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GUYZANCE MILL, GUYZANCE, ALNWICK,
NORTHUMBERLAND GRAIN MILL
Results of Historic Building Recording
and Watching Brief

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Client</i>	THE NORTHUMBERLAND ESTATES
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<i>Parish</i>	GUYZANCE
<i>Council</i>	NORTHUMBERLAND
<i>Planning Application No</i>	A/2006/0232
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<i>Report</i>	AUGUST 2009

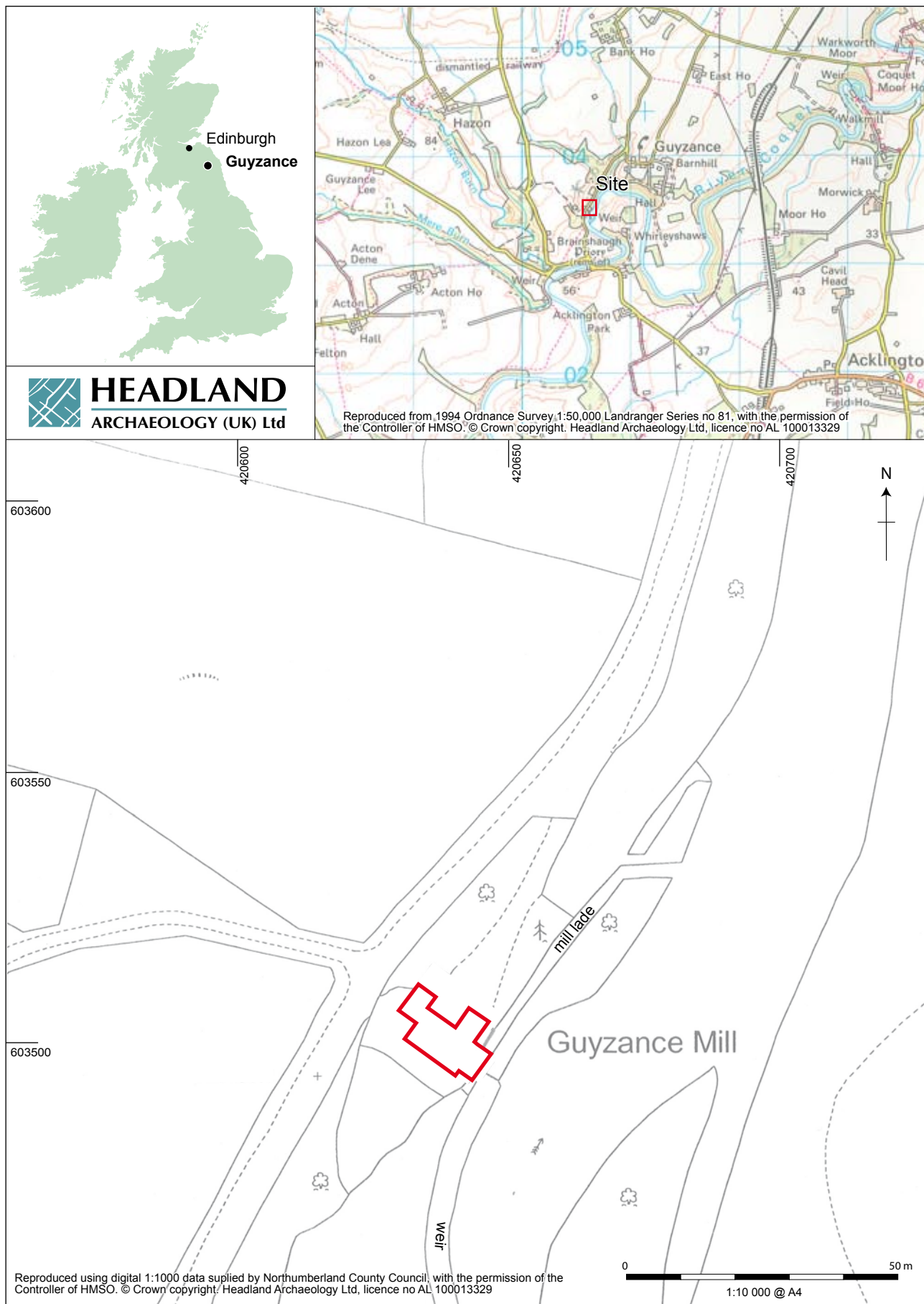
Signed off by:

Tim Holden BSc(Hons) MSc PhD FSA Scot MjA, Project Manager

Date:.....

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
HISTORICAL NOTES	1
Methods	1
Results	1
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	3
Methods	3
Results	3
Exterior of main mill building	3
Interior of main mill building	4
Grounds	12
WATCHING BRIEF	13
DISCUSSION	13
BIBLIOGRAPHY	15
CARTHOGRAPHIC REFERENCES	15
APPENDIX: PHOTO REGISTER	16



Illus 1
Site location plan

GUYZANCE MILL, GUYZANCE, ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND GRAIN MILL

Results of Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief

*by Candy Hatherley
with contributions by Paul Masser*

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the Northumberland Estates to undertake historic building recording at Guyzance Mill, Guyzance. The recording project was requested by Northumberland Council to provide information on the structural history of the mill prior to alteration. This project included annotated elevations, phased floor plan, a photographic survey and written description of the building internally and externally. A comprehensive desk-based assessment was also undertaken. A watching brief was maintained on stripping and resurfacing the existing access track to the mill.

The documentary research indicates that the land which Guyzance Mill occupies may have been the site of a water powered corn mill since the 16th century. The current mill is a 3-storey roofed building in reasonable condition which appears to be a fairly typical example of an improved rural corn mill of the mid to late 18th century. It has a low breast-shot water wheel at ground floor served by a race running from a weir in the River Coquet. The 1st floor houses the grinding stones and access to an external corn-drying kiln whilst the attic floor would have been for storage of grain and flour.

INTRODUCTION

The Northumberland Estates commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake historic building recording on a rural corn mill in Guyzance in order to record the building prior to its conversion to residential use. The project involved the annotation of existing digital survey data to produce phased floor and elevation plans, a photographic survey and a written description. A history of the site has been obtained from a search of the county records, historic map evidence and the Northumberland Estates archives.

Guyzance Mill is located on the west bank of the River Coquet in the village of Guyzance (historically Guizance), seven miles south-east of Alnwick (Illus 1). The village is named from the Norman family Guines and was founded with the establishment of a priory in the 12th century. The village and mill formed part of the Northumberland Estate.

The main rectangular mill building is the earliest upstanding building on site and may date to the mid 18th century. Three stone 'lean-to' buildings are attached to the mill building: a wheel house, a kiln and a possible storage building.

This report describes the methodology and results of the fieldwork and includes phased floor plans at 1/100, annotated elevation plans and a series of digital photographs.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Methods

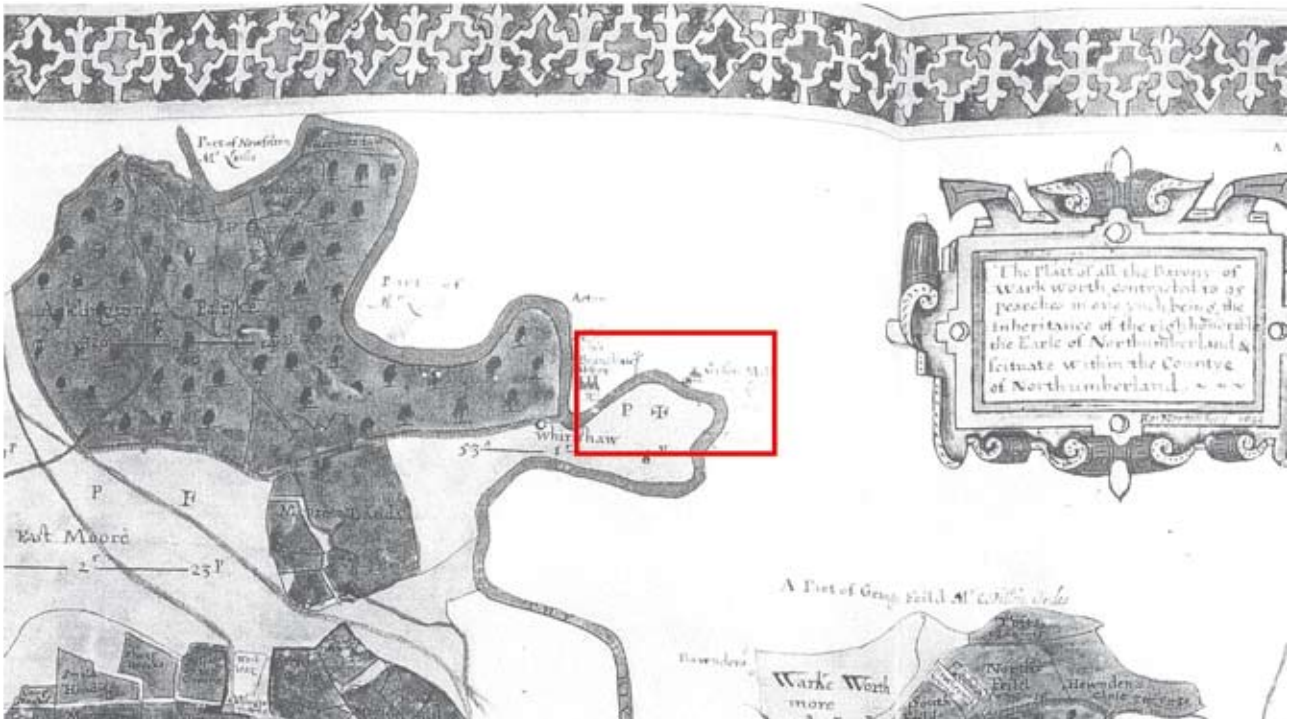
A systematic search was undertaken of readily available and relevant documentary sources for the proposed development. This included:

