

**BUILDING APPRAISAL AND DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED
FLOOD DEFENCE WORKS ON LAND
AT MORTON CORNER,
GAINSBOROUGH,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(GMC 03)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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Work Undertaken For
Black and Veatch

Report Compiled by
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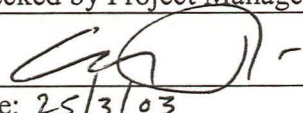
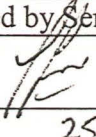
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The Former Mill, Morton Corner,
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1. SUMMARY

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications of proposed flood defence works at the former mill, Morton Corner, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Prehistoric and medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains have been identified within the assessment area, although none fall in close proximity to the site. Medieval history is primarily concerned with Gainsborough centre and activities associated with the River Trent.

There is increased evidence for post-medieval activity (AD 1540-1900) in the vicinity with a number of listed buildings in Morton. During this period, Gainsborough and the surrounding district became a port and industrial centre, primarily concerned with seed crushing for oil. The seed crushing industries began using windmills which were gradually replaced by steam engines.

The mill building which is the subject of this report first appears on maps dating to 1820. It was primarily a watermill for flour, although was eventually converted to steam power. At the end of the 19th century it was still a flour mill, but since then has been used for a variety of other functions. These functional changes have been accompanied by structural alterations including additions, demolitions, removals, blocking of entries and reduction in the height of the building.

Local tradition has it that the mill was the inspiration for George Elliot's 'Mill on the Floss', although several other mills in the vicinity and further afield also lay claim to this.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Desk-Based and Building Assessments

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment is defined as '*an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality, and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate*' (IFA 1999a).

Archaeological building investigation is defined as '*a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure or complex and its setting, including buried components, on land.*' (IFA 1999b).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Black and Veatch to undertake a building appraisal and desk-based assessment of land at the former mill, Morton Corner, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed flood defences on the adjacent River Trent. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Historic Built Environment Officer.

2.3 Site Location

Gainsborough is located 24km northwest of

Lincoln and 30km west of Market Rasen, in the administrative district of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The former mill buildings are located 1.7km northwest of Gainsborough town centre as defined by the parish church of All Saints and adjacent to the village of Morton (Fig. 2). The site lies on the east bank of the Trent at National Grid Reference SK 8065 9141. The site encompasses some 733 square metres and lies at a height of *c.* 6m OD on an artificially raised bank. The assessment area referred to in this report relates to the area covered by Figure 2.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Local soils are likely to be Romney Association calcareous coarse silty soils on alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 302). These overlie a drift geology of 1st Terrace sand, between 0.6m and 4m thick, which in turn seals a solid geology of Keuper Marl (Gozzard and Price 1978).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the vicinity of the proposed development site. In addition to the above, statutory and advisory heritage constraints were identified.

The aim of the building assessment was to make a basic record of the historic buildings at the site. The objectives were to assess the extent of survival of original fabric and features of the buildings, to establish the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest on the site and to determine the extent of recent alteration of the structures.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this archaeological desk-based assessment involved the examination of all available primary and secondary sources relevant to Gainsborough and the immediate surrounding area. These sources consisted of:

- Historical documents held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Enclosure, tithe, parish, and other maps and plans, held in the Lincolnshire Archives Office
- Ordnance Survey maps
- Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record
- Parish files held by Heritage Lincolnshire
- Aerial photographs
- Secondary sources, in the form of periodical articles and books, held by the Lincolnshire Archives Office, Lincolnshire Library and Heritage Lincolnshire

This research was supplemented by a walkover survey of the land, undertaken to assess the current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. The results of the archival and field examinations were committed to scale plans of the area.

No geotechnical information relevant to

the proposed development site was available.

The building structure and present layout of the site was recorded to approximate Level 1 of the RCHME guidance (RCHME 1996, 4). This included a detailed plan and a photographic record and has been supplemented by a brief description of the building.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

Gainsborough is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 1013. Referred to as *Genesburuh* and *Gæignesburh* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'Gægn's fortified place (burh)' (Cameron 1988, 49).

The mention in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle refers to when Swein, a Danish King, landed at Gainsborough with a raiding party (Swanton 1997, 143). In the following year, 1014, Swein died, perhaps at Gainsborough, and his son Cnut was elected King in his stead (*ibid.* 145).

The Domesday Survey of c. 1086 records that Gainsborough was held by Geoffrey de Wirce and contained 40 acres of meadow and 80 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976, 63/2). The neighbouring parish of Morton was held by the King, as sokeland of Kirton in Lindsey, and Ivo Taillebois and contained moors, 10 acres of meadow and underwood half a league in length by half a league wide (*ibid.* 1/39; 14/23). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, Gainsborough was being held by Nigel de Albaneio (*ibid.* L4/1).

Gainsborough was a working port from at

least the late 13th century when bailiffs were allowed to build a quay (Beckwith 1967, 3). In 1322, Gainsborough was named as one of the ports to supply the King with corn, although during this period it was possibly an out-port to Torksey (*ibid.*). Other river traffic included ferries across the Trent of which one at Gainsborough is recorded in the 14th century (Barley 1936, 7).

Much of the early history of Gainsborough is associated with the town centre to the south and little is published about the specific medieval history of Morton. However, the Knight's Templar held land in Gainsborough which passed to the Knight's Hospitaller's and included land called *Warnott* and *Gaynesburgh North* which may lie in the vicinity (Moor 1904, 119).

Seed crushing was an important Gainsborough industry from the 17th century and often used windmills for power (Brace 1956, 121). These were gradually replaced by steam engines. Of the list of known seed crushing mills in Gainsborough, the mill building which is the subject of this report is not included, the nearest being Union Mill 500m to the south.

Morton was created a separate parish from Gainsborough in 1846 (Everson 1991).

The former mill and Willow Bank (No. 50 Front Street) were built for Mr W. Cossens Fretwell (Wynne 2003, 6). Local tradition has it that there was a tunnel between these two properties which was sometimes used for smuggling (*ibid.*). The mill is thought to have operated by allowing the fields to the east of the mill to be flooded during high tide and allowing the water through the mill race at low tide (*pers. comm.* Mr Morrish). The mill was a flour mill and provided flour for the Crimean War and

siege of Paris (Greatorex 1984, 55).

The mill building is said to have been the inspiration for Dorlcote Mill in George Eliot's 'Mill on the Floss' as she is recorded as staying at Morton in 1845 and later at Gainsborough in 1859. However, recent authors have stated that the mill was either Cont's Mill, demolished in 1893 (Greatorex 1984, 80), or Mercer's Mill, also demolished (Crabtree 2002, 16). Brace (nd.a, 3) states that the mill had to be clearly visible from the bridge and on a small tributary of which there is only one, the Humble Carr Drain, to the south of Gainsborough where Ashcroft Mill stood until 1954. The description in the book is not informative and describes a millrace, with a substantial red brick flour mill with an adjoining malt house and separate cottage (Elliot 1861). It is likely that Dorlcote Mill took its inspiration from a number of mills, including Arbury Mill in Warwickshire, close to Elliot's childhood home.

Historical photographs of the mill building, generally taken from the north alongside the quay in Morton, show changes that have occurred at the site though are unfortunately all undated. The earliest shows a three storey building with a chimney located in the northwest corner of the building (Greatorex 1984, 32). The mill overlooks the river and a cottage and outbuildings are also depicted. A second photograph (*ibid.* 34; Plate 2) is clearer and shows a similar arrangement of buildings. A second narrow chimney is apparent adjacent to the cottage. A third photograph (*ibid.* 35; Plate 3) shows a more substantial chimney, possibly indicating that at the time the photograph was taken the mill was steam powered. A final photograph, dating to the early 1960s, shows the range of buildings largely intact

and that the flood embankment has been constructed (*ibid.* 84).

By the late 19th century the mill was owned by a Mr Anderson and was still operating as a flour mill (*ibid.*, 55). In more recent times the mill has been used as an engineering works, a pig farm, a cheese store, a shoe polish factory, a laundry, a factory for building narrow boats and as a garage (*ibid.*).

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

The proposed development site is located north of Gainsborough and immediately south of Morton. Appropriate maps of the vicinity were examined.

The earliest map of the vicinity dates from 1690 and is entitled '*A Map of the Land, Arable, Pasture and Meadow in the Precincts of Gainsborough with the Town*' (Fig. 3). This map shows the various enclosures at this time and indicates that there were a number of enclosures, possibly connected with Morton, within the vicinity of the site. The site falls within a single field adjacent to the River Trent.

