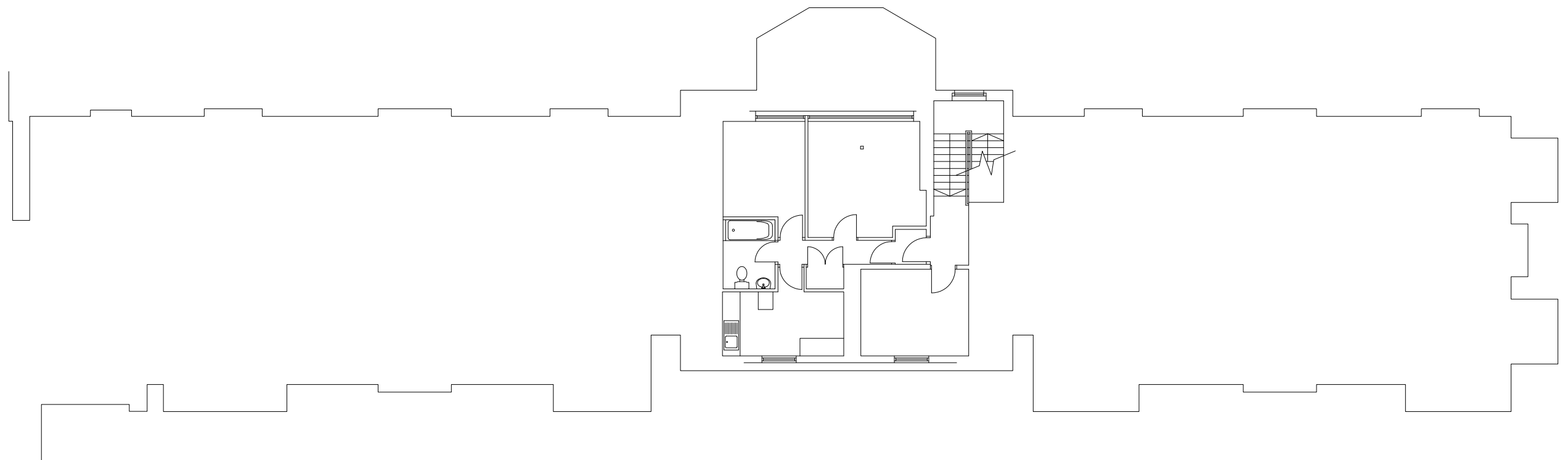


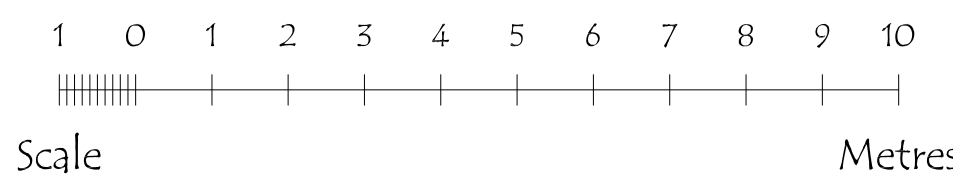
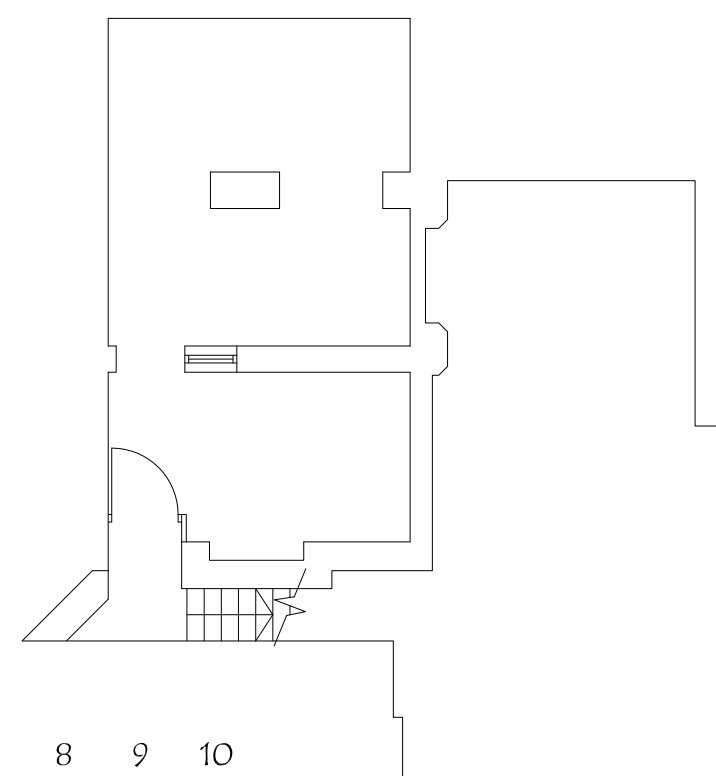
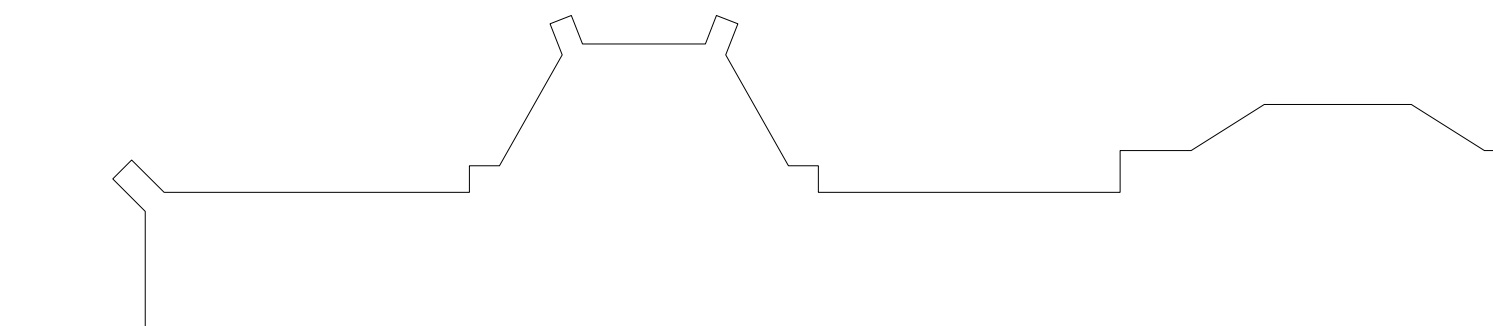


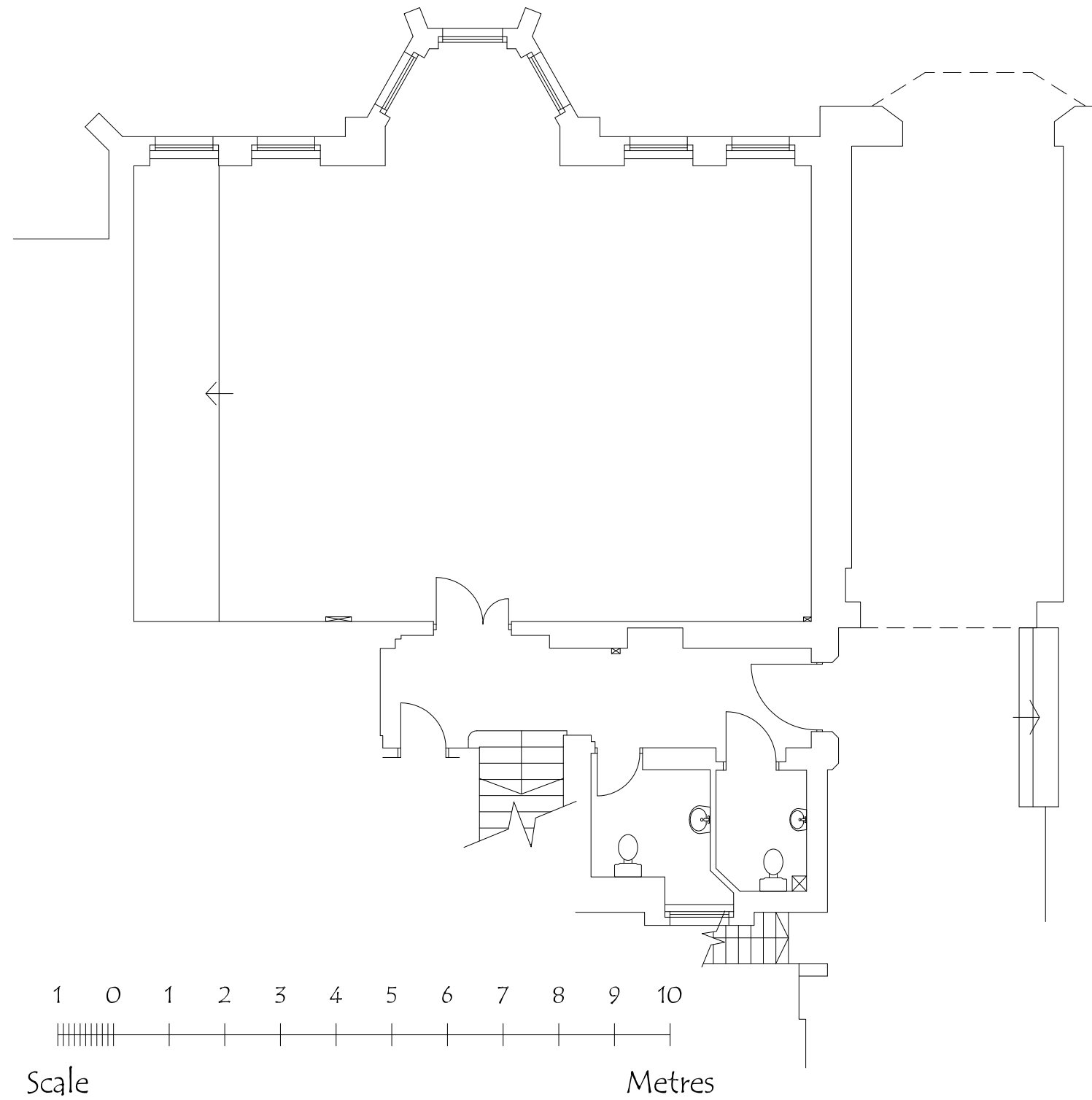


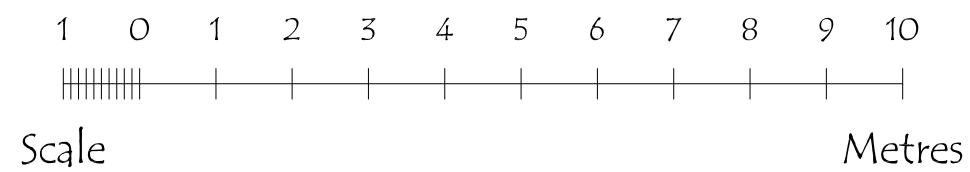
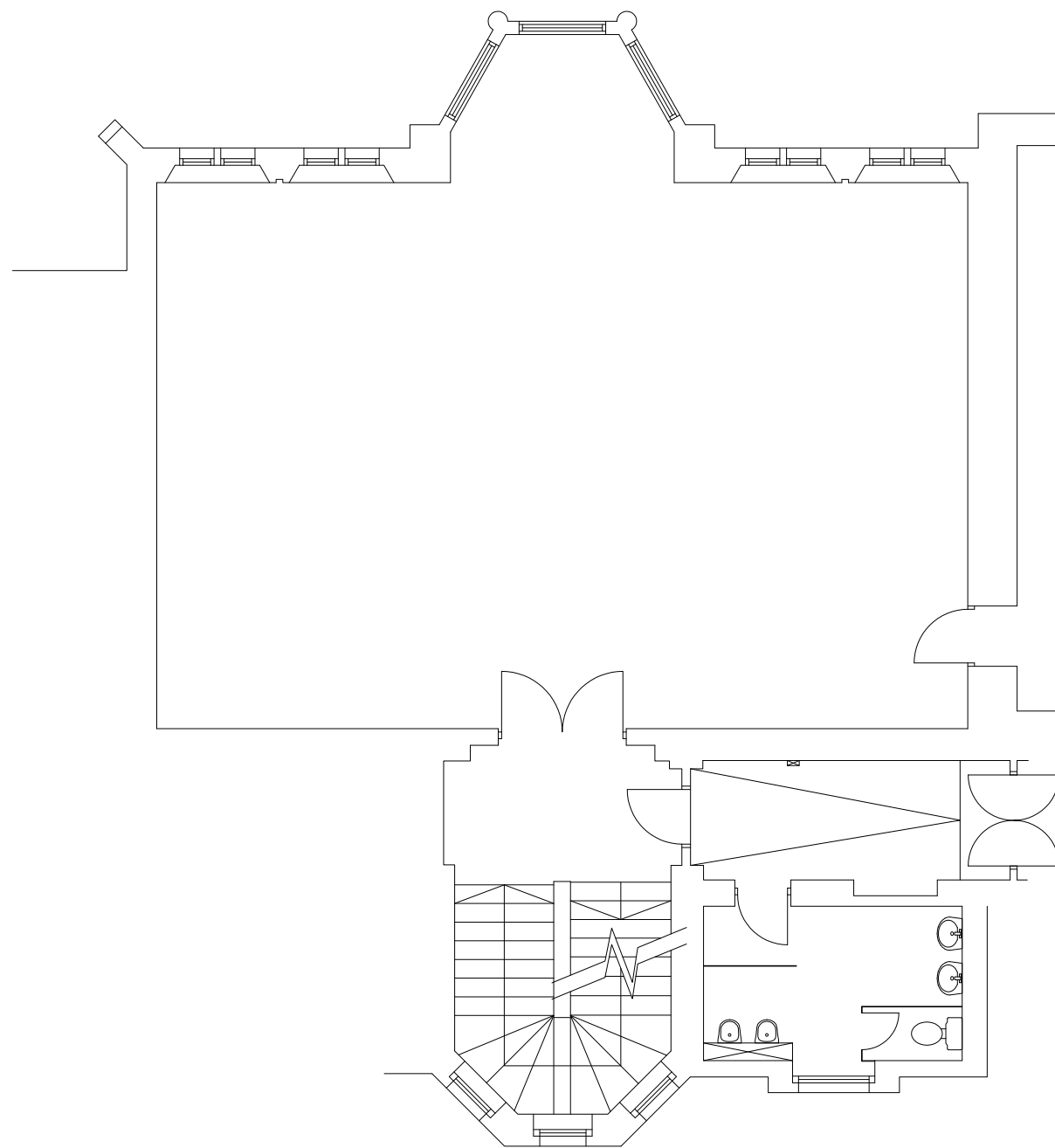


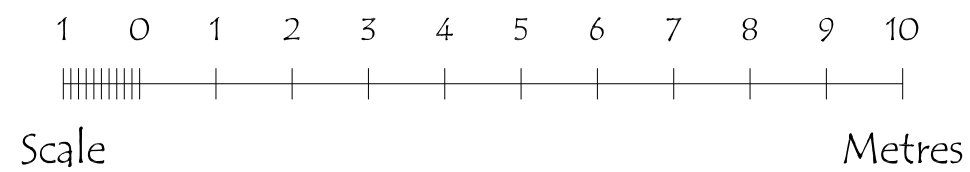
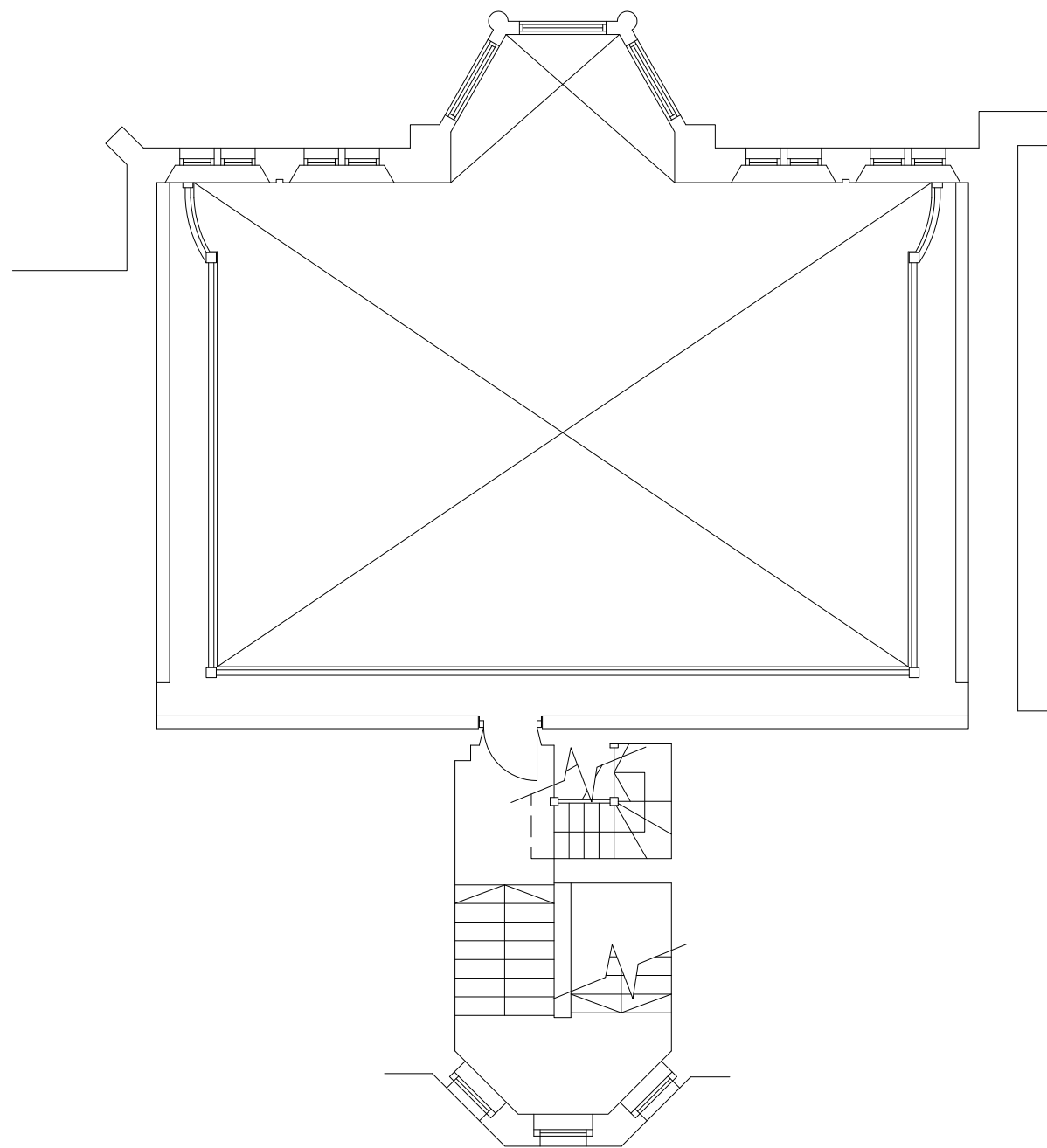


