

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1089

A Photographic Survey and Observations at the former Corn Windmill, Cooper's Mill, Walpole Highway, Walpole St Peter, Norfolk

4473 WPP

Simon Underdown
August 2005

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Contents

Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Site Location and Topography
- 3.0 Historical Background
- 4.0 Methodology
- 5.0 Observations (Building Survey)
- 6.0 Conclusion

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendix

Appendix 1: Register of Black & White Photographs

Figures

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Plan of ground floor of former windmill, showing first floor timbers

Plates

Plate 1. Cooper's Mill from the west in 1957 with cap and stocks in place, outbuildings to right since demolished (photo by J. Whitelaw, EAM)

Plate 2. South elevation of the mill with granary behind, looking north from the house

Plate 3. Ground floor, looking west, showing boarded window and fallen stair

Plate 4. First floor timbers, looking west

Plate 5. Inscription on beam of first floor, looking north

Plate 6. Corbel bracket, strut and machinery attachment, ground floor, looking south

Plate 7. First floor timbers and wooden bin, looking up and south-east from ground floor

Plate 8. First floor millstone housing, looking north

Plate 9. Overhead shot of mill, looking north-east (photo by Barry Lord)

Plate 10. Interior of top of tower, looking north-west (photo by Barry Lord)

Location:	Cooper's Mill, Walpole Highway, Walpole St. Peter
District:	West Norfolk
Grid Ref:	TF 5156 1428
HER No:	4473 WPP
Date of fieldwork:	11th March 2005

Summary

Historic building recording in advance of redevelopment was undertaken on a former tower mill at Walpole Highway. The brick tower probably dates from the late 18th or early 19th centuries, with a possible 19th-century extension from third floor level and a late 19th- to early 20th-century top floor. The mill cap was removed in 1969 and consequently the upper floors have rotted and collapsed. The second floor is still in place but in a dangerous condition. The first floor originally housed the millstones, the positions of which can still be seen. The first floor also contains a beam inscribed with the date 1743, which has probably been re-used from an earlier structure.

1.0 Introduction

(Fig. 1)

Historic building recording in advance of proposed redevelopment was commissioned on the brick-built former tower windmill at the site known as Cooper's Mill located at Walpole St Peter, Highway, by Mr Brian Whiting (Architect) on behalf of the owner Mr Barry Lord in response to a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: ER/21/01/05).

The work was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: 1937/KJP), and was designed to create a photographic record and written report.

The former windmill is listed Grade II but is in a derelict condition with no cap, sails or machinery, the internal floors are decayed and partially collapsed. A later, turn of the century, brick granary (with a boarded roof) in very poor condition lies just to the north and is also subject to the same planning application as the tower mill but is not required by the Brief to be included in this survey.

2.0 Site Location and Topography

The former mill is situated on the west side of Mill Road just to the north of the nucleus of Walpole Highway, a hamlet in the parish of Walpole St Peter, lying 2.5km south of the core of the village and now divided from it by the A47 which runs immediately north of Cooper's Mill and clips the north-west corner of the site. The site lies 2km west of the settlement of Terrington St John, the adjoining parish to the east.

Walpole St. Peter lies in the extreme west of Norfolk, in the flat Marshland zone, south of the Wash and immediately north of the Black Fens. The Marshland in this context consists largely of estuarine silt and clay, much of which has been reclaimed from the Wash since the 17th century. The soils have a high water retaining capacity and support a very intensive arable farming regime (Corbett and Dent 1993).



Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

Local Authority No.100019340

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3.0 Historical Background

As Apling (1984, 252) states there were at one time two windmills in Walpole St. Peter, the tower mill at Walpole Highway and a post mill at Waterdown Green, neither of which are marked on Faden's map of 1797, both however appearing on

the Ordnance Survey One Inch Map of 1824. Apling quotes an advertisement from the *Norfolk Chronicle* of October 9th 1790, for the sale by auction on the 16th of October of a windmill with dwelling house and commodious buildings adjoining, suitable for a miller and baker, standing in Walpole St. Peter and copyhold of the manor of Walpole. It is uncertain to which mill this advertisement refers; the tower mill may date from the 18th or the early 19th century, a beam in the first floor with the date 1743 (Plate 5) inscribed is almost certainly re-used. The listing description gives a date of c. 1820 and the owner informed the author that a date in the early 1820s appears in the deeds.