Dating from 1743, '*A Map of all the Lands, Leys, Pasture and Meadow Ground lying in the Precincts of Gainsborough*' indicates that the field in which the site is located had been subdivided (Fig. 4). The site lies in the southwest corner of a field fronting Front Street (LAO Bacon Plans 39).

Armstrong's '*Map of Lincolnshire*' of 1788 depicts Morton as a village adjacent to the Trent, although shows no details regarding the site (Fig. 5). A windmill is depicted between Gainsborough and Morton.

The Gainsborough Inclosure Award map of 1795 is similar to the map of 1743 with few field boundaries having undergone change (Fig. 6). The site lies in a numbered (247) field which the accompanying schedule describes as a woodyard and with John Williams as the proprietor (LAO Lindsey Award 206). The field immediately south (No. 248) is named 'Whipshaws', the second element meaning 'land near or containing a copse' (Field 1972, 199). The first element may derive from 'warp' associated with deliberate flooding of the land or 'whaup' (as in Whipchicken Road, Crowland) meaning a curlew (Healey 1997, 43), both appropriate names for the setting.

Dating from 1820, the Ordnance Survey 2" drawings of the region are generally indistinct (Fig. 7). However, the built up area of Morton is clearly visible and what appears to be a building, adjacent to the river, close to the site of the mill, is depicted. The 1st edition 1" to the mile revised map of 1890, which was based on the 2" drawings, does depict a building in this location lying immediately west of an embankment.

Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' of 1828 does not depict the building shown on the Ordnance Survey drawing (Fig. 8). However, a slight inlet of the Trent is shown and appears to be labelled as a boat yard.

The 1852 tithe map, entitled 'Map of the Lands subject to Vicarial Tithe in the Township of Gainsborough' (Fig. 9) does not show the area in detail, suggesting that it may have been exempt from tithe payments (LAO H676).

The first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1887 is the first to show the

arrangement of buildings at the site (Fig. 10). The mill building is depicted and has an eastern range extending to the north. A further building, possibly the cottage at the site, is shown north of this. There appears to be no evidence for a mill race and the building is not named. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 (Fig. 11) shows a broadly similar arrangement of buildings and the site is named 'Trent Confectionary Works'.

The 25" to the mile map of 1921 (Fig. 12) indicates that the eastern range has been reduced to a single separate structure and two buildings now appear to the north of the mill adjacent to the river. The site is here labelled 'Floss Laundry'. The 6" map of 1956 depicts the site to have changed relatively little, although does show the encroachment of Gainsborough within the area (Fig. 13). By 1973 much of the area immediately to the northeast had been built up (Fig. 2). Additionally, the building at the site had been extended on its northwest side and now functions as an engineering works.

5.3 Aerial Photographic Evidence

Aerial photographs relevant to the assessment area held by the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record and Heritage Lincolnshire were examined.

There are no photographs held by the Sites and Monuments Record relevant to the assessment area. One picture dating to 1993 held by Heritage Lincolnshire is an oblique view of Morton riverfront and shows part of the mill (Code: N022). However, no archaeological detail is apparent.

5.4 Archaeological Data

Records of archaeological sites and finds are held in the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record. The Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record was also consulted. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within *c.* 600m of the proposed development site are collated in Table 1 and located on Figure 14. No archaeological sites are recorded for Nottinghamshire as falling within the 1km Ordnance Survey grid square with southeastern corner defined by National Grid Reference SK 8091.

Table 1: Known archaeological sites and finds within the assessment area

Map Code	SMR Ref.	Description	National Grid Reference
1	51322	Prehistoric flint flake	SK 8091 9206
2	51325	Medieval settlement of Morton	SK 8085 9158
3	54050	Possible medieval moat	SK 8070 9168
4	51323	Medieval pottery	SK 8088 9162
5	51324	Post-medieval pottery and bone knife handle	SK 8088 9162
6	51326	Post-medieval church of St. Paul's, Morton	SK 8099 9146
7	53627	Post-medieval windmill	SK 8103 9205
8	54051	Post-medieval building, Morton Hall	SK 8072 9165
9	53628	World War II Home Guard base	SK 8103 9205

Prehistoric Archaeology

Only a single flint flake has been located within the assessment area and is of Early Neolithic to Bronze Age in date (Fig. 14, No. 1). Such finds are not indicative of settlement of the period and may represent only casual loss.

Romano-British Archaeology

Romano-British remains are absent from within the assessment area.

Saxon Archaeology

Although not securely dated, the route now marked by Front Street is believed to be ancient continuing eastwards to Caenby Corner and beyond (Everson 1993, 95). There is also a suggestion that the road once was a *here-paed* or military highway during the Saxon period (*ibid.*, 96).

Coins of Æthelred I (AD 866-71) and Æthelred II (AD 840-8) have been found near Gainsborough, although the exact findspot of these is unknown (Blackburn 1993, 87).

Medieval Archaeology

Medieval archaeology within the assessment area is dominated by the medieval village of Morton, first referred to in the Domesday Survey which may indicate Saxon origins. A possible medieval moat lies to the west of Morton Hall (Fig. 14, No. 3), although it could equally be a later garden feature. It is recorded on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map as a fishpond (Fig. 12).

Post-medieval Archaeology

Post-medieval buildings in the vicinity which are recorded at the Sites and Monuments record include St. Paul's church, Morton Hall and a windmill. The church (Fig 14, No. 6) was built in 1846

and rebuilt in 1891.

Morton Hall dates to the mid 18th century (DoE 1985, 21) and the windmill dates from 1820 (Dolman 1986, 23). These two buildings are both listed. Other listed buildings in the vicinity include a number of properties along Front Street and Dog and Duck Lane (Doe 1985, 22).

Modern Archaeology

Only a single modern site is recorded within the assessment area and is a reinforced concrete strongroom incorporated into the windmill during the 1939-45 war for use as a Home Guard base.

Previous Archaeological Intervention

A single archaeological intervention has occurred within the assessment area. A watching brief undertaken along Front Street identified natural sand overlain by a 1.6m homogenous soil layer containing brick rubble from a former school at the site (Clay 2001, 4). No artefacts were recovered.

5.5 Walkover Survey

The site was visited on 17th March 2003 to assess the potential of the area to contain archaeological features and to note any constraints to further work. The mill building is fully described below (section 5.6) and this walkover survey deals with the remaining structures at the site.

Adjoining the mill to the east is a modern garage structure with two wide doors for access. The eastern wall is constructed upon the original boundary wall to the mill complex which extends northwards along the lane. There is a small triangular open area behind the garage which was not

accessed during the survey. To the east of this boundary wall is a public right of way and in front of the garage and mill is a tarmac surface.

Adjoining the mill on its northern side is a second modern garage structure. To the north of this is located a cottage, which is shown as early as 1887 on maps (see above). Between the cottage and garage is a steel mesh door which gives access to a small concreted yard that is enclosed by the mill, garage and concrete flood defences.

South of the building lies an earthen flood defence embankment set back about 10m from the edge of the Trent.

A single telegraph pole lies adjacent to the west garage and other services (water and electricity) were noted as being present on the site. The area is unsuitable for geophysical survey. Access to the site is via Floss Mill Lane from Front Street, although no access for machinery was visible from the south.

5.6 Building Assessment

A brief description of the mill building is provided below and depicted in Figure 15. Brick built, the mill is now two storeys high with an asbestos roof supported on steel trusses. The reduction in the height of the building is most pertinently illustrated by the current roof line truncating a blocked window in the east gable (Plate 15). At present the building is essentially a shell as floors to upper storeys have been removed. Elongated east-west, the building is trapezoid in shape with the eastern end being 0.7m shorter than the western end.

Entrance to the mill is via a large double door in the northeast corner of the mill

with a steel lintel over (Plate 5). Inside, the mill has a concrete floor. Some parts of the interior walls are boarded to about waist height. Blocked windows are visible on all the interior walls (Plates 6 and 7). Apart from the main door, there is also a blocked entrance at the northwest corner of the mill, also with a steel lintel over, the western wall, which runs the full height of the building, and a smaller door on the east wall (Plate 8). Of particular interest is the northern end of an arch, located on the east wall, which extends below ground level.

Externally, much of the east and north walls are masked by later structures. The south wall has five blocked windows at ground level with a further four blocked windows at second storey height (Plate 9). Below the ground floor windows is evidence for two arches. These have been presumed to be former access to water wheels (Plates 10-11). However, given that there is a similar arch at right angles to these in the east wall and it is unclear how two water wheels could operate efficiently in such close proximity, it may be that these features are simply relieving arches to provide structural stability to the building.

