

FORMER MADRESSA AND JOINERY WORKSHOP, PEEL HALL STREET, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording



Client:
Preston Muslim Society

NGR: 354788 430249

Planning Application Ref:
06/2008/0401

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Non-Technical Summary

Following a planning application to demolish a former madressa and joinery workshop ahead of the construction of a new education and cultural centre on Peel Hall Street, Preston, an archaeological building recording was carried out.

A rapid examination of documentary and cartographic sources revealed that the area was essentially undeveloped until the completion of the railway connecting Longridge to Preston, the terminus of which was close to the site. The area soon became home to a complex of industrial buildings, largely textile mills. The building being recorded was part of a foundry, the origins of which are uncertain, but by the late 19th century it was recorded as producing looms and textile mill machinery.

The building recording revealed three main phases of development, the first comprising a rectangular block, perhaps with an upper floor at one end. This was soon extended to the south-east, with the north-east elevation being rebuilt or re-skinned with new brick, incorporating several doorways and windows. These two phases, the latter of which could be closely dated through reference to early maps of the area, most probably correspond to its use as part of a foundry; it was most likely being used for finishing work, as evidenced by the large skylights running almost the full length of each pitch of the main roof. More recent alterations, probably corresponding with later changes in use, saw a small outshut added to the south-east side and the addition of numerous internal partitions, although much of the original fabric remained.

The investigation of the site allowed a relatively unusual opportunity to examine the standing remains of an early foundry, in this case one apparently closely connected to the dominant industry of the local area, textile milling.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank The Preston Muslim Society for commissioning the project, and Farooq Ibrahim for providing the 'as existing' drawings. Thanks are also due to Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, for issuing the brief and for additional comments and information. Additional thanks are also due to Ian Miller at Oxford Archaeology North for information relating to their recent *Lancashire Textile Mills Survey*.

The building recording was carried out by Dan Elsworth. The report was written by Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace and edited by Jo Dawson. The figures were produced by Tom Mace and Dan Elsworth managed the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

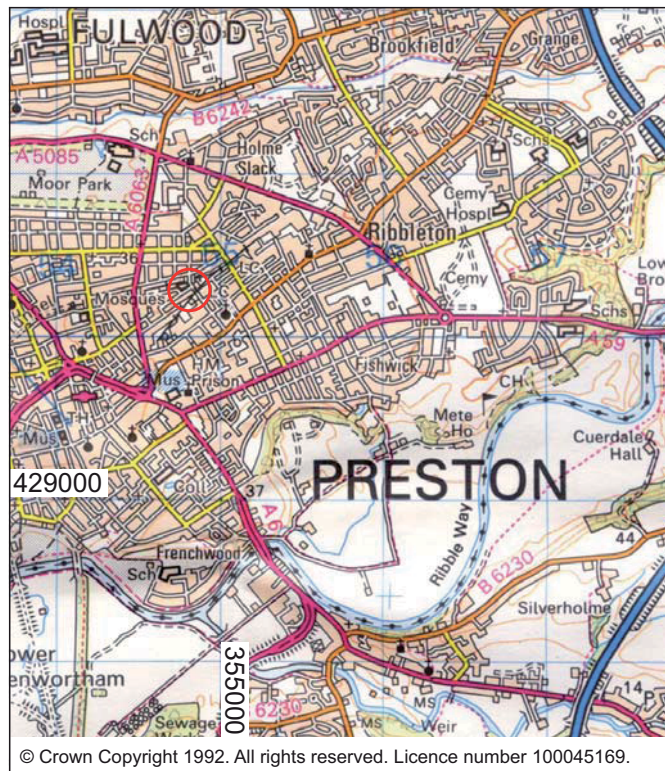
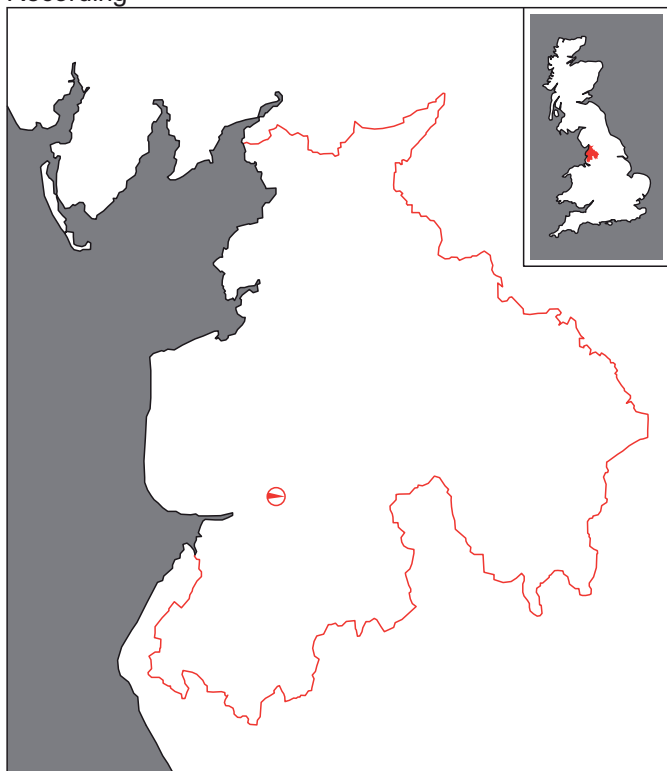
1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 06/2008/0401) for the demolition of a former madressa and joinery workshop, Peel Hall Street, Preston, Lancashire (NGR 354788 430249) prior to the construction of a new education and cultural centre, a condition was placed on the application that an appropriate record should be made of the former joinery factory building.

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology produced a project design for the archaeological recording (*Appendix 1*) and carried out the building recording on the 23rd of November 2010.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is in a part of the town which was probably first developed around the turn of the 19th century. The line of the railway still passes to the south-east side of the site and this once industrial area of the town at one time was the location of several large cotton mills. Many of these have since changed use or been demolished, and the area now has a largely residential character, with extensive terraced housing along the main streets.

1.2.2 Preston lies on a low rise on the north side of the River Ribble, and is on the eastern edge of the Lancashire and Amounderness coastal plains; the Lancashire valleys and the Bowland fringe lie to the west. The site is approximately 41m above sea level (Figure 1). The solid geology comprises Permian and Triassic Red New Sandstones which is overlain by deposits of glacial drift, comprising clay, with a deep deposit of sand overlying it, which is up to 9m thick in places (LCC and ELC 2006, 9). The plains' lush green pasture and rich arable land are a creation of the last two centuries, prior to this it was marshland, which was created by rising sea levels after the last Ice Age (Countryside Commission 1998, 87-88).



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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building investigation comprised three separate elements intended to provide a suitable record of the structures in line with English Heritage standards (English Heritage 2006) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008a). In addition, a rapid desk-based assessment was carried out, in accordance IfA guidelines (IfA 2008b), and a suitable archive was compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines (English Heritage 1991; Brown 2007).

2.2 Rapid Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A number of sources of information were used during the desk-based assessment:

- **Lancashire Record Office (LRO):** this was visited in order to examine early trade directories relating to the area and any other relevant primary and secondary sources, in particular early maps of the site;
- **Greenlane Archaeology library:** additional secondary sources were used to provide information for the site background.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2 type standards (English Heritage 2006), which is a relatively low level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and basic phasing of the building with a limited amount of discussion. For each building the recording comprised several parts:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive. An index of the photographs taken is presented in *Appendix 3* with reference to Figure 3 and Figure 4;
- **Drawings:** drawings were produced by hand-annotating 'as existing' floor plans (Figure 3 and Figure 4) and external elevations of the building (see Figure 2), which were provided by the client. In addition, a hand-drawn cross-sections of the building was created from scratch on site (Figure 5). The drawings produced comprised:
 - i. floor plans of the building at 1:100;
 - ii. external elevations at 1:100;
 - iii. cross-sections at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 A comprehensive archive of the project has been produced in accordance with the project design and current IfA and English Heritage guidelines (Brown 2007; English Heritage 1991) and an archive summary is presented in *Appendix 3*. The paper and digital archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in the Lancashire Record Office in Preston on completion of the project. A copy of the report will be supplied to the client and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology and in addition a digital copy will be provided for Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Service. In addition a digital record of the project will be made on the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Background History

3.1.1 The purpose of this building survey was to record the former joinery factory building. This background history has been restricted to include information which is relevant to this period in the site's history only.

