

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

### **CHILLAND MILL, CHILLAND LANE, MARTYR WORTHY, WINCHESTER, HANTS SO21 1EB**

#### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

Authors: Tansy Collins BSc Lee Prosser PhD Kathren Henry Hannah Tweedie MPhil (Background)	
NGR: SU 5232 3257	Report No: 3482
District: Winchester	Site Code: AS 1281
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3725
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	Chilland Mill, Chilland Lane, Martyr Worthy, Winchester		
<p><i>During December 2009-January 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of historic building recording at Chilland Mill, Martyr Worthy, Winchester, Hants.</i></p> <p><i>The analysis revealed that the original late 18th century mill comprised two distinct elements; the mill range, constructed with a robust roof, and an attached granary cross-wing to the north, which was formerly timber-faced on the east. In the early 19th century a second attached granary was constructed to the south.</i></p> <p><i>Refurbishment in the late 20th century has replaced much of the original flooring, while most of the original windows have been refurbished, utilising older material. The mill machinery noted on the listing has been removed. The roof structure survives in good condition, comprising elements identifiable as Baltic softwood.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17 <sup>th</sup> December 2009 & 12 <sup>th</sup> January 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3725	Site code	AS1281
Type of project	Historic Building Recording		
Site status	Grade II Listed		
Current land use	Empty – former mill		
Planned development	Conversion		
Main features (+dates)	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century mill and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century eel house		
Significant finds (+dates)			
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Hampshire	Winchester	Itchen Valley
SMR for area	Winchester HER		
Post code (if known)	SO21 1EB		
Area of site	-		
NGR	SU 5232 3257		
Height AOD (max/ min)	C.45m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	N/a		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Tansy Collins		
Funded by	Mr David Lyons		
Full title	Chilland Mill, Chilland Lane, Martyr Worthy, Winchester: an historic building recording		
Authors	Prosser, L. Collins, T, Henry, K & Tweedie, H.		
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**CHILLAND MILL, CHILLAND LANE, MARTYR WORTHY, WINCHESTER,  
HANTS, SO21 1EB**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**SUMMARY**

*In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of historic building recording at Chilland Mill, Martyr Worthy, Winchester, Hants.*

*The analysis revealed that the original late 18<sup>th</sup> century mill comprised two distinct elements; the mill range, constructed with a robust roof, and an attached granary cross-wing to the north, which was formerly timber-faced on the east. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a second attached granary was constructed to the south.*

*Refurbishment in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century has replaced much of the original flooring, while most of the original windows have been refurbished, utilising older material. The mill machinery noted on the listing has been removed. The roof structure survives in good condition, comprising elements identifiable as Baltic softwood.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In February 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording at Chilland Mill, Chilland Lane, Martyr Worthy, Winchester, Hants, SO21 1EB (NGR SU 52324 32567; Figs. 1-2). The work was commissioned by Mr. Oliver Wood of Design ACB Ltd on behalf of the client Mr WD Lyons, and was carried out to comply with a planning condition imposed on Listed building consent (Winchester City Council planning ref. 08/02135/LIS). This required the implementation of a programme of building recording for the parts of the building to be affected by the scheme of restoration and extension.

1.2 The work was conducted according to a specification and written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (dated 24/11/2009), and approved by Winchester City Council Conservation. The recording was carried out to Level 3 as defined by English Heritage in 'Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice, 2006' is conformed to guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures' (IfA, revised 2001).

1.3 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the historic environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and planning' (PPG16) (issued by the former Department of the



Environment). PPG15 (1994) is the national guidance which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of conservation areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

1.4 The objectives of the project are set out in the brief, specification and the IfA and English Heritage guidance documents. These are:

- The archaeological recording of the existing standing structures subject to the planning application, with additional recording/ research undertaken, as necessary, to place the findings in the context of the buildings as a whole and as a group.
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs 1 & 2)**

2.1 Chilland Mill is located at the southern end of Chilland Lane, off the B3047. It lies to the east of Martyr Worthy, and approximately 6km to the north-east of Winchester. Chilland Mill and the associated Eel House are located on a small island formed from two tertiary water courses and the river Itchen. The building is Grade II Listed and lies within the Chilland Conservation Area as designated by Winchester City Council.

## **3 METHODOLOGY (historical and archaeological research)**

### **3.1 Cartographic and primary documentary sources**

3.2.1 The principal source for maps and historic documents was Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Record Office (Hants. RO). All available material regarding the site was consulted and is listed in Appendix 1. Where relevant, these sources have been discussed in Sections 4.2-3 and reproduced in Figs. 3 - 13.

### **3.2 Secondary sources**

3.2.1 The principal sources of secondary material were Hampshire Archives and Local Studies and AS's own reference library. The holdings of Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER) were also consulted. All sources used have been referenced in the appendices and bibliography.

### **3.3 Geological/ geotechnical information**

3.3.1 Information was compiled from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983). No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing.

### **3.4 The building**

3.4.1 The site was visited on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2009 and 12<sup>th</sup> January 2010 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser compiled the written descriptions and carried out the photographic recording, while Kathren Henry completed the drawing work. Floor plans, elevations and sections provided by the client have been checked for accuracy and corrected where necessary. These are included with annotations (Fig. 12-15).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 12)

## **4 PHYSICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils**

4.1.1 Chilland Mill and the associated Eel House are located on a small island formed from two tertiary water courses and the river Itchen. The site is located at a height of c.45m AOD.

4.1.2 The solid geology of the site is Upper Cretaceous white chalk, which is characterised as containing some discrete marl seams, nodular chalk and sponge-rich flint seams throughout. The site is located on deep peat soils with associated highly calcareous mineral soils of the Adventurers' 3 Association which follow the course of the river. Beyond the flood plain, both the north and

south are part of the well-drained Charity 2 Association often found in valley bottoms.

## **4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)**

4.2.1 The earliest documentary for a settlement at Chilland is found in a charter of 1108, re-affirming a grant of land to Winchester Cathedral. This included a tithing of Martyr Worthy referred to as *Ceoligond* which means 'Ship Island'. Local tradition states that Danish settlers carried out boat building on the banks of the river Itchen and it is thought that 'Chilland' is a corrupted form of the Danish word *Keillandt* meaning the place where ship keels are built (Sharpe 1990).

4.2.2 Archaeological remains are sparse in the vicinity, and to date the only recorded find is a Neolithic hand-axe (MWC2474), and an area of crop-marks which are thought to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date (MWC235613). The area of Martyr Worthy and Chilland is not mentioned in Domesday, although the village of Easton to the south-west has an entry which notes two small churches and two sub-manors of Easton, along with two mills rendering 30s. It is not evident whether one of these sub-manors refers to Chilland, or where these mills were located.

4.2.3 The parish register for Martyr Worthy in 1765 includes a transcription of a document dated 1654 and which lists those dwelling in Chilland Street (now Chilland Lane). This mentions a mill, suggesting that a precursor to the extant mill building existed on or very close to the site at this time (Sharpe 1990).

4.2.4 The building is Grade II, with its associated eel house. The list description ascribes a late 18<sup>th</sup> century, together with elements of later machinery (see Appendix 3 for complete Listing).

4.2.5 Historic documents give valuable evidence about the history of the mill with its tenants and owners. The Universal British Directory of 1792-8 mentions Benjamin Nevill and Mr. Bear as millers in Chilland, and it appears the Nevill family owned the mill, its buildings and land comprising the Chilland Estate for the next century. In the 1841 tithe apportionment (Appendix 2) Thomas Nevill was the owner, but the estate was sold in 1891 the after the death of Benjamin Nevill.

4.2.6 Until the 1840s, the Nevill family appeared to have operated the mill directly. By the mid-1850s however, it had clearly been leased, as a change in occupation is noted in the Post Office Directories, when Edward Snow was miller, later noted as both a corn-miller and maltster in 1859 (Directory of Hampshire). By 1875 George Stoneadge occupied the mill (Post Office Directory. 1875) and continued to do so by the 1890-93 edition of Warren's Winchester Directory.

4.2.7 The sales particulars from 1891 (Appendix 6) describe the mill as being of brick and tile with 'an undershot wheel driving two pairs of Wheat Stones and 1 pair of Barley Stones'. The mill is said to have 'all necessary machinery' and to have 'always done a good business'. A 'good Cart shed' is described as being near the mill, and is represented on a number of cartographic sources (See section 4.3) although no longer survives. Consistent with the evidence in the historic directories, the mill, miller's house, watermeadow and withy bed, the cow down meadow and a small eel weir are said to be in the occupation of Messrs George and Henry Stoneedge, at a rental of £130 a year. The miller's house is also noted as having a 'a brick and tile baking house with oven and drying loft, stabling for four horses, meal house, piggeries, cart shed etc.'

4.2.8 The Chilland Estate was bought for the nearby Avington Estate on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1892. Mr George Stoneedge remains listed as the occupier of Chilland Mill in Warren's directory of 1893, but following this date Chilland Mill no longer receives a separate entry in the directories available for consultation. Few further details about the mill can be obtained from documentary sources, although it is noted that the mill was for a time converted into a trout hatchery to help replenish the stream, and that this continued until World War Two (Sharpe, 1990). By the 1990s, Lower Chilland House and Mill were again subject to sale as either a single lot or two separate lots, with the mill described as 'an enchanting mill with consent to convert'.

### 4.3 Cartographic Sources

4.3.1 The earliest available cartographic source depicting the area around Chilland Mill is the only remaining section of a survey and valuation of the Rectory of Martyr Worthy which was carried out in 1811 (Fig. 3). The map was surveyed by H. C. Wright of 10 Charles Street, St James, London and contains details of field names. However, the legend for the map is lost and differences in shading are inexplicable, although they perhaps indicate changes in ownership. The area of the mill is marked on the map, but it is not possible to discern any further detail from this source.

