

# The Rainbow Depot, The Burgage, Southwell, Nottinghamshire

Historic Building Record

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## SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Burgage Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording within the Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell, Nottinghamshire centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SK 70420 54260, prior to the site's proposed redevelopment for residential use (Planning Application Nos. 15/00994/FULM and 15/00993/LBC).
- The building recording comprises a Level 2 survey of the former lace factory and associated engine house that were built between 1900 and 1919 and a Level 3 survey of three buildings relating to the nineteenth century former House of Correction comprising the Grade II listed north wing, later becoming a punching shop, the west wing of the penitentiary, later becoming a workshop, and a building thought to be the infirmary, though later converted into a house which was part of the west wing.
- Local architect Richard Ingleman was commissioned to construct a new House of Correction replacing an earlier one built in 1611. Building work began on the House of Correction in 1807 which comprised two wings radiating from a central governor's house reached via a pathway extending from the reception lodge fronting Burgage Green. In 1818 the decision was taken to expand the prison to the north-west with the semi-circular plan form adopted comprising a circular superintendent's tower in front of which were five prison wings arranged in an arc. With the exception of the west wing, the prison buildings became three storeys in height in 1829. Additions were made between 1841 and 1867 including an extension to the west wing and the construction of two buildings flanking the superintendent's tower. In 1867 a new five storey wing was constructed replacing the old radial prison. The governor's house was also built at this time which is still extant.
- In 1880 the prison closed, to be occupied first by Gregory's Lace Company followed by Carey's, a Nottinghamshire curtain lace manufacturer in 1885. By 1884 the majority of the prison buildings had been demolished. The lace factory had been erected by 1900 and the engine house built between 1900 and 1919.
- The lace factory closed in 1956 and was subsequently bought by W.A. Rainbow and Sons freight business that operated from the site until 2014 when it was sold to developers. The principal changes to the site occurred following a devastating fire in the 1970s which resulted in the demolition of the remaining buildings associated with the former House of Correction, with the exception of those forming the basis of this report, and a reduction in size to the lace factory.
- Built between 1884 and 1900 the lace factory was a three bay building of seven units that was subsequently extended between 1900 and 1919 by the addition of a further three bays, coinciding with the peak in lace output in England which occurred during the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is typical of its type being brick built with a softwood king post roof of north light type which allowed light to enter through glass panes in the north facing side of the roof allowing the best overhead daylight illumination essential for weaving. Following the fire in the 1970s where much of the first phase of the building was lost it was reconfigured as a depot and garage. However, much early fabric survived, including the roof, with the only major alterations being the raising of the floor throughout much of the building and the insertion of numerous new doorways.
- Powering the lace machinery within the former prison block of 1867 the brick built engine house follows the early 20<sup>th</sup> trend of constructing ornate buildings associated with lace manufacture. Originally it would have housed a horizontal compound engine that would have driven ropes from the flywheel that ran to each floor of the mill thus driving the line-shafts of each floor.



- The Grade II listed north wing of the House of Correction has undergone substantial alterations from its construction in 1818 when the ground floor was a work room and the first floor contained the inmates cells. It has had an additional storey added in 1829, possibly to be used as a chapel, and both gable walls substantially rebuilt, probably when it was converted into a lace factory in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Minor alterations such as converting a first floor window into a loading doorway are also likely to date to this period. Internally the floors may have been replaced, or significantly altered to take the weight of lace machines. The stairway positions have been also been moved, again probably when the building became a lace factory. As a lace factory it is likely to have had an engine located on the ground floor that powered machines on the first floor. The top floor is likely to have been used for storage of raw materials.
- Constructed in 1818 the west wing of the penitentiary was remodelled between 1841 and 1867 though the original queen post roof was retained. The ground floor contained work rooms for the inmates and the first floor held 10 cells. The first floor later housed lace machinery prior becoming a workshop in the 1920s.
- The house is of two phases, the first being the west unit that post-dates the west wing of the penitentiary with cartographic evidence suggesting that it was built after 1841. The east unit most likely replaced an earlier building and is contemporary with the remodelling of the west wing that probably took place between 1841 and 1867. The bars in the cill of the west unit attest to it being a former prison building though it was a dwelling by 1921.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

1.1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Burgage Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording within the Rainbow Depot, Burgage Green, Southwell, Nottinghamshire centred at Ordnance Grid Reference SK 70420 54260 (Figures 1), prior to the site's proposed redevelopment for residential use (Planning Application Nos. 15/00994/FULM and 15/00993/LBC).

1.1.2 The building recording comprises a Level 2 survey of the former lace factory and associated engine house that were built between 1900 and 1919 and a Level 3 survey of three buildings relating to the nineteenth century former House of Correction comprising the Grade II listed north wing, later becoming a punching shop, a building thought to be the infirmary, though later converted into a house, and the west wing of the penitentiary, later becoming a workshop (Figure 2).

### **1.2 Building Recording**

1.2.1 Where specific briefs are supplied by relevant planning authorities with regard to buildings they may require a survey based on classifications as outlined in English Heritage's guide *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2006). In this instance Level 2 and Level 3 surveys were necessary. The methodology employed also follows advice from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (2014).

1.2.2 Where an existing building/structure is not protected by listing and permission is sought or granted for demolition or major alteration, the local authority may require that a full archival record be made first, in order to 'preserve by record'. Similarly, where a building is subject to national designation, such a survey will be required prior to the commencement of improvement works or development of the structure.

### **1.3 The Report**

1.3.1 The building recording has involved a detailed examination of the buildings both externally and internally. This has allowed for a written description and analysis of the buildings and their background with 32 figures and 55 plates as illustrations. A second part of the report (Section 7: Archival Record) comprises a list of illustrations to support the archival record. The latter consists primarily of 412 digital images and black and white negatives and prints from all or part of 13 films, comprising 431 negatives with 431 prints held in archival quality sleeves. The report includes copies of the digital images together with plans showing their viewpoints. All 412 digital images are included in a separate CD affixed to the back of the report.

## **2. SITE BACKGROUND**

2.1.1 The site comprises approximately 0.83ha of land situated to the north-east of Southwell town centre. It is bounded by Burgage Green to the south-east, by Lower Kirklington Road to the north-east and by residential properties to the north-west and south-west. The site boundary is defined by a red brick wall on all sides with access via a gate located at the north-east gable of the gatehouse of the former House of Correction. A number of nineteenth and twentieth century buildings currently occupy the site.

2.1.2 Burgage Homes Ltd propose to convert the Grade II listed north wing (Planning Application No. 15/00993/LBC), the house and surviving west wing of the penitentiary into residential dwellings and to demolish the other buildings on the site, including the engine house and lace factory, to facilitate the construction of residential housing (Planning Application No. 15/00994/FULM).

**3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND** (The following is principally based on information in Smith, R., 2015 *Nottinghamshire House of Correction Southwell 1611-1880 A Model Institution Essential History & Architectural Notes* and Taylor, E., 2014 *The Rainbow Depot, The Burgage, Southwell, Nottinghamshire*)

3.1.1 The earliest settlement activity at Southwell dates to the Roman period comprising a vast high status villa complex located to the south of the later Minster. After falling into a ruinous state the villa was used during the Anglo-Saxon period as a burial ground. The present Romanesque Minster principally dates to the twelfth century replacing an earlier Saxon church founded following the granting of the Manor of Southwell to Oskytel, Archbishop of York, in AD 956 by King Eadwig. The succeeding Archbishops remained Lords of the Manor until the Ecclesiastical Commissioners took over in 1861. Southwell had become a residence for Archbishops by 1051 and a college of secular canons founded during the eleventh century with associated prebends and communal frater. The sixteen prebendal mansions along Church Street and Westgate were mostly founded between the twelfth and thirteenth century. The Archbishop's Palace was constructed to the south of the Minster in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the Vicar's Court to the east in 1379. The medieval market to the north of the Minster has been subject to post-medieval encroachment. The Burgage, a self-governing part of the town distinct from the Prebendage as it was under the lordship of the Archbishop not the canons, is located at the northern end of King Street. It contains many fine buildings of the urban gentry dating to the Georgian period though recent archaeological excavations have established that medieval activity is present.

3.1.2 In 1609 King James I decreed that each county should provide a house of correction, an institution primarily intended to clear the streets of vagabonds, prostitutes and drunks. Southwell was chosen as the location of the facility as it was the principal town of the twenty-parish liberty of Southwell and Scrooby and was relatively centrally located between the courts at Southwell, Newark and Retford. It could also function as an ecclesiastical prison as the town was the occasional southern seat of the Archbishops of York. A house of correction was duly built in 1611 which is thought to have been located to the west of the nineteenth century one discussed below. The original House of Correction was poorly constructed resulting in either a complete or substantial rebuild in 1656. New additions were made in 1787 though by 1806 the building was in a state of disrepair and the decision was taken to build a new House of Correction to the east.

3.1.3 Local architect Richard Ingleman began work on the new House of Correction in 1807. Documentary evidence, combined with the earliest visual depiction of this phase of the prison on Sanderson's map of 1835 (Figure 3), indicates that there were originally two wings radiating to the north-east and south-west from a central governor's house reached via a pathway extending from the reception lodge fronting Burgage Green. To the north-west two small buildings possibly relate to this phase that were replaced by the time that the 1841 Tithe map (Figure 4) had been published, by a rectangular block of similar dimensions to those flanking the governor's house thus creating the classic radial format or windmill plan prison design of the era. Southwell was one of the earliest radial prisons in the country not to be built by the architect George Byfield whose first radial prison was Cambridge County Goal built in 1801 (Brodie *et al* 2002, 67). The prison was built using materials from the 17<sup>th</sup> century one, including bricks and stone. Surrounding the prison was a 17ft boundary wall. Of note the stone built lodge is the only building surviving from this phase of the prison.

3.1.4 In 1818 the decision was taken to expand the prison to the north-west. The semi-circular or polygonal plan form was adopted and comprised a circular superintendent's tower in front of which were five prison wings arranged in an arc as depicted on Sanderson's map. The prison wings were initially of two storeys, the first floor comprising a central corridor with sleeping cells either side and the ground floor being day rooms and work rooms..

3.1.5 A treadmill was constructed between the north and west wings in 1822. There was further enlargement of the prison in 1829 with the addition of an extra storey of sleeping cells to four of the five prison wings, the western penitentiary being omitted from the heightening. It has been suggested that the additional storey of the northern wing was used as a chapel.



3.1.6 Alterations to the prison appear to have been made between the publication of the Tithe map of 1841 (Figure 4) and the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 5) with the prison ultimately bearing a striking similarity to Brixton Convicts Prison of 1818-21 (Brodie *et al* 2002, 72). A building is depicted on the later map protruding from the western wing of the 1818 prison to the west which has been tentatively interpreted as an infirmary. It is thought that there would have been another building mirroring it on the eastern wing. Two additional buildings were constructed extending from either side of the superintendent's tower to the prison wings, the westernmost one being present on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map though absent from the Tithe map of 1841. The tower was where turnkeys were able to mount their patrols and the two buildings either side had flat roofs allowing the turnkeys to look into the prison yards. Later these two buildings became refectories serving food prepared in the ground floor of the tower.

3.1.7. In 1867 a new five storey wing was built replacing the old radial prison. At this time a new governor's house was also built which is still extant.

3.1.8 In 1880 the prison closed, to be occupied first by Gregory's Lace Company followed by Carey's, a Nottinghamshire curtain lace manufacturer in 1885. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Figure 5) shows that the majority of the prison buildings have been demolished with the exception of those that form the basis of this report, namely the Grade II listed north wing, the west wing of the penitentiary and the house. The south-west wing of the 1807 House of Correction is also depicted. The new five storey wing built in 1867 is present extending from the new governor's house fronting the Burgage. A new row of buildings extend along the boundary with Lower Kirklington Road. A small building has also been erected to the west of the infirmary.

3.1.9 The 1900 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) depicts the new lace factory building running parallel to the large former prison block of 1867. A building was also erected abutting the north-west wall of the surviving 1807 wing. By the publication of the 1919 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) the new factory had doubled in size and a building, probably an office, connected to the factory by a narrow structure, fronts onto Burgage Green. The engine house was also built between 1900 and 1919. Cartographic evidence indicates that the factory was extended to the north-west between 1919 and 1955 (Figure 8).

3.1.10 The lace factory closed in 1956 and was subsequently bought by W.A. Rainbow and Sons freight business operating from the former House of Correction until 2014 when it was sold to developers. The office building was replaced or extended between 1955 and 1967, probably after it changed hands, and the factory reduced to its former size with the north-west extension replaced by three rectangular buildings (Figure 9). The former factory is labelled as a depot and the prison wing a warehouse on the 1967 Ordnance Survey map. During the 1970s the former factory was devastated by fire resulting in the demolition of a number of buildings including the 1807 wing and the former prison wing of 1867 and the loss of the majority of the westernmost bay of the former factory and the rebuilding of the offices fronting Burgage Green as depicted on the 1984 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2). After this the site remained largely unaltered until the present time.

3.1.11 An interesting plan dating to 1921 labels the functions of each buildings present on site during this time (Figure 10). The Grade II listed north wing is recorded as a punching shop, with two card sheds to the north-east and a third one extending along the boundary with Lower Kirklington Road. The infirmary by this point in time is a house with the west wing of the penitentiary a joiner's shop. The former refractory dating to between 1841 and 1884, located between the no longer extant superintendant's tower and the joiner's shop, is now a fitter's shop. The 1867 prison block is now a factory and office with the large building to the north-east labelled as sheds with an adjoining fitters shop to the north-east. A toilet block for women is located in the east corner of the site with the men's facilities to the north-west.

## **4. BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

### *4.1 The Former Lace Factory (Figures 11-12, Plates 1-9)*

4.1.2 The former lace factory is orientated north-west to south-east but for ease of reference within this report it is described as having its long axis orientated north to south.

4.1.3 The building comprises seven units of five trusses which rest upon brick and cast iron columns extending north-to south creating six bays per unit. The roof of north light type, also known as a saw-tooth truss, is typical of the period. It is a softwood king post roof with a ridge purlin. Three back purlins are attached to the longer south principal and one to the shorter, steeper pitched north principal. The roof has reinforced glass on the north facing side and a slate covering on the south facing side. This configuration gives the best overhead daylight illumination essential for weaving, without glare from the sun. Further structural integrity for the roof structure is provided by timber beams that extend between the trusses and the piers.

4.1.4 The factory is brick built with the phase dating to between 1884 and 1900 comprising Bays 1-3 being laid three stretchers to one header and Bays 4-6 dating to the phase constructed between 1900 and 1919 being laid five stretcher to one header. The bricks used for the exterior walls measure 9 inches x 4 inches x 3 inches and those of the interior walls measure 8½ inches x 4 inches x 2½ inches. The west wall dating to the earliest phase of the factory partially survives which uses differently fired bricks to create a chequered pattern indicating that the earliest phase of the building was not devoid of exterior decorative detail.

4.1.5 The wall that extends down the centre of the building from Unit 1 to Unit 5 dividing Bays 3 and 4 has five openings. Moulded bricks were used on the edges of the two northernmost openings and on the south edge of the southernmost opening suggesting that they could be original with the remaining openings being later alterations dating to when the factory was converted into a depot. The steel lintel that extends along the top of the wall is a later insertion as are the metal ties that extend between the central wall and the east wall. The floor in Bays 4-6 has been raised to enable goods to be loaded and unloaded straight into the back of wagons parked in Bays 1-3.

4.1.6 The brick piers supporting the trusses replace the original cast iron columns, an alteration presumably undertaken following the fire in the 1970s that reduced the size of the 1884-1900 phase of the building.

4.1.7 In later years the southern part of the lace factory comprising Units 6-7 was renovated for use as a garage complete with inspection pits, new concrete floor and additional doorways and window inserted through original brickwork. The northern wall of the garage extending between Unit 5 and Unit 6 was inserted at this time and the canteen built to the north. The garage was also extended by a single bay to the north.

4.1.7 A modern five bay shed and a small electricity station abuts the former factory to the north and modern offices to the south. Though the brick work indicates that the sub-station is a modern building there has always been a structure in that location since the earliest Ordnance Survey map. Immediately east of the sub-station, towards the top of the lace factory wall are two holes in the brickwork. It is tempting to suggest that the original building in the footprint of the sub-station also housed an engine used to power the lace factory via drive shafts, ropes or belts extending through the top of the lace factory wall.

4.1.8 The former lace factory has therefore undergone considerable change since its construction. It originated between 1884 and 1900 as a three bay building of seven units that was subsequently extended between 1900 and 1919 by the addition of a further three bays, coinciding with the peak in lace output in England which occurred during the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Jones 2006, 214). Following a fire in the 1970s where much of the first phase of the building was lost it was reconfigured as a depot and garage. However, much early fabric survived, including the roof, with the only major alterations being the raising of the floor throughout much of the building and the insertion of numerous new doorways.

#### 4.2 *The Engine House (Figures 13-14, Plates 10-16)*

4.2.1 The former engine house is orientated north-east to south-west but for ease of reference within this report it is described as having its long axis orientated west to east.

4.2.2 The engine house was constructed to power the lace machinery housed within a former prison building dating to 1867 that was converted to a factory after the site became a centre for lace manufacture in 1885. Originally abutting the north gable wall of the factory, the engine house was built between the publication of the 1900 and 1919 Ordnance Survey maps. Until recently it was used as a body repair shop for the spray painting of vehicles.

4.2.3 The building is rectangular in plan with a slate roof and slate ridge tiles. It is brick built, the bricks laid in English bond. The building comprises three trusses forming four bays. A ceiling has been inserted obscuring the roof detail with the exception of the tie beams. All original internal fixtures and fittings have been removed.

4.2.4 The east gable is constructed of superior quality bricks measuring 9 inches x 4¼ inches x 3 inches with a stone coping and kneelers with ornate moulded bricks beneath. There is a large blocked central round headed window with stone cill and a circular brick opening above for a cast iron vent. Straight joints in the brickwork the southern part of the gable indicate repair to this part of the building probably due to the demolition of the lace factory in the 1970s. Additional structural support is provided by a long cast iron tie.

4.2.5 Superior bricks have also been used in the north elevation. It has a symmetrically placed round headed doorway flanked by two round headed windows to either side all four of which have stone sills. The openings are all bricked in though fragments of the original window frames and glazing survive. The moulded brick cornice present in the west elevation continues beneath the eaves.

4.2.6 A modern opening has been inserted into the west gable to allow access for vehicles thus removing any original architectural features. The gable is constructed of inferior quality bricks measuring 9 inches x 4½ inches x 3 inches and lacks the decorative features present on the north gable.

4.2.7 The south elevation has three round headed windows, two of which were blocked and subsequently truncated by a square headed door which may have provided direct access into the factory and the third blocked presumably when the pier was added to provide additional structural support to the south-east part of the building. Two small openings are present beneath the eaves which appear to be original feature though their purpose is unknown. The western half of the elevation was an exterior wall and not connected to the factory. It was constructed of inferior bricks, like the eastern half, but it did have a simple brick cornice. A later air vent and steel girders are present, the vent probably associated with its use as a spray painting shop.

4.2.8 At Southwell the lace machines in the converted prison block of 1867 were originally powered by steam from three furnaces which also heated the factory at a constant 70 degrees to maintain the tension of the cotton thread (Raithby and Smith 2014, 2). The dimensions of the engine house indicate that it housed a type of horizontal compound engine. This type of engine was developed during the 1860s when shaft-drive was dispensed with in factories to be replaced by ropes driven from the flywheel of the steam engine that ran to each floor of the mill thus driving the line-shafts of each floor. Ropes were mechanically efficient, cheap to install and maintain. Furthermore, if breakage occurred the whole mill did not have to shut down as it did when a fault occurred in a shaft-driven system (Cossons 1993, 197). The engine house is typical of the period when between 1900–1920 there was a trend towards ornate decoration being applied to lace factory buildings (Palmer Nevell and Sissons 210, 2012).

#### 4.3 *The Grade II Listed North Wing of the Penitentiary (Figures 15-22, Plates 17-38)*

4.3.1 The Grade II listed north wing of the penitentiary is north-east to south-west aligned though for ease of reference this report refers to the orientation of the long axis as west to east.

4.3.2 Of five bays, the building is brick built, of three storeys with a gable roof of slate in diminishing courses. The south elevation has five windows per floor, the ground and first floor ones being square with stone cills and lintels retaining their holes for former diamond shaped iron mullion bars. The cills are large and rectangular with the central part in front of the window being chamfered. Semi-circular windows are used on the second floor, also of stone, and retain their iron glazing bars. Bay 5 has an original ground floor doorway with sandstone jambs and lintel, complete with holes for the iron glazing bars, which is identical in design to that in the east gable. The bricks used measure 9¼ - 9½ inches x 4½ inches x 2¼ - 2½ inches and are unevenly fired, a number being vitrified. Of note the bricks are laid with 1 header to 2 stretchers though the second floor is not coursed as regularly as the floors below indicating that this building was heightened during the 1829 alterations mentioned above.

4.3.3 Essentially the north elevation is the same as that of the south though the bricks, despite also measuring 9¼ - 9½ inches 4½ x inches x 2¼ - 2½ inches, are of superior quality. The first floor window of Bay 2 has been converted into a loading door, presumably when the site became a lace factory in 1885. Missing bricks beneath the door suggest that a platform extended from the opening. An inserted central chimney is present behind the parapet built of bricks 9½ inches long and 3 inches thick.

4.3.4 The west gable has two ground floor windows with a central blocked doorway with two first floor windows, the northern one retaining a sash window of 12 lights, and a narrow central window on the second floor. All the openings, including the blocked doorway, have plain stone lintels, jambs and cills unlike those of the elevations. The bricks are handmade and measure 9¼ - 9½ inches x 4½ inches x 2¼ - 2½ inches with those along the north edge being vitrified. The ground floor bricks are laid in stretcher bond and those above in Flemish bond suggesting a partial rebuilding of the gable. As there is no difference between the courses of the second floor and those below it must be concluded that the gable was rebuilt during, or more likely after, the prison gained a second floor in 1829. There is a sawn off pipe and much blackening above the blocked doorway with a bracket between the first floor windows indicating the presence of a former exhaust pipe for an engine originally located on the ground floor.

4.3.5 The east gable has a large ground floor central modern opening created when the site became a haulage business. The window to the south is of the same design as those on the north and south elevations and the doorway to the north is the same as the doorway in the south elevation. The first floor has two large windows and a central loading door with a brick segmental arch above. The window lintels, jambs and cills are identical to those on the west gable. The bricks measure 9¼ - 9½ inches x 4½ inches x 2¼ - 2½ inches and are laid in Flemish bond. As the first floor openings are clearly original to the build, and the brick work remains consistent throughout the gable, it must be concluded that it was largely rebuilt when the building was converted to a lace factory as it is unlikely that a first floor loading bay would have been required in a prison.

4.3.6 Four ceiling beams create five bays on the ground floor. The ceiling beams are all machine sawn softwood. Each ceiling beam is supported by brick piers. The piers are not tied into the walls of the building, they simply abut them indicating that they were erected after the walls. It is therefore possible that the piers were built to give additional support to the ceiling beams when heavy lace machinery was placed on the floor above. Alternatively, when the building was converted into a factory a new floor, complete with brick piers, could have been inserted. A large proportion of the joists have segments cut from them, possibly for line shafts. The staircase is not in its original position as it blocks one of the windows and truncates the brick pier supporting Ceiling Beam 4. There is a former hole in the ceiling of Bay 5 which could feasibly be the original access into the floor above though its size would suggest that it was more likely a hatch.

4.3.7 Machine beds are present on the first floor though there is no evidence for line shafting or belts in the ceiling above to power them. There is however a central hole in the floor possibly for a drive shaft. Extra timber planks in Bays 2 and 5 are probably to support winch mechanisms which formerly extended through the loading doors. All the original cast iron window frames of 20 lights survive. Differences in plaster on the walls indicate the positions of the ten barrel vaulted prison cells. The staircase is present though the steps have been removed. The staircase post dates the prison cells as it clearly extends through the two south-easternmost ones. Replacement timbers in the ceiling of Bay 3 may indicate the original access to the floor above or alternatively a former trap door. In the north wall, in line with Ceiling Beam 2, is an inserted chimney with a hard standing of stone cut into the floor for a stove to rest on with a circular hole in the chimney to take the flue. The bricks used for the chimney are mass produced measuring 9½ inches long x 3 inches thick. The ceiling above is of machine sawn softwood. The ceiling beams fit poorly into their sockets and there are a number of infilled holes in the walls suggestive of where former joists were positioned indicating that the ceiling was unsurprisingly altered when the second storey was added in 1829.

4.3.8 The third storey was added in 1829 though the softwood roof timbers are likely to be those used in the building when it was only two storeys in height. The roof comprises five trusses creating five bays. Four of the trusses are of king post type supporting a plank ridge. Struts extend from the shoulder of the king post to the principal rafters. The purlins are staggered. On the east wall is a further truss comprising four corbels that support a tie beam that carries posts that clasp the purlins with the principal rafters. An empty mortice located in the centre of the tie beam of Truss 5, on the face of the beam, with a corresponding gap in the brickwork behind, and a similar mortice opposite in Truss 4, suggests the presence of a former timber extending between the two tie beams. In the west wall the purlins enter the brickwork with no additional timber supports though there are two horizontal timbers, joined with a face-halved scarf, extending above the window in the west wall. A number of the common rafters are replacements. The ceiling is of laths and plaster. In Bay 3 there is a circular timber structure in the roof, possibly the base for a ventilator. In the southern part of Bay 3 is a bar attached to the struts of Trusses 2 and 3 for a winch that would have been used to raise and lower materials to the floor below through the no longer open trap door beneath. All the windows retain their original cast iron window frames of 30 lights. Of note the north and south walls are poorly tied into the west and east walls again suggesting different construction dates for the elevations and gables.

4.3.9 The north wing has undergone substantial alterations from its construction in 1818 when the ground floor was a work room and the first floor contained the inmates cells. It has had an additional storey added in 1829, possibly to be used as a chapel, and both gable walls substantially rebuilt, probably when it was converted into a lace factory in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Minor alterations such as converting a first floor window into a loading doorway are also likely to date to this period. Internally the floors may have been replaced, or significantly altered to take the weight of lace machines. The stairway positions have been also been moved, again probably when the building became a lace factory. As a lace factory it is likely to have had an engine located on the ground floor that powered machines on the first floor. The top floor is likely to have been used for storage of raw materials.