The western wall shows the same door as observed inside with timber framing still *in situ* to the height of the first floor, although the doorway occupies the full height of the surviving structure but is blocked in the upper part (Plate 13). The timber framing has unusual spandrels that may be part of re-used mill fittings.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments

protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) are located within the vicinity of the former mill building. All archaeological and historical building remains within the assessment area are therefore protected only through the implementation of PPG16 (DoE 1990) and PPG15 (DoE 1994).

Significant historic buildings within the assessment area are listed and consequently protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990. Nine listed buildings fall within the assessment area.

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks were carried out to determine the presence of services (gas, water, electricity, *etc.*) across the site. However, electric power points were visible within the mill building.

If further archaeological intervention is required, the excavation of trenches would entail a certain degree of risk which would be enhanced by the use of a mechanical excavator.

Excavation should not take place in close proximity to standing buildings. A structural condition report of the mill has identified a number of problems with the south wall which may be exacerbated using mechanical equipment.

7. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria used to assess the significance of the remains present within the assessment area were adopted from the *Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling ancient monuments* (Department of the

Environment 1990, Annex 4; see Appendix 2).

Period

Remains dateable from the prehistoric to the modern periods have been recognised within the assessment area. However, most of the types of remains identified are not period specific apart from Post-medieval remains which include the mill structure.

Rarity

Medieval urban centres are not rare but may contain rare or unusual features. Domestic and industrial remains of the post-medieval period are also not rare.

Documentation

Records of archaeological sites and finds made in the Gainsborough area are kept in the Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record.

There are many published histories regarding Gainsborough and Morton. This present report provides the first site-specific consideration of the archaeological and historical aspects of the proposed development area.

It has previously been suggested that the building at the site provided inspiration for Dorlcote Mill in George Eliot's classic novel 'The Mill on the Floss'. However, the current research suggests this link is tenuous and that the literary mill is an amalgam based more heavily on other mills in the Gainsborough area and possibly elsewhere.

Group Value

Post-medieval industrial sites and associated settlement have been recognised in the vicinity. These have moderate to high group value.

Survival/Condition

A much altered post-medieval mill building occupies the site. Otherwise, there is no clear evidence of earlier disturbances at the site and archaeological remains, if present, are likely to survive in good condition.

The proximity of the river may imply that ancient organic remains could survive at depth due to waterlogging.

Fragility/Vulnerability

All post-medieval structural remains present on the site would be vulnerable to disturbance from proposed flood defence works in the vicinity.

Diversity

Moderate to low period diversity is represented by post-medieval structural remains occurring at the site.

Moderate functional diversity is provided by sites and remains relating to settlement and industry in the vicinity.

Potential

Medieval and later remains have been identified in the proximity and suggest there is moderate potential for similar deposits to occur at the site. There is also the possibility of quays and river revetments as well as buried waterlogged remains.

The mill building has potential to incorporate features related to its original and subsequent functions. In particular, there is likely to be moderate to high potential for the survival of wheel recesses and a mill race beneath the existing floor of the building.

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Although no clear solution is envisaged for the mill building, it is possible that flood defence works could destabilise the structure. The southern wall of the mill is in a poor condition which if it were to collapse would also bring the roof down (Gardner 2002, 8). This may be further aggravated during the flood defence works.

Past impact at the site is associated with the mill building and includes a water mill race and foundations of ancillary structures. These are likely to have affected earlier archaeological remains, if such were present. The mill building itself is a historic structure, almost 200 years old. However, it has been much changed over time with the addition or removal of ancillary structures, fixtures and fittings brought about by alterations in the use of the complex.

9. OVERVIEW

No archaeological sites or findspots are known from within the proposed area of development. It is unlikely that there are medieval or earlier remains at the site unless in a riverine context..

If demolition of the mill structure is the final option it would perhaps be reasonable for the curator to ask for a higher level of recording, notably the inclusion of elevations of the surviving walls, and the layout of sub-surface features such as the mill race.

10. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment

of land at the former mill, Morton Corner, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed flood defence works at the site which may affect the buildings.

The assessment has identified limited evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity occurring within the assessment area. There is an increase in post-medieval remains which include the mill structure.

Assessment of the mill building has indicated it survives largely as a truncated shell. Although most of the openings are blocked the window ranges, particularly on the south side, were probably originally duplicated on the now-removed upper storeys. No features related to the original function of the building as a mill are evident in the structure, but may survive beneath its recent concrete floor. Brick arches in the lower walls may define the original locations of the water wheels and race, but this is not certain.

It has previously been suggested that the building provided the model for the literary 'Mill on the Floss'. However, the current research and assessment indicates that this cultural association is tenuous.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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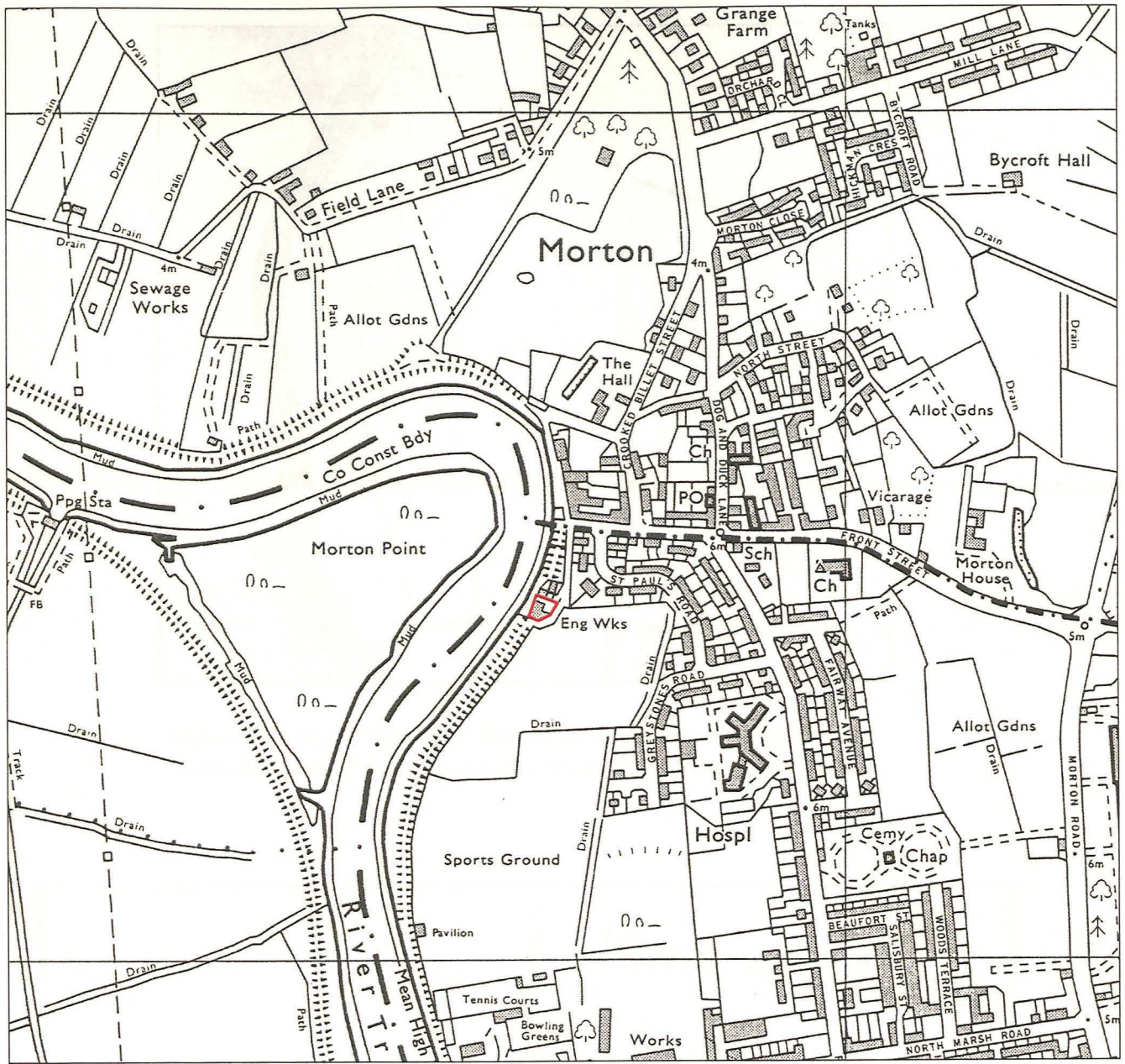
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13. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
DoE	Department of the Environment
FWSC	FWS Consultants Ltd
HMSO	Her Majesties' Stationery Office
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LAO	Lincolnshire Archives Office
PCA	Pre-Construct Archaeology
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record



