

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**NORTON WATERMILL
NORTON MILL LANE
NORTON
DONCASTER
SOUTH YORKSHIRE**

November 2017 – December 2018

Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2098

**AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
AT
NORTON WATERMILL
NORTON MILL LANE
NORTON
DONCASTER
SOUTH YORKSHIRE
2017/2018**

Work carried out for Mr. M. White

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1 SUMMARY

Between November 2017 and December 2018 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) in advance of, and during, the alteration and restoration of Priory Mill, North Mill Lane, Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Substantial *in-situ* medieval footings were revealed on the east side of the mill building and to a more limited extent to the west. The footings comprised a stepped foundation of roughly worked limestone blocks that were exposed to a depth of over 1m on the east side. The current structure sits on these foundations, with only minor visible alteration to the foundation itself. This suggested that the footprint of the mill had changed little.

The footings in the north-east corner had been repaired and rebuilt – possibly because of erosion in the area of the mill race – and a buttress of dressed limestone with stepped, chamfered detailing had been bonded into it. These repairs may or may not have been medieval, though the buttress masonry appeared to be of medieval date.

On the east side, above the footings, there were four courses of ashlar limestone blocks, the presence of lewis holes in face of the wall showing that these medieval blocks had been reused in the post-medieval period or early modern period.

The remains of another foundation of roughly worked limestone blocks, of rather poorer quality than that described above, formed a right-angled structure offset from the current foundations by less than 1m to the south-west. This wall had been much robbed out, and there are indications that it may have formed a foundation for an intermediary mill structure on a similar alignment, sandwiched between the earlier mill and the post-medieval/early modern rebuild.

Once the floor level was reduced within the mill, several phases of internal structural elements became visible. Some of these *may* have been fairly early and contemporaneous with a medieval mill, such as the very large limestone blocks resting on smaller limestone block foundations. Since these blocks would have been very problematic to move once *in-situ*, they may have been re-used or repurposed several times. There was also evidence for the restructuring of elements relating to the waterwheel and layshaft. These appear to be mostly originating from later rebuilding of the mill. Additionally, there was evidence of internal wall foundations which overlay the earlier medieval foundations and related to subdivisions within the building. The date of these subdivisions was not ascertained. A blocked fireplace in the west wall clearly could not have been used in the 18th/19th century when the present building began functioning and probably belonged to an earlier phase when the mill may have acquired a domestic function.

A modern doorway inserted into the west wall at the south-west corner of the mill revealed evidence of how the 18th/early 19th-century mill building was constructed; namely by having inner and outer walls of roughly dressed stone forming a ‘cavity wall’ that was infilled with loose rubble. The doorway also affected the *in-situ* stone fireplace, necessitating its removal and relocation within the restoration.

The remains of the internal foundations for various pieces of milling apparatus that dated back to the 19th century formed around half of the remains recorded during the interior ground reduction. Elements of this were covered in the building report (Gregory. 2012).

A service trench cut from the south-eastern corner of the mill towards Norton Mill Lane did not reveal any archaeological deposits, as it appeared that the majority of that area had already been significantly altered during the 20th century. All that remained was modern levelling dumps over natural boulder clay.

Artefacts recovered from the work were minimal, comprising several length of horse bone that were probably used as ice skates and two fragments of medieval pottery, one of which was recovered from the backfill of the mill construction cut.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork

Historic England (HE) (formerly English Heritage) have recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken to record any surviving archaeological remains revealed on the site during the course of the works. Scheduled monument consent was granted on 13th January 2015 (see appendix 1) subject to conditions. Conditions (d), (q) and (r) relate specifically to archaeology

(d) No ground works or building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which had been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.

(q) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to Neil Redfern at English Heritage and Dinah Saich, Team Leader, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Development Services, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S12SH, within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(r) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

Full Planning Permission (Application no. 14/01500/FUL, see appendix 2) and Listed Building Consent (Application no. 14/01501/LBC, see appendix 3) and were granted for the proposed development on 17th November 2014, both permissions containing conditions requiring archaeological and/or historic building recording to take place in advance of and/or during development. This follows the recommendations of EH and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC).

Condition 6 of 14/01500/FUL states:

Part A (pre-commencement) No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

- The programme and method of site investigation and recording.
- The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.
- The programme for post-investigation assessment.
- The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.
- The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.
- The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.
- Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.
- The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

REASON

To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) were appointed to undertake the archaeological work and produced a site-specific written scheme of investigation (WSI) which was submitted to HE and DMBC and subsequently approved prior to work starting at the site (see appendix 4).

1.2 Site topography and geology

The development site lies at or around 10m OD. The underlying geology here consists of Limestone of the Brotherton Formation

(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The overlying soils are freely draining lime-rich loamy soils.

(<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

1.3 Archaeological background

Norton Watermill is a Grade II listed building List Entry Number: 1151465.

The following is taken from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) List Entry Description:

NORTON NORTON MILL LANE SE 51 NW (north side), 1/87 Mill building at Priory Mill II Water-powered corn mill. Early C19. Partly roughcast rubble, stone slate eaves courses to pantile roofs. 2 storeys with loft, 2 windows to 1st floor; attached single-storey wheel-house over mill race to north; much of east and south sides obscured by C20 single-storey additions (not of special interest). South side has door flanked by casements (within later addition) and 1st-floor windows with flat brick arches. Brick end stack on left. Rear: wheel-house has central doorway and pitched roof with stone-slate verges. Right return: ashlar arch beneath wheel-house has projecting keystone.

Interior: wheel-house retains a breast-shot, 8-spoke cast-iron wheel (in poor condition at time of resurvey). Main building has a sturdy wooden platform against left gable with gearing beneath and vertical shafts rising to positions for 2 sets of stones. Sack hoist with double trap doors to each floor. Millstones now set in paving outside.

It also lies within the boundaries of a Scheduled Monument (29942)

The following archaeological and historical information has been extracted from the NHLE List (entry no. 1016945; HER ref. 00294/01).

The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of the medieval manorial complex of Norton. It is situated on the south bank of the River Went, north of the nucleated medieval settlement of Norton.

Norton was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 where it is recorded that it was owned by Ilbert de Laci. It is documented that the whole manor was one league in length (approximately 4.8km), 11 furlongs in breadth and was worth a total of 70 shillings. In total, there was enough land for eight ploughs, with two of them under the direct control of the lord of the manor. There was also a mill with an annual value of five shillings.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 a chantry chapel is recorded at Norton for the families of the Foliots and Hastings. The endowment included a house, 80 acres of arable land and closes

called Bustard, Prioryard and Housegarth, which had an annual value of five pounds. The chapel is believed to have been situated at the top of Priory Road or Hall Lane in the area known as Priory Garth. This part of the parish is now known as Norton Priory.

A number of title deeds dating to the 17th century document the sale and lease of lands within the manor of Norton. A document dating to 1711 which details the marriage settlement between William Ramsden (the lord of the manor) and Mary Robinson provides a lot of information about the Manor House, known as Norton Hall, and associated holdings. Included in the estate were barns, stables, kilns, a dovecote, orchards, gardens, courtyards and two water corn mills. On the death of Mary Ramsden in 1743 the land passed to the Master and Fellows of St Catharine's College, Cambridge who, in 1756 obtained a private Act of Parliament empowering it to pull down Norton Hall, at that time described as a ruinous edifice with 35 rooms, and to use the materials to build a farmhouse. Two farms and a house now occupy the site of the hall and the chapel. The walled gardens which were associated with the later phases of the hall are still standing between the two farms.

The monument survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains which extend from east to west along the south bank of the River Went. The medieval manor house is understood to lie beneath the hall, which was described in the 18th century, and despite later disturbance medieval remains are likely to survive beneath the present farm buildings. Immediately east of Norton Priory Farm are the earthwork remains of a moat. A sub-rectangular platform measuring approximately 60m by 50m is completely enclosed by a 'U' shaped ditch. The south and west arms of the moat are visible as slight depressions but those on the north and east sides are very distinct, surviving up to a depth of 2m. The north east corner of the moat opens out into a mill stream. This would have allowed the stream to feed the moat and for the moat to act as an overflow channel in times of heavy rainfall. Farm buildings overlie the south west corner of the moat.

To the west of the dovecote is the site of Priory Mill which, as it stands, is an early 19th century water powered corn mill. It is a Grade II Listed Building. Although many of the above ground features relate to the latest phase of construction the mill lies on the site of an earlier mill, which possibly correlates to a reference in the Domesday Book. Very distinct earthworks in the field to the north of Priory Mill indicate different phases of water management but the course of the mill race, the mill pond and the mill stream has been maintained. The physical relationship between the medieval fishponds, the moat, the mill and the mill stream indicates their original contemporaneity and interdependence. To the west of the mill building are the earthwork remains of the mill race and the standing remains of the mill race wall and sluice gate. The mill race has been partly infilled but is still visible as a slight depression. The mill race fed water from the river to the mill over a distance of approximately 400m. The mill race originally extended approximately 200m beyond the area of protection to the west but this area has been infilled and ploughed. Any archaeological deposits will therefore have been damaged or destroyed and so the area has not been included in the scheduling. The level of water reaching the mill was controlled by a sluice gate and an overflow channel which directs water from the north east corner of the mill race to the river. The grooved stone posts which would have held the sluice gate are still in place although these possibly relate to a later phase of use. Steep earthworks and walling at the eastern end of the mill race would have acted as a dam wall through which the water supply to the mill wheel was controlled with the use of another sluice gate. The dam wall is particularly overgrown with vegetation and its full extent difficult to determine because of the later construction of farm buildings. Once the water had passed through the wheel it would be

directed back to the river via the tail race which is marked on the Ordnance Survey map as the Mill Stream.

THE EXCAVATIONS

1.4 Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief produced by HFA, (Atkinson, D. June 2016, amended 22/06/2015), DMBC References: 14/01500/FUL, 14/01501/LBC and the work will conform to the requirements of English Heritage (EH), the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) model brief for archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief) and to the standards espoused in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA revised 2008, updated November 2013) with reference to Yorkshire, The Humber and The North East: A regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process.

The scheme of works comprised the ground reduction of the internal floor level of the existing mill building; the ground level reduction and foundation trench excavation around the eastern end exterior of the mill for the underpinning and extension of the later 20th-century build and lower floor level formation; the cutting of the new doorway at the south-western corner of the mill through the 18th/early 19th-century wall; the ground level reduction and foundation trenches to the west and south of the new doorway for further construction works; the ground level reduction to the south and west of the mill during the removal of the c.1960s/70s barn area and a mains service trench cut from the south-eastern exterior of the mill building towards the current access road. Other, smaller ancillary works were monitored and recorded as well.

Standard Humber Field Archaeology recording procedures were used throughout; each identified feature was allocated a context number, with written descriptions recorded on pro forma sheets. Plans and sections were drawn to scale on pre-printed permatrace sheets and located in reference to the standing buildings. References to depth are to below ground level only. A monochrome print photographic record, supplemented by digital photography of 10 megapixels or greater, was maintained. Any finds recovered from a feature were labelled accordingly, with those of individual interest, other than pottery or animal bone, being allocated Recorded Find (RF) numbers, where applicable.

Finds encountered were recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the recipient museums service (in this case SYAS).

The archive will be hand-delivered to Design and Conservation Team, DMBC in person by prior arrangement, for deposition with Doncaster Archives. A copy of the digital archive will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service through the Oasis recording programme and a further copy of the digital archive will be stored by HFA on Hull City Council servers.

1.5 Results

Analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, along with a brief analysis of the pottery, has enabled four broad chronological phases to be assigned to the site, as follows:

Phase 1	Medieval (12 th -15 th centuries)
Phase 2	Post-Medieval (16 th – 17 th centuries)
Phase 3	Early Modern (18 th and early 19 th centuries)
Phase 4	Modern (late 19 th and 20 th centuries)

Context numbers allocated to archaeological deposits and features are referred to in the text below and Figures 3 - 11 show them as recorded in plan and in section. A selection of photographs has also been included (Plates 1-36, 38 and 39).

Ground level reduction: Mill Interior

Figs 2, 3, 6, Plates 2-16

Following the removal of the modern flooring This left exposed at the west end of the interior a number of structural elements which were partially visible to mill historian Roy Gregory (2012) who has previously reported on the site.

Phase 1

There were no features that could be definitely assigned to this phase in this area

Phase 2

There appear to be a couple of structural elements which may relate to occupation during the post-medieval period within the mill.

Overlying the foundations of the mill on its north side were the remnants of a short, stub-wall foundation 111 (Figures 2, 3 and 6, S.4, Plates 9 and 10). The foundation consisted, in the main, of rough-worked or unworked limestone blocks of varying sizes with the remains of facing stones at the south where the stub wall ended. The dimensions of the wall were 1.96m north-south and up to 0.72m west-east along the south face, narrowing to around 0.50m where the stub wall met the mill interior wall foundations. The stonework was bonded with what appeared to be a creamy lime mortar. The stones used in the construction were of many varying sizes. This was clearly installed to create a subdivision within the interior of the mill, but one which had potentially not made it in to the renovations of the mill during the 18th and 19th centuries. There was no visible cut for the insertion of the foundation and the reduced ground level was too mixed to see any further definition of such.

There was an *in-situ* stone fireplace 112 on the west wall towards the south-west corner of the interior (Figures 2, 3, 5 and Figure 6. S.3, Plates 3 and 11-13). The fireplace was 1.20m high and 1.05m wide. It consisted of flat-chiselled stonework, possibly 17th or 18th century in date which preceded the advent of sawn cut stone, or had been reused from another, earlier source. The hearth had been nearly fully blocked following disuse.

Phase 3/4

The layshaft which entered the mill interior at the north-west corner of the building ran north-south along its length. There was space provided for 3 bevel gears along the shaft, and 2 of these were located in stone built cavities/slots which appeared to be of 18th /early 19th-century or even earlier in date (Figures 2 and 3, Plates 2, 3, 7 and 8).

The northern slot (Slot 1 on Figure 3) was 1.81m long, 0.72m wide and up to 0.85m deep and had a layer of dry, loose earth at the base, probably obscuring the true depth of the cavity. At the north wall, the description by Gregory suffices suggesting a rough cut out of the stone work for a former “cast iron wall box through which the layshaft enters the mill” (2012, Photograph 32). Once the bevel gear had been removed, it was clear that the work in this area was generally considerable, with the original stone work removed in a fairly haphazard fashion, and then reinforced with a stone slab at the base and another stone slab set upright on the west side of the newly-formed hole. Presumably 19th-century brickwork had also been added at the base of the slot, either for maintenance access, the necessity for stability or as the rebuilding of former damage. Further, there was evidence of a sloping stone slab at the north-west corner, mirroring the edge of the bevel gear. Whether this sloping slab was a later addition during the 19th-century mill refit or of earlier date could not be ascertained.

The south side of Slot 1 was composed of roughly worked limestone blocks up to a height of 0.40m over 6 courses with a sandstone or limestone block measuring 1.49m long, 0.43m wide and 0.40m high. Sat on top of the large block were a small assortment of lime-mortared blocks and bricks, probably used as part of the structural support of the mill mechanism. Further, a shallow, concave cut was set almost centrally along the top of the slab to allow the layshaft to turn.

A central slot (Slot 2 on Figure 3) for another bevel gear was set almost centrally between the north and south walls of the mill, also along the west side. The slot was 2.38m long, 0.27m wide and nearly 1m deep. The slot was only partially exposed but still originally took the full bevel gear. It continued to the east underneath the stone flooring slab to exit into the cavity formed under the ‘trap door’ as mentioned in Gregory (2012, para. 5.11). This suggests therefore, that the purpose of the trapdoor was to allow access to the underside of the bevel gear when it was *in-situ*, probably for inspection and maintenance purposes. This slot was constructed of 19th-century brick and Portland cement-based mortar on the north side of the slot, with the cavity between the wall and the south side of Slot 1 filled by rammed earth, stone slabs, and decaying timber board remnants.