The first miller known at Walpole Highway is John (James) Batch, who according to Apling was also a shopkeeper and had the mill from 1836-1856 and his widow Rebecca kept the mill for a few years after his death. Craven's 1856 Directory for Norfolk gives James Blatch (presumably a misspelling or alternative of Batch) as a corn miller and baker of Walpole St. Peter and also Samuel Giddens as corn miller and farmer of the same parish; presumably if Batch had Highway Mill then Giddens had the post mill. The mill was advertised to let in the *Norfolk News* of 24th August 1861:

"To Let a Tower Windmill driving one pair of Greys and one pair of French Stones and Cylinder, with Dwelling house, Bake Office in full trade, with Granary, Stables and Piggeries Complete." (Quoted in Apling 1984, 252)

The French Stones referred to here would be French Burrs which were harder and better for fine grinding of flour (Vince 1981, 24) than various native stones such as Millstone Grit from the Derbyshire Peaks and Dartmoor Granite. Where two types of stone were used the Millstone Grit would be for animal feeding stuffs and barley and the French stones for flour (Smedley 1976, 96). The French Burrs were made up of small blocks of a quartz stone quarried near Paris. The blocks were fitted together, lightly cemented and bound with an iron band to form a millstone (Beedell 1975, 61).

Apling notes that William Clayton was miller in 1864/5. Whites (1864) and Kelly's (1865) directories give Clayton as miller and baker of Walpole St Peter, Kelly's 1865 also gives John Badley as miller and baker. John Wilson was miller in 1866/68 according to Apling, and he is named as miller and baker in Harrod's 1868 Directory, which also gives Tom Batch as miller and baker of Walpole St. Peter. Presumably Tom was a relative of James and perhaps ran the post mill at this time. The mill was advertised again in May 1875 and was taken by William Loweth for three years, followed by Alfred Robert Loweth in 1879 (Apling). Whites 1883 Directory gives Thomas White as corn miller and baker of Walpole St. Peter; he is not mentioned by Apling, who does however state that the Cooper family's long association with the mill started in that year. James Cooper and Son are the millers from 1883 to 1892 by which time steam power had been installed, presumably to run other machinery and perhaps the windmill machinery when not enough wind power was available, as the tower mill was still using wind power into the 1930s and 40s.

Herbert Cooper ran the mill from the 1890s to 1922, and during this time, in 1901, the big granary north of the mill was built and a few years later the mill house south of the mill was erected (pers. comm. Barry Lord). Cooper and his son Reginald then ran the mill in partnership until 1947 when the sails were removed.

Date	Directory (or secondary source)	Walpole St. Peter: Millers	
		Highway	Others
1836-56	Apling	John (James) Batch	-----
1856	Cravens	James Blatch (?misspelling), corn miller and baker	Samuel Giddens, corn miller and farmer
1864	Whites	Wm. Clayton, baker and corn miller	-----
1865	Kelly's	Wm. Clayton, miller and baker	John Badley, miller and baker
1868	Harrods	John Wilson, miller and baker	Tom Batch, miller and baker
1871-2	Apling	William Bennington	-----
1875-8	Apling	William Loweth	-----
1879	Apling	Alfred Robert Loweth	
1883	Whites	Thomas White, corn miller and baker Walpole St. Peter	
1883-92	Apling	James Cooper & Son	-----
1896-22	Apling	Herbert Cooper	-----
1900	Kelly's	Herbert Cooper, miller (wind & steam), Highway	-----
1904	"	"	-----
1908	"	"	-----
1916	"	"	-----
1922-47	Apling	Herbert Cooper and son Reginald	-----
1933	Kelly's	H. Cooper & Son millers (wind & steam) Highway	-----
1937	"	"	-----

Table 1. Millers at Walpole St. Peter: summary of information from Directories and Apling (1984)

According to Apling the mill was one of the west Norfolk mills damaged in the gale of February 2nd 1908; he does not however mention the source of this information or give details of the damage sustained and/or repairs effected.

Apling (1984, 253) reproduces a photograph by H. E. S. Simmons of the mill with a full set of sails in the late 1930s. The photograph was taken from the south-west and shows the exterior of the south side of the mill, apart from cap and sails, much as it is today except in better condition, the same double doors are in place and the rendering and different brickwork builds are visible (the exterior is described in detail below). The main interest of this photograph is for the details of cap and sails. The mill has four sails, 1 pair of double shuttered sails arranged in seven bays of three shutters, (a replacement of 1935 according to Apling) and one pair of single-shuttered sails in six bays of four, striking was by a rocking lever. There is a white ogee cap with ball finial, constructed of vertical boards, which project below the curb to form a petticoat. There is a fantail stage and a gallery of slatted boards with a railing running around the cap. Apling states there was an eight-bladed fan but on close examination the photograph appears to show a ten-bladed example. The sails are arranged to turn anti-clockwise (both clockwise and anti-clockwise turning sails were used on windmills); it was important in so much as it affected the direction of revolution of the stones and the dressing pattern used on them (Vince 1981, 24).

