

**WAREHOUSE TO THE REAR OF
30-34 MARKET PLACE,
UTTOXETER
STAFFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

NGR: SK 091 335

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National Grid Reference: SK 091 335

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WAREHOUSE TO THE REAR OF 30-34, MARKET PLACE, UTTOXETER

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

1 SUMMARY

AOC Archaeology group were appointed to carry out a historic building recording brief on a warehouse to the rear of 34, Market Place, Uttoxeter, in advance of demolition and development. Despite 20th century alterations, repairs and rebuilds, significant parts of the property, founded in the early 19th century were found to survive. There had been significant re-use of historic materials during the construction of this building.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site was located on the north side of the Market Place, close to the centre of Uttoxeter and was centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 091 335. The site lies within the Conservation Area of Uttoxeter but the standing buildings were not included in the Department for Culture, Media and Sport's Schedule of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The warehouse building lay to the rear of No.34, Market Place.

2.2 Planning Background

The building has been demolished as part of the development of the site, which includes the erection of part single and two storey rear extensions including the retention of the shop fronts and original timber framing of numbers 30-34, Market Place.

A brief for the work was prepared by Chris Wardle, former Historic Environment Officer for Staffordshire County Council (*Brief and Specification for Building Analysis and Archaeological Recording. 30-34 Market Place, Uttoxeter, Staffs. County Council, December 2003*). The work was monitored by Steve Dean.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in response to that brief and made reference to both the brief and a Historic Building Assessment already carried out (*Historic Building Assessment: 30-34 Market Place, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, M & M Archaeological Services, August 2003*).

2.3 Historical Background

2.3.1 Prehistoric

The underlying geology of the area is Mercia Mudstone, but the town of Uttoxeter is located on an island of glacial sand and gravel that overlies it. It lies on an escarpment overlooking the floodplains of the River Dove, close to its confluence with Picknal Brook. The gravel slopes and alluvial lowlands are likely to have provided an attractive prospect for prehistoric peoples, situated as they were close to reliable sources of water. There are finds of prehistoric date recorded in the Stafford Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), but none from the town centre.

2.3.2 Roman and Saxon

Antiquarians had considered Uttoxeter to have been founded in the Roman period: Francis Redfearn, a local historian writing in the late 19th century believed so, but there is scant evidence of a Roman settlement, so current thinking is that the town was founded during the Saxon period. The earliest written reference to Uttoxeter is the Domesday Book (1086), where it is referred to as *Wotucheshede*, believed to translate as ‘Wot’s Homestead on the Heath’.

2.3.3 Medieval

Uttoxeter developed during the medieval period into a significant market town. Town Charters from 1252 and 1308 both grant a market each Wednesday. Between 1085 and 1266, the lords of the Manor were the Earls of Derby, the de Ferrers family, but the Manor passed through marriage to Henry of Lancaster, who became King Henry IV in 1399. One medieval building surviving in the town is the parish church of St. Mary’s which has a 14th century tower. The town expanded throughout the medieval period.

2.3.4 Post-medieval

The town continued to grow in the post-medieval period, despite widespread fires, the first in 1596, and a second, more widespread one in 1672. These were concentrated to the south of the market Place, away from the site. By the 17th century, the town had grown to become one of the biggest in Staffordshire; this is proven by a survey of the town from 1625 by Lightfoote, in support of the sale of the Manor of Uttoxeter. The survey was updated in 1658, showing the division of the Manor into plots. The plots were subsequently sold to local tradesmen and landowners. These landowners are all identified, save for the subject site. Interestingly, a building is shown on the Lightfoote map, in a similar location to the warehouse, although there was no trace of this building on the site (Figure 2).

The late 19th and early 20th century witnessed more concentrated development around the market place, but the street plan of Uttoxeter has altered little since the 17th century.

