

**Glemsford Silk Mills,
Chequers Lane,
Glemsford, Suffolk
GFD 021**

Heritage Asset Assessment

OASIS ID: Suffolkc1-151585



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on behalf of
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May 2013

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(TL 830 488)

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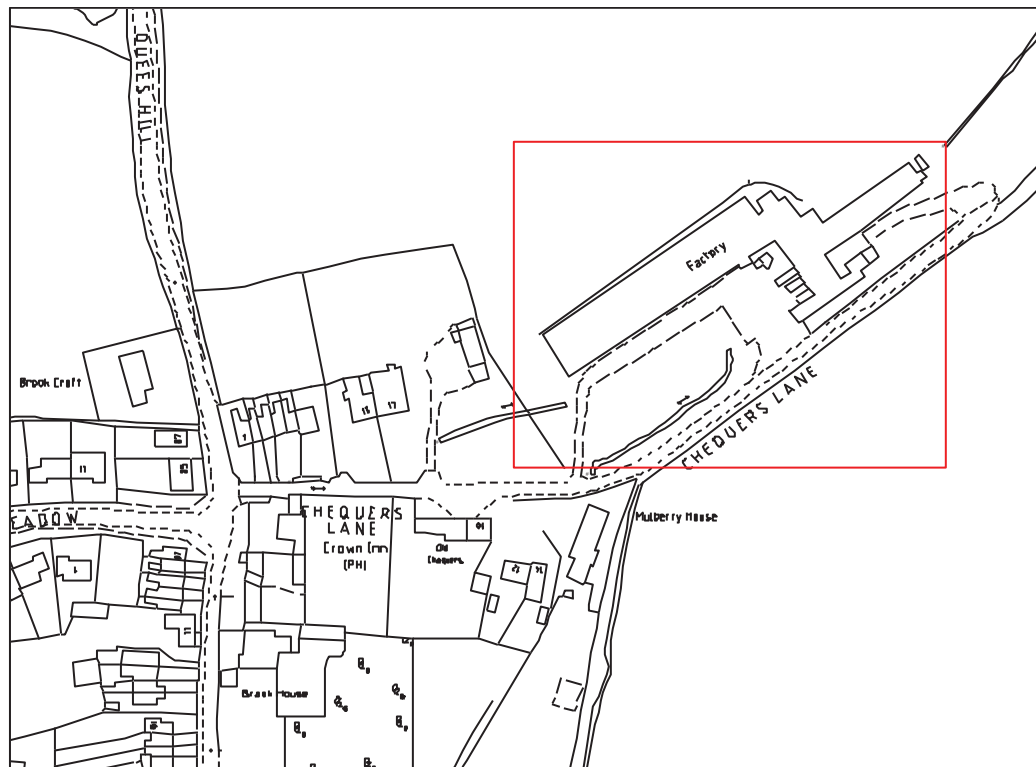
This report provides an archaeological record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant historic silk mill. It has been prepared to a specification written by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 23rd February 2012 (ref. Glemsford/2012/Pre Silkmill), and is intended to inform and accompany a planning application.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 103 digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also contains 16 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 15th May 2012.

Summary

The redundant factory of 'Glemsford Silk Mills Ltd., silk throwsters & dyers', adjoins open countryside at the north-eastern edge of Glemsford village. The original mill was built in 1824 by Alexander Duff as part of the tax-induced movement of the silk industry to the region from the east end of London. Duff's family business was based in Spital Square, and his new factory was designed to process raw silk into yarn by 'throwsting', i.e. by steeping, winding, doubling and twisting. Dyeing was added to these functions in 1958, but silk weaving has never taken place here. The tithe survey of 1841 describes the site as a 'silk manufactory, house and garden' owned and occupied by Duff in conjunction with nearby Hill Farm where he lived with his family. The dwelling house attached to the southern end of the mill was occupied by its manager. The machinery was powered by a waterwheel supplied from a large headwater pond of more than half an acre beneath the modern car park, and the principal building was an imposing three-storied structure under the same roof as the surviving house but with an additional basement floor. This picturesque mill remained largely unaltered until 1960, and some of its machinery is preserved in museum collections including a beam engine of 1849 at Beamish and a wooden-framed throwsting machine in the Science Museum at South Kensington. By the mid-20th century the site was owned by Stephen Walters and Sons Ltd., silk weavers of nearby Sudbury, and was used to prepare yarn for the coronation robes of Queen Elizabeth II and the wedding dresses of Princess Anne and Lady Diana Spencer. The three-storied range was demolished in 1960 and replaced with the present dye house in the following year when the rest of the factory was extensively altered and extended. Of the Georgian structure only the manager's house survives in its original form, albeit much modernised, along with parts of the lower walls of the dye house which were retained from the basement storey. The northern wall of a large single-storied shed also remains to the north-east, and a mid-19th century extension survives to the west of the house (latterly containing a staff canteen). A stream which flows in a 19th century culvert beneath the dye house floor probably represents the by-pass channel, but archaeological evidence of the wheel pit and of any medieval occupation on the site (as claimed by local historians such as Rev. Kenneth Glass) may be preserved beneath the present concrete. Given the extent of the alterations in 1960 the buildings no longer meet the English Heritage criteria for listing.



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Figure 1. Modern Ordnance Survey.
Enclosing the mill in red and showing Chequers Lane joining Duffs Hill on the left.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

The redundant factory of ‘Glemsford Silk Mills Ltd., silk throwsters & dyers’ adjoins open countryside at the north-eastern edge of Glemsford village and occupies the head of a shallow valley containing a tributary stream of the River Glem. The original mill was built in 1824 by Alexander Duff to process raw silk into yarn by steeping, winding, doubling and twisting (A Short History of Glemsford by Rev. Kenneth Glass, 1962). The Glemsford title survey of 1841 describes the site as a ‘silk manufactory, house and garden’ (figure 2) owned and occupied by Duff in conjunction with Hill Farm on what is now Duffs Hill, approximately 200m to the north-west. Duff appears to have lived at the farm, which extended to a substantial 210 acres, and also owned several other houses and tenanted farms in the immediate vicinity (including Bell’s Lane Farm of 29 acres, Lower Street Farm of 55 and Mill Farm of 160 acres). He was listed as one of Glemsford’s seven principal landowners in White’s Suffolk Trade Directory of 1844, which names him as a farmer and ‘silk throwster’. The house attached to the mill was occupied by a factory manager, but Glass notes that most of his original building was demolished in 1960.

