Buxton and Leek College Campus, Leek, Staffordshire

Volume 1: Archaeological building recording

General view of the former Mill

ARS Ltd Report 2013/101
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Buxton and Leek College Campus, Leek, Staffordshire

Archaeological building recording

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an archaeological building recording at Buxton and Leek College Campus, Stockwell Street, Leek, as part of a planning condition for the demolition of two buildings within the campus: the Carr Gymnasium and Mill Block. The condition also involved a targeted archaeological watching brief of the ground-works related to the demolition of the Carr Gymnasium and Mill Block, and a detail recording of an ex situ late medieval plaster ceiling mounted on the wall of the Gymnasium. This report (Volume 1) deals with the archaeological building recording. The results of the watching brief and recording of the ex situ late medieval plaster ceiling have been submitted within an additional document (i.e. Volume 2).

The first mill erected in Union Street took place in 1844. This construction is likely to correspond to the present Mill Block which formed part of a silk, shade and dye work complex managed by Messrs Nicholson, Hall and others in 1892. During this time the Mill Block contained a parallel and adjoining eastern wing facing onto Union Street, although this wing was a later addition as it involved minor alterations of the Mill Block, such as trimming the window sills, in order to accommodate an even construction. Cartographic records of the late 19th century labelled this building as 'Silk Mill' and it appears to have incorporated a steam engine within its footprint. Testimony of this former power supply can only be perceived from the remains of an integral built-in chimney stack within the north-west corner of the present building which has been reduced in height. Unfortunately, no bearing housings or similar features of former power drives, etc. appear to be extant within the present construction as they might have been removed carefully. By the late 19th century, the southern extension was built although it has been slightly modified since then. The eastern wing appears to have been demolished in recent times.

The present Carr Gymnasium was constructed in 1900 incorporating fabrics of existing buildings depicted on late 19th century maps. Evidence of this can be seen within the east wall which is composed of two different walls of which the southern side corresponds to the earliest phase. Internally, the Gymnasium contains a 17th century ornamental plaster ceiling, with a representation of the triumph of death, mounted on the east wall. It is understood to have been removed from Hall House (now the Red Lion in the Market Place) which was built by the wealthy Jolliffe family in 1607 and likely the largest timber frame house in the area, although this might have originated from a house or structure adjacent to the Red Lion instead. The small lavatory block to the Carr Gymnasium was added around the 1960s.

The archaeological building recording provides a comprehensive preservation by record prior to the proposed demolition of these buildings.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposals have been submitted to Staffordshire Moorlands District Council (SMDC) for the demolition of a pair of buildings on the Buxton and Leek College Campus, Stockwell Street, Leek (NGR 400508 348402, Fig. 1). These buildings comprise a 19th century converted mill building and a purpose-built early 20th century gymnasium. A heritage assessment (Hunt Architects 2013) was submitted to the planning authority in support of the planning application. On the basis of this document, SMDC have included a condition on planning permission to secure the recording of these structures and any archaeological remains associated with them in advance of their demolition. SMDC has also secured the preservation and removal of a late medieval (early 17th century) plaster ceiling preserved within the gymnasium. While the preservation and removal of this important fixture is not part of the archaeological programme, its recording is. These recommendations are in line with government guidance as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012).

1.2 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes "*…contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment…*" (DCLG 2012, 30).

1.3 This report (Volume 1) deals with the archaeological building recording of two buildings proposed to be demolished which were previously labelled as the Carr Gymnasium and Mill Block. Thus, these names are used here for consistency purpose. These buildings form part of the curtilage of the Buxton and Leek College Campus and their location is shown on plan (Fig. 2). Subsequent work involved a targeted archaeological watching brief of the ground-works related to the demolition of the Carr Gymnasium and Mill Block, and a detail recording of the *ex situ* late medieval plaster ceiling. The results of the succeeding works have been submitted within an additional document (i.e. Volume 2).

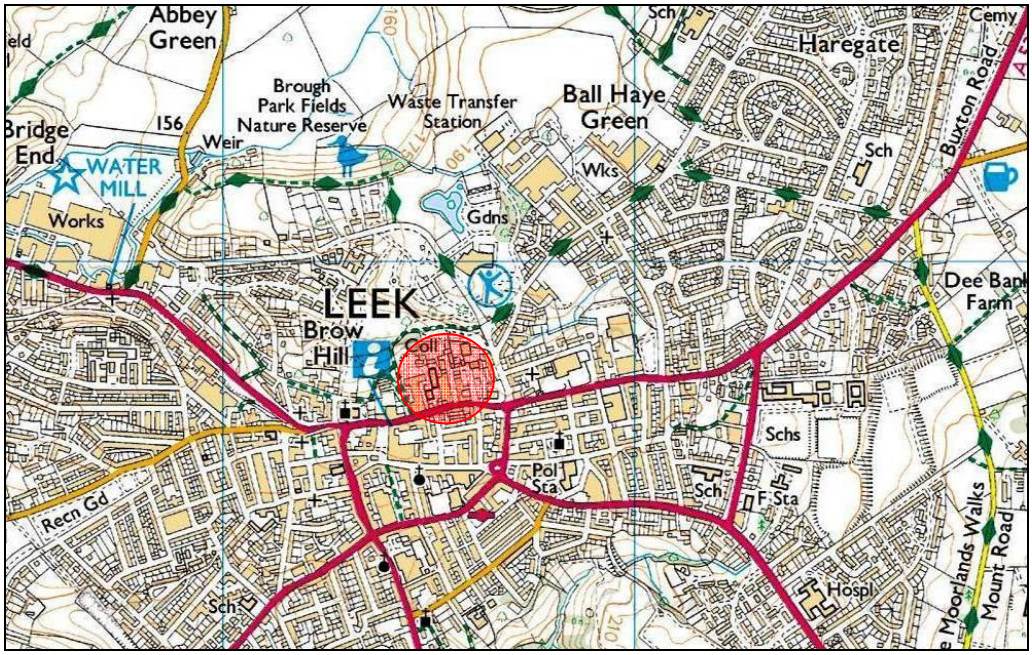

Figure 1: General site location (circled).
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Figure 2:
Plan of the site with the location of the Carr Gymnasium and Mill Block

Key:

Surveyed buildings

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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aim of the archaeological building recording was to carry out a Level 3 photographic, written and drawn survey of the structures to be demolished and a scaled photographic recording of the late medieval plaster ceiling and its method of connection to the gymnasium wall (drawn and photographic record). This was carried out to the standards identified in the English Heritage volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* (2006) and in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2008).

2.2 The objectives of the Level 3 building recording were as follows.

- To identify the earliest elements of the mill and gymnasium buildings to be impacted during the demolition project and prepare a developmental history of the structures through written description and phase plans.
- To record evidence for power transmission, the role of changing power sources and working and manufacturing areas throughout all floors of the mill.
- To record the gymnasium in detail as an example of early 20th century sports provision. Also to record the commemorative plaque outside the main entrance and the late medieval plaster ceiling preserved on the gymnasium wall.
  Attention should also be given to recording the methods employed to fix the ceiling to the gymnasium wall.
- To prepare a high quality and comprehensive photographic, drawn and written record of the buildings to be demolished and provide a comprehensive review of them in a local and regional historical context.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 A detailed brief was prepared by Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council (Appendix II).The archaeological building recording was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). The Level 3 building survey took the form of a photographic record, a drawn (measured) record and a descriptive (written) record, as described below.

- A written record of the features, fixtures and fittings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations; and by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.

- A detailed photographic survey, composed of 35mm black and white print (400 Ilford HP5 Plus) of general and detail interior views, was conducted using a Canon EOS 3000 N SLR camera fitted with a 28-90mm lens. Moreover, high resolution digital photographs (7.1 megapixels) were also taken using a Minolta DIMAGE A1 with a 7.2-50.8mm lens. Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location,

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subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs were plotted on scaled plans.

- The drawn record includes:
  • Site location plans at suitable scales including a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the buildings i.e. 1:1250).
  • A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the main archive.
  • A set of detailed measured survey drawings including floor plans, external, and where appropriate internal, elevations and at least one relevant cross-section of the building (at 1:100 or 1:50 scale) with annotations and conventions following English Heritage (2006) standards.
  • Phased plans showing the development of the buildings.

- Archive research was undertaken in order to examine the historical and archaeological background of the development site. This included a cartographic regression analysis and discusses the results of documentary studies of the historical evolution of the site based on documents consulted from relevant libraries and archives.

3.2 Further details of the specific methodology for the recording of the structures proposed to be demolished are highlighted in the brief (Appendix II). All aspects of the historic building survey were conducted according to the guidelines in *Recording Historic Buildings* published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), *Understanding Historic Buildings –A guide to good recording practice* by English Heritage (2006) and the *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2008).

3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The brief prepared by Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council, includes an archaeological and historical account of Leek (Appendix II). Prior to the archaeological building recording, a heritage assessment (Hunt Architects 2013) was submitted to the planning authority in support of the planning application. The assessment includes a concise historical and archaeological background of the site, supplemented by cartographic and pictographic records. Thus, it should be used in conjunction with this report. However, this report includes revised and updated facts, which have been revealed during the archaeological building survey. A summary of the industrial growth of the town and a sequential development of the site is also provided below.

4.2 The silk industry had reached the town by the 1670s and developed steadily in the 18th century, with buttons as the staple product. By the end of the century, though still a domestic industry, it employed some 2,000 people in the town and 1,000 in the neighbourhood. In the course of the century dyeing became established in the area at the junction of Mill Street and Abbey Green Road, using the water of the Churnet. Communications were improved with the turnpiking of the five main roads into the town in the earlier 1760s. In the course of the 18th century the town was supplied with water piped from two reservoirs on Leek Moor.

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The town was largely rebuilt in the 18th century with brick replacing stone as the dominant building material (Currie and Greenslade 1996).

4.3 The industry remained predominantly domestic or quasi-domestic until well into the 19th century, with manufacturers giving out raw materials to 'undertakers' and receiving back into their warehouses the finished goods. In architectural terms this left a legacy of three storey houses with attics lit by a long series of 'weavers windows' indicating the presence of a long communal work room (also known as 'shades') on the upper floor. As the century progressed first spinning, and then weaving, became industrialised although hand-loom weavers continued to operate side-by-side with the mechanised process (SMDC 2012, 7).

4.4 The town's silk industry continued to develop in the earlier 19th century, and the first mills were established. A dyeworks was opened at Leekbrook in 1830 by Joshua Wardle. By the 1820s the town was expanding on all sides. On the north side of the town Union Street and New Street had been laid out off Stockwell Street by 1829, when four silk manufacturers had premises there. The street linking them was at first called New Street but was renamed Horton Street in 1866 (*ibid.*).

4.5 Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire issued in 1896 described the silk industry as *"The principal manufacture carried on in Leek is that of sewing-silk, for which this place is widely and justly celebrated: previous to the introduction of the sewing machine, the skeins of silk for use by hand were made on a wheel in a very primitive fashion, but the skein silk has now been superseded by machine-made silk, which is produced in an infinite variety of forms and sizes from Leek; with the sewing-silk trade is combined the manufacture of all sorts of braids from mohair, silk, cotton, worsted &c. buttons of mohair and silk, serges, waterproofing silk 60 inches wide, galoons, bindings, laces, braid ornaments, and all descriptions of embroidery silks, filoselles, crewels &c. and various descriptions of art embroideries are largely produced".*

4.6 The later 19th century also saw the growth of several large firms. Brough, Nicholson & Hall Ltd. became one of the largest, with premises covering several acres and employing 2,000 by the 1920s. Its founder was John Brough, who was in business as a silk manufacturer in Leek by 1812. He was in partnership with a Mr. Baddeley by 1815, with premises in Stockwell Street in 1818. The partnership was dissolved in 1821, and John Brough continued to run the business alone until 1830. He had moved his premises to Union Street by 1829, when he built a house next to his silk warehouse there; he was then living in Tittesworth. He died in 1847. In 1831 his sons Joshua, James and John entered into partnership as Joshua and James Brough & Co. A new factory was built in Union Street in 1844. James died in 1854. In 1856 Joshua and John entered into partnership with Joshua Nicholson, who had joined the firm as a traveller in 1837, and B. B. Nixon, who had begun working for the firm in 1846 just before his 16th birthday. The firm became J. and J. Brough, Nicholson & Co. in 1863 (Currie and Greenslade 1996).

4.7 The Nicholson Institute in Stockwell Street was presented to the town by Joshua Nicholson. Conceived *c.* 1875 as a monument to Richard Cobden, it was opened in 1884 and combined a free library, a museum, three picture galleries, and premises for Leek's school of art. An extension to the Nicholson Institute built in 1900 was partly for a county silk school, which was promoted by several leading mill owners. They were irked that Macclesfield had a technical school which provided instruction in silk throwing, spinning and weaving, while all that Leek offered was a class on the theories of silk dyeing. In 1901 practical classes in silk dyeing and weaving were started at the new school but, despite the pressure and encouragement of employers, they aroused little enthusiasm among employees. Classes continued as the County School of Hosiery Manufacture and Dyeing in the late 1930s (*ibid.*).

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4.8 A gymnasium was opened next to the Nicholson Institute in 1900. Paid for by William Carr, it was designed by Larner Sugden and has external decoration and lettering by A. Broadbent. Carr gave the gymnasium to the urban district council, and in 1992 it was bought by Leek College. From 1901 the school used the adjoining Carr Gymnasium for extra teaching space as well as for physical training (*ibid.*). Of note internally is a 17th century ornamented plaster ceiling with a representation of the triumph of death. It is understood to have been removed from Hall House (now the Red Lion in the Market Place) which was built by the wealthy Jolliffe family in 1607 and likely the largest timber frame house in the area. The ceiling is thought to date from 1640; it is mounted on the wall of the Gymnasium (Hunt Architects 2013). However, a conflicting report regarding the provenance of the ceiling has been found within the recent Conservation Area Appraisal of Leek which states that the *"Carr Gymnasium houses the 17th century plaster ceiling from the house that was demolished to make way for the Market Hall"* (SMDC 2012, 25) in 1897. Although the Market Hall is next to the Red Lion, the 'house' referred to might have been a different structure or perhaps part of the former Hall House.

4.9 A cartographic regression analysis of relevant available maps was undertaken as this provides a comprehensive chronological development of the site and its environment. The results are incorporated below.

4.10 Yates' map of Staffordshire shows the town in the 18th century after the original market square had been much reduced. However, no relevant detail of the site is illustrated. There are no Tithe maps for this area so the only detailed surveys date from the late 19th century onwards.

4.11 The first map showing part of the site is the 'Plan of Silk Mill, Shade, Dye Works Dwellinghouses & Building Land, Leek. 19th Decr 1892' (Fig. 3). This plan has been previously attributed to the California Mills (Hunt Architects 2013); however, the aforementioned mill was located further away from the works depicted, and it appears to have been a work complex of 'Messrs Nicholson, Hall and others' instead. The main range of the Mill Block is depicted on this plan with an equivalent adjacent eastern wing fronting onto Union Street. There is a series of terraced houses to the north of the Mill Block (also fronting onto Union Street) whose southernmost structure is adjacent to the north wall of the eastern wing. Unfortunately none of the present College Campus buildings appear depicted as this area was outside the former works.

4.12 The Ordnance Survey map issued in the late 1890s shows the Mill Block (labelled as 'Silk Mill') with its eastern wing as well as the footprint of the present southern extension (Fig. 4). The Nicholson Institute and several curtilage, such as 'Hall Sch.', appear depicted south of the Mill Block although recessed from Stockwell Street. There is a long and narrow range whose footprints are within the entire eastern area of the present Carr Gymnasium. This range appears to have been part of a 'Timber Yard' work as indicated by the map.

4.13 Later accretions took place in the early 20th century as shown on the Ordnance survey map issued in the 1920s (Fig. 5). The Mill Block appears labelled as 'Union Mill (Silk)' with comparable outlines to the preceding edition although there is an additional minor structure, to the rear plot of the adjacent terraced house, abutting the north-east corner of the present Mill Block. The Carr Gymnasium is depicted with its present footprint (including the boiler room) except for the later lavatory block, which is currently situated within the south-eastern corner.

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4.14 Little changes occurred through time except for the addition of the small lavatory block to the Carr Gymnasium around the 1960s, later insertions such as fire exit staircases and, more recently, the demolition of the Mill Block's eastern wing, which appears to have been replaced by a later and slightly smaller structure in the late 20th century as indicated by modern maps (Fig. 2).

4.15 A historical photograph included within the previous heritage assessment (Hunt Architects 2013, Figure 3.3) shows the eastern wing fronting onto Union Street with adjoined dwellings to the north. This wing consisted of a two-storey brick-built range with large window openings on each level of which those on the ground floor had segmental arched heads whereas the upper floor's type had flat heads and a continuous string course or band at sill level.

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Figure 3:
Plan of the Works in 1892

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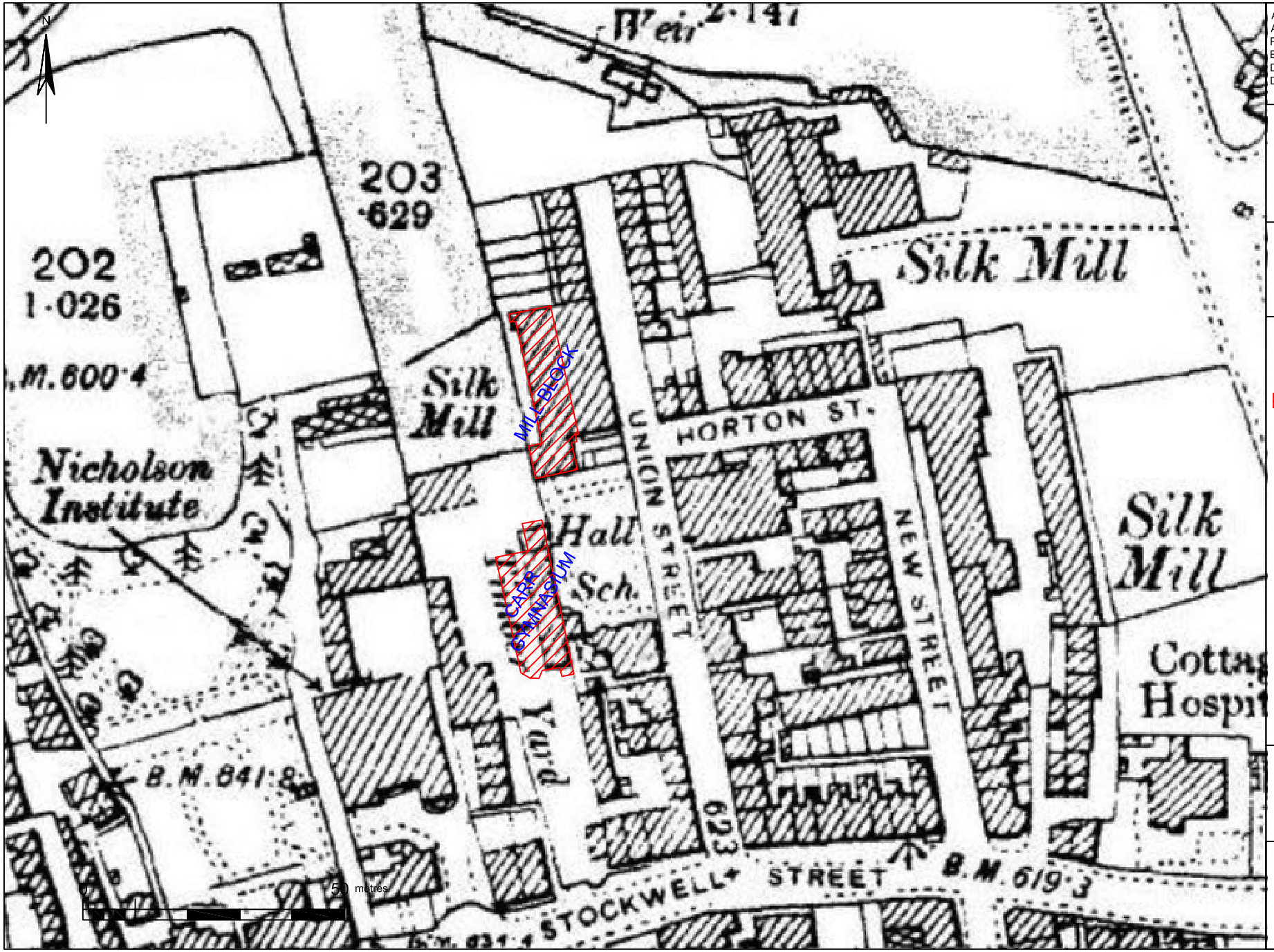