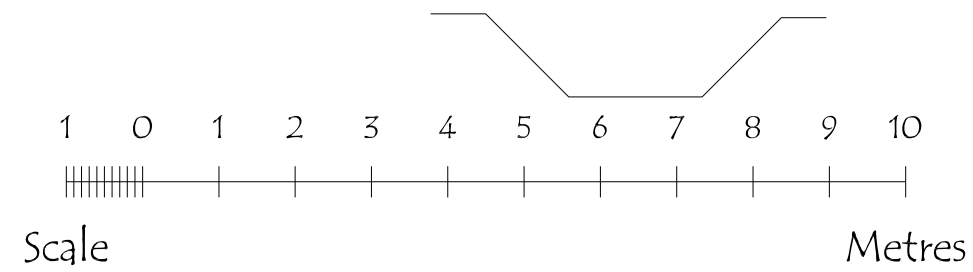
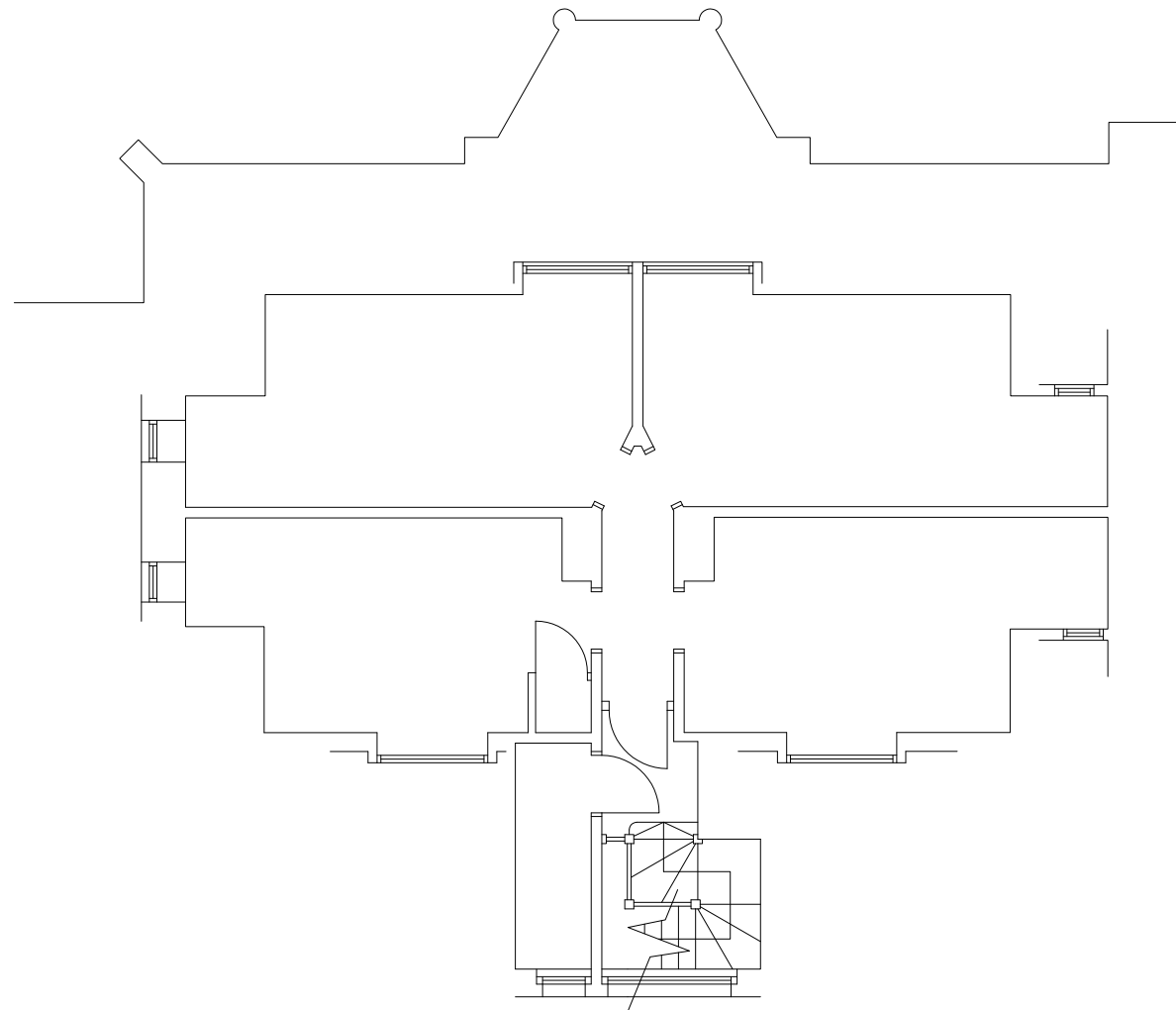


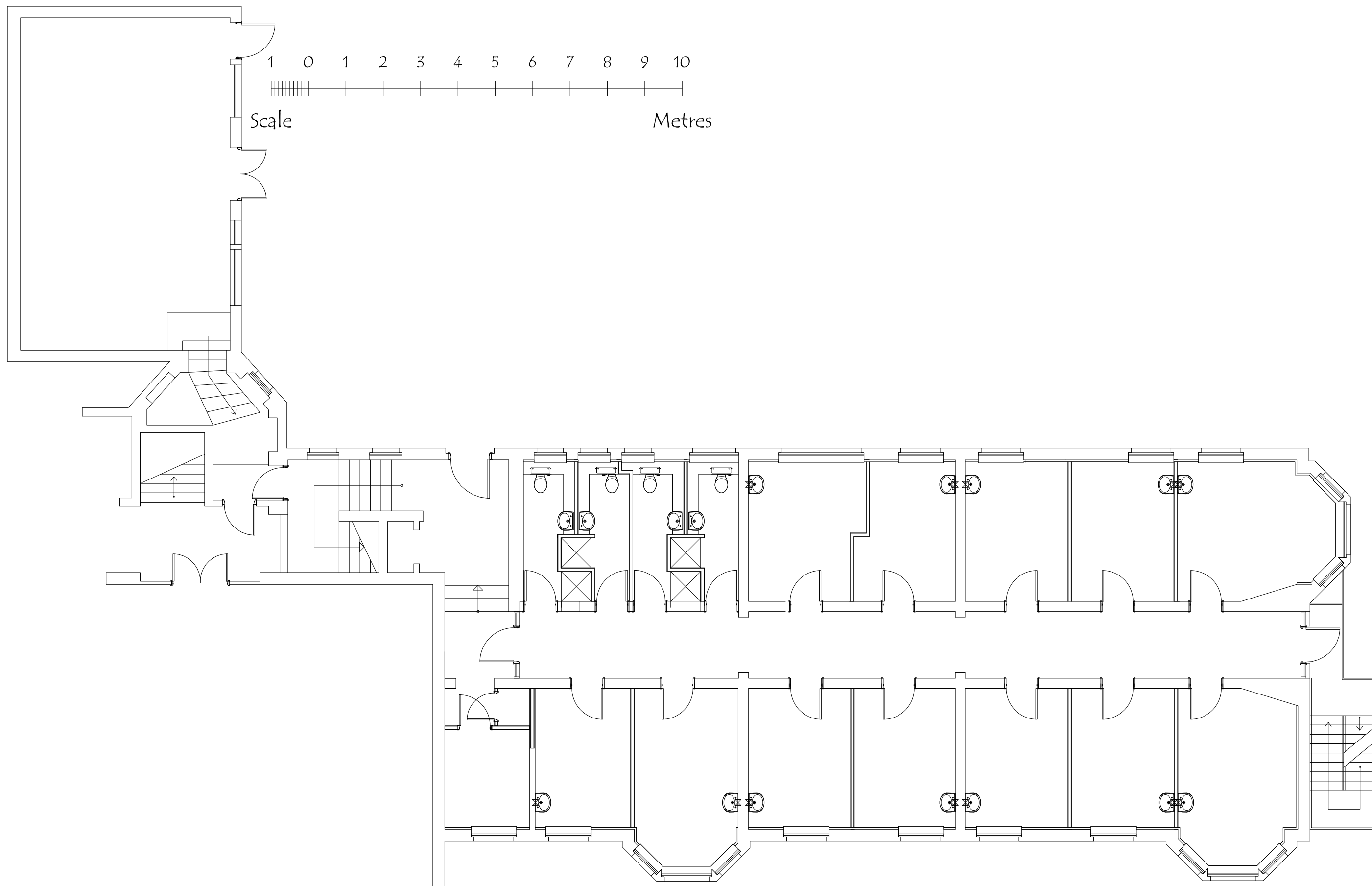


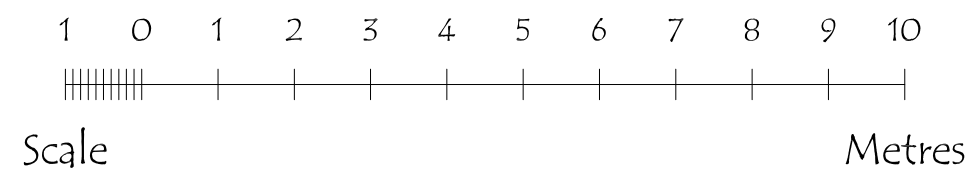
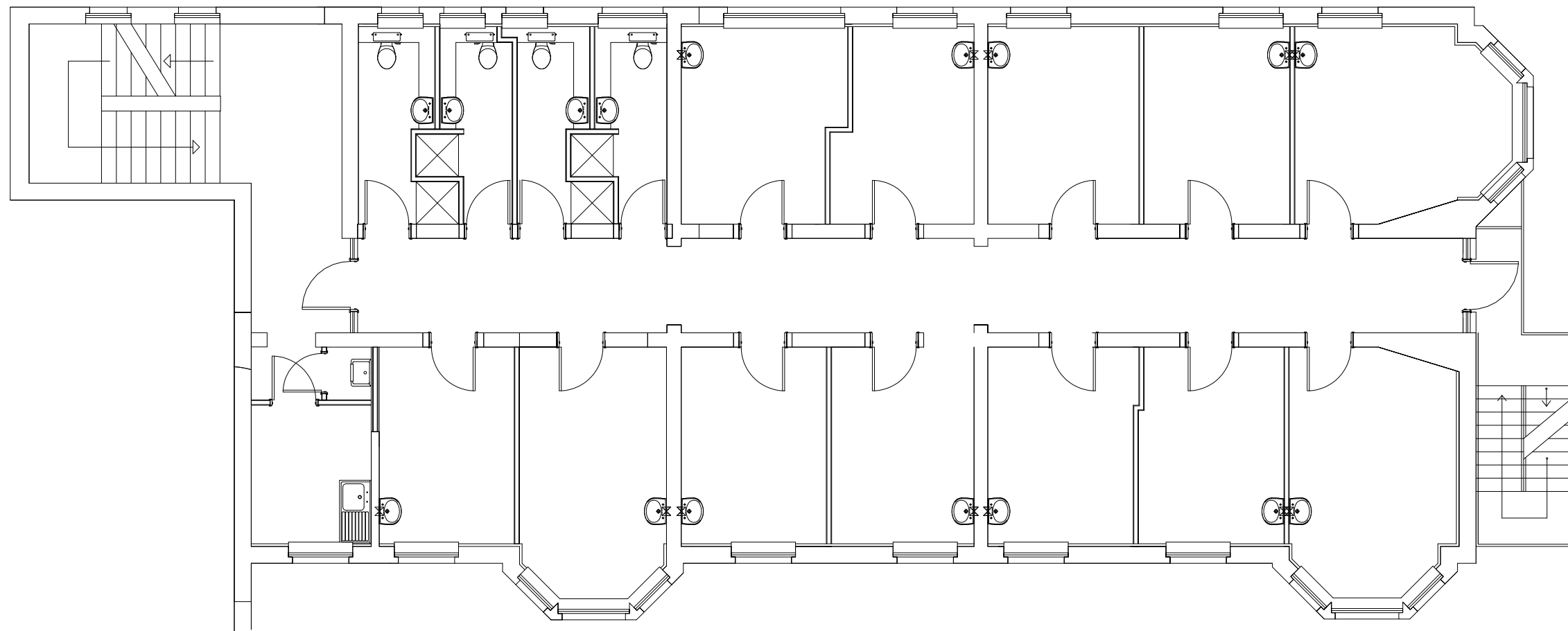


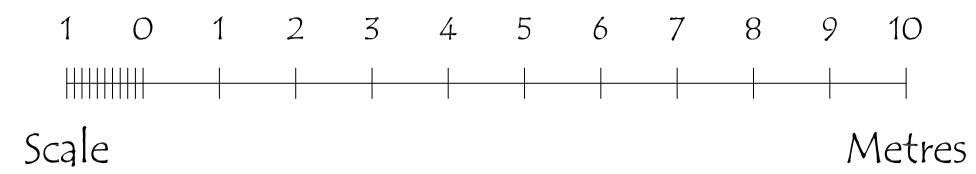
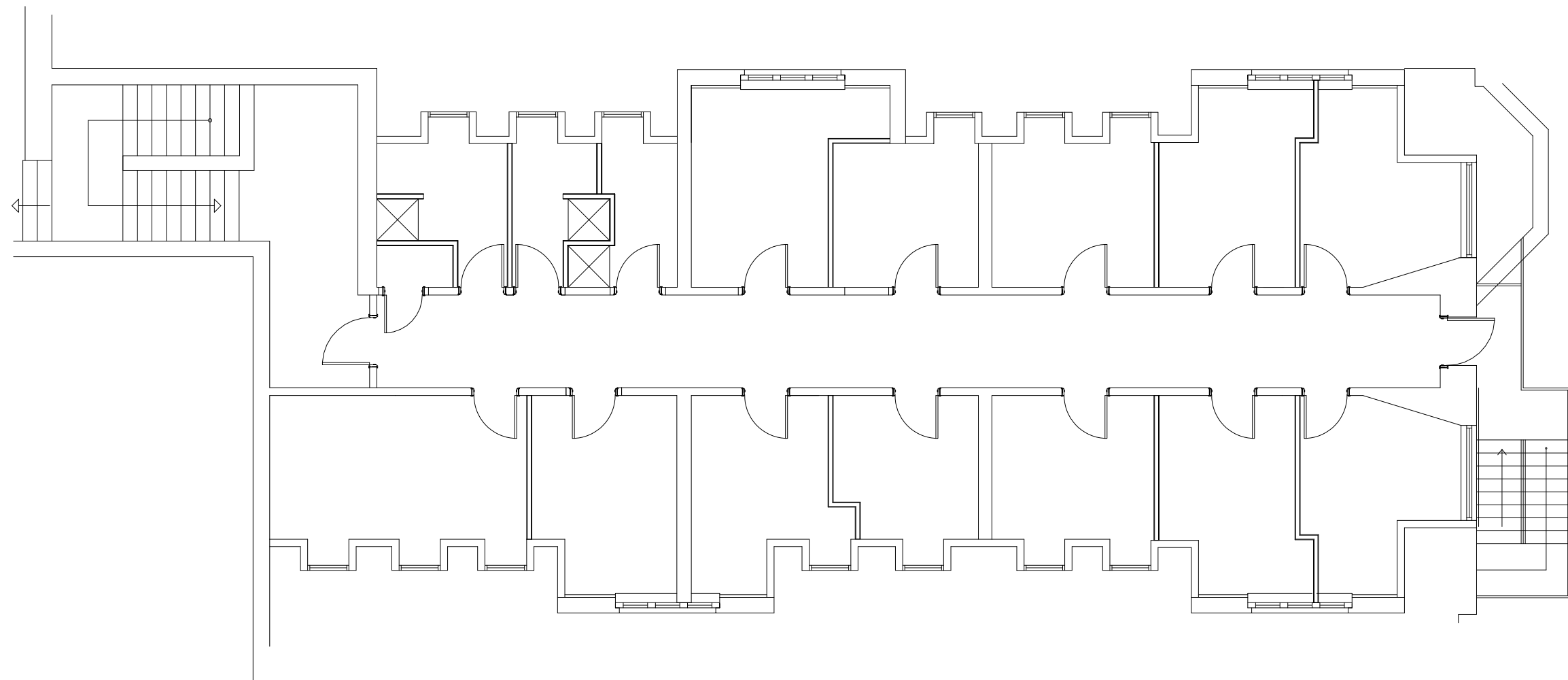