4.3.2 The 1841 tithe map (Fig. 4) is the first cartographic source to depict the site in any detail. The map shows Chilland Mill spanning the watercourse with a further large outbuilding to the south fronting the main watercourse. As noted above the apportionment states that they are owned and occupied by Thomas Nevill (Appendix 2), as are the majority of the plots in the vicinity.

4.3.3 In 1869 the first edition of the 6" to 1 mile OS map (Fig. 5) was produced, although the small scale means little additional information can be gained. However the first edition of the 25" to 1 mile OS map (Fig. 6), dated c.1880, depicts the landscape and buildings with much detail. The mill is present marked

as a corn mill and the footprint of the building is recognisable as the mill with the projecting cross-wing at the north end, perhaps indicating a level of alteration or simply reflecting the lack of detail of the earlier sources. The eel house is not depicted. Again to the south is a further building, here depicted as half domestic and half non-domestic. A ford across the river is shown immediately to the west and a small bridge is visible to the east giving access to Lower Chilland House to the north-east.

4.3.4 The next OS map, dated 1897 (Fig. 7), gives little additional information due to the small scale, although the outbuilding to the south noted on earlier maps is now absent. Within the next twelve years a number of 'Hatches' have been developed to the east of the mill in the area of land between the river and the leat which supplies the mill, as part of the scheme to replenish trout in the river. Both the 1909 and 1937 OS maps (Figs. 8 and 9) have a very similar layout, and reflect the addition of the trout hatches, although differences on the later map include the presence of a small building corresponding to the location of the eel house along with further development along Chilland Lane. The final OS maps consulted include the 1965 and 1974 maps (Figs. 10 and 11), which apart from the apparent redundancy of the hatches and further development along Chilland Lane appear predominantly unaltered.

## **5 THE BUILDINGS**

### **5.1 The Mill**

5.1.1 The description in the listing is fairly comprehensive and what follows elaborates on this. However, the much of the internal machinery present at the time the building was listed in 1984 is now lost, and only a few fragments survive.

#### **Exterior**

5.1.2 The mill is L-shaped and of two storeys, spanning the mill leat on a north-south alignment. The stream flows beneath a wide semi-circular arch set roughly central to the main range (Plate 1). On the west, the water flows beneath a little brick bridge, which has been raised in modern times.

5.1.3 The building has three distinct structural ranges, marked by a difference in roof form. These are marked on Fig 12. The main range housed the mill wheel and machinery, while a cross-wing to the north projects slightly to the east. A two-storey granary was added later to the south. The building is constructed of an orange to dusty pink brick, for the most part laid in Flemish bond but with discrete areas in English bond and of varying competence. The bricks measure  $8\frac{1}{2}" \times 4" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$  (216mm x 102mm x 64mm) with very fine half-inch (13mm) joints of fairly pure lime mortar, while some vitrification is visible on the stretchers forming a diagonal kiss mark. The roof was covered in peg-tiles, which had been

removed at the time of survey. A continuous dentilated brick cornice is visible all round.

5.1.4 The windows and doorways in the main range are loosely symmetrical. They are mostly set beneath segmented arches. All the original windows appear to have been replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, some reusing 19<sup>th</sup> century iron casement frames with small square leaded panes.

#### *East elevation*

5.1.5 The mill arch lies offset to the south from the centre of the main range. It has a stone keystone with a blind window above, infilled with header-bond brickwork. To the north at ground floor level a two-light casement adjoins a doorway. The window has a timber surround and contains leaded panes in an iron frame, following the common window form noted above. The door is split-leafed and vertically boarded, although probably a modern replacement. The adjoining re-entrant angle of the cross-wing also has a similar door, the arch replaced with a simple soldier course of brick. At first floor level the central range has a three-light casement with a two-light window above the cross-wing door.

5.1.6 The east façade of the cross-wing disguises greater complexity. A single, tiny window with six leaded panes hides in the lower corner, but much of the façade appears to represent the infilling and partial replacement of a timber-framed panel. A small lower section of this survives, including a post, a slightly curved brace, a horizontal member and a truncated stud; too little to assess its original form, but sufficient to demonstrate that much of this wall was formerly similarly treated. The whole area was subsequently infilled with brick of inferior quality.

5.1.7 The granary to the south presents a much more uniform appearance, though the brickwork is virtually indistinguishable to the rest of the building. A joint in the brickwork is visible to the main range but is carefully disguised behind a down-pipe. The brick size is slightly variable measuring 8-8 ¾" x 4" x 2 ½" (216-222mm x 102mm x 64mm) with more random over-fired headers. Two windows on both floors have wider segment-headed arches than their companions and frame two-light casements, one pane of each in the upper windows having an adjustable slatted louver.

#### *West elevation*

5.1.8 The west façade is more regular in arrangement. Central loading doors at ground and first floor levels are vertically boarded and retain hand-made strap hinges and pintles. The lower door is of split form and one jamb is roughly chamfered. Both appear to be modern replacements although the hinges may be original. They are flanked by three-light windows at ground and first floor levels. The lower windows are set beneath segment-headed arches at different



heights to accommodate the mill-race to the south. The upper windows are each of three-lights and similarly sit at different heights, the south window having an arch of soldier-bricks with brickwork blocking a larger, original aperture. At the north end, the cross-wing has wide blind windows at ground and first floor level. These have been blocked with the same rough brick of the east façade. In addition an incongruous adjoining door between the window and blind panel has also been blocked. To the south the granary range is pierced by a doorway at lower level, but clad in modern softwood weather-boarding over slender battens above.

#### *North elevation*

5.1.9 The north elevation adjoins the watercourse and is fairly plain apart from a single window at ground floor level and a single window at first floor level slightly offset to its lower companion.

#### *South elevation*

5.1.10 The south elevation is plain apart from a small inserted aperture and an attached weatherboarded dove-cote supported on brackets.

### **Interior**

#### *Ground floor*

5.1.11 The mill is given access from the east side at the junction of the main range with the cross-wing, noted above, and a second door almost directly opposite on the west. The lower floor is divided into a central wheel chamber which also accommodates a steep ladder stair to the upper floor. An empty chamber to the north formerly housed the mill machinery, but is now fairly plain. The cross-wing is also given access from this side. To the south, a single room occupies the granary range. The walls throughout appear to have been replastered and given a 'rustic' appearance, but other, comprehensive refurbishment is also evident. The original joisting to the upper floor has been completely replaced with slender steel I-girders and softwood. A single internal door survives to the cross-wing, although this is a 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement.

5.1.12 The cross-wing (Room 1) is plain and open-plan (Plate 2). The central two-light window on the north reuses a 19<sup>th</sup> century iron casement. A three-light fixed window on the west and a small fixed light on the east are both modern. In addition a blocked window is visible on the west. Two lateral timber ceiling joists may be of some age, although these are mechanically-sawn, and now supported with acro-props and a timber post. The common joisting is modern. The only feature of note is a little boarded hatch to the south, with two hand-made strap hinges and bead-moulded boards. Two slender ledges with little pockets remain to the rear for removable bars.

5.1.13 The former machine chamber (Room 2) is similarly plain. The east door is ledged and braced to the rear, with a second door almost directly opposite. Adjoining, a modern three-light fixed casement and a two-light window on the east is of the standard form reusing a 19<sup>th</sup> century casement. A blocked aperture on the south wall, which may have housed the drive shaft from the mill wheel and a robust pier immediately adjacent are the only traces of the original machinery.

5.1.14 The wheel chamber is partly sub-divided by a lateral dwarf wall supported on an arch, through which the water flows, partly separating the original wheel from a timber walkway spanning the main mill building and adjoining granary, and giving access to the upper floor. Though the wheel has disappeared, calcified deposits from the up-cast of water have left an imprint on the north wall. The surrounding area seems to have been protected by side-hung slates, which survive in a few places. A few fragments of machinery remain, including an inserted double I-girder marked DORMAN LONG AND SONS OF MIDDLESBOROUGH which replaced the wheel, together with a suspended horizontal disc beneath and a fly wheel to the north (Plate 3). The floor above has been replaced but the staircase is original, with open risers and robust softwood treads fixed on simple brackets.

5.1.15 The granary is likewise plain with plastered walls all round. The door to the west is a modern replacement set beneath a concrete lintel, while the two, two-light windows on the north are both modern replacements containing reused 19<sup>th</sup> century casements in a single light. The north has a squared catch. Various hatches pierce the modern ceiling.

### First floor

5.1.16 The upper floor is divided into three chambers reflecting the structural ranges. Originally the main range and cross-wing were given attic accommodation, indicated by the robust nature of the joisting and the presence of trimmers in the ceiling joists in the north-west corner where a stair ladder formerly existed. Here a rope attached to the wall as a rudimentary handrail survives.

### *Main range*

5.1.17 The central room (Room 5) occupying the main range has plastered brick walls although where this has fallen away timber bearers are exposed in the brickwork in the Georgian manner (Plate 4). Opposing three-light windows on the east and west are modern replacements; the central light reusing an iron and leaded casement. The loading door is also a later replacement, which as noted is likely refurbished as the strap hinges are of some age.



5.1.18 Many ephemeral fittings for the mill machinery survive though their relationship is now impossible to assess. For example the central bay tie-beams have slightly worn circular recesses and heavy attached bolts with some scorching to the joisting marking the position of a lost drum pulley system. Similarly, flanking common joists bear marks for housing other fixtures and equipment, while modern props and a bolted-on cushion capital with shaped ends support the tie-beam. In addition subsidiary supporting posts are set in the window jambs utilising a rudimentary gibbs-and-cottar arrangement.

5.1.19 The roof is, with a few exceptions entirely of softwood. Three substantial tie-beams are unevenly set: the central pair flank the windows, while the third marks a short staircase bay. These are robust; their exposed ends show that each consists of a single squared tree but they are levelled using simple inserted blocks, and in most cases are not tied into the wall-plate. They carry a series of in-line common joists, although the short east bay joisting rests on the formerly external wall. Where the common joists have disengaged slightly from the tie-beams a diminished haunch mortice with a spur soffit is visible. Any earlier attic floorboards have been removed.

