



The Workhouse, Southwell:  
Archaeological Survey  
Survey and assessment for the National Trust  
ArcHeritage 2017

**The Workhouse, Southwell, Nottinghamshire:  
Archaeological Survey**

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

An archaeological survey and assessment were undertaken by ArcHeritage at The Workhouse, Southwell, Nottinghamshire to establish the nature, condition and significance of the cultural heritage resource at the site, and to provide conservation management recommendations. The Workhouse site is in the ownership of the National Trust, which has carried out a major programme of conservation, access and interpretation work since its acquisition of the site in 1997.

The Workhouse was built in 1824, embodying changing approaches to the provision of welfare for the poor, with the increased emphasis on the identification of different classes of paupers, and the aim of reducing the cost to tax payers of sustaining the able-bodied unemployed. This involved the creation of an isolated, enclosed workhouse complex, with segregation of male, female and infant residents, as well as further division between the able-bodied 'undeserving' poor and infirm and elderly 'deserving' poor. The workhouse was set in grounds that included kitchen gardens and orchards, in which the able-bodied poor laboured to produce food for the table, as well as enclosed work and exercise yards.

The design and principles of The Workhouse at Southwell were highly influential in the 1830s amendment of the Poor Laws. The exceptional preservation of the structure and internal layout of the main workhouse complex allows for clear interpretation and understanding of the early 19th-century regime and attitudes to the poor, as well as modifications in line with changing policies over the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The building and grounds are considered to be of national heritage value, including grade II\* and grade II listed buildings, and a grade II\* registered garden.

The nature, condition and significance of heritage assets has been described, and documentary research was undertaken to understand the landscape history of the survey area. The report also includes recommendations for conservation management and further research.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey and assessment at The Workhouse, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, in the ownership of the National Trust. The survey was undertaken to establish the nature, condition and significance of the cultural heritage resource at the site, and to provide conservation management recommendations. ArcHeritage were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the survey and assessment, which was carried out in line with a brief provided by the National Trust, and with industry best practice.

Since the acquisition of The Workhouse in 1997, the National Trust has undertaken a major programme of conservation, access and interpretation work. No baseline archaeological survey has previously been undertaken, though archaeological assessment and evaluation were undertaken during the 1990s conservation.

## 2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The Workhouse is located in a predominantly rural location in the township of Upton, 1.5km east of the centre of Southwell, Nottinghamshire (centred on NGR SK 7115 5428). The National Trust lands cover an area of 2.2 hectares and comprise the workhouse and former infirmary, a garden area and a field to the south (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the west and south by Workhouse Lane, to the southeast by Upton Road and to the north by a residential home built as an infirmary in 1926 on part of the former gardens of The Workhouse. This building was formerly associated with The Workhouse, but is not in the ownership of the National Trust. Normanton Road runs to the north. Caudwell House, a children's home, is located to the immediate southeast of The Workhouse. Most of the boundary is marked by a hedge. The site falls gently from north to south towards the River Greet which runs on a northwest to southeast alignment close to the southern edge of the site.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The general aim of the project was to produce an archaeological survey report and National Trust Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments record for the land in the National Trust ownership at The Workhouse. The report will be used as a working document to help inform and underpin all future conservation management of the archaeological and historic resource, providing guidance on best management practice.

The specific aims were:

- to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological and historic interest, creating a detailed and fully cross-referenced site gazetteer, including and incorporating any features identified through previous investigations;
- to create NT HBSMR records for all built structures within the survey area;
- to assess the current condition of the archaeological and historic resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management;

- to analyse all boundaries within the survey area using historic maps and GIS in order to develop a chronological framework for the development of the landscape;
- to collate historic maps, previous survey and investigations and other relevant documentary evidence that might assist in the understanding of the land-use history and help to formulate a historic narrative for the site from prehistoric to present day;
- to produce a final report presenting the results of the archaeological survey in a meaningful way, allowing for use as a future management tool by the National Trust
- to produce a digital spatial record of the site (NT HBSMR).

## **3.2 Methodology**

### *3.2.1 Desk-based research*

The first stage of the assessment comprised desk-based research. This included the assessment of historic maps, aerial photographs and other readily accessible published and unpublished documentary sources. The data was collated to give an overview of changing land use and historical activity on the site.

The following sources were consulted:

- Nottinghamshire Archives and local studies library
- National Trust SMR and previous reports
- Aerial photographs/Historic England Archives
- Heritage Gateway
- Archaeology Data Service
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)
- Historic O.S. mapping
- Google Earth
- Environment Agency 1m Lidar DTM data (from data.gov.uk)
- University of Sheffield Library.

It was identified at an early stage that a large number of documents relating to The Workhouse are held at the National Archives. A search of the online catalogue indicated that these mainly comprised letters or reports relating to the operation or accounts of the workhouse. Given the number of references, an effective review of these documents was not considered possible within the scope of this study.

### *3.2.2 GIS construction*

All data from the NTSMR, other identified heritage assets and all historic maps and readily available aerial imagery was rectified and georeferenced where possible, in GIS. Features of heritage interest were digitised and put into a database. Information from different sources was assigned different layers within the GIS.

### *3.2.3 Survey*

A site walkover survey was undertaken to identify and review all features previously recorded on the NTSMR, all sites/features identified through archive research and preliminary mapping and to identify features not previously recorded. All sites/features were located from a combination of existing survey and mapping data and new features survey with GPS to an accuracy of c.5m.



A unique asset number was assigned to each feature. These will later be assigned an NT HBSMR number. Every feature and landscape element of archaeological and historic interest was described, including and incorporating any features identified through previous archaeological investigations. The data fields comprise:

- ID number
- site type (HE thesaurus)
- brief description
- related features
- period
- condition (using NT criteria)
- threats
- topography

A photograph of each feature was taken, with a graded photographic scale placed in each shot, where possible.

#### 3.2.4 *Data cleansing, data entry and analysis*

The survey data, along with any relevant features that were identified during the data collection, were collated and input into the GIS, with a gazetteer compiled. The assets were digitised as points, line or polygon shapefiles depending on their shape and extent. These and the asset descriptions will be uploaded on to the NTSMR.

The project archive will be deposited with the National Trust. This will comprise paper records, including the survey recording sheets, digital data (photographs and GIS files) and copies of archive information. Standard archiving boxes/materials will be used.

#### 3.2.5 *Assessment of significance*

Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. The assessment of significance is fundamental to the management plan process but is a subjective exercise – reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the knowledge gained about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change, as further knowledge and understanding is gained, and should be regularly reviewed.

The term ‘heritage assets’ covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The relative importance or value of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to ascertain the heritage value of assets based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity.

In addition to the relative heritage importance of a site, significance can be identified through a consideration of the evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal heritage values of a heritage asset, as defined in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008). The setting of heritage assets is an important consideration in relation to future management. The setting of a heritage asset is defined as the surroundings in which it is experienced, and can contribute to, or detract from, heritage values of the asset (Historic England 2015, 2).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Section 4.1 contains a summary of the known archaeological and historical background of an area with a 500m radius around The Workhouse site, with consideration of significant assets located within a 1km radius. This is based on a gazetteer of recorded heritage assets compiled from online HER and Historic England data, which is reproduced in Appendix 1, with the location of the sites shown on Figure 2. Site numbers in the text relate to this gazetteer. A more detailed history of the Workhouse is given in Section 4.2, based on published data and historic cartography.

### 4.1 Archaeological and historical summary

#### 4.1.1 Designations

The main Workhouse building (asset 1) is grade II\* listed (NHLE 1045931) and the range of contemporary outbuildings to the north of the work yard (asset 2) is grade II listed (NHLE 1117388). The grounds and buildings together (asset 3) are a grade II\* registered garden (NHLE 1001591).

Further grade II listed buildings within the 500m search area comprise the Normanton Hall country house, its associated stable range and two boundary walls (asset 10), and Station House (asset 16), a former stationmaster's house and waiting room built in 1871 for the Midland Railway Company, when the 1847 line from Rolleston to Southwell was extended to Mansfield. Normanton Hall was built c.1870, incorporating earlier buildings depicted on Sanderson's 1835 map. The stables and boundary walls are listed for group value.

#### 4.1.2 Prehistoric to Roman

No prehistoric remains have been recorded within the 500m search area. Within the wider 1km area, a possible earthwork camp or hillfort was recorded at Burgage Hill in Southwell in 1817, but no remains of this are visible, and it is uncertain whether it ever existed (Stroud 2001, 3; SMR 3098).

Considerable Roman activity has been recorded within the wider 1km area and at a greater distance. The remains of a Roman villa (asset 27) were uncovered to the east of Southwell Minster in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, during construction of new premises for the Grammar School. The main period of occupation appears to have been in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> and early 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, with some activity continuing into the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Daniels 1966). The surviving part of the villa is now a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003528).

Further to the west, a Roman vexillation fort has been recorded as cropmarks at Osmanthorpe Manor, also a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018122). It has been theorised that a road from this fort southeast to Ad Pontem at Thorpe by Newark is likely to have followed the approximate route of the current Lower Kirklington Lane, Newark Road and Crewe Lane (Latham 1990; asset 20), running roughly parallel to the Greet and c.200m southwest of the Workhouse site at its closest point.

Roman coins and pottery have been found as chance finds and through archaeological fieldwork in the Southwell area, including four sherds of pottery said to have been opposite Crewe Lane (asset 21), to the southwest of the Site. No details are known of the sherds.

#### 4.1.3 *Early medieval*

Documentary and archaeological evidence attest to early medieval settlement at Southwell, including a church (asset 28) likely to have been founded in or by the mid-10<sup>th</sup> century AD. A charter of 956 AD states that Southwell and a number of neighbouring villages (including Upton) were granted by King Eadwig to Archbishop Oskytel of York. Documentary references in the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century indicate that the church was a building of considerable importance, probably having an Archbishop's residence nearby (Summers 1974).

Archaeological evidence from the vicinity of the Minster includes a Saxon urn, of probable early 6<sup>th</sup>-century date, found above the pavement of one of the rooms in the Roman villa, along with several possibly contemporary post holes (asset 27). The evidence from the villa seems to suggest that there was a break in occupation between the later 4<sup>th</sup> century and the Saxon activity, and that the villa itself was not reused at the later date. More recent excavations at the Minster chambers recovered 8<sup>th</sup>- to 9<sup>th</sup>-century and 10<sup>th</sup>- to 12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and part of a north-south aligned ditch (Elliott 1996).

The charter of 956 AD mentioned a ford across the Greet, thought to be in the vicinity of the present road bridge (asset 4). It has been theorised (Lyth and Davies 1992) that a road referred to in the charter as the '*old straet*' crossed at this ford and continued northwards, fossilised in part of the parish boundary (asset 5), instead of following the current course of Upton Road. This would take it along the route of Workhouse Lane, to the immediate west of the Site, which forms the parish boundary between Normanton and Upton. The '*straet*' is thought to refer to an early road to the north, perhaps leading towards Norwell and the Lower Trent Valley (Stroud 2001, 5).

#### 4.1.4 *Medieval*

The manor of Southwell and other lands granted in the charter of 956 AD continued to belong to the Archbishop of York throughout the medieval period. The archbishop's palace to the south of the minster was extant by 1360 (asset 29), and there were at least three, possibly four deer parks in the Southwell area, one to the immediate south of the palace. Two parks were to the northwest of the town, at Norwood and Hexgreave, and another is thought to have been at Hockerwood, about 1.1km to the northeast of the Site. The minster church (asset 28) was elevated to the mother church for all Nottinghamshire in 1108-14, and appears to have been largely rebuilt at this time (Stroud 2001, 7).

There is little available information on the parish of Upton in the medieval period, though its church was established in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, as a chapel-of-ease associated with and under the control of Southwell (Gill 1913). Water-powered corn and fulling mills were recorded in Southwell and Upton in the medieval period, at least one of these probably on the site of the later Greet or Caudwell's Mill (asset 15) to the northwest.

#### 4.1.5 *Post-medieval to modern*

The Southwell College was surrendered to Henry VIII in 1540, but was legally re-established in 1543, with all its property and officials restored (Cox 1910). It was dissolved shortly after by the commissioners of Edward VI c.1548 and the manor and prebends were sold to John Beaumont. He was later disgraced and his property confiscated. Southwell College was re-established in 1557 and its property restored to the Archbishop and chapter of York by Queen Mary (Stroud 2001, 11). A house of correction was built in Southwell in 1611, following an Act of Parliament in 1609 (Stroud 2001, 9).

There was much activity in the area during the English Civil War of 1642-1651. Nearby Newark was a Royalist stronghold, and armies of both sides passed through Southwell, where there was a skirmish, with the Archbishop's Palace being briefly occupied by Parliamentary and Scottish commanders (Stroud 2001, 9). In 1646, King Charles surrendered to the Scots at Southwell.

Brick began to replace timber in construction from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century in this area, with only poor stone available locally for building (Stroud 2001, 35). There appears to have been a local brickmaking industry by at least 1694. Brickmaking was also undertaken in Upton, with 'Brick Kiln Line Lands' recorded in the 1795 enclosure award, and a brickyard located just to the northeast of the Site by 1884 (asset 6; Figure 6), its extent also shown on the 1795 enclosure map and Sanderson's 1835 map, though these were not labelled (Figure 4).

Apart from brickmaking, other local industry appears to have been limited in this largely agricultural area, with the main exceptions being associated with textile production. A fulling mill was recorded in the town in 1549, probably at Maythorne, where a later cotton-spinning mill was established by 1798. This was converted to silk production in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. A fulling mill was also recorded in Upton parish. Domestic-based framework knitting was also recorded in the town in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Stroud 2001, 13-17).

Local agriculture appears to have been evenly divided between arable and pasture. A notable local crop was hops, recorded as grown in both Southwell, near the Greet, and in Upton in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Much of the land still operated under the open field system in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the open fields and waste at Upton enclosed in the 1795. The Upton enclosure map and award indicate that some areas had been enclosed privately or by agreement prior to this date, mostly around the village and some small isolated groups of fields. The Site itself had been enclosed prior to 1795 (EA/1/4; Figure 4). Southwell itself was never officially enclosed, though piecemeal enclosure by agreement had led to the loss of most open field in this parish by 1841 (Stroud 2001, 14). The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, possibly associated as much with post-medieval as medieval activity, are extensive in the search area and beyond (assets 7, 8, 12, 13, 22, 24 and 26). Some of these were recorded in an earthwork survey (TPAT 1996); others have been located from recent 1m resolution Lidar data available from the Environment Agency (Figure 3).

A workhouse appears to have been located in Southwell prior to 1808, when a new workhouse was built on the same site, in Moor Lane (now Nottingham Road, SK 6995 5349). The date of construction of the earlier workhouse is unknown, but a 1719 lease refers to 'Workhouse Close' (DD/T/81/10), and Shilton (1818) described it as 'very old, uncomfortable and disgusting'. A new workhouse was built in 1808; this was supplemented in 1821 by the much larger Thurgarton Union Workhouse in 1824 (assets 1-3), and by 1837 the Southwell workhouse became

superfluous and was rented out and later sold. It was converted into a Baptist Chapel c.1839 and the building still survives (NHLE 1289201). Section 4.2 has a more detailed history of the workhouses and Poor Law Union in the area.

Despite the ecclesiastical significance of Southwell, its lack of major industry and isolation from major transport routes meant that it had relatively few changes in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A railway line was completed from Rolleston to Southwell in 1847, as part of a proposed branch connecting Newark and Mansfield, though the extension to Mansfield was only completed in 1871 and the line closed by the 1960s. Four assets within the search area are associated with the railway, the grade II listed Station House (asset 16), and the site of the railway station, a goods shed and an engine shed (assets 17-19 respectively). A gas works was depicted to the east of Southwell by 1885 (asset 25). The brickworks to the northeast of the Site (asset 6) was labelled as disused by 1900. By 1919, it was occupied by a miniature rifle range (Figure 7), still labelled on the 1983 OS map. Some modern expansion of the town occurred in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, with new housing around the historic core, mainly for commuters to Nottingham, Mansfield and Newark and to the power station at Staythorpe (Stroud 2001, 1; Anon n.d. 25); however, the Workhouse site remains isolated from the main part of the settlement.

## **4.2 History of the Thurgarton Union Workhouse**

### *4.2.1 Construction of the Workhouse*

The 1808 workhouse at Nottingham Road, Southwell was built at the instigation of Revd. John Thomas Becher, incumbent of the joint parishes of Thurgarton and Hoveringham and a prebendary from 1802. Becher induced George Nicholls, a retired naval officer and Poor Law Commissioner, to become an Overseer of the Poor in Southwell in 1821. Nicholls later wrote that on starting the post, there was little order or discipline observed in the workhouse, which had 'become the resort of the idle and profligate of both sexes'. Out-relief was common and granted by a bench of magistrates (including Becher) who were apparently well-disposed to grant applications, and 'the circle of pauperism became so widened as to embrace nearly the whole labouring population' (Nicholls 1854, 242).

Nicholls was heavily influenced by the experiments of the Revd. Robert Lowe at Bingham, which aimed to reduce the claims on poor relief by unemployed, able-bodied adults, referred to as the 'idle poor', and make the workhouse an unpleasant, punitive option for them. To achieve this, relief payments were not to be made to able-bodied poor living in their own houses, except in exceptional cases, such as sickness. If relief was necessary, families were required to move into the workhouse, where they were divided into separate male, female and child accommodations, prevented from leaving or seeing visitors, drinking or smoking, and provided with good but plain food. The adults were made to undertake hard, unpleasant work, such as crushing bones, breaking stones and digging holes. The workhouse also accommodated the aged and infirm paupers, also known as the 'deserving poor', who were not required to work (Poor Law Commissioners 1837, 389-90).

The object of Lowe's experiments was to make the workhouse a last option for the able-bodied, to encourage them to work their utmost to manage for themselves so that they did not require parish assistance. The system was seen as being necessary to provide improved value for the

rate payers, as well as to improve the character of the 'idle and profligate' poor, restoring them to some measure of independence and responsibility.

