The former Jubilee Pool, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire

Archaeological building recording and palaeo-environmental analysis

General view of the former Jubilee Pool, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

ARS Ltd Report 2015/114
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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an archaeological building recording at the former Jubilee Pool, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, as part of a planning condition prior to its proposed demolition. The building recording identified four main phases of construction within the pool complex, which are summarised below.

Phase 1consists of up to five courses of hand-made dark reddish-brown bricks within the lower courses of the east elevation. Only a short section of this masonry was visible from Brunswick Street. The lower brickwork of the west wall of the pool complex appears to be the remains of a late 19th century boundary wall of a former Methodist Chapel as indicated by cartographic records. The chapel was situated immediately to the east of the former Jubilee Pool.

Phase 2 corresponds to the original construction of the former Jubilee Pool which opened in 1906. Although the pool complex has been substantially modified from its primary construction, evidence of the original fabric was identified throughout the complex. Externally the main west elevation of the large pool range contains most of its masonry although an original Dutch gable has now been modified with the insertion of a plain flat parapet. The present large windows are also later replacements with flat heads substituting original types with semi-circular arched heads as indicated by pictorial records. However, the lower section, side moulded cornices, pilasters and oculi are extant. The south elevation facing onto School Street is also mostly original except for the upper storeys of the large pool range. The main pool range contains a doorway with an elegant sandstone entablature supported by side brackets. However, the uppermost moulded hood is a later replacement made from artificial stone. There is also a primary Boiler House with the basal area of the original chimney stack. The stack was also inspected internally within the first floor establishing that it was composed of an octagonal vertical flue. The first floor of the Boiler House was constructed later in the 1970s. Internally there is a cellar and associated galleries around the pools which contain primary brickwork despite significant rebuilt. No historical fixtures and fittings were identified.

Phase 3 consists of an extension against the southern wall of the small pool range and the east end of the main complex which was built sometimes between the 1930s – 1950s as indicated by cartographic records, in order to accommodate a Filtration Plant which is currently extant. This extension involved blocking several window openings along the east wall of the pool complex.

Phase 4 represents significant alterations within the complex that took place in the 1970s including refurbishing the pools, sauna, etc. The north elevation was built entirely following part of the former outline, and the west elevation of the main pool range was modified with different large windows as described above. The complex was also heightened to provide space for a first floor level, including within the Boiler House where staff accommodation was constructed.

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

Assessment of the potential for palaeo-environmental analysis concluded that no organic deposits from the former marshland have been preserved, and the existing deposits have no potential for palaeo-environmental analysis. No further analysis is recommended.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposals have been submitted for the demolition of the former Jubilee Pool on Brunswick Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire (NGR: SJ 85131 46149, Figs 1 and 2). This structure will be replaced by a new build to provide student accommodation, commercial properties and car parking. A heritage assessment (Miller 2015) has been prepared in support of this application.

1.2 The Historic Environment Team of Staffordshire County Council has advised that a Level 2 archaeological building recording – as outlined in the English Heritage volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006) – of the surviving elements of the former Jubilee Pool be undertaken in advance of any works to the structure concerned. This approach is supported by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para 141 which requires that sufficient information is provided to the local authority concerning the significance of the heritage asset (DCLG 2012). This policy also states that local planning authorities may require developers to record and further understanding of heritage assets to be impacted and for this information to be made publically accessible. Thus, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological works at the former Jubilee Pool, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. This work was carried out by a suitably experienced archaeologist working to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014a and 2014b).

1.3 This report deals with the archaeological building recording of the former Jubilee Pool undertaken by ARS Ltd. The survey also included a soft-stripping monitoring of internal fabrics as part of the demolition programme.

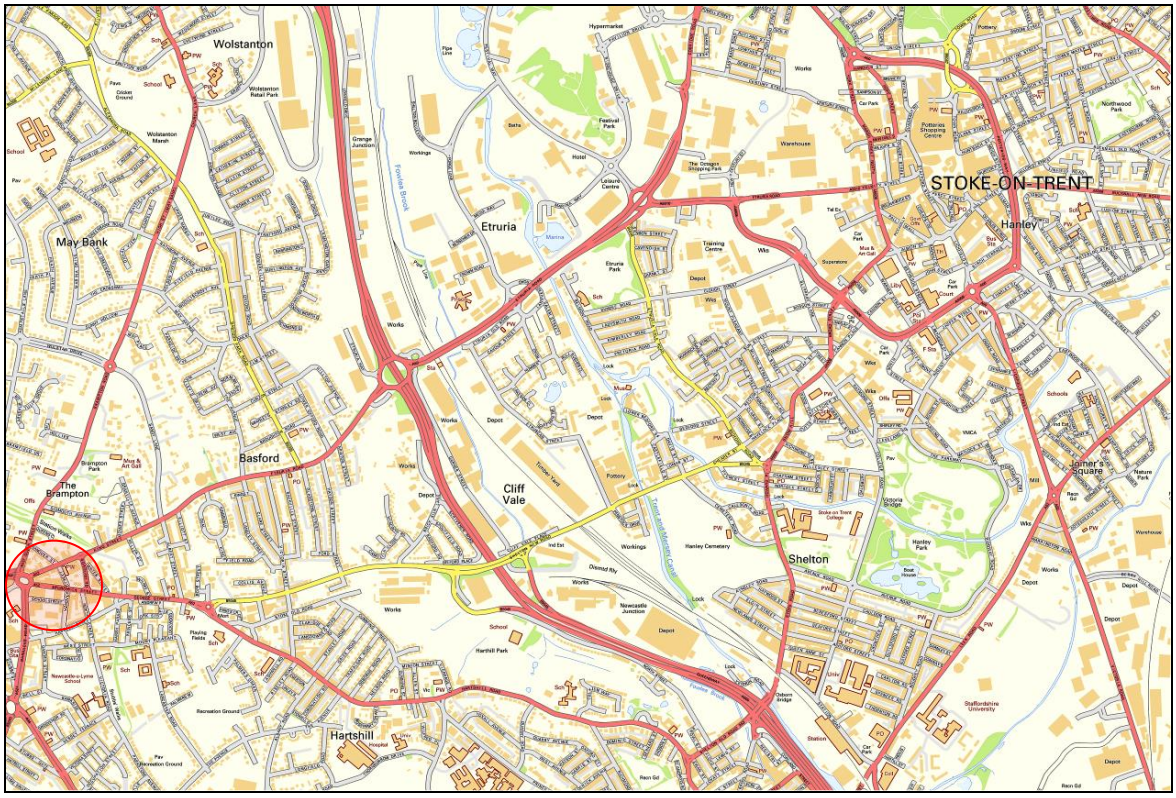

Figure 1: General site location (circled).

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Site Code: JPNUL '15
Date: 22 May 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:500@A4

Figure 2:

Site Plan

Notes:

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Project Aims

2.1.1 To carry out a Level 2 photographic, written and drawn survey of what remains of the historic Jubilee Baths complex as outlined in the EH volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006).

2.1.2 To undertake a targeted watching brief during stripping out/dismantling works to record hidden aspects of the 1906 baths (i.e. evidence for the baths/Turkish baths etc.).

2.1.3 To determine the potential for the presence of palaeo-environmental remains associated with the marshland reclaimed during the late 18th century through an assessment of available Site Investigation (SI) logs.

2.2 Project Objectives

2.2.1 To identify and record elements of the 1906 structure and subsequent alterations present both externally and internally in the current building. To inform as to the form and function of specific areas and understand the flow of people through the structure (and identify private areas) through the use of fabrics, fixtures, fittings etc.

2.2.2 To inform the need for and location of further palaeo-environmental assessment through specific coring (and where appropriate window samples).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 A detailed written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by ARS Ltd in accordance with a brief prepared by the Historic Environment Team of Staffordshire County Council (Appendix II). The archaeological building recording was carried out on 26th to 29th May, 2015 by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). The Level 2 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 written record of the progress of the building recording was maintained and supported by the production of plans and elevation drawings (at appropriate scales). Special attention was paid to the recording of the roof space and any other evidence of earlier phases within the extant building that were obscured by later fabrics.

- An appropriate photographic record (35mm black-and-white prints and high resolution digital format) was also maintained including detailed and general shots of

the building being recorded, fixtures, fittings and phase change evidence and general shots of the context and outlook. This was supported by an index and site plan of shot locations. All photographs included a scale whenever possible.

3.2 Further details of the specific methodology for the recording are outlined in the brief and WSI (Appendix II).

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 site lies on the outskirts of Newcastle's historic medieval core and within an area which appears to have developed during the later 18th and early 19th centuries as suburban expansion. The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) places the site with Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 16: Brunswick and Hassell Streets. The EUS considers it likely that up until the later 18th century, much of the area lay within marshland and that this had restricted the eastern development of the town until its drainage. The extant street pattern and evidence from surviving historic buildings suggests considerable development throughout the area in the early to mid-19th century.

4.2 A recent heritage assessment (Miller 2015) 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. A summary of the previous historical assessment is provided below.

4.3 The Jubilee Pool opened in 1906 as the King Edward VII Memorial Baths and replaced an earlier late 19th century pool which had closed on School Street. The details of this building will not be repeated here, suffice to say that this substantial municipal baths contained two pools, a Turkish bath and 12 wash baths. This municipal pool appears to have been substantively replaced by a late 20th century structure although elements of the original pool do survive encased within the later structure.

5 RESULTS

The former Jubilee Pool was surveyed at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 standard prior to the proposed demolition. The former Jubilee Pool contains different structural elements which are merged into a large complex which includes a large swimming pool within the south-western area, a small pool within the north-eastern area, changing rooms, sauna, etc. There is also a Boiler House and a Filtration Plant which are dealt with in separate sub-divisions. All elevations and plans were analysed individually and the results are included below. Detailed plans were compiled showing the different structural elements within the entire complex. 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 243 high definition colour digital images and four films of 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. The final archive will be deposited at The Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent (see section 9). A selection of photographic plates is included in the report with detailed captions indicating their location and viewpoint of the camera.

5.1 Jubilee Pool

Exterior

5.1.1 The overall construction of the former Jubilee Pool consists of a large two-storeyed brick-built range with shallow pitched and flat roofs. The majority of the structures are modern although evidence of the original 1906 construction of the former Jubilee Pool was identified throughout the complex.

North elevation

5.1.2 The north elevation faces onto Brunswick Road and is composed of ten bays, demarcated by recessed panels with segmental arched heads over narrow fixed windows, and built with modern reddish bricks laid in stretcher bond. The masonry includes a plain parapet which steps up becoming higher within the five western bays. The westernmost section consists of an integral canted or splayed wall facing the roundabout which contains a central doorway flanked by two blind recessed panels with segmental arched heads comparable to the bays along Brunswick Road (Plates 1 – 3).

5.1.3 The eastern end abuts an earlier brick wall that forms the east elevation which was partially inspected due to access restrictions. This wall appears to contain an earlier phase of construction than the primary bath house, consisting of up to five courses of hand-made dark reddish-brown bricks within the lower courses (Plate 4). Only a short section of this masonry was visible from Brunswick Street. The lower brickwork of the west wall of the pool complex appears to be the remains of a late 19th century boundary wall of a former Methodist Chapel as indicated by cartographic records. The chapel was situated immediately to the east of the former Jubilee Pool.

Plate 1: General view of the north elevation along Brunswick Road, looking south-west.

Plate 2: Western end of the north elevation and contiguous canted wall, looking south-east.

Plate 3: General view of the canted wall and western end of the north elevation, looking south.

Plate 4: Eastern end abutting a brick wall with earlier lower masonry (arrow), looking west.

South elevation

5.1.4 The south elevation facing onto School Street is mostly original except for the upper storey above a blue engineering brick string course. The wall is plain with raised pilasters creating eight bays. The end pilasters extend higher than their counterparts as they would have acted as the original gables. The masonry is composed of standard yellowish bricks bonded with lime mortar and laid in English bond. The uppermost section is built with similar type of bricks consisting of twenty two courses with a flat plain eaves.

5.1.5 Towards the eastern end there is a doorway with a sandstone lintel decorated with a thin flat chamfered *intrados*. This doorway is now blocked with bricks. There are two low window openings with comparable lintels which would have acted as light wells for an internal underground gallery extending along the large swimming pool, although these are also blocked up (Plates 5 and 6). The eastern area of the elevation corresponds to a contemporary Boiler House which is dealt with the following sub-division.

5.1.6 Within the westernmost bay there is another doorway with an elegant sandstone moulded entablature supported by side brackets. The decorated entablature is partially damaged and the uppermost moulded hood is a later replacement made from artificial stone. The door appears to be a later replacement with an upper fixed plain light (Plates 7 and 8).

Plate 5: General view of the south elevation along School Street, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 6: Detail of blocked-up openings, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 7: Western end with doorway, looking north-east (scale 50mm).

Plate 8: Detail of sandstone entablature, looking north.

West elevation

5.1.7 The west elevation along Barracks Road – a section of the A 527– contains most of its primary masonry although pictorial records indicates that its original Dutch gable has now been modified with the insertion of a plain flat parapet. The present large windows are also later replacements with flat heads substituting original types with semi-circular arched heads as indicated by pictorial records aforementioned which are provided within the heritage assessment (Miller 2015). However, the lower section, side moulded cornices, pilasters and oculi are extant (Plates 9 – 15). It is built with machine-made standard reddish bricks bonded with grey lime mortar and laid in Flemish bond. It is composed of three recessed bays articulated by pilasters which spring from a continuous plinth topped with chamfered sandstone blocks. Within the central area of the plinth there are two light wells with sandstone lintels which would have lit the interior of an underground gallery along the large swimming pool inside the building.