#### *4.4 The West Wing of the Penitentiary (Figures 23-24, 26-28 and 30, Plates 39-49)*

4.4.1 The west wing of the penitentiary is north-west to south-east aligned though for ease of reference this report refers to the orientation of the long axis as north to south.

4.4.2 Of five bays, the building is brick built, of two storeys with a gable roof of slate in diminishing courses. The west elevation has windows like those in the north wing with a doorway in Bay 1 with a plain stone lintel but no door jambs. The majority of the original cast iron 20 light casement windows have been blocked up or replaced. The lower ground floor window of Bay 5, a later insertion, has a brick segmental arch with a concrete cill and a 6 light timber casement window. The unevenly fired bricks of the elevation measure 9¼ - 9½ inches x 4½ inches x 2½ inches and are laid two stretchers to one header. At the southern end of



Bay 5 however, where the building kinks to the south-east, there is a clear building join where the bricks are of a superior quality, measuring 9½ - 9¼ inches x 4½ inches x 2½ - 2⅞ inches and are generally laid in stretcher bond, with the occasional header, becoming Flemish bond near to the gable, indicating that the building has been extended to the south or that the southern end has been rebuilt.

4.2.3 The west wall of the former refectory, later becoming a fitter's shop by 1921, abuts the south gable of the west wing. It is constructed of bricks measuring 9½ inches x 4½ inches x 2⅞ inches laid two stretchers to one header. A doorway is present that retains its timber frame and a two-light window.

4.4.4 The south gable has two large ground floor arched openings with two square windows above on the first floor. The windows have plain lintels and cills like those on the west elevation. Timber casement windows partially survive though holes for iron bars are present in the lintels suggesting that when the building was extended the site was still operating as a house of correction or prison. The bricks measure 9½ inches x 4½ inches x 2⅞ and are laid in Flemish bond.

4.4.5 The east elevation is built of bricks measuring, and laid the same as, those of the south gable. The windows have stone cills as elsewhere but have segmental arches of brick. The frames, of six lights, appear to be original and are of timber. The first floor loading door, which appears to be an original opening, retains its timber door frame. The three large ground floor doors were inserted when the site became a haulage yard and reuse softwood ceiling beams for their lintels. As no building join with the east wall of the house to the north is present, and as they both use identical bricks, it is likely that these two buildings are contemporary. The line of a former lean-to roof is clearly visible at the southern end of the elevation with whitewash still adhering to the brickwork.

4.4.6 Internally the ground floor is currently divided into two by a later wall, the bricks suggesting that it is contemporary with the south gable, though originally the ground floor was divided into five rooms. The north room has a modern concrete floor and boarded ceiling. A single chamfered ceiling beam is supported by a central Sampson post. In the north-west corner is a four panelled door which is likely to be a later replacement though the window shutter in the wall between the two rooms may relate to when the building was a prison. The south room has a north to south aligned drain in the concrete floor in the south-east part of the building. The ceiling above has been partially boarded, the exposed timbers comprising machine sawn softwood that all appear contemporary suggesting that the ceiling was inserted at the time that the building was extended to the south or at a later date. Of importance is the fact that the north wall (the south wall of the house), is later than the west wall which it abuts. This later wall, based on brick sizes and bonds used, is contemporary with the east wall and south gable of the west wing and the east wall and north-east wall of the house, which it forms an integral part.

4.4.7 Above on the first floor there are four trusses creating five bays. The north part of Bay 1 was inaccessible. The trusses are of queen post construction with a strainer beam between the posts. Two struts extend from the shoulders of the queen posts to the principal rafters. The queen posts are bolted to the tie beam below. Empty mortices, two on each principal rafter, are for former purlins. The current purlins are trenched. A post extends from the apex of the principal rafters supporting the plank ridge. The common rafters are embedded in the wall. Baltic timber cargo marks are present on the tie beam of Truss 4. Of note differences in the paint work on the west wall indicates the location of former prison cells as on the second floor of the north wing. If there were cells either side of a central passage the west wing would have held 10 cells. No original fixtures and fittings were found in situ associated with lace production with the exception of three timber planks extending down the west wall which had large numbers of nails protruding from their faces which would have originally held the cotton bobbins that fed machinery.

4.4.8 It is therefore clear that the west wing has undergone considerable change from its construction in 1818. The west wall certainly remains from this period. The building was subsequently extended to the south with the north and east wall rebuilt at this time. The

ground floor, originally of five small rooms was reconfigured so that it was of two large rooms. The ten cells of the first floor may have been rearranged at this time but bars in the south gable window indicate that it was still a prison when the alterations were made. Though the roof has been altered, as indicated by the empty mortices in the principal rafters for no longer extant purlins, it is likely that not only are the actual trusses original but that they are in their original position; the roof has simply been raised slightly by trenching new purlins to the principal rafters and altering the common rafters accordingly. The date when the building was remodelled is unknown but cartographic evidence suggests that it happened between 1841 and 1884. As the prison of 1818 was largely superseded by the new block in 1867 it would have to be argued that a likely date for the work was between 1841 and 1867. Though labelled as a workshop on the 1921 plan the upper floor was certainly used at some point to manufacture textiles.

#### 4.5 *The House (Figures 23-30, Plates 39, 41, 43, and 50-52)*

4.5.1 Aligned east to west the house comprises a west unit and an east unit that incorporates the staircase between the two. Of brick, and of three storeys, it has a hipped roof of slate laid in plain even courses with gable chimneys on both gable walls.

4.5.1 It can be clearly seen in the north and south elevations of the property that the east unit is tied into the west unit thus post dating it. The west unit is made of unevenly fired handmade bricks measuring  $9\frac{1}{4}$  -  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  -  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches laid two stretcher to one header. The south elevation of the west unit has a ground floor door and window, and two windows for the first and second floor. All the stone cills are of similar design to those on the west elevation of the west wing of the penitentiary. Examination of the ground floor window revealed that it had holes in the cill for iron bars, as found elsewhere in the prison buildings indicating that the four light sash windows are later insertions. There is a stone parapet along the eaves. This part of the house abuts the west elevation of the west wing, and so is later. The west gable has a single ground floor opening, a square window with a red tile cill which is likely to be a later insertion. As with the west gable, the north elevation of the west unit only had a single opening, in this case a blocked ground floor door with stone jambs and a triangular lintel, also of stone. Four gaps in the brickwork extending along the north elevation suggest the presence of a former lean-to or pentice.

4.5.2 The east unit is made of bricks measuring  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches laid in Flemish bond. The south wall forms the north wall of the west wing of the penitentiary. The north elevation has single windows with plain stone lintels and timber cills with sash windows of four lights for the room of each floor. The central ground floor door has a stone lintel with narrow arched windows above providing light for the central staircase. The staircase windows have brick arches and timber cills and have three light windows. The east gable has a square ground floor window with a plain stone lintel and timber cill. The first and second floor windows are the same as those in the north elevation.

4.5.3 Internally the property has few early features. The west unit has an underground brick culvert beneath the floor boards. The first floor Victorian fireplace survives. The roof is hipped and of common rafter type comprising machine sawn softwood. As the roof spans both phases it must date to when the east of the house was remodelled.

4.5.4 Essentially the house is of two phases, the first being the west unit that post dates the west elevation of the west wing of the penitentiary with cartographic evidence suggesting that it was built after 1841. The east unit most likely replaced, an earlier building and is contemporary with the remodelling of the west wing that probably took place between 1841 and 1867. The bars in the cill of the west unit attest to it being a former prison building though it was a dwelling by 1921.

#### 4.6 *The Door (Figures 31-32, Plates 56-57)*

4.6.1 During the renovation work a prison door was discovered. It is a triple thickness oak door comprising seven horizontal planks to which with four vertical inner face planks and four outer face planks have been set. The door measures 1.80m in height by 0.89m in width and is

0.09m thick. A small central hatch measuring 0.18m by 0.16m is present at head height 0.22m from the top of the door.

#### 4.6.1 *The Inner Face*

4.6.2 The four vertical planks forming the outer face are of differing widths measuring from the lock side 0.20m, 0.25m, 0.22m and 0.23m respectively. Each plank is 0.025m thick. The planks are fastened to the central core of the door by nails forming a lozenge design with an additional row of small nails extending down the hinge edge. The oval key plate survives attached to the door with iron nails. The door has two plain strap hinges, both slightly chamfered, with the top one increasing in width towards the hinge loop and the bottom one decreasing in width towards the hinge loop. Of note the top hinge has a single wide vertical incision whereas the lower hinge has a saltire cross. The face has been painted bluish grey with two vertical lines below the top hinge devoid of paint indicating the presence of former elements to the door.

#### 4.6.3 *The Outer Face*

4.6.4 Four vertical planks form the outer face of the door, each one measuring approximately 0.22m in width though the plank next to the one housing the lock is slightly wider, measuring approximately 0.24m. Each plank is 0.025m thick. The joints of the planks have a beaded moulding. A single row of studs extend along the top and bottom of the door fixing the hinges to the door with a single row of nails running below the studs towards the base of the door. Parallel rows of nails extend along the top and down both sides of the door. A wider set of parallel nails extend part way across the central section of the door. Nails from the inner face of the door have pierced the outer face and have been bent back. The central hatch opens outwards on two hinges. The face of the door has been painted with a reddish brown paint that has the letters *H H Я H* inscribed by the hatch. The door bolt comprises a circular barrel attached to a backplate by three brackets. The barrel has an oval handle pierced centrally with a hole to allow it to pass over a U-shaped hasp once the barrel has been extended into the door jamb allowing a padlock to be fed through the handle and hasp thus securing the door. In addition there is also a lock mechanism.

#### 4.6.5 *The Core*

4.6.6 Unfortunately the edges around the door had suffered badly from rot thus limiting the investigation of the inner core. Nevertheless it appears to have been made of seven horizontal oak timbers up to 0.26m in width and 0.04m thick.

## 5. DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The principal interest with the Rainbow Depot is the House of Correction. In its final pre-1867 form it probably comprised the stone lodge, central governor's house and two adjacent wings dating to 1807, the superintendent's tower and five wings of 1818, the additional wing extending between the central governor's house and the superintendent's tower dating to between 1835 and 1841 and the house and wings extending from the superintendent's tower to the west and east wings built after 1841. It is of note that Brixton Convicts Prison built between 1819 and 1821 had almost the same plan (Brodie *et al* 2002, 72) suggesting that the buildings erected between 1818 and 1867 may have been conceived during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as a single phase of building but that financial constraints restricted the scope of the project resulting in a piecemeal building programme taking over 20 years to complete.

5.1.2 The prison was remodelled in 1867 with the erection of a large no longer extant block. This may have in part being due to the earlier buildings falling into disrepair but must also have been due to a change in prison philosophy. During the early 19<sup>th</sup> century cells only housed inmates at night with communal work being undertaken during the day. By the 1840s this was no longer the case with the separate system being widely adopted which had inmates often spending 23 hours a day in their cells or working in individual compartments on

the treadmill or pumphouse (Brodie *et al* 2002, 8). The earlier buildings were unsuited to this system resulting in a new block being required.

5.1.3 The building recording has confirmed that the north and west wings are typical of the period with cells located on the first floor that opened inwards onto a central corridor with work rooms and day rooms below (Brodie *et al* 2002, 6). Cells with barrel vaulted ceilings were built in other prisons during this time, notably Durham (Brodie *et al* 2002, 72). The notion that the top floor was a chapel is supported by the example at Brixton Convicts Prison also located in the same place (Brodie *et al* 2002, 72). Unfortunately no evidence was forthcoming to support the theory that the building that had become a house by 1921 was originally an infirmary. However, the location of the house would lend itself to being an infirmary as the west unit is somewhat detached from the rest of the prison and the area to the north-west would be the ideal location for an airing court for convalescents well away from the other inmates.

5.1.4 The prison door has a number of points of interest. The beading present on the planks on the outer face would suggest a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Hall 2005, 37) with the oval key plate attached with nails and not screws also suggestive of such a date (Hall 2005, 62). Saltire crosses are a feature prevalent during the mid 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The bolt however belongs to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The door therefore has a number of features that suggest that it pre-dates the prisons of 1807 and 1818. It may well have originally been a door belonging to the earlier House of Correction, materials of which are documented as being re-used in the later builds. Alternatively it may have been unrelated to the prison system and later adapted as a prison door, possibly originating as a double thickness door with the timber planks of the inner face added later and original fittings comprising the lock and hinges re-used. The graffiti etched onto the outer face appears too good to be assigned to idle vandalism. The use of Я is of the Cyrillic script and is used among modern Slavonic and Bulgarian languages and Mongolian, Caucasian and Turkish languages of the former Soviet Union. However, at this point in time there is no additional evidence to support the presence of foreign nationals at the prison. Further investigation of the door would undoubtedly cast further light on its origins and development.

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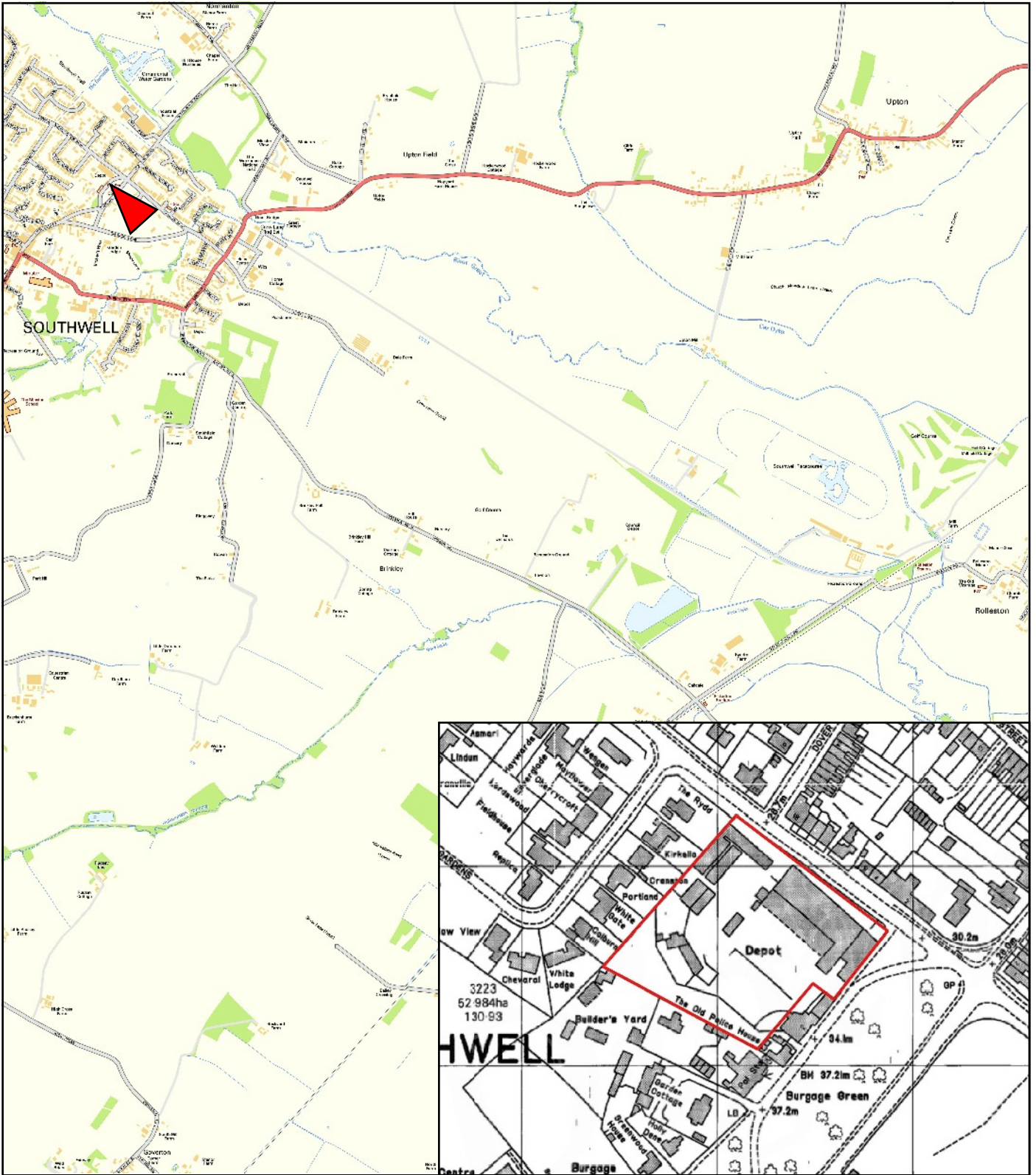
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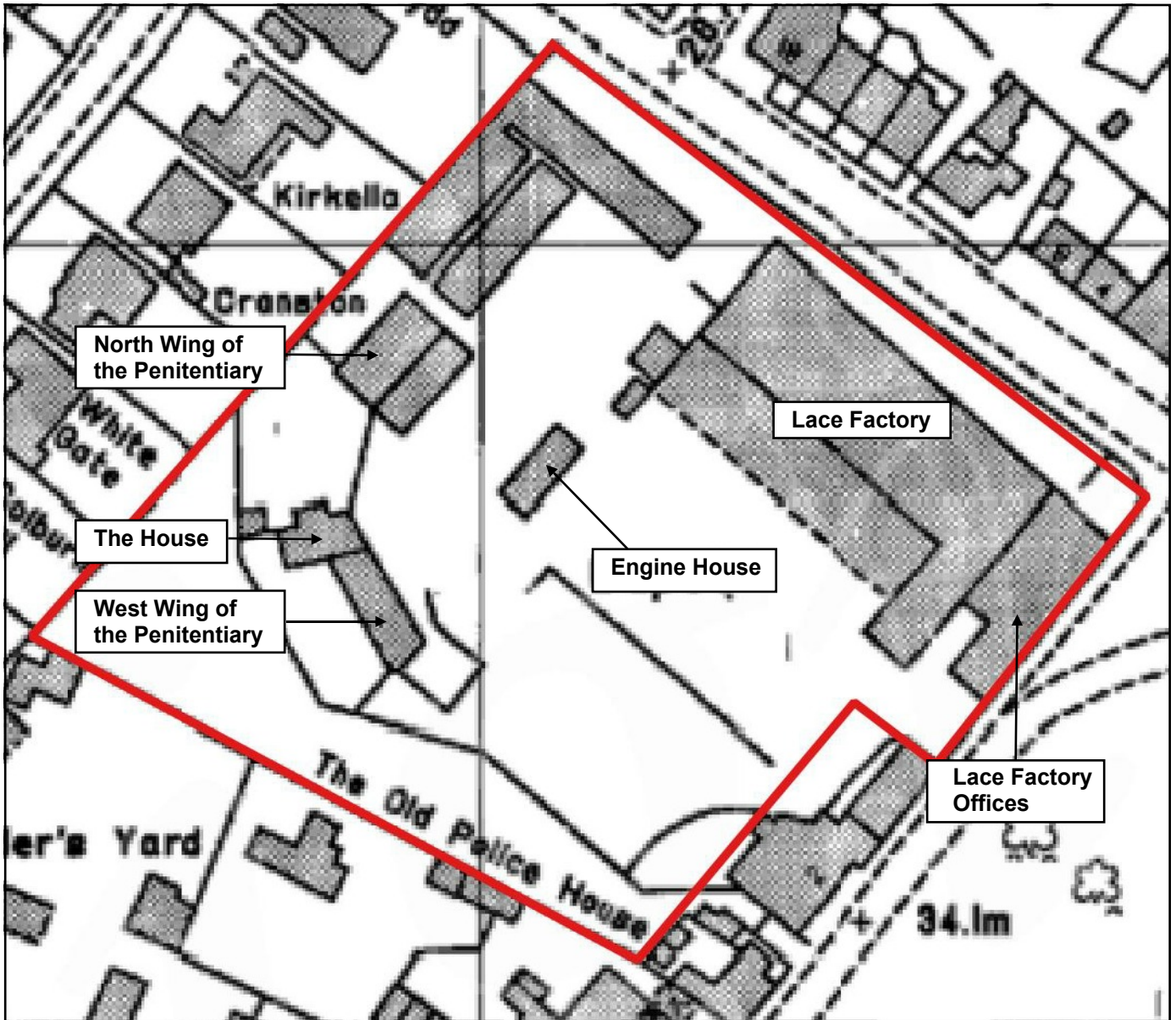
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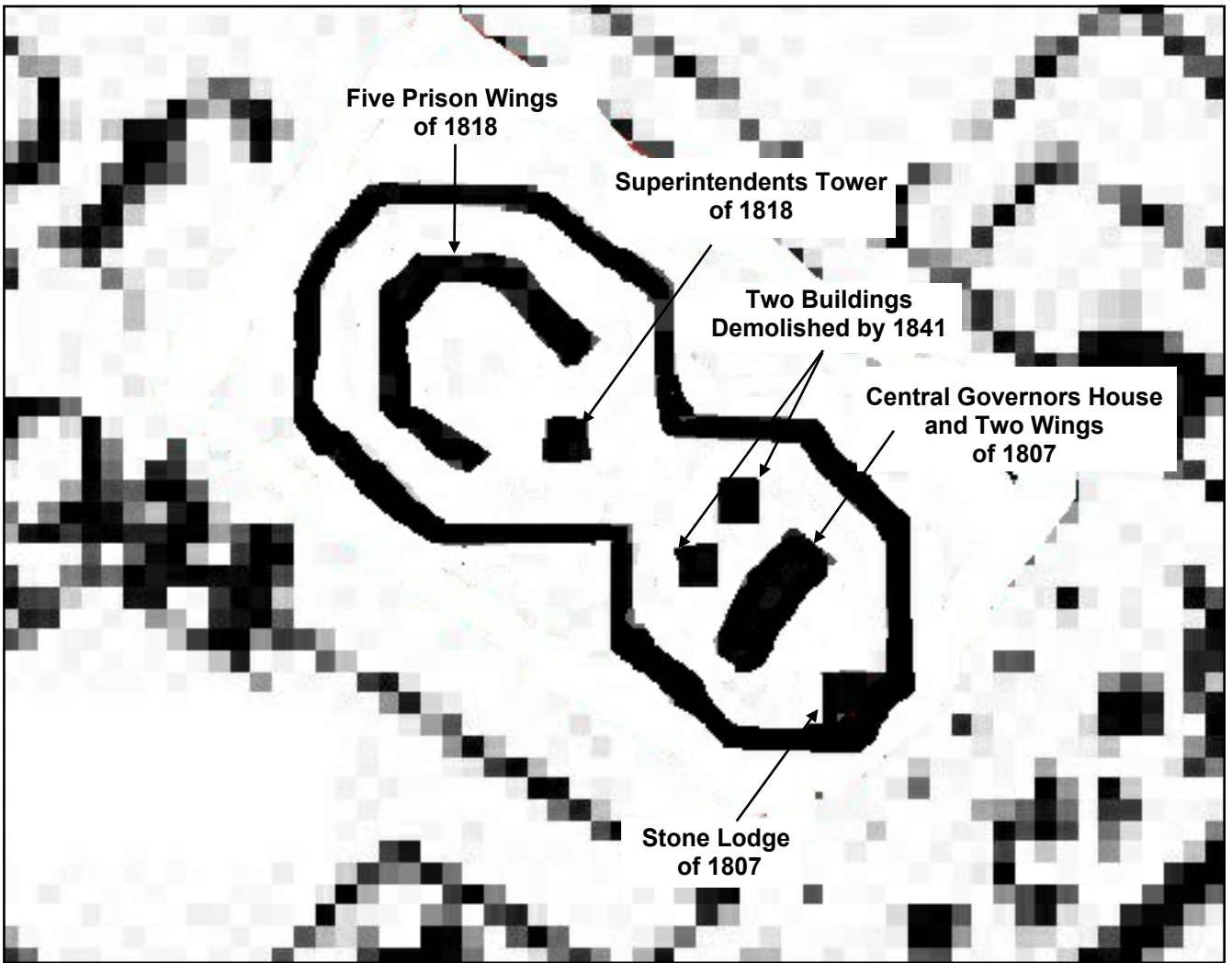


**Figure 1:** Site location 1:25,00. Insert depicts the site boundary in red based on the 1:2,500 inch scale 1983 edition Ordnance Survey map.  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016

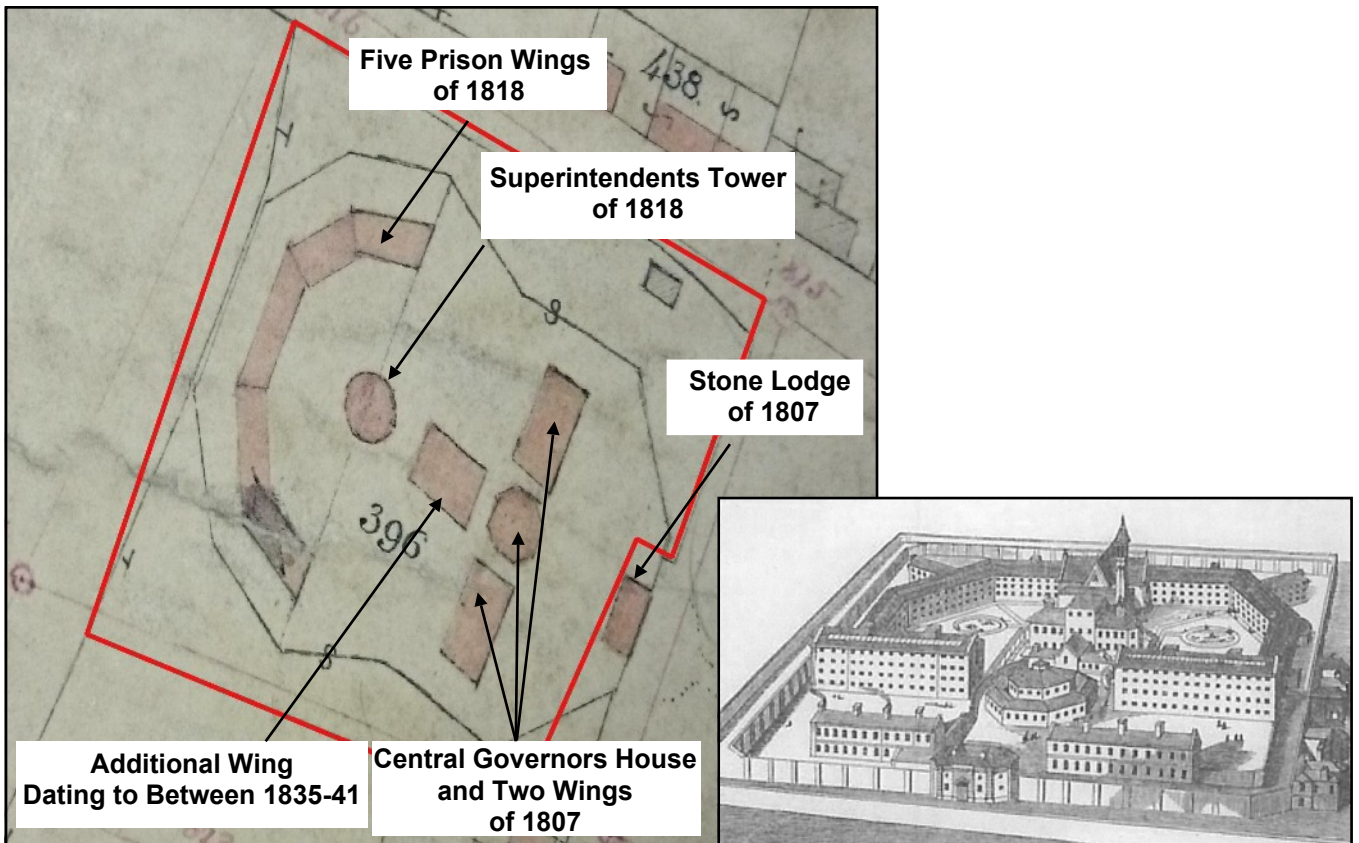


**Figure 2:** The principle extant buildings discussed within the report depicted on the 1,2,500 inch scale 1983 edition Ordnance Survey map.