Nicholls adopted Lowe's system at Southwell from 1821, phasing out the payment of out-relief or rent supplements, requiring claimants to move to the workhouse, reforming the discipline and segregation within the workhouse, and extending the payment of the poor rate to all households in the parish, even those who were in receipt of relief (Nicholls 1854, 243). The expenditure on relief in Southwell fell from £2006 7s in 1820-21 to £517 13s in 1823-4, staying at a similar level for the next nine years (Nicholls 1854, 243), though it should be noted that this also coincided with an improvement in trade nationally and the end of a period of high prices caused by poor harvests and depression following the end of the Napoleonic Wars (Anon n.d. 10; Nicholls 1854, 176).

It has been implied that Becher initially resisted Nicholls' reforms, though was won round by the success in reducing the parish expenditure (Cowell 1834). By 1823, Nicholls and Becher assisted in establishing the Thurgarton Hundred Incorporation, a union of 49 parishes (not including Southwell), with the intention of extending the system to the wider area and building a new workhouse to cater for the poor of these parishes. This was undertaken under the auspices of the Gilbert Act of 1782, which provided a mechanism for parishes to unite, raise funds and establish workhouses, though it overlooked the fact that the act only entitled the provision of accommodation for the old, infirm and children, not for the able-bodied poor. This, Nicholls states, was disregarded, and the workhouse was 'managed without strictly observing the provisions of the Act under which it was constituted' (Nicholls 1854, 249).

The new workhouse (assets 1-3) was built in 1824 on a greenfield site depicted on the 1795 Upton enclosure map as part of a group of fields bounded by three roads, which had been enclosed prior to that date. The shape of the fields suggests they were enclosed from open field. The Workhouse was built in the westernmost field, adjacent to the lane which may have been a medieval route from Southwell to Norwell (asset 5). It is now known as Workhouse Lane, but was already extant in 1795. The plot boundary of The Workhouse and its grounds appears largely unchanged from 1795, though it appears from the minutes of the Board of Guardians that the two fields to the east were part of the holdings of the Workhouse prior to May 1836, when they were sold off by public auction (PUS 1/1/1). The field within which The Workhouse is located was owned by Elizabeth Darwin in 1795, who also owned the next but one field to the east. The field in between was owned by Joseph Cocking (Figure 4).

The design of the new workhouse, by William Nicholson, embodied the principles of Lowe's system as adopted by Nicholls and Becher (Figure 5). It had separate wings for male, female and child residents, linked by a central octagonal hub where the master or governor was housed. The adults' wings were subdivided into separate accommodation for the old and infirm and the able-bodied, with separate dayrooms, dormitories and stairs for each category. The Workhouse was surrounded by walled yards, the exercise yards to the south again subdivided between able-bodied and infirm residents, the larger work yards to the north separated into male and female areas. The yards could all be monitored from the central hub. It was notable that the accommodation and exercise areas for the elderly and infirm were far more spacious than that for the able-bodied adults.

A narrow range of outbuildings bounded the north side of the work yards. The western range opening onto the men's work yard contained a bakery, small infirmary and nurse's apartment, cow house, punishment (refractory) cell and a small mortuary; the eastern range fronting onto the women's yard housed the laundry, wash house and bath room, stable, tool house and porter's lodge. Each range also contained a small privy and ash room. The two ranges were separated by a walled coal yard, accessible from either work yard. The extensive grounds included gardens where food could be grown by the male inmates, and fields that were leased out to provide extra income. An account book from the earliest days of The Workhouse's opening list the purchase of plants and seeds for the gardens, along with the other goods required for setting up the establishment, such as plates, cooking utensils, cutlery, fabrics and tools. The quantities of needles purchased, and button moulds, suggests that sewing, and perhaps making clothes, were part of the work tasks allotted to female inmates. Plants purchased in February 1824 included: 'seeds; leeks; plants 10 scores; peas 2 quarts; beans 2 quarts; parsley seed 2 oz; potatoes 4 pecks; onion seed 8 oz; carrot seed 4 oz; early Kidneys 4 pecks; turnip seed 2 oz; radish seed 2 oz; leek seed 1 oz; lettuce seed; 12 standard apple trees; 2 sp. cherry plumb trees; 50 gooseberry trees; 30 currant trees; raspberry plants; and box for edging' (DDX/70).

George Sanderson's map of 1835 is the first plan to show the Thurgarton Union Workhouse in its landscape (Figure 4). This depicted the 'Incorporated Workhouse' within the centre of the plot, depicted as two rectangular ranges with yards. The grounds to the south of the building are divided into two fields, with a central path leading to the south front of the workhouse from the junction of Workhouse Lane and Upton Road. This path leads to the main entrance in the central hub, and is thought to have been used by the Board of Governors, the master and matron, and any important visitors. The paupers are thought to have entered from the northwest corner, by the Porter's Lodge, via Workhouse Lane. It is uncertain whether two dotted lines in the grounds to the north of the workhouse represent paths or subdivisions of this ground. The 'box for edging' mentioned in the accounts (DDX/70) suggests there may have been some hedged subdivisions of the gardens. The fields to the east, which are likely to have belonged to The Workhouse at that date, were still shown as narrow strip fields.

The gardens included land to the north and south of the workhouse, as referenced in minutes of the Board of Guardians meeting on the 10<sup>th</sup> May 1836, which ordered 'that the garden back and front be kept in cultivation for the supply of the house' (PUS 1/1/1). This is supported by a description made in January 1837, which mentioned that the land to the south was divided into two areas: 1½ acres retained for 'cultivation by the spade for the use of the house', with the other two acres left to grass and let out. This matches the divisions shown on the 1835 map. The area to the north of the house was also 'cultivated by the spade' to grow potatoes for the inmates (PRO MH 12/9524). The presence of mature apple trees in the southern garden area at the present day, along with relatively unimproved soil profile exposed during archaeological evaluations, suggests that the area to the south of the house, the principal approach for the guardians, may have been used as an orchard, with soft fruits possibly also grown here. The land to the north of the house may therefore have been used for growing root crops (potatoes, turnips) and other vegetables (Currie 1999).

#### 4.2.2 *Southwell Poor Law Union*

Reform of the Poor Laws was being widely considered in the 1820s, and the Revd. Becher and George Nicholls were prominent voices in the debate. Nicholls had left the post of Overseer for Southwell in 1824 and moved away, and in 1828, Becher published an account of the Southwell and Thurgarton 'anti-pauper system' of management of poor relief, for which he appears to have assumed the lion's share of credit.

Becher and Nicholls also provided evidence in 1833 to the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Administration and Practical Operation of the Poor Laws, relating the details of the Southwell system of workhouse-based relief. The Southwell and Bingham examples 'were relied upon accordingly as instances of substantial reforms, founded upon and growing out of the practical application of a principle simple and effective, and that might be reasonably expected, wherever it was adopted, to be as effective as it had proved in the case of these two parishes' (Nicholls 1854, 250). The first of the remedial measures recommended by the Inquiry was the cessation of relief to able-bodied persons, other than in well-regulated workhouses (Nicholls 1854, 253). The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act instituted the opening of workhouses across the country, based to a large extent on the Bingham and Southwell experience.

As an Incorporated Union, Thurgarton was exempt from the 1834 Act; however, in 1836, a sufficient number of the Guardians were persuaded by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner for Nottingham that a new Poor Law Union should be formed, including Southwell and the parishes within the Incorporation. Further parishes were included, divided into two Registration Sub-Districts, bringing the Southwell Union to a total of 60 parishes, for which the Upton Workhouse catered. The older Southwell Workhouse was initially reserved for the use of the elderly and infirm, but by 1837 it had been discontinued and was later sold off (PUS 1/1/1).

The new Board of Guardians met in the Board Room at the Upton Workhouse, initially weekly, later once every two weeks. The minutes of the meetings from 1836-1838 are held in Nottinghamshire Archives. This records the leasing out of the 'grass plot', presumably the field at the south end of the Site, as well as the proposed sale of the two adjacent fields to the east in June 1836, though it is not subsequently recorded if the fields were actually sold (PUS 1/1/1). In 1836, at the first meeting, it was ordered that the garden back and front be kept in cultivation for the supply of the house (PUS 1/1/1). In September 1837 it was resolved that the children in The Workhouse should be allowed to exercise within the grounds, under the superintendence of a proper person appointed to the task.

Some alterations to the building were required to conform to the Rules of the Commissioners, including additional room for the schools and infirmary, additional laundry accommodation and some enlargement of the two small yards (PUS 1/1/1). The original architect, Mr Nicholson, appears to have been contracted to provide a plan and estimate for the works, which appear to have been undertaken in a piecemeal fashion, with a building committee formed by early June 1837. There is a note from the 11<sup>th</sup> July 1837 meeting stating that the cowhouse was to be prepared for use as a temporary schoolroom as soon as possible; on the 22<sup>nd</sup> August it was added that the 'small places at the end' should be included in the schoolroom (presumably the refractory cell and mortuary). Alterations to the scullery were also noted in July of that year, as well as the removal of privies in the boys' and women's yards. There is also a note from 1838



that the women's yard was to be paved with Mansfield stone, unfaced, at the cost of 2s 6d per yard.

After 1838, details of the alterations to the buildings are uncertain. It is known that a new infirmary was built in 1871, to the northeast of the existing buildings; this is now known as Firbeck House. This building was depicted on the 1885 OS map, the first detailed map after 1835 to show the Site (Figure 6). This plan also shows further additions, including a narrow structure at the west end of the main workhouse building, thought to have been built as a school room, which had enclosed yards to the north and south. A small extension on the north side of the west wing of the main workhouse is likely to be the extension to the scullery mentioned in 1837. A small structure had been constructed to the west of the Women's Work Yard, and an extension was shown to the east of the former cowhouse/mortuary, external to the main workhouse yards, but enclosed into its own yard to the east of the Men's Work Yard. This may have been for housing vagrants, who were accommodated separately from the residents, and allowed a bed for the night in return for work. This was certainly its use by 1930 (Figure 9).

The main outbuilding range to the north of the work yards appeared to have been slightly altered from the 1828 plan, possibly indicating that the coal yard at the centre of the range had been partially built over, with a gap to the west which may have been a new entrance. A small group of buildings was also shown to the northwest of the workhouse in 1885, adjacent to the western boundary of the Site. The function of these buildings at that date is uncertain, apart from the pig sties on the eastern side. By 1930, they were also in use as casual wards for vagrants and a porter's lodge.

The construction of the new infirmary and possible casual wards had covered part of the northern garden area of the Workhouse. Dotted lines to the north of the casual wards and west of the infirmary suggest that these may have been yard areas, with the remaining garden area to the north divided into two sections. To the south of the Workhouse, the boundary between the southern garden and the field to the south had been removed by 1885, and two paths were shown leading to the house from Upton Road; the central path to the formal entrance, depicted in 1835, and a second path to the east which appears to have led to the new eastern yard to the east. Several trees were depicted in the northern half of this garden area, supporting the theory that this area had originally been an orchard. A water pump was depicted towards the eastern boundary of the garden, presumably for use in cultivation.

There were few major changes to the layout by 1900, with the only additions being an extension to the small structure at the western side of the Women's Work Yard, a structure added to the north side of the eastern range of the outbuildings, shown in 1930 as coal storage bins, and an isolated small square structure west of the 1871 infirmary (Figure 6). The 1900 OS map did not show any divisions within the remaining part of the north garden, or the eastern path in the south garden, though it has been suggested, on the basis of archaeological evaluation, that the latter may be an omission rather than indication that the path had been removed (Currie 1999).

Two significant new additions were depicted by 1919 (Figure 7): a new stable and mortuary block along the western boundary, north of the casual wards; and an extension to the north of the infirmary (Firbeck House). These additions resulted in further shrinkage of the northern

garden area, which was shown as divided by a central path, with a further path along the eastern side.

The Poor Law system was disbanded in 1929, with workhouses handed over to local authorities. The Southwell Workhouse continued to be used as an institution to house the elderly, homeless and poor. A detailed plan of The Workhouse, referred to as 'Southwell County Institution' was produced c.1931 by the county architect (Figures 8-10). This showed the layout of the buildings and grounds, as well as detailed plans of the rooms within the buildings. By that date, a second new infirmary had been constructed along the north side of the site, parallel with Normanton Road. This building is now known as Minster View and is not in the ownership of the National Trust.

The 1871 infirmary appeared to still retain its function in 1930, with the expanded accommodation indicating that the institution had become more associated with care of the infirm and elderly by this date. The room plans show changes to the functions of the areas within the main workhouse complex and outbuildings, reflective of changes in residents and in management policy. In the main block, the infirm men's day room and treasurer's room had been converted to stores, with the able men's day room functioning for all men. The governor's office and infirm women's day room had become sitting rooms, whilst the able women's day room was now a dining room. The committee room was labelled 'hall', whilst the 1828 school room was another sitting room, the school now being in the extension at the west end of the block.

On the first floor, the master's office and a sitting room now occupied the infirm men's dormitories, with one of the infirm women's rooms simply labelled 'bedroom', as was the former governor's bedroom. The children's accommodations were now in use as stores. The attic wing was mainly a mixture of 'wards' and 'bedrooms', with a bathroom to the west of the central hub. One of the women's wards was in the area formerly exclusively occupied by men. These changes may reflect relaxation of the segregation and separation rules formerly operated, as well as the probable removal of infirm residents to the two infirmaries. The range of original outbuildings to the north was largely occupied by laundry rooms on the ground floor and stores above. The eastern extension was labelled 'tramp ward', though its associated yard had been divided in half. An open-sided chopping shed along the eastern boundary of this yard is only depicted on this plan.

The modern welfare system was introduced in 1948. It appears that the Southwell Institution was used for temporary homeless accommodation until 1976, then as staff accommodation and storage until the 1980s, whilst the infirmaries formed a residential home for the elderly. The 1955 OS map labels the buildings as 'P.A. Institution'. By 1967 it was named Greet House, and its purpose is not stated (Figure 7). The walls around the work yards had been removed by that date, and the western end of the outbuilding range to the north of the accommodation block had been demolished, along with the casual wards and porter's lodge to the south of the garage. A new boundary was shown to the south of the workhouse, dividing the current garden from the field to the south. By 1983, the tramp's ward extensions to the east of the northern outbuilding range had been demolished. The derelict site was purchased by the National Trust in 1997.

## 5 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey descriptions are broken down into four elements: the principal workhouse buildings comprising the accommodation block, yards and outbuildings abutting the accommodation block or the yard walls; outbuildings not physically linked to the workhouse; Firbeck House (former infirmary); and the grounds external to the enclosed yards. Asset numbers given in the text refer to the survey gazetteer, presented in Appendix 2, with the locations of features shown on Figure 11.

### 5.1 Principal workhouse buildings

The principal workhouse buildings are arranged in a group, with the accommodation block on the south side and a range of outbuildings on the north side, linked by tall brick walls surrounding the work yards which lie between the two building ranges. There are two further linked outbuildings, one on the western side of the work yard and the other abutting the western end of the accommodation block. To the south of the accommodation block are exercise yards, again surrounded by tall brick walls. The principal decorative face of The Workhouse is to the south, with ornamental detailing on the central bay above the entrance for trustees and official visitors. The entrance for residents appears to have been at the northeast, via the work yards.

#### 5.1.2 Accommodation block

The accommodation block (asset 101) is a three-storey building of red brick construction with hipped slate roofs. It has a central octagonal hub, housing the guardians' meeting room on the ground floor, with the governor's bedroom, storage cupboard and an indoor privy on the first floor and bedrooms in the attic. To the east and west are three-storey wings containing men's and women's day rooms, dormitories and bedrooms, with a shorter wing to the north housing the former schoolroom with children's dormitories over.

The central hub has a decorative south face, which houses the main entrance: an imposing, stuccoed porch with a fanlight over the door and a pediment above (Plate 1). Above the porch is a central inset panel with a rounded head and a blind semi-circular opening on the upper storey. The three wings projecting from the central hub are plainer in style, with the windows being the main decorative feature. These are round headed with brick lintels and moulded stone sills. The windows on the ground floor have 30-light panes, those on the first floor 25-light panes, and the attic windows have 15 lights, all having central opening panels. The window sills and lintels are painted white, as is the edge of the inset panel on the central hub, but it is uncertain whether this is a historic detail or associated with the recent renovations. In the south face, there are central porches to each wing, accessing the exercise yards. These are arranged to allow two separate entrances into the infirm and able-bodied accommodation, and have round-headed entrances with no external door (Plate 2). The entrance to the infirm accommodation has a built-in bench seat and shelf above.

The north face of the accommodation block, facing onto the work yards, has identical windows to the south face, though several have been bricked in (Plate 3). There are several entrances at ground floor level, with three into the western (women's) wing, two into the eastern (men's) wing and one into the schoolroom in the shorter north wing, opening into the women's work yard. The doors are all round-headed with brick sills, a stone lintel and a rectangular three-pane

light over the door. Two of the doors appear to be later insertions though are largely identical to the original openings. The western door into the women's wing is not shown on either the 1828 or 1930s plans of the workhouse (Figure 5), and is surrounded by newer brickwork. This door also does not have an external step, unlike the other two doors, both shown in 1828. The eastern door in the women's wing is also surrounded by newer brickwork, and this had apparently been bricked up by the time of the National Trust's purchase of the site (JSAC 1998a).

The eastern door into the men's wing is also not shown on the 1828 plan, and does not fit with the vertical pattern of doors and windows in the remainder of the building, though there is no obvious sign of insertion in the surrounding brickwork. The base of the door was obscured by a ramp at the time of survey, so it is uncertain whether this door has an external step. It does cut off a narrow vertical groove, which would have run the full height of the building (Plate 4); there is an identical, but complete groove in the western wing, and two on each of the gable ends. The purpose of these features is uncertain, but it is possible they were for drain pipes. There are inset boot-scrapers with stone surrounds adjacent to one door in each wing.

The two inserted doors offered direct access to the work yards from the able-bodied men and women's day rooms. It is interesting to note that the 1828 plan suggests that the able-bodied inmates would have had to pass through the infirm and aged inmates' day room and a corridor to access the work yard, which seems an unusual arrangement given the supposed separation of the different classes of inmate and since the infirm residents would not have been expected to work. The plan shows a second entrance in the women's wing, but this appears to have only accessed the western staircase into the cellar. By the 1930s, internal doors had been inserted into the day rooms and stairwells to allow easier access to the entrance into the work yards, as well as a western door into the scullery (Figure 9).