3.2 Occupiers

3.2.1 Several sources were examined in order to identify the occupiers of the site. Early trade directories were the primary source of material for identifying the occupiers of the site, although typically this was only possible on the basis that there was only a single founder listed on Peel Hall Street. A list of the businesses occupying the site is presented in Table 1 below:

| Date | Occupier | Location | Source |
|------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1879 | Monk Brothers – iron and brass founders, loom and machine makers | Peel Hall Foundry, Peel Hall Street | Slater 1879, 710-711 |
| 1882 | Monk Brothers – iron and brass founders, loom and machine makers | Peel Hall Foundry, Peel Hall Street | Slater 1882, 432 and 434 |
| 1890 | John Monk – iron and brass founder, loom and machine maker | Peel Hall Foundry, Peel Hall Street | Slater 1890, 499 and 501 |
| 1898 | John Monk – loom maker | Peel Hall Street | Slater's Directory Ltd 1898, 740 |

Table 1: Occupiers of the site recorded in early trade directories

3.3 Map Regression

3.3.1 **Introduction:** the footprint of the building, which forms the current survey, is shown in red.

3.3.2 **Early Maps:** it is clear from a rapid examination of early maps and comparison with the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of the area that the site was not developed until the 1840s. The Tithe Map of 1840, which is one of the earliest detailed maps available is of interest because, although it shows that the site was at that time undeveloped fields, the line of the 'Preston and Longridge Railway' is marked although it is clearly not complete (LRO DRB 1/157 1840). This fits with the known history of the development of this part of Preston, which came about after the purchase of what became known as the Peel Hall Estate from the Fletcher and Lutwidge families in 1845, and resulted soon after in the construction of Victoria Mills and laying out of new streets in 1852 (LCC and ELC 2006, 27), focussed around the terminus of the railway (see Plate 1).

3.3.3 **Ordnance Survey, 1849:** this map shows the development area as occupying the north-east part of what was the site of 'Victoria Mills (Cottⁿ)', which fronted onto Peel Hall Street to the north-west side of the site, and the railway passes the site immediately to the south-east (Plate 1). There are buildings shown across the site at this time, some of which possibly related to the functioning of the cotton mills, including some that are within the footprint of the building being recorded. It is unfortunate, however, that much of it is obscured by a large letter 'T' in the word 'PRESTON', and that the scale at which this map was produced is inadequate to discern further details of the buildings that were on the site at this point.

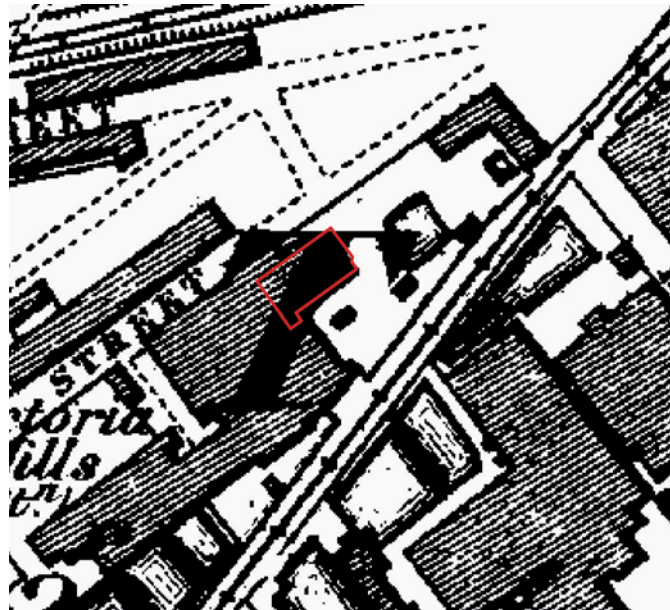


Plate 1: Ordnance Survey, 1849

3.3.4 **Ordnance Survey, 1893:** this edition of the Ordnance Survey was published in 1893 but surveyed in 1891. Some of the internal divisions of the buildings are shown on this map and 'Victoria Mills' is labelled to the south-west of the site (Plate 2). To the north-east of the site there has been further development with rows of terraced housing built along Peel Hall Street and Deepdale Mill Street since the 1849 edition of the Ordnance Survey (*cf.* Plate 1). Although they were obscured in the Ordnance Survey map of 1849, the buildings within the footprint of the current building recording are shown in some detail; there are two small buildings butting against the south-east side of a large rectangular structure, which is orientated north-east/south-west. In addition, there are apparently buildings immediately to the south of the site labelled 'Foundry', which seem likely to relate to the building being recorded.

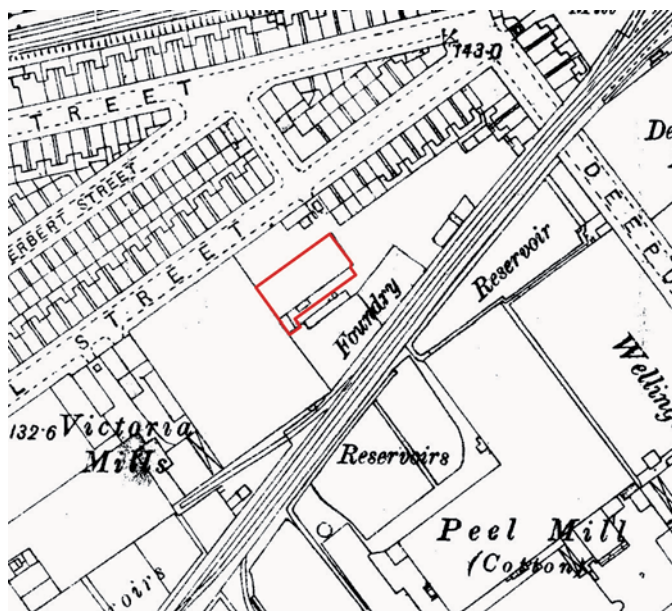


Plate 2 (left): Ordnance Survey, 1893

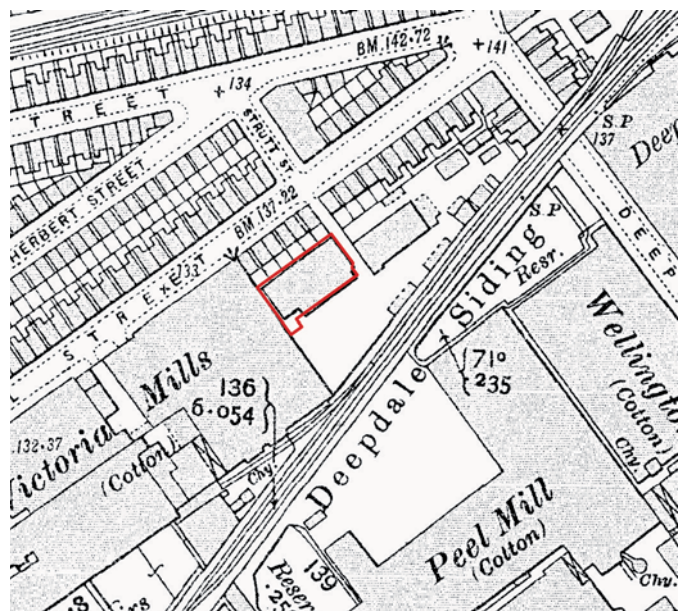


Plate 3 (right): Ordnance Survey, 1929

3.3.5 **Ordnance Survey, 1929:** by this date the area to the north-west of the site had been filled with terraced housing and 'Victoria Mills (Cotton)' is still present to the south-west (Plate 3). The structures to

the south of the site, labelled 'Foundry', which are shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey, have been removed (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). The large rectangular building within the footprint of the current building recording has been extended to the south-east along most of its length from the north-east end and the small building that was shown at the south-east corner of the building in 1891 has been removed.