2.4 Previous Building Recording

The Historic Building Assessment (M & M Archaeological Services, Aug. 2004) already undertaken did not examine the warehouse building in great detail and access at this time was limited to a small part of the ground floor, so the upper levels were not available for inspection. The assessment report identifies a ‘plethora’ of blocked windows and doors on the ground floor, but these are not shown on the accompanying illustrations. Structural features apparent from the photographic record are, working from the south; a modern-seeming window, probably a replacement, a blocked segmental arched window, a doorway, a small window, and a boarded area likely to be obscuring an access point wide enough for vehicles. The first floor has three segmental arched windows that are boarded over and a segmental arched doorway that is blocked. The second storey has four timber windows at regular intervals overlooking the yard. The pitched roof is tiled.

3 AIMS OF THE RECORDING ACTION

The original objectives of the recording action are laid out as in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2004):

- 3.1 To preserve, by record, evidence of the construction, development and function of the building. The historic building survey seeks to record, study and interpret such evidence.
- 3.2 The first phase of the work consisted of the preparation of a written, drawn and photographic record prior to the demolition of the outbuildings.
- 3.3 The second phase was carried out during the demolition and consisted of the recording of any features not apparent in the initial survey

4 METHODOLOGY

The building recording involved a photographic, drawn and written survey. Plans were drawn at an appropriate scale (typically 1:50), and elevations were drawn to record further details. A photographic record was created, showing internal and external aspects of the building.

5 RESULTS

5.1 General

The warehouse was a four-bay building with three storeys. There was a chimney stack in the south wall, and a second, internal stack. The ground floor contained Rooms 1-4, the first floor Rooms 1 and 5-7, and the top floor Rooms 8 and 9. The roof was tiled. There was easy access into all rooms except for Room 9 on the second floor. How this room was accessed when the building was in use is not at all clear.

5.2 The Setting

The warehouse building was oriented north-south, its front facing east. The west wall formed the western boundary of the site. To the south of the building was a smaller brick structure linking the warehouse to the terraced houses fronting Market Place (The link building). The north wall of the warehouse was obscured by an additional, later extension and the east wall overlooked a small yard with irregular patches of cobblestones that formed a lane between Market Place and St Mary's Church.

5.3 The Exterior

5.3.1 Eastern elevation (Figure 4, Plate 1)

The eastern elevation of the warehouse shows the greatest number of architectural details, being the main front, and it also shows a series of alterations and blockages to apertures. The ground floor contained a single window lighting Room 4, a blocked window that would have lit Room 3, a small window for Room 2 that may have been inserted, a single door to Room 3 and a set of double doors accessing the loading bay (Room 1). An arch within the brickwork above the doorway to room 3 was considered to be a relieving arch rather than evidence of an earlier access.

The window lighting Room 4 had formerly been a door. The arched brick lintel apparent on the other original openings of this and the first floor was not apparent, having been replaced with a concrete lintel. The doorway was blocked with brick, and a window set into it. The northern side of the door jamb had been partially dismantled to set this window.

On the first floor, the eastern elevation revealed three windows, each with two rows of lights. A fourth opening had been blocked, but the brickwork indicates that this was the location of a door, directly above the doorway into Room 3 on the ground floor. This door way could have been used for loading or unloading goods, but there was no evidence of a lifting mechanism or hoist. (Plate 2)

The second floor had four windows, all at the same intervals as the openings on the first floor. These also had two rows of lights.

The eastern and western elevations both had three S-shaped tie-bar plates fixed to iron tie-bars that spanned the width of the building as an attempt to remedy distortion of the building: the first floor was severely deformed from vertical

loading. The tie-bars were located at the south of Rooms 3 and 6, the second to the south of Room 7 and the third at the north end of the building. The brickwork between the first two tie bars was characterised by vertical joints on either side reaching from ground level to the tie-bar plates. This indicated a rebuild of the central section of the eastern wall, presumably associated with the addition of the restraints. The rebuild was sympathetic to the style of the rest of the building, including the form of the first-floor window.

5.3.2 North elevation

The northern elevation was obscured by a later extension. The ground floor featured two doorways and a hatch. The first floor had, two windows, one of which contained a slatted wooden louver with ten slats, and the second floor held an unframed opening and small window that was blocked with brick. These details are discussed further in the room by room survey below.