Further inserted brickwork is evident around the middle door in the north face of the women's wing. This presumably relates to the removal of an extension to the scullery, which is shown extending out into the yard on the 1930s plan. This extension may be the work referred to in the 1837 minutes of the guardians' meetings (PUS 1/1/1), and was first depicted on the 1885 OS map (Figure 6).

The east and west gables both have a single blind window in each storey, to the same dimensions of those in the north and south faces. The gable walls each have two incised grooves, arranged to either side of the windows (Plate 5), though the grooves in the west gable have been truncated by the construction of the later schoolroom abutting the accommodation block. There are four brick ridge stacks on the roof, each with multiple chimney pots (Plate 1).

Internally, the 1990s renovations have restored the rooms to their likely 19<sup>th</sup>-century appearance, though as few remains of original floor coverings were found in evaluations in 1998, it is likely that this has been conjectured (JSAC 1998b). The residents' areas on the ground floor have stone flag floors and bare brick walls, whilst the governor's office, treasurer's office and committee room have floorboards, plastered walls and more decorative details such as skirting boards, picture rails and mantelpieces (Plate 6), though these are plainer in the treasurers' room. In the inmates' day rooms and bedrooms, the fireplaces have plain brick surrounds with a stone lintel (Plate 7). The governor's office has a hatch in the wall allowing visibility into the guardian's room and central hub. There is an infilled doorway in the south wall

of the scullery, though this door is not shown on either the 1828 or 1930s plan and its date is uncertain. There is a schoolroom in the shorter northern wing, again with stone floors, bare brick walls and a plain fireplace.

The first and second floors have concrete floors; it is uncertain whether this was the original flooring material. The site manager reported that there are potential problems with the load capacity of these floors. The residents' dormitories and bedrooms again have bare brick walls and plain fireplaces, whilst the governor's bedroom has plastered walls, skirting and a mantelpiece, and a painted-over light above the door. There are large walk-in cupboards in the corridor area of the central hub, and small internal privies with curving walls blocking the view in (Plate 8).

There is a basement below the western half of the building, with arched ceilings to the corridor and rooms. The rooms have raised stone benches around the sides, and low-height access openings between them, as well as circular light wells running through the walls in the central room (Plate 9). There is a square hatch in the western wall of the central room, with access via an external staircase adjacent to the west gable. There are lightwells into the cellar set into the ground to either side, with windows at basement level and iron grilles raised slightly above the yard surfaces.

### 5.1.2 *Yards*

The exercise yards to the south of the accommodation block (assets 108 & 109) are surrounded by brick walls c.1.8m high, to prevent unauthorised access and intervisibility. The walls have two coping courses of staggered angled bricks. There are two yards to each wing, a larger yard for the infirm inmates and a smaller one for the able-bodied. These are separated by similar walls, which butt against the porch providing access from each yard into the workhouse. Each yard has a privy at the southern end, arranged to either side of the dividing wall. These are semi-circular in plan, with concentric curving walls to prevent visibility in or out, and are unroofed (Plate 10). A report on archaeological evaluations in 1998 indicates that the privies in the women's yard had been demolished and replaced with paired rectangular privies or water closets, which had in turn been demolished prior to the evaluation (JSAC 1998b). The alteration to the privy layout appears from mapping evidence to have occurred between 1900 and 1919 (Figures 6 and 7). The men's privies appear to have survived in their original layout in 1919, though only one half was shown on the 1967 OS map, and this was later demolished. The original privy layout has been reconstructed as part of the renovation of the workhouse.

The exercise yards are currently surfaced with tarmac, with flagged paving immediately adjacent to the accommodation block frontage and within the privies. Flagged paving was uncovered adjacent to the door into the women's yard in the evaluation. There are plain wooden gates to each yard in the southern wall, oversailed by brickwork coping. The walls of the yards curve inwards to frame the approach to the formal workhouse entrance in the south elevation of the accommodation block.

The work yards are located to the north of the accommodation block, and are defined on the north side by the range of outbuildings, and on the east and west sides by walls of a very similar design to those surrounding the exercise yards. There are gates set into the east and west walls, with the gatepiers of brick with stone courses at hinge level, surmounted by shallow pyramidal stone caps (Plate 11). A further outbuilding interrupts the western wall of the yard. The yards

are divided by a pair of gates and wall stubs between the north gable of the children's wing of the accommodation block and the south face of the outbuilding range. The western yard (asset 106) was the women's work yard, the eastern yard for men (asset 107). Each has a water pump in the centre; these are not shown on the 1967 and 1983 OS maps and the remains of the well from which the water was pumped was found in the men's yard in the 1998 evaluation (JSAC 1998a). The pumps were reinstated as part of the restorations.

Both yards are currently surfaced in tarmac, with stone flags along the north and south edges. There are shallow drainage gutters set into the flags along the south side of the yards for surface drainage. There are three slightly raised stone surrounds for the light wells into the cellar in the women's yard, and one at the west side of the men's yard, each covered with iron grilles and set against the wall of the accommodation block. The original surfacing of the yards may have been tarmac or cinders, as they were referred to on the 1828 plan as 'black courts'. The 1837 minutes of the guardians refer to paving of the women's work yard with 'Mansfield stone' (PUS 1/1/1). It is uncertain if this ever covered the entire yard, and if so, what date the paving was removed. Test pits excavated in the women's yard in 1998 uncovered up to three layers of tarmac bedded on rubble hardcore, overlying red clay levelling material, whilst areas of flagged paving were found adjacent to the accommodation block and the northern range of outbuildings in the men's yard (JSAC 1998a).

### 5.1.3 *Northern outbuilding ranges*

The outbuildings along the northern side of the work yards consist of several elements, and can be largely broken down into three segments. The western range (asset 103) was rebuilt in 2001, having been demolished between 1955 and 1967. It has been reconstructed in a mirror image of the eastern range (asset 102), which contains a single storey block at the east end, and a two-storey structure adjacent to the west (Plate 12). The two ranges are separated by a one and a half-storey structure that is clearly of more recent date. This is shown as a wash house on the 1930s plan, which replaced a walled coal yard depicted in 1828 that was progressively built over in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Stylistically, the wash house appears to be of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. This structure is in a different brick to the original range, and has flat, plain stone window lintels rather than the usual rounded brick arches, though the sills are similar moulded stone common to the workhouse buildings (Plate 13). The pitched slate roof has a central ridge dormer skylight. This element has no doorway and must be accessed internally from one or both of the two-storey blocks. The interior was not inspected. There is a bricked-in repair in the north elevation that may be a removed vent-hole.

The surviving original two-storey four-bay block was depicted in 1828 as containing the bake house and store room on the ground floor, and a small infirmary and nurse's apartment on the first floor. By the 1930s, it had been converted to a laundry and drying house, and the current internal features correspond to this, with heavy-duty extendable drying racks on the ground floor (Plate 14). The second floor was not inspected. Externally, the building has the round-headed windows with brick lintels and moulded stone sills common to the accommodation block, and round-headed doors at the east and west ends of the south elevation, opening into the men's work yard. Four of the windows in the north elevation and two in the south elevation are blocked; this may correspond with the alteration of the building to a laundry. The building has a protruding eaves course of angled brick, and a hipped slate roof with central brick ridge

stack. Staining on the north elevation suggests that there has been a canopy and subdivided structure built against it, possibly wooden, in the past (Plate 15). This corresponds with the location of coal storage bins shown on the 1900 to 1930s maps and plans. A squarish patch of stone setts is set into the ground surface adjacent to the north face of the building (asset 117), and may also be associated with the former coal bins.

The adjoining single storey four-bay structure to the east has a pitched slate roof with gable ridge stack at the eastern end, and a projecting eaves course of angled brick. There are two doors on the south face opening onto the men's work yard (Plate 16). There are three round-headed windows with moulded stone sills, a taller window into the former ashes house area and two smaller windows into the cow house and former mortuary area. The 1828 plan suggests that this is an alteration from the original layout, with no windows shown in this elevation at that date, only doors. There is clear evidence of straight joints showing an infilled door below the ash house window, with some visible, though less clear alterations to the brickwork around the other windows and the central door, which was also not shown in 1828. Both doors and the current fenestration pattern are shown on the 1930s plan. It is possible that the alterations may have been undertaken in the late 1830s, when the guardians' minutes mention the conversion of the cow house and 'the small spaces at the end' (previously the mortuary and punishment cell) into a schoolroom (PUS 1/1/1).

The doors and fenestration in the northern elevation have clearly also been altered (Plate 17). There are currently two doors in the western half and two windows to the east, the latter having thin, plain stone lintels and moulded stone sills, that on the east being in a slightly different style to the one on the west. Smaller, infilled round-headed windows are visible below the west window and towards the western end of the structure, set lower in the wall than the extant windows. The central door has a plain stone lintel and would have accessed the cow house; this is shown on the 1828 plan. The western door has no obvious lintel, and is clearly a later insertion, post-dating the 1930s plan, and the western of the two windows has also been inserted since that date, when the eastern half of the building was a bath-house, and the western half a painter's room, with a central corridor between.

#### 5.1.4 *Western outbuildings*

The former drying room (asset 104) on the west side of the women's work yard is roughly square in plan, single-storey with a pyramidal slate roof, projecting angled brick eaves course, and tall brick stack on the north side. It is blind on its north and west elevations, with a door in the south elevation and a central door flanked by windows on the east elevation. The door in the south elevation has a plain stone lintel, and is probably a later insertion; it is not shown on the 1930s plan. The eastern windows, facing into the work yard, have the round-headed brick lintels and moulded stone sills common to the general workhouse style, whilst the door has a rounded brick lintel and a rectangular light over the door (Plate 18). There are iron grille vents towards the top of the wall in all elevations; internally most of these have a sliding hatch for opening and closing. The building has a stone flag floor, and a blocked fireplace in the north wall. A building was shown in this location on the 1885 OS map, but appears smaller than the current building. The mapping evidence suggests this had an adjoining extension by 1919, with the current building layout shown on the 1930s plan, which also depicted a small store room against the southern side, now gone. There is no clear evidence in the north and south

elevations for an extension, and it is possible the structure was rebuilt in a single phase in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A new schoolroom had been built abutting the west gable end of the accommodation block by 1885. This (asset 105) is a single-storey four-bay brick structure with a pitched slate roof and tall central brick ridge stack towards the eastern end. Currently, the building has three windows and a door in the south elevation, with two doors and two windows in the north elevation, all with round headed brick lintels and stone sills. There is evidence in the south elevation for the reworking of the window and door arrangement, with straight joints below the eastern window, and altered brickwork around the current door (Plate 19), though this layout was depicted on the 1930s plan. The western door in the north elevation has been inserted since the 1930s in the location of a former window. The western gable is blind, though may have formerly had a chimney stack incorporated. The interior was not inspected.

The schoolroom has an enclosed yard to the north (asset 110), defined by tall cast iron railings rather than brick walls, and presumably the children's exercise yard. A small enclosed area lies between the drying room and the schoolroom (asset 111). This is also surrounded by railings, and may have been a later access point between the work yard to the school room, as well as allowing access to the cellar hatch in the west gable of the accommodation block.

## **5.2 External outbuildings**

### *5.2.1 Garage/mortuary*

The garage building (asset 112) is a rectangular, single-storey brick structure situated to the north of the main workhouse complex. OS map evidence indicates that it was constructed between 1900 and 1919. The main face is the east side; the west elevation and south gable being blind. The north gable has a central door with windows to either side. The building has a pitched slate roof with a louvred central roof vent towards the north end (Plate 20). The building appears to be divided into three main elements: a garage or coach house at the southern end, with a wide rectangular door, under a lintel that might be steel, though is painted; a stable in the centre, with a round-headed door with a brick lintel; and a mortuary at the northern end, with no windows in the east elevation. The mortuary element appears to have been added or rebuilt at a later date to the stable and garage, in a darker brick. The door and windows into the north gable of the mortuary are rectangular with plain stone sills, and moulded stone lintels to the windows (Plate 21). The door has a rectangular light over. The interior of the building was not inspected.

### *5.2.2 Vented shed*

To the northeast of the main workhouse complex is a small square outbuilding of modern appearance, with a flat concrete roof (asset 115). This has two doors in the south elevation, with concrete lintels. The eastern door has louvred vents. There is a course of engineering bricks around the base of the building. There are no windows in any of the elevations, though there are vents in the east and west faces, and a blocked low height hatch or entrance in the west elevation.



### 5.3 Firbeck House/former infirmary

Firbeck House (asset 113) is located to the northwest of the main workhouse complex, and is set within a garden/enclosure largely surrounded by a low wall (asset 114). It is uncertain whether the wall has been reduced in height, or was perhaps originally topped by railings, as the southern wall still is; this has a decorative iron gate at the top of a flight of steps leading up from the trackway to the north of the workhouse (Plate 22). By contrast, the low wall around the west side appears more recent. Mapping evidence indicates that the garden area was divided into two, conforming to the division between male and female wards.

Firbeck House was built in 1871, as an infirmary to The Workhouse. There is a datestone above the central entrance. The original building is two storeys with a slightly projecting entrance section with wings to either side (Plate 23). The entrance section is of three bays with doors at either side with substantial moulded stone arched lintels, and two windows between with angled brick lintels and thin stone sills. There are three similar windows on the first floor, with a brick string course above and pedimented gable. On the east elevation are two full-height offshots. The wings to either side are each of four bays with similar windows to the central portion, each floor having four windows, though the ground floor window at the south end of the southern wing has been converted into a door. The building is shown as divided into two sections down the middle of the entrance block in 1885 and 1900. The 1930s plan indicates that this was for segregation of female inmates and infants (north wing) and male inmates (south wing). The building has a hipped slate roof with gable end brick stacks and two further stack on the east face. There is a taller stack at the southeast corner, of uncertain function. It may have been from a fireplace to burn medical waste, but no longer has a chimney pot. The enclosed yard to the rear was divided into two for men and women and contained outbuildings, including W.C.s, a wash house and a shed in the 1930s. Most of these have been demolished and the dividing wall no longer exists.

To the north is a later extension in a similar but slightly different style, added between 1900 and 1919; this was also assigned to women and infants, suggesting the infirmary was a significant provider of local maternity care by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The protruding entrance section of the northern extension abuts Firbeck House and has a door and sash window with plain, flat stone lintels and sills (Plate 24). The window above has an arched brick lintel with central stone voussoir. The four-bay wing to the north has ground floor windows with flat stone lintels and thin sills, and a possibly inserted door at the north end. The lintels of the upper windows are set into the eaves course.

The interior of the southern wing and entrance portion has been converted into a cafe and offices for National Trust staff. The northern original wing appears to be currently storage rooms, but was not inspected in detail. The interior of the extension was not inspected.

## 5.4 The grounds

### 5.4.1 *North of The Workhouse*

The area to the north of the main workhouse complex is currently used largely for car parking, and is bounded to the west by the garage (asset 112), to the east by Firbeck House and its gardens (assets 113-114) and to the north by Minster View, the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century infirmary (not in National Trust ownership). Most of this area is either tarmac and gravel hardcore

surfacing or grass, with the western property boundary marked by a hedge. Prior to the construction of the outbuildings and infirmaries, this area was part of the gardens of the workhouse, and was recorded as being used to grow potatoes in the 1830s. Only one archaeological feature is currently visible in this area, a length of sandstone revetment wall to the south of the gardens of Firbeck House (asset 116). This is up to 0.8m in height and comprises fairly roughly dressed stone blocks, with a patch of neat coursing at the west end, but much rougher coursing in the central and eastern sections, possibly partly due to old collapse of the outer facing (Plate 25). The grassed area to the north of the wall is raised above the level of the roadway north of the workhouse complex. The date of this wall is uncertain, though it may be contemporary with Firbeck House (1871).

A former group of outbuildings to the south of the garage/mortuary have been recorded as archaeological features during a watching brief in 2002. There is no associated report, but photographs and sketch plans show the remains of footings of buildings shown in the 1930s plans as bedrooms and a living room forming the casual wards, a small enclosed yard, pig sties and a store (JSAC 2002). At least part of this block had been constructed by 1885. Outlines of the structures are marked in paint on the yard surface in this area.

#### 5.4.2 *East of The Workhouse*

To the east of the main workhouse complex is another parking area, again surfaced in tarmac and gravel hardcore. This is currently unenclosed, but was shown in the 1930s as a tramp's yard, with some form of enclosing barrier. The tramp's accommodation building crossed this area, abutting the east wall of the northern outbuilding range, with the outline of these structures laid out in brick in the surfacing. The eastern perimeter wall is of brick construction, with evidence for various phases of construction. The northeast corner appears oldest, with a brick buttress. A section to the south of this appears to be recent. A hedge and wire fence, with a gate, separates this yard area from the southern gardens.

#### 5.4.3 *South of The Workhouse*

To the southwest of the workhouse complex is a garden area and grassed field, with a modern car park at the southern end of the survey area. The west, east and south boundaries of the property are marked by hedges, that on the east incorporating several trees. The garden and field are also divided by a hedge and wire fence; a boundary is first depicted in this location in 1967 on historic OS mapping, though Sanderson's 1835 map shows a division between the garden and field, possibly slightly further to the south, and more ephemeral divisions represented by paths are shown on the 1930s plan, again suggesting the garden area extended further to the south of the current boundary.

The garden area immediately south of The Workhouse has been restored as a kitchen garden, with defined beds and wide central pathways (Plate 26). There are at least two old apple trees around the edges of the beds. Archaeological investigations in this area in 1999 concluded that it was likely that this area was occupied by orchards and soft fruit bushes in the early years of the workhouse's existence, and prior to the loss of the gardens to the north to development (Currie 1999). By the 1930s, this area was still being worked as a kitchen garden, with the superintendent reporting regularly that there were insufficient able-bodied inmates to cope with 'the necessary work of the institution and garden' (CC/SS/7/2/1).