3.4 Conclusion

3.4.1 The historical record of the local area shows that it did not develop until the 1840s as a response to the construction of a terminus for the Preston and Longridge Railway. It is not clear when a building was first constructed on the site; the map evidence shows that the building being recorded, latterly at least, formed part of a foundry, and the documentary sources indicate that this was operated by the Monk Brothers from at least 1879, and then John Monk, from at least 1900.

3.4.2 There appear to be buildings shown within the area of the current building recording on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849, but unfortunately much of the area of the site is obscured on this edition by a giant letter 'T' (Plate 1). The site appears at this time to occupy the north-east end of Victoria Mills, which was a cotton mill. More of the detail of the site is shown on the 1893 edition of the Ordnance Survey, which indicates that it formed part of a foundry (Plate 2). It seems likely that much of the fabric of the early structure was incorporated into the later phases of use, since the footprint of the building is identical to that shown on the later maps. The large rectangular building which occupied the footprint of the site was extended to the south-east along most of this side by the time the 1929 edition of the Ordnance Survey map had been produced (Plate 3).

3.4.3 A small building was subsequently added to the south corner of building but other buildings associated with the cotton mills to the south-west, including the cotton mill itself, have been demolished since the 1929 edition of the Ordnance Survey (Figure 1; Plate 3).

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The building comprises an essentially rectangular single storey block with a roof space, orientated approximately north-east/south-west, although for simplicity it is described as orientated east/west (north therefore equating to north-west, east to north-east, south to south-east, and west to south-west). Close to the north-west and south-west there is terraced housing, the proximity of which made examination of the corresponding external elevations extremely difficult; in addition the lack and unsafe nature of the ceilings internally and difficulty of access restricted the opportunity to carry out a more detailed recording of the roof space. Immediately to the south-east and north-east there is a large gravel-covered open area.

4.1.2 The entire structure is constructed from brick, with a noticeable difference between the north and west elevations and the south and east elevations. The former comprises a dark red machine made brick laid in a variation of English garden wall bond comprising five rows of stretchers to one row of alternating headers and stretchers. The latter is constructed from a bright red machine made brick laid in stretcher bond, with bull-nosed bricks used for at least some of the corners. Later rougher dark reddish-orange bricks are used in the modern extension to the south-west. The occasional piece of yellow sandstone is present, and concrete has occasionally been utilised to form lintels. The roof is finished with grey slate, and the ridge with grey ceramic bonnet tiles, apart from the later extension to the south-west end, which comprises modern interlocking ceramic tiles. The vast majorities of the window casements and doors are modern, the former typically UPVC, while some are timber, and all are covered with a wire mesh 'box' or bars. Internally the entire building has a very modern finish, although the area within the roof space less so, with numerous internal partitions. The roof is supported by a bolted steel frame construction.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **North elevation:** this was inaccessible on account of the proximity of adjacent buildings, including some directly adjoining outbuildings, and difficult even to view adequately (Plate 4). It is an essentially plain, brick construction, with no apparent apertures; the junction comprising the replacement skin of brighter red brick extending to the east and south is evident on the east side. There are two large 14-light skylights in the roof, and an iron box gutter along the wall top.



Plate 4: North external elevation from the north-east

4.2.2 **East elevation:** this forms the gable end of the building, extended on the south side with a monopitch roof (Plate 5). The north end is butted by a lower boundary wall, and there is an evident former doorway blocked with later red brick to the south of this (Plate 6). Immediately to the south of this there was a window with a two-light UPVC casement, which is evidently within an earlier aperture that has been remodelled. Beyond this, in the centre of the ground floor of the elevation, there was evidently a large doorway, which has been blocked with brick and used to house two further windows in a similar style (Plate 7). The line of the original lintel of this large doorway is visible as a row of red ceramic tiles and at either end there is a piece of dressed yellow sandstone forming the pads for the lintel. Above the central blocked doorway there is a large window with a flattened brick arch and six light fixed casement. The south end of the main part of the elevation has another window housed within an earlier aperture partially blocked with brick. To the south of this the wall has a slightly angled turn before returning to the same line. Within the far southern end, which comprises a monopitch extension, there is a wide doorway with a timber board attached across the line of its lintel, which again sits on a dressed yellow sandstone pad at either end, and the columns forming the jambs have bull-nosed bricks in the corners. The original opening has been slightly narrowed with the insertion of modern brick sections, which house an outer gate and form a small porch. The internal door proper is modern with two lights and is flanked by glazed sections of stud walling each also with two lights.



Plate 5: General view of the east external elevation



Plate 6 (left): North end of the east external elevation, showing the blocked doorway and adjoining boundary wall

Plate 7 (right): Large central doorway blocked and incorporating two windows

4.2.3 **South elevation:** this comprises the long side of the monopitch extension to the main building and the later monopitch outshut at the south-west corner, although the roof of the main part of the building is evident above and incorporates two large 14-light skylights (Plate 8). The east side has a relatively large window with a two-light UPVC casement with a double doorway to the west, the doors of which have multiple glazed sections and a two-light over light covered externally by a piece of the framing for the metal bars. To the west there is a row of three single-light windows and to the west of these is a row of four two-light windows, each with blank central sections where further lights might have been. The wall returns at the west end where it is extended by the modern outshut. There is a double doorway in this return with a very plain timber plank door. In the return to the west there are two further very narrow single-light windows with timber casements and plastic rain water goods are attached to a timber barge board, both of which run along the entire elevation.



Plate 8: General view of the south external elevation

4.2.4 **West elevation:** this was also difficult to access due to its proximity to neighbouring buildings, and extremely difficult to photograph. It comprised the opposing gable of the main part of the building, extended to the south by the modern outshut. Below the eaves in the centre of the wall was a circular aperture with a slatted cover, presumably some form of vent. At the north end there was a doorway with a flattened brick arch, blocked with brick (Plate 9), and in the centre there was a further doorway, perhaps inserted, with a concrete lintel and modern door. To the south the junction with the modern outshut was clear, some of the original brickwork having been cut out to house the junction between the two sections. The new section housed two ventilation bricks and an aluminium pipe, presumably part of a ventilation system, and there was a timber barge board running along the eaves.



Plate 9 (left): Blocked doorway at the north end of the west external elevation



Plate 10 (right): Modern outshut extending the west external elevation

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Room 1:** this comprised the group of rooms situated along the south side of the building (Rooms 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d). The floor of Room 1a is finished with carpet and the ceiling is plasterboard with a rough finish. There are wood-effect veneer sheets covering the walls. The north elevation has a doorway with a plain surround and modern panel door, while the east also has a doorway with glazed panels and is flanked by two-light glazed panels. There is a small alcove in the wall to the south of this, the south side of which is constructed from concrete blocks while the north is brick. There is a window in the south elevation and a doorway in the west with a modern plain surround and modern panel door, with a slight step up into Room 1b. Room 1b has a similar finish, with the addition of a small hatch accessing the roof space. The north elevation has a doorway with a plain modern surround and door on the east side and there is a double doorway to the south with glazed panels in the doors and two-light over light. There is a further doorway to the west with a plain square surround and modern panel door and a window to the north with a single-light casement.

4.3.2 Room 1c has a tiled floor, with a drainage channel along the south side with eight low timber topped stools with tiled bases alongside it (Plate 11). The walls are also finished with tiles. The north elevation has a window, which is now internal, covered by furniture and a notice board but intact, and has a fixed four-light timber casement (Plate 12). There is a double doorway to the west with glazed panels within the doors, a two-light over light and two-light flanking panels. The east elevation has a double doorway with plain modern doors, while the south has three single-light windows and water piping attached. The west elevation has a doorway on the west side, the door having glazed panels and plain surrounds. Room 1d comprises a toilet and is sub-divided to form cubicles along the south and west sides. It too has a tiled floor and walls and a plaster ceiling. The north elevation has an alcove on the east side, which was probably originally another window like that in Room 1c, housing a timber bookshelf. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side, the door with glazed panels. The south elevation has a row of two-light windows each divided by the stall partitions providing a single light per cubicle. The west elevation is plain.