5.3.3 Western elevation (Plate 3)

Access to the western elevation was limited, but it proved to be largely featureless brick, featuring a small window on the first floor, from Room 5, and a blocked window in Room 6. The second floor had a single window lighting Room 9. Parts of the exterior surface had been re-pointed, evidenced by untidy spreads of mortar, and it seemed as though patches of decaying brickwork had been simply rendered in an attempt at consolidation.

5.3.4 South elevation

The southern elevation of the warehouse was obscured by the link building. Both the ground floor and the first floor were accessed from the link building, although it could not be determined whether these doorways were original to the structure. There was no access apparent to the first floor within the building, so it may have been accessed by an external stairway.

The interior face of the southern wall east of the chimney had been rebuilt. This rebuild was also apparent on the interior of the second floor, again east of the chimney: there was no evidence of a rebuild on the visible exterior elevation of the south wall.

5.4 Ground Floor (Figure 5)

The ground floor was divided into four rooms; it seems likely that the layout was that of the original building, in that there was no evidence seen of missing or inserted walls apart from a plasterboard partition in Room 2.

5.4.1 Room 1: Loading Bay

Room 1 occupied two storeys and was used as a loading bay, accessible from the first floor. There was also a hatch for loading in the floor of the top storey.

The north, east and west walls of Room 1 were constructed of red bricks, each measuring 220mm by 105mm by 60mm and laid in a Flemish bond with hard lime mortar. The south wall at ground floor level was modern, built of twentieth century bricks 240mm by 109mm by 71mm, creating a new wall that forms one wall of Room 2. The north wall of Room 1, also the end wall of the warehouse, had two doorways, one to each side, and a central hatch. The west doorway measured 1.95m high and 1.14m wide and had a wooden lintel in good condition, the east doorway measured 1.66m high and 0.94m wide and had a wooden lintel that had probably been reused from a previous building. The wood of the eastern doorway was in poor condition, sagging under the weight of the brickwork above, and exhibiting on its surface chisel marks that would be expected on a timber prepared for plastering. Between the doorways was a small opening, more of a hatch than a window, also with a wooden lintel.

A string course was laid at first floor height, using two timbers, one 1.20m long, the other 0.87m. Both were reused and in poor condition, the reuse shown in one by a single treenail from a previous fixing. At first-floor level, there were two timber beams on the west side, considered levelling actions rather than supports for studwork. The upper of the two timbers supported a short row of bricks on edge. These do not form a relieving arch, rather a levelling course.

There were two openings in the north wall at first floor level that had both previously been windows. The west opening measured 1.52m by 0.90m and had a wooden sill and lintel with an arch above. The sill had been sawn through for conversion of the space into a doorway, broken through when the building was extended northwards. The second window measured 1.35m by 1.01m and had a wooden lintel. Within this rectangular opening was a wooden frame holding ten louvre boards. The louvres were set into wooden jambs and rotated around a central spindle. The construction of the extension to the north of this wall blocked up this window and the survival of the louvres was fortuitous, since they did not contribute to the layout of the room in its final form. The boards were at random angles following the blocking but a thin baton attached to the inside of the louvres would have once helped them move in unison. This window would have regulated air flow to the goods stored within the north end of the warehouse (Plate 5).

The western wall of Room 1 was featureless, simply made of bricks built in Flemish bond.

The eastern wall contained a large opening, which held a set of double doors presumably for access by carts. Both were held by two iron hinges and were in poor condition. The lintel of the doorway was a large timber with a square profile of 0.25m. The timber was reused from a previous building of some size as shown by a large, empty mortis that once held a strut, suggesting this was either a principal post or tie beam. The eastern wall also contained a window at first floor level. The window had six lights and was fixed, with no casements. It has a timber lintel on the inside, but the exterior view shows a low brick arch.

The south wall also contains elements of a previous building, most significantly a beam over 5.00m long that spanned the width of the building and exhibited ten empty mortises. This large beam had a square profile of 0.30m and was either a principal joist or wall plate. Set into the top of the wall plate were a row of seven irregularly spaced poorly converted timbers. These formed part of a screen at the edge of the loading bay at first floor level.

The floor of Room 1 was largely obscured by pigeon droppings, this part of the building's most recent use being a squatted pigeon roost. It was possible to observe a row of flagstones at the doorway, a row of bricks in one part, but the rest of the floor surface was covered by a skim of cement that hid most details.