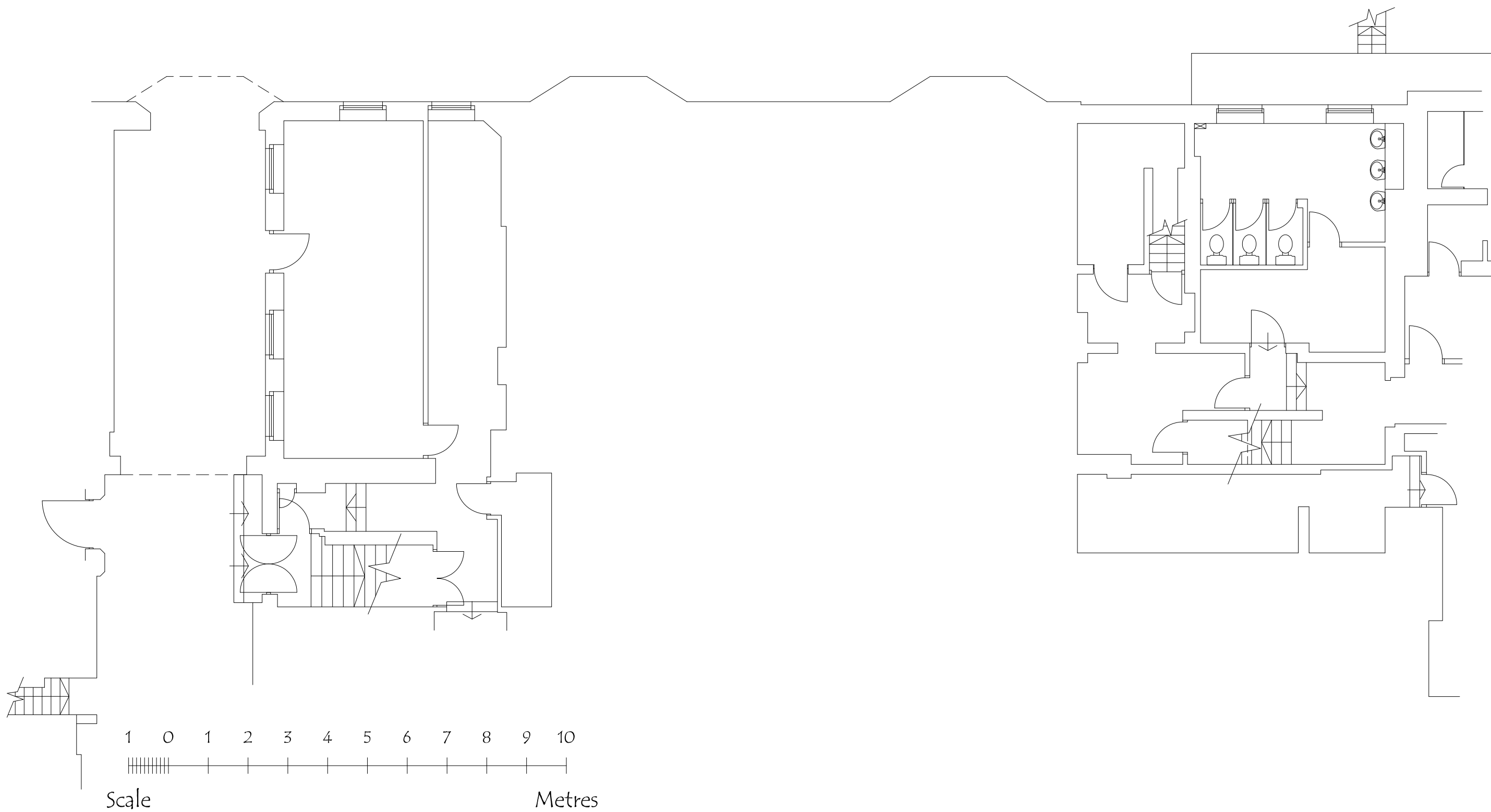


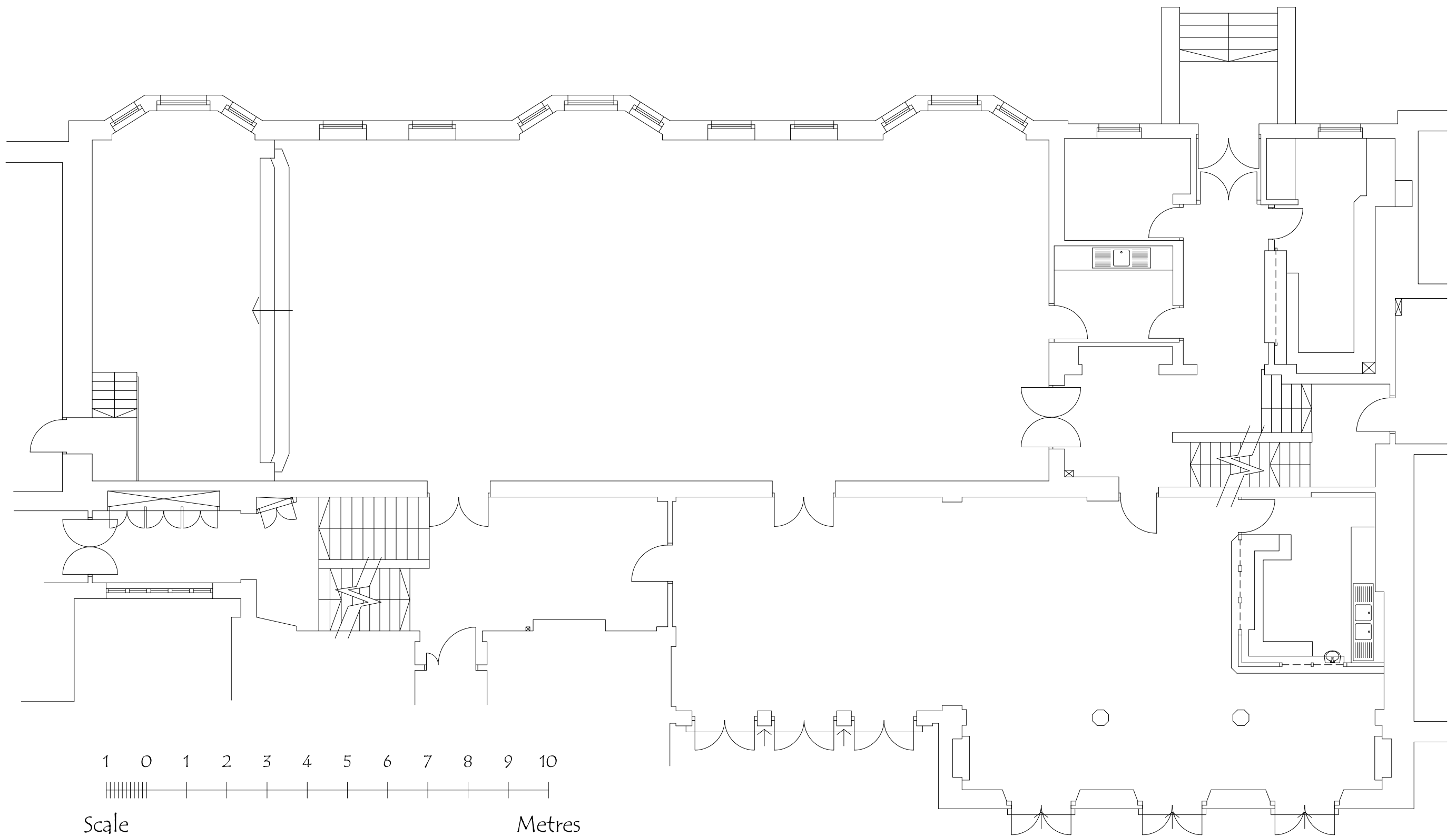




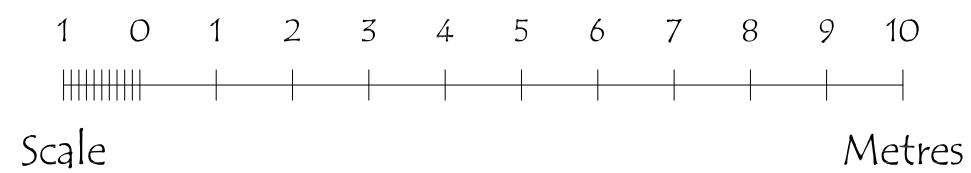
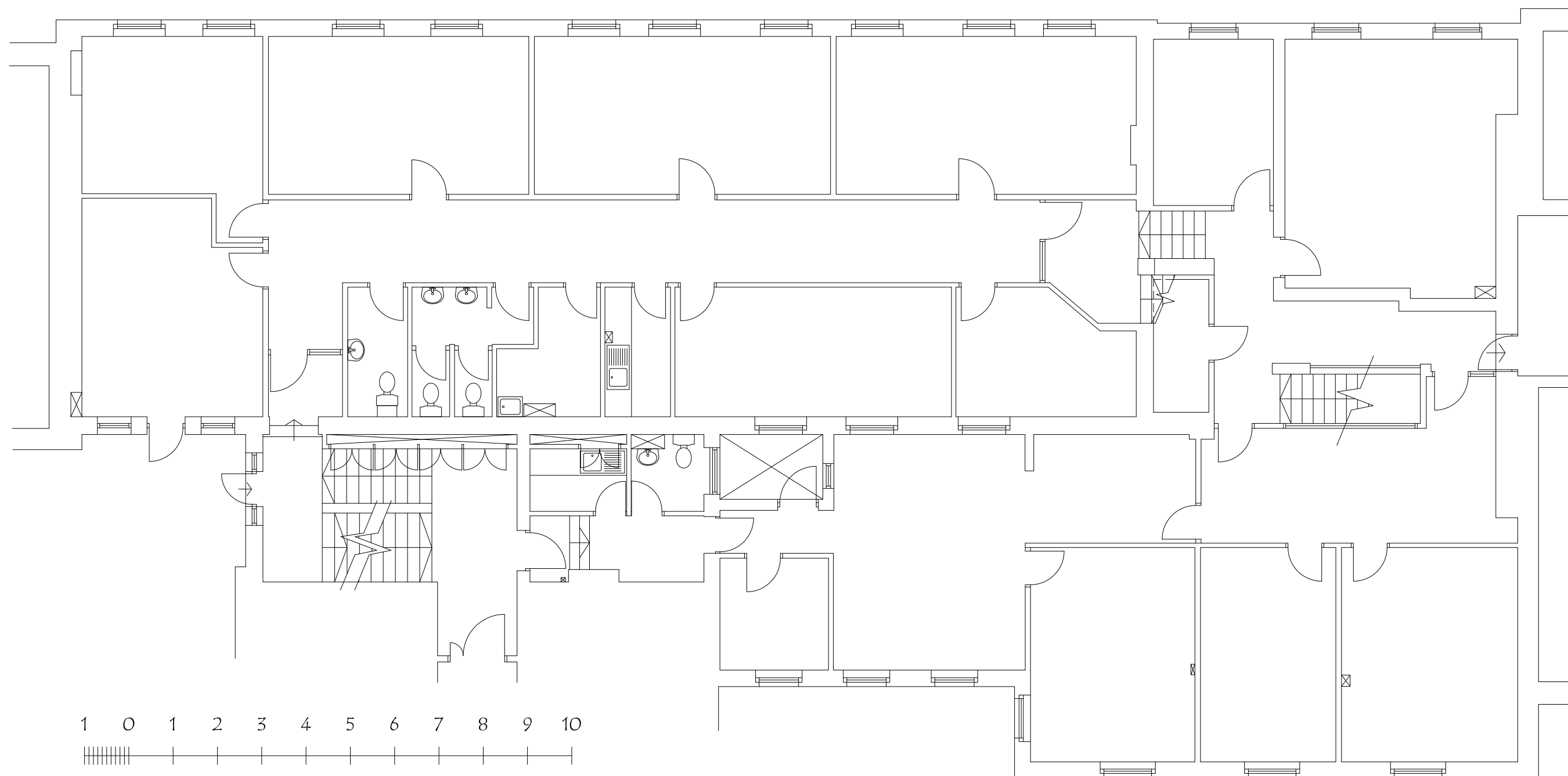


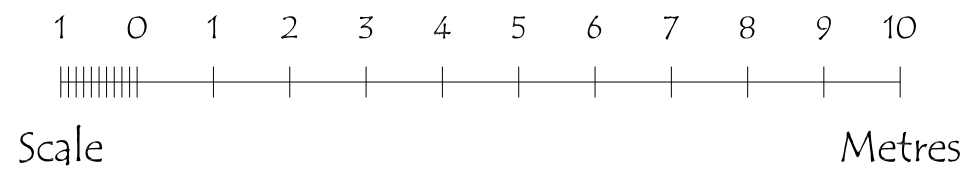
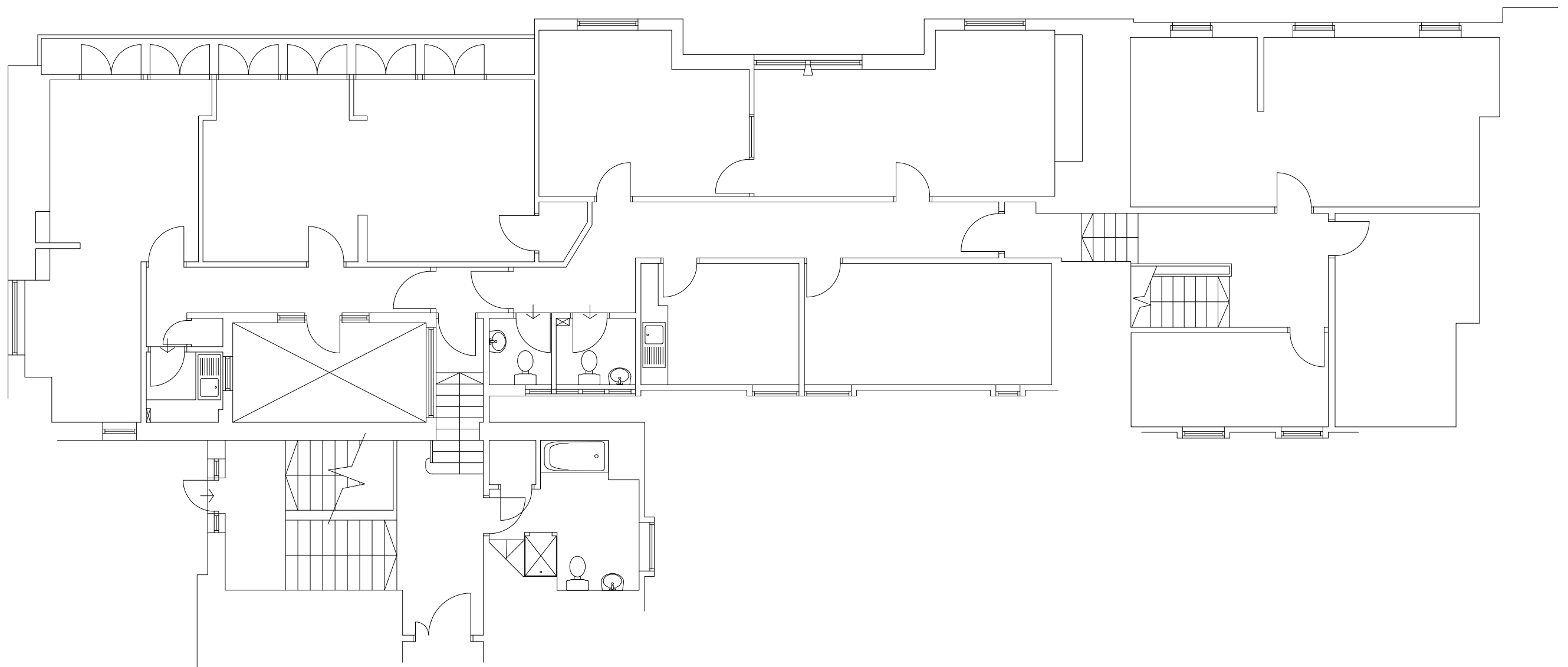


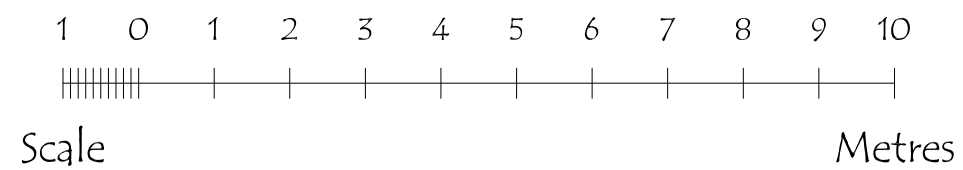
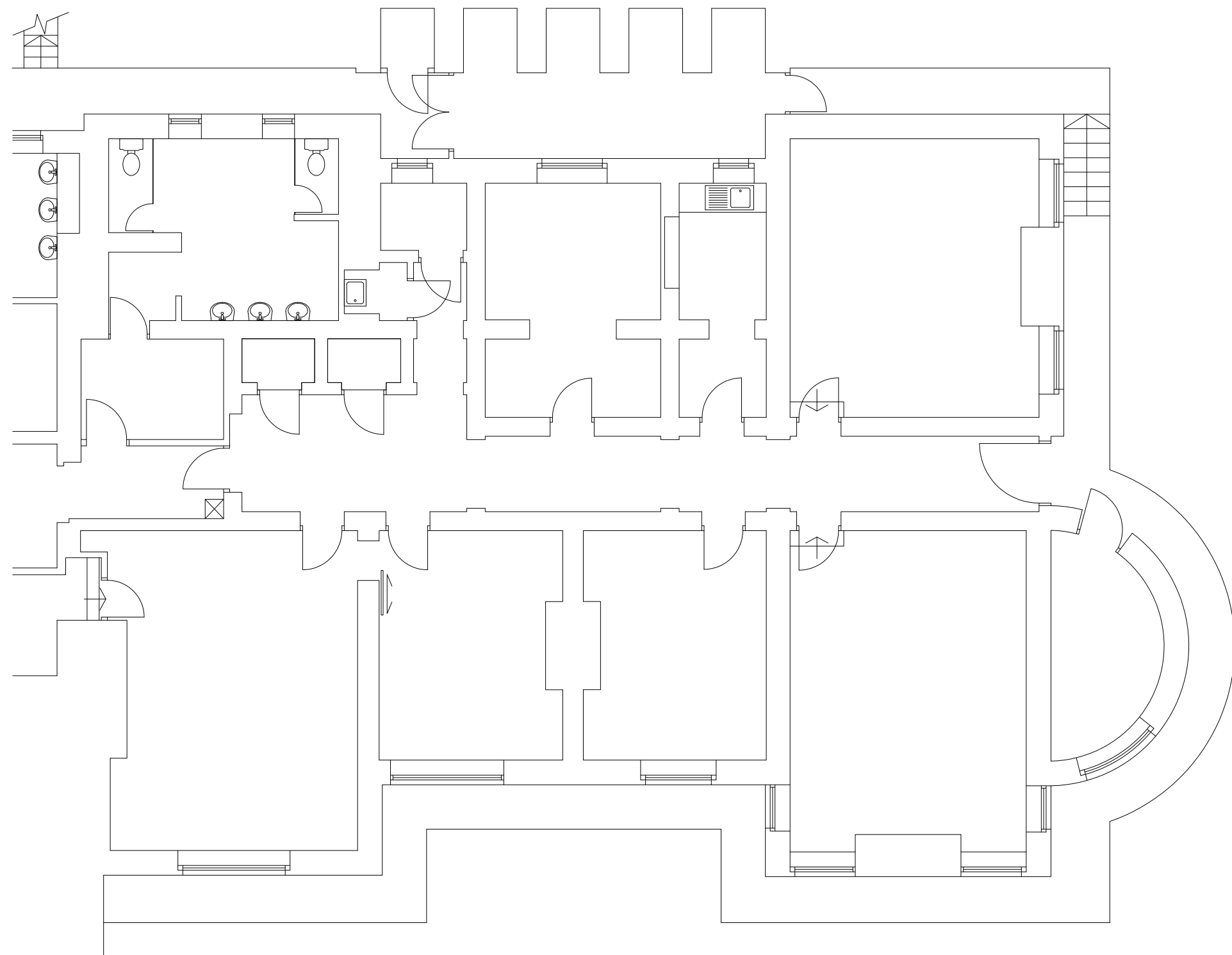


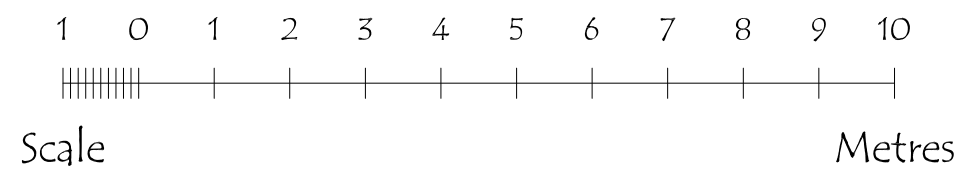
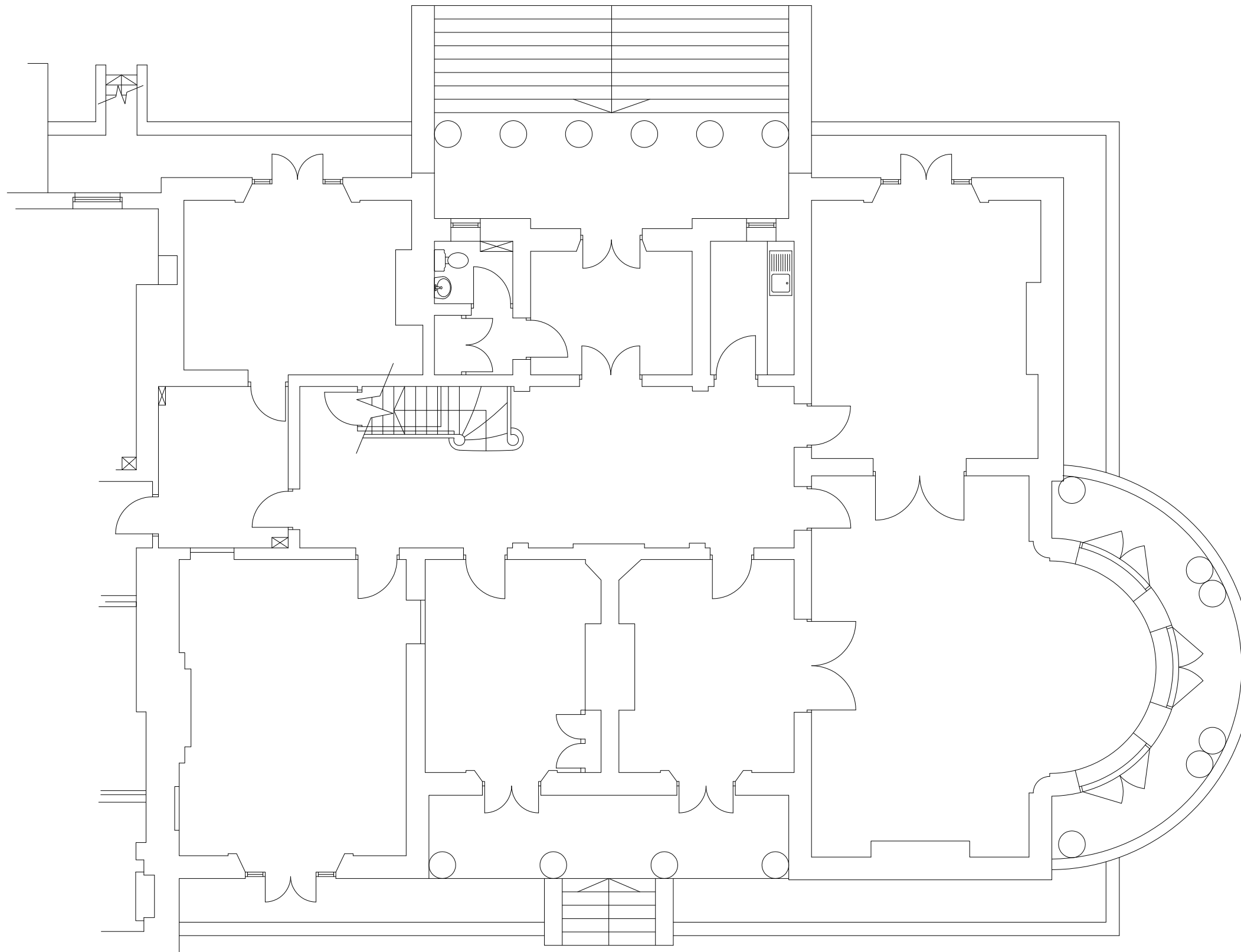


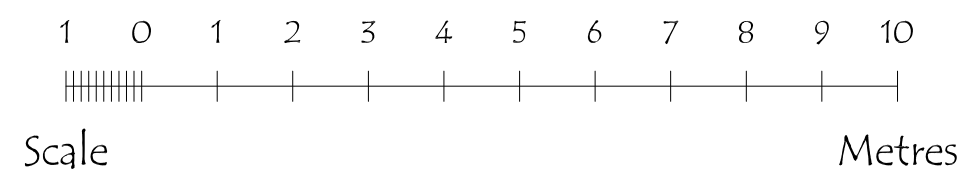
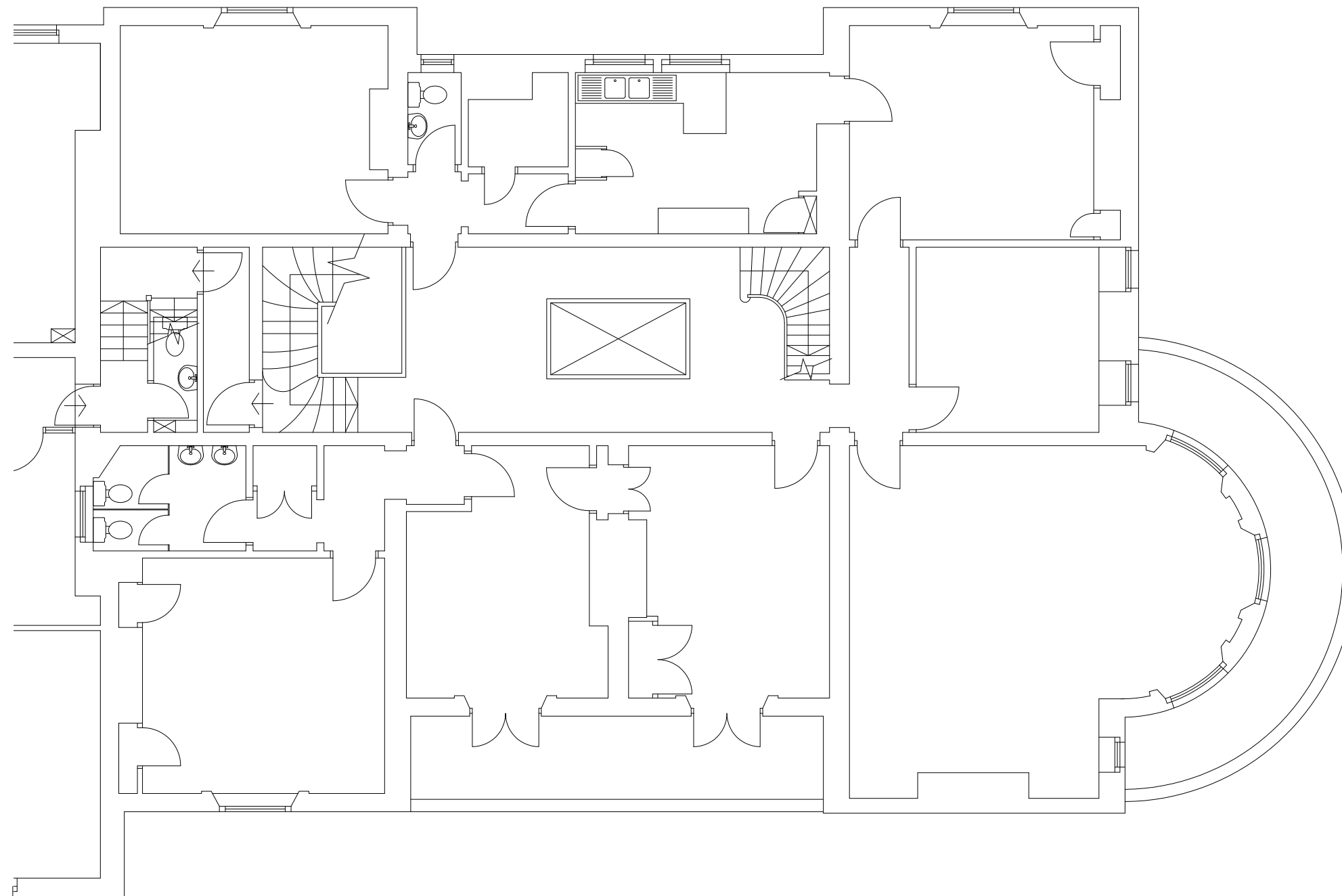
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Scale Metres