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Figure 4:
OS map late 1890s

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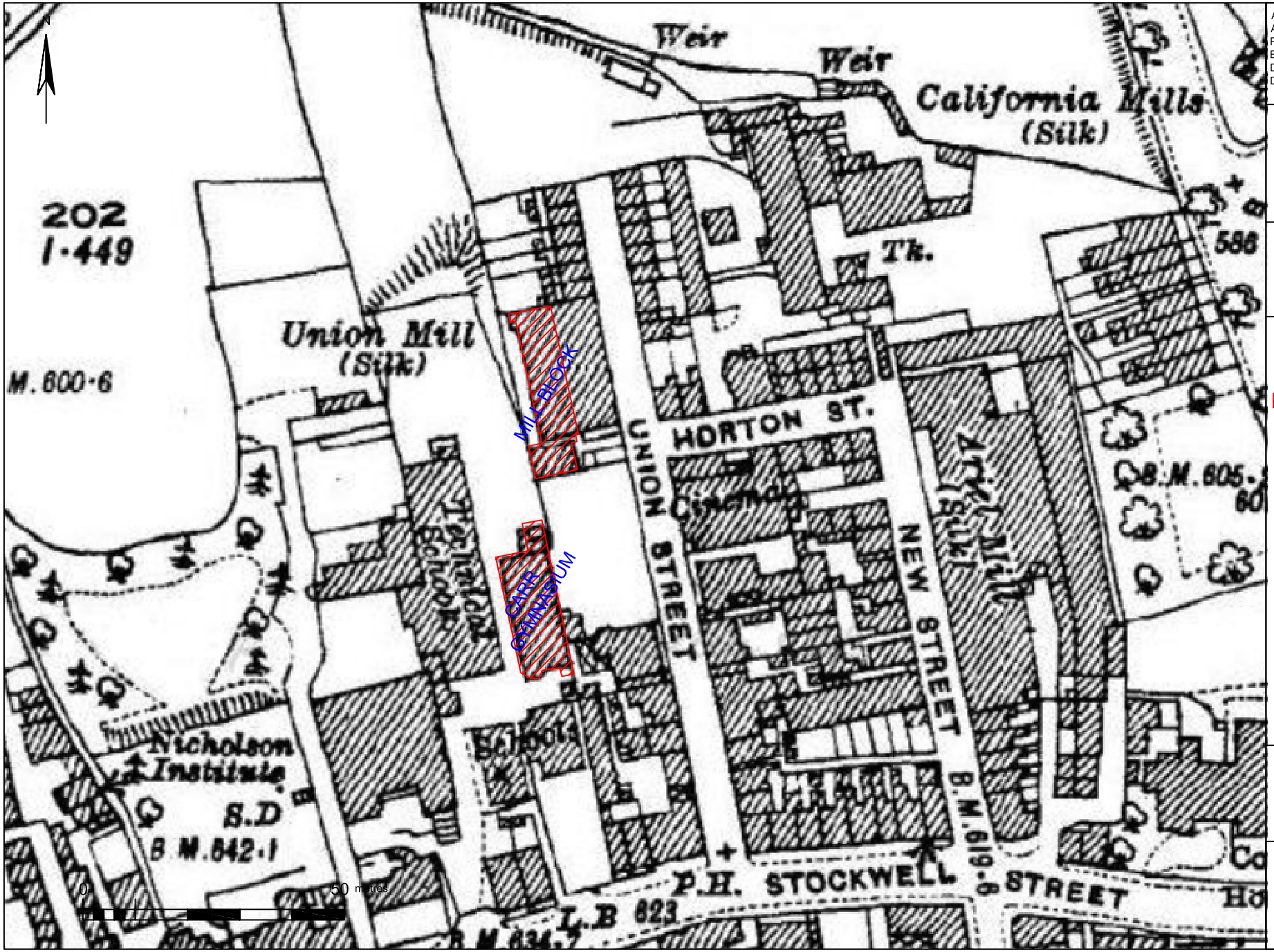

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Figure 5:
OS map 1920s

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5 RESULTS

The Carr Gymnasium and Mill Block were surveyed at English Heritage (2006) Level 3 standard prior to their proposed demolition. All elevations and plans were analysed individually and the results are included below. The survey drawings are included in Appendix I and the raw data including AutoCAD files forms part of the general project archive. The photographic record comprised 296 high definition colour digital images and 160 35mm black and white prints; this is also included in the project archive with scaled plans showing their location and direction as well as an accompanying photographic register with their descriptions. A selection of photographic plates is included in the report with detailed captions indicating the viewpoint of the camera.

5.1 Carr Gymnasium (Survey drawings 1 – 5)

Exterior

5.1.1 The Carr Gymnasium is a tall single-storey brick-built structure with a front unit of two storeys constructed with dressed sandstone and red bricks (Plate 1). The front elevation has a short parapet for the hipped end of the tiled roof whereas the north gabled end is pitched. The front (south) elevation contains the main entrance positioned within a projecting canted bay at the south-west corner (Plate 2). The doorway contains a double door, each with six panels whose upper sections are glazed. This entrance is framed by two squared-plan and tapered pillars mounted on projecting bases, with ogee moulded topmost edging. This arrangement forms part of a continuous and slightly projecting plinth. The pillars have moulded capitals supporting a canopy with modillions (Plates 3 and 4). The fabric arrangement of the south elevation creates a polychrome effect composed of dressed sandstone, with fine furrowed tooling pattern, amongst the quoins, openings' head, sills and jambs, as well as the projecting plinth. The brickwork, acting as an infill of the dressed stone, is built with reddish brown bricks (9" x 4¼" x 2¼") bonded with flush pinkish lime mortar and laid in English bond.

5.1.2 There is a narrow fixed window of six panes above the canopy and similar types within each canted side although the latter are much higher with sixteen panes. Beneath the eastern tall window adjacent to the doorway, there is a cast bronze commemorative plaque with the depiction of two persons on each side (male and female) dressed in sport garments and holding equipments such as a ball and a cord. Moreover, the base of the plaque frame incorporates the Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom (Plates 5 and 6). The commemorative plaque produced by sculptor A. Broadbent reads:

This BVILDING – devoted to the PHYSICAL
EDVCATION of the YOVTH of LEEK – is the gift of
WILLIAM CARR – a native of the town
This CORNER STONE was laid by HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT
DVKE OF YORK
on the twenty eighth day of July Anno Domini
one thousand and nine hundred

ROBERT WRIGHT
Chairman of the Vrban District Council
Wm. Sugden & Son. Architects.
A. Broadbent. Sculptor.

JOHN HALL
Chairman of the Education Committee
Thomas Grace. Builder
K. Parkes. Secretary

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5.1.3 The remaining eastern side of the south elevation, also with equivalent polychrome arrangement, is considerably obscured by an inserted fire exit staircase as well as a single-storey brick-built lavatory block extension with a tiled pitched roof (Plate 7). This side also contains windows of six panes on each level demarcating a three bays arrangement. The inserted lavatory block contains two horned sash windows with sandstone heads and projecting sills as well as a plinth, imitating the original fabrics although of much lower quality. The brickwork is arranged in English bond and the gabled wall appears to have been recently re-pointed.

5.1.4 The west elevation is plainer although the southern end corresponds to the canted bay of the main entrance (Plate 8). The remaining wall is built with hand-made yellowish bricks (9" x 4½" x 3") bonded with coarse greyish lime mortar and laid in English bond. The corners are decorated with red bricks as well as the segmental arched heads of three window openings along the west wall (Plate 9). These window openings also contain sandstone projecting sills formed by two separate pieces, and contain windows of twelve panes with slender glazing bars (Plate 10). The roof includes an extensive and continuous projecting clerestory along the tiled slope (Plate 11). The corner brickwork with the north wall is composed of red canted bricks with external angles.

5.1.5 The north elevation is also built with equivalent yellow bricks to the west wall and contains an elegant semi-circular window opening within the gabled wall, a small lean-to structure and an almost central staircase to an underground boiler room (Plate 12). The arched head is composed of a single course of red bricks laid in header bond. The sill is comparable to the west elevation's openings although created with three pieces. The window itself is a tripartite assembly with multiple panes and slender glazing bars (Plate 13). The present lean-to structure is composed of comparable brickwork to the main north wall's fabric although it also contains later structural elements such as corrugated asbestos sheeting within the north wall and roof. Behind the lean-to, there is a small brick-built chimney stack with canted (five sides) red bricks. The staircase is positioned adjacent to the lean-to and comprises a side wall on the opposite side. It is likely that the staircase might have been previously covered as indicated by thin scars, including an *in situ* sawn off purlin, within the north wall of the main Gymnasium's masonry (Plate 14).

5.1.6 The east elevation is partially obscured by later abutments of the current College (Plates 15 and 16). Despite the moderately concealed state it was possible to observe the elevation from the adjacent buildings revealing that the roof contains two separate skylights. The southern section was viewed from a narrow passageway which contains two window openings comparable to its counterpart and an inserted fire exit doorway with a concrete lintel and is accessed from a shallow concrete ramp (Plate 17).

5.1.7 The masonry is of some interest as it contains a stone-built plinth and a lower brickwork section, composed of approximately eight courses of variable and random bricks, which in turn carry the main brickwork of the wall, composed of reddish brown bricks (9¼" x 4½" x 3") bonded with white coarse mortar re-pointed in places with grey mortar, and laid in English Garden Wall bond. Furthermore, there is a distinct vertical construction break towards the southern end of this section which is pierced by the window opening within this area (Plates 18 and 19). The resulting southern area appears to have been an earlier structure which is built with orangey brown bricks (9" x 4¼ – ½" x 3") bonded with pinkish mortar and laid mainly in stretcher bond. The stone plinth is not present here although it has been partially rebuilt with concrete.

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Plate 1: General view of the Carr Gymnasium (scale 2m).

Plate 2: Canted bay with central doorway (scale 2m).

Plate 3: Doorway with pillars and canopy (scale 2m).

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Plate 4: Detail of canopy with modillions.

Plate 5: Plaque to the east of the doorway, looking north (scale 1m).

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Plate 6: Detail of commemorative plaque, looking north (scale 300mm).

Plate 7: Later extension, looking north-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 8: Southern end of the west elevation (scale 2m).

Plate 9: General view of the west elevation, looking north-east (scale 2m).

Plate 10: Detail of window openings (scale 2m).

Plate 11: Northern end of the west elevation and gabled north wall, looking south-east (scale 2m).

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Plate 12: North elevation.

Plate 13: Detail of semi-circular window.

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Plate 14: Staircase to the boiler room (scale 2m).

Plate 15: Southern side of the east elevation obscured by later abutments, looking west.

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Plate 16: Northern side of the east elevation viewed from adjacent buildings.

Plate 17: Northern side of the east elevation, looking south (scale 2m).

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Plate 18: Construction break through the central window opening.

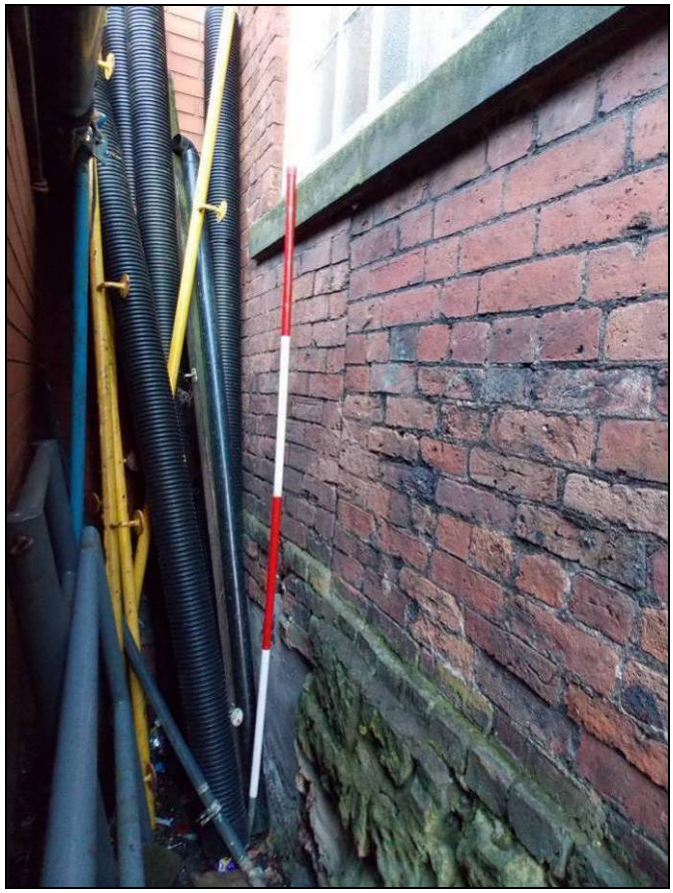

Plate 19: Detail of construction break below the window sill (scale 2m).

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Interior

5.1.8 The main entrance leads to a lobby which appears to have been substantially modified with the insertion of stud walls containing later doors for several storage cupboard spaces, replacing a wide swinging door. Indeed, testimony of the former swinging door can be perceived on the central frame which contains a concave recess and remnants of a pivotal hinge (Plates 20 and 21). This former doorway would have originally been set within a stud panelled wall across the lobby whose extant remnants were observed inside one of the cupboard (Plate 22). The original panels contain upper glazing lights. Apart from the secondary stud walls, the lobby has a parquet floor laid to herringbone bond and the ceiling is composed of exposed timber joists supporting tongue-and-groove boards for the floor above it.

5.1.9 There is a doorway with a modern replaced door which leads to a small staff room positioned within the southern unit. This room is a primary construction and thus contains equivalent floor and ceiling to the lobby. The walls are built with bricks with two window openings with segmental arched heads and bullnosed bricks along the *intrados*, sills and jambs. There is an inserted doorway within the east wall which enables access to the lavatory block extension (Plate 23). The lavatory itself contains a ceramic corner sink as well as toilet facilities lit by sashes (Plates 24 and 25).

5.1.10 The first floor of the southern unit is currently accessed from a secondary steel staircase which leads to an inserted doorway devoid of ornamental dressed masonry in contrast to the adjacent window openings. The interior is used currently as the estates' security office and is lit by multiple windows particularly within the canted bay (Plate 26). Within the western wall there is a small brick projection which might have been associated with the original staircase as suggestive marks identified inside the Gymnasium may indicate (Plate 27). This small room also contains exposed ceiling joists including the principal rafters of the hipped roof structure (Plate 28).

5.1.11 The main lobby provides access to the actual Gymnasium through a doorway with glazed bulnosed brick jambs containing an original double door with panels and upper glazing panes (Plate 29). This leads to a ramp which has clearly been inserted replacing a short staircase (Plate 30). The interior is a large sport hall with a herringbone parquet floor although this surface appears to have been laid over a hard and solid sub-base lacking of any springing attributes. The south wall is composed of a lower brick wall, which extends up to the doorway's lintel level, and an upper tongue-and-groove stud which appears to be a later addition (Plate 31). This may suggest that the first floor of the southern unit might have contained a balcony or mezzanine-like structure which would have served as a principal stand of the Gymnasium.

5.1.12 Towards the southern end of the east wall, there is a 17th century plaster ceiling with decorative motifs attached to the wall over a projecting plinth-like additional brick veneer which extends throughout the entire wall (Plate 32). The recording of this *ex situ* feature will be undertaken following subsequent re-development work which will involve the removal of the ceiling. Nevertheless, a quick examination established that the plaster is applied onto rivens laths split by hand which are fixed (possibly nailed) to the structural timber joists. These are fairly deep and thick without any chamfered edges or other decorations as they were possibly designed to include a plaster ceiling.

5.1.13 There is a long blocked-up opening slightly to the south of the mounted plaster ceiling. At first glance, this former opening appeared to have been created in order to

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facilitate the entry of the reused ceiling panel, which measures *c.* 5.40 x 2.70 metres, and no other obvious openings would have enabled the introduction of such a feature. However, equivalent slots or openings were identified behind the reused ceiling which are arranged symmetrically (Plate 33). This therefore raises the question as to how the reused ceiling was incorporated inside the Gymnasium. It is possible that the ceiling panel might have been on site (possibly within earlier structures) and the present construction would have been erected over it.

5.1.14 The remainder of the east wall contains two window openings with concrete lintels and an inserted fire exit doorway (Plate 34). This section of the wall is internally composed of several bands of bricks and stone running along the wall, although a distinct construction break running across the southernmost window opening disrupts the bands' arrangement (Plate 35). Indeed, this wall appears to incorporate structural remains of former structures of which the southernmost contained three openings which are now blocked up. In order to create a firmer single wall, a later veneer was built along the combined walls. This veneer is built with double bricks and topped with a concrete coping stone although it does not extends all the way up. This might have also acted as a buttress reinforcing the earlier walls which might have shown evidence of instability sometime in the past.

5.1.15 The north wall contains the semi-circular window and a raised timber platform against it (Plate 36). The window contains internally bullnosed brick sill and *intrados* (Plate 37). The parquet floor is equivalent to the main hall's surface although it appears to be more weathered than the main floor (Plate 38).

5.1.16 The west wall contains three window openings arranged symmetrically with a central one and two towards each end (Plates 39 and 40). The latter contain relieving arches above the lintels whereas the central window has a long wall plate above the lintel which might have been designed to allow wall fittings such as gymnastic apparatus.

5.1.17 The southernmost end of the west wall contains clear scars of a former straight staircase which would have led to the first floor of the southern unit (Plate 41). This staircase has now been removed and the stairwell is occupied by several built-in cupboards.

5.1.18 The roof structure comprises six composite trusses carrying six tiers of trenched purlins (three on each side), reinforced with cleats, which in turn hold tongue-and-groove ceiling boards (Plate 42). Each truss consists of a timber king-post over a collar whose joint contains an additional plate attachment and wrought-iron raking struts bolted up to the low end of the principal rafters which are tenoned into cast-iron shoes (Plates 43 and 44). Adjacent to some of the western shoes are fittings for the opening mechanism of the glazed clerestory (Plates 44 and 45).

5.1.19 The boiler room is located beneath the northernmost end of the Gymnasium and accessed from an external straight staircase which leads to a doorway with a double door and a plain glazed fanlight over it (Plate 46). It is built with brick walls, a concrete floor and a concrete ceiling. The boiler comprises two rooms divided by a partition wall containing a doorway with a segmental arched head (Plate 47).

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Plate 20: The lobby and doorway frame of a former swinging door (arrow), looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 21: Detail of concave recessed frame and remains of pivoting hinge.

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Plate 22: Storage cupboard concealing a former stud panel with boarded-up glazing lights (scale 2m).

Plate 23: Principal room of the southern unit with a doorway to a lavatory block, looking east (scale 2m).

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Plate 24: Detail of a corner sink, looking south (scale 1m).

Plate 25: Dividing wall with doorway to the gents and ladies lavatories, looking south (scale 1m).

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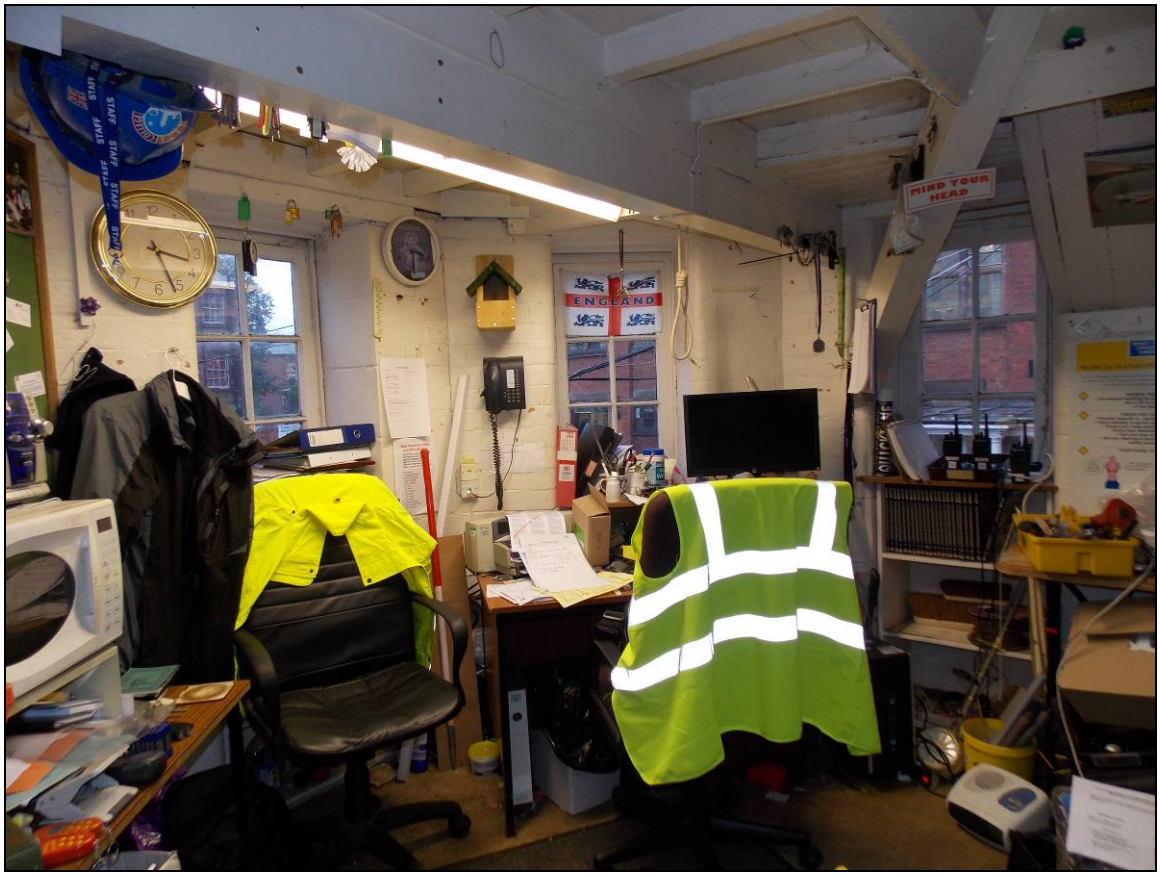

Plate 26: General view of the first floor of the southern unit, looking south-west (scale 1m).