5.4.2 Room 2: Toilet and Store

This small room was 0.80m wide and spanned the width of the building. The eastern end of the room held a toilet suite, and the rest of the room had been recently partitioned with a sheet of plasterboard 1.88m west of the eastern wall. Behind the plasterboard was an untidy heap of rusting 1950s biscuit tins, possibly an indication of one previous use of the building. The room was lit by a single small window in the east wall. There was no immediate evidence that this window was inserted into the brickwork of the building, but it was so different in character to the rest of the windows that it may be considered a later modification. The room was accessed by a doorway to the south, in Room 3. The northern wall was of fairly recent construction, creating this small room by partitioning the south side of Room 1 with a brick wall.

5.4.3 Room 3: Store

This room was almost square; measuring 4.90m by 4.50m, and the ceiling was at two different heights, a feature apparent in the floors of the storey above. Access into the room was from the yard outside, and from Room 4. The doorway to the yard was considered original to the building.

There had been a window in the east wall, which overlooked the courtyard. This was blocked with brick during the 20th century. There seems no clear reason for the blocking of this window: its removal drastically reduced the amount of light in the room, but it may have been structurally unsound. The blockage post-dated the insertion of the tie-bars. All elements of the window had been removed: there was no arched lintel as with all other windows, and the sill had also been removed.

A large principal joist ran east west across the ceiling of the room and held the wall between Rooms 6 and 7 above. It also marked the change in level of the ceiling.

The south wall of the room had an internal doorway to Room 4, but also held one of the warehouses two chimney stacks. There was no fireplace in this room. Much of the internal brickwork of the room was obscured by paint or plaster, but it was clear that the west wall of this room had been substantially rebuilt in the 20th century.

5.4.4 Room 4: Offices

The southernmost room on the ground floor had an entrance from the link building in the south wall and a doorway to Room 3. There had been a doorway in the east wall, but this had been blocked and converted into a window with a new concrete lintel above. This rebuild may be further evidence of structural weakness apparent in the window of Room 3, large parts of the ground floor needing repair in the mid-late 20th century.

Two chimney stacks rose from this room, one each in the north and south walls. Each of the chimney stacks had a fireplace on this floor.

At ceiling level, a principal joist ran north south - all other principal joists visible in the ceilings of this floor ran east-west, whereas in Room 4 it spanned between the two fireplaces. This was likely to be functional to the building, since the presence of the chimney stacks prevents common joists being fixed to principals in the regular manner.

There was no evidence of a stairway to access the first floor from any of the rooms. It is possible that the staircase was external, evidence for it being removed by the construction of the link building.

5.5 First Floor (Figure 6)

5.5.1 General

The first floor was accessed by a passage along the west side of the link building. There were no signs of an internal staircase and the first floor may have been accessed by an external stairway. There were four rooms on the first floor, three individual ones and the northernmost being the upper space of the loading bay (Room 1). Each room leads into the next, rather than having an access passage.

5.5.2 Room 5

This was the southernmost room of the first floor and was identical in size to Room 4 below. Access to the room was from the link building, along a short passage. A window considered original to the construction lit the room from the east. It had six fixed lights and an arched brick lintel. Both chimney stacks rose through this room, only the larger having a fireplace: the southern chimney stack only opened at ground floor level.

The ceiling timbers were arranged as Room 4 below; the principal Joist was oriented north-south with the common joists tied into the brickwork of the exterior walls. In this room however, it was located to the west of the chimney stacks. In the west wall of this room, towards the north wall, was a small window that probably provided a little extra light in a part of the room that would have been particularly dark, lying in the shade of the chimney stack.

In the northeast corner of the room was a semi-spiral flight of eleven stairs leading to the Room 8 on the second floor. The space beneath the stairs was partially blocked by a panel rather than being used for storage.

5.5.3 Room 6

Room 6 was rectangular measuring 4.90m by 2.98, with a height of 2.22m. There was a window in the east wall holding four lights, and this was located directly above the blocked doorway below (Room 3). There was also a blocked window in the western wall, of similar dimensions.