- Archaeological Records held by the National Monuments Record, Swindon
- Archaeological Records held by the Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record
- Ordnance Survey maps held at the National Map Library
- Historic maps and documents held at the Northumberland Estates Archives
- Listed Buildings records held by English Heritage
- Readily available internet and published sources

Results

Documentary references

A search of the Northumberland Estates archives has identified numerous references for both Guyzance Water



Illus 2a
 Mayson's 'Survey of Warkworth' (1624)



Illus 2b
 Thompson's 'A Plan of Guyzance' (1772)

Corn Mill and Guyzance Fulling Mill¹ dating from the 14th century. For the purposes of this report it is assumed that the proposed development site has always been associated with the grinding of corn.

Hodgson's History of Northumberland Volume V (1899) refers to a water mill at Guyzance from the mid 16th century. In 1567 Henry Heron held a corn mill at Guyzance as a subtenant of John Lisle. Around this time (circa 1567) both freeholders and tenants are mentioned as

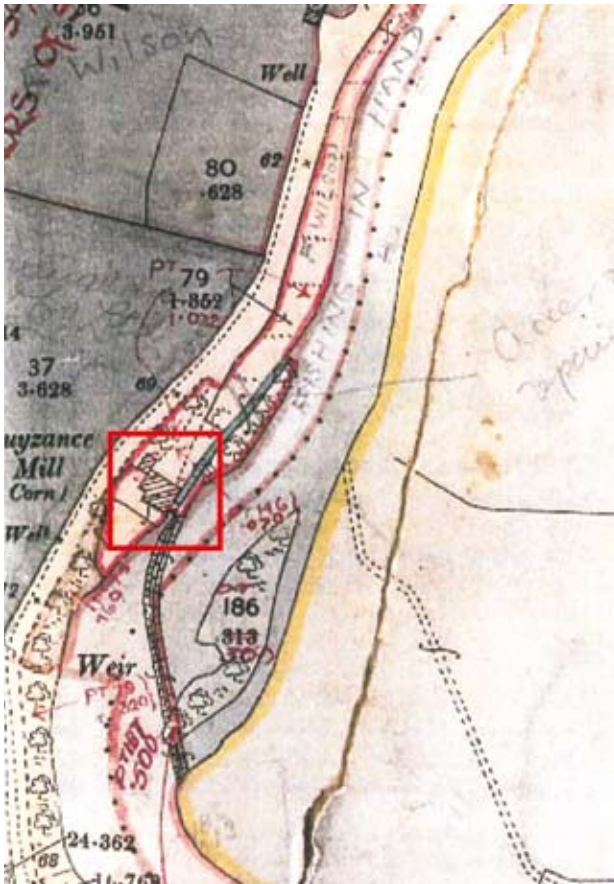
using the mill to grind their grain, paying the Lord of the Manor a 1/16th of the profit. The upkeep of the mill, dam and buildings on site is named as the tenant's responsibility. In 1585 the lease was transferred to Robert Hunter and the tenant's rights again stated in Mayson's Survey of 1618.

Leases for Guyzance Water Corn Mill have been identified from 1607 to 1784 and contract agreements from 1832 to 1939.

Cartographic references

The mill is first identified as Gysons Mill on Mayson's Survey of Warkworth in 1624 (Illus 2a). It is shown on

¹ Fulling is a finishing process in cloth making whereby warp and weft fibres were matted together and cleaned.



Illus 3a

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan

a number of estate plans in the 18th century, firstly in 1730 in close proximity to the fulling mill on an estate map (AC.O.IV.2) and as a detailed plan on an estate map of 1772. This shows the mill as an isolated rectangular building on the river edge (Illus 2b).

Both the estate maps and Ordnance Survey maps of the 19th century show the mill as a rectangular building with a single lean-to building located on the north corner. A square outbuilding is located immediately to the north of the mill on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1866, 1898 and 1923 – Illus 3). The 1st Edition map also shows three further outbuildings along the bank of the river to the south of the mill. The weir and mill race are also shown on these maps.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Methods

The building survey utilised the general standards set out by the RCHME (1996) and English Heritage (2006) and the techniques and practice promoted by the AAIS (Andrews *et al.* 1995), Historic Scotland (Dallas 2003), English Heritage (2003) and RCAHMS (2004). Specialised terminology is referenced to Curl's Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms.

The annotated and phased floor and elevation plans

were undertaken by hand, using tapes, a Leica Disto laser measuring device and existing architect plans. The floor and elevation plans are presented in this report at a scale of 1/100. Photographs were taken using a 12MP digital camera and SLR cameras loaded with colour slide and black & white film. All photographs are included on a compact disc. The photographic register is included as an Appendix.

Results

The corn mill is a 3-storey 2 bay rectangular building constructed from coursed rubble with cut and tooled quoins and dressings. There are later pent roofed buildings to the east (wheel house), north (drying kiln) and west. The main structure is aligned NW-SE and is approximately 10.3 m in length and 6.4 m wide. The structure has an intact slate roof and well preserved timber floors and stairs.

Exterior of main mill building

South-west elevation (Illus 4 & 6)

The south-west façade has one original window at ground floor and two on the 1st and 2nd floors. All windows sit within chamfered alternating block surrounds with slightly projecting sills. The 1st floor windows each have the surviving 24-pane Yorkshire sashes. There is a coped gable roof with small stepped and banded north-west end stack.

There is a secondary window/door opening at ground floor with timber lintel. Two square and one arched secondary chute openings are located at the ground and 1st floor level.

North-east elevation (Illus 5 & 6)

The north-east façade has a stable door at ground floor level located below a boarded double pitching door at 1st floor, both doors are within chamfered surrounds. Two windows are located at 2nd floor level, each with slightly projecting sills. The windows have no surviving carpentry.



Illus 3b

3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Plan



Illus 4
 South-west façade

North-west elevation (Illus 7)

The north-west elevation of the mill is partially obscured by a lean-to building located on the north-east side and the remains of a timber shed on the south-west. A ground and 1st floor window are located on the south-west side of the façade. They each have chamfered alternating