Plate 11 (left): South side of Room 1c



Plate 12 (right): Disused window in the north elevation of Room 1c

4.3.3 **Room 2:** this comprised the single room within the modern extension to the south-west corner. This has a concrete floor and was open to the monopitch roof, which was supported by a single iron I-beam orientated east/west across the centre and smaller machine cut timber rafters orientated north/south. The walls are all painted white, the north and most of the east are of brick construction while

the south and west are concrete blocks. The north elevation has a doorway on the west side, which has clearly been inserted through an earlier window, which had a flattened brick arch (Plate 13). A timber lintel has been inserted into this at a lower level, the original sill and walling below presumably removed, and the west side partially filled with concrete blocks to form a narrower opening, which houses a modern timber door. The open area of wall to the east shows the form of the brickwork, which is laid in five rows of headers to one row of alternating headers and stretchers. There is a further window to the east, also with a flattened brick arch but also with bull-nosed bricks forming the sill, which is blocked with concrete blocks (Plate 13). The east elevation is apparently constructed in the same style, although the south end is extended in concrete blocks and incorporates a double doorway with a modern plank door and a perforated iron box lintel. The brick section contains another window with a flattened brick arch, which is blocked with bricks (Plate 14). The south elevation is plain apart from two narrow windows with timber sills, while the west elevation was also apparently plain but was largely obscured and had a boiler sat against it at the north side. The west elevation clearly butted the north.



Plate 13 (left): North elevation of Room 2, showing remodelled and blocked window

Plate 14 (right): East elevation of Room 2, showing blocked window and extension

4.3.4 **Room 3:** this comprised a large number of rooms, 13 in total, formed by the sub-division of the main part of the building (Rooms 3a-3n). The floor of Room 3a is finished with carpet and the ceiling plastered with a rough finish and a beam north/south with a smaller one east/west connected to it in the north-east corner. The north, west, and south elevations are mostly painted, the south-east corner finished with a wood effect veneer. There is a plain skirting board throughout. The north elevation has a doorway with a modern door and single-light over light. The east elevation has a window with a modern two-light casement, and the south-east corner is angled. The south elevation has a doorway with a modern door with a plain surround and there is a single buttress on either side; the one to the east is hidden by modern boxing while the west one has bull-nosed corners. The west elevation is plain, with a long narrow window with a single-light casement just below the line of the ceiling. Room 3b has a similar finish to 3a, with a large beam orientated north/south and a smaller east/west one connected to it. All of the walls are painted and there is a plain skirting throughout. The north elevation is entirely plain, while the east elevation has a pair of windows with modern two-light casements, between a pair of buttresses, each of which had additional low (c0.6m tall) projecting sections associated although these did not appear to be bonded to the wall (Plate 15). The south elevation is plain, the west elevation has a doorway on the south side with a modern plain surround and single-light over light. There is a further long narrow single-light just below the level of the ceiling.



Plate 15 (left): east elevation of Room 3b showing window between buttresses

Plate 16 (right): north elevation of Room 3d showing buttress

4.3.5 Room 3c forms a narrow corridor linking the rooms along the east side of the building. Its floor is also finished with carpet and it has a plaster ceiling and there is a plain skirting board around the room. The north and south elevations are just doorways, with modern plain doors. The east elevation has a doorway on its south side with a single light over light and a plain modern door, and there is a modern coat rack attached to the wall to the north. The west elevation has a central doorway with a modern plain surround. There is a single light in the door and water pipes attached to the wall to the north. Room 3d has a similar finish to the rest, with a single large beam north/south and a smaller east/west beam connected. The south and west walls are painted while the north and east are finished with a wood effect veneer (Plate 16). The north elevation is plain, apart from two buttresses. The east elevation has two two-light windows with timber sills, and there is a stub wall projecting to the west on the south side, which has evidently been cut back and re-plastered, the sawn ends of the skirting boards being visible. There is timber boxing attached either side, which hides pipes and associated meters. The south elevation has a doorway on the west side with a plain modern door and single-light over light. The west elevation is plain, with a single-light narrow window just below the ceiling level.

4.3.6 Room 3e forms a large hall connecting to the other rooms in the main part of the building, and includes a corridor at the west end for this end (Plate 17). The floor is finished with a carpet and has a suspended ceiling constructed from insulated tiles supported by an aluminium frame with the occasional glazed panels effectively forming skylights. There are six doorways to the north, each with a modern door, single slight over light and a single-light window on the east side. The east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a plain surround and door, and there is a long, narrow single-light window just below ceiling level. The south elevation has the brickwork exposed, although it is painted, and there are two buttresses visible plus a smaller one to the west (Plate 18). Between the two larger buttresses there is a window with a four-light fixed casement, and to the west of this is a double doorway the doors of which have glazed panels with glazed sections of walling flanking them and a two-light over light. The west end returns to the north before returning west to form the side the corridor, where there are three doors each with an associated window on the east side, as per those to the north. The west elevation, at the end of the corridor, has a slight step on the south side, and a doorway in the centre with a modern door.



Plate 17 (left): Corridor at west end of Room 3e



Plate 18 (right): Buttresses against the south elevation of Room 3e

4.3.7 Rooms 3f to 3k are essentially all identical. The floors are all finished with carpet and the ceilings with plaster ceiling with a single light into the roof space. The walls are all painted and there is a plain skirting board throughout, and a doorway on the south side with a single window on the east side. Room 3f has a long narrow window in the east elevation just below the ceiling level. Rooms 3l to 3n are essentially a mirror image of the rooms to the north. Room 3l has a doorway into Room 2 in the south elevation, which is plain apart from an over light, although this is covered with a piece of chipboard.



Plate 19 (left): typical type of doorway into Rooms 3f to 3n



Plate 20 (right): general view of Room 3l

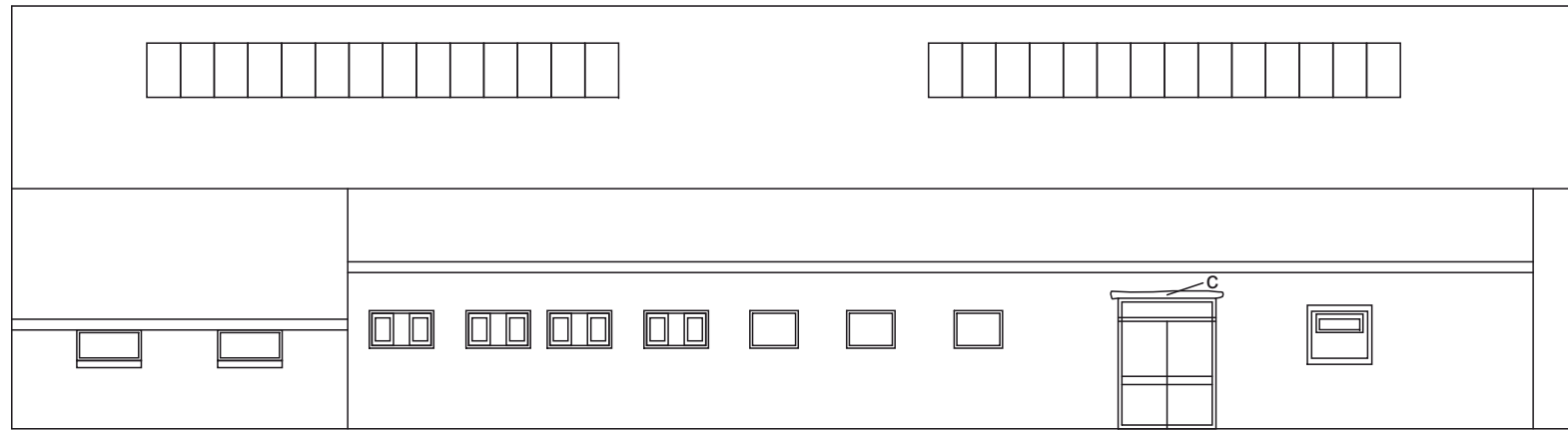
4.3.8 **Roof space:** the south side is formed in the monopitch roof above Rooms 1a to 1d. The roof is supported by a single joist, effectively a principal rafter, orientated north/south that supports an east/west orientated purlin, which is trenched into the joist. There are additional modern timbers attached to the joist and all the timbers of the roof are machine cut. There is a dividing wall within the roof space constructed from concrete blocks incorporating a small access hatch. Several courses of the brickwork of the walls are exposed to the north, east, and west, apparently laid as five rows of stretchers to a single row of alternating headers and stretchers, with only a few courses visible in the south elevation. There

are two blocked apertures in the north elevation both with flattened brick arches. The roof in the main part of the roof space is supported by bolted iron trusses the ends of which typically sit on top of the buttresses in the north and south elevations, although these are not continuous. Each truss is formed from bolted L-shaped pieces, with three timber purlins per pitch, the skylights formed between two of these. The floor is constructed from chipboard, but the central southern area is formed by a suspending ceiling, and there are inserted flimsy walls in the north-east corner forming a small room. The north elevation is painted brick with buttresses arranged along it; the east has a central window between two central buttresses. The south elevation is similar to the north, although there is a return to the east of the centre meaning there are no buttresses in this central section. The west elevation has a circular aperture formed by brick in the centre, below the eaves, which is filled with concrete blocks.