The windmill was listed in 1951; the listing description stating that the floors were intact but with no machinery in the mill; this had presumably been removed when the sails were removed in 1947, or at sometime between 1947 and August 1951. The listing description erroneously gives the inscription on the interior re-used beam as T F1743; in fact the last letter is an H and what comes before it is now obscured by an iron spike and a hole in the timber. Apling records the inscription as T.H. 1743.

In 1957 the September edition of the *East Anglian Magazine* contained a photograph of the mill by J. W. Whitelaw (Plate 1) showing it with cap and sail stocks still in place but the sail frames and shutters removed. This photograph was probably taken shortly before publication in 1957. The photograph is looking east, showing the west side of the mill with two windows one on the ground and one on the first floor. The photograph is also interesting as it shows a north-south brick range (with pantile roof on the right), south-west of the mill. This was demolished by the present owner who constructed a brick bungalow dwelling on the site (pers. comm. Barry Lord). The later granary complex is visible to the left of the mill.

Pevsner mentions the mill in the 1962 first edition of his *North-West and South Norfolk* volume. He describes the mill as derelict and the sails as 'fragmentary' he is probably referring to the stocks without sails as seen in the 1957 photograph.

In 1960 the mill was included in a list of eighteen mills approved for restoration because it was in reasonably good condition and was situated in the west of the county where fewer mills remained. However by 1969 the condition had deteriorated so badly that the top had to be removed. The trustees of the Norfolk Windmills Trust amended their list by substituting Weybourne mill in July 1969 (Scott 1977, 75). A photograph of the mill in Scott (p.75) shows the mill from the east with cap removed looking much as it does today.

Smith (1982) describes the mill as derelict and includes a photograph (p.30) which shows the mill from the east with some vegetation growing from the top course of bricks.

The mill was purchased by the present owner in about 1990, since when plans have been drawn up for development of the granary as a residential facility. The proposals included renovation of the tower mill with new cap, floors etc. to be used as a possible reception/display area. The initial scheme in the early 1990s was rejected and a new revised scheme put forward.

4.0 Methodology

The objective of this survey was to create a written, and photographic record in advance of proposed development of the former tower windmill.

Access was available to the ground floor of the mill but the timber floors above were in a partly decayed and dangerous condition and the wooden steps to the first floor had collapsed. Access to view the first floor level was effected by ladder and photographs of the floor were taken from the ladder; access to the second floor level or above was considered too dangerous to attempt.

Photographs of the interior of the top of the tower taken from above from a crane by Mr. Lord in January 2005 were made available, enabling some observations on the upper floor interior to be included in this report.

The written record consists of a Historical Background section which synthesises the results of bibliographic research to compile a history of the mill, and an Observations section which describes the constructional history and details, and condition, of the structure as observed on March 11th 2005.

The additional drawn record consists of a scale plan of the ground floor which has been adapted from a surveyors drawing from the earlier planning application; this drawing shows the unusual beam and joist arrangement of the first floor structure.

The photographic survey consists of a full exterior record and significant details of the interior as far as could be accessed. The photographic record was created using a Pentax K1000 manual SLR 35mm camera fitted with a zoom lens, and loaded with Ilford Delta 400ISO black and white film. A camera mounted flash gun was used for lighting interior shots. Digital images were recorded as reference tools and to illustrate the report.

The full photographic archive is deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service Historical Environment Record.