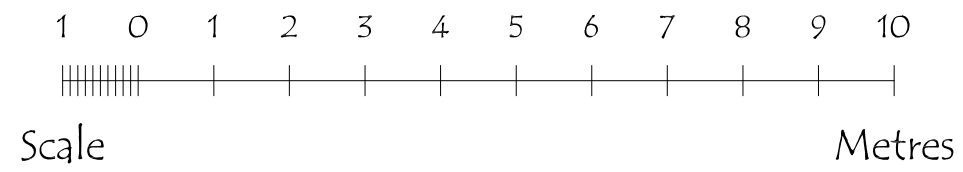
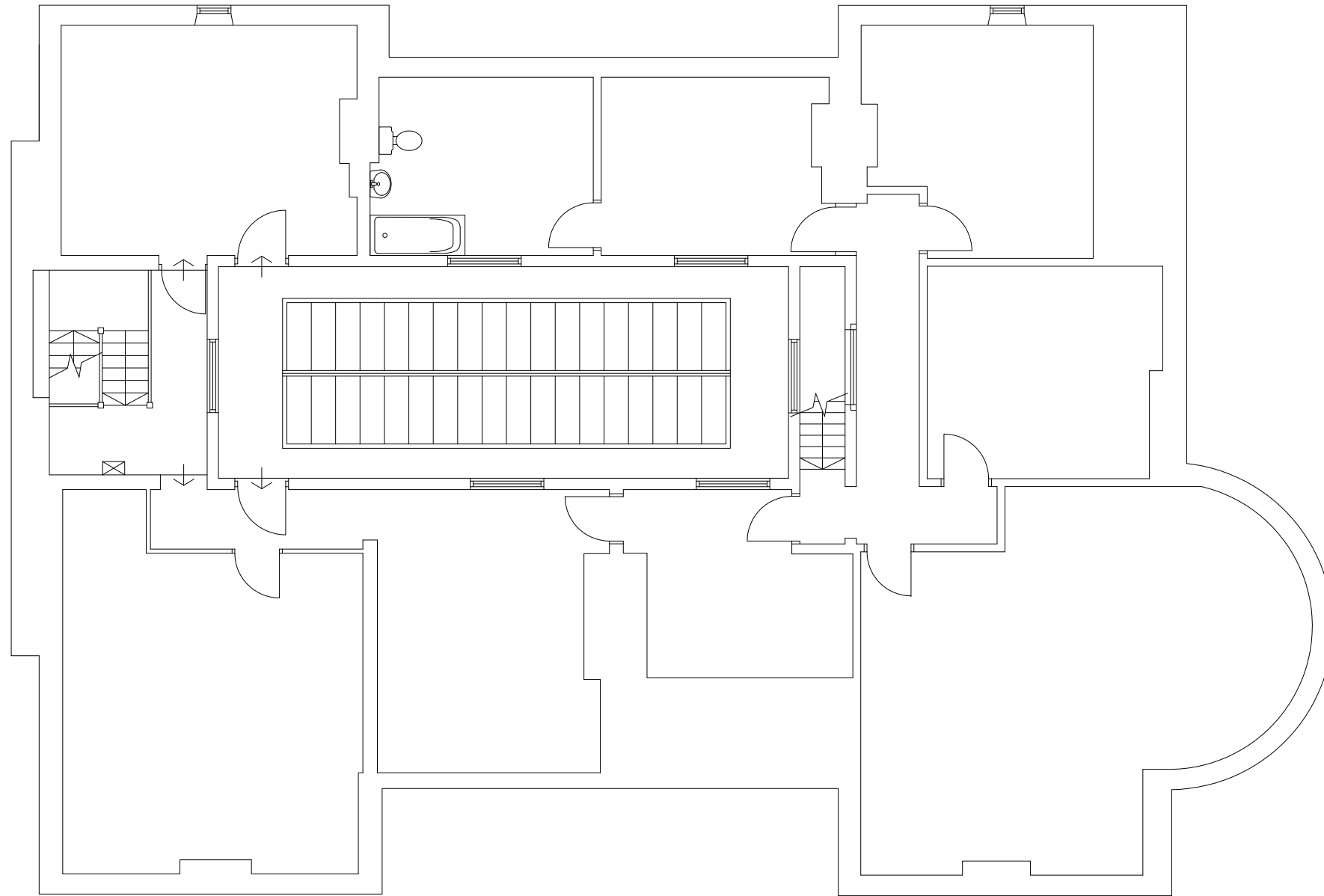


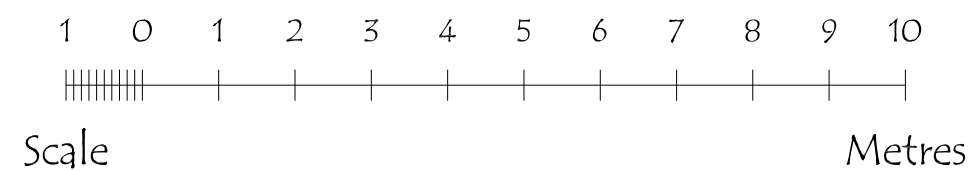
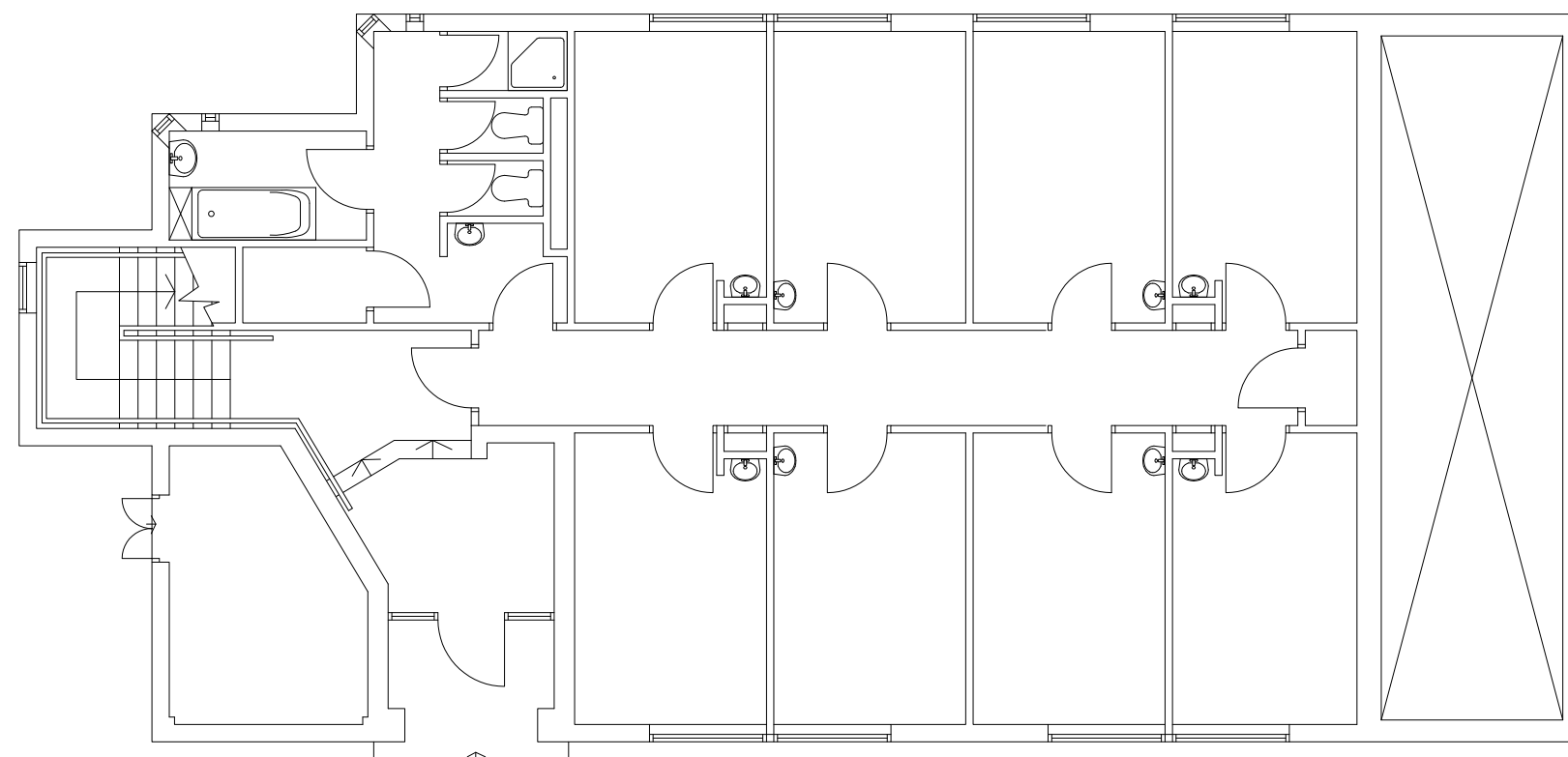


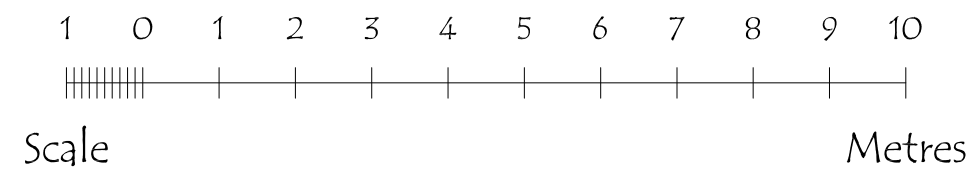
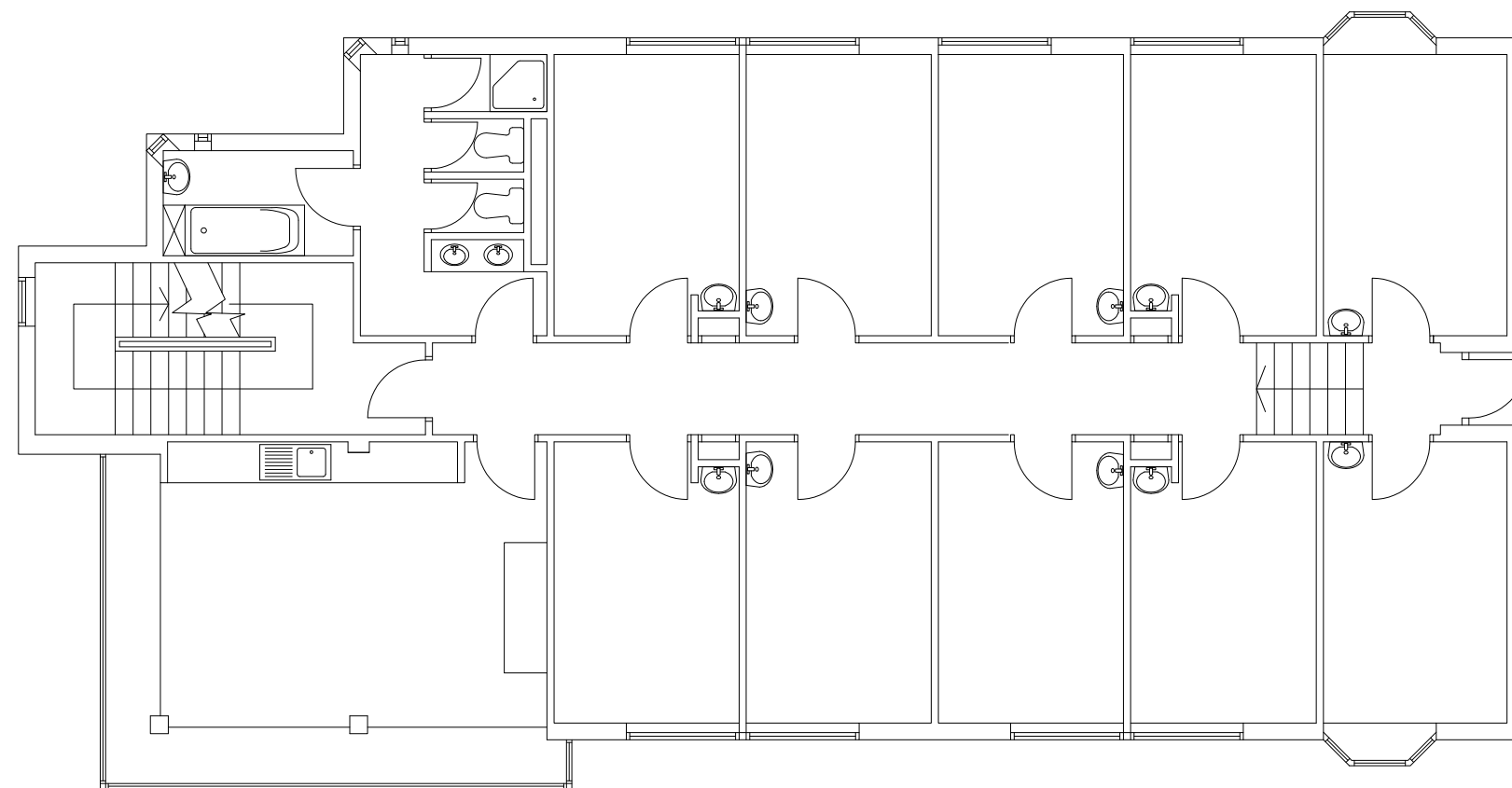


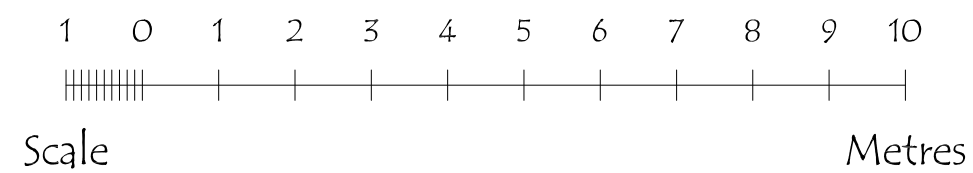
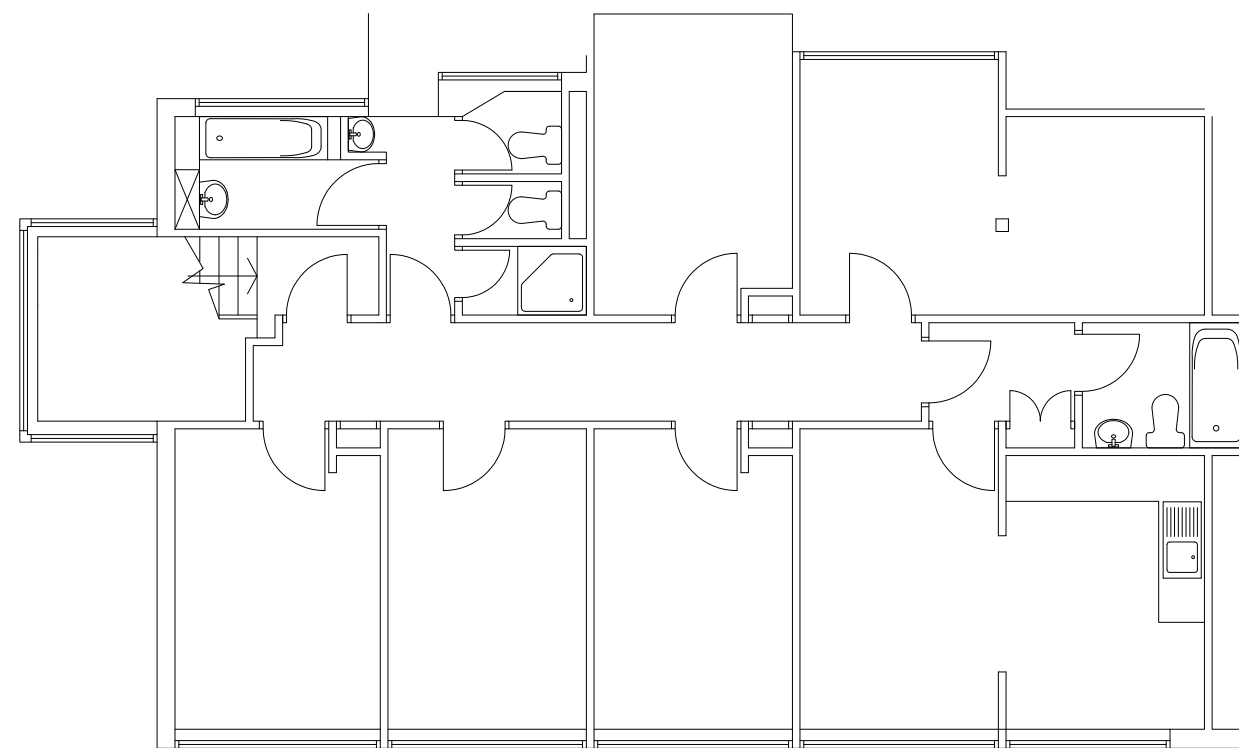












HUBERT BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.

Architect to the Council

TELEPHONE WATERLOO 5000

EXHIBITION

Tel. AR. 7155

TP. 13758/2

Your Ref.



ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

THE COUNTY HALL

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

LONDON, S.E.1

Dear Sir,

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1962

-6. APR. 1964

Permission for Development. (Conditional)

1963

The Council, in pursuance of its powers under the above mentioned Act and the Town and Country Planning General Development Order, ~~1962~~ hereby permits the development referred to in the undermentioned Schedule subject to the conditions set out therein and in accordance with the plans submitted, save in so far as may otherwise be required by the said conditions.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Order, your attention is drawn to the Statement of Applicant's Rights endorsed hereon.

The permission is given subject also to due compliance with any local Acts, regulations, building by-laws and general statutory provisions in force in the area and nothing herein shall be regarded as dispensing with such compliance or be deemed to be a consent by the Council thereunder.

Your particular attention is drawn to the provisions of the London Building Acts, 1930-39 and the by-laws in force thereunder which must be complied with to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor, whose address, in case of doubt, may be obtained from this office. Any application which may have been made under those Acts will form the subject of a separate communication.

I would also remind you that the Council's permission does not modify or affect any personal or restrictive covenants, easements, etc., applying to or affecting either this land or any other land or the rights of any persons (including the London County Council) entitled to the benefit thereof or holding an interest in the property concerned in this development or in any adjoining property.

SCHEDULE

Date of application: 9 January 1964

Plans submitted No.: L.N. 909 (Applicants Nos. 2-8)

Development:

The erection of a four storey residential hall, at Westfield College, Kiddersmore Avenue, Hampstead.

Conditions:

(1) The facing materials to be used on the building shall not be otherwise than those as shall have been approved by the Council before any work on the site is commenced.

(2) The car parking accommodation shown upon the drawings shall be provided and retained permanently for the accommodation of vehicles of occupiers and users of the premises only and shall not be used for any other purposes.

Messrs. Verner Rees, Laurence
& Mitchell
38 Holland Villas Rd
London
W.14

DISTRICT SURVEYOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WITH PLAN(S) PLAN REQUESTED
STATUTORY REGISTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LAND CHARGES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
LOCAL AUTHORITY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
H.B.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

2 A0 letters

P.T.O.

Reasons for the imposition of Conditions:

(1) To ensure that the Council may be satisfied as to the external appearance of the building.

(2) To ensure the permanent retention of the "drage" space for parking purposes, to avoid obstruction of the surrounding streets by waiting vehicles and to safeguard the amenities of adjacent premises.

Yours faithfully,

HUBERT BENNETT
PER 

Architect to the Council
duly authorised by the
Council to sign this document.

Statement of Applicant's rights arising from the refusal of planning permission or from the grant of permission subject to conditions

(1) If the Applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local planning authority to refuse permission or approval for the proposed development, or to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, he may by notice served within one month of receipt of this notice, appeal to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in accordance with Section 23 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962. The Minister has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a Notice of Appeal and he will exercise his power in cases where he is satisfied that the applicant has deferred the giving of notice because negotiations with the local planning authority in regard to the proposed development are in progress. The Minister is not, however, required to entertain such an appeal if it appears to him that permission for the proposed development could not have been granted by the local planning authority, or could not have been so granted otherwise than subject to the conditions imposed by them, having regard to the provisions of Sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Act and of the Development Order and to any directions given under the order.