Three paths have been recorded as archaeological features, though these have been reinstated as part of the restoration of The Workhouse. The archaeological investigations in 1999 recorded the north-south path leading to the main entrance of the workhouse (asset 118), and this path was depicted on Sanderson's 1835 map, as well as the 1885 to 1955 OS maps; it was not depicted in 1967. The 1930s plan also depicted it as 'asphalt path', and this appears to have been the formal footpath to the main workhouse entrance for guardians and distinguished visitors. The path to the east (asset 119) was also recorded as an archaeological feature, though this has a more confusing history. It was depicted on the 1885 map, when it was shown running from the east side of the workhouse to the southern end of the survey area, but was not shown on any later OS maps, though it was depicted on a more detailed plan of the grounds in the 1930s. The 1999 report suggested that this may be due to a mapping error on the 1900 and later OS maps (Currie 1999). The path running along northern edge of the garden (asset 120), immediately south of the wall around the exercise yards, was uncovered in the evaluations of 1998; it is not shown on any of the historic mapping other than the 1930s plan. The current path along the western side of the garden and field is a modern insertion, associated with the car park and visitor entrance, and was not recorded in the survey. It is separated from the garden and field by a modern wire fence.

The field to the south of the garden is currently grassed; it is used as a picnic area and as an overflow car park (Plate 27). The historic mapping suggests its current extent is relatively modern; the 1930s plan shows the kitchen garden area extending into the northern part of the field. Also, the car park to the south has altered the field's original extent. A grass field was recorded in the 1830s minutes of the guardians, when it was leased out as grazing. This is also depicted on Sanderson's 1835 map. The location of the 1830s boundary between the garden and field is not clear on the ground. Two faint parch marks cross the southern part of the current field on an east-west alignment (assets 121-122; Plate 28). These narrow features are of uncertain origin; it is possibly that they are associated with relatively modern pipes or services. They do not correspond with any features depicted on the historic mapping, and their alignment is at an angle to that of the main workhouse axes. The boundary between the field and the tarmac and hardcore surfaced car park is a modern hedge and wire fence.

## 6 CONDITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.1 Condition

Following the early 21<sup>st</sup>-century restorations, all of the buildings and yard areas are in a good condition and well maintained. The interior of the original north wing of Firbeck House has not been restored, and is currently in a fair to poor condition, though this area is not open to the public. Not all interior areas were accessed during the survey. The stone revetment wall to the south of Firbeck Hall's gardens is also in a poor condition, apparently having suffered some collapse in the past. This asset is considered to be of relatively low value to the understanding and appreciation of the workhouse complex.

### 6.2 Statement of significance

The Workhouse and its grounds at Southwell are of national heritage value, as indicated by the grade II\* and II listing of the central complex of buildings and the inclusion of the grounds and workhouse as a grade II\* registered garden. Its importance is related both to the good survival of an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century workhouse, and to the influential role of Southwell in the formulation of Poor Law reform in the 1830s.

The evidential value of The Workhouse and its grounds lie in the high level of survival of the buildings and the layout of the historical complex. The current appearance is partly due to extensive renovations aimed at recreating the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century experience, including the rebuilding of the walls surrounding the yards, and reconstruction of the eastern half of the service outbuildings, but the high levels of preservation of the internal layout offers important evidence of the nature of the accommodation and differences between the governor's and inmates experiences. Evidence for modification is also preserved in the building fabric, allowing the identification of changes through time associated with altering attitudes towards the care of the poor and infirm. There is also a good documentary record relating to the workhouse, including contemporary publications that contributed to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

The historical value includes strong illustrative and associative elements. The illustrative value relates to the ability to demonstrate the physical conditions of life for paupers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including the landscape setting of the gardens and the isolation from settlements. The high level of completeness of the remains, though partially including restored elements, allows a vivid impression of the living conditions, segregation and work tasks to be gained, as well as illustrating some of the later changes through the preservation of the added infirmary blocks to the north of the original complex. Associative values are gained through the important influence of the Southwell Workhouse design and principles on the shaping of Poor Law policy in the 1830s, as well as through its connection with the Reverend J.T. Becher and George Nicholls, both important figures in the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century history of Poor Law reform.

The design value of The Workhouse is highly significant, as the key principles of Nicholls' and Becher's policies for making workhouses an unattractive last resort for the able-bodied poor are embodied in the physical layout and design of the buildings and grounds. This includes the high enclosing walls to prevent unauthorised access, the enforced segregation of male, female and infant residents, the hard physical labour in the yards and gardens, and the more generous accommodation (though still segregated) for the infirm and elderly, or 'deserving poor'. The landscape isolation of the workhouse, still partially preserved, is also evident in the design. The

central hub for the governor's accommodation, with its observation capacities, was based on 18<sup>th</sup>-century prison design and was an influential factor that was subsequently used in later workhouses, such as those at Ongar and Stoke-on-Trent. The overall design of the building shows an institutional regularity, with the main ornamental elements being in the central hub, facing the official visitors' approach rather than that of the paupers entering the establishment.

The communal value lies primarily in the symbolism of The Workhouse as a physical reminder of 19<sup>th</sup>-century and later attitudes the poor and the management of welfare. This includes the division of people into those deserving (infirm, elderly) and undeserving (able-bodied) of taxpayers' assistance, but also indicates a strongly perceived requirement that the care of the indigent should be borne by the wider community, building on practice dating from the Elizabethan period. As well as illustrating the past, The Workhouse buildings can be used to interrogate changes in policy over time, as well as current attitudes towards welfare. The symbolic value is strongly reflected in the physical character and setting of The Workhouse and its grounds, as well as in the current interpretation scheme employed by the National Trust.

## 7 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 General principles

The following general principles should apply to the approach to, and all management activities within, the grounds associated with the Workhouse, Southwell.

- Overall land management regimes will conserve, and where possible enhance, the significance of the site. Primarily, the significances assigned with the Workhouse's designed landscape will take precedence.
- A conservation-led and 'best-practice' approach will be taken to landscape management and building repairs and maintenance, and all obligations of statutory and non-statutory designations will be fulfilled.
- The significance of the site will be used to increase the understanding, enjoyment, use of and participation in the site.

### 7.2 Management policies

Theme	Policies
Landscape character	<p>Any alterations to the landscape will take into account the historic character of the landscape and will conserve and aim to improve this character.</p> <p>Ecological and archaeological sensitivities will be integral to the management of the landscape.</p> <p>The results of historical and archaeological research will be used to inform any alterations to the landscape layout.</p>
Conservation and repairs	<p>Repairs and alterations to buildings and heritage features will follow sensitive and sustainable conservation practice. Appropriate materials and construction methods will be used to maintain local and site-specific styles.</p> <p>Any management works will be undertaken in line with the requirements associated with statutory and non-statutory designations.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of the condition of buildings should be undertaken, and a cyclical programme of maintenance established, which will protect historic fabric from further decay.</p> <p>Repairs should be undertaken using the style, materials and methods appropriate to the building or feature, and should be in sympathy to the predominant workhouse design scheme.</p> <p>Regular maintenance of hedged boundaries and brick and stone boundary walls should be programmed.</p>
Further research and interpretation	<p>Further documentary research on archive material held at the National Archives may contribute to the interpretation and management of the Workhouse complex and its gardens and lands.</p> <p>Consideration should be made of increasing the interpretation of later regimes at the Workhouse, including the addition of Firbeck House, and illustrating changing attitudes to welfare over the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p>

## 8 CONCLUSION

The Workhouse at Southwell was built in 1824 to the designs of George Nicholls, J.T. Becher and the architect William Nicholson. It embodied changing approaches to the provision of welfare for the poor, with the increased emphasis on the identification of different classes of paupers, and the aim of reducing the cost to tax payers of sustaining the able-bodied unemployed. This involved the creation of an isolated, enclosed workhouse complex, with segregation of male, female and infant residents, as well as further division between the able-bodied 'undeserving' poor and infirm and elderly 'deserving' poor. The Workhouse was set in grounds that included kitchen gardens and orchards, in which the able-bodied poor laboured to produce food for the table, as well as enclosed work and exercise yards. Service outbuildings were initially physically linked to the workhouse enclosure, with later outbuildings extending the accommodation for infirm and elderly residents, as the focus and population of the institution changed.

The design and principles of The Workhouse at Southwell were highly influential in the amendment of the Poor Laws in the decade after its construction, as it was seen to provide a relatively simple, and easily applicable solution to the rising costs of poor relief across the country. The exceptional preservation of the structure and internal layout of the main workhouse complex allows for clear interpretation and understanding of the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century regime and attitudes to the poor. There have been extensive early 21<sup>st</sup>-century restorations by the National Trust to recreate the elements of the original structure that were demolished in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the walls surrounding the work yards, privies in the exercise yards, and part of the range of outbuildings at the northern side of the yard. These alterations were undertaken in line with historical and archaeological evidence, where available. The building and grounds are considered to be of national heritage value, including a mixture of grade II\* and grade II listed buildings, and a grade II\* registered garden.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### **Documents (Nottinghamshire Archives)**

EA 1/4: Upton Enclosure award and map, 1795.

SC/16/49: Printed notice of minutes for establishment of Thurgarton Union Workhouse, 1823.

DDX/70: Account book of Thurgarton Union Workhouse, 1824-50.

PUS 1/1/1: Minutes of the meetings of the Guardians of Southwell Poor Law Union, 1836-38.

MP/XBP/48/1: Block plan of Southwell County Institution, Notts County Council, c.1930.

CC/SS/7/2/1: Superintendent's reports, Southwell County Institution, 1934-37.

DD/1798/3: 'Southwell since 1800', anonymous, undated handwritten manuscript, c.1969.



**Historic mapping**

1795 Upton enclosure map (EA 1/4)

1835 George Sanderson map of 20 miles around Mansfield

1885 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

1900 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

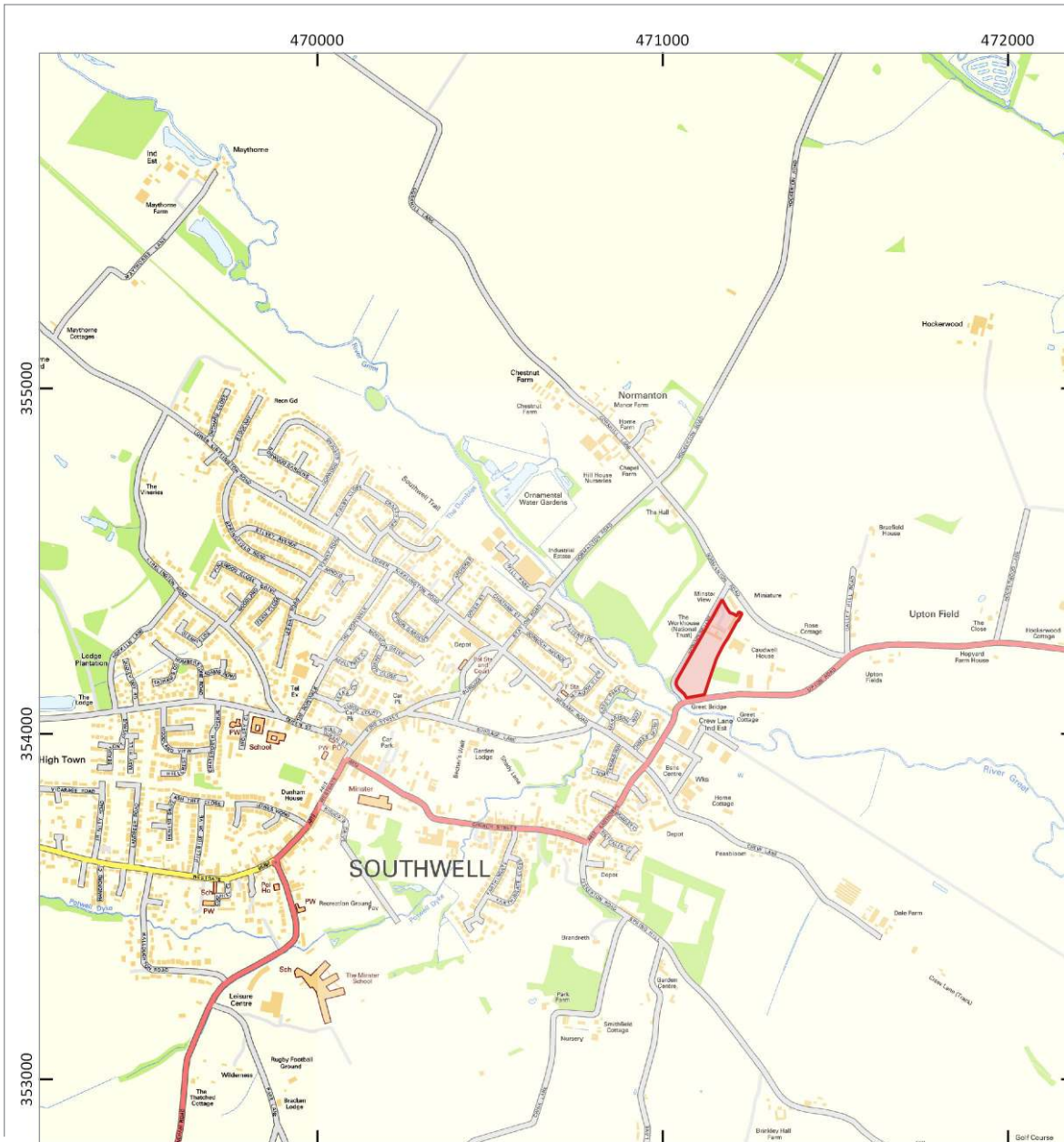
1919 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