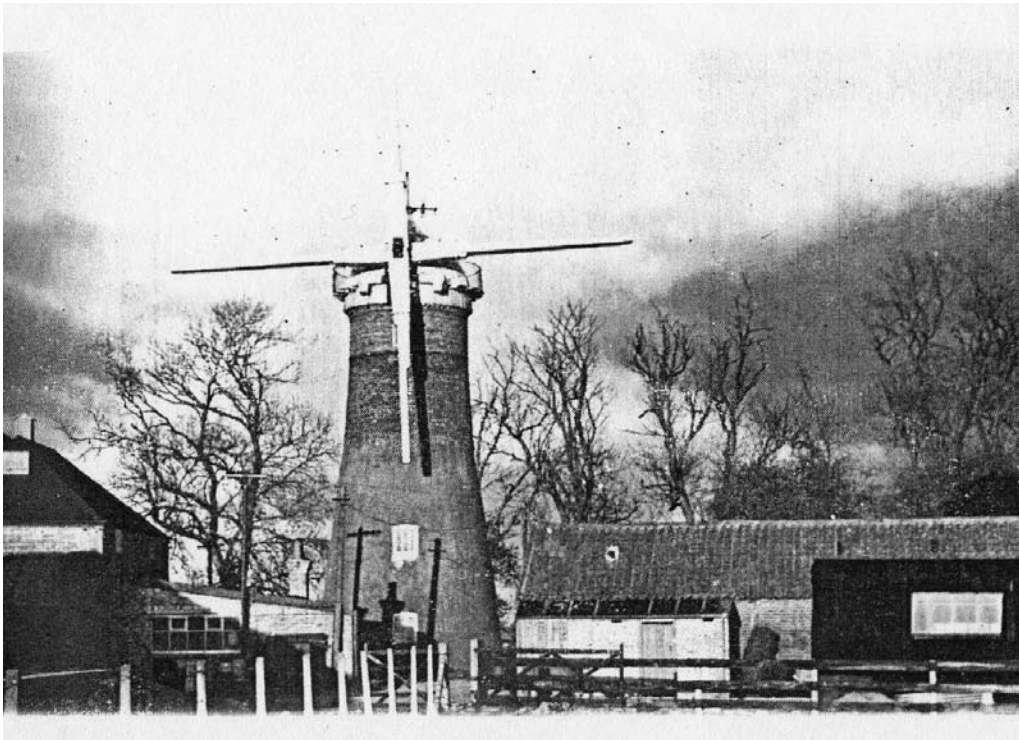


Plate 1. Cooper's Mill from the West in 1957 with cap and stocks in place, outbuildings to right since demolished. (Photo by J. Whitelaw, *EAM* Sept. 57)

5.0 Observations (Building Survey)

Exterior

The mill is a brick-built structure, circular in plan, nearly vertically sided at the top with a pronounced batter from the third floor down (Plate 2). The tower is 11m high, 5.8m wide at the base and 4.3m wide at the apex (the batter continues to a

height of 7.5m). The red hand-formed bricks are laid in English bond. The bricks that are exposed appear to be quite weathered and exhibit no obviously discernible skintlings on the faces; there are certainly no clearly recognisable diagonal skintlings to suggest a pre-1770 date for construction of the tower. There is a later build at the top, also in English bond of eighteen courses, approximately 1.5m high. This is either an extension or a rebuild; it is constructed of orange-red machine-made bricks of a similar type to those used in the 1901 granary to the north. At the join of the two builds an iron band runs around the tower, with a second band at the top of the structure.



Plate 2. South elevation of the mill with granary behind, looking north from the house.

From 1.4m above ground level to the top of the batter, the mill has an external coating of cement render which has been in place since at least the 1930s. The base has a later application of render which has fallen off in large areas leaving the brick exposed.

Access to the tower is by door openings to the south and north, the flat-headed doorways although only about 1m wide have double doors, those on the south at least date from the 1930s or earlier; originally the mill probably had stable-type doors fitted.

Although access to the upper floors of the mill was not possible and the floors themselves have largely collapsed, the disposition of the windows suggests (and Apling states) that the mill was of five storeys. There are two windows on the south

side, one on the first floor with segmental head and three vertical lights glazed with small overlapping panes. The upper window is on the second floor, flat-headed, and now boarded up. The east elevation has four windows, more than any other side. The lowest - on the ground floor is of three vertical lights, with segmental head and brick voussoirs just showing beneath the render, and is probably original. The first-floor window is segmental-headed with two vertical lights. The second floor fenestration is of three vertical lights with a flat head. The fourth window is at the top of the tower in the later build on the fourth floor and is smaller with two lights and flat-headed. On the north side, apart from the door, there is only one opening: a small square aperture on the third floor, not glazed but fitted with a hinged wooden shutter. The west elevation has openings on the ground and first floors with segmental heads, both boarded up. On the fourth floor in the new build is a two-light window opposite to and matching that on the east side.

Interior

Ground floor

The ground floor was accessed by opposing door openings on the north and south and is lit by windows in the east and west walls as described above. The internal diameter of the tower at the base is 5.10m, the walls are 0.36m thick, and the height of the ground floor is approximately 2.50m. The brickwork of the ground and first floors has been whitewashed at some time, the faces of some of the bricks have corroded badly this may perhaps be due to the chemical composition of the whitewash or its effect on the moisture content of the bricks. Bricks above the whitewashed level appeared from below to be in better condition.

At the time of the visit the floor of the mill was covered in debris mostly consisting of fallen timber from the floors including rotted floorboards and the original steps from the ground to first floor (Plate 3).