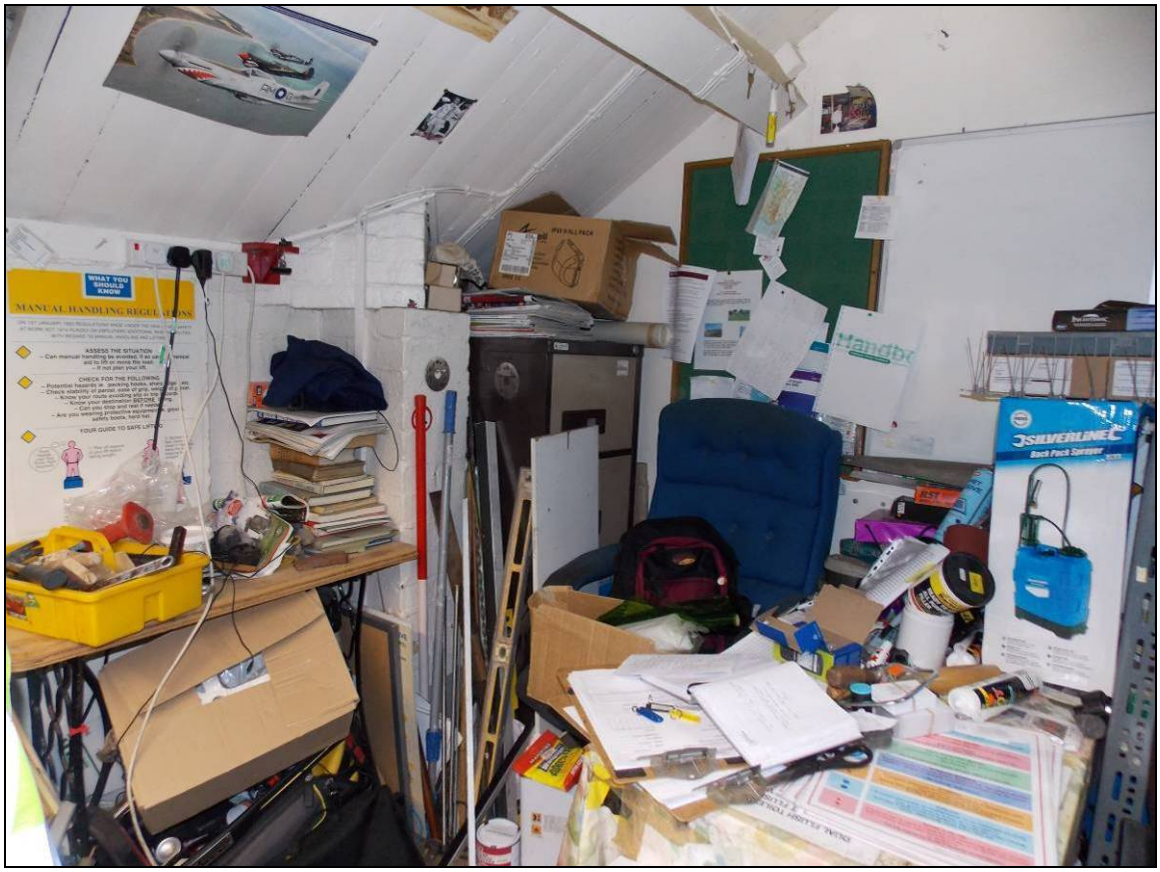

Plate 27: First floor with a small brick projection of a possible original staircase, looking west (scale 1m).

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Plate 28: Detail of roof structure, looking east (scale 1m).

Plate 29: Double doorway to the gymnasium (scale 1m).

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Plate 30: Later ramp along the main doorway, looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 31: General view of the Gymnasium, looking south (scale 2m).

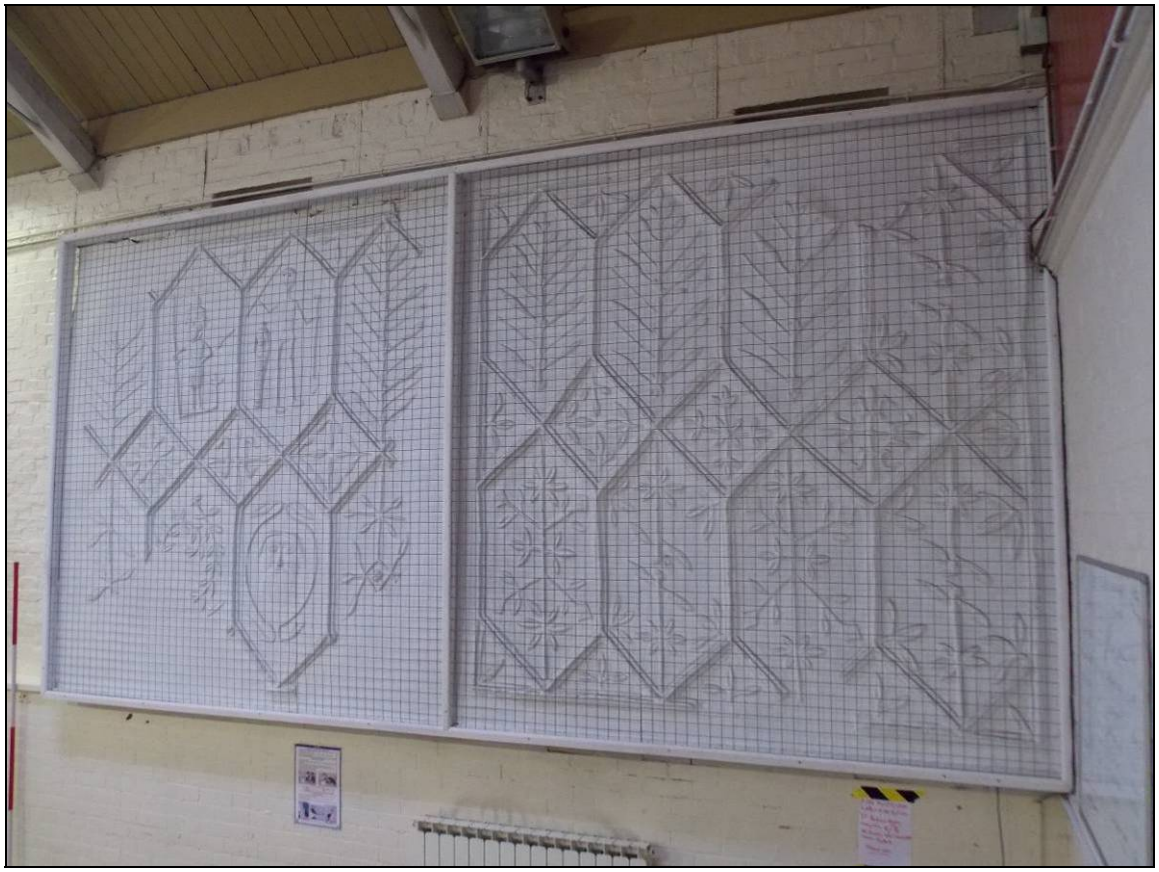

Plate 32: Detail of the plaster ceiling attached to the east wall (scale 2m).

Plate 33: Blocked-up openings (arrows), two of which are behind the plaster ceiling (scale 2m).

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Plate 34: East wall with inserted doorway (scale 2m).

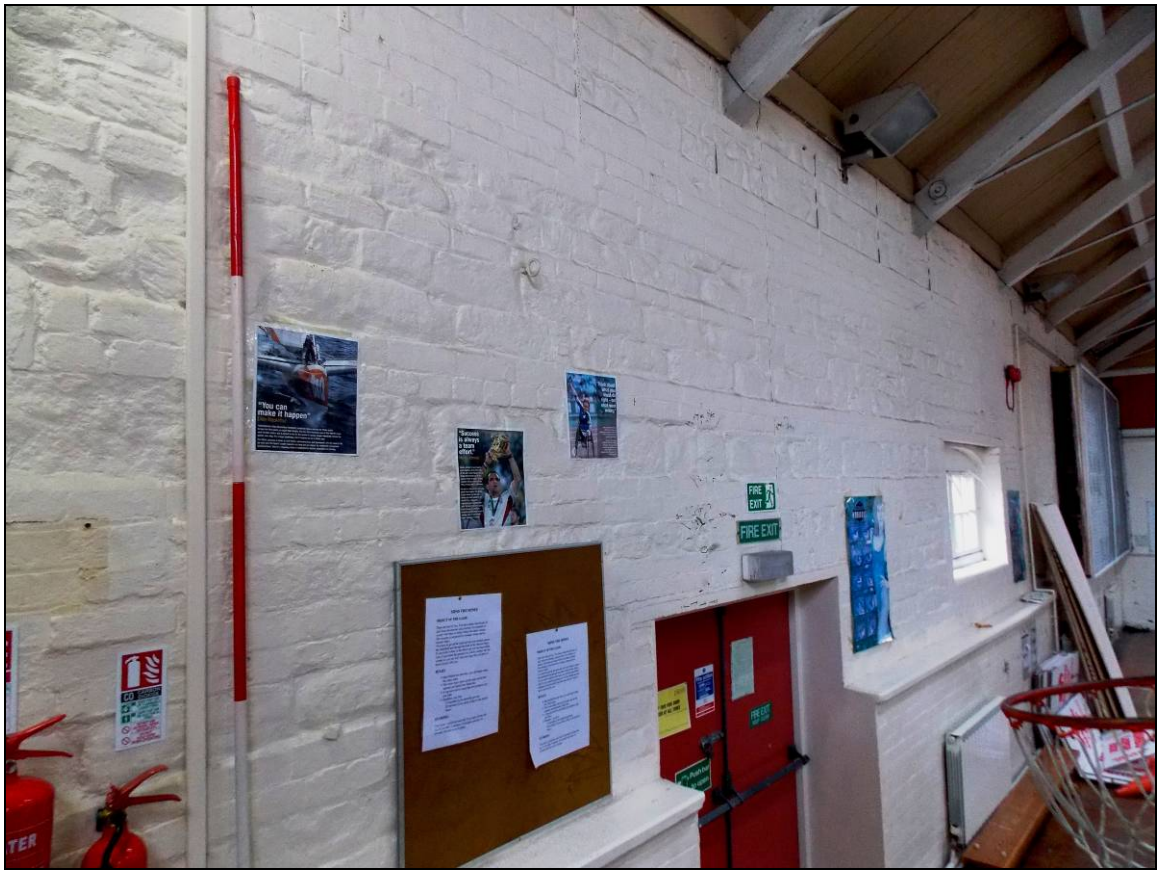

Plate 35: Detail of diverse masonry within the northern area of the east wall, looking south-east (scale 2m).

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Plate 36: General view of the Gymnasium, looking north (scale 2m).

Plate 37: Detail of the semi-circular window, looking north-west.

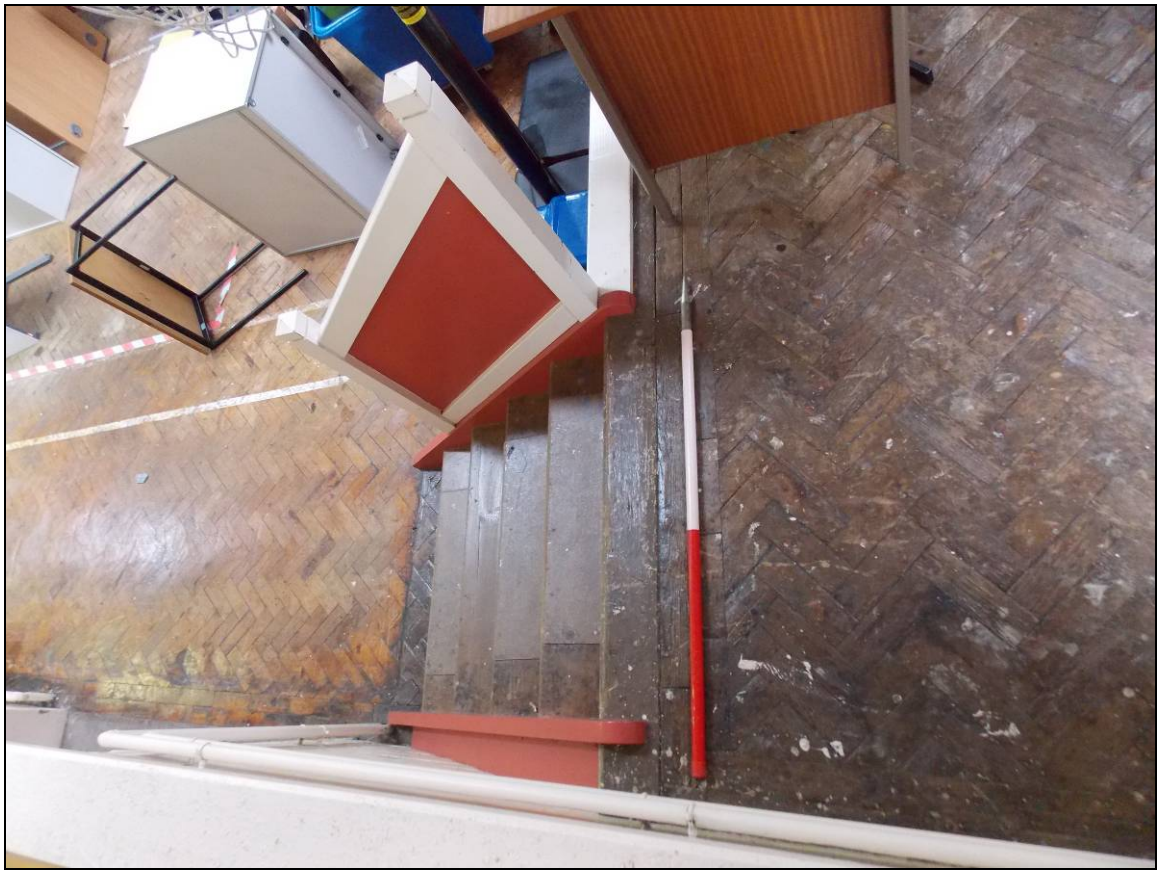

Plate 38: Staircase of the raised platform, looking west (scale 1m).

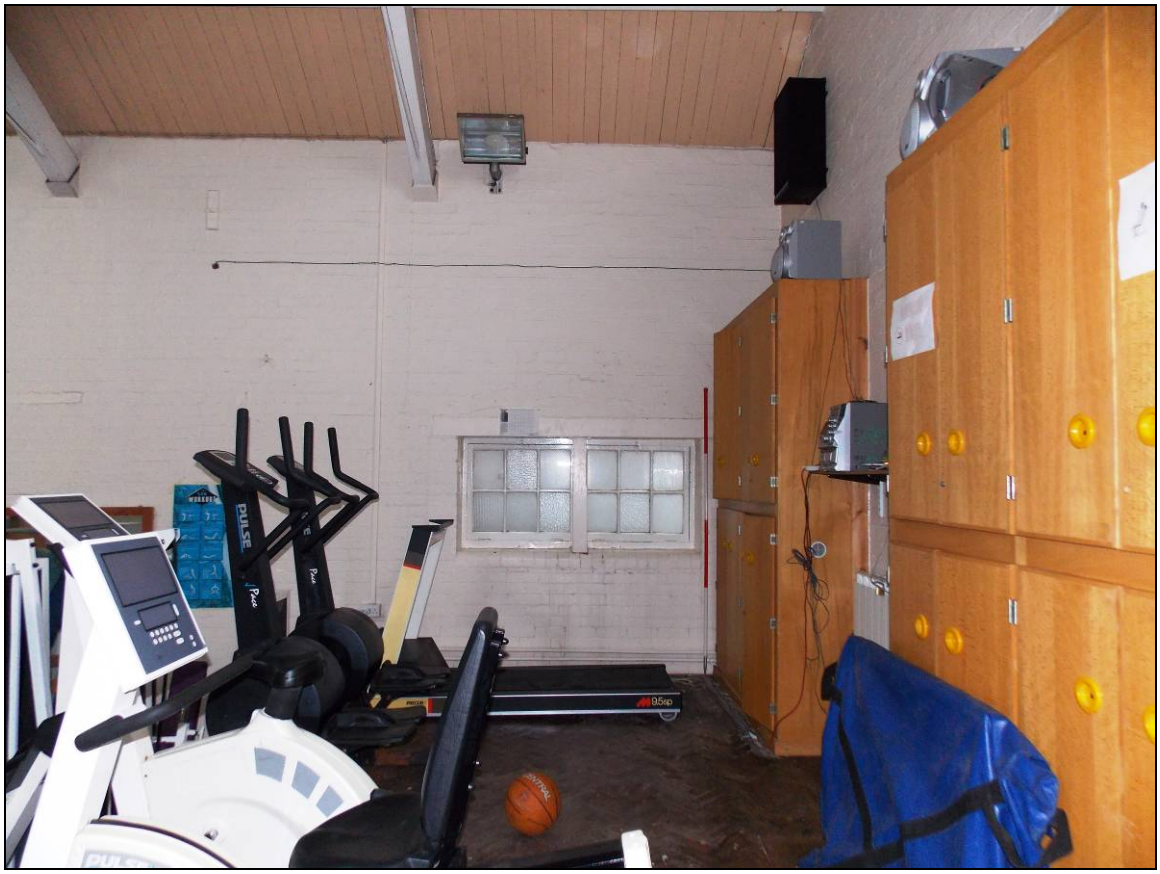

Plate 39: Northernmost window within the west wall (scale 2m).

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Plate 40: West wall (scale 2m).

Plate 41: Scars of a former staircase within the southernmost end of the west wall, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 42: General view of the roof structure, looking south-west.

Plate 43: Plate attachment between timber king-post and wrought-iron tension raking struts.

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Plate 44: Detail of principal rafter's shoe and fitting for the opening of the glazed clerestory.

Plate 45: Glazed clerestory along the western side of the pitched roof.

Plate 46: Doorway to the underground boiler room, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 47: General view of the boiler room, looking west (scale 2m).

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5.2 Mill Block (Survey drawings 6 – 11)

Exterior

5.2.1 The Mill Block is a long (north/south) three-storeyed brick-built range of nine bays and a hipped tiled roof with plain close eaves. It also has a southern extension of two storeys with an M-shaped tiled roof with a central valley (Plate 48). The main range has a wide chimney stack rising from the south wall and the southern extension contains central short stacks projecting up from the apex of both south gabled walls.

5.2.2 The west elevation faces onto a courtyard which has clearly been raised, obscuring the ground floor (Plate 49). It is built with orangey bricks (9½" x 4½" x 3") bonded with very coarse white lime mortar and laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond. It has original window openings arranged symmetrically on each level, although later insertions such as additional window openings and doorways within former windows are also present. This elevation is composed of eight bays as there is a projecting closet or upright shaft block which occupies the northernmost bay, adjacent to which is a mid 20th century metal fire escape stair, the doorways for which have been created by enlarging window openings (Plates 50 – 53).

5.2.3 The lower level is accessed from a short staircase which leads to a paved area where an inserted doorway with a projecting modern brick-built porch provides entry to the interior of the ground floor (Plate 54). There is a large window opening with a sandstone lintel adjacent to the upright shaft block which is now blocked with bricks (Plate 55). Although at first glance this feature might resemble a window opening, the actual openings are located at a slight distinctly level and with different sandstone heads which contain flat chamfered *intrados* (Plate 56). This former opening, then, appears to have been a primary doorway possibly associated with the functionality of the adjoined projecting upright shaft instead.

5.2.4 The first floor is accessed from a secondary concrete walkway through an inserted doorway (Plate 57). The window openings of the first and second levels have flush sandstone heads and projecting sill. The fenestration comprises later 'Crittal' type replacements composed of single panes with central pivoting hinges (Plate 58).

5.2.5 The later southern extension staggers considerably towards the west; thus the western wing projects into the courtyard exposing its north gabled wall which contains a large doorway with an RSJ and a sandstone lintel (Plate 59). The actual west wall contains a clear vertical construction break halfway along the wall (Plate 60). This break also extends through the roof, although slightly further south. Indeed, the northern half is built with hand-made orangey brown bricks (9" x 4¼" x 3") bonded with lime mortar and laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond (with 4 courses of stretchers), and the roof contains fishtails tiles. The southern half, in contrast, is built with orangey bricks (9½" x 4½" x 3") bonded with white lime mortar and laid in standard Flemish Garden Wall bond, and the roof is composed of plain tiles.

5.2.6 The east elevation, facing onto Union Street, is comparable to its counterpart although with nine bays demarcated by symmetrically arranged window openings on each level (Plate 61). The brickwork is equivalent to the west wall except that it is laid in Flemish bond instead. The ground floor has been slightly altered with the insertion of later openings. There are also original openings blocked with bricks and the entire lower level contains painted brickwork as the ground floor was abutted by a former eastern wing recently demolished (Plate 62). The construction of the eastern wing involved trimming off the projecting sandstone sill of the first floor in order to accommodate a flush surface for the roof. Other scars of the previous eastern wing include bricked-up slots below the first floor's

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sill level which would have housed principal rafters of a former roof structure. There is a cast-iron wall/tie plate towards the south end of this façade.

5.2.7 This elevation is much higher than the opposing west wall as the hillside slopes eastwards. The lower section of the wall contains a plinth mainly built with sandstone although it also contains later sections of brickwork (Plate 63).