5.1.8 Although the uppermost parapet is made of artificial stone resembling the sandstone fabric present within the original masonry, the inserted brickwork between the parapet and the window heads is comparable to the original reddish bricks within this elevation. It is likely that the inserted brickwork might have been reused from the upper area of a former Dutch gable that was dismantled during the 1970s re-development of the Jubilee Pool.

Plate 9: General view of the west and south elevations, looking north-east.

Plate 10: West elevation along Barracks Road.

Plate 11: West elevation, looking north (scale 2m).

Plate 12: Detail of oculus.

Plate 13: Detail of central window openings.

Plate 14: Plinth with bricked-up light wells, looking north-east (scale 2m).

Plate 15: Detail of bricked-up opening, looking east (scale 1m).

East elevation

5.1.9 The east elevation is mostly obscured by an adjacent building separated by a narrow passageway, access to which was not gained. The southern area of the elevation is partially occupied by a contemporary Boiler House and a later Filtration Plant range. A short section between them consists of a single-storey brick-built wall with a single pitched roof whose gable steps up and contains coping stones.

5.1.10 The construction consists of yellowish standard bricks laid in English bond. It contains a doorway for a cellar, which is gained through a straight staircase, and another for a laundry room which is accessed externally from a short straight staircase. There is a window opening adjacent to the main doorway to the laundry. Both of this openings contains sandstone lintels creating a continuous band. There is another window opening adjacent to the cellar's doorway which would have acted as a light well although the opening had been blocked up (Plates 16 and 17).

Plate 16: Gable wall within the east elevation, looking west.

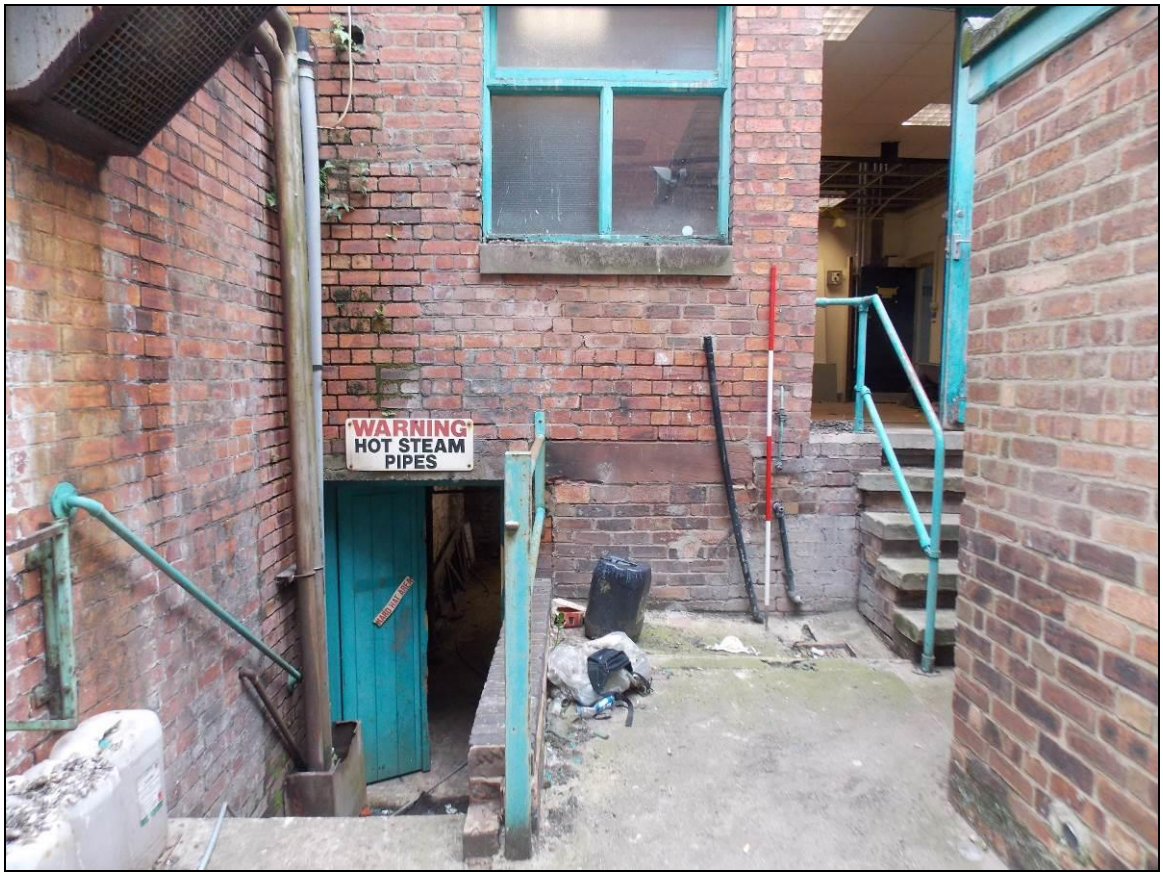

Plate 17: East elevation with doorways to a cellar and a laundry room, looking west (scale 2m).

Roof

5.1.11 The roof area consists of several different structures. The largest structure consists of a shallow pitch with asbestos corrugated sheeting which is situated within the south-western area over a large swimming pool (Plate 18). There is an almost flat felted concrete roof over a small swimming pool within the north-eastern area (Plate 19). The single pitch roof over a laundry room is also covered with asbestos corrugated sheeting (Plate 20). The remaining area consists of flat felted concrete roof.

5.1.12 The flat parapet of the west elevation was examined from the roof area showing clearly its construction composed of artificial stone imitating the sandstone architectural details within the original fabric (Plate 21).

Plate 18: Roof of the large pool area, looking east.

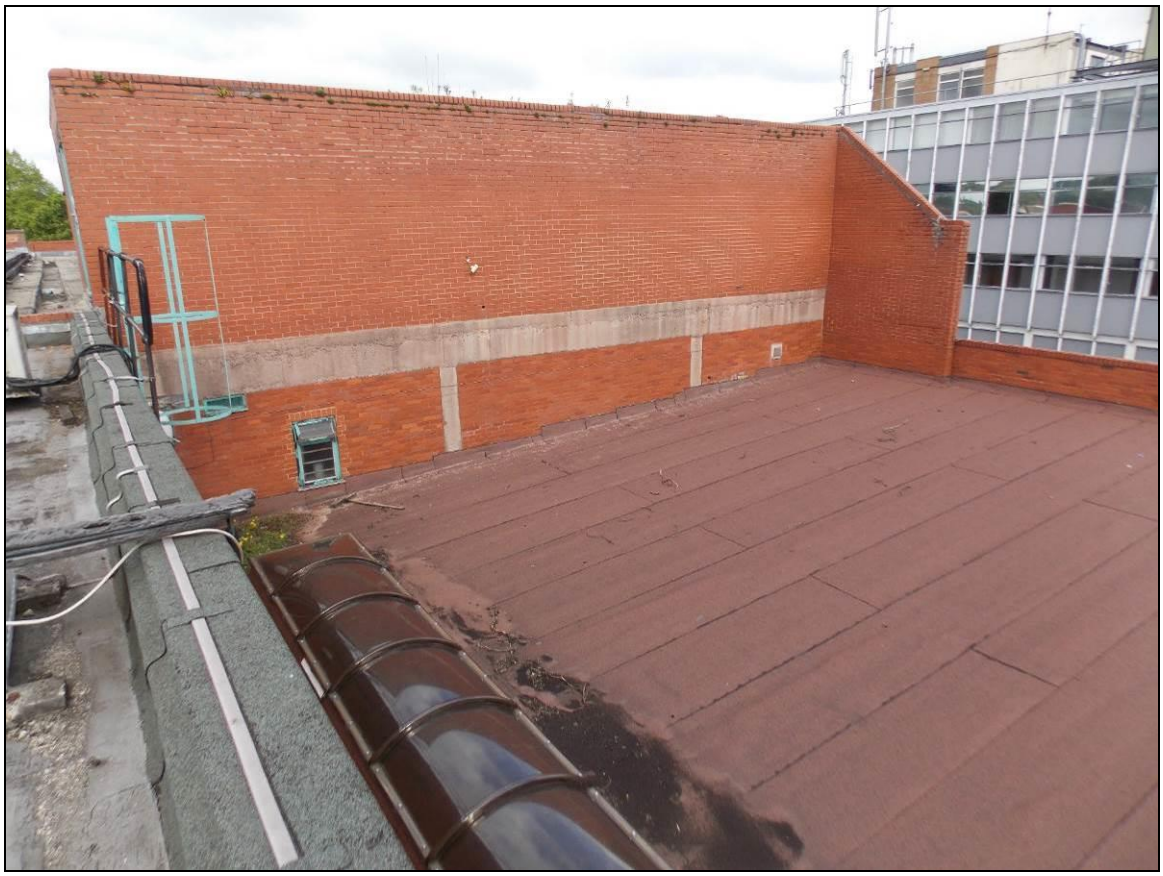

Plate 19: Roof of the small pool area, looking west.

Plate 20: Single-pitched roof of the laundry, looking west.

Plate 21: Parapet of west elevation with artificial stone blocks, looking south-west.

Interior

Cellar

5.1.13 There is a small cellar which is accessed from a yard and through a straight staircase which leads to a doorway within the east wall of the pool complex. The doorway contains a double panelled timber door. In close proximity to the doorway there is a blocked-up light well (Plate 22). The cellar consists of two rooms of which the eastern one contains two cast-iron columns with stiffeners supporting RSJ girders which in turn carry concrete ceiling joists. The floor is also built with concrete and the walls consists of original orangey standard bricks laid in English bond, although there are large areas refaced or rebuilt with modern bricks (Plates 23 and 24).

5.1.14 The western room is a larger L-shaped area with comparable fabrics to the eastern room although it is devoid of cast-iron columns. Instead, it contains concrete pillars supporting large concrete beams. Within the western wall there is a small aperture which leads to an underground gallery which extends throughout a large swimming pool within the south-western area of the complex (Plate 25). The construction of the swimming pool appears to consist of its primary brickwork although the opposed walls of the gallery had suffered significant repair/rebuilt (Plate 26). Scars of primary partition walls were observed within the concrete floor and the west wall of the large western room (Plate 27). Towards the northern area the concrete structure leads to another underground gallery around the small swimming pool which also retains the original brickwork (Plates 28 – 30).

Plate 22: Doorway of the cellar, looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 23: Eastern room within the cellar, looking north-east (scale 1m).

Plate 24: Detail of cast-iron column, looking west (scale 1m).

Plate 25: Western room with small aperture to the large pool underground gallery, looking west (scale 1m).

Plate 26: Large pool's gallery with primary brickwork, looking west.

Plate 27: Western room with traces of earlier brickwork (arrows), looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 28: Western room of the cellar, looking north (scale 1m).

Plate 29: Concrete structure around the small pool chamber, looking north-east (scale 1m).

Plate 30: Eastern underground gallery of the small pool, looking north.

Ground floor

5.1.15 The main entrance to ground floor is from a canted or splayed wall facing onto the roundabout between Barracks Road and Brunswick Road which leads to a lobby where there is a reception room with an office, and a lift and staircase to the first floor (Plates 31 – 33). The majority of the structural fabrics of the ground floor are modern including bricks, tiles, concrete, suspended false ceiling, etc. Towards the central area of the northern half of the entire complex there are changing rooms, lavatories, lockers, first aid room, etc. (Plates 34 – 36). These divisions are linked through a system of corridors with two swimming pools. The large swimming pool is situated within the south-western area of the complex which has been substantially refurbished with modern structural elements and includes a stand, a large slide, etc. Nevertheless, a large proportion of the south and west walls are original retaining features such as pilasters, oculi, etc. (Plates 37 – 40).

5.1.16 The small pool is situated within the north-eastern area of the complex and consists of a modern refurbished structure (Plates 41 and 42), although the pool itself retains its original masonry as identified within the underground gallery.

5.1.17 The south-eastern corner of the complex consists of a small room which had been used as a laundry. Although the outer wall appears to be a primary construction, the internal partition walls creating this room consists of modern brickwork, concrete floor and an RSJ roof structure with a suspended false ceiling. The room contains a doorway with a double ledged door which provide access to the external yard. It also has an inserted doorway to the adjacent Boiler House (Plates 43 – 45).