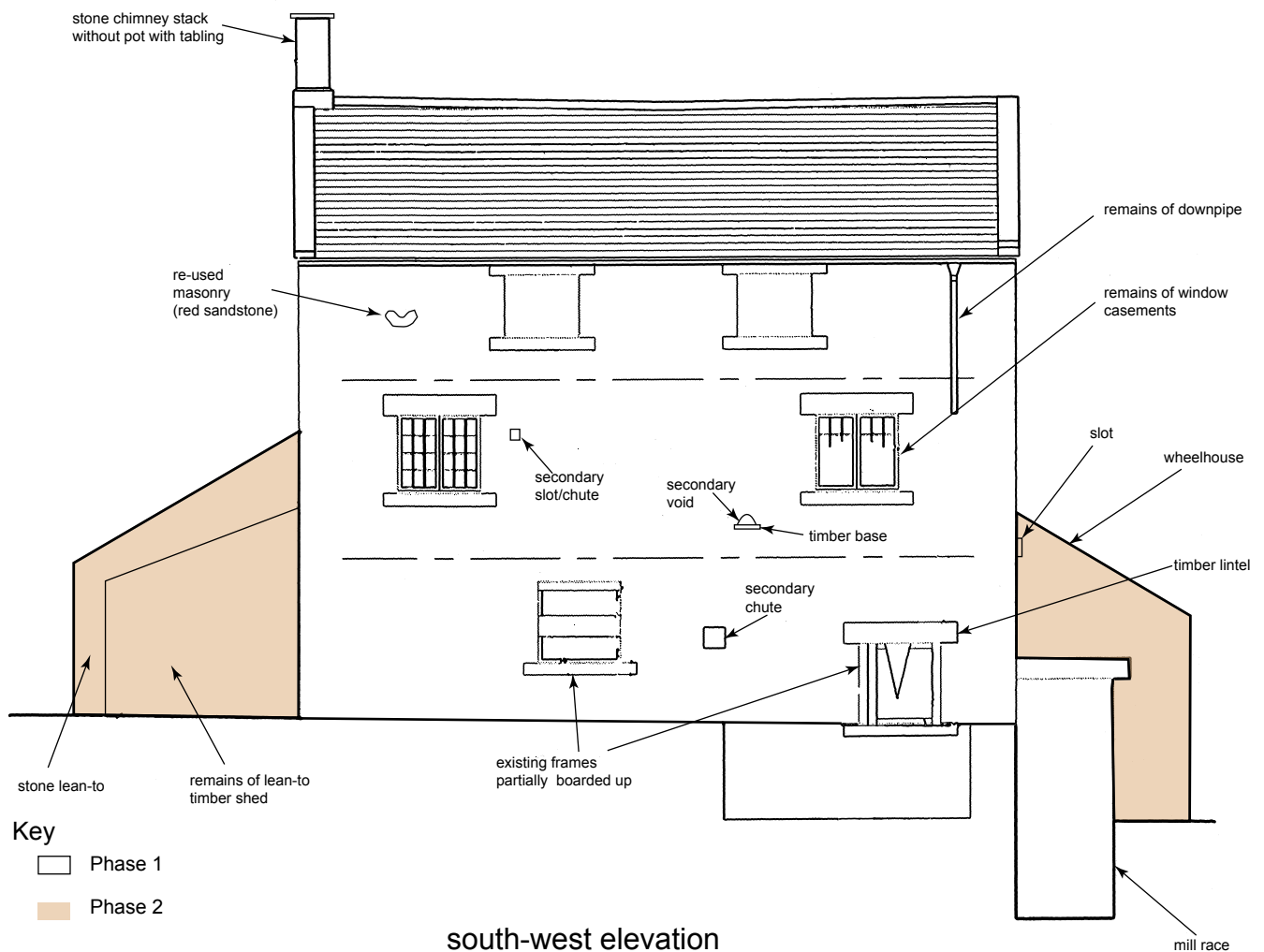
block surrounds with slightly projecting sills and the 1st floor contains the partial remains of a 24-pane Yorkshire sash. A door is located on the north-east side at ground floor level.

South-east elevation (Illus 7)

The south-east elevation of the mill is partially obscured by the attached wheel house and mill race wall. An aperture for the axle tree to enter the mill is located at ground floor level. Windows are located at the first and second floors.

Interior of main mill building

The mill's interior is well preserved with all original wooden floors surviving and many metal and wooden fixtures and fittings. The roof is almost completely intact with original rafters and slates and many of the windows have their original wooden casements, shutters and louvers. The original open riser timber staircase from the ground to 1st and 2nd floor is intact and clearly original from the heavy wear on the treads.



Ground Floor (Illus 8)

The ground floor is accessed from the door in the north-west elevation. A small domestic fireplace is located in the north-west wall with dressed stone mantel. The floor is formed from compacted earth and is covered in flood detritus.

The open riser timber staircase giving access to the 1st floor is located beside the stable doors against the north-east wall. A secondary rectangular opening has been knocked through the north-east wall beneath the staircase. The aperture is lined with wood with a wooden lintel and cloth chute fixed to the framework.

The south east end of the room is partitioned off by a timber wall, separating off the inner wheel pit (Illus 9). The base plate for the inner headstock is located to the north-west of the inner wheel pit. No other machinery fittings survive *in situ*.

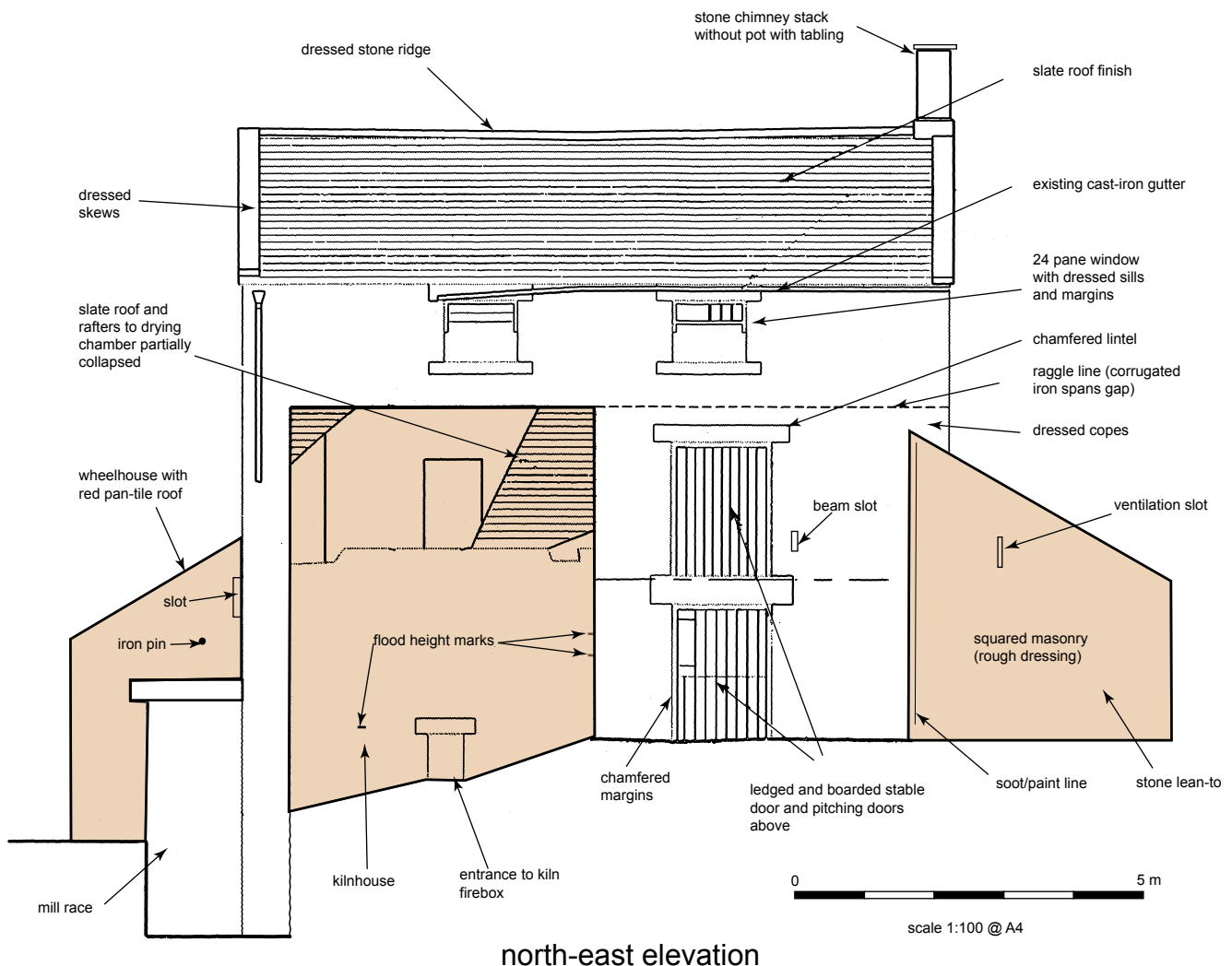
First Floor (Illus 10)

Access to the first floor is via the staircase. Located at the top of the stairs, on the south-east side of the room are three single mill stones on iron and stone base setting (Illus 11). These are *in situ* nether stones which have been