Alexander Duff was part of a major industrial movement which saw the establishment of many silk mills in northern Essex and southern Suffolk during the late-18th and early-19th centuries in response to the ‘Spitalfield Acts’. Numerous silk manufacturers, many of Huguenot descent, moved out of London’s east end in response to new legislation which forced them to raise wages in the wake of civil unrest (legislation which did not apply outside London). White’s Directory explains the fall in Glemsford’s population from 1,470 in 1831 to 1,366 in 1841 with reference to the ‘declining state of the silk and wool weaving’. The website of the Chermside and District Historical Society notes, remarkably, that Alexander Duff emigrated to Australia aboard the ‘Young Australia’ in 1866 and settled in Chermside – then known as ‘Dead Man’s Gully’ and now a suburb of Brisbane – before dying of typhoid the following year. His descendants still live in the city. He is there said to have been born in

1806 at Bethnal Green, the son of Alexander Duff senior whose occupation was given as a silk manufacturer/merchant. In August 1831 the younger Alexander married Caroline Deakin – a well-known Glemsford surname – presumably soon after establishing a branch of the family business in the village. In the same year (1831) No. 20 Spital Square in Bethnal Green was occupied by Alexander Duff and company, silk manufacturers, who were described as Duff and Peacock at the same address in 1844 (English Heritage Survey of London, vol. 27, available online), while Pigot’s Suffolk Directory of 1823 lists them by precisely the same name in Sudbury (i.e. Alexander Duff and company, silk manufacturers (Glemsford being subsumed by Sudbury for the Directory’s purposes – it makes no mention of the village by name). Contemporary accounts of Spital Square suggest it was dominated by silk manufacturers during the 1830s but had entered a sharp decline, eventually becoming a notorious area of deprivation. The Duff family business may have suffered a similar fate, explaining the eventual emigration of 1866. More information about the family could be obtained from the Glemsford census returns, which have not been consulted for the purpose of this survey. White’s Directory of 1855 makes no mention of them, and names William Henry Eaton in their stead as a major landowner and silk throwster in the parish. The Post Office Directory of 1869 includes Andrew Peacock as the local agent of Henry W Eaton & sons, silk throwsters, and thereby indicates a business connection between Eaton and Duff.

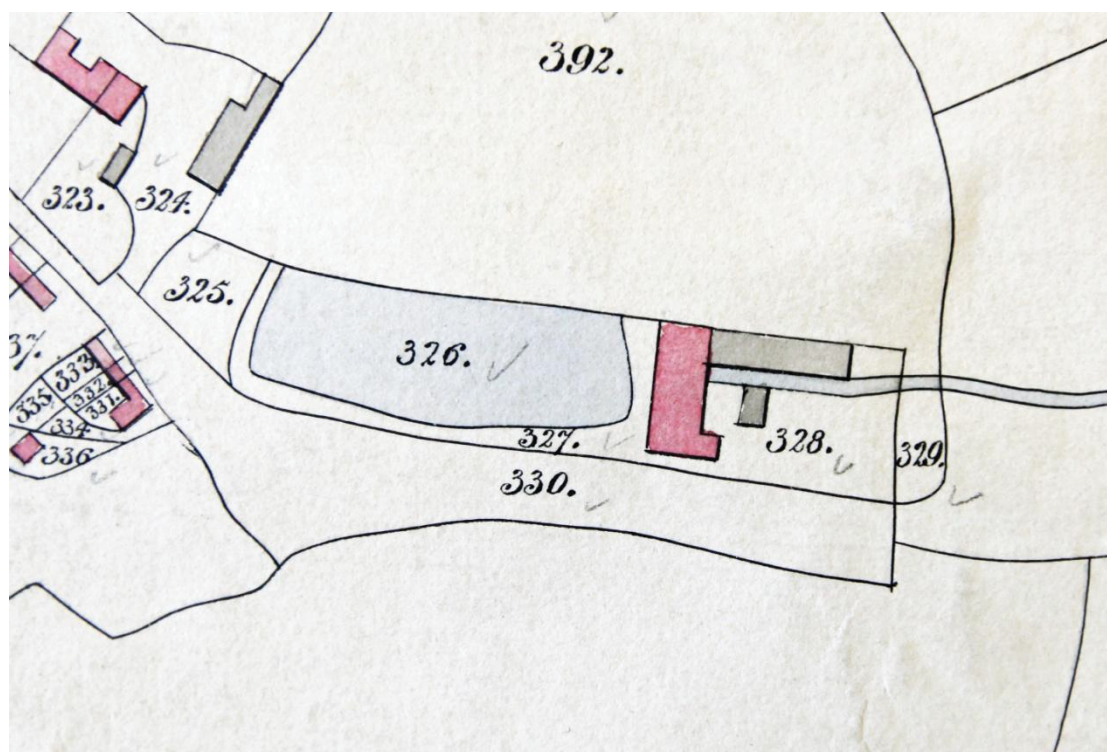


Figure 2. The ‘silk manufactory, house and garden’ (328) owned and occupied by Alexander Duff as depicted on the Glemsford tithe map of 1841. Plot 326 was a ‘pond’ of 2 roods 3 perches bordered on the south by a linear ‘orchard’ (327). Plot 329 was described as a ‘plantation’ and 330 as a ‘long pasture’. The arable field to the north (392) was ‘Duff’s field’, and belonged to Hill Farm. The main mill and the integral house to the south are depicted in red with the single-storied eastern kitchen (latterly a lab) but not the canteen wing, and the yarn and dye store is shown in grey.

White’s Directory for 1874 refers to Eaton’s ‘silk throwsting mill, opened in 1824, and employing about 230 hands’, along with a horse hair and cocoa nut fibre factory established in 1844 with 700 hands and a factory where umbrella silk is manufactured. The latter stood nearby in Brook street and is confused with the throwsting mill (where which silk and yarn was prepared and dyed but never woven) in the files of the Suffolk Record Office (e.g. SRO

HC525/1-14). By the time of Kelly's Directory for 1912 it had been acquired by Anderson & Robertson Ltd., and was managed by James Blair – who presumably lived in the attached house. Acquired in the mid-20th century by Stephen Walters Ltd. it continued to supply yarn for their Sudbury weaving mill until its closure in 2009. Yarn spun and dyed at Glemsford is likely to have been used in the many famous commissions of its parent company, including the coronation robes of Elizabeth II and the wedding dresses of Princess Anne and Lady Diana Spencer.