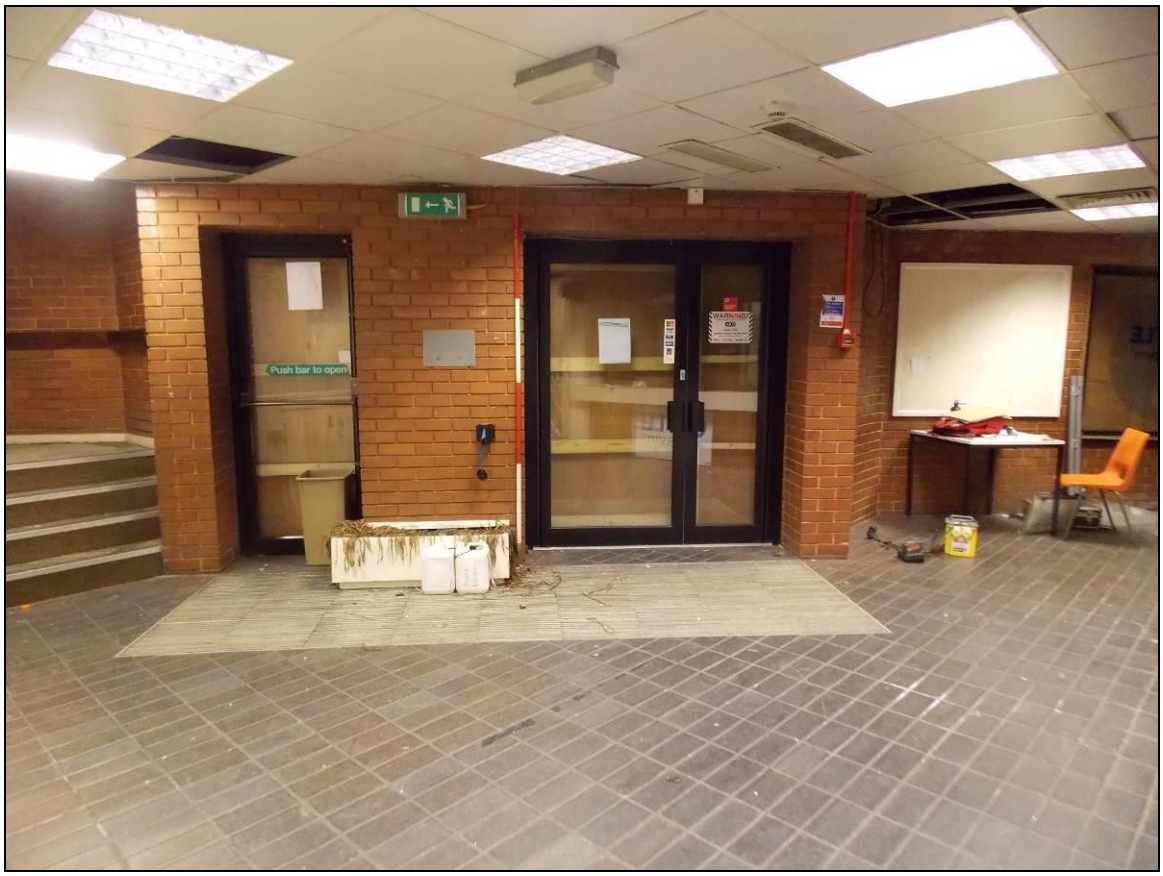

Plate 31: Central lobby, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 32: Reception area, looking south-east (scale 1m).

Plate 33: Lift within the lobby, looking west (scale 2m).

Plate 34: Female changing room, looking north-east (scale 2m).

Plate 35: Male changing room, looking west (scale 2m).

Plate 36: First aid room, looking south-east (scale 2m).

Plate 37: General view of the large pool, looking east.

Plate 38: Large pool, looking south.

Plate 39: Large pool with fenestration within the west wall, looking south-west.

Plate 40: Stand area, looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 41: Small pool, looking north-west.

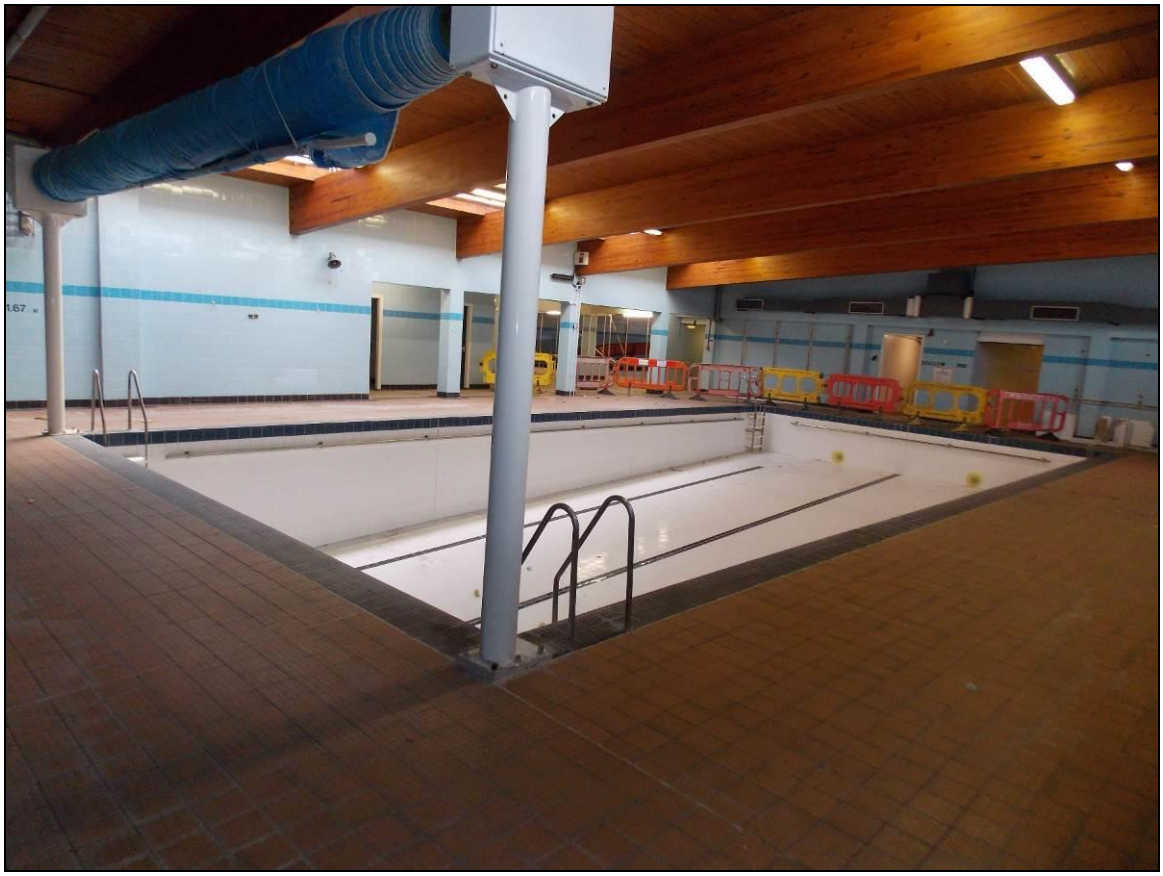

Plate 42: Small pool, looking south-west.

Plate 43: Laundry, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 44: Double ledged door within the eastern wall of the laundry, looking east (scale 2m).

Plate 45: Roof structure within the laundry, looking north-east.

First floor

5.1.18 The first floor is accessed from the dog-leg staircase with landings, this is positioned within the main lobby. The staircase and associated stairwell are constructed with concrete and modern brickwork (Plates 46 and 47). An additional quarter-turn staircase is situated to the eastern end of the large swimming pool which leads to a corridor of the first floor. The staircase is made of cantilever concrete steps and plain metal balustrade (Plate 48). This upper floor occupies the northern side of the complex. The large pool has a false ceiling under an RSJ structure (Plates 49 and 50).

5.1.19 The structural fabrics of the first floor are modern as this floor was built in the 1970s. A long corridor provides access to a series of leisure rooms including saunas, plunge area, a solarium, a rest room, lavatories, etc. (Plates 51 – 56).

Plate 46: Main staircase to the first floor, looking west (scale 2m).

Plate 47: Concrete structure within the stairwell, looking west.

Plate 48: Staircase within the large pool, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 49: First floor area along the norther side of the large pool, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 50: Detail of steel roof structure over the large pool, looking west.

Plate 51: Corridor with doorways to the sauna area, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 52: Plunge pool, looking south (scale 2m).

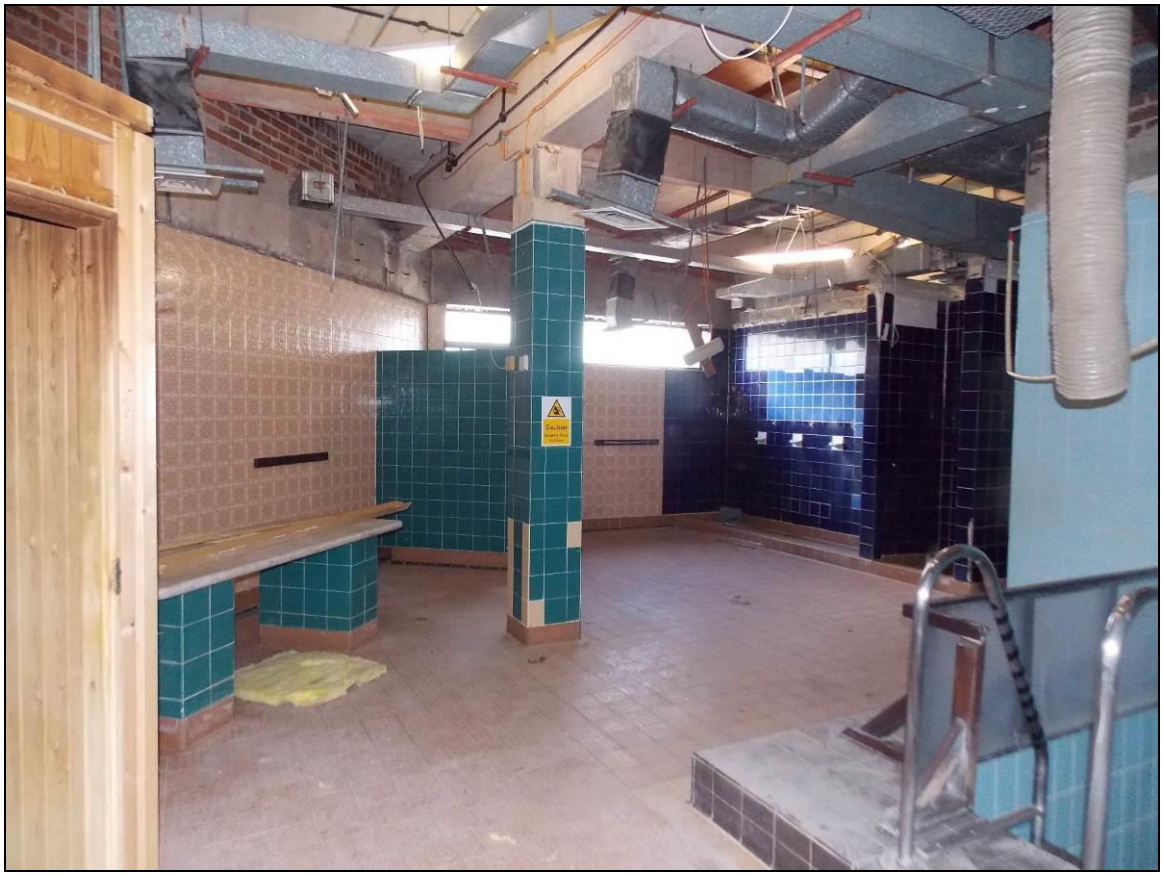

Plate 53: Lavatories, looking north-east.

Plate 54: Sauna room, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 55: Solarium, looking south-east (scale 2m).

Plate 56: Rest room, looking east (scale 2m).

5.2 Boiler House

Exterior

5.2.1 The Boiler House is a rectangular brick-built range of two storeys with a flat roof concealed by a plain copped parapet. It is contemporary with the primary construction of the former Jubilee Pool. The upper floor is a 1970s addition designed as 'staff accommodation' as indicated by architectural drawings included in Appendix I.

5.2.2 The south elevation is in essence a continuation of the main building along School Street. It includes a free-standing upright brick shaft within the westernmost bay which appears to be the base of a former chimney stack that would have been demolished around the 1960s (Plates 57 and 58). The original brickwork within the ground floor level consists of yellowish standards size (9" x 4½" x 3") bricks bonded with dark grey mortar and laid in English bond; the brickwork within the upper level is slightly lighter colour and the overall sizes of the bricks are smaller (8¾" x 4¼" x 3"). There are two courses of blue engineering bricks between each floor (Plate 59). There is a large inserted doorway with a fire exit door next to the base of the stack and a smaller opening towards the eastern end which might have acted as a vent. The first floor contains modern windows of different sizes. The stack also has a small inserted window comparable to the smaller type within the adjacent wall.

5.2.3 The east elevation contains a large double doorway, separated by a brick pillar, with a continuous RSJ girder. The southern opening is blocked-up with concrete blocks whereas the

northern one contains a roller shutter. The upper floor contains three symmetrically arranged window openings with sandstone lintels and projecting sills that are equivalent to the larger openings within the south elevation. The central window opening has been modified into a fire exit doorway (Plates 60 and 61).

5.2.4 The north elevation was viewed from the roof although only the upper level was examined as the ground floor is obscured by the roof of the laundry room of the main complex. It is composed of five bays demarcated by window openings equivalent to the ones within the first floor of the east elevation. The easternmost had been modified into a fire exit doorway (Plate 62). The flat roof is covered with felt and contains a plant structure made of corrugated asbestos sheeting which is adjacent to a tank area within the uppermost area of the remains of the former chimney stack which had been truncated and modified with later engineering bricks and a new coping (Plates 63 and 64).

