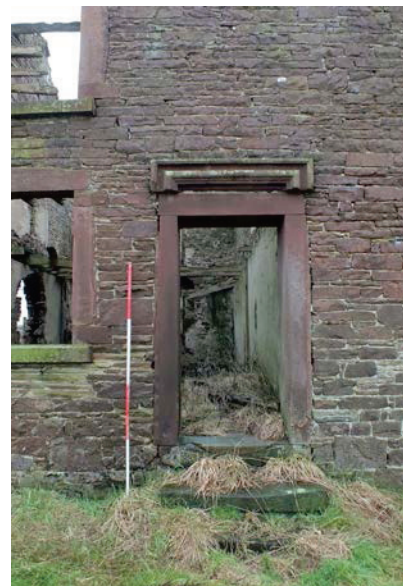


SEASCALE MILL, SEASCALE, CUMBRIA

Archaeological Building Recording



Client: John Coward Architects

NGR: 303555 502553

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February 2018



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Contents

Illustrations and Tables	2
List of Figures	2
List of Plates	2
List of Tables	2
Non-Technical Summary	3
Acknowledgements.....	3
1. Introduction	4
1.1 Circumstances of the Project.....	4
1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography	4
2. Methodology	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment.....	6
2.3 Building Recording.....	6
2.4 Archive	6
3. Desk-Based Assessment.....	7
3.1 Map and Image Regression.....	7
3.2 Site History.....	9
4. Building Recording.....	10
4.1 Arrangement and Fabric	10
4.2 External Detail.....	10
5. Discussion.....	24
5.1 Site Arrangement.....	24
5.2 Phasing	24
5.3 Significance.....	25
6. Bibliography	26
6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources.....	26
6.2 Secondary Sources.....	26
Appendix 1: Census Details.....	28

Illustrations and Tables

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	5
Figure 2: Ground floor and cellar plans of Building 1	21
Figure 3: First floor plan of Building 1	22
Figure 4: Plan of extant features of Building 2.....	23

List of Plates

Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of c1860.....	7
Plate 2 (right): Detailed extract from the Ordnance Survey map of c1860.....	7
Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1882.....	8
Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1899	8
Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1952.....	8
Plate 6: North-east external elevation of Building 1.....	10
Plate 7 (left): Detail of the doorway on the north-east external elevation of Building 1.....	11
Plate 8 (right): Detail of the windows on the north-east external elevation of Building 1	11
Plate 9: South-east external elevation of Building 1	11
Plate 10: South-west external elevation of Building 1	12
Plate 11: North-west external elevation of Building 1, viewed from the west.....	12
Plate 12: North-west external elevation of Building 1, viewed from the north	13
Plate 13 (left): South end of the west elevation of Building 2, viewed from the south-west.....	13
Plate 14 (right): The wheel pit to the west of the surviving wall of Building 2, viewed from the south	13
Plate 15: North end of the west elevation of Building 2 and the west wall of the wheel pit, viewed from the west....	14
Plate 16: East wall elevation of the wheel pit to the west side of Building 2, viewed from the east.....	14
Plate 17: East elevation of Building 2, viewed from the east.....	15
Plate 18: North end of the east elevation of Building 2 showing the opening(s), viewed from the north-east	15
Plate 19 (left): North-east internal elevation of G2, viewed from the south	16
Plate 20 (right): South-west internal elevation of G2, viewed from the east	16
Plate 21: South-west internal elevation of G2, viewed from the north-east	17
Plate 22: South-east internal elevation of G2, viewed from the north-west	17
Plate 23: Detail of the larger fireplace in the south-east internal elevation of G2, viewed from the north-west.....	18
Plate 24: Rubble on the floor of G3, viewed from the north-west.....	18
Plate 25: South-east internal elevation of G3, viewed from the north-west	19
Plate 26: South-west internal elevation of G3, viewed from the north	19
Plate 27 (left): Fireplace on the south-west side of the south-east internal elevation of Room F1, viewed from the west.....	20
Plate 28 (right): South-east internal elevation of F1, viewed from the north-west.....	20

List of Tables

Table 1: Recorded occupiers of Seascale Mill	9
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Non-Technical Summary

Following the submission of a planning application to demolish the derelict remains of the former Seascale Mill, Seascale, Cumbria, a condition was placed requiring an archaeological recording. Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the work, which followed on from an earlier heritage assessment of the site and was intended to form a permanent record of the structures as well as providing an understanding of their development. The project was carried out in January 2018.