Plate 3. Ground floor, looking west, showing boarded window and fallen stair, 0.5m scale.

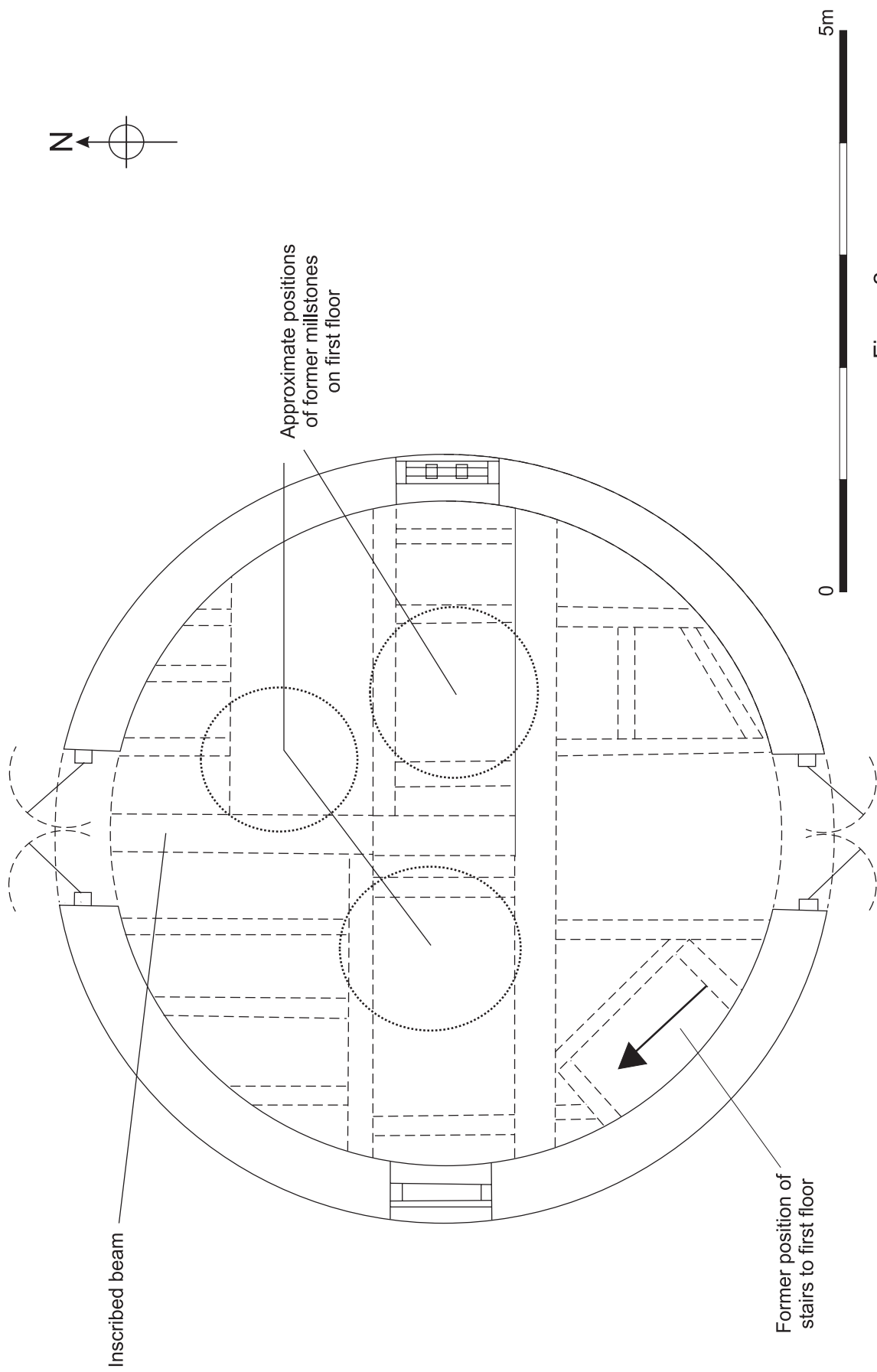


Figure 2.
Plan of ground floor of former windmill, showing first floor timbers.
Scale 1:50



Plate 4. First floor timbers looking west.