Figure 1 - General location plan



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Key

Area of investigation

Figure 2 - The assessment area showing the site location



Figure 3 - Copy of part of 'A Map of the Land, Arable, Pasture and Meadow in the Precincts of Gainsborough with the Town', 1690

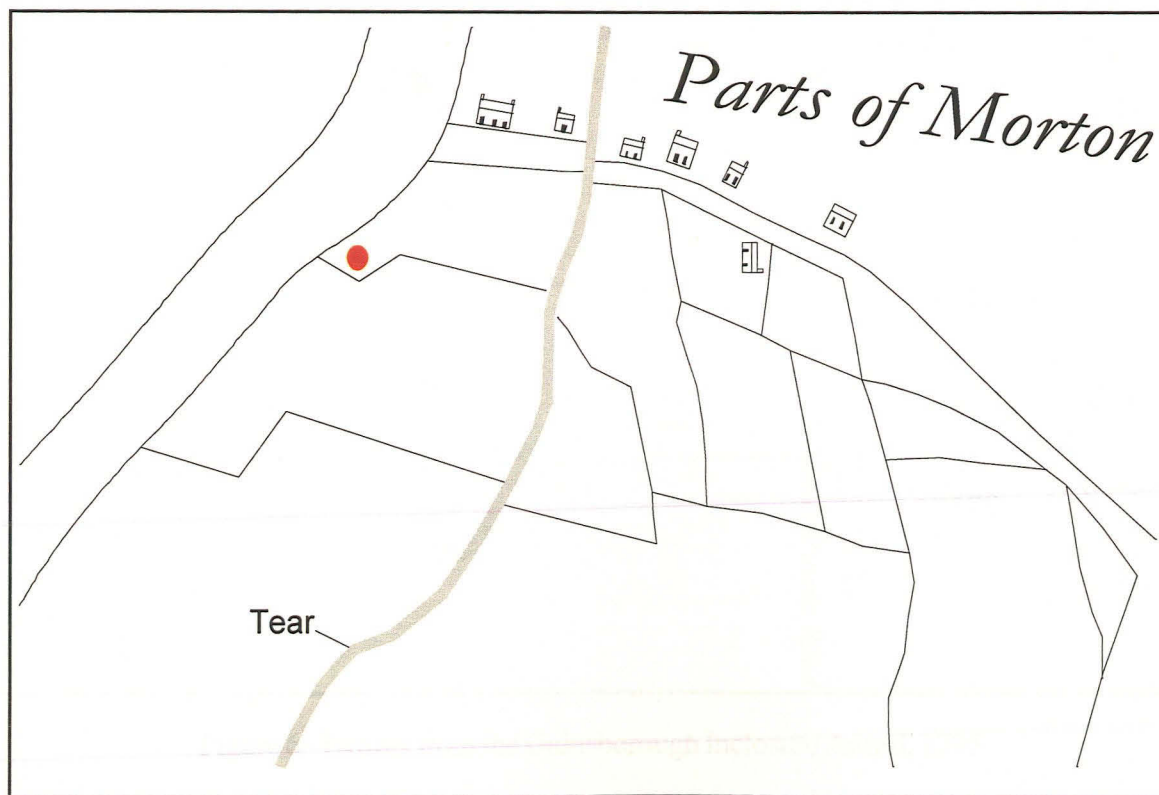


Figure 4 - Copy of 'A Map of all the Lands, Leys, Pasture and Meadow Ground lying in the Precincts of Gainsborough in the County of Lincoln belonging to the Hon^{ble} Sir Nevile Hickman Bar^t', 1743

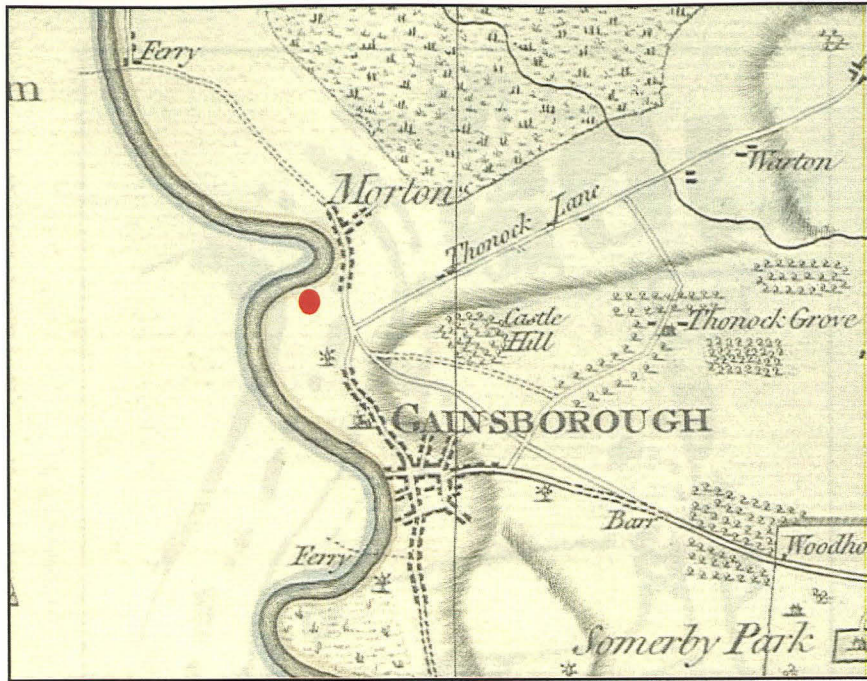


Figure 5 - Extract from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire', 1778