The origins of the mill are uncertain. The earliest reference is from 1726, in a letter about repairs that describes a stone built and slated building that was evidently part of the Seascale Hall estate. Since this has origins in at least the 13th century it is possible that a mill existed on the site from the medieval period, although the majority of the available evidence is from the 19th century. This shows that it was occupied by a succession of people, at least some of whom were described as millers, although in 1891 it was occupied by an agricultural labourer. It was still apparently operating as late as 1893, however, but went out of use in the early 20th century. The two structures on the site were evidently ruinous by at least 1988, the mill wheel and gearing having been removed.

The building recording revealed that of the two buildings the better preserved (Building 1) most likely represents a house used by the miller and his family, perhaps with stabling at one end, while the other building (Building 2) comprises the only surviving section of the mill itself immediately adjacent to the largely infilled wheel pit. Building 1 was clearly almost all of a single phase of construction, most probably, on the basis of dateable features such as the door and window surrounds and the fireplaces, of late 18th to early 19th century origin. This saw only minor alterations in the late 19th century before falling into disrepair and becoming ruinous in the later 20th century. Building 2, by contrast, may have some evidence for earlier fabric, although this was uncertain due to the small amount surviving, and there was little that could be said about its phasing but it may have gone out of use by the end of the 19th century and had reached its present condition by at least 1988.

Both buildings represent interesting remains in their own right, although it is clear that Building 1 retained many original features until quite recently, while very little of Building 2 has been present for some time. In both cases a better understanding could now only be achieved through archaeological excavation.

Acknowledgements

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank John Coward Architects for commissioning the project, in particular Mike Darwell for his help during the project.

The project was managed by Dan Elsworth, who also carried out the building recording and wrote the report with Tom Mace, who also produced the illustrations. The final report was edited by Jo Dawson.