A southerly slot (Slot 3 on Figure 3) for the final bevel gear measured 2.61m long and 0.26m wide, and was greater than 0.80m deep. Similarly to Slot 2, the hole extended underneath a limestone slab to connect with the ‘access tunnel’ which led to the trap door. At only 0.26m wide, the gap was particularly thin for an access, however. The south side of the slot was built using limestone rough-worked foundation stone with a much large limestone squared slab measuring 1.96m x 0.80m x 2.85m which also had the remnants of iron bolts for fittings to receive the layshaft. The opposite side of the slot was similar to the north side of Slot 2, in that it was also constructed of 19th-century brick with Portland cement-based mortar up to the same ground height. The gap between Slot 2 and 3 was filled with similar material it seems, capped off with decayed wooden boards. There was also a wooden board at the south-west end between Slots 2 and 3, in the area of the disused fireplace (see above)

It seems clear that the spaces left for the last set of bevel gears were adapted from previous 'slots' set up in the same area. It is unknown why they were narrowed for the latest set of gears as a larger gap would have allowed access for maintenance. In any instance, even with the 19th-century brick insertions to narrow the gap for the slots, it is not known if the original stone work was constructed for Phase 2 or Phase 3 of the building's occupation. However, it is certain that they are post-Phase 1, given that they are not tied into the foundations in any way. The ironwork left remaining *in-situ* appears to have been to allow the placement of the sack hoist as noted by Gregory.

In the central third of the interior there were the below ground remains of a fairly poorly constructed drainage or maintenance access system, which was integrated into the spaces in-between the bevel gears (above). This included a brick constructed channel 114 that was 0.55m wide and up to approximately 3m long oriented north-south, which 'fed' into the areas of the bevel gears spaces (Figures 2 and 3). This was set within construction cut 115. At a central point there was a wooden access hatch leading to a brick constructed chamber (Gregory 2012, 5.11). It appears that the hatch allowed access into the underside of the machinery, but was clearly so small, perhaps only a slight person, or younger person could gain access. The constructed channel appeared to the turn to the east (through a pre-existing covered channel) and curve upwards to the north, and together with some very poorly built stonework, continued to cut through into the inner end of the interior layshaft.

It should also be noted before leaving this description of the interior that all of the large claw-chiselled blocks around the 'slots' along the west wall, and all and any stonework associated with them (some of which may be medieval) have been completely removed off site, with all the photographic images of the blocks *ex-situ* being available in the site archive.

Ground level reduction and foundations: Mill Exterior (East)

Figs 2, 4, 7, 8, Plates 17-21

To the exterior of the main mill building and within the interior of what was a mid- to late-20th-century block and brick constructed lean-to, the ground level was reduced by approximately 1m within an area measuring 5.92m southwest-northeast and 9.72m north-west-south-east. The basal layer exposed was the natural clay 110 which was present throughout the majority of the reduced ground level (Figures 2 and 4, Plates 17-19). Also exposed were the north and east block foundations for the brick lean-to.

Phase 1/2

At a point 1.09m from the south-west mill wall foundation, the construction cut 103 for a possible medieval wall foundation was recorded, aligned south-east-north-west for a distance of 4.46m in plan (Figure 4, Plate 18). The base of the cut was not established as it continued below the required level of excavation for the new structural works.

Set within the cut was the foundation 105 for what was very likely to have been a medieval building. Although it was not entirely exposed to the basal course, enough was visible to ascertain the method of its construction: an initial foundation of rough worked limestone blocks of varying sizes (smallest 0.16m x 0.12m, largest 0.64m x 0.14m/0.41m x 0.20m) were laid, bonded with a creamy-pink mortar, to a height of at least 4 courses (0.61m) along a visible length of 3.52m from the exposed south-east corner. The courses were stepped out

slightly, by no more than 0.10m, from the main wall itself. Above this there were four courses of reused probable medieval ashlar 109 that are described below.

The backfill, 104, of the construction cut consisted of an inverted curved bank of clay, rubble and sand, which contained animal bone fragments, 2 of which (RFs 1 and 2) had evidence of detailed working (see the Finds section). This backfill rose to a height around 0.10m higher than the uppermost stepped out basal foundation. Against this lay a large expanse of redeposited clay 102 (containing medieval pottery also), probably originally arising from the excavated construction cut of the mill and the cutting of the mill race.

Phase 3

As mentioned above, immediately above the stone foundation 105 there were four courses of reused probable medieval ashlar 109 (Figure 7, S.5, Plates 17-19). These consisted of squared and/or rectangular blocks of limestone. The blocks had dimensions ranging from 0.20m x 0.18m up to 0.84m x 0.29m. Some of the blocks still exhibited evidence of claw tool marks, running diagonally across the exposed surfaces. These blocks were bonded with a lighter lime-based mortar than that used below for 105. That these blocks of ashlar had been reused was indicated by the presence of four lewis holes in the face of the wall – such holes would originally have been concealed within a wall since they were made in the upper surfaces of stones for the purpose of lifting. It was assumed that the lewis holes were of a split-pin nature, each being a circular drilled hole. The exposed dimensions of this upper wall section were 5.20m from south-east-north-west and up to 1.05m in height.

At the northern end of the stepped foundation 105, a portion appeared to have been rebuilt (Figure 7, S.5 Plate 19). This was in the area of the wall where it met the mill race. A sub-circular area approximately 1.30m in radius was cut 106 through the original construction cut. The depth of the cut was not ascertained, but clearly originated from the historical ground level. In an apparent attempt to underpin the structure, an area measuring greater than 1.72m south-west-north-east and up to 0.62m high was rebuilt 107, with much smaller blocks of limestone, some not even roughly worked, and some more like rubble fragments together with a couple of fragments of flat roof tile. The cut around this area was then backfilled with a mid to dark brown silt clay with stony inclusions 142, again up the historic ground level. This repair work was associated with a buttress 108 which was only partially keyed into the existing wall.

The buttress was at least 1.83m high, with the lowest, visible course being 0.83m long, narrowing to 0.17m at the top. It was constructed of limestone blocks for the most part, again with some having evidence of claw tooling. The buttress stepped back towards the main mill wall every 2 courses, and at the top of every second course the terminal block was chamfered. It is interesting to note that the angle of the chamfers differed slightly every time (with one being very worn, possibly through water erosion?). It is probable that this was a medieval (or substantially medieval) buttress that was reused in a later period.

The new strip foundations which measured 7.60m north-west-south-east and up to 4.60m south-west-north-east and were up to 1.45m deep continued to display evidence of backfilling or levelling of the area of the mill in the form of dark grey silt clays and redeposited clays (137, 138 and 139, combined thickness of 0.88m). The way in which the area was lowered and cut meant that no relationship between contexts 137-139 and 102/103 could be established.

Phase 4

A small amount of modern levelling in the form of an intermittent, thin (0.10 maximum) layer of concrete raft/footing 140 for a later brick wall in addition of modern stony hardcore surfacing 141 was also seen in the area of the south-east footings.

No other archaeological discoveries were made in this area of the site.

Service trench excavation: Mill Exterior (South-east)

Fig 2, Plate 22

Following the construction of the new extension on the east side of the mill building, a mains service connection trench was cut from two new doorways in the new extension running broadly southward to the end of the scheduled area. The length of this trench was 7.90m and was up to 1.75m wide, but was more generally 1.32m wide. The depth of the trench did not exceed 0.50m. For the majority of the trench, the exposed deposit consisted of natural clays 110.

Phase 1

Towards the main body of the mill, the partial remains of the potential construction cut 103 were seen again. This cut was offset from the mill wall by 0.40m, and was seen to be a minimum of 0.50m deep in this area, with a broadly straight, near vertical side. As the trench was only 0.50m deep, the base of the cut was not established, and the backfill seen here was similar, if not the same as that seen on the east side of the mill building, 104. No further features or deposits were identified during this portion of the works.

Ground level reduction and new foundations: Mill Exterior (West and South-West)

Figs 2, 5, 8-11, Plates 23-36

An area to the west and southwest of the mill, which was until recently occupied by a c.1960s large single skin brick shed with concrete raft floor, was reduced in ground level by approximately 0.20m – 0.50m below the existing surface and up to 1.50m at the north-west end near the mill race/mill pond, where it cut through the extant bank.

Phase 1

The construction of the mill bank and the mill foundation 105 may well have been contemporary, though it must be noted that the relevant section drawing (Figure 9, S.10) is a composite. Construction cut 121 appeared to start around 3.84m west of foundation 117 (see below). Cutting into the natural clay 110, the partially visible cut was up to 2.14m deep, with what was assumed to be a broadly curving profile containing fills 125, 126 and 127. All of these fills butted up against 117 and they all appear to be associated with rapid backfilling, rather than an accumulation of material. The mill foundation 117 on this side was only exposed in a very small area (Figure 10, S.11, Plates 30 and 32). It could be seen that the total height of 117 was 2.26m from the basal course to the uppermost section of ashlar. The construction method was very similar to that seen on the east side, although not as skilful in execution, with perhaps not as much attention paid to the finish of the stonework. However, the same set of stepped out foundations were seen (up to 2 in this instance). Several sealing

dumps of material were noted above the backfill of the construction cut (a mix of stony rubble 128, and other darker clay silt layers 129 and 130).

Also exposed at the reduced level was the continuation of wall 116, exposing in full, the remains and extent of the feature (Figures 2 and 5, Plates 26-29 and 34). It appeared to have been constructed of roughly worked limestone blocks forming the outer sides and partially infilled with lime-based mortar and other lesser-worked limestone blocks.

In total, the wall ran for 6.70m north-west-south-east before turning at a 90° angle to the north-east for a further 4.94m before coming to a robbed out 'stop'. The wall had an average width of 0.75m, and a combined height of around 0.75m (taken from the uppermost course seen at the north-west, to the lowermost course seen in a later foundation cut). In general, however, the wall had a surviving height of around 2 courses (0.20m), with only higher levels seen hidden underneath the mill bank itself. It was set within cut 124 which was seen to truncate the earlier fills associated with the earlier foundation 117. Due to site conditions, the cut for the wall was not seen in plan, however, in the composite section, a combined measurement of 1.11m width (W-E, butting the wall) was recorded, along with a total depth of 1.91m from the top of the mill bank to the basal course of the wall. It was backfilled to the west by redeposited clay 131 and friable dark silts 132.

Sandwiched between the two walls 116 and 117, was a small deposit of highly mixed laminated silts and redeposited clays 118. It was not ascertained, despite repeated attempts at cleaning back and on-site examination, if the deposit was associated with the backfill of the original construction for 117 or for the later foundation 116.

Associated with wall 116, at the south-west, was a further short section of foundation 123 (Figures 2 and 5, Plates 27-29 and 34). This appeared to have been 'tacked on' to the southern corner of 116 and was constructed of varying types of reused stonework together with some brick (dimensions 110mm x 75mm x 55mm) which appeared to have been handmade. The dimensions of the footing remains were 5.72m south-west-north-east and up to 0.99m wide and appeared to have been bonded with lime mortar. The south-west end of the wall had evidence of burning and burnt silt was settled between disturbed sections of the foundation. It may be that these were the foundations of a 'revetting' wall for the bank.

Wall 116 was also subject to deliberate demolition. Robbing cut 133 cut through the top of the bank 135, the remains of the cut in section showed that it cut down to the uppermost remaining level of the wall (a depth of 1.11m) and had been backfilled with a loose, dark soil and small stony rubble 134.

Part of the works in this area also encompassed the excavation of foundation trenches for the new large extension which was attached to the southwest corner of the mill. The strip foundations covered an area measuring 14.75m north-west-south-east and up to 9.12m south-west-north-east and ranged between 1.00m and 1.45m deep (Figure 2, Plates 35 and 36). The main component seen within the trenches was natural clay 110. This formed the basal layer seen throughout. However, there was also evidence of some disturbance, in the form of what appeared to be a deliberate attempt at ground raising or levelling. Stony layer 136, appeared consistently throughout the foundation trenches, at varying levels. The variation in the levels appears to have occurred through possible infilling of glacial scarring, or as a result of clay being removed for other purposes and backfilled with 136. The thickness varied between 0.30m and 1.00m.

Poor ground conditions during the latest winter period in 2018 prevented the proving of any relationship between the layer 136 and any of the building phases of the mill.

Some further notes on the mill building

This watching brief largely covered the floor level reduction within the mill and the excavation of foundation trenches for the wings to be attached to the mill. However the demolition of the pre-existing extensions to the mill together with the removal of render and the knocking through of a section of wall, have allowed certain other observations to be made that were not covered in Roy Gregory's report (2012) or in the above text.

The removal of the render from the south elevation fully confirmed the existence of small brick arches in the stonework above the doorway and the windows. These relieving arches, which were located above the heads of the door and windows, were built to deflect the load of the walling above the openings to either side of them (Plates 1 and 38).

Brickwork was partly visible near the apex of the gable of the west elevation prior to the removal of render, but the removal of the render allowed the meandering flue running from the blocked fireplace in the ground floor to the chimney stack to be traced (*ibid*).

The cutting through of a doorway in the west elevation showed that the wall had been faced in worked stone but contained a rubble core (Plates 24 and 25).

2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Artefact Assemblage

The Recorded Finds

Lisa M. Wastling and Pamela M. Cartwright

Introduction and Methodology

All artefacts were recorded using the Humber Field Archaeology pro-forma finds record sheets. Objects were packaged appropriately for long-term storage, in accordance with conservation and museum guidelines.

The recorded finds consisted of three objects of worked animal bone. All three were found together, recovered from the backfill of the mill foundations (context 104). These three items all appear to have been manufactured using the limb bones of members of the equid family (horse). The first two skates could possibly have been made using the bones of a single animal; the third is from a larger animal.

Although they do not compare with the more carefully-made bones skates, they could all have conceivably functioned as ice skates made in a more perfunctory and ad hoc fashion. The wear which they have would be consistent with this use, though none appear to have seen lengthy use. Horse limb bones are relatively common materials chosen for the manufacture of ice skates, with their robusticity an obvious factor in the choice.

RF 1 Bone ?skate Made from the metatarsal of a small equid (horse family). Proximal end trimmed around the edges of the articular surface removing any protuberances, distal end cut on the diagonal. Two holes, 5-6mm diameter drilled through the shaft, 15mm from each end. Closer to the proximal end between these two holes a shallow scoop has been cut and smoothed either during manufacture or wear. One distal side has trimmed to form a flat surface, which shows some polish, through wear.

L. 158mm W. 22-33 Th. 18-24mm

RF 2 Bone ?skate Fragmentary. Possibly made from the radius of a small equid (horse family). One articular surface cut through to form a flat surface. One longitudinal face knife-trimmed to form a flat surface, which has polish through wear. Other parts of the shaft show some modification by use of a file or rasp. Proximal end missing and shaft broken lengthways.

L. 142mm Max. W. 33mm Th. 22-40

RF 3 Bone ?skate Fragmentary. Distal end of equid (horse family) metatarsal which has broken mid shaft. The break does appear to have some signs of wear, which may have been around the edge of a transverse drilled hole. One surface, which shows signs of polish (?through wear) has been slightly modified using a file or hasp.

L. 110mm W. 34-45 Th. 22-30mm

Pottery

Lisa M. Wastling

Pottery consisted of two sherds, one from the topsoil (101) and one from context 102, the backfill of mill foundation cut.

Unstratified (101) – Jug rim and handle. Weight 91g, late 14th century to *circa* 1500.

This sherd is possibly a Lincolnshire product. Comparison with fabric samples shows a close correlation with Lincoln Glazed Ware products, particularly from the kiln at Dean's Building. The form and suspension glaze indicates a later date than the products of this kiln with rim form comparable to those found on Late Lincoln glazed Ware jugs.

Fill (102) – body sherd. Weight 46g, Humberware, late 13th to 16th century

Assessment of potential and recommendations for the artefact assemblage

Lisa M. Wastling

The artefact assemblage from the watching brief and building recording indicates that there is likely to be good preservation of medieval deposits on the site, with dated material (the pottery) indicating that the foundations of the building could not have occurred prior to the late 13th century.

The perfunctory made possible bone skates appear to relate to activity occurring at the mill and have been discarded potentially at a similar period to the discarding of the pottery. The artefacts are well preserved and do not appear to have been much disturbed after their deposition.

They provide a small amount of evidence for medieval activity, though are not recommended for further research. It is suggested that the finds assemblage is retained and deposited within the relevant local museum, in the event that it is not requested for return to the landowners.

3 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Discussion of the results

The listing entry describes the building as being of the ‘early C19’ and map evidence given by Gregory (2012, Photograph 3) shows the mill building on an enclosure map of 1818.