(2) If permission to develop land is refused, or granted subject to conditions, whether by the local planning authority or by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state and cannot be rendered capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted, he may serve on the London County Council or, in the case of land in the City of London, on the Common Council of that City a purchase notice requiring that council to purchase his interest in the land in accordance with Section 129 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962.

(3) In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is refused, or granted subject to conditions by the Minister on appeal or on a reference of the application to him. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in Section 123 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1962.

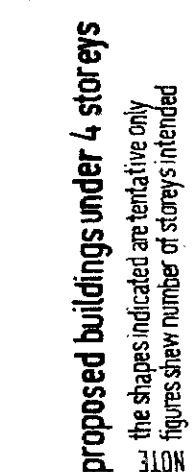
(4) Any appeal should be made on the appropriate form which can be obtained from the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Whitehall, S.W.1.

AS INDICATED BY AN OUTLINE OF THE BUILDING
AND CONTAINERS ARE TO BE USED TO INDICATE
BEFORE STARTING MANUFACTURE.

KEY



existing buildings



proposed buildings under 4 storeys
the shapes indicated are intended only
the figures shown are approximate



proposed buildings over 4 storeys



planned buildings



roads/car parks



pedestrian areas



existing trees



proposed trees



hollards



grilles/gates/changes of level etc.



public footpath through site

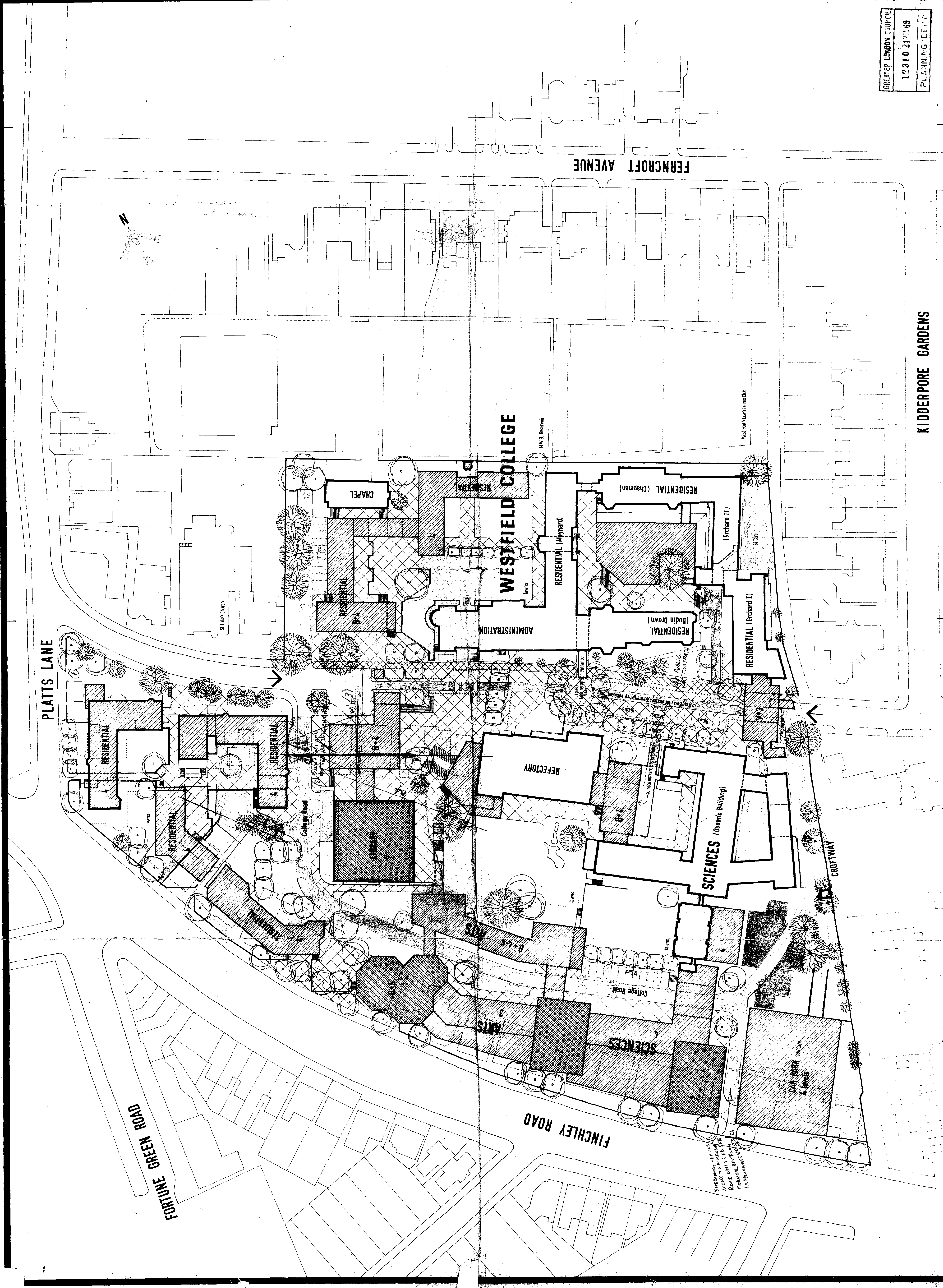
PLATTS LANE

FOURTEEN GREEN ROAD

FINCHLEY ROAD

FERNCROFT AVENUE

KIDDERPORE GARDENS



GREATER LONDON COUNCIL
123 10 24 VOL 69
PLANNING DEPT.

Caecilia Gander and partners, architects
85 Theobald Place London SW7 4EW 4851
TITLE
Revised Development
Plan No 2
DATE 1/5/69
SCALE 1/500
WESTFIELD COLLEGE
(University of London)
HAMPSTEAD
London NW 3
563

notes

- ☐ existing buildings.

☒ proposed buildings.

☐ existing trees.

☐ proposed trees.

☐ storey height.

28 JUL 1981

APPROVED PLANS	NOT APPROVED PLANS	ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

CTP/ET/9X/A/32404.

date Nov. 1979

Westfield College,
University of London.

Development Plan.

scale
1:500

795 01

STOCK MARKET

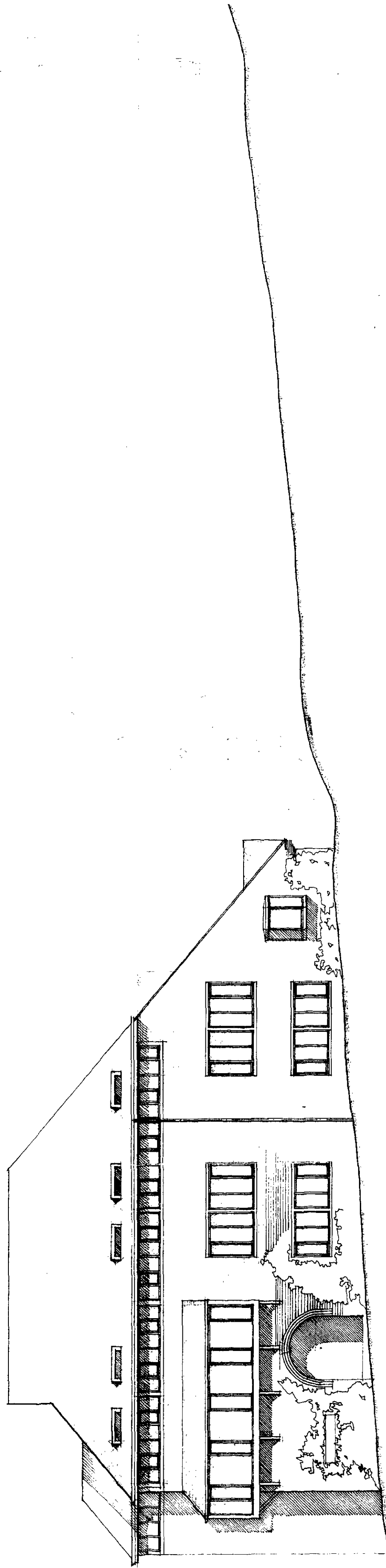
no dimensions to be scaled off this drawing.
sub-connections are to be checked
and approved by the relevant
authorities before any
starting work commences.
if in any doubt please ask.

NOTES

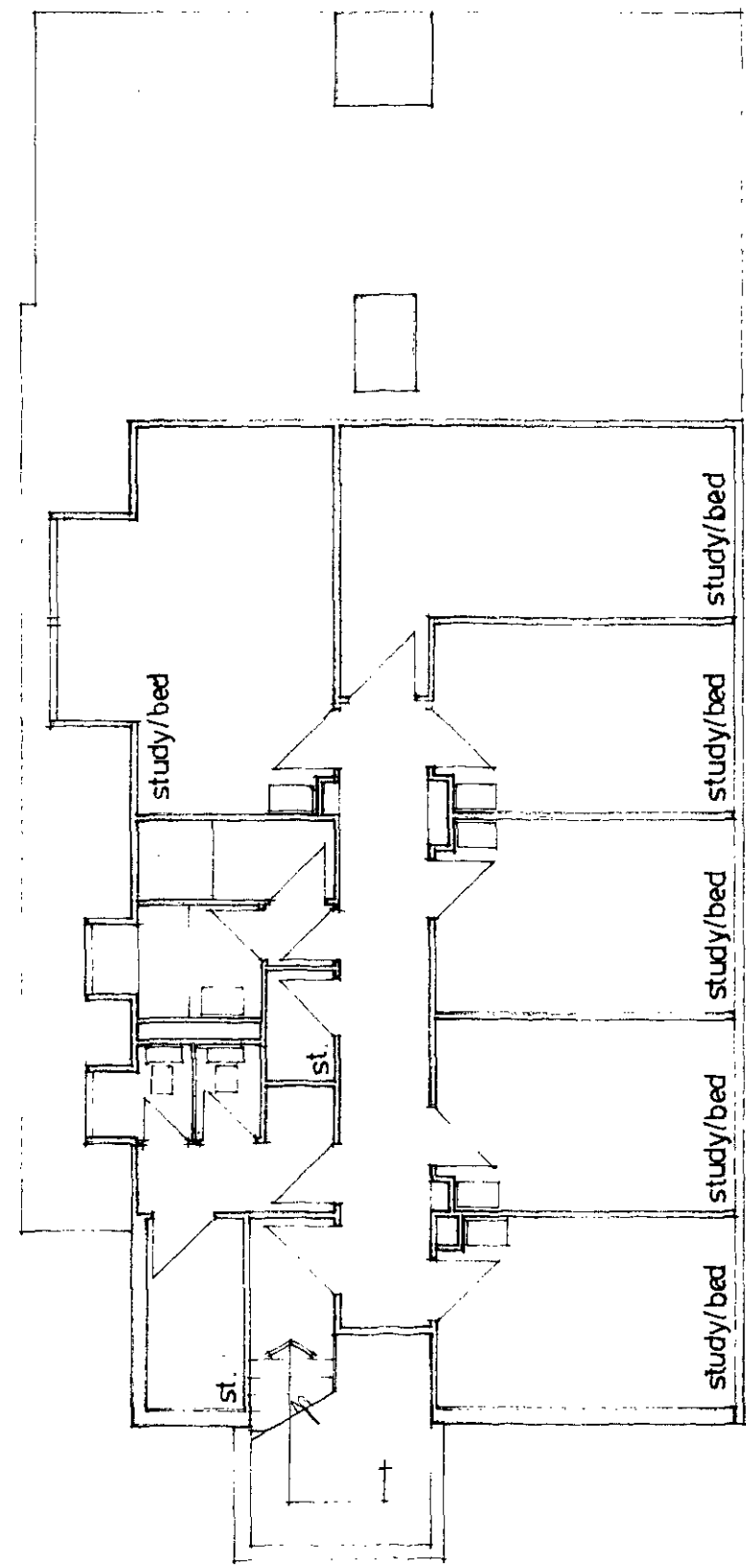
SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

- GROUND FLOOR:
8 Study bedrooms
FIRST FLOOR:
10 Study bedrooms
SECOND FLOOR:
6 Study bedrooms
TOTAL FLOOR AREA: 468sq m

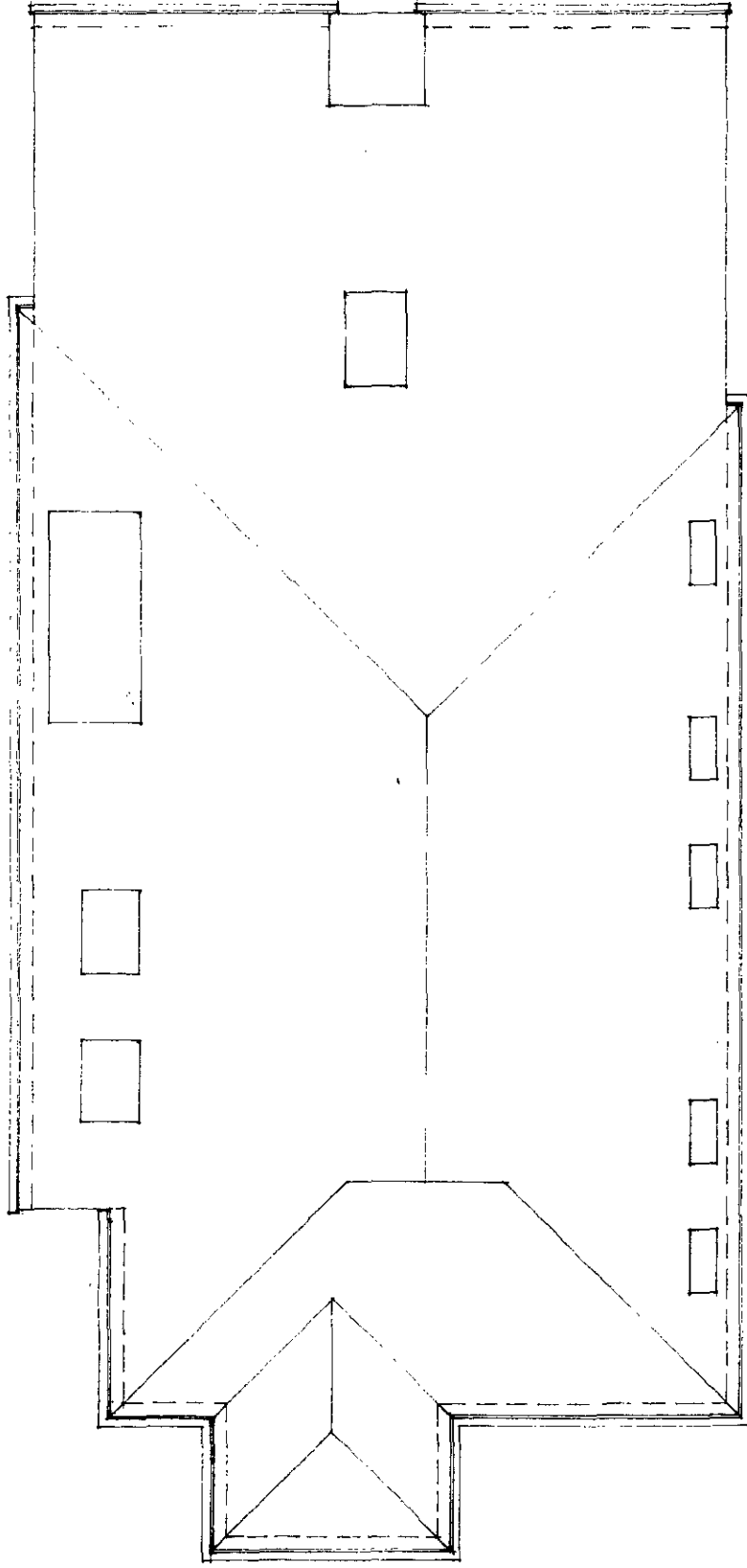
MATERIALS
RED BRICKWORK TO MATCH
SURROUNDING
STAINED TIMBER WINDOWS WITH
BLACK METAL OPENING LIGHTS
RED CLAY PLAIN TILE ROOF



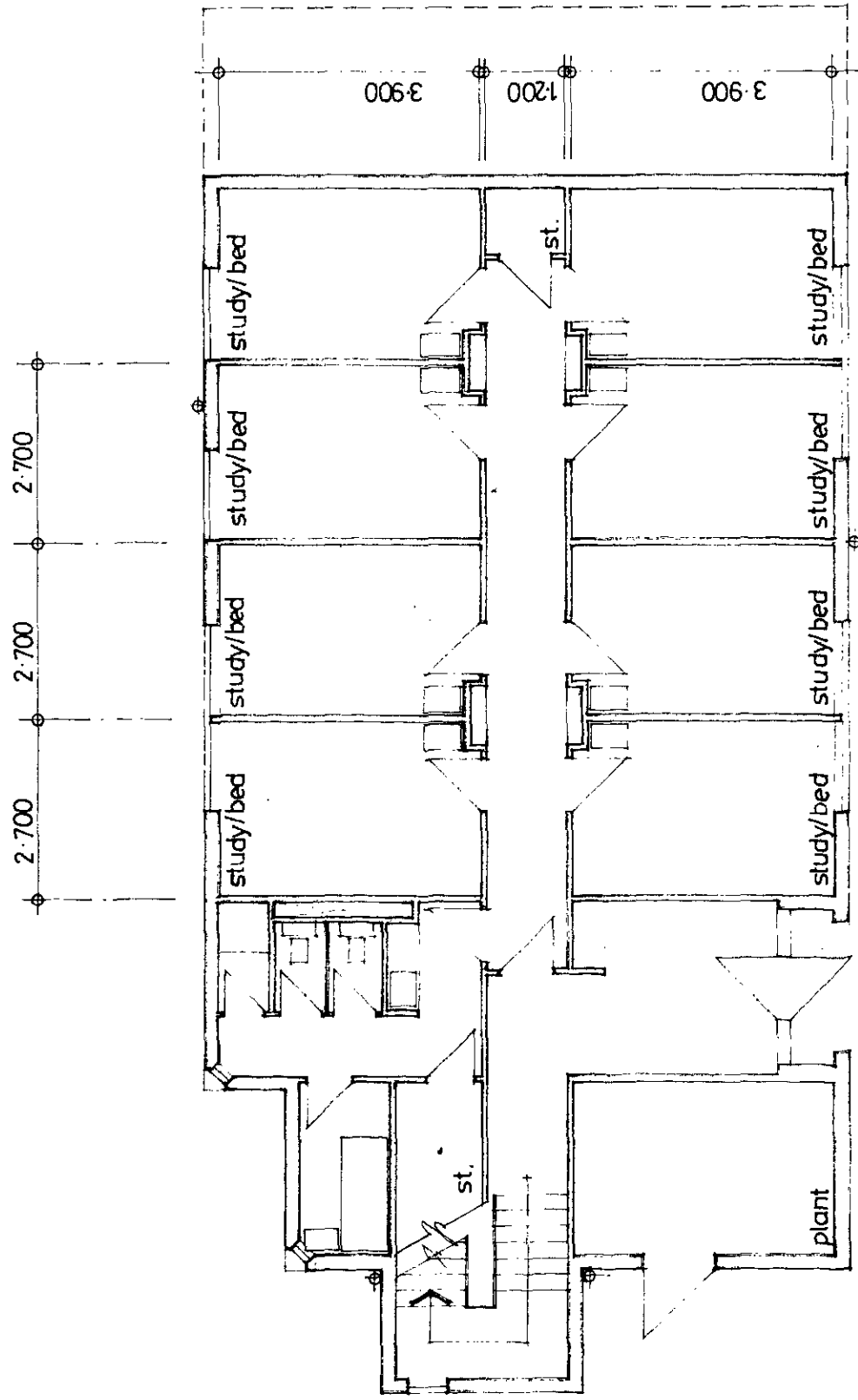
SOUTH ELEVATION to Kidderpore Avenue



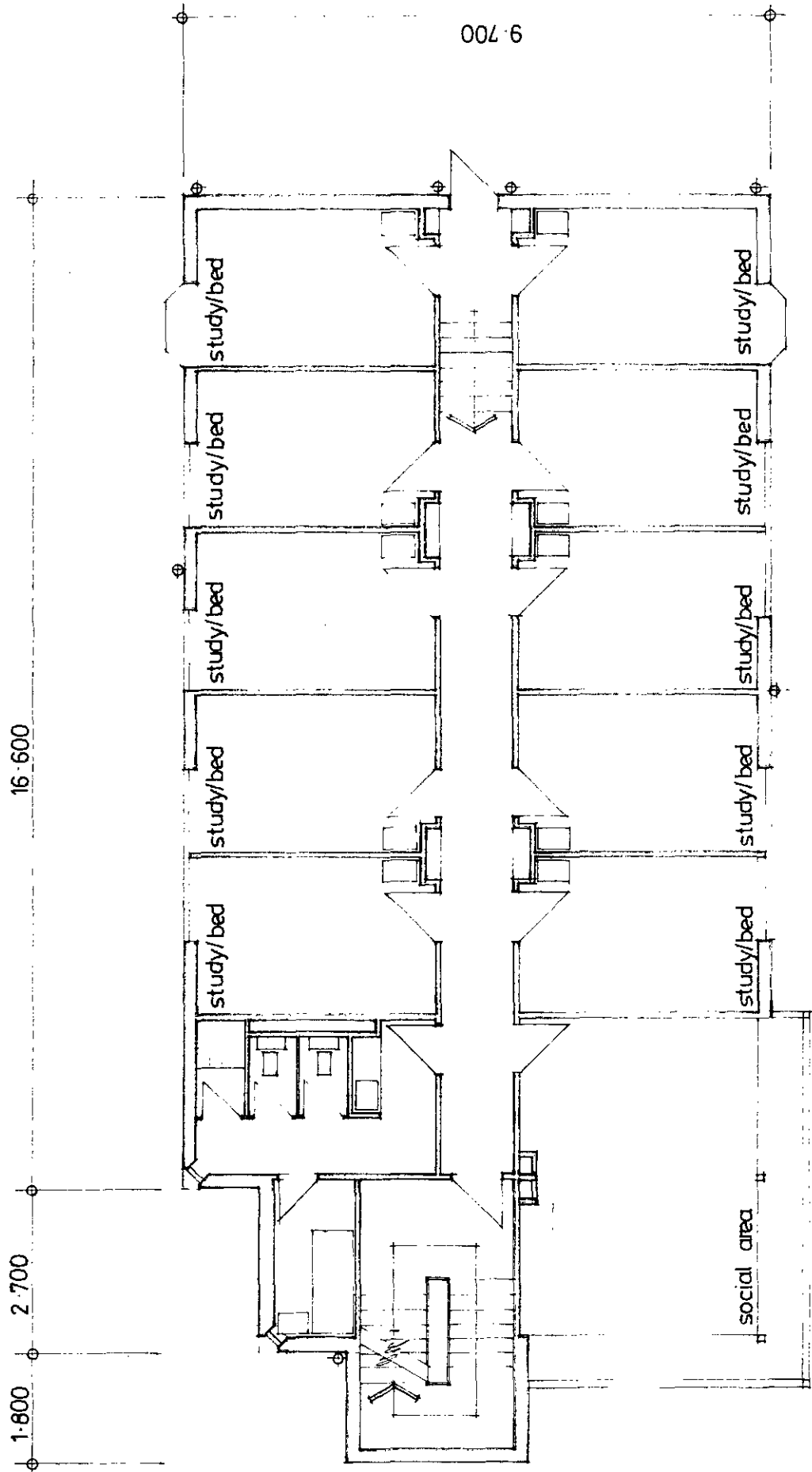
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