1. Introduction

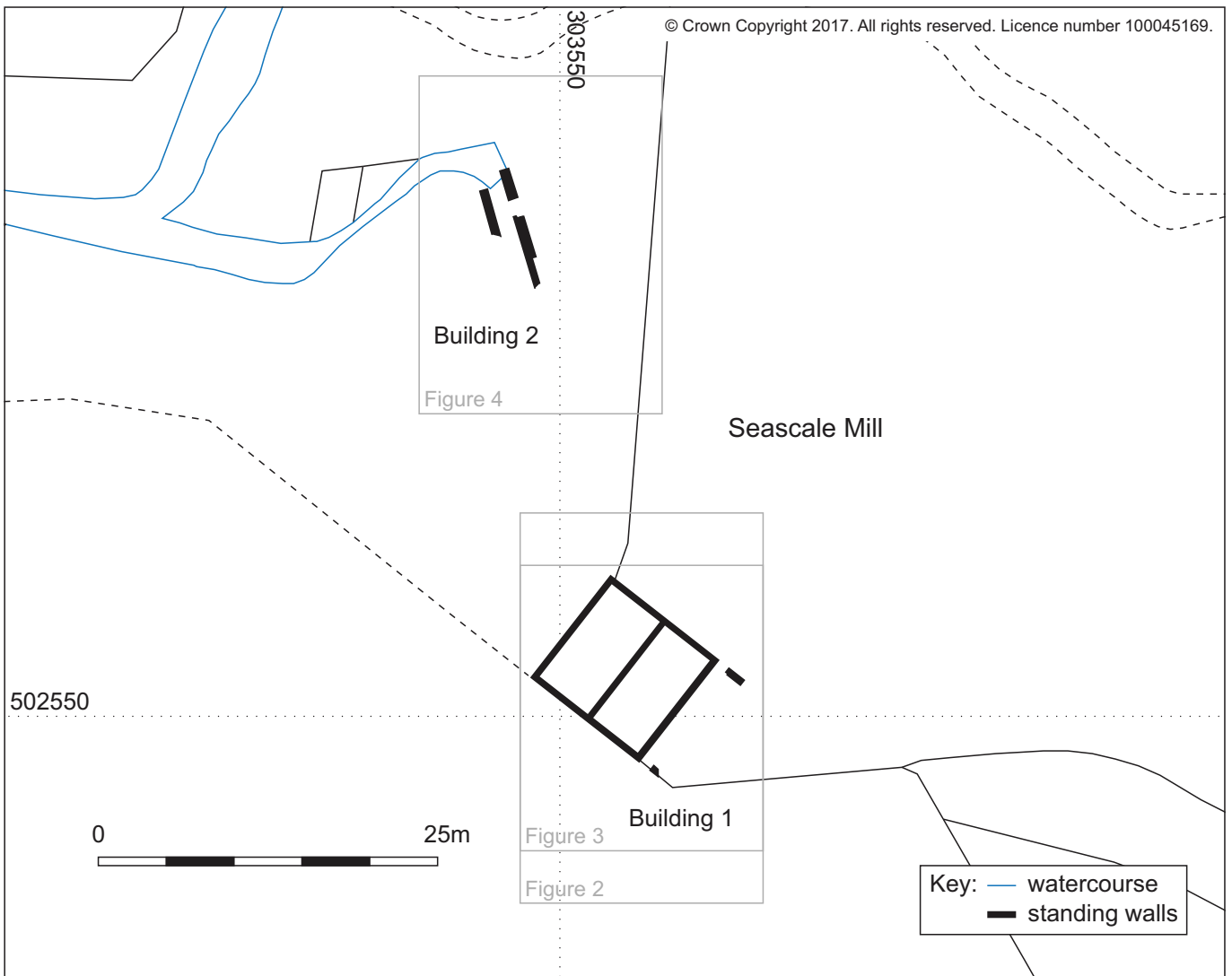
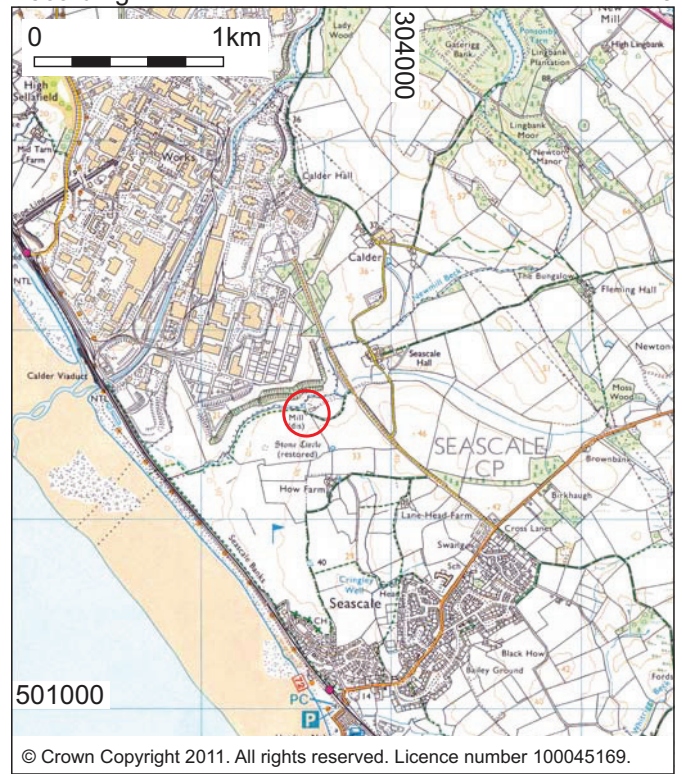
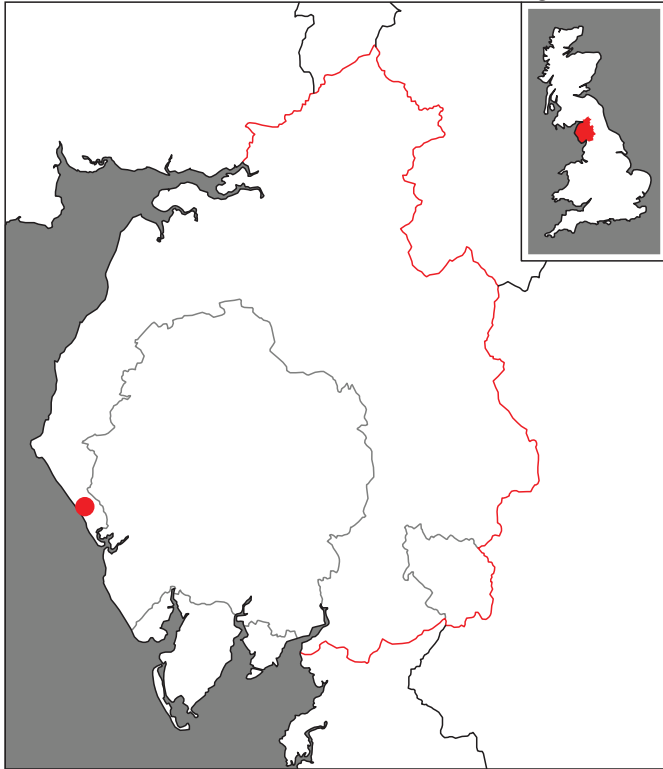
1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Following the submission of a planning application (ref. 4/17/2300/0F1) for the demolition of the derelict remains of Seascale Mill, Seascale, Cumbria (NGR 303555 502553), a condition (No. 3) requiring an archaeological building recording, was placed on the decision notice by Copeland Borough Council, following advice from Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. Greenlane Archaeology were commissioned by John Coward Architects (hereafter 'the client') to carry out a building recording of the site, following on from a previous heritage assessment, which was undertaken in March 2017 (Greenlane Archaeology 2017). The building recording was intended to add information to that already gained from the heritage assessment, and form a permanent archive of the known history of the building.