With regard to the listing date, Gregory went on to state that:

‘... it could well be that the mill was built or rebuilt during that period, using the foundations and some stonework from the previous mill.’ (*ibid*, 8.6)

The works carried out in 2018 revealed what seemed likely to be the medieval foundations 105/117 of the mill building along its eastern and western sides. At the north-east corner of the foundation there was evidence of underpinning or rebuilding 107, which might also have been of medieval date. The buttress 108 was keyed into the 107 and was itself certainly of medieval masonry, though it might not originally have been in its recorded location. The buttress masonry seemed to have been cut for that purpose, with the chamfered stones having likely been made for it and not simply reused from the upper course of a plinth. It is probable that the buttress was deemed necessary as an integral support around the area of the mill race. Both the rebuilding of the foundation 107 and the placement of the buttress 108 may have happened as a result of some erosion or damage to the underlying foundations in the area of the mill race. The rebuilding or repair was clearly not of the same standard as the initial construction with materials other than stone being reused – most notably some flat roof tile.

Further evidence of the original construction cut for the mill was also seen in the wide service trench. Here, the near vertical cut was seen offset from the mill by around 0.40m which would provide enough room to work in the construction area. This was obviously different to that which was seen to the east, where the cut appeared to have removed a significant amount of material. The remainder of the material in the service trench consisted of clean clays, probably natural in origin.

A fuller picture of the construction for the original foundations was seen on the south-west side of the mill. Composite sections recorded through several levels of excavation work have shown how wide the construction cut for the mill foundation could be, along with a fully exposed depth of the foundations on the same side.

That the courses of ashlar 109 above the 105 had been reused was attested to by the presence of lewis holes in the face of the walling. It was highly probable that these courses consisted of reused pieces of medieval masonry, though *when* they were reused is a matter of conjecture. There was a substantial amount of ashlar visible in the north elevation of the mill (*ibid*, Photographs 6-10). The presence of the waterwheel and the largely rendered structure of the wheelhouse, obscured much of the detail of the stonework, but it is possible that 109 and much of the north elevation are part of a post-medieval rebuilding of the mill in the 16th or 17th centuries – perhaps not for milling but as a residence. It also cannot be discountenanced that the north elevation and the wheelhouse contain areas of *in-situ* medieval ashlar walling. The wall stub 111 and the fireplace 112 might also have dated from a post-medieval rebuilding of the mill. The presence of a fireplace would have been incompatible with the functioning of the building as a mill given the combustion risk associated with airborne powders and besides, it was located in a position later rendered inaccessible by the 19th-century milling machinery and its housings. The fireplace would have been blocked and the

blocking rendered over when the building was reconfigured as a mill in the early 19th century or even in the 18th century.

It was difficult both to assign a function to and to date the partially robbed wall foundation 116. That it post-dated the 105/117 foundation for the mill was undoubted though it was not possible to anchor it in time more closely. Its most curious characteristic was its proximity to the mill building making it unlikely to have been the footing for a retaining wall for a bank or some such feature. Another possibility is that it was the footing for a projected rebuilding of the mill. Clearly, the stretch of wall that topped the footing survived for long enough to have acquired an addition in the form of wall 123, which included handmade brick in its construction. It is conceivable that the mill building was rebuilt on a different set of poorer quality foundations 116, and then rebuilt later on the earlier, more substantial foundations 105/117.

3.2 Recommendations

The following is solely the opinion of HFA, and may not reflect that of Historic England or Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council.

Given that significant portions of the archaeological deposits have been removed from within and without the mill during the current works, it is anticipated that the current fieldwork and report will form the main basis of the stratigraphical and archaeological understanding of the site for the foreseeable future. Regarding the works themselves this was to be expected, but in the light of the new archaeological evidence, this was unfortunate.

Should further building work at the site be required, targeted archaeological recording will also need to be undertaken. The *least disturbed* areas of the site comprise the following:

1. The southern aspect of the mill, set between the main service trench and the south-west extension foundations
2. The small area to west of the mill where the remains of the mill pond bank and foundation 116 reside. The 116 has now been almost completely removed bar a small section running under the remains of the mill bank, where the bank meets the wheelhouse at the north-west corner of the building
3. The wheelhouse and its immediate vicinity.

Area 3 is perhaps of greatest importance since, as was stated earlier, there is good deal of ashlar in the north elevation of the mill and in the lower part of the wheelhouse. Much may be reused medieval masonry and a certain amount might be *in-situ*. The east arch of the wheelhouse (Plate 39), whose keystone appears to be off-centre, perhaps illustrates the complex history of this part of the mill and one that awaits future investigation.

It is also noted that part of the planning condition for the site includes the repair and reinstatement of the leet wall around the end of the mill pond to the west of the mill. This work, according to the client, is likely to be undertaken in the future and will form part of a separate piece of architectural and archaeological recording.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are accorded to Mr. M. White and the sub-contractors for their help and co-operation throughout the duration of the project.

The site recording was undertaken by Doug Jobling.

Finds processing and reporting by Lisa M. Wastling and Pamela Cartwright.

The report text, figures and plates were produced by Doug Jobling.

Report editing was by David Atkinson and David Rawson.

Administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

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Norton Watermill

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Scheduled Monument Consent



ENGLISH HERITAGE

YORKSHIRE OFFICE

Mr Richard Storah
Storah Architecture
46 Halifax Road
TODMORDEN
Lancashire
OL14 5QG

Direct Dial: 01904 601897

Direct Fax: 01904 601999

Our ref: S00099521

13 January 2015

Dear Mr Storah

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works

Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

MANORIAL COMPLEX INCLUDING THE SITE OF NORTON MANOR HOUSE, CHAPEL, DOVECOTE, MOAT, FISHPONDS, FIELD SYSTEM AND MILL, 600M SOUTH WEST OF WENTBANK HOUSE, NORTON, DONCASTER, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Scheduled Monument No: SM 29949, HA 1016945

Our ref: S00099521

Application on behalf of Mr and Mrs M White

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 8 December 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning Conversion of former mill and ancillary building to a dwelling and the consolidation and repair of mill pond weir and bank. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

- Storah Architecture Drawings:
- 13-005-01A Location and Site Plan
- 13-005-03 Existing Elevations
- 13-005-04 Existing Plans Ground Floor
- 13-005-05 Existing Plans First and Second Floors
- 13-005-06 Proposed Elevations
- 13-005-07 Proposed Plans Ground Floor
- 13-005-08 Proposed Plans First and Second Floors
- 13-005-09 Proposed site Plan
- 13-005-10 Proposed Courtyard Elevations



37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 6WP

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www.english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



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- DMBC Planning Consent Letter 17th November 2014
- DMBC Listed Building Consent Letter 17th November 2014

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works which would not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument but would cause some harm to the monument's archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions or safeguards already specified in the application to ensure prior archaeological excavation and recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Neil Redfern, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, Tel: 01904 601897, Email: neil.redfern@english-heritage.org.uk, in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) Where consent is transferable to future owners, English Heritage shall be notified of land disposal upon completion of the sale.
- (c) No ground works or building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing a specification for the conservation work to the mill dam wall and weir which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- (d) No ground works or building works shall take place until the applicant has



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confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.

- (e) Original material shall be reused wherever possible.
- (f) Any replacement material shall be of a type, texture and colour which matches the original material.
- (g) Any replacement brick/ stone shall be of a suitable size, and laid in courses to match the original courses and joint widths.
- (h) All fixings shall be made into the joints and not into the brick/ stone.
- (i) All pointing and mortar work shall be in a mixture and finish to match the existing in composition, colour, texture and style.
- (j) Care shall be taken that fittings do not rust so as to stain the brickwork/ masonry.
- (k) Any vegetation growing in the masonry shall be cut off level with the surface of the stonework and the roots poisoned/ carefully removed.
- (l) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (m) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (n) New shrubs and trees shall be planted in holes not exceeding 300mm in depth.
- (o) Levelling shall be effected by filling holes and depressions with material imported from outside the scheduled area.



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- (p) All existing trees, shrubs and woody growths shall be cut off at ground level and the roots poisoned, the stumps being left *in situ* and not grubbed out.
- (q) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to Neil Redfern at English Heritage and Dinah Saich, Team Leader, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Development Services, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S1 2SH, within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (r) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.
4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).
5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

YORKSHIRE OFFICE

Yours sincerely

Neil Redfern

Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: Neil.Redfern@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc

Dinah Saich, SYAS



37 TANNER ROW YORK YO1 6WP

Telephone 01904 601901 Facsimile 01904 601999
www.english-heritage.org.uk

English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR).
All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

Appendix 2 Planning Permission



Storah Architecture
46 Halifax Road
Todmorden
Lancs
OL14 5QG

*Please note that the full version of this document cannot be viewed on all devices.
If this document does not include the Doncaster Council crest and an electronic signature please contact
tsi@doncaster.gov.uk*

14/01500/FUL

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "SCC".

Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

THE DEVELOPMENT HEREBY GRANTED SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE CONDITIONS AND THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS. YOU ARE REMINDED THAT THE COUNCIL HAS THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO TAKE ANY NECESSARY ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS DECISION. PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEBPAGE "POST DECISION GUIDANCE NOTES" AT www.doncaster.gov.uk TO VIEW GUIDANCE NOTES TO SUPPORT THE DECISION NOTICE.

Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)

PLANNING PERMISSION GRANTED

Application 14/01500/FUL

Proposal Conversion and refurbishment of former mill into residential dwelling following demolition of part of existing building on approx 0.10 ha of land (Being resubmission of application withdrawn under ref: 13/02588/FUL on 19.02.2014)

Location Priory Mill Norton Mill Lane Norton Doncaster

Dated 17th November 2014

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council acting as the Local Planning Authority, has considered your application described above and has decided to **GRANT PERMISSION** subject to the following **CONDITIONS/DIRECTIVES** as set out below. Your further attention is drawn to any informatives attached thereafter.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 31 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE ORDER 2012 as amended

It has not been necessary to make contact with the applicant to request amendments to the proposal during the consideration of the application, as it was deemed acceptable.

01. The development to which this permission relates must be begun not later than the expiration of three years beginning with the date of this permission.
REASON



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

Condition required to be imposed by Section 91(as amended) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

02. Notwithstanding the details requiring prior approval in the following conditions, development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans; .
13-005-01A Location Plan and Site Plan date March 2013 Rev A REW 09/12/13
13-005-03 Existing Elevations date March 2013
13-005-04 Existing Plans Ground Floor date March 2013
13-005-05 Existing Plans First and Second Floors date March 2013
13-005-06 Proposed Elevations date March 2013
13-005-07 Proposed Plans Ground Floor date March 2013
13-005-08 Proposed Plans First and Second Floors date March 2013
13-005-09 Proposed site Plan date May 2013
13-005-10 Proposed Courtyard Elevations
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.
03. Should any unexpected significant contamination be encountered during development, all associated works shall cease and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) be notified in writing immediately. A Phase 3 remediation and Phase 4 verification report shall be submitted to the LPA for approval. The associated works shall not re-commence until the reports have been approved by the LPA.
REASON
To secure the satisfactory development of the site in terms of human health and the wider environment and pursuant to guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
04. No development shall take place until a method statement and full specification for repairs to: (a) the wall and banking to the mill lodge (also known as the mill pond) and (b) the masonry to the sluice to the north of the mill pond identified on the site



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

plan hereby approved have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Repairs shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details within one year of first occupation of the dwelling hereby permitted.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the curtilage structures to the Grade II Listed building, to preserve the setting of the Grade II Listed building, to preserve the Scheduled Monument and its setting and to ensure the preservation of archaeology in situ in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy Policy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32, ENV 34, ENV 37 and ENV 38 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan

05. No development shall take place until a written brief for the professional archaeological photographic recording of the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The brief shall cover:-
- (a) a full and detailed photographic record of the wall and banking to the mill pond and the masonry to the sluice to the north of the mill pond to be undertaken prior to commencement of works for their repair and immediately following completion of the said works;
 - (b) an in situ photographic record (general views) of all machinery to be removed from the mill prior to its removal from its historic locations;
 - (c) the same details of the waterwheel and "depressing" sluice as are provided in colour at photographs 11 to 22 inclusive in the Report on Norton Watermill by Roy Gregory dated November 2012 and submitted with the application to which the permission hereby granted relates;
 - (d) one photograph of the miller's desk to the south-east ground-floor window;
 - (e) one clear general view of each of the three floors of the mill building;
 - (f) one clear general view of each elevation of the building;
 - (g) four general views of the site showing the building in its' built and landscape context.

The record shall be completed in full accordance with the approved brief and shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development hereby permitted with the exception of the part of the record at (a) above which is to be completed following completion of the repair works concerned and which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within two months of completion of the repair works.

The record shall comprise non-digital black-and-white photographs and negatives



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and shall include the name and address of the recorder. The photographs shall be dated and captioned (including details of the address of the structure, the area of the structure recorded, and the location and direction of each shot). The approved record shall be bound with a paper copy of the Report on Norton Watermill by Roy Gregory dated November 2012 and be deposited with an archive and to a timetable which shall have been specified within the approved recording brief.

REASON

To ensure that a durable black-and-white photographic record is made to supplement the existing historic record and that it is agreed to be a sufficient and appropriate record prior to the commencement of works to repair the structures in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy Policy CS 15(A) and saved Policy ENV 38 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

06. Part A (pre-commencement)

No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

The programme and method of site investigation and recording.

The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.

The programme for post-investigation assessment.

The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.

The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.

The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.

Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.

The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

REASON

To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature,



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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

07. No development shall take place until details of the mortar mix to be used in the pointing of the building and a sample panel measuring no more than one metre by one metre showing the pointing to be carried out to the building have been submitted on site to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The sample panel shall have been prepared sufficiently in advance to have cured or dried fully by the time of inspection. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

08. No development shall take place until detailed drawings showing the modifications to be made to the roof trusses identified on the drawings hereby approved have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. No principal roof trusses, purlins or principal floor beams shall be removed from the building without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policy ENV 32 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

09. The rooflights hereby permitted shall be low-profile conservation rooflights with a central vertical glazing bar. Full details of the size and design of the rooflights to be installed shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON



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Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

10. No development shall take place until full details of the design and paint colour of all windows to be installed to the building have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The details shall include:-
- (a) an elevation at 1:20 scale of each window to be installed to the two-storey mill building and cross-sections at 1:5 scale showing full joinery details, the relationship of opening elements to fixed elements, means of opening, relationship to the external plane of the wall, and cills;
 - (b) a cross-section at 1:5 scale showing the detailed design of the powder-coated aluminium windows to be installed to the former single-storey west feed store and the relationship of the windows to the external plane of the wall;
 - (c) details of the design and materials of the windows to be installed to the single-storey east lean-to and store.

No development shall take place until full details of the design of the timber external doors to be installed to the south elevation of the dwelling hereby permitted and full details of the design of the sliding timber doors to be installed to the single-storey wings have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

11. No development shall take place until full details of the design of the timber external doors to be installed to the south elevation of the dwelling hereby permitted and full details of the design of the sliding timber doors to be installed to the single-storey wings have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

12. Prior to the commencement of the work concerned, a sample of the natural oak finish to be used for the central south external door to the two-storey mill building shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

13. No development shall take place until full details of the design, size, location, materials and colour of all flues and vents (including any roof insulation vents, heating and plumbing vents, and air extract vents) and of the location of all meter boxes to be installed to the building have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

14. The Miller's desk shall be retained in situ and shall be protected from damage during the course of works to implement the permission hereby granted. Details of the method of protection shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall be implemented in accordance with the agreed details



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Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

once construction starts.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policy ENV 32 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

15. Prior to the commencement of the work concerned, full details of the design and colour of the steel yard gates to the Mill House and to Priory Mill hereby approved have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest and setting of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32, ENV 34 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

16. Prior to the commencement of the development concerned, samples of the materials to be used in the surfacing of the parking and turning area hereby permitted shall be submitted on site to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the setting of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 34 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

17. Prior to the commencement of the development hereby granted full details of the proposed landscaping and natural ground treatments shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. These details should include plans and specifications of layout, drainage, soils, grass seed mixes, turfing, tree and/or shrub planting together with proposals for maintenance and other horticultural operations necessary to implement the development and in particular of any area



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

to be retained for indigenous ecological conservation purposes.

REASON

In order that the Council may be satisfied as to the details of the proposal and to preserve the setting of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 34 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

01. The development lies within a Scheduled Monument, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) from the Secretary of State for the department of Culture, Media and Sport will also be required for any ground works and repairs to the sluice gate and mill pond wall. As part of this consent there will be a requirement for agreeing a method statement for these works and the archaeological mitigation for groundworks. English Heritage would be happy to advise the applicant on what is required so that the documents produced meet both planning and SMC requirements.
02. **INFORMATIVE**
The developer shall consider incorporating all possible sustainability features into the design of the proposed development.