**Figure 3:** The House of Correction depicted on Sanderson's map of 1835.



**Figure 4:** The House of Correction depicted on the Tithe Map of 1841 with the insert showing an illustration of Brixton Convicts Prison of 1819-21 (taken from Brodie *et al* 2002, 72)

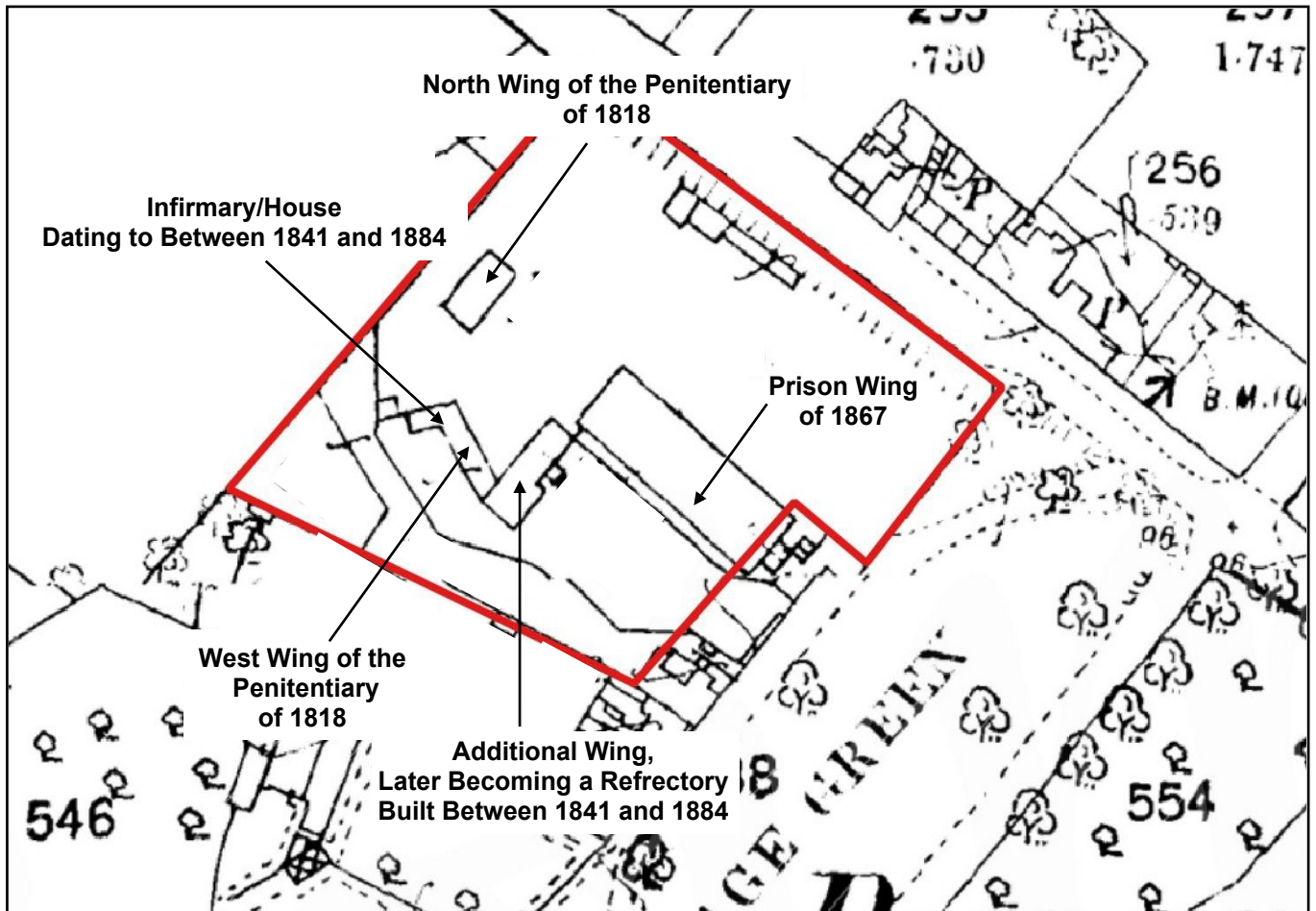


Figure 5: The House of Correction depicted on the first edition 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey map of 1884.

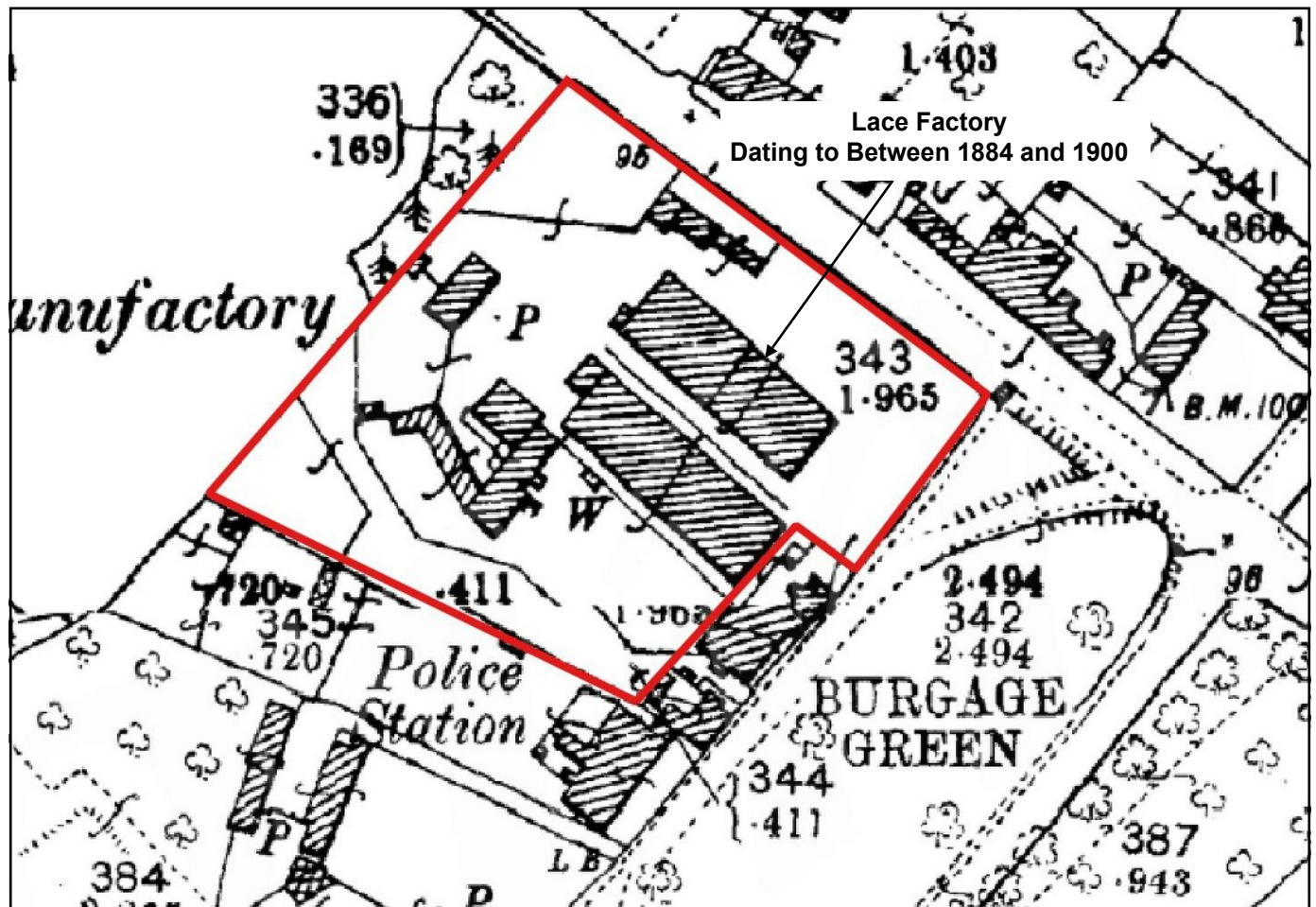


Figure 6: The House of Correction depicted on the 1900 edition 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey map.



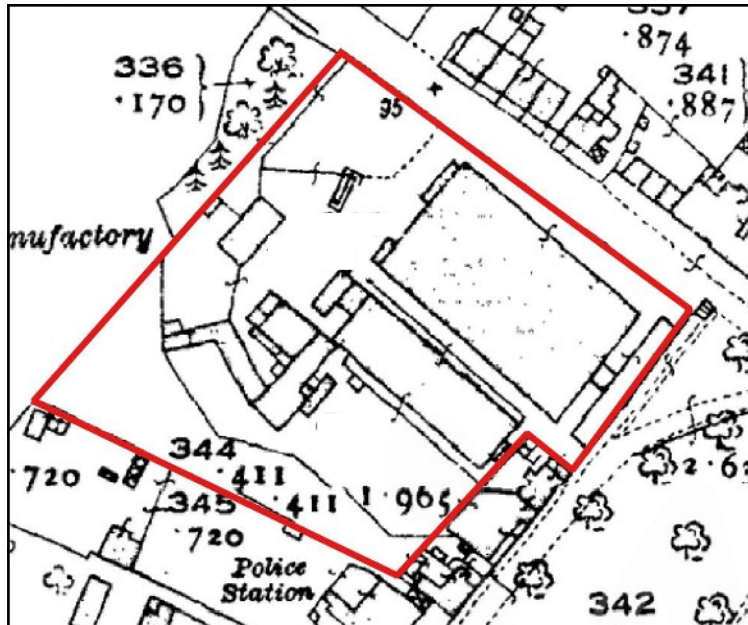


Figure 7: The House of Correction depicted on the 1919 edition 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey map.

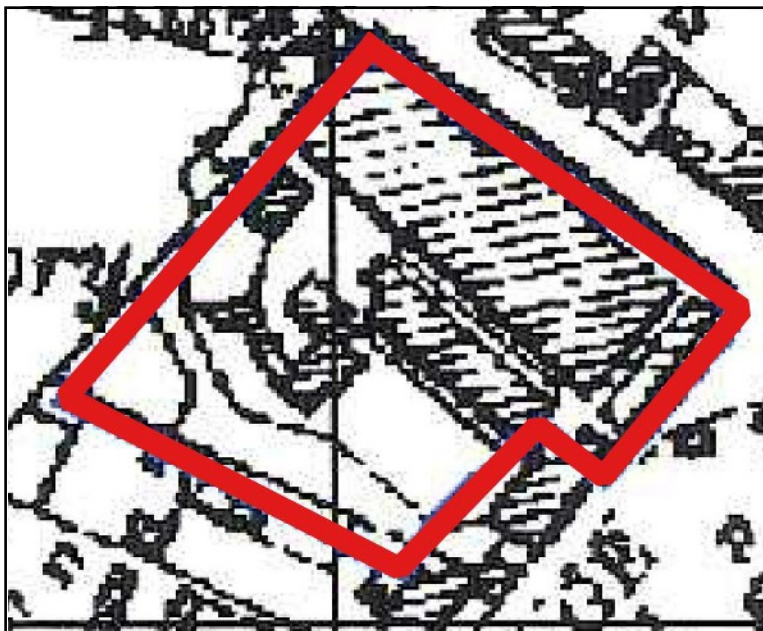


Figure 8: The House of Correction depicted on the 1955 edition 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map.

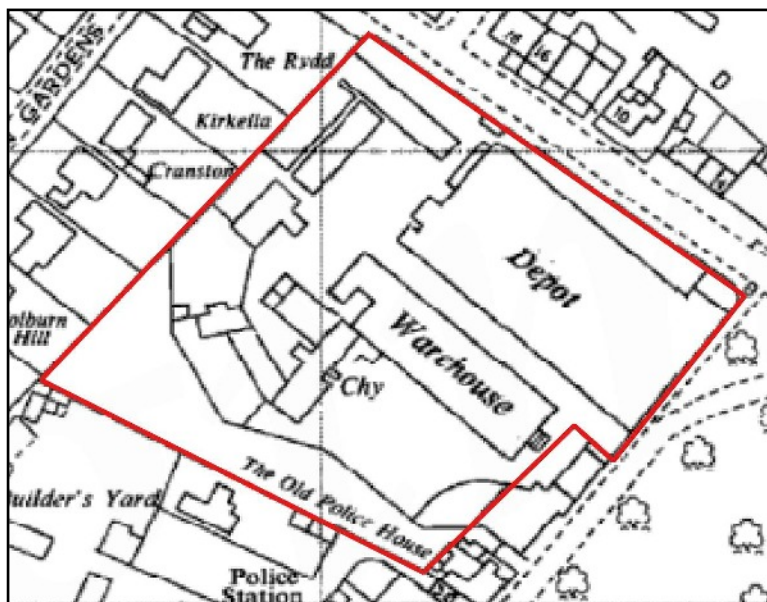


Figure 9: The House of Correction depicted on the 1967 edition 1:2,500 scale Ordnance Survey map.

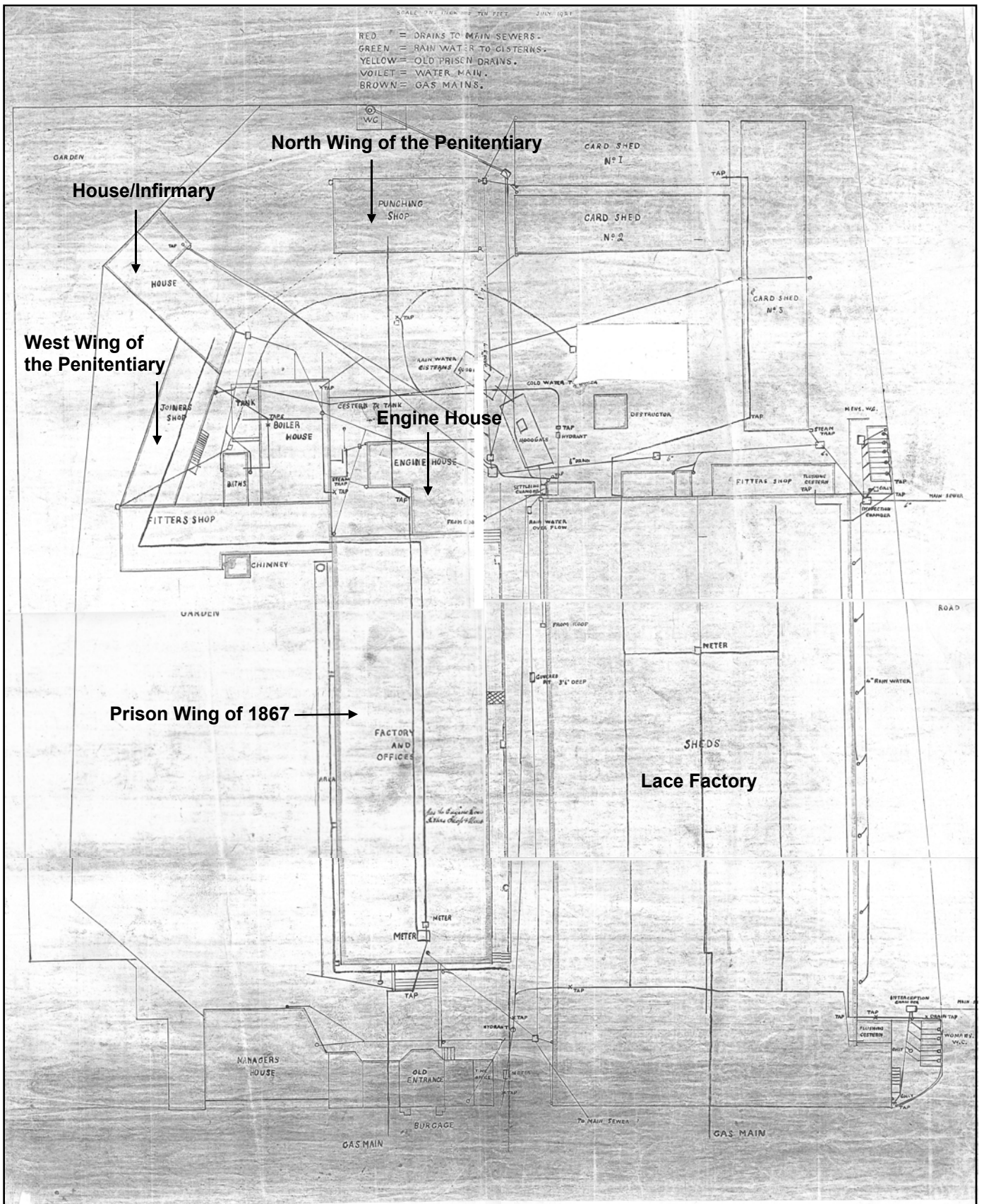
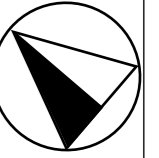
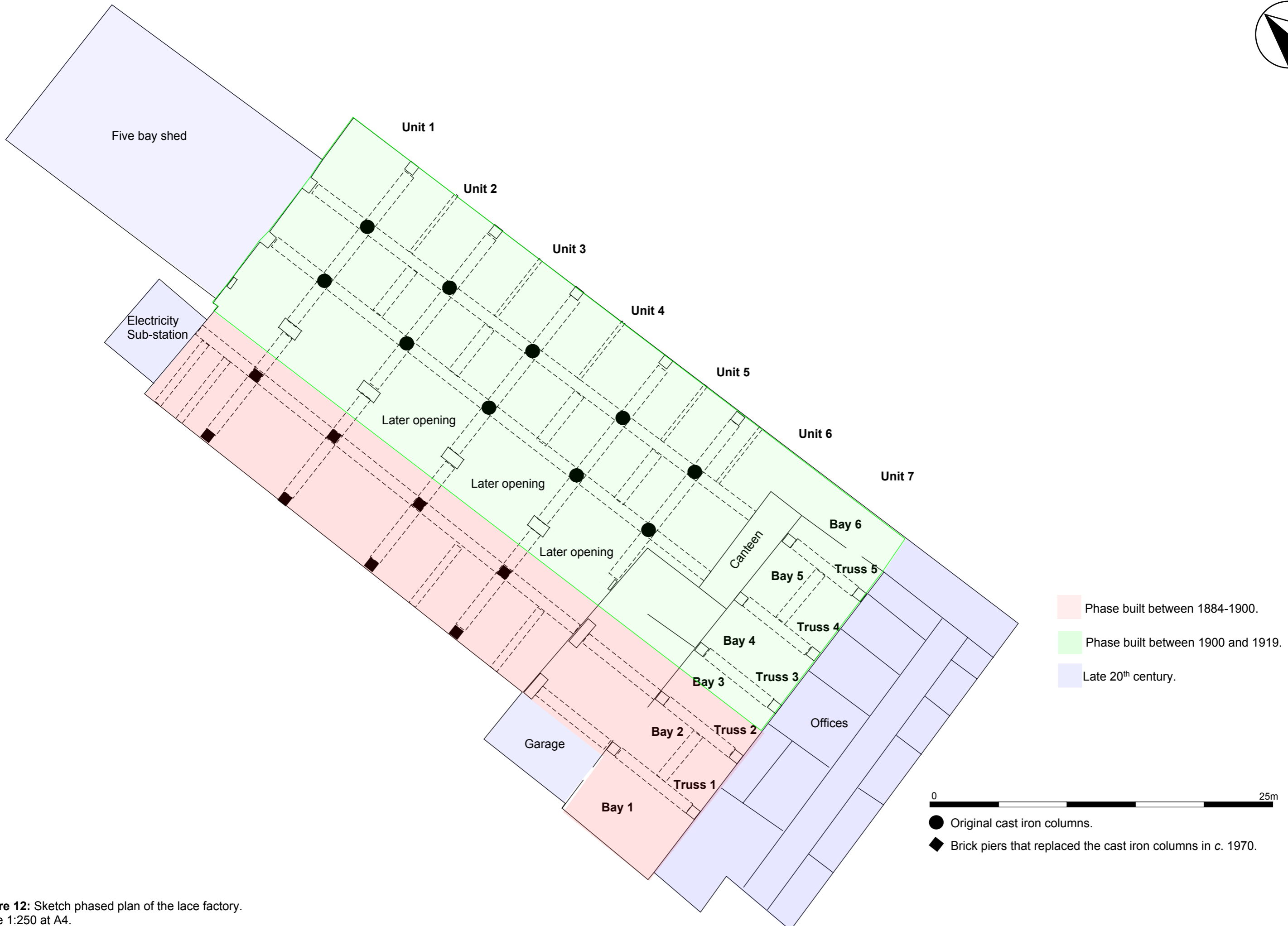
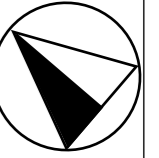


Figure 10: A plan of the House of Correction produced in 1921, courtesy of the client.

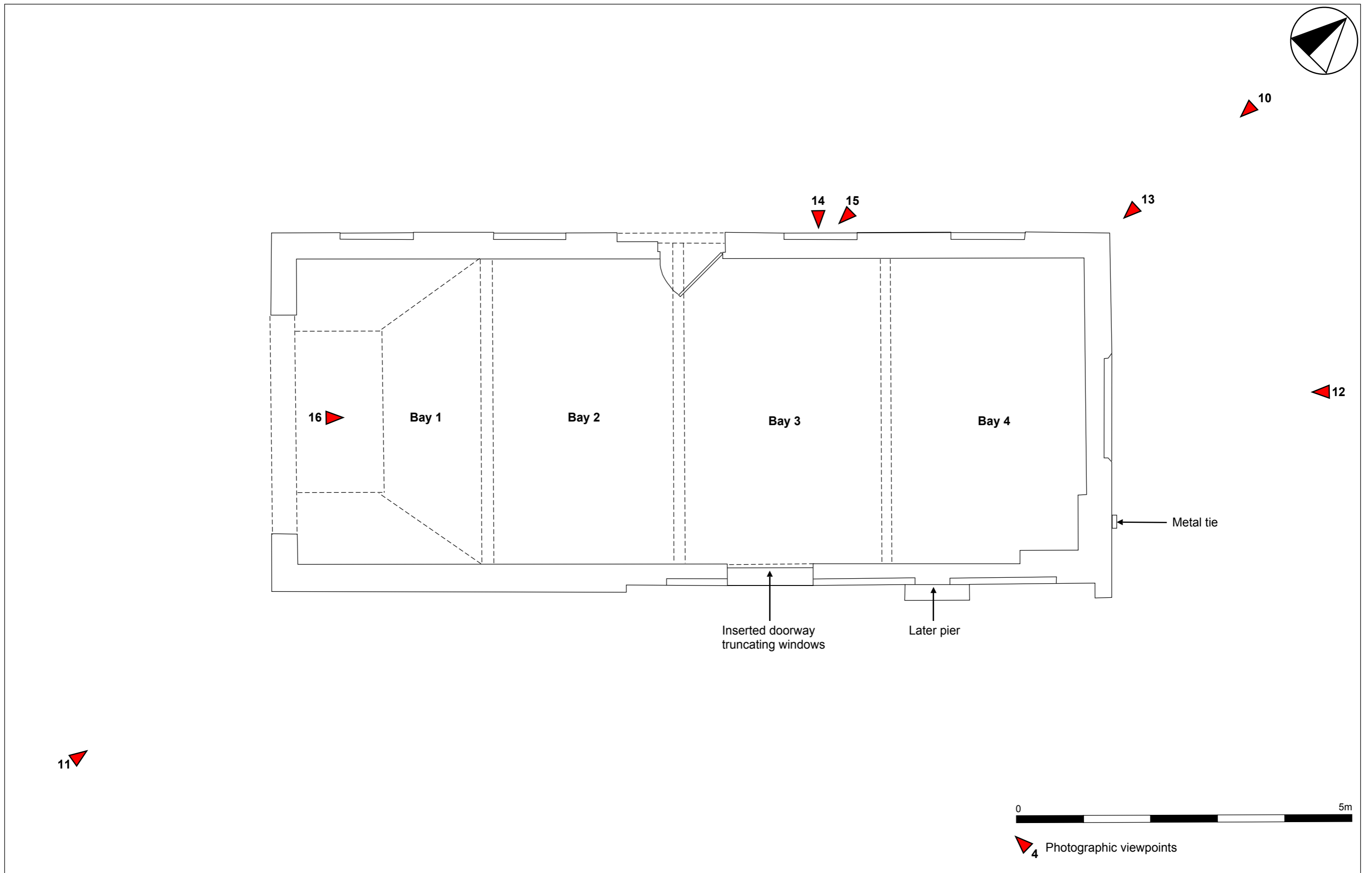


**Figure 11:** Sketch plan of the lace factory with the photographic viewpoints of the plates within the report indicated.  
Scale 1:500 at A3.