1955 OS 1:10560 map

1967 OS 1:2500 map

1983 OS 1:2500 map

## FIGURES



OS StreetView mapping © Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

Aerial photograph provided by the National Trust

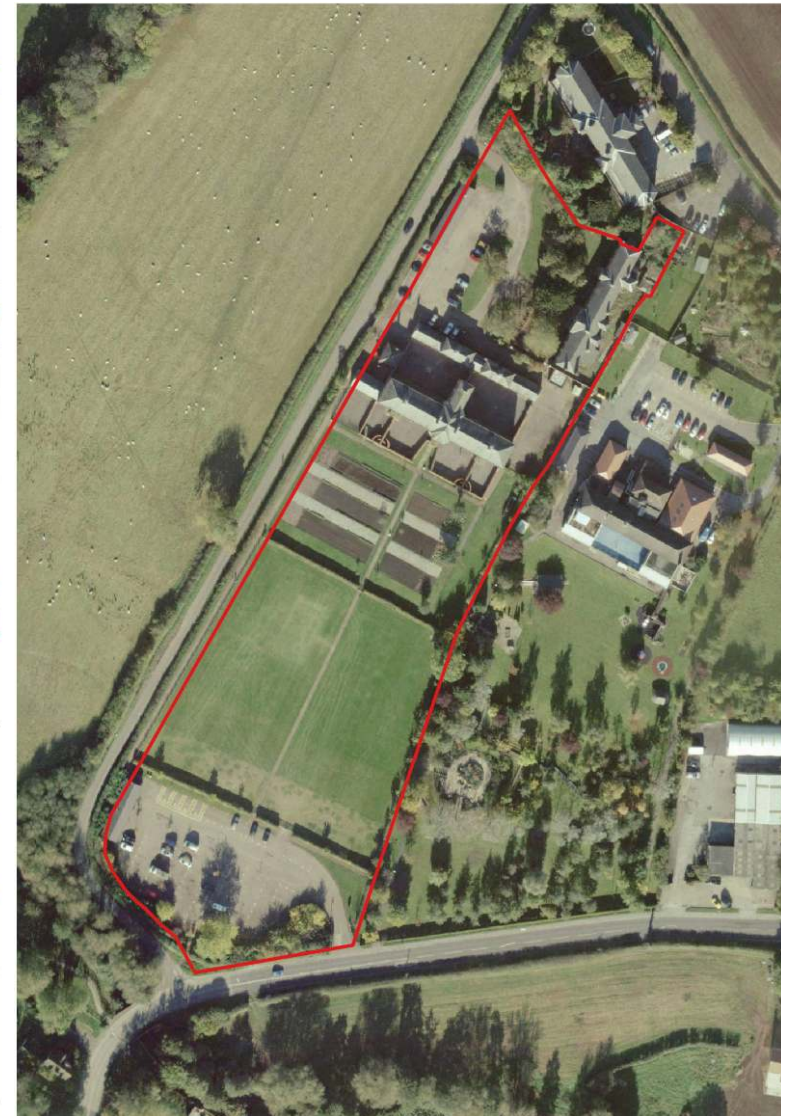


Figure 1: Site location and aerial view

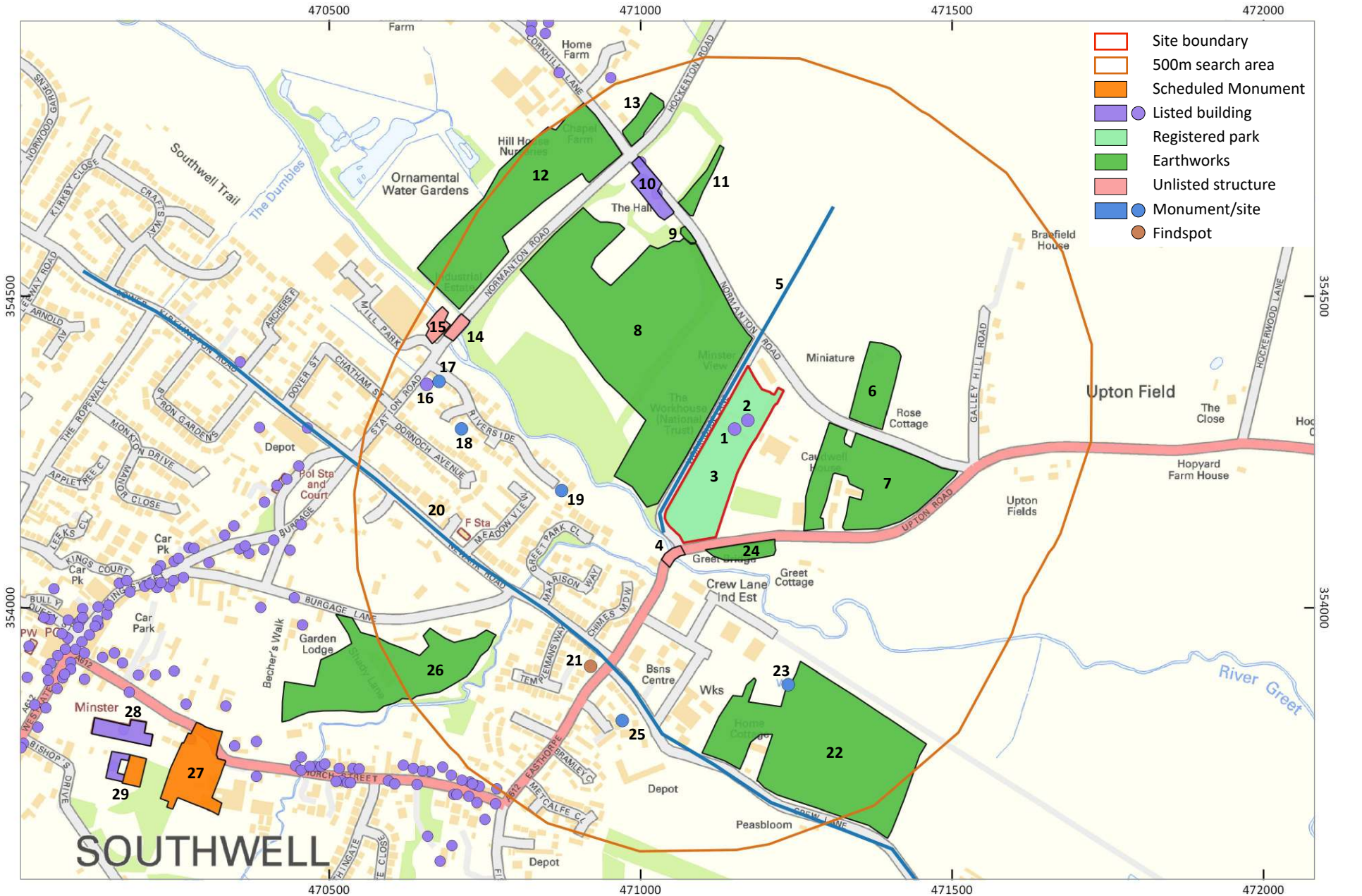


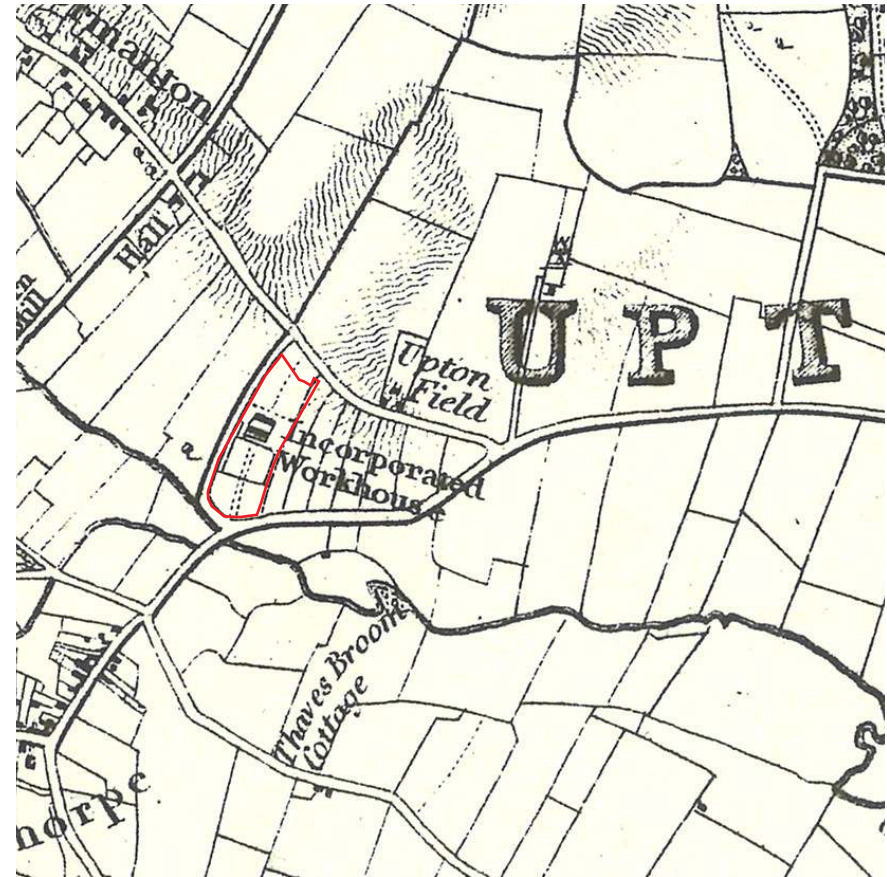
Figure 2: Recorded heritage assets



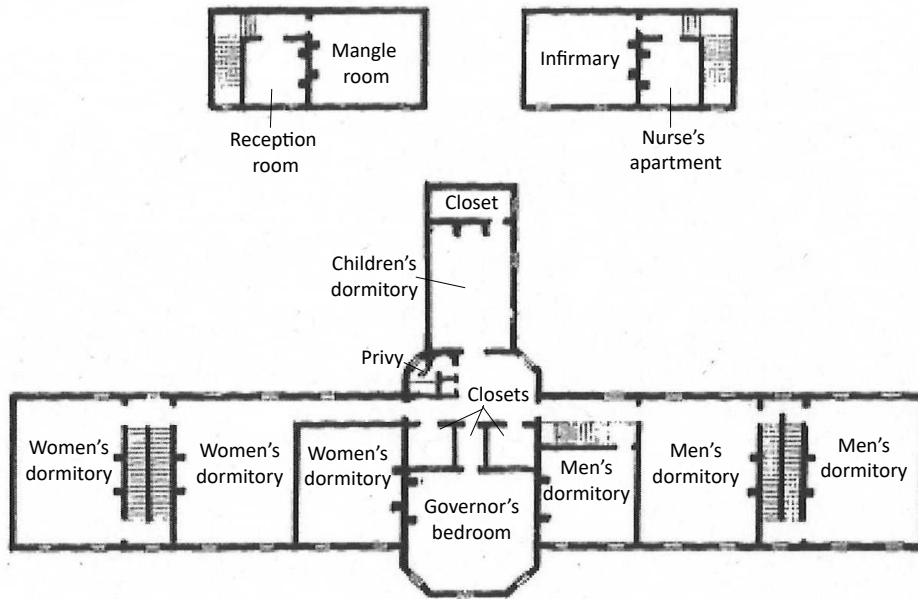
1795 enclosure map



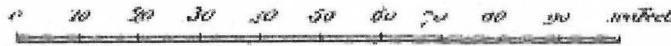
1835 Sanderson map



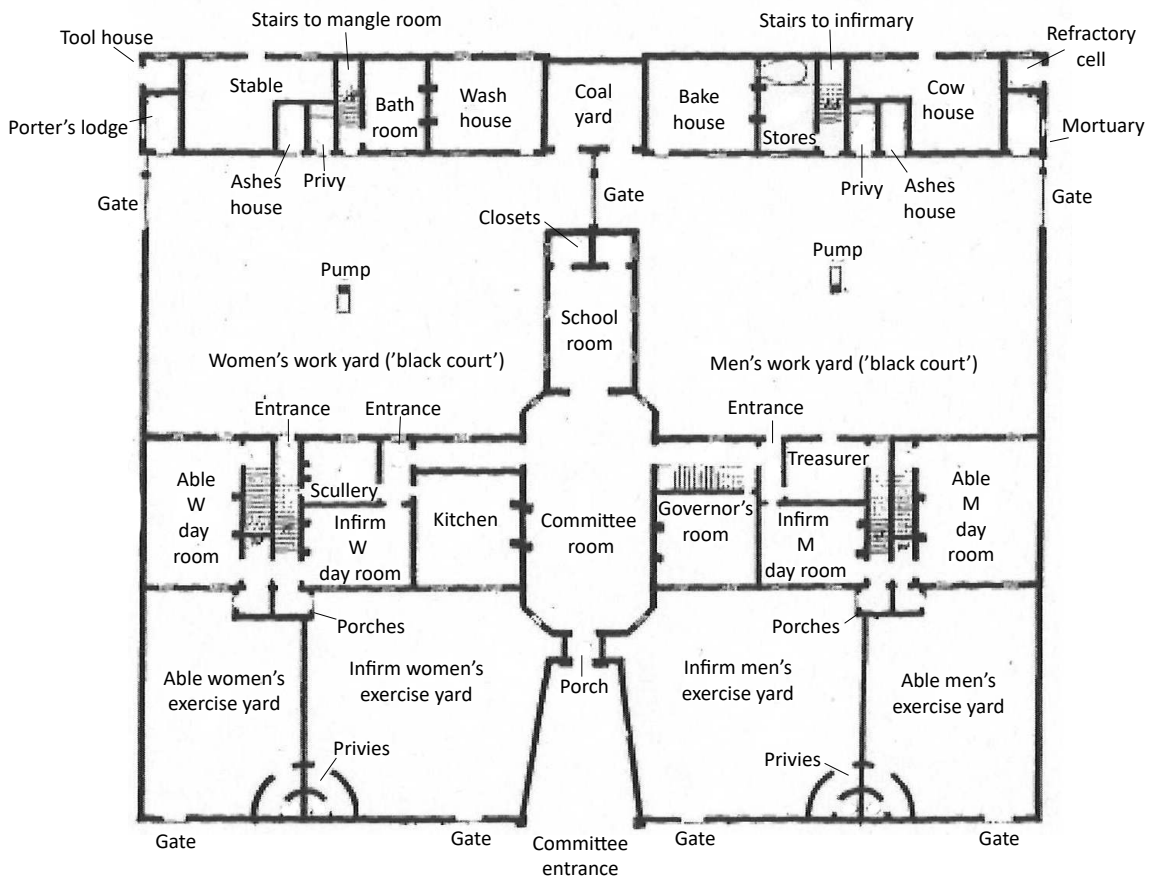
Reproduced from Becher 1828.



FIRST FLOOR  
(The Attic plan is similar)



Pub. by Simpson & Marshall, April 1828



GROUND FLOOR

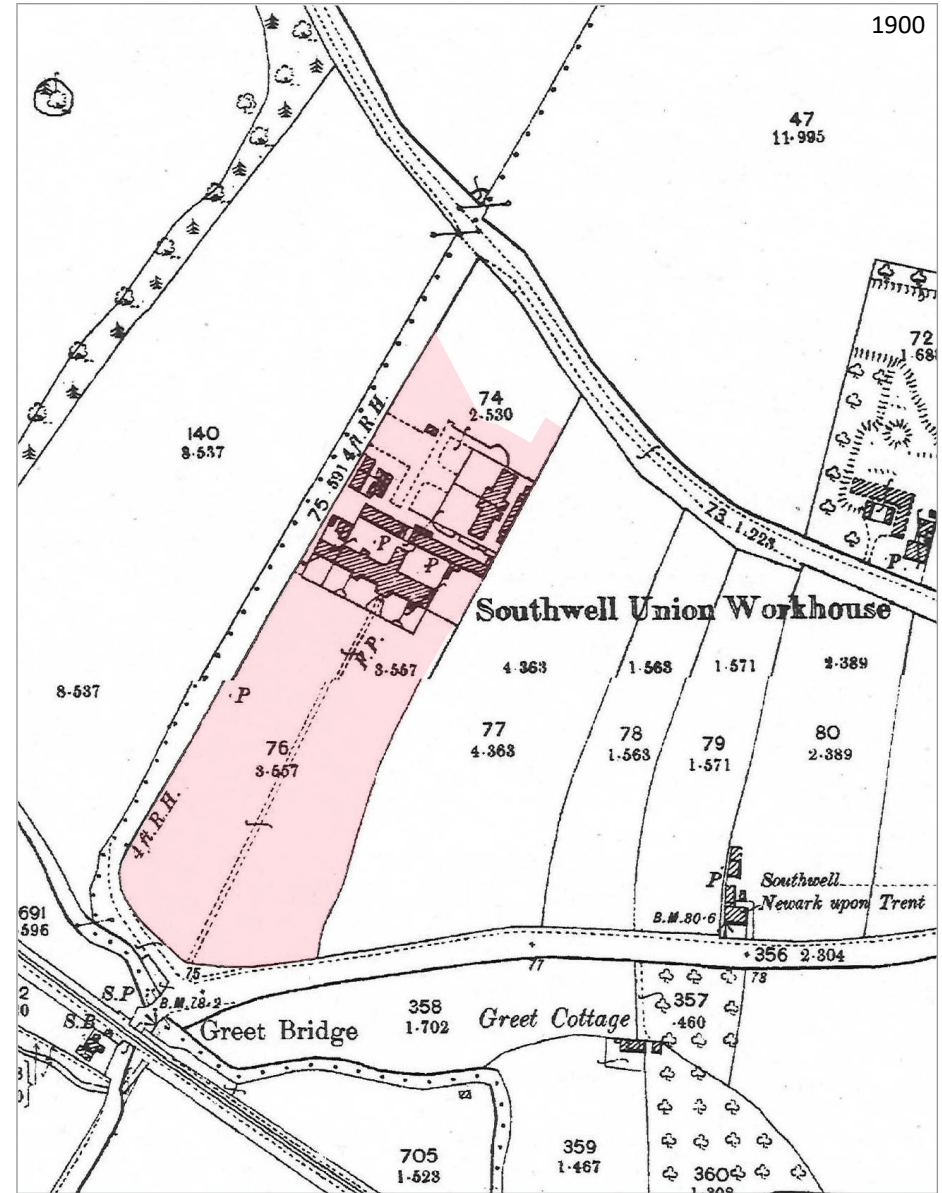
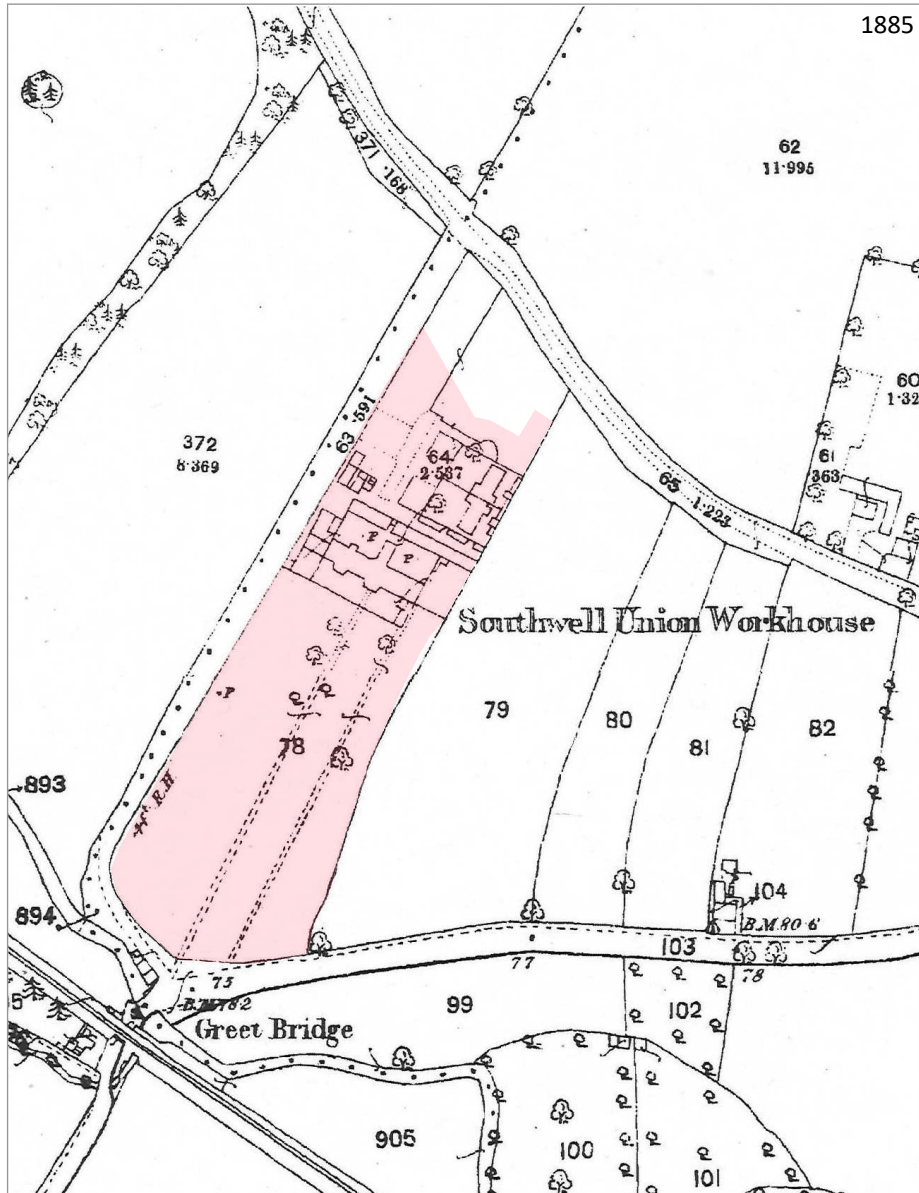
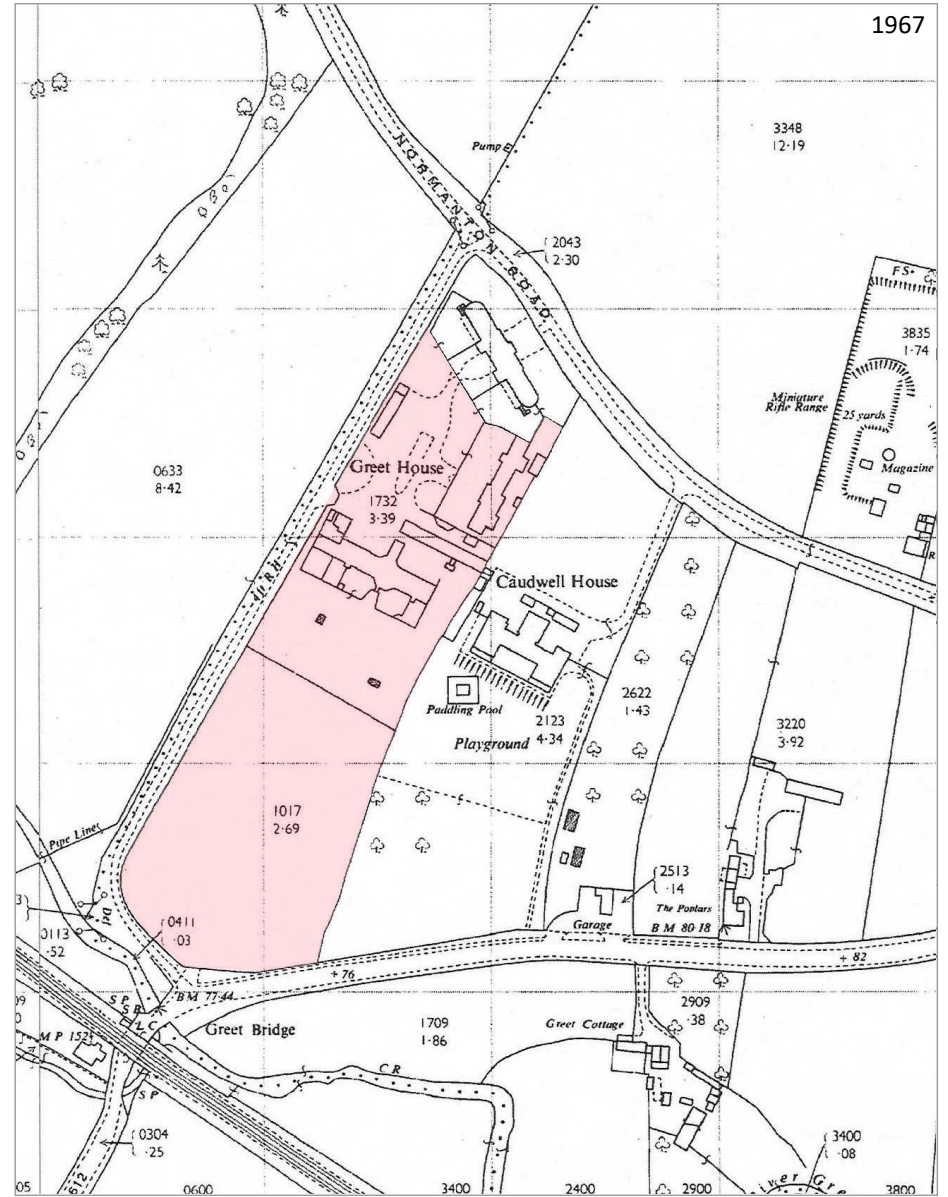
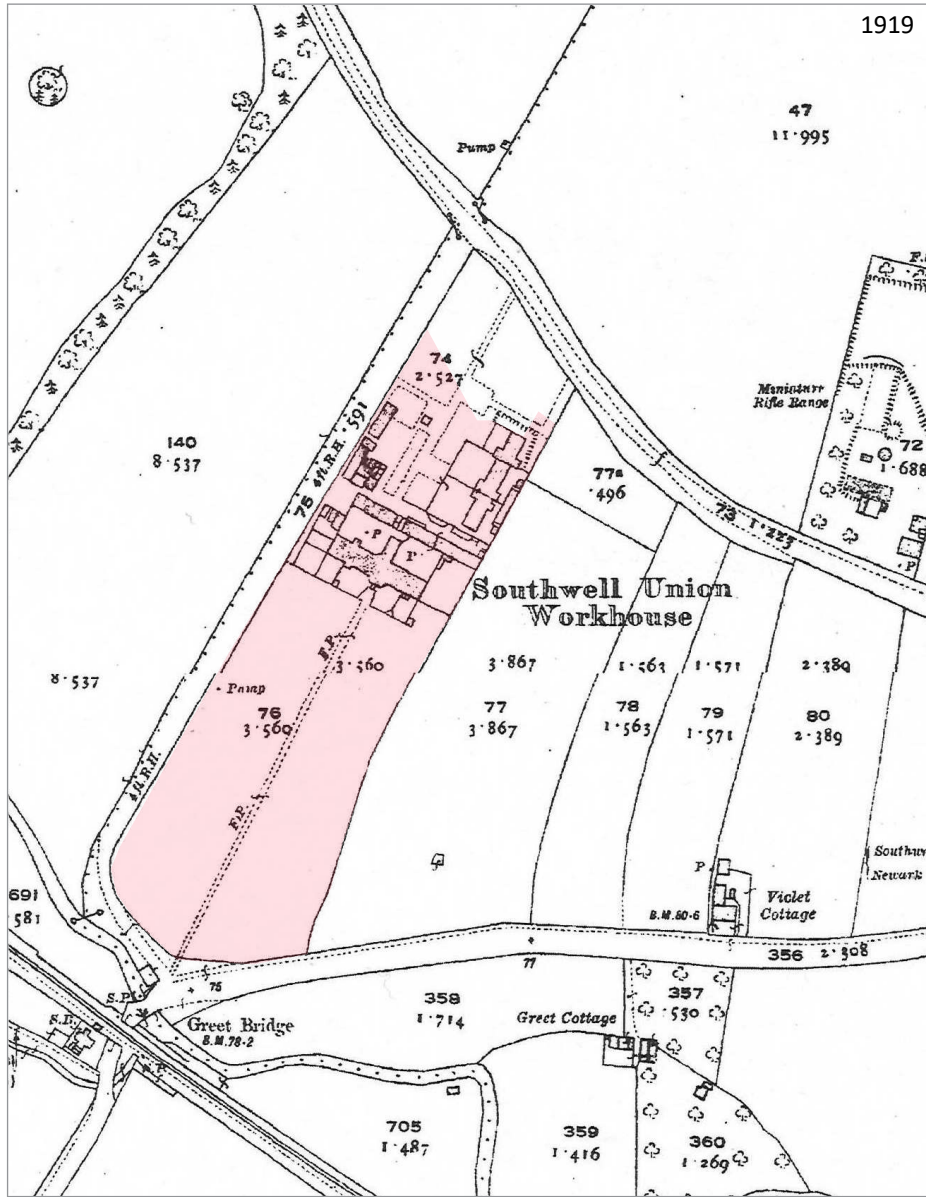