5.1.20 The tie-beams with their principal rafter couples have slightly housed, nailed-on cranked queen posts, each pair being a matched halved member, and so carefully selected. In addition, each pair of posts is supported by a horizontal member which is pegged and slightly housed, so original. Five in-line butt-purlins and a ridge purlin carry the roof covering in the absence of common rafters and provide additional strength (Plate 5).

5.1.21 The scantling of the principal roof timbers of the main range can be summarised as follows:

Tie-beam	These vary in size and each measure: 12" x 10½" (305mm x 267mm) 12 ½" x 10" (318mm x 254mm) 11" x 7½" (279mm x 191mm)
Common joist	6½" x 4" (165mm x 102mm)
Principal rafter	7" x 6" (178mm x 152mm)
Purlin	6" x 5" (152mm x 127mm)
Brace	5¼" x 6" (133mm x 152mm)

5.1.22 Great care has been taken in finishing the timber, as the principals and subsidiary members display a slight chamfer with run-out stops. Assembly marks are present on the outer faces of the purlins marked I to V up to the ridge, where each section is pegged to the principals with a single peg. Markings are also present on the upper faces of the ceiling joists. In addition most common joists are pegged at either end although in the central bay only alternate joists are pegged. Baltic batch marks are visible on the west principal rafter of the

south truss (Plate 6). A number of the principal rafters display setting out marks in the form of an X with a strike through. One notable marking is a small scribed daisy wheel on the upper face of a tie-beam (Plate 7).

5.1.23 The area was formerly utilised as an attic. Redundant mortices in the upper faces of the tie-beams mark earlier partitions, while the east wall was formerly an external gable, bricked to the collar and hipped. The collar frames a little two-light fixed casement with small leaded panes as elsewhere. The west wall at the junction with the cross-wing is of more flimsy studwork. This was formerly lath and plastered and preserves pintles to a high-set doorway giving access to the roof over the cross-wing.

### *Cross-wing*

5.1.24 The cross-wing is occupied by a single space (Room 4) with brick walls all round much re-plastered with three modern windows reusing earlier iron-framed casements in places. A recess on the west wall indicates the position of the blocked aperture seen from the exterior. In addition on the south wall at the east end preserves painted graffiti, marking 'TW 1804 TW' (Plate 8).

5.1.25 The roof structure is hipped while the truss form comprises tie-beams supporting principal rafters with high-set collars. Reconfiguring is evident as a continuous purlin in each pitch overlaps at the hips where it is crudely jointed with nails, and mortices for an original lower collar survive, now reset above the purlins, which may have originally clasped the purlins. Each collar originally held two widely-spaced queen posts which were pegged to the tie-beam. The stumps of these survive. Support is now provided by bird-mouthed props and an awkward arrangement of chocks. The common rafters preserve nails and lath marks for underboarding.

5.1.26 At eaves level short corner ties are visible, with little dragon pieces supporting the hip rafters. All the timber is properly pegged and the dragon pieces have little dove-tail joints. The short span between the pitch of this range and the main range continues the purlin form, all nailed and underboarded.

5.1.27 Timber scantling of the principal roof members can be summarised as follows:

Tie-beam:	6½" x 6" (165mm x 152mm)
Principal rafter:	6½" x 6" (165mm x 152mm)
Original queen strut	4" x 2½" (102mm x 64mm)

## *Granary*

5.1.28 The granary occupies the southern addition and is fairly plain with modern plastered walls. The windows on the east are as described from the exterior with ventilation louvres.

5.1.29 The roof is supported by three king-post trusses (Plate 9), the west truss hard against the formerly external wall of the original building, thus forming three narrow bays. The slender softwood tie-beams are adzed on one side and sawn on the other, with a slight chamfer. A double-pegged king-post supports double-pegged raking struts, which are housed in the principal rafters with two pegs, and clasps a single purlin in each pitch. The king-posts do not have splayed heads, nor shouldering for struts as would be expected. These are scarfed with a single pegged and bladed scarf at each bay division. There are five common rafters per bay, all of which are very waney and knotty, probably indigenous Scots pine.

5.1.30 Timber scantling can be summarised as follows:

Tie-beam:	6" x 5" (152mm x 127mm)
King post:	6 x 3½" (152mm x 89mm)
Raking strut:	7" x 2¼" (178mm x 57mm)

5.1.31 Faint assembly marks are visible, although not throughout the structure. Additional support has been given with applied support to the second truss, of mechanically-sawn timber, bolted to the earlier member.

## **5.2 Eel House**

### *Exterior*

5.2.1 The eel house is a small building lying immediately to the south of the mill. It is constructed of brick with upper weatherboarding of elm or oak and a tiled roof (Plate 10). The brick is a red orange fabric although much repointing has occurred. It is entered from the north through a 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded door containing two little diamond-shaped lights containing crown-glass pontils. Two windows pierce the east façade, with a third on the west. The east windows comprise two-light casements with iron-framed diamond lattice glazing and iron catches and stays which are probably 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. A similar three-light casement on the west is probably contemporary.

### *Interior*

5.2.2 The interior has rendered walls all round with a slight offset below window height. A longitudinal dwarf wall divides the space while a series of brick piers abut the outer walls, presumably to support the flooring system which is now removed. Below this level the eel tanks survive.

5.2.3 The roof has been replaced and now comprises simple rafter couples to a ridgeboard.

## 6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Most mills have a long history, especially if located in an ideal position to harness the natural resource of the watercourse. The first documentary reference to Chilland Mill is, however, a record of two millers in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, coincidentally at the time when the existing mill was probably constructed. For much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was owned by the Nevill family. The records demonstrate that the mill was the focus of a small but thriving industry which included a malthouse and baking oven at the nearby mill house.

6.2 In its original form the mill would have comprised the main range, constructed for strength and additional storage, which housed the undershot wheel, machinery and grinding stones, together with the cross-wing, which appears from its form to have been a granary or similar store. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century expansion is evident in the provision of a second, additional granary to the south, which was however, skilfully built to blend in with the overall appearance.

6.3 Like many mills, modernisation and redundancy have taken their toll, and the original wheel, and even the machinery which succeeded it have been removed. More modern refurbishment has also altered the building comprehensively. Grain stall bays, ancillary fittings and any other associated fixtures have almost all been removed, and the building comprehensively repaired with a new floor and refurbished windows. Several interesting elements do, however remain. The roof over the main range is relatively archaic for the date, utilising butt-purlins and even echoes of the cruck tradition in the use of slightly cranked queen posts which, however performed little structural function, as they are nailed on, and seem instead to support partitions for storage purposes. The general heaviness of the construction also supported heavy loads stored in the attic. The roof over the cross-wing is perhaps not so competently constructed and has been altered on more than one occasion, although the use of corner ties and small dragon pieces is a careful touch. There is little doubt, however, that the two roofs are contemporary. The southern granary is of visibly poorer quality, but typical of its time.

6.4 From map evidence, the eel house appears to have been constructed in the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century and is fairly modest in form, but overall congruous with the materials and form of the mill.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

7.1 At its height of prosperity the mill at Chilland appears to have been part of a thriving small estate, with documentary evidence suggesting the presence of an earlier mill on the site and its prosperity no doubt facilitated by its location at the point of a ford. The presence of both a malthouse and baking oven nearby is testimony to its success and reflects care and attention to detail, seen particularly in the roof of the main range. The small protective daisy wheel is of interest as it is a fairly late example of an apotropaic mark.

## DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No. 2*. Copies of the final report will be lodged with Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Record Office and the project archive will be lodged with Winchester Museums in accordance with their requirements.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to Mr WD Lyons for funding the project, and Mr. Olly Wood of Design ACB Ltd. for commissioning the historic building recording and for his kind assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the Management Contractor, Mr Steve Sinacola of Sinacola Restorations Ltd

AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff at Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Record Office and the Winchester HER.

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## APPENDIX 1

### SOURCES CONSULTED

#### Cartographic Sources

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1811	Survey and Valuation of the Rectory of Martyr Worthy, Hants.; belonging to the Revd. Charles Monsen. By H.C. Wright, 10 Charles Street, St James, London	Unknown	Hants. RO
1841	Tithe Plan of Martyr Worthy Parish in the County of Southampton by Charles Fielder, Sparsholt, Nr. Winchester	20 chains: ¼ mile	Hants. RO
1869	First Edition Ordnance Survey XLI	6"	Hants. RO
c.1880	First Edition Ordnance Survey XLI.7	25"	Hants. RO
1891	Plan from Sales Particulars of the Chilland Estate. Surveyed by James Harris, Winchester	2 inches: 7 chains	Hants. RO
1897	Second Edition Ordnance Survey XLI.NE	6"	Hants. RO
1909	Second Edition Ordnance Survey XLI.7	25"	Hants. RO
1937	Ordnance Survey XLI.7	25"	Hants. RO
1965	Ordnance Survey PLAN SU 5232 & PLAN SU 5332	25"	Hants. RO
1977	Ordnance Survey PLAN SU 5232 & 5332	25"	Hants. RO
1994	Ordnance Survey PLAN SU 5232 & 5332		Hants. RO

#### Documentary Sources

Date	Description	Reference	Location
1891	Sales Particulars relating to the freehold property known as The Chilland Estate	18 M51/485	Hants. RO
1990s	Sales Particulars relating to Lower Chilland House and Mill	77A03/36	Hants. RO