5.2.8 The southern extension is slightly recessed from the main range's wall plane and is composed of two storeys and three bays. The brickwork here is laid in Flemish bond whereas the adjoined south gabled wall, although integral, is laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond. There are three window openings on the first floor with flush sandstone heads and projecting sills containing plain windows. The ground floor contains a comparable central window and two doorways of which the one adjacent to the main range has a later projecting porch built with modern bricks (Plates 64 and 65).

5.2.9 The south elevation of the main range is mostly obscured by the southern extension (Plate 66). The former contains a central chimney stack projecting from the eaves and a small inserted window opening within the eastern side of the second floor. The extension is rather plain with a double gabled wall with central stacks.

5.2.10 The north elevation of the Mill Block was viewed from a wooded area which impeded a thorough survey. Nonetheless, it was established that this elevation comprises three bays with window openings, comparable to the remaining ones, on each level (Plate 67). The stone plinth is also partially exposed here and the brick upright shaft block is flush with the main brick wall forming an integral element of the primary brickwork. There is a distinct painted line within the eastern end of this elevation which would have constituted the interior of a former terraced house which abutted mostly the already demolished eastern wing.

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Plate 48: The Mill with a later southern extension on the foreground, looking north-east (scale 2m).

Plate 49: West elevation of the Mill (scale 2m).

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Plate 50: Southern end of the west elevation (scale 2m).

Plate 51: Central area of the west elevation (scale 2m).

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Plate 52: Northern end of the west elevation (scale 2m).

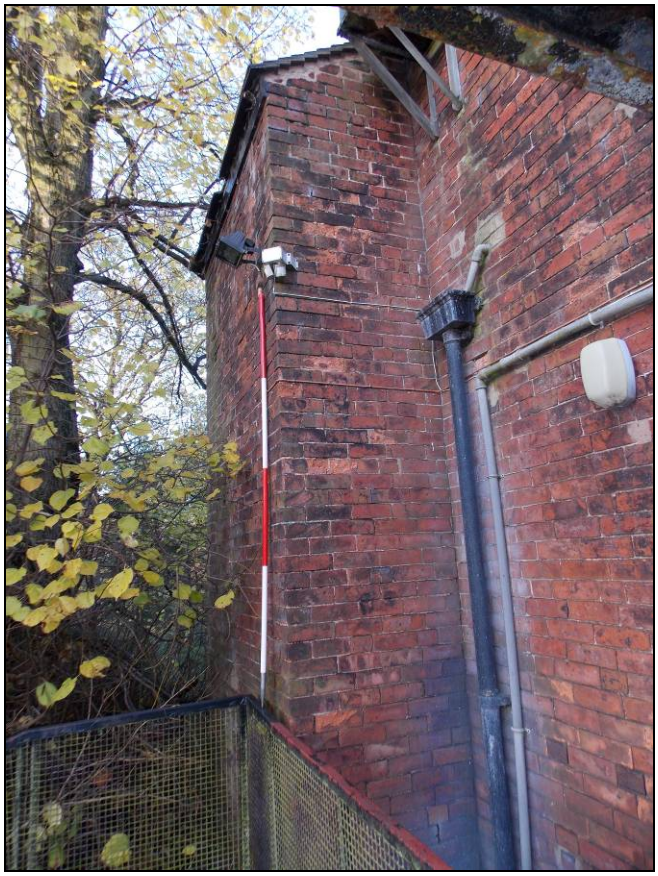

Plate 53: Detail of upright shaft block, looking north-east (scale 2m).

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Plate 54: Detail of ground floor's entrance within a later extension, looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 55: Blocked-up opening adjacent to the upright shaft block, looking north-east (scale 1m).

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Plate 56: Detail of ground floor's window openings, looking north-east (scale 2m).

Plate 57: First floor's entrance, looking east (scale 2m).

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Plate 58: Detail of second floor's window openings (scale 2m).

Plate 59: Later southern extension, looking south (scale 2m).

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Plate 60: West elevation of the southern extension (scale 2m).

Plate 61: General view of the east elevation of the Mill and southern extension, looking north-west.

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Plate 62: East elevation of the Mill (scale 2m).

Plate 63: Detail of stone plinth and bricked-up openings, looking north-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 64: General view of the west elevation of the southern extension (scale 2m).

Plate 65: Detail of window openings and doorways, looking south-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 66: South elevation of the later extension abutting the Mill, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 67: North elevation (scale 2m).

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Interior

Ground floor

5.2.11 The interior of the former Mill has been substantially altered with the removal of the original plant and machinery when it became part of the College's teaching workshops. Moreover, the workshops are now mostly vacant with little information regarding their latest use. The ground floor is accessed from a secondary doorway inserted within a former window opening which leads to a short staircase flanked by two modern brick partition walls (Plate 68).

5.2.12 The floor, built with concrete, is thus much lower than the external ground. The general arrangement of the floor consists of a large open area with brick walls and pillars supporting seven bridging beams (Plate 69). There are two RSJ stanchions to the north of the present doorway which appear to support some of the structural elements of the external fire exit staircase. The window openings have internally bullnosed brick jambs. Towards the northern end of the west wall there is a small inserted doorway which provides access to the upright shaft block (Plate 70). Unfortunately, this door was locked and access was not possible. The possible doorway identified externally is barely perceivable due to the amount of paint coats over it.

5.2.13 The pillars supporting the bridging beams are slightly off-centre towards the east. There is a longitudinal drain gully within the floor of the workshop. The beams themselves are made of timber with chamfered edges but are currently concealed by later plasterboards (Plates 71 and 72). Their position is somewhat irregular as they are lower than the upper end of the windows and, moreover, some are located close to window openings with additional supports such as brick corbels, additional timbers, etc. and another beam even within a window opening whose end is propped up by a short cast-iron column (Plates 73 – 75). The nature of this irregularity is unknown although it is possible that the ceiling was partially repaired and reinforced with additional beams in order to support heavy machinery on the floor above.

5.2.14 Towards the southern side of the floor there is an electrical kiln which formed part of the College's teaching activities and inserted brick partition walls forming a south-western room with electrical switchboards (Plates 76 and 77). The room also has an inserted pilaster between the southernmost window openings (Plate 78). This pilaster together with another brick pillar positioned towards the south end of the room might be acting as additional support for an inserted stairwell located above this floor.

5.2.15 Within the western side of the south wall, there is a primary fire place with a sandstone head which has been blocked with bricks (Plate 79). There is another inserted partition wall with a plain doorway which creates a south-eastern room. This wall supports the southernmost bridging beam rather than using a brick pillar. The room contains a partition wall to the south which is the original stairwell including discernable stone treads and raisers (Plate 80). Indeed, the primary staircase was observed behind this wall and consists of a dog-leg with winders (Plates 81 and 82).

5.2.16 There is a doorway within the south-eastern corner of the Mill Block which might have been the original entrance and leads to the projecting modern porch of the southern extension through a shallow concrete ramp. The porch provides access to the extension's main arched doorway which contains a mason's mark along the northern brick jamb (Plates 83 and 84). This doorway leads to a narrow passageway between the external south wall of

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the Mill Block and the later extension. The Mill's wall contains a primary flue vent of the chimney stack, a later under-stairs cupboard and, above it, an inserted chimney breast supported by two sandstone corbels (Plates 85 and 86).

5.2.17 The passageway also contains a plain doorway to the principal room of the southern extension which contains modern fabrics such as a concrete floor and a plasterboard ceiling (Plate 87). The remaining rooms comprise a small north-west area with an additional external plain doorway (Plate 88), and a back room used for storage whose doorway comprises a brick segmental arched head (Plates 89 and 90). These rooms are currently rather plain and bear little historical or architectural significant.

Plate 68: Inserted staircase down to the ground floor, looking north-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 69: General view of the ground floor, looking north (scale 2m).

Plate 70: Inserted doorway to the projecting shaft block, looking west (scale 2m).

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Plate 71: Timber ceiling beam concealed by later plasterboard (arrow), looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 72: Detail of the timber beam with chamfered edges.

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Plate 73: Detail of the west end of the fifth beam from the north, looking south (scale 300mm).

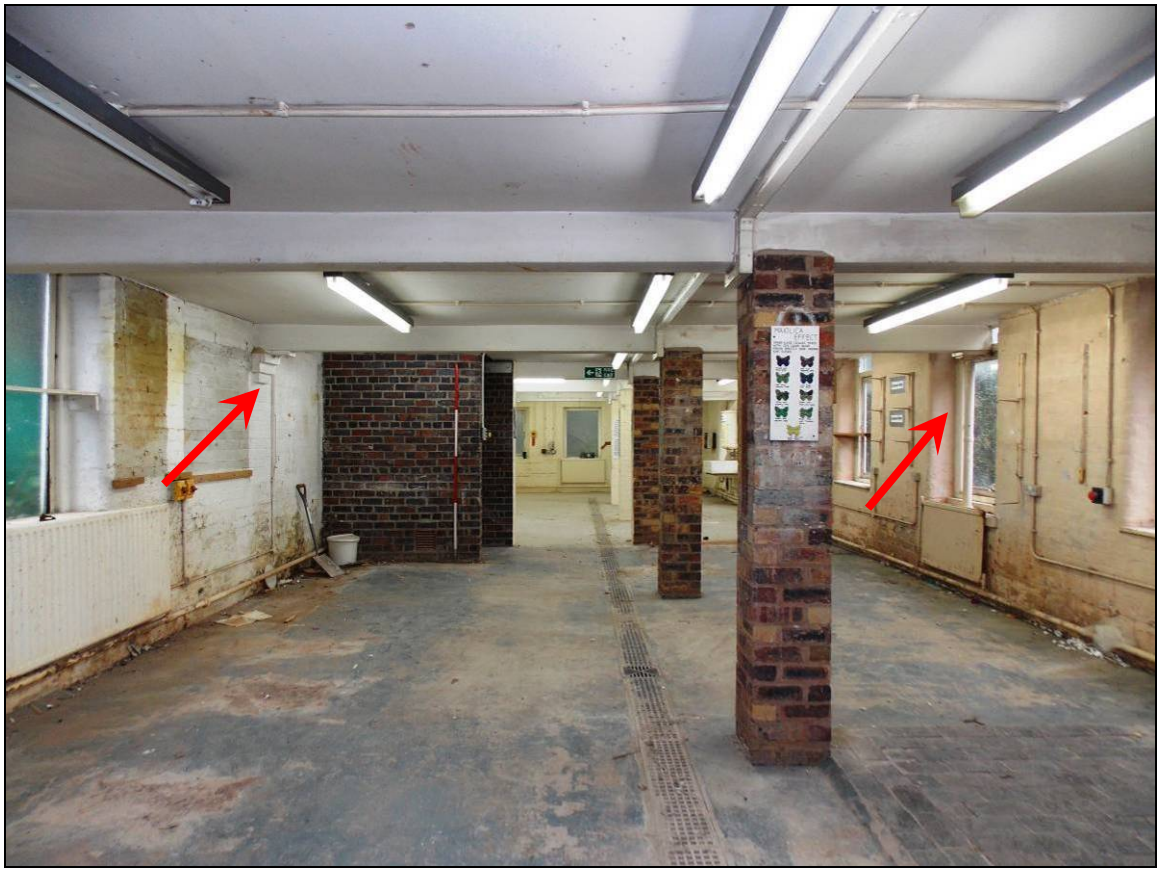

Plate 74: Central beam with ends supported by a column and a brick corbel (arrows), looking north (scale 2m).

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Plate 75: Detail of column within the central window opening of the east wall, looking south-east (scale 1m).

Plate 76: Southern side of the ground floor, looking south-east (scale 2m).

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Plate 77: Inserted partition within the south-western corner of the ground floor, looking south-west (scale 2m).

Plate 78: South-western room, looking north-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 79: Chimney breast and concealed fire place (arrow) within the western side of the south wall (scale 1m).

Plate 80: Partition wall of the original stairwell with discernable treads and raisers (arrow) (scale 2m).

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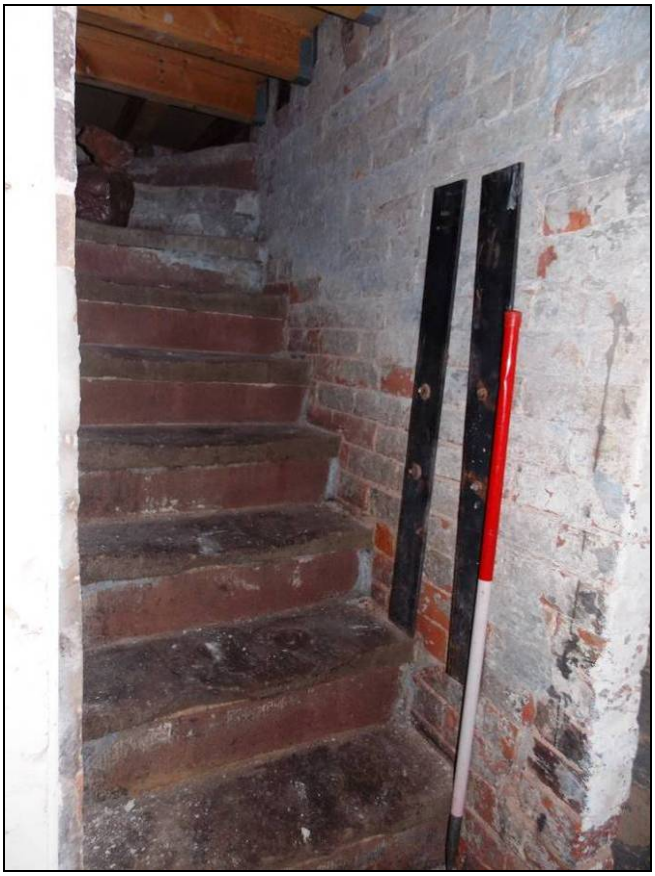

Plate 81: Lower section of the original staircase, looking west (scale 1m).

Plate 82: Stairwell with upper section of the original staircase.

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Plate 83: Arched doorway with mason's mark (arrow) along the brick jamb (scale 1m).

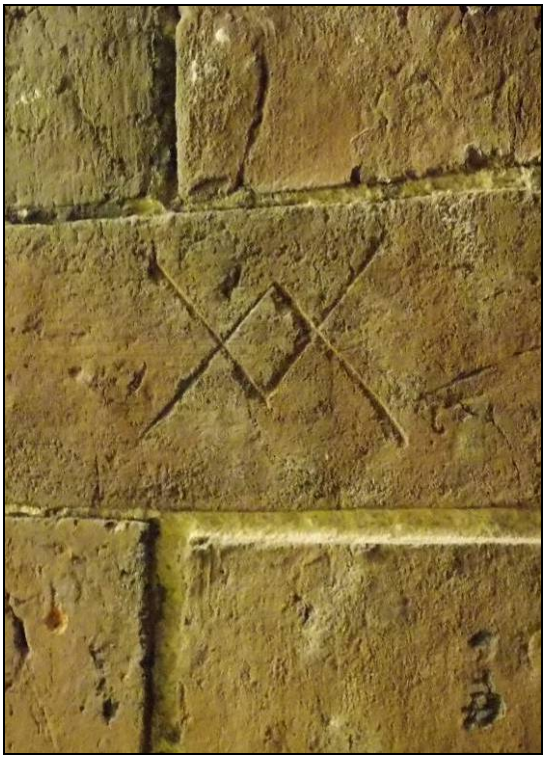

Plate 84: Detail of mason's mark.

Plate 85: Arched doorway and narrow corridor, looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 86: Flue vent, inserted under-stairs cupboard and corbels supporting a brick stack (scale 2m).

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Plate 87: Principal room of the extension, looking east (scale 2m).

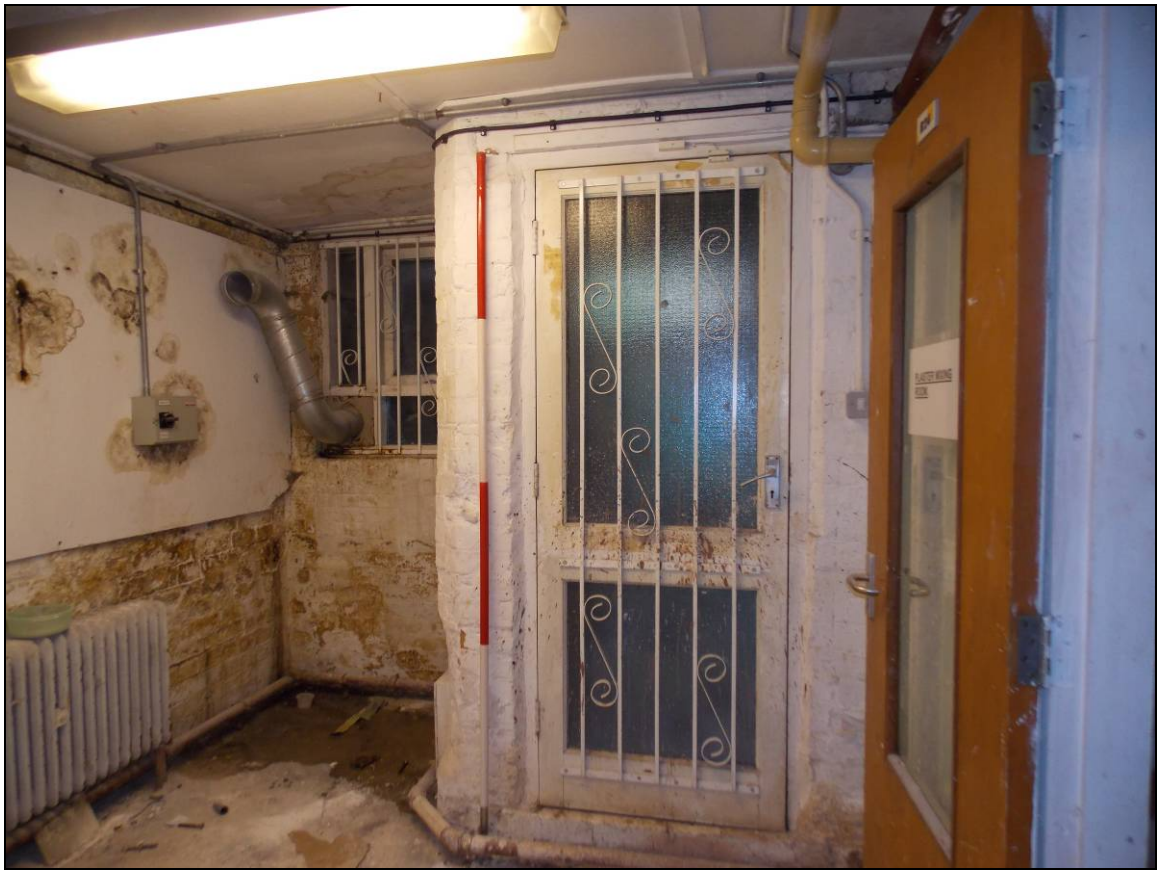

Plate 88: North-west room of the extension with additional doorway, looking north (scale 2m).

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Plate 89: Doorway to the south-western room, looking south-east (scale 2m).

Plate 90: South-western room, looking south-west (scale 2m).

First floor

5.2.18 The first floor of the Mill Block is accessed from a concrete walkway which leads to an inserted doorway within the west elevation. The doorway was originally a window opening whose bullnosed jambs are still noticeable within the internal upper section (Plate 91). The doorway leads to a lobby with a timber dog-leg staircase for the floor above as well as the first floor level of the southern extension.

5.2.19 The general appearance is similar to the floor below with brick walls, 'Crittal' type windows (although some fixed replacements were also identified), plasterboard ceiling concealing the bridging beams, etc. However, this floor contains floor boards (4½" in width) and, instead of brick pillars supporting the beams, there are cast-iron slender and slightly tapered columns (Plate 92 – 95). Two of the beams are devoid of these columns and the second column from the south is a later replacement made of steel. Their alignment is equivalent to the floor below, or rather slightly off-centre towards the east. This asymmetrical arrangement may be associated with the size and/or lay-out of former machinery or similar equipment.

5.2.20 The upright shaft block was inspected on this floor as the inserted door was not locked (Plate 96). The interior contains an angled ceiling and traces of a former toilet with scars on the floor as well as a fragment of a ceramic drain pipe within the north wall (Plates 97 and 98). The north wall of the former toilet appears to be a later insertion designed to create a chamber accommodating the drain pipe.

5.2.21 Towards the south end there is an equivalent brick partition to the floor below which forms the structural basis of the inserted stairwell (Plate 99). A later stud partition with glazed panels creates another south-eastern room which appears to have been an office containing

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an out-of-sight cast-iron column (Plate 100). This office room contains an inserted doorway which provides access to a storage area formerly the stairwell where extant steps and winders are discernable as well as a primary chimney breast that contains, attached to its masonry, a tie-plate for the wall plate on the east elevation (Plates 101 and 102).

5.2.22 There is a blocked-up doorway within the masonry of the present stairwell which would have connected the lobby with the office room (Plate 103). This implies that the staircase might have been modified at a later phase possibly to arrange access to the southern extension which is via a short section of steps. The lower section of the current staircase obscured a blocked-up fire place with a sandstone head decorated with shallow furrowed tooling pattern (Plate 104).