The doorway into this room from Room 5 had a large re-used timber lintel, which was square in profile and spanned the building, partly slotted into the inner chimney stack. There was little surface detail apparent on this timber since it was embedded within the wall, but it was quite irregular, and may have split before its most recent use (Plate 6).

Room 6 had a small fireplace on the north side of the inner chimney stack. This was an arched opening into the flue, and was quite small, only 0.24m wide. To the west of the fireplace, the chimney stack became narrower, the bricks gradually stepping inwards (Plate 7).

The north wall of the room was of timber-framed construction, which was somewhat unexpected, given the initial assessment of this warehouse that suggested

a mid-nineteenth century date. The timber-framed wall was composed of nine pieces of timber: A principal joist spanned the width of the building at first floor level; any evidence of previous use was obscured by the building itself. Four mortises were cut into the top of this joist, and a short upright fixed into each. The posts varied from 1.60m to 1.68m long, and each had a square profile of 0.24m, but dry rot and woodworm had both affected the timbers, resulting in some decay and malformation. The four posts were connected to another horizontal beam that spanned the room, acting as a tie-beam. Between three of the posts were braces, each fixed with a double-pegged mortis and tenon joint, and the easternmost post had a strut whose far end was free of the brickwork, probably the result of movement of the eastern wall

The two posts that formed the frame of the doorway into Room 7 both showed evidence of re-use; a single mortis with a sawn-off tenon was visible in both. Both of these fixtures had been secured with two treenails.

The areas between the timbers of this frame were filled with bricks and mortar. They were fairly loose at the time of the survey as a result of degrading mortar. The bricks measured 220mm by 94mm by 55mm (Plate 8).

5.5.4 Room 7

Room 7 was accessed from the south (Room 6) and its northern end formed the edge of the loading bay (Room 1). The timber frame that formed the south wall offered no further architectural details than those apparent on the opposing side.

A doorway in the east wall had been blocked with brick and this may have been either the entrance from a stairway from ground level or that this opening was used for loading only.

The north wall of this room overlooked the loading bay. It was constructed of seven irregularly spaced poorly converted timbers set vertically into a large beam with a square profile of 0.30m (described above). The face of the wall was made from planks 0.20m wide and 0.03m thick, nailed to the posts. These formed part of a screen at the edge of the loading bay at first floor level. An entrance to the loading bay was through a gap in the planking to the east.

The west wall showed no architectural features.

5.6 Second Floor (Figure 7)

5.6.1 Room 8

Room 8 was accessed via a short semi-spiral staircase from Room 5 below and included the roof space. It had a single window with six lights in the eastern wall and the western wall was plain, solid brickwork. Both chimney stacks rose through this room, one incorporated into the south wall, the other into the north. Neither of the stacks showed evidence of fireplaces at this level. The eastern part of the south

wall of this room had been rebuilt using modern bricks (measuring 240mm by 109mm by 71mm), the rebuild leaving the eastern purlin of the roof not tied into the brickwork, but supported by an iron post.

The western purlin in the roof space remained tied into the brickwork of the southern wall and was considered part of the original layout of the building.

The roof was constructed of simple principal rafters rising from wall plates on either side of the building and joining a central ridgepiece. Purlins part way up the roof space were bonded into the brickwork, these supported the common rafters. There were eight rafters each side supporting the roof above Room 8. These had been superseded by newer rafters during a period of repair. The roof tiles all appeared to be of the same type, so the repair of the roof must have involved salvage and re-use of materials. The northern part of the roof, over Room 9, was of a different king post construction.

5.6.2 Room 9

The rest of the top floor of the warehouse was a single room, although there was no evidence of access to it, save through a trap at the north end, above the loading bay. It was lit by three wooden-framed windows on the east side and one to the north. There had been two openings in the northern end of the room, a doorway that may have been used for loading in this upper space, and a smaller opening 0.60m by 0.75m above it that had been blocked (Plate 9), presumably when the northern extension was added. It was not possible to enter the room as the quantity of pigeon droppings was such that it concealed the floor and most potential fittings and the safety of the structure could not be ascertained.