## APPENDIX 2

### TITHE APPORTIONMENT (1841)

Entry No.	Owner	Occupier(s)	Plot/field Name	Land Use	Area (a.r.p)	Rent Charge (£ s. d.)
2	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill		Water Meadow	2.1.26	
3	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Cow Down Field	Arable	7.1.38	
4	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Stable Pasture	Pasture	7.3.4	
5	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	House & Garden		1.0.20	
6	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Garden Meadow	Pasture	1.3.9	
7	Nevill Thomas	William Collier		Pasture	1.1.8	
8	Nevill Thomas	William Collier	House & Garden		0.3.33	
9	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Mill		-.1.2	
11	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Joliff	House, Malthouse & Garden		0.1.29	
12	Nevill Thomas	Unoccupied		House & Garden	1.2.24	
13	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Joliff		Pasture	1.1.36	
14	Nevill Thomas	John Hillier and William Gaiger	Cottage and Garden		0.0.32	
16	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Farm buildings		1.1.4	
17	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Home Field	Arable	11.3.9	
18	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill		Water Meadow	8.2.2	
19	Nevill Thomas	Thomas Nevill	Church Field	Arable	12.3.9	

Key: a – acres, r – rods, p – perches;

## **APPENDIX 3          LISTED BUILDING ENTRIES**

### **Chilland Mill**

#### **Grade II Listed**

Mill and attached granary. Late C18. Brick with blue headers, weather-boarded 1st floor to granary, old plain tile roof. 2-storey, 4-bay by 2- bay L-shaped mill with 1 storey, 2-bay granary at right. Front of mill has 2 blocked segmental headed openings with a blocked above in left bay. 2 doors, one above the other in centre with each side on ground floor 3-light segmental headed casement and 3-light casement above, all leaded, and blank right bay. Toothed eaves. Roof hipped to left, half hipped to right. Attached to right 1 1/2 storey, 2-bay granary with door in left corner, weatherboarded 1st floor with hipped slate roof. Water power supplied by leat, and head and tail races are complete. Inside early C20 arm fields of Ringwood turbine connected to generator which used to supply nearby houses. This is in working order and the generator is used to light the mill which is used as a workshop.

## APPENDIX 4

### BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

<b>Site Details</b>							
<b>Site Name:</b> <i>Chilland Mill, Chilland Lane, Martyr Worthy, Winchester</i>						<b>NGR:</b> <i>SU 5232 3257</i>	
<b>County:</b> <i>Hampshire</i>				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> Hampshire			
<b>Site Code:</b> AS1281				<b>Project Number:</b> 3725			
<b>Date of Work:</b> Dec 2009 and Jan 2010				<b>Related Work:</b>			
<b>Brief/s</b>				<b>Specification/s</b>			
<b>Date</b>		<b>Present</b>		<b>Date</b>		<b>Present</b>	
-				24 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2009		Yes	
<b>Site Records (Description)</b>							
11 sheets A4 notes							
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>							
11 sheets A3 drawings (annotated)							
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b>							
<b>Digital Drawings</b>							
<b>Printouts of Drawings</b>			<b>Printouts of Data</b>			<b>Digital Data</b>	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
<b>Reports</b>							
<b>Report No</b>		<b>Report Type</b>				<b>Present</b>	
3482		Historic building recording				Yes	
<b>Site Photographs</b>							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
<b>Film No</b>	<b>Film Type</b>	<b>Negs</b>	<b>Negs Present</b>	<b>Contacts Present</b>	<b>Film No</b>	<b>Negs</b>	<b>Present</b>
1	120mm	2-15	Yes	Yes	1	7-24	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
<b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b>							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
<b>Digital Photographs (Give Details):</b>							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

APPENDIX 5

SALES PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY KNOWN  
AS THE CHILLAND ESTATE, 1891 (18 M51/485)

**HANTS, ON THE RIVER ITCHEN**  
Half-a-mile from the Itchen Abbas Station, and 4 miles from Winchester  
and Alresford.

---

*Particulars, with Plan and Conditions of Sale,*  
OF THE VALUABLE  
**FREEHOLD PROPERTY**  
KNOWN AS  
**"THE CHILLAND ESTATE"**  
COMPRISING  
**TWO SUBSTANTIAL FAMILY RESIDENCES,**  
KNOWN AS  
**"CHILLAND HOUSE,"**  
AND  
**"LOWER CHILLAND,"**  
**CAPITAL CORN MILL,**  
**WITH MILLER'S HOUSE AND PREMISES.**  
**THE FARM HOUSE & HOMESTEAD**  
**NINE COTTAGES,**  
AND ABOUT  
**220 ACRES**  
OF VERY FINE  
**WATER MEADOW, ARABLE and PASTURE LAND,**  
BOUNDED BY AND HAVING EXTENSIVE  
RIGHTS OF FISHING IN THE RIVER ITCHEN,  
Intersected by the Winchester and Alresford Main Road and offering  
**FINE BUILDING SITES.**  
THE WHOLE PRODUCING A  
*Rental of £630 per annum.*  
TOGETHER WITH A WELL-SECURED  
**GROUND RENT OF £25 A YEAR**  
WHICH

---

**MR. JAMES HARRIS**

---

Is instructed by the Trustees of the Will of the late BENJAMIN NEVILL, Esq., to Sell by Auction,  
**AT THE ROYAL HOTEL, WINCHESTER,**  
**On TUESDAY the 21st day of JULY, 1891,**  
**AT FOUR O'CLOCK, IN ONE LOT.**

---

Particulars, with Plan and Conditions of Sale may be obtained at the Place of Sale; at the Swan  
Hotel, Alresford; of WILLIAM COLLINS, Esq., Solicitor, Winchester; of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, Land Agent  
and Auctioneer, Alton; and of Mr. JAMES HARRIS, Auctioneer, Surveyor and Estate Agent, Winchester.

## CHILLAND MILL & MILL HOUSE.

### THE MILL

No. 159a, Oa. 1r. 7p.

is Brick and Tile built in Three Floors with an undershot wheel, driving 2 pairs of Wheat Stones and 1 pair of Barley Stones; and is fitted with all necessary Machinery, and having an unfailing supply of Water and good Store accommodation, has always done a good business.

### THE MILLERS HOUSE

No. 158a, Oa. 1r. 37p.

is also Brick and Tile, and contains 2 good Sitting Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, Dairy, and Offices, with 4 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, and 2 Attics; with capital Walled in Garden attached.

Near the House is a Brick and Tile Baking House, with Oven and Drying Loft; Stabling for 4 Horses, Meal House, Piggeries, Cart Shed, &c., and near the Mill is another good Cart Shed.

ADJOINING THE MILL IS THE VERY

### VALUABLE WATER MEADOW AND WITTHY BED,

Nos. 163 AND 164 ON PLAN, CONTAINING 2a. 3r. 30p.,

AND ADJOINING THIS IS THE PASTURE FIELD,

KNOWN AS

### "THE COW DOWN MEADOW,"

No. 161 CONTAINING 7a. 0r. 24p.

ABOVE THE MILL IS A SMALL EEL WEIR.

The occupation as above described containing a total area of

10 a. 3 r. 18 p.

together with one of the Cottages, No. 157a, is in the occupation of Messrs. GEORGE & HENRY STONEKEDGE, on Leases expiring 29th of September, 1892, at a Rental of £130 a Year, but either party has power to take possession of the Meadow and Pasture Nos. 161, 163, and 164 on any 25th day of March or 29th day of September during the term, by giving three months previous notice in writing to that effect.

The Mill Machinery (including the Wheel,) was valued to the Tenants at the commencement of the Tenancy at the sum of £200, and the Lease contains a covenant that the Lessors will at the end of the Term take to such Machinery, and any other that may be added by the Tenants, at a Valuation; but the whole Valuation shall not exceed the sum of £600.

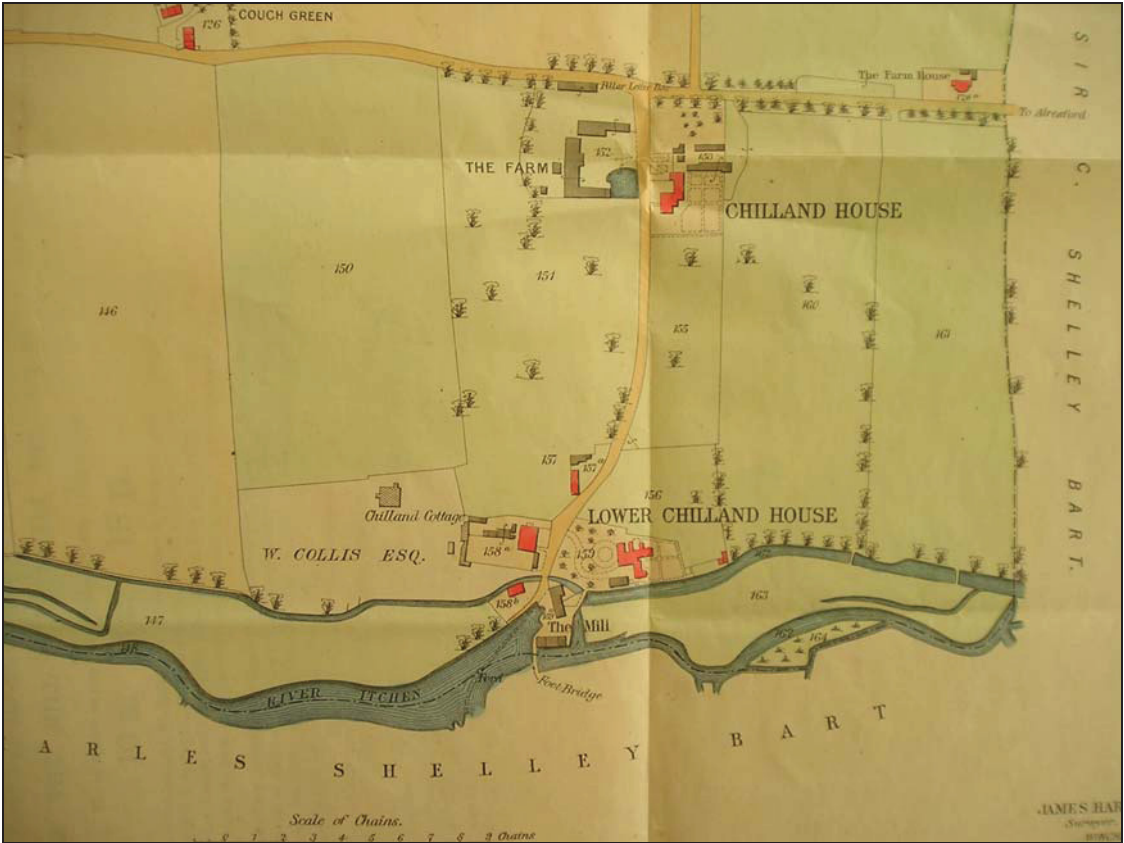
NEAR THE MILL, No. 158b, IS A

### BRICK AND TILE COTTAGE

Containing 2 Sitting Rooms, Wash-house, Pantry, and 4 Bedrooms, with good Garden attached, in which are Woodhouses, &c., in the occupation of WALTER YOUNG, a Monthly Tenant, at a Rental amounting to £10 : 8 : 0 a year, the Landlord paying Rates.