Plate 21: General view of roof trusses in the main roof space

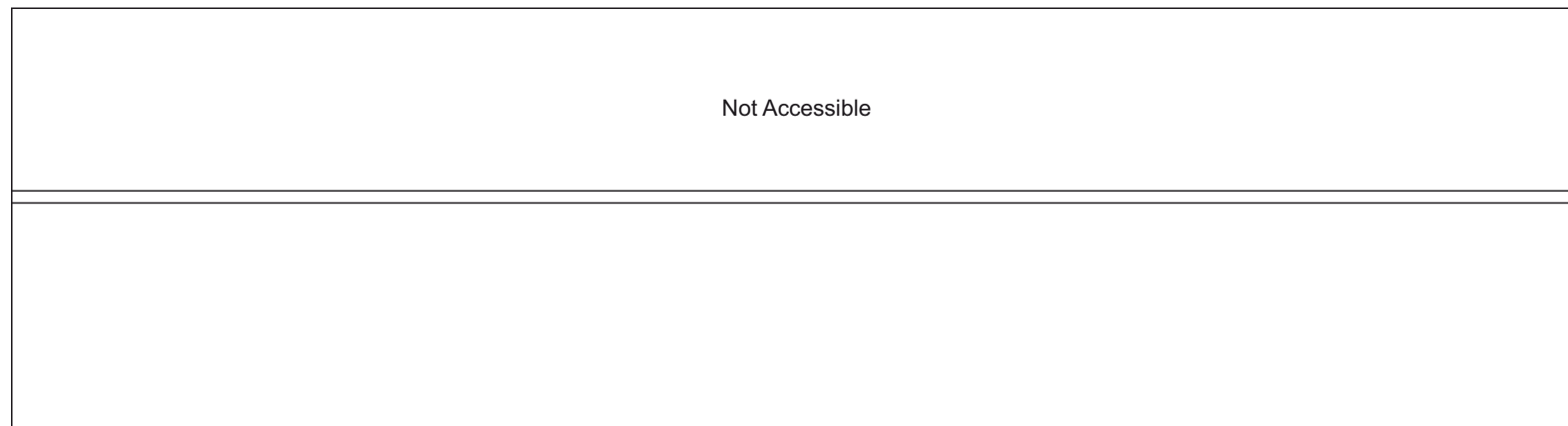
SOUTH ELEVATION



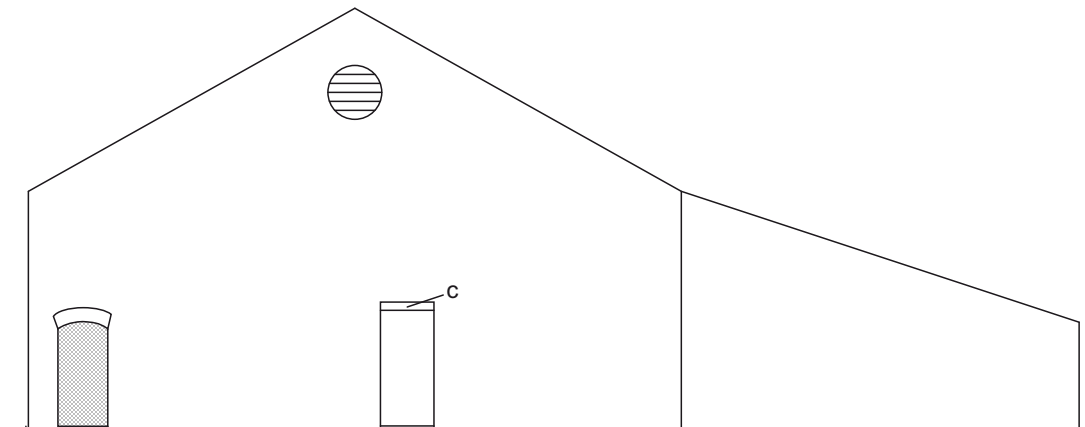
EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION




Key:  blocked features c concrete t timber -- re-build



Figure 2: External elevations

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Key: blocked features cross-sectional timber overhead features photo I.D. number and direction

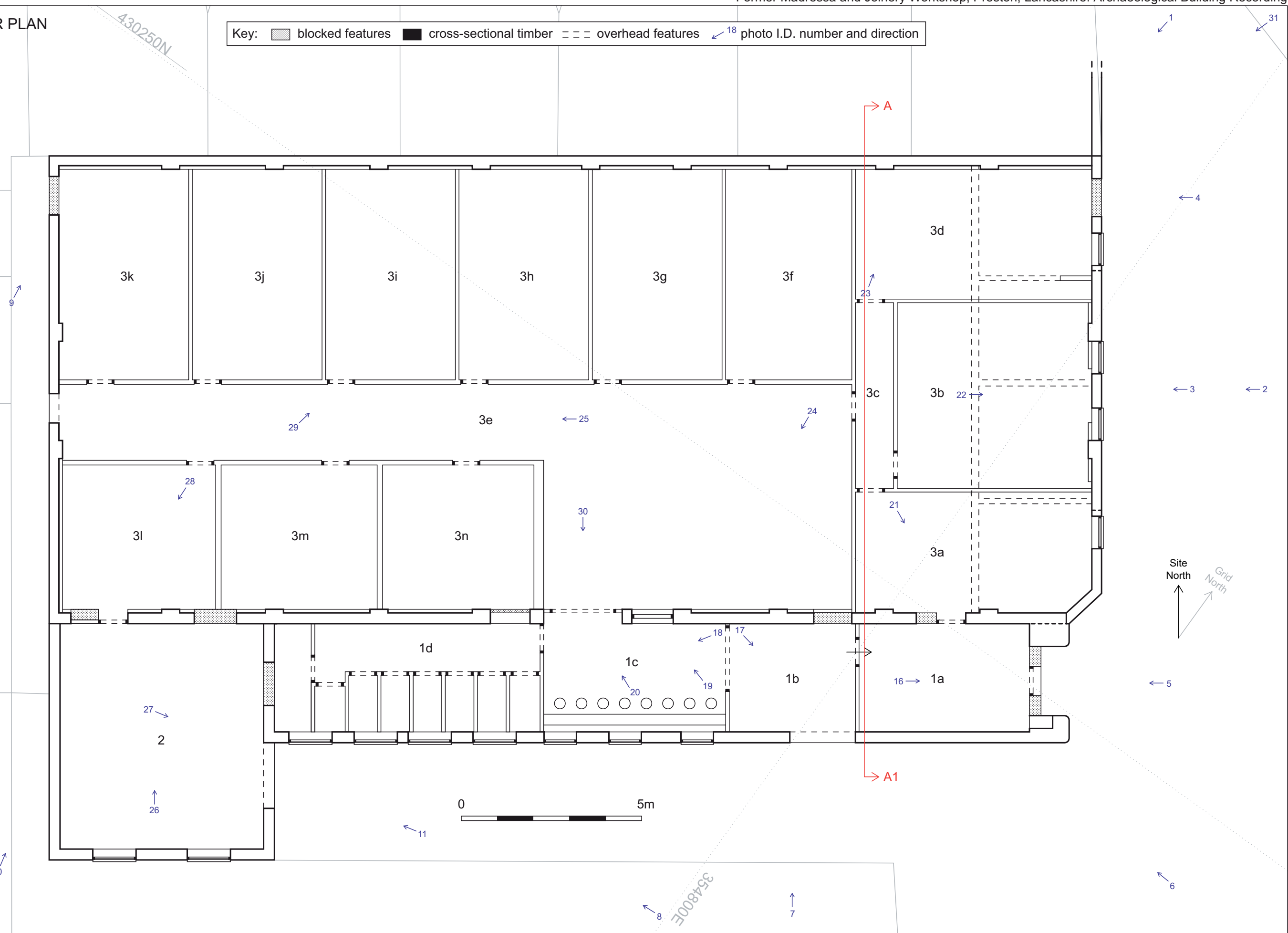






Figure 3: Ground floor plan

UPPER FLOOR PLAN

Key:  blocked features  cross-sectional timber  overhead features  photo I.D. number and direction