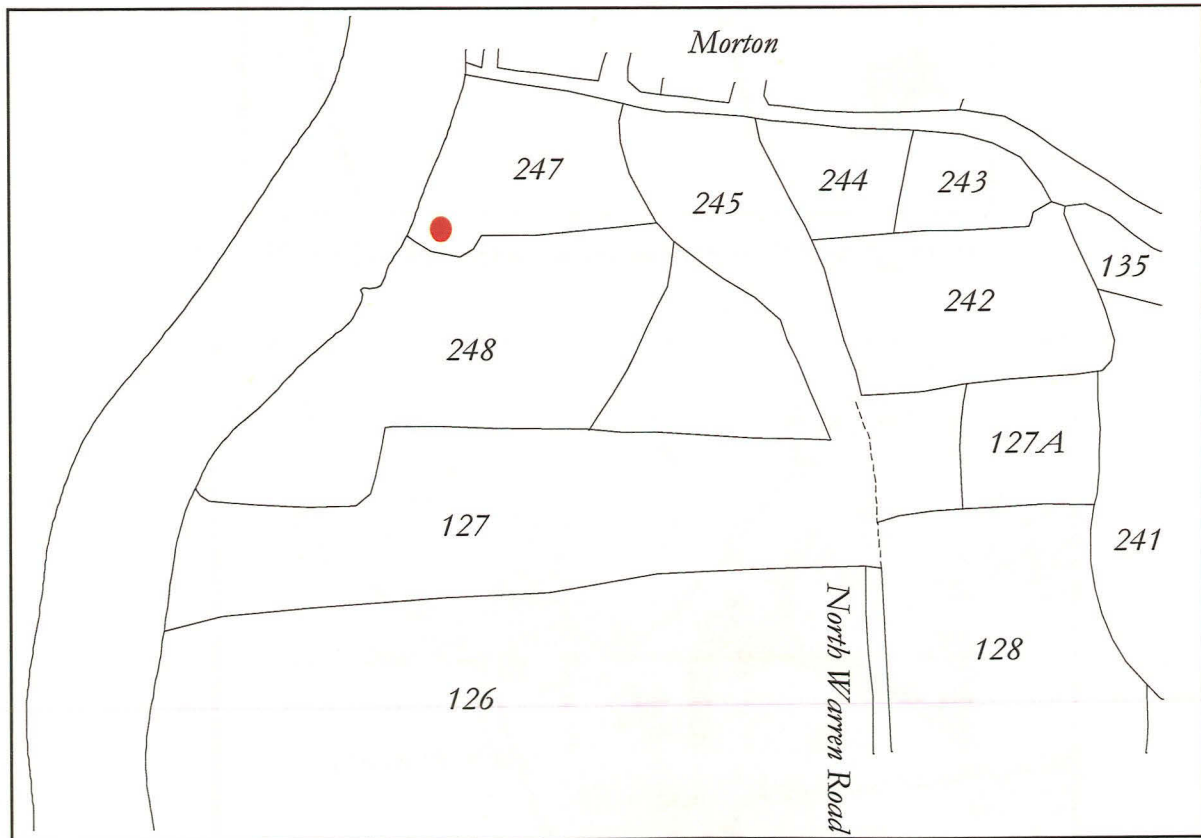


Figure 6 - Extract from the Gainsborough Inclosure Award, 1795



Figure 7 - Copy of the Ordnance Survey 2" drawing, 1820

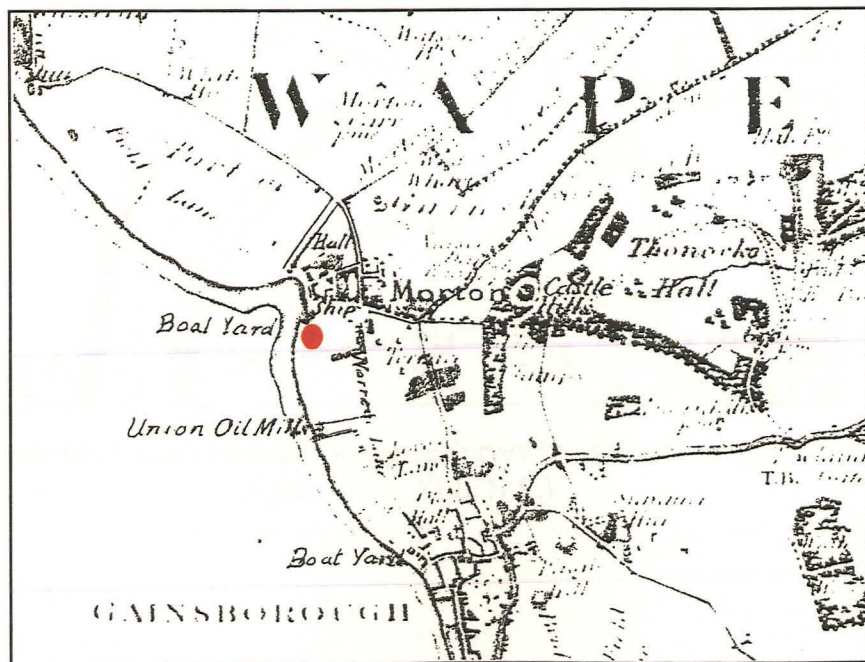


Figure 8 - Extract from Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln', 1828

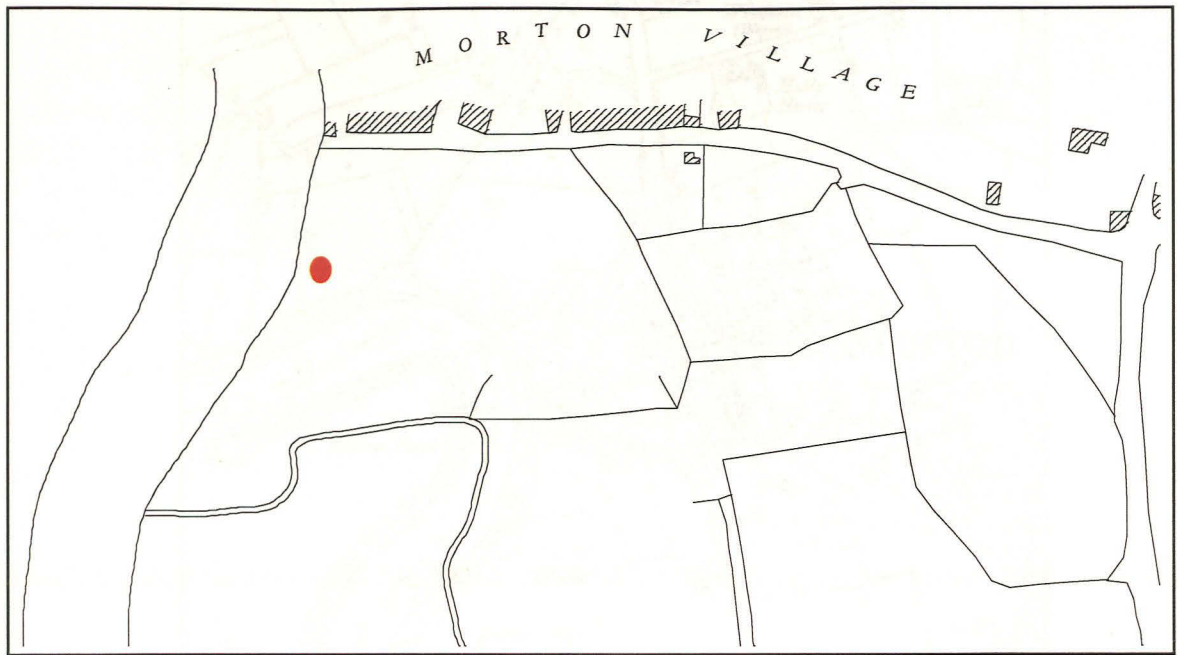


Figure 9 - Copy of 'Map of the Lands subject to Vicarial Tithe in the Township of Gainsborough in the Parish of Gainsborough in the County of Lincoln', 1852

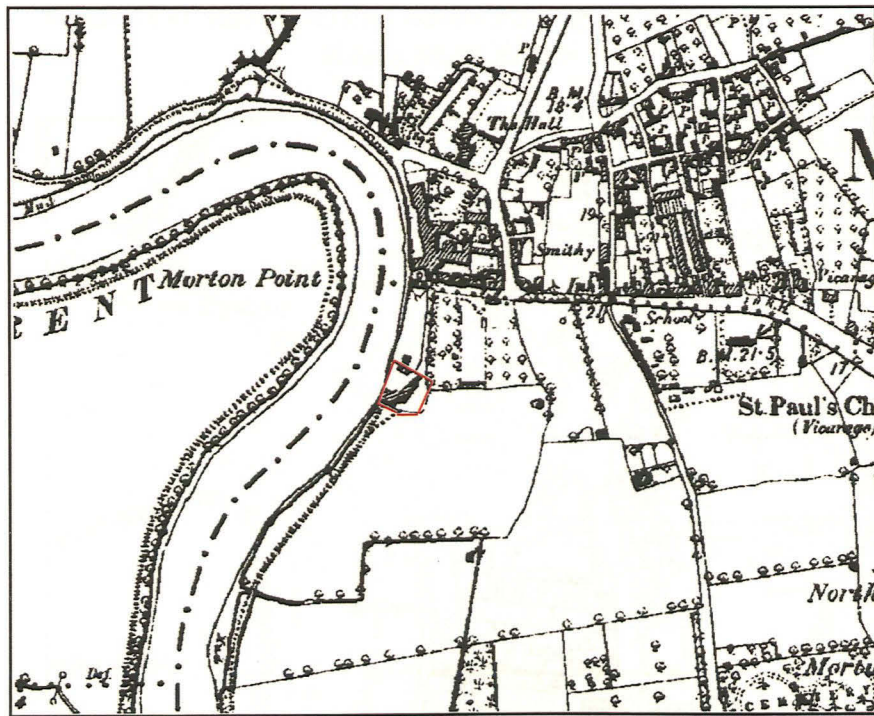


Figure 10 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map, 1887
(Lincs. Sheet XLII. N.E.)



Figure 11 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6'' map, 1900 (Lincs. Sheet XLII N.E.)