The Area of this is about 0a. 0r. 20p.





## PLATES



Plate 1 East façade of the mill, south end, taken from the north-east (DP 03)



Plate 2 South-west area of Room 1 (cross-wing), taken from the north-west (DP 09)





Plate 3 View of the wheel chamber on the ground floor of the mill, taken from the south-west (DP 20)



Plate 4 South side of Room 5, upper floor of the main range, taken from north-west (DP 40)



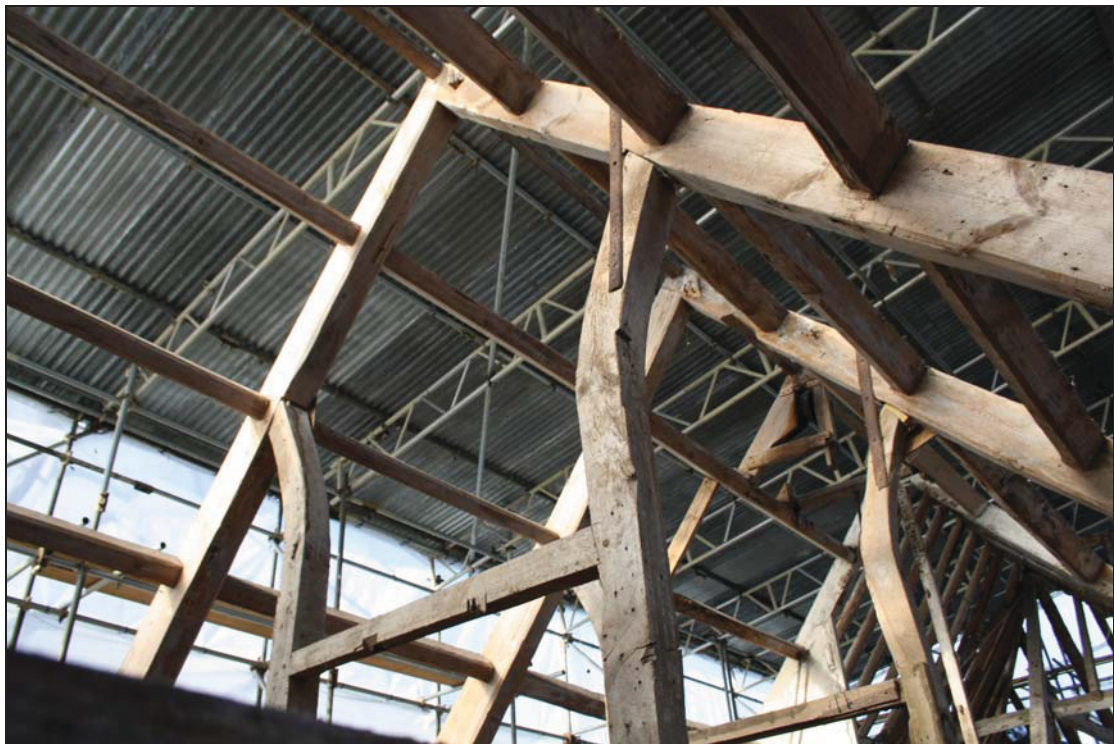


Plate 5      Roof form of the main range, taken from the south-east (DP 47)



Plate 6      Detail of bracing mark on principal rafter of the main range, taken from the north (DP 69)



Plate 7 Detail of daisy-wheel scribed onto a ceiling joist in the main range, upper floor, taken from above (DP 71)



Plate 8 Roof structure of the cross-wing, taken from the north (DP 30)





Plate 9 Roof form of the granary, taken from the south-west (DP 51)



Plate 10 West elevation of the eel house, taken from the west (DP 07)



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



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*West façade of the mill (north end), taken from north-west*



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*West façade of the mill, granary, taken from south-west*



3

*East façade of the mill, south end, taken from the north-east*



4

*East façade of the mill, cross-wing, taken from the east*



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*View of the cross-wing of the mill, taken from the north-east*



6

*North elevation of the eel house, taken from the north*





7

*West elevation of the eel house, taken from the west*



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*North-east area of Room 1 on the ground floor of the cross-wing (mill), taken from the south-west*



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*South-west area of Room 1, taken from the north-west*



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*South wall of Room 1, taken from the north*



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*Small door on the south wall of Room 1, taken from the north*



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*Window on the west wall of Room 1, taken from the east*



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*Window on the north wall of Room 1, taken from the south*



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*Window on the east wall of Room 1, taken from the west*



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*East side of Room 2 on the ground floor of the main range of the mill, taken from the west*



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*South side of Room 2, taken from the north*



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*Window on the east wall of Room 2, taken from the west*



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*Dwarf wall enclosing the wheel chamber in the main range of the mill, taken from the south-west*





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*View of the wheel chamber on the ground floor of the mill, taken from the north-west*



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*View of the wheel chamber on the ground floor of the mill, taken from the south-west*



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*Staircase on the south side of the wheel chamber, taken from the north-west*



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*East side of Room 3 in the ground floor of the granary of the mill, taken from the west*



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*North window on the east side of Room 3, taken from the west*



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*South window on the east side of Room 3, taken from the west*



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*Upper section on the west side of Room 3, taken from the east*



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*West side of Room 4 on the first floor of the cross-wing of the mill, taken from the east*



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*Window on the north wall of Room 4, taken from the south*



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*South side of Room 4, east end, taken from the north*



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*Detail of graffiti on the south wall of Room 4, taken from the north*



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*Roof structure of the cross-wing, taken from the north*





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*View of the juncture between the cross-wing and the main range, taken from the north*



32

*Detail of bracing mark on a rafter in the cross-wing, taken from the south*



33

*Detail of an angle-tie in the roof of the cross-wing, taken from the north-west*



34

*Detail of bracing mark on a rafter in the cross-wing, taken from the north*



35

*Detail of tie-beam and stump of queen strut in the cross-wing, taken from the east*



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*Detail of the apex of the roof structure of the cross-wing, taken from the east*



37

*Detail of bracking mark on tie-beam of the cross-wing, taken from the east*



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*Detail of the partition between the cross-wing and the main range, taken from the north*



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*North side of Room 5 on the first floor of the main range (mill), taken from the south-east*



40

*South side of Room 5, taken from north-west*



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*Detail of north wall in the roof space showing rope handrail where a stair formerly rose to the attic space, taken from the south*



42

*Detail of the setting-out mark on a rafter in the roof of the main range, taken from the south*





43

*Detail of hatch in the ceiling of Room 5, taken from the south-east*



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*Window on the east wall of Room 5, taken from the south-west*



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*Ex-situ pulley wheel in Room 5, taken from the south-west*



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*Ceiling of the central bay in Room 5 showing position of lost pulley wheel system, taken from the south-west*



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*Roof form of the main range, taken from the south-east*



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*Window on the west wall of Room 5, taken from the east*





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*East end of the south tie-beam in Room 5, taken from the north*



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*East side of Room 6 on the first floor of the granary, taken from the north-west*



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*Roof form of the granary, taken from the south-west*



52

*Detail of scribing marks on the south truss of the granary, taken from the north*



53

*Detail of scribing marks on the north truss of the granary, taken from the north*



54

*Detail of roof form of the granary, taken from the north*





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*Replacement hatch in the floor of Room 6, taken from the south-east*



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*Final truss of the granary abutting the main range, taken from the south-west*



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*Detail of the brickwork of the granary, taken from the north*



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*Detail of timberwork on the east wall of the cross-wing, taken from the east*



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*Detail of the brickwork of the main range, taken from the north*



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*Interior of the eel house, taken from the north*



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*East wall of the eel house, taken from the north-west*



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*Roof form of the eel house 1, taken from the north-west*



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*Detail of window on the east wall of the eel house, taken from the north-west*



64

*Strap-hinge on west door of the granary, ground floor, taken from the west*



65

*Strap-hinge on the west door of the main range, ground floor, taken from the west*



66

*Strap-hinge on the west door of the main range, taken from the west*





67

*Detail of mortices of ceiling joists in the main range, upper level, taken from the west*



68

*Roof form of the main range, taken from the north*



69

*Detail of bracing mark on principal rafter of the main range, taken from the north*



70

*Detail of pulley system in the roof of the main range, taken from the north-west*



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*Detail of scribed daisy-wheel on the upper face of a ceiling joist in the main range, upper floor, taken from above*



72

*Detail of the roof form and south gable of the main range, taken from the north*



73

*Detail of former partition and doorway in the roof space between the main range and the cross-wing, taken from the south-east*