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

Appendix 3 Listed Building Consent



Storah Architecture
46 Halifax Road
Todmorden
Lancs
OL14 5QG

*Please note that the full version of this document cannot be viewed on all devices.
If this document does not include the Doncaster Council crest and an electronic signature please contact
tsi@doncaster.gov.uk*

14/01501/LBC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Cardwell".

Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

THE DEVELOPMENT HEREBY GRANTED SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE CONDITIONS AND THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS. YOU ARE REMINDED THAT THE COUNCIL HAS THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO TAKE ANY NECESSARY ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS DECISION. PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEBPAGE "POST DECISION GUIDANCE NOTES" AT www.doncaster.gov.uk TO VIEW GUIDANCE NOTES TO SUPPORT THE DECISION NOTICE.

Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) ACT 1990
PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) REGULATIONS 1990

LISTED BUILDING CONSENT GRANTED

Application 14/01501/LBC

Proposal Conversion and refurbishment of former mill into residential dwelling following demolition of part of existing building on approx 0.10 ha of land (Being resubmission of application withdrawn under ref: 13/02639/LBC on 19.02.2014)

Location Priory Mill Norton Mill Lane Norton Doncaster

Dated 17th November 2014

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council acting as the Local Planning Authority, has considered your application described above and has decided to **GRANT CONSENT** subject to the following **CONDITIONS/DIRECTIVES** as set out below. Your further attention is drawn to any informatives attached thereafter.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 31 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE ORDER 2010 as amended

It has not been necessary to make contact with the applicant to request amendments to the proposal during the consideration of the application, as it was deemed acceptable.



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

THE DEVELOPMENT HEREBY GRANTED SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE CONDITIONS AND THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS. YOU ARE REMINDED THAT THE COUNCIL HAS THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO TAKE ANY NECESSARY ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS DECISION. PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEBPAGE "POST DECISION GUIDANCE NOTES" AT www.doncaster.gov.uk TO VIEW GUIDANCE NOTES TO SUPPORT THE DECISION NOTICE.

Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

01. The works hereby permitted shall be commenced before the expiration of three years from the date of this consent.
REASON
To comply with Sections 18 (as amended) and 74 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
02. Notwithstanding the details requiring prior approval in the following conditions, development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved plans; .
13-005-01A Location Plan and Site Plan date March 2013 Rev A REW 09/12/13
13-005-03 Existing Elevations date March 2013
13-005-04 Existing Plans Ground Floor date March 2013
13-005-05 Existing Plans First and Second Floors date March 2013
13-005-06 Proposed Elevations date March 2013
13-005-07 Proposed Plans Ground Floor date March 2013
13-005-08 Proposed Plans First and Second Floors date March 2013
13-005-09 Proposed site Plan date May 2013
13-005-10 Proposed Courtyard Elevations
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.
03. No development shall take place until a method statement and full specification for repairs to: (a) the wall and banking to the mill lodge (also known as the mill pond) and (b) the masonry to the sluice to the north of the mill pond identified on the site plan hereby approved have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Repairs shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details within one year of first occupation of the dwelling hereby permitted.
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the curtilage structures to the Grade II Listed building, to preserve the setting of the Grade II Listed building, to preserve the Scheduled Monument and its setting and to ensure the preservation of archaeology in situ in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy Policy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32, ENV 34, ENV 37 and



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

ENV 38 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan

04. No development shall take place until a written brief for the professional archaeological photographic recording of the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The brief shall cover:-
- (a) a full and detailed photographic record of the wall and banking to the mill pond and the masonry to the sluice to the north of the mill pond to be undertaken prior to commencement of works for their repair and immediately following completion of the said works;
 - (b) an in situ photographic record (general views) of all machinery to be removed from the mill prior to its removal from its historic locations;
 - (c) the same details of the waterwheel and "depressing" sluice as are provided in colour at photographs 11 to 22 inclusive in the Report on Norton Watermill by Roy Gregory dated November 2012 and submitted with the application to which the permission hereby granted relates;
 - (d) one photograph of the miller's desk to the south-east ground-floor window;
 - (e) one clear general view of each of the three floors of the mill building;
 - (f) one clear general view of each elevation of the building;
 - (g) four general views of the site showing the building in its' built and landscape context.

The record shall be completed in full accordance with the approved brief and shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development hereby permitted with the exception of the part of the record at (a) above which is to be completed following completion of the repair works concerned and which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within two months of completion of the repair works. The record shall comprise non-digital black-and-white photographs and negatives and shall include the name and address of the recorder. The photographs shall be dated and captioned (including details of the address of the structure, the area of the structure recorded, and the location and direction of each shot). The approved record shall be bound with a paper copy of the Report on Norton Watermill by Roy Gregory dated November 2012 and be deposited with an archive and to a timetable which shall have been specified within the approved recording brief.

REASON

To ensure that a durable black-and-white photographic record is made to supplement the existing historic record and that it is agreed to be a sufficient and



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

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Development Management Civic Office, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3BU

appropriate record prior to the commencement of works to repair the structures in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy Policy CS 15(A) and saved Policy ENV 38 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

05. No development shall take place until details of the mortar mix to be used in the pointing of the building and a sample panel measuring no more than one metre by one metre showing the pointing to be carried out to the building have been submitted on site to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The sample panel shall have been prepared sufficiently in advance to have cured or dried fully by the time of inspection. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.
06. No development shall take place until detailed drawings showing the modifications to be made to the roof trusses identified on the drawings hereby approved have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. No principal roof trusses, purlins or principal floor beams shall be removed from the building without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policy ENV 32 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.
07. The rooflights hereby permitted shall be low-profile conservation rooflights with a central vertical glazing bar. Full details of the size and design of the rooflights to be installed shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of the development. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.



Scott Cardwell
Assistant Director of Development

THE DEVELOPMENT HEREBY GRANTED SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE CONDITIONS AND THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED PLANS. YOU ARE REMINDED THAT THE COUNCIL HAS THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO TAKE ANY NECESSARY ACTIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THIS DECISION. PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING WEBPAGE "POST DECISION GUIDANCE NOTES" AT www.doncaster.gov.uk TO VIEW GUIDANCE NOTES TO SUPPORT THE DECISION NOTICE.

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REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

08. No development shall take place until full details of the design and paint colour of all windows to be installed to the building have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The details shall include:-
- (a) an elevation at 1:20 scale of each window to be installed to the two-storey mill building and cross-sections at 1:5 scale showing full joinery details, the relationship of opening elements to fixed elements, means of opening, relationship to the external plane of the wall, and cills;
 - (b) a cross-section at 1:5 scale showing the detailed design of the powder-coated aluminium windows to be installed to the former single-storey west feed store and the relationship of the windows to the external plane of the wall;
 - (c) details of the design and materials of the windows to be installed to the single-storey east lean-to and store.

Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

09. No development shall take place until full details of the design of the timber external doors to be installed to the south elevation of the dwelling hereby permitted and full details of the design of the sliding timber doors to be installed to the single-storey wings have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF,



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Assistant Director of Development

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Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

10. Prior to the commencement of the work concerned, a sample of the natural oak finish to be used for the central south external door to the two-storey mill building shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.
11. No development shall take place until full details of the design, size, location, materials and colour of all flues and vents (including any roof insulation vents, heating and plumbing vents, and air extract vents) and of the location of all meter boxes to be installed to the building have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.
12. The Miller's desk shall be retained in situ and shall be protected from damage during the course of works to implement the permission hereby granted. Details of the method of protection shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and shall be implemented in accordance with the agreed details once construction starts.
REASON
To preserve the special architectural or historic interest of the Grade II Listed Building in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A)



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Assistant Director of Development

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and saved Policy ENV 32 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

13. Prior to the commencement of the work concerned, full details of the design and colour of the steel yard gates to the Mill House and to Priory Mill hereby approved have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON

To preserve the special architectural or historic interest and setting of the Grade II Listed building and the setting of the Scheduled Monument in conformity with the NPPF, Doncaster Council Core Strategy CS 15(A) and saved Policies ENV 32, ENV 34 and ENV 37 of the Doncaster Unitary Development Plan.

01. Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport is additionally required for any ground works on the site, works to the wall and banking to the mill pond and works to the masonry to the sluice to the north of the mill pond.



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Assistant Director of Development

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Appendix 4 Written scheme of investigation

**NORTON WATERMILL, NORTON MILL LANE, NORTON,
DONCASTER, SOUTH YORKSHIRE:**
Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief



Prepared by: HUMBER FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY
The Old School
Northumberland Avenue
KINGSTON UPON HULL
HU2 0LN

Prepared for: MR M. WHITE
Priory Mill
Norton Mill Lane
Norton
Doncaster

Planning Refs.: 14/01500/FUL
14/01501/LBC
National Grid Reference: SE 5414 1584
Scheduled Monument: 29949
NHLE No.: 1016945
HFA Site Code: WB2015.002

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D. Atkinson
Amended 22/06/2015

4 INTRODUCTION

The proposed alterations and restoration of Priory Mill, Norton Mill Lane, Norton, Doncaster (Figures 1) (SE 5414 1584) has highlighted a need for an increased level of knowledge of the potential for survival of archaeological deposits on the site.

Please note. This document is specific to the requirement for a watching brief to be undertaken. A separate document has been submitted to address the requirement of the photographic record and archive. Should there be any variations to the development then advice should be sought from English Heritage and the Local Planning Authority as to its validity.

5 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT

English Heritage (EH) have recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken to record any surviving archaeological remains revealed on the site during the course of the works. Scheduled monument consent was granted on 13th January 2015 (see appendix 1) subject to conditions. Conditions (d), (q) and (r) relate specifically to archaeology

(d) No ground works or building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which had been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.

(q) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to Neil Redfern at English Heritage and Dinah Saich, Team Leader, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service, Development Services, Howden House, 1 Union Street, Sheffield, S12SH, within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(r) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uklengland/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

6 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Full Planning Permission (Application no. 14/01500/FUL, see appendix 2) and Listed Building Consent (Application no. 14/01501/LBC, see appendix 3) and were granted for the proposed development on 17th November 2014, both permissions containing conditions requiring archaeological and/or historic building recording to take place in advance of and/or during development. This follows the recommendations of EH and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC).

Condition 6 of 14/01500/FUL states:

Part A (pre-commencement) No development, including any demolition and groundworks, shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successor in title, has submitted a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that sets out a strategy for archaeological investigation and this has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI shall include:

The programme and method of site investigation and recording.

The requirement to seek preservation in situ of identified features of importance.

The programme for post-investigation assessment.

The provision to be made for analysis and reporting.

The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the results.
The provision to be made for deposition of the archive created.
Nomination of a competent person/persons or organisation to undertake the works.
The timetable for completion of all site investigation and post-investigation works.

Part B (pre-occupation/use)

Thereafter the development shall only take place in accordance with the approved WSI and the development shall not be brought into use until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the requirements of the WSI have been fulfilled or alternative timescales agreed.

REASON

To ensure that any archaeological remains present, whether buried or part of a standing building, are investigated and a proper understanding of their nature, date, extent and significance gained, before those remains are damaged or destroyed and that knowledge gained is then disseminated.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Norton Watermill is a Grade II listed building List Entry Number: 1151465.

The following is taken from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) List Entry Description:

NORTON NORTON MILL LANE SE 51 NW (north side), 1/87 Mill building at Priory Mill II Water-powered corn mill. Early C19. Partly roughcast rubble, stone slate eaves courses to pantile roofs. 2 storeys with loft, 2 windows to 1st floor; attached single-storey wheel-house over mill race to north; much of east and south sides obscured by C20 single-storey additions (not of special interest). South side has door flanked by casements (within later addition) and 1st-floor windows with flat brick arches. Brick end stack on left. Rear: wheel-house has central doorway and pitched roof with stone-slate verges. Right return: ashlar arch beneath wheel-house has projecting keystone.

Interior: wheel-house retains a breast-shot, 8-spoke cast-iron wheel (in poor condition at time of resurvey). Main building has a sturdy wooden platform against left gable with gearing beneath and vertical shafts rising to positions for 2 sets of stones. Sack hoist with double trap doors to each floor. Millstones now set in paving outside.

It also lies within the boundaries of a Scheduled Monument (29942)

The following archaeological and historical information has been extracted from the NHLE List (entry no. 1016945; HER ref. 00294/01).

The monument includes the earthworks and buried remains of the medieval manorial complex of Norton. It is situated on the south bank of the River Went, north of the nucleated medieval settlement of Norton.

Norton was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 where it is recorded that it was owned by Ilbert de Laci. It is documented that the whole manor was one league in length (approximately 4.8km), 11 furlongs in breadth and was worth a total of 70 shillings. In total, there was enough land for eight ploughs, with two of them under the direct control of the lord of the manor. There was also a mill with an annual value of five shillings.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 a chantry chapel is recorded at Norton for the families of the Foliots and Hastings. The endowment included a house, 80 acres of arable land and closes called Bustard, Prioryard and Housegarth, which had an annual value of five pounds. The

chapel is believed to have been situated at the top of Priory Road or Hall Lane in the area known as Priory Garth. This part of the parish is now known as Norton Priory.

A number of title deeds dating to the 17th century document the sale and lease of lands within the manor of Norton. A document dating to 1711 which details the marriage settlement between William Ramsden (the lord of the manor) and Mary Robinson provides a lot of information about the Manor House, known as Norton Hall, and associated holdings. Included in the estate were barns, stables, kilns, a dovecote, orchards, gardens, courtyards and two water corn mills. On the death of Mary Ramsden in 1743 the land passed to the Master and Fellows of St Catharine's College, Cambridge who, in 1756 obtained a private Act of Parliament empowering it to pull down Norton Hall, at that time described as a ruinous edifice with 35 rooms, and to use the materials to build a farmhouse. Two farms and a house now occupy the site of the hall and the chapel. The walled gardens which were associated with the later phases of the hall are still standing between the two farms.

The monument survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains which extend from east to west along the south bank of the River Went. The medieval manor house is understood to lie beneath the hall, which was described in the 18th century, and despite later disturbance medieval remains are likely to survive beneath the present farm buildings. Immediately east of Norton Priory Farm are the earthwork remains of a moat. A sub-rectangular platform measuring approximately 60m by 50m is completely enclosed by a 'U' shaped ditch. The south and west arms of the moat are visible as slight depressions but those on the north and east sides are very distinct, surviving up to a depth of 2m. The north east corner of the moat opens out into a mill stream. This would have allowed the stream to feed the moat and for the moat to act as an overflow channel in times of heavy rainfall. Farm buildings overlie the south west corner of the moat.

To the west of the dovecote is the site of Priory Mill which, as it stands, is an early 19th century water powered corn mill. It is a Grade II Listed Building. Although many of the above ground features relate to the latest phase of construction the mill lies on the site of an earlier mill, which possibly correlates to a reference in the Domesday Book. Very distinct earthworks in the field to the north of Priory Mill indicate different phases of water management but the course of the mill race, the mill pond and the mill stream has been maintained. The physical relationship between the medieval fishponds, the moat, the mill and the mill stream indicates their original contemporaneity and interdependence. To the west of the mill building are the earthwork remains of the mill race and the standing remains of the mill race wall and sluice gate. The mill race has been partly infilled but is still visible as a slight depression. The mill race fed water from the river to the mill over a distance of approximately 400m. The mill race originally extended approximately 200m beyond the area of protection to the west but this area has been infilled and ploughed. Any archaeological deposits will therefore have been damaged or destroyed and so the area has not been included in the scheduling. The level of water reaching the mill was controlled by a sluice gate and an overflow channel which directs water from the north east corner of the mill race to the river. The grooved stone posts which would have held the sluice gate are still in place although these possibly relate to a later phase of use. Steep earthworks and walling at the eastern end of the mill race would have acted as a dam wall through which the water supply to the mill wheel was controlled with the use of another sluice gate. The dam wall is particularly overgrown with vegetation and its full extent difficult to determine because of the later construction of farm buildings. Once the water had passed through the wheel it would be

directed back to the river via the tail race which is marked on the Ordnance Survey map as the Mill Stream.

7.1 Geology and topography

The development site lies at or around 10m OD. The underlying geology here consists of Limestone of the Brotherton Formation (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The overlying soils are freely draining lime-rich loamy soils. (<https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

8 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the proposed watching brief programme is to ensure preservation of archaeological remains either in situ or if this is not possible then by record. This is in line with Policies 128, 129, 135 and 139 in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework issued in March 2012.