Plate 57: South elevation of the Boiler House, looking north (scale 2m).

Plate 58: Detail of base of former chimney stack, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 59: Different type of brickwork between the ground and first floors, looking north.

Plate 60: South and east elevations, looking north-west (scale 2m).

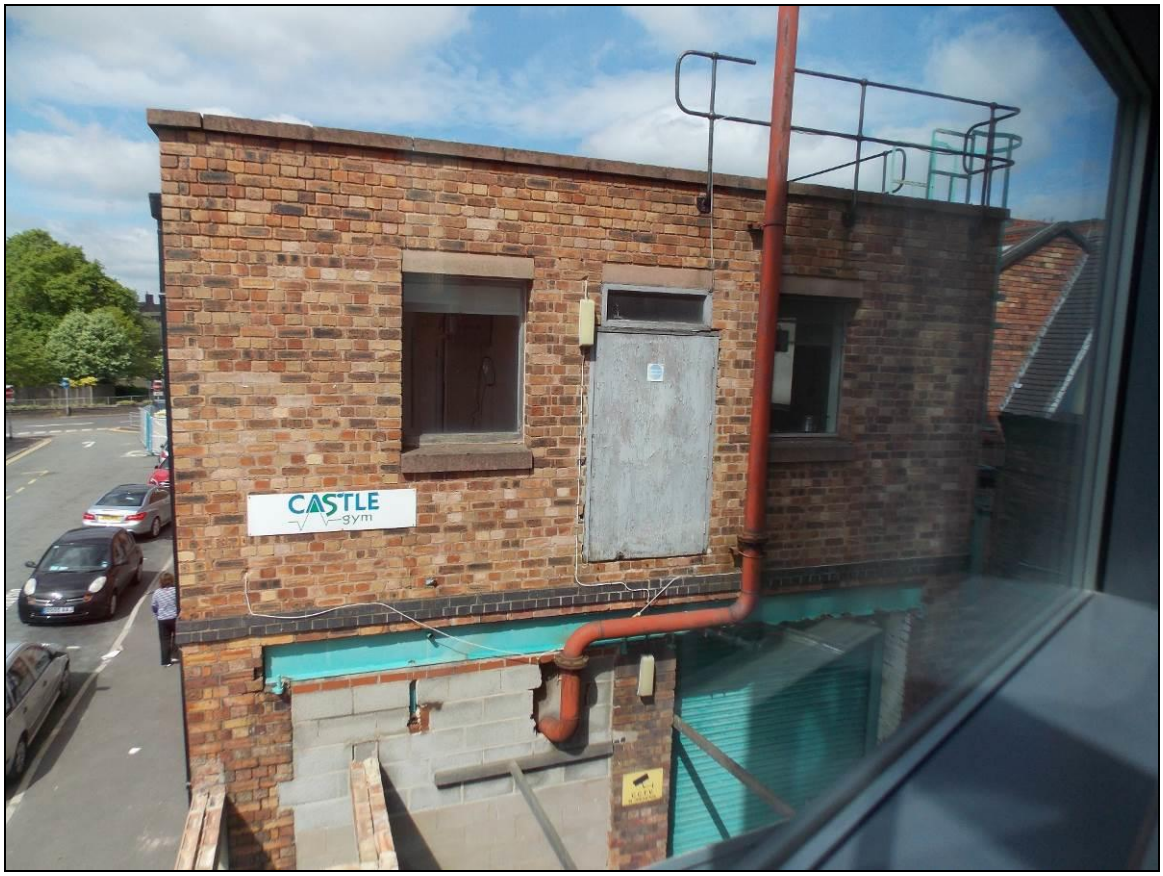

Plate 61: East elevation of the Boiler House.

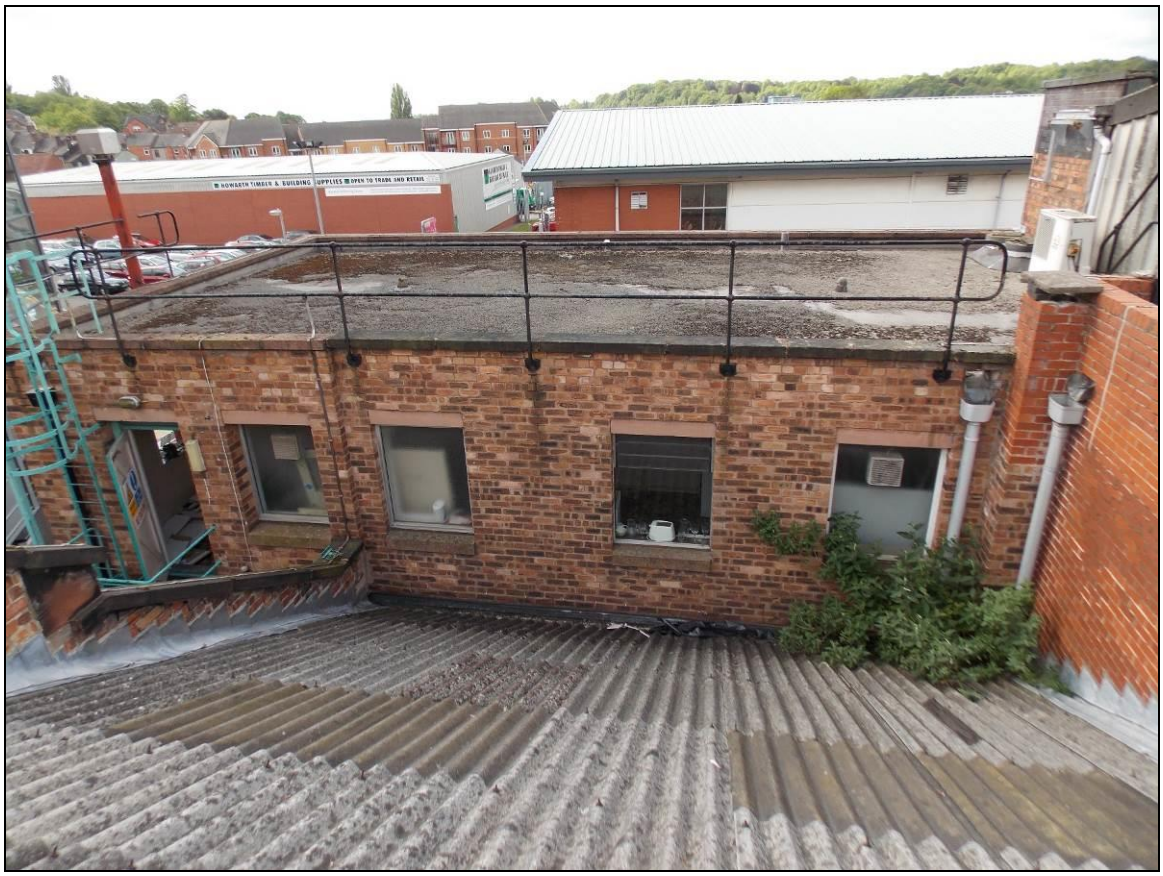

Plate 62: First floor of the north elevation of the Boiler House, looking south.

Plate 63: Flat roof of the Boiler House, looking south-west.

Plate 64: Roof of the Boiler House with remnants of the chimney stack (arrow), looking west.

Interior

Ground floor

5.2.5 Access to the Boiler House is gained internally from the laundry room of the main building through an inserted doorway which leads to a steel staircase. External access is provided to the ground floor through a roller shutter within the east elevation and a fire exit doorway within the south elevation. Its original doorway/s was not identified although it is likely to have been within the east elevation which contains a large double doorway.

5.2.6 The Boiler House is currently used as an electrical switch board and contains also two gas boilers which would have replaced a former steam plant. As the first floor was added in 1974, the ceiling is a later insertion built with concrete and RSJ girders. The outer walls are original built with standard orangey bricks laid to English Garden Wall bond, and contains pilasters along the side walls establishing five bays across the interior. Within the south-western corner the remains of the former chimney stack are extant with a flue opening (Plates 65 – 69).

Plate 65: Internal doorway to the Boiler House, looking north (scale 2m).

Plate 66: Roller shutter within the eastern wall of the Boiler House (scale 2m).

Plate 67: Gas boilers, looking north-west (scale 2m).

Plate 68: Inserted fire exit within the southern wall, looking south (scale 2m).

Plate 69: Former chimney stack with flue opening, looking south (scale 2m).

First floor

5.2.7 The first floor is accessed from an inserted doorway which leads to a landing of the quarter-turn staircase within the south-eastern corner of the large swimming pool, as well as from another inserted doorway within the northern wall which leads to a lavatory. No connections between the ground and first floors of the Boiler House exist. Although the upper level was a later insertion, remnants of the former chimney stack were identified during the soft-stripping monitoring within a lavatory which contains a tank above the ceiling (Plate 70). Moreover, inside the stack there are traces of smoke soot on the side walls which would have been composed of an octagonal vertical flue although the diagonal or corner sides had been chopped off in order to accommodate a modern tank (Plate 71). The octagonal stack is depicted on a historical photograph provided in the heritage assessment (Miller 2015).

5.2.8 The first floor contains office rooms, lavatories, etc. divided with stud partition walls. The walls are made of bricks, the floor and ceiling are built with concrete and the fenestration consists of modern type of windows (Plates 72 and 73).

Plate 70: Corridor with doorways to lavatories, looking south (scale 1m).

Plate 71: Inside the stack with traces of smoke soot on the side walls, looking south-east (scale 1m).

Plate 72: Central corridor with stud walls, looking east (scale 1m).

Plate 73: Office room within the first floor of the Boiler House, looking south-east (scale 1m).

5.3 Filtration Plant

Exterior

5.3.1 The Filtration Plant is a tall single-storey brick-built range with a single north-light roof covered with tiles and pierced by three large skylights. It is formed by an eastern wall which extends from the outer end wall of the small swimming pool and returns westwards to the laundry area of the main Jubilee Pool building. The south wall consists of a dog-leg shape as it incorporates a projecting porch. The porch has a large doorway with a roller shutter and a plain parapet concealing a felted flat roof. There is a small single-storey brick-built extension with a flat roof against the west wall of the porch and the south wall of the main masonry which blocks most of a window opening with a segmental arched head (Plates 74 – 77).

5.3.2 This brickwork consists of standard yellowish bricks laid in English bond which abuts the masonry of the former Jubilee Pool as indicted by a vertical construction joint within the westernmost end of the south wall (Plate 78). Indeed, this structure appears to have been constructed sometimes between the 1920s – 1950s as indicated by cartographic records.

Plate 74: South elevation of the Filtration Plant, looking north-east (scale 2m).

Plate 75: Single north-light roof, looking east.

Plate 76: Detail of glazed skylights within the southern slope of the roof, looking north.

Plate 77: Oblique view of the porch and later extension, looking north.

Plate 78: Detail of construction break (arrow), looking north (scale 2m).

Interior

5.3.3 The interior of this building is occupied by a series of tanks, pipes, etc. that are part of the main plant. The floor is built with concrete, the walls are made of bricks and the roof structure consists of two RSJ north-light trusses. The west wall corresponds to an external primary wall of the former Jubilee Pool which contains four blocked-up window openings comparable to the types identified within the east wall of the laundry room (Plates 79 – 81). These openings would have been blocked up when the Filtration Plant was constructed.

5.3.4 The external face of the partially blocked-up window was viewed from inside the extension (Plate 82). This was also examined inside the Filtration Plant and consists of a cast-iron frame of twelve lights whose upper row comprised segmental headed panes (Plate 83).

5.3.5 An equivalent window opening was identified within a small compartment immediately to the east of the roller shutter although the opening has been blocked with bricks (Plate 84).

Plate 79: Internal view of the Filtration Plant, looking south-west (scale 2m).

Plate 80: Western wall with blocked-up window openings (arrows), looking west (scale 2m).

Plate 81: Steel roof structure, looking east.

Plate 82: Internal view of the extension against an original window, looking north-west (scale 2m).

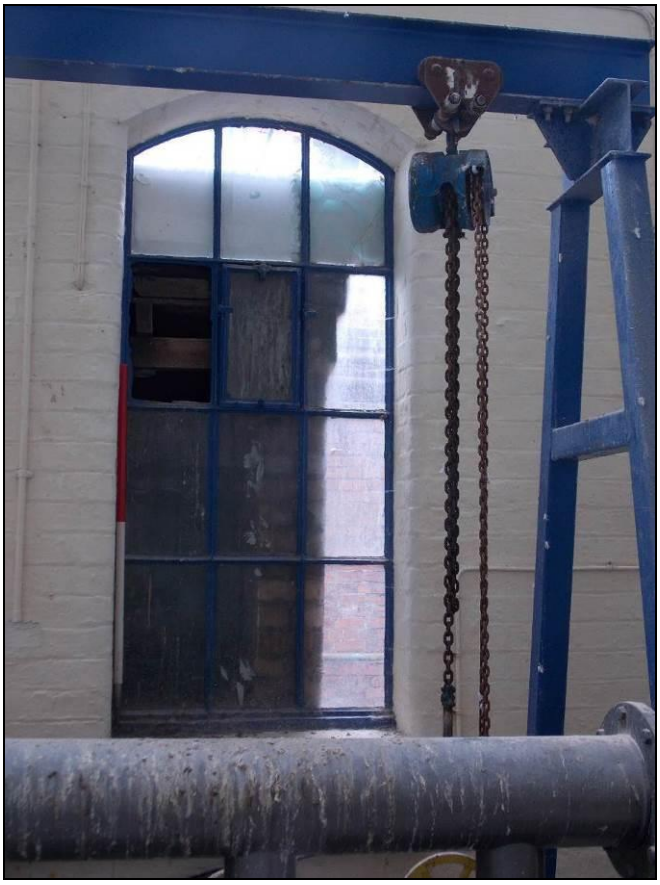

Plate 83: Internal view of the arched window, looking south (scale 1m).