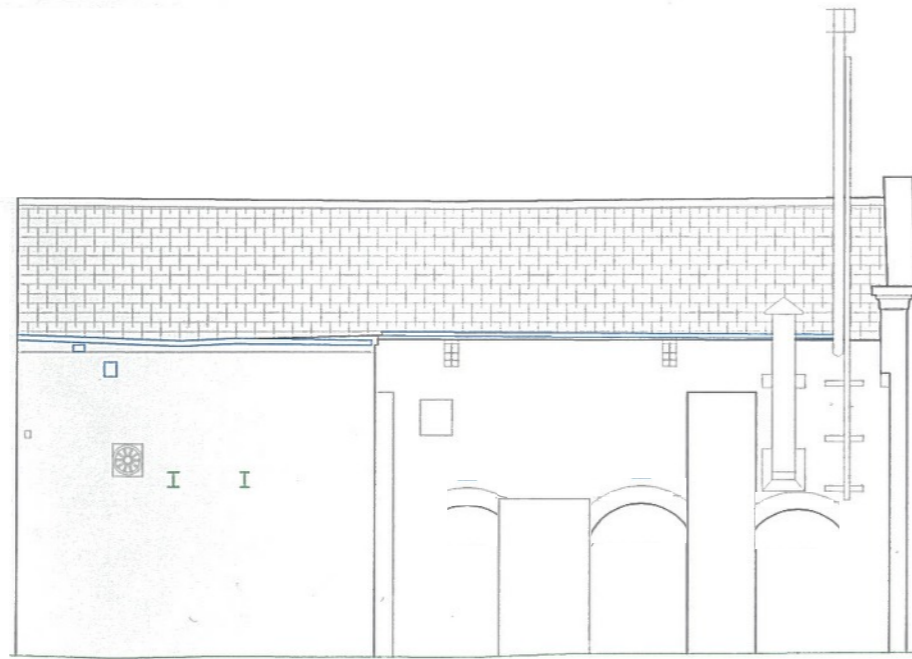


**Figure 12:** Sketch phased plan of the lace factory.  
Scale 1:250 at A4.

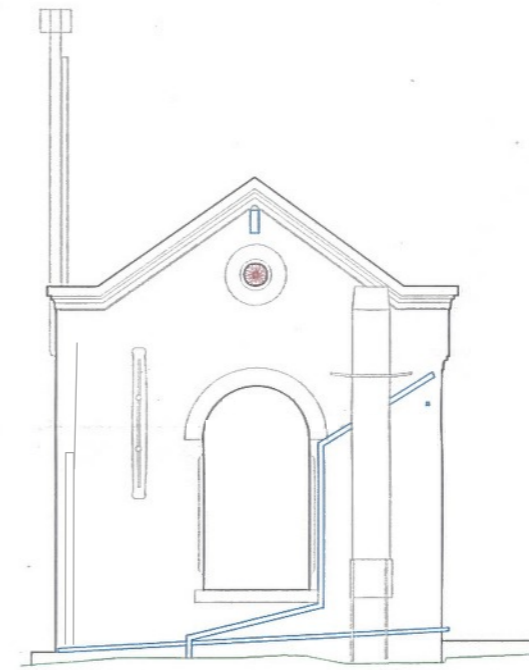




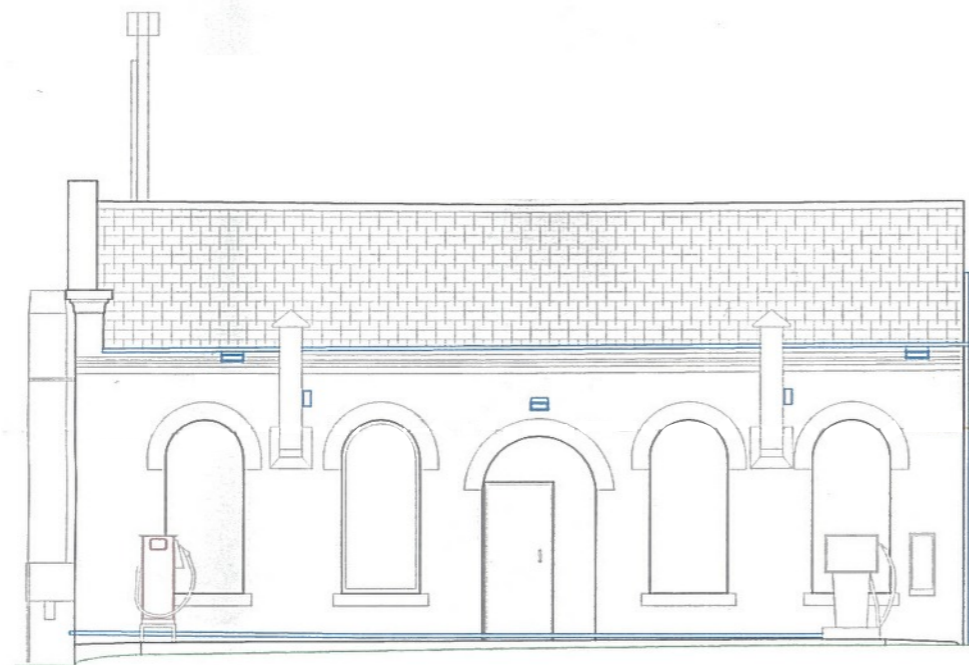
**Figure 13:** Plan of the engine house with the photographic viewpoints of the plates within the report indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:50 at A3.



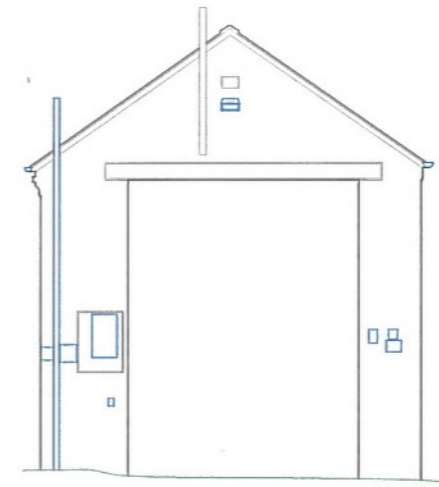
South elevation



East gable



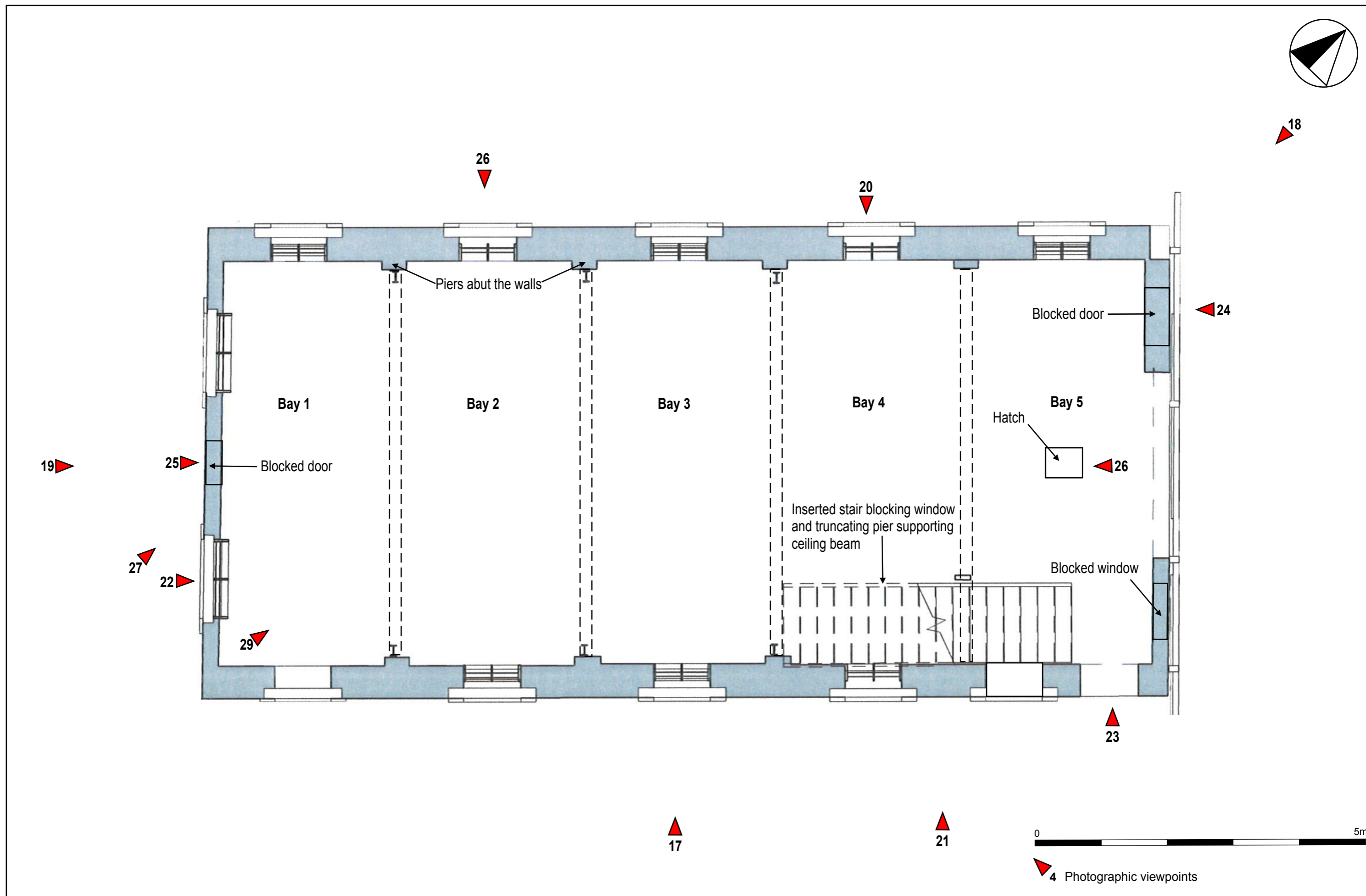
North elevation



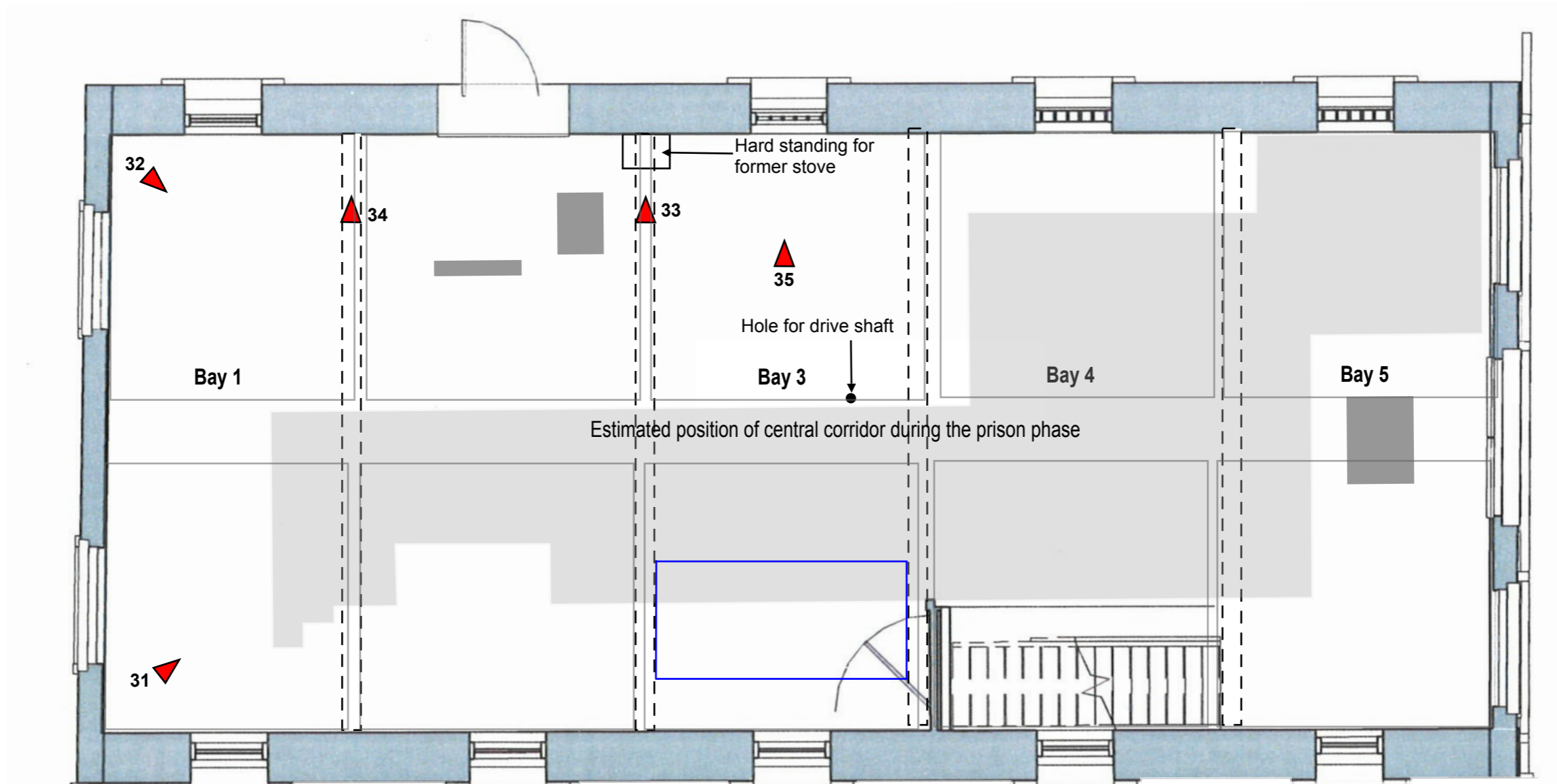
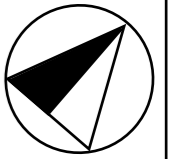
West gable








Figure 14: Engine house elevations based on drawings provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3.



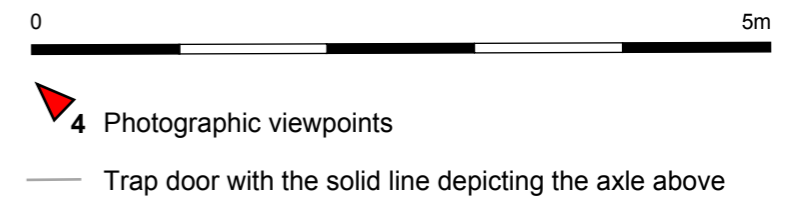
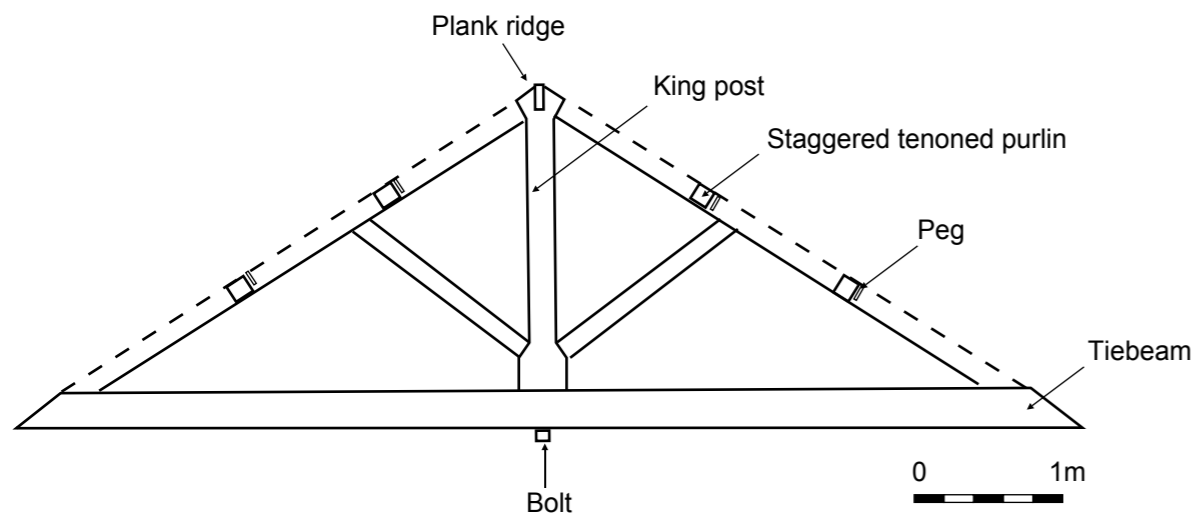
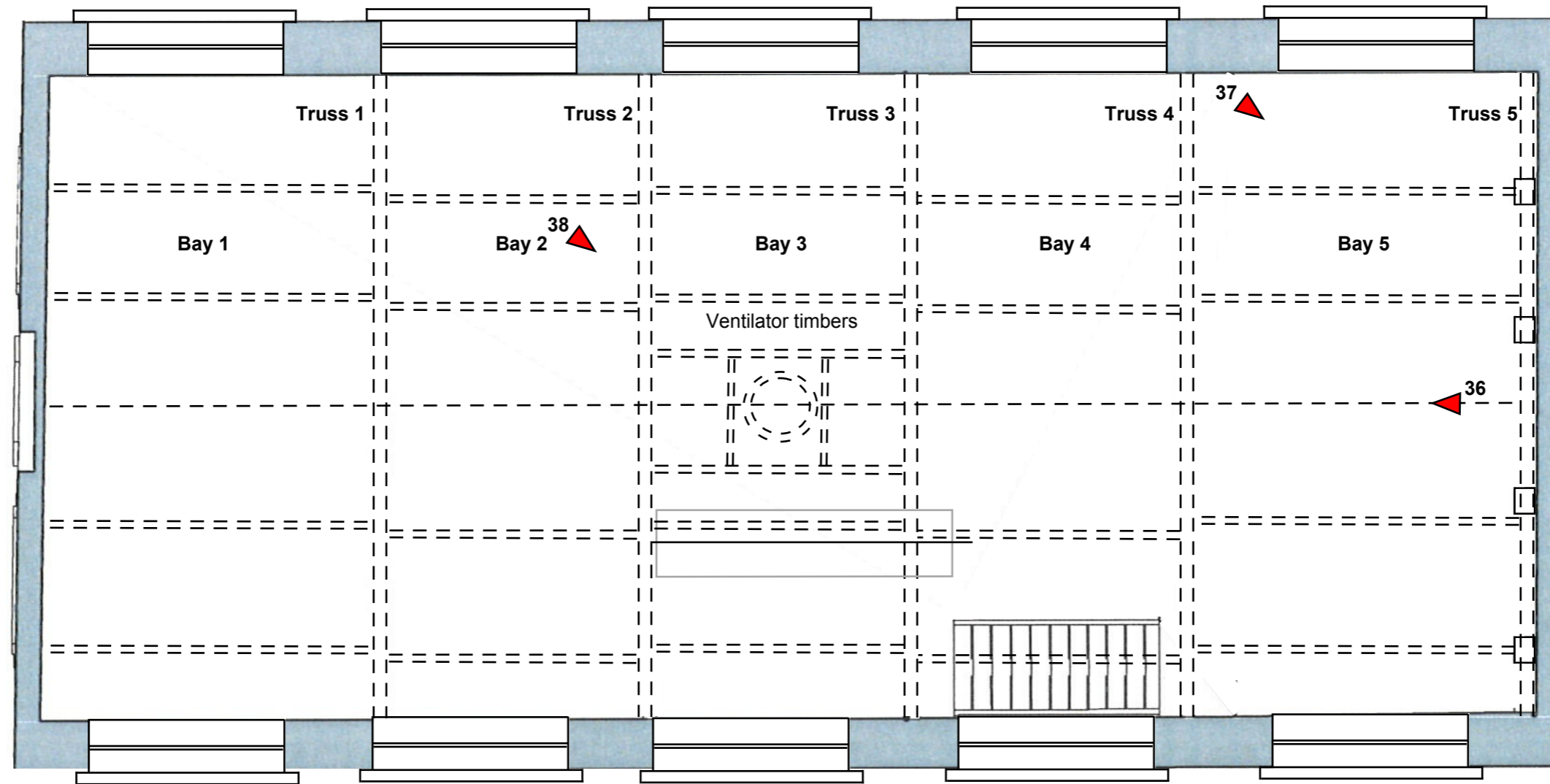
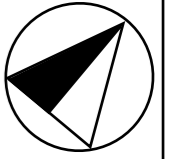
**Figure 15:** Plan of the ground floor of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints of the plates within the report indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client. Scale 1:100 at A3.



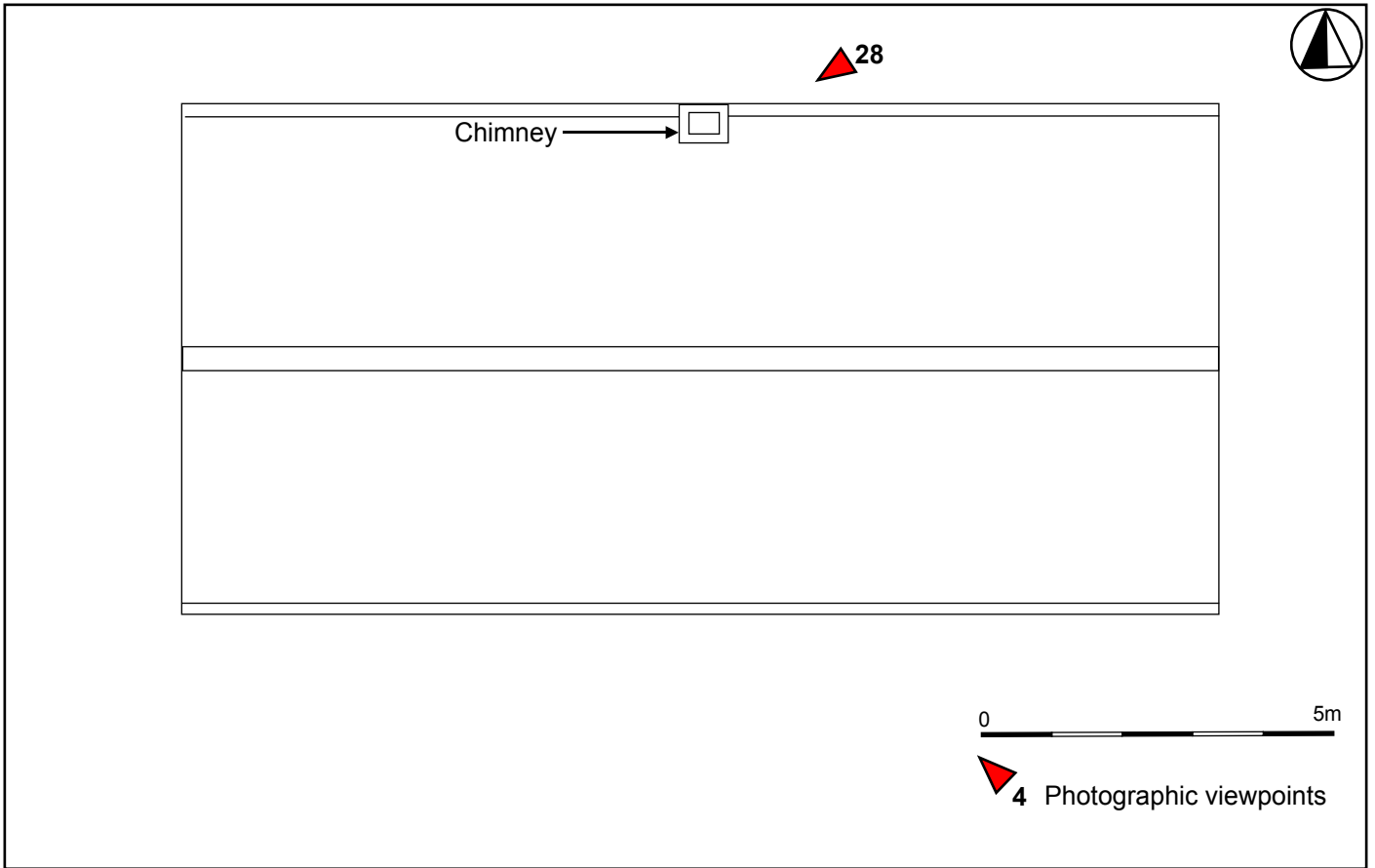
0 5m

-  4 Photographic viewpoints
-  Barrel vaulted prison cells. Note that the ones in Bay 1 are narrower due to the re-building of the gable. Exact length of cells not established so width of corridor is an estimate
-  Machine beds
-  Plank supports for winch mechanism
-  Former trap door

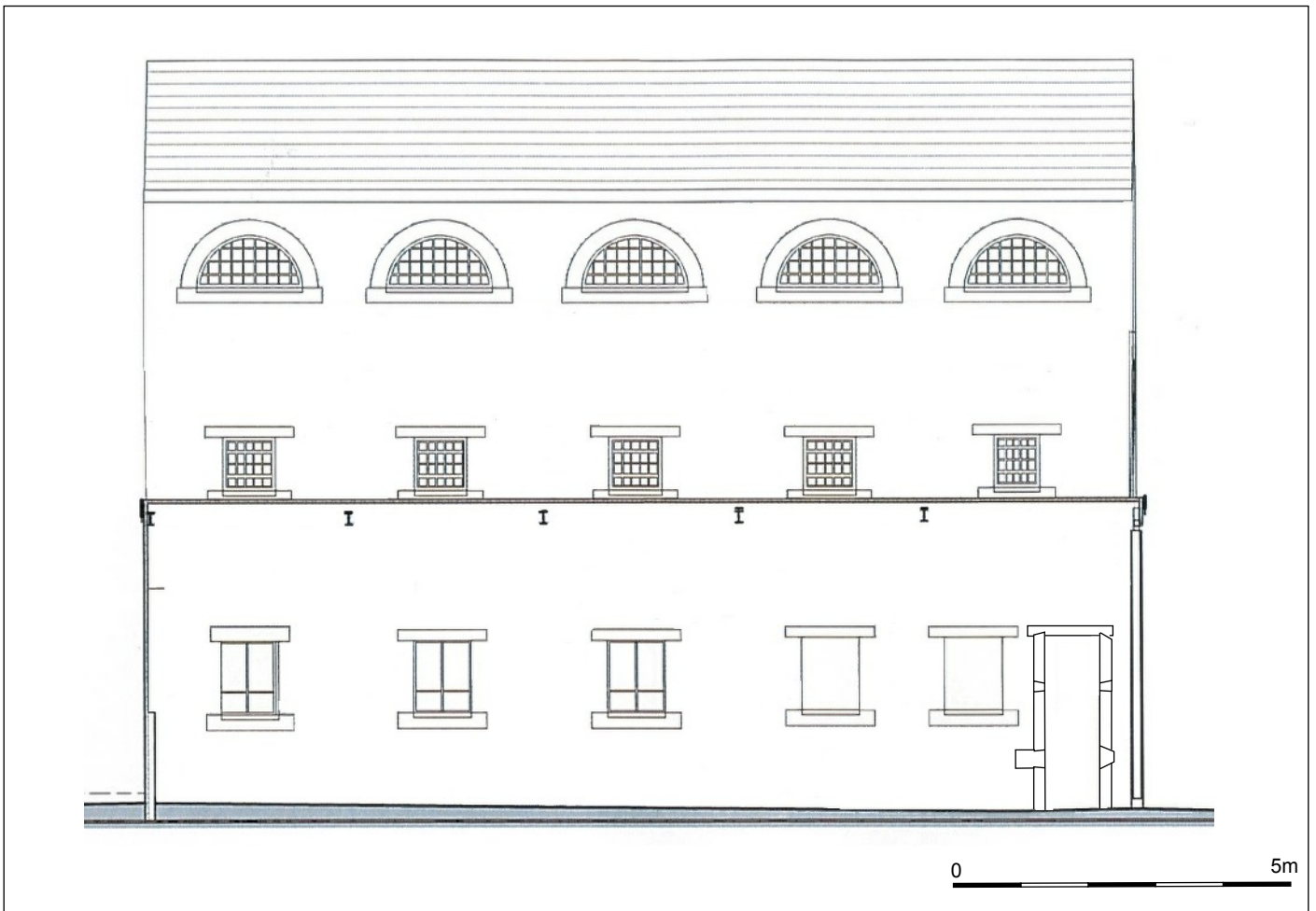
**Figure 16:** Plan of the first floor of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints of the plates indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:50 at A3