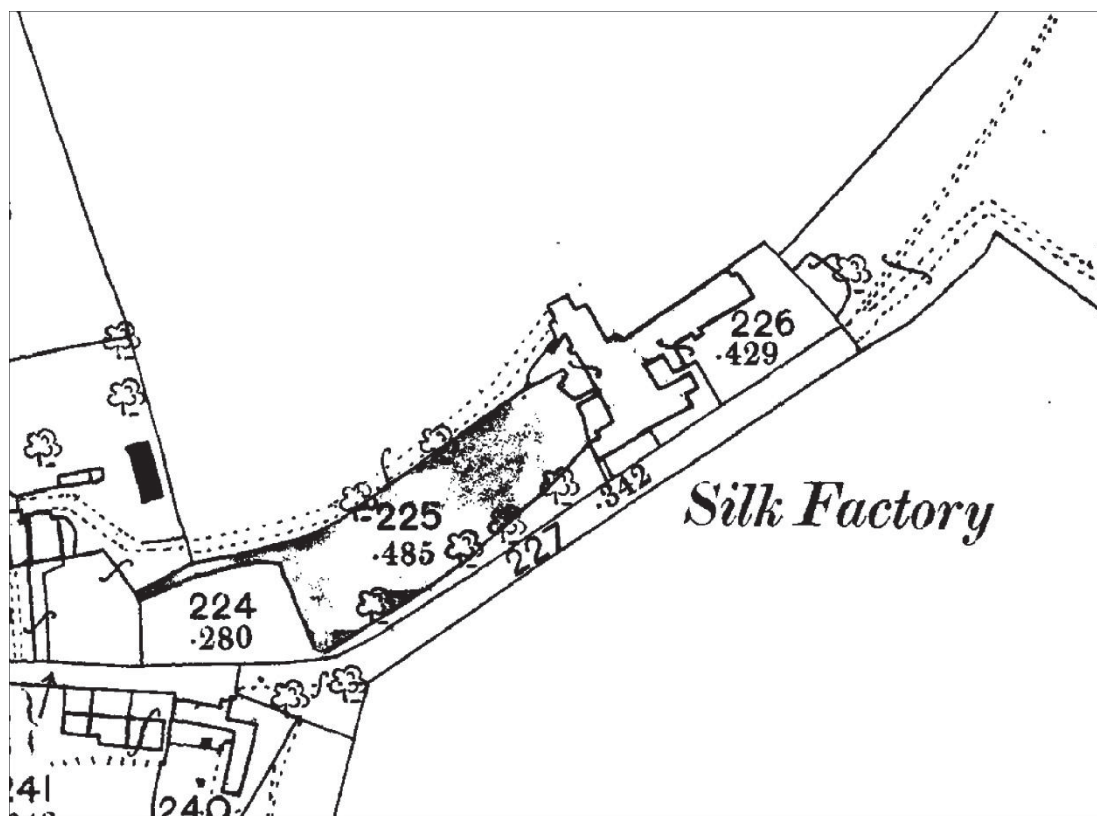


Figure 3. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1885. The canteen wing had been added to the west of the house, along with the 'dye office' and various sheds to the north.

It has been suggested by Glass and others that Duff built his new mill on an ancient site, but Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk in 1783 shows no building on the stream and the evidence for this assertion is unclear. The tithe map shows a large spring-fed pool used to create a headwater for the large waterwheel which powered the original throwsting mills. The site of this pond is now occupied by a car park and green, but a concrete sluice still survives and the water continues to run beneath the factory floor. Glass notes that steam power was introduced at the beginning of the 20th century, as demonstrated by the large chimney shown in early photographs, and that electricity powered the new factory built in 1961. He also notes that dyeing was first introduced in 1958 to augment the throwsting process, and this presumably coincided with the arrival of the large boiler which still remains. Correspondence in the Suffolk Record Office relates to the installation of a new overshot waterwheel with a diameter of 25 ft as recently as 1895 and includes a 1911 section of the three-storey building with a wheel-pit beneath (SRO HC525/1-14). An undated anonymous note refers to a wheel of 20 ft 8 ins in diameter and states that Glemsford had a beam engine from 1849-1936 which is now in Newcastle Museum. This is confirmed by an internet gallery of textile mill engines which refers to 'a single column, single cylinder beam engine of c1849 from Glemsford Silk Mill that is in the regional museum store at Beamish and is the property of Newcastle-on-Tyne museums'. An example of a wooden-framed throwsting machine that was over 90 years old by the time of its removal is said to be in the Science Museum at South Kensington.

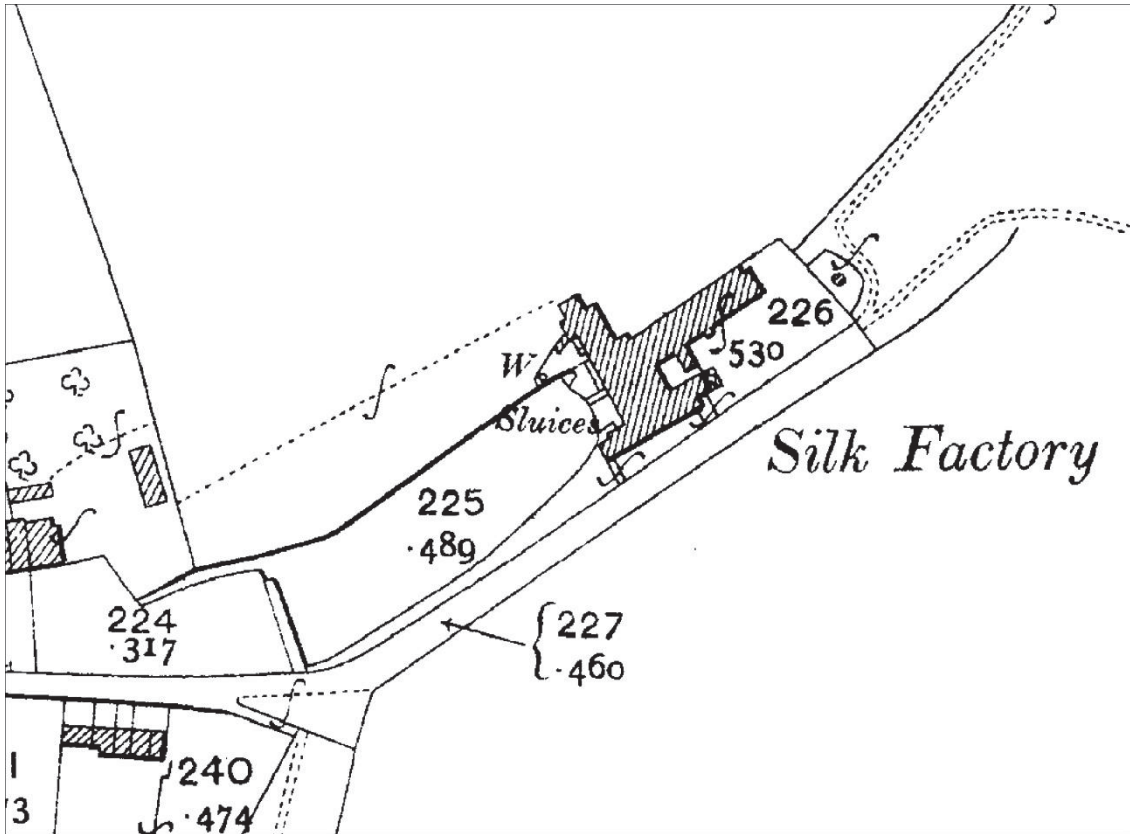


Figure 4. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1904 marking the sluices of the headwater pond.