CTP/EL/9X/A/32404

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS
28 JUL 1981
APPROVED
PLANS
ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

DATE MAY 81
JOB NO 1881

WESTFIELD COLLEGE
Q.M. HOUSE

FLOOR PLANS AND
SOUTH ELEVATION

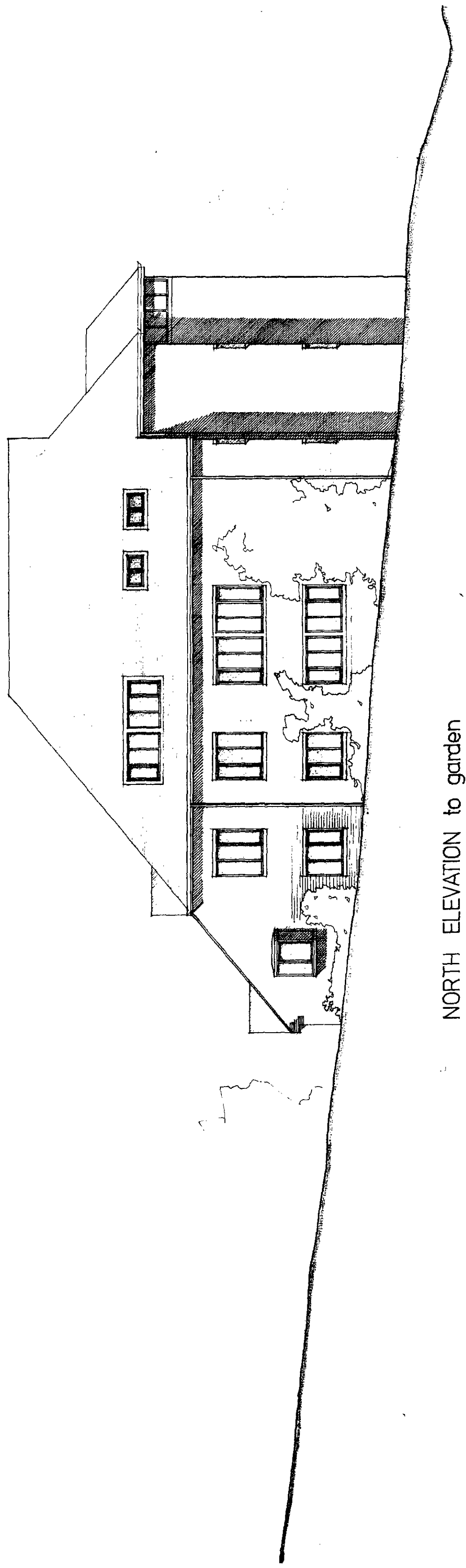
SCALE 1:100

JOB NO 795

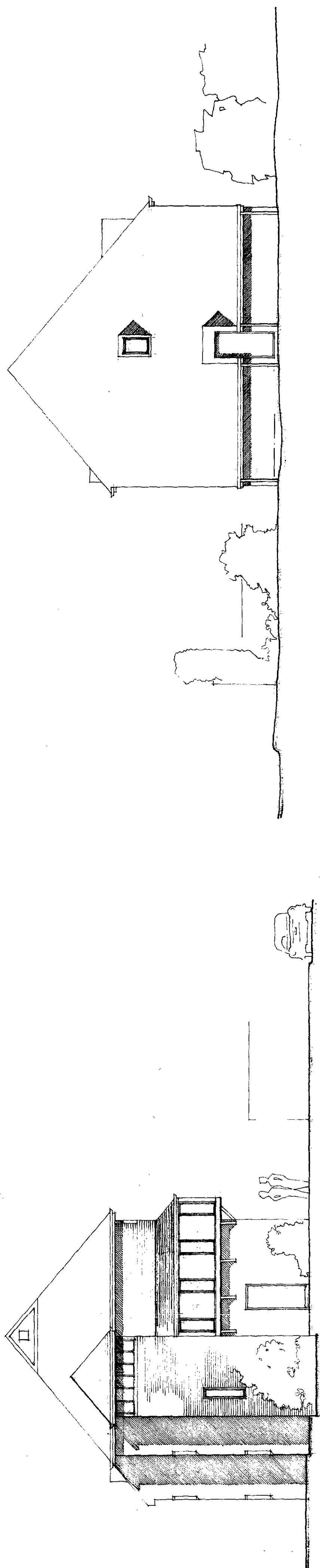
DRAWING NO 03

no dimensions to be scaled off this drawing.
all dimensions are to check
all dimensions are to check
all dimensions are to check
if in any doubt please ask.

notes

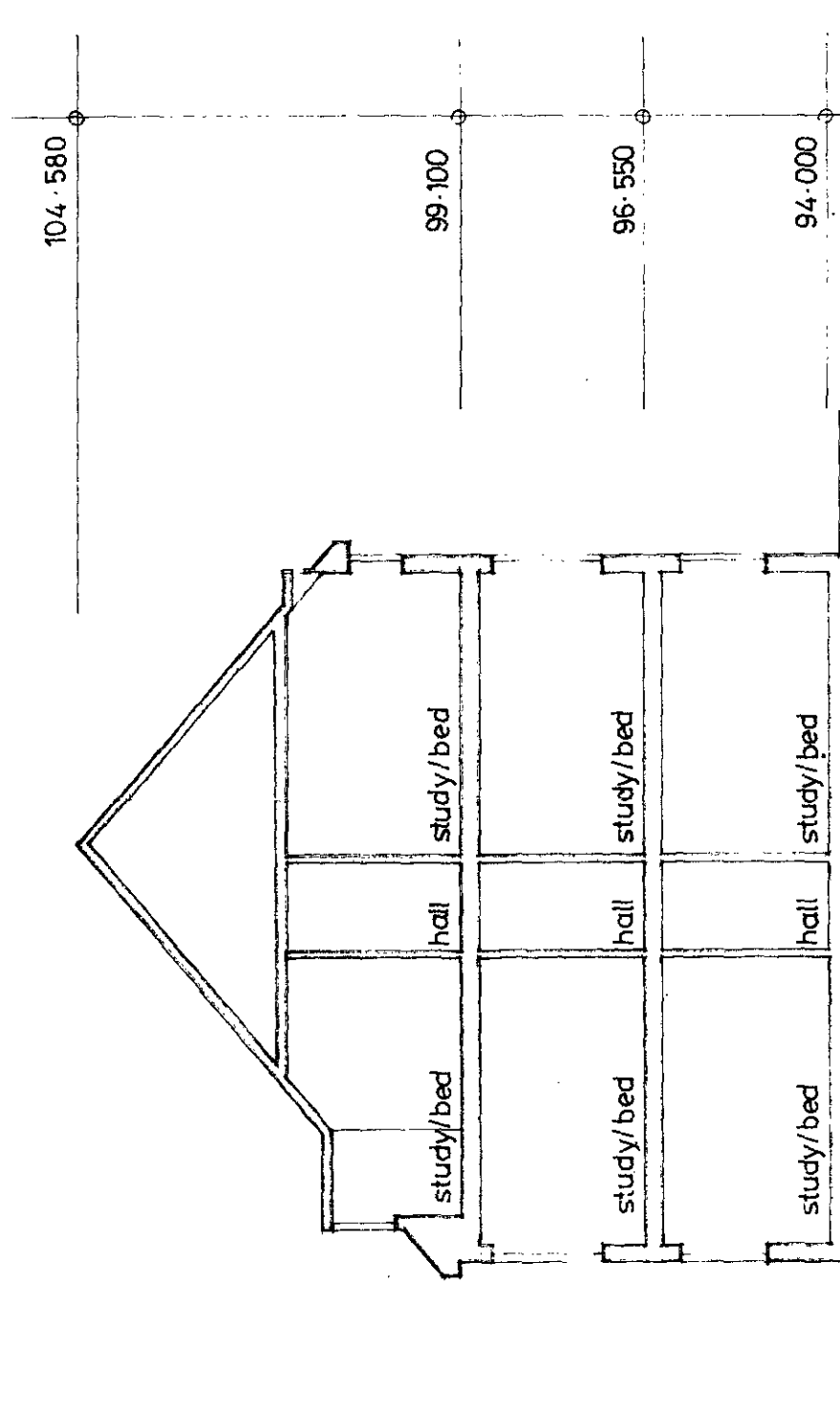


NORTH ELEVATION to garden

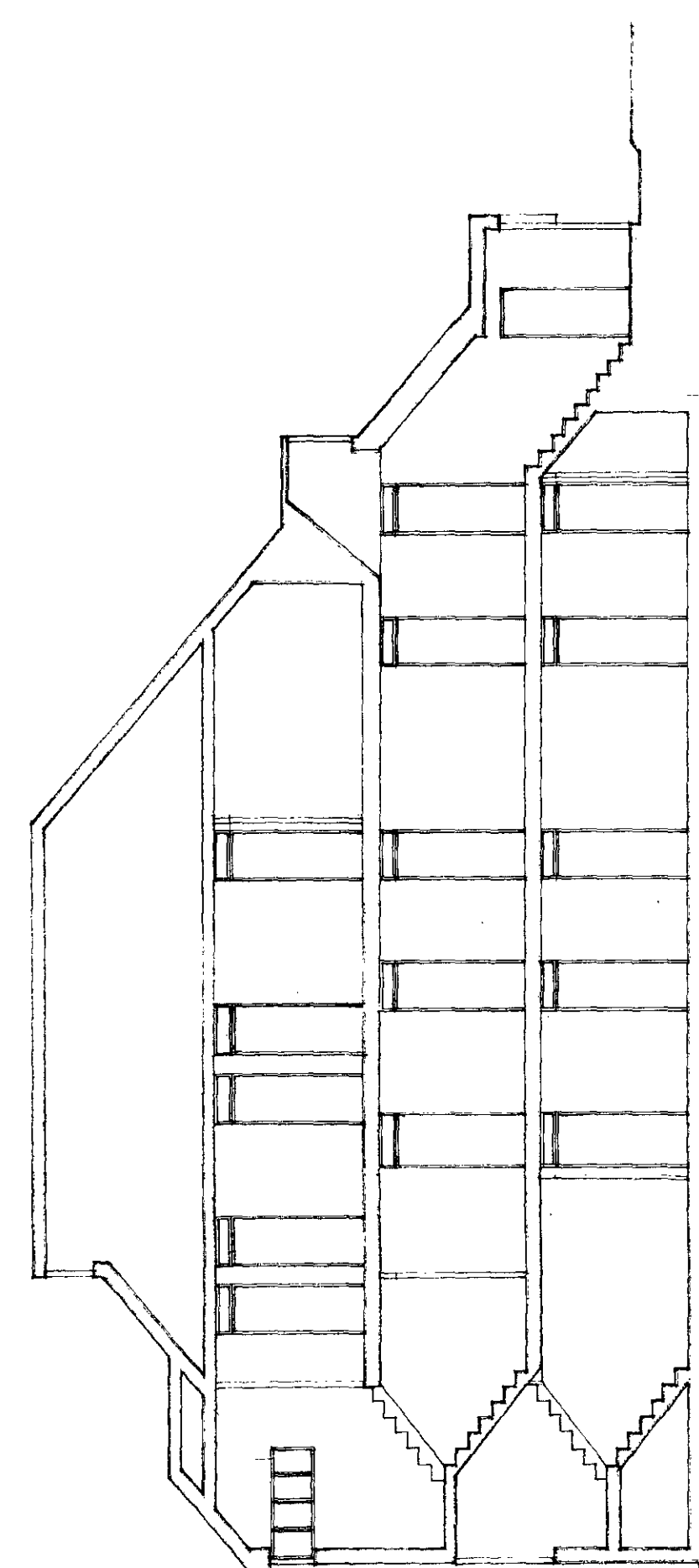


WEST ELEVATION to rectory

EAST ELEVATION to administration



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION



LONG SECTION THROUGH CORRIDORS

CTP/ET/9X/A/32404

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS
28 JUL 1981
APPROVED
PLANS NOT APPROVED
ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

35 Thurlow Place London SW17 2HJ Tel 01 584 4581
DATE MAY 81
JOB NAME
WESTFIELD COLLEGE
Q.M. HOUSE
ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS
SCALE 1:100
JOB NO 795
DRAWING NO 04



PAGE A61

PAGE A62



Universities UK



20 February 2006

**Universities UK/SCOP
Code of Practice for the Management of
Student Housing**

CONTENTS

	Paras
Introduction, purpose and scope	
Introduction	i – iii
Purpose	iv – ix
Scope	x – xxi
 Code of practice	
1. General	1.1 - 1.3
2. Health and safety standards and procedures	2.1 - 2. 38
3. Maintenance and repair regimes	3.1 - 3.7
4. Environmental quality	4.1 - 4.5
5. Landlord and tenant relationship	5.1 – 5.11
6. Student welfare	6.1 – 6.3
7. Anti social behaviour and disciplinary procedures	7.1 - 7.4
8. Administration of, and compliance with, the Code	8.1 - 8.7
 Annex A What is “managed and controlled”?	
 Annex B Outline of principal relevant provisions in the Housing Act 2004	
 Annex C Complaints procedure	
 Annex D Audit and compliance process	
 Schedule of Buildings to which this Code applies	

Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, E BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, F BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, G BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, H BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, I BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, J BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY COURT, LINDSAY COURT
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, BUNGALOW 1 (ADJ. A BLOCK)
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, N BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, LINDSAY HALL, M BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, BARNES FLAT 1
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, NEWCASTLE LODGE
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, BUNGALOW 2 (ADJ. DAY NURSERY)
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, BARNES FLAT 2
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, X BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, W BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, P BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, BUNGALOW 3 (ADJ. LFA's)
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, O BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, V BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, Q BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, R BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, S BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, T BLOCK
 Keele Univesity, BARNES HALL, U BLOCK
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Rosalind Franklin Hall
 Kings College London, Stamford Street Apartments, Stamford Street Apartments
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Kidderpore Halls
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Queen Mother Hall
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Lady Chapman Hall
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Maynard Hall
 Kings College London, Great Dover Street Apartments, Great Dover Street Apartments 52 - 116
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Lord Cameron Hall
 Kings College London, Hampstead Campus, Dudin Brown Hall
 Kings College London, King's College Hall, Cameron Block
 Kings College London, King's College Hall, Danehurst Block
 Kings College London, King's College Hall, Platanes Block
 Kings College London, Wolfson House, Wolfson House
 Kings College London, Brian Creamer House, Brian Creamer House
 Kings College London, The Rectory Student House, The Rectory Student House
 Kings College London, Great Dover Street Apartments, Great Dover Street Apartments 1 - 51
 Kings College London, Brian Creamer House, The Lodge
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 12 Howard Road
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 51 Mill Street
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 73a Surbiton Road
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 157 Maple Road
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 15 Linkfield
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 73 Lingfield Avenue
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 100 Kings Road
 Kingston University, Housing Management Service Property, 5 Northcote Road



Interstudy retains the right to make changes in the policy or procedure contained in this student handbook, whenever, and at their sole judgement as conditions warrant, or if they deem it necessary for the comfort, convenience or safety of participants.

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Welcome Back!	82
Twelve Tips for Welcoming Returnees Home	82
Remaining Time in School	84
What Did You Learn Abroad?	87

Goldsmiths, University of London

Campus	89
Campus Contacts	89
Housing	90
Facilities in Residences	90
Directions	91

King's College University of London

Campus	93
Campus Contacts	93
Housing	94
King's College Hall	94
The Rectory & Brian Creamer House	95
Hampstead Residence	97
Wolfson House	98
Great Dover Street Apartments	100
Stamford Street Apartments	101

Queen Mary University of London

Campus	105
Campus Contacts	105
Housing	106
Facilities in Residences	106
Directions	107

University of Westminster

Campus	109
Campus Contacts	109
Housing	110
Facilities in Residences	111
Directions	111

University of Warwick

Campus	114
Campus Contacts	114
Housing	115
Facilities in Residences	115
Directions	116

University of St. Andrews

Campus	118
Campus Contacts	118
Housing	119

King's College University of London

Campus

King's College is one of the two founding Colleges of the University of London, a major international university institution in the heart of London. It is one of the most well respected universities in Britain, with a proud tradition of excellence in teaching and research. King's College consists of four riverside campuses on the King's Reach of the Thames in the heart of London. They are the Strand Campus, Waterloo Campus, Guy's Campus and St. Thomas' Campus. All are located within walking distance of each other, all within Central London, and all close to famous London landmarks.

The heart and soul of student life, the Student Union also called the Uni organizes many social functions, discos, bands, meals etc. Make the Union your social and recreational base—it's a great way to meet fellow students and to get fully integrated right from the start. It also provides many services within the College, offering shops, travel agencies, a student insurance office, banks, bars, restaurants and so on. Upon enrollment you automatically become a member of the Student Union. Membership offers a great way to meet others who share the same interests. You will also have access to all facilities of the University of London Union, ULU—pronounced 'yoo-loo'...in Malet Street, off Tottenham Court Road in Bloomsbury (near the British Museum). Access to the gym is available for an additional fee.

The Student Union is also the focus of sport and recreation and has a multi-gym, squash courts, a sports hall and saunas. Classes in fitness training, aerobics and weight training, among other things, are offered on a regular basis. Sports clubs include Aikido, badminton, crew, fencing, skiing and snowboarding, hockey and many more. The Union offers also leisure activities through clubs and there are societies for a range of special interests.

Campus Contacts

Gemma Smith, Study Abroad and Exchanges Office:
+44(0)207.848.7387
King's College, University of London
Study Abroad Office, Room K0.60
London, England WC2R 2LS

Emergency Number for Dr. Wheeler, Senior International Officer
+44(0)207.836.5454

Housing

Interstudy works closely with King's College in choosing the appropriate accommodation for your semester in London. Interstudy allocates students' rooms in a carefully selected group of catered and self-catered University Residences. Your specific housing allocation will be forwarded to you approximately two weeks before departure. Internet Most housing offers wireless internet access to students at an additional fee.

King's College Residences:

King's College Hall

Catered Accommodation

The Hall houses 456 students in single bedrooms. There are three separate buildings comprising King's College Hall, called Platanes, Cameron and Danehurst.

The Local Area

Local shopping facilities at Camberwell Green consist of a variety of shops including small local supermarkets and larger stores within 10 minutes walk.