The ground floor ceiling (Plate 4) is comprised of the timbers supporting the first floor (the stone floor); the main beams are in an unusual T arrangement (Fig. 2). There is a main bridging beam spanning the mill east-to-west just south of the centre-line with its ends bedded into the walls. From the centre of the north side of this beam, a second shorter beam runs to the north wall of the mill which supports it. The second beam, just north of where it joins the first, is inscribed on its lower face ‘_H 1743’ (Plate 5), the first letter is unclear, as it is obscured by an iron spike and a hole in the timber. The listing description erroneously gives the inscription as T F1743. Apling records the inscription as T.H. 1743; so although not readable now it may be reasonably safe to assume the first letter was a T. This beam appeared to be of hardwood, possibly oak, whereas the first beam was of a lighter timber, possibly pitch pine. The inscribed beam is almost certainly re-used from an earlier building and has been shortened for use here. The significance of an inscribed date is often uncertain; the post mill at Finchingfield in Essex, for example, has many dates inscribed in it, the earliest being 1753 which may indicate the age of the mill (Gifford 1979, 31). The date here implies the beam is earlier than the mill and from a structure of 1743 or earlier.

From the dated beam two main joists run east and west with their outer ends bedded in the mill walls; that to the east is a relatively modern replacement or insertion. These joists are parallel to the main bridging beam and together with it and smaller north – south joists formed rectangular frames to support the main pairs of stones on the first floor. A second main joist ran east from the dated beam to the wall north of the first joist, probably forming support for a third smaller pair of stones. The frames for the main stones were open allowing a view up to the timbers of the second floor. Smaller north-south joists ran from the bridging beam and the main joists to the north and south walls to support the floorboards of the stone floor. There is a large crack in the brickwork above the north door, probably due to the fact that the door lintel is flat and has shifted under the load from the inscribed main beam which is bedded into the wall above it.



Plate 5. Inscription on beam of first floor. Looking north.

The wooden steps from the ground floor to the stone floor (now fallen) were originally positioned in the south-west part of the floor just to the left on entering the south doors. Bedded in the wall just east of the doors is a wooden corbel block supporting an angled strut about 0.90m long which extends up to the first floor joists. A wooden block bolted to the strut has a metal fitting, possibly part of a bearing connected with machinery now removed. An old machinery drive belt is hanging on the block (Plate 6). A spout from a bin on the first floor (which can be seen through the frame for the eastern stones) extends into the ground floor on the east side. Another spout with a hessian sacking extension protrudes through the ceiling to the north-west.



Plate 6. Corbel bracket, strut and machinery attachment, Ground floor, looking south, 0.5m scale.

First floor (the stone floor)

The original steps to the stone floor had fallen so the floor was accessed from a ladder. The timbers of the floor were in such a poor condition that it was unsafe to walk on and therefore not possible to take detailed measurements or create a plan. However it was possible to position scale rods and take photographs of the main features from the ladder.

This floor was the stone floor where the pairs of millstones were situated and used to grind wheat and barley into flour and meal. The stones have been removed, probably shortly after the mill went out of use. Their former positions are clearly defined by the open spaces in the floorboards, which were cut to fit around the lower stones, and by an extra circular edging of timber that was fixed to the boards to create a stronger bedding for the stones (and/or possibly, a fixing for any former housing around the stones).

There are three spaces for stones on this floor, which tallies with Apling's description of the mill 'as worked' and is an increase of one pair from the description of 1861. He also states there were four other pairs of stones driven by an oil engine; if these were situated in the tower mill they must have been on a different floor or floors. The stones were positioned on the east, west and north sides of the floor, access from the steps was on the south-west, and a small wooden bin or hopper which survives (*in situ*) is to the south-east (Plate 7).



Plate 7. First floor timbers and wooden bin. Looking up and south-east from ground floor.

The stone housings on the east and north are in the best condition, with their circular edging strips or kerbs surviving. That on the east is the larger being about 1.20m in diameter (Plate 8). The smaller housing on the north was about 1.00m in diameter, whilst that on the west, which is little more than a hole in the floor now, was probably originally roughly the same size as the eastern example.



Plate 8. First floor, Millstone housing in floor, looking north, 1.0m scale.

The bricks on this floor have been whitewashed like those on the ground floor, making it impossible to see any evidence of phases of building or repair in the brickwork. Some tools relating to the mill were seen on this floor including a wooden wedge with a handle. This was possibly used for wedging up the upper millstones whilst raising them to allow dressing of the grinding faces of the stones which was required regularly. There is a possible parallel for this in Beedell (1975, 62 plate 52) which shows a wooden wedge used as a fulcrum for crowbar when moving stones for dressing in Union Mill, Cranbrook, Kent. The Cranbrook example is, however, stepped in five stages and has no handle. Also, hanging on the wall, was what appeared to be a tracer, a special tool for testing the stone for level after dressing (Beedell 1975, 66 plate 57). [It is to be hoped that these tools, and any other artefacts relating to milling, found during development can be preserved and perhaps displayed in the mill].