**Figure 17:** Plan of the second floor of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints of the plates indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client with the insert depicting the west face of Truss 1.  
Scale 1:50 at A3

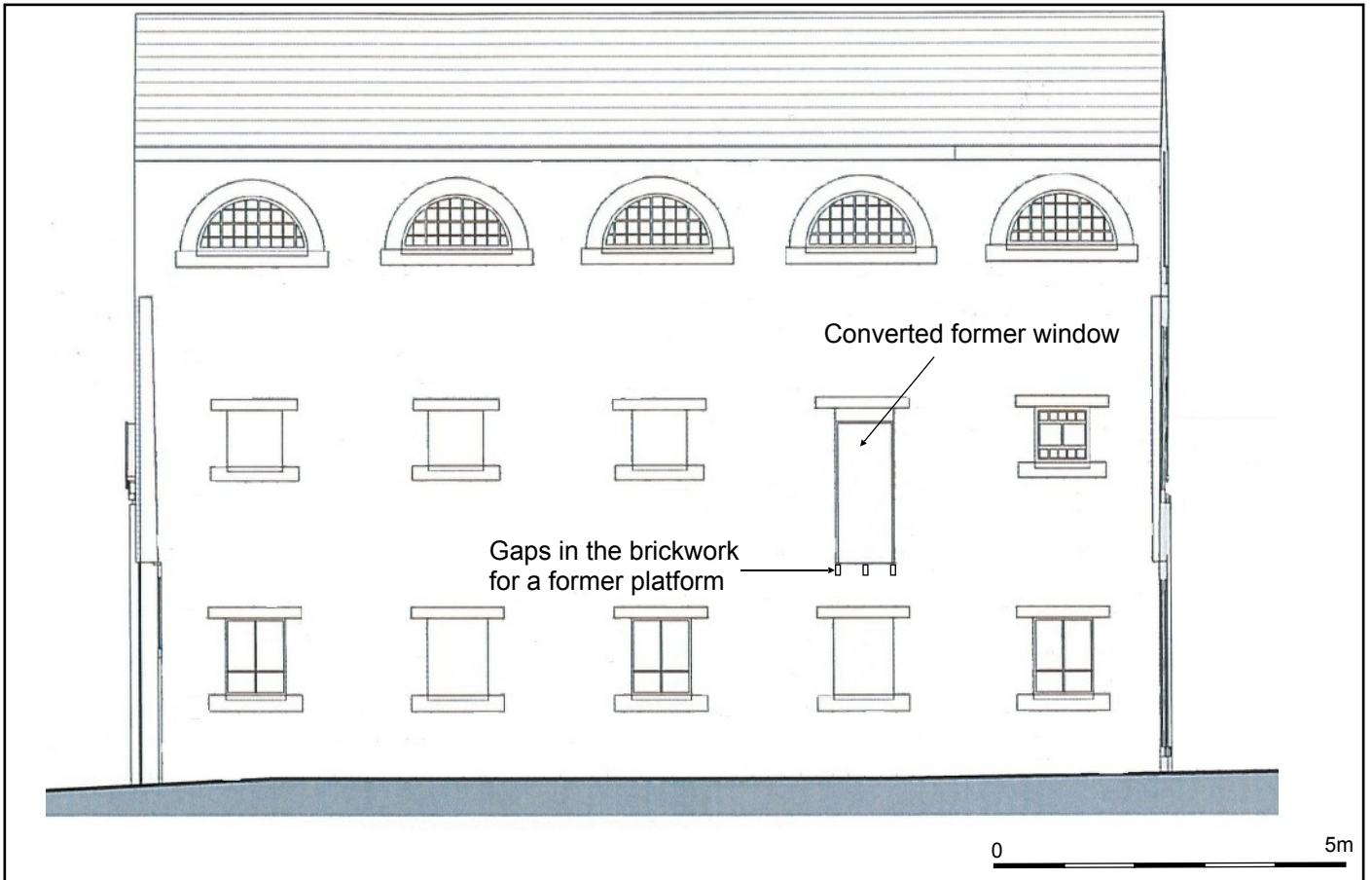


**Figure 18:** Plan of the roof of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints of the plates indicated.  
Scale 1:100 at A4.

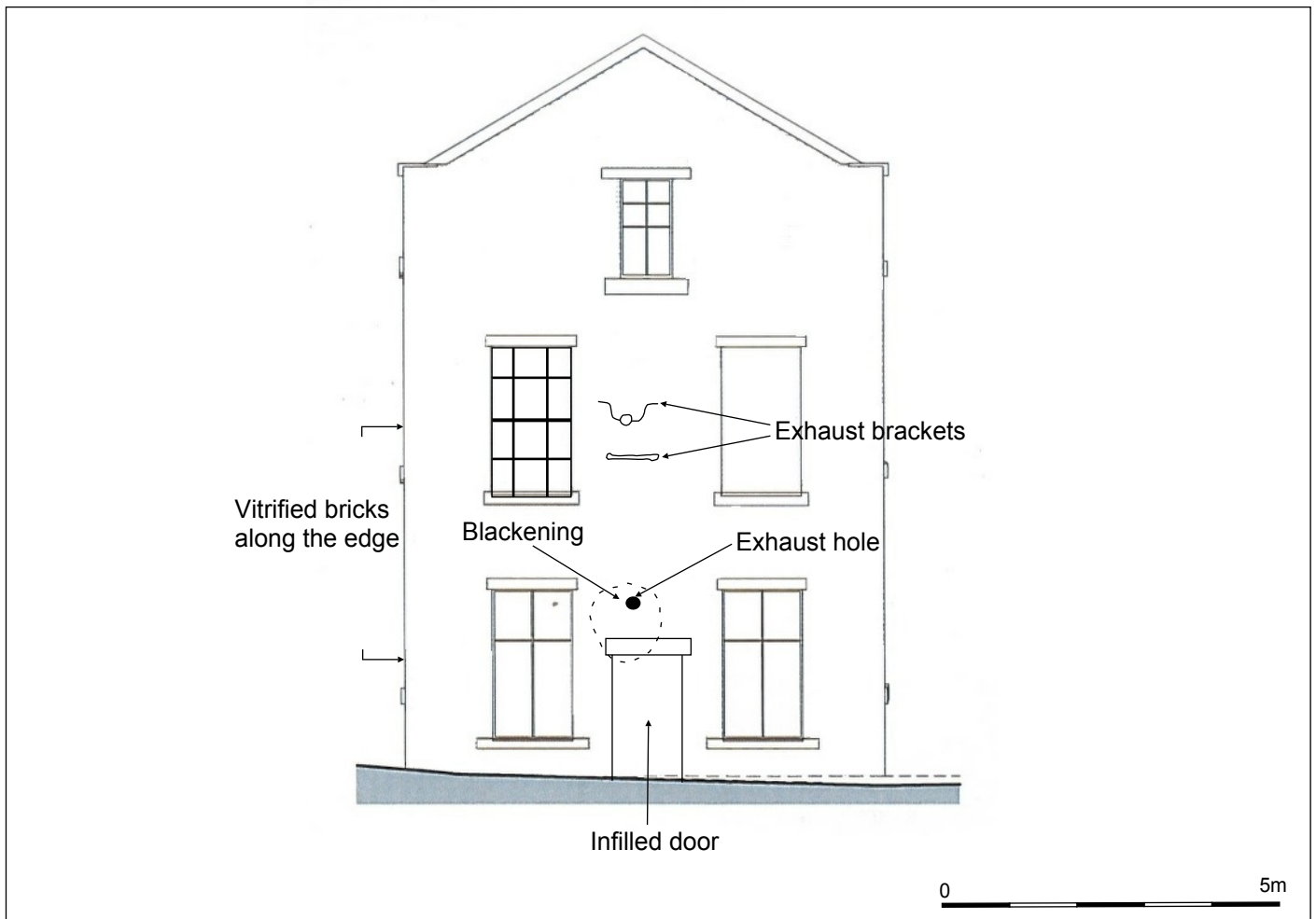


**Figure 19:** South elevation of the north wing, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A4.

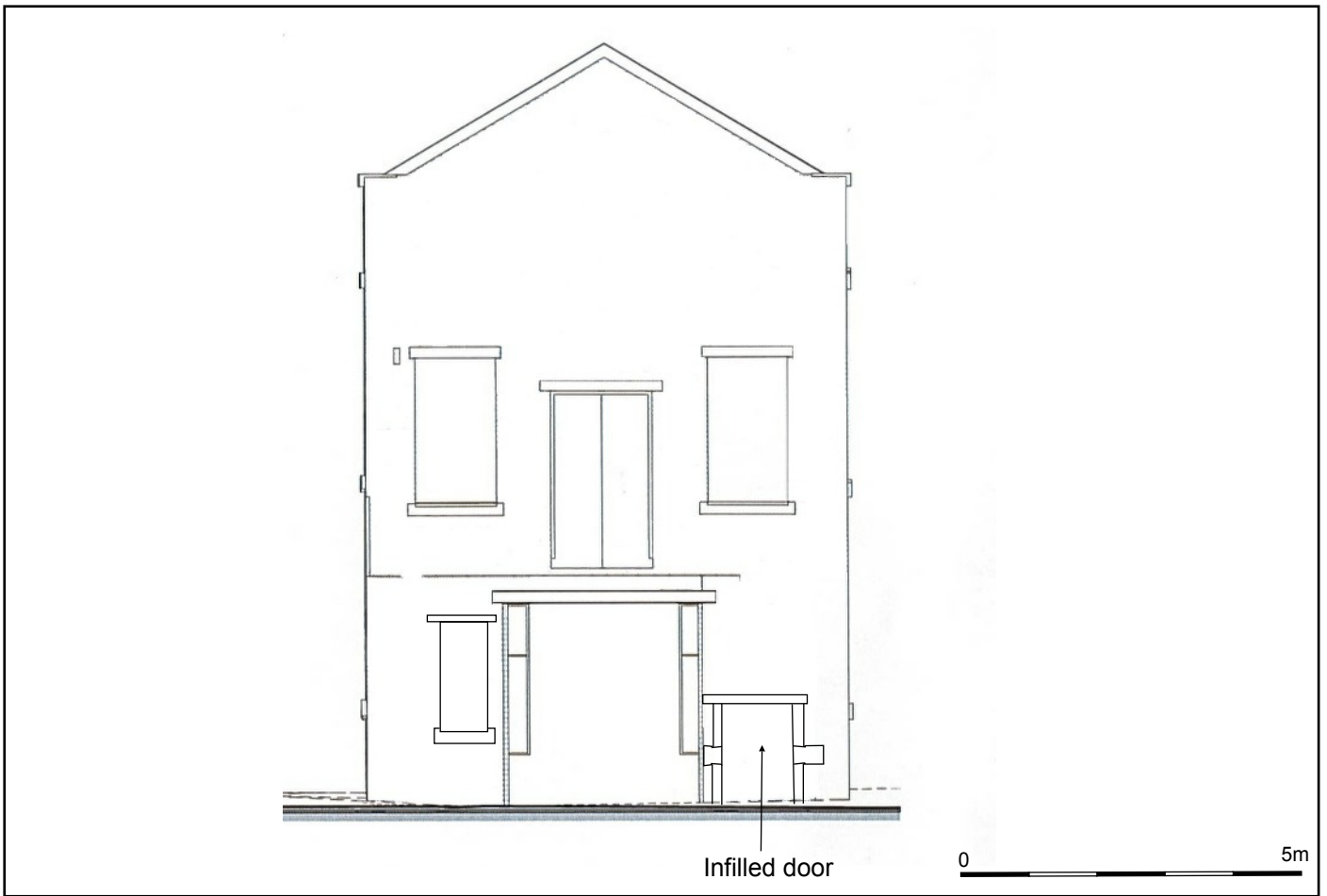




**Figure 20:** North elevation of the north wing, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A4.

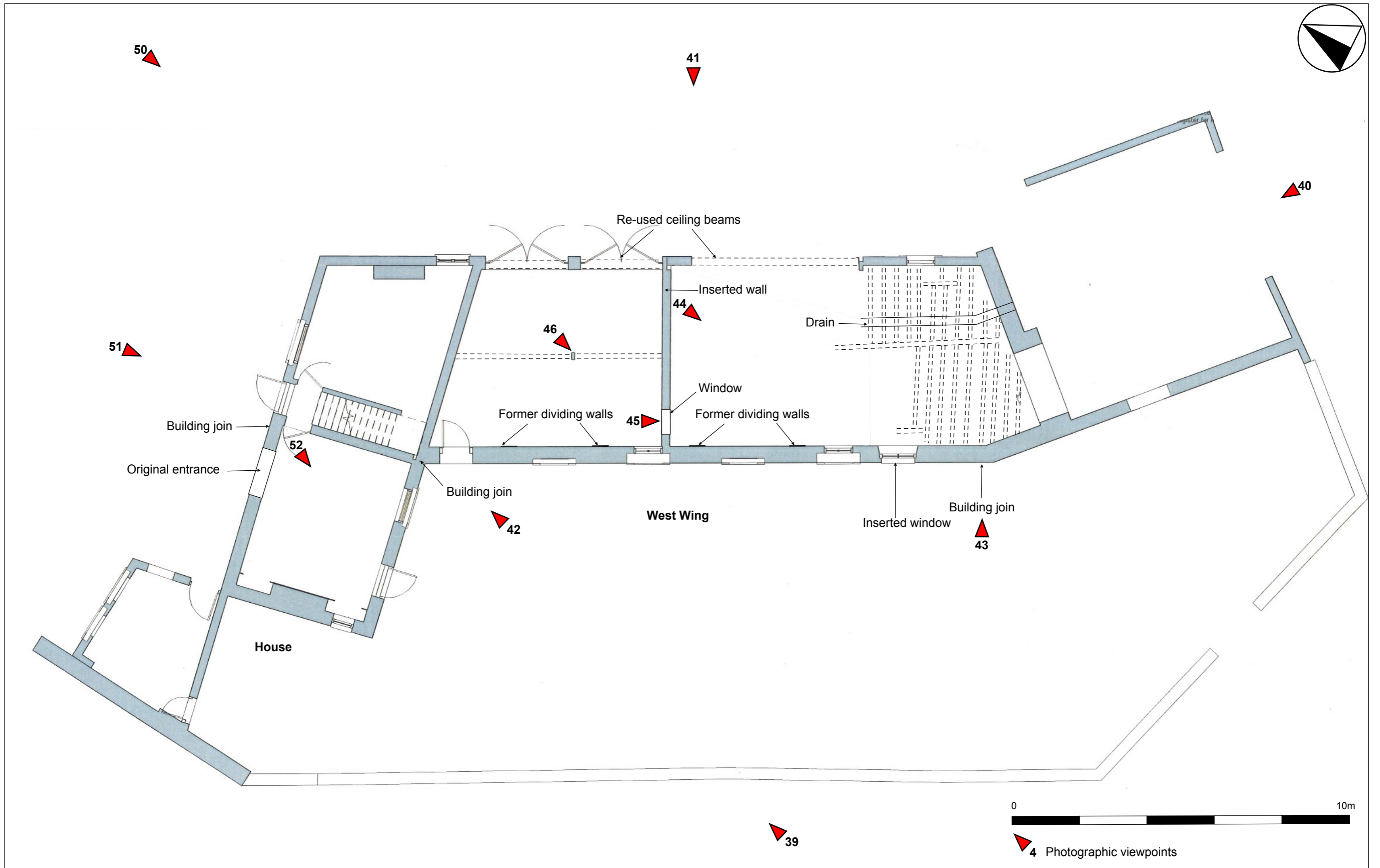


**Figure 21:** West gable of the north wing, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A4.

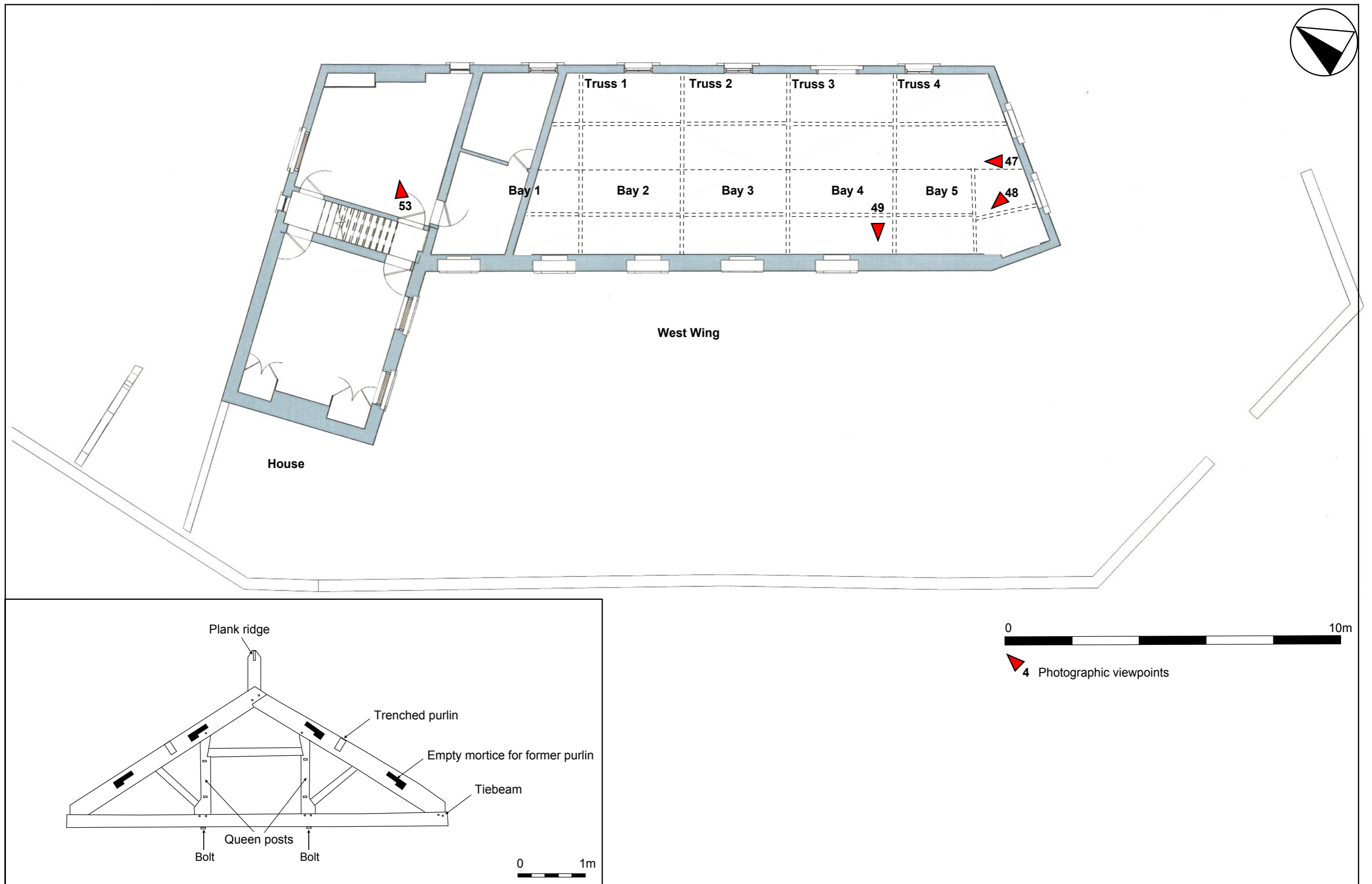


**Figure 22:** East gable of the north wing, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A4.

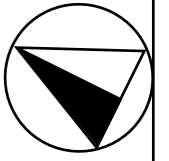




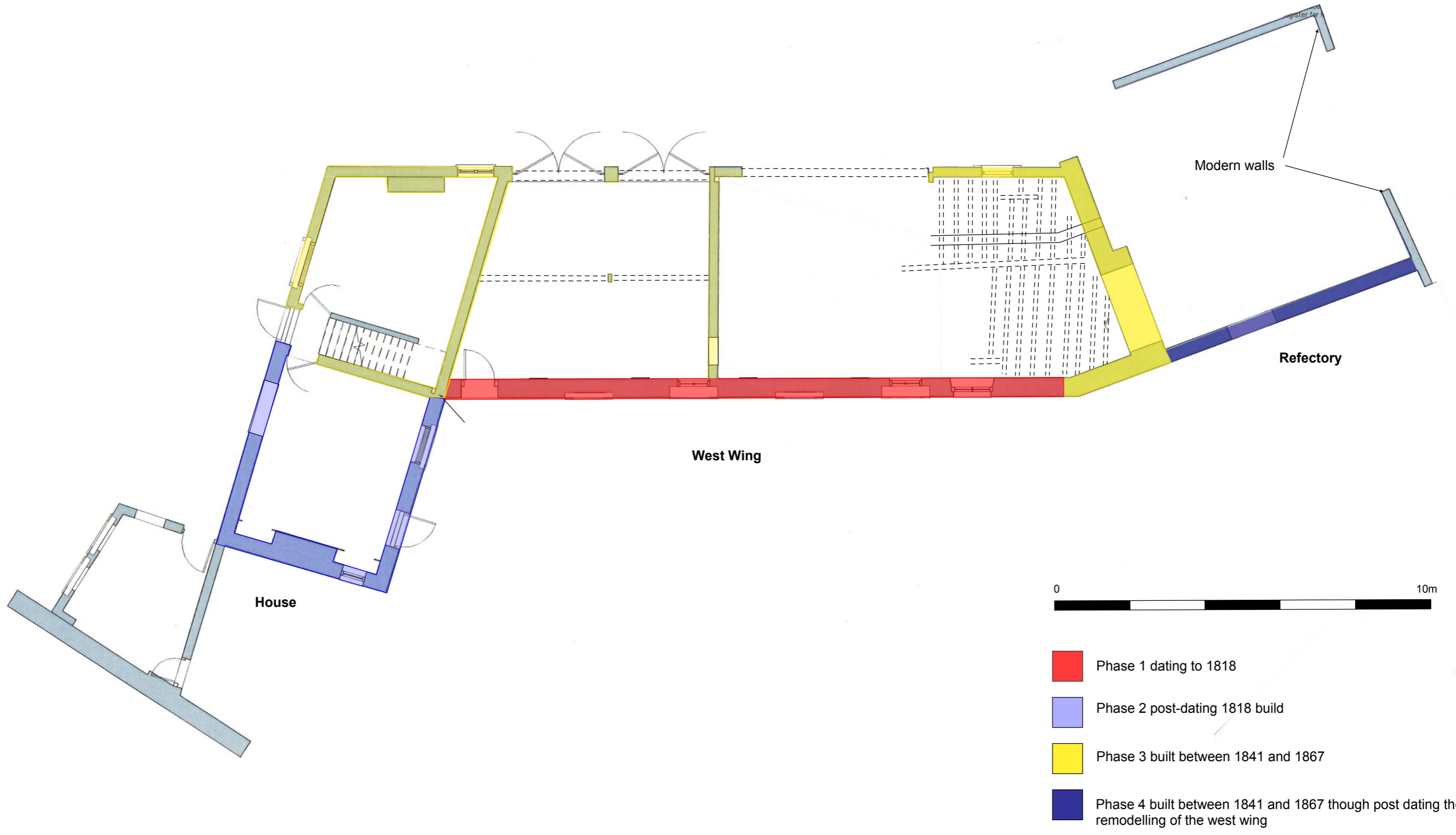
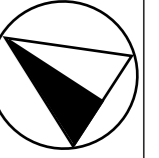
**Figure 23:** Plan of the ground floor of the west wing and house with the photographic viewpoints of the plates indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client. Scale 1:100 at A3



**Figure 24:** Plan of the first floor of the west wing and house with the photographic viewpoints of the plates indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client at a scale of 1:100 at A3 with the insert depicting the south face of Truss 1 at a scale of 1:50.