Illus 5
North-east elevation

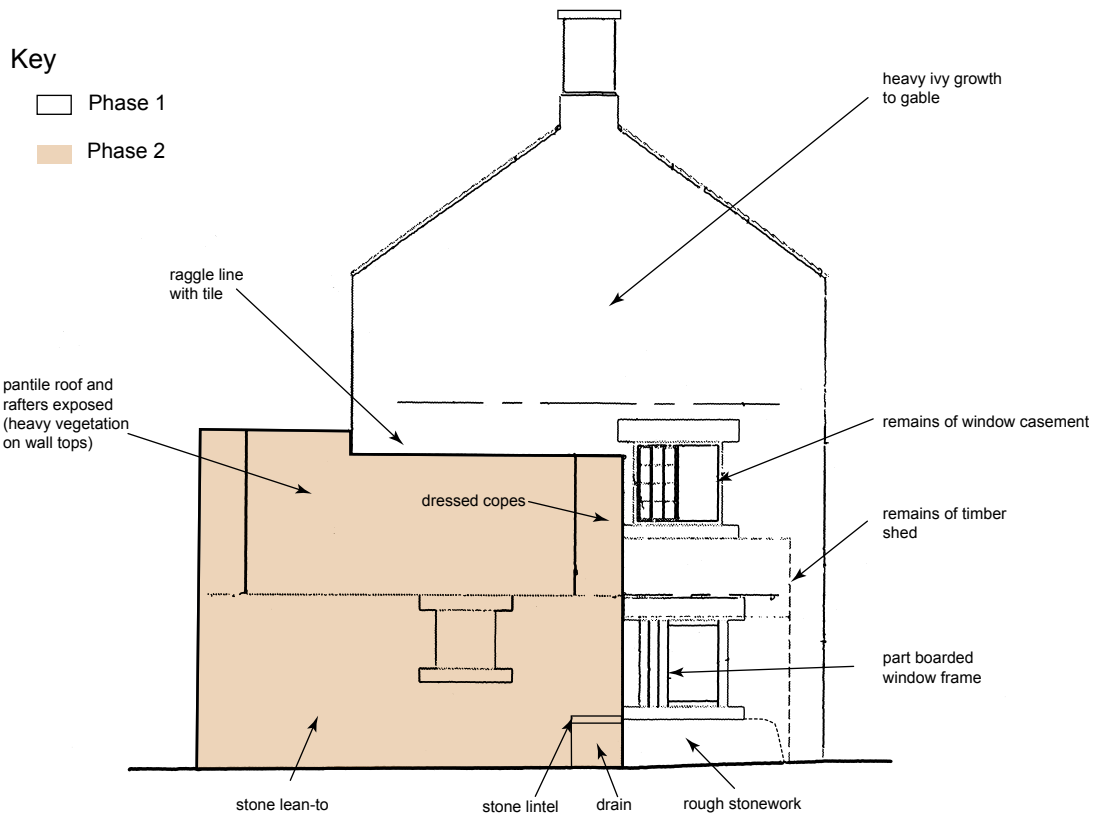
stripped of all mechanism and the upper (runner) stones removed. The stones each serve a different function depending on their surface texture – rough, composite and smooth. The stones each have central shaft holes and four narrow rectangular slots around their bases. Located in the centre of the group is a circular aperture in the