Upper floors

Structurally the second floor is supported by two large parallel bridging beams extending east to west across the mill, bedded into the walls. Short joists aligned north-to-south run between the two beams and from the outer edge of each beam to the north and south walls into which they are bedded (Plate 9). The second floor is now in a dangerous condition, with fallen timbers from the floors above heaped upon it. The mill is largely open to the sky above this floor with just a few timbers spanning the mill near the top.



Plate 9. Overhead shot of mill, looking north-east (Photo by Barry Lord).

As access to the second floor and above was not possible, the structure and phasing of the brickwork could not be closely examined. Apling (1984) states that the upper two storeys were added in 1890 but does not give the source of this information. Certainly the change in the batter of the walls suggests a different build, but the render applied to the outside obscures any difference in the brickwork. If Apling is correct then the small extension or rebuild at the top is later than 1890. As mentioned above, the bricks of this are similar to the 1901 granary and it is possible that during a large project such as building the granary the opportunity to repair or heighten the mill was taken. However Apling also mentions (again quoting no source) that the mill was one of those damaged in the gale of 2nd February 1908. The extent of the damage is not given but if heavy, it is possible that the upper build is reparation after this event.

Although the upper part of the mill was not accessed during this survey, photographs taken in January 2005 from a crane above the mill were made available by Mr. Lord. These show that the build at the top of the tower is all one floor, and that one bridging beam and a few short joists remain of the timbers supporting the floor itself (Plate 9). There is a slot for a second beam so the structure of this floor was probably similar to the second floor, except that the main beams are orientated north-to-south. Below this there are no timbers visible until the second floor, so, if the mill was of five storeys then the third floor timbers have completely collapsed onto the second floor. A change in the interior brickwork is visible in line with the sill of the small opening in the top of the north side.

The brickwork above this level is paler, possibly a separate build of the third floor, dating from the 1890s if Apling is correct, or it may mark a different treatment of the walls on that floor. Possibly it was once whitewashed like the ground and first floors, especially as this change in the brickwork is not visible on the exterior. If the third floor were at this level it would have been very low, about 1.5m high and dark, probably just for storage of grain.



Plate 10. Interior of top of tower, looking north-west (Photo by Barry Lord).

Plate 10 shows detail of the top of the tower. The upper, later build has slots in it at the top which may have supported timbers. It is hard to tell but if these slots were cut later they may have supported a temporary roof after the cap was removed. The very highest course of bricks appears to be a later build and to have remnants of roofing felt beneath them. Just below this are the remnants of a band of cement and more roofing felt. So it appears that there may have been two phases of temporary roof structure since removal of the cap in 1969.

6.0 Conclusions

The brick tower probably dates from the late 18th or early 19th centuries, with a possible 19th-century extension from third floor level and a late 19th- to early 20th-century top floor. The first floor contains a beam inscribed with the date 1743 which is probably re-used from an earlier structure. The earliest reference to the mill is the 1824 OS map and the owner mentioned seeing a date in the early 1820s in the deeds. Bricks visible at the base of the mill showed no evidence of diagonal skintlings to suggest a pre-1770 date (though heavily weathered). Above

the base to the top of the batter the mill is cement rendered, presumably to stop rain permeating the bricks.

In the 1860s the mill had an associated bakery, granary, stables and piggeries. The present large granary to the north of the mill was built about 1901. The mill was acquired by the Cooper family in 1883 giving the site its name, and run by them until the four sails were removed in 1947. The mill formerly had an ogee cap with ball finial, fantail stage, gallery and petticoat, removed in 1969. Consequently the upper floors have rotted and collapsed. The second floor is still in place but in a dangerous condition. The first floor housed the millstones; these and all machinery have been removed but the positions of three pairs of stones can be seen outlined by the boards of the first floor. There is also a small wooden bin or hopper surviving on the first floor. The first floor is supported by a T-shaped arrangement of main beams, of which one is the beam inscribed with the date 1743.

The ground floor contains much debris from the rotted floors above including the collapsed stairs to the first floor. There is evidence of machinery on the south wall where a bracket supports a strut which has a block with iron attachments (possibly for a bearing) with an old machinery belt hanging from it.