Figure 6: 1885 and 1900 OS maps

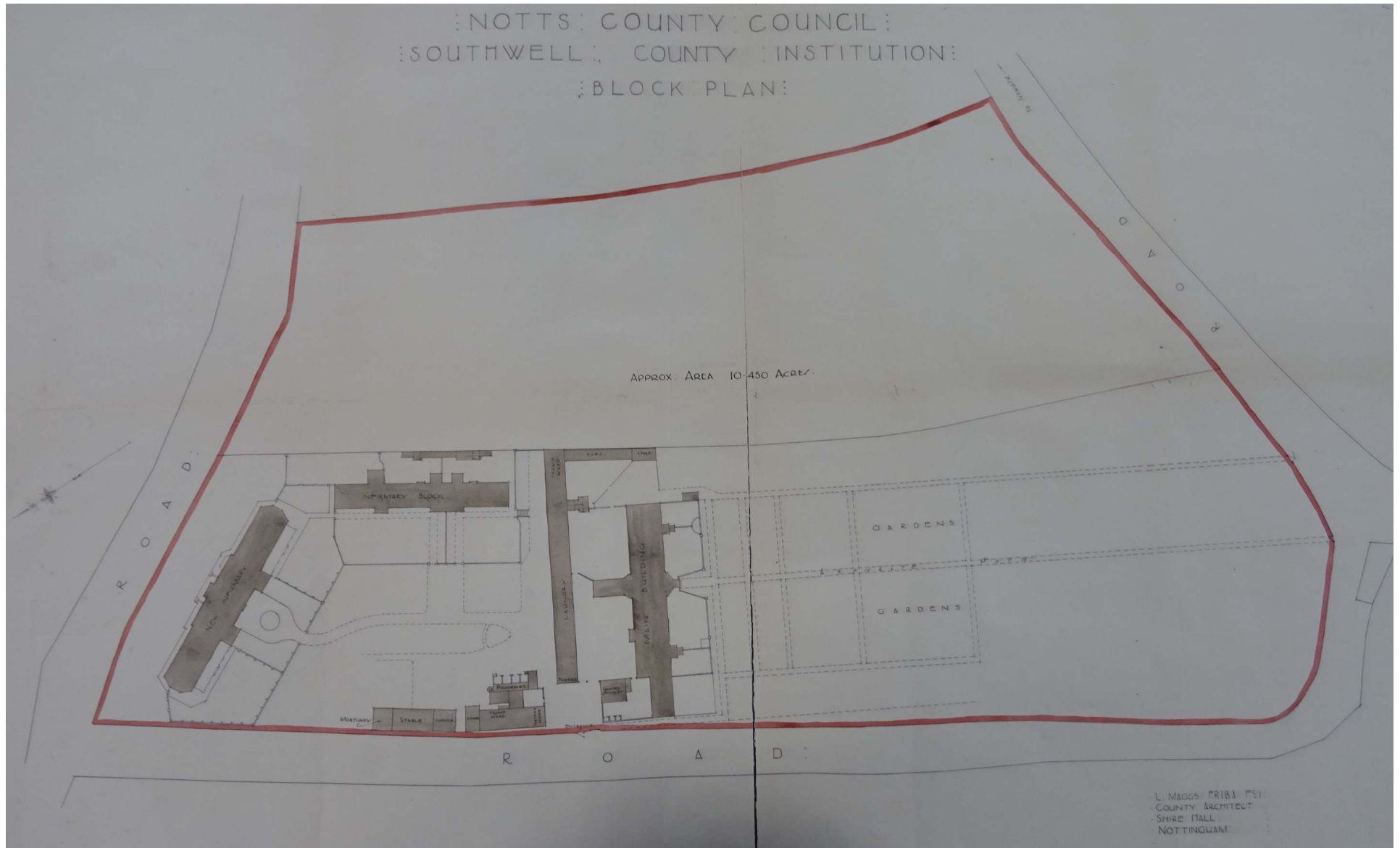


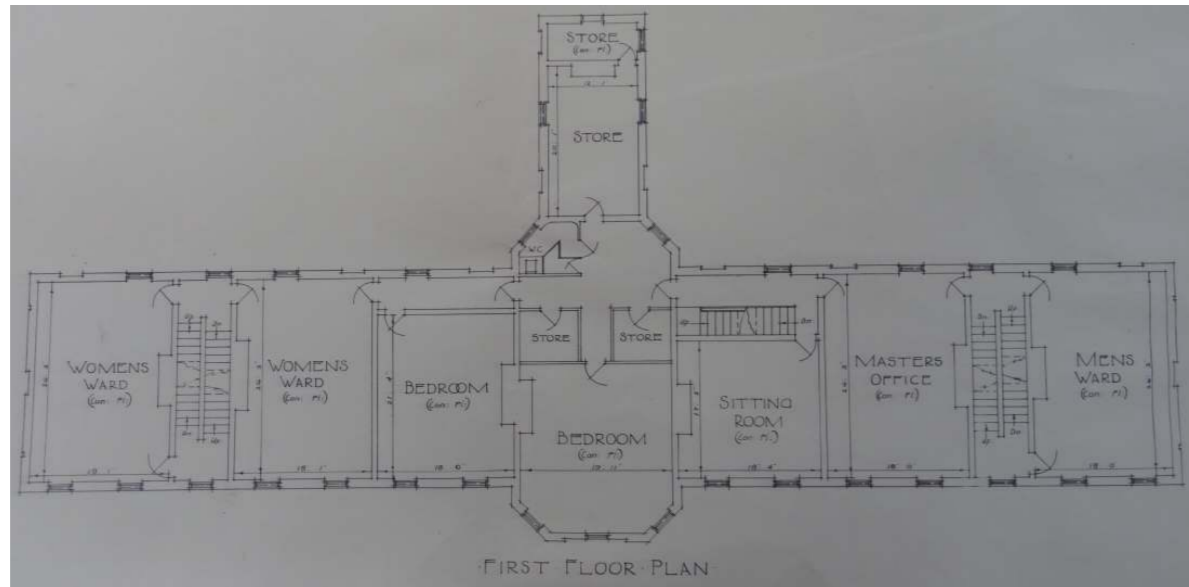


1967 OS 1:2500 map © Crown Copyright 1967. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

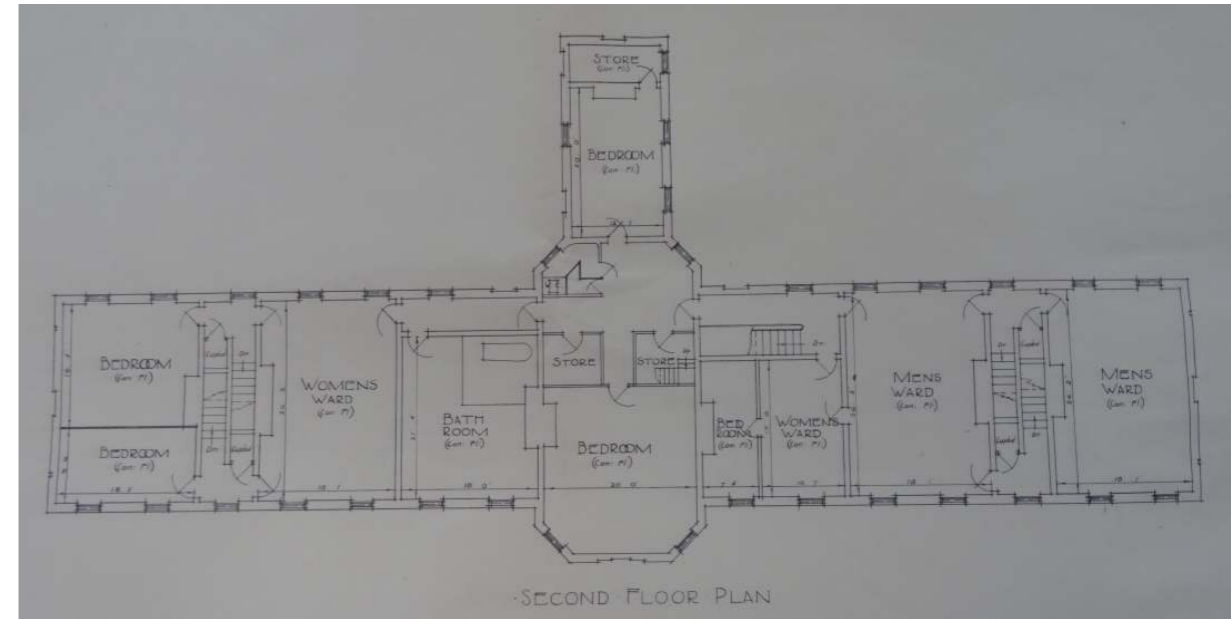
Figure 7: 1919 and 1967 OS maps

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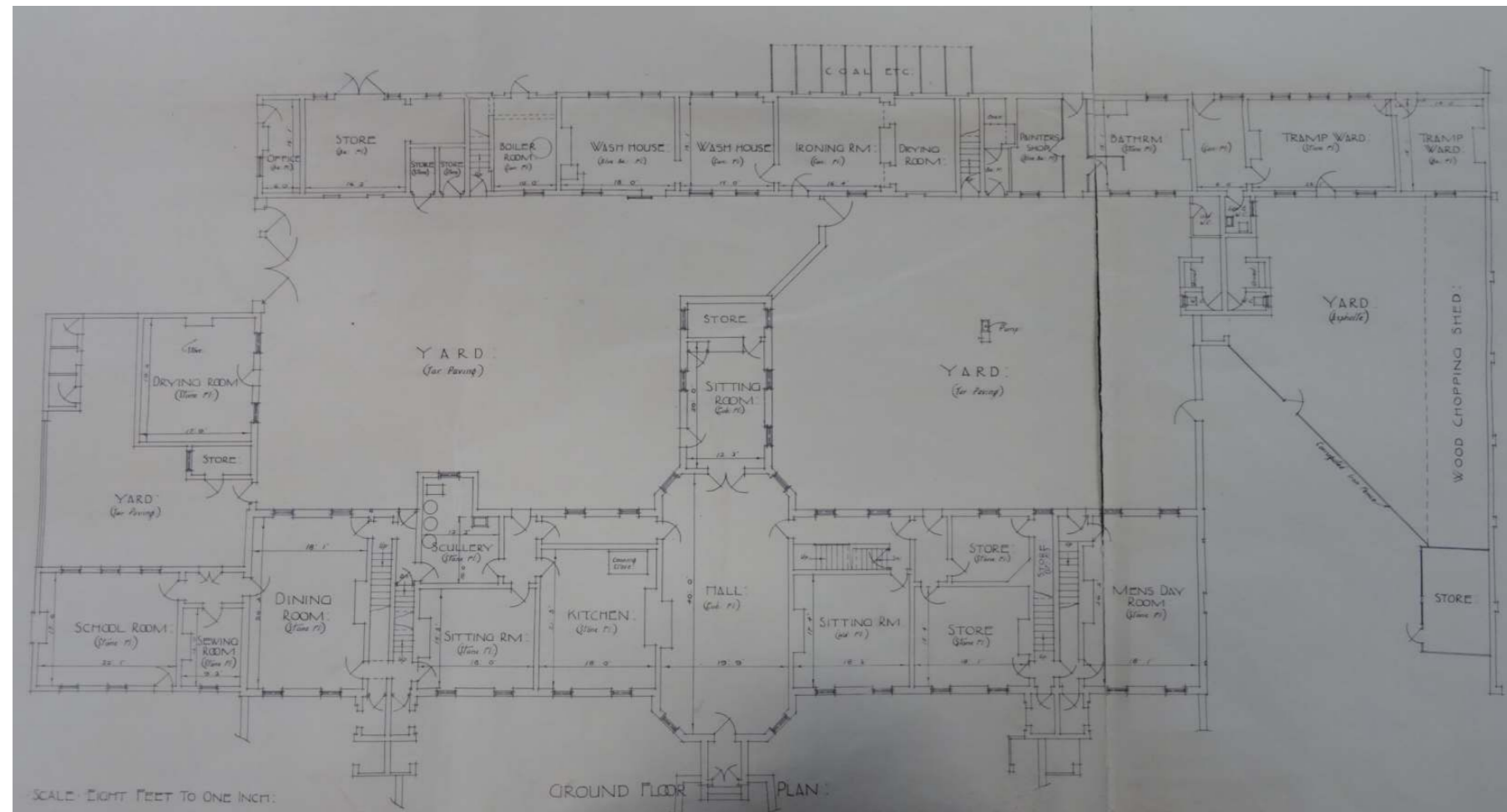