5.2.23 The southern extension is a timber storage area for activities carried out as part of the College's training provision. It is accessed from a landing of the Mill's staircase through an inserted doorway as the floor of the extension is *c.* 500mm higher that the corresponding floor of the Mill. The north brick wall of the extension is in effect the south elevation of the Mill Block, and contains an inserted chimney breast that was identified below supported by corbels (Plate 105). This contains a blocked-up fire place with a sandstone lintel (Plate 106). This floor is lit naturally by three later windows on the east wall and includes further modern fabrics such as a false suspended ceilings and a breeze block pillar supporting an RSJ girder carrying a former brick partition wall (Plates 107 and 108). There is a narrow angled chimney breast to the south-west corner which contains a cast-iron fire place (Plate 109).

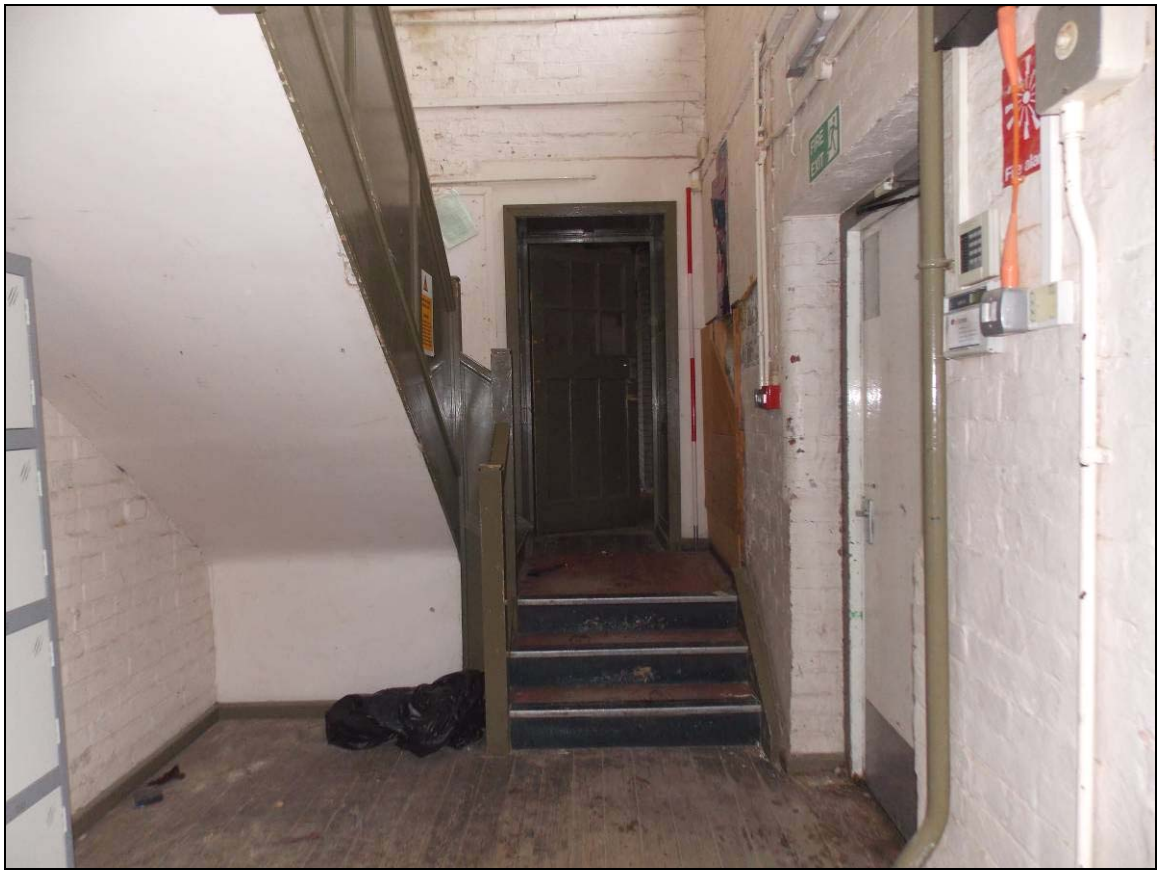

Plate 91: First floor's lobby, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 92: General view of the first floor, looking north (scale 2m).

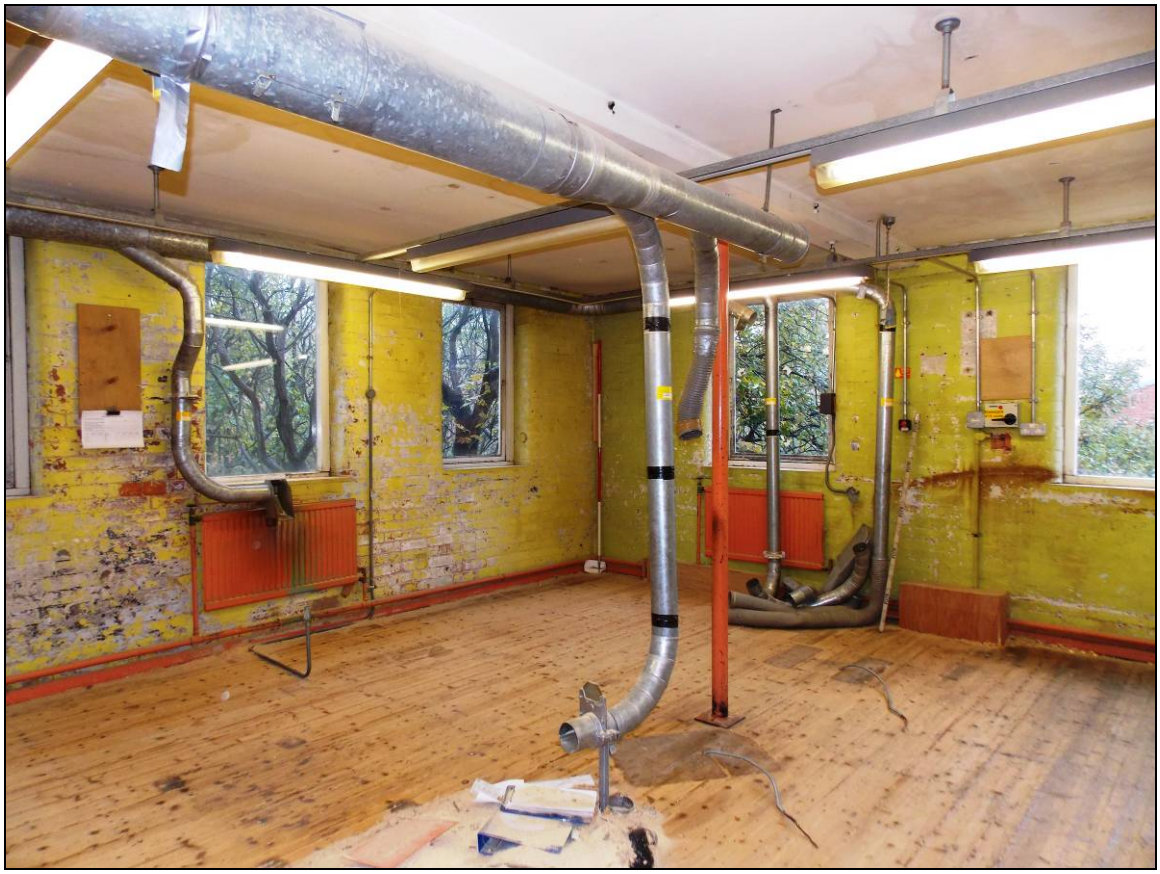

Plate 93: View of the north-eastern corner (scale 2m).

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Plate 94: Detail of window opening, looking south-west (scale 2m).

Plate 95: Detail of cast-iron column, looking south-east (scale 1m).

Plate 96: Inserted doorway to shaft block, looking west (scale 2m).

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Plate 97: Detail of ceiling of the shaft block.

Plate 98: Scars of a former toilet and remnants of a ceramic drain pipe (arrow), looking north (scale 300mm).

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Plate 99: Southern partition with small office to the east and stairwell to the west (scale 2m).

Plate 100: Office room with a cast-iron column behind the stud partition, looking north-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 101: Doorway to original stairwell with chimney breast and tie plate (arrow) attached to it (scale 2m).

Plate 102: Stairwell showing sandstone winders.

Plate 103: Blocked-up doorway to the southern room, looking east (scale 1m).

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Plate 104: Lintel of former fire place within the south wall (arrow), looking south-east (scale 300mm).

Plate 105: The southern extension with a chimney breast, looking north (scale 2m).

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Plate 106: Detail of blocked-up fire place, looking north-west (scale 1m).

Plate 107: East wall with window openings (scale 2m).

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Plate 108: Western side with later insertions (scale 2m).

Plate 109: Cast-iron fire place within the south-west corner (scale 300mm).

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Second floor

5.2.24 The second floor of the Mill Block is accessed from the inserted staircase which was responsible for the removal of part of the floor which would have been heated by a fire place (now blocked up) within the south wall (Plate 110). The interior is comparable to the floor below although the exposed ceiling beams are in fact the tie-beams of the roof trusses and thus are devoid of columns or pillars. The arrangement of the trusses bear no association with the bridging beams of the floors below and there are six in total which have been classified in Roman numerals starting from the northernmost towards the south. A series of carpenter's marks were identified amongst the beams. These appear to have been designed as identification of the actual beams rather than as pre-fabrication assembly marks (Plates 111 – 116). The northernmost and southernmost trusses (i.e. I and VI) contain a central bolt within the soffit. The ceiling is also different as this one is composed of lath-and-plaster rather than plasterboards.

5.2.25 The northern end of the west wall contains an inserted fire exit doorway as well as an additional door to the upright shaft block (Plate 117). Inside the shaft further traces of a ceramic drain pipe was identified adjacent to the floor and within the north wall (Plate 118). The north wall itself has been crudely repaired although it has missing bricks which enabled viewing the interior of a cavity behind it whose rear bricks are stained black as if produced by smoke (Plate 119). The shaft also has a rather modern roof structure with scantling common rafters and a felted membrane. The construction of this roof entailed the removal of upper brick courses as indicated by the remains of mortar bedding over the present uppermost brick course of the west side (Plate 120). Therefore, the upright shaft might have originally been much higher.

5.2.26 This may imply that the upright shaft might have originally been a chimney stack, built as an integral element of the main structure. This would have been adjoined to a boiler room and steam engine which would have powered the former machinery of the Mill. This integral arrangement is present amongst earlier mills such as Haarlem Mill, a Grade II* Listed Building (79712) erected by Richard Arkwright in the late 18th century. Unfortunately, no bearing housings or similar features of former power drives, etc. appear to be extant within the present construction as they might have been carefully removed. Furthermore, historical cartographic records show no evidence for additional structures adjacent to the putative chimney except for the Mill Block itself. Thus it is likely that the ground floor of the Mill or a former basement might have housed an earlier boiler and steam engine.

5.2.27 The southern end of the second floor contains comparable inserted brick partition and glazed studded panel to the floor below (Plate 121). The studded section appears to have been another office and this too also contains a doorway to the obsolete original staircase which contains a central chimney breast (Plate 122).

5.2.28 Through a ceiling hatch, positioned adjacent to the northern side of truss IIII, the roof structure was observed although full inspection was not possible due to health and safety issues as the loft area is devoid of boards. The roof structure is composed of four queen-post sawn timber trusses carrying two tiers (one on each side) of trenched side purlins reinforced with cleats (Plate 123). The northernmost and southernmost trusses (i.e. trusses I and VI) are king-post types with raking struts, hence containing central bolts within their soffits. The reason of having end king-post trusses is to create robust apexes in order to form the hipped ends.

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Plate 110: Inserted stairwell with blocked-up fire place (arrow) within the south wall, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 111: Exposed tie-beam (truss V) with carpenter's marks (arrow), looking south-west (scale 2m).

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Plate 112: Detail of carpenter's mark (truss V).

Plate 113: Ceiling hatch adjacent to exposed tie-beam (truss IIII), looking east (scale 2m).

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Plate 114: Carpenter's marks within the tie-beam of truss IIII.

Plate 115: Northern end of the second floor with exposed tie-beam (truss I), looking north (scale 2m).

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Plate 116: Carpenter's marks within tie-beam of truss I.

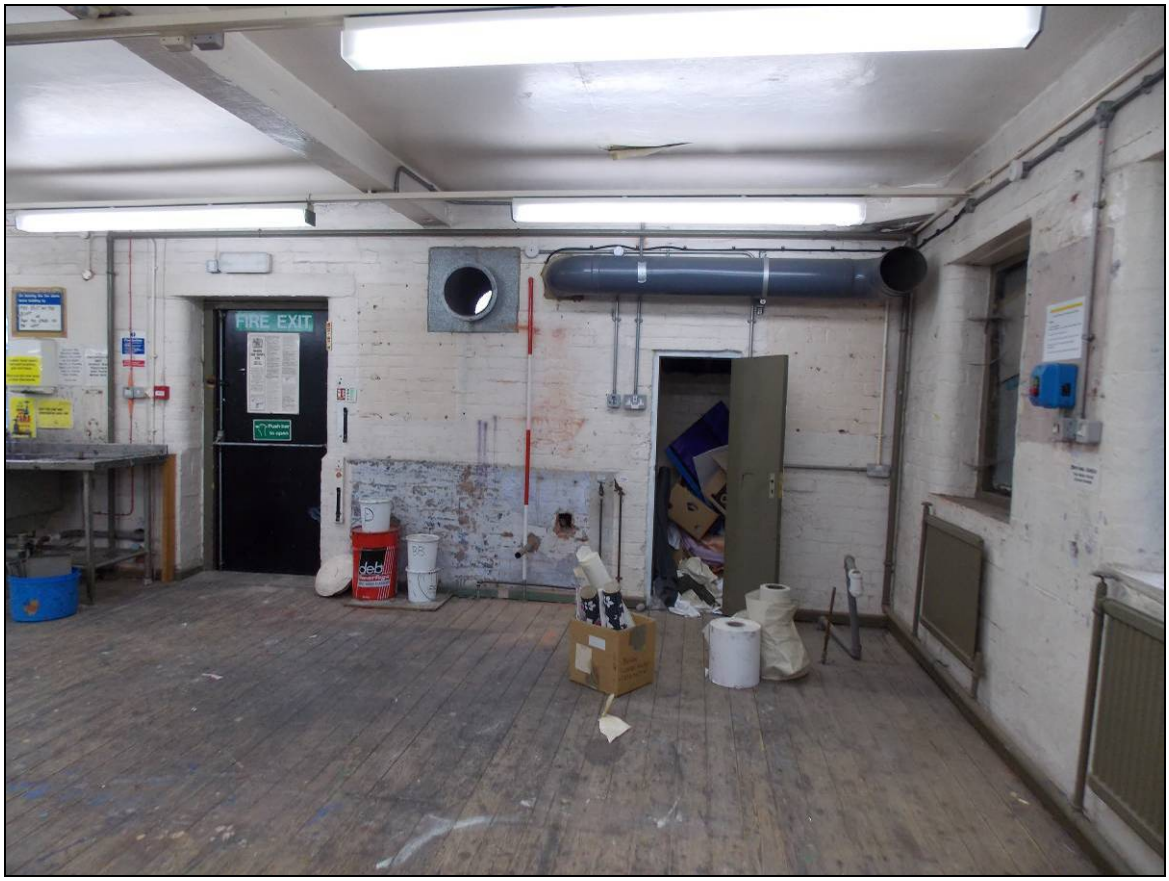

Plate 117: Doorway to the shaft block and inserted fire exit door, looking west (scale 2m).

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Plate 118: View of the block with remnants of a ceramic drain pipe (arrow), looking north (scale 300mm).

Plate 119: Detail of later brick repair and cavity behind the inserted northern wall.

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Plate 120: Mortar bedding (arrow) of removed courses over the west wall (scale 300mm).

Plate 121: Partition wall with glazed studded section for the south-eastern room, looking south (scale 2m).

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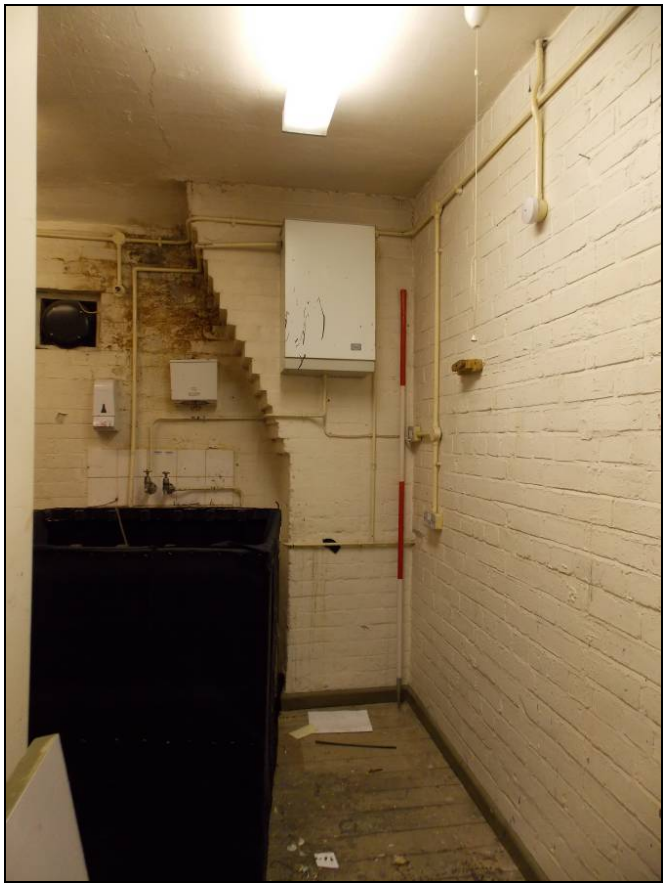

Plate 122: Chimney breast within the south wall (scale 2m).

Plate 123: Detail of queen-post truss III, looking north.

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6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 The results of the historic research together with the building survey successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. This is represented mainly by changes in the buildings' plans, with additional extensions and the insertion of building materials. Phased plans have been compiled based on the results and are included within Appendix I (Drawings 12 and 13). The sequential developments of the surveyed buildings consist of the following.

Mill Block

6.2 The first mill erected in Union Street took place in 1844. This construction is likely to correspond to the present Mill Block which formed part of a silk, shade and dye work complex managed by Messrs Nicholson, Hall and others in 1892. During this time the Mill Block contained a parallel and adjoined eastern wing facing onto Union Street, although this wing was a later addition as it involved minor alterations of the Mill Block, such as trimming the window sills, in order to accommodate an adequate construction. Cartographic records of the late 19th century labelled this building as 'Silk Mill' and it appears to have incorporated a steam engine within its footprint. Testimony of this former power can only be perceived from the remains of an integral built-in chimney stack within the north-west corner of the present building which has been reduced in height. There is also a former opening adjoined to the putative stack which might have been associated with its original functionality. Unfortunately, no bearing housings or similar features of former power drives, etc. appear to be extant within the present construction as they might have been carefully removed. By the late 19th century, the southern extension was built although it has been slightly modified since then. The eastern wing appears to have been demolished in recent times. Following the demolition of the building, a watching brief was undertaken whose results are reported in Volume 2. The watching brief established that the demolition and subsequent excavation within the footprint of the building and adjacent areas did not expose any traces of the former transmission power mechanism of the former Mill.

Carr Gymnasium

6.3 The present Carr Gymnasium was constructed in 1900 incorporating fabrics of existing buildings depicted on late 19th century maps. Evidence of this can be seen within the east wall which is composed of two different walls of which the southern side corresponds to the earliest phase. Internally, the Gymnasium contains a 17th century ornamented plaster ceiling, with a representation of the triumph of death, mounted on the east wall. It is understood to have been removed from Hall House (now the Red Lion in the Market Place) which was built by the wealthy Jolliffe family in 1607 and likely the largest timber frame house in the area, although this might have originated from a house or structure adjacent to the Red Lion instead. The small lavatory block to the Carr Gymnasium was added around the 1960s. Following the dismantlement and recording of the *ex situ* plaster ceiling, whose entire results are included in Volume 2, the sequential development of the construction of the Carr Gymnasium proposed on the building recording was further elucidated through the identification of a clear construction break/joint between the east and south walls of the Gymnasium.

6.4 The archaeological building recording provides a comprehensive preservation by record prior to the proposed demolition of these buildings.