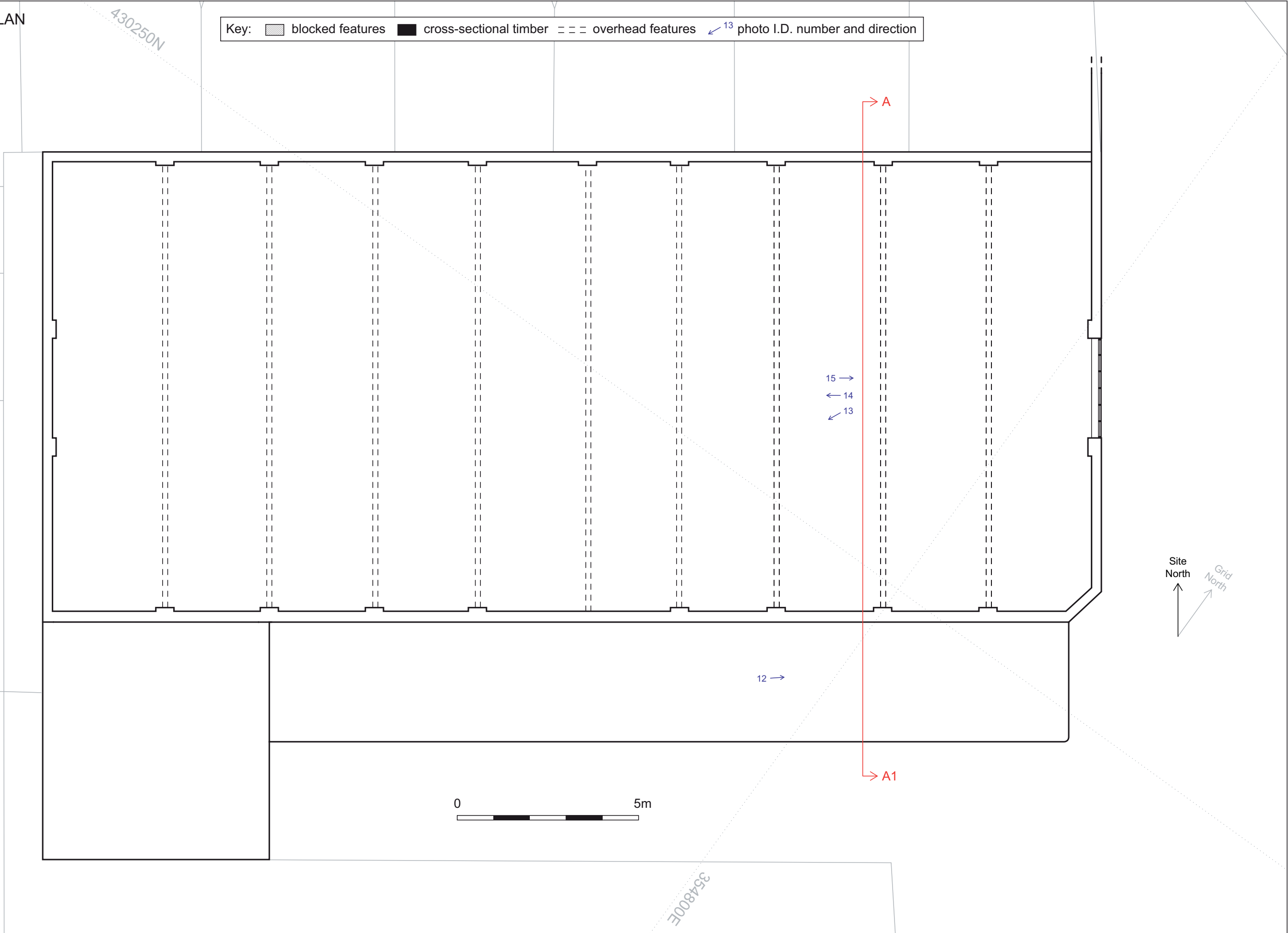


Figure 4: Upper floor plan

WEST-FACING CROSS-SECTION A-A1

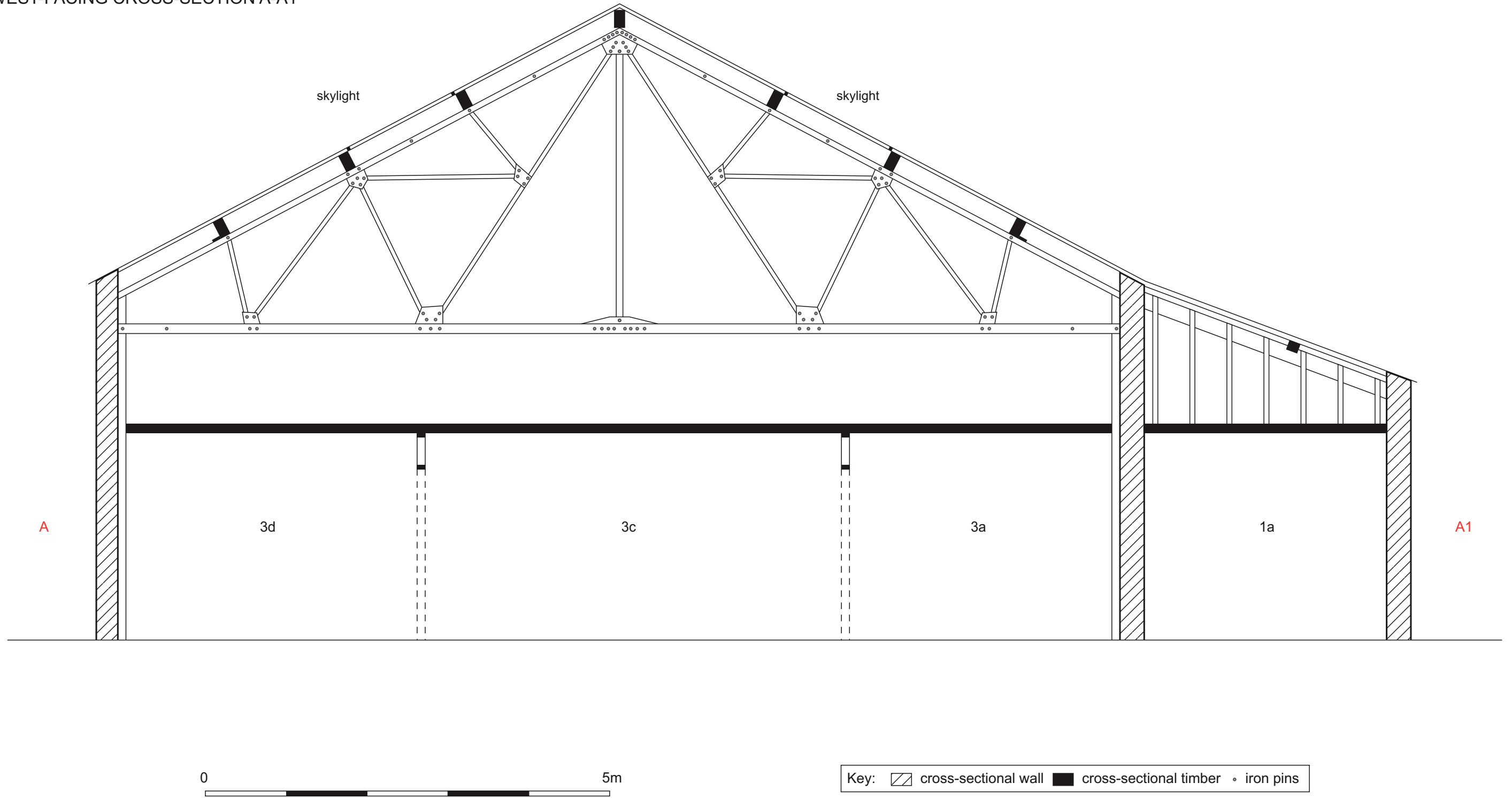


Figure 5: West-facing cross-section A-A1

5. Discussion

5.1 Phasing

5.1.1 **Introduction:** the readily available mapping and information in the local trade directories allows a relatively detailed assessment of the chronological development of the site to be established. However, it is uncertain when the building was originally constructed as the earliest maps are not detailed enough to demonstrate whether the building shown on the site at that time corresponds with the extant remains (see *Section 2.2*).