Ruskin Park is nearby which offers sports facilities including tennis and netball courts, football pitch and a bowls green. There are local swimming pools and a golf club in Dulwich.

Pubs, bars and restaurants can be found locally. There is a wide selection of small restaurants in East Dulwich.

Bedroom

Each room contains a bed, desk, chair, bookshelves, storage space and a washbasin. Rooms are situated along corridors sharing shower rooms, bathrooms and toilets between them.

All bedrooms and public areas are cleaned regularly. King's College Hall is fully catered during semester time (breakfast and evening meals are provided on weekdays and lunch is provided as well at weekends); during the Christmas and Easter vacations one meal is provided each day, except on Bank Holidays and during Christmas closure when no meals are provided. There is access to pantries to cook snacks for yourself, should you wish to do so.

A pillow, pillowcase, comforter, comforter cover, and sheets are provided. Towels and hangers are not provided.

Other Facilities

King's College Hall has a computer room, study rooms/library, and two music practice rooms complete with grand pianos available for residents' use.

There are coin operated laundry machines on site.

There are a variety of on site sports facilities including squash, table tennis, snooker, pool and billiards. There is an on-site bar, common rooms, a television room where the video club shows recent films each week, and some games machines.

Travel to Campus

Denmark Hill Campus for King's College Hospital and the Institute of Psychiatry is close by, about 5 minutes on foot.

Guys Campus is accessible by National Rail, taking approximately 10 minutes from Denmark Hill to London Bridge. The service runs twice an hour. You could also take the 40 bus.

The Strand Campus can be reached directly by the 68 or 176 bus or by using National Rail and walking from Blackfriars.

Waterloo Campus is accessible by National Rail from Denmark Hill and can also be reached by the 68 or 176 or Tube combinations.

St. Thomas' Campus is a short walk from Waterloo and easily reached by bus or Tube from Blackfriars or Victoria.

The Rectory & Brian Creamer House

Self-Catered

Brian Creamer House was built in 1986, housing 69 students in single bedrooms. Rooms are arranged along corridors each of which share the kitchens, toilets, showers and bathrooms. There are no elevators. This residence is for undergraduates only.

Adjacent to Brian Creamer House is the Rectory, a Georgian House accommodating up to 29 students. This is the smallest residence, housing

a mix of mature undergraduate and post-graduate students in single bedrooms and two twin bedrooms. Rooms are arranged along corridors sharing the kitchens, showers and bathrooms.

The Local Area

Brian Creamer House and the Rectory are situated close to Lambeth Palace, Archbishop's Park and a short walk from the St. Thomas' Campus. Waterloo is nearby and has a variety of local shops including small local supermarkets and larger stores along Lower Marsh/The Cut.

Bedroom

Each room contains a bed, desk, chair, bookshelves, and storage space. Rooms are situated along corridors sharing shower rooms, bathrooms and toilets between them. A pillow and comforter are provided. Bed sheets, pillowcase and comforter cover might be available upon request. Towels and hangers are not provided.

Other Facilities

Both residences have a coin operated laundry room. Shared kitchens are equipped with a microwave and a kettle as well as oven, refrigerator and work surfaces for residents' use. You will need to bring cutlery, dinnerware and other cooking equipment for your own use.

Travel to Campus

Both residences are located in Zone One near to Tube stations.

St. Thomas' Campus is a short walk from Brian Creamer/Rectory houses.

Waterloo Campus can be reached by the 77 or 507 bus or by Tube from Lambeth North.

The Strand Campus, across Waterloo Bridge, can be easily reached once at Waterloo, on foot or by the 501 bus.

Guys Campus is accessible by Tube (Jubilee Line from Waterloo) in between 30 and 45 minutes.

Denmark Hill Campus can be reached by National Rail from Waterloo.

Hampstead Residence

Self-Catered

This residence houses up to 501 students in single and twin bedrooms as well as a number of shared accommodation units. Many different buildings make up Hampstead Campus among them Queen Mother Hall, Rosalind Franklin, Lady Chapman, Cameron and Dudin Brown. The Campus is situated in a leafy part of London and has very pleasant grounds. It has numerous extra facilities available for residents' use, including recreational and social space, a small computer room and a bar. Hampstead does not have elevators.

The Local Area

Local retail facilities along the Finchley Road and in nearby Hampstead Village and Hampstead Heath consist of a variety of shops including those selling a huge selection of food, books, electronics, flowers, gifts, newsstands and supermarkets. The indoor shopping center at Brent Cross is a short bus ride away.

A wide variety of pubs, bars and restaurants can be found locally; there are 3 local cinemas and transport links into the center of town are excellent.

Bedroom

Each room contains a bed, chair, desk and shelves. Each room also has a sink. A limited number of refrigerators are available for rent.

Rooms are on corridors, most of which accommodate both men and women, sharing shower rooms, bathrooms and toilets. A limited number of places are available on a female only corridor.

A pillow, pillowcase, comforter, comforter cover, and sheets are provided. Towels and hangers are not provided.

Other Facilities

Shared kitchens are located along each corridor. You will need to bring cutlery, dinnerware and other cooking equipment for your own use.

Hampstead Residence has a computer room, study space, and a music practice room with piano for residents' use. There is an on-site bar, a television room where the video club shows films, and there are some

game machines. Two VCRs, a selection of videos and a variety of board/card games are available for residents to borrow.

There is a coin operated laundry facility on site.

Travel to Campus

Travel is convenient from Finchley Road Tube station. In addition there are numerous buses serving the local area and providing a direct route to the Strand Campus.

Finchley road Tube station is 15 minutes away on foot; there are also buses (13, 82, 113) to the station or in to central London.

Waterloo Campus is served by the Jubilee Line from Finchley Road but can also be reached by bus.

St. Thomas' Campus is a short walk from Waterloo.

Guys Campus is also served by the Jubilee Line direct from Finchley Road taking an additional two stops to London Bridge Tube.

The Strand Campus can be reached directly by bus 13 or by using the Tube and walking from Temple.

Wolfson House

Self-Catered

Wolfson House is a self-catered residence, housing 272 students in single bedrooms over 15 floors, including twelve flats. Most rooms are situated along corridors, which accommodate both men and women; some are arranged into cluster flats.

The Local Area

London Bridge/Borough has a variety of small local supermarkets some of which offer 24 hour opening and larger stores are accessible by bus/Tube or train. There is a wide choice of entertainment at the Surrey Quays Leisure Park, reached on the 381 Bus in approximately 10 minutes, including multi screen cinema, bowling, bingo, restaurants and bars.

There are a variety of pubs, bars and restaurants to be found locally.

Bedroom

Bedrooms include a bed, chair, desk, shelves and some storage space. Bedrooms are situated along a corridor or within a flat and share a communal kitchen and bathroom facilities. A pillow and comforter are provided. Bed sheets, pillowcase, comforter cover, and towels and hangers are not provided.

Other Facilities

Shared kitchens are located along each corridor. You will need to bring cutlery, dinnerware and other cooking equipment for your own use. There is a coin operated laundry room onsite.

Wolfson House is situated on the Guys Campus. These buildings offer many student facilities including bars, shops, libraries and computer rooms, including 24-hour PAWS (student-dedicated public-access work stations) in New Hunt's House.

The Union building, with Guys Bar and the nightclub venue Inverse, hosting a variety of regular nights including The Comedy Basement, The Hop, Submerged and special themed nights is a matter of minutes away.

Wolfson House also has a small common room and TV.

The fitness center and swimming pool, available to members of the Thomas Guys club, are located nearby. The facilities are open to all King's students for a membership fee.

Travel to Campus

The residence is centrally located in travel Zone One; London Bridge, the nearest Tube station, provides access to the rest of the network. London Bridge is also a mainline station, providing easy access to the South Eastern branch of the National Railways. In addition there are numerous buses serving the local area.

Guys Campus social and academic facilities are just a couple of minutes walk away.

Waterloo Campus is accessible on foot, by the 381 bus, National Railways to Waterloo East or Tube in about 30 minutes.

The Strand Campus is most easily reached by Tube to Temple, by National Railways to Charing Cross which will then require a short walk or by bus no. 501. You can also walk there in about 30 minutes.

St. Thomas' Campus is a short walk from Westminster which is easily reached by Tube or the 77 bus.

Denmark Hill Campus can be reached by National Rail from London Bridge. The rail journey time is about 15 minutes.

Great Dover Street Apartments

Self-Catered

The largest residence, Great Dover Street Apartments accommodate 769 students in individual study bedrooms with en-suite facilities. Rooms are arranged into flats of between 4 and 9 residents all sharing a communal kitchen. Buildings are situated in a rectangular arrangement around a central courtyard.

The Local Area

The nearest Tube station is Borough although Elephant & Castle and London Bridge Stations are within easy reach. There are a variety of small local supermarkets and larger stores are served by bus. Borough High Street and the surrounding area can now boast an array of trendy pubs, coupled with traditional old favorites as well as a wide selection of restaurants and cafes. For nightlife, there are a number of local hotspots but, for a wider choice, transport links are excellent.

Bedroom

Bedrooms provide a bed, chair, desk, and shelves. A duvet and pillows are supplied and clean linen is supplied throughout the year. The small en-suite bathroom comprises a shower, toilet and sink. Bedrooms are situated along a corridor within a flat and share a communal kitchen. Each room is equipped with an ethernet socket, giving residents the ability to connect to the College wide network. Each bedroom also contains a small fridge. A pillow, pillowcase, comforter, comforter cover, and sheets are provided. Towels and hangers are not provided.

Other Facilities

Shared kitchens are equipped with a microwave and a kettle as well as oven, refrigerator and work surfaces for residents' use. You will need to bring cutlery, dinnerware and other cooking equipment for your own use.

Great Dover Street Apartments has a computer/study room and other common rooms, one with television, available for residents' use.

There is a coin operated laundry room for residents' personal laundry.

There are a variety of local sports facilities at the Guys site including a swimming pool and fitness center, which are available to members of the Thomas Guy club. Membership is an additional fee.

Travel to Campus

The residence is centrally located in travel Zone One. London Bridge Station also provides access to the South East branch of the National Railways, and there are numerous buses serving the area.

Guys Campus is accessible on foot, being approximately 10 minutes away.

Waterloo Campus is a short Tube or bus (381) journey away but is close enough to travel on foot in under 30 minutes.

The Strand Campus can be reached by Tube or by catching the 501 bus from London Bridge or Waterloo.

St. Thomas' Campus is also fairly close; either a walk away or a couple of stops by Tube.

Denmark Hill Campus is close to Denmark Hill Station, which is served by above ground trains out of London Bridge Station.

Stamford Street Apartments

Self-Catered

This residence houses 553 students in en-suite single bedrooms as well as two twin bedrooms. Rooms are arranged in flats of between 4 and 9 residents all sharing a communal kitchen. Buildings are arranged around a central courtyard.

The Local Area

Waterloo has a variety of local shops including small local supermarkets and larger stores along The Cut or across the river in Covent Garden, within approximately a 15-minute walk.

Sports facilities at the Guys site, including a swimming pool, are available to members of the Thomas Guy Club.

The South Bank, offering visual arts, dance, music, theater and literature is very close to the residence.

There are many pubs, bars and restaurants to be found locally. The West End has a variety of clubs and bars for the more adventurous amongst you.

Bedroom

Bedrooms include a bed, desk, chair and shelves. The small en-suite bathroom comprises a shower, toilet and washbasin. Each room has an ethernet socket, giving residents the ability to connect to the College network. Each bedroom also contains its own small fridge. A pillow, pillowcase, comforter, comforter cover, and sheets are provided. Towels and hangers are not provided.

Other Facilities

Shared kitchens are equipped with a microwave and a kettle as well as oven, refrigerator and work surfaces for residents' use. You will need to bring cutlery, dinnerware and other cooking equipment for your own use.

Stamford Street Apartments is situated across the road from Franklin-Wilkins building and across Waterloo Bridge from the Strand Campus. This gives residents access to student facilities including bars, shops, libraries and computer rooms.

There is a coin-operated laundry room for residents' personal laundry. A fitness studio, managed by KCL Students' Union, is located next door and is open to all King's students for an additional fee.

Travel to Campus

Travel is convenient with the nearest Tube station providing access to the rest of the network. Waterloo is also a mainline station, providing easy access to the South Eastern branch of the National Railways. In addition there are numerous buses serving the local area.

Waterloo Campus is adjacent to Stamford Street Apartments and is a couple of minutes walk away.

The Strand Campus, across Waterloo Bridge, is no more than a 15 minute walk away or you can take the 68 or 176 bus.

Guys Campus is accessible by the 381 bus or Tube in half an hour or less.

St. Thomas' Campus is a short walk from Stamford Street Apartments and again you can take the 211 bus.

Denmark Hill Campus can be reached by National Rail from Waterloo or by the 68 or 176 buses.

Directions

Arrival instructions vary, and Interstudy will be in contact regarding the procedures for arrival to your program for your semester. Depending on your circumstances, you may find directions useful.

Below are step-by-step instructions for getting to your residence from the two main London airports, Heathrow and Gatwick.

Below is a list of addresses of the Halls of Residence and the nearest mainline/underground (Tube) station to each one. We have included some recommendations for getting from the major international airports into central London as well.

Please remember, when taking trains/underground, it will be necessary to negotiate escalators and stairs. Some stations have elevators, but not all. You will need to be able to carry your luggage easily by yourself.

From Heathrow Airport

1) Take the Heathrow Express train to London Paddington Train Station. Then take a black taxi direct to the hall. It will cost approximately £10-£30, depending on traffic, and the particular residence you have been allocated.

2) Alternatively, you could take the underground (Tube) from Paddington station to Victoria Station, or to the closest tube station to your residence. From the tube station you can take a taxi or walk, the halls are only a short distance from the nearest tube station but with luggage, it could be a struggle.

From Gatwick Airport

- 1) Take a train direct to London Bridge station. They run frequently and costs approximately £10 for a one-way ticket. Then take a taxi to your residence.
- 2) Alternatively, take the Gatwick Express train to Victoria Station, and then a taxi. The halls are only a short distance from the nearest tube station but with luggage, it could be a struggle.

King's College Residences:

- 1) King's College Hall - Champion Hill, London SE5 8AN
Mainline Rail Station – Denmark Hill, 12 minutes ride from Victoria Station
- 2) Brian Creamer House – Lambeth Road, London SE1 7JY
Mainline and Underground Stations – Lambeth North, Waterloo
- 3) The Rectory – 214 Lambeth Road, London SE1 7JY
Mainline and Underground Stations – Westminster, Waterloo
- 4) Hampstead Campus – Kidderpore Avenue, London NW3 7ST
Underground Station – Finchley Road
- 5) Wolfson Road – 49 Weston Street, London SE1 3RB
Mainline and Underground Station – London Bridge
- 6) Great Dover Street Apartments – 165 Great Dover Street, London SE1 4XA
Mainline and Underground Stations – Borough, London Bridge
- 7) Stamford Street Apartments – 127 Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ
Mainline and Underground Station – Waterloo

Name	Complex	Building	Post Code	Floors	Rooms	Tenants
Anglia Ruskin University	33 Collier Road	33 Collier Road, Cambridge	CB1 2AH	3	8	8
Anglia Ruskin University	35 Tenison Road	Cambridge	CB1 2DG	3	8	8
Anglia Ruskin University	37 Tenison Road	Cambridge	CB1 2DG	3	10	12
Anglia Ruskin University	39 Tenison Road	Cambridge	CB1 2DG	3	9	9
Anglia Ruskin University	5 Petersfield	Cambridge	CB1 1BB	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Anastasia House	Anastasia House Cambridge	CB1 1BG	5	68	68
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	101 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	102 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	103 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	108 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	109 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	112 Rectory Lane	CM1 1RF	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	113 Rectory Lane	CM1 1RF	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	114 Rectory Lane	CM1 1RF	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	29 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	30 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	35 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	36 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	37 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	4 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	48 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	49 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	57 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	58 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	59 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	6 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	62 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	63 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	66 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	67 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	7 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5
Anglia Ruskin University	Chelmsford: Student Village	70 Ransomes Way	CM1 1SA	3	5	5

King's College London	Great Dover Street Apartments	Great Dover Street Apartments 52-116 block eight	SE1 4WZ	7	74	74
King's College London	Great Dover Street Apartments	Great Dover Street Apartments 52-116 block five	SE1 4WZ	7	73	73
King's College London	Great Dover Street Apartments	Great Dover Street Apartments 52-116 block nine	SE1 4WZ	5	60	60
King's College London	Great Dover Street Apartments	seven	SE1 4WZ	7	80	80
King's College London	Great Dover Street Apartments	Great Dover Street Apartments 52-116 block six	SE1 4WZ	7	89	89
King's College London	Great Dover Street Apartments	Great Dover Street Apartments 52-116 block ten	SE1 4WZ	5	54	54
King's College London	Hampstead Campus	Hampstead Campus Chesney	NW3 7ST	4	104	114
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Dudin Brown Hall	NW3 7ST	3	35	35
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Hampstead Ellison	NW3 7ST	4	91	104
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Lady Chapman Hall	NW3 7ST	3	33	33
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Lord Cameron Hall	NW3 7ST	3	39	40
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Maynard Hall	NW3 7ST	3	65	73
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Queen Mother Hall	NW3 7ST	3	23	24
King's College London	Hampstead Residence	Rosalind Franklin Hall	NW3 7ST	3	74	74
King's College London	Kings College Hall	Cameron Block	SE5 8AN	4	174	174
King's College London	Kings College Hall	Danehurst Block	SE5 8AN	3	212	218
King's College London	Kings College Hall	Platanos Block	SE5 8AN	3	78	80
King's College London	Rectory House	Rectory House	SE1 7JY	4	26	28
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block eight	SE1 9NQ	8	78	79
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block five	SE1 9NQ	6	60	60
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block four	SE1 9NQ	6	74	74
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block one	SE1 9NQ	8	86	86
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block seven	SE1 9NQ	8	82	82
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block six	SE1 9NQ	6	48	48
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block three	SE1 9NQ	6	52	52
King's College London	Stamford Street Apartments	Stamford Street Apartments block two	SE1 9NQ	8	70	71
King's College London	Wolfson House	Wolfson House	SE1 3RB	15	258	269
Kingston University	Clayhill Halls	Clayhill Halls	KT5 8DF	3	715	715
Kingston University	Kingston Bridge House	Kingston Bridge House	KT1 4AG	6	218	218
Kingston University	Kingston Hill Halls	Chancellors Halls	KT2 7LB	4	328	328
Kingston University	Kingston Hill Halls	Walkden East and West	KT2 7LB	4	160	160
Kingston University	Middle Mill Halls	Middle Mill Halls	KT1 2SJ	3	211	211

National Westminster Bank Limited

Director and Group Chief Executive W J Benson

41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP
Telephone 01-606 6060

2nd June, 1980.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

The Principal,
Westfield College,
Kidderpore Avenue,
London, NW3 7ST

Dear Principal,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Anonymous Donor to confirm his offer of a benefaction of up to £200,000 for the building of an extension to Kidderpore Hall of Residence which you have discussed with Lord Murray of Newhaven, and for which you have the site.


The Anonymous Donor understands that this would enable you to add at least twenty four study-bedrooms to the Hall, the occupants of which would use the existing common rooms and dining facilities in the Hall, the costs of Architect's fees and of furnishings and fittings being met from other sources.

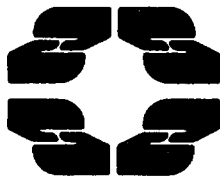
The conditions on which the benefaction is based are similar to those which he attached to his previous gift. In addition, he would wish the College to recognise that this further benefaction is associated with the eightieth birthday of H.M. The Queen Mother and Chancellor of the University who has shown much interest in the development plans of the College.

It would be most convenient and time-saving if all questions relating to the planning of this extension are referred to Lord Murray for consultation with the Anonymous Donor, while matters relating to the payment of the benefaction are referred to me. As before, the benefaction would be paid in instalments on receipt from the College of the Architect's Certificates of work completed.

Would you please let me know if the College wishes to accept this benefaction.

Yours sincerely,


Registered Number 929027 England Registered Office 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP



Planning and Communications Department
Camden Town Hall
Argyle Street Entrance
Euston Road
London WC1H 8EQ
Tel: 278 4366
~~Geoffrey Hour~~ BSc (Est Man) Dip Pl FRIP
Director of Planning and Communications

Item No.

Date 31 JUL 1981

Casson Conder & Partners,
35 Thurloe Place,
London, SW7 2HJ

Your reference

Our reference EL/9X/A/32404 (R1)

Telephone inquiries to:

Mr. Tilley

Ext. 305

Dear Sir(s) or Madam,

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS
Permission for development (conditional)

The Council, in pursuance of its powers under the above-mentioned Acts and Orders made thereunder, hereby permits the development referred to in the undermentioned Schedule subject to the condition(s) set out therein and in accordance with the plan(s) submitted, save insofar as may otherwise be required by the said condition(s). Your attention is drawn to the Statement of Applicant's Rights and to the General Information set out overleaf.