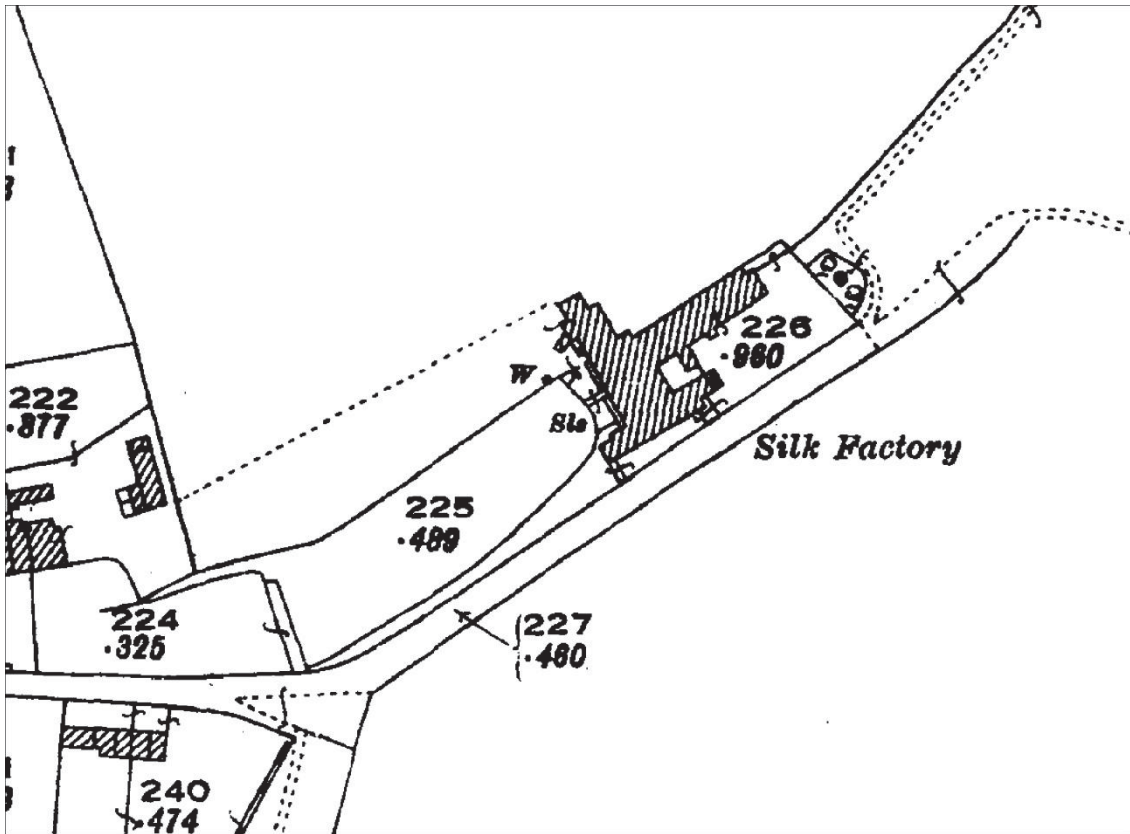


Figure 5. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1926 showing little change since 1885.



Figure 6
The mill from the north-west in *circa* 1910. From an old postcard. Note the multiple windows of the surviving single-storied red brick shed in the rear to the left (the dye and yarn store in figure 11).



Figure 7
A view from the west of *circa* 1910 showing the large headwater pool in the foreground. (From a postcard published in 'Glorious Glemsford' by Richard Deeks, 1972). Only the basement storey of this imposing building, hidden from view here by the pond, survived the demolition of 1960 – along with the canteen wing on the right.

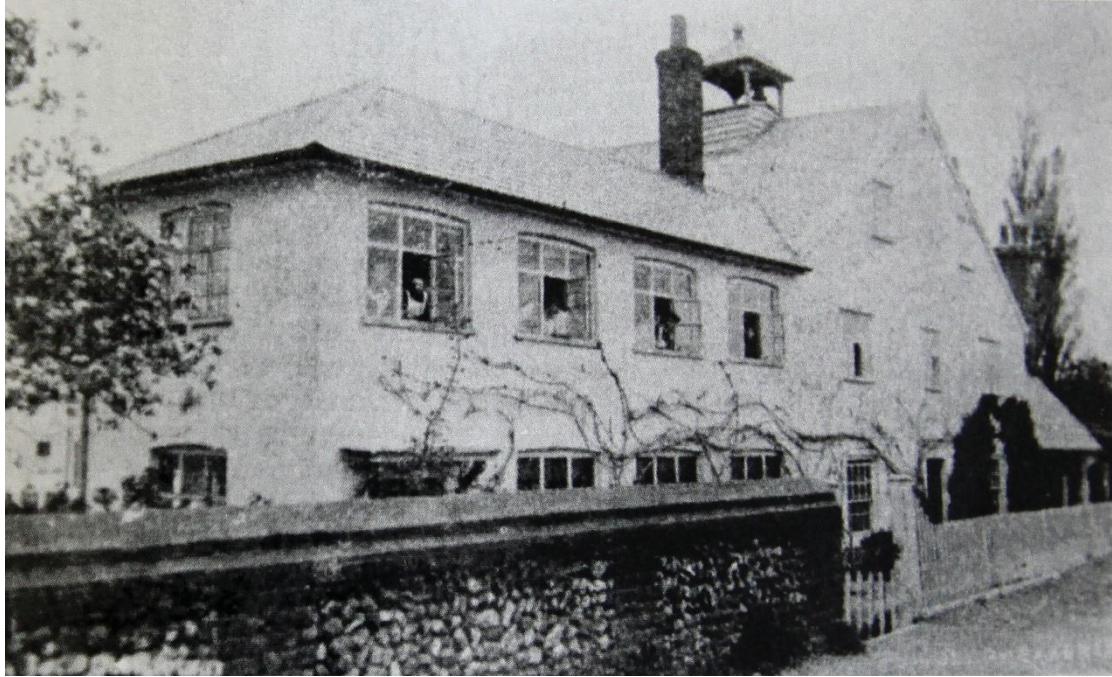


Figure 8

The southern facade from the south-west in *circa* 1910 showing the original appearance of the gabled dwelling house to the right and employees at the windows of the later 'canteen wing'. The factory bell can be seen on the roof. (From a postcard published in 'Glorious Glemsford').



Figure 9

Workmen apparently compacting the drained bed of the headwater pool in *circa* 1910. From a postcard published online.