5.1.2 **Phase 1:** the earliest Ordnance Survey map of the site shows that Victoria Mills had been constructed by 1849, having been constructed since the production of the Tithe Map in 1840, apparently after the purchase of land in the area in 1845. A building approximately corresponding to the footprint of the surviving structure is shown but it is not clear what this is (it appears to be shown as part of the mill) or whether any of this relates to what now remains. A building corresponding to this phase is certainly shown by 1893 (Plate 2). In either case the earliest phase of the extant remains comprised a large rectangular structure (corresponding to Rooms 3a-3n and the extent of the structure shown in 1893), perhaps two storeys in height but perhaps to provide greater space rather than to accommodate an upper floor. This almost certainly formed part of the foundry marked on the site in 1891, which documentary sources indicate was operated initially by Monk Brothers and latterly by John Monk and manufactured looms and mill machinery (see *Section 3.1*).

5.1.3 **Phase 2:** the map evidence clearly shows that between 1891 and 1929 the building was extended to the south, and the physical evidence demonstrates that this corresponds to the area formed by Rooms 1a-1d. It is evident that windows formerly located in the south external elevation of the Phase 1 building were blocked or incorporated into the new addition, and that the east wall of the original structure was either entirely rebuilt or re skinned, with the inclusion of a large first floor window, large doorway below it, and further doorway to the north. The original south elevation was essentially covered by this monopitch addition. It is probable that the steel roof structure was added at this time, although it probably replaced an earlier roof as it utilised buttresses along the north and south walls that were presumably present in the Phase 1 construction. The large skylights in the roof probably also belong to this phase, and perhaps indicate that the building was used for detailed finishing work, which needed a good light source. A comparable group of buildings recorded in Barrow-in-Furness incorporated floor/ceiling lights in order to provide light to an area of probable work benches on a lower floor; such was the importance of providing suitable illumination (Greenlane Archaeology 2007).

5.1.4 **Phase 3:** during the later 20th century, presumably after it had gone out of use as a foundry, a number of alterations were made. Perhaps the earliest was the construction of the monopitch outshut at the south-west corner, which also evidently led to the blocking and remodelling of earlier windows. Many of the internal alterations relate to the most recent use of the building as a madressa, with the addition of numerous partition walls to form classrooms and so forth, and the addition of suspended and chipboard ceilings and probable insertion of a new doorway in the west elevation to act as a fire exit. The main fabric of the building was, however, subject to relatively little alteration in this period.

5.2 Conclusion

5.2.1 The building recording has provided an opportunity to examine the remains of a foundry building, most probably utilised in the production of looms and machinery for the nearby cotton mills. As such it forms a useful addition to the information compiled in the recent *Lancashire Textile Mills Survey*; although its relationship to the textile industry is not immediately apparent in the cartographic sources, which only described the complex as a foundry. The survival of this part of the foundry rather than the rest of the building, or indeed the adjoining cotton mill is perhaps not surprising; it was originally probably more open plan and therefore more useable and this, as well as its relatively small size, probably made it more readily adaptable. In this sense it is similar in comparison with another group of buildings relating to a former foundry in Barrow-in-Furness, which were also considered to have been used for finishing and detailed engineering rather than casting and had survived and been re-used while the rest of the site had

not (Greenlane Archaeology 2007). In that case the foundry largely worked on products relating to the dominant local industry of ship building, in contrast to the example at Peel Hall Street, which was connected directly to the major industry of Preston, textile manufacture.

6. Bibliography

6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

LRO DRB 1/157, 1840 *Plan of the Township of Preston in the Parish of Preston and County of Lancaster*

Ordnance Survey, 1849, 1:1:10,560, *Lancashire Sheet 61*, surveyed 1844-1847

Ordnance Survey, 1893 1:2,500, *Lancashire Sheet 61.10*, surveyed 1891

Ordnance Survey, 1931 1:2,500: *Lancashire Sheet 61.10*, re-surveyed 1929

6.2 Secondary Sources

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Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

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Slater, I (ed), 1879 *Slater's (Late Pigot & Co's) Royal National Commercial Directory of Lancashire*, **2**, Manchester

Slater, I (ed), 1882 *Slater's (Late Pigot & Co's) Royal National Commercial Directory of Lancashire*, **2**, Manchester

Slater, I (ed), 1890 *Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory of Lancashire*, **2**, Manchester

Appendix 1: Project Design

FORMER MADRESSA AND JOINERY WORKSHOP, PEEL HALL STREET, PRESTON, LANCASHIRE

Archaeological Building Recording Project Design



Client: Preston Muslim Society

NGR: 354788 430249

Planning Application Ref.: 06/2008/0401

November 2010

Client: The Preston Muslim Society

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (Ref. 06/2008/0401) for the demolition of a former Madressa and Joinery Workshop, Peel Hall Street, Preston, Lancashire (NGR 354788 430249), prior to the construction of a new education and cultural centre, a condition was placed on the application that a programme of archaeological recording be carried out prior to any works commencing.

1.1.2 The building is shown on the first edition 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map of 1893 and appears to have formed part of a foundry shown at this time, situated immediately to the east of the 'Victoria Mills' cotton mill complex.

1.2 Greenlane Archaeology

1.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology is a private limited company based in Ulverston, Cumbria, and was established in 2005 (Company No. 05580819). Its directors, Jo Dawson and Daniel Elsworth, have a combined total of over 18 years continuous professional experience working in commercial archaeology, principally in the north of England and Scotland. Greenlane Archaeology is committed to a high standard of work, and abides by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct. The building recording will be carried out according to the Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.3 Project Staffing

1.3.1 The project will be managed and carried out by **Dan Elsworth (MA (Hons)), Alfa**. Daniel graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1998 with an honours degree in Archaeology, and began working for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, which became Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in 2001. Daniel ultimately became a project officer, and for over six and a half years worked on excavations and surveys, building investigations, desk-based assessments, and conservation and management plans. These have principally taken place in the North West, and Daniel has a particular interest in the archaeology of the area. He has managed and carried out a number of recent projects in Cumbria and Lancashire including several archaeological building recordings. Recent relevant projects include the recording of farm buildings at Sowerby Lodge (Greenlane Archaeology 2007a) and Sowerby Hall (Greenlane Archaeology 2007b), but also larger buildings and complexes such as a Georgian mansion at Galgate (Greenlane Archaeology 2008), and groups of industrial buildings in Barrow-in-Furness (Greenlane Archaeology 2007c; 2010).

2. Objectives

2.1 Building Recording

2.1.1 To undertake a programme of archaeological building recording to a level 2-type standard (English Heritage 2006). This will provide an adequate record of the structure, as well as providing outline information about its development, form, and function.

2.2 Report

2.2.1 To produce a report detailing the results of the building recording which will outline the character, form, and development of the historic fabric, and provide a permanent record of the structure.