The current knowledge of the site and its environs suggest that archaeological remains from the Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods might be present. The work will conform to the requirements of English Heritage (EH), the South Yorkshire Archaeological Service (SYAS) model brief for archaeological monitoring (Watching Brief) and to the standards espoused in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA revised 2008, updated November 2013) with reference to Yorkshire, The Humber and The North East: A regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process.

9 METHOD STATEMENTS

9.1 Archaeological recording

Provision has been made for an archaeologist to be in attendance during the excavations and alterations associated with this development to record potential features and deposits of interest which may be uncovered. The work to be monitored include any new foundation trenches, service trenches, pits dug for the underpinning of existing walls and any areas where the ground level is to be reduced. In addition, the creation of a new doorway will most likely expose the fabric of the building and this too will require recording.

Time should be allowed for the archaeologist to examine the affected areas during and after their excavation, so that exposed deposits can be recorded and any excavated material examined for finds.

Where features of archaeological interest are present time must be allowed for proper recording, measured plans and sections will be drawn, written descriptions of deposits compiled, and photographs taken. Recording procedures will be those used by HFA on archaeological excavations; context numbers will be assigned, plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate) whilst section drawings/ elevations will be at a scale of

1:10. Photographs will be taken in 35mm black and white and colour transparency formats supplemented by digital photographs using a Pentax WG-1 14 megapixel optical zoom camera. A site diary/visit log will be maintained and will include details of liaison and monitoring meetings, site visits, a record of staff on site and details of progress on a daily basis. The areas examined will be recorded using a Trimble GeoExplorer 2008 series hand held GPS unit with the results being transferred into AutoCad.

Finds encountered will be recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems. Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. Finds of particular interest — *ie* those other than bulk finds such as animal bone, pottery or ceramic building materials — will be allocated a Recorded Find number, and information such as their location in three dimensions and their description will be entered onto an appropriate *pro forma* sheet.

At the very least, the sequence and depth of exposed subsoil deposits will be noted, and if any archaeological features are encountered then they will be recorded as appropriate: notes and measurements will be taken, plans or sections will be drawn, and any features will be photographed where conditions permit. If necessary, and where this does not interfere with the stability of trench sides or bases, features will be rapidly excavated. The level of features or deposits relative to Ordnance Datum will be determined where possible, otherwise with reference to depth below ground level. Any artefacts recovered will be bagged according to their context. Soil samples will be taken from features or deposits deemed likely to have palaeoenvironmental potential.

In the event of significant features or finds being encountered, the client, EH, and HFA will meet to discuss procedures and requirements jointly.

In the event that burials are encountered, they will be recorded *in situ* and removed in accordance with the conditions set out in a licence for the removal of Human Remains issued by the Ministry of Justice. HFA will contact the Ministry on the client's behalf.

.Recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. Finds of particular interest — *ie* those other than bulk finds such as animal bone, pottery or ceramic building materials — will be allocated a Recorded Find number, and information such as their location in three dimensions and their description will be entered onto an appropriate *pro forma* sheet. A site-specific accession number will be agreed with the Museum Service.

Soil samples will be taken from features or deposits deemed likely to have palaeoenvironmental potential. Processing of the finds and samples will be undertaken in order to be consistent with the guidance in *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (English Heritage 2006)

9.2 Strategy for the recovery and sampling of biological remains

Should the taking of samples for biological remains prove necessary, then once the material has been quantified, the client would be provided with costs for the analysis and production of the necessary specialist reports in advance of any expenditure. The sampling and subsequent assessment and/or analysis will be in line with the English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

Sediment sampling

Should sediment sampling be considered appropriate during the fieldwork, the aim will be to assess the degree of preservation of biological remains within archaeological features and to assess their bioarchaeological potential. To this end a number of samples may be taken from features and deposits in order to provide material for this assessment. 10-litre general biological analysis (GBA) samples will be taken from targeted deposits and stored in plastic tubs. Examples of types of deposits which will be targeted for sampling are the fills of intrusive features, floors or occupation deposits, deposits which are burnt or may be of an industrial nature, natural deposits such as organic horizons and channel fills.

Some particularly rich deposits may have bulk-sieved (BS) samples taken, comprising 3 or 4 ten-litre plastic tubs of material.

All samples will be processed and analysed at Palaeoecology Research Services, Unit 4 National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Road, National Avenue, Hull, HU5 4HF.

Spot/ID samples

A small number of spot samples, such as concentrations of small bones, seeds etc. might be taken, as may samples of wood for identification.

Animal bones

Animal bones will be hand-collected from all excavated features, and will be bagged and labelled according to their excavated context. Collection from unstratified contexts, such as topsoil, will not be attempted. Where deposits are noted to contain dense concentrations of bones, then these will be sampled as BS samples (see above).

9.3 Human remains

If human remains are encountered, and their removal becomes necessary, a licence for their exhumation will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice before any are removed; HFA will normally apply for such a licence on the client's behalf.

Human remains will be treated with due respect and adequately recorded using existing recording forms designed specifically for such use, in line with procedures outlined in *IFA Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley & McKinley (eds) 2004). Any skeletal material will be lifted and arrangements made for storage, unless the licence specifies reburial or cremation.

All human remains which are revealed, including disarticulated or disturbed material, will be collected.

The extra costs which would be involved in the proper excavation and analysis of burials and human remains will be provided to the client before expenditure. Assessment will be carried out by a properly-qualified individual or institution.

9.4 Specialist dating

Where other means of dating are not available, it may be necessary to submit samples for scientific dating. Such dating will follow relevant English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2004, 2006a, 2008a).

Organic material recovered either from samples or taken as Spot/ID samples for scientific dating might be submitted for radiocarbon dating; alternatively fired clay structures or preserved timbers may be suitable for other dating methods. Costs for such analyses would be approved with the client before expenditure.

9.5 Off-site works

Upon completion of the on-site recording, the written, drawn and photographic records will be compiled into a site archive to provide the basis for production of a final report within six weeks of completion of all site work, for submission to EH and SYAS on behalf of the client.

Any finds recovered will be cleaned and examined; recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality. If necessary, small finds – such as metalwork – will be despatched to the York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory to assess any conservation measures required to ensure the stabilisation of the material for long term storage. Artefacts requiring radiocarbon, dendrochronology or species identification will also be selected for specialist analysis.

Archive preparation and deposition (including finds retention/disposal)

The archive will be prepared in accordance with our usual procedures which are in line with those recommended by English Heritage. The site archive, including finds, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* and the Museums and Galleries Commission *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*.

It is intended that the site archive will be deposited with a suitable repository which meets the criteria for the storage of archaeological material, in this case Doncaster Museum. Finds remain the property of the landowner until such time as they may grant title to a museum. The digital archive will be stored at HFA on Hull City Council servers.

Report production

As stated above, the results of the fieldwork will be presented in a report, produced within 3 months of completion, for submission to the client, EH and SYAS. The report will include:

- Site code/project number and planning reference;
- Eight-figure National Grid references;
- Date of commencement and duration
- A description of the results of the on-site recording and assessments;
- Location plans indicating the areas monitored; plans, sections and detail drawings of features/structural elements encountered;
- Photographs of each principal area and feature;
- Specialist reports on any finds or samples;
- Conclusions regarding the interpretation of any remains encountered;
- Recommendations for the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.
- A copy of the Archive Index

A copy of the report in .PDF format will also be lodged with EH, SYAS and ADS through the Oasis recording project.

If significant remains are found, publication in national, period, or specialist journals will be considered.

9.6 Copyright, confidentiality and publicity

Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with the originating body; that is the archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork and analysis.

The results of the work will remain confidential, initially being distributed only to the clients, EH and SYAS, and will remain so until such time as it is deemed to have entered the public domain. All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the client and HFA.

9.7 Health and Safety, Insurance

Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Under the terms of the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*, HFA prepare Risk Assessments for any excavations undertaken. Overall policy is in line with recommendations set out in the SCAUM/FAME manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2007)*. Furthermore, HFA has a safety manual for excavations which is distributed to members of staff during Health and Safety induction at commencement of projects.

Humber Field Archaeology (part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership), as a section of Hull City Council, is covered by the Council's Public Liability Insurance Policy; the indemnity for this policy currently stand at £50 million. HFA as a section of Hull City Council are also covered by £2m Professional Indemnity Insurance. For further details contact: Zurich Municipal, Zurich House, 2 Gladiator Way, Farnborough, Hampshire, GU14 6GB. Copies of the certificates can be supplied on request.

10 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

10.1 Timetable for the work

The client envisages work starting in September 2015 following the submission and approval of the photographic archive. Records made following each visit will be transcribed in the office soon after each visit and will form the basis of any reports produced. The results will be compiled, and the final report will be produced within three months of all archaeological fieldwork being completed.

10.2 Staffing

The on-site recording will undertaken by a Project Officer, under the overall control of a Project Manager. The project team includes the following, with expertise also drawn as necessary from the external specialists listed.

PROJECT MANAGER – David Atkinson ACIfA

Since 1979 has worked for Humber Field Archaeology and its predecessor Humberside Archaeology Unit. Initially as a site assistant and post-excavation researcher, then later as a supervisor on a variety of urban Medieval and rural Iron Age/ Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon sites throughout the Humber region.

In 1996 became a Project Officer responsible for the day to day management of excavations, numerous evaluations and watching briefs and the production of the reports including CAD in addition to undertaking post excavation analysis on major excavations from Flixborough and Hull.

From 2004 to 2013 has worked as Senior Project Officer responsible for the management of the watching brief programme, which consists of between 80 - 90 projects per year. Also edits CAD drawings for reports and manages the GPS data. In addition has continued with work on large scale projects including managing data and CAD/GIS mapping for the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Project (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, from Whitby to Sutton Bridge) and the Assessment of Aggregate-Producing Landscapes in the East Riding of Yorkshire for English Heritage.

From 2013 has worked as one of the Project Managers with responsibility for various projects from their inception through to completion.

HISTORIC BUILDING SPECIALIST – David Rawson MA 1998 York University

Has worked as a professional archaeologist since 1987 Worked on the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit/RCHME team undertaking the Greater Manchester Textile Mills Survey, then on the Salford Listed Buildings at Risk survey. After working at Manchester Museum and with the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, took an MA course in the Archaeology of Buildings. Involved in producing conservation plans for English Heritage sites such as Richmond Castle, Chesters Fort, Hadrian's Wall and Clifford's Tower, York. Since working with HFA has undertaken building surveys of many 17th - 20th century buildings, such as Danthorpe Hall, Raywell House, Hull Brewery and the 1930s Endike School. Amongst the numerous farm buildings recorded are Lincolnshire examples at Roxby, Thealby and the surviving 'mud and stud' portions of Littlewick Farm, Goxhill.

PROJECT OFFICER – Douglas Jobling BA (Hons) 1998 Manchester University

Has worked as a professional archaeologist since his graduation. Has experience in wetland, urban, rural and coastal archaeological fieldwork, post excavation analysis and digital illustration in East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. Has produced numerous grey literature reports and has recently undertaken the excavation of a large medieval industrial site in Beverley (2011) as well as being a key team member for the on-site and offsite portions of the English Heritage funded Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment (2009-10). Has particular expertise in AutoCAD and I.T., complex stratigraphy, photography and experience of coring and other geotechnical survey practices. He has a keen interest in the prehistory of the East Riding, the development of medieval Beverley, Hedon and Hull and excavation and structural recording of ecclesiastical sites and buildings.

SENIOR FINDS OFFICER – Lisa M. Wastling - *BSc (Hons) FSA Archaeological Science (Bradford University) 1989*

Has over 20 years of expertise in artefact analysis, writing over 50 publication reports and 200 assessments.

Has been working in the field of archaeological finds and pottery since 1989. Between 1989 and 1996 worked for a core of 4 different archaeological units and English Heritage, first working for Humberside Archaeology Unit in 1990. Took up the permanent post of Finds Researcher with Humber Archaeological Partnership in 1996, subsequently Finds Officer and currently Senior Finds Officer with Humber Field Archaeology.

Has worked extensively on finds from the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Humber Region of the Prehistoric, Roman, Anglian, Mid-Saxon, Saxo-Norman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods. Has published widely, contributing extensively to articles and monographs at regional, national and international level.

EXTERNAL SPECIALISTS

Pottery Specialist

P. Didsbury, MPhil, Cert.Ed. FSA – has very extensive experience of pottery research on material from the region, and, in particular, has published numerous

Lithics	reports on Saxon, medieval and post-medieval regional assemblages. RHLithics – worked as a lithic specialist since 1994, working on the lithics for the Humber Wetlands Project, as well as many other lithic assemblages from the Humber basin.
Worked Stone	S. Harrison, Ryedale Archaeological Services.
Environmental Specialists	Palaeoecology Research Services (micro plant remains, animal bones, shell);
Conservation Services	York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory (conservation, specialist reports).
Archaeometallurgy	J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
Archaeomagnetism	Dr M. Noel, GeoQuest Associates.
Human Remains	V. Wastling BA, BSc, MSc Has overseen the exhumation of individuals from Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon contexts, and written the subsequent assessments and reports. Has also reported on a number of Roman cremation burials from the region.
Dendrochronology	I. Tyers, Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.
Radiocarbon/AMS	Beta Analytic/SUERC

11 REFERENCES

- Allen, J L and St John Holt, A. 2007
SCAUM Manual: Health and Safety in Field Archaeology 2007, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers
- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011
Guides to Good Practice, <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>.
- Brickley and McKinley (eds) 2004
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- Brown, D.H., 2007
Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation, published by IFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum
- English Heritage 2004
Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates (2004). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology-guidelines/>
- English Heritage 2006a
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- English Heritage 2006b
Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork (2006). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>
- English Heritage 2008a
Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology (2008). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/luminescence-dating/>
- English Heritage 2008b
Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use (2008). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/investigative-conservation/>
- English Heritage 2010
Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood (2010). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-wood/>
- English Heritage 2011

Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)

English Heritage 2012

Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation (2012).
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/>
and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)

Institute for Archaeologists 2008

Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, October 1994, revised October 2008
(updated November 2013)

Institute for Archaeologists 2009

Standard and Guidance for an for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (updated November 2013)

Appendix 5 Context List

Context	Phase	Trench/Area	ContextType	Fill Of	Interpretation	Plan No	Section No	Photo
101			US					No
102	2	E	FIL	103	Backfill	3		Yes
103	2	E	CUT		Mill foundation cut	3		Yes
104	2	E	FIL	103	Backfill	3		Yes
105	2	E	STR		Mill foundation	3		Yes
106	2	E	CUT		Repair cut	3		Yes
107	2	E	STR		Foundation repair	3		Yes
108	2	E	STR		Buttress repair	3		Yes
109	2	E	FIL		Reused ashlar blocks	3		Yes
110			NAT		Natural clay			Yes
111	3	INT	STR		Stub wall	1		Yes
112	2	INT	STR		Fireplace	1		Yes
113	3	INT	DEP		Reduced ground level	1		Yes
114	4	INT	FIL		Brick channel	1		Yes
115	4	INT	CUT		Brick channel cut	1		Yes
116	1	W	STR		OLD W mill founds	7,9,10		Yes
117	1	W	STR		W mill founds exterior	7,9		Yes
118	1	W	FIL		construction backfill		5	Yes
119	1	W	FIL		construction backfill		5	Yes
120	1	W	DEP		mill pond bank		5	Yes
121	1	W	CUT		Mill foundation cut (W)		5	Yes
122	1	W	CUT		robbing cut		5	Yes
123	2/3	W	STR		Lean to wall (W)	7		Yes
124	1	W	CUT		Construction cut for 116	7		Yes
125	1	W	FIL		of 121		8	Yes
126	1	W	FIL		of 121		8	Yes
127	1	W	FIL		of 121		8	Yes
128	1	W	DEP		Stone and silt dump		5	Yes
129	1	W	DEP		Dark grey brown silt dump		5	Yes
130	1	W	DEP		Very dark grey clay silt dump		5	Yes
131	1	W	FIL		fill of 124		5	Yes
132	1	W	FIL		fill of 124		5	Yes
133	1	W	CUT		robbing cut for 116		5	Yes
134	1	W	FIL		robbing fill for 133		5	Yes
135	4	W	DEP		topsoil		5	Yes
136	1	SW	DEP		stony levelling			Yes
137	1	E	FIL		Med backfill		5	Yes
138	1	E	FIL		Med backfill		5	Yes
139	1	E	FIL		Med backfill		5	Yes
140		E	DEP		concrete raft			No
141		E	DEP		Modern surfacing			No
142		E	FIL		Repair cut backfill			Yes

Appendix 6 Archive

Project Details: An Archaeological Watching Brief At Norton Watermill, Norton Mill Lane, Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire

Site Code: WB2015.002

National Grid Reference: SE 5414 1584

NHLE Casework Reference: 1016945

Planning Reference Number: 14/01500/FUL
14/01501/LBC

Scheduled Monument Number: 29949

Author Douglas James Jobling **Date of fieldwork** 2017/2018

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Report Number 2098

Quantity

1 x small Stewart box contains the artefact record

1 x A4 lever arch file contains the paper record

Summary of work.