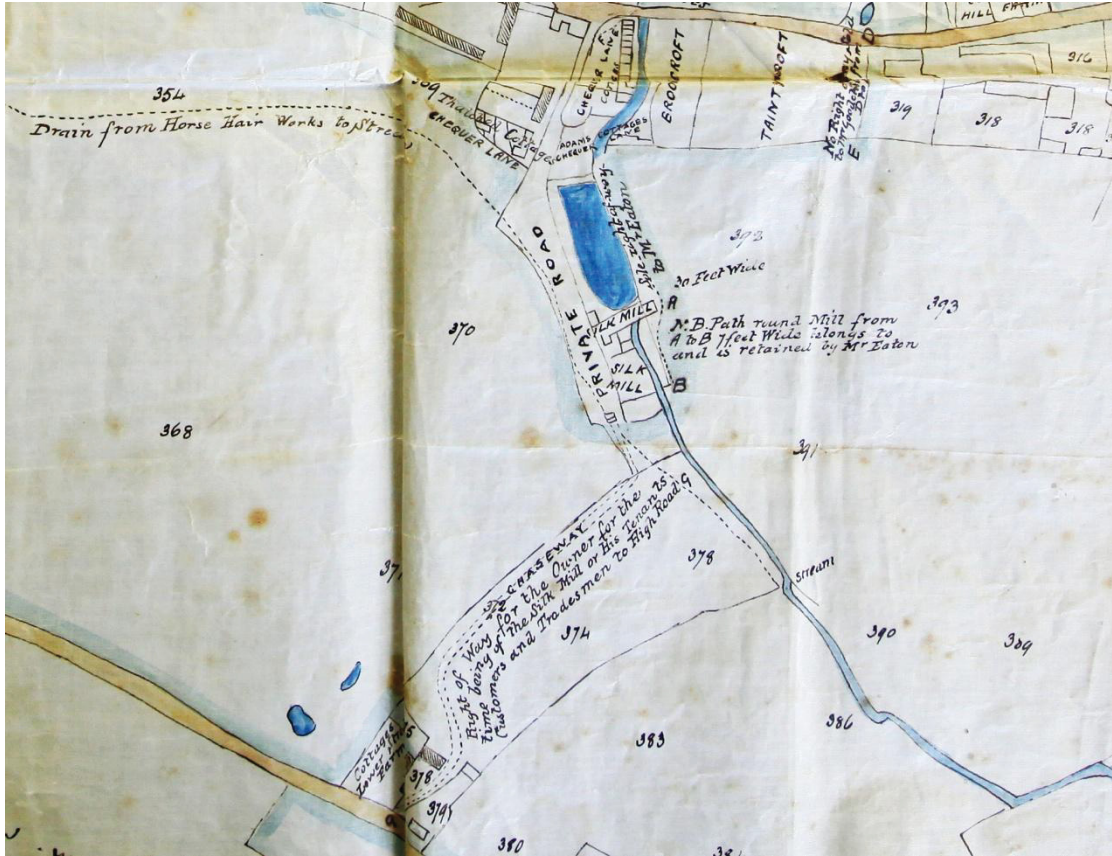


Figure 10

A plan of the water supply to the mill dated 1906 (SRO HC525/1-14) and showing north to the right. The 'chaseway' to the south is described as a right of way for the owner of the silk mill and his customers to the High Road.

Building Analysis

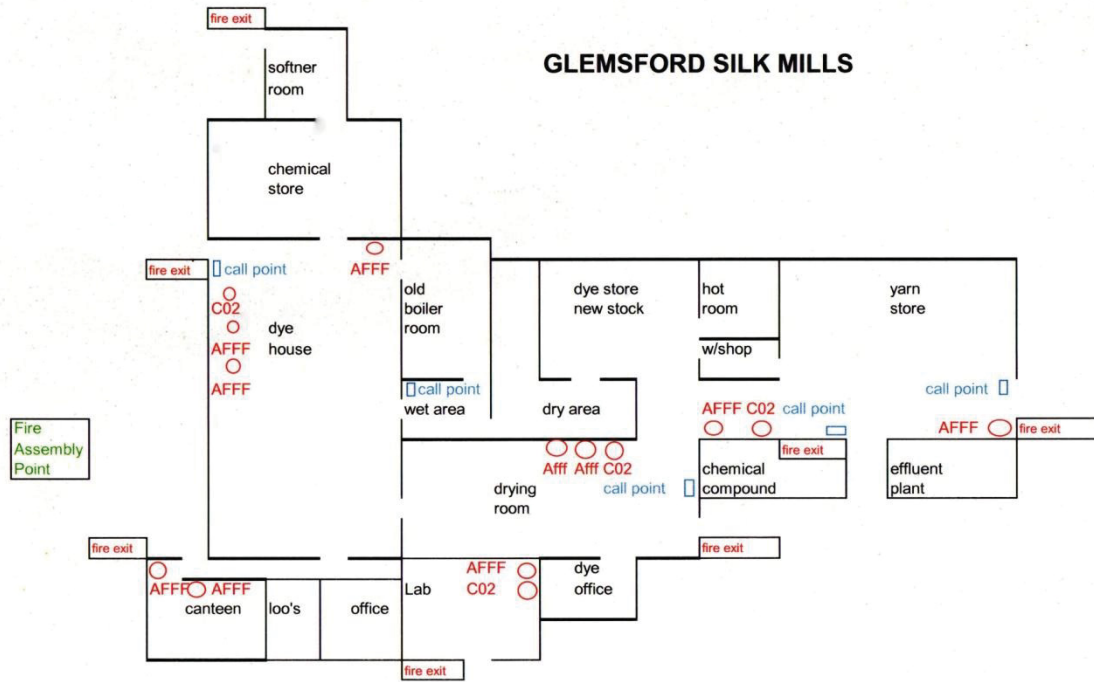


Figure 11
Block plan of the historic complex. Designed to locate the fire escapes and extinguishers this plan is not fully surveyed but accurately identifies the most recent functions of the various spaces and serves as a reference in the text and photographic record. It was attached to the notice board at the time of inspection.