**Figure 25:** Plan of the second floor of the house with the photographic viewpoints of the plates indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3



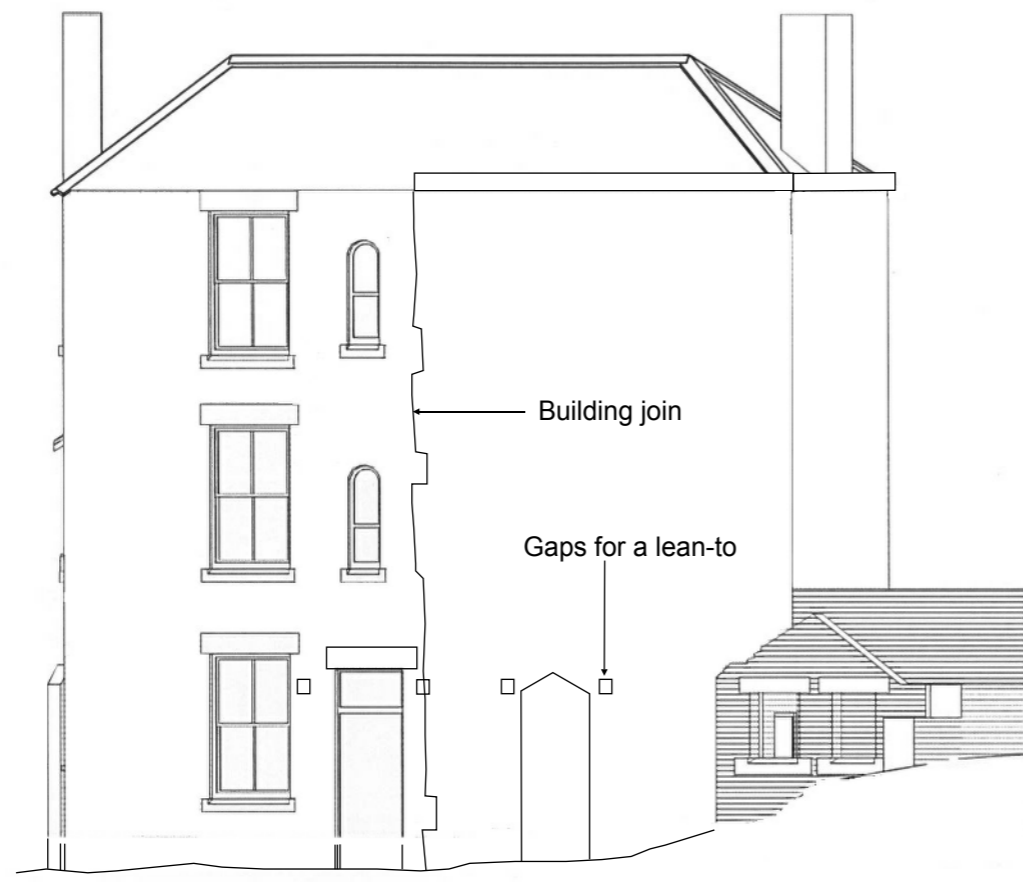
**Figure 26:** Phased plan of the west wing and house, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3



**Figure 27:** West elevation of the west wing and refectory and west gable of the house, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3



**Figure 28:** East elevation of the west wing and refectory and east gable of the house, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3



House



**Figure 29:** North elevation of the house, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3

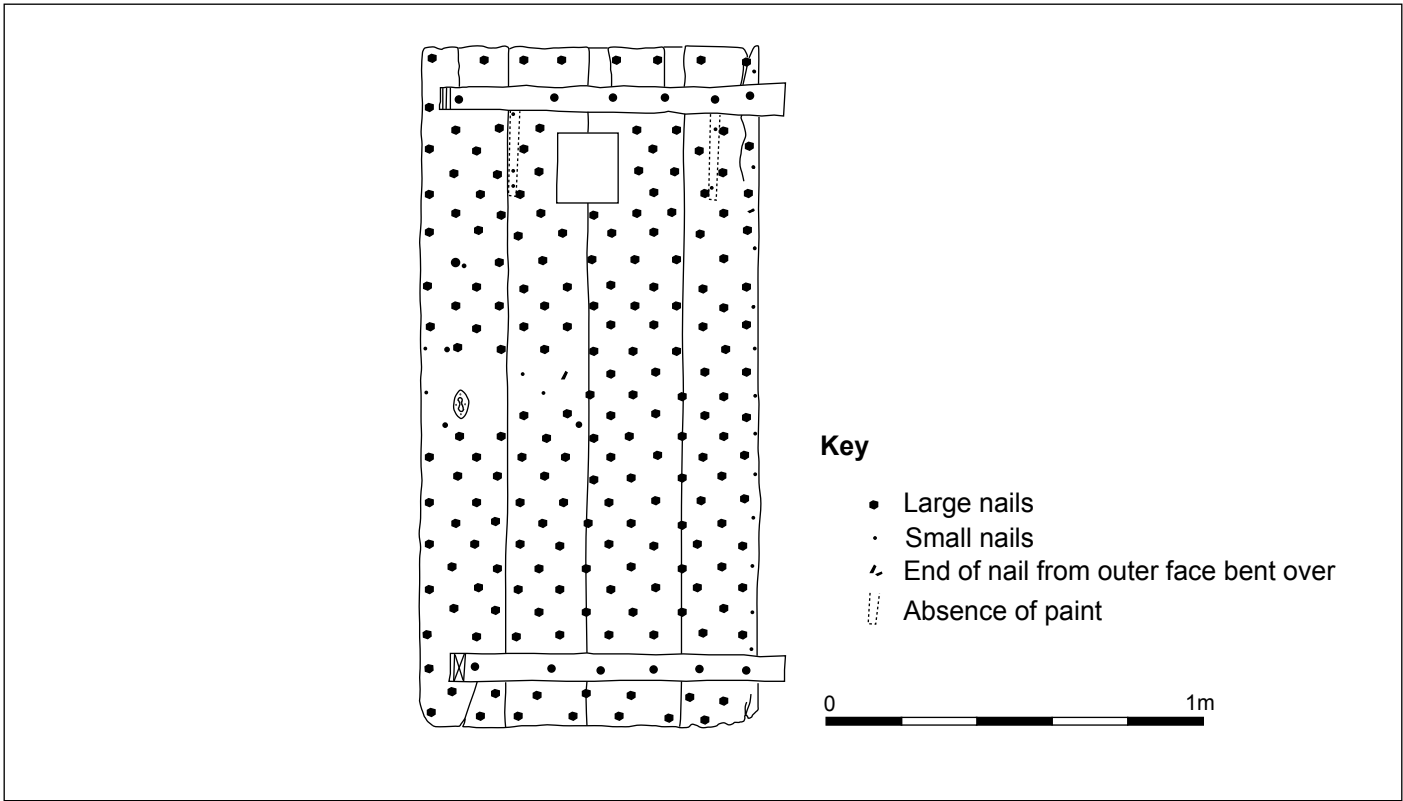


House

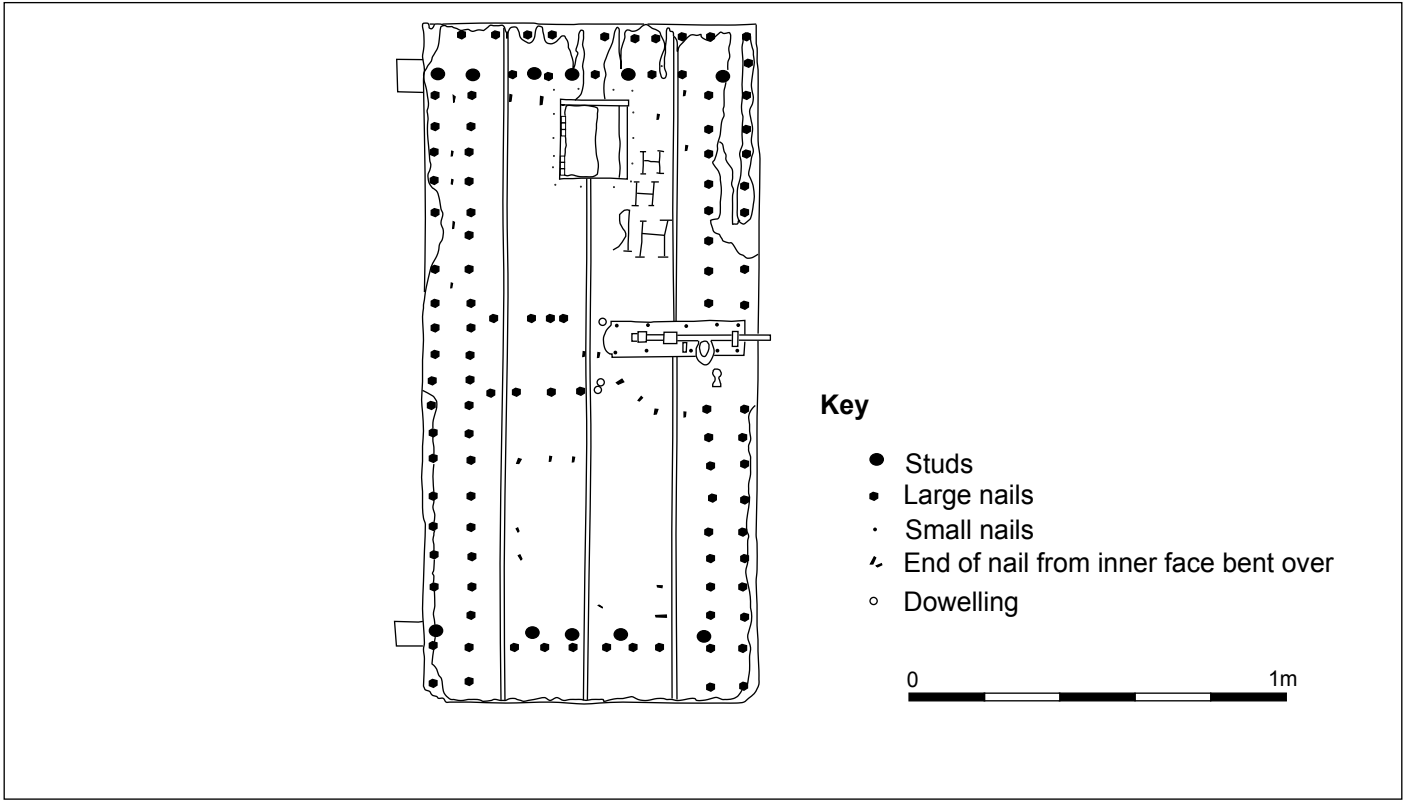
West Wing



**Figure 30:** South elevation of the house, and south gable of the west wing based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3



**Figure 31:** The inner face of the prison door.  
Scale 1:20 at A4



**Figure 32:** The outer face of the prison door.  
Scale 1:20 at A4





**Plate 1:** General view of the former lace factory, viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 2:** General view of the former lace factory, viewed looking south-east.





**Plate 3:** The south end of the former lace factory with the only surviving complete western bay dating to between 1884 and 1900 flanked by the late 20th century office to the south and garage extension to the north, viewed looking east.



**Plate 4:** Decorative brickwork on the west face of the south wall of the former lace factory, viewed looking east.



**Plate 5:** Openings in the wall dividing Bays 3-4 of Units 1-5, viewed looking south from Bay 3 Unit 1. Note the brick pillars that were rebuilt following the fire in the 1970s.





**Plate 6:** Bay 2 Unit 5, viewed looking east. The doorway was inserted and the floor raised when the former lace factory became a depot. The wall to the right, which is part of the garage, is also a modern build. The brick pillar was rebuilt following the fire in the 1970s. The metal ties above the doorway are probable insertions designed to provide additional structural integrity to the building.



**Plate 7:** Truss 2, Bay 2 Unit 5, viewed looking east.





**Plate 8:** The interior of the former lace factory viewed looking north from Bay 4 Unit 7. The insert depicts the column capital supporting the trusses.



**Plate 9:** The interior of the former lace factory, converted into a garage during the mid to late 20th century, viewed from Bay 1 Unit 7 looking east.





**Plate 10:** East gable and north elevation of the engine house, viewed looking south-west.



**Plate 11:** West gable and south elevation of the engine house, viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 13:** Stone kneeler and coping of the east gable and cornice of the north elevation, viewed looking south-west.



**Plate 12:** East gable of the engine house, viewed looking north-east.





**Plate 14:** North elevation window of Bay 3, viewed looking south.



**Plate 15:** The window frame and glazing of the north elevation window of Bay 3.



**Plate 16:** The interior of the engine house, viewed looking east.





**Plate 17:** South elevation of the north wing of the penitentiary, viewed looking north.



**Plate 18:** East gable and north elevation of the north wing of the penitentiary, viewed looking south-west.



**Plate 19:** West gable of the north wing of the penitentiary, viewed looking east.





**Plate 20:** Detail of the original window type used on the ground and first floors of the north and south elevations. The insert depicts the holes for the diamond shaped iron mullion bars.



**Plate 22:** Southernmost ground floor window of the west gable, viewed looking east. Note that the same type of window is used on the floor above and in the east gable.



**Plate 21:** The semi-circular windows of the second floor of the south elevation containing the original iron glazing bars, viewed looking north.



**Plate 23:** Ground floor doorway of the south elevation, viewed looking north.



**Plate 24:** Ground floor doorway of the east gable, viewed looking west.



**Plate 25:** Ground floor doorway of the west gable, viewed looking east.





**Plate 26:** Inserted first floor door in the north elevation, viewed looking south.



**Plate 27:** Exhaust brackets and sawn off pipe on the west gable for the engine housed on the ground floor, viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 28:** North face of the roof and the inserted chimney, viewed looking south-west.





**Plate 29:** Ground floor of the west wing, viewed looking south-east. The inserts depict the staircase truncating the pillar supporting the ceiling beam and partially blocking the window.



**Plate 30:** Hatch, or original access, between the ground and first floors, viewed looking east.





**Plate 31:** The north wall of the first floor of the west wing with the former cells outlined in the brickwork, viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 32:** The south wall of the first floor of the west wing with the former cells outlined in the brickwork, viewed looking south-east. Note how the staircase truncates the cell.





**Plate 33:** Hard standing for a former stove and inserted chimney in the north wall of the first floor of the west wing, viewed looking north.



**Plate 34:** Infilled holes for the original ceiling beams of 1818 in the first floor north wall, viewed looking south.



**Plate 35:** Cast iron window frame of the first floor, Bay 3, north wall, viewed looking north.



**Plate 36:** Second floor of the west wing viewed from Bay 5 looking west.





**Plate 37:** Truss 5 of the west wing, viewed looking south-east.



**Plate 38:** Ventilator and iron bar for the no longer extant winch in Bay 3, viewed looking south-east.





**Plate 39:** West wing of the penitentiary and the house, viewed looking east.



**Plate 40:** South gable of the west wing, viewed looking north



**Plate 41:** East elevation of the west wing and the east gable of the house, viewed looking west. Note that there is no building join between the two buildings indicating that they are contemporary.





**Plate 42:** Building join on the west elevation of the west wing between the earlier phase to the north and the later phase to the south, viewed looking west.



**Plate 43:** West elevation of the west wing abutted by the west unit of the house which is earlier than the east unit of the house which is tied into it, viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 44:** Ground floor, south room, of the west wing, viewed looking south-west.





**Plate 45:** Original prison window in the wall dividing the ground floor, viewed looking south.



**Plate 46:** Sampson post in the ground floor north room of the west wing, viewed looking south-east.



**Plate 47:** General view of the first floor of the west wing viewed from Bay 5 looking north.





**Plate 48:** The bobbin racks extending down the west wall of the first floor of the west wing, viewed looking north-west.



**Plate 49:** Outline of two prison cells on the first floor of the west wing, Bay 4 on the west wall, viewed looking west.





**Plate 50:** Aerial view of the house and the west wing looking south-west.



**Plate 51:** North elevation of the house with the building join between the east and west unit clearly visible, viewed looking south.





**Plate 52:** Ground floor, west room of the house, viewed looking south-west.



**Plate 53:** First floor, east room of the house, viewed looking north-east.



**Plate 54:** Second floor, west room of the house, viewed looking north-west.



**Plate 55:** The roof of the house viewed looking south-east from the first floor of the east unit.





**Plate 56:** The inner face of the prison door.



**Plate 57:** The outer face of the prison door.

## 7. RSS Archival Record

### Photo List

Photo No	Description	Viewed looking
<b>General Views</b>		
1	From the Burgage looking towards the gatehouse and modern office	SW
2	From the Burgage looking towards the modern office	NW
3	Modern office entrance from the Burgage	NW
4	Modern office from the Burgage	N
5	Gateway and modern entrance from the Burgage	NW
6	From the Burgage looking towards the gatehouse and modern office	N
7	Within the entrance looking towards the engine house, chapel building, workshop and house	NW
8	In front of the governors house looking towards the engine house, chapel building, workshop and house	NW
9	In front of the governors house looking towards the engine house, chapel building, and lace factory	N
10	In front of the governors house looking towards the lace factory	NE
11	SE end of the lace factory and new office	E
12	Looking towards the engine house, chapel building, and workshop	NW
13	Looking towards the engine house, chapel building, and workshop	NW
14	Adjacent the gable of the workshop looking towards the engine house, chapel building, and lace factory	
15	S elevation of house and SW elevation and SE gable of workshop prior to ivy removal with engine house in background	N
16	SW gable of house and SW elevation of workshop with chapel building in the background	NE
17	SW gable of house and SW elevation of workshop with governors house in the background	NE
18	SW gable of the chapel prior to modern shed removal , engine house and lacy factory	E
19	From the workshop looking towards the chapel prior to modern shed removal , engine house and north end of lace factory	N
20	Chapel and engine house with the governors house in the background taken from the north corner of the site	S
21	NE gable of the chapel with the workshop and house in the background taken from the north corner of the site	SW
22	The NW elevation and NE gable of the engine house with the workshop in the background	S
23	The SE elevation and NE gable of the engine house with the workshop, house and chapel in the background	SW
24	The engine house, workshop, house and chapel	W
25	The engine house, lace factory and governors house	SE
<b>The Lace Factory Exterior</b>		
26	General view taken from the north-west	E
27	Northern modern shed	NE
28	NW gable modern electric shed	SE
29	Detail of the walling of the northern wall of Unit 1 indicating that the factory originally extended further south-west	E
30	General view	E
31	General view from the SW corner of the engine house	NE
32	General view from the SW corner of the engine house	E
33	SW entrance of Unit 5	NE
34	General view from the SE	N
35	Entrance of Unit 6-7 and the modern office	NE
36	Entrance of Unit 7	E

37	Chequered brickwork of SE corner	NE
38	General view from the SE	NW
39	Modern electric shed and NW wall of original factory	SE
<b>The Lace Factory Interior</b>		
40	General view of Unit 5 Bay 2	NE
41	Unit 5 Truss 2	NE
42	General view from Unit 1 Bay 2	N
43	Unit 5 Truss 2	N
44	General view from Unit 1 Bay 2	NW
45	General view from Unit 1 Bay 3	NW
46	SE wall dividing Unit 5 and 6	S
47	Unit 4 factory dividing wall inserted? Pillar and steel RSJ	NE
48	Unit 3 Truss 2	NE
49	Unit 3 Truss 2	N
50	Unit 3 Truss 2	NW
51	General view of the entrances on Unit 1 and 2 in the dividing wall. Note the original pier with later cast iron lintel above. A blocked entrance is present in the NW wall	N
52	NW wall with blocked entrance and gaps in the brickwork above possibly for line shafts or belts	NW
53	NW wall with blocked entrance	NW
54	NW wall holes in the top of the wall	NW
55	NW wall holes in the top of the wall	NW
56	General view from Unit 1, Bay 2	E
57	General view from Unit 1, Bay 2	SE
58	General view from Unit 1, Bay 3	SE
59	Inserted opening between Unit 6 and 7 in Bay 2	NE
60	General view Unit 6	N
61	Remnant of wall dividing Bay 2 and 3 in Unit 6	NE
62	Rear NE wall of Unit 6 Bay 4	N
63	General view Unit 6	SW
64	Unit 6 Truss 1	SW
65	General view Unit 7	NE
66	General view Unit 7	N
67	Inserted window and door between Units 6 and 7 Bays 1 and 2	N
68	Inserted doorways/rooms in the SW wall Unit 7	SE
69	Unit 7 NE wall	NE
70	Unit 7 general view	SW
71	Unit 7 roof trusses general view	SW
72	Unit 7 roof trusses general view	SW
73	Unit 7 general view	S
74	Passage Unit 7 Bay 6 into Unit 6 Bay 6	NW
75	General view from Unit 6 Bay 6	NW
76	General view from Unit 6 Bay 5	NW
77	General view from Unit 5 Bay 3	N
78	Column head Unit 2/3 Bay T3	SW
79	Steel ties of the wall dividing Bays 3-4 Unit 2	SW
80	Roof Unit 2 Truss 4	S
81	Roof Unit 2 Truss 4	S
82	General view from Unit 1 Bay 6	SE
83	General view from Unit 1 Bay 5	SE
84	General view from Unit 1 Bay 4	SE
85	Modern shed general view from SW corner	N
86	SW wall from inside the modern metal shed	S
<b>Modern Office</b>		
87	General view down the corridor	NE
88	Front office	SW
89	Second office on the SE side of the corridor	SE
<b>The Engine House Exterior</b>		



90	General view SE elevation	NW
91	General view SE elevation and NE gable	W
92	General view NE gable	SW
93	General view NE gable and NW elevation	S
94	General view NW elevation	SE
95	General view NW elevation and SW gable	E
96	General view SW gable	NE
97	General view SW gable and SE elevation	N
98	SE elevation inserted air vent and girders	N
99	SE elevation former wall extending to the south-east	W
100	SE elevation moulded bricks and cornice to the SW of former wall suggesting SW half of elevation is exterior wall and NE is interior	W
101	SE elevation blocked entrance between engine house and former room. Note the later buttress. The brickwork above the door suggests single storey former room/building	NW
102	SE elevation bricked up door and window	NW
103	SE elevation bricked up door detail	NW
104	NE gable SE corner straight wall joint and large metal tie	SW
105	NE gable window	W
106	NE gable upper portion and apex	SW
107	NE gable kneeler, coping and cornice	S
108	NW elevation window detail	SE
109	NW elevation window detail	S
110	NW elevation window frame detail	S
111	NW elevation door	SE
112	NW elevation door	E
113	NW elevation brickwork	SE
114	SW gable detail of girder and concrete lintel	E
115	SW gable general view girder and entrance	E
<b>The Engine House Interior</b>		
116	NW and NE walls	NE
117	SE and NE walls	SE
118	General view through the building	NE
119	NW and SE walls	SW
120	SW and NW walls	NW
121	General view through the building	SW
122	SE wall blocked door and windows	SE
123	SE wall, SE corner blocked window	SE
124	SE wall building join, 2 phases?	S
125	Ceiling	NE
<b>The North Wing Exterior</b> <i>(for ease of reference the chapel is described as having its long axis aligned west to east)</i>		
126	N elevation	SW
127	N elevation and E gable	SW
128	E gable	W
129	E gable and S elevation prior to modern shed removal	NW
130	E gable and S elevation after modern shed removal	NW
131	S elevation upper windows	N
132	S elevation prior to removal of sheds	N
133	S elevation general view	N
134	S elevation and W gable prior to removal of sheds	NE
135	S elevation and W gable after removal of sheds	NE
136	S elevation and W gable after removal of sheds with engine house prior to demolition	NE
137	W gable	E
138	W gable window	NE
139	W gable window	E
140	W gable exhaust bracket	NE
141	W gable blocked central ground floor doorway. Note exhaust hole	E
142	W gable N corner. Brickwork suggests gable partially rebuilt	NE
143	S elevation ground floor windows	NW

144	S elevation ground floor windows	NE
145	S elevation door	N
146	S elevation ground floor window next to door to the west	N
147	E gable original ground floor door	W
148	E gable original ground floor door with differing brickwork above – rebuilt gable	W
149	E gable first floor loading door	NW
150	E gable first floor loading door	W
151	E gable first floor loading door	NW
152	E gable ground floor window	W
153	N elevation first floor door, formerly a window with windows above and below	S
154	N elevation first floor door, formerly a window	S
155	N elevation first floor door, formerly a window, detail of lintel with holes for metal mullions	S
156	N elevation typical window (ground floor)	S
157	N elevation typical window (ground floor)	SE
158	N elevation typical window (ground floor) with metalwork for the iron mullions in the cill	SE
159	N elevation typical window (ground floor) with metalwork for the iron mullions in the lintel	S
160	N elevation brickwork	S
161	General view of the northern part of the roof, including the later inserted chimney	SW
162	General view of the northern part of the roof, including the later inserted chimney in the foreground	SW
163	Later chimney detail	SE
164	Later chimney detail	S
165	Later chimney detail	S
166	Later chimney detail	SW
167	The northern part of the roof, detail of the slate covering	S
<b>The North Wing Interior Ground Floor</b>		
168	Doorway in the south wall	N
169	Doorway in the south wall detail of the stone construction	N
170	Doorway in the south wall	SW
171	Stairway viewed from the ground floor looking up to the first	W
172	N and W walls	NW
173	S wall and staircase	SW
174	W wall and staircase	SW
175	S and E wall	SE
176	E wall	E
177	Ceiling from the west	E
178	N and E walls	NE
179	Former door in the E wall	NE
180	E wall	E
181	Doorway in the east wall detailed view	E
182	Doorway in the east wall detailed view	E
183	General view of the south doorway. Note the location of former bars.	SE
184	Former hatch opr stairway in ceiling	W
185	Only window with a surviving frame (not original)	S
186	Staircase truncating brick pillar for ceiling beams	SE
187	Ceiling beam trimmed to allow for staircase. Note ceiling beam in a socket too large for it	S
188	Brick pillar abutting wall	SW
189	Slots in timber potentially for former machinery	N
190	Slots in timber potentially for former machinery	NE
191	Slots in timber potentially for former machinery	N
192	Former doorway, bricked in, of the west wall	W
<b>The North Wing Interior First Floor</b>		
193	N and W walls	NW
194	W wall and ceiling	W
195	S and W wall	SW

196	N and E wall	NE
197	Inserted door, formerly a window in N wall	N
198	Inserted chimney in the north wall	N
199	Ceiling beam 02 poorly fitting into N wall socket	N
200	N window Bay 3	N
201	Machine beds	W
202	Machine beds	SW
203	Staircase	SW
204	Staircase and contemporary ceiling	SW
205	Detailed view of the stairs and ceiling looking up into second floor	SW
<b>The North Wing Interior Second Floor</b>		
206	N and E wall	NE
207	Roof from Bay 5	W
208	E and S walls	SE
209	W and S walls	SE
210	E wall and roof	E
211	E and N wall	NE
212	General view of the southern half of the building with T4 in the foreground	SW
213	Southern half of the building with Truss 3 in the foreground and Trusses 2-1 in the background	SW
214	Truss 2 W face	E
215	Truss 2 W face S half	SE
216	Truss 2 W face general view	SE
217	Truss 2 W face southern half detail	SE
218	Truss 2 W face northern half detail of pegged purlins	NE
219	Detail of purlins of Bay 2 north half	NE
220	Roof timbers of Bay 3 including circular feature general view	SE
221	Circular feature Bay 3	E
222	Trap door between B3 and the axle for the winch between T2 and T3	E
223	Detail of axle between T2 and T3	S
224	W gable wall general view. Note that the gable wall is poorly tied into the side walls. In addition note the holes in the brickwork for a winch frame	NW
225	W gable wall holes in brickwork for hoist/winch frame	NW
226	W gable wall and S side wall join	SW
227	Scarf joint in wall plate in W gable	SW
228	W gable wall and N side wall join	NW
229	N wall Bay 1 window	N
230	N wall chimney	N
231	E gable and N wall join	NE
232	Bay 5 floor support for machinery	S
233	E gable wall	SE
234	E gable wall upper timberwork and corbels supporting the purlins	SE
235	E gable detail of corbel	SE
<b>The North Wing First Floor During Conversion</b>		
236	General view prior to plaster removal	W
237	General view of the N wall after plaster removal. Note the distinctive pattern on the brickwork	NE
238	General view of the S wall	SE
239	Former joist/ceiling beam holes in the north wall Bays 1-2	N
240	Inserted fireplace in N wall	N
241	Later inserted doorway for hoist in E wall	E
242	Bay 2 window and arch outlined in brickwork of S wall	S
<b>The North Wing Second Floor During Conversion</b>		
243	Chamfer of Tie beam of Truss 4 and lath and plaster ceiling	SE
244	Truss 2 strut and king post and purlin pegs	SE
245	Truss 2 king post	E
246	Truss 2 and common rafters	SW
247	Bay 3 roof detail	E