SCHEDULE

Date of application: 19th May revised on 22nd July 1981

Plans submitted: Reg.No: 32404 (R1) Your No(s): 795/01, 02A, 03, 04

Address: Westfield College, Kidderpore Avenue, NW3

Development:

The erection of a three-storey building to provide new residential accommodation for students, comprising 24 single study bedrooms and a common room.

Standard condition:

The development hereby permitted must be begun not later than the expiration of five years from the date on which this permission is granted.

Standard reason:

In order to comply with the provisions of section 4 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

Additional condition(s):

1. The windows of the first floor social area that face directly towards the adjoining vicarage shall be of a type that cannot be opened.
2. The 2 protected Oak trees Camden TPO C97, T1 & T2) and the protected Beech tree (Camden TPO C97, T3) shall be retained and protected against damage during the construction works. No works shall be carried out to these trees without the Council's express consent. All other existing trees shown on drawing no. 795/02A which are not directly affected by the proposed building shall be retained. Any tree which subsequently dies or has to be removed as a result of carrying out this development shall be replaced with a specie of a type and in such a position as the Council may approve; such replacements shall be indicated on a drawing which shall have been submitted to the Council for consideration within a period not exceeding nine months from the completion of the development.

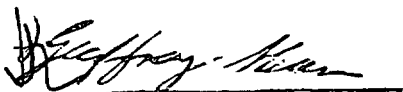
All correspondence to be addressed
to the Director of Planning and
Communications.

3. Two replacement trees of a type and in a location to be determined by the Council shall be planted within one year of the completion of the development.

Reason(s) for the imposition of condition(s):

1. To safeguard the amenities of the adjoining occupier.
- 2.&3. In order to maintain the character and amenities of the area.

Yours faithfully,



Director of Planning and Communications
(Duly authorised by the Council to sign this document)

Statement of Applicant's Rights Arising from the Grant of Permission subject to Conditions

1. If the applicant is aggrieved by the decision of the local planning authority to grant permission or approval subject to conditions, he may appeal to (and on a form obtainable from) the Secretary of State for the Environment, Tollgate House, Houlton Street, Bristol, BS2 9DJ, in accordance with Section 36 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 within six months of receipt of this notice. The Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for the giving of a notice of appeal, but he will not normally be prepared to exercise this power unless there are special circumstances which excuse the delay in giving notice of appeal. The Secretary of State is not required to entertain an appeal if it appears to him that permission for the proposed development could not have been so granted otherwise than subject to the conditions imposed by the local planning authority having regard to the statutory requirements, to the provisions of the development order, and to any directions given under the order. (The statutory requirements include Sections 70 and 77 of the Act.)
2. If permission to develop land is granted subject to conditions, whether by the local planning authority or by the Secretary of State, and the owner of the land claims that the land has become incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state and cannot be rendered capable of reasonably beneficial use by the carrying out of any development which has been or would be permitted, he may serve on the Council a purchase notice requiring the Council to purchase his interests in the land in accordance with the provisions of Part IX of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.
3. In certain circumstances, a claim may be made against the local planning authority for compensation, where permission is granted subject to conditions by the Secretary of State on appeal or on a reference of the application to him. The circumstances in which such compensation is payable are set out in Section 169 of the Act.

General Information

This permission is given subject to the time limit conditions imposed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1971, and general statutory provisions in force in the area and nothing herein shall be regarded as dispensing with such compliance or be deemed to be a consent by the Council thereunder.

Your particular attention is drawn to the provisions of the London Building Acts 1930-39, and the by-laws in force thereunder which must be complied with to the satisfaction of the District Surveyor, whose address may be obtained from this office.

I would also remind you that the Council's permission does not modify or affect any personal or restrictive covenants, easements, etc., applying to or affecting either this land or any other land or the rights of any persons (including the London Borough of Camden) entitled to the benefit thereof or holding an interest in the property concerned in this development or in any adjoining property. In this connection applicants are advised to consult the Director of Works, Old Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, NW3 4QP, regarding any works proposed to, above or under any carriageway, footway or forecourt.

It is also necessary to obtain Listed Building Consent before any works of demolition, extension or alteration (internal or external) are undertaken to a building included in the Statutory List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest: or before any works of demolition are undertaken to a building within a designated Conservation Area.

A planning permission does not constitute a Listed Building Consent.

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existence of women's colleges and to claim for women in more strident voices the rights of suffrage and full admission to the University. This did not sit well with the older generation, who had seen their quiet and humble methods blossom into respected places of learning. This struggle is described in the book by Muriel Byrne and Catherine Mansfield on Somerville, when they discuss the tenures of Miss Maitland, the second principal and her successor, Miss Emily Penrose:

*If Miss Maitland led enthusiasts, Miss Penrose had the far more difficult task of governing a community critical of the position that had been won . . . As long as the cause of women's higher education was a cause to be fought for, the present was less important in itself than as a starting point for the future. The audience that met in the Maitland hall divided itself into two—the old generation and the new . . . the past thought of the future, the present thought of itself.*³¹

Yet this new confidence of the younger generation did not result in a radical approach to building. Certainly, with large, formal dining halls, and the tradition of the high table, some aspects of the men's colleges were borrowed. But even after the War, Blomfield continued to build his blocks at Lady Margaret Hall in the late seventeenth-century style that characterized his early work there as well as his larger country houses. The next block built for Somerville, Penrose Hall, designed by Harold Rogers is, both in outline and style, much like Maitland Hall. These buildings will be discussed in more detail in Chapter Five with regard to the 'Wrenaissance' style and twentieth-century halls of residence for women. It was not until the 1930s in the case of Somerville and the 1960s at Lady Margaret Hall that the closed quadrangle was adopted from the traditional male colleges; the corridor system has never been abandoned in favor of separate stairways, both for financial and security reasons.

While the college halls at Somerville and Lady Margaret Hall provided residence for women away from home, they perpetuated an environment in which the codes of domesticity were rigidly enforced. This domesticity was considered a crucial tool in the experiment in women's education, and made the women's colleges a reality. For it was clearly the domestic environment which served to allay the critics' fears and which softened the dramatic reality of women's higher education.

The founders of Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville were put under tremendous pressure by their position on the sidelines of Oxford University, and domesticity was used as a means of gaining a foothold there. Westfield College, Hampstead, was founded on the outskirts of London, away from the critical eyes of a traditional university. It also used the domestic model for its organization. Westfield was begun close on the heels of Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville, in 1882. The ideas behind its foundation date back to 1880, when a small group of evangelicals began to consider the idea of intellectual training for women along Christian lines. In her book about the history of Westfield, *Castle Adamant*, Janet Sondheimer describes in thorough detail the slow and gradual evolution of Westfield and the key figures involved in its genesis. Two of these were Miss Caroline Cavendish and Major Charles Hamilton Malan. They were working to promote a scheme for the Higher Christian Education of Women in order to better train women for philanthropic,

31. Muriel Byrne and Catherine Mansfield, *Somerville College 1879–1921* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1921), 35–36.

evangelical work among the poor. Malan became involved through his work abroad with missionaries. During these years he had met female missionaries who had been trained at Mount Holyoke Seminary for women in western Massachusetts. Upon learning of this college for women, he determined to start up a similar venture in England, and published *The Higher Christian Education, Mental and Practical, of the Young Women of Britain*, in 1880. He was working with Cavendish towards the realization of this scheme when the Petrie family joined in the crusade.

Lieutenant Colonel Petrie was a semi-retired army officer with two intelligent and energetic daughters. In 1878, his oldest daughter, Mary, attended University College in London which was affiliated with the University of London. This was the first year that the University offered degrees to women and it was the first English university to do so. Both Colonel Petrie and his daughter became interested in women's higher education and when Mrs. Petrie introduced Mary to Cavendish and Major Malan, she enthusiastically volunteered to help with their work. Cavendish and Malan had already been in touch with a woman who was to be essential to the establishment of Westfield College, Miss Constance Louisa Maynard.

At the time when her correspondence began with Cavendish and Malan in 1880, Miss Maynard was teaching in St. Andrews, Scotland, at what was to become St. Leonard's School for Girls. She taught there with Louisa Lumsden, with whom she had studied at Girton. Maynard has already been mentioned in connection with Girton and her valuable record of life first in the iron rooms of Hitchin and then in Girton's first building. While she was intoxicated by the education she was receiving on the fringes of Cambridge, she was constantly worried by the irreligious attitude that prevailed amongst the early students. She attempted, without much success, to bring her fellow students round to more Christian ideals. It was through these experiences that she began to see the need for a college of higher education for women which was based on Christian principles, through which a woman might train her intellect for the good of others and the honor of God.

Thus it is not surprising that she was receptive to the early ideas of Cavendish and Malan, although she had certain reservations about the scheme. She disagreed with Malan's insistence that the college follow the example of Mount Holyoke, which admitted girls aged fifteen and older, and included an emphasis on domestic, as well as intellectual, training. Maynard had hoped for a religious version of Girton. While she worried over the differences during a holiday in Italy, Cavendish and Malan had a falling out, which freed Maynard, upon her return, to work more closely with the scheme and avoid what she saw as the unsatisfactory aspects of Malan's proposal.³²

In the Autumn of 1880, Maynard left St. Andrews and came to London where she took drawing courses at the Slade School of Art and helped Miss Cavendish with her scheme. By this time, Cavendish had organized the Christian Women's Education Union, whose members shared four goals:

*to permeate existing schools with Christian teaching; to promote 'among young ladies in their homes' the cultivation of their intellects to Christ; to establish a college on a Christian basis; and to start a periodical to give news of efforts in support of Christian education in all parts of the world.*³³

32. Janet Sondheimer, *Castle Adamant in Hampstead: A History of Westfield College 1882-1982* (London: Westfield College, University of London, 1983), 13-14.

33. *Ibid.*, 15.

Both Maynard and Mary Petrie were active in the Union; their earliest contributions being the mailing of course papers for the “College by Post” which was begun to satisfy the second of the Union’s objectives.³⁴

In January 1881 Maynard organized a meeting of prominent Christian schoolmistresses in order to garner support for a college and work out its requirements. It was decided that the college would prepare students for degrees from the University of London, making the London Matriculation (the standard entrance examination for the University of London) the prerequisite for entry. One of the headmistresses who attended the meeting was Miss Fanny Metcalfe. She and her sister ran Highfield, a well respected boarding school for girls. Fanny had been involved with the organization of Girton and she offered valuable support and advice to Maynard.

Throughout 1881, Maynard lectured to evangelical groups about the need for such a college, hoping that it might be realized within a few years. In December 1881, Maynard wrote in her diary about the possible genesis of the college and about her introduction to Holloway College, the subject of the following chapter, which was still in its infant stage, but which she found sufficiently intimidating:

*The proposed College seemed the fixed point from which to act, and though distant, the schemes seemed clearly defined enough—Holloway College to be inquired into, if promising to be applied for, if hopelessly secular a whole new field in Miss Metcalfe’s plan, which becomes more possible and more solid each time I heard of it. Yet it is not all so simple. The daring expedition to ‘Holloway’ was nearly fruitless, and the information collected around it very discouraging; yet it is so vast, so well backed up, so enormously rich, that it would be sheer folly to start an opposition.*³⁵

She had considered applying for the post of mistress of Holloway College, but Thomas Holloway, the founder, insisted on a non-denominational college for women. This was unacceptable to Maynard, who wanted to see an evangelical, thoroughly Anglican alternative to women’s higher education; but it is no wonder that she was tempted by the great wealth behind Holloway College, and was not a little overwhelmed.

Maynard persevered and in early 1882 found a benefactress in Miss Ann Dudin-Brown, whose financial support made Westfield a reality five years before Holloway College ever opened its doors. Miss Dudin-Brown became involved in the college through the Petrie family. A wealthy woman and very religious, she gave liberally to many charities but by 1882 was searching for a cause related to religious education towards which she could direct some of her money. The Petries introduced her to Maynard and to the scheme for a college conducted along Christian lines.³⁶

Miss Dudin-Brown was advised in her work by three men of importance in evangelical circles at the time. These were Canon James Fleming, vicar of St. Michael’s Chester Square, Dr. Boulton, who was familiar with religious education through his work as principal of St. John’s Hall in Highbury, and Dr. Barlow who ran an institution for training missionaries. None of these figures, including Miss Dudin-Brown, was particularly committed to women’s higher education, but all were drawn to the scheme because of its ardently religious basis. Rather than training women for new careers, they were intent on educating women along strict Christian principles in

34. Ibid.

35. Constance Louisa Maynard, *The Green Books*, CLM/ MSS/GB 18. 1881, Westfield and Queen Mary College Archives, 28–29.

36. Sondheimer, *Castle Adamant*, 18.

order that they might go out into the world and better help those in need and spread the Gospel.³⁷ Such a scheme was more like the example of Mount Holyoke which inspired Miss Dudin-Brown, who was not as interested in founding a religious version of the more academic Girton.

Miss Dudin-Brown's conservatism caused some conflict with Miss Maynard's desire to found a serious academic college, not a religious training school for young girls aged fifteen and older. But Maynard made a sound case for a college for women working for degrees from the University of London, with the strong Church of England base which Miss Dudin-Brown so wanted. By March of 1882, a council was formed, with Miss Maynard as Honorary Secretary. The council's task was to raise support for the scheme and more funds to add to Miss Dudin-Brown's £10,000 investment.

Several well-connected, leading members of the educational community were invited to one of the early meetings of the council when the scheme for the college was put forward. One of the guests was the Earl of Shaftesbury who was an active campaigner for improved conditions for the poor and insane, and whose influence in matters of social reform must have attracted the council. However, he came out strongly against the idea of a new college for women, indeed for higher education for women in general. Shaftesbury's powerful influence could have dealt a crippling blow to the scheme. However, Miss Maynard recorded in her diary how she brought tea to Shaftesbury and spoke calmly to him, asking him please not to speak out publicly against the college. He was apparently impressed with her enthusiasm and energy, and encouraged her to go forward and not to worry about his reaction.³⁸

Thus reassured and at least privately encouraged, the founders pressed on with their plans. In March 1882, the council decided that:

*It is not enough to guarantee a comfortable boarding-house where students can live while attending to lectures; we want something more, something that is not to be attained so easily; we want the many influences that flow from working together with one interest and one aim, we want the public spirit, the order and energy of a true corporate life.*³⁹

Teaching was to be according to the principles of the Church of England, and while there were no restrictions on who could apply, those with connections to the Anglican faith were more strongly encouraged.

The domestic arrangements, as laid out in the Council Minutes, borrow from the other colleges discussed so far. Not surprising for an early alumna of Girton, Maynard insisted on two rooms per student, a bedroom and sitting room such as she had enjoyed both at Hitchin and Cambridge. In common with all the other colleges considered, the internal discipline was organized so that: "Rules will be few, being only such as are necessary to the order and comfort of every large household, but it is expected that they will be perfectly obeyed."⁴⁰

In the Minutes of 3 April 1882, Dr. Boulton raised the point that a college so dependent upon spiritual values would be reassuring to religious parents whose daughters sought a higher education. He pointed out that these women

may be sent where Christian companionship may be had, where spiritual advice and sympathy

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid., 23.

39. Westfield College, Minutes of the Council 1882-87, 1882, Westfield and Queen Mary College Archives, 23.

40. Westfield College, Minutes of the Council 1882-87, 1882, 25.

*may draw out latent spiritual life, and where the secularizing influence[s] of scientific study may find their true safe-guard in the atmosphere of a true Christian life.*⁴¹

In several ways the aims of Westfield have much in common with the foundation of Lady Margaret Hall. The founders of both wanted to create truly Christian households in which academics and religion were equally stressed. It is somewhat surprising that there is no suggestion of co-operation between the two fledgling colleges. This may be due in part to the modest scale on which both these colleges began, but it is unlikely that Maynard was completely unaware of Lady Margaret Hall. A more probable explanation is that each college discussed thus far was begun by a small number of people who were all equally committed to their own personal vision of what a woman's college should or could be, and who tenaciously held onto their own particular ideals. We have already seen Emily Davies' response to Sidgwick and Miss Clough's scheme for higher education for women in Cambridge, and how their slightly different goals bred competition in what was otherwise a shared ambition. In the case of Westfield and Lady Margaret Hall, the strong evangelical conviction of Maynard and Dudin-Brown, and the need which Maynard saw for a women's college affiliated with the University of London, probably precluded any real co-operation with the Reverend Talbot and Miss Wordsworth's early work at Oxford.

Similarly, Miss Wordsworth and the advocates of women's education in Oxford, in the early 1880s, had no definite plans for a college per se offering full university degrees. While working to offer lectures and improved options for women, they would not have been particularly enthusiastic about ambitious plans for another college, much less one which set degrees from the University of London as one of its goals. Thus Westfield, while it borrowed some inspiration from other precedents in women's education, evolved along its own individual lines.

The main committee at Girton received the news of Miss Maynard's venture without much enthusiasm. Maynard recorded that Davies was lukewarm about the idea, but wished her old pupil luck.⁴² Lady Stanley of Alderley, who had been a strong voice on Girton's committee from its inception, was not so gracious. She accused Maynard of being a "traitor in the army,"⁴³ and harangued her for her evangelicalism. Such criticism was difficult for Maynard to bear. She was a highly sensitive woman, who took criticism badly and was tortured throughout her life by self-doubt and feelings of guilt.

Regardless of the hostile reception from some quarters, the small council of what was to become Westfield College pressed on. As soon as the council had been formed, the search began to find a suitable house in which to begin. It was decided that this should be near to London, but with a healthy prospect. On one occasion a doctor was asked to inspect a house to establish whether or not it was a salubrious site.⁴⁴ The quest for the proper residence was long and drawn out. At a meeting of 17 July 1882, the council

*agreed that it was desirable that the College bear as much resemblance as possible the aspect of a country house with all the numerous attendant advantages, such as could in no way be gained by residing in London.*⁴⁵

41. Westfield College, Minutes of the Council 1882-87, 3 April 1882, 32-33.

42. C. B. Firth, *Constance Louisa Maynard: Mistress of Westfield College* (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1949), 186.

43. *Ibid.*, 196.

44. Westfield College, Minutes of the Council 1882-87, 11 February 1882, Westfield and Queen Mary College Archives.

45. Westfield College, Minutes of the Council 1882-87, 17 July 1882, 51.

This desire is strikingly like that recorded by Miss Shaw Lefevre's sister quoted above. That the country house served as a model for these early schemes in women's education is not surprising. As we have seen time and again, the founders of these women's colleges followed the domestic example for reasons of familiarity, security and propriety.

Westfield College began in a pair of semi-detached villas, which were combined by adding connecting doors between them. The address was numbers 2 and 3 Maresfield Gardens in the rural but developing suburb of Hampstead. Considering the criterion of the council for a suitable house, near enough to London, yet maintaining a rural and healthy aspect, it is little wonder that the borough of Hampstead proved so appealing. Until the 1870s and 1880s Hampstead was a rural village, made up of several large estates. The rail lines which were reaching north by this time brought more development. Care was taken, however, to preserve a large park, known as the Heath. Even today, this great expanse of parkland with its lakes and rolling hills can trick the visitor into believing that the vast sprawl of London is miles away.

Maresfield Gardens was favored because it was near the Finchley Road which provided easy access into London, but maintained a countrified feeling. The name Westfield was adopted at first from the name the landlord had already given the two houses. The college signed a lease for seven years and preparations were made for the first five students' arrival on 2 October 1882. For the first year Miss Maynard, the mistress, was assisted by Miss Tristram, a resident lecturer, who had studied at Cheltenham Ladies' College but had never gone on in higher education and thus had no college experience on which to draw. The second year brought Miss Frances Ralph Grey, who had passed the Cambridge Classical Tripos during her tenure at Newnham. Another Newnhamite, Miss Richardson, became a resident lecturer in 1887. Both Miss Grey and Miss Richardson brought with them the influence of Newnham's example, which they welded to Westfield's evangelical position.

The report of the first year praised the success of Westfield and described it as comfortably settled in "two convenient and nicely built houses, made to communicate on every floor, and affording separate studies for fifteen students, beside the necessary lecture rooms, and rooms for the Mistress and Miss Tristram."⁴⁶ Though the college began with only five students, by the end of the year the number had risen to ten. Throughout the early years of its existence, Westfield did not insist that its students adhere rigidly to a three year course, or insist upon the London Matriculation exam as a pre-requisite for attendance. Instead a woman could attend for as many terms as she could afford, with the freedom to leave or return according to family or financial demands.

As the seven year lease came due at Maresfield Gardens, the council at Westfield began to look for a new residence. The search was begun in the Spring of 1889 and once again, location, convenience and health were key factors in the search. From the start, it was acknowledged that whatever house was found would inevitably need to be enlarged; thus ample space around the house was considered crucial.

Concern for the quality of the neighborhood also occupied the committee. In April 1889, the council minutes record a discussion of one house on Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead. Here the house of a Mr. Anderson was for sale, and was praised

46. "College for Ladies at Westfield: for the Preparation of Students for the Degrees of London University. Report of the First Year," 1883, Westfield and Queen Mary College Archives, 3-4.