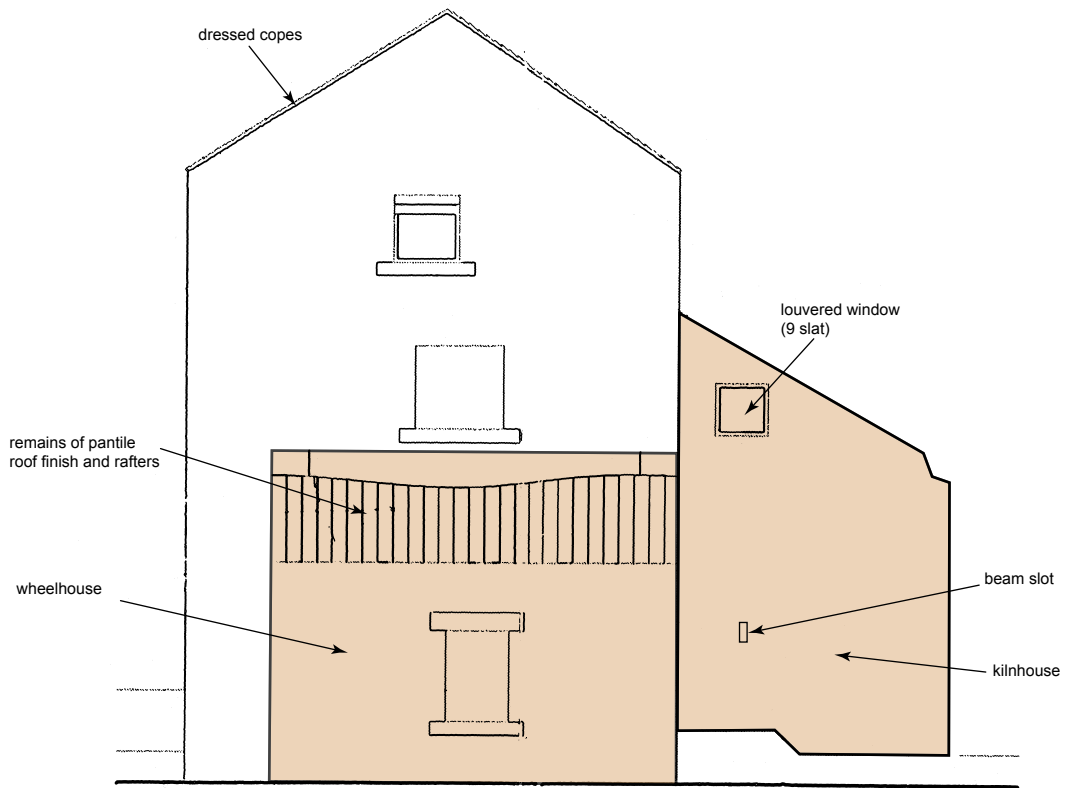
north-east elevation

Illus 6

North-east and south-west elevation



north-west elevation



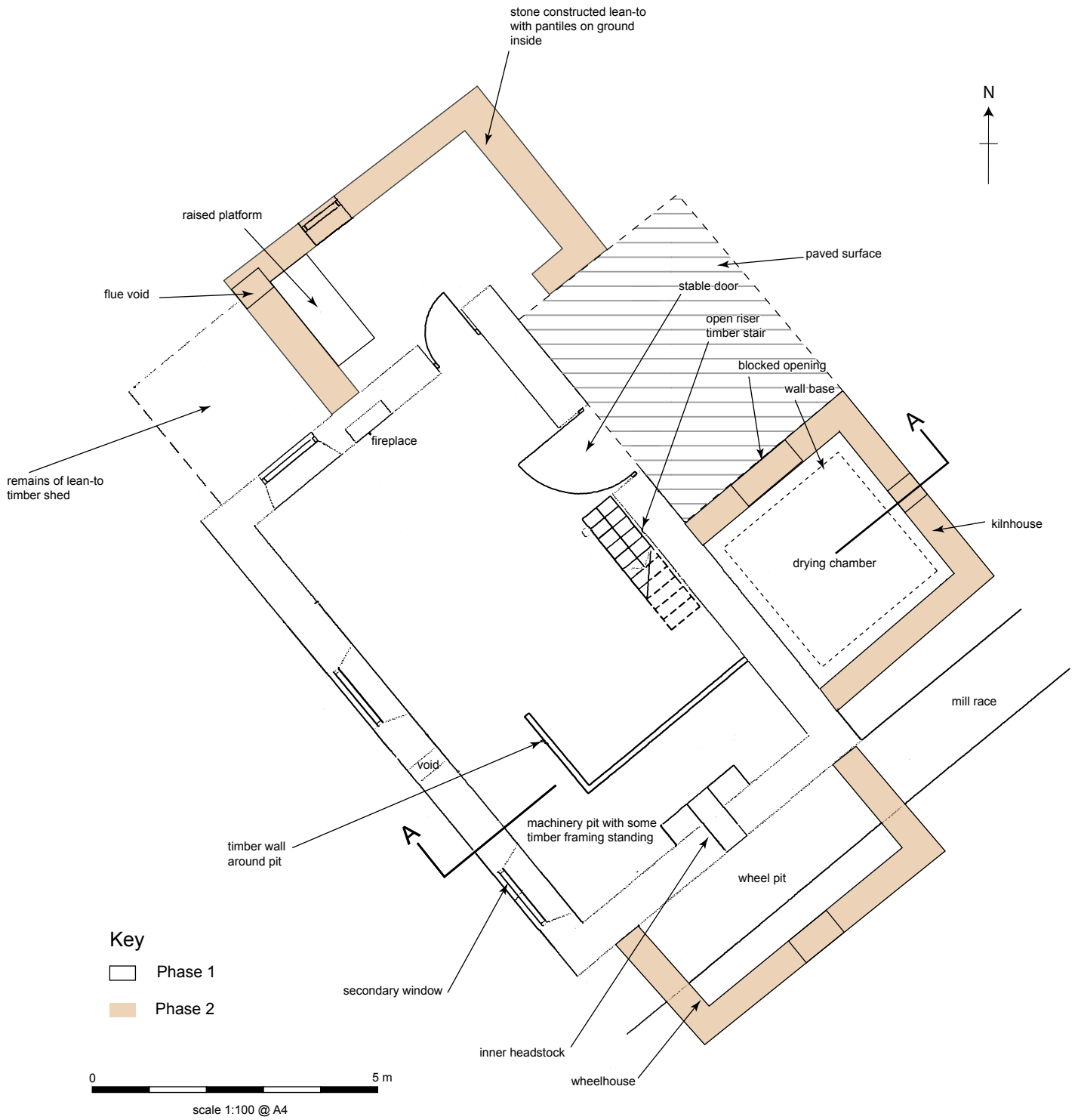
south-east elevation

0 5 m

scale 1:100 @ A4

Illus 7

North-west and south-east elevation



ground floor plan

Illus 8
Ground floor plan



Illus 9
The ground floor stairs and wooden partition

floor for the main driveshaft connected to the inner wheel below.

Set into the ceiling against the south-east wall and above the rough and smooth mill stones are two wooden hoppers with sackcloth dampers to direct the grain into the stones via a wooden shoe. A third hopper may have been present over the composite stone which has been removed, leaving a void in the ceiling above.

Door access into kiln is located at the top of the staircase, set into the north-east wall. A wooden grain elevator runs from the ground floor transporting grain to the stones via a counter weight system (Illus 12). Graffiti in pencil on the side of the elevator indicates numbers of sacks and weights on certain dates.

Further evidence of movement of grain and corn can be seen in a number of square apertures and chutes in the floor and ceiling. The largest square aperture is a sack hoist running from ground to 2nd floor. Evidence of rope wear on the wooden frame of the aperture and a surviving iron pulley wheel situated on the frame indicate a block and tackle system was in place to move sacks between floors.

The double doors located at the north-west end of the room would have served as alternate access for the sacks. Evidence of a pulley wheel survives in the ceiling above the doors.



Illus 11
The mill stones and hoppers

Second Floor (Illus 13)

The 2nd floor was clear apart from the upper half of the wooden hoppers located against the south-east wall (Illus 14). A grain chute and square aperture for the sack hoist were located in the wooden floor immediately to the south of the stair well. Signs of rope wear was noted on roof trusses above the sack hoist.

Against the south-west wall adjacent to the hoppers was a T-shaped opening in the floor surrounding an arched aperture built into the wall of the mill. This would have held the bearing box supporting the spindle running from



Illus 12
The grain elevator on the 1st floor

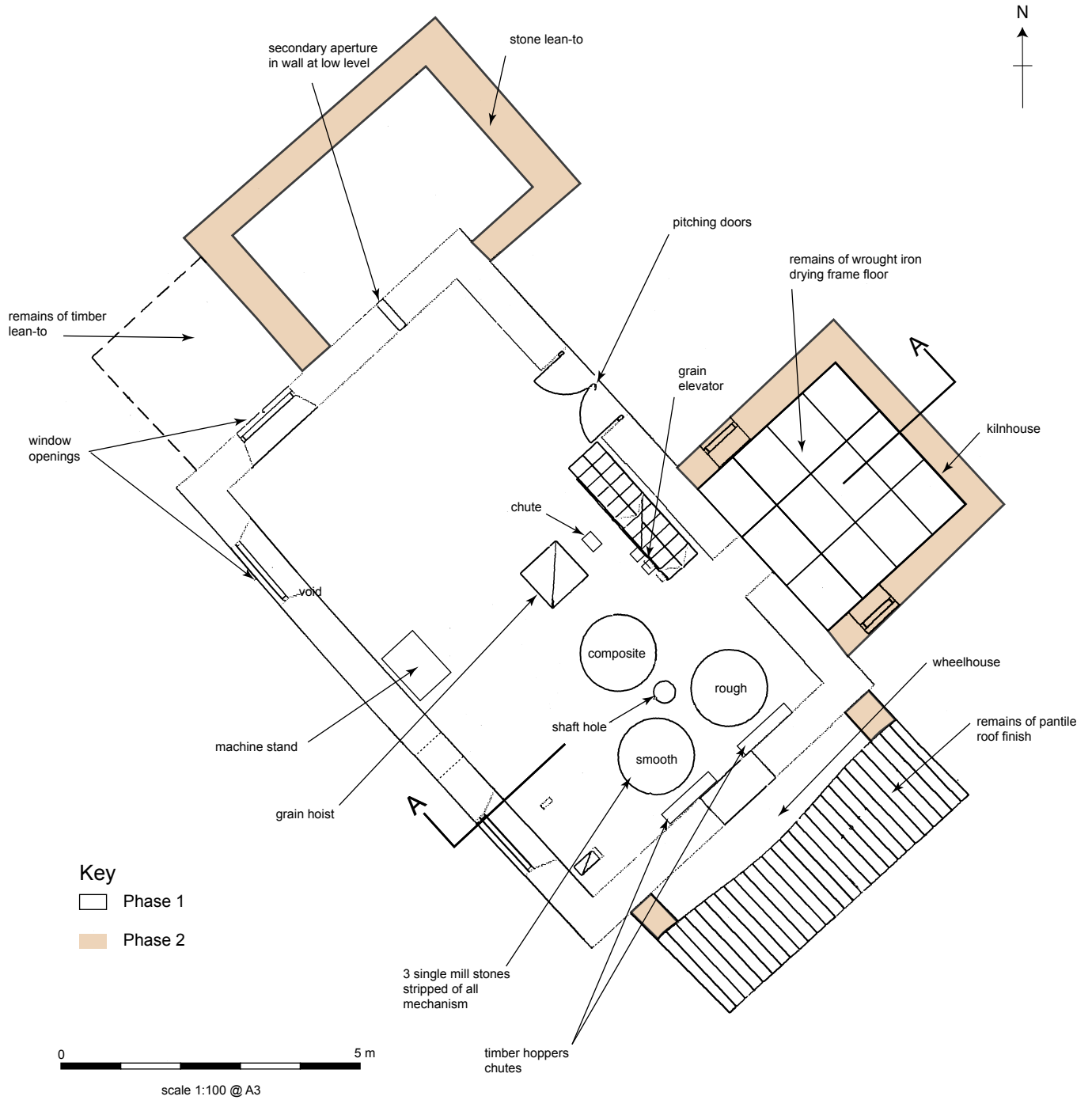
the main drive shaft on the ground floor. The spindle would have been attached to drive shafts which ran along the 1st floor ceiling, powering the three grinding stones, machinery and hoists.

All the 2nd floor windows had evidence of wooden louvers and would have remained unglazed to allow air to circulate through the attic.

The roof is a simple king post truss with double purlin.