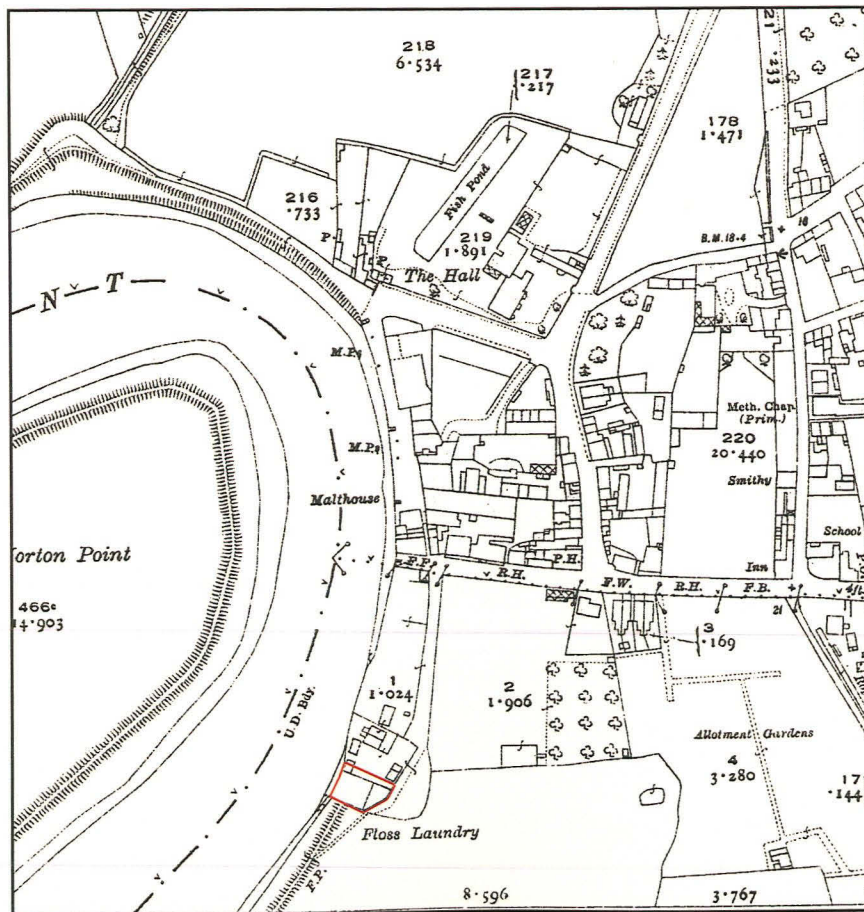
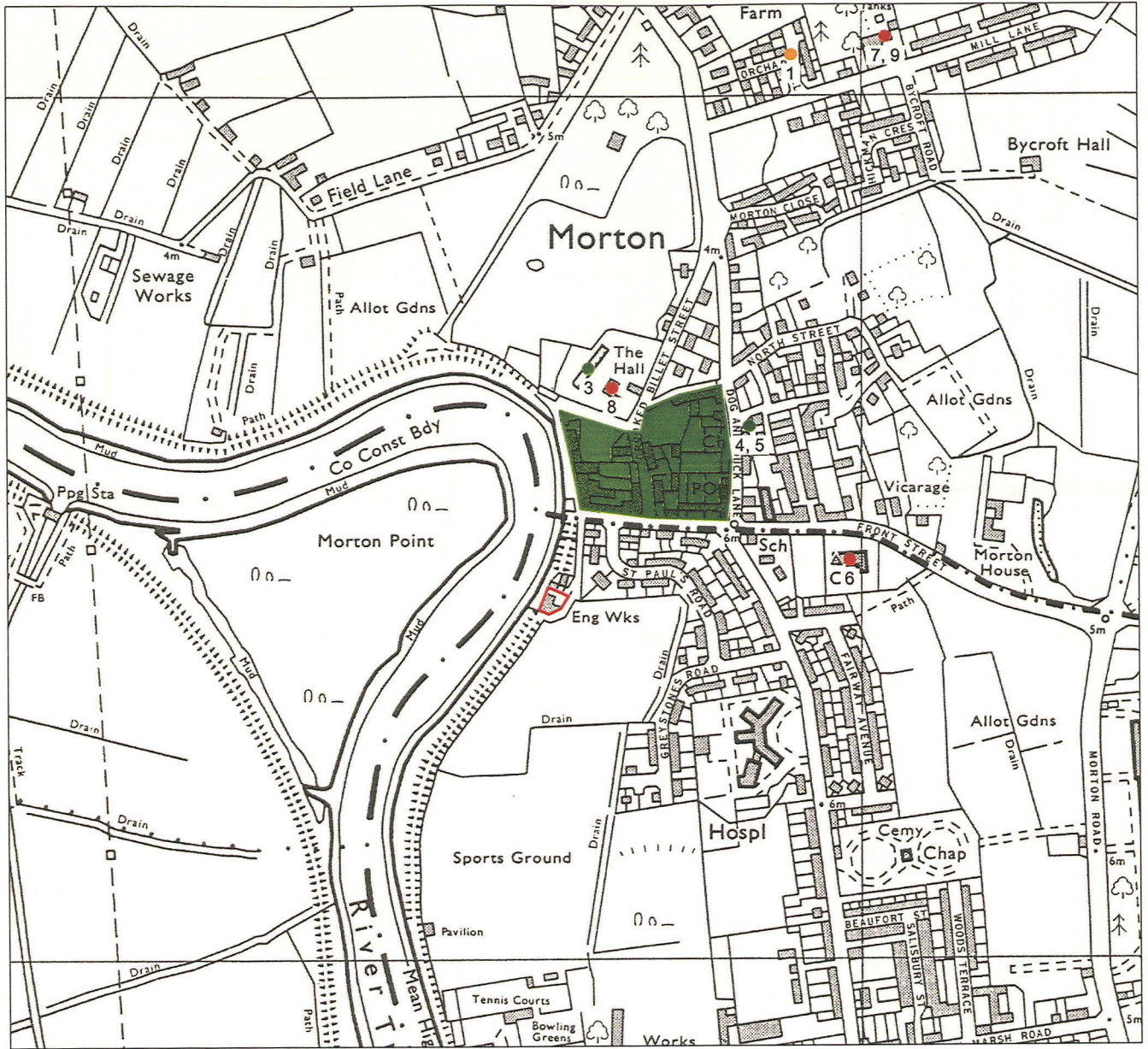


Figure 12 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25'' map, 1921 (Lincs. Sheet XLII.4)



Figure 13 - Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6" edition, 1956 (Sheet SK89SW)



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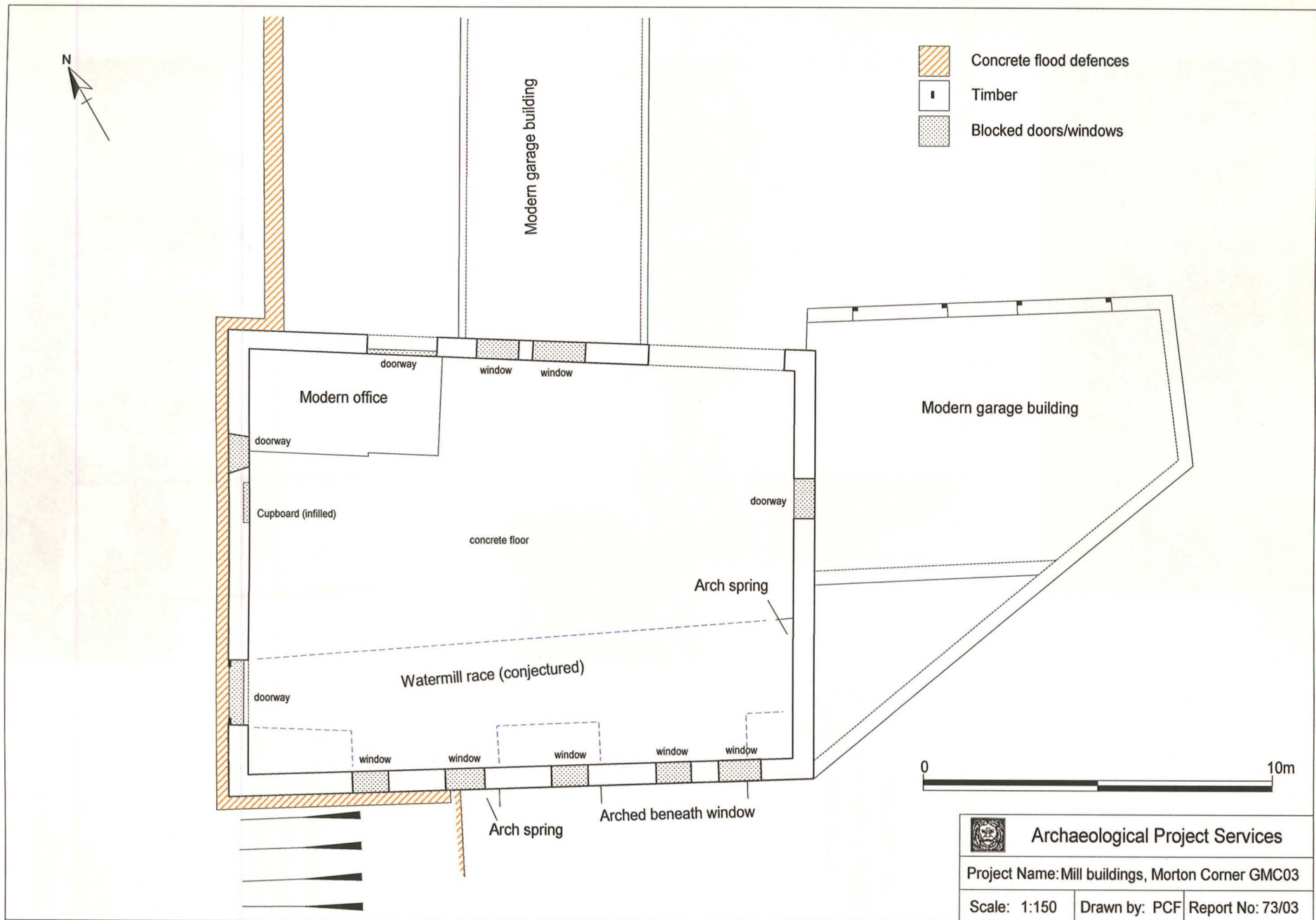
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Key