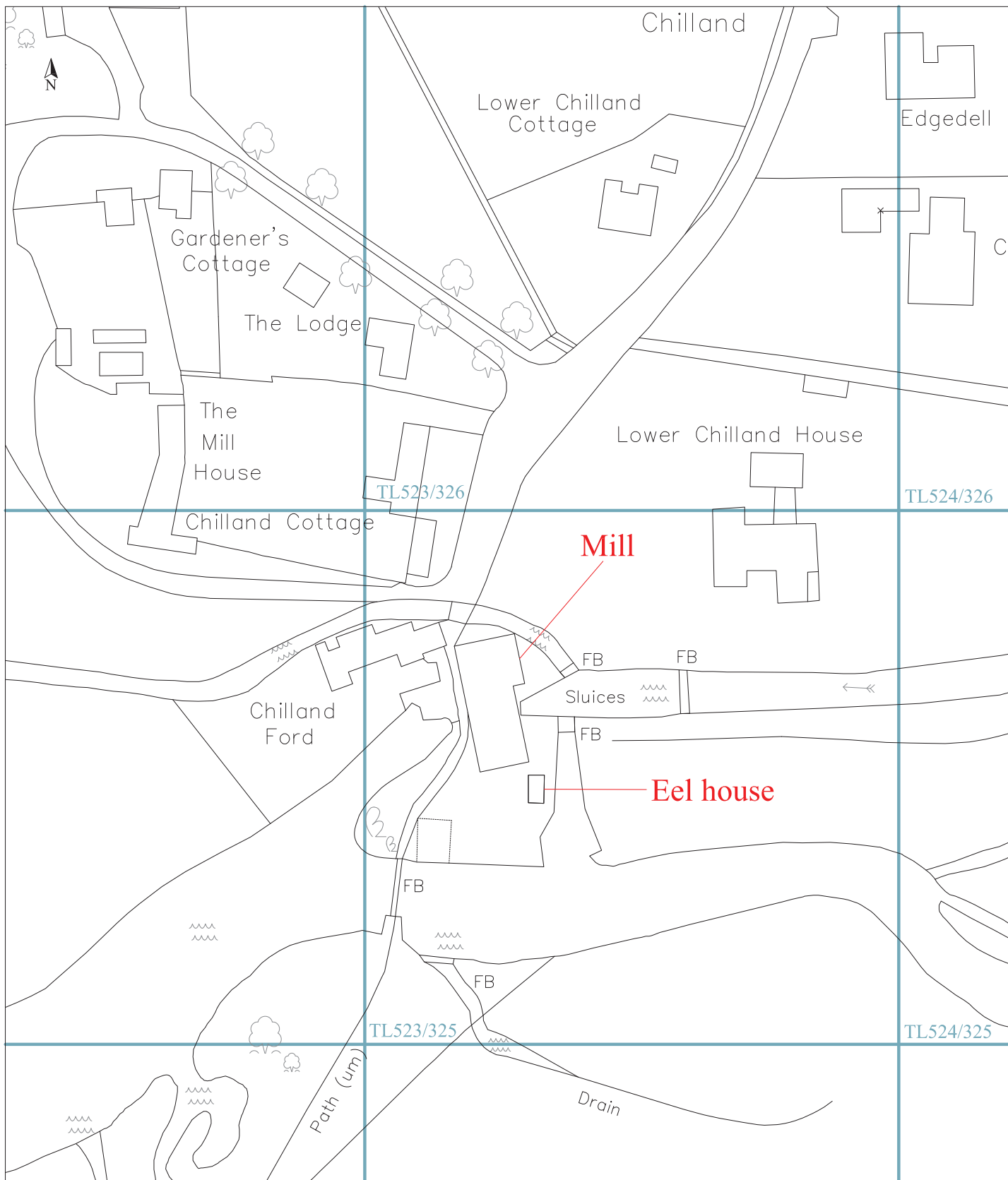




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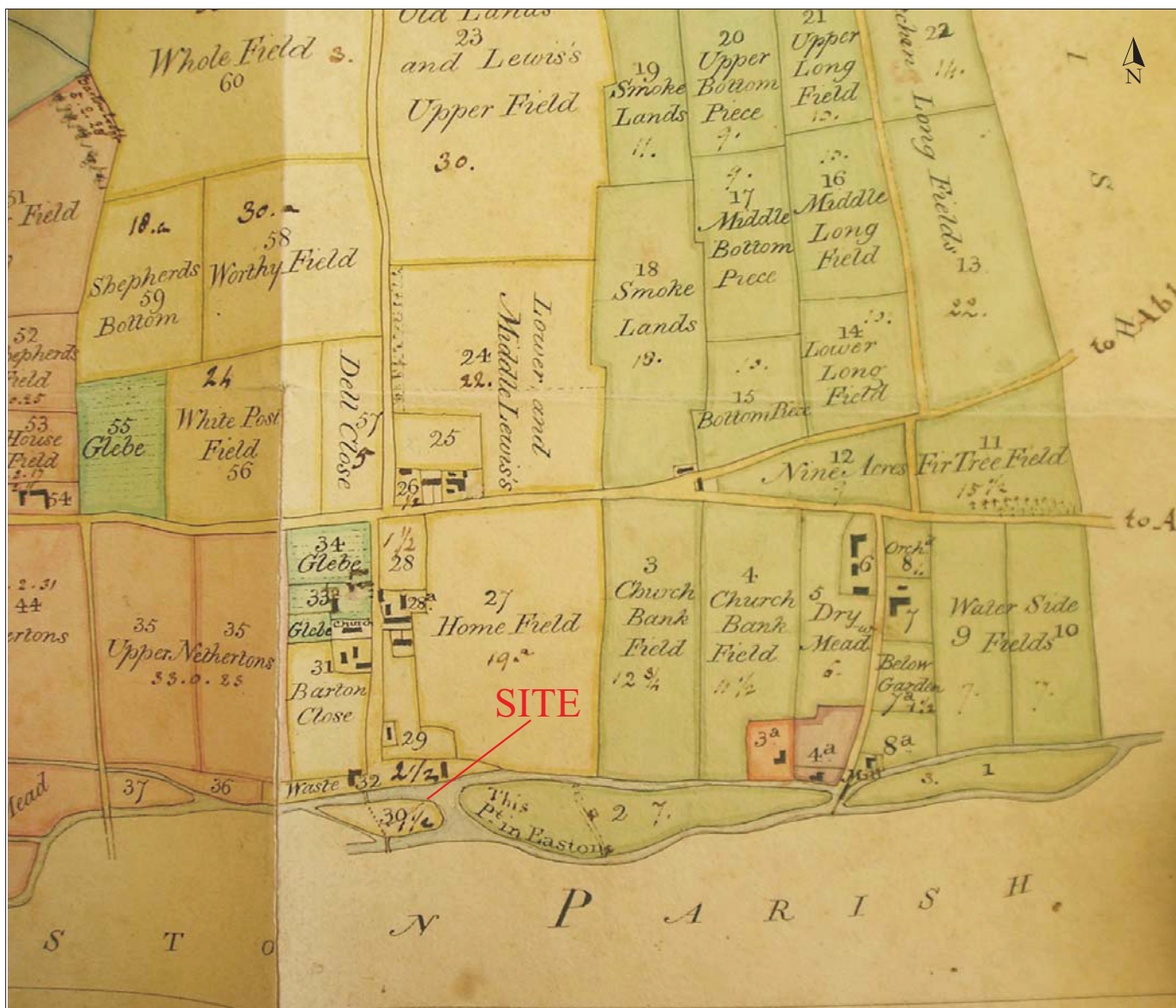
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

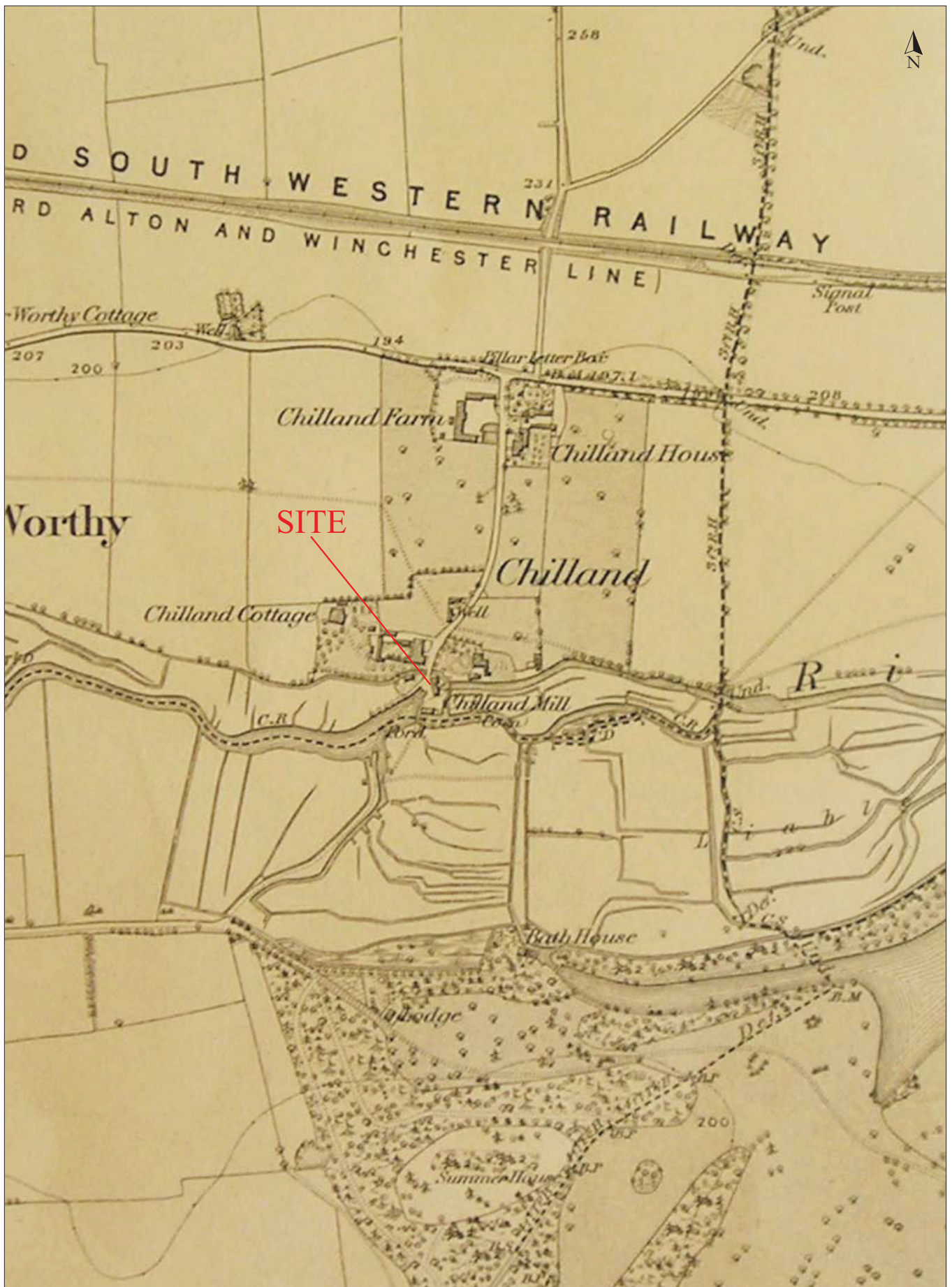


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 Fig. 3 Survey & valuation, 1811  
 Not to scale