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9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, elevations, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited at The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent (accession number 2013.LH.61) within three months of completion of fieldwork.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Hunt Architects Ltd for commissioning the project, staffs of the College for providing information and access to the site, and Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council, for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

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APPENDIX I: SURVEY DRAWINGS

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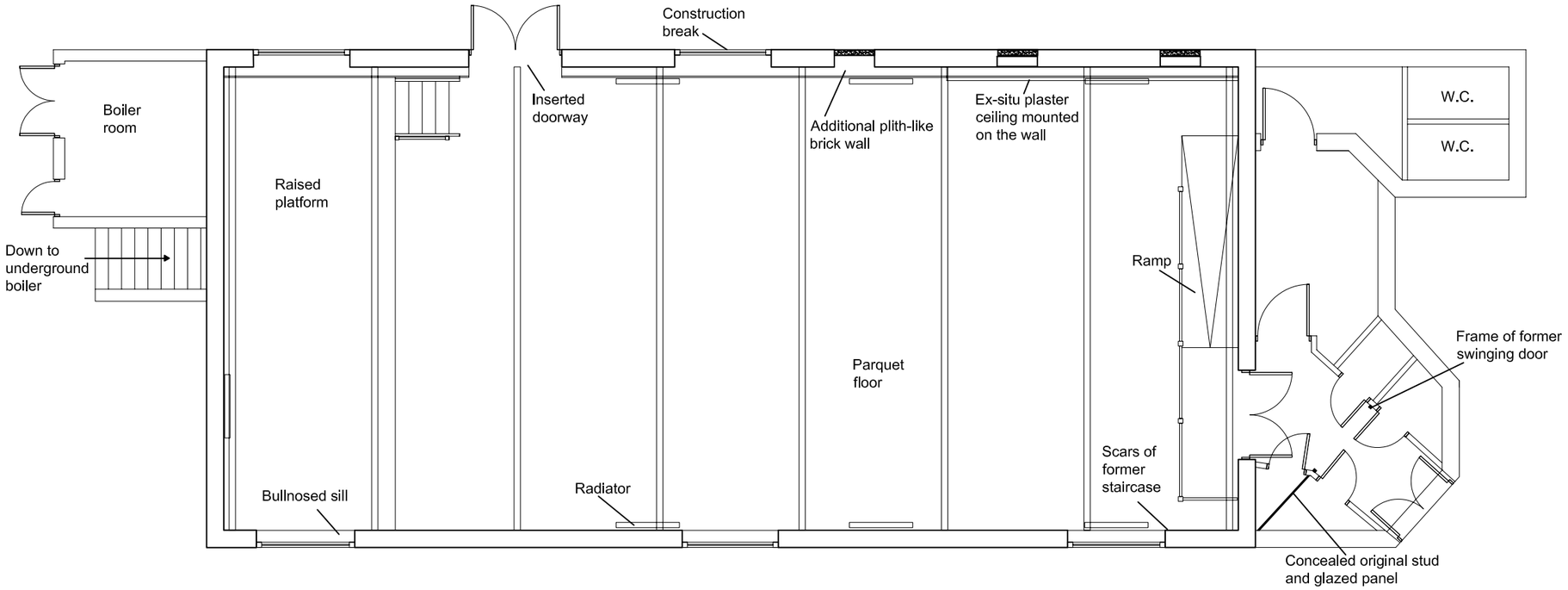

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Drawing 1:
Plan of the Carr Gymnasium

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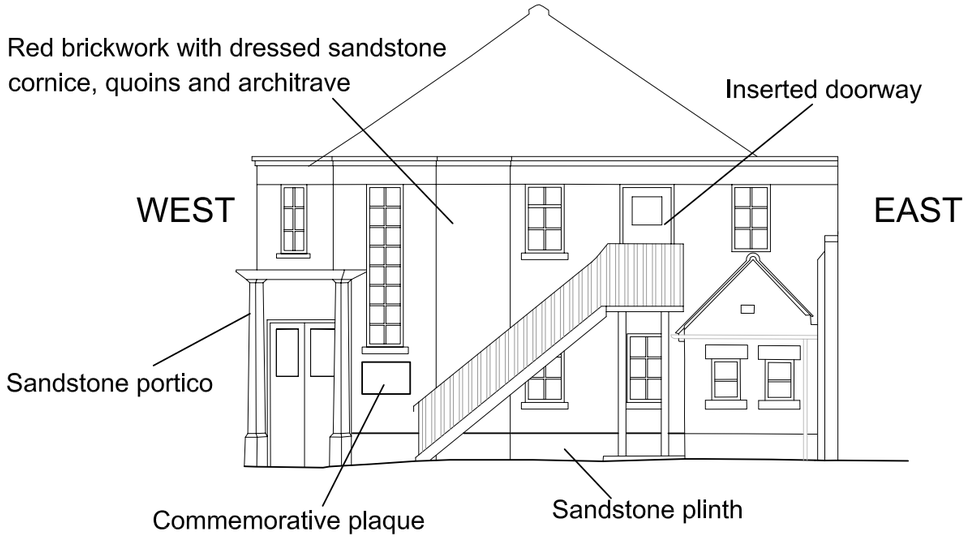
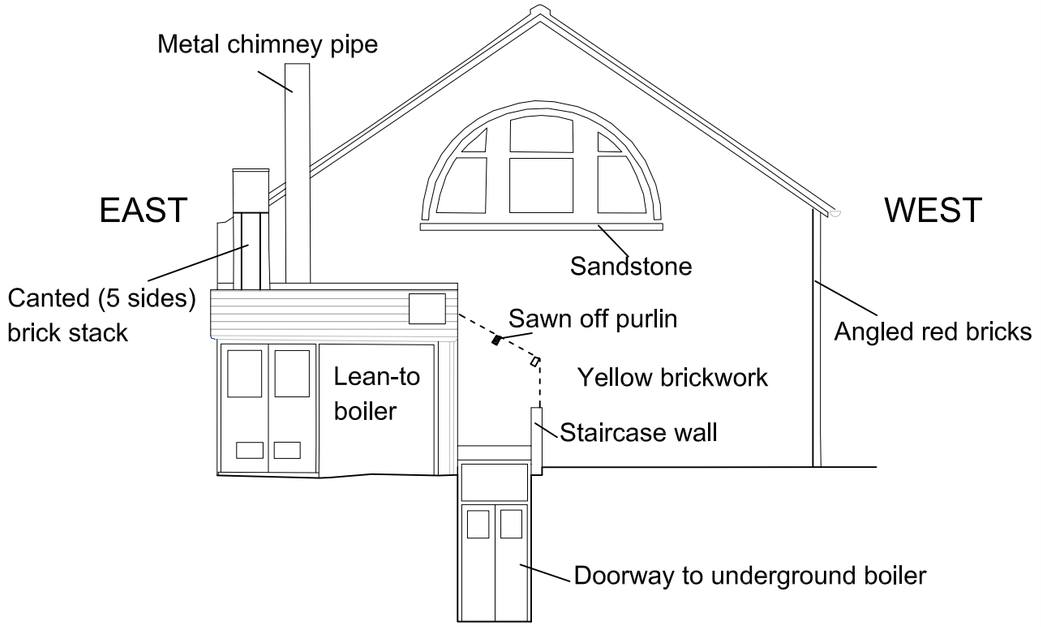


South Elevation



North Elevation

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Drawing 2:
North and south elevations of the Carr Gymnasium

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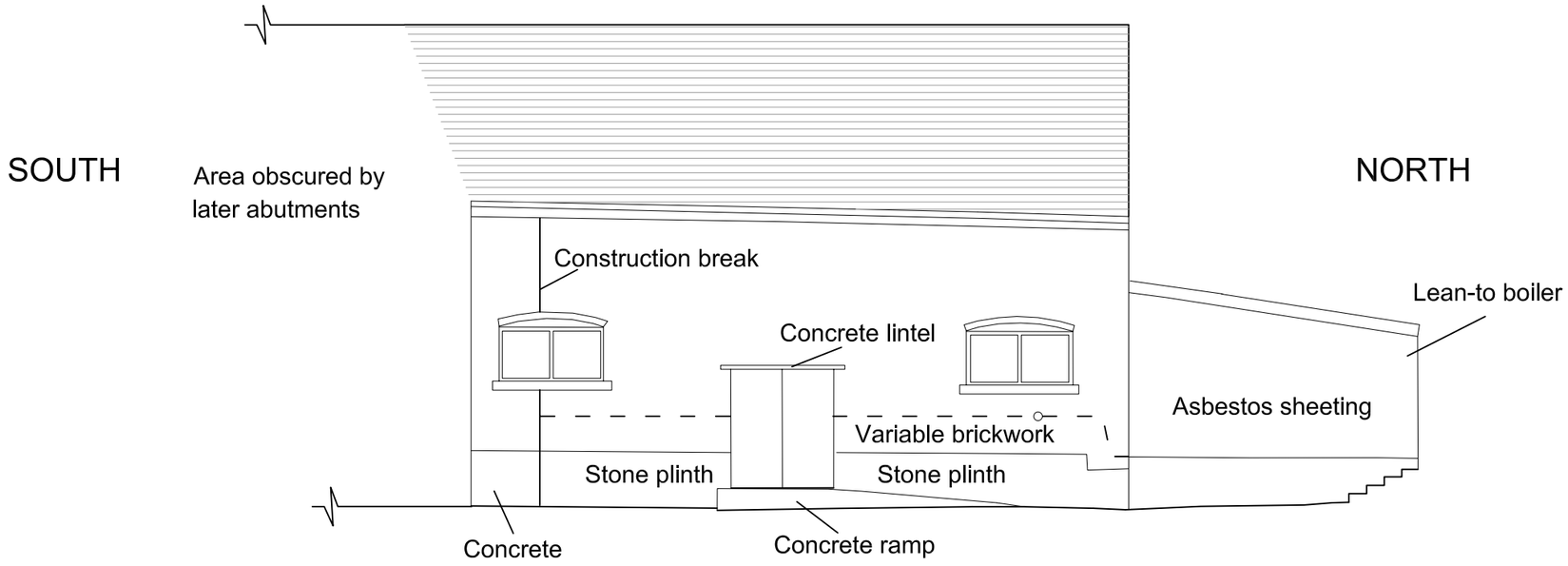
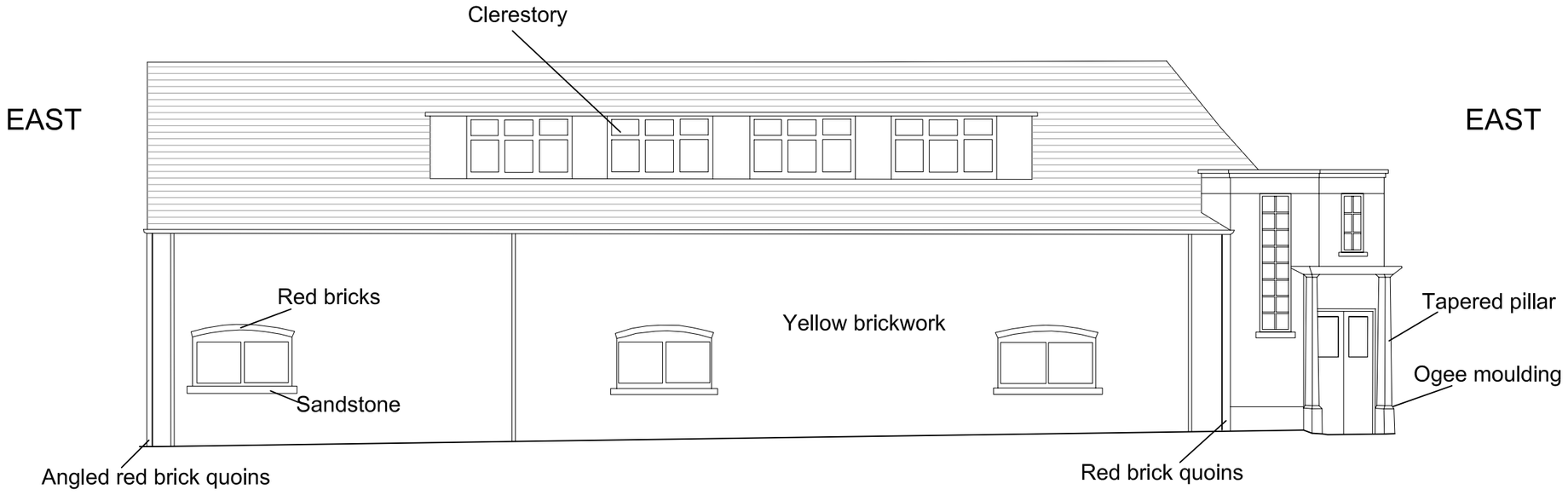


East Elevation



West Elevation

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Drawing 3:
East and west elevations of the Carr Gymnasium

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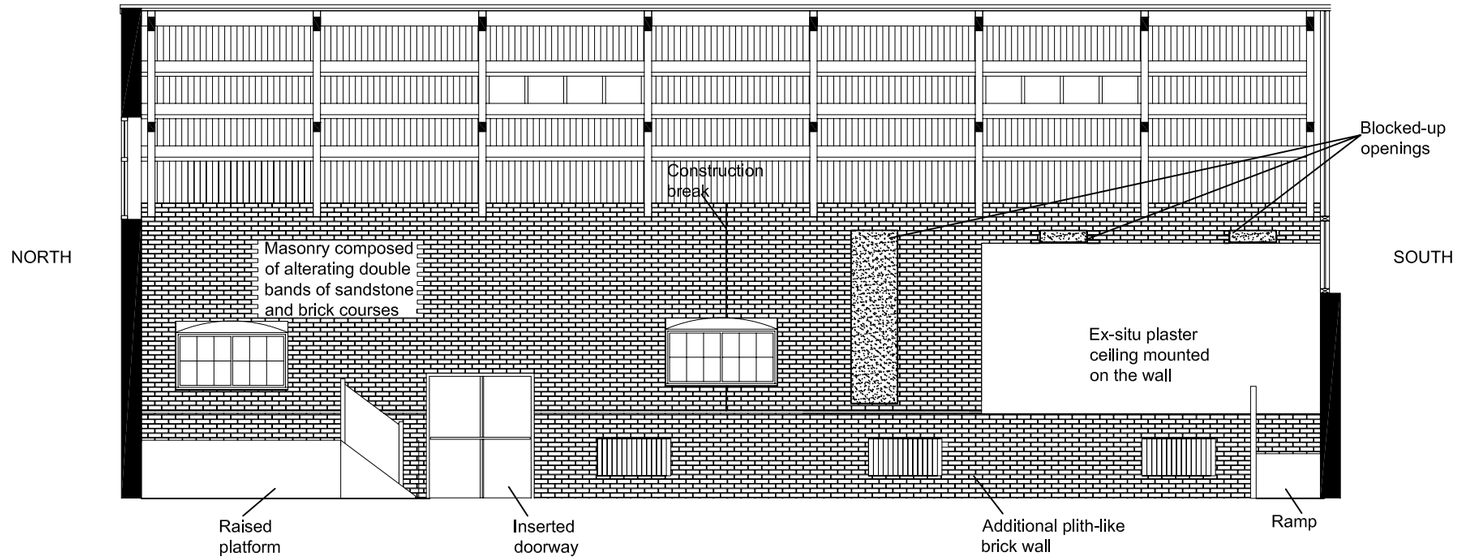

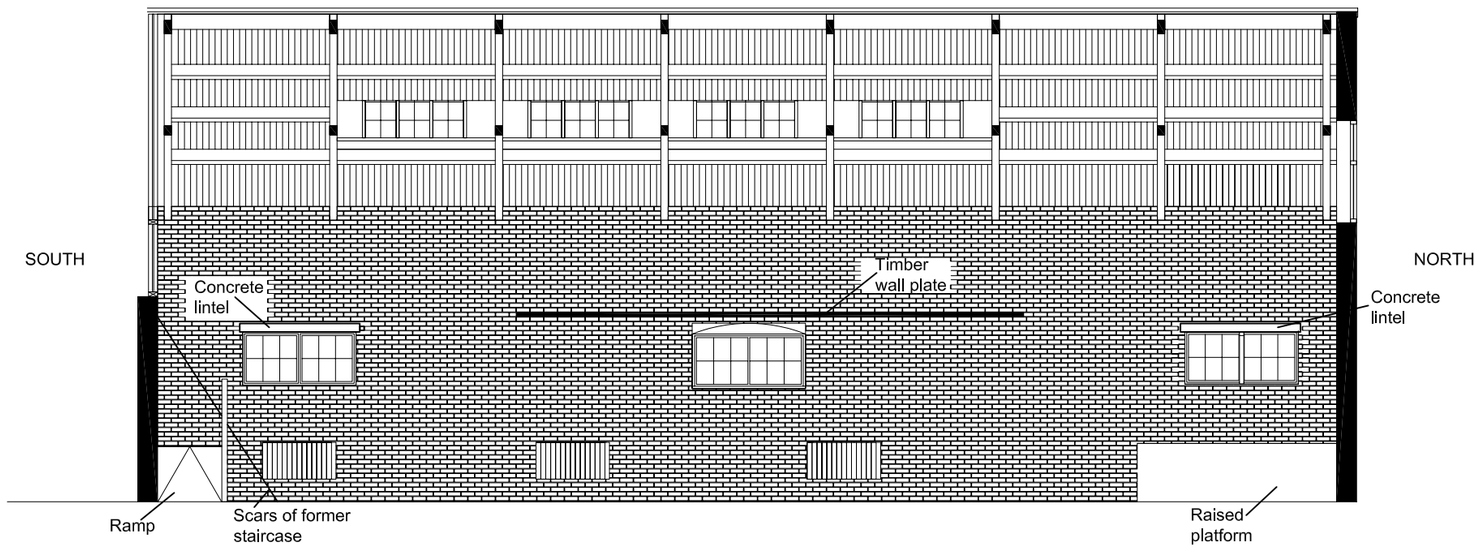

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Drawing 4: Longitudinal sections of Carr Gymnasium

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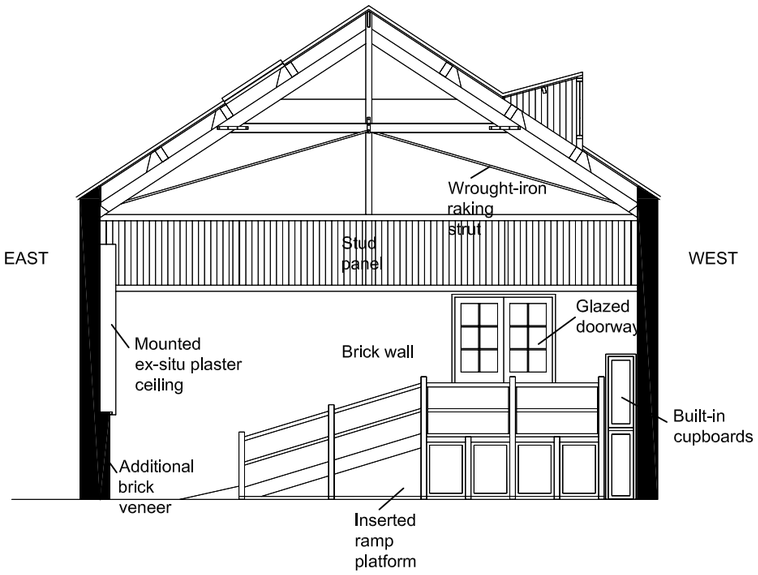

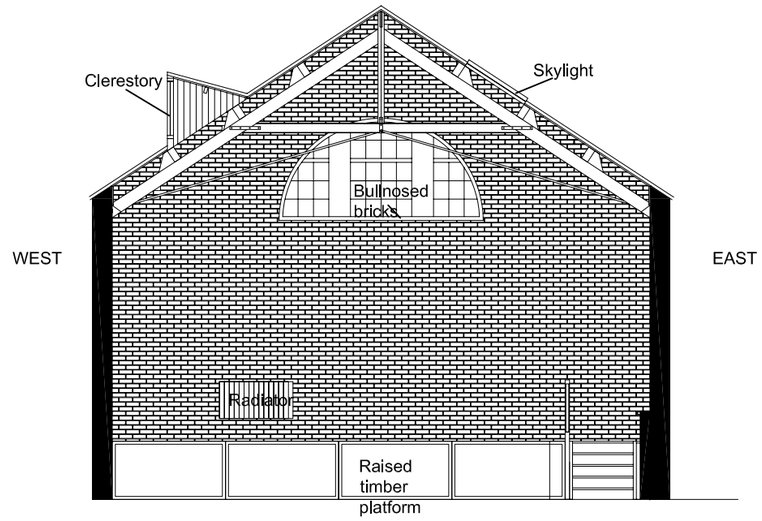

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Drawing 5:
Cross-sections through the Carr Gymnasium

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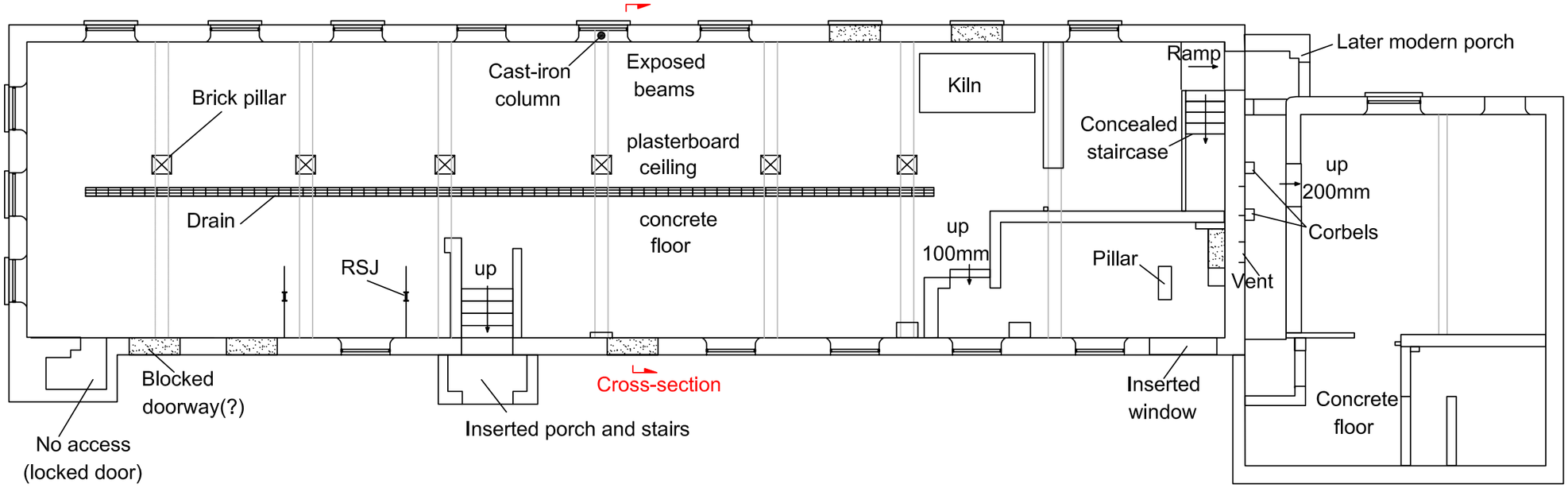