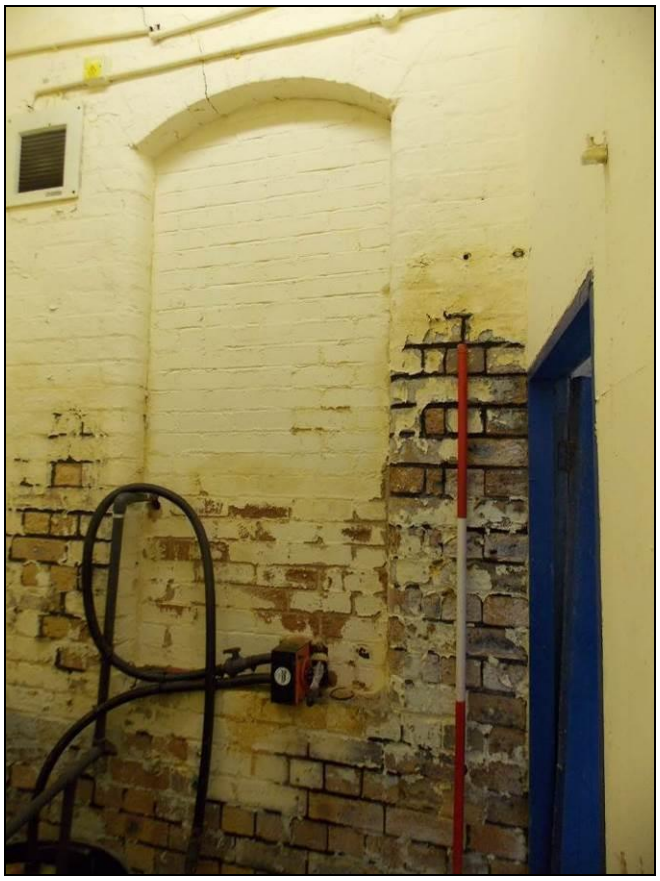

Plate 84: Brick-up window opening within the eastern side of the south wall, looking south (scale 2m).

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

6.1 An assessment of geological cores and available site investigation (SI) logs was undertaken to determine the potential for the presence of palaeo-environmental remains associated with the marshland reclaimed during the late 18th century. This was undertaken to determine the need for further palaeo-environmental assessment or further coring.

6.2 Four percussive borehole cores were taken and recorded on site by ARS Ltd's geoarchaeologist, Dr Andrew McWilliams, on 21 October, 2015. The archaeological building recording was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). These boreholes were compared to site investigation (SI) logs to determine the stratigraphy across the site, and its potential for palaeo-environmental investigation. A plan of the borehole locations is located in Appendix I (Clancy Consulting Ltd, 2015).

6.3 The stratigraphy is relatively uniform across the site. The uppermost extant strata on the site is a mixture of demolition rubble mixed with brown silty, sandy clay. The thickness of this layer varied slightly across the site reflecting variations in the topography of the current surface from 0.5m to a maximum of 0.9m. This overlies a firm to stiff red-brown gravelly, sandy clay. The red-brown clay begins to merge with sand from the weathered upper surface of the sandstone bedrock before the solid bedrock is encountered from 2.3m to 4m onwards.

6.4 No peats or organic rich sediments were encountered in the boreholes. No organic sediments were noted in the during the previous site investigations.

6.5 The absence of sediments relating to the former marsh in the Brunswick Street area is most likely the result of the past development of the site. The site had been occupied by houses fronting Nelson Place and associated gardens to the rear, as demonstrated by the 1879 town plan, prior to the construction of the baths in 1906 (Miller 2015). It is likely that the construction of the houses would have resulted in the removal of any peat or organic rich sediments as these would have been unsuitable for building on. Some organic sediment associated with the wetlands might have been expected to survive in the area of the gardens had they remained in this state. However, the construction of the pool building and subsequent development across the site would have necessitated the removal of the softer organic sediments as these would have been unsuitable for the construction of building foundations.

6.6 The clay and sandstone encountered matches the BGS (2015) records for the area. The uniform nature of the deposits across the site suggest that the survival of an isolated pocket of organic sediment is unlikely.

6.7 It is debateable as to whether organic-rich sediments such as peat that developed in the marsh would have survived the 18th-century drainage of the area in a condition that would have made them viable for further analysis. The pollen and macrofossils stored within peat would quickly degrade if no longer in a waterlogged environment.

6.8 It is likely that the 20th-century development of the site resulted in the destruction and removal of organic rich sediments associated with the former marshland. The extant sediments on the site do not represent appropriate material for further palaeo-environmental analysis. No further analysis is recommended.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Phase 1

7.1 This phase consists of up to five courses of hand-made dark reddish-brown bricks within the lower courses of the east elevation. Only a short section of this masonry was visible from Brunswick Street. The lower brickwork of the west wall of the pool complex appears to be the remains of a late 19th century boundary wall of a former Methodist Chapel as indicated by cartographic records. The chapel was situated immediately to the east of the former Jubilee Pool.

Phase 2

7.2 This phase corresponds to the original construction of the former Jubilee Pool which opened in 1906 under the name of King Edward VII Memorial Baths comprising two swimming pools along with Turkish baths and wash baths (Miller 2015, 9). Although the pool complex has been substantially modified from its primary construction, evidence of the original fabric was identified throughout the complex. Externally the main west elevation of the large pool range contains most of its masonry although the original Dutch gable has now been modified with the insertion of a plain flat parapet. The present large windows are also later replacements with flat heads substituting original types with semi-circular arched heads

as indicated by pictorial records (*ibid.*). However, the lower section, side moulded cornices, pilasters and oculi are extant. The south elevation facing onto School Street is also mostly original except for the upper storeys of the large pool range. The main pool range contains a doorway with an elegant sandstone entablature supported by side brackets. However, the uppermost moulded hood is a later replacement made from artificial stone.

7.3 There is also a primary Boiler House with the basal area of the original chimney stack. The stack was also inspected internally within the first floor through a ceiling hatch of a small lavatory room. Inside the stack there are traces of smoke soot on the side walls which would have comprised an octagonal vertical flue although the diagonal or corner sides had been chopped off in order to accommodate a modern tank. The octagonal stack is depicted on the historical photograph aforementioned (*ibid.*). The first floor of the Boiler House was constructed later in the 1970s.

7.4 Internally there is a cellar and associated galleries around the pools which contain primary brickwork despite significant rebuilt. No historical fixtures and fittings were identified.

Phase 3

7.5 This phase consists of an extension against the southern wall of the small pool range and the east end of the main complex which was built sometimes between the 1930s – 1950s, as indicated by cartographic records, in order to accommodate a Filtration Plant which is currently extant. This extension involved blocking several window openings along the east wall of the pool complex.

Phase 4

7.6 This phase represents significant alterations within the complex that took place in the 1970s including refurbishing the pools, sauna, etc. The north elevation was built entirely following part of the former outline, and the west elevation of the main pool range was modified with different large windows as described above. The complex was also heightened to provide space for a first floor level including within the Boiler House where staff accommodation was constructed.

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

Palaeo-environmental Analysis

7.8 Assessment of the potential for palaeo-environmental analysis concluded that no organic deposits from the former marshland have been preserved, and the existing deposits have no potential for palaeo-environmental analysis. No further analysis is recommended.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

8.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 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 within three months of completion of fieldwork.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Steven Bennett of KDP Architects for commissioning the project, Debra Taylor of Todd & Ledson LLP (Liverpool) for providing access to the building, and Stephen Dean, Principal Archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council, for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

12 REFERENCES

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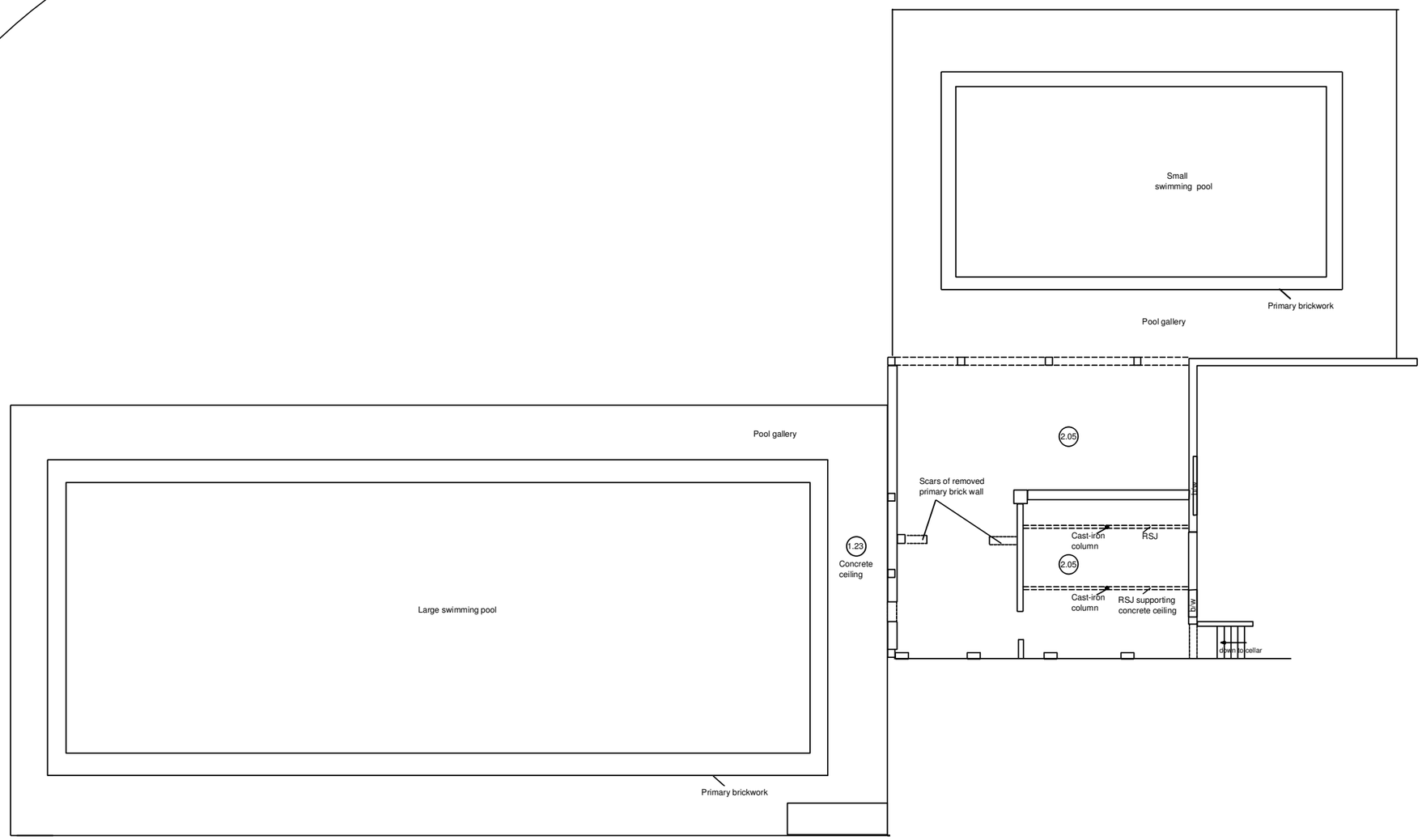
APPENDIX I: SURVEY DRAWINGS