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 4 Martyr Worthy tithe map**  
 Not to scale





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Fig. 5 OS map, 1869

Not to scale



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**Fig. 6 1st edition OS map, c.1880**

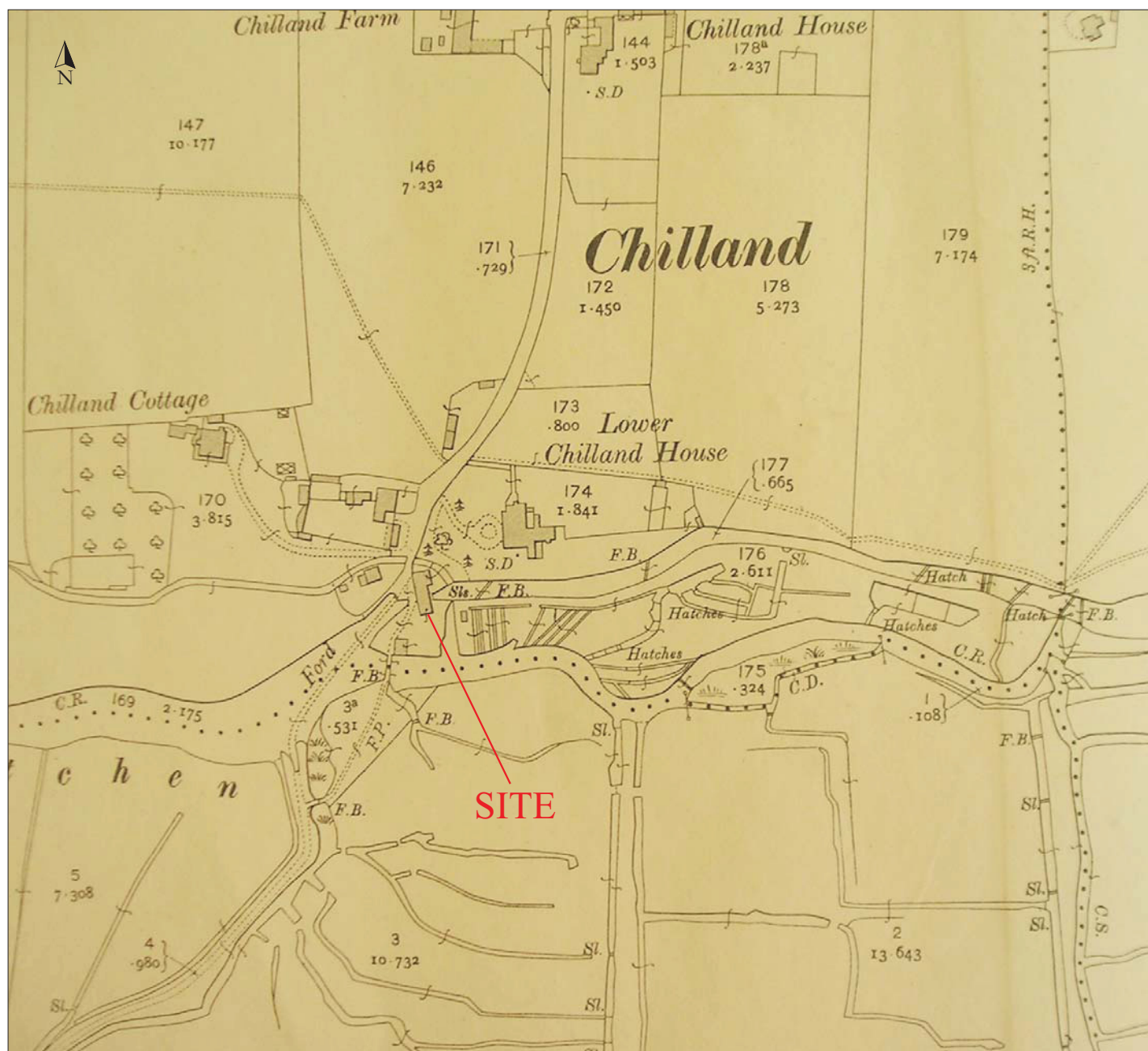
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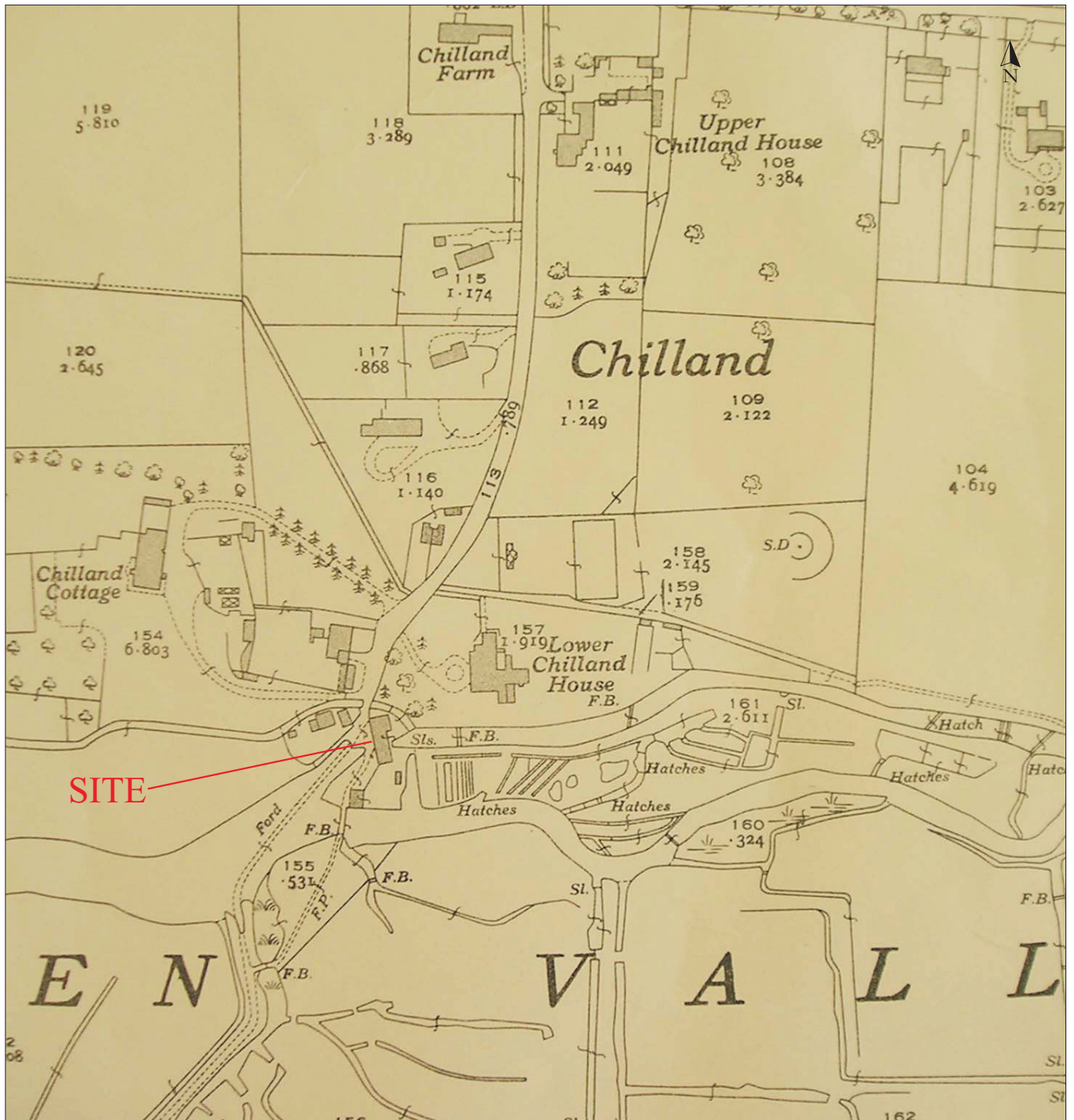
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1897  
Not to scale