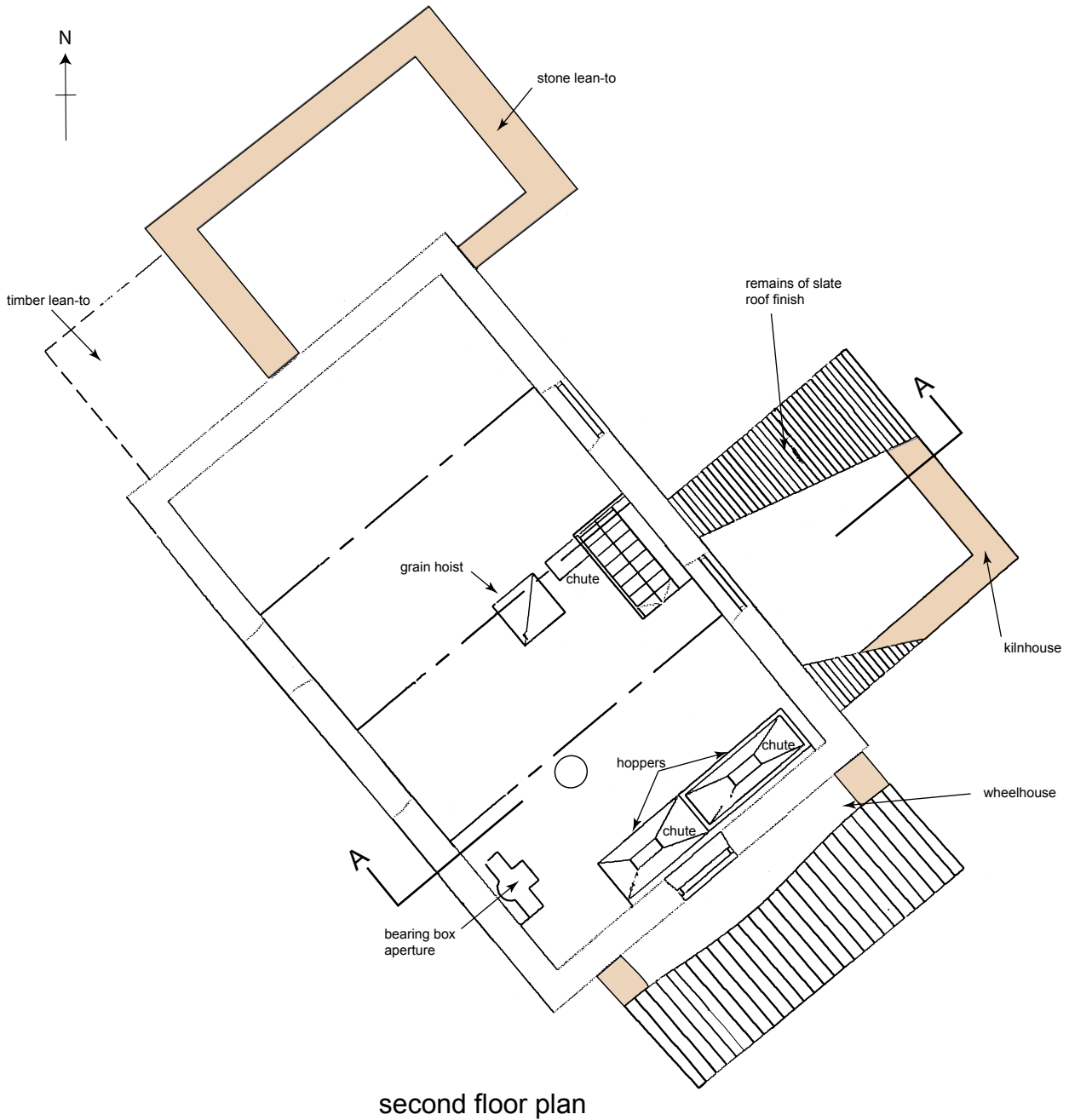
The Drying Kiln

The 2-storey corn drying kiln is a later structure built against the south-east side of the mill's north-east elevation. The slate pent roof runs from below the



first floor plan

Illus 10
First floor plan



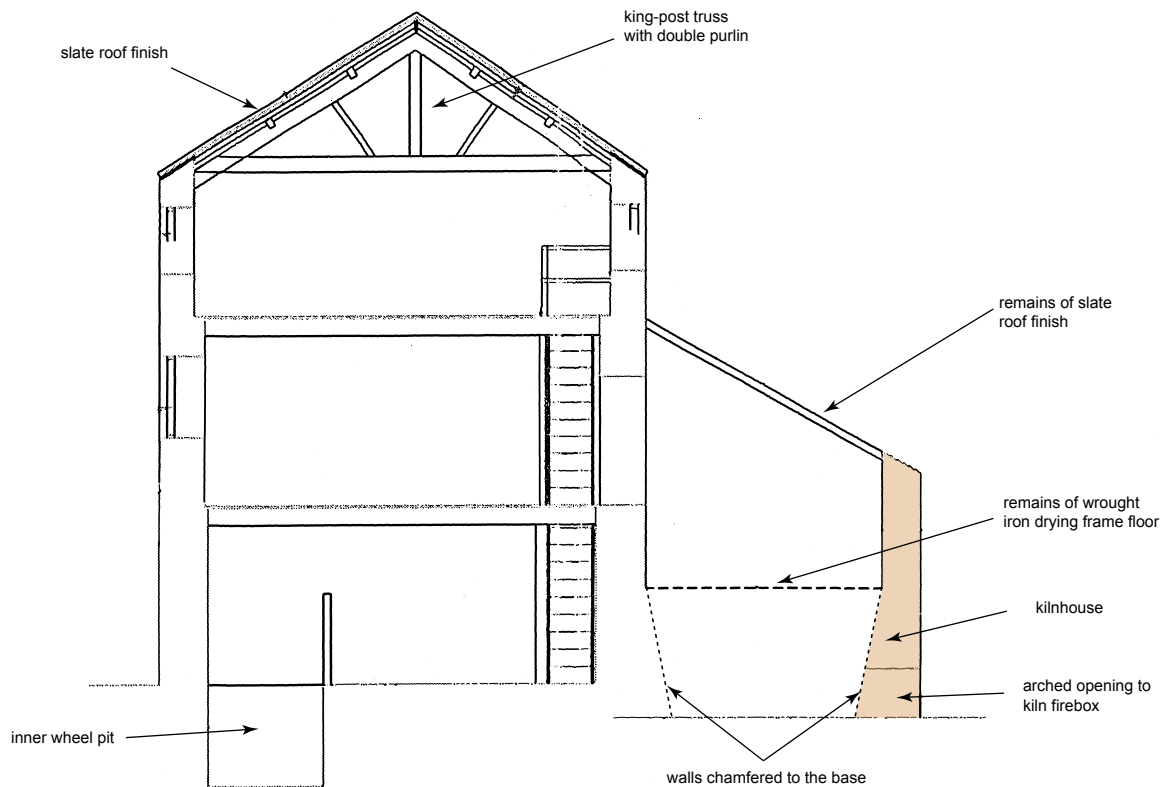
2nd floor windows of the mill building and is partially collapsed. The north-west elevation has a window at the first floor with chamfered alternating block surrounds. A blocked doorway is located directly below the window.

The north-east elevation of the kiln has a central ground floor aperture leading into the drying chamber pit. The south-east elevation has a matching window to north-west at first floor level. This wall continues down to the base of mill race.

Internally the ground floor contains an (unseen) firebox drying chamber. Feeding fuel in and raking ash out of the chamber would have been done via the aperture in the north-east elevation. The upper floor of the kiln contains

the remains of a wrought iron grid framed drying floor fixed onto the internal walls. The internal walls of the kiln taper inward immediately below the drying floor to the ground. This would have helped direct the heat and smoke from the firebox on the ground floor to the grain drying on the floor above.

Stone carved graffiti was identified on the north corner and the north-east façade of the kiln building. The graffiti identified on the corner appears to record the level of two different floods. The upper line reads 'Floods 1839' (located 1.50 m above the ground, approximately 20.32 OD) and the lower 'Flood Aug 20 W W? 9' (located 1.20 m above the ground, approximately 20.02 OD). There are other



section A - A

Key

□ Phase 1

■ Phase 2

0 5 m

scale 1:100 @ A3

Illus 13

Second floor plan and section

possible numbers and letters beside and below the second inscription but they are unreadable. The third inscription is located beside the kiln aperture in the north-east elevation (located 1 m above the ground, approximately 20.12 OD). This reads 'W W C C 183?'. The final year number is badly worn and illegible.

The Stone Lean-to

The 2-storey building located against the north-west elevation is a later lean-to structure. It has a single pitch slate pent-roof which runs from below the 2nd floor windows of the mill building and has fully collapsed. The north-west façade of the lean-to has a single

window at the ground floor and a small rectangular aperture with stone lintel located at the base of the wall in the south-west corner. This has been interpreted as a drain opening.

The north-east and south-west elevation both have a narrow rectangular ventilation slot located at the first floor level. The doorway into the structure is located on the south-east elevation against the mill wall. Internally the lean-to contains a stone platform on the north-west wall obscuring a possible hearth. Above the hearth there is a rectangular void/flue.

Two secondary voids are located within the north-west elevation of the mill, one on the ground floor and one



Illus 14
Second floor

at first floor level. These have been interpreted as chute openings leading from the main mill building into the interior of the lean-to.

Built against the south-west wall of the stone lean-to and the north-west elevation of the mill is the partial remains of a timber shed.