2.3 Archive

2.3.1 Produce a full archive of the results of the building recording.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Building Recording

3.1.1 A programme of archaeological building recording to level 2-type standards is required (English Heritage 2006). This is a relatively low level of investigation intended to record the form, function, and basic phasing of the building with a limited amount of discussion. It will comprise three types of recording:

- Drawn Record: plans of all of the principal floors will be produced, indicating alterations to the building and the location of each photographed feature of architectural or historic interest. These are compiled through

hand measured survey techniques utilising 'as existing' architect's plans provided by the client's architect. These are then drawn up in an industry standard CAD package to produce the final illustrations. In addition, a plan showing the location of the building in relation to other nearby buildings, structures, and landscape features will also be produced;

- Copies of 'as existing' elevations will be included. Where necessary these will be annotated to show features of architectural or historic interest;
- Written Record: descriptive records of all of the elements of the building will be made on Greenlane Archaeology standard *pro forma* record sheets. These records will describe the building's plan, form, function, age, and construction materials. They will then be used to provide an account of the development of the building. In addition, the landscape and historic setting of the building will be described, in particular its relationship with other nearby buildings, field systems, settlements, and other structures;
- Photographic Record: photographs in 35mm black and white print film and colour digital format will be taken, with photographs taken in 35mm colour slide format of any areas where recording in colour is considered to be necessary. These will cover both general and detailed shots of the external elevations, individual rooms, and circulation areas, but also scaled photographs of specific features of architectural or archaeological interest. In addition, a record of the associated landscape and nearby buildings will also be made. The digital photographs will be used for illustrative purposes within the report, and a written record will be kept of all of the photographs that are taken.

3.2 Report

3.2.1 The results of the building investigation will be compiled into a report, which will provide a summary and details of any sources consulted. It will include the following sections:

- A front cover including the appropriate national grid reference (NGR);
- A concise non-technical summary of results, including the date the project was undertaken and by whom;
- Acknowledgements;
- Project Background;
- Methodology, including a description of the work undertaken;
- Results;
- Discussion of the results including phasing information, and a consideration of the development of the building;
- Bibliography;
- Illustrations at appropriate scales including:
 - a site location plan related to the national grid;
 - a plan showing the location of the building in relation to nearby structures and the local landscape;
 - architect's plans of all of the principal floors showing the location of each photographed feature of architectural or archaeological interest;
 - annotated copies of existing elevations;
 - cross-sections as appropriate;
 - photographs of the building, features of architectural/historic interest, and the surrounding landscape, accompanied by appropriate descriptions.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, formed during the project, will be stored by Greenlane Archaeology until it is completed. Upon completion it will be deposited with the Lancashire Record Office in Preston. The archive will be compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the

IFA (Brown 2007), and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). In addition details will be submitted to the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public.

3.3.2 A copy of the report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the client's agent, and within two months of the completion of fieldwork, a digital copy will be provided for Lancashire County Council's Historic Environment Service. In addition, Greenlane Archaeology Ltd will retain one copy.

4. Work timetable

4.1 Greenlane Archaeology will be available to commence the project on 8th November 2010, or at another date convenient to the client. It is envisaged that the project will comprise tasks in the following order:

- Task 1: on-site building recording including compilation of written, photographic, and drawn record;
- Task 2: production of draft report including illustrations;
- Task 3: feedback, editing, and production of final report;
- Task 4: finalisation and deposition of archive.

5. Other matters

5.1 Access and clearance

5.1.1 Access to the site will be organised through co-ordination with the client and/or their agent(s). In addition, the buildings will be cleared by the client in order to allow internal photographs to be taken without obstructions. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the buildings have not been cleared at the time of recording, if this results in additional trips to photograph the buildings' interiors once they have been cleared. Similarly, the client will ensure that the exterior of the buildings is free from obstruction as far as is practicable to allow photography and recording to take place. Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price if the exterior of the buildings is obstructed at the time of recording if this results in additional trips to photograph the buildings' exterior once it has been made fully visible.

5.2 Architects' drawings

5.2.1 Greenlane Archaeology agrees to undertake the work set out in this project design, at the price quoted on the Order Form, subject to being supplied with copies of architects' 'as existing' drawings. If the drawings include substantial errors, for instance substantially incorrect dimensions and positions of features, Greenlane Archaeology reserves the right to increase the price to cover additional time spent.

5.3 Health and Safety

5.3.1 Greenlane Archaeology carries out risk assessments for all of its projects and abides by its internal health and safety policy and relevant legislation. Health and safety is always the foremost consideration in any decision-making process.

5.4 Insurance

5.4.1 Greenlane Archaeology has professional indemnity insurance to the value of £500,000. Details of this can be supplied if requested.

5.5 Environmental and Ethical Policy

5.5.1 Greenlane Archaeology has a strong commitment to environmentally and ethically sound working practices. Its office is supplied with 100% renewable energy by Good Energy, uses ethical telephone and internet services supplied by the Phone Co-op, has floors finished with recycled vinyl tiles, and is even decorated with organic paint. In addition, the company uses the services of The Co-operative Bank for ethical banking, Naturesave for environmentally-conscious insurance, and utilises public transport wherever possible. Greenlane Archaeology is also committed to using local businesses for services and materials, thus benefiting the local economy, reducing unnecessary transportation, and improving the sustainability of small and rural businesses.

6. Bibliography

Brown, DH, 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

English Heritage, 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Swindon

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IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*, revised edn

Ordnance Survey, 1893 *Lancashire Sheet 61.10*, 1:2,500, surveyed 1891

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

| Photo ID No. | Description | Colour digital | Black and white |
|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | North external elevation | 01 | 01 |
| 2 | East external elevation | 02 + 31 | 02 + 35 |
| 3 | East external elevation, central section, blocked large doorway | 03 | 03 |
| 4 | East external elevation, north blocked doorway | 04 | 04 |
| 5 | East external elevation, south doorway | 05 | 05 |
| 6 | South external elevation | 06 | 06 |
| 7 | South external elevation, east side | 07 | 07 |
| 8 | South external elevation, west side | 08 | 08 |
| 9 | West external elevation, blocked doorway | 09 | 09 |
| 10 | West external elevation, south side | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | South-west outshut | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | Roof space over south side | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | Roof space over main part, south side | 13 | 13-14 |
| 14 | Roof space over main part, centre | 14 | 15-18 |
| 15 | Window, east elevation, roof space | 15 | 19 |
| 16 | Room 1a, doorway, east end | 16 | 20 |
| 17 | Room 1b, doorway, south elevation | 17 | 21 |
| 18 | Room 1c, wash area | 18 | 22 |
| 19 | Room 1c, window, north elevation | 19 | 23 |
| 20 | Room 1c, doorway, north elevation | 20 | 24 |
| 21 | Room 3a, south elevation, buttresses | 21 | 25 |
| 22 | Room 3b, east elevation, window and buttresses | 22 | 26 |
| 23 | Room 3d, north elevation, buttresses | 23 | 27 |
| 24 | Room 3f, south elevation | 24 | 28 |
| 25 | Room 3f, west end, corridor | 25 | 29 |
| 26 | Room 2, north elevation | 26 | 30 |
| 27 | Room 2, east elevation | 27 | 31 |
| 28 | Room 3i, general view | 28 | 32 |
| 29 | Room 3i, door from Room 3f | 29 | 33 |
| 30 | Room 3f, south elevation, doorway | 30 | 34 |
| 31 | General view | 32 | 36 |

Appendix 3: Archive Index

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Project name: | Former Madressa and Joinery Workshop, Peel Hall Street, Preston, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording | | |
| Project Code: | G1155 | Site Code: | PH10 |
| Description | Material | Size | Quantity |
| Report | Paper | A4, Comb-bound | 34 pages, double-sided |
| Record sheets | Paper | A4 | 8 sheets, double-sided |
| Photo record sheets | Paper | A4 | 2 sheet, double-sided |
| Annotated drawings | Paper | A4 | 5 sheets |
| Section drawing | Drafting film | No standard size | 1 sheet |
| Negatives | Negative film | 6 inches x 1 inch (approx) | 10 strips |
| Black and white prints | Photographic gloss prints | 6 inches x 4 inches | 36 prints |
| Digital archive indices | Paper | A4 | 1 sheet, Single-sided |
| Digital archive | CD | - | 1 |