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map, 1909
Not to scale



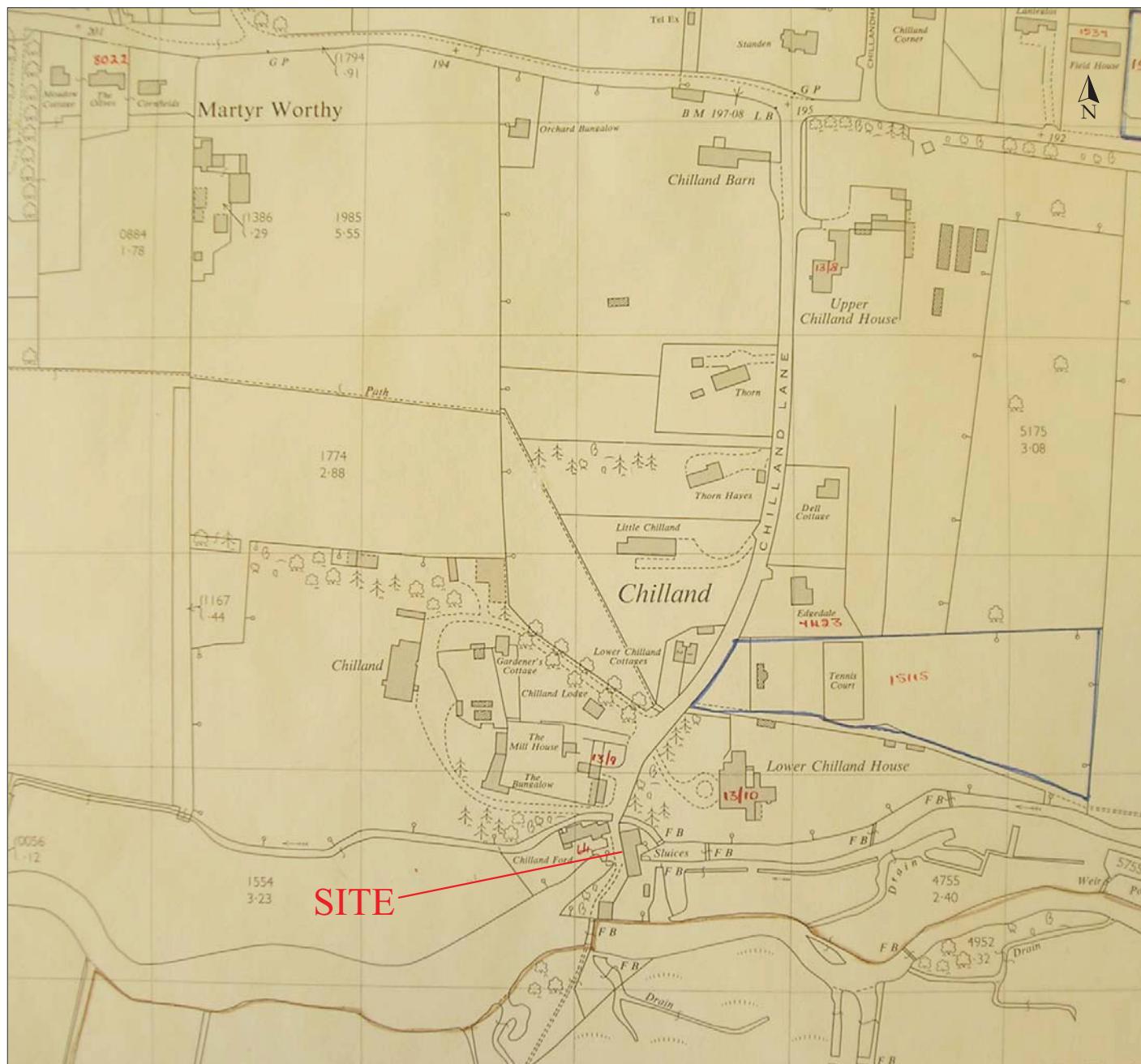


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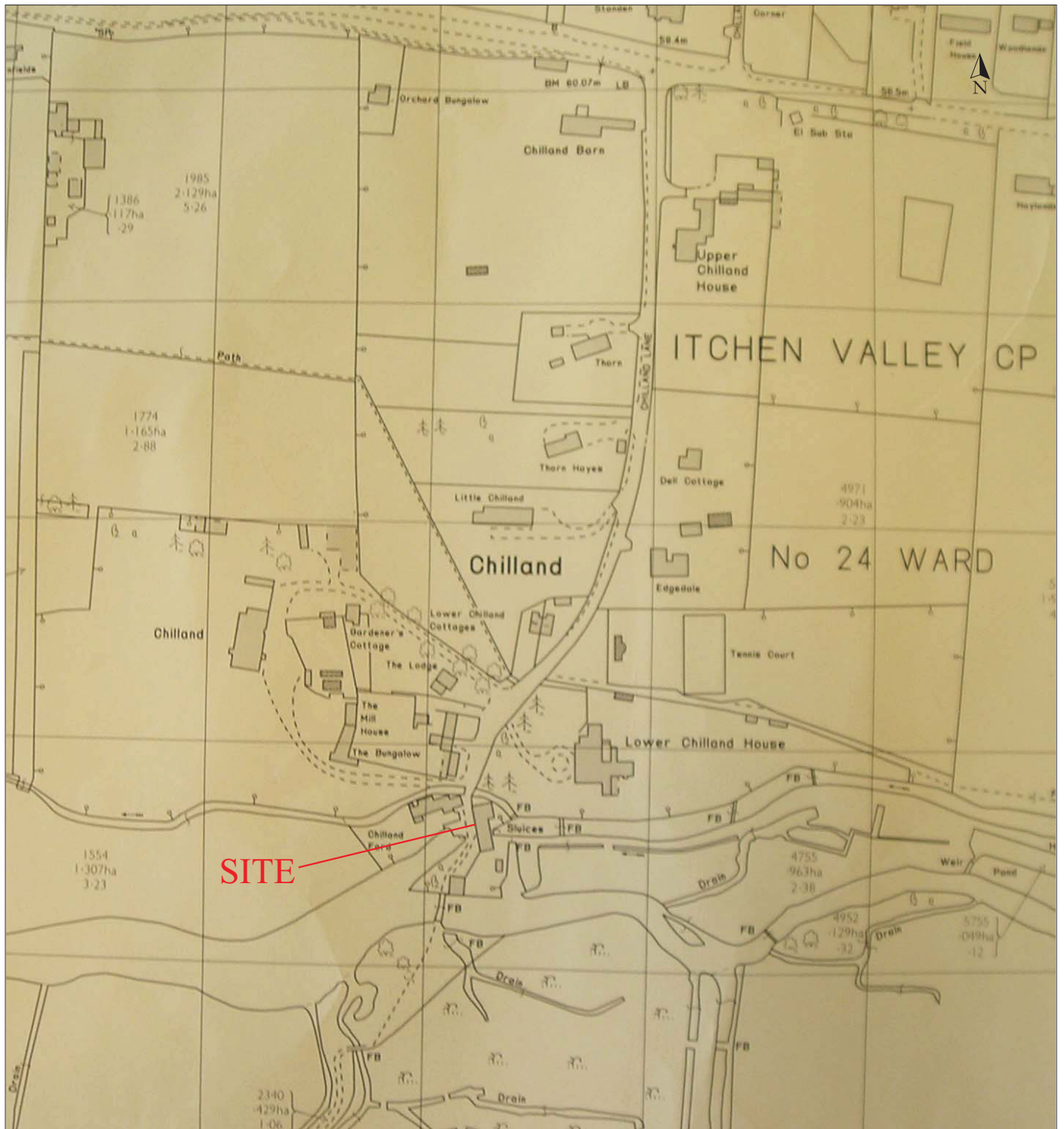
**Fig. 9 OS map, 1937**

Not to scale



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**Fig. 10 OS map, 1965**  
 Not to scale



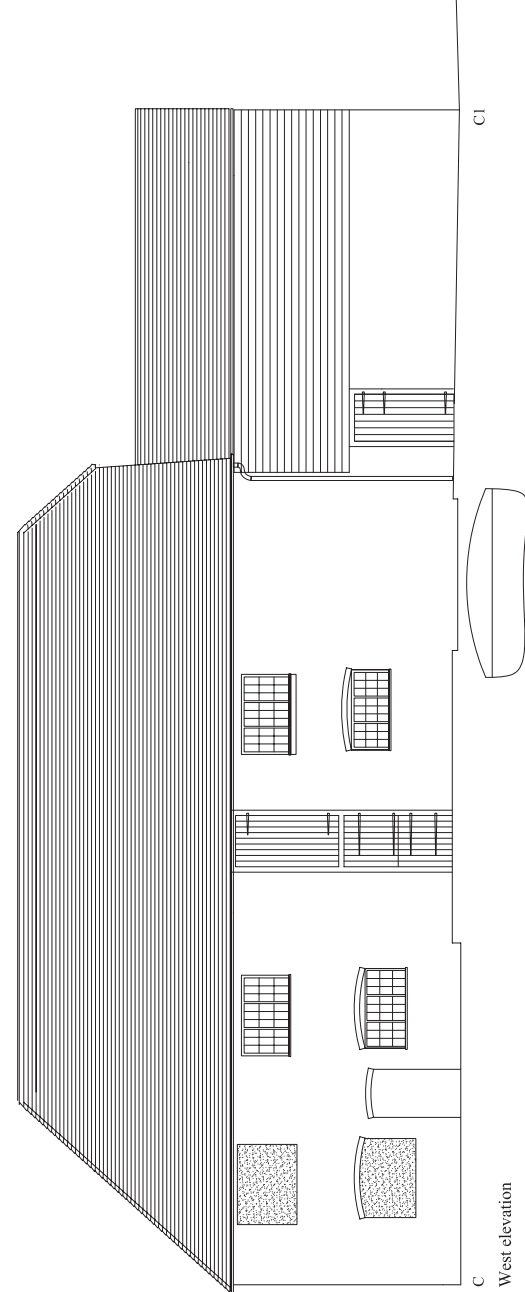
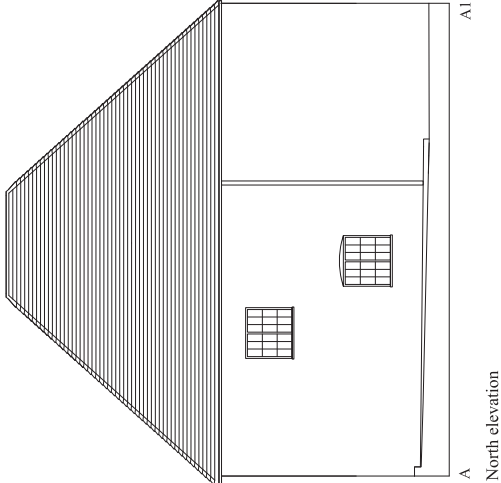
Reproduced from the 1977, Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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**Fig. 11 OS map, 1977**  
 Not to scale









Timber framing  
Blocked aperture

