Archaeological Building Recording of
Buildings 18, 19, 20 & 21
Chatterley Whitfield Colliery
Stoke-on-Trent
Staffordshire
NGR SJ 8841 5323

Site Code: CWCBH08

Produced for Stoke-on-Trent City Council

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Non-technical summary

Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology carried out an archaeological building recording on Buildings 18, 19, 20 and 21, Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent (NGR SJ 8841 5323.) The building recording took place between 4th and 28th August 2008 and surveyed a complex of buildings comprising 18: Baths, 19: Canteen, 20: Medical Centre/ Deployment Wing and 21: Rescue Station, built between 1937 and 1976.

The Baths and the Canteen were built by the Miners Welfare Commission in 1937 and are indicative of improvements in miner's welfare made from the early 1900s onwards. The Baths in particular, retained many of the original furniture and fittings specific to such a building. As the colliery grew extra accommodation was added to the Canteen in the form of Building 21, built by 1951, and originally known as the feeding centre. Further changes were made following new standards inroduced with nationalisation in 1947. In the mid-1950s Building 21 was altered to accommodate a dedicated rescue station, although little trace of this was identified within the structure. Building 21 was built in the mid-1960s as a Deployment Wing when a new, more efficient system of deployment was introduced.

Following the closure of the colliery in 1976 the internal layout of the buildings was significantly altered. In particular the ground floor of the Baths was subdivided by breeze-block and glazed timber partitions into office and workshop space for rental. The insertion of additional doorways provided external access to many of the workshops. The Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum took over many of the buildings from 1978 until closure in 1991. Under their occupation Building 19 remained in use as the Canteen, however, Building 21 was sub-divided to accommodate museum offices. More recently the buildings have been unoccupied with the exception of Building 20 which has been refurbished as a meeting place for the Friends of Chatterley Whitfield.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology was commissioned by Stoke-on-Trent City Council to undertake the archaeological building recording of Building 18: Baths, Building 19: Canteen, Building 20: Medical Centre/Deployment Wing and Building 21: Rescue Station at Chatterley Whitfield Colliery, Stoke-on-Trent (NGR SJ 8841 5323) (Fig. 1). The building recording was requested by English Heritage in advance of the refurbishment of the buildings.

2.0 Scope and aims of the project

2.1 The recording programme was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification prepared by English Heritage (Cromwell 2004). As specified, the building recording in Buildings 18 and 19 was carried out to Category C (Outline Structure Recording), with some elements of Category D (Detailed structure recording), and that in Buildings 20 and 21 to Category B (Base-level structure recording) standard of the *General Brief and Specification for archaeological work at Chatterley Whitfield Colliery* (English Heritage 2006). The building recording comprised drawn, written and photographic elements.

2.2 The primary purpose of the project was to record structural elements and phasing evidence, which may illustrate the development and changing function of the building. This was to be achieved through a visual inspection and written description, measured survey (using existing rectified photography where possible) and photographic survey.

2.3 The survey and report were undertaken in accordance with guidance as laid down in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (revised September 2001) and the English Heritage publication *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, 1991).

3.0 Methodology

3.1 The survey was carried out between the 4th and the 28th August 2008. It comprised a photographic record including the context of the building, external views, significant details and internal views where accessible. Photographs were taken on 35mm monochrome print and with a digital camera, using 2.0m, 1.0m and 25cm scale bars as

appropriate. A measured plan of the building was made using 30.0m and 5.0m hand tapes and a Leica DISTO™ D2. A record of all structural elements was made using *pro-forma* elevation and room data sheets, with particular attention paid to those details that provided evidence of alterations and additions. The archive is stored at The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent (site code CWCBH08, museum accession number 2009.LH.2).

4.0 Historical background

4.1 Chatterley Whitfield Colliery is located to the north east of Stoke-on-Trent, not far from the town of Tunstall (Fig. 1). During the 1940s it was the largest coal mine on the north-Staffordshire coalfield and is now the most complete example surviving in Britain. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (number 21575) and includes 34 surviving structures. Six of these are Listed and the rest are Scheduled (Cromwell 2004, 1).

4.2 Coal mining has been carried out on the site since the 18th century, but Chatterley was not developed to a large scale until the Biddulph Valley Railway was opened in 1860. The colliery owner, Hugh Henshall Williamson, was able to build a link from the site to the Biddulph Valley railway. In the early 1860s he also sunk new mine shafts in addition to widening and deepening existing ones (National Coal Board 1976, 1).

4.3 The Whitfield Trading Co. Ltd. was formed in 1867 but was unsuccessful and by 1872 had been bought by the Chatterley Coal and Iron Company. From this time, the site was known as the Chatterley Whitfield Colliery. The Chatterley Coal and Iron Company eventually became insolvent and the colliery was bought in 1890 by the North of England Trustee Debenture and Asset Corporation, which retained ownership until nationalisation in 1947 (National Coal Board 1976, 2).

4.4 Although Chatterley Whitfield suffered in the depression of the 1920s, new investment in equipment during the 1930s meant that, by the end of the decade, it was the first coal mine in Britain to have an annual production of over 1 million tons. Its position as the largest colliery in north Staffordshire was maintained during the Second World War. By 1956, however, the colliery had begun to decline, with output sometimes as low as 7,000 tons a week, where formerly it had been 20,000 to 30,000 tons (National Coal Board 1976, 2). Despite some improvements in the intervening period the decision was

finally made to close the colliery in 1977. The site was re-opened 1978 by the National Coal Board as the Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum. The site was recognized as a Scheduled Ancient Monument by English Heritage, following the museum's liquidation in 1993 (Feilden Clegg Bradley 2004, 13).

4.5 Reference to historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicates that the baths complex, incorporating Buildings 18 and 19, was constructed by 1937. A plaque at the entrance to the complex indicates that the buildings were, 'erected by the Miners' Welfare Committee in pursuance of the Mining Industry Act of 1926 and were opened and handed over to the trustees on 29th January 1938'. A newspaper article, written in advance of the official opening of the building on 21st February 1938, states that it was the second largest pithead baths in the country with provision for 3,168 men and all the latest improvements. The article goes on to say that

'owing to the large number of workmen being catered for, it was found necessary to erect a two-storey building. On each floor the lockers for clean clothes and dirty clothes are in separate rooms. This ensures the cleanliness of the clothes that the men wear on leaving the colliery, and also enables the men to dress after bathing without coming in contact with coal dust.
The bath house adjoins the locker rooms. Clothes hung in the lockers are dried by a current of warm air, which is actually passing through them, and which also contains a fumigant.
Before going down the pit the men have the opportunity of greasing their boots with the help of a specially installed greasing machine, and on leaving the pit and before entering the baths, they may clean their boots on a machine driven brush so that only the minimum of dirt be taken into the locker rooms' (Evening Sentinel 1938, 7).

4.6 The OS maps show that the baths complex had been expanded by 1951 with the construction of Building 21. This building was developed as an extension to the Canteen, but was later used as the Rescue Station. Building 20 is thought to have been constructed in the mid 1960s as the Deployment Wing (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008) and first appears on the 1983 OS map.

4.7 After the colliery closed in 1976, the ground floor of the Baths was divided up for use

as rented offices and workshops. Meanwhile the colliery was taken over as the Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum, who had offices in the Rescue Station. Following the closure of the museum in 1991 much of the baths complex was vacated, with the exception of the Medical Centre/Deployment Wing which has continued to be used by the Friends of Chatterley Whitfield (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008).

5.0 Description and analysis of buildings

5.1. Building 18: Baths, Building 19: Canteen, Building 20: Medical Centre/Deployment Wing and Building 21: Rescue Station form a complex located on the north side of the colliery site, to the east of the main offices in Buildings 12, 13 and 14 and to the north of Buildings 9 and 15, respectively the Lamp House and Mechanical and Electrical Fitters' Shop (Figs. 1 & 2). The Baths are within a large L-shaped building with the Canteen housed in a wing extending eastwards from the southern end of the Baths. The Rescue Station is located on the north side of the Canteen and the Medical Centre/ Deployment Wing forms a western wing at the southern end of the Baths, opposing the Canteen wing.

5.2 Building 18: Baths

5.2.1 The Baths are within an austere one- and two-storey building constructed in red brick in a stretcher bond with slightly recessed mortar jointing (Plates 1 & 2). The austerity of the building is slightly relieved by a decorative band of red-brick stretchers on end and blue-brick headers along the top of the walls. The main two-storey part of the building is L-shaped with an eastern range extending north to south and a northern range which extends east to west with a tower at its western end. A two-storey square block is located in the corner between the two ranges and a single-storey range extends alongside the main eastern range. To the west of the tower a single-storey wing continues westwards then dog-legs south and then west again. The roof throughout is a flat concrete construction and as far as could be observed is covered in bituminous felt. The main part of the building has pitched glass sky lights running almost the full length of each range and the single-storey section to the west has sky lights constructed with glass bricks. The windows on the ground floor are metal-framed casement windows, with continuous concrete lintels and splayed brick sills, which form an almost continuous band around the building. The windows in the southern elevation are distinguished by a canopy that extends above them. The windows in the eastern elevation, however, had been lowered so that they extend below the height of the original splayed brick sill and the metal

frames had been replaced with wooden examples. Windows at first-floor level are confined to the stairwells and are also metal-framed casements. The windows in the eastern elevation of the tower have concrete lintels and sills and projecting mullions between each section of window (Plate 3). The doors located on both the north and south sides of the building are within the continuous band formed by the windows, sharing the same concrete lintel as the windows. One wooden double door had been inserted into the first floor in the northern elevation, but by the time of recording any stairs had been removed.

5.2.2 Three extensions have been added to the Baths; a small extension to the northern side of the north range, a sub station at the western end of the north range (Plate 4) and a photographic suite on the western end of the western single-storey wing (Plate 5). All are constructed with a red/brown brick in stretcher bond with flush mortar jointing and are fitted with wooden-framed casement windows. The northern extension has a two-storey section with a flat felt-covered roof and a single-storey section with a pitched roof, also covered in felt. The sub station and the photographic suite both reflect the design of the original part of the Baths to a greater extent than the northern extension, with an overhung roof on the photographic suite and a canopy over the windows in the sub station.

The ground floor (Rooms 31 to 85) (Fig. 7)

5.2.3 The main entrance to the ground floor is situated at the southern end of the east range. Entrance is via a porch (53) from which the Medical Centre/Deployment Wing is also accessed. The porch door is set within a section of wall constructed in a more brownish coloured brick than the rest of the structure and which is recessed slightly between two pilasters (Plate 6). The difference in brick colour suggests that this section of wall is a later insertion and that the porch was originally open on its southern side. The door from the porch to the lobby (31) to the north, was surrounded by decorative brickwork in a basket-weave-type pattern, making it the main focus of the entranceway. The lobby (31) gives access to the Canteen to the east, a toilet (81) to the west and hall (32) and first-floor stairs (54) to the north. The lower half of the walls in the lobby, hall and stair are tiled with glazed-bricks in blue, with a single row of black glazed-bricks above (Plate 7). A row of three original ceramic drinking fountains is fixed to the western wall of the hall (32) (Fig. 15, Plate 8). Another small lobby (47) links the hall

with corridor (33) and gives access to room 34. The shelving brackets on the southern and eastern walls of room 34, and the lack of windows, suggests that it had been used for storage. Room 34 is accessed from the eastern side of the corridor at its southern end, but can also be accessed from room 29, currently part of the Canteen. Further north the corridor opens out into a more open space with brick walls, painted black below and white above (Plate 9). The ceiling is constructed with reinforced concrete panels supported on concrete engaged-pillars within the brick walls. Slight decoration is given to the original doors and windows in the form of a chamfered detail to either side of the apertures. The concrete floor slops down from east to west towards a drainage channel, intended to take away excess water during the building's original use as a bath-house. The drainage channel extends alongside the western wall for the length of corridor 33 and is bridged by a metal grille at the threshold into each room on the western side of the corridor. Four niches, each measuring 0.38m wide x 0.82m high x 0.12m deep and tiled with white glazed-bricks, are seen at intervals along the western wall (Fig. 14, Plate 10). Several of the niches are fitted with vertical water pipes that extend down from a main pipe positioned along the length of the room. The pipes have a screw fitting on the end where hose pipes could be attached for use in cleaning the room (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). The area on the eastern side of the corridor has been superficially divided into a series of eleven smaller rooms by low breeze-block walls with glazed timber partitions above, all identified as later additions. An external examination of the windows to the east showed that the apertures had been lowered, cutting through the original splayed brick sill, and the original metal frames replaced with wooden examples. Several of the original Art Deco-styled vents remain above the windows, although most have been boarded over (Plate 11). Ten of these rooms (35 to 44) had apparently been used as offices and fitted wooden benches, incorporating low-level cupboards and drawers, remained in rooms 38, 41 and 42 (Plate 12). The northernmost room (45), however, had been used as a workshop. A concrete plinth which remains in the south-western quarter of the room had probably been used to fix heavy machinery, perhaps controlled by the various switches and fuses on the northern wall. A stud-partition in the north-eastern corner encloses a smaller, separate working area. The double door in the northern wall of this room is a later insertion, as indicated externally by the surrounding newer bricks. The entrance has been modified on the interior into with the construction of a plaster board partition, containing a single door, across the aperture for the double door.

5.2.4 The single-storey section of the eastern range, containing rooms 78, 79, 80 and 97, is accessed from the western side of corridor 33 at its southern end. Unfortunately the keys had been lost to room 78, indicated as a female changing room on the door, and to room 97, accessed through room 78, and attempts to gain access otherwise were unsuccessful. Room 79, to the north of 78, is a plain space with plaster walls painted peach and little evidence to suggest its original use. A blocked doorway in the southern wall shows that it had originally been connected to room 78 while the plans produced as part of WS Atkins' condition survey in *c*.2000, indicate that the room had once been one with room 86. Room 80 to the north is accessed via room 79, although a bricked up doorway in the eastern wall, visible only in corridor 33, suggests that this room had formerly featured a separate access point from the corridor. An external double door in the western side of the room suggests that it may originally have required vehicular access. The floor in this room is at a lower level than in room 79 and has been finished with red ceramic tiles. The room has most recently been used to house a large boiler in the south-western quarter and the chimney flue on the east wall appears to be associated with this (Plate 13).