Between November 2017 and December 2018 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) in advance of, and during, the alteration and restoration of Priory Mill, North Mill Lane, Norton, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Substantial *in-situ* medieval footings were revealed on the east side of the mill building and to a more limited extent to the west. The footings comprised a stepped foundation of roughly worked limestone blocks that were exposed to a depth of over 1m on the east side. The current structure sits on these foundations, with only minor visible alteration to the foundation itself. This suggested that the footprint of the mill had changed little.

The footings in the north-east corner had been repaired and rebuilt – possibly because of erosion in the area of the mill race – and a buttress of dressed limestone with stepped, chamfered detailing had been bonded into it. These repairs may or may not have been medieval, though the buttress masonry appeared to be of medieval date.

On the east side, above the footings, there were four courses of ashlar limestone blocks, the presence of lewis holes in face of the wall showing that these medieval blocks had been reused in the post-medieval period or early modern period.

The remains of another foundation of roughly worked limestone blocks, of rather poorer quality than that described above, formed a right-angled structure offset from the current foundations by less than 1m to the south-west. This wall had been much robbed out, and there are indications that it may have formed a foundation for an intermediary mill structure on a similar alignment, sandwiched between the earlier mill and the post-medieval/early modern rebuild.

Once the floor level was reduced within the mill, several phases of internal structural elements became visible. Some of these *may* have been fairly early and contemporaneous with a medieval mill, such as the very large limestone blocks resting on smaller limestone block foundations. Since these blocks would have been very problematic to move once *in-situ*, they may have been re-used or repurposed several times. There was also evidence for the restructuring of elements relating to the waterwheel and layshaft. These appear to be mostly originating from later rebuilding of the mill. Additionally, there was evidence of internal wall foundations which overlay the earlier medieval foundations and related to subdivisions within the building. The date of these subdivisions was not ascertained. A blocked fireplace in the west wall clearly could not have been used in the 18th/19th century when the present building began functioning and probably belonged to an earlier phase when the mill may have acquired a domestic function.

A modern doorway inserted into the west wall at the south-west corner of the mill revealed evidence of how the 18th/early 19th-century mill building was constructed; namely by having inner and outer walls of roughly dressed stone forming a ‘cavity wall’ that was infilled with loose rubble. The doorway also affected the *in-situ* stone fireplace, necessitating its removal and relocation within the restoration.

The remains of the internal foundations for various pieces of milling apparatus that dated back to the 19th century formed around half of the remains recorded during the interior ground reduction. Elements of this were covered in the building report (Gregory. 2012).

A service trench cut from the south-eastern corner of the mill towards Norton Mill Lane did not reveal any archaeological deposits, as it appeared that the majority of that area had already been significantly altered during the 20th century. All that remained was modern levelling dumps over natural boulder clay.

Artefacts recovered from the work were minimal, comprising several length of horse bone that were probably used as ice skates and two fragments of medieval pottery, one of which was recovered from the backfill of the mill construction cut.

1 – 6 Documentary Archive Record			
1. Project summary			
Archive component	Hard Copy	Digital Copy	Notes
1.1 Site Summary/ Abstract	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 Archive Index	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.3 Guide to Elements of the Archaeological Archive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Project Planning			
2.1 Planning Documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.2 Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design/ Project Specification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.3 Risk Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4 Correspondence (date order)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Miscellaneous documentation (flow charts, bills, receipts, administration, staffing etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Initial Survey and Documentary Research			
3.1 HER Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.2 Historic Maps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.3 Documentary Research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4 Desk-Based Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.5 Geophysical Survey Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.6 Aerial Photographs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.7 Other Survey material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4 Site Fieldwork Data			

4.1 Site notes and diaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.2 Context Index and Context Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.3 Level Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4 Plan Index and Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.5 Section Index and Section Drawings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.6 Survey and Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5 Photographic Record:			
5.1 Photographic Site Record Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.2 Photographic Concordance Table (database printout)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.3 Contact Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.4 Negatives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.5 Colour Transparencies (slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.6 Prints	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.7 Digital Images (computer printout)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6 Post-excavation Fieldwork Data:			
6.1 Matrices and Phasing Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.2 AutoCAD Site Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6.3 Site Structural Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7 Digital Archive			
7.1 Digital Archive Storage Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.2 Contents of digital archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.3 CD / DVDs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.4 Other Discs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.5 Metadata for Digital Record (data about data, eg what the codes mean)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8 Material Archive Record			
8.1 Post-excavation Finds Progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Checklist Sheet			
8.2 Recorded Finds Index and Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.3 Context Finds Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.4 Bulk Finds Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.5 Recorded Finds Assessment Draft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.6 Recorded Finds Database Copy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.7 Recorded Finds Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.8 Bulk Finds Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.9 Bulk finds Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.10 Pottery Database Copy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.11 Spot Dating Record	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.12 Pottery Assessment Report Draft	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.13 Pottery Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.14 Ceramic Building Materials Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.15 Industrial Residues Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.16 Scientific Analysis and Dating Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.17 Finds Digital Photographs Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.18 Finds Digital Images (computer printout)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.19 Box Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.20 Material Archive Rationalisation Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.21 Finds Archive Contents Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9 Conservation Record			
9.1 Conservation Assessment Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.2 X-rays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.3 Conservation Record Sheets for Individual Objects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.4 Further conservation Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10 Biological Material Record			
10.1 Sample Index and Sample Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.2 Biological Material Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.3 Biological Material Assessment Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.4 Animal Bone Assessment (if a separate report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.5 Shell Assessment (if a separate report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.6 Human Bone Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.7 Human Bone Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11-13 Dissemination			
11. Publicity: Press releases, paper cuttings, recordings of interviews both on the radio and T.V.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Final Assessment Report: The complete Assessment Report. Including illustrations and plates, as sent to the client and Historic Environment Record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HFA report 2098
13. Additional Reports: Interim Statements, watching brief report copy, papers and articles written for journals or other publications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14 Watching Brief Archive			
14. Watching Brief Archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Publication Archive		<input type="checkbox"/>	Did this site proceed to publication after assessment?

Appendix 7 Oasis Form

28/02/2019

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: humberfi2-343980

Project details

Project name	Norton Watermill
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief was undertaken during alterations and restoration of Priory Mill, North Mill Lane, Norton Substantial in-situ medieval footings were revealed on the east side of the mill building and to a more limited extent to the west. The footings comprised a stepped foundation of roughly worked limestone blocks that were exposed to a depth of over 1m on the east side. The current structure sits on these foundations, with only minor visible alteration to the foundation itself. The Mill had undergone several phases of alterations including the insertion of fireplace and chimney in the 17th/18th century. The structure contains remains dating from the medieval period through to the 20th century
Project dates	Start: 29-11-2017 End: 18-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	1151465 - NHLE No.
Any associated project reference codes	1016945 - NHLE No.
Any associated project reference codes	WB2015.002 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	FLOUR MILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE SKATE Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SOUTH YORKSHIRE DONCASTER NORTON Norton Watermill

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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28/02/2019

OASIS FORM - Print view

Postcode DN6 9BX
Study area 800 Square metres
Site coordinates SE 5414 1584 53.636042129846 -1.181098209479 53 38 09 N 001 10 51 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Humber Field Archaeology
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator Humber Field Archaeology
Project director/manager David Atkinson
Project supervisor D Jobling
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Physical Archive ID WB2015.002
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient Humber Field Archaeology
Digital Archive ID WB2015.002
Digital Contents "Ceramics","Worked bone","other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Paper Archive ID WB2015.002
Paper Contents "Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey","Textiles","Worked bone","other"
Paper Media available "Correspondence","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF NORTON WATERMILL NORTON MILL LANE NORTON DONCASTER SOUTH YORKSHIRE
Author(s)/Editor(s) 'JOBLING, D.'
Other bibliographic details HFA REPORT 2098
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher HFA
Place of issue or publication HULL

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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28/02/2019

OASIS FORM - Print view

Description A4

Entered by David Atkinson (dave.atkinson@hullcc.gov.uk)

Entered on 28 February 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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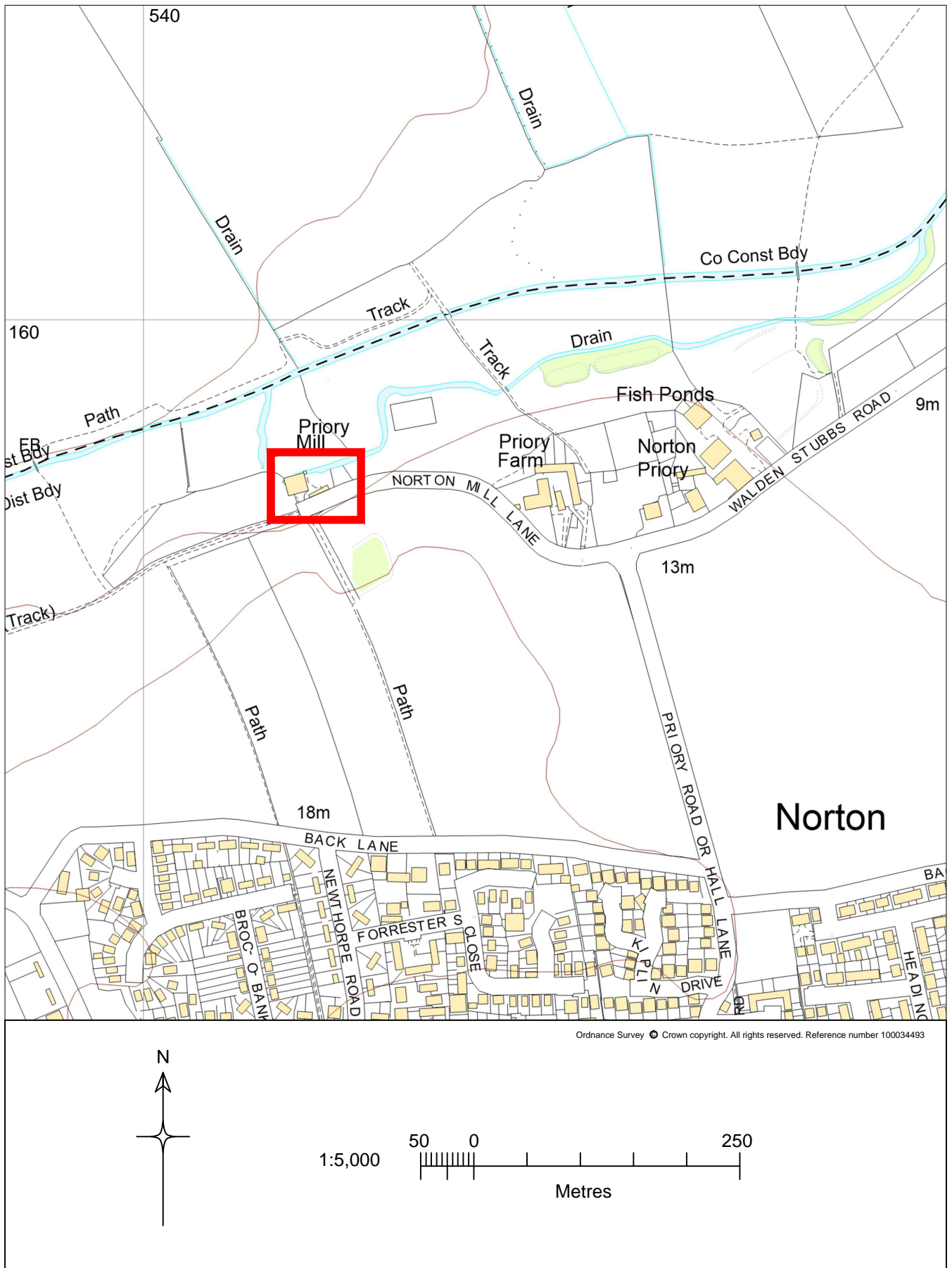
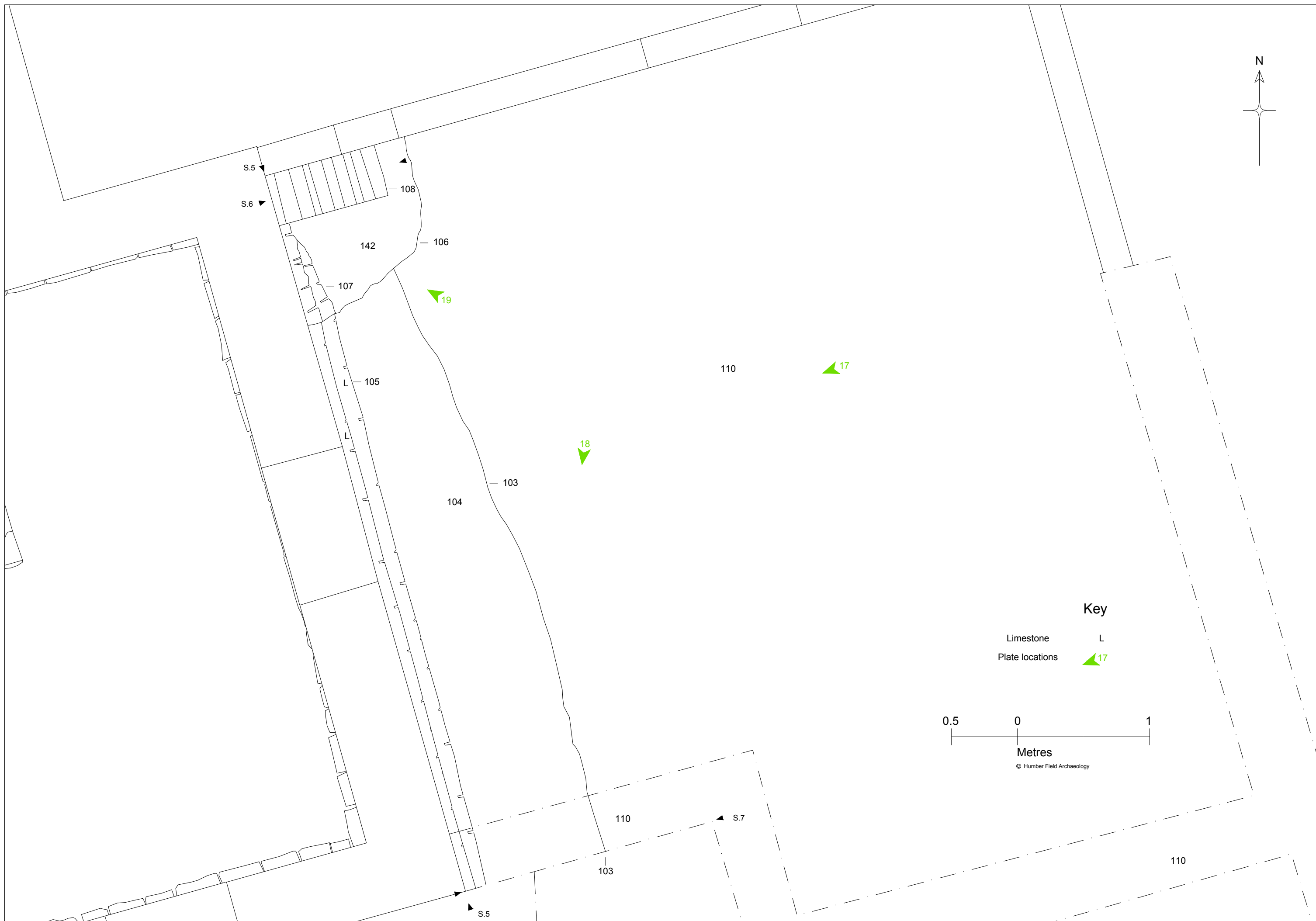