The Wheel House

The 3-storey wheel house was constructed as a later building against the south-east elevation. The pan tiled pent-roof runs from below the 1st floor window and has partially collapsed. North-east and south-west elevations have tall central openings with corbelled lintels. The door is located centrally in the south-east elevation at the mill's ground floor.

The wheel house would have housed an iron and timber waterwheel which has now been removed. The mill race runs through the south-west opening into the wheel pit formed by the south-east wall of the mill and the raised platform south-east wall of the wheel house (Illus 16). The race is controlled by a (now removed) sluice gate located at the south-west entrance. To the south-west of the wheel house is an L-shaped length of wall running from the outer wall of the wheel house to the south-west corner of the mill. Located at the base of this wall is an



Illus 15
The corn drying kiln

arched aperture allowing the water access from the weir into the mill race.

Within the wheel pit are surviving elements of the mechanism. The bearing plate of the outer headstock is located on the platform formed by the south-east wall. The groove worn by the wheel on the south-east wall of the main mill indicates it was approximately 4.20 m in diameter (Illus 18). A survey in 1988 indicated that the wheel was still *in situ* at this date.



Illus 16
Graffiti of the kiln

Grounds

Guyzance Mill is located on flat ground at the base of a steep slope running down from the road to the west. The land surrounding the mill is very low lying and must have been susceptible to flooding throughout the mill's lifetime. Evidence of the frequency and height of these floods (up to 1.50 m above the current ground surface) can be seen by the stone carvings on the kiln building.

A linear earthen bank with drystone wall on top has been constructed to the south of the mill running NW-SE from the river bank to the base of the slope. The bank and wall adjoins another running along the edge of the river to the south-east corner of the mill and race. These two flood defences and another unseen one (running from the lean-to building to the base of the slope) are shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, each with central openings. These rudimentary flood protection schemes survive up to two metres in height and would have offered minimum protection to the mill if the river was swollen.

Foundations of a separate rectangular building was identified immediately to the north of the mill buildings. The structure only survived as footings built in a similar coursed rubble to the mill building. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps and is of unknown date or function.

The weir is located to the south of the mill running diagonally north-south across the river from its southern bank to the head of the mill race.



Illus 17
The mill race

WATCHING BRIEF

Topsoil stripping for an access road to the mill, was carried out on 16 July 2009, and monitored by an archaeologist (Paul Masser). A JCB with a back-actor equipped with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to strip vegetation and topsoil from an existing overgrown track sloping down from the road towards the north side of the mill. The area stripped for the track was 3–4 m wide, and terminated 8 m in front of the door in the north-east wall of the mill (Illus 20). Following excavation, this area was surfaced with stone chippings.

At the north end of the track an existing tarmac surface was revealed extending approx 10 m from the entrance onto the road. Further south, towards the mill, the tarmac gave way to a surface of gravel and stone chippings. The existing tarmac/gravel surface was uncovered at a depth of around 0.1 m and was left *in situ*, with the new road built over it.

On the north side of the mill, in front of the door and between the kiln house and stone lean-to, the machine was used to clear away a pile of corrugated iron sheets dumped in front of the building. Part of an irregular paved surface, which incorporated two millstones, was revealed in this area (Illus 8 and 21). The north edge of the surface was partially revealed, aligned with the front of the kiln house to the east. The paved surface was not fully exposed but was left *in situ*.

DISCUSSION

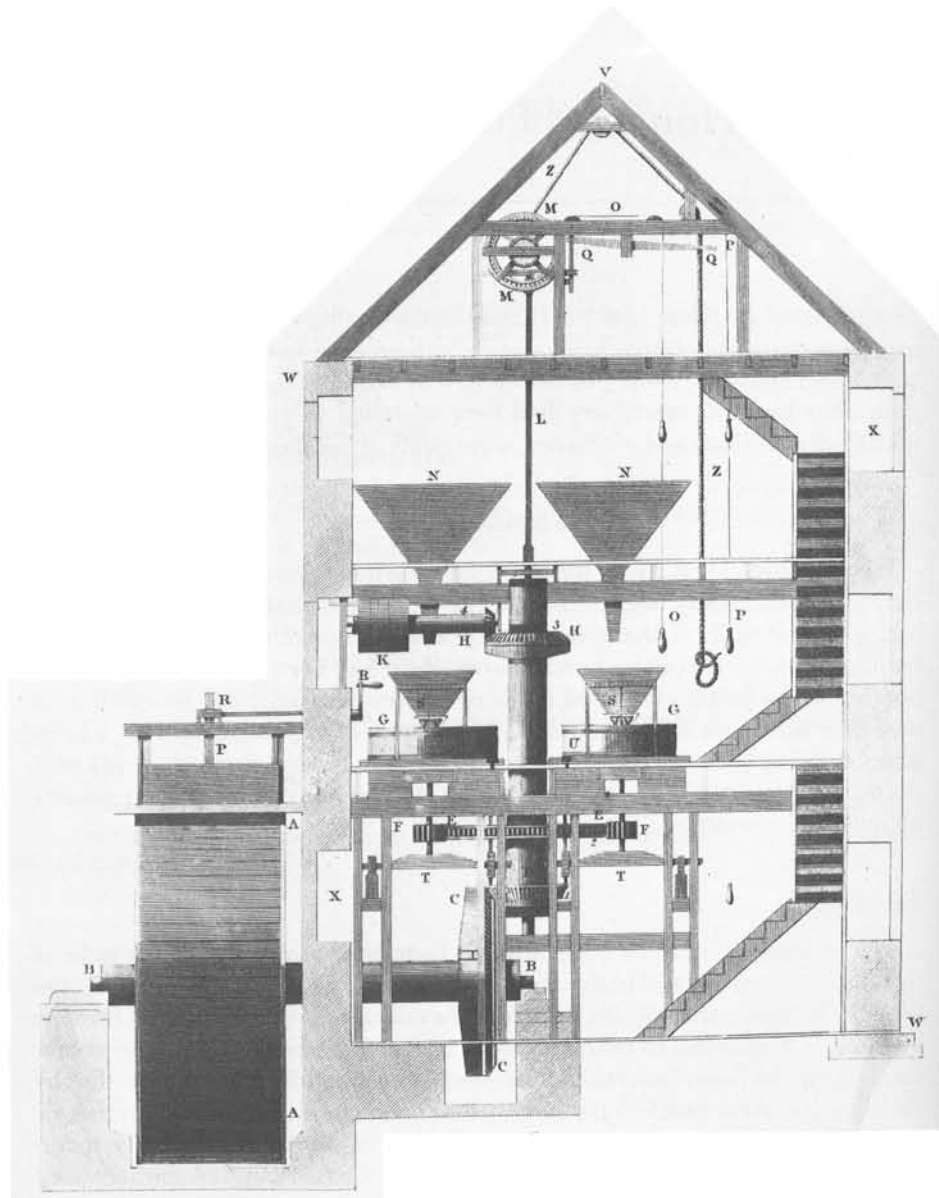
Documentary and historic map evidence indicates that there may have been a water powered corn mill on the banks of the River Coquet since the 16th century. The current mill building is likely to be mid 18th century in date and is almost certainly represented on an estate map of 1772. There is no evidence of an earlier mill building on the site although frequent stones used in the current mill appear to be re-used masonry. A single piece of U-shaped pink sandstone built into the south-west elevation could be a reused drain cover of potentially medieval date.

Guzance Mill was built in an age of improved milling and building techniques. In its final form the mill appears to be a typical example of a post-improvement rural corn mill. Two or three-storey mills had replaced earlier single storey thatched mills with external circular kilns of the 17th and 18th centuries (Shaw 1984, 114).

The new mill was 3-storeys high, allowing sufficient room to separate the machinery and tasks onto different floors (see Illus 19). This extra space also allowed for increased capacity as three pairs of grinding stones could now carry out the processes of de-hulling and mealing, eliminating the need for tentering in-between the processes. The slate roof and ventilated attic space allowed for quantities of grain to be stored and suggests that the mill served numerous estate farms. The increased building height made water powered



Illus 18
The axle aperture and water wheel grooves



Illus 19

The machinery of an improved flour mill (after Shaw 1984, 132)

grain hoists and grain elevators a necessity and simplified the work done by the miller.

Guyzance Mill appears to have been adapted and altered throughout its lifetime. Externally the wheel house is certainly a later addition, presumably built to lessen wear and tear on the wheel constantly exposed to elements. The kiln building is also later, potentially a re-build of an earlier external structure for drying the grain.