Ground floor

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Drawing 6:
Ground floor plan of the Mill Block

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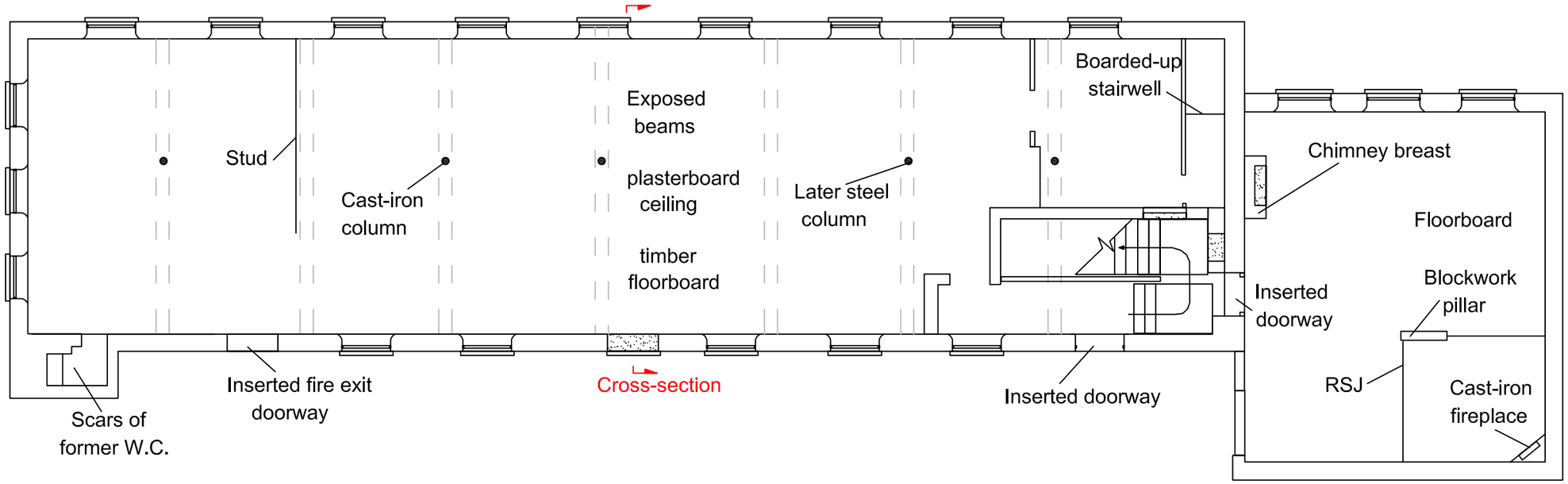

First floor

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Drawing 7:
First floor plan of the Mill Block

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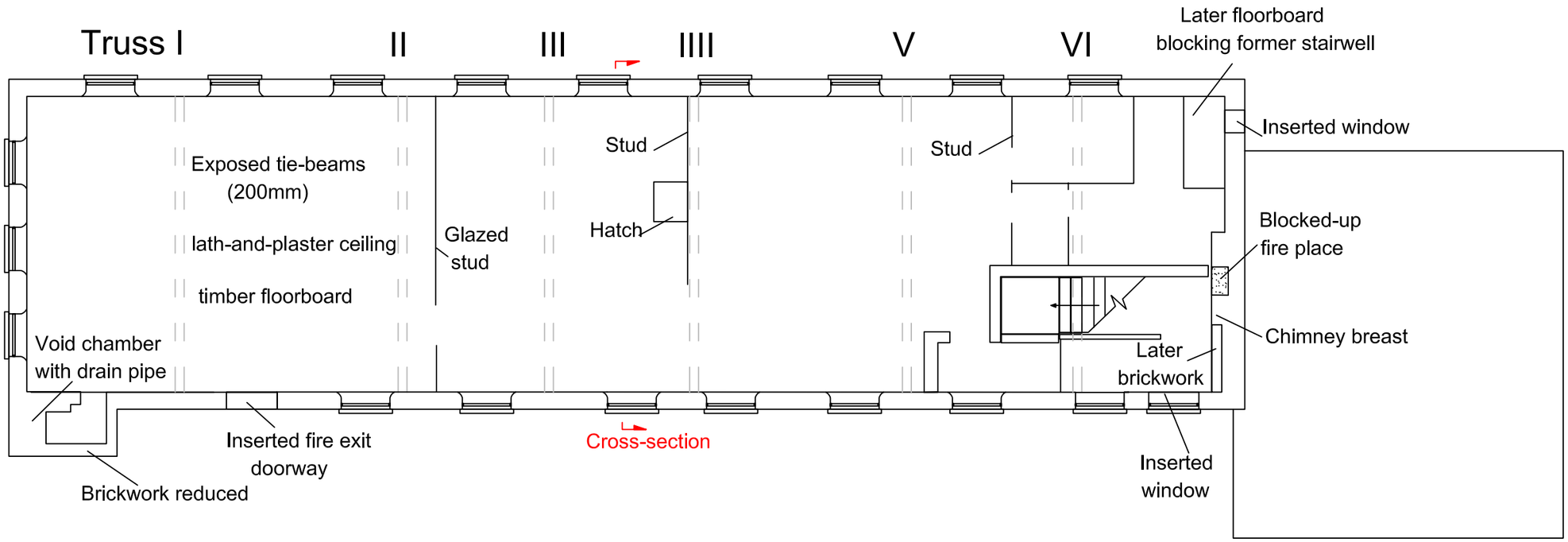

Second floor

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Drawing 8:
Second floor plan of the
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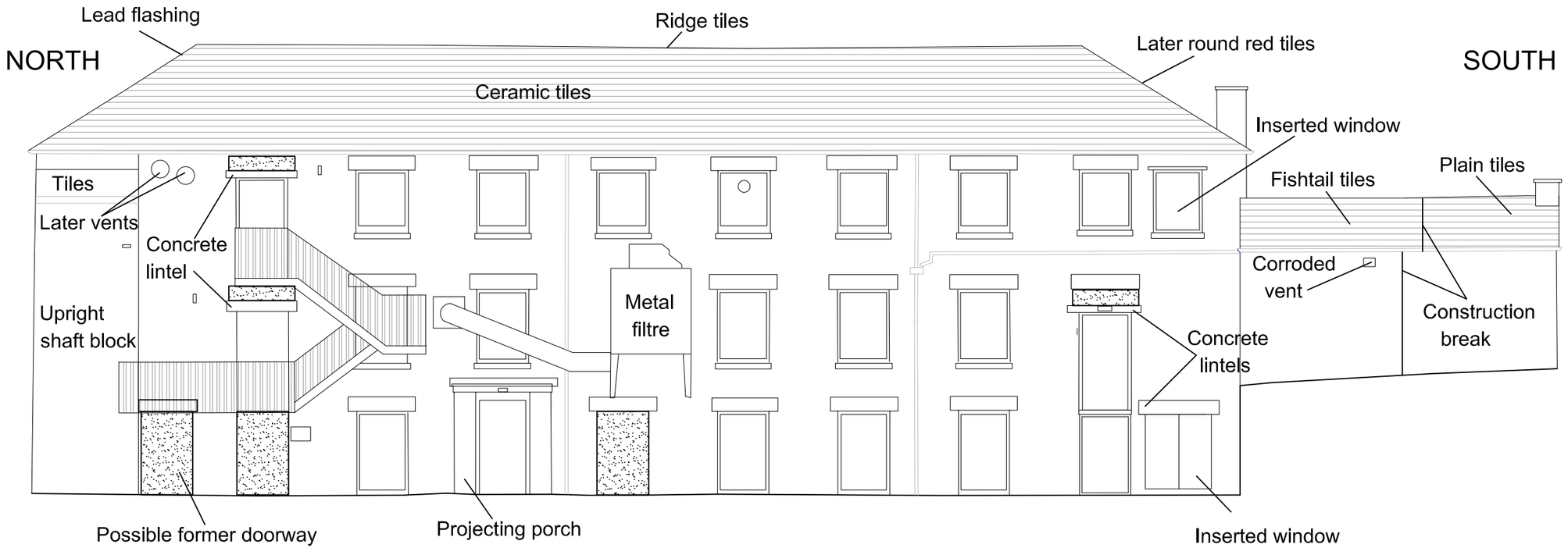

West Elevation

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Drawing 9:
West elevation of the Mill Block

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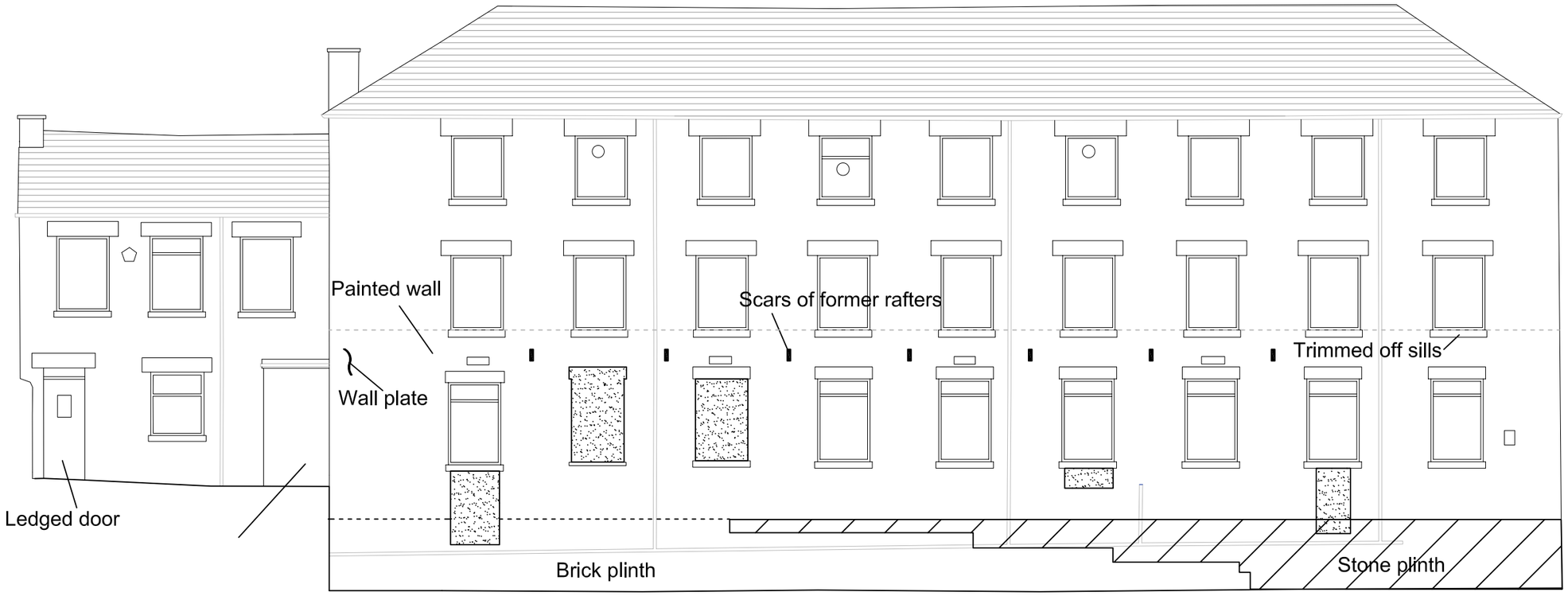
SOUTH

NORTH



East Elevation

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Drawing 10:
East elevation of the
Mill Block

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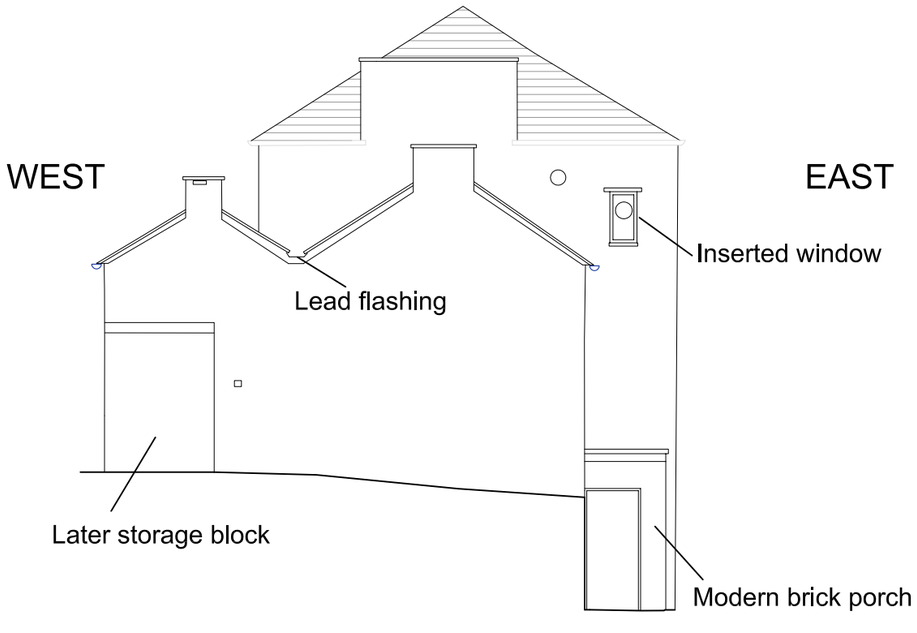

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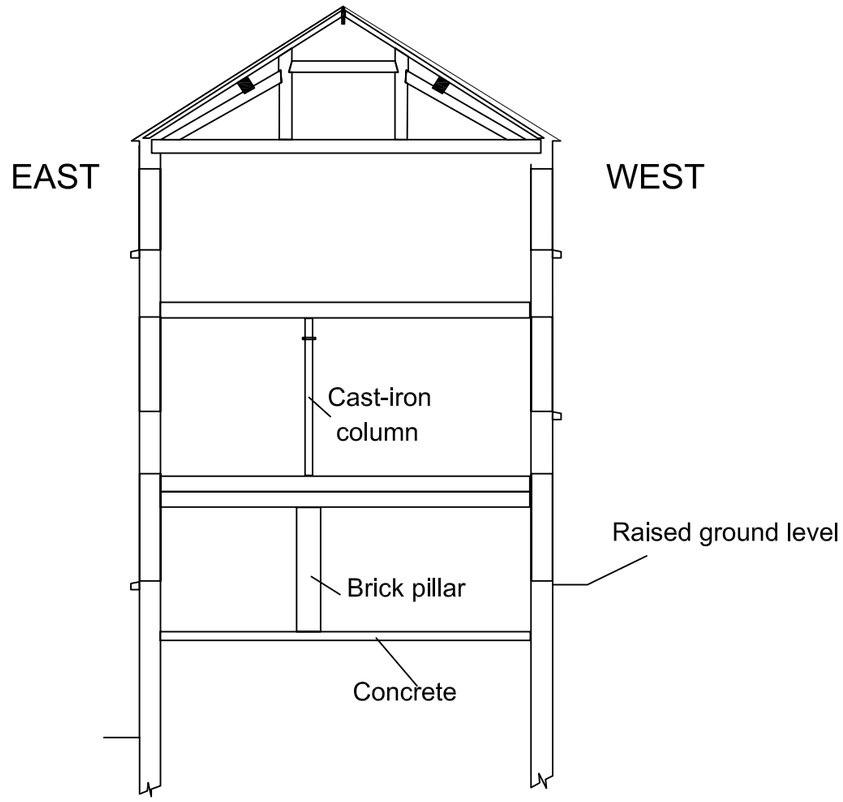

North-facing cross-section

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Drawing 11:
South elevation and cross-section of the Mill Block

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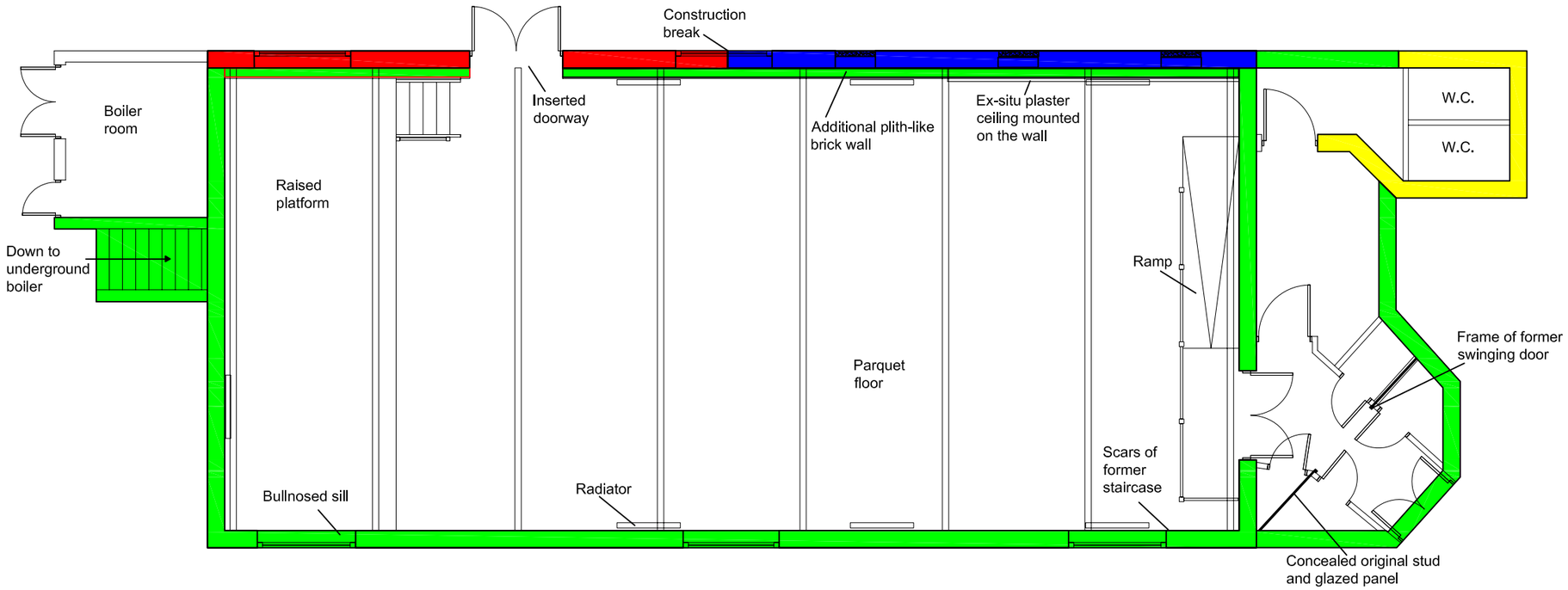

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Drawing 12: Phased plan of the Carr Gymnasium

Key:

- Mid to late 19th C
- Late 19th C
- 1900
- 1960s

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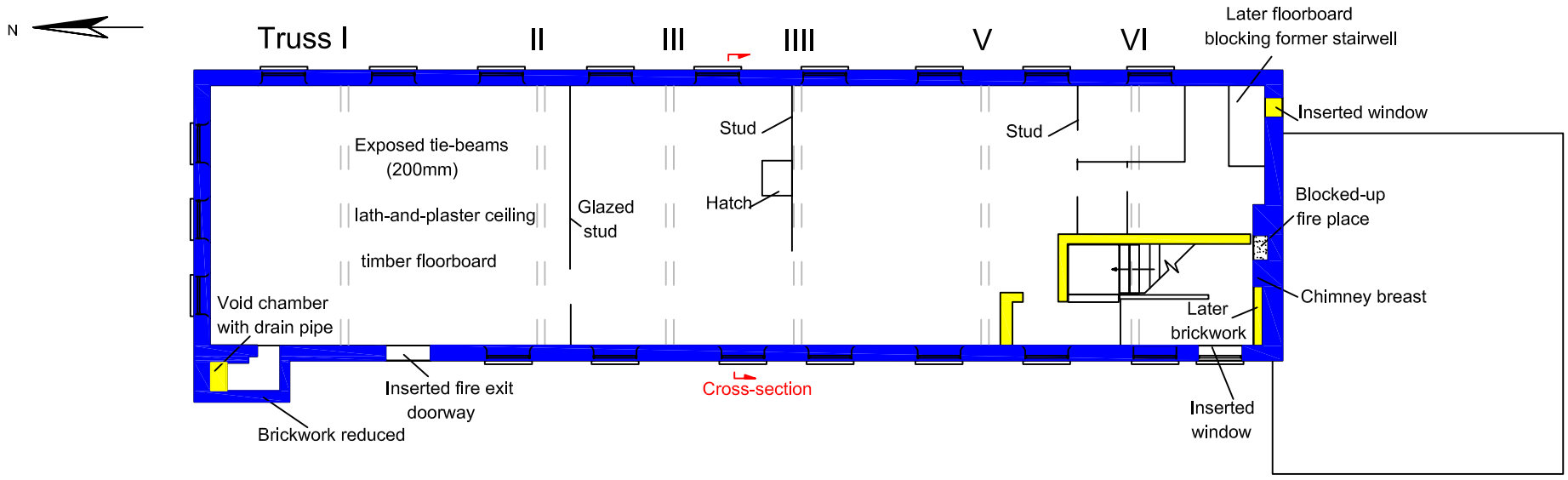