Figure 1 Site location plan







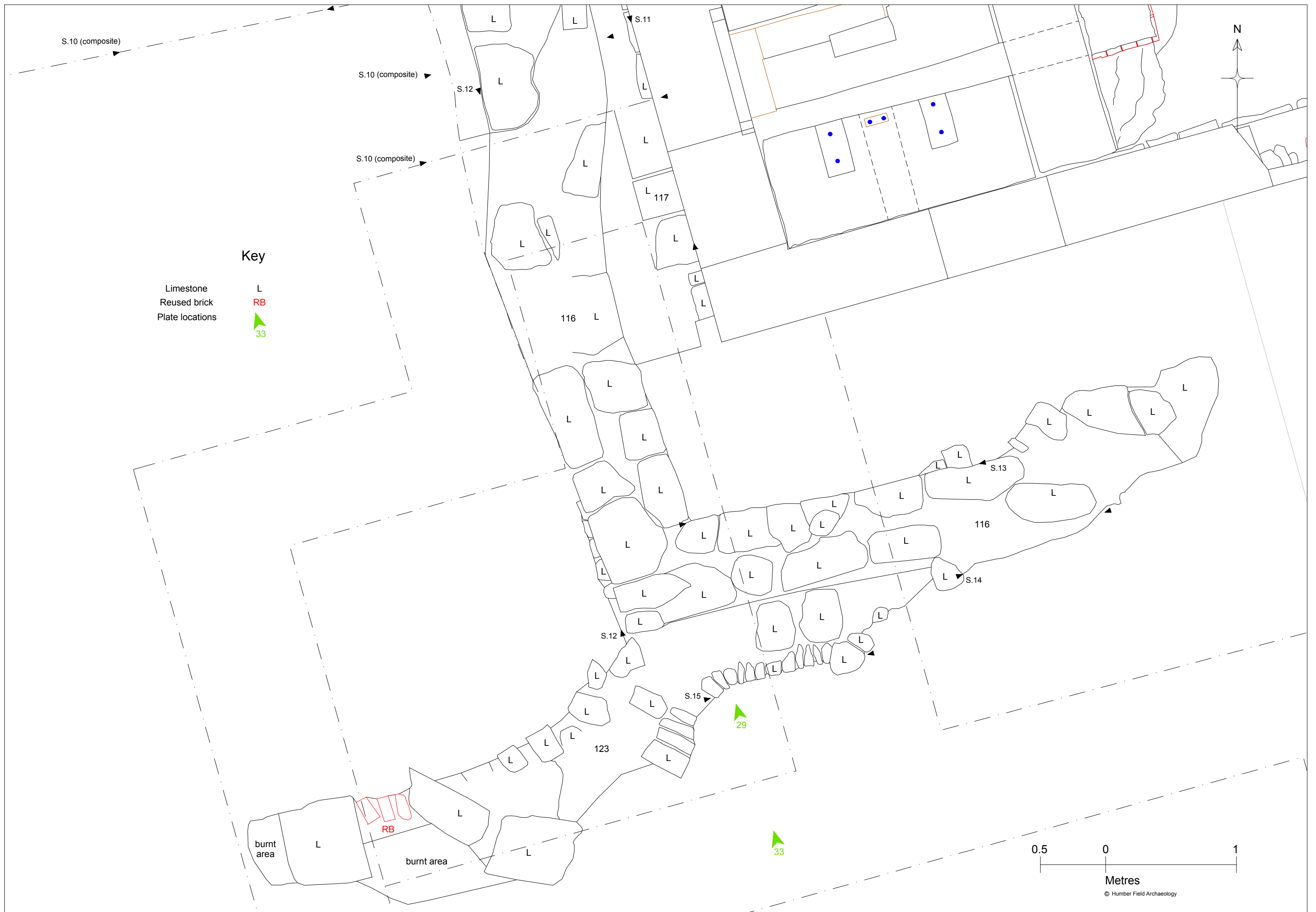
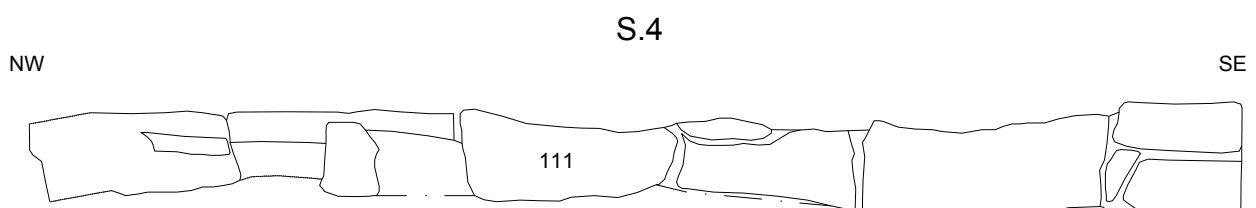
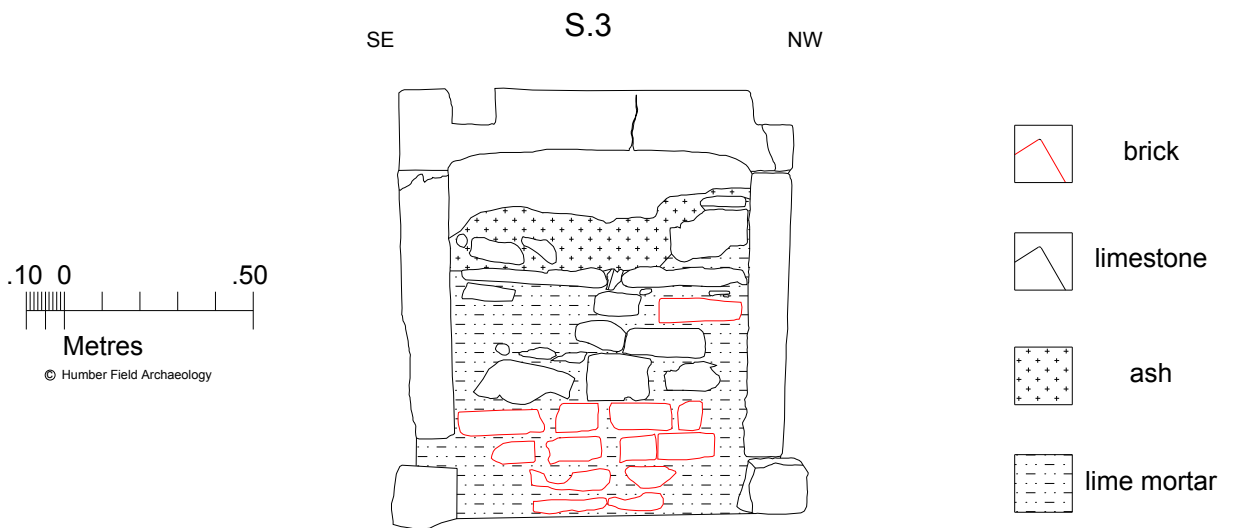
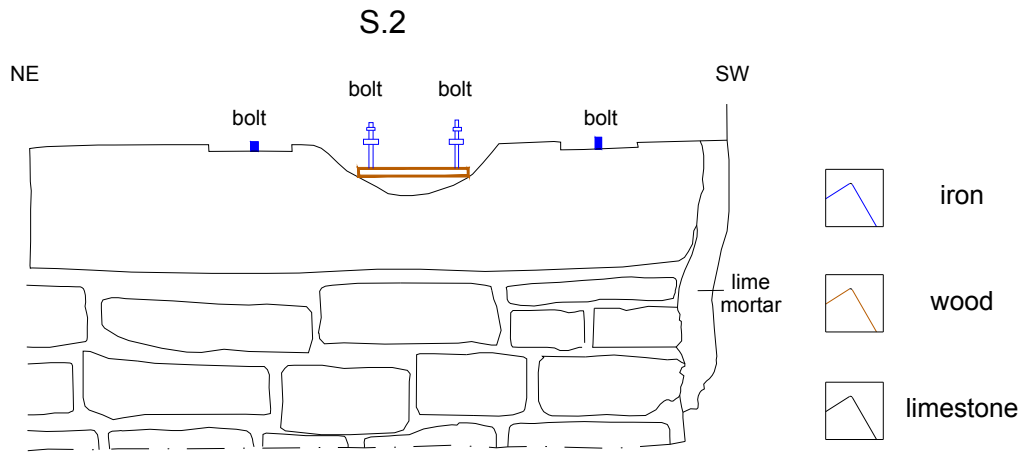
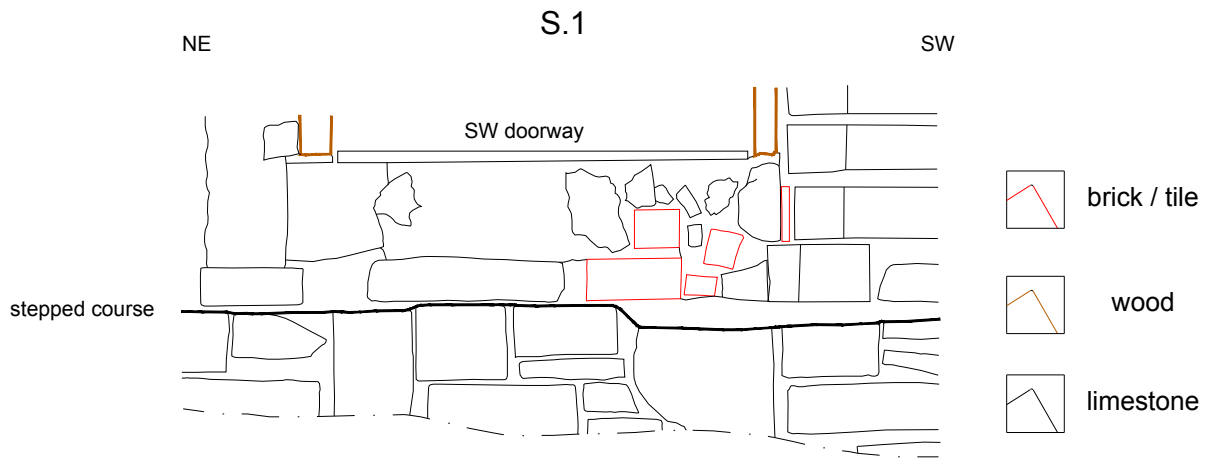
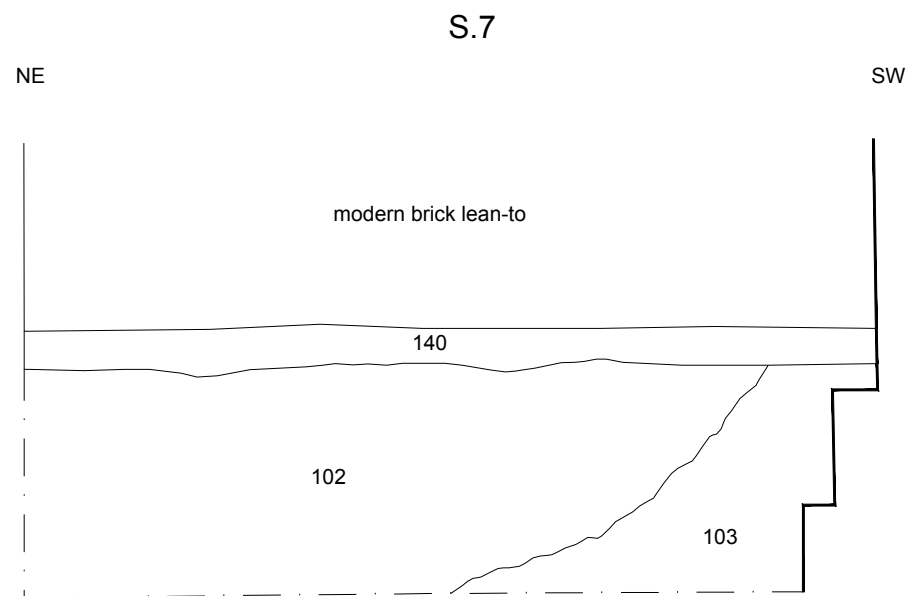
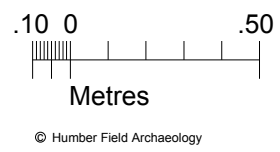
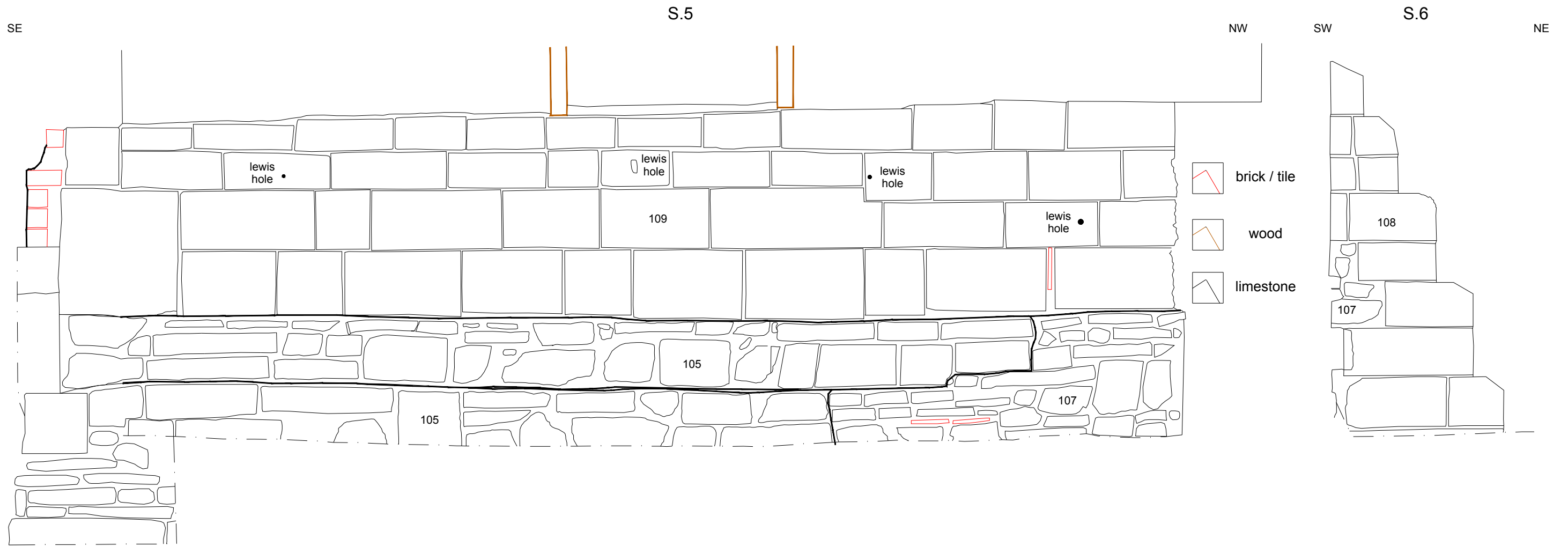
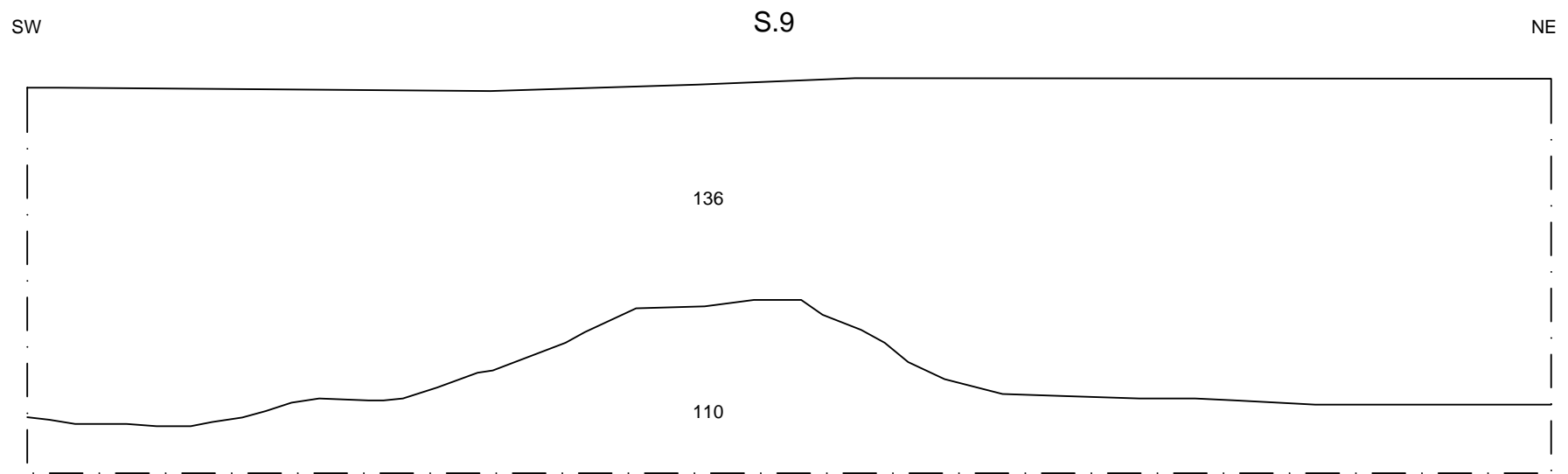
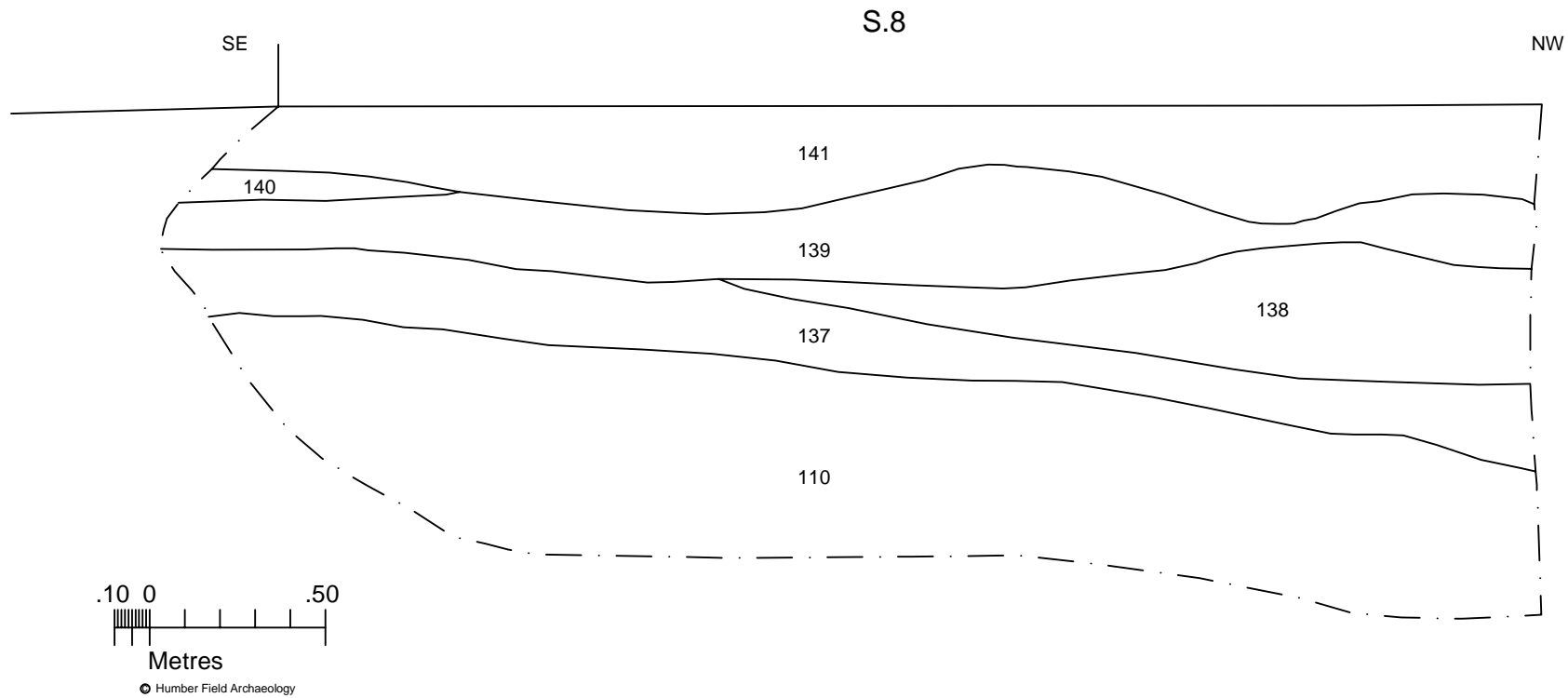