Main building: first floor



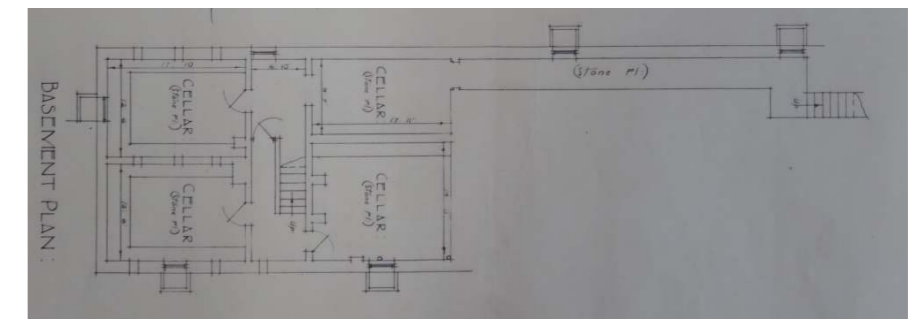
Main building: second floor



Ground floor plan (main complex)

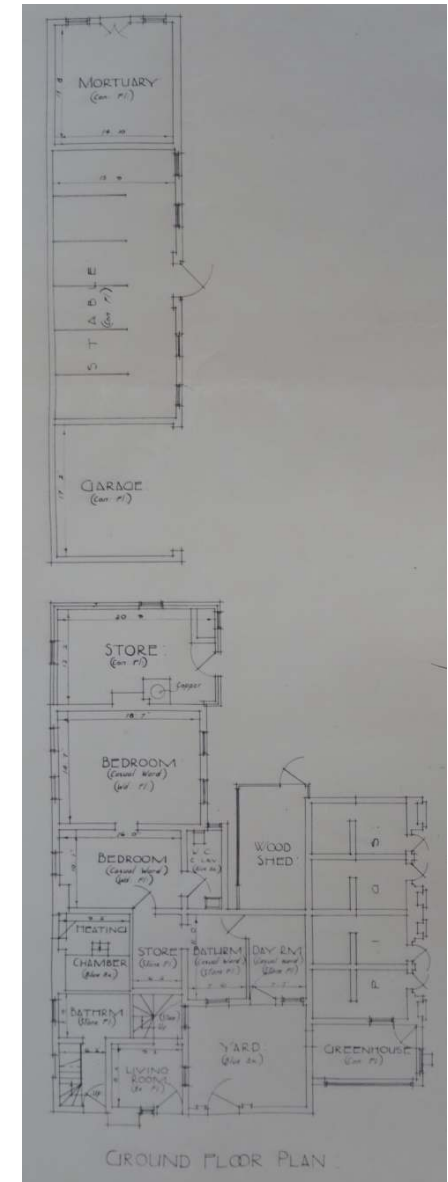
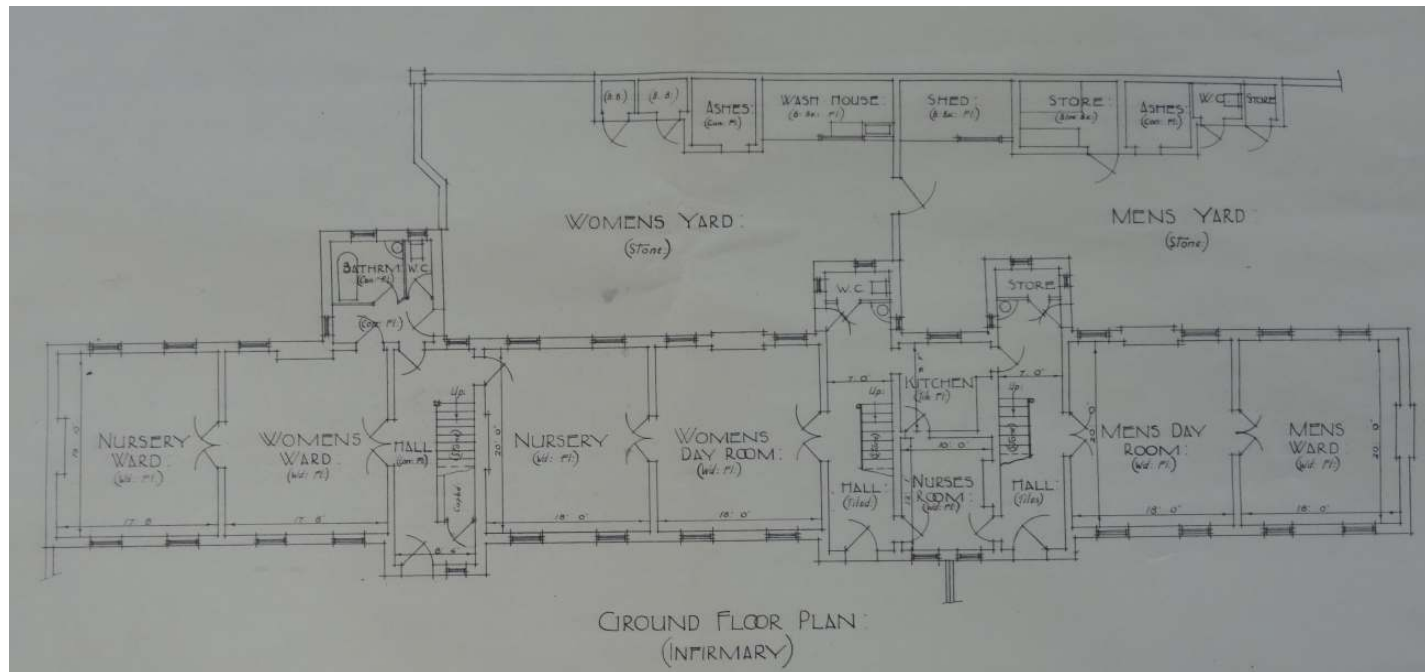
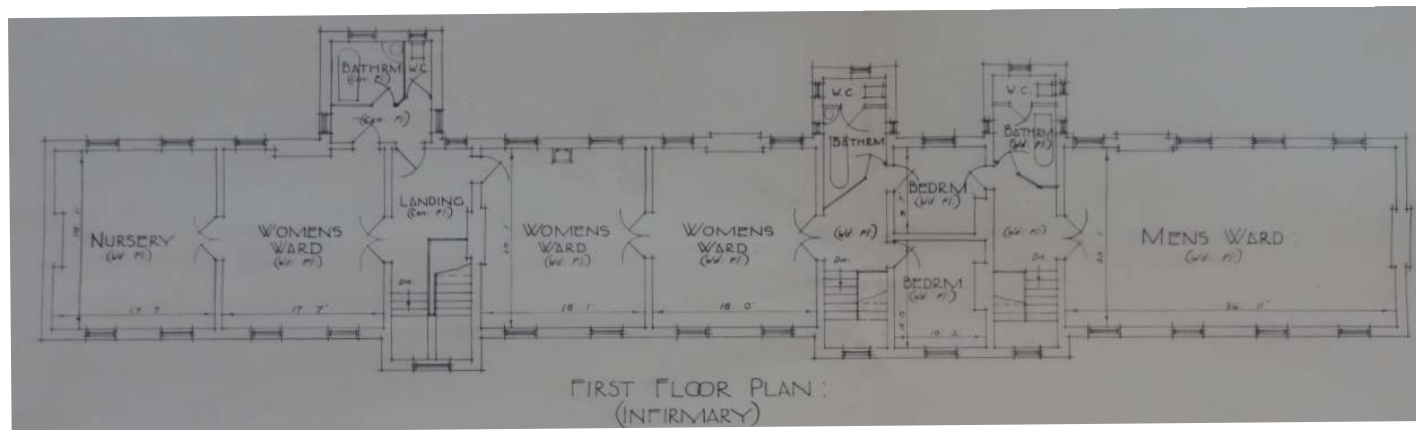


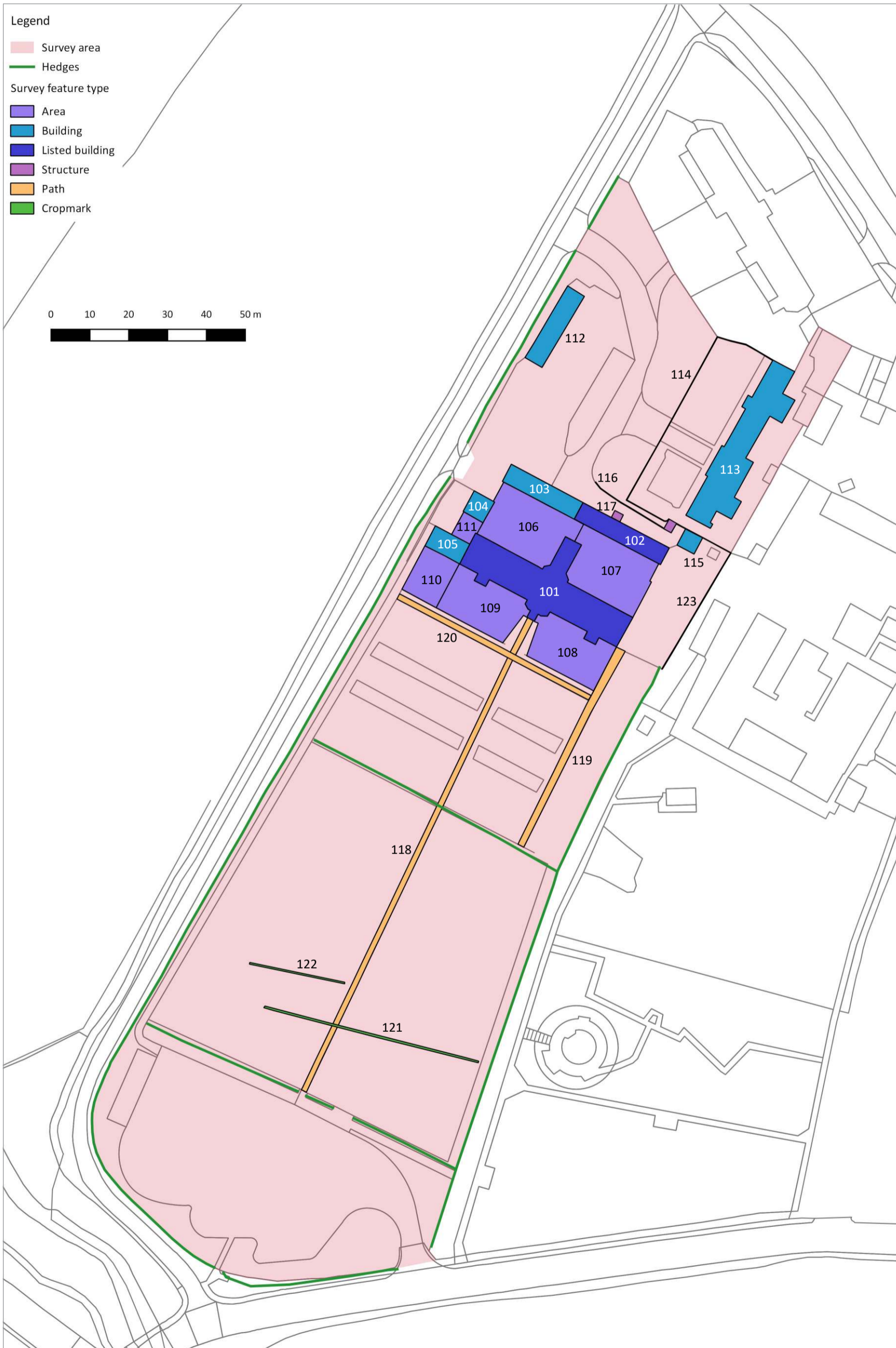
Outbuilding range: first floor plan



Main building: basement plan

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## PLATES



Plate 1: South front of The Workhouse (asset 101), looking towards the formal entrance



Plate 2: Inmates entrance porch from men's exercise yard, facing northwest



Plate 3: North elevation of women's accommodation wing, viewed facing southwest



Plate 4: North elevation of men's accommodation wing, viewed facing southeast



Plate 5: East gable of accommodation block and restored work yard wall, facing southwest



Plate 6: Interior of the governor's office, viewed facing west





Plate 7: Interior of the able-bodied men's dayroom, viewed facing west



Plate 8: First floor privies, viewed facing west



Plate 9: Basement room in main accommodation block, viewed facing west



Plate 10: Privy in men's exercise yard (asset 108), viewed facing south



Plate 11: View west across the men's work yard (asset 107)



Plate 12: North face of northern outbuilding range (assets 102-103)



Plate 13: North elevation of drying room (asset 102), viewed facing southwest



Plate 14: Interior of laundry/infirmary building (asset 102), showing drying racks



Plate 15: North face of laundry/infirmary (asset 102), showing staining possibly from former coal bins, and stone setts (asset 117)



Plate 16: South elevation of former cow house (asset 102), viewed facing north



Plate 17: North elevation of former cow house (asset 102), viewed facing south



Plate 18: East elevation of laundry (asset 104) on west side of women's work yard



Plate 19: South elevation of schoolroom (asset 105), viewed facing north



Plate 20: East elevation of garage/stable (asset 112), viewed facing north



Plate 21: Northern gable of mortuary (asset 112), viewed facing south



Plate 22: Steps and railings to Firbeck House (asset 114)





Plate 23: Central entrance gable and north wing of Firbeck House (asset 113), facing east



Plate 24: Northern extension of Firbeck House (asset 113), viewed facing northeast



Plate 25: Stone revetment wall (asset 116), viewed facing northeast



Plate 26: View southwest across recreated vegetable garden south of The Workhouse



Plate 27: View northeast across grass field to the south of The Workhouse



Plate 28: Linear parch mark (asset 121), viewed facing west

## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Locations shown on Figure 2.

ID	Name	Description	Source ref	Designation	NGR
1	Workhouse at Upton	The former Thurgarton Union Workhouse, built c.1824, brick, three storeys with seven bay wings flanking a full height canted bay faced with a blind arched recess. In 1835 it was shown on Sanderson's map as 'Incorporated Workhouse'. The building was designed by William Nicholson for the Revd. J.T. Becher. The site continued in use during the 19th and early 20th centuries, becoming a residential home for the elderly in the 1950s.	NTSMR 68944; NHER M3330; NHLE 1045931	Grade II*	SK 71152 54284
2	Former infirmary at Thurgarton Workhouse	Outbuilding to Thurgarton Incorporated Workhouse, built 1824, altered c.1870 and reduced in the 20th century. Designed by William Nicholson.	NTSMR 68945; NHER M11644; NHLE 1117388	Grade II	SK 71173 54298
3	Grounds at Thurgarton Workhouse, Upton:	Grade II* registered park covering the former Southwell/Thurgarton Union Workhouse, work and exercise yards, outbuildings and grounds formerly used to grow food for the inmates and provide work for the able-bodied men.	NHER MNT26821; NHLE 1001591	Grade II*	SK 71135 54236
4	Greet Bridge at Southwell	A single span modern concrete and brick road bridge, on the site of a bridge first mentioned in 1615 and shown on the 1774 and 1835 maps. It is thought to be in roughly the location of a ford mentioned in a charter of 956 AD.	NHER M3384		SK 7105 5408
5	Possible route of 'old straet', Workhouse Lane	Theorised route of an 'old straet' mentioned in a charter of 956. This road is thought to have run north from a ford at Greet Bridge along the route of the parish boundary between Normanton and Upton, now the route of Workhouse Lane. It may then have continued north across current fields towards Norwell.			SK 7110 5428
6	Disused brick works and miniature rifle range at Upton	A miniature rifle range on the site of a disused brick yard. The brick yard is shown on the 1885 OS map and was disused by 1900. The rifle range is first shown on the 1919 OS map.	NHER M3332, M18100		SK 7138 5436
7	Earthworks in field to east of Caudwell House	Ridge and furrow earthworks visible on Lidar data in fields to the east of Caudwell House, between Normanton Road and Upton Road. The earthworks are on a north-south orientation and are divided into three distinct blocks, roughly corresponding with fields shown on the 1795 enclosure map.			SK 7136 5421
8	Earthworks between Workhouse Lane and Normanton Road	Ridge and furrow aligned northeast-southwest, visible on Lidar data in Normanton Hall park and a field to the east. A hollow way or track aligned northwest to southeast runs through the southeast part of the area, and an amorphous mound is located to the southwest of the garden area south of the hall.			SK 7094 5448