The trap in the floor that led to Room 1 had a pulley affixed to one of the rafters over it. It was not a large pulley, and may not have been sufficient for lifting heavy weights: it was only 5cm in diameter, and too much weight would have dragged it from the rafter.

The roof at this end of the building was supported by two brick walls at either end, but two trusses held the roof in the centre of the room, both of king post construction. Interestingly, these wooden trusses lay above the areas of the building that were timber-framed (Plate 10).

5.6.3 Roof and Chimneys

The roof was pitched and tiled, with ridge tiles sealing the joint at the top of the apex. The edge of the roof space had been given a decorative look by simple use of brick patterning. The chimney tops were in poor condition; the chimney on the south wall had partly collapsed and barely protruded above the ridge line and neither included chimney pots or other roof furniture that may have offered dating information. Flashing was only in evidence around the southern chimney where a small spread of render was used (Plate 11).

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General

The warehouse to the rear of 34, Market Place was mainly built of brick, with occasional timber elements re-used from a demolished property of some size, possibly of 17th century date or earlier. The warehouse is thought to date to the early 19th century. The link building to the south dated to either the late 19th or early 20th century and an extension to the north was most likely late 19th century.

The Lightfoote map of 1625 (updated 1658) shows a range of properties fronting Market Place, while to the rear is a single building that stands apart from the rest, in the open ground that became the yard behind Numbers 30-34. This cannot be the building surveyed for this project: the materials were of the wrong date, specifically the bricks and tiled roof all seem to be 19th century. However, because there are substantial re-used timbers in the warehouse it is tempting to ascribe the re-used timbers to this building.

The majority of the structure of the warehouse was considered to date to the 19th century. The form of the fixtures, specifically the window openings and doorways; with a shallow arch present on the exterior and a wooden lintel on the interior were characteristic of this date. None of the windows had stone sills, for example, the sills were constructed of the same brick as the walls of the property.

Alterations to the property were apparent in three ways: repair, effectively replacing what had gone before; modification, apparent in blockages to walls and doorways; and the effect of the addition of the link building and the northern extension

6.2 Original Structure

The original form of the building was a four-bay structure with a pitched, tiled roof. The ground floor had two doors, one accessing Room 3, the other Room 4. Light was provided for Room 3 by a large window in the east wall, and the northern part of the property featured a set of double doors with a loading bay behind. The north and south elevations of the building had both been affected by later buildings, so it was not possible to determine whether there had been doors or windows in the end walls: the south wall had an access from the link building adjacent to the chimney stack, but it could not be determined whether this had been a window. Certainly, without a window, this would have been a very dark room.

The second floor was split into three rooms, with access to the loading bay (Room 1). Each of the rooms was lit by a window, except for Room 7, which had had a doorway in the east wall, later blocked. This may have been the original location of a stairway to the first floor. Room 6 had an additional window on the west side, a rarity for this building.

The second floor was split into two rooms. That to the north was used for storage; the southern room had no immediate function. These are unlikely to be dwellings, though, so perhaps something was stored here that had to be kept separately.

6.3 Secondary build

Additions to the warehouse were: blockages to windows and doorways, and breaking of new openings as required by the addition of the link building to the south and the extension to the north. Room 2 was constructed and a toilet added.

6.4 Timber Frame (Figure 8)

The building contained several timber elements and many of the visible timbers showed evidence for previous use, coming from an older building. The elements made of brick were the exterior walls, the chimney stacks and the walls holding the chimneys. All other internal walls had timber elements with bricks blocking the panels. The difference in build may be ascribed to the necessities of the building: a brick exterior and internal supports used where possible: it should be mentioned that all principal joists and rafters were timber, and many houses are built this way today.

7 CONDITIONS

The building recording was conducted over a period of three days, prior to, and during gradual stripping and demolition of the building. Health and safety issues took precedence over archaeological recording, entry to the buildings was only undertaken when safe. Details of the roof and second floor were largely recorded after partial stripping of the tiles. Recording of the loading bay was hindered by the presence of pigeons and their waste.