N

Brunswick Road



School Street

CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

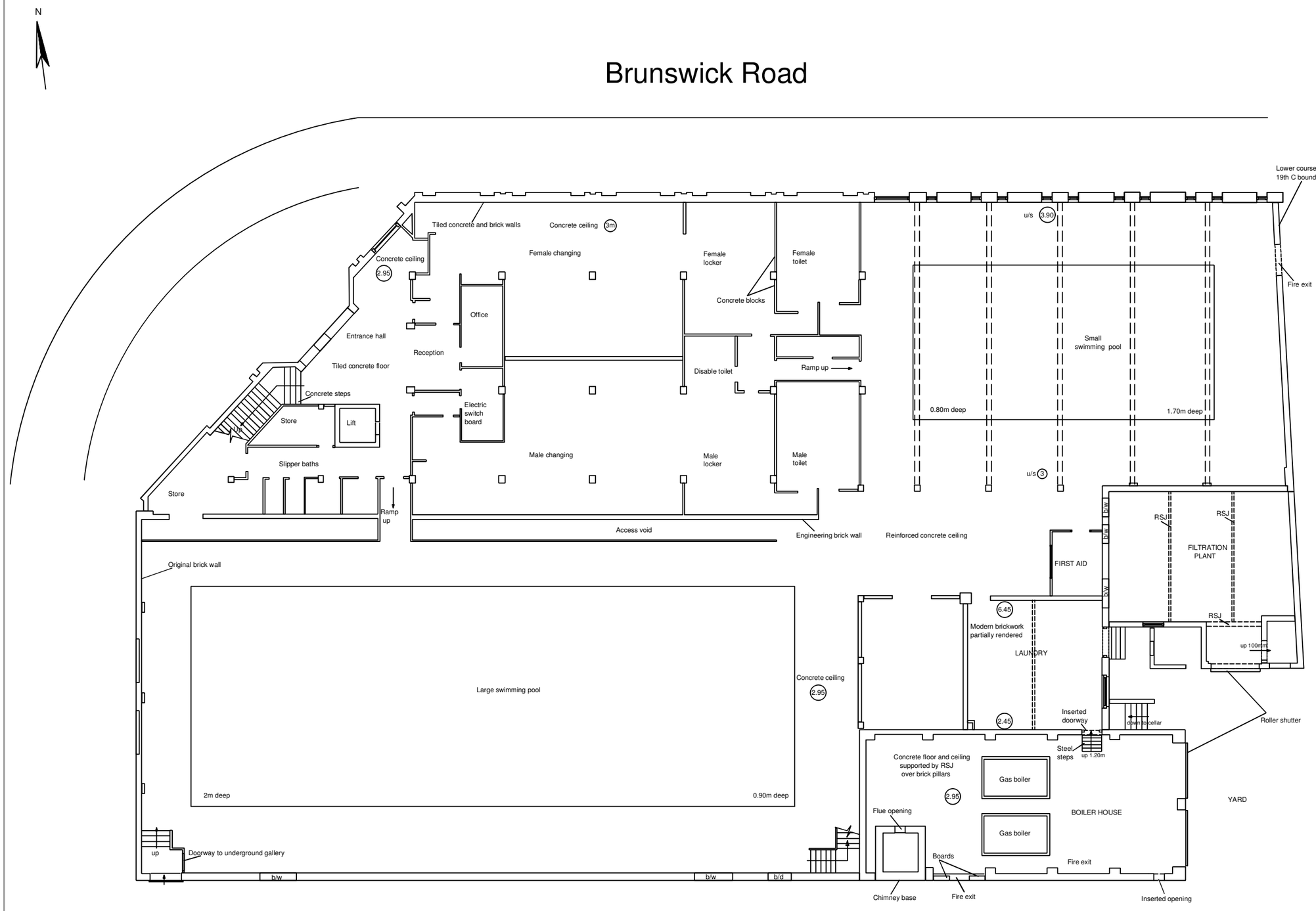
Site Code: JPNUL'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 22 June 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:200@A3

Drawing 1 :

Cellar floor plan

Key:

Notes:



School Street

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: JPNUL'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 22 June 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:200@A3

Drawing 2 :

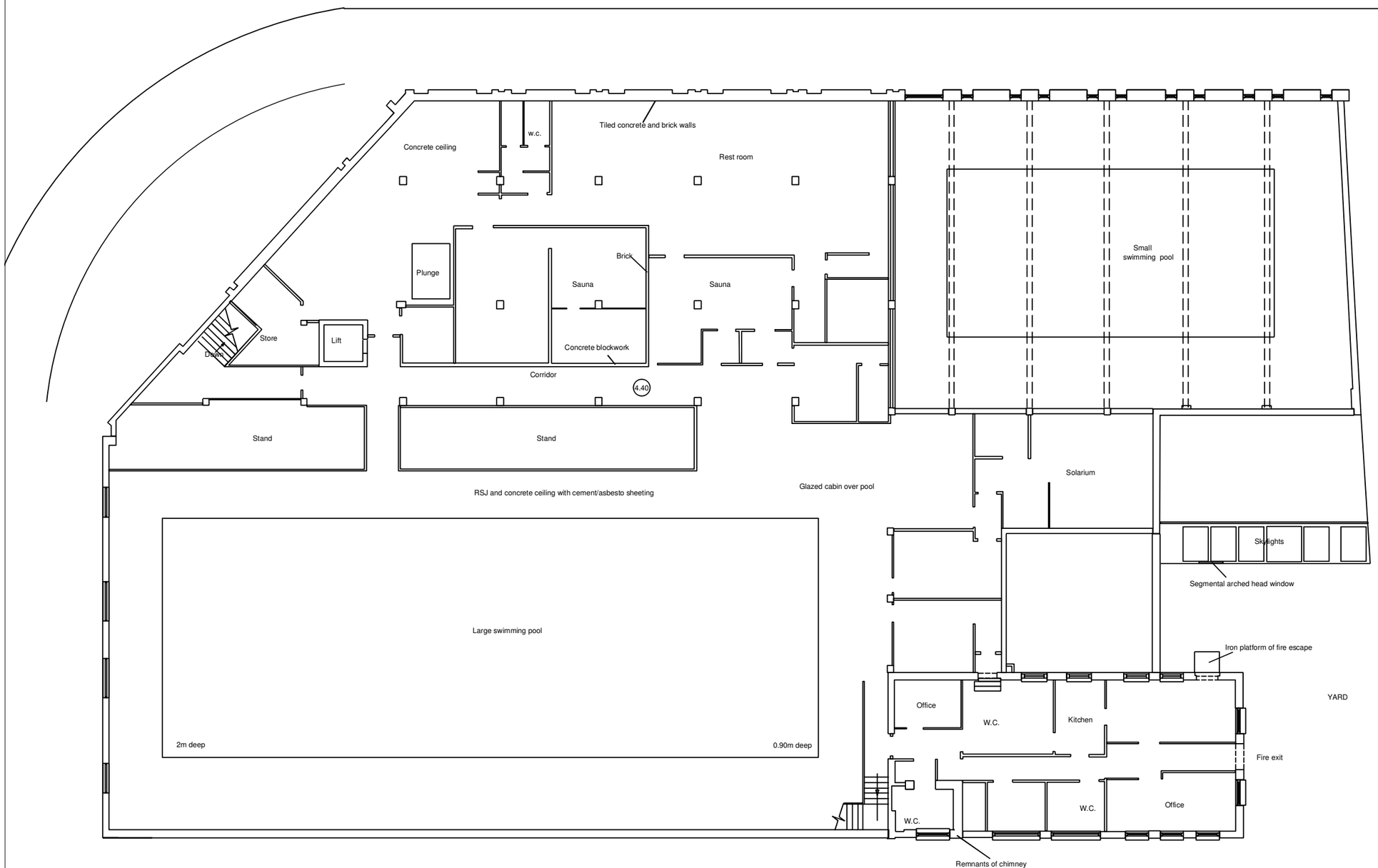
Ground floor plan

Key:

Notes:

N

Brunswick Road



School Street

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

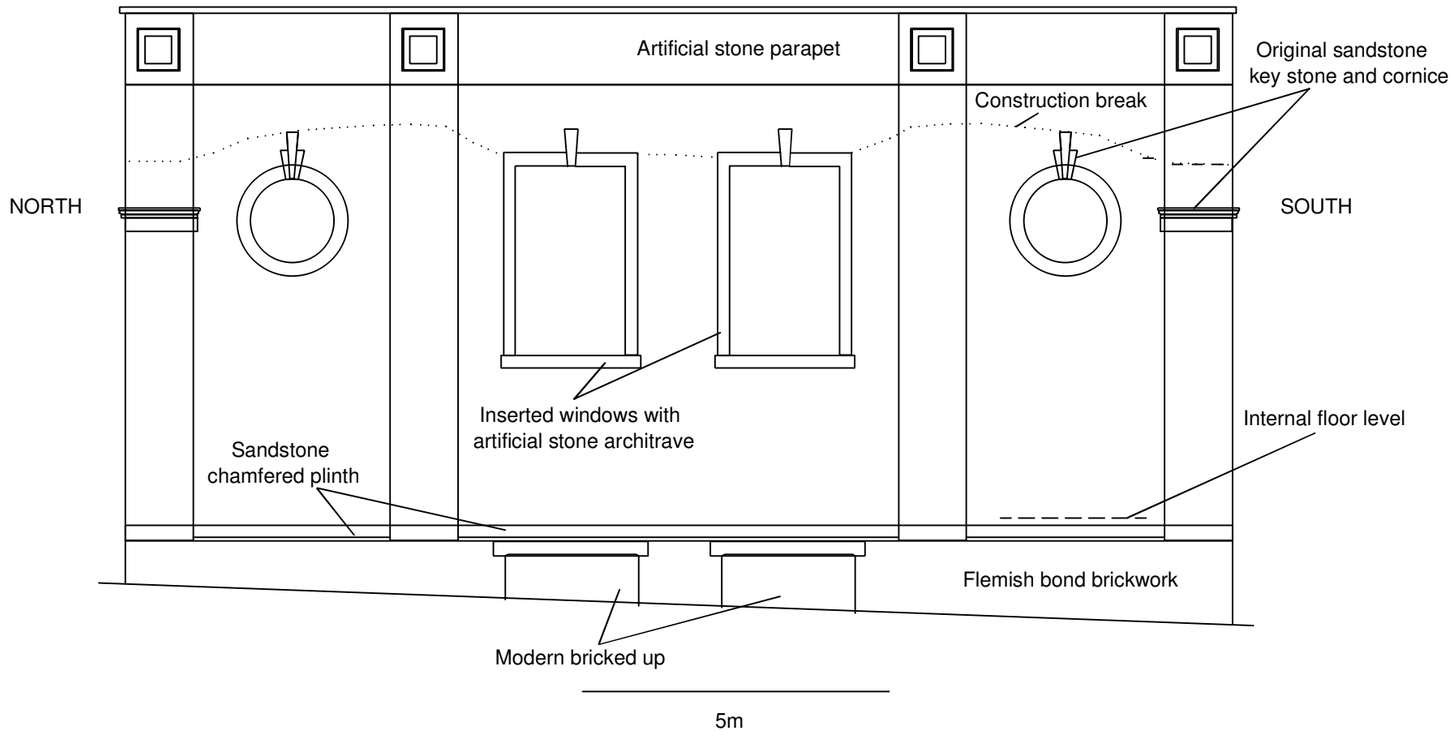
Site Code: JPNUL'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 22 June 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:200@A3

Drawing 3 :

First floor plan

Key:

Notes:



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Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: JPNUL'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 22 June 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:100@A3

Drawing 4 :

West elevation

Key:

Notes:

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Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

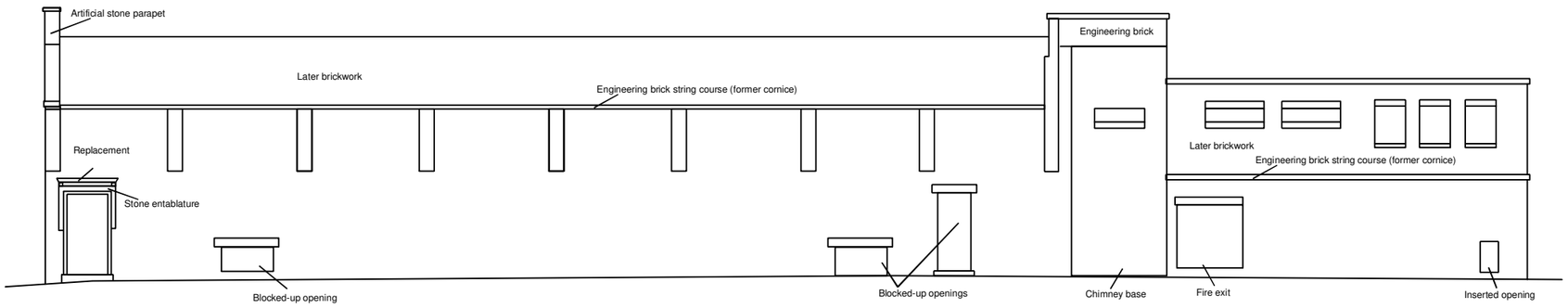
Site Code: JPNUL'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 22 June 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:200@A3

Drawing 5 :