5.2.5 The square block between the eastern and northern ranges is accessed from corridor 33. The rooms in this block are located off a short east to west-aligned corridor (48), which leads off the western side of corridor 33. A small room (49), fitted with shelves and lit only by a high-level borrowed light in the western wall, was probably used for storage. The presence of a sloped-top wooden desk at the eastern end of the room suggests that the room may have been used for storing or maintaining paper records. Room 50, on the northern side of corridor 48, is fitted with low-level cupboards against the northern and eastern walls and a built-in safe in the south-eastern corner. A small wooden-framed sash-window in the east wall looks out onto corridor 33. A notice, visible from the corridor side of the window, refers to fines payable on lost locker keys suggesting that this room had been used in the administration of the Baths. Room 51 is located at the western end of corridor 48 and serves as an ante room to the toilet (52) to the north. A low false ceiling has been inserted into room 51, cutting across the top of the window. Perhaps in consequence, the window aperture has been lowered cutting through the original splayed brick sill on the outside. The toilet (52) has been subdivided from room 50 by a later breeze block wall to the south. Besides access from room 51, the toilet can be accessed through an external entrance in the western wall. The rough

brickwork on the door jambs reveals that this is a later insertion cut through an existing window. A second smaller window in the northern wall, similar to that seen in room 50, has been blocked up on the inside face but is still visible in room 56 in the north range.

5.2.6 The northern range of the building has a similar layout to the eastern range, with an east to west-aligned corridor (55), which extends the length of the range. The floor again slopes from north to south towards a drainage channel that extends alongside the southern wall. The same type of glazed brick niches are also seen in the southern wall. As in the eastern range, the original open-plan area to the northern side of the corridor has been divided into a series of eight smaller rooms (57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 67, 68 and 73) by low breeze-block walls with glazed timber partitions above. Rooms 57 and 67 had been used as offices and the other rooms appeared to have been used as workshops. Towards the eastern end of the range, wooden templates in room 61 (Plate 14) suggest that it had been used as a carpentry workshop and indeed the adjoining room (58) is marked as the office of the 'Carpentry/Joinery Supervisor'. Room 63 has a higher floor level than the surrounding rooms in the northern range. Despite being relatively small, this room has an external double door in the northern wall and, therefore, may have been used as a loading area. The doorway, however, is not original; the rough brickwork on the door jambs show it to be a later insertion through an existing window. Room 64 features several booth-like structures constructed with stud-partitions. It is unclear if these were booths for machinery, were used in the display of products or were perhaps teaching examples of carpentry/building techniques. Towards the western end of the northern range, room 68 is furnished with a workbench and the adjoining windowless room (73) has a vice located in the north-eastern corner.

5.2.7 The northern range also has rooms to the south side of corridor 55. As with the area on the northern side of the corridor, this had originally been an open space later subdivided by breeze block walls, in this case constructed between the concrete columns. The easternmost room (56), comprises a showering area to the east and a changing area to the west. The lower half of the walls in both areas are tiled with white glazed bricks and the door into each from corridor 55 is flanked by protruding sections of glazed brick, mounted with ceramic hooks at the top. A single bank of galvanised steel lockers, of double height, furnishes the changing area. The adjacent room (60), had been used as a toilet, with cubicles behind a later breeze-block wall at its southern end. At the western

end of this area, room 62 had been used as another workshop with fuse and switch boxes for machinery evident on the northern and eastern walls. The northern and southern walls of both rooms 60 and 62 are tiled with glazed bricks as in room 56. These rooms also have the same protruding sections for ceramic hooks on either side of the single doors as is seen in room 56, although the doors are bricked up in room 62 (Plate 15). The continuity of finish and fittings would confirm that rooms 56, 60 and 62 had all been one and may suggest that, as is still the case in room 56, this area had been fitted with showers. It is probable that the shower area extended westwards into lobby 69, given that the wall between room 62 and lobby 69, was constructed with breeze block. Scarring on the floor at the northern end of the lobby shows that a wall had extended west to divide this area from corridor 55, adding further to the suggestion that the space was originally associated with room 62. It is unclear whether or not the double doors at the northern side of room 62 are later insertions, or are existing doorways that have been widened. It is evident, however, that the external double doors in the southern side of the room are a later insertion through an existing window, as indicated by the rough brick work seen in the lower portion of the door jambs. The double door at the southern end of the lobby does, however, seem to be original.

5.2.8 As has been noted previously, two extensions had been added to the northern range. Two rooms (65 and 66) had been added to the north, possibly as a loading area. Room 65, is a double-storey room, although the upper floor has been removed and no access to the rest of the first floor can be identified. Access to the room from corridor 55 is through a single door, although the breeze-block wall surrounding it indicates that it had originally been a double door. Although built at the same time, room 66 is only single-storey. It is accessed through room 65, although the bricked up double door in the northern wall shows that there had been external access at one time. A window in the western wall has been bricked up and in the southern wall the original Baths' window has been partially blocked and a smaller window inserted. The second extension comprises room 74, at the western end of the northern range. This room is at a lower level than the other rooms on the ground floor and is entered via a flight of steps leading down from the western end of the northern range. The room was used as the sub station and housed a 'standard mining transformer' and the regulators for pit ventilation (Plate 16). The room incorporates one of the northern windows in room 75, originally an external window. The external splayed-brick sill detail is still evident in room 74. The arrangement of

doors and windows in the western wall of room 74 has also been altered. New brick work on the external elevation shows that the middle window had originally been a doorway and that the new doorway had been converted from a window.

5.2.9 The south-western corner of the main northern range is marked by the tower (86), with a hall (70) and first floor stairs (71) located to the northern side of the tower. The tower is accessed either from lobby 69, hall 70 or through an external double door in the southern wall. Access at ground floor level, however, was not possible at the time of survey as the keys to the doors could not be located and the doors had been reinforced with metal sheets. A second double door is located in the eastern wall, but this had been bricked up. The plan used by WS Atkins in their condition survey indicates that the tower was used as a plenum/calorifier tower. This suggests that the tower was used both to heat and store hot water and as a ventilation system which operated by 'keeping the air pressure higher than atmospheric pressure. Fresh air is introduced near the ceiling, and vitiated air is pushed out at low level close to the floor' (Curl 2003, 248). The hall (70) and stair (71) at this end of the building are finished in much the same way as those in the eastern range, in this case with yellow glazed bricks topped with a single row of green glazed bricks.

5.2.10 Beyond the tower, to the west, rooms 75, 76 and 77 in the single-storey dog-legged wing appear to have been utilised as further workshops. The row of capped drains ranged along the southern wall in room 76, however, suggests that this room had originally housed the toilets. One toilet cubicle, constructed with white glazed bricks, remains in the south-western corner of the room. The capped drains are positioned very close to the door in the southern wall, indicating that this door is a later insertion. The use of a steel 'I'-beam at the lintel of the wide doorway on the northern side of the room, suggests that this is also a later insertion. Room 75 forms an 'L'-shape around 76 and also functions as a corridor, connecting the hall (70) with room 77. Like the hall, the lower half of the walls are finished with glazed bricks, in black with a green row at the top. The lowest portions of the northern and western walls, however, are scarred where brushes had been attached, with which the miners could clean their boots after working in the pit (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). Room 77 has been divided into two by means of a north to south-aligned stud-partition built towards the western side of the room. Although the walls are boarded over to the north, south and east, the original glazed

bricks, black and green as in room 75, could be seen to the west. The room seems to originally have served as an entrance space from the open porch-way to the south, and also housed boot cleaning equipment (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008), but the doorway between connecting it to the porch has been bricked up. The open porch-way features decorative brickwork around the doors to rooms 77 and 82, now blocked, of the same design as that in the main entrance porch to the eastern range. This suggests that this was the principal entrance for the western end of the building. The entrance is positioned opposite the Lamp House (Building 9), where the miners went to collect their lamps before going down to the coal face and after collecting their work clothes from their lockers in the Baths. This indicates that this western entrance was used as the 'dirty' or 'pit' entrance, used by the miners when coming or going from the pit to the Baths.

5.2.11 Four further rooms are located to the west of this porch-way. Rooms 82 and 83 were originally accessed directly from the porch-way, but as with room 77, the connecting doorway in the eastern wall of room 82, had been bricked up. The two rooms are currently accessed via a door in the northern wall of room 83. Originally one open space, the rooms have been created by the construction of a north to south-aligned stud partition. Both rooms are tiled with the same black and green tiles as rooms 75 and 77 and have glazed brick niches similar to those seen along corridors 33 and 55 in the main part of the Baths. Rooms 84 and 85, at the west end of this section, represent a later addition to the Baths; the external brickwork is a little more brown in colour and has been keyed into room 83. Access to this extension is through a door on the south side of room 85, although a section of repaired brickwork below the western window in this room suggests that this had originally been a doorway. Both rooms are furnished with low-level cupboards and contain photographic equipment, including a large gloss dryer in room 85. The window in room 84 is boarded over on the inside for use as a dark room.

The first floor (rooms 86 to 96) (Fig. 8)

5.2.12 The first floor of the Baths has the same basic layout as that of the ground floor but has undergone less alteration. The first floor of the eastern range is reached from the stairs (54) at the southern end of the wing. These terminate in a landing (93) finished in the same blue glazed bricks as the stairs and fitted with a row of three drinking fountains on the northern wall. The eastern range remains as an open area comprising just one

large room (90), lit by a central skylight (Plate 17). As on the ground floor, the floor slopes down towards a drainage channel that extends the length of the room on its western side. Five glazed brick niches with attachments for fitting hose pipes are ranged along the western wall. A metal box attached to the western wall was identified as a dispenser for foot powder (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008) (Plate 18). The room is further furnished with nine banks of double height galvanised steel lockers ranged east to west across the room (Fig 12). Each locker was numbered on a coloured plate of blue or green, now so faded as to be barely discernible.

5.2.13 The administrative rooms for this floor are located directly above those on the ground floor and have a similar layout. They are accessed from a short corridor (91) off the western side of room 90. As before, a small cupboard (92), with a borrowed light in the western wall, is located on the southern side of the corridor. The large room to the north (96) remains undivided with small sash windows that look out onto room 90 to the east and room 89 to the north. A fuse and switch board for lighting and for the heating and ventilation of the lockers was located against the southern wall (Plate 19). An aperture in the north-eastern corner of the room may also be connected with the ventilation system. A metal key cupboard, still containing spare locker keys, is fixed to the eastern wall (Plate 20) and the plinths for cupboards remain in place against the northern and eastern walls, although the cupboards themselves have been removed. Room 95, at the western end of corridor 91, has a quarry tiled floor and is fitted with a Belfast sink perhaps indicating its use as a kitchen or washroom.

5.2.14 The northern range is divided into two main rooms, room 88 to the north and room 89 to the south, both lit with skylights. Access to both rooms is either via room 90 to the east or the stair landing (87) at the western end of the building. Access between the two rooms is also possible via a row of eight doorways in the separating wall. Room 88 is similar to room 90, having a floor that slopes down to a drainage channel on the southern side of the room and glazed brick niches fitted with water pipes in the southern wall. Although the room is unfurnished, the similarities with room 90 may suggest that it had also been used as a locker room. In room 89 the north side of the room has a slightly sunken floor and is fitted with eight bays, each divided into fourteen shower cubicles. The divisions between each cubicle are constructed with white glazed bricks and each is topped with a three-pronged ceramic hook (Fig 13, Plate 21), of the same design as those

seen on either side of the doors in rooms 56, 60 and 62. The bays are marked with coloured tiles at each end. Two bays are marked with blue tiles, two in yellow, two in green and two in red. These corresponded with the coloured number plates on the lockers and it was intended that, in order to reduce congestion, the men should only use showers with a colour corresponding to their locker (Evening Sentinel 1938, 7).

5.2.15 The first floor landing (87), at the head of the western stairs (71), is finished with yellow glazed bricks topped with a row of green glazed bricks on the lower half of the walls. A niche with a fixing for a water pipe is located on the southern wall. Besides giving access to the main part of the Baths, the landing also opened onto the first-floor level of the plenum tower, room 94. This has three concrete plinths ranged east to west across the southern half of the room, representing possible fixings for machinery (Plate 22). A metal spiral staircase descends to the ground floor of the plenum tower from an opening in the floor in the north-eastern corner of the room. Access to the lower room, however, is blocked by a metal grille over the stairway aperture. A ladder to the upper part of the tower containing the water tank is located in the south-eastern corner of the room.

5.3 Building 19: Canteen (rooms 24 to 30) (Fig. 9)

5.3.1 The Canteen is a single-storey building built onto the eastern side of the Baths, with shared access from entrance porch 53 and lobby 31. Like the Baths it is built in red brick in a stretcher bond (Plate 23). A string course in geometric pattern at the top of the walls provides modest decoration. The roof is flat with a slight overhang and has been covered in felt. The main part of the building has an apsidal end to the east. A continuous band of metal-framed casement windows extend from the southern side of the building around the apse at the eastern end to the rear of the building. The windows in the service areas to the rear are wooden framed. Besides the main entrance, shared with the Baths, access is available via the lobby in the Rescue Station to the north (rooms 1 and 2).

5.3.2 The Canteen is primarily accessed from lobby 31, which opens into a large open plan area, rooms 24 and 25. Room 24 forms the largest part of this area and has a terrazzo tiled floor and an apse at its eastern end (Plate 24). The large size of the room along with the stacked tables and chairs at one end of the room suggests that this was the dining area. Room 25 was used as a serving area to the northern side of room 24 and is

separated from it by a serving counter with a stainless steel top that extends much of the length of the southern wall. It is only accessible, however, via a lobby (rooms 1 and 2) in the Rescue Station to the north of room 25. Shelves and cupboards are fitted below the counter top and vents and warming lamps are ranged along a box unit above the counter top. Further shelving has been fitted to the northern wall behind the serving counter.

5.3.3 Several kitchen and store rooms are located to the north of the dining and serving area. Room 26 is plainly decorated with cream painted brick walls and red ceramic tiles on the floor. A cooker socket on the southern wall and a wash hand basin on the northern wall indicated that the room had been used as a kitchen. A window aperture on the north wall, between rooms 26 and room 28, has been bricked up, as has a wide aperture in the eastern wall, possibly a doorway. Room 27 is divided from room 26 by a glazed stud-partition. It is, however, unlikely that this is a later subdivision of the space as the concrete floor in room 27 is at a higher level than that in room 26. Room 27 has no external windows, but some natural light is admitted through both the glazed partition and a borrowed light in the south wall. Although the room is unfurnished, a safe built into the south-eastern corner suggests that it may have been used as a small office. Room 28, at the northern side of the Canteen, provides further kitchen space with a free-standing work bench along the western wall and a range of sink units along the eastern wall. The floor is covered with red ceramic tiles as in room 26, but the decoration has been updated with the addition of pine boards over the original plain bricks on the lower half of the northern, southern and western walls. The blocked window in the western wall has a splayed-brick sill, an exterior detail seen previously in the Baths. This blocked window, and that seen in room 26, indicate that the room is a later addition to the Canteen. The later construction of room 28 also might explain the light well that forms a square block in the south-eastern corner of the room, necessary in order to allow some natural light into room 26.

5.3.4 Rooms 29 and 30 are both located on the western side of room 28 and, like room 27, have concrete floors at a higher level than the rest of the Canteen. Access to the rooms from the rest of the Canteen is only possible via room 28, otherwise access can be gained via room 34 in the Baths. Given that room 28 is a later addition it may be that rooms 29 and 30 were originally part of the Baths, something which could also explain the difference in floor height. The interior of the window, blocked when room 28 was

added, can be seen in room 29. Both rooms have plain bricks walls fitted with shelving brackets, suggesting their use as store rooms.

5.4 Building 20: Medical Centre/Deployment Wing (rooms 18 to 23) (Fig 10)

5.4.1 The Medical Centre/Deployment Wing is a later addition to the baths complex. It is a single-storey rectangular building built with a reddish brown brick in stretcher bond. A narrow corridor connects it to the western side of porch 53, so that it shares the entrance with the Baths and Canteen. As with the other buildings in the complex it has a flat roof with a felt covering. The windows are metal-framed casements with concrete sills and lintels and those in the southern elevation form a continuous band that mirror those seen in the Canteen building (Plate 25). The doors, however, have brick lintels with concrete sills. Two flush-panel wooden doors are located at the northern side of the building and a third single door, also wooden flush panelled opens out onto the western side of the building.

5.4.2 The Medical Centre/Deployment Wing is accessed via an east to west-aligned corridor on the western side of entrance porch 53. The corridor is divided into two sections, 18 to the east and 20 to the west, by a four-panel wooden door set within a glazed stud-partition. The floor in both sections of the corridor is covered with red ceramic tiles and the brick walls have been painted cream. A single wooden door in corridor 18 opens into a toilet (19) and a double wooden door in corridor 19 opens to the northern side of the building. The toilet 19 is within a self-contained annexe on the northern side of corridor 18. An examination of the external elevation reveals that it butts against the rest of the Medical Centre/Deployment Wing and is in fact a later addition. Repaired brick work below the western window also reveals that the aperture was originally a door and that the toilet had previously had an external entrance. The toilet is subdivided into an entrance lobby with wash hand basin to the south and a toilet cubicle to the north.

5.4.3 The main part of the Medical Centre/Deployment Wing opens out from the western end of corridor 20. This part of the building comprises one large room (21) with two smaller rooms at its western end (rooms 22 and 23). Room 21 is finished with a red ceramic tile floor and the walls are plastered and painted cream (Plate 26). Two columns continue in line with the northern side of corridor 18/20 and a repair to the tiles between

them suggest that the corridor wall originally continued westwards, enclosing room 21 to the north. The room is used as a meeting area for the Friends of Chatterley Whitfield and a small kitchen has been constructed at the eastern end of the room. At the western end of the room a stub of north to south-aligned wall has been extended with stud-partitions to create rooms 22 and 23. The original north to south wall had previously formed a continuation of the corridor around the western end of the building (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). Room 22 is used for storage by the Friends of Chatterley Whitfield and room 23 serves as a porch to the northern entrance of the building.

5.5 Building 21: Rescue Station (rooms 1 to 17) (Fig. 11)

5.5.1 The Rescue Station is a single-storey building to the rear of the Canteen, constructed with red brick in a stretcher bond (Plate 27). Slight decoration is given by the use of blue tinged bricks around the windows and doors. The roof is flat, but is circuited by a low parapet wall. Metal-framed casement windows with brick sills and brick lintels are placed at regular intervals around the building. Although accessible from the Canteen, the building has two external doors on the eastern side and one to the south, all wooden flush panel doors with concrete sills and brick lintels.

5.5.2 The Rescue Station was built on the northern side of the Canteen and is linked to it by a square block containing rooms 1 and 2. External examination shows that the eastern elevation of the structure butts against both the Canteen and the Rescue Station indicating that room 1 at least is a later addition. The historical maps, however, would suggest that room 2 was built as part of the Canteen and altered as a result of the addition of the Rescue Station (Figs. 3 & 4). Room 1 links the Canteen dining area (room 24) with the Rescue Station and also provides external access to the eastern side of the building. The room has a plain concrete floor with brick walls painted white, although the walls of the stair that ascends from the Canteen to the Rescue Station are tiled in green with a black edging. Room 2 links the Canteen serving area (25) with the Rescue Station, providing alternative access between the two levels. The room has a red ceramic-tiled floor and brick walls, painted white with tiles on the lower half. A blocked doorway can be seen in the western wall above the tiles. A sink has been fitted against the western wall suggesting that the room may have served as a subsidiary kitchen area for the Canteen rather than as part of the Rescue Station.

5.5.3 The southern half of the Rescue Station is a large rectangular block divided into five rooms by stud-partitions, possibly a later division of the space. All the rooms have plasterboard clad walls and concrete floors. A row of columns extends east to west across rooms 3 and 4, the largest rooms in the building. Room 3 is furnished with a black board at the northern end of the room so it may have served as a teaching or training area. The room is also fitted with a cupboard in the south-western corner. An aperture in the southern wall of the cupboard opened into an enclosed recess housing some sort of lift or dumb-waiter equipment. No corresponding aperture, however, could be seen in room 2 at the lower level. In room 4, partition walls in a 'T' shape occupy the centre if the room, with coal-fired heaters fitted against them (Plate 28). A remaining sign beside one of these heaters suggests that they formed part of an exhibition or display by the National Coal Board and the Coal Research Establishment. Three smaller rooms (5, 6 and 7) are located at the eastern end of room 4. Their slightly cramped position behind the easterly column lends to the suggestion that these rooms are a later insertion. A remaining filing cabinet in room 5 indicates that the rooms were offices during the period that the colliery was used as a museum.

5.5.4 The rear half of the building comprises a series of smaller rooms, toilets and store cupboards. Rooms 9 and 10, in the north-western corner are fitted as ladies and gents toilets respectively, accessed from hallway 8. The portion of building at the rear, comprising rooms 11, 12 and 13, is slightly taller than the rest of the building and is additionally lit by high level windows to the east and west. The space has subsequently been divided by stud-partition walls, with suspended ceilings that cut out the light from the high level windows, in order to form rooms 12 and 13. It seems likely that the central window on the northern elevation was blocked, albeit in decorative manner, when the space was subdivided (Plate 29). Room 15 to the east is clad in hard board, but this has been fixed over cream tiles as seen previously in rooms 8 and 11. Two shelved cupboards, 16 and 17 are located opposite room 15, on the southern side of corridor 14. The northern wall of cupboard 16 is constructed with a stud-partition, while cupboard 17 has brick walls, indicating that 16 was originally part of corridor 14. In support of this suggestion cupboard 16 is tiled in the same style as the corridor while cupboard 17 has plaster walls.

6.0 Phasing and discussion

6.1 Phase 1: 1937 (Figs. 3 and 16)

6.1.1 The Baths and Canteen buildings were the first parts of the complex to be built, initially appearing on the 1937 OS map (Fig.3) and officially opened in 1938 by the Miners Welfare Committee (Plate 30). By the time the baths complex had been built at Chatterley Whitfield, the Miners Welfare Committee had a dedicated architects department with experience gained and basic plans formulated for the design of such buildings (The Twentieth Century Society 2008). The two important principals in such buildings were to keep the clean and dirty, or pit, areas separate and to have an efficient, congestion-free flow of people through the building. Other welfare facilities were usually grouped in the same complex as the baths (International Collieries Study). At Chatterley Whitfield the Canteen was situated by the clean entrance at the southern end of the east range, for use by the miners before or after work and no doubt also served as a social gathering point, as well as providing food and drink. A medical centre was also provided, originally located in the single-storey section of the eastern range and including an ambulance bay within room 80 (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008).

6.1.2 Within the Baths the basic layout was identical on both floors and is well illustrated by the layout seen on the first floor during recording work. As far as is known there was no differentiation between the ground and first floors at Chatterley, but in some other collieries the older men used the facilities on the ground floor and the younger men used those on the first floor (1929 Miners Welfare Annual Report: Harrington Colliery Baths, Cumberland). The miners arriving at work would have entered the baths via the clean entrance (porch 53) and gone to their allocated locker in the clean locker rooms (the area occupied by rooms 35 to 45 on the ground floor and room 90 on the first floor) (Figs. 16 and 17). Here they would have changed out of their clean clothes, collected soap and towels and progressed to their pit lockers (in room 88 on the first floor and the corresponding area on the ground floor), which were in the same relative position as their clean lockers, to change into their work clothes and deposit the soap and towels for later use (G.Oakes pers. comm. 2008). The lockers used in both areas were of the double-tiered variety, first introduced in 1928 as a space-saving measure (1928 Miners Welfare Report: Pithead baths – The installations at Park and Mainsforth Collieries) and were originally connected to the heating and ventilation system by means of ducts so that clothes would be warmed and dried (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008); an improvement to

locker design introduced in the early 1930s (1931 Miners Welfare Report: Wearmouth colliery baths, Durham).

6.1.3 Once changed for work the miners would have left the Baths via the pit entrance, room 77 in the single-storey section at the western end of the northern range. This entrance was situated opposite the Lamp House, the next building the miners would have progressed to, so that the efficient flow of people was maintained across the whole colliery site as well as within the baths complex. The toilets (room 76), boot cleaning brushes (fitted against the outer wall of room 75), and boot greasing equipment (room 77), were all located by the pit entrance, ready for use on return from the pit (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008).

6.1.4 Progression through the Baths on return from the pit was essentially the reverse of that carried out on the way to the pit (Figs. 16 and 17). Once having changed out of their work clothes in the pit locker rooms the miners continued to the shower rooms situated adjacent to the pit locker rooms and also in the northern range (room 89 on the first floor and the corresponding area on the ground floor). In order to reduce congestion each miner used only the shower bays with the colour matching those on his locker. As with the lockers, the showers were of a standard design utilised in colliery baths by the Miners Welfare Commission. These were constructed with glazed bricks, easy to clean and cheaper than the reinforced terrazzo cubicles tried initially (1928 Miners Welfare Report: Pithead baths – The installations at Park and Mainsforth Collieries).

6.1.5 The attendants' block comprised rooms 48 to 52 on the ground floor and rooms 91, 92, 95 and 96 on the first floor, situated between the two ranges of the Baths within easy reach of both the clean and pit areas. The attendants held spare locker keys for issue when miners had forgotten their own keys and also carried out the cleaning of the showers and locker rooms (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). The windows in the main attendants' rooms overlooking both ranges would suggest that they also played a role in overseeing orderly behaviour within the Baths.

6.2 Phase 2: 1937 to 1951 (Figs. 4 and 16)

This phase involved the construction of Building 21: Rescue Centre on the northern side of the Canteen. The building was, however, constructed as an extension to the Canteen known as the feeding centre (Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum 1981).

6.3 Phase 3: 1951 to 1962 (Fig.5 and 16)

6.3.1 The additions to the rear of the Canteen were carried out during this phase; additional kitchen space may well have been required following the addition of the feeding centre in the previous phase. The Canteen was extended to the north into the space between rooms 26 and the Rescue Station to the east, creating room 28. The addition of this room resulted in the blocked up windows in room 26, 29 and 30 and necessitated the construction of a light well to allow daylight into room 26 and room 2 of the Rescue Station. Access to rooms 29 and 30 from the main part of the Canteen was also now possible. Given the position of these rooms in the eastern range and the difference in floor level with the rest of the Canteen, it seems likely that they had previously been used as rooms within the Baths.

6.3.2 Although it is not clear from either the historical mapping or the structural evidence, it seems likely that room 1 in the Rescue Station was a later addition, possibly added during the same phase as the other alterations to the rear of the Canteen. It is clear that the eastern elevation of room 1 butts both the Canteen and the Rescue Centre (phase 1 and phase 2 respectively) indicating that it is of a later construction. The historical maps suggest that room 2 was built as part of the original Canteen building, but it must have been significantly altered with the addition of room 1 and with the Rescue Centre in the previous phase.

6.3.3 The sub station on the western end of the Baths is first evident on the 1962 OS map The addition extended alongside one of the northern windows in room 75, which remained in use as an internal window.

6.3.4 With the contraction of the colliery from the mid 1950s onwards, Building 21 was used as a rescue centre and housed a dedicated rescue team and their equipment, including breathing apparatus and canaries (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). Provision for a mines rescue service had first been made following the Coal Mines Act 1911, which

established regional rescues stations responsible for training rescue teams and maintaining equipment. Given that the Home Office order of 1912 stipulated that a competent rescue brigade had to be maintained at every mine with more than 250 underground employees, it is likely that the use of Building 21 as a rescue station replaced earlier facilities elsewhere on site, although this remains unconfirmed (North Staffordshire Mining Research Group: Mines Rescue).

6.3.5 The extension at the far western end of the Baths, comprising rooms 84 and 85 is evident on the historic maps by 1962. The building was constructed to house the photography section of the Area Scientific Department (J.Worgan pers. comm. 2008). Photographic equipment remained within the rooms at the time of recording, at it as the building continued to house the photographic section until the colliery's closure in 1976.

6.4 Phase 4: 1962 to 1976 (Figs. 6 and 16)

Building 20: Medical Centre/Deployment Wing is thought to have been constructed during the mid 1960s (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008), but first appears on the OS map of 1983 (Fig. 6). This building was constructed in response to the introduction of a new system of deployment. Where previously the miners had been detailed to a particular job or section of the coal face from the pit bottom, they now reported to the Deployment Centre, the initial point of contact for the miners at the beginning of their shift (J. Worgan pers. comm. 2008). The building was arranged with an L-shaped corridor surrounding room 21, traces of which could be seen in the form of repair to the tile work between the columns and in the stub of north to south aligned brick wall on the eastern side of rooms 22 and 23. Serving hatches were ranged around the inside of the corridor to which the miners would report for allocation (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). The position of the Deployment Wing added to the controlled flow of people around the colliery site already established with the construction of the Baths (Fig. 17). Having ascertained in what part of the mine they were to work, the miners could progress directly to the clean entrance of the Baths. Although the building is also referred to as the Medical Centre no evidence was found to suggest it was ever used as such.

6.5 Phase 5: 1976 to 1991 (Figs. 6 and 16)

6.5.1 Chatterley Whitfield Colliery was closed in 1976, but opened as a museum two years later. It was during this phase that many of the internal alterations to the Baths took place. This was particularly evident on the ground floor of the Baths where both the locker rooms and the shower room were subdivided to form a series of offices and workshops that could be rented out to local businesses (G. Oakes pers. comm. 2008). It is probable that the lowering of the windows in the eastern elevation to allow more light into the rooms and the addition of doors to the northern and southern elevations of the northern range, creating direct access into workshops, were carried out in the course of these alterations. The extension to the rear of the northern range first appears on the 1983 OS map and was presumably constructed as an addition to the workshop space. The first floor was largely disused following the closure of the colliery, with the exception of room 88 which was used as a store by the museum and remained relatively intact (J. Worgan pers. comm. 2008).

6.5.2 The Rescue Centre was used as offices by the museum during this phase. Rooms 5, 6 and 7 at the eastern end of the building were identified as offices and may have been constructed when the museum took over use of the building, certainly their awkward position behind the easternmost column and their construction with stud-partitions would suggest they are of later date than the rest of the building. The display walls in room 4 of the Rescue Station are also likely to date to this phase, suggesting that the building also functioned for exhibits, although whether by the museum or as promotion by the National Coal Board remains unclear.

6.6 Phase 6: 1991 to present (Fig. 16)

Since the closure of the Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum the buildings in the baths complex have remained empty and have fallen into disrepair. Building 20: Deployment Wing/Medical Centre, however, has undergone some alteration and decoration for use by the Friends of Chatterley Whitfield. The Friends use the space as a meeting room and have fitted kitchen facilities at the eastern end of room 21. The construction of stud-partitions at the western end of the room in order to create rooms 22 and 23 has also been carried out during this phase.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 The pithead baths complex at Chatterley Whitfield colliery can be placed within the context of improvements in mining welfare during the early 20th century. The need for pithead baths was first highlighted in the 1911 Coal Mine Act, introduced by the Liberal government, which stated that if a majority of two-thirds of the men required pithead baths the proprietors were obliged to provide these facilities. This was to be paid for by a 2d per week contribution by the miners (North Staffordshire Mining Research Group: Pithead Baths). The provision of baths, however, was unusual until 1921 when the Sankey Commission helped establish the Miners Welfare Fund, to be paid for with a levy of a halfpenny per ton of coal produced and a levy of 1s in the pound on mining royalties, and administered by the Miners Welfare Commission (North Staffordshire Mining Research Group: Pithead Baths). The Commission organised the construction of a whole range of colliery welfare buildings such as baths, canteens and medical centres, which were usually grouped together as one complex.

7.2 At Chatterley Whitfield the construction of the Baths was met with enthusiasm. The Evening Sentinel reported that '99.5 per cent. of the men employed have signified their desire to use the baths' (Evening Sentinel 1938, 7). The Baths, however, came at a cost of 6d a week to be deducted from the wages of those who wished to use them. This no doubt discouraged some miners from using the Baths, along with the superstition that bathing caused lumbago or weakened the back, still apparently believed by a few miners well into the 1970s (J.Worgan pers. comm. 2008).

7.3 By the time the Baths and Canteen at Chatterley Whitfield were constructed in 1938, the Miners Welfare Commission had a specialist architects branch established in 1925. The architects department aimed to standardise the design of such buildings both in terms of style and function with a central database of design information for colliery buildings. The architects of the Miners Welfare Commission were heavily influenced by the modernist movement then current in Europe; the utilitarian principle of form following function lending itself particularly well to colliery buildings. An Annual Report produced by the Commission in 1933 stated that '….we do not feel justified in allowing expenditure on ornament and decoration, but our architects are able to achieve results of architectural worth relying solely upon line and well proportioned surface'(Twentieth Century Society).

7.4 The standardised approach to the design of colliery buildings allowed the Commission to gather a core of information regarding both layout and fittings. Within pithead baths a large number of people had to be routed through the building. Three shifts a day, of up to 2,000 men, worked at Chatterley Whitfield often crossing paths within the baths complex (G.Oakes pers. comm. 2008). This meant that the Baths had to be capable of handling perhaps 4,000 men at one time. To avoid congestion the architects of the Miners Welfare Commission developed an order of progression both within the Baths and on the colliery site as a whole (Figs. 17 and 18). In the Baths, the clean, dirty and shower areas were segregated so that even if one shift was arriving for work and another was leaving, they were unlikely to clash in the same part of the building at the same time. The efficient flow of 'traffic' was further encouraged by each miner having a locker in the same relative position in both the clean and pit locker rooms. The miners also showered only in the shower bays with coloured tiles corresponding with the colours on their lockers. Progression through the building was presumably much easier if each person knew exactly where they were going. Within the Canteen, however, the controlled flow of people is not so evident, probably because as a social space this was less necessary.

7.5 The same idea of ordered progression can be seen with the construction of the Deployment Wing in phase 3, although this was an addition to the plan already established within the Baths, and to a lesser degree with the construction of the feeding centre (Building 21) to the rear of the canteen in phase 2. The conversion of Building 21 to the Rescue Station was somewhat at odds with the directed flow of people seen elsewhere in the baths complex, and indeed on the colliery site, but presumably this was thought to be of little importance as with this new use large numbers of people did not have to be routed through the building.

7.6 The building recording was able to successfully identify the phasing of all buildings within the baths complex from structural analysis, supplemented by historical mapping. Although the distinctive fittings and fixtures employed by the Miners Welfare Commission were particularly helpful in identifying the original use of different areas within the Baths and Canteen, the experiences of those who worked in the colliery were invaluable in providing detail of how they had been used. Sufficient fittings also

remained to identify the use of the spaces during later phases. Talking to those who had worked at the colliery was, however, necessary to identify the use of the Medical Centre/Deployment Wing and the Rescue Station.

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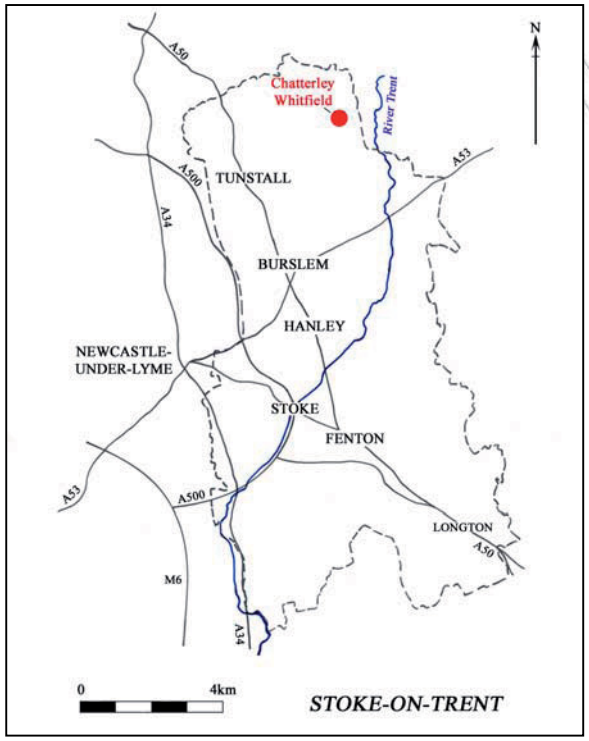


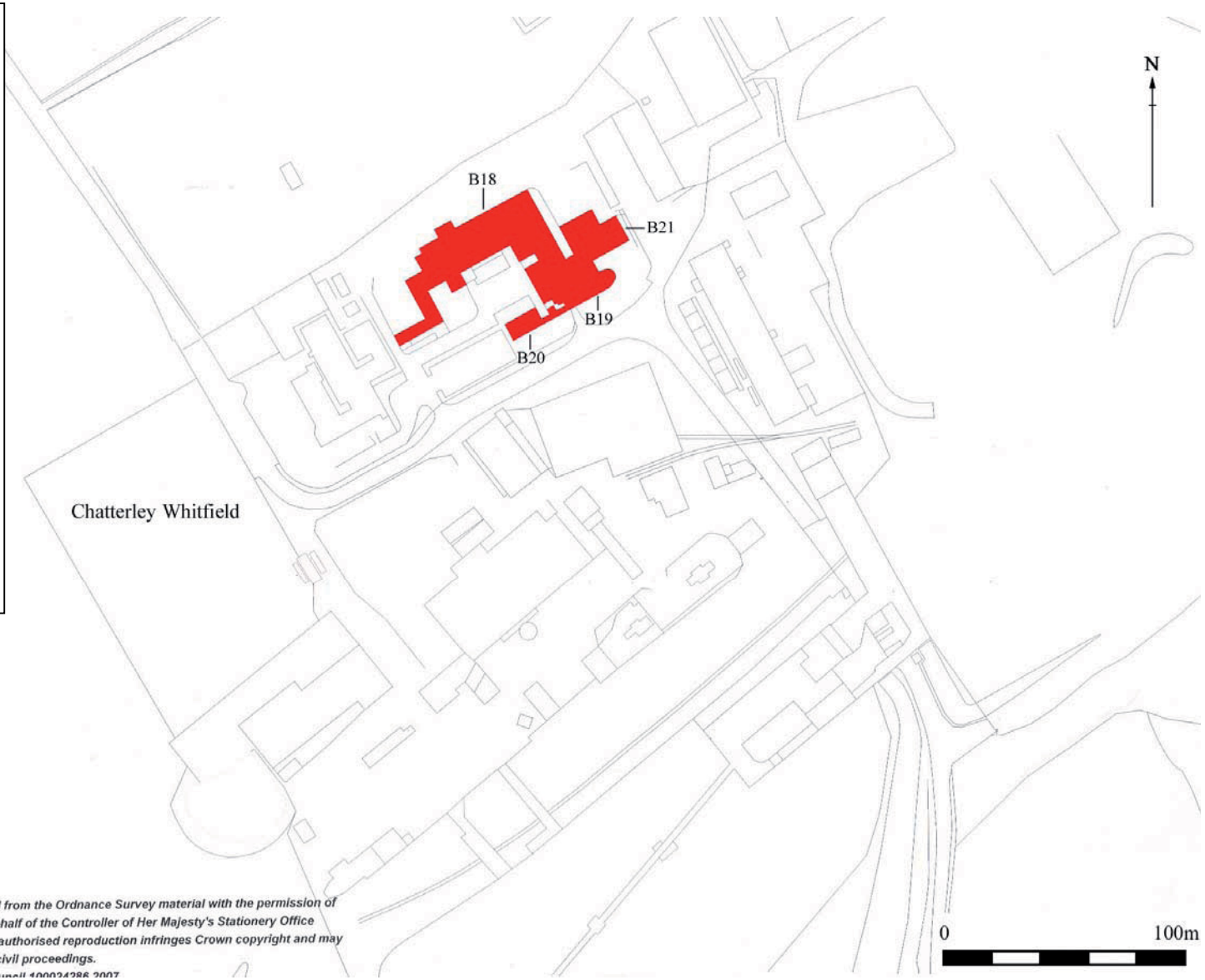


FIG. 1

Site location

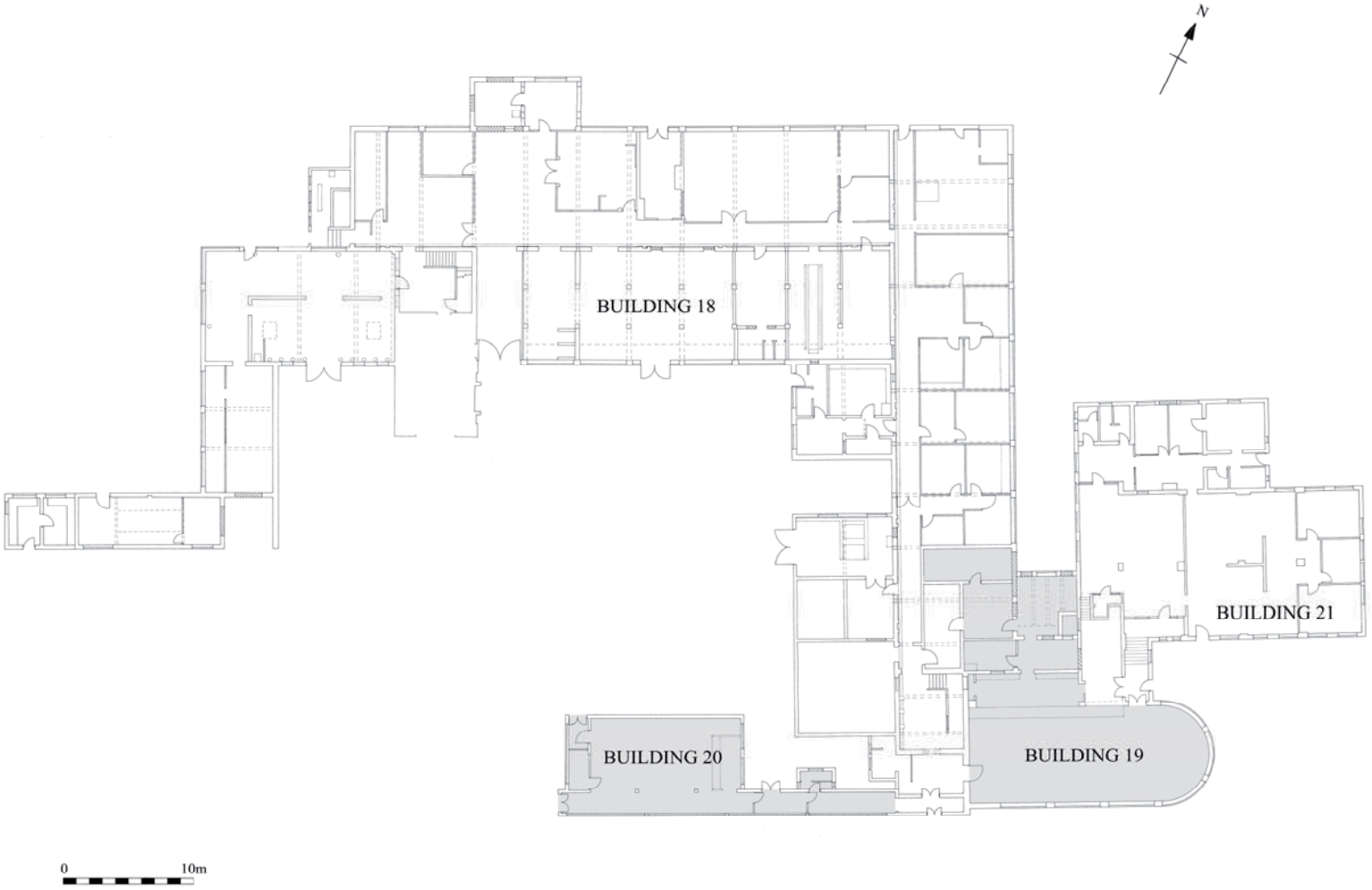


FIG. 2

Plan of the buildings within the Baths complex

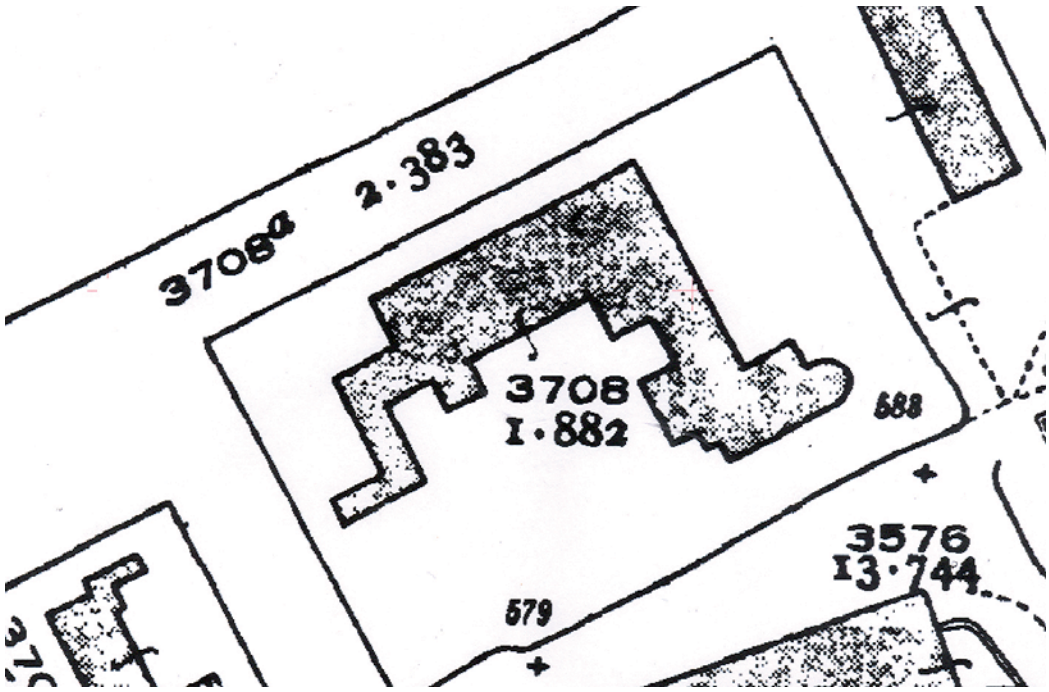


FIG. 3

Detail from 1937 OS map

FIG. 4

Detail from 1951 OS map

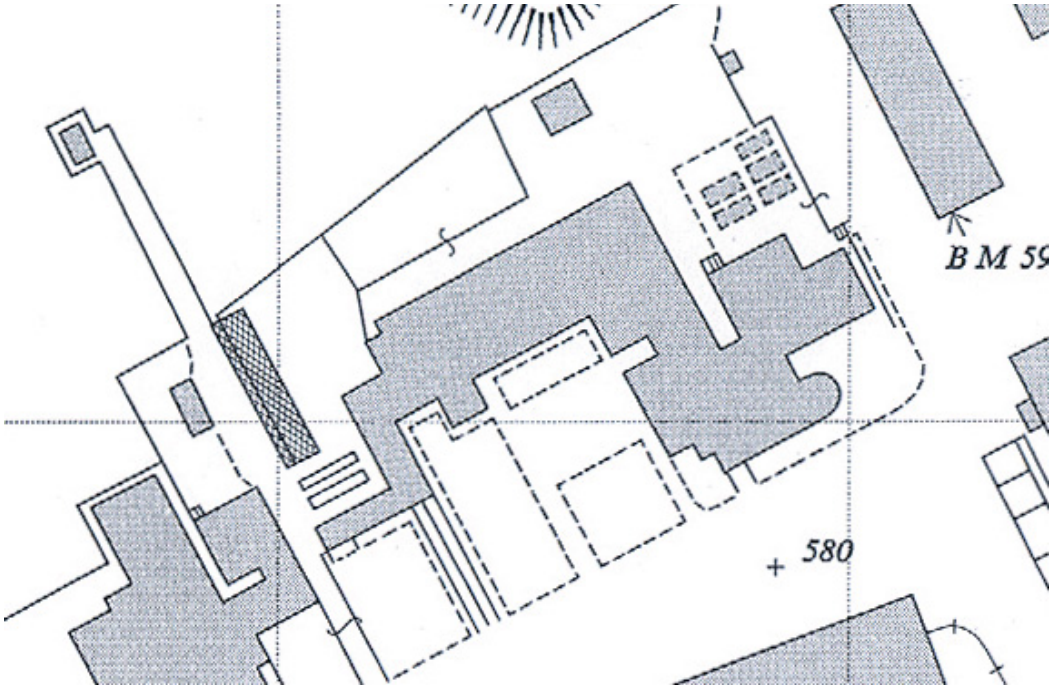


FIG. 5

Detail from 1962 OS map

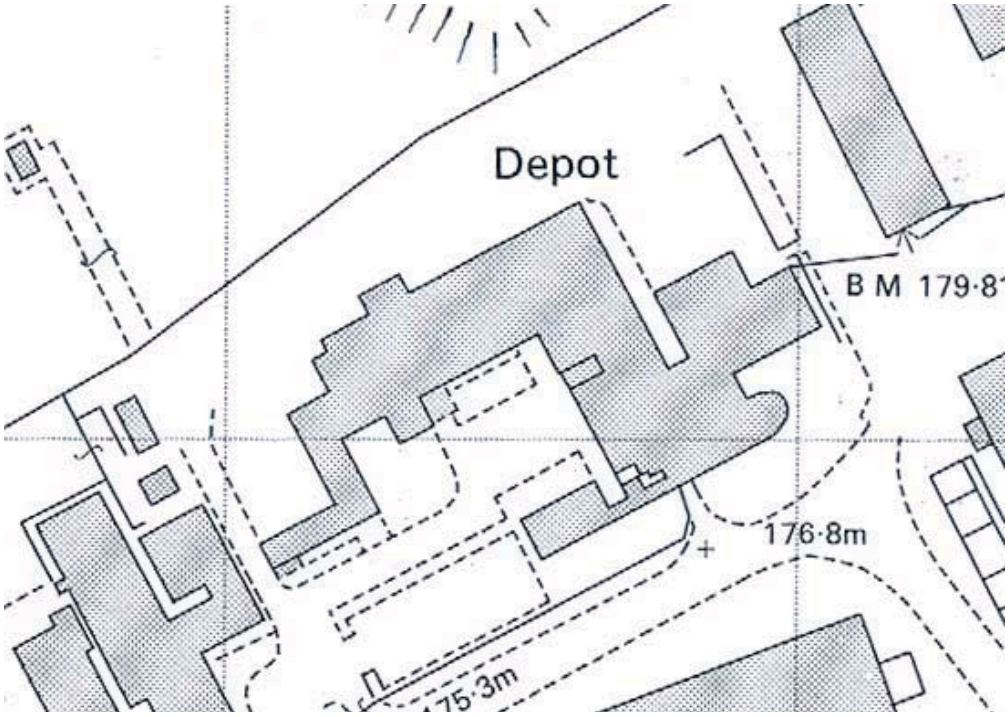


FIG. 6

Detail from 1983 OS map

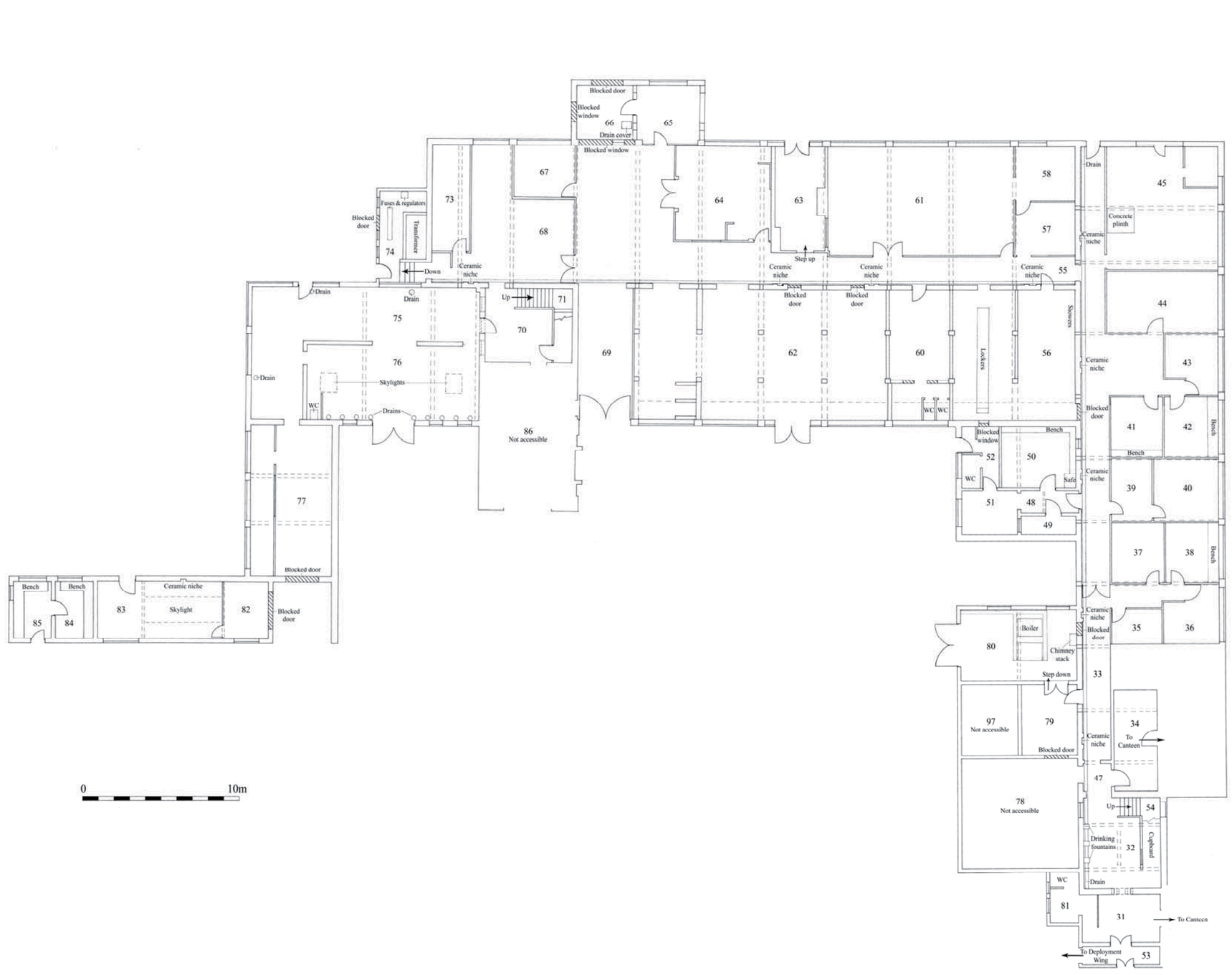


FIG 7

Ground floor plan of

Building 18: Baths

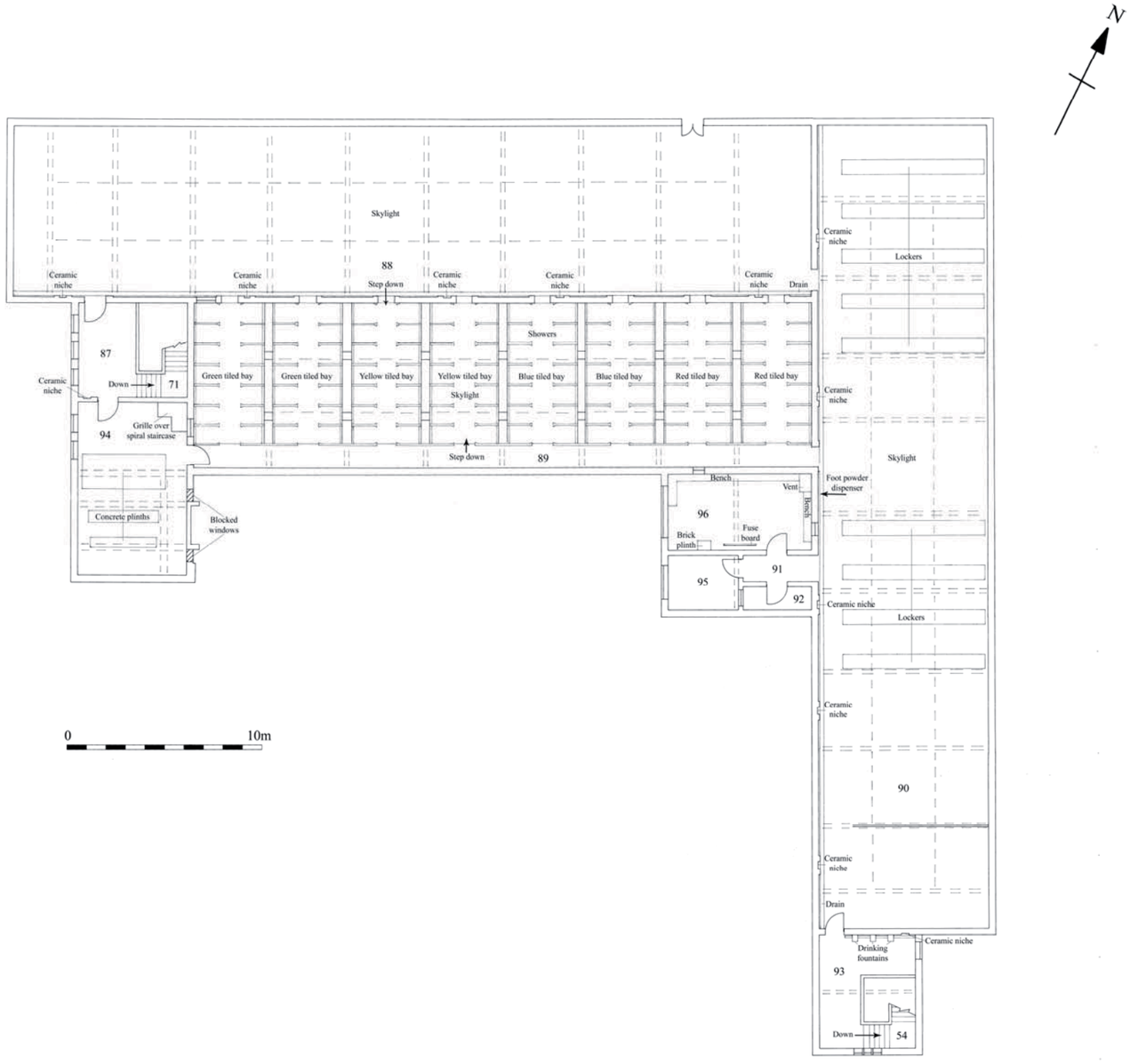


FIG 8

First floor plan of

Building 18: Baths

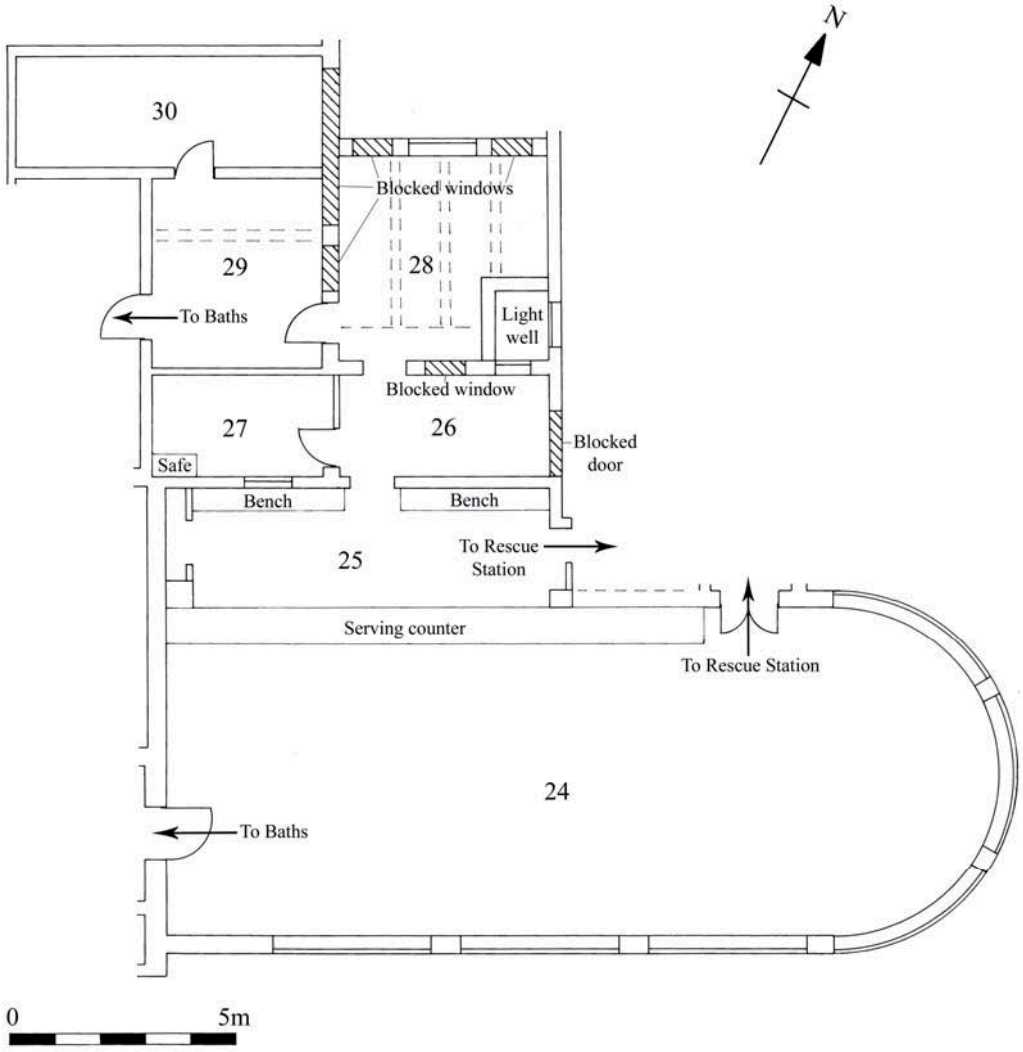


FIG. 9

Plan of Building 19: Canteen

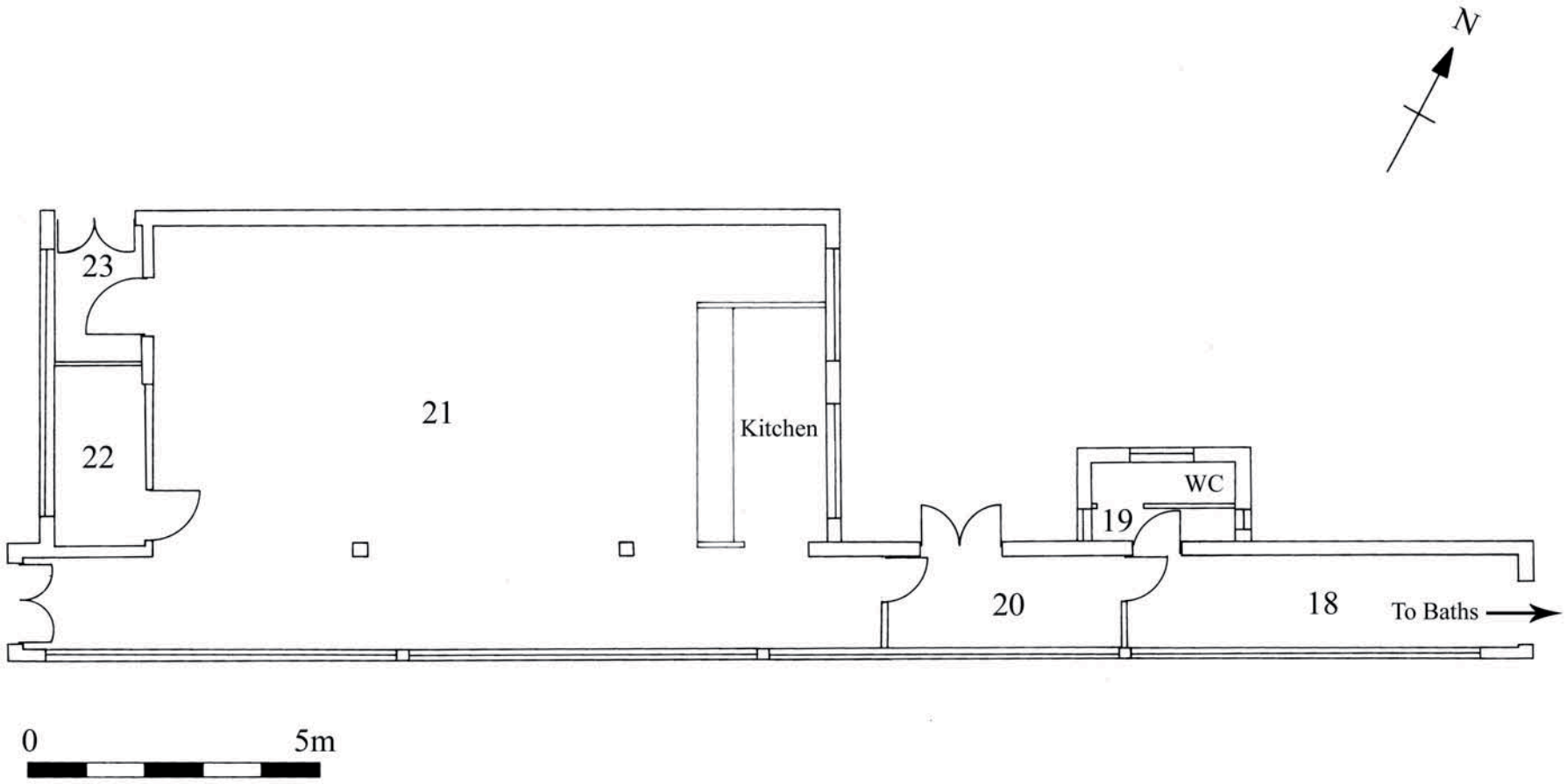


FIG. 10

Plan of Building 20: Medical Centre/Deployment Wing

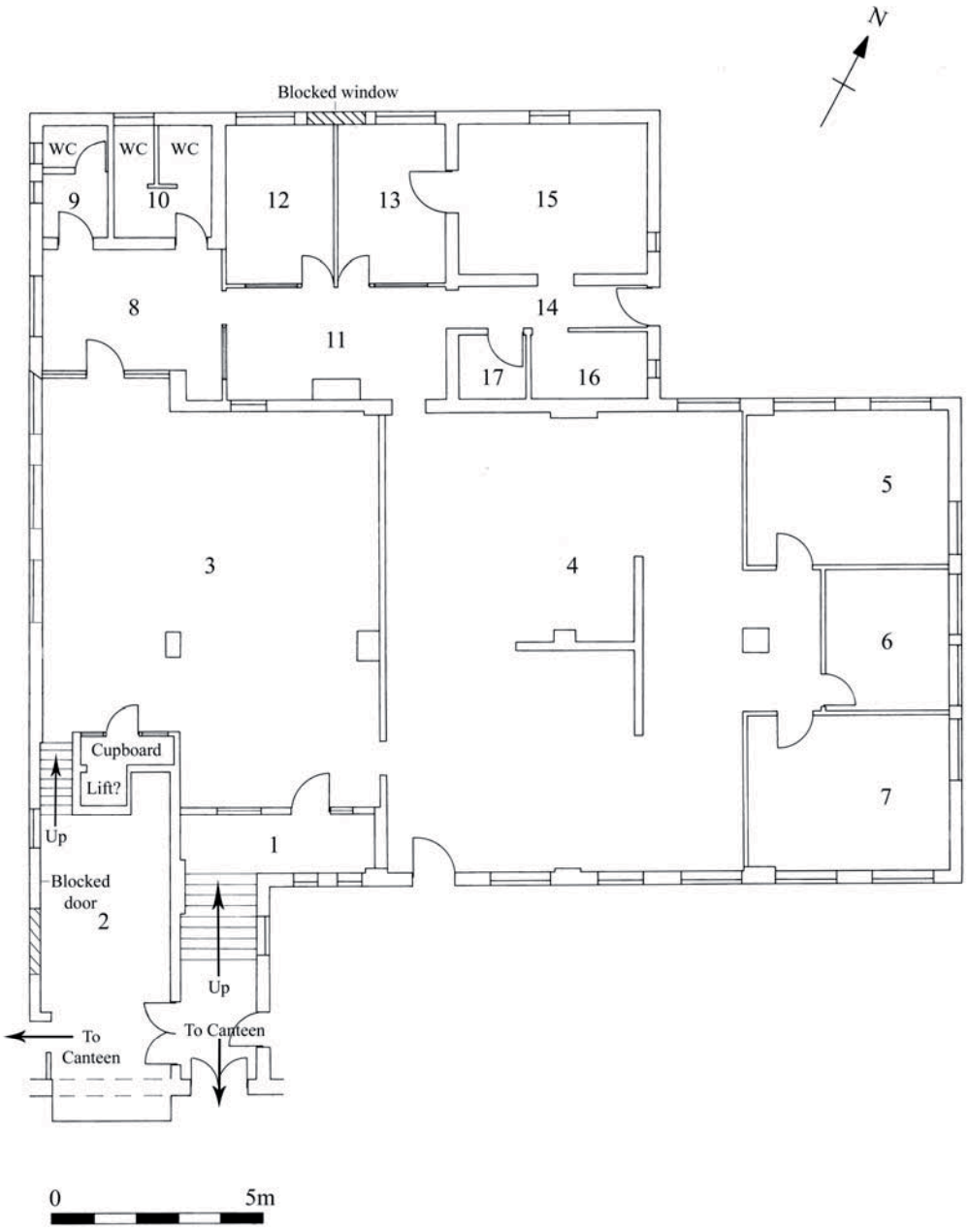
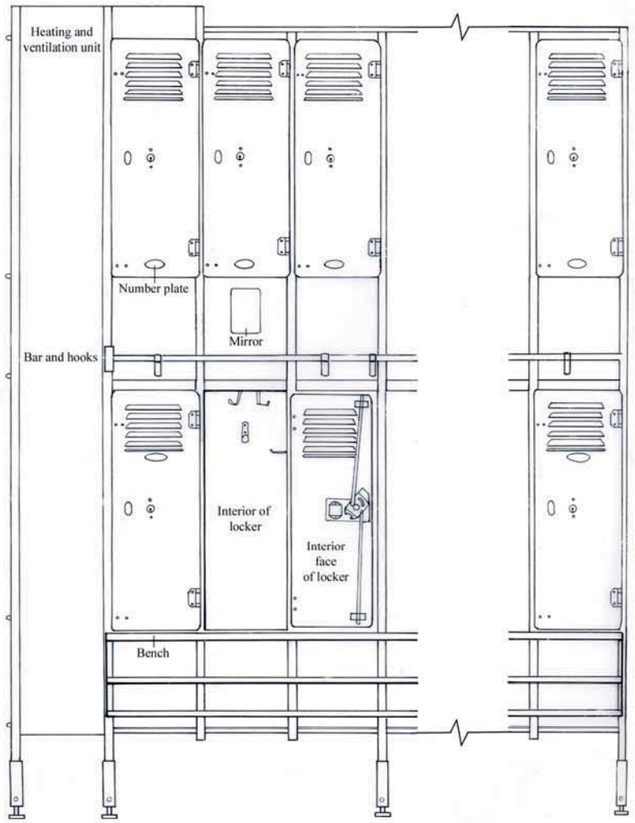
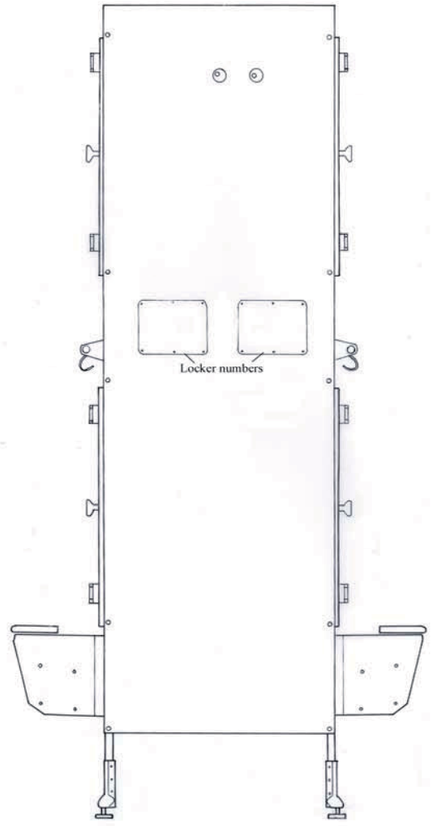


FIG. 11

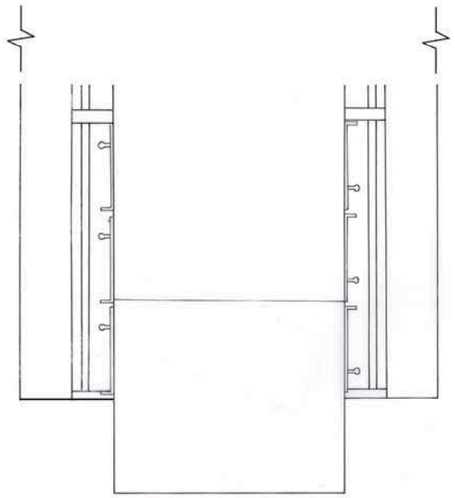
Plan of Building 21: Rescue Station



a) South-facing elevation of locker bank in room 90



b) West-facing elevation

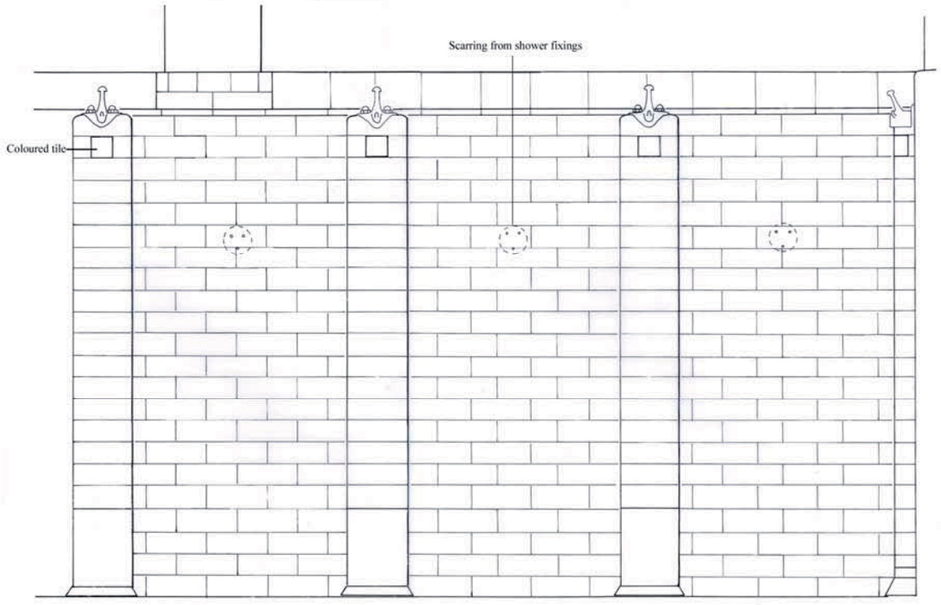


c) Plan at western end

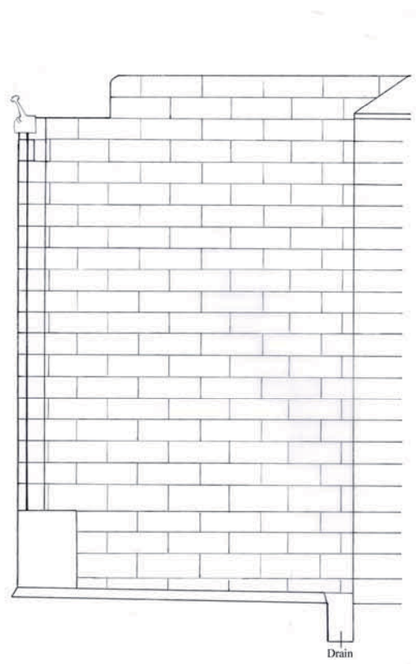
0 1m

FIG 12

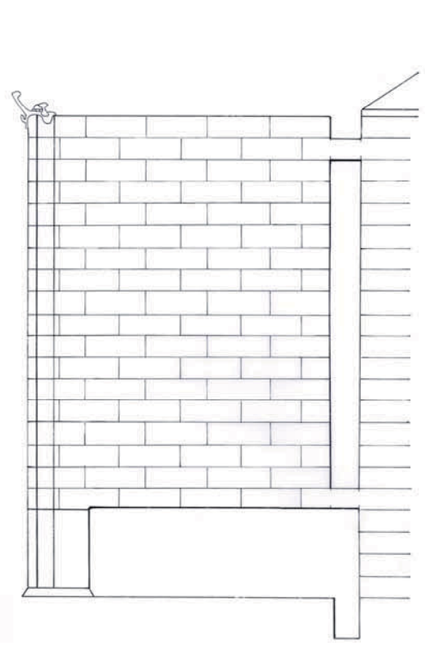
Detail drawings of lockers



a) Elevation of an east-facing shower bay (north end)