Figure 5 Details of the excavations and features on the SW side of the mill exterior







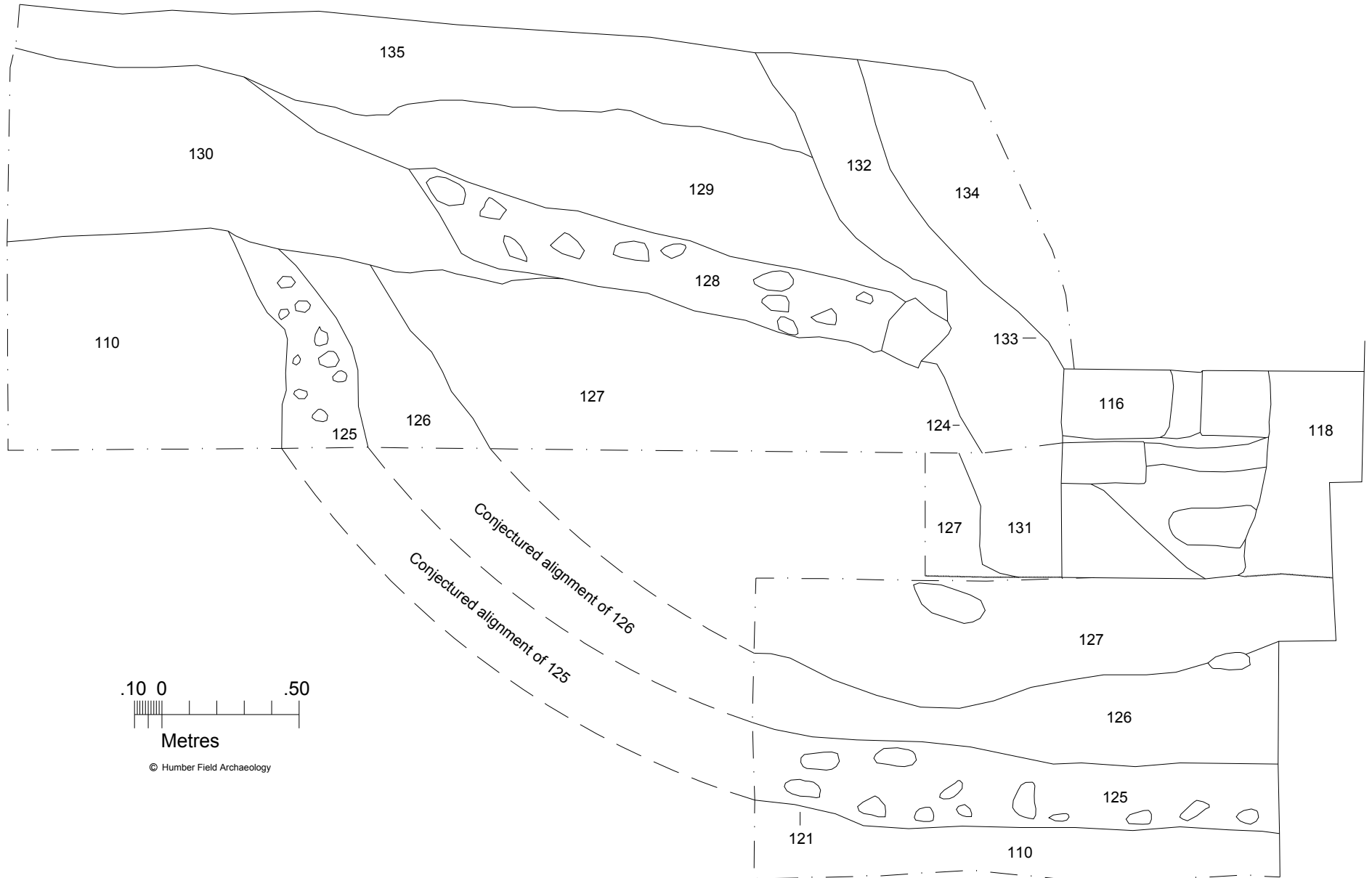
scale 1: 20 @ A4

Figure 8 Recorded features in section

S.10

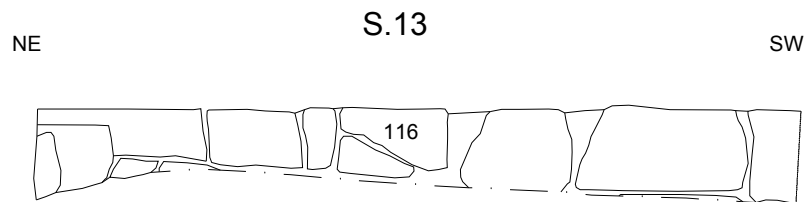
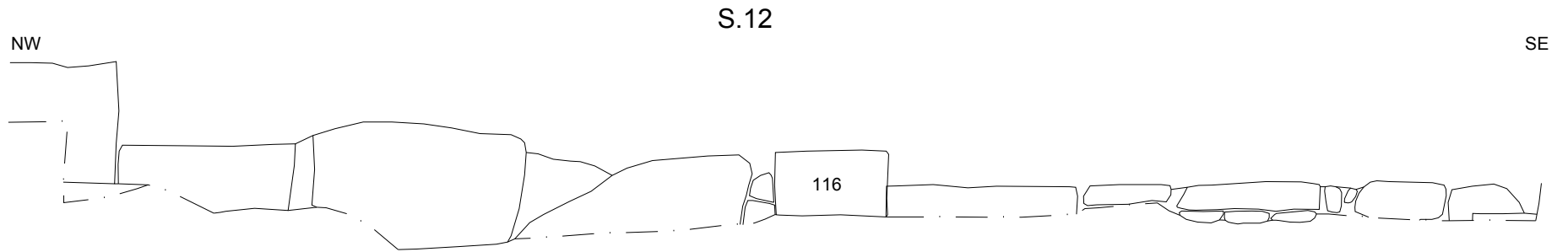
SW

NE

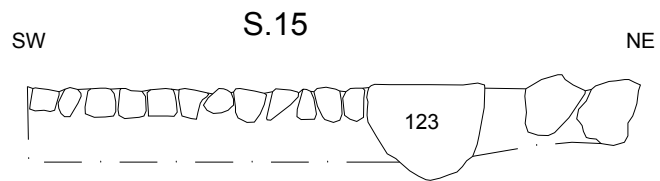


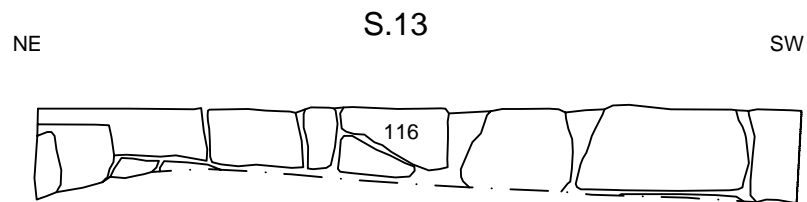
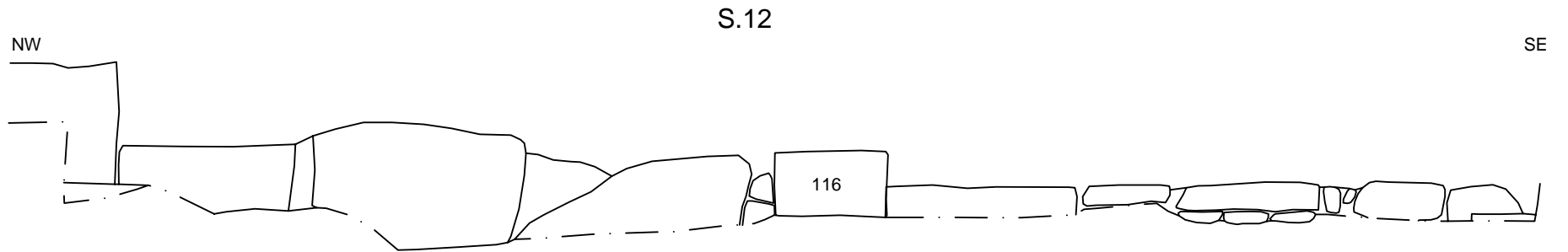
scale 1: 20 @ A4

Figure 9 Recorded features in section



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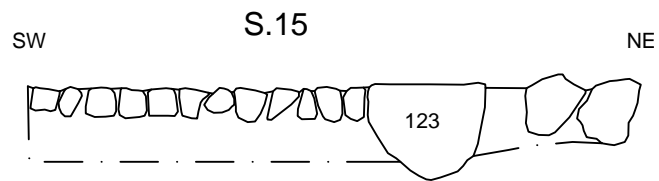




Plate 1 Norton Watermill, shown from the south-west



Plate 2 The western interior of the mill, following the removal of all the above floor mill apparatus and flooring and after some initial ground reduction. Wooden trapdoor in centre, leading to Slots 1, 2 and 3 behind and the two layshaft cavities to the right. Fireplace to left rear. Looking west, 1m & 0.5m scales



Plate 3 Oblique view of the western end of the mill interior, showing Slots 1, 2 and 3 in more detail.
Viewed from the north-east, 1m scales



Plate 4 North-west layshaft, showing several alterations and insertions, following removal of Slot 1.
Looking north, 1m scales



Plate 5 North wall interior, central layshaft and subsequent alterations, looking north, 1m scales



Plate 6 Detail of layshaft brackets and channels running parallel to the north wall along with evidence of re-used stonework. Vertical shot, 0.5m scale



Plate 7 North-south aligned layshaft channel running parallel to the west wall, cutting through likely earlier stonework blocks. Looking south



Plate 8 Detail of ironwork bolts for 19th century layshaft set into earlier stone ashlar-type blocks around Slot 3. Looking south, 1m scale



Plate 9 Interior dividing wall foundation remnant 111, oriented south-east – north-west, and overlying an earlier foundation. Looking north-west, 0.5m and 1m scales



Plate 10 Foundation 111 viewed from the east (1m scale)



Plate 11 Full level ground reduction in the interior of the mill, showing fireplace 112 in the west wall and subsequent floor joist insertions. Looking west, 1m scales



Plate 12 Detail of inserted fireplace 112 in the west wall. Looking west, 1m scale



Plate 13 Full ground reduction in the mill interior, looking west, 1m scales



Plate 14 View of the west end of the south wall in the mill interior. Looking south, 1m scales



Plate 15 Ground reduction in the interior of the mill at the east side, looking east, 1m scales



Plate 16 The central, southern doorway to the mill, from the interior, looking south, 0.5m scale



Plate 17 The worked stone foundations 105 for the east exterior wall of the mill, as seen during full depth ground reduction. Reused ashlar blocks 109 may be seen above. Looking west, 1m scales. Note rebuilt supporting buttress 108 to right (north)



Plate 18 View of construction cut 103 for 105, looking south, 1m scale. Note the stepped nature of 105



Plate 19 Detail view of the rebuilt footing 107 and rebuilt buttress 108 on the exterior north-east corner of the earlier mill wall foundations 105. Looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 20 The reduced ground level and strip foundations for the work to the east side of the mill, looking north



Plate 21 View of the levelling deposits to the south of the mill in the east foundations for the new build. Looking west, 1m scale



Plate 22 The central external service trench, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 23 The cutting of the new doorway into the west side of the mill, bisecting the fireplace, looking north-east



Plate 24 The new entrance into the west side of the mill, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 25 Cross section through the east side of the west mill wall (facing stones and rubble core), looking south, 1m scale



Plate 26 Initial view of wall 116, looking south, 1m scales



Plate 27 Wall 116 and adjoining 'lean to' wall 123, looking west, 1m scales



Plate 28 Alternate view of wall 116 and 'lean to' 123 (in foreground, note fire damage), looking north-east, 1m scales



Plate 29 View of straight joint between wall 116 and 123, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 30 View of the worked stone foundation 117 on the west side of the mill, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 31 View of the truncated bank to the west of the mill, showing the upper construction cuts associated with the mill, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 32 Multi-level shot of the foundations for the early wall 116 (centre) juxtaposed with the early footings 117 (right) of the current mill, with deposits associated with both construction horizons visible both below and to the left. Looking north. 1m scale and surveying staff to height of 2.8m



Plate 33 Wall 116 shown in association with the current mill wall foundations, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 34 General view of the exposed archaeology on the south-west side of the mill, looking north-east, 1m scales



Plate 35 General view of the strip foundation trenches to the west and south of the mill, looking south-east



Plate 36 View of the typical stratigraphy in the strip foundation trenches to the south and west of the mill, looking north-west, 1m scales



Plate 37 The three possible bone skates, showing polished wear on the undersides. From top: recorded finds 1, 2 and 3. 0.05m scale



Plate 38 The south and west elevations of the mill after the removal of the render, looking north-east. 1m scale



Plate 39 The arch at the east end of the wheelhouse, looking south-west



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