South elevation

WEST

EAST



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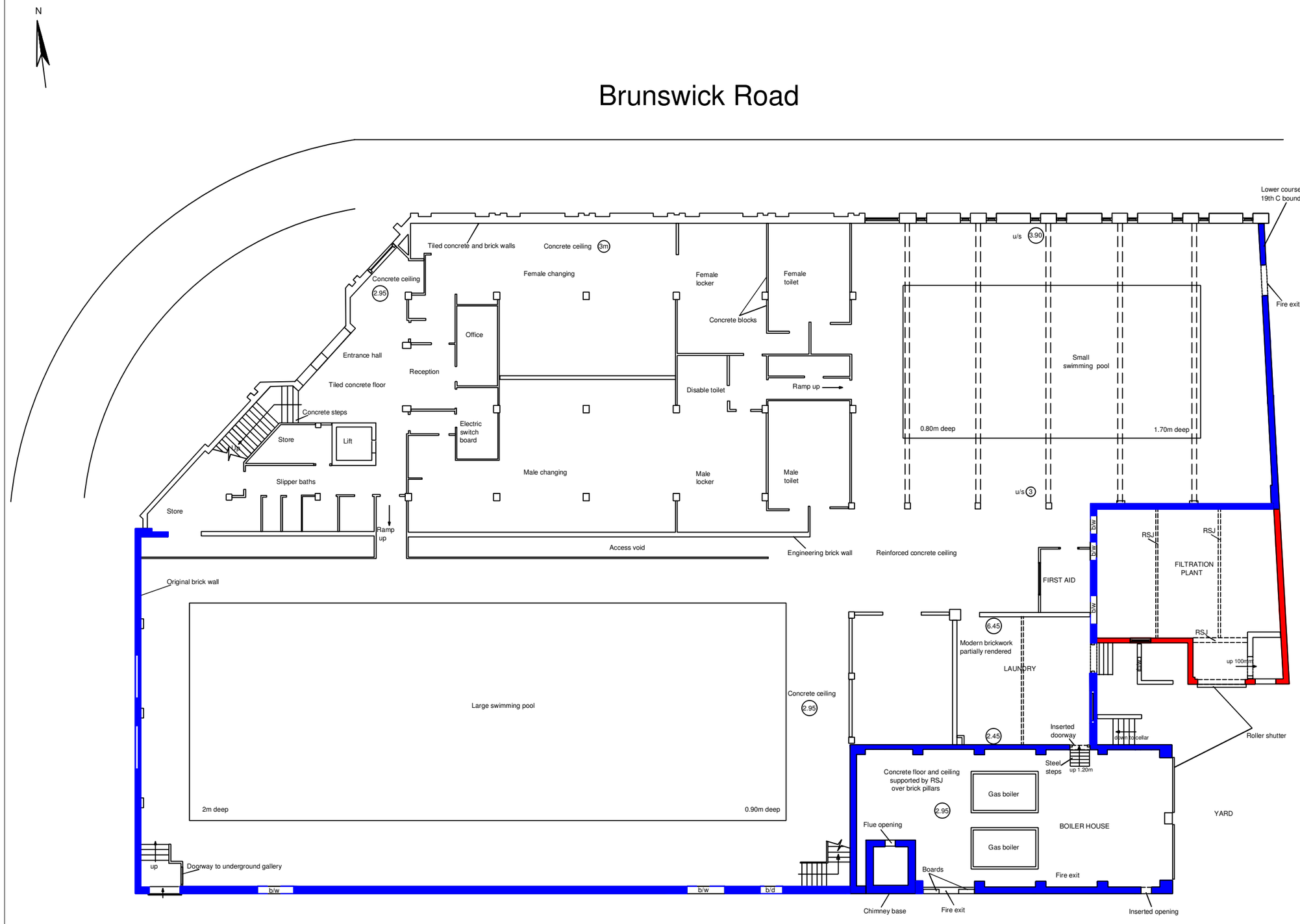

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Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: JPNUL'15
Drawing Ref:
Date: 22 June 2015
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:200@A3

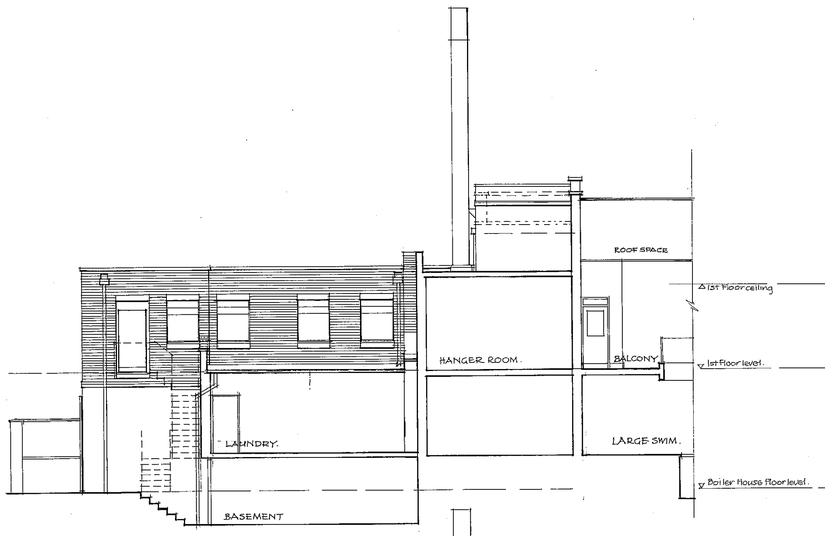
Drawing 6 :

Phased plan ground floor

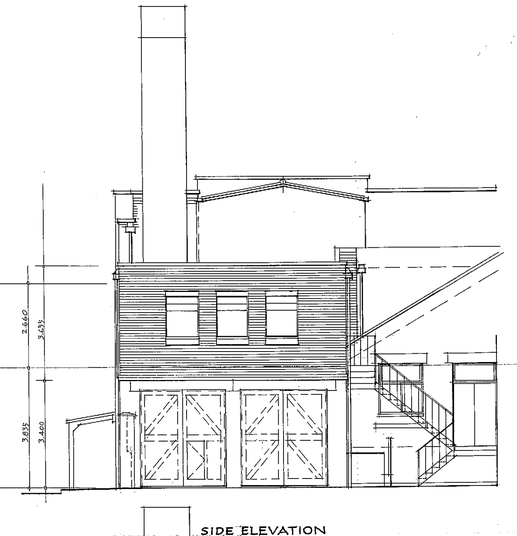
Key:

- Phase 1 (1906)
- Phase 2 (mid 1920s-early 1950s)
- Phase 3 (1970s)

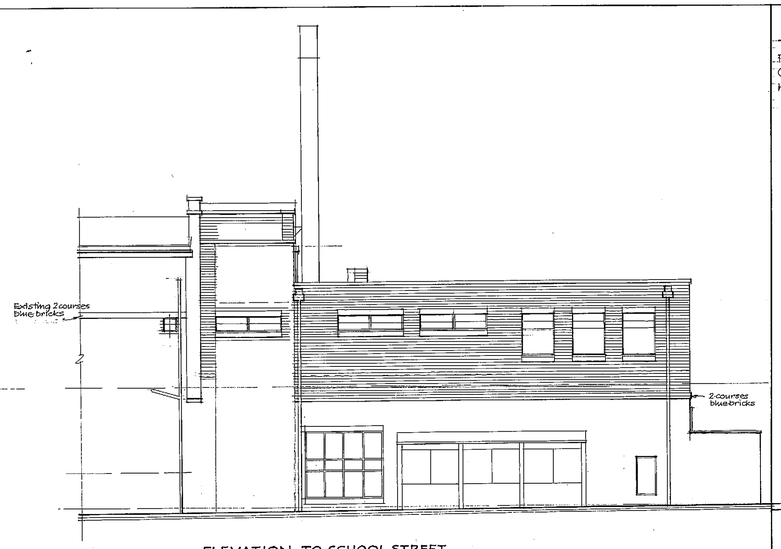
Notes:



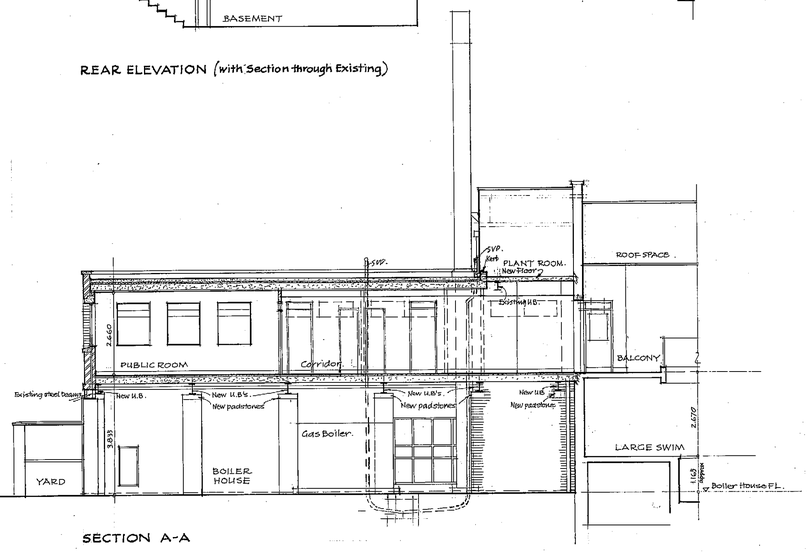
REAR ELEVATION (with Section through Existing)



SIDE ELEVATION



ELEVATION TO SCHOOL STREET



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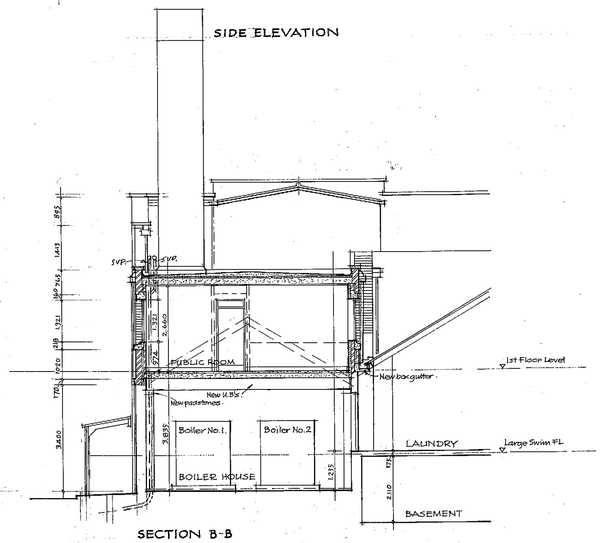

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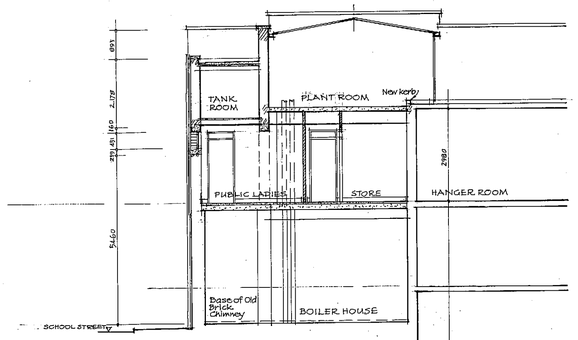
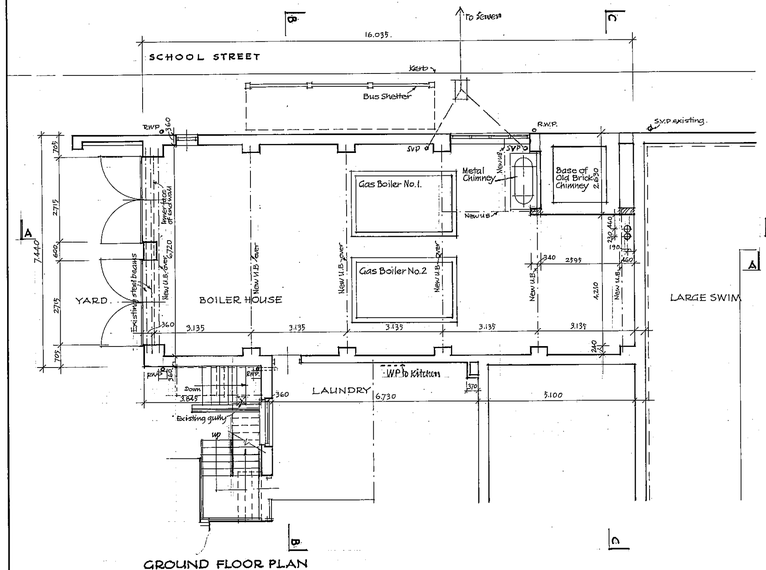
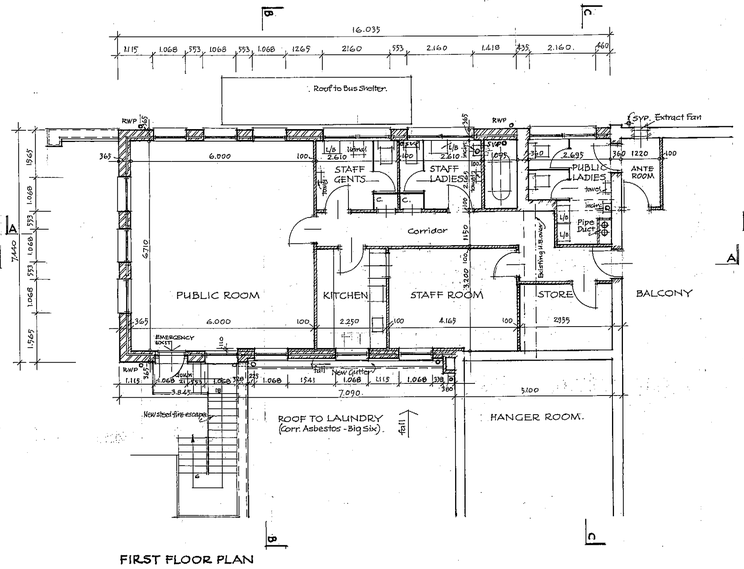


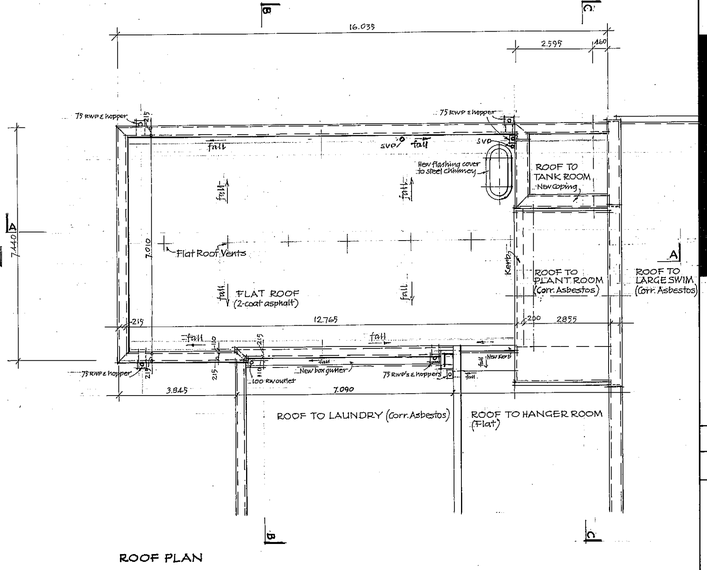
SECTION C-C



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

Notes

THE MAIN CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHECKING ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE ORDERING MATERIALS AND PUTTING WORK IN HAND. SEE ALSO DETAIL SECTIONS DRWG. NO. 6.