ID	Name	Description	Source ref	Designation	NGR
9	Mound at Normanton	A long mound, 2m high, 15-25m wide and 35m long. (TPAT 1996 Village Earthwork Survey III)	NHER L10468		SK 71073 54597
10	Normanton Hall and attached boundary wall	Country house and attached boundary wall. Built c.1870, incorporating part of an earlier building. A 'hall' was shown in this location in 1835. It is of yellow brick with stone dressings and slate roof, Gothic Revival style. The attached brick boundary wall to the northwest has flat stone coping and a gate to the left. To the east of the house are stables and an attached boundary wall, also c.1870 in a style in keeping with the hall. Northeast of the hall is a further stretch of boundary wall. Glasshouses were depicted to the east of the stables in 1900 and 1919.	NHER M9479, M13404, M13405, M3329; NHLE 1046106	Grade II	SK 71005 54685, SK 71001 54713, SK 71027 54662, SK 71035 54631
11	Hollow way at Normanton	A hollow way, and slight terracing at the southern corner. (TPAT 1996 Village Earthwork Survey III).	NHER L10469		SK 7109 5468
12	Earthworks at Normanton	Ridge and furrow with croft, a single toft and enclosure boundary banks to the northeast. A elongated hollow is within the southern enclosure field. (TPAT 1996 Village Earthwork Survey III)	NHER L10470		SK 7092 5475
13	Earthworks at Normanton	Terracing in the southeast corner, ridge and furrow to the northeast. (TPAT 1996 Village Earthwork Survey III). Very faint on Lidar.	NHER L10467		SK 7099 5476
14	Bridge on Station Road, Southwell	Twin-span bridge carrying Station Road across the River Greet and a mill race. Brick Victorian Structure. The channel to the mill race is lined. A bridge is shown on Chapman's 1774 map.	NHER M17961		SK 7070 5445
15	Greet Mill, Southwell	A large water-powered corn mill dated 1867, but with many additions. This is possibly the site of the mill built in 1813. By 1853 it was in the hands of the Caudwell family. It burnt down and was rebuilt in 1867, and the buildings now standing are basically from this rebuilding, although it was burnt down again in 1893 and rebuilt. Milling ceased in 1969.	NHER M3135		SK 7068 5444
16	Station House	A typical Midland Railway building with barge boarding, built in 1847 for the former line to Mansfield. A former stationmaster's house and waiting room, built in 1871 for the Midland Railway Co and converted c.1976.	NHER M9494	Grade II	SK 70658 54356
17	Railway station at Southwell	A railway station on the Southwell branch line, extant by 1885.	NHER M3368		SK 7066 5436
18	Railway goods shed at Southwell	A railway goods shed on the Southwell branch line, extant by 1885.	NHER M3367		SK 7073 5426
19	Railway engine shed at Southwell	A railway engine shed on the Southwell branch line, extant by 1900.	NHER M3364		SK 7090 5418
20	Possible route of Roman road, Southwell	Possible route of Roman road running southeast from Osmanthorpe vexillation fort (SM 1018122) to Ad Pontem, at Thorpe by Newark, joining with the Fosse Way. This has been theorised to run along Lower Kirklington Road, Newark Road and Crewe Lane.			SK 7069 5410

ID	Name	Description	Source ref	Designation	NGR
21	Roman pottery from Southwell	Four Roman sherds were found whilst digging foundations for a new house, almost opposite the end of Crew Lane, Southwell, at SK 709 538. The present location of the pottery is unknown. The house was built in 1961. Findspot is approximate.	NHER L3096		SK 7092 5390
22	Earthworks at Southwell	Ridge and furrow with large mounds incorporated in the north and by the road in the south. An apparent hollow way joins Crew Lane from the northeast. (TPAT 1996 Village Earthwork Survey III)	NHER L10462		SK 7132 5376
23	Well at Southwell	A pump shown on the 1885-1919 OS maps, now a well.	NHER M3353		SK 7122 5388
24	Earthworks south of Upton Road	Small area of probable ridge and furrow earthworks visible on Lidar in a field to the south of Upton Road and north of the River Greet. Aligned east-west.			SK 7116 5409
25	Gasworks at Southwell	Gas works depicted on the 1919 OS map.	NHER M3347		SK 7100 5380
26	Hollow way, Shady Lane, Southwell	Shady Lane becomes a hollow track near the stream. There is ridge and furrow to the east and west. (TPAT 1996 Village Earthwork Survey III)	NHER L10461		SK 7058 5391
27	Roman villa complex and Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Southwell	Excavations in 1959 uncovered two wings of a Roman villa, probably of courtyard type. Occupation began the first half of the 2nd century AD, with the bulk of finds being of 3rd and early 4th century date, and some running into the later half of the 4th century. A Saxon urn was found in soil above the pavement in one room, and post-holes in the pavement may have been contemporary. A Saxon sceatta and Saxo-Norman pottery were also found, whilst Christian burials above the pavement were probably connected with the adjacent church.	NHER M3069; NHLE 1003528	Scheduled	SK 70282 53740
28	Southwell Minster	The earliest probable date for the minster is a charter of 956, with a grant of land around Southwell to the Archbishop of York from King Eadwig. The collegiate church became a mother church for Nottinghamshire c.1108, when it was largely rebuilt. The present body of the church is largely of 13th century date. It assumed cathedral status in 1888. Excavations around the Minster Chambers in the 1990s recorded evidence of an early medieval ditch, as well as remains possibly associated with a timber building.	NHER M3148, L11234; NHLE 1374853	Grade I	SK 7017 5380
29	Bishop's Palace, Southwell	The ruins of the medieval palace of the Archbishops of York date from the 14th and 15th centuries. The palace was rebuilt in the last half of the 14th century and given its final shape by John Kemp. It was almost finished in 1436. Its destruction commenced in the English Civil War. The outer walls survived as the walled garden of a mansion.	NHER M3068; NHLE 1211315 & 1003489	Grade I, Scheduled	SK 70188 53736

## APPENDIX 2: SURVEY GAZETTEER

Locations shown on Figure 11.

ID	NTSMR	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Photos
101	68944	The Workhouse: accommodation block	<p>The workhouse accommodation block is a three-storey building of red brick construction with hipped slate roofs. It has a central octagonal hub, housing the guardians' meeting room on the ground floor, with the governor's bedroom, storage cupboard and an indoor privy on the first floor and bedrooms in the attic. To the east and west are 7-bay wings containing men's and women's day rooms, dormitories and bedrooms, with a shorter 3-bay wing to the north housing the former schoolroom with children's dormitories over. The central hub has a decorative south face, with an imposing, stuccoed porch and a recessed panel with a rounded head above. The three wings are in a plainer style, with round headed windows with brick lintels and moulded stone sills. In the south face, there are central porches to each wing, accessing the exercise yards. These each allow two separate entrances into the infirm and able-bodied accommodation. The north elevation, facing onto the work yards, has identical windows to the south face, with some bricked in. There are three entrances at ground floor level to the western (women's) wing, two into the eastern (men's) wing and one into the schoolroom in the north wing. The doors are all round-headed with brick sills, a stone lintel and a rectangular light over. At least two of the doors are later insertions, one into the women's wing is post-1930, one into the men's wing is post-1828. There are inset boot-scrapers with stone surrounds adjacent to one door in each wing. A post-1828 scullery extension in the west wing has been removed. The east and west gables both have a single blind window in each storey. There are four brick ridge stacks on the roof, each with multiple chimney pots. Internally, the renovations have restored the rooms to their conjectured 19th-century appearance, based as far as possible on archaeological evidence. The residents' areas on the ground floor have stone flag floors and bare brick walls, whilst the governor's office, treasurer's office and committee room have floorboards, plastered walls and more decorative details such as skirting boards, picture rails and mantelpieces. The first and second floors have concrete surfaces. There is a basement below the western half of the building, with arched ceilings to the corridor and rooms. The rooms have raised stone benches around the sides, and low-height access openings between them, as well as circular light wells running through the walls in the central room. A square hatch in the western wall of the central cellar room is accessed via an external staircase adjacent to the west gable.</p>	Listed building	SK 71150 54286	Good	External: 001-4, 007-12, 017-18; 055-63; 066-7; 070-077; 138-9. Internal: 092-094; 099-116; 118-123; 133-157.

ID	NTSMR	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Photos
102	68945	Workhouse outbuildings NE range	The eastern range of the outbuildings bordering the north side of the work yards comprises a single storey block at the east end, a two-storey structure in the centre and a one and a half-storey structure at the west end that appears to be of early 20th-century date. This was shown as a wash house in the 1930s, replacing a walled coal yard depicted in 1828 that was progressively built over in the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. The wash house is in a different brick to the original range, and has plain stone window lintels and moulded stone sills. The pitched slate roof has a central ridge dormer skylight. This element has no external door. The two-storey 4-bay block contained the bake house and store in 1828, with a small infirmary and nurse's apartment on the first floor. By the 1930s, it had been converted to a laundry and drying house, and the current internal features reflect this. The building has the round-headed windows with brick lintels and moulded stone sills, and round-headed doors at the east and west ends of the south elevation, opening into the men's work yard. Four of the windows in the north and two in the south elevation are blocked. The building has a hipped slate roof with central brick ridge stack. There is staining on the north elevation where a canopy and subdivided structure were built against it, possibly the coal storage bins shown in 1900 and 1930. The adjoining single storey 4-bay structure to the east has a pitched slate roof with gable ridge stack at the eastern end. The south elevation has two doors and three round-headed windows with moulded stone sills. The windows all seem to be post-1828 insertions, at least one replacing a former door. The central door is also inserted. The alterations may have been undertaken in the late 1830s, when the cow house, mortuary and punishment cell were converted into a schoolroom. The doors and windows in the northern elevation have also been altered, with two doors in the western half, the westernmost inserted after 1930, with no lintel. There are two windows to the east with thin, plain stone lintels and moulded stone sills. Infilled round-headed windows are visible below the west window and towards the western end of the structure.	Listed building	SK 71170 54300	Good	External: 013-16; 019-23; 028-33; 036-37 Internal: 124-125
103		Rebuilt outbuilding range NW of Workhouse	Range of outbuildings to NW of women's work yard, rebuilt c.2001 in mirror image of extant range 102 in same style and materials, but brick is modern. There is a two storey eastern element, with the same pattern of window blocking on the north elevation as in 102. The west element is single-storey, with one door on the north elevation, and three small, round headed blocked windows; this appears to be more the original fenestration pattern, altered in 102.	Building	SK 71150 54310	Good	034-5 facing SW; 036-7 facing SE



ID	NTSMR	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Photos
104		Drying room	Square outbuilding on the west side of the women's work yard, formerly the drying room for laundry. Of red brick construction, single storey with a slate roof. The principal door is in the centre of the east elevation, facing into the work yard. It is round-headed with brick lintel and is flanked to either side by a window, each having half-round lintels and moulded stone sills, in the same style as the accommodation block. An inserted door is located in the south elevation, with a plain stone lintel. There are no windows in the north, west or south elevations, only grille vents near the top of the walls. There is a tall chimney stack at the north side of the roof. Internally, the building has a stone flag floor, blocked fireplace in the north wall, and sliding hatches covering the vents, allowing them to be opened and closed. The building may be of more than one phase, though this is not visible in the external brickwork. It may be of early 19th century date, and was depicted in 1930 in its current form.	Building	SK 71133 54307	Good	005-6 facing W; 007-8 facing SW; 080-81 facing N; 140-41 interior facing N
105		School room	Single storey brick-built school room added to the west end of the main workhouse building by 1885. Four-bays with a pitched slate roof and tall central brick ridge stack towards the eastern end. The doors and windows all have round-headed brick lintels and stone sills. The window and door arrangement in the south elevation has been altered, with straight joints below the eastern window, and altered brickwork around the current door; this layout was depicted on the 1930s plan. The western door in the north elevation has been inserted since the 1930s in the location of a former window. The western gable is blind, though may have formerly incorporated a chimney stack.	Building	SK 71125 54297	Good	064-5 facing S 068-9 facing N
106		Women's work yard	Women's work yard to the north of the workhouse, with tall brick wall along the western edge to either side of the drying room (asset 104), with gates in the northwest and southwest, and a wall and gate to the east separating it from the men's work yard. The other sides are defined by the accommodation block and the rebuilt outbuilding range. There are stone flags around the edges and tarmac surfacing in the centre. There is a restored water pump in the centre. The slabs on the south side have an inset stone drainage gutter and raised surrounds for basement lights.	Area	SK 71145 54302	Good	001-2 facing SW; 007-8 facing SW; 138-9 facing S
107		Men's work yard	Men's work yard to northeast of the workhouse, separated from the women's yard to the west by a tall wall and gate, and with a similar wall along the east side and vehicular gate in the northeast side. The other sides are defined by the accommodation block and outbuildings. There are stone slabs around the edges, with an inset drainage gutter in the south side. The remainder is tarmac surfaced, with a water pump in the centre. The walls are c.1.8m high. A line of bricks set at an angle shows the location of the 1930s dividing wall between the men and women's yards.	Area	SK 71167 54290	Good	009-010 facing SW; 013-4 facing N; 017-8 facing SE; 055-6 facing SW

ID	NTSMR	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Photos
108		Men's exercise yards	Two tarmac-surfaced yards to the south of the men's accommodation block, separated and surrounded by tall brick walls with angled brick copings. There is stone paving adjacent to the building, and (rebuilt) semi-circular brick privies against the dividing wall. The enclosures were formerly exercise yards for able-bodied (east) and infirm (west) men. There are plain gates in the south wall, oversailed by the wall coping.	Area	SK 71155 54270	Good	093-4 facing NW; 095-6 facing W; 097-8 facing S
109		Women's exercise yards	Two tarmac-surfaced yards to the south of the women's accommodation block, separated and surrounded by tall brick walls with angled brick copings. There is stone paving adjacent to the building, and (rebuilt) semi-circular brick privies against the dividing wall. The enclosures were formerly exercise yards for able-bodied (west) and infirm (east) women. There are plain gates in the south wall, oversailed by the wall coping.	Area	SK 71135 54280	Good	
110		School yard	Tarmac surfaced yard surrounded by iron railings, south of and associated with the school room, probably for children's exercise.	Area	SK 71120 54290	Good	068-9 facing N; 071-2 facing NE
112		Garage & mortuary	A rectangular, single-storey brick structure constructed between 1900 and 1919. The main face is the east side; the west elevation and south gable are blind. A pitched slate roof with a central roof vent towards the north (mortuary) end. The building is divided into three main elements: a garage or coach house at the southern end, with a wide rectangular door; a stable in the centre, with a round-headed door with a brick lintel; and a mortuary at the northern end, with no windows in the east elevation. The mortuary element appears to have been added or rebuilt at a later date to the stable and garage, in a darker brick. The north gable of the mortuary has a central door with flanking windows, rectangular with plain stone sills, and moulded stone lintels to the windows.	Building	SK 71152 54354	Good	038-9 facing NW; 040-1 facing S
113		Firbeck House/Infirmery	Firbeck House was built in 1871, as an infirmary to the workhouse. There is a datestone in the central gable. The original building is two storeys with a slightly projecting central entrance gable with wings to either side. The entrance section has doors at either side with substantial moulded stone arched lintels, and two windows between with angled brick lintels and thin stone sills. There are three similar windows on the first floor, with a brick string course above and pedimented gable. On the east elevation are two full-height offshots. The wings to either side are each of four bays with similar windows to the central portion. The southern ground floor window has been converted into a door. The building was divided into two sections down the middle of the entrance block to provide for the segregation of female inmates and infants (north wing) and male inmates (south wing). The building has a hipped slate roof with gable end brick stacks and two further stacks on the east face. There is a taller stack at the southeast corner, with no chimney pot. To the north is a later extension in a similar but slightly different style, added between 1900 and 1919. The interior of the southern wing and entrance portion has been converted into a cafe and offices for National Trust staff.	Building	SK 71198 54320	Fair/good	042-3 facing NE; 044-045 facing SE; 046-7 facing NE; 048-9 facing N

ID	NTSMR	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Photos
114		Wall around infirmary	Firbeck House is set within a garden/enclosure largely surrounded by a low wall . It is uncertain whether the wall has been reduced in height, or was perhaps formerly topped by railings, as the southern wall still is; this has a decorative iron gate at the top of a flight of steps leading up from the trackway to the north of the workhouse. The garden area was formerly divided into two, conforming to the division between male and female wards.	Structure	SK 71183 54331	Fair	050-051 facing NE; 052 facing N
115		Modern outbuilding	Square, single-storey brick outbuilding with two plain doors in the south face, with concrete windows and sills; one vented. There are also louvered vents in the east and west walls, and no windows, though there is a low-level blocked opening or hatch in the west elevation. Flat concrete roof.	Building	SK 71187 54298	Fair	048-49 facing NW; 050-51 facing NE
116		Revetment wall south of infirmary	Rough sandstone revetment wall along the south edge of higher ground on which the infirmary is located. Some neat coursing at the west end, other areas rougher with some possible stone loss. Higher ground to north of gardens around Firbeck House. Possibly partly collapsed?	Structure	SK 71171 54307	Poor	026-7 facing NE
117		Stone setts north of bake house (102)	A small patch of stone sett surfacing immediately north of the two-storey element of building 102. It is 2.4m x 2m in extent, in an area otherwise gravel surfaced. Possibly a remnant of coal store surfacing?	Structure	SK 71168 54305	Fair	024-5 facing S; 028-030 facing S
111		Small yard west of workhouse	A small area enclosed by railings, to the north of the school room, south of the drying room and west of the workhouse. Possibly for school access from workhouse; also with external stair access to the hatch into the cellar below the accommodation block.	Area	SK 71130 54302	Good	064-5 facing S; 066-7 facing S; 080-1 facing NE
118		Footpath to formal workhouse entrance	Tarmac surfaced path running centrally along the field/garden to the south of the workhouse, on a NE-SW alignment. Relaid, but probably on original route of the main entrance for the guardians, governor and formal visitors. Archaeological evaluation in 1998 and 1999 showed evidence for this path, which was shown on maps from 1835-1955.	Path	SK 71121 354226	Good	076-7 facing N; 087-8 facing S
119		Path on east side of garden	Tarmac-surfaced path aligned northeast-southwest and running to the east of the men's exercise yards and through the east side of the garden. On the approximate route of an earlier path shown on the 1885 map, and uncovered by archaeological evaluation in 1999. The earliest phase of the path may have been as grass only, later becoming surfaced with asphalt.	Path	SK 71156 54244	Good	089-90 facing SW
120		Path along south side of workhouse	A tarmac-surfaced path aligned northwest-southeast, running along the south side of the workhouse. This was first shown on a 1930s plan, but may have existed earlier as a grassed path. A path in this location was revealed by archaeological evaluation in 1998.	Path	SK 71139 54270	Good	089-90 facing SW
121		Parch mark in field south of workhouse	Narrow linear parch mark running east-west across the field to the south of the workhouse. Uncertain origin, may be fairly recent, possibly associated with drainage or services. The alignment does not correspond with the overall axis of the workhouse complex.	Cropmark	SK 71104 54171	Unknown	085-6 facing W

ID	NTSMR	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Photos
122		Parch mark in field south of workhouse	Narrow linear parch mark running east-west across the field to the south of the workhouse. Uncertain origin, may be fairly recent, possibly associated with drainage or services. The alignment does not correspond with the overall axis of the workhouse complex.	Cropmark	SK 71086 54187	Unknown	
123		Wall to east of workhouse	Tall brick wall along the eastern boundary of the workhouse grounds. The northeast corner appears oldest, with the area to the south appearing to be recently rebuilt.	Structure	SK 71189 54281	Fair	053-4 facing N

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