The stone lean-to appears to be the earliest addition to the mill building, located on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866. Although the use of the building is unknown, surviving evidence suggests that it may have been a storage area (perhaps for chaff) at some point. The mill itself has had numerous secondary openings, windows

and chutes punched through the original walls as it was adapted to house new machinery and increase efficiency.

At Guyzance Mill the exact working sequence within the mill (from the delivery of harvested cereal to producing sacks of flour) is not entirely clear. It is likely that the grain was brought into the building via the double doors on the first floor. It would then have been poured onto the drying floor of the kiln via the first floor access. Once dried the grain would have been transported up to the second floor potentially via the grain elevator and poured into one of the three hoppers. The flow of grain from the second floor onto the stones was regulated by shaking it along a gently sloping trough (the slipper) which ran from the hopper to a hole in the centre of the runner stone. The flour or

**Illus 20**

Access track following machine-stripping

partially milled grain was collected as it emerged through the grooves in the runner stone from the outer rim of the stones and was fed down a chute to be collected in sacks on the ground floor. If only partially milled the grain would have been returned to the second floor via the hoist and poured into the next hopper along. Depending on the required product this process would have potentially been done three times, firstly to the rough stone to remove the outer shell of the grain and then onto the finer two stones to completely mill the grain into flour.

All the machinery in the mill was water powered. The outer water wheel and inner wheel (the gear wheel) were both mounted on the same axle. The movement of the outer wheel turned the axle, driving the inner wheel which in turn drove a smaller gear wheel on a main driveshaft which ran vertically from the bottom to the top of the building. The main driveshaft ran the mill stones via spindles which could be disconnected, allowing the driveshaft to run other machinery such as a mechanical sieve to refine the flour or the sack hoist to carry grain to the top of the mill building.

Guzance Mill is a fine example of a post-improvement corn mill. The mill was an important building on the Northumberland Estates and would have been a valuable source of income for the landowner. The building would have been well maintained and as technically up to date as the owner could afford to allow for the efficient production of flour. The documentary sources indicate that the mill was in use until 1939 and may have closed due to lack of man power at the start of WW II or the introduction of a modern mill in the area.

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Map AC.O.IV.2 (1730)

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Mayson (1624) *The Plan of all the Barony of Warkworth*

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Ordnance Survey (1898) *Northumberlandshire 2nd Edition*. 1/10560

Ordnance Survey (1923) *Northumberlandshire 3rd Edition*. 1/10560

**Illus 21**

Paved area on NE side of the mill

APPENDIX: PHOTO REGISTER

Photo No	Colour Slide	Black & White	Digital	Facing	Description
1	√	√	√	–	ID Shot
2	√	√	√	E	General shot SW elevation
3	√	√	√	E	General shot SW elevation
4	√	√	√	NE	General shot SW elevation
5	√	√	√	NE	General shot SW elevation
6	√	√	√	NE	Ground floor window - SW elevation
7	√	√	√	NE	1st floor window (SE side) - SW elevation
8	√	√	√	NE	Reused (?) red sandstone U-shaped stone within SW elevation - 2nd floor
9	√	√	√	NE	Inserted arched opening 1st floor - SW elevation
10	√	√	√	NE	Ground floor aperture SW elevation
11	√	√	√	E	NW side of SW elevation
12	√	√	√	W	SE side of SW elevation
13	√	√	√	E	Wheel house and race - SW elevation
14	√	√	√	E	Wheel house and race - SW elevation
15	√	√	√	E	Wheel house and race - SW elevation
16	√	√	√	E	NW elevation
17	√	√	√	E	NW elevation
18	√	√	√	SE	Detail of windows in NW elevation
19	√	√	√	SE	Detail of ground floor aperture - NW elevation
20	√	√	√	NW	NW elevation
21	√	√	√	SW	NW lean too - NW elevation
22	√	√	√	SW	Ventilation slot - NE elevation
23	√	√	√	SW	Central section of NE elevation
24	√	√	√	SW	Detail of doors - NE elevation
25	√	√	√	SW	Graffiti located beside ground floor door - NE elevation
26	√	√	√	NW	SE elevation of NW lean too
27	√	√	√	SE	NW elevation of Kiln building
28	√	√	√	SE	Detail of blocked doorway in kiln building
29	√	√	√	S	Flood graffiti on N corner of kiln
30	√	√	√	S	Flood graffiti on N corner of kiln
31	√	√	√	S	Flood graffiti on N corner of kiln
32	√	√	√	S	Flood graffiti on N corner of kiln
33	√	√	√	S	Flood graffiti on N corner of kiln
34	√	√	√	SW	NE elevation of kiln building
35	√	√	√	SW	Opening in NE elevation of kiln building
36	√	√	√	SW	Opening in NE elevation of kiln building
37	√	√	√	–	ID Shot - Film 2

Photo No	Colour Slide	Black & White	Digital	Facing	Description
38	√	√	√	SW	Flood graffiti on NE elevation of kiln building
39	√	√	√	SW	Mill race
40	√	√	√	SW	Mill race
41	√	√	√	SW	Wheel house NE elevation
42	√	√	√	SW	Mill race
43	√	√	√	SW	Entrance to mill race
44	√	√	√	NW	Race diverter and sluice gate
45	√	√	√	W	Race diverter
46	√	√	√	N	Sluice gate fittings
47	√	√	√	N	Roof of wheel house and wheel ruts
48	√	√	√	N	Roof of wheel house and wheel ruts
49	√	√	√	E	Wheel house
50	√	√	√	NW	Aperture for axle tree into mill
51	√	√	√	W	General view of mill
52	√	√	√	NW	SE elevation of wheel house
53	√	√	√	S	Weir
54	√	√	√	NW	SE elevation of wheel house
55	√	√	√	N	Axle tree fitting
56	√	√	√	SE	Grinding stones and hoopers - 1st floor
57	√	√	√	SE	Grinding stones and hoopers - 1st floor
58	√	√	√	SE	Grinding stones and hoopers - 1st floor
59	√	√	√	SE	Grinding stones and hoopers - 1st floor
60	√	√	√	S	General view 2nd floor
61	√	√	√	S	Aperture in floor of 2nd storey
62	√	√	√	SE	Window - 2nd floor
63	√	√	√	NE	Top of wooden hoopers
64	√	√	√	NE	Aperture for hoisting sacks
65	√	√	√	NE	Window 2nd floor showing wooden shutters
66	√	√	√	NE	Graffiti on window sill - 2nd floor
67	√	√	√	SE	Staircase to 2nd floor - 1st floor
68	√	√	√	NE	Grain elevator
69	√	√	√	NE	Graffiti on grain elevator
70	√	√	√	SE	Grinding stones and hoopers - 1st floor
71	√	√	√	SW	Graffiti on wooden window shutters
72	√	√	√	SW	Window - 1st floor
73	√	√	√	NW	Wooden troughs
74	√	√	√	S	Shilling stone
75	√	√	√	-	Mealing stone
76	√	√	√	-	Fine stone
77	√	√	√	E	View of grinding stones

Photo No	Colour Slide	Black & White	Digital	Facing	Description
78	√	√	√	–	Detail of wheel fixture
79	√	√	√	NE	Interior of kiln
80	√	√	√	NE	Interior of kiln
81	√	√	√	SE	Ground floor - inner wheel pit
82	√	√	√	SE	Ground floor - stairs and wooden partition
83	√	√	√	NE	Ground floor door
84	√	√	√	NW	Ground floor fireplace
85	√	√	√	NE	Grain shoot
86	√	√	√	SW	General view of NE elevation
87	√	√	√	SW	General view of NE elevation
88	√	√	√	SW	General view of NE elevation
89	√	√	√	SW	General view of NE elevation
90	√	√	√	SW	Pre-ex view of access track
91	√	√	√	SW	Machine exposing tarmac at entrance to access track
92	√	√	√	NE	Pre-ex view of access track
93	√	√	√	SW	Access track partially stripped
94	√	√	√	SW	Access track partially stripped
95	√	√	√	SW	Access track partially stripped
96	√	√	√	SW	Access track partially stripped
97	√	√	√	SE	Paved surface with millstones in front of mill
98	√	√	√	SW	Widening track on east side of entrance
99	√	√	√	SW	Final extent of stripping in front of the mill
100	√	√	√	N	Millstones within paved surface on NE side of mill
101	√	√	√	NE	Millstones within paved surface on NE side of mill
102	√	√	√	NE	Final extent of stripping in front of the mill