APPENDIX A: Photographic Register

No	View	Description	Digital?
1	SW	Exterior, general	√
2	S	Exterior, general	√
3	S	Exterior, roofs of 30-34	√
4	SW	Exterior, general	√
5	WNW	Exterior, general	√
6	SW	Exterior, general	√
7	SW	Exterior, top two floors	√
8	W	Exterior, top two floors	√
9	W	Exterior, top two floors	√
10	SW	Exterior, south end	√
11	W	Exterior, door	√
12	NW	Exterior, north end	√
13	W	Exterior, door	√
14	W	Exterior, loading bay doors	√
15	W	Exterior, sandstone detail	√
16	W	Exterior, loading bay doors	√
17	SW	Exterior, first floor	√
18	SE	Exterior, top two floors	√
19	E	Exterior, general	√
20	SE	Exterior, general	√
21	SE	Exterior, general	√
22	SE	Exterior, general	√
23	N	Room 1 louvres	√
24	S	Room 1 access	√
25	N	Room 1 trap	√
26	NW	North wall	√
27	NE	North wall	√
28	E	Beam, rooms 7 and 1	√
29	E	Beam, rooms 7 and 1	√
30	E	Room 1 doors	√
31	E	Room 1 doors	√
32	E	Room 1 doors	√
33	E	Room 1 trap	√
34	E	Room 1 trap	√
35	E	Room 1 trap	√
36	N	Room 1 louvre	√
37	NW	Room 1 doorway	√
38	E	Room 1 trap	√
39	W	Room 1 ceiling	√
40	N	Room 1 north wall	√
41	N	Room 1 louvre from room 7	√
42	NW	Room 1 doorway	√
43	SW	Room 3, principal joist	√
44	NE	Room 3, principal joist	√
45	SW	Room 3, principal joist	√
46	NW	Room 3, shelving	√
47	SE	Room 3, shelving	√
48	S	Room 3, chimney	√
49	N	Room 4, chimney	√
50	W	Room 4, lath	√
51	N	Room 4, chimney	√
52	N	Room 4, chimney	√
53	S	Room 4, chimney	√
54	NE	Room 4, chimney	√

No	View	Description	Digital?
55		Door from link building	√
56	N	Towards Room 6	√
57	W	storage jar, Room 6	√
58	N	Room 7	√
59	NW	Room 7	√
60	E	Room 7	√
61	S	Room 7, timber frame	√
62	N	Detail, Room 6 timbers	√
63	S	Fireplace Room 6	√
64	W	Room 5, plastered wall	√
65	N	Room 6, timber frame	√
66	SE	Room 8, fireplace	√
67	SW	Room 8, fireplace	√
68	W	Attic, House No. 34	√
69	E	Attic, House No.34	√
70	W	Attic, House NO. 30	√
71	N	Stairs, House No. 30	√
72	NW	Central chimney stack	√
73	NW	Central chimney stack	√
74	E	Stairs down from Room 8	√
75	S	Arched doorway, House No. 32	√

APPENDIX B: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-36053

Project details

Project name	WAREHOUSE TO THE REAR OF 30-34 MARKET PLACE,
Short description of the project	A historic building record was made on a warehouse to the rear of 34, Market Place, Uttoxeter, in advance of demolition and development. Despite 20th century alterations, repairs and rebuilds, significant parts of the property, founded in the early 19th century were found to survive. There had been significant re-use of historic materials during the construction of this building.
Project dates	Start: 09-11-2004 End: 11-11-2004
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	STKMG 2005: LH.45 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WAREHOUSE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Annotated Sketch','Measured Survey','Photographic Survey'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE EAST STAFFORDSHIRE UTTOXETER 30-34 Market Place
Postcode	SK14

Study area	65.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 091 335 52.8985453446 -1.864706316620 52 53 54 N 001 51 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	staffordshire county council
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology Group
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Les Capon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	staffordshire county museum
Digital Archive ID	STKMG 2005.LH.45
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Text'
Digital Archive notes	Held at AOC until transfer
Paper Archive recipient	staffordshire county museum

Paper Archive ID STKMG 2005.LH.45

Paper Media available 'Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '

Paper Archive notes Held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WAREHOUSE TO THE REAR OF 30-34, MARKET PLACE, UTTOXETER

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2005

Description 25 pages, A4, 11 plates and 8 plans

Entered by les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 4 January 2008