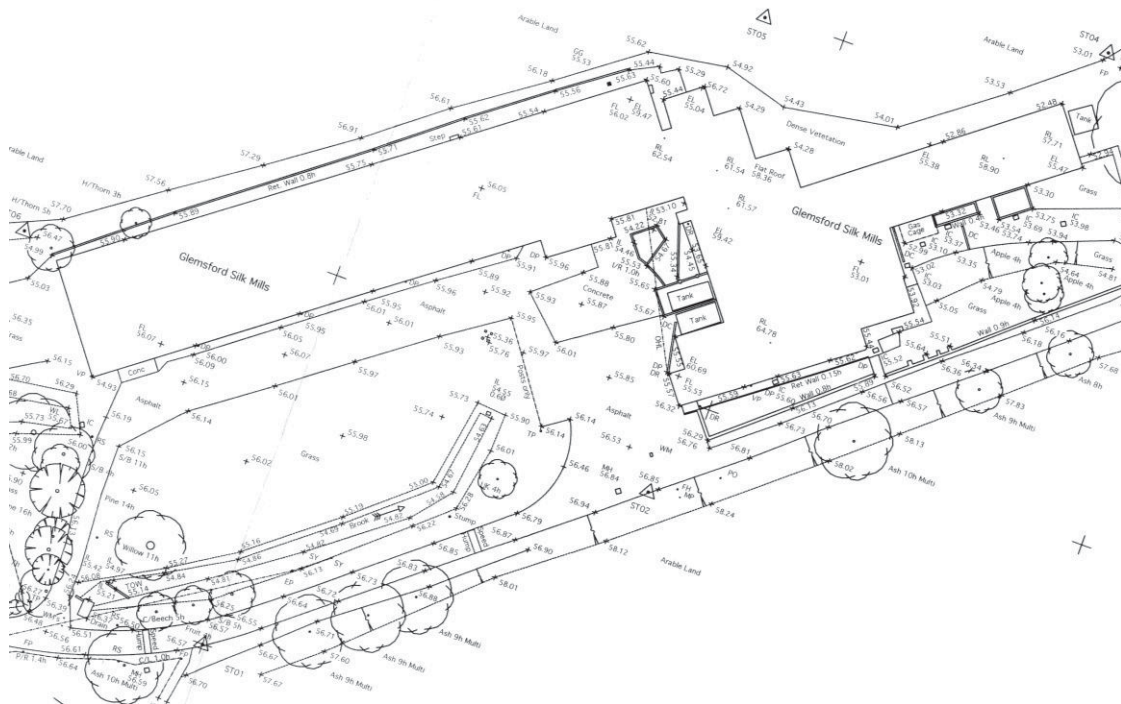


Figure 12
The current Ordnance Survey site plan showing the historic mill to the right and the large extension of circa 1960 to the left.

The mill consists of several different structures which are discussed separately below using the area functions stated in figure 11.

Original Building of 1824

Manager's Dwelling House (Office)

Alexander Duff's building of 1824 consisted of a red-brick dwelling house with a three-storey mill to the rear. By 1841 (figure 2) a single-storied red-brick shed projected at right-angles from the mill's eastern elevation, but it is unclear whether this is original or an early extension.

The dwelling house forms the wide gabled structure in the centre of the southern range (illus. 2) and consists of cement-rendered red brick with a slate roof. The southern windows are mid-20th century replacements but the building's attractive original appearance with small-paned eight-over-eight sash windows is shown in figure 8. The internal layout was typical of its period, with a central lobby entrance opening onto a turned newel stair flanked by identically proportioned ground and first-floor rooms heated by 'gable' chimneys to east and west. Each room extended to a modest 3.6 m in length by 4 m in internal width (12 ft by 13 ft). The right-hand (eastern) room operated most recently as the factory office and remains intact, with a mid-20th century tiled fire surround, but the external western wall of the left-hand room has been lost and the space now accommodates part of a WC (the 'loos' in figure 11) and a passage to the dye house. The western bedroom immediately above preserves a late-19th century arched coal grate with an early-19th century reeded surround, but the chimney has been demolished and it is unclear whether a fireplace ever existed on the ground floor. The eastern bedroom retains a fine 'swan's nest' grate that is almost certainly an original feature of 1824 (illus. 16) and there are two narrow bedrooms in the roof space. These bedrooms formed a separate flat at the time of inspection, with a modern kitchen above the WCs in the later 'canteen wing'. The 19th century kitchen or bake-house lay in a single-storied slate-roof structure to the east of the facade (recently used as the 'lab'); this was present by 1841 and is probably original, although a vertical crack at its junction with the main house suggests it may be a slightly later addition. Steps descend from the north-western corner of the adjoining 'dye office' to a 19th century cellar beneath this single-storied kitchen; one of its two barrel vaults is intact on a north-south axis but the other to the east appears to have been blocked and is indicated only by a brick arch. The surviving vault contains wooden pallets and was used to store dye, as shown by modern writing on the whitewashed walls and colour stains on the floor. It is unclear whether these vaults are part of the initial phase of construction.

The Main Mill (Dye House)

Duff's mill was an imposing three-storied building which continued the existing roof of the southern dwelling house northwards, as shown in figures 6-9. This building was almost entirely demolished in 1960, shortly before the present dye-house was built, retaining only the heavily mutilated remains of the original basement storey in its new walls. Where the 19th century brickwork remains exposed it contains evidence of a continuous series of windows reflecting those of the missing upper storeys. This floor of this basement storey lay approximately 2.5 m (8 ft) below ground level and the internal floors of the manager's house, in order to maximise the head of water supplied to the water wheel from the large spring-fed pond on the site of the present car park. There is no longer any evidence of this wheel or its pit, but a fast-flowing stream which probably represents the by-pass channel still runs in a 19th century brick culvert beneath the dye house floor (illus. 7). The present space of 22.5 m in length (74 ft) is open to its steel-framed roof and formerly contained ten large dye vats of which only the outlines remained in the concrete floor at the time of inspection. Steps rise in the southern gable to the office floor, and the same gable preserves the scar of a former stair that would have linked the second and third floors of Duff's mill.

Dye Store and Yarn Store

The single-storied red-brick range which projects at right-angles from the eastern elevation of the dye house is a 19th century structure that may have formed part of the original 1824 mill. It extends to an impressive 27 m in length by 8.5 m in width (88 ft by 28 ft) and retains a much repaired ceiling of tall-sectioned deal joists lodged on an axial joist supported by iron posts (one of which bears its founder's name: 'Barton of Sudbury'). The southern elevation was completely rebuilt in cement block-work during the 20th century (on the original brick plinth) and the eastern gable was lost when a brick extension was added (increasing the shed's length by a further 9.5 m or 31 ft). The northern elevation, in contrast, is well preserved, and still contains 10 original window apertures despite the loss of its western end when a brick boiler room was inserted in Fletton brick. The interior is now subdivided by 20th century boarded partitions into a series of compartments (the wet area, dry area, 'dye store new stock', hot room, workshop and yard store in figure 11), but there is nothing to indicate it was anything other than a single mill floor when first built.

Canteen Wing and Other Extensions

The two-storied 'canteen wing' of 8.5 m (28 ft) in length was added to the western side of the manager's house between 1841 (figure 2) and 1885 (figure 3). Its original layout is uncertain, but it now contains a kitchen and canteen on its first floor, the latter reached by a stair against its western gable and the former from the house, with a WC and a rear passage on the ground floor.

The single-storied slate-roofed 'dye office' adjoining the kitchen wing (i.e. the lab) is first shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1885 and was probably an extension to the manager's house, but the other buildings of the site all relate to the major refurbishment of *circa* 1961 – shortly after dyeing first took place here. The mill was transformed from the picturesque Georgian building shown in early photographs into a modern industrial factory. The large brick sheds on the northern bank of the newly filled headwater pond were inaccessible at the time of inspection but operated as a raw yarn warehouse to the west and a winding room on the east, while two new lean-to brick sheds abutting the northern gable of the new dye house operated as a chemical store and softener room. The drying room on the course of the tail race shown on 19th century maps is a concrete and steel-framed structure with a brick gable and double doors to the east beneath a corrugated asbestos roof.