There is a change in the batter of the mill at third floor level and a possible change in the interior brickwork, the render obscuring any change in the exterior brickwork. The top storey is built of later machine-made bricks similar to those in the 1901 granary and may date from around that time. There is evidence that a temporary roof covered in felt was constructed at the top of the tower after removal of the cap.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that, amongst the debris, several account books and ledgers relating to the business were discovered, dating from the 1920s to the 1970s; some were damaged from having been wet. These were taken into safe storage by Mr Lord. These are of considerable local and historical interest and in need of some remedial conservation work. Although at first glance these appeared largely to be records of customers' accounts, it is possible that information directly relating to the mill and the other buildings may be contained within them.

Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Barry Lord for his assistance and co-operation during fieldwork and for the use of his digital images of the top of the mill (Plates 9 and 10); with the exception of Plate1, the remaining photographs are by the writer. Fieldwork and research for this project was undertaken by the writer.

The report was prepared for distribution by Alice Lyons and illustrated and produced by Julie Curl.

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Appendix 1: Index to Black & White Photographs

Norfolk Archaeological Unit – Black and White Photographic Archive					
Site: Former Tower Windmill, Cooper's Mill, Walpole Highway, Walpole St. Peter.					
B& W Film No.1 KXF			HER Number: 4473		
Frame	Description	Direction	Scale	Photograph	Date
01	Identification shot			S. Underdown	11-3-05
02	Inscribed dated re-used beam, ground floor ceiling	North	0.30m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
03	Timbers of second floor	North		S. Underdown	11-3-05
04	Blank				
05	Timbers of first floor (ground floor ceiling)	North		S. Underdown	11-3-05
06	Interior Ground Floor	North	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
07	Blank				
08	Blank				
09	Interior Ground Floor	North-west	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
10	Interior Ground Floor	North-east	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
11	Interior, looking up at timbers of second	East	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
12	Blank				
13	Blank				
14	Interior, looking up at timbers of second floor (first floor ceiling)	West	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
15	Blank				
16	Blank				
17	Blank				
18	Blank				
19	Interior ground floor, showing fallen steps to first floor and other debris	South-west	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
20	Interior looking up to steps from 1 st floor to 2 nd floor	South	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
21	Interior ground floor, showing corbelled support and machinery fitting	South	0.5m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
22	Interior ground floor, ceiling timbers	East	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
23	Interior, looking up at timbers of second floor (first floor ceiling)	North	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
24	Interior ground floor, showing later timber and iron attachments to ceiling timbers	North	0.30m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
25	Interior, north door	North	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
26	Interior, east window	East	0.5m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
27	Interior, west window	West	0.5m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
28	Interior ground floor, ceiling timbers	West	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
29	Interior, looking up at timbers of second floor (first floor ceiling)	North-east	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
30	Interior, looking up at first floor ceiling; close-up of grain shoots	North-east	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
31	Interior looking up at first floor timbers and bin on first floor	South-east	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
32	Interior ground floor ceiling, hessian end to meal shoot in ground floor	North-west	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05

33	Interior; Bedding for millstones on east side of first floor	North-east	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
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Norfolk Archaeological Unit – Black and White Photographic Archive					
Site: Former Tower Windmill, Cooper's Mill, Walpole Highway, Walpole St. Peter. .					
B& W Film No. 2		KXH	HER Number: 4473		
Frame	Description	Direction	Scale	Photograph	Date
01	Interior; Bedding for millstones on north side of first floor	North	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
02	Interior; Bedding for millstones on west side of first floor	North-west	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
03	Exterior; south elevation	North	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
04	Exterior; south elevation	North	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
05	Exterior; east elevation	West	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
06	Exterior; east elevation	West	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
07	Exterior; south-east elevation showing relationship to granary	North-west	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
08	Exterior; west elevation	East	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
09	Exterior; west elevation	East	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
10	Exterior; west elevation showing relationship to granary	North-east	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
11	Exterior; east elevation of base	South-west	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
12	Exterior; east elevation of base	South-west	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
13	Exterior; north elevation of base	South	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
14	Exterior; north elevation of base	South	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
15	Exterior; upper north elevation	South	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
16	Exterior; upper east elevation	West	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
17	Exterior; upper east elevation	West	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
18	Exterior; west elevation of base	East	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
19	Exterior; west elevation of base	East	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
20	Exterior; upper west elevation	East	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
21	Exterior; upper west elevation	East	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
22	Exterior; south elevation of base	North	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
23	Exterior; south elevation of base	North	1.0m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
24	Exterior; upper south elevation	North	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
25	Exterior; upper south elevation	North	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
26	Exterior; upper south elevation	North	_____	S. Underdown	11-3-05
27	Exterior; ground floor east window	West	0.5m	S. Underdown	11-3-05
28	Exterior; ground floor east window	West	0.5m	S. Underdown	11-3-05