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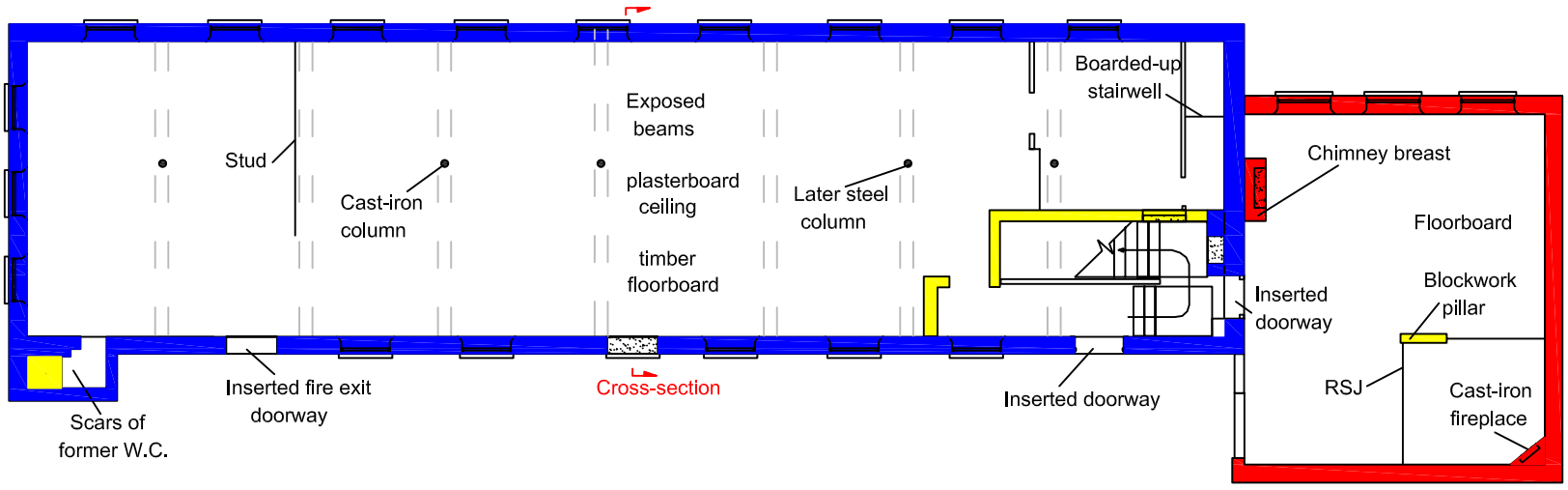
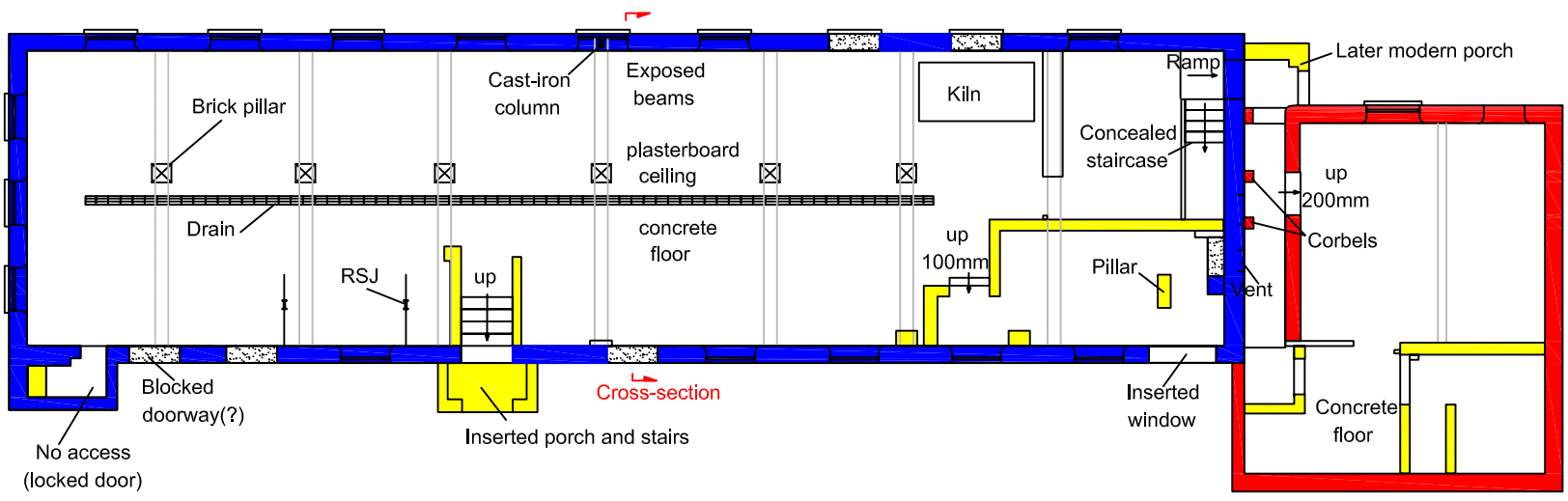


First floor



Ground floor

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	Drawing 13: Phased plans of the Mill Block	Key: Mid 19th C Late 19th C 20th C	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420
Site Code: BLC'13 Drawing Ref: Date: 27 November 2013 Drawn: AMO Scale: 1:150@A3	Notes:		

APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

BUXTON AND LEEK COLLEGE CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT, STOCKWELL STREET, LEEK

November 2013

Staffordshire County Council

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposals have been submitted to Staffordshire Moorlands District Council (SMDC) for the demolition of a pair of buildings on the Buxton and Leek College Campus, Stockwell Street, Leek (NGR 400508 348402). These buildings comprise a 19th century converted mill building and a purpose built early 20th century gymnasium. Taking into consideration the sensitivity of both buildings, SMDC have included a condition on planning permission to secure the recording of these structures and any archaeological remains associated with them in advance of their demolition. SMDC have also secured the preservation and removal of a late medieval plaster ceiling preserved within the gymnasium. While the preservation and removal of this important fixture is not part of this Specification, its recording is. The objective of this specification therefore is to establish a framework which is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), acting on the advice of the County Principal Archaeologist (CPA), within which a building recording and targeted watching brief may be carried out. As such this document details the requirements for the building recording and the below ground archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The building recording will be conducted in accordance with this specification and will be carried out in accordance with a Level 3 survey as detailed in the English Heritage volume 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2007). Both the building recording and the watching brief will be carried out by an appropriately experienced archaeological organisation (and personnel) following the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2013) and the relevant IfA standard and guidance. All stages of the project will be carried out in accordance with the requirements established in the English Heritage volume entitled the 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (MAP2). Any variation in the WSI will be agreed in advance by the developer and the LPA.

1.3 Bearing in mind the nature of the buildings to be surveyed the appointed archaeological organisation (AAO) may use this Specification as a Project Design (PD). Alternatively they may wish to prepare a separate PD however this must satisfy the aims and objectives laid out in this document and must conform to the relevant IfA standard and guidance.

2.0 HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The origins of Leek are unclear although archaeological work within the town does point to human activity during the Bronze Age. The place name could suggest both Saxon and Scandinavian activity in the area although at present the only evidence for early medieval activity relates to several stone crosses present within St. Edwards Churchyard on Stockwell Street. Leek is mentioned at Domesday (1086) and fragments of a 12th century cooking pot have been found in this area. it has been suggested that the rise on which St. Edwards Church is located (and the surrounding area) is the site of the pre-

Conquest settlement of Leek and that post-Conquest activity also centred around this area.

2.2 The town of Leek was founded in the early 13th century by the Earl of Chester and received both a market (1207) and a town charter (probably by 1215). The recent Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) of Leek identifies burgage plots along St. Edwards Street, Derby Street and Church Street/Stockwell Street centred around a large market place. The town appears to have thrived during the medieval period, functioning as a central place for the buying and selling of agricultural produce and the necessities of life. However, it wasn't until the arrival of the silk industry during the 18th century that the size of the town altered dramatically. Indeed, the historic character of Leek today owes much to the influence of the silk mills and their owners with several mill buildings surviving along with the terraced cottages of the mill workers and the larger villas of the owners and managers further out of town.

2.3 The Leek EUS places the development site within Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 1: Historic Core which it describes as having high archaeological potential and historic value as well as high aesthetic and communal value. It is not clear how far along Stockwell Street to the east medieval occupation extended. Historic mapping during the 18th and 19th centuries, coupled with broad street frontages at this time would suggest the amalgamation of building plots as far east as Union Street. However, to date there has been no archaeological work in this area of Leek to prove or disprove this hypothesis.

2.4 The prosperity brought to Leek during the 18th and 19th century with the growth of the silk industry is writ large throughout its built heritage of the period. By 1862, Leek boasted eleven silk mills and while many have since been demolished the remaining examples with their location, scale and (in some cases) architectural embellishments speak of their importance to the town and the mill-owning families. The growth of workers and managers housing is mirrored by broader housing developments along Leek's principal roads.

2.5 Leek also attracted allied trades and industries to the town including a dying and chemicals industry which survives in part into the 21st century. Wardles, based on Macclesfield Road was based on the site of an earlier 17th/18th century mohair mill and by the later 19th century had cemented Leek's association with the Arts and Crafts Tradition. Thomas Wardle had invited William Morris to Leek and in 1875 he arrived to learn more of the dying process. Indeed, it was Wardle who first printed Morris' designs onto silk. In 1884 the Grade II* Nicholson Institute was opened by Joshua Nicholson, a prominent silk manufacturer as a free library, art gallery and museum. Subsequently an art college developed around the institute during the 20th century with the mill building to be demolished housing courses on pottery and design. The gymnasium was built in the early 20th century to provide a

place for exercise and, apart from minor modifications retains its open, hall-like feel.

3.0 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aim

3.1.1 To carry out a Level 3 photographic, written and drawn survey of the structures to be demolished and a scaled photographic recording of the medieval plaster ceiling and its method of connection to the gymnasium wall (drawn and photographic record). This should be carried out to the standards identified in the EH volume ' Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006) and in accordance with the IfA standards and guidance for '*the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (revised 2008).

3.1.2 To undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the demolition of the building and the construction of new buildings on the site to determine the power source and power transmission conduits for the mill and the presence of medieval archaeological remains within the area of the gymnasium building.

3.2 Project Objectives (Level 3 Building Recording)

3.2.1 To identify the earliest elements of the mill and gymnasium buildings to be impacted during the demolition project and prepare a developmental history of the structures through written description and phase plans.

3.2.2 To record evidence for power transmission, the role of changing power sources and working and manufacturing areas throughout all floors of the mill.

3.2.3 To record the gymnasium in detail as an example of early 20th century sports provision. Also to record the commemorative plaque outside the main entrance and the medieval plaster ceiling preserved on the gymnasium wall. Attention should also be given to recording the methods employed to fix the ceiling to the gymnasium wall.

3.2.4 To prepare a high quality and comprehensive photographic, drawn and written record of the buildings to be demolitshed and provide a comprehensive review of them in a local and regional historical context.

3.2.4 To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ ecofactual material recovered from the site.

3.3 Project Objectives (Archaeological Watching Brief)

3.3.1 To identify and record sub-surface archaeological remains associated with medieval urban development in the area of the scheme.

3.3.2 To identify and record buried archaeological remains associated in particular with the production and transmission of power throughout the mill to be demolished.

3.3.3 To undertake a watching brief during the stripping out and demolition process. This element relies on their being an appropriate demolition methodology.

3.3.4 Where appropriate to secure the recording and assessment of suitable palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with archaeological features where these are encountered during groundworks.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Building Recording Methodology

4.1.1 The archaeological contractor is asked to design a programme of monitoring and recording to be carried out during those stages of development involving substantial ground disturbance. The project should include the following as appropriate:

1. Initial Level 3 building recording of mill building and gymnasium to be demolished. The recording should also include the commemorative plaque on the exterior of the gymnasium and the medieval plaster ceiling (and its method of fixing) on the gymnasium wall. The general recording process should include (where appropriate) the general structure and surviving fixtures, fittings power sources and transmission systems and floor/ working surfaces within the mill building and gymnasium. This should be carried out prior to any stripping out or other conversion works.

2. Archaeological watching brief during the stripping out/demolition of the mill building. This work is to be informed by the agreed demolition methodology and should follow the relevant IfA standard and guidance and the content of this Specification.

3. A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication in an appropriate journal.

4.1.2 A written record of the progress of the building recording shall be maintained

and supported by the production of plans, elevations and sections drawings through appropriate portions of the building complex (at appropriate scales). A Photographic record (monochrome prints and polychrome slides) will also be maintained and supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.

4.1.3 If finds are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development shall cease where they might be disturbed in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the LPA or personnel nominated by them. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.

4.1.4 Under advice from the AAO the developer shall clear debris and material from the buildings to allow the archaeologists access to adequately record the buildings.

4.1.5 The developer shall afford access to the development site for the purposes of archaeological monitoring to officers of the LPA or personnel nominated by them at all reasonable times upon compliance with the requirements of health and safety.

4.1.6 The developer shall give the LPA or personnel nominated by them at least ten days' notice in writing of the commencement of the development, and shall keep them informed of the progress of the watching brief during the period in which it is carried out.

4.1.7 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992)

4.1.8 The archaeological contractor should agree all on-site working practices with the developer at the earliest opportunity and identify those elements of the construction programme requiring time for recording.

4.1.9 The archaeological contractors should comply with all Health and Safety requirements stipulated by the Main Contractor, ensure that their staff wear the correct PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) at all times and that a Risk Assessment for the work is prepared in advance and reviewed at regular intervals.

4.1.10 The project should also attempt to place the project findings into their historical and geographical context through cartographic and documentary research.

4.1.11 The project should be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

Archaeologists working on the project should not attempt tasks outside of their areas of competence.

4.2 Archaeological Watching Brief on Groundworks Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological contractor may use this specification as their WSI or may choose to prepare a separate WSI detailing the recording works to be undertaken during groundworks. If the contractor chooses to prepare their own WSI this must take into account the requirements of this specification. The project should include the following as appropriate:

1. Soil and overburden stripping to be carried out under archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket on a back actor leaving a smooth and flat surface;

2. Inspection of sub-soil for archaeological features;

3. The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;

4. Sub-soil stripping to be carried out under archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket on a back actor leaving a smooth and flat surface;

5. Examination of any service and foundation trenches (with the exception of areas which have already been stripped to a clean subsoil surface and seen by the archaeologist to be devoid of archaeological features) and the subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;

6. Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;

7. A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication.

4.2.2 A written record of the progress of the watching brief shall be maintained and supported by the production of plans and sections drawings (at appropriate scales). A photographic record (monochrome prints and polychrome slides) will also be maintained and supported by an index and site plan of shot locations.

4.2.3 All spoil removed during groundworks is to be scanned visually and using a metal detector to recover small finds. Any finds to be recovered should be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds should be retained, recorded and discussed within the report and recommendations made for further conservation. The necessity for the long term conservation of finds from the site will be agreed with the archaeological contractor and the County Archaeologist as an advisor to the LPA. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.

4.2.4 If necessary, arrangements shall be made for development to be interrupted for reasonable periods in order that satisfactory records might be made.

4.2.5 Features encountered should be appropriately sampled for paleoenvironmental remains. This work should be undertaken in line with current English Heritage guidance and should be agreed following discussion with the County Archaeologist advising the LPA. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.

4.2.6 If finds are located of a significance beyond that which might have been anticipated before the development began, development shall cease where they might be disturbed in order that provision for their adequate recording or preservation may be made in consultation with the LPA or personnel nominated by them. Contingency provisions should be made within the programme of work for this.

4.2.7 The developer shall afford access to the development site for the purposes of archaeological monitoring to officers of the LPA or personnel nominated by them at all reasonable times upon compliance with the requirements of health and safety.

4.2.8 The developer shall give the LPA or personnel nominated by them at least ten days' notice in writing of the commencement of the development, and shall keep them informed of the progress of the watching brief during the period in which it is carried out.

4.2.9 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992)

4.2.10 The archaeological contractor should agree all on-site working practices with the developer at the earliest opportunity and identify those elements of the construction programme requiring time for recording.

4.2.11 The project should also attempt to place the project findings into their historical and geographical context through cartographic and documentary research.

4.2.12 The project should be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists. Archaeologists working on the project should not attempt tasks outside of their areas of competence.

4.2.13 Any articulated human remains which are encountered must initially be left in situ until a licence to excavate has been granted by the Department of Justice (Tel: 02070 355532). The provisions for analysis, assessment and reburial of

any human remains encountered during groundworks should be discussed with representatives of the County Council and the LPA Archaeologist. A contingency for the recording and excavation of articulated human remains should also be agreed in advance. Similarly provision for the reburial on consecrated ground of any human remains encountered during groundworks should also be made.

4.2.14 Any material recovered which would be regarded as Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act should be reported to the coroner.

5. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 A report on the results obtained should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and personnel nominated by them within 8 weeks of the completion of site work. The results of the building recording and the archaeological watching brief should be written up as a single report. This should include consideration of:

1. non-technical summary.

2. the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording.

3. the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered including aspects of the built heritage.

4. the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures on the site not disturbed by development - surviving areas of archaeological potential should be indicated on the site plan.

5. appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, and drawings at an appropriate scale and scaled photographs. For the building recording element an index of photographs should be included along with floor plans showing the position of specific photographs.

6. summary of results placing the buildings and the archaeological remains identified within their local, regional and national context.

7. description of the archive and the location for its long-term deposition.

5.2 If significant remains are recorded during the project, then it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

5.3 The post excavation work shall be carried out immediately on completion of site investigations. The site archive shall be prepared in accordance with established professional guidelines.

5.4 The draft written and illustrated report of the building recording and watching brief shall be forwarded to Staffordshire Count Council and the Conservation Officer for Staffordshire Moorlands District Council for comment. Following this a final copy (hard copy and pdf version on CD Rom) will be sent to the following:

i) the client
ii) Staffordshire County Council
iii) Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

5.5 The copy of the report sent to the County Council should be accompanied by a completed copy of the Activity and Source Submission Form (see appendix 1).

5.6 The archive and finds, including a copy of the watching brief report, shall be deposited at an appropriate museum, such as the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. The museum guidelines regarding the acceptance of such material should be taken into account. The recipient museum shall be informed in advance of the date when the watching brief is to commence.

5.7 The written report will become publicly accessible, as part of the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record, within six months of completion. The appointed archaeological contractor shall also submit a short summary report for inclusion in the next edition of the journal West Midlands Archaeology within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork. Where considered appropriate (and in discussion with SCC and SMDC), the appointed archaeological contractor may also submit a report for publication in a relevant journal. Contingency should be included for this work within the overall quotation.

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage (1991). Management of Archaeological Projects. London, Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

Horovitz, D. (2005). The Place Names of Staffordshire. Privately published, Brewood, D Horovitz.

IfA (revised 2008). Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Staffordshire County Council (2011). Leek Historic Character Assessment. Stafford, Staffordshire County Council.

Watt, S. (ed) (2011). The Archaeology of the West Midlands. A Framework for Research. Oxford, Oxford, Oxbow Books.

If you wish to comment on the contents of this brief or require additional information, then please contact Stephen Dean at the address below:

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Appendix 1: Staffordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record Activity and Source Submission Form

Submission date -

Site Activity or Event

Name of **event** (eg. Watching Brief at The Blue Boar, Ipstones.)

Location of **event** (eg. The Blue Boar P.H. Overton Lane, Ipstones.)

NGR

Civil Parish

Brief Description of **event** (eg. Watching brief during cellar alterations and renovation, prior to conversion to residential use.)

"Activity Type(s)" (highlight as appropriate) *Air Photography / Evaluation-trial excavation / Field Walking / Measured survey-drawing / Geophysical survey / Archaeological excavation-full / Archaeological excavation-part / Field survey / Photogrammetric survey / Rectified photo survey / Photographic record /AP interpretation / Salvage-rescue excavation / Watching brief / Environmental sampling / Post-excavation analysis / Documentary research*

Commencement date (eg. 01-May-1978)

Completion date (eg. 02-Sept-1983)

Organisation or contractor details (organisation name, address, telephone, e-mail etc.)

Report Details

Date

Type of document (highlight as appropriate) *Written / Photographic / Cartographic / Drawn*

Title

Author(s)

Brief summary of contents

Brief description of document (eg. Written text with illustrations, bibliography and references. Appendices dealing with environmental sampling. 32 pages. *etc.*)

Cross references to Staffordshire SMR (if applicable please list Primary record numbers)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-164442

Project details

Project name	Buxton and Leek College Campus, Leek, Staffordshire
Short description of the project	Historic building recording of a former 19th century silk mill and a 1900 gymnasium
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2013 End: 14-11-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	MILL Post Medieval
Monument type	GYMNASIUM Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS LEEK Buxton and Leek College Campus
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 98512 56689 53 -2 53 06 25 N 002 01 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Staffordshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No

Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Buxton and Leek College Campus, Leek, Staffordshire. Archaeological building recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell

Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	18 November 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
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