Historic Significance

Until its refurbishment of 1960, which amounted to an almost complete rebuilding on its original footprint, the silk factory at Glemsford was a famously well-preserved Georgian mill of considerable historic interest. Its beam engine and a wooden-framed throwsting machine are preserved in museum collections, and an extensive archive of photographs is maintained by English Heritage in their Swindon repository (the former RCHME collection, reference BF042681). The site's historic significance was largely destroyed by the alterations of the 1960s, which left only fragments of the 19th century mill buildings *in situ*; i.e. most of the northern wall of the single-storied storage shed to the east and much mutilated fragments of the western and northern walls of the main mill's basement storey. The proportions and layout of the manager's house escaped largely intact, but with so few contemporary fixtures and fittings that it fails to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing despite its early origin. It is possible that archaeological evidence of the wheel pit and of any medieval occupation on the site (as claimed by local historians such as Rev. Glass) may be preserved beneath the present concrete floors.

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of site from east showing local in open countryside.
2. General view of site from Chequers Lane to west showing position of pond to left.
3. Site of former headwater pond from west showing 1960s sheds to left.
4. General view of site from west showing 1960s storage sheds to left and original structure in rear to right.
5. Exterior from south-west showing original gabled dwelling house to right & rebuilt dye house in rear to left.
6. Southern facade with original gabled dwelling house in centre with kitchen (lab) to right & later canteen wing to left.
7. Rear gable of original dwelling house from north-west showing rebuilt dye house to left and later canteen wing to right.
8. Western exterior of red brick dye house showing gable of original dwelling house to right and 1960s sheds to left.
9. Western exterior of dye house from north-west showing higher level of ground to right with original brick fabric to bottom left.
10. Western exterior of dye house showing original 19th century red brick below window lintels and mid-20th century rebuilding above.
11. Western exterior of dye house showing original 19th century red brick below window lintels and mid-20th century rebuilding above.
12. Western exterior of dye house showing original 19th century red brick below window lintels and mid-20th century rebuilding above.
13. Headwater sluice to west of site seen from western exterior of dye house.
14. Headwater sluice from west showing red brick courses of original dye house beneath cement window lintels in rear.
15. Exterior of original gabled dwelling house from south-west with central entrance and later canteen wing to left.
16. Exterior of dwelling house from south-east showing lean-to shed adjoining eastern gable of dye office on right.
17. Exterior of complex from east showing yarn store to right, gable of drying room in centre and gables of lab and dye office to left.

18. Yarn store at eastern end of site from south-west showing lower roof of 20th century extension to right.
19. Southern exterior of yarn store showing eastern gable and blue doors of drying room to left.
20. Exterior from north-east showing lower roof of 20th century extension to yard store on left with 19th century range in rear.
21. Eastern end of northern exterior of yarn store showing closers of two original windows to left and right.
22. Central section of northern exterior of 19th century yarn store showing four original window apertures respected by closers.
23. Western end of yard store & dye store showing four original window apertures with old boiler room on right.
24. Exterior from north-east showing junction of 19th century range (dye store) to left & 20th century old boiler room to right.
25. Exterior from north showing 19th century range (yard & dye store) to left with old boiler room and gable of dye house to right.
26. Exterior from north-east showing 1960s sheds to right and lean-to chemical store & softener room adjoining dye house in centre.
27. Southern internal gable of dye house showing stair to ground level of dwelling house and scar of another stair to left.
28. Detail of southern internal gable of dye house showing diagonal scar of stair to second storey of original factory to left.
29. Interior of dye house from gallery of southern gable showing basement walls of 19th century mill rebuilt above in mid-20th century.
30. Floor of dye house from southern balcony showing positions of missing dye vats.
31. Balcony projecting from southern internal gable of dye house seen from west with door to office floor.
32. Interior of dye house from south.
33. Interior of dye house from north.
34. Internal northern gable of dye house showing door to chemical store on right and stair to 1960s sheds to left.
35. Interior of dye house from south showing man hole to 19th century mill race in floor.
36. Floor of dye house from east showing man hole to 19th century mill race containing fast-flowing stream.
37. Interior from east of 19th century mill race beneath floor of dye house.

38. Interior from west of 19th century mill race beneath floor of dye house.
39. South-eastern corner of dye house showing entrance to 20th century steel-framed drying room in centre.
40. Interior from east of chemical store at northern end of dye house.
41. Interior from west of chemical store showing doorways to dye house on right and to softener room on left.
42. Northern interior of chemical store to north of dye house showing red door to softener room.
43. Interior from south of softener room to north of chemical store.
44. Interior from east of steel framed 20th century shed which operated as a drying room, with dye house in rear.
45. Detail of original external eastern wall of dye house from 20th century drying area showing outline of blocked window.
46. Southern interior of drying room showing entrance to vaulted cellar to right & cellar stair window in centre.
47. Interior of yarn store from west showing rendered 19th century brickwork of northern elevation to left.
48. Interior of yarn store from east showing rebuilt southern elevation of cement blocks on 19th century brick plinth to left.
49. Eastern internal gable of yard store beneath lower roof of 20th century extension.
50. Interior of yarn store from eastern gable of 20th century extension showing remains of original gable supported by iron post.
51. Detail of cast iron post by Barton of Sudbury supporting original eastern gable of yard store, seen from its 20th century extension.
52. Remains of truncated 20th century stair to attic storey of 19th century yarn store, seen from east.
53. Dye store (new stock) from west showing workshop in centre with door to dry area on right.
54. Dye store (new stock) from east showing door to dry area on left.
55. Dry area from east showing doors to wet area on left, old boiler room in centre and dye store (new stock) on right.
56. Dry area from west showing door to dye store (new stock) in centre.
57. Dry area from south showing door to old boiler room on left.
58. Interior of old boiler room from southern entrance door showing boiler *in situ*.

59. Boiler in old boiler room from south-west.
60. Blocked window in northern internal gable of old boiler room showing wall of dye house to left.
61. Boiler in old boiler room from northern gable.
62. Door to office floor in southern internal gable of dye house, seen from north-west.
63. Door and window to office floor in southern gable of dye house, seen from south-west. Both appear to interrupt brickwork.
64. Northern passage of office floor from west, showing door to dye house & cupboard beneath stair.
65. Cupboard beneath central stair of office floor (dwelling house) showing door to lobby entrance in right.
66. Rear (northern) passage of canteen wing of office floor showing partition of WC in centre and door to stair lobby on left.
67. Stair adjoining western gable of canteen wing seen from north, showing passage to office on left and canteen on landing above.
68. Interior from north of first-floor canteen showing western gable to right & partition to kitchen of first-floor flat on left.
69. Interior from south of first-floor canteen showing western gable & stair to left & partition to kitchen of first-floor flat on right.
70. Interior from west of ground-floor WC.
71. Central stair lobby of dwelling house from south showing office door to right and passage to dye house and canteen wing on left.
72. Interior of entrance door of dwelling house from north showing door to office on left.
73. Letter heading found in office - Glemsford Silk Mills Ltd. Silk Throwsters and Dyers.
74. Interior of office from stair lobby to west showing tiled fireplace with door to lab on left.
75. Interior of office from east showing door to central stair lobby of gabled dwelling house.
76. Interior from west of single-storied lab adjoining office showing door to WC in right and to dye office on left.
77. Interior from east of single-storied lab adjoining office showing external southern door to left and door to office on right.