Amendments

MAY '74. Drawing fully revised and corrected. See also revised details - Drwg. No. A(R) and 7. and 1:20 scale detail sections - Drwg. No. 6.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME

ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC BATHS
STAFF ACCOMMODATION
OVER BOILER HOUSE

DESCRIPTION OF SHEET

PLANS, ELEVATIONS, AND SECTIONS. (Revised)

DATE MARCH '73 / MAY '74	TRACED BY
DRAWN BY A.E.Edwards.	CHECKED BY

E. C. STOCK B.Sc., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.T.P.I.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
CIVIC OFFICES, MERRIAL STREET, NEWCASTLE, STAFFS. Tel 610161 Ext. 321...

SCALE 1:100 METRIC.

DRWG. No. 5014/A/BH(2/R).

B.C.R.

2805AT

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK.	APP.
Rev	Date	Description	By	Check	App.

Client	SKY BUILDING LTD
Project	SKY BUILDING, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME
Office	ALTRINCHAM
Discipline	GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL
Title	EXPLORATORY HOLE LOCATION PLAN

Drawn: DK	Date: OCTOBER 2015
Checked: NR	Scale @ A3: NTS
Approved: NR	Status:

clancy consulting
www.clancy.co.uk
Birmingham 0121 200 7800 · Glasgow 0141 222 7720 · Liverpool 0151 227 5300 · London 020 3077 0970 · Manchester 0161 613 6000 · Newcastle 0191 221 0702 · Norwich 01603 305100 · Peterlee 01250 475375 · Reading 0118 947 7888

Job number	Drawing number	Revision
10/0723	002	B

APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM

The former Jubilee Pool, Brunswick Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological building recording, soft-stripping watching brief and palaeo-environmental sampling

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

1. Introduction

1.1. Proposals have been submitted for the demolition of the former Jubilee Pool on Brunswick Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire (NGR: SJ 85131 46149, Fig. 1). This structure will be replaced by a new build to provide student accommodation, commercial properties and car parking. A Heritage Statement (Gary Miller, February 2015) has been prepared in support of this application.

1.2. Initial discussions with the local Planning Authority have identified the need to carry out an archaeological building recording of the surviving elements of the Jubilee Baths in advance of their demolition. This approach is supported by the recent National Planning Policy Framework para 141 which requires that sufficient information is provided to the local authority concerning the significance of the heritage asset. This policy also states that local planning authorities may require developers to record and further understanding of heritage assets to be impacted and for this information to be made publically accessible. In this case this would represent an archaeological building recording.

1.3. In this situation Staffordshire County Council (SCC) Principal Archaeologist has advised that a Level 2 archaeological building recording survey (as outlined in the English Heritage volume 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006) be undertaken in advance of any works to the structure. This work should be carried out by a suitably experienced archaeologists working to the Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidance for the 'archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures' (2008). 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 Archaeological Officer (CAO), within which a building recording may be carried out. 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).

1.4. The Newcastle-under-Lyme Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) has identified the presence of a former marsh in the area of Brunswick Street. This appears to have been drained as part of the reclamation works in this area during the late 18th century. However, there remains the potential for waterlogged deposits to survive at lower levels within this area. Bearing this in mind an assessment of Site Investigation works should be undertaken to determine the presence of waterlogged deposits and their archaeological potential. Should more detailed assessment be appropriate, this will be detailed in a subsequent and detailed Specification.

1.5. This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) based upon detailed recommendations supplied by SCC Principal Archaeologist in a previous brief, and the standards highlighted above.

1.6. This WSI details the programme of work to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) during the archaeological building recording, soft-stripping watching brief and palaeo-environmental sampling.

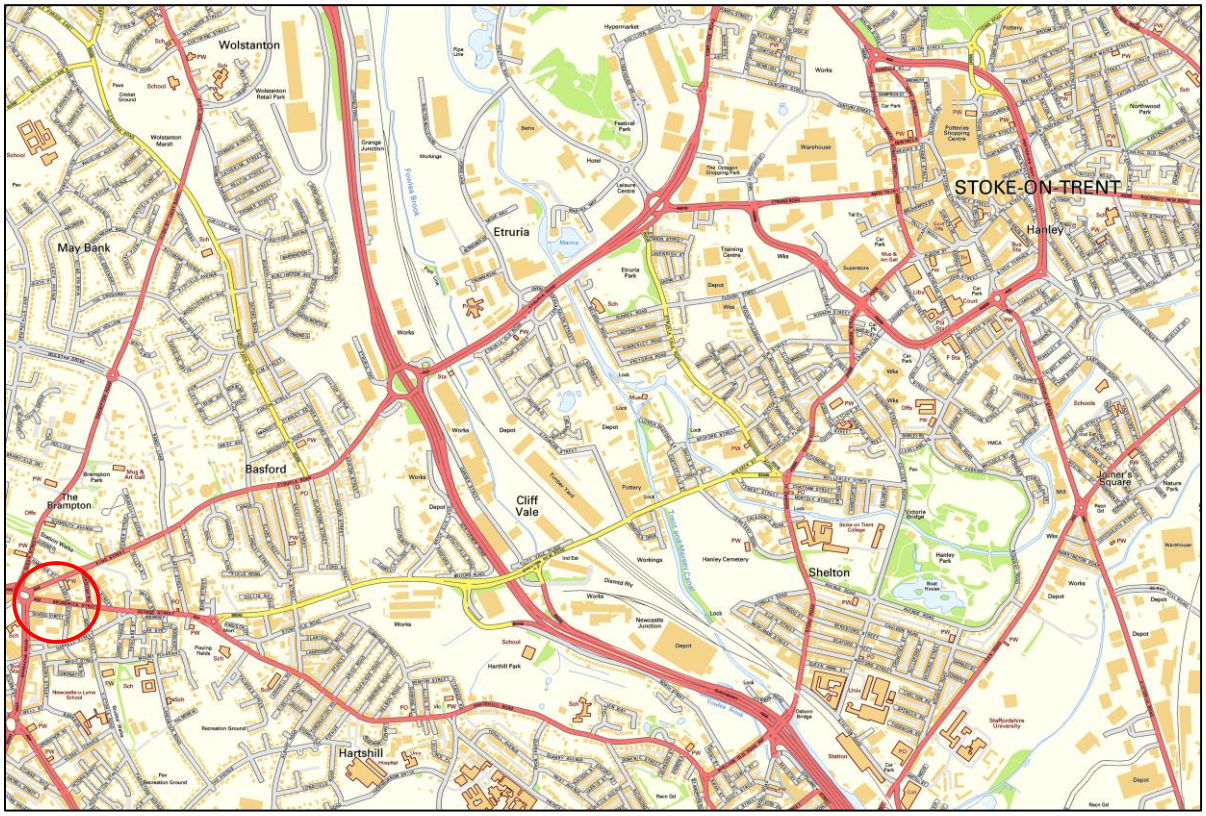


Figure 1: General site location (circled in red)
(Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420)

2. Historical/Archaeological Background

2.1. The site lies on the outskirts of Newcastle's historic medieval core and within an area which appears to have developed during the later 18th and early 19th centuries as suburban expansion. The Extensive Urban Survey places the site with Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA) 16: Brunswick and Hassell Streets. The EUS considers it likely that up until the later 18th century, much of the area lay within marshland and that this had restricted the eastern development of the town until it's draining. The extant street pattern and evidence from surviving historic buildings suggests considerable development throughout the area in the early to mid-19th century.

2.2. The Heritage Assessment, while a thorough consideration of the development and survival of the 1906 bath complex, does not consider below ground archaeological potential. In this area, dominated by marshland deposits, there is a low-moderate potential for human activity particularly during the prehistoric period. However, there is the potential for the presence of waterlogged deposits in this area which may contain valuable evidence as to the landscape throughout the prehistoric and historic period and specifically the development of Newcastle up to the later 18th century.

2.3. The Jubilee Pool, as indicated in the Heritage Assessment, opened in 1906 as the King Edward VII Memorial Baths and replaced an earlier late 19th century pool which had closed on School Street. The details of this building will not be repeated here, suffice to say that this substantial municipal baths contained two pools, a Turkish bath and 12 wash baths. This municipal pool appears to have been substantively replaced by a late 20th century structure although elements of the original pool do survive encased within the later structure. It is not clear internally what survives of the 1906 building although it is hoped that this will become clear following the Level 2 survey. Externally, the Heritage Assessment has recorded wall facades associated with the 1906 building.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 Project Aim

3.1.1 To carry out a Level 2 photographic, written and drawn survey of what remains of the historic Jubilee Baths complex and as identified in the EH volume 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006).

3.1.2 To undertake a targeted watching brief during stripping out/dismantling works to record hidden aspects of the 1906 baths (i.e. evidence for the baths/Turkish baths etc.).

3.1.3 To determine the potential for the presence of palaeo-environmental remains associated with the marshland reclaimed during the late 18th century through an assessment of available Site Investigation (SI) logs.

3.2 Project Objectives

3.2.1 To identify and record elements of the 1906 structure and subsequent alterations present both externally and internally in the current building. Where possible this will look to inform as to the form and function of specific areas and understand the flow of people through the structure (and identify private areas) through the use of fabrics, fixtures, fittings etc.

3.2.2 To record the development of the buildings and identify and record evidence for fixtures, fittings and phase changes.

3.2.3 To inform the need for and location of further palaeo-environmental assessment through specific coring (and where appropriate window samples). Where further SI is proposed, the archaeological sub-contractor should develop a scheme of works to adequately assess the archaeological potential of any waterlogged remains present. The scope of such work will be detailed in a separate Specification but may include a full assessment of the waterlogged remains and will include scope for radiocarbon dating of deposits.

4. Archaeological requirements

4.1. The archaeological contractor will undertake a Level 2 building recording and a targeted watching brief during stripping out/dismantling works as specified in the EH volume identified in section 3.1 and to include the production of a report and preparation of an archive for deposition.

4.2. A written record of the progress of the building recording and watching brief shall be maintained and supported by the production of relevant plans and elevation drawings (at appropriate scales). Where architects drawings are available these may be used and annotated accordingly. All architects drawings must be checked prior to their use as baseline drawings. Special attention should be paid to the recording of the roof space and any other evidence of earlier phases within the extant building.

4.3. An appropriate photographic record (monochrome prints and high resolution digital photographs) will also be maintained including detailed and general shots of the building being recorded, fixtures, fittings and phase change evidence and general shots of the context and outlook. This will be supported by an index and site plan of shot locations. All photographs will include a scale and where appropriate north arrow and photo information board.

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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.

4.6. 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.

4.7. 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).

4.8. 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.

4.9. 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.

4.10. The project should also attempt to place the project findings into their historical and geographical context integrating the results with previous historic assessments.

4.11. The project will be conducted by ARS Ltd in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, which will ensure that appropriate decisions will be made in the field.

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. This should include the reporting elements identified in the CIfA standards and guidance for the 'archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures' (2014b) and as a minimum should include:

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.

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 building plan.

5. Summary of results.

6. Discussion to include phased development of the building and areas where further work is needed. This element should also consider the results of the West Midlands Regional Research Framework document 'the Archaeology of the West Midlands – A Framework for Research' (2011).

7. Relevant illustrative material including maps, plans/phase plans, sections, and elevation drawings at an appropriate scale and photographs.

8. Photographs where appropriate and to be accompanied by a plan showing the location of photographs used in the report and a full index.

9. 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 written and illustrated report of the archaeological works shall be copied to:

i) the client
ii) the County Council
iii) the National Monuments Record

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. If the findings warrant publication, ARS Ltd 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.

6. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b. *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. London, English Heritage.

UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-219067

Project details

Project name	The former Jubilee Pool, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. Archaeological building recording
Short description of the project	Archaeological building recording at the former Jubilee Pool, an early 20th century which was substantially remodeled in the 1970s although original fabrics were identified and recorded according to EH level 2
Project dates	Start: 20-05-2015 End: 26-05-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	SWIMMING POOL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'"Measured Survey"',"Photographic Survey"'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	STAFFORDSHIRE NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME The former Jubilee Pool
Study area	500 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 8513 4614 53.0120530319 -2.22165851466 53 00 43 N 002 13 17 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 recipient	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Potteries Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The former Jubilee Pool, Newcaslte-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. Archaeological building recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell

Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	11 January 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice