

**Archaeological Building Recording at the  
Former Denton Works, Chaplin Road, Normacot  
Stoke-on-Trent  
Staffordshire  
NGR SJ 91945 42585**

**Planning Ref.: SOT/48329**

**Site Code: DWN09**

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## **Non-technical summary**

*Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology carried out an archaeological building recording at the former Denton Works, located on Chaplin Road, Normacot, Stoke-on-Trent (NGR SJ 91945 42585). The building recording, which took place between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009, sought to record the present appearance and layout of the works by means of a measured survey, written descriptions and photographic survey. It also charted the historical development of the works. The project successfully recorded the buildings and identified successive phases of their development, although the lack of surviving internal fixtures and fittings prevented the determination of the function of many of the rooms.*

*The former Denton Works included buildings of different date and type that were eventually adapted and extended to house the pottery manufactory. They included former residential properties and industrial premises, the earliest of which appears to have been under construction by c.1892. The core of buildings that eventually housed the Denton Works existed on the site by 1900 and included the premises of the Premier Mineral Water Co. The Denton Works occupied part of the site by 1945 and had taken over the whole site by 1956. This resulted in piecemeal alterations to the buildings already on the site and the construction of new buildings. Since 2008 multiple occupants of the former Denton Works have either made use of or adapted the existing buildings.*

### 1.0 Introduction

**1.1** A planning application was received by Stoke-on-Trent City Council (ref: SOT/48328) for the demolition of buildings and the redevelopment of land at the former Denton Works, Chaplin Road, Normacot (NGR SJ 91945 42585). The proposed redevelopment included the construction of a mosque and a community centre on the site. Stoke-on-Trent City Council, acting on the advice of the City's Planning Archaeologist, required that a scheme of archaeological work be a condition of planning consent. A programme of archaeological building recording prior to the demolition of the extant buildings was deemed an appropriate level of mitigation. Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology was subsequently appointed to undertake the work by the developer, Ghelani Noor Mosque management committee.

### 2.0 Scope and aims of the project

**2.1** The recording programme was carried out in accordance with a design brief prepared by the City's Planning Archaeologist (Boothroyd 2009) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Goodwin 2009) that was produced for the project in response to this brief. The brief required that the building recording should be carried out to Level 2 standard of the English Heritage guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2006), and should comprise drawn, written and photographic elements.

**2.2** The primary purpose of the project was to carry out the archaeological recording of the buildings, noting structural elements and phasing evidence illustrative of their development and changing functions. This was to be achieved through visual inspection and written description, a measured survey, and a photographic survey.

**2.3** The survey and report were undertaken in accordance with guidance laid down in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (revised October 2008) and the English Heritage publication *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition).

### 3.0 Historical background

**3.1** The former Denton Works site occupies a plot on the south side of Chaplin Road at

its eastern end, and is bounded by Rothesay Road to the west and Upper Normacot Road to the east (Fig. 2). The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1878 shows that the site had not been developed at that time, although much of the surrounding area had already been laid out in building plots for the Duke of Sutherland during the period 1864 to 1875 (Young & Jenkins 1963, 227). The 1878 OS map depicts Normacot Cottage located to the west of the site surrounded by fields that extend across the site and along the west side of Upper Normacot Road. The OS edition shows that development had begun along the eastern side of Upper Normacot Road by this time. Keates' Directory of Stoke-on-Trent for 1892 (324) lists Chaplin Road and Rothesay Road, but does not record any occupants, perhaps suggesting that building work was underway by this time. The site had been developed by 1896 when Arthur Hawley Greatbach is listed in Kelly's Directory of Staffordshire (253) as a Mineral Water Manufacturer with premises in Upper Normacot Road and a residence in Chaplin Road. Buildings are first depicted within the site on the 1900 OS map (Fig. 3). A large residential property is shown in the north-eastern quarter of the plot and probable industrial buildings are shown in the southern half.

**3.2** Greatbach was already established as a mineral water manufacturer prior to his move to Upper Normacot Road/Chaplin Road, having previously been based at 69 Normacot Road (Keates 1892, 340). The Upper Normacot Road/Chaplin Road plot perhaps offered an opportunity to operate from larger, more modern premises with an on-site residence. Whether or not the buildings were in existence by the time that Greatbach acquired the land is unclear, but given the relatively short time span (1892 – 1896) between the construction of Chaplin Road and his known occupation of the large house, it is likely that he was responsible for the construction of the house at least. The OS map of 1912 indicates that by this date new buildings had been constructed in the north-western quarter of the plot (Fig. 4).

**3.3** In 1921 Greatbach was still based at the Upper Normacot Road site, trading under the name Premier Mineral Water Co. (Hanley & Longton) Limited, and living next door in the Chaplin Road house (Kelly 1921, 853). The company was still operating from these premises in 1940, although the address listed in the local directory was given as Rothesay Road (Kelly 1940, 871). This may suggest some division of the site, as had evidently happened by the time the 1950 OS map was produced (Fig. 7). This shows the western half of the site as a *Bottling Works* and the eastern half, including the house, as the

*Denton Works (China)*. It is not known if the Bottling Works was still occupied by the Premier Mineral Water Co. at this time.

**3.4** Denton China (Longton) Ltd. occupied at least part of the site by 1945. The firm produced small decorative bone china items such as brooches, floral groups, flower jugs and jewellery (Pottery Gazette 1952, 55-56). By 1956 Denton China appears to have taken over the Bottling Works and occupied the whole site (Barrett 1956, 79).

**3.5** Denton China (Longton) Ltd. ceased trading with its acquisition by John Aynsley (& Co.) (& Sons) Ltd. in 1968. The company was renamed Aynsley China Ltd. in 1971 under the ownership of the Waterford Glass Group. Aynsley China Ltd. produced both fine quality bone china tablewares and decorative items (Godden 1988, 291).

**3.6** Latterly the buildings at the Denton Works were under multiple occupancy used by Accident Alignment Centre, dealing in car body repairs, and Unique Windows and Conservatories. By 2008 the former Denton Works had been bought by the Ghelani Noor Mosque committee.

## 4.0 Methodology

**4.1** The building survey was carried out between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009.

It produced a digital and 35mm monochrome photographic record, including the context of the buildings, external views, internal views and significant details. A location plan for the photographic plates used within this report is provided in Fig. 11. A measured survey was made using 30.0m and 5.0m hand tapes, and a Leica Disto D2. Field notes were made of all structural elements with particular attention to those that provided evidence of alterations and additions. The archive is stored at The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, site code **DWN09**.

**4.2** During the survey, each building was assigned a unique reference letter (A, B, C etc.) (Fig. 2) with numbered suffixes for the rooms/areas within (0+ for the cellar, 100+ for the ground floor and 200+ for the first floor). These numbers are used in the descriptions below and are reproduced on the floor plans provided in Figs. 8, 9 and 10. Details are provided in the room data summary table, appendix 1. The first floor of building A was inaccessible at the time of survey due to the unsafe condition of the floor. The cellar area



below building H was also inaccessible due to debris blocking the stairs, nor was it possible to access a small area between buildings B and D. In the cellar of building G, room G003 was unsafe to enter due to the condition of the ceiling.

## **5.0 Description and analysis of buildings**

**5.1.1** The former Denton Works comprised a group of industrial and residential buildings established on the site by 1900 with various later additions and alterations. A range of former terraced houses (building A) was situated along the western side of the site on Rothesay Road, with a connecting west-east aligned range (building B) extending from their north-east end. The north-western corner of the site was occupied by two contemporary buildings (C and F) built as part of the mineral water manufactory. A large former house with adjacent single-storey structure (building G) occupied the north-eastern corner of the site. The range of buildings alongside Upper Normacot Road included a 19th-century industrial building (H) with 20th-century additions (building D) to its north, west and south. The courtyard area between buildings A, B and D had been roofed over incorporating a small room or out-building (E); although by the time of survey this roof had partially been dismantled.

### **5.2 Building A (Plates 1 and 2)**

**5.2.1** Building A was a red-brick, two-storey structure built in Flemish bond with a projecting course at the eaves. The roofing material had been removed by the time of survey but the wooden purlins, rafters and ridge piece remained. The original windows and doors on the western elevation had stone lintels and sills with a chamfered detail at the lip. This elevation was arranged in four bays, suggesting that the building had originally been a row of four separate terraced properties. The northernmost bay had a door and a window on the ground floor with a window on the first floor above. The next bay to the south had probably followed this pattern, but the ground floor openings had been replaced by a rectangular window with steel lintel extending for the full width of the bay. The third bay to the south was identical to the northernmost bay, and the southernmost bay was slightly larger with a double window on the ground floor and two windows on the first floor. The width of each bay and the groupings of doors and windows were very similar to existing nearby houses, suggesting that building A had originally been a continuation of the terraces on Rothesay Road. The original segmental-arched doors on the rear (east) elevation of the building had been bricked-up. Original

windows with segmental-arched heads also remained on the first floor of this elevation and on the ground floor of the south elevation.

### **5.2.2 Ground Floor**

The ground floor of building A comprised two rooms, A100 and A101. Both rooms had formerly been divided into two spaces, reflecting the four bays visible on the exterior. In place of the dividing walls west-east aligned beams were supported on cast-iron columns. At some point access had been made between the two rooms, but the connecting door had later been blocked. Inserted walls at the northern end of room A101 enclosed an entrance lobby (accessed from Rothesay Road and room C100 in building C) and stairs to the first floor. Inserted doorways in the eastern wall of both rooms also allowed access into the former courtyard area and to building B. Little evidence of how the rooms were used remained. A plinth in the north-east corner of room A100 may have been used as a stand for machinery. In room A101 the stacks of car bumpers suggest that this room was used as part of the car body repair shop.

### **5.2.3 First Floor**

The removal of the roofing material from building A and consequent exposure to the elements meant that the first floor was unsafe. Although full access was not possible a brief inspection was made from the head of the stairs. This showed that the space was divided into an entrance lobby (A200) with a small room partitioned off behind the stairs (A201) and with two further rooms (A203 and A204) occupying the southern end of the floor. A glazed tongue and groove partition had been inserted at the east end of room A203 creating a small corridor (A202) giving direct access into both rooms A203 and A204 from the lobby A200. No features were observed that would suggest the former function of these rooms.

## **5.3 Building B (Plate 3)**

**5.3.1** Building B was a single-storey construction extending eastwards from the rear elevation of building A at its northern end. The building consisted of two phases of construction, both post-dating building A. The earlier phase, represented by B100 and part of B102, was constructed with red-brick in a stretcher bond, although this had been painted white in its conversion to an internal space. The roof of this phase of building B was a single slope covered with red clay tiles and forming a V with the roof over the later

part of building B to the south. The wooden-framed casement window in the south wall of room B100 had a concrete lintel and may have been a later insertion. Access to building C had formerly been via a door in the north wall of room B102, but this had been blocked with breeze-blocks by the time of survey. The change from the older section to the newer section of building B was indicated in B102 by the ramped floor at the southern end of the room.

**5.3.2** The south wall of room B101 was constructed in stretcher-bonded concrete bricks. The corrugated-metal pitched roof extended over the former courtyard area as well as rooms B101 and B102. Whether the rooms were in existence prior to the enclosure of this area or were contemporary with this development was unclear. A large section of wall had been removed between the two doorways in the south wall of room B101, either to improve access or perhaps as a result of collapse. The southern end of room B102 had similarly been removed. There were no features surviving to indicate the function of either phase of building B.

#### **5.4 Buildings C & F (Plates 4, 8 and 9)**

**5.4.1** Building C was a single-storey building on Rothesay Road located between building F and buildings A and B. Building F was a two-storey building on the corner of Rothesay Road and Chaplin Road. The buildings were constructed in red-brick English bond with moulded brickwork at the eaves. Both had roofs pitched north-south; building F was covered with grey clay tiles and building C with corrugated metal sheets, probably a later replacement. The buildings had similar architectural details. Both had elliptical arches, with keystones and moulded brickwork at the imposts, above recessed windows and doors on the Rothesay Road elevations. These details were repeated on the first floor of the Chaplin Road elevation of building F in the central pedimented bay. These similarities, coupled with the OS map evidence (Figs. 4 and 5) suggest that buildings C and F were built at the same time; they appear to have been built by 1912.

**5.4.2** Building C was principally accessed via a central doorway in the west (Rothesay Road) elevation, closed with a metal roller-shutter door. The apertures to either side had been blocked, the one to the south side of the doorway partially with a window remaining in the top half. Internally the building enclosed just one large room, C100, lit by skylights in the roof. Both the historical maps (Figs. 6 and 7) and recent aerial

photographs suggest building C had been extended at its eastern end, but evidence for this was not obvious within the room. Blocked doors along both the north and south walls showed that the building had formerly been accessible from both buildings F and B. A pulley-driven lift mechanism at the east end of the room extended through the roof to a loading point on the first-floor bridge from building G. These internal features suggest that the building had an industrial function.

**5.4.3** Building F had metal roller-shutter doors on both the Chaplin Road and Rothesay Road elevations, and a single ground floor doorway had also been inserted into the Chaplin Road elevation replacing a former window.

#### **5.4.4 *Ground Floor Building F***

Internally the ground floor comprised two rooms, F100 and F101, linked by a large open doorway. Blocked openings in the south wall of both rooms previously linked them to building C. A partition had been constructed in the north-western corner of room F100 to box-in a staircase leading directly from the external doorway inserted into the Chaplin Road elevation to the first floor of building F. This replaced the original staircase, the soffit of which was still visible in the north-west corner of the room. This would have provided internal access to the first floor. Room F101 had a modern breeze block partition and a sliding door in the east wall, barred shut, which would have given access to building G. Both rooms contained evidence of the building's most recent use as a car body workshop in the form of spare parts and equipment.

#### **5.4.5 *First Floor Building F***

The first floor of building F contained three rooms, F200, F201 and F202. The stairs from the Chaplin Road entrance opened into room F200. This was a large space with tiled floor and open doorways to rooms F201 and F202. A brick pier was located north-west of the centre of the room; this is likely to have been a structural support. Rooms F201 and F202 were formerly a single room divided by the insertion of a plasterboard partition placed centrally across a blocked window in the west wall. A doorway allowed access between the two rooms. F202 was a small carpeted room partially fitted with storage units that may have been used as a kitchen. There were no surviving features to indicate the function of rooms F200 and F201.

### **5.5 Building G (Plates 10 and 11)**

Building G consisted mainly of a large former domestic house that first appears on the OS map of 1900 (Fig. 3). It comprised a two-storey, red-brick building constructed in Flemish bond with decorative moulded brick dentilation at the eaves. It had a course of chamfered blue bricks at plinth level. The roof was hipped and covered with plain clay tiles; it had decorative clay ridge tiles with a single surviving finial. The building had four chimneys. The north elevation included a central ground floor entrance accessed by a flight of four steps. The door was a modern uPVC replacement recessed within an elliptical-arched porch with moulded detailing, keystone and imposts. Bay windows with tiled roofs were located to either side of the entrance at ground floor level. There were three first-floor windows in the north elevation all of which had original vertical sliding sashes with wooden frames, moulded lintels and stone sills. Those above the bay windows had decorative columnar mullions. Also included in the description of building G is a single-storey red-brick building located in the north-east corner of the site. This was built in two phases with the part containing room G108 constructed in stretcher bond with a roof pitched north-south and including an attic-level gable window. The area containing rooms G109 and G110 was constructed in Flemish bond and had a flat roof. OS map evidence suggests that the area containing room G108 was built by 1900 (Fig. 3) whereas the area containing rooms G109 and G110 was constructed between 1937 and 1950 (Figs. 6 and 7).

#### **5.5.1 Ground Floor**

The ground floor of the former house comprised eight rooms (G100 to G107 inclusive). The later single-storey building included three rooms (G108, G109 and G110). The main entrance was located on the north (Chaplin Road) side of the former house and opened into the original entrance hall, G100 (Plate 13). From here a staircase led up to the first floor and doorways gave access into two large reception rooms, G101 and G103. The staircase retained its original carved wooden handrail and balusters. Remnants of a dado-height embossed wallpaper frieze survived that may also have been original. A blocked doorway beneath the stairs formerly led into G105, which is likely to have been the original access for the cellar. Part of the original external wall of G105 had been removed and a breeze-block partition inserted. The bay windows in rooms G101 and G103 had uPVC frames. Rooms G101, G102, G103 and G104 all contained evidence of former chimney breasts. Rooms G101 and G102 were separated by a partition wall inserted

across the centre of a chimney breast. This partition may represent a change in the division between the two rooms, although there was no visible evidence for the removal of an original wall within room G101. The doorway (visible in G100) appeared to have been reduced to a single door from a wider opening. It is possible, therefore, that G101 and G102 originally formed a single large room with two fireplaces and a double-door, perhaps used as a parlour. A blocked doorway in G102 would have given external access; the stone lintel visible externally suggests that this is an original opening. A steel girder and remaining brick piers show that a dividing wall between rooms G103 and G104 had been removed. The depth of the chimney breast in G104 suggests a large fireplace sufficient in depth to house a range; this room is interpreted as the original kitchen with G103 likely to have been a living or dining room. A blocked doorway located in the south wall of G104 would have given access to room G106, which contained evidence of a former large fireplace and a brick structure likely to have housed a copper (Plate 16). This room is, therefore, interpreted as the original scullery. Room G107 contained a modern toilet cubicle. In the later single-storey part of building G, room G108 gave access into building D and to rooms G109 and G110. There was evidently some alteration to the south wall of room G108 in order to change access, perhaps when building D was constructed. Both rooms G109 and G110 had windows in the north wall and direct access to each other and to room G108, but no features survived to indicate their former use.

### **5.5.2 Cellar**

The cellar comprised four rooms (G002, G003, G004 and G005) and a corridor (G001). A blocked doorway in room G003 suggests that it originally included another room (which would have been located beneath the entrance hall G100) but this could not be confirmed. G001 contained the staircase providing cellar access from the ground floor and had open doorways leading to rooms G002 and G004. G002 was located beneath G103 and contained a brick built shelf along the length of its eastern wall (Plate 15). The area immediately below the bay window of G103 had been partitioned off to form a small shelved storage cupboard. The west wall included a chimney breast with possible blocked fireplace, although it may simply have been a support for the chimney above. The room contained a large number of pottery moulds and is likely to have been used as a mould store associated with the buildings' use as a pottery manufactory. Rooms G003 and G004 were located beneath room G101. G003 was accessed from G004 but was not



considered safe to enter due to the large number of wooden props supporting the ceiling. G003 appears to have had a blocked window in the north wall immediately below the bay window of room G101. G004 contained a brick recess of unknown function in the south wall. G005 was accessed from G004 and contained a brick-built hexagonal tank interpreted as a slip tank, again dating from the buildings' use as a pottery manufactory. It also contained another brick structure of undetermined function.

### **5.5.3 First Floor**

The first floor of building G comprised six rooms (G200-G205 inclusive). G200 was the landing area at the top of the staircase giving access from the ground floor to rooms G201 and G203. A blocked door in the south wall would have given access to G204 (currently accessed via room D200). The largest space on the first floor (G201) was created by the removal of dividing walls from what appears to have originally constituted three rooms and by the re-positioning of the north wall of the landing (G200). This is supported by the fact that G201 contained three chimney breasts, likely to have provided a fireplace to each of these three former rooms. A doorway in room G201 gave access to room G202, which also had an external door in the east wall opening onto a small roof area above D101 (see 5.6 below). The three former rooms in G201 and room G202 were interpreted as original bedrooms; no evidence survived of their more recent functions. Room G203 was accessed directly from the staircase (G200) and contained a ceramic sink and tiled area, indicating its previous use as a washroom. G204 had a doorway in the west wall opening onto a covered bridge linking buildings G and C. Rooms G204 and G205 were connected by an open doorway, G205 contained a possible industrial pump mechanism and associated pipework (Plate 14). Although the function of this was unknown it was considered likely to have been associated with pottery manufacture. A doorway had been inserted through the south wall of G205 to give access to D203. Window details on the south side of the wall between rooms G205 and D203 suggested that this was previously an external wall and that, as a result, building D post-dated building G. The position of rooms G203, G204 and G205 in relation to the service rooms below (G106 and G107) and their relatively small size may indicate that they were originally used as servants' quarters. The census return for 1901 confirms that the household included at least two female servants at that time. No physical evidence, however, survives within these rooms to confirm this theory.

### **5.6 Buildings H & D (Plates 5, 6 and 12)**

Building H was a 19th-century industrial building that first appeared on the OS map of 1900 (Fig. 3). Historical map evidence shows that part of building D was added between 1937-1950, in-filling the space between buildings G and H (Figs. 6 and 7). The remainder was built post-1950. Building H was a two-storey, red-brick building constructed in Flemish bond. It had a plain clay-tiled roof pitched west-east with a single central chimney. The façade of the east elevation had been substantially remodelled and incorporated concrete eaves, lintels, string course and ground floor sill course, and metal-framed windows with hopper-lights. This frontage included an entrance into room H103 and two metal roller-shutter doors giving access to rooms H100 and H101. The central light of the southernmost window at first-floor level had been removed and the space enlarged to create a doorway. External signage confirmed the most recent use of the building as a manufactory for windows and conservatories. Building D included two-storey red-brick buildings to the north and east of building H, constructed in several phases, and single-storey additions to both the south and north of building H containing rooms D100, D105 and D108. To the north of building H the single-storey building featuring room D100 and the two-storey block containing rooms D101 and D200 were constructed in Flemish bond. The northern section of the two-storey block to the west of building H containing rooms D103 and D203 was constructed in stretcher bond. The southern section of this block containing rooms D104, D106 and D202 was constructed in English bond. The windows in the east wall of room D103 had brick sills of a type generally used for external windows suggesting that it had previously been an external wall and, therefore, that the section of building D containing rooms D102, D107 and D203 represented an earlier phase of construction.

#### **5.6.1 Ground Floor**

The ground floor of building H comprised four rooms (H100, H101, H102 and H103). H102 and H103 were later divisions constructed within room H101 to form two small rooms. External access to room H103 from Upper Normacot Road suggests that it may have been used as a reception area, with adjoining room H102 as an office. H101 included two blocked fireplaces in the northern wall and two open doorways giving access to D107. Room H100 contained chimney supports relating to the fireplaces in room H101. A blocked doorway formerly gave access to D102 and a large open doorway gave access to room D101. Building D had eight rooms on the ground floor (D100 to



D108 inclusive). Rooms D100 and D101 infilled the space between buildings G and H and allowed access between them. Rooms D102, D103, D104, D106, D107 and D108 were located to the immediate west of building H. Room D107 contained stairs down to a cellar but access was not possible. Apart from rooms D106 and D108, which housed toilet facilities, there was no evidence to suggest the former function of these rooms. Room D105 was located to the south of building H. It comprised a single storey room with a metal roller-shutter door at its east end giving access to Upper Normacot Road. Oil stains on the floor and the presence of car parts suggested recent use as a garage.

### **5.6.2 First Floor**

The first floor of building H comprised two rooms (H200 and H201). The partition wall between them had a blocked doorway and each room had two blocked fireplaces. Room H201 had an external double door (formerly a window) inserted in the east wall opening onto Upper Normacot Road. This indicated an industrial function and was presumably used for loading/unloading materials or finished products. Doorways had been inserted into the former external walls of rooms H200 and H201 to allow access into building D. The first floor of building D comprised four rooms (D200, D201, D202 and D203). An external metal staircase from the courtyard gave direct access from ground floor level into room D203. An external door in the north wall of room D200 opened onto the roof space between buildings D and G. No features survived to suggest the former function of these rooms.

### **5.7 Building E (Plate 7)**

Building E was located against the south wall of the courtyard area between buildings A, B and D that had formerly been roofed over. By the time of the survey part of the roof had been removed, and the west wall and part of the north wall of building E had been demolished. The building consisted of a single room constructed in breeze block with a concrete floor and corrugated metal sheet roof. It was single storey with an open doorway located in the north wall. The north wall was apparently constructed around the metal roof structure, suggesting that it post-dated the construction of the roof. It seems likely, therefore, that building E was a late 20<sup>th</sup>-century insertion beneath the existing courtyard roof. No features survived to indicate what the building was used for.

## **6.0 Phasing and discussion**

### **6.1.1 Phase 1 1892-1900**

Historical map evidence clearly shows that the site was undeveloped in 1878. Evidence from trade directories suggests that initial development on the site took place between 1892 and 1896. By 1900 several buildings had been constructed on the site including some of those surviving at the time of survey, namely the converted terraced housing (building A), the range to the east of the north end of building A (part of building B containing rooms B100 and the northern part of room B102), the toilet block to the east of building B, the former domestic house (building G), the single-storey building to the immediate east of the house (containing room G108), and the industrial building on Upper Normacot Road (building H) including the area south of building H now occupied by the single-storey room D105.

### **6.1.2 Phase Two 1900-1912**

By the time of the 1912 OS map (Fig. 4) buildings C and F had been constructed.

### **6.1.3 Phase Three 1912-1924**

A small extension to the south of building B was constructed sometime in the period 1912-1924.

### **6.1.4 Phase Four 1924-1937**

No major changes took place within the site between 1924 and 1937 although a small outbuilding to the east of building H was demolished during this period. The extension to the south of building B mentioned in 6.1.3 above was also demolished by 1937 (Fig. 6).

### **6.1.5 Phase Five 1937-1950**

Between 1937 and 1950 further buildings identified during the survey were constructed. These include the flat-roofed single-storey area of building G containing rooms G109 and G110, and the area of building D containing rooms D100, D101, D102 and D107 on the ground floor with rooms D200 and D201 above. The 1950 OS map has the western half of the site labelled as *Bottling Works* (including buildings A, B, C and F) and the eastern half as *Denton Works (China)* (buildings D, G and H) (Fig. 7).

### **6.1.6 Phase Six post-1950**

Alterations were made to buildings B and D after 1950. These included the addition of room B101 and the southern part of room B102, and the two-storey part of building D containing rooms D103, D104 and D106 at ground floor level with rooms D202 and D203 above. Room D108 and part of room D104 may have re-used the foundations of a building evident on the 1900 OS map but they were substantially re-modelled after 1950. The courtyard area was roofed over and building E constructed beneath it.

## **7.0 Conclusions**

**7.1** The core of buildings that eventually housed the Denton Works, as listed in **6.1.1** above, were present on the site by 1900. These included two buildings that had been originally constructed as residential properties, buildings A and G. Both of these buildings, however, were later adapted for industrial purposes. The large house (building G) was occupied as a residence from 1896 until at least 1928 (Kelly 1928, 303). The terraced block of four properties (building A) is likely to have been built between 1892 and 1900 (see **3.1** above). No occupants are listed on the census of 1901 or 1911 and it is possible that these houses were residences for a very short time (if at all). The remaining buildings on the site appear to have been purpose-built as industrial premises, but not necessarily all relating to the same industry. Buildings C and F were constructed as part of the mineral water manufactory. Building H is also an industrial building and although documentary evidence suggests that it was part of the mineral water manufactory by 1896 (see **3.1** above), it is not known if it was built for this purpose. The additions made to buildings B and D (see **6.1.6** above) and the construction of building E were apparently undertaken when the site was fully occupied by the pottery manufactory.

**7.2** The project successfully recorded the buildings and identified successive phases of their development. The lack of surviving internal fixtures and fittings prevented the determination of the function of many of the rooms relating to the mineral water manufactory, pottery works or any previous industrial function. It was possible, however, to determine that building G had been converted to accommodate functions associated with the manufacture of pottery as evidenced by features such as the slip tank surviving within the cellar. There was also some evidence for the more recent use of the premises, notably the car parts and associated equipment observed in several rooms.

**7.3** The former Denton Works site can be seen as an example of how a collection of buildings of unrelated type has been adapted to form a single unit. This involved major alterations including the extension of existing buildings, creation of new access routes between buildings and the blocking of others, the division of internal spaces and the removal of walls, and the conversion of external spaces to internal rooms. These changes were presumably necessary to ensure that the flow of production throughout the buildings allowed works to proceed as smoothly as possible as the function of the premises changed. The alterations were, however, conducted piecemeal as and when necessary rather than to any overall plan. The buildings were grouped around a central courtyard and although this would superficially seem to resemble a commonly-used 19th-century pottery factory layout it was actually the result of accident rather than design as far as the Denton Works was concerned. More recent multiple occupancy of the buildings either made use of or adapted the existing buildings and required further alterations such as the sub-division of rooms and the blocking of access routes. This has resulted in a complicated relationship between the spaces both within and enclosed by the surviving buildings.

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

This report was written and illustrated by Zoe Sutherland and Alison Nicholls for Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology. Fieldwork was carried out by Zoe Sutherland, Clare Henshaw and Heather Cope. The project was managed by Jonathan Goodwin. Thanks are due to Asif Mehmood, Secretary of the Ghelani Noor Mosque management Committee, and to Councillor Bagh Ali.

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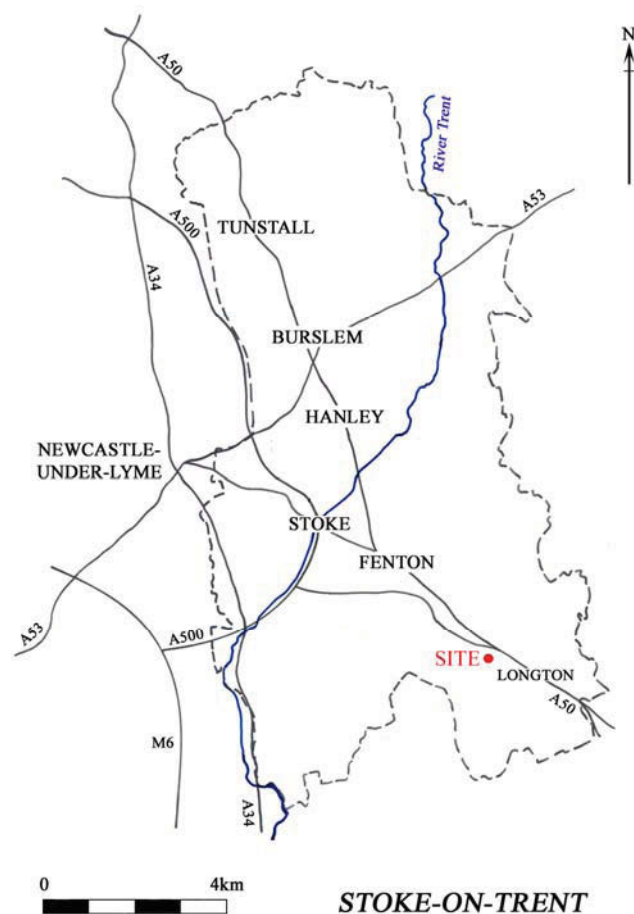


FIG. 1

Site location.

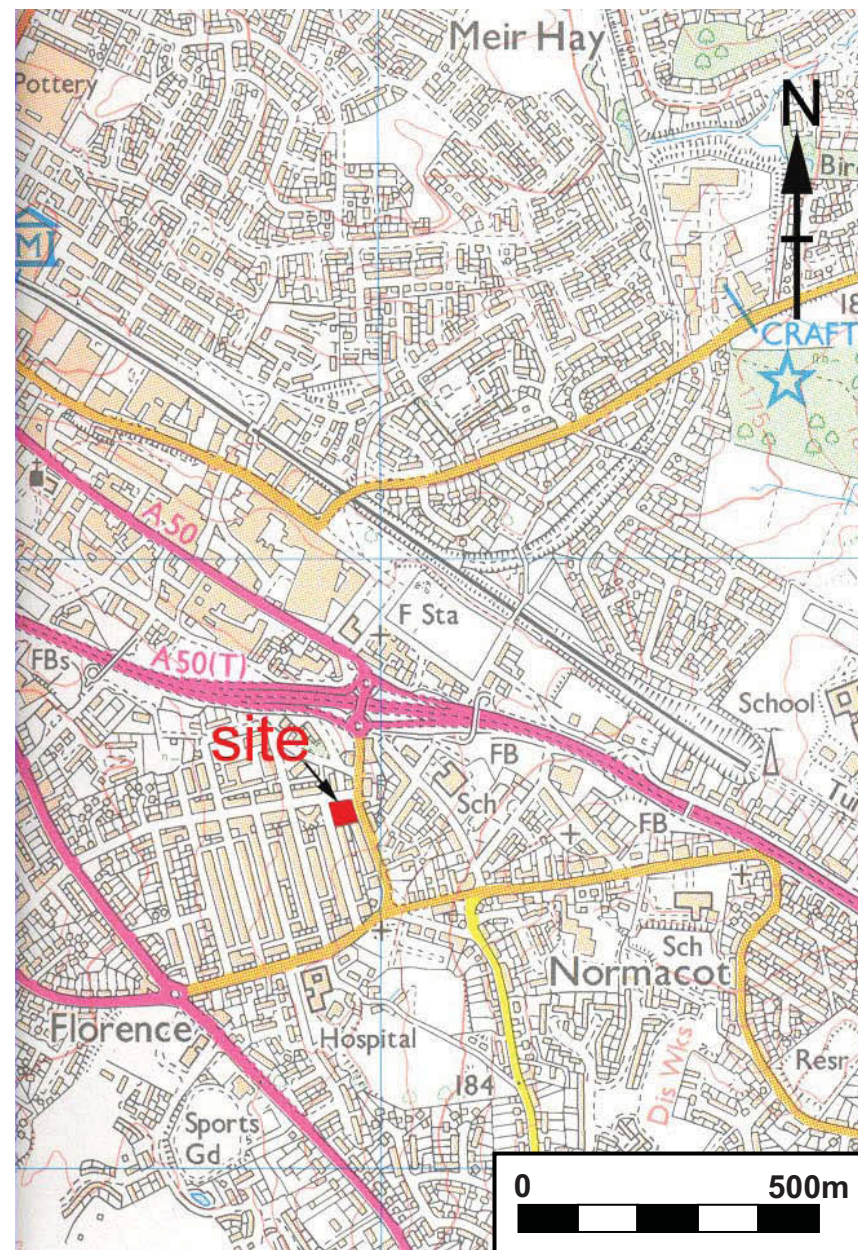




FIG. 2

Site plan



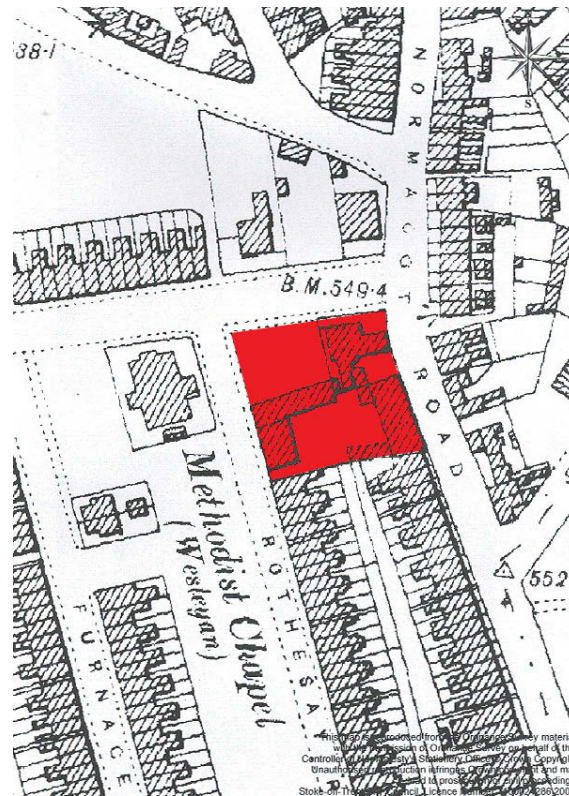


FIG. 3

Extract from the 1900 Ordnance Survey map.

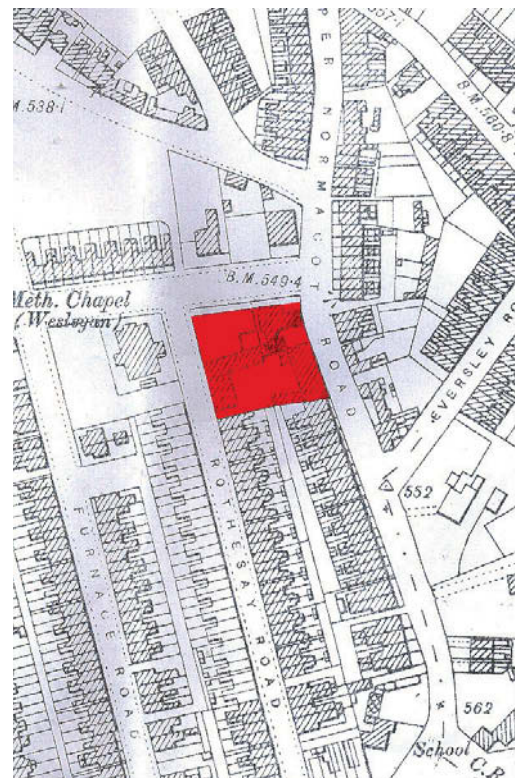
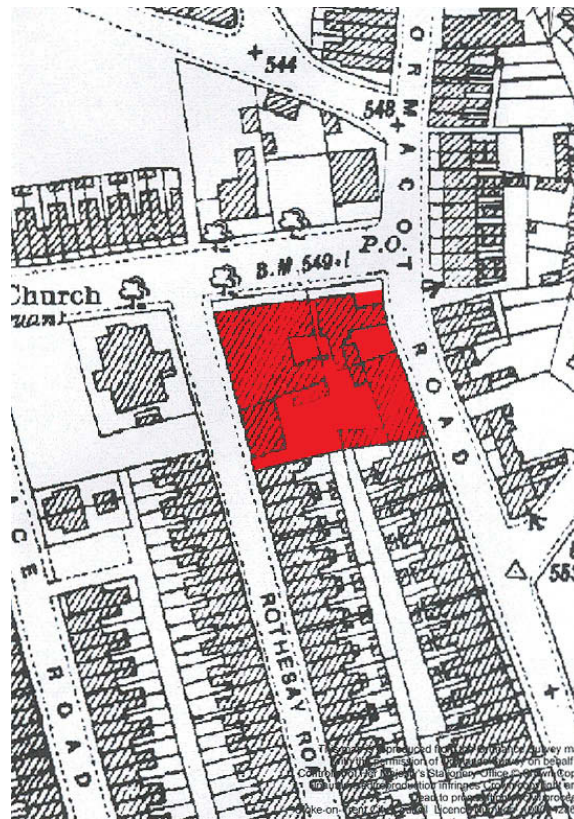


FIG. 4

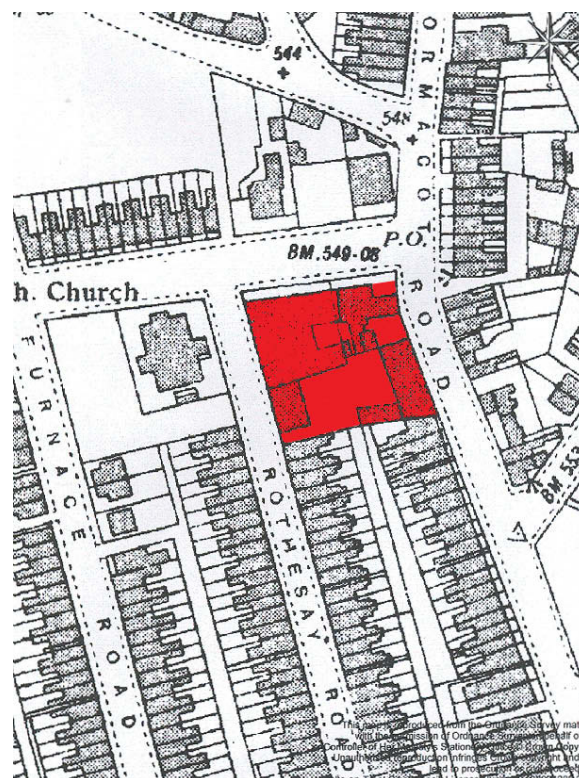
Extract from the 1912 Ordnance Survey map.





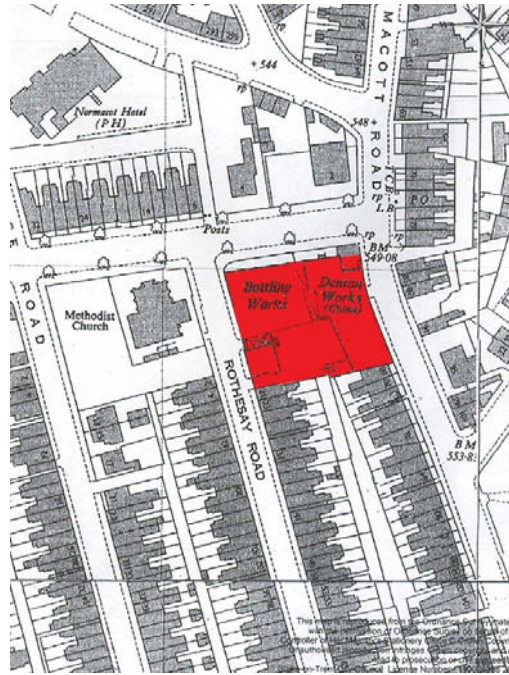
**FIG. 5**

Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey map.



**FIG. 6**

Extract from the 1937 Ordnance Survey map.



**FIG. 7**

Extract from the 1950 Ordnance Survey map.



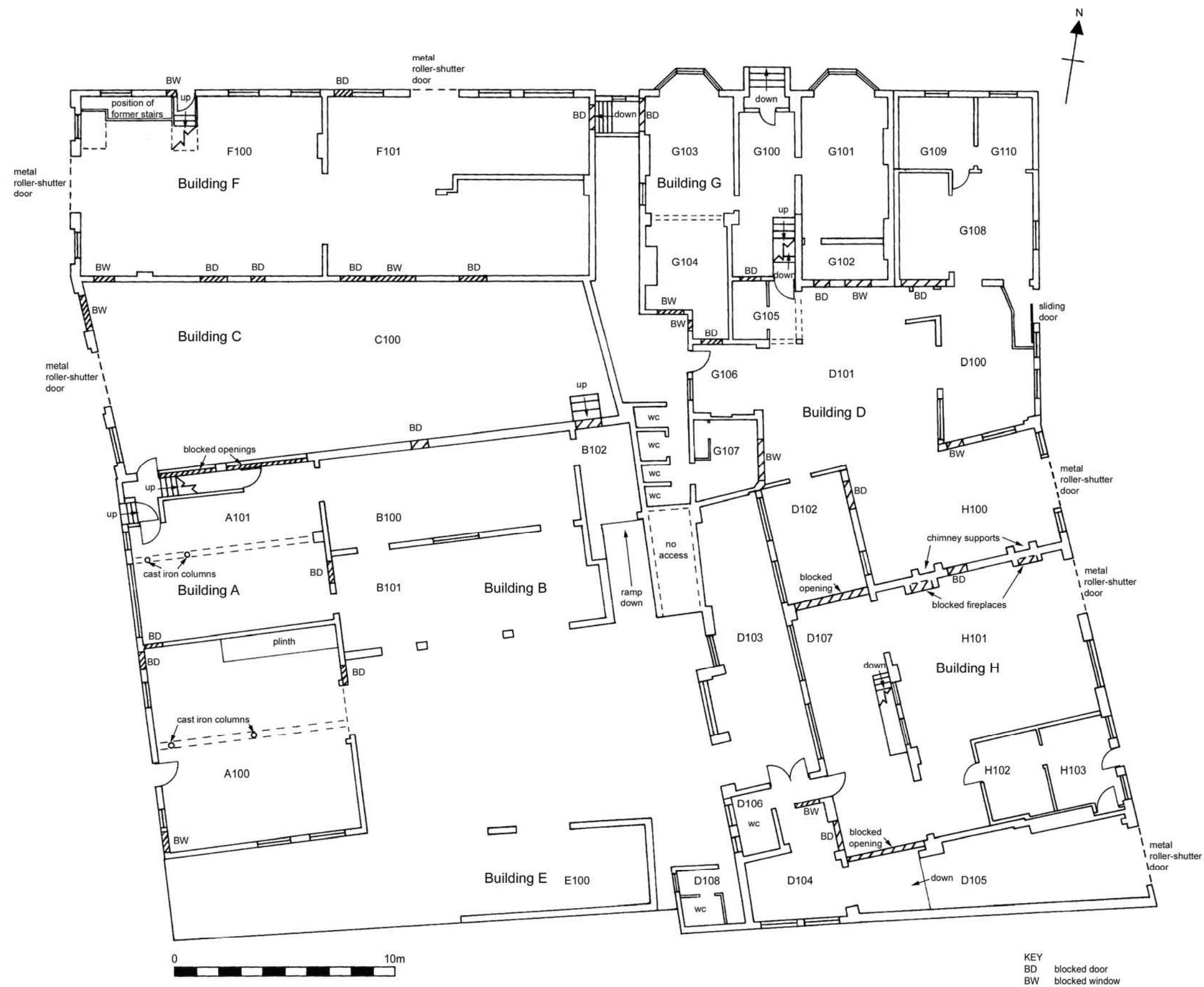


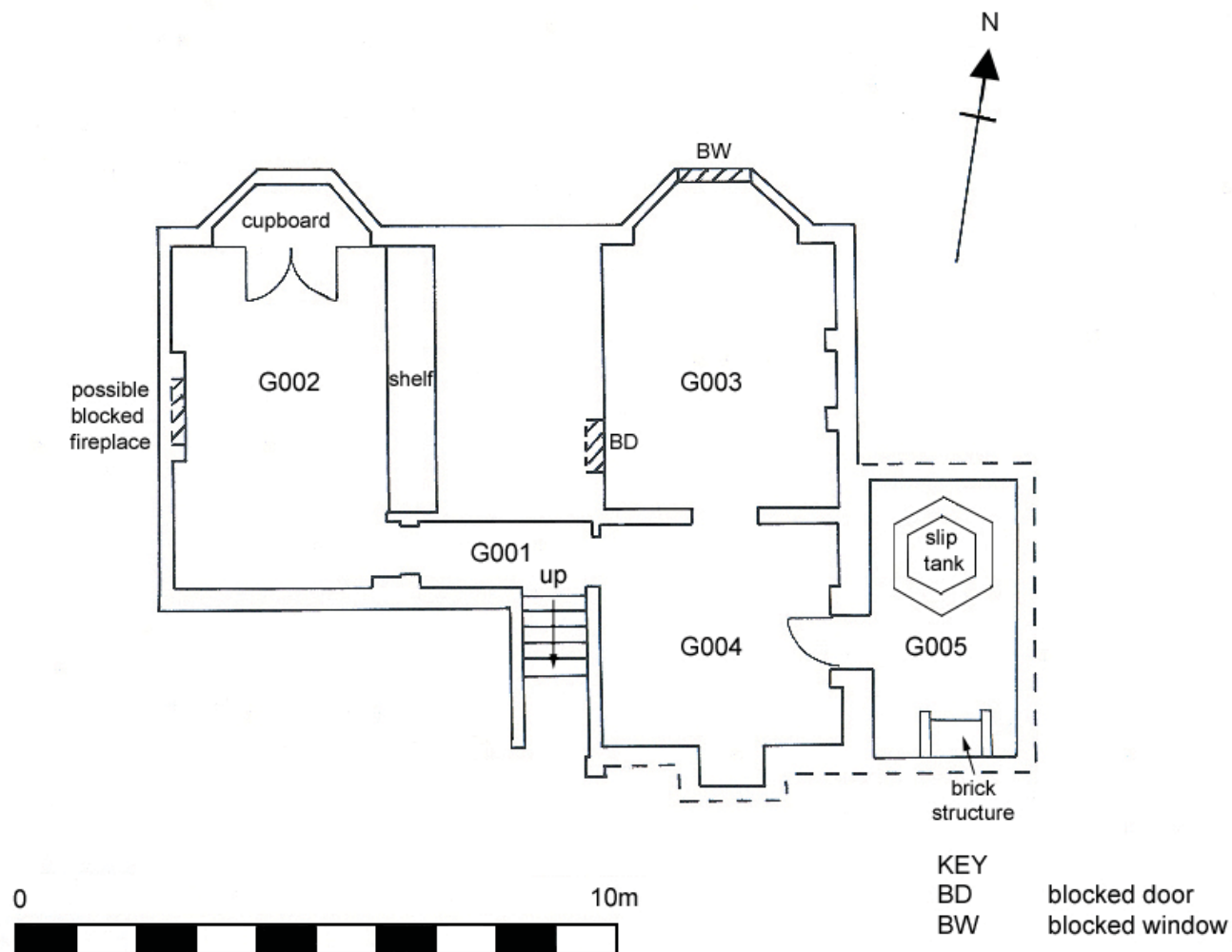
FIG. 8

Ground-floor plan of the Denton Works.



FIG. 9

First-floor plan of the Denton Works.



**FIG. 10**

Plan of the cellar beneath building G.





**FIG. 11**

Location plan for photographs (referenced to Plates): a) ground floor, b) first floor and c) cellar



**PLATE 1**

Building A west elevation, Rothesay Road.



**PLATE 2**

Building A east elevation from courtyard.





**PLATE 3**

Building B south elevation from courtyard.



**PLATE 4**

Building C west elevation, Rothesay Road.





**PLATE 5**

Building D west elevation from courtyard.



**PLATE 6**

Building D east elevation, Upper Normacot Road.



**PLATE 7**

Building E north elevation from courtyard.



**PLATE 8**

Building F north elevation, Chaplin Road.





**PLATE 9**

Building F east elevation, Rothesay Road.



**PLATE 10**

Building G north elevation, Chaplin Road.



**PLATE 11**

Building G east elevation, Upper Normacot Road.



**PLATE 12**

Building H east elevation, Upper Normacot Road.



**PLATE 13**

Building G, room G100 entrance hall looking south showing original staircase, blocked cellar door and altered doorway to room G101.



**PLATE 14**

Building G room G205 looking north with pump and associated pipework.





**PLATE 15**

Building G cellar room G002 looking north showing cupboard below bay window, shelf along east wall and pottery moulds.



**PLATE 16**

Building G room G106 looking east showing remains of original fireplace and copper.

## Appendix 1: Room data summaries for the former Denton Works, Chaplin Road, Normacot.

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
<b>Ground Floor</b>										
A100	Unknown	1892 - 1900	- Brick, painted white - E-W wall removed from middle of room, now supported by wooden beam & cast-iron columns	- x2 wooden frame casements windows with top-hung opening lights & with wired glass in W wall - x2 wooden frame fixed light windows in S wall - Bricked-up window in W wall, half of a double window	- External wooden flush door in W wall - Wide opening in E wall - x3 bricked-up doors in N, E & W walls	Plasterboard panels	Concrete	N/A	-Concrete plinth in NE corner -Misc. discarded furniture & rubbish	Poor
A101	Storage or workshop for car body repair works?	1892 - 1900	-Brick, painted white -E-W wall removed from middle of room, now supported by steel I-beam & cast-iron columns -Brick walls enclosing stairs look more modern	x2 wooden frame casement windows with top hung opening lights & with wired glass in W wall. Steel lintel suggests the longer window is a later insertion.	-x2 wooden flush doors -External wooden flush door with upper glazed panel. -Bricked-up doors in S & E walls	Plasterboard panels.	Concrete	N/A	Car bumpers & plastic storage bins	Poor
B100	Unknown	1892 - 1900	Brick, painted white	Internal wooden frame casement window with top hung opening lights. Concrete lintel suggests this is a later insertion.	Open doorways with concrete lintels, prob. later insertions	Open to wooden purlins, principal rafters & tie beams	Concrete	N/A	Sink unit in SW corner	Poor

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
B101	Unknown	Post 1950	Brick, painted white	Window in N wall – same as in B100	-x2 wide doorways in S wall. - Central opening in S wall is full height & has no lintel so may be due to demolition.	-Plasterboard panels -Steel truss visible	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
B102	Unknown	1892 - 1900	Brick, painted white	N/A	-x2 wide doorways. The outer opening is full height & has no lintel so may be due to demolition.	Plasterboard panels	-Concrete -Floor is ramped down from S end of room	N/A	N/A	Poor



Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
C100	Unknown	c1912	Brick, painted white	-Wooden framed semi-circular arch top window with central bottom-hung opening light in W wall. Possibly bricked-up below this. -x2 bricked-up windows in N wall & x1 in W wall. -x2 bricked-up apertures in S wall.	-Metal roller door in W wall -x2 bricked-up doors in N wall -wooden flush door in S wall	Open to steel roof structure with corrugated metal sheets above	Concrete	N/A	Pulley/lift & high level hatch at E end	Fair
D100	Entrance lobby	1937 – 1950  Constructed between buildings G & H	-Brick, painted white. -Breeze block wall forming entrance passage is a later insertion. -The pilaster in the SE corner has hinge pins for a door or gate. Entrance to former yard? -The W wall cuts across window in S wall prob. a later insertion.	-x2 wooden frame casement windows with hopper lights at top in E wall. -wooden frame fixed-light internal window with brick sill & segmental brick arch in S wall. Blocked window next to it. -wooden frame fixed-light internal window with brick sill & concrete lintel in W wall.	-Wooden battened sliding door in E wall. -Doorways with concrete lintels in N & W walls.	Plasterboard panels	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
D101	Unknown	1937 – 1950  Constructed between building G & building H.	Brick, painted white.	-Window in N wall (south wall building G) with stone sill & chamfered stone lintel is blocked with breeze block. -Bricked up window in W wall (E wall G107)	-Door with chamfered stone lintel, blocked with breeze block in N wall. -Possible blocked door in N. wall, formerly into G108 -Doorways with concrete lintels to D100, D102 & G106.	Concrete on steel beams	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
D102	Unknown	1937 – 1950  Extension to W side of building H.	-Brick, painted white. -The S wall is breeze block & a later insertion. -The N wall is plasterboard stud-partition & a later insertion.	-x2 metal framed internal windows in W wall with side hung casement openings, brick sills & concrete lintels. - Internal window in E wall with segmental brick arch & brick sill. Boarded over.	-Bricked up door in E wall with segmental brick arch -Doorway in N wall	Concrete with concrete beams	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
D103	Unknown	Post 1950  2 <sup>nd</sup> phase of extension to W. side of building H?	Brick, painted white.	-x4 metal framed internal windows in E wall with side hung casement openings, canted brick sills & concrete openings. -x2 metal framed windows in E wall with side hung casement openings.	-Wooden double door in S wall with steel lintel, upper glazed panels with narrow vertical panels below -Doorway in W wall	Concrete with concrete beams	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
D104	Unknown	1937 –1950?  Extension to W side of building H	Brick, painted white	-x2 high-level metal-framed hopper-light windows in S wall. -Window next to doorway in N wall blocked with breeze block.	-Wooden framed survives in E doorway, but door removed. -Door with concrete lintel in E wall blocked with breeze block. -Doorway in N wall.	Concrete panels	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
D105	Unknown.	1937 -1950  Extension to S side of building H	Brick, painted white	N/A	-Doorway with concrete lintel & wooden frame in W wall, door removed. -Metal roller door in E wall. -Doorway in N wall blocked with breeze block.	-Concrete panels -Higher level sky light in central section	-Concrete -Higher level at E end of room	N/A	Scarring in floor, possible fixings for machinery?	Poor
D106	Toilet	1937 –1950?  Extension to W side of building H	Brick, painted white	x2 metal framed windows with hopper-light openings in W wall	Doorway with concrete lintel	Concrete panels	Concrete	N/A	White ceramic WC with cistern & wash-hand basin with white splash back tiles above on W wall	Poor

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
D107	Unknown	1937 – 1950  Extension to W side of building H	-Brick painted white. -The N wall is breeze block & a later insertion.	-x2 metal-framed internal windows with side-hung casement openings in W wall. -x2 internal wooden framed side-hung casement windows with brick sills & concrete lintels.	-x2 doorways with concrete lintels in E wall. -Metal bar door with metal sheet over in W wall. Concrete lintel. -Door blocked with breeze block in W wall.	Concrete with concrete beams.	Concrete. Concrete steps to cellar descend alongside E wall.	N/A	Car bumpers & windscreens	Poor
D108	Toilet	1937 -1950?	-Brick, painted white -Stud-partition/ plasterboard toilet cubicle	Metal framed hopper light window at high level in W wall	Wooden flush door in N wall	Plasterboard	Concrete	N/A	White ceramic WC with cistern in cubicle. White ceramic urinals & basin on N wall.	Poor
E100	Unknown	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> C  Located against S wall courtyard	Breeze block	N/A	N/A	Metal sheeting	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor, building partially demolished
F100	Accident Alignment Centre, car bodywork shop	c1912  Contemporary with building C	-Brick, painted white -x3 blocked openings in S wall	-x3 wooden framed 3-light casements with top-hung opening lights N wall -x2 wooden framed 3-light casements with top-hung opening lights W wall	Metal roller shutter W wall	Plasterboard	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Fair

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
F101	Accident Alignment Centre, car bodywork shop	c1912  Contemporary with building C	-Brick, painted white -Breeze block partition	-x3 wooden framed 3 light casements with top-hung opening lights N wall	- metal roller shutter N wall - wooden sliding door, barred, in E wall	Plasterboard	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Fair
G100	Entrance hall	1890s	- Painted plaster -Embossed wallpaper frieze to dado height, floral motif	-uPVC x1 to either side & x3 above entrance door	- open doorways to G101 & G103 - blocked door below stairs - uPVC front door with stained glass effect	Suspended ceiling, largely dismantled	Plywood over wooden floorboards	-Wooden staircase with carved handrail & balustrade -skirting board	N/A	Poor
G101	Unknown	1890s	Painted plaster, Artex finish E wall	Bay window in N wall uPVC frame	-x2 open doorways to G100 & G102	Suspended ceiling	Vinyl floor covering	Wooden panelling below bay window	Blocked fireplace E wall	Fair
G102	Unknown	1890s	Painted Artex finish	Blocked window in S wall	-open doorway to G101 -blocked door in S wall	Suspended ceiling	Vinyl floor covering	N/A	N/A	Fair
G103	Unknown	1890s	Painted plaster	-bay window in N wall uPVC frame - x6-light in W wall wood/metal frame, hopper-light opening	- open doorway to G100 -blocked doorway W wall	-Painted plaster -partial suspended ceiling, largely removed -steel girder between G103 & G104	Plywood over wooden floorboards	Wooden panelling below bay window	N/A	Fair
G104	Unknown	1890s	Painted plaster	x2 blocked in S external walls	x1 blocked in S wall to G106	Painted plasterboard	Plywood over wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Fair

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
G105	Unknown	1890s with C20th alterations	Painted brick, E wall breeze block	N/A	-x1 blocked N wall to G100 -x1 open doorway to D101	Unknown	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
G106	Unknown  Evidence of large fireplace & copper suggest former use as scullery	1890s	-Painted brick -white ceramic glazed brick on W & S walls	x1 W wall wooden casement, opening top-light	x1 wooden ledged, framed & battened in W wall	Plasterboard?	Concrete	N/A	Brick structure in SW corner probable copper & blocked fireplace on S wall	Fair
G107	Toilet	1890s with later alterations	Painted brick	None	Open doorway	Plasterboard	Concrete	Toilet cubicle	Ceramic toilet, plumbing & assoc. pipework	Poor
G108	Unknown	1878-1900	Painted brick	x1 E wall wooden frame casement, opening top-light	-x2 open doorways S wall to D100 -x1 blocked S wall -x1 flush wooden access to G109 -x1 open doorway to G110	Lath & plaster	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
G109	Unknown	1937-1950	Painted brick	x1 N wall wooden casement opening top-light	-x1 in S wall -x1 open doorway to G110	Plasterboard	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Fair



Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
G110	Unknown	1937-1950	Painted brick	x1 N wall wooden casement opening top-light	x1 open double doorway in S wall to G108 -x1 open doorway to G109	Plasterboard	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Fair
H100	Unknown	1878-1900	Painted brick	-x2 E wall x9 light metal frames with hopper-lights -x2 N wall to D100, 1 blocked 1 open (see D100)	-x1 metal roller shutter E wall -x1 blocked W wall -x1 blocked S wall (to H101)	Plasterboard, with steel girder supports	Concrete	N/A	Possible fireplace/ fireplace supports S wall	Poor
H101	Unknown	1878-1900	Painted brick	-x1 E wall x24 light metal frame with x2 hopper-lights	-x1 metal roller shutter E wall -x2 open doorways to D107 -x1 blocked N wall (to H100) -x1 blocked W wall	Plasterboard	Concrete	N/A	Blocked fireplaces x2 in N wall	Fair
H102	Unknown	C20th division within 1878-1900 structure	Plasterboard	N/A	x2 internal to H101 & H103	Plasterboard panels	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor
H103	Unknown	C20th division within 1878-1900 structure	Plasterboard	x2 E wall casement with top hung opening lights & external metal grilles	-x1 external E wall ½ glazed with external metal grille -x1 internal open doorway to H102 -x1 blocked fire door to D105	Plasterboard panels	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Poor

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
<b>First Floor</b>										
A200	Unknown	1892-1900	Brick & plasterboard	-x1 W wall x2 fixed panes above staircase -Glazed panel x8 fixed panes to S side stairs	-x1 open doorway to A201 -x1 plywood to A202	Plasterboard	Unknown probably wooden floorboards	N/A	Staircase to ground floor	Unsafe
A201	Unknown	1892-1900	Brick & plasterboard	-x1 W wall -x3 fixed panes in partition	-x1 open doorway (see A200) -x1 with x3 fixed glazed panes in glazed partition	Plasterboard	Unknown probably wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Unsafe
A202	Corridor	1892-1900	Brick & plasterboard	-x2 in E wall	-x1 (see A200) -x2 open doorways to A203 & A204	Plasterboard	Unknown probably wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Unsafe
A203	Unknown	1892-1900	Brick & plasterboard, glazed wooden partition forms E wall	-x1 W wall -x6 fixed panes in glazed partition	x1 open doorway (see A202)	Plasterboard	Unknown probably wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Unsafe
A204	Unknown  Contains toilet cubicle	1892-1900	Brick & plasterboard	-x3 openings in W wall -x2 S wall	-x1 open doorway (see A202) -x1 open to toilet cubicle	Plasterboard	Unknown probably wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Unsafe
D200	Unknown	1937-1950	Painted brick, S wall glazed wooden panel with x6 fixed panes	-x2 E wall x18 light with hopper-light -x2 N wall	-x1 open doorway to stairs G200 -x1 to roof area between buildings D & G -x1 blocked to G205	Metal roof trusses, plasterboard panels with glazed skylights	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Poor

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
D201	Unknown	1937-1950	Painted brick	-x1 S wall metal frame x24 light with x2 hopper-lights -x2 E wall wooden frames x18 light & x4 light fixed pane	-x4 open to D200, H201 & D202 -x1 to H200 wooden panelled door partially covered with hardboard	Metal roof trusses, corrugated metal sheeting & glazed skylights	Hardboard sheeting	N/A	N/A	Poor
D202	Unknown	1937 –1950?  Extension to W side of building H	Painted brick	-x1 W wall -x1 E wall	-x3 open doorways to D203 & D201					Poor
D203	Unknown	Post 1950  2 <sup>nd</sup> phase of extension to W. side of building H?	Painted brick	x3 W wall	-x3 open doorways to G205 & D202 -x1 in W wall to external staircase	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Poor
F200	Unknown	c1912  Contemporary with building C	Painted plaster	-x4 N wall central 2 x12-light with semicircular arched heads, either side x9-light -x3 S wall central 1 has semicircular arched head	-x1 blocked to building G -x2 open doorways to F201 & F202	Painted plaster	Tiles over wooden floorboards	Staircase to ground floor	N/A	Fair
F201	Unknown	c1912  Contemporary with building C	Painted plaster	x1 uPVC frame	-x2 open doorways to F200 & F202	Painted plaster	Wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Fair

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
F202	Unknown	c1912  Contemporary with building C	Painted plaster	x1 uPVC frame	-x2 open doorways to F200 & F201	Painted plaster	Carpet over wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Fair
G200	Staircase	1890s	Painted plaster	x1 E wall wooden frame sash	x3 to D200 & G201, 1 to G201 panelled	Painted plaster	Wooden floorboards	Carved wooden handrail & balustrade	N/A	Fair
G201	Unknown	1890s	Painted plaster	-x3 N wall, wooden framed sashes -x2 W wall -x1 S wall -x1 E wall	-x2 to stairs G200 -x1 open doorway to G202	Painted plaster	Wooden floorboards	N/A	N/A	Fair
G202	Unknown	1890s	Painted plaster	x1 S wall wooden frame sash	-x1 open doorway (see G201) -x1 wooden panelled to external roof area	Painted plaster	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Fair
G203	Washroom	1890s	Painted plaster, ceramic tiling to ½ wall height	x1 W wall wooden frame sash	-x1 to G200 -x1 blocked doorway to G204	Painted plaster	Unknown	N/A	Ceramic sink	Fair
G204	Unknown	1890s with later alterations	Painted lath & plaster	N/A	-x1 blocked (see G203) -x1 open doorway to G205	Painted plaster	Unknown	N/A	N/A	Fair
G205	Unknown	1890s with later alterations	Painted plaster, some surviving ceramic wall tiles at dado height	x1 S wall	x2 open doorways to D203 & G204	Painted plaster	Unknown	N/A	Pump? mechanism & associated pipework	Fair

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
H200	Unknown	1878-1900	Painted brick	-x2 N wall -x3 E wall metal frame central x21 light, either side x9 light with hopper-lights -x1 W wall	-Sliding wooden door to H201 -open doorway to D200 -wooden panelled door to D201 -x1 blocked doorway to H201	Painted plaster	Concrete?	N/A	x2 possible blocked fireplace openings S wall	Fair
H201	Unknown	1878-1900	Painted brick	-x4 E wall, metal frame x2 24-light, x2 9-light -x1 W wall	-x2 open doorways to D201 -sliding door & blocked doorway (see H200) -double door E wall to exterior	Painted plaster	Concrete?	N/A	x2 possible blocked fireplace openings N wall	Fair
<b>Cellar</b>										
G001	Cellar access	1890s	Painted brick	N/A	X2 open doorways to G002 & G004	Unknown	Concrete	N/A	Staircase from ground floor	Fair
G002	Pottery mould store	1890s	Painted brick & plaster	N/A	-x1 open doorway from G001 - double door fitted across bay	Open to joists of ground floor room G103	Concrete	Wooden panelling across bay to form storeroom?	Brick built shelf along E wall, possible blocked fireplace W wall	Fair
G003	Unknown	1890s	Painted brick & plaster	x1 possible window blocked in N wall	-x1 open doorway from G004 -x1 blocked doorway in W wall	Open to joists of ground floor room G101, wooden props inserted to support	Concrete	N/A	N/A	Unsafe

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
G004	Unknown	1890s	Painted brick & plaster, recess in S wall of unknown function	N/A	x1 wooden ledged, braced & battened to G005	Open to joists of ground floor rooms G101 & G102	Concrete			Poor
G005	Housed pottery slip tank	1890s	Painted brick & plaster	N/A	x1 to G004 (see above)	Unknown	Concrete	N/A	Brick built hexagonal slip tank, plus brick structure of unknown function	Poor