78. Interior from south of WC adjoining eastern gable of single-storied lab.
79. Interior from east of dye office showing stair descending to cellars on right & door to lab on left.
80. Interior from west of dye office showing external southern door on right and door to lean-to adjoining eastern gable on left.
81. Interior from north of lean-to shed adjoining eastern gable of dye office showing entrance to dye office on right.
82. Interior from south of lean-to shed adjoining eastern gable of dye office.
83. Stair descending from dye office to cellar seen from east with window to drying room on right.
84. Cellar beneath dye office from east showing stair rising to dye office to right and entrance to barrel vault on left.
85. Cellar beneath dye office from north showing door to barrel vault under lab on right and blocked vault to left.
86. Cellar beneath dye office from west showing blocked vault to right & door to drying room on left.
87. Interior from south of barrel vault beneath lab showing door to drying room on left and to stair rising to dye office on right.
88. Interior from east of barrel vault beneath lab showing alcove adjoining chimney to left and door of drying room on right.
89. First landing of central stair in dwelling house seen from west and showing central entrance lobby at bottom right.
90. Second landing of dwelling house stair from east showing entrance to room above WC.
91. Interior from east of room above WC showing late-19th century coal grate with door to kitchen of flat on right.
92. Interior from west of room above WC showing door to central stair and window in southern facade of gabled dwelling house.
93. Detail of late-19th century arched coal grate in room over WC set beneath ostensibly early-19th century reeded surround.
94. Southern interior of kitchen of first-floor flat showing solid partition to canteen on right and to room over WC on left.
95. Interior from west of kitchen in first-floor flat showing door to room over WC on left.
96. Interior from east of first-floor room over office in central dwelling house showing door to central stair to left.

97. Interior from west of first-floor room over office in central dwelling house showing Georgian-style swan's nest coal grate.
98. Detail of late Georgian-style swan's nest coal grate in first-floor room over office.
99. Upper flight of central stair rising to attic rooms in dwelling house seen from south.
100. Detail of apex of roof structure of central dwelling house looking north and showing deal rafters with ridge-board.
101. Interior of attic rooms of central dwelling house from east showing central stair landing with bathroom to west.
102. Interior from north of eastern attic room of central dwelling house.
103. Interior from north of western attic room of central dwelling house now operating as bathroom of flat.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 18-25

Appendix 2 (pp. 18-25): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. The southern facade of the mill showing the wide gable of the original manager's house in the centre with its single-storied kitchen (most recently used as a lab) to the right and the later canteen wing to the left. The chimney to the right of the house was formerly matched by another to the left, and its fenestration was entirely renewed in the mid-20th century.



Illus. 2. The exterior of the red-brick dye house from the site of the 19th century headwater pond to the west (now a car park) showing the high gable of the manager's house on the right and the 1960s sheds to the left. The dye house retains only the basement storey of the three-storey 19th century mill, which continued the roof of the manager's house, and in its present form dates only from 1961.



Illus. 3. The 19th century mill race flowing beneath the dye house, viewed from the site of the headwater pond to the west. The whitewashed red brick beneath the concrete widow lintels survives from the original mill but the rest is a reconstruction of the 1960s when the sheds on the left were added.



Illus. 4. The exterior of the complex from the east showing the corrugated asbestos roof of the yarn store to the right (a 19th century single-storied brick shed, the southern elevation of which was rebuilt in cement blocks during the 20th century). The roof of the dye house is visible in the rear with the narrow dwelling house on the left and the gables of the drying room (with blue doors) and the lab (with glazed lean-to) in the foreground.



Illus. 5. The complex from the north-east. The long, single-storied 19th century red-brick shed that latterly operated as the dye and yarn store lies in the centre with its lower 20th century extension on the left, the mid-20th century ‘old boiler room’ with its chimney in the centre and the 1960s sheds on the right.



Illus. 6. The interior of the dye house from the north, showing the positions of the removed dye vats in the concrete floor. The stair and gallery projecting from the southern gable in the rear opens onto the office floor, with the scar of an earlier stair belonging to the demolished upper storeys of the mill to its left. The lower walls of this structure survive from the 19th century but the rest dates only from the 1961.



Illus. 7. The concrete floor of the dye house viewed from the east showing the man-hole opening onto the fast-flowing water of the 19th century mill stream which still flows beneath the building. There is no obvious evidence a wheel pit or any other original mechanism, and this probably represents the by-pass channel.



Illus. 8. The steel and concrete-framed 20th century shed which operated as a drying room, with the entrance to the dye house in the rear. The door on the left opens onto the cellars beneath the lab and the wall on the right (largely rebuilt in cement blocks) is part of the 19th century single-storied dye and yarn store.



Illus. 9. The yard store from the eastern gable of its 20th century extension (to the left in illus. 5) showing the remains of the original 19th century gable supported by an iron post in the centre. There is evidence of a series of 19th century windows in the northern elevation on the right but the southern wall has been rebuilt above its red-brick plinth.



Illus. 10. The substantial mid-20th century boiler in the 'old boiler room' of Fletton brick seen from the north-west.



Illus. 11. The 19th century door and window opening from the office floor into the southern gable of the dye house at the eastern end of the passage behind the WCs. Both features appear to interrupt the brickwork and may be secondary.



Illus. 12. The central stair lobby of the dwelling house seen from the south and showing the door of the office on the right and the passage to the dye house and canteen wing on the left.



Illus. 13. The interior of the office from the stair lobby to the west, showing its tiled mid-20th century fireplace with the door to the lab on the left. This part of the mill was a domestic house for the manager and was occupied as such until its closure in 2009.



Illus. 14. The interior from the south of the barrel vault beneath the lab, showing the door to the drying room on the left and the stair rising to the dye office on the right. The pallets were evidently used to store dye, with the names of colours such as 'Golden Yellow' and 'Scarlet BN' inked in the whitewash to the left.



Illus. 15. The second landing of the original central stair in the dwelling house seen from the east. The stair descends to the entrance lobby on the right (illus. 12) and rises to the attic rooms. The bedroom to the west (left) contains an arched late Victorian coal grate and is linked to the kitchen of a modern flat, both of which lie above the ground-floor WC.



Illus. 16. A detail of the late Georgian swan's nest coal grate in the eastern gable of the first-floor bedroom above the office. This is typical of the 1820s and is likely to be original to the 1824 mill.