- Area of investigation
- Prehistoric findspot
- Medieval findspot/site
- Medieval settlement of Morton
- Post-medieval findspot/site

Figure 14 - Archaeological sites and findspots within the assessment area




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Mill buildings, Morton Corner GMC03	
Scale: 1:150	Drawn by: PCF Report No: 73/03

Figure 15 - Plan of the Mill building

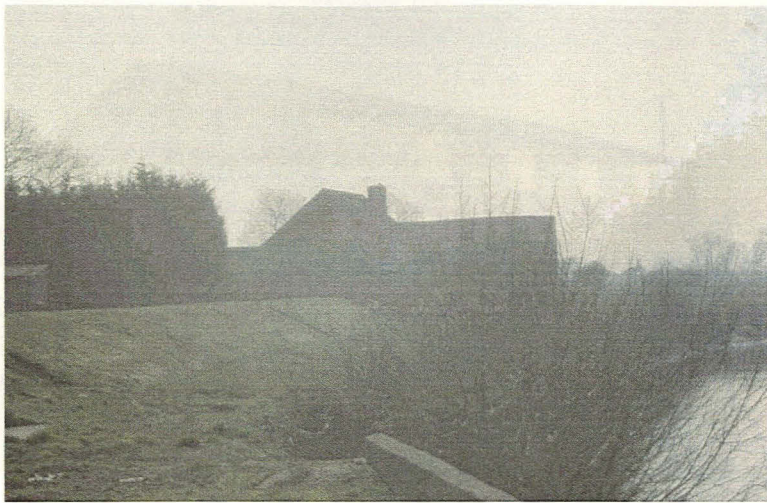


Plate 1 - General view of the mill and associated buildings, looking south

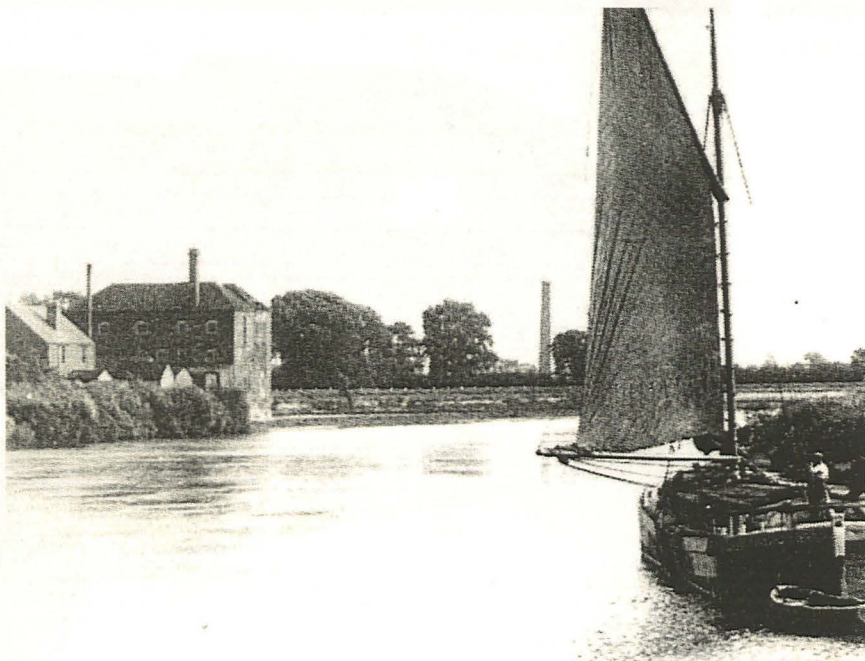


Plate 2 - Undated photograph showing the mill prior to conversion to steam power



Plate 3 - Undated photograph of the mill showing the addition of a chimney for a steam engine

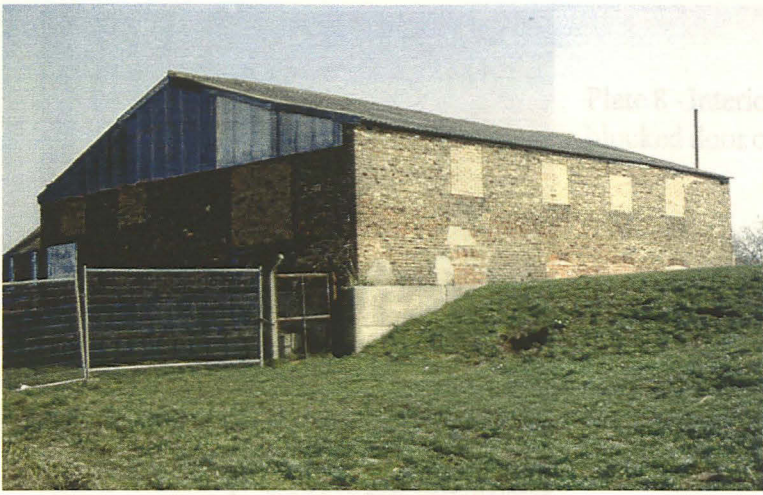


Plate 4 - General view of the mill,
looking northeast



Plate 5 - The mill and associated
buildings showing the principal
entrance, looking southwest

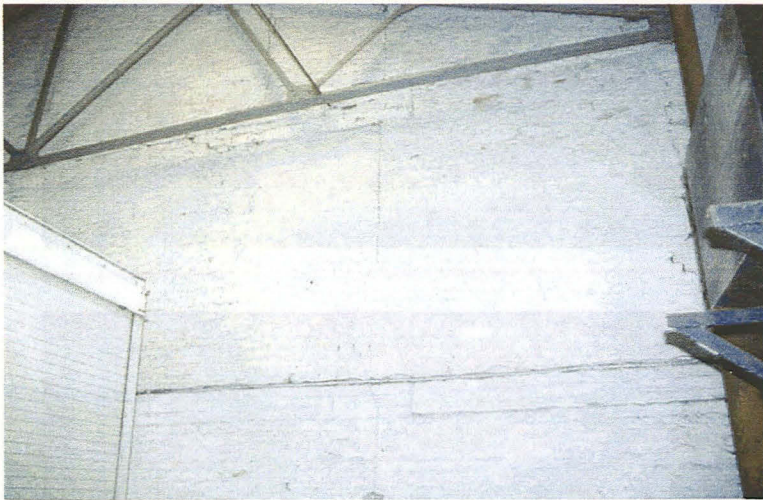


Plate 6 - Interior view of the east
wall showing blocked windows and
steel truss of the roof, looking east



Plate 7 - Interior view of the north-
ern wall showing blocked windows
and part of a two storey office (left),
looking north



Plate 8 - Interior view showing the blocked door on the eastern wall



Plate 9 - The southern elevation, looking north



Plate 10 - Detail of the infilled eastern arch for access to water wheels, looking north



Plate 11 - View of the infilled western arch for access to the water wheel, looking north



Plate 12 - The west elevation, looking northeast



Plate 13 - Detail of blocked doorway, looking east



Plate 14 - Partial view of the north elevation showing blocked doorway with steel lintel over, looking south

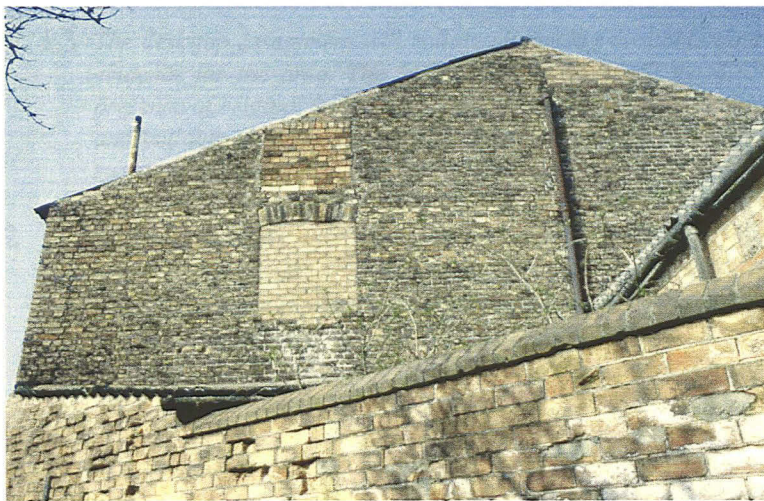


Plate 15 - Partial view of the eastern elevation, showing blocked windows, looking west

Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR THE DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING ASSESSMENT OF FORMER MILL BUILDINGS AT MORTON CORNER, GAINSBOROUGH

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the desk-top and building assessment of former mill buildings at Morton Corner, Gainsborough.*
- 1.2 *The general area is one of industrial archaeological significance, containing mills and warehouses associated with the port of Gainsborough. The building in question is thought to be about 250 years old and the inspiration for George Eliot's 'The Mill on the Floss'.*
- 1.3 *The desk-top assessment will collate all readily available data relating to archaeological and historical evidence for the area. The building assessment will examine the structure to determine its condition, presence of original features or other evidence of original use and lay-out. The results of both the desk-top and building assessments will be presented in a written report describing the nature of the remains, with supporting illustrations and photographs showing their location and extent.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the desk-top and building assessment of former mill buildings at Morton Corner, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting.
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 Gainsborough is located 25km northwest of Lincoln in the administrative district of West Lindsey. Morton is approximately 2km north of Gainsborough town centre, on the east bank of the River Trent. The site is at the southwestern corner of Morton, off Front Street and St Paul's Road, at national grid reference SK 8065 9141.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 An enquiry has been made to Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section regarding flood defence works at Morton Corner, Gainsborough. They have advised that further information including desk-based study and buildings appraisal is required to assist their decision making process. The present document comprises a specification for such investigations.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is located on the east bank of the River Trent at approximately 6m OD on fairly flat land, though on a man-made rise formed by the river flood defence bank. As an urban area soils at the site have not been mapped though, on the basis of nearby deposits, are likely to be Romney Association calcareous coarse silty soils on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 302).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Gainsborough was a significant port in the post-medieval period with numerous seed crushing and other

mills and warehouses. The site is one such former mill, and is believed to have been built about 250 years ago. It is reputed to be the mill that inspired George Eliot's novel *The Mill on the Floss*, first published in 1860. The building is located on the flood defence bank of the river.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate policies for the management of the archaeological remains present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the desk-top assessment will be to establish:
 - 7.2.1 The type of archaeological and historical activity that may be present within the site.
 - 7.2.2 The likely extent of archaeological and historical activity present within the site.
 - 7.2.3 The extent to which the surrounding archaeological and historical features extend into the application area.
 - 7.2.4 The way in which the archaeological and historical features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 DATA COLLECTION

- 8.1 To enable an effective assessment of the archaeological setting of the site and the remains contained within it, the desk-top assessment will examine the site and surrounding 500 metres.
- 8.2 The following sources will be consulted:
 - 8.2.1 Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
 - 8.2.2 The Lincolnshire Archives: to provide historical documentation relating to the site, including tithe maps, enclosure awards and parish maps.
 - 8.2.3 Ordnance Survey maps; current and past editions.
 - 8.2.4 Literature (*The Mill on the Floss*).
 - 8.2.5 Archaeological books and journals with information relevant to the site.
 - 8.2.6 Nottinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record: to obtain details of previous archaeological finds and sites within the study area, and other data, including reports of previous archaeological work.
 - 8.2.7 Data relating to the geotechnical investigation of the site to provide information regarding the potential depth of topsoil and other overburden as this may affect the feasibility of any subsequent phases of work should these be required.
 - 8.2.8 Local studies library.
 - 8.2.9 Any other sources with relevant information, located during the work.
- 8.3 Any other constraints on the proposed development area will also be identified.
- 8.4 As part of the study a field visit will be undertaken to establish the following:
 - 8.4.1 The state of the site and its suitability for further stages of archaeological investigation.

- 8.4.2 The presence of any earthworks or other archaeological or historical remains, whether or not previously identified, and to verify their state of preservation.

9 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF BUILDING ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 The aim of the investigation will be to provide an assessment and basic record of the standing buildings on the site prior to any alterations or other works.
- 9.2 The objectives will be to establish:
- 9.2.1 The form of the building;
 - 9.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
 - 9.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.
- 9.3 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to any alteration or demolition of the existing buildings. An assessment, to approximate RCHME (1996) Level 1, of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
- 9.4 A photographic survey showing the building in its context, details of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms, circulation areas and details.
- 9.5 A measured ground plan at an appropriate scale incorporating details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by
- 9.6 A written record providing an account of the building's plan, form, function and development.

10 SITE OPERATIONS

10.1 General considerations

- 10.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 10.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 10.1.3 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with experience of such examinations up to RCHME Level 2-3 standard

11 REPORT

- 11.1 The findings of the desk-top and buildings assessment will be presented in a written report supported by photographs and illustrative material reproduced on appropriate scale site plans. The text will summarise all the data collected and the sources consulted will be referenced. The results will be interpreted and, as far as possible, the various types of activity will be individually discussed.
- 11.2 The plans will show the location of the various archaeological sites and finds located during the assessment. The features identified during the search of the relevant aerial photographs will be plotted onto similar scale plans. Additionally, any areas of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological deposits will be plotted.
- 11.3 Any information that is collected from geotechnical reports will also be incorporated into the report.
- 11.4 The report will outline possible options for future fieldwork and any possible constraints. A full appraisal of all the appropriate fieldwork techniques, both intrusive and non-intrusive will be included.

11.5 The buildings assessment aspect of the report will include:

11.5.1 A text describing the results of the building survey.

11.5.2 Location plans of the site and building.

11.5.3 A ground plan of the building.

11.5.4 Interpretation of the development and use of the building.

11.5.5 Appropriate photographs of all elevations, general interior views and specific features.

11.6 The report will attempt to place the results of the study into a local, regional and national archaeological and historical context, and will identify any specific research priorities that may be addressed by the site.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the assessment will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the assessments will be submitted to appropriate national journals *Post-medieval Archaeology* and *Industrial Archaeology Review*.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the sites lies with the Archaeology Section, Lincolnshire County Council.

14 VARIATIONS

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made after written confirmation from the archaeological curator that the changes are acceptable.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS

15.1 It is expected that the combined desk-top and buildings assessment research, site investigation and report compilation will take approximately 7-10 days.

16 INSURANCES

16.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

17 COPYRIGHT

17.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

17.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological

curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

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18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Specification: Version 1, 6th March 2003

Appendix 2

SECRETARY OF STATE'S CRITERIA FOR SCHEDULING ANCIENT MONUMENTS - extract from *archaeology and planning* DoE planning policy guidance note 16, November 1990

The following criteria (which are not in any order of ranking), are used for assessing the national importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. The criteria should not however be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of a case.

- i *Period:* all types of monuments that characterise a category or period should be considered for preservation.
- ii *Rarity:* there are some monument categories which in certain periods are so scarce that all surviving examples which retain some archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however, a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. This process should take account of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument, both in a national and regional context.
- iii *Documentation:* the significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the supporting evidence of contemporary written records.
- iv *Group value:* the value of a single monument (such as a field system) may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement or cemetery) or with monuments of different periods. In some cases, it is preferable to protect the complete group of monuments, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- v *Survival/ Condition:* the survival of a monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a particularly important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- vi *Fragility/ Vulnerability:* highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; vulnerable monuments of this nature would particularly benefit from the statutory protection that scheduling confers. There are also existing standing structures of particular form or complexity whose value can again be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are similarly well suited by scheduled monument protection, even if these structures are already listed buildings.
- vii *Diversity:* some monuments may be selected for scheduling because they possess a combination of high quality features, others because of a single important attribute.
- viii *Potential:* on occasion, the nature of the evidence cannot be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons anticipating its existence and importance and so to demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Burh	Old English (Saxon) term for a fortified town or dwelling.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Spandrel	Short timber brace placed diagonally between the upright and horizontal supporting timbers.

Appendix 4

LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parishes of Gainsborough and Morton

Nottinghamshire County Sites and Monuments Record, parish of Walkeringham

Lincolnshire Archives: Cartographic Sources, Secondary Sources (Books and Journals)

Plans and Maps for the parish of Gainsborough, held at the Lincolnshire Archives

Lincoln Central Reference Library

Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire Library

Ordnance Survey Maps and drawings, 1820, 1887, 1900, 1921, 1956, 1973

Aerial photographs held by Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

Code N022 oblique view of Morton

Sources Not Consulted

Cursory examination was made of primary historical documentation held at Lincolnshire Archives—experience has shown that the consultation of primary historical documents is extremely time-consuming, and only fortuitously affords information relevant to archaeological inquiries.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 2 Sheets of scale drawings
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Day Works Sheet

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.82

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: GMC 03

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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