248	Truss 3 purlin detail	NE
<b>The West Wing and House Exterior</b> (for ease of reference the west wing and house are described as having the long axis through the west wing aligned north to south)		
249	House W gable	E
250	House W gable and west wing W elevation	SE
251	West wing W elevation prior to ivy removal	SE
252	West wing W elevation prior to ivy removal	E
253	House S elevation and W elevation of west wing, N end	NE
254	General view house S elevation and W elevation of west wing	NE
255	General view W elevation of west wing	E
256	General view house S elevation and W elevation and S gable of west wing	NE
257	General view house S elevation and W elevation and S gable of west wing	NE
258	General view west wing S gable	N
259	West wing S gable	N
260	West wing S gable prior to removal of ivy	N
261	West wing S gable and E elevation and house E gable	NW
262	West wing E elevation and house E gable	NW
263	West wing E elevation and house E gable	W
264	West wing E elevation and house E gable	W
265	West wing E elevation and house E gable	W
266	Arial view from the chapel of the N elevation and E gable of the house and the E elevation of the west wing	SW
267	Arial view from the chapel of the N elevation and E gable of the house and the E elevation of the west wing	SW
268	Arial view from the north wing of the N elevation of the house	SW
269	N elevation and E gable of the house and the E elevation of the west wing	SW
270	N elevation of the house	S
271	House S elevation	N
272	House door in S elevation	NE
273	House window in S elevation	N
274	House brick bond in S elevation	N
275	House S elevation and workshop W elevation building join prior to ivy removal	NE
276	House S elevation and workshop W elevation building join	NE
277	West wing W elevation N ground floor door	NE
278	West wing p W elevation N ground floor door and first floor window	NE
279	West wing W elevation brick courses	E
280	West wing W elevation first floor window prior to ivy removal	E
281	West wing W elevation ground floor window	E
282	West wing W elevation ground floor inserted window south end	E
283	West wing W elevation S end bay extension	NE
284	Wall of former building abutting west wing W elevation S end	NE
285	Wall of former building abutting west wing W elevation S end doorway	NE
286	West wing W elevation and wall of former building abutting workshop building join	N
287	West wing S gable	N
288	Former building abutting west wing , internal west wall	SW
289	West wing S gable arches	NW
290	West wing S gable first floor W window	NW
291	West wing E elevation S end	W
292	West wing E elevation S end corner detail	W
293	West wing E elevation brick courses	W
294	West wing E elevation brick champher and stop of S doorway	NW
295	House E gable three floor windows	W
296	House E gable brick courses	W
297	House N elevation the join between the two phases	S
298	House N elevation E doorway	S
299	House N elevation brick courses of new E build	S
300	House N elevation brick courses of earlier W build	S
301	House N elevation original doorway	S



<b>The West wing and House Interior Ground Floor</b>		
302	West wing south room general view from the NE corner	SW
303	West wing south room general view from the NW corner	SE
304	West wing south room general view from the N wall	S
305	West wing south room general view from the SW corner	NE
306	West wing south room general view from the SE corner	NW
307	West wing south room guttering in the floor and the south wall	S
308	West wing south room ceiling at south end	SW
309	West wing south room W wall wall join between the different phases of the workshop	SW
310	West wing south room W wall former dividing walls	S
311	West wing south room N wall W end original window	N
312	West wing south room W wall three southernmost windows	SW
313	West wing south room E wall entrance	SE
314	West wing north room general view W wall	NW
315	West wing north room general view W wall	W
316	West wing north room general view S and W walls	SW
317	West wing north room general view s wall	S
318	West wing north room double doorway	SE
319	West wing north room Sampson post and ceiling beam	SE
320	West wing north room S wall original window south end	S
321	West wing north room S wall original window south end	SW
322	West wing north room W wall and inserted? S wall	SW
323	West wing north room W wall and inserted? S wall	SW
324	West wing north room W wall door	S
325	West wing north room Sampson post	S
326	West wing north room E door pillar	SE
327	House staircase	S
328	House staircase	S
329	House E room general view	SE
330	House W room general view	SW
331	House W room culvert beneath floor	SE
332	House W room culvert beneath floor	SE
<b>The West Wing and House Interior First Floor</b>		
333	West wing general view of the roof through the first floor window	NW
334	West wing general view of the roof through the first floor window	SW
335	West wing general view Bay 5 SE corner	NW
336	West wing general view Bay 5 centre	N
337	West wing general view Bay 5 SW corner	NE
338	West wing general view Bay 1 NW corner	SE
339	West wing general view Bay 1 centre	S
340	West wing general view Bay 1 NE corner	SW
341	West wing Truss 2	S
342	West wing Truss 2	SW
343	West wing Truss 2	SE
344	West wing Truss 2 former purlin mortices	S
345	West wing Truss 2 apex	S
346	West wing Bay 2 purlins at Truss 2	SE
347	West wing Truss 2 W struts	S
348	West wing Truss 2 W struts	S
349	West wing W wall original window	W
350	West wing W wall original window	NW
351	West wing E wall window Bay 2	E
352	West wing E wall window Bay 2	SE
353	West wing S gable E window	SE
354	West wing S gable E window detail of holes for former bars	SE
355	West wing W wall join between the two phases	NW
356	West wing W wall join between the two phases	W
357	West wing roof timbers in the extension at the SW corner	NW

358	West wing W wall attached horizontal timbers with nails for bobbins	NW
359	West wing W wall attached horizontal timbers with nails for bobbins	NW
360	West wing W wall Bay 3 outline of former prison cell	W
361	West wing W wall attached horizontal timbers with nails for bobbins	SW
362	West wing N wall and plank work above	NE
363	West wing N wall abutting E wall	NE
364	West wing W wall extension	W
365	West wing recovered equipment	
366	West wing recovered equipment	
367	West wing recovered equipment	
368	West wing Truss 4 tie beam possible Baltic timber cargo marks	N
369	House E room general view	SE
370	House E room fireplace E wall	E
371	House E room N wall window	N
372	House E room S wall cornice	SE
373	House W room general view	NW
374	House W room general view	SW
375	House W room general view	SW
<b>The House Interior Second Floor</b>		
376	E room general view	SE
377	W room general view	NW
378	W room exposed roof timbers	NE
379	E room exposed roof timbers	SE
<b>Additional – North Wing Roof During Renovation</b>		
380	Truss 4 and 3 from Bay 5	NW
381	Truss 3 tiebeam – note the holes for bars	N
382	Truss 3 tiebeam – note the holes for bars	N
<b>Door</b>		
383	Outer face	
384	Outer face	
385	Outer face hatch	
386	Outer face hatch	
387	Outer face hatch	
388	Outer face graffiti	
389	Outer face graffiti	
390	Outer face marks	
391	Outer facebolt	
392	Outer face hinge edge	
393	Lock edge	
394	Lock edge	
395	Lock edge lock	
396	Lock edge lock	
397	Lock edge top	
398	Lock edge middle	
399	Lock edge middle	
400	Lock edge base	
401	Inner face	
402	Inner face	
403	Inner face top including hinge	
404	Inner face hatch	
405	Inner face key hole	
406	Inner face nails	
407	Hinge edge	
408	Hinge edge	
409	Hinge edge top	
410	Hinge edge middle	
411	Hinge edge bottom	
412	Inner face hinge saltire cross	



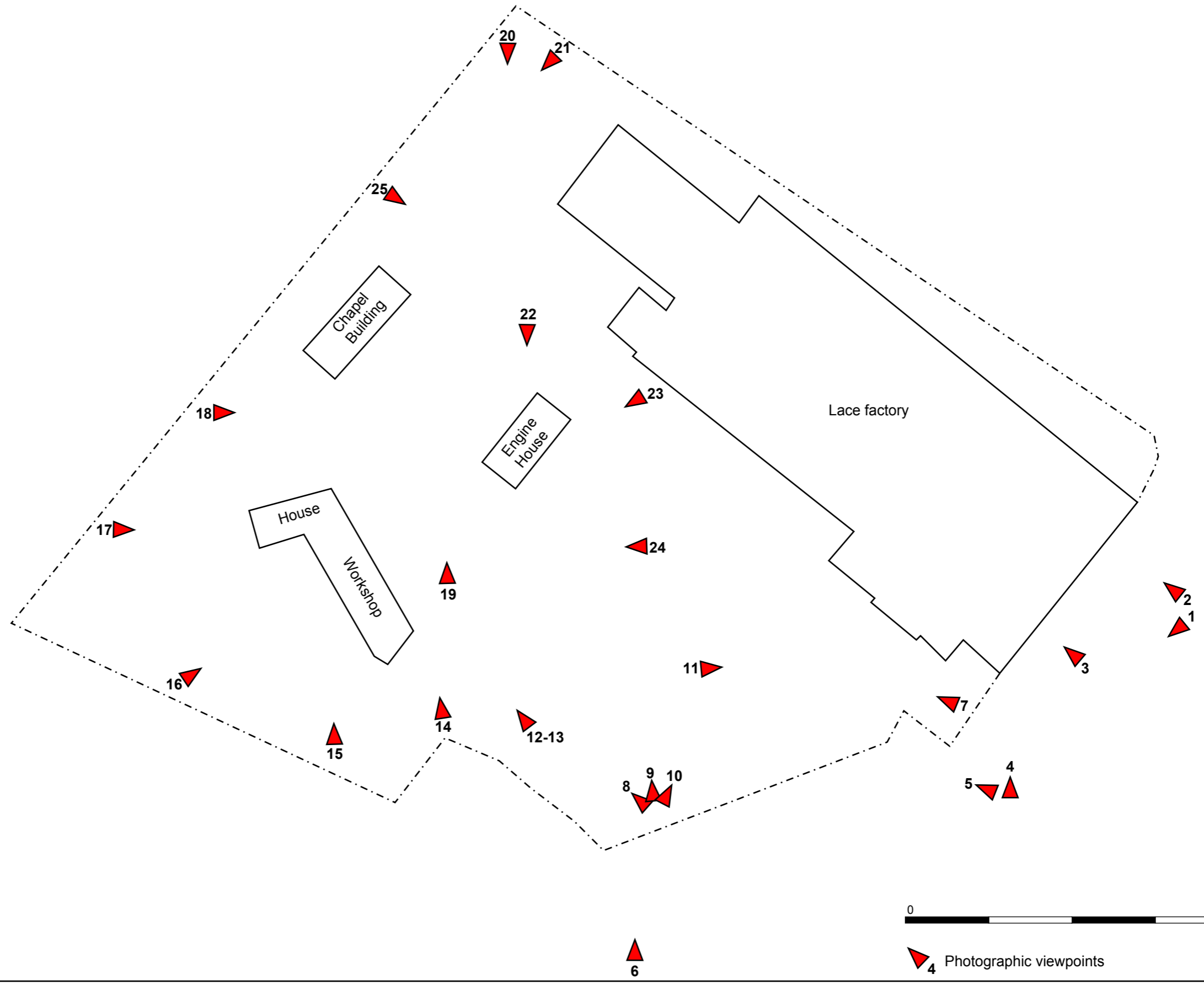
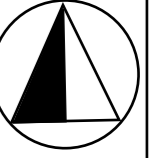
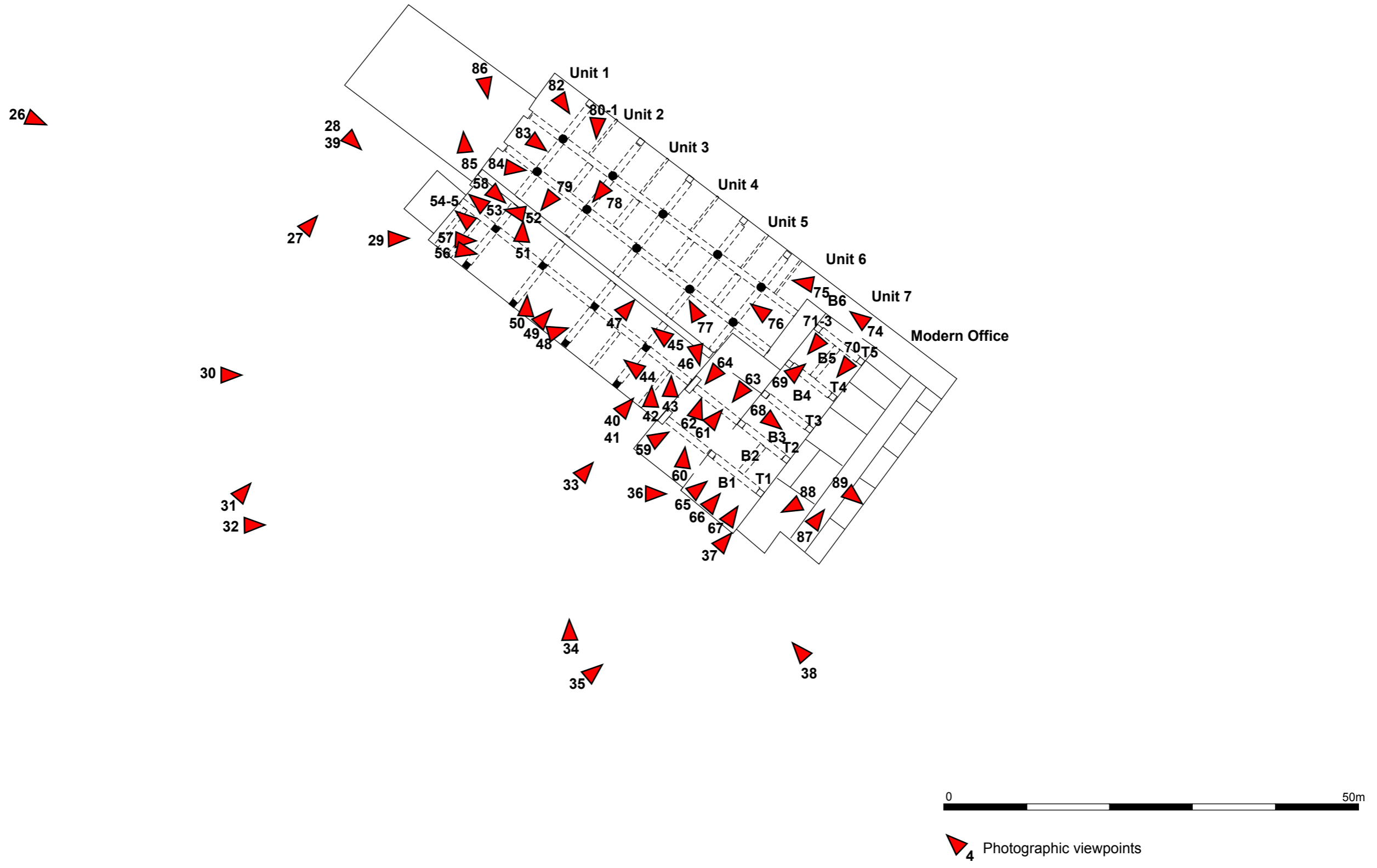
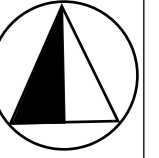
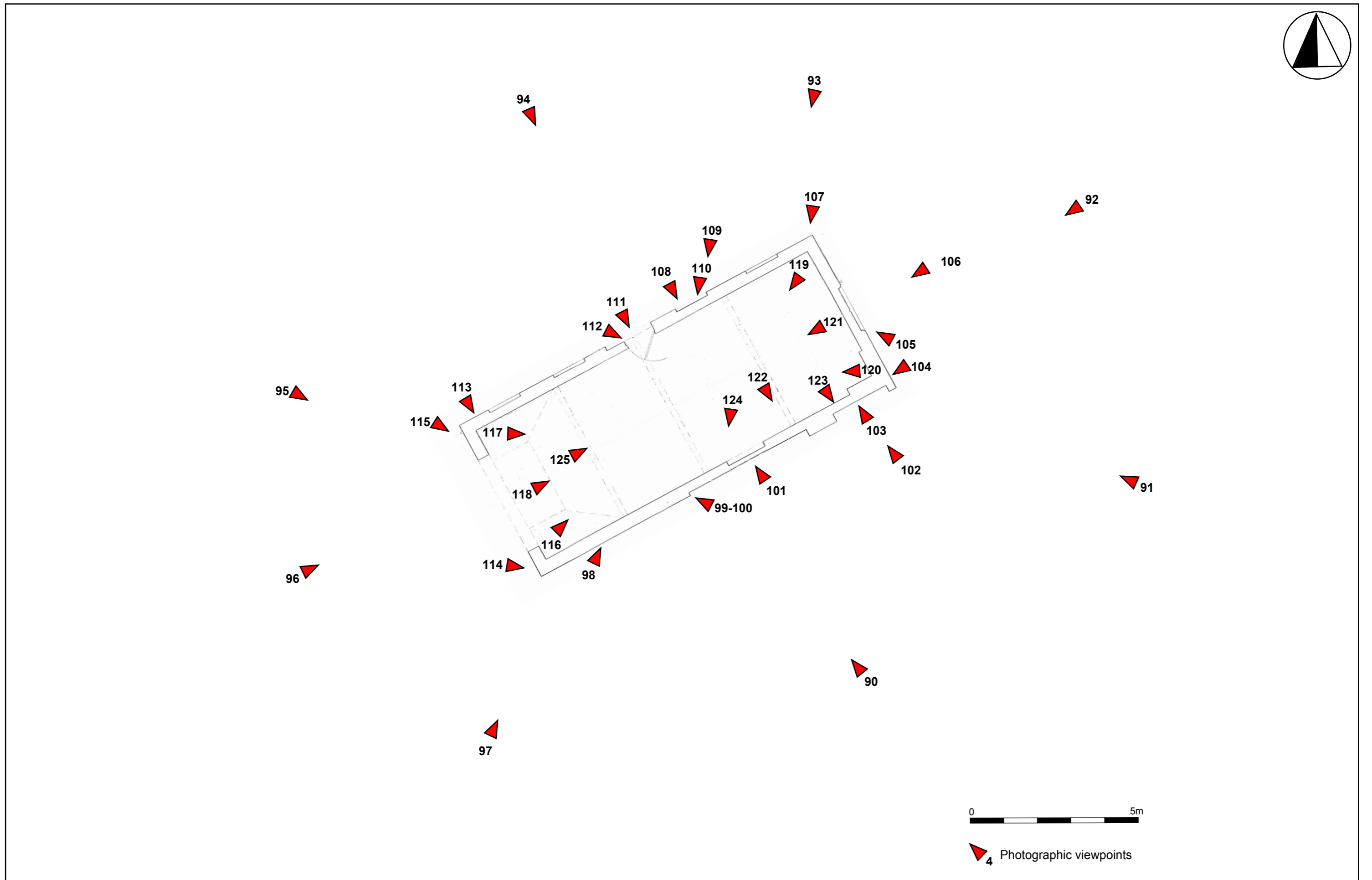


Figure 33: Plan of the development site with the general photographic viewpoints indicated.  
Scale 1:500 at A3.

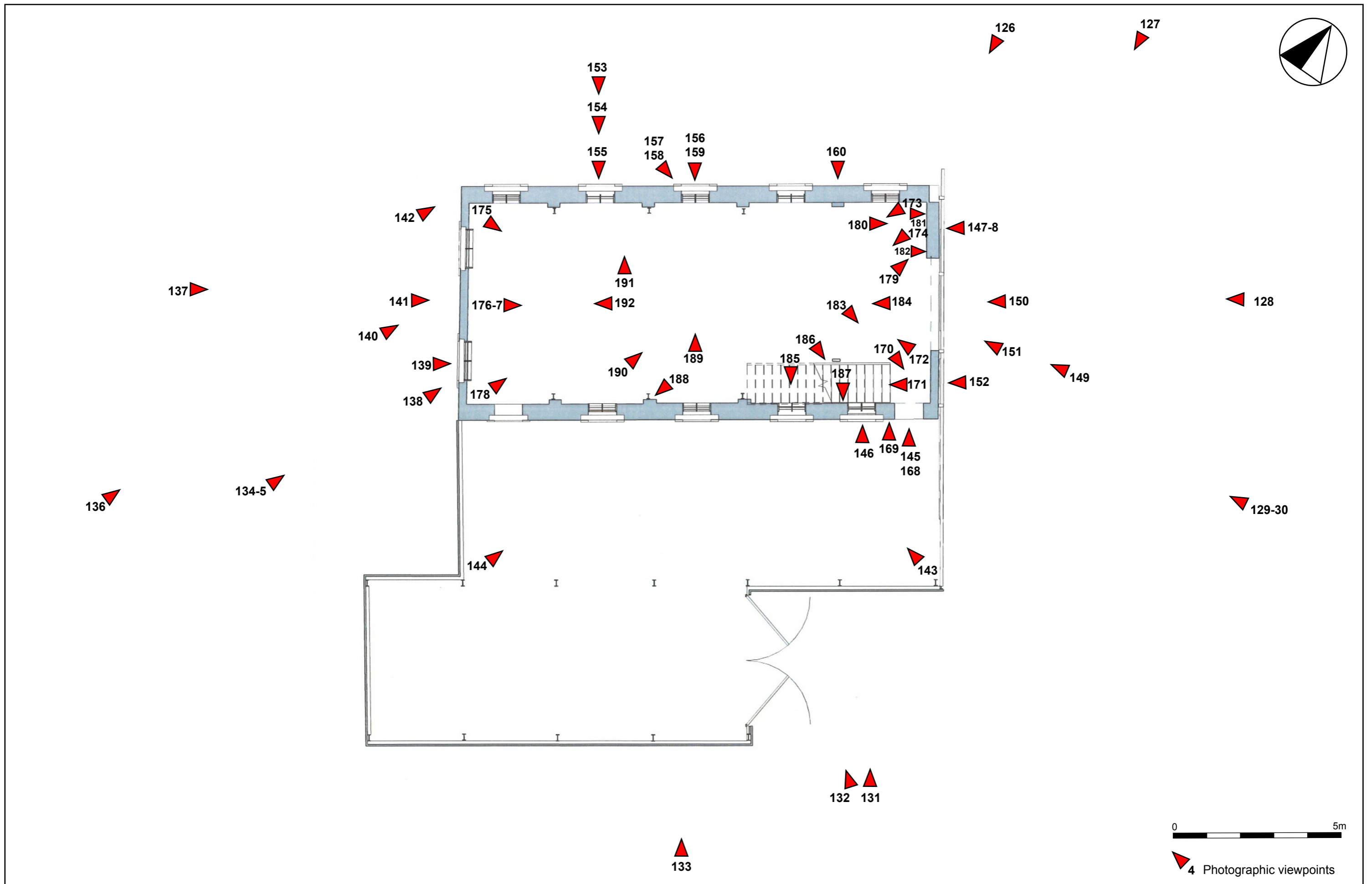




**Figure 34:** Sketch plan of the lace factory with the photographic viewpoints indicated.  
Scale 1:500 at A3.

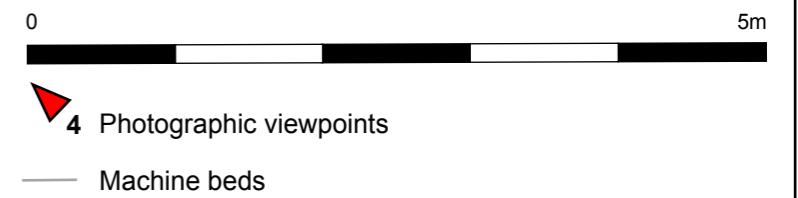
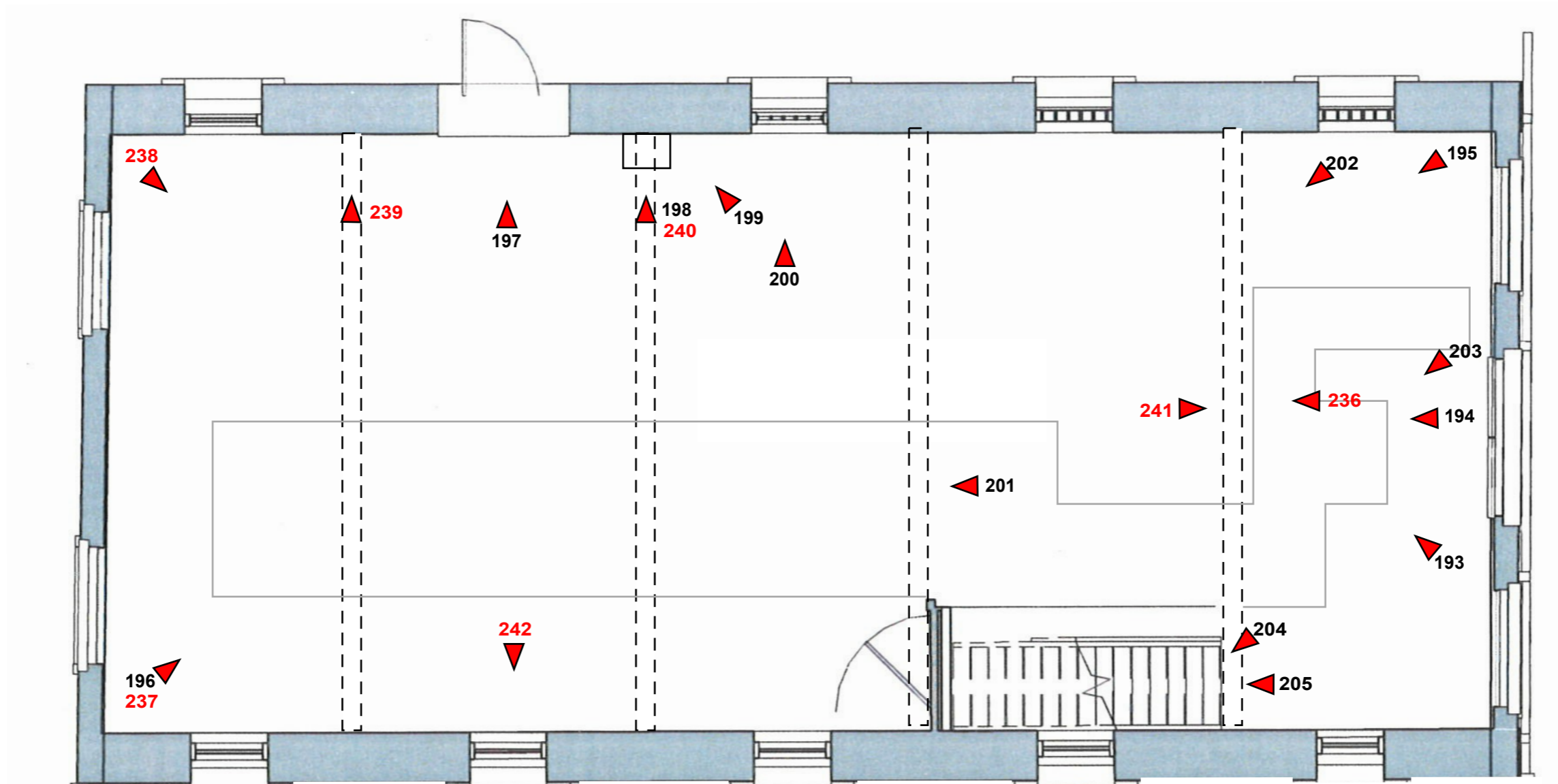
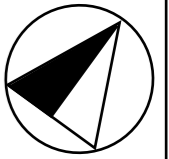