b)North-facing elevation of cubicle partition at south end of bay



c)North-facing elevation of 'standard' cubicle partition

FIG 13

Detail drawings of showers

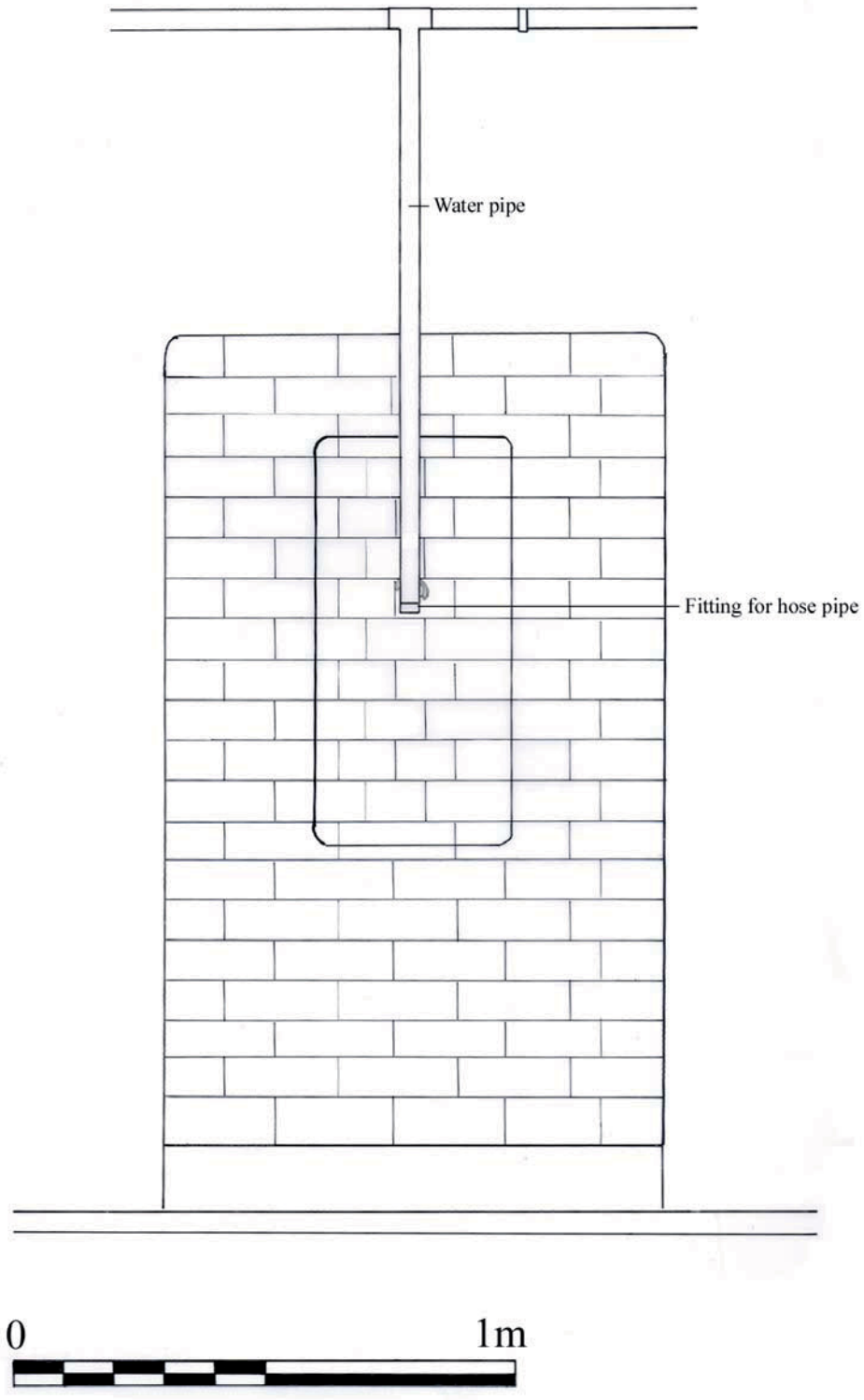


FIG. 14

Elevation of ceramic niche with attachment for hose pipe

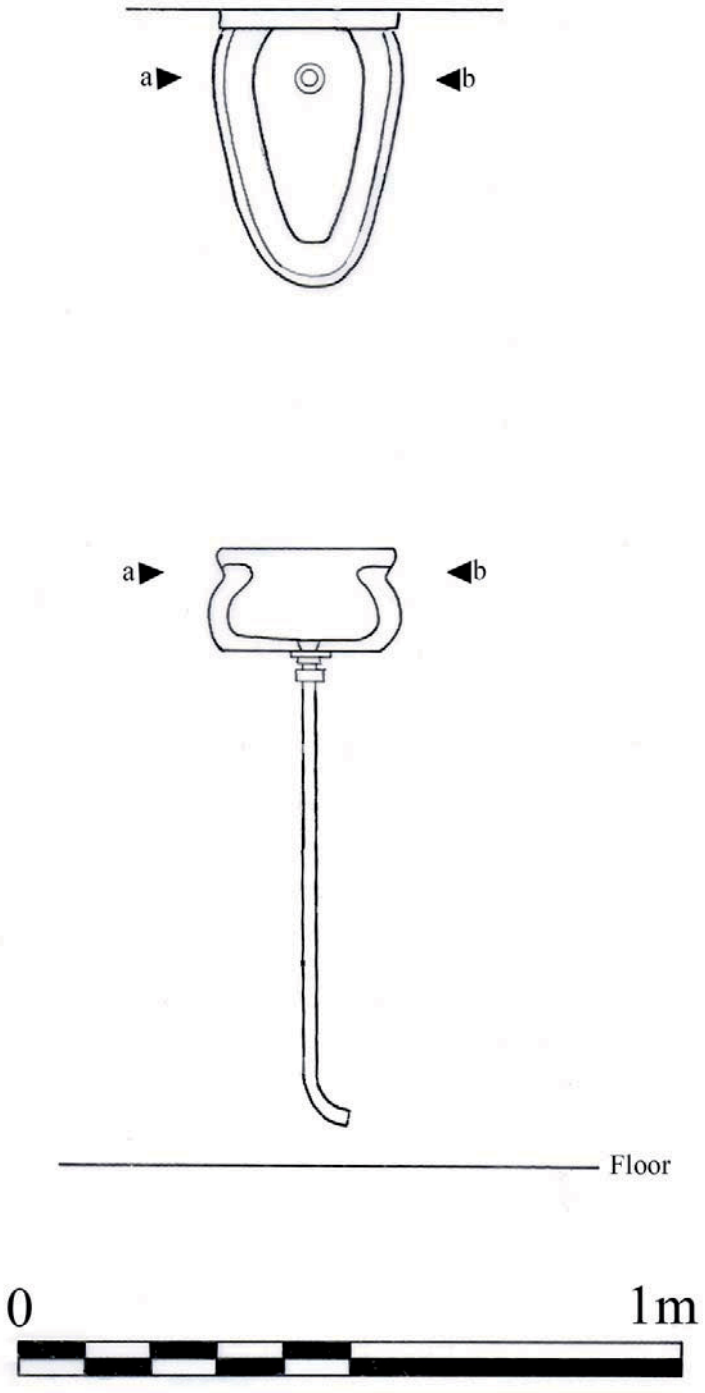


FIG. 15

Plan and section of drinking fountain

FIG 16

Phase plan

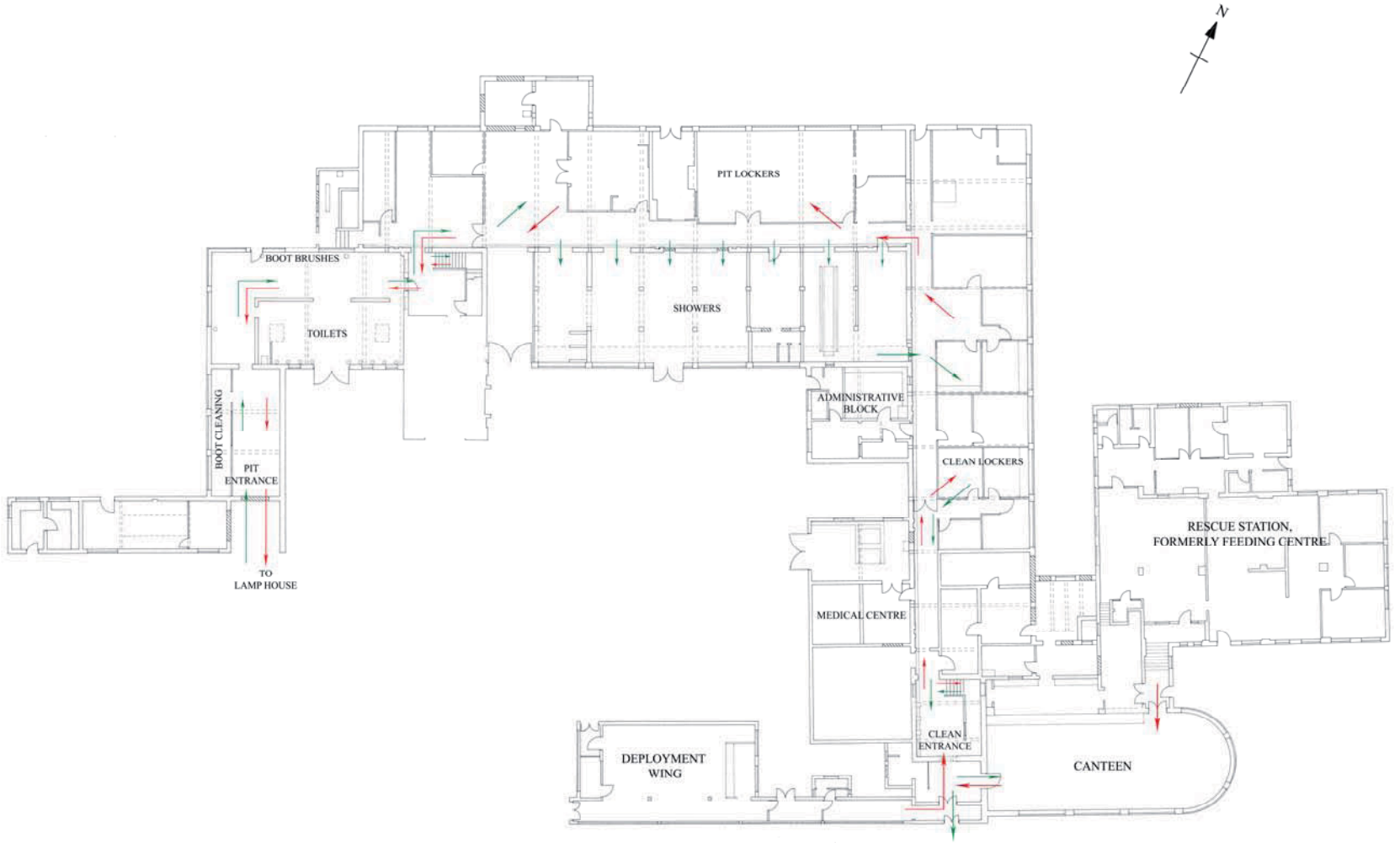


FIG. 17

Plan showing routes between the clean and pit entrances on the ground floor of the Baths during the mid 1960s

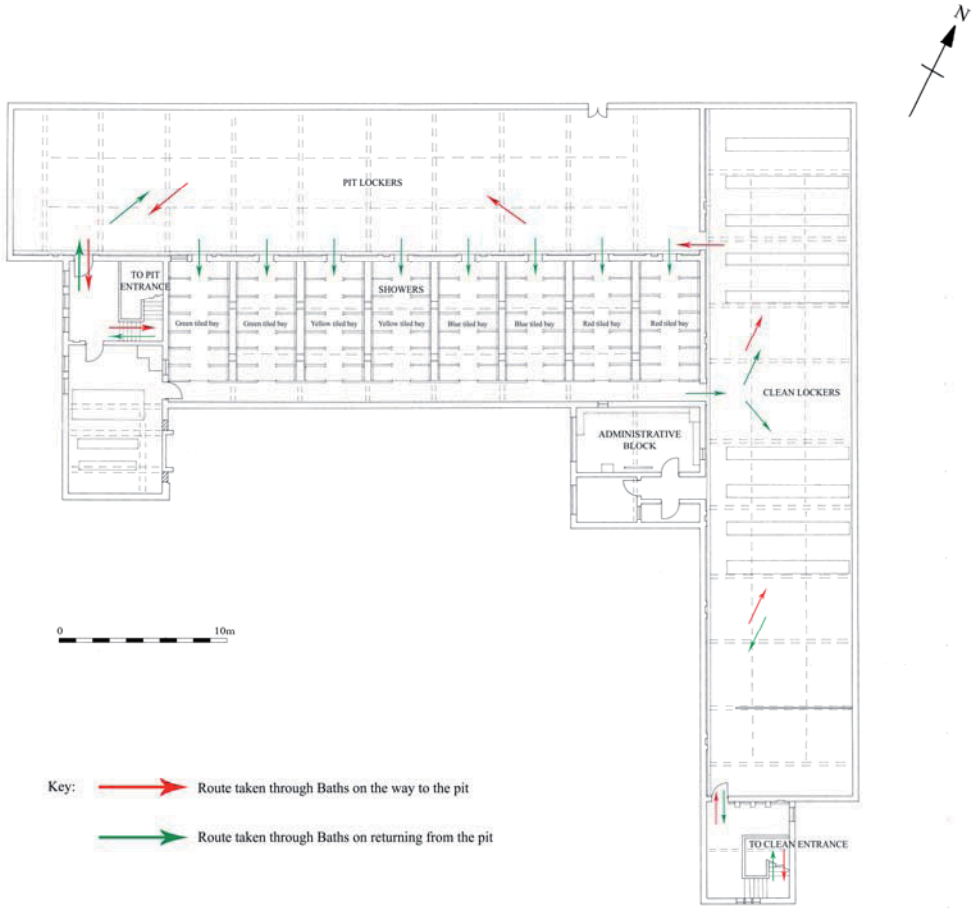


FIG. 18

Plan showing routes between the clean and pit entrances on the first floor of the Baths during the mid 1960s

PLATE 1

The Baths complex looking north east

PLATE 2

The Baths complex looking north west

PLATE 3

The plenum tower, eastern elevation

PLATE 4

The sub-station, western elevation

PLATE 5

Photography suite, northern elevation

PLATE 6

Enclosed porch (53), the clean entrance.

PLATE 7

Hall (32) in the Baths, looking north

PLATE 8

Drinking fountain

PLATE 9

Corridor 33 in the east wing of the Baths, looking south

PLATE 10

Ceramic niche with attachment for hose pipe

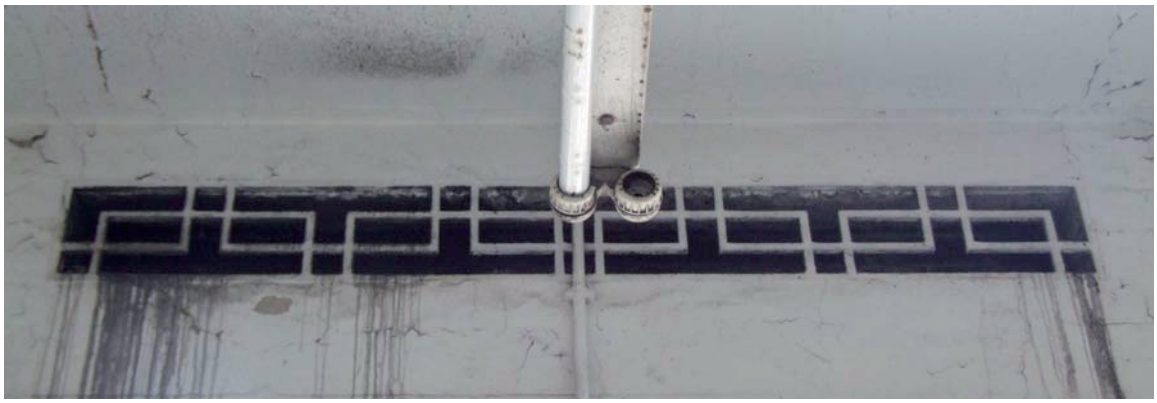


PLATE 11

Art Deco style vent

PLATE 12

Room 38 in the Baths, looking north

PLATE 13

Room 80 in the Baths, looking north

PLATE 14

Room 61 in the Baths, looking west

PLATE 15

Ceramic hooks remaining by blocked up door in room 62 (the Baths)

PLATE 16

Room 74, the sub station, looking north

PLATE 17

Room 90 in the Baths, looking north

PLATE 18

Foot powder dispenser in room 90

PLATE 19

Fuse board in room 96

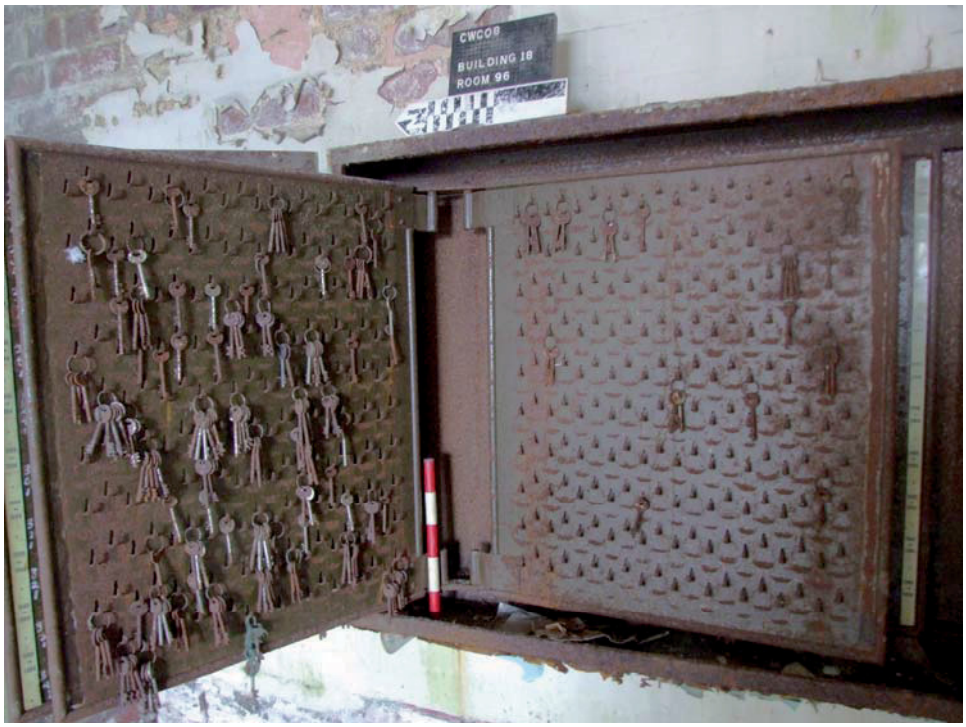


PLATE 20

Cupboard in room 96 (the Baths), containing locker keys

PLATE 21

Shower bays, looking north

PLATE 22

First floor of the plenum tower, looking north

PLATE 23

The Canteen, south-facing elevation

PLATE 24

Room 24 in the Canteen, looking east

PLATE 25

The Medical Centre/Deployment Wing, south-facing elevation

PLATE 26

Room 21 in the Medical Centre/Deployment Wing, looking east

PLATE 27

The Rescue Station, looking north-east

PLATE 28

Room 4 in the Rescue Station, looking east

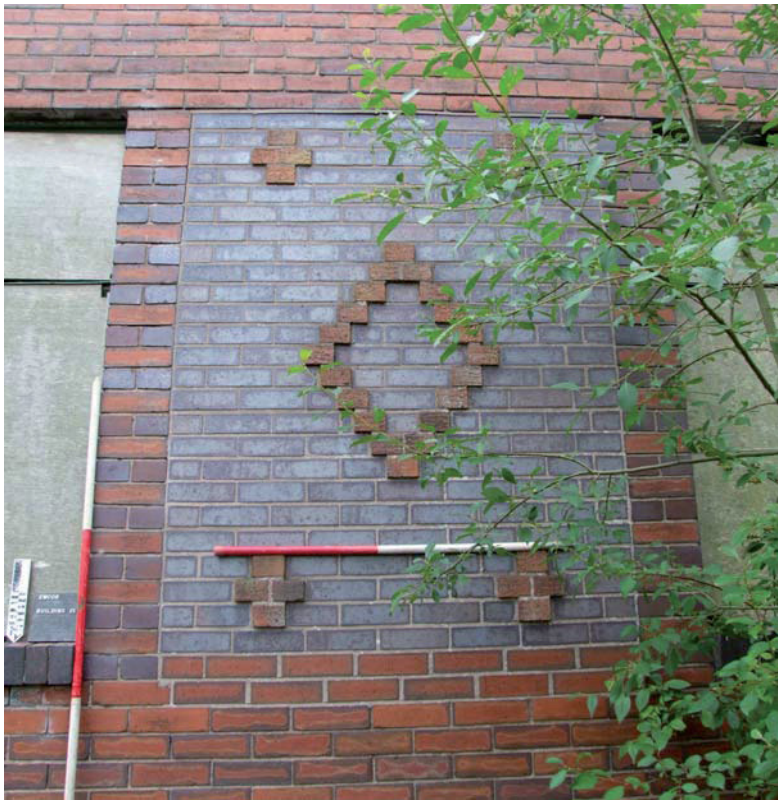


PLATE 29

Decorative blocked window in room 12/13 of the Rescue Station

PLATE 30

Plaque in room 31 of the Baths

Appendix 1: Archive Contents

Buildings 18, 19, 20 & 21, Chatterley Whitfield Colliery

Site Code: CWCBH08

Museum Accession No.: 2009.LH.2

Component	Quantity
Index to archive	2 A4 pages
Final report	63 A4 pages (single sided) (+ pdf file on CD)
Site data	Room data sheets B18 – 53 A4 pages B19 – 7 A4 pages B20 – 6 A4 pages B21 – 17 A4 pages
	Elevation record sheets B18 - 28 A4 pages (double sided) B20 – 10 A4 pages (double sided) B21 – 12 A4 pages (double sided)
	Primary drawings – B18 - 2 A0 measured sketch 9 sheets drawing film B19 – 5 A3 measured sketch 1 sheet drawing film B20 – 1 A3 measured sketch 1 sheet drawing film B20 – 5 A3 measured sketch 1 sheet drawing film
	Synthesised drawings – B18 – 11 sheets drawing film B19 – 1 sheet drawing film B20 – 1 sheet drawing film B21 – 1 sheet drawing film
Catalogue of photographs, slides etc.	9 A4 pages (double sided)
35mm black & white index prints and negatives	20 x wallets
Index to digital images	9 A4 page (also Microsoft Word 97 file on CD)
Digital images	1 CD

Component	Quantity
Documentary	37 A4 pages
Project brief	Building 18 - 5 A4 pages Building 19 - 5 A4 pages Building 20 - 5 A4 pages Building 21 – 5 A4 pages
Project health and safety record	8 A4 pages