**Figure 35:** Plan of the engine house with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3.

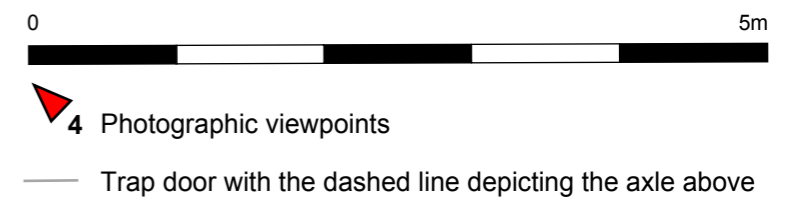
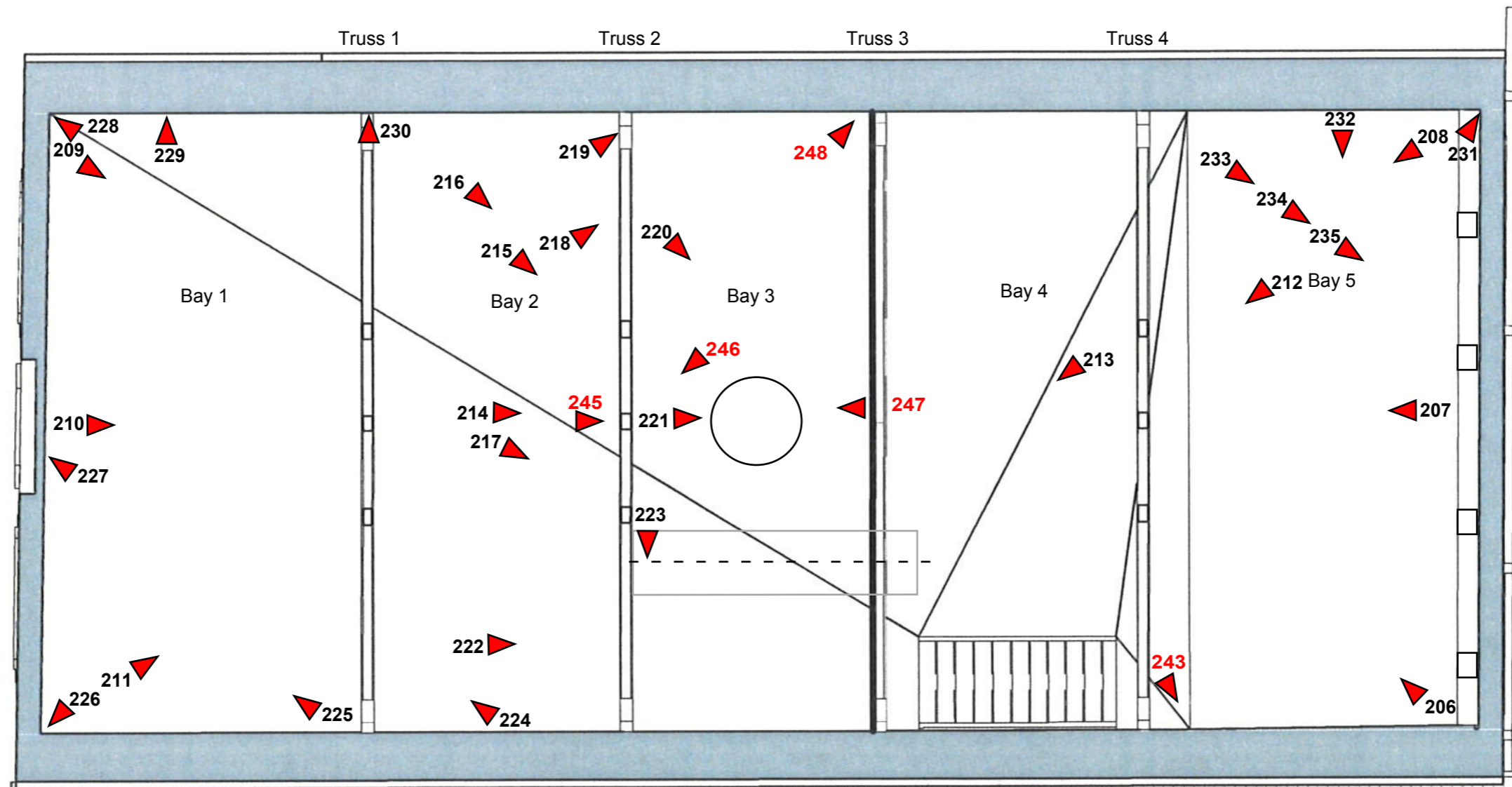
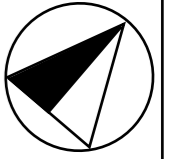


**Figure 36:** Plan of the ground floor of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client. For exterior photographs 161-166 see roof plan 39  
 Scale 1:100 at A3.

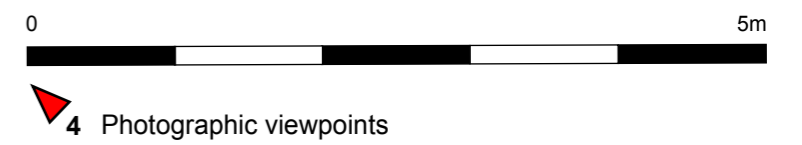
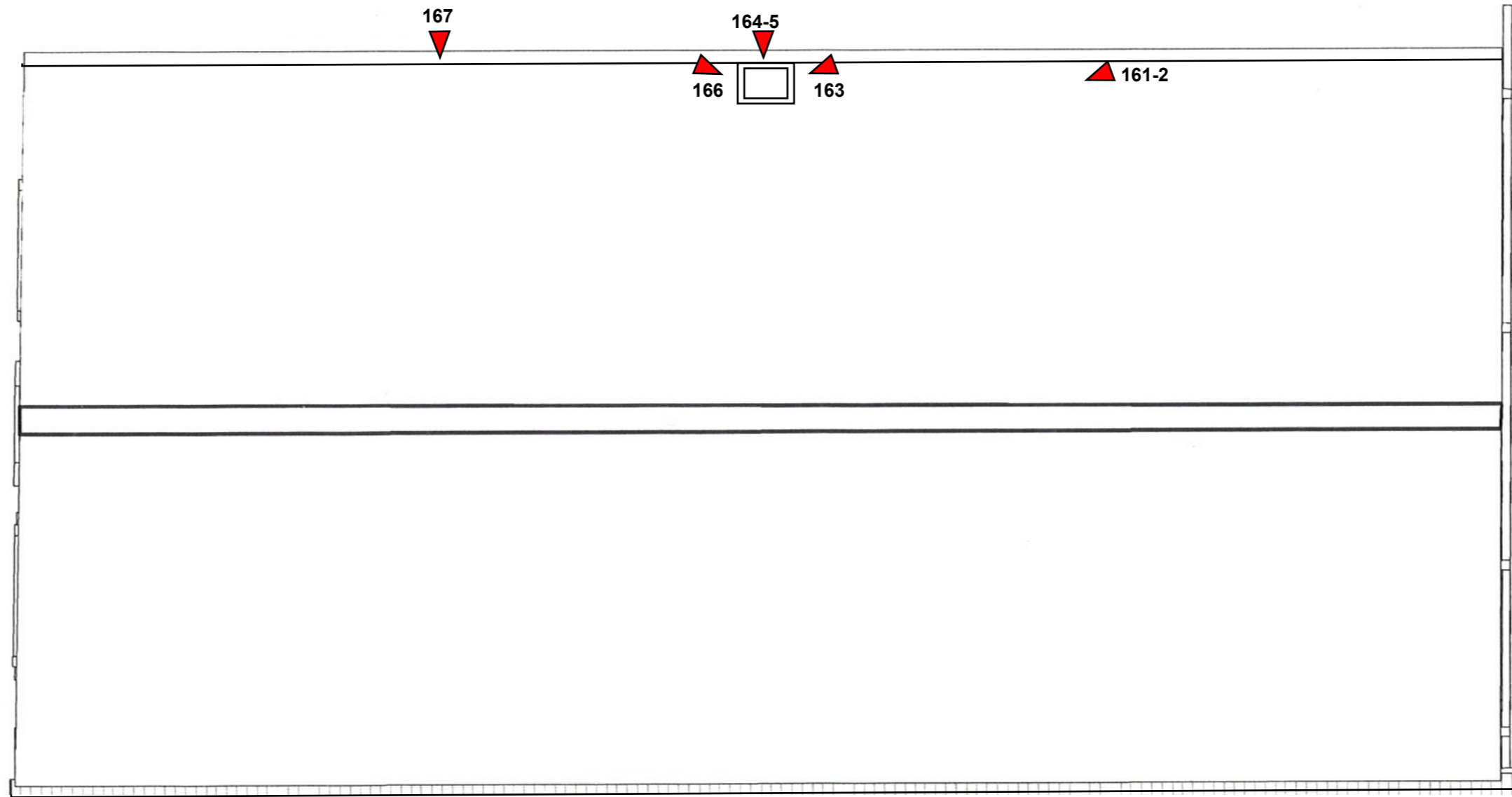
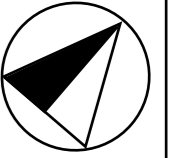




**Figure 37:** Plan of the first floor of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client. The numbers in red signify photographs that were taken during the buildings conversion.  
Scale 1:50 at A3

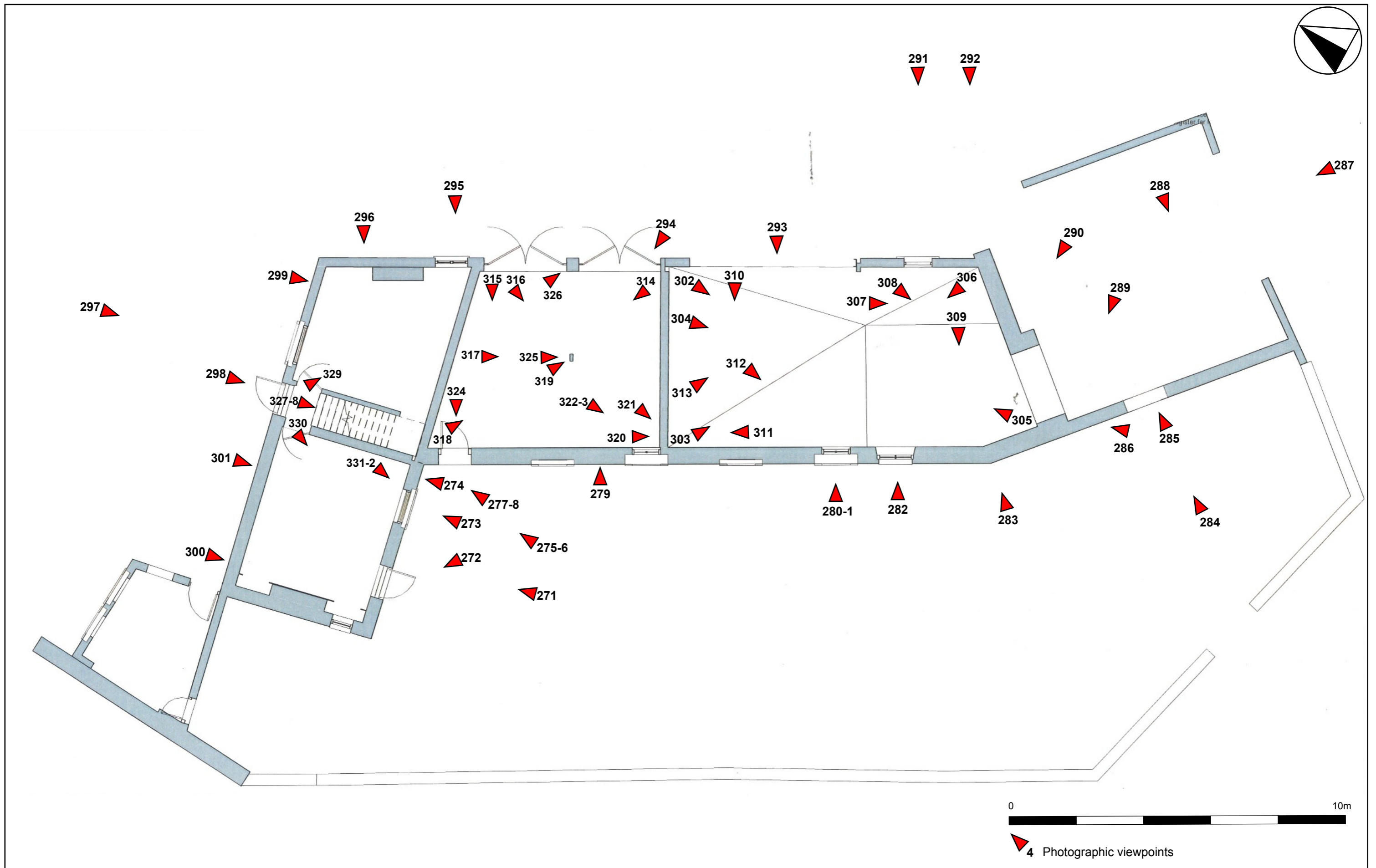


**Figure 38:** Plan of the second floor of the north with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client. The numbers in red signify photographs that were taken during the buildings conversion.  
Scale 1:50 at A3

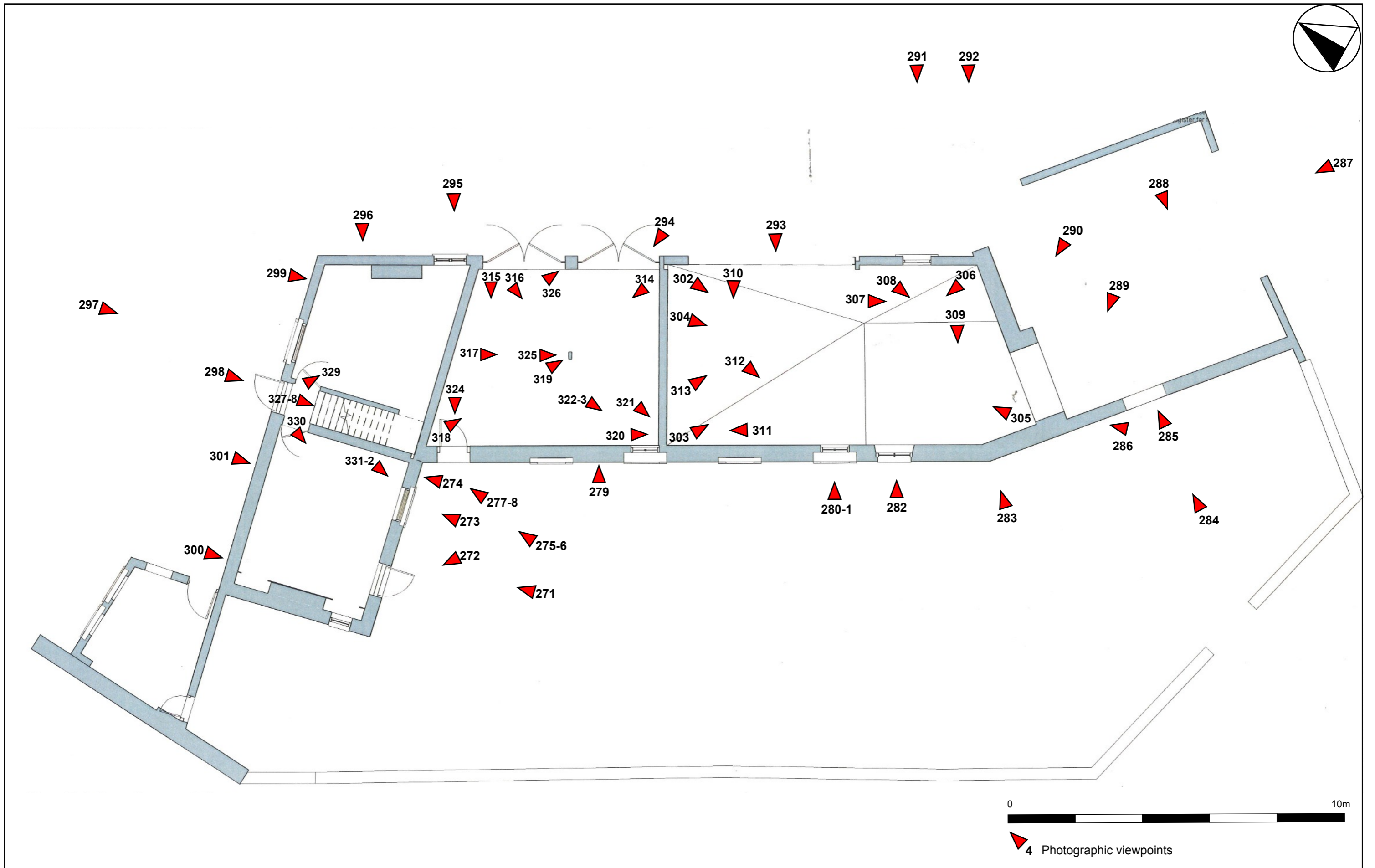


**Figure 39:** Plan of the roof of the north wing with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:50 at A3.

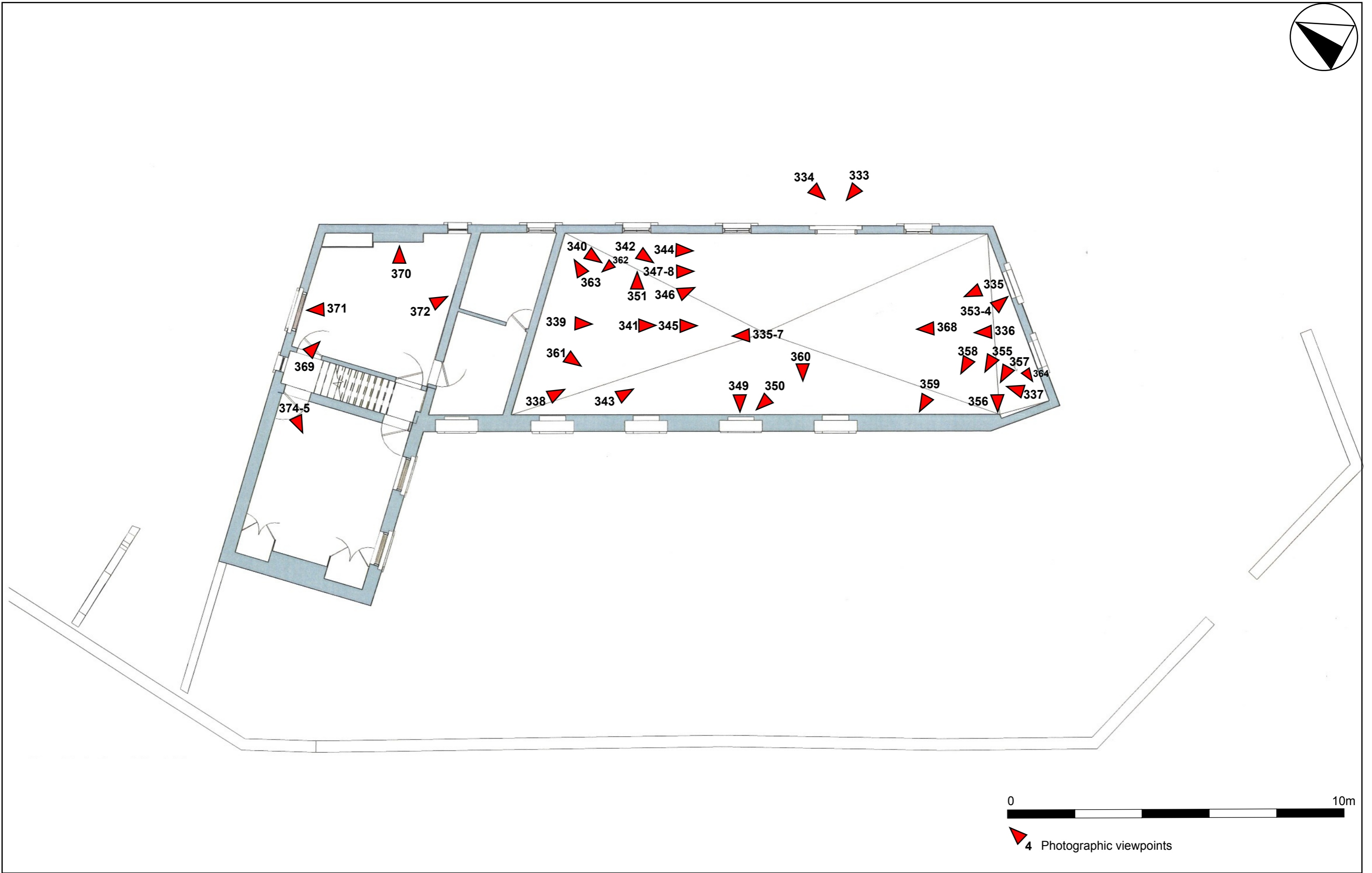




**Figure 40:** Plan of the ground floor of the west wing and house with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
 Scale 1:100 at A3

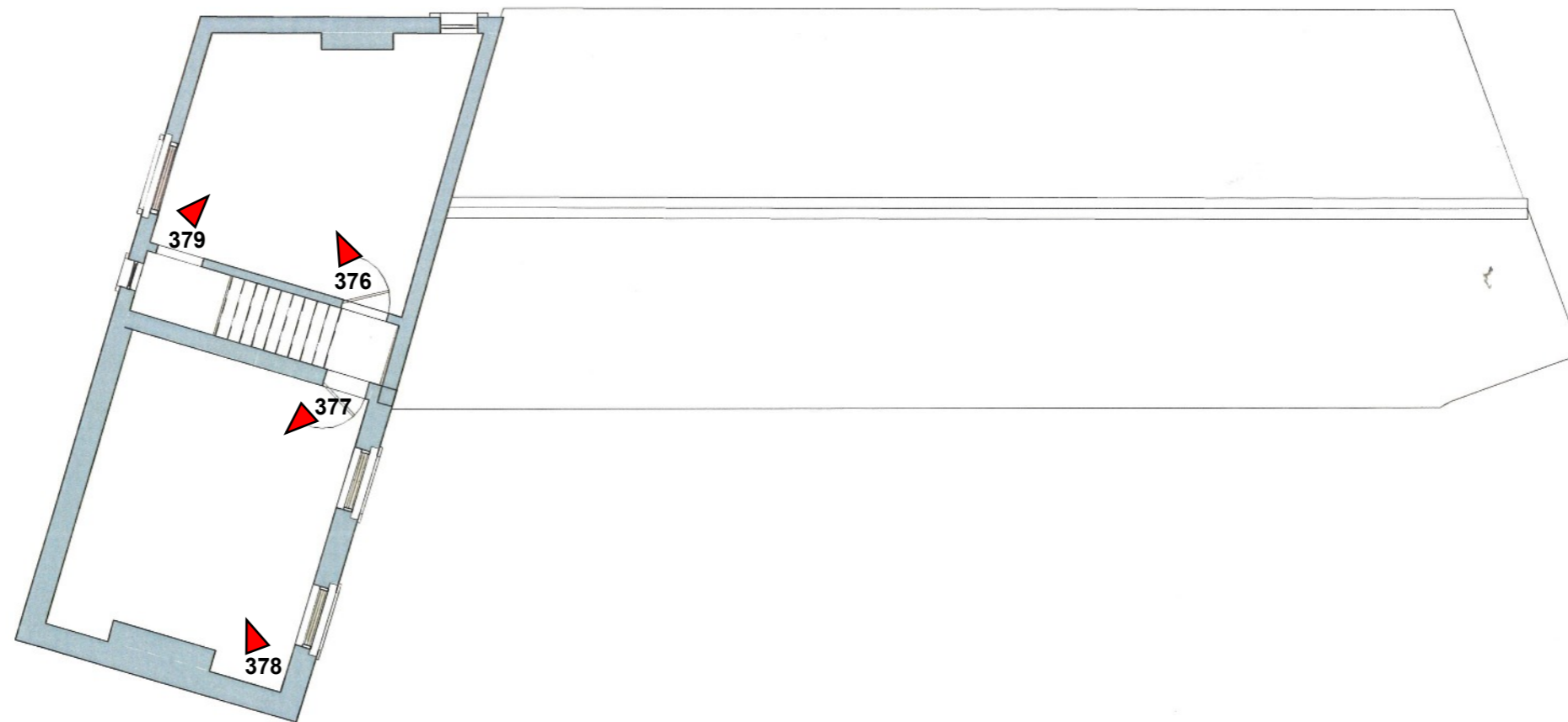
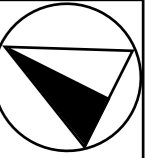


**Figure 41:** Plan of the ground floor of the west wing and house with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
 Scale 1:100 at A3



**Figure 42:** Plan of the first floor of the west wing and house with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
 Scale 1:100 at A3





**Figure 43:** Plan of the second floor of the house with the photographic viewpoints indicated, based on a drawing provided by the client.  
Scale 1:100 at A3