1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 Seascale Mill is approximately 1.3km north-west of the centre of the village of Seascale on the Irish Sea coast of Cumbria and lies between 20m and 30m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2011; Figure 1). It is next to the south end of the nuclear fuel reprocessing and nuclear decommissioning site at Sellafield.

1.2.2 Seascale is within the West Cumbria Coastal Plain, which is characterised by varied open coastline of mudflats, shingle and pebble beaches, lowland river valleys, and gently undulating or flat improved pasture with hedgerows, however, the immediate area is dominated by the former power plant and nuclear reprocessing facilities at Sellafield (Countryside Commission 1998, 25). The solid geology comprises mudstone (Moseley 1978, plate 1), which is overlain by glacially-derived boulder clay with, in places, sand and gravel (Countryside Commission 1998, 27).



Client: John Coward Architects

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Figure 1: Site location

2. Methodology

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 2/3 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 A previous desk-based assessment was carried out for the site as part of the heritage assessment (Greenlane Archaeology 2017), and information from that report is reproduced here to allow interpretation of the building.

2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to English Heritage Level-2/3 type standards (English Heritage 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building, and discusses its development in terms of its historical context. The poor condition of Building 1 meant that recording could only be carried out from the exterior and the rooms could not be entered, but this still allowed a relatively thorough examination of the building to be produced. The recording comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the buildings were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, with the rooms numbered per floor (e.g. **G1** for Ground Floor Room 1, **F1** for First Floor Room 1, etc);
- **Photographs:** photographs in both 35mm colour print and colour digital format were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Survey:** the location of the two structures relative to each other was accurately recorded using a Leica TS06 total station;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' drawings were provided by the architect. These were printed at a scale of 1:100 and hand annotated with additional detail on site, which was then used in the production of the final drawings. The drawings produced ultimately comprised:
 - i. plan of the ground floor of Building 1 at 1:100 (Figure 2);
 - ii. plan of the first floor of Building 1 at 1:100 (Figure 3);
 - iii. plan of the extant remains of Building 2 and associated features at 1:100 (Figure 4).

2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the Cumbria Archive Centre in Whitehaven. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014b). A copy of this report will be supplied to the client, a digital copy will be supplied to the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), and one will be retained by Greenlane Archaeology. In addition, a digital record of the project will be made on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) scheme.

3. Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** although there are early, typically county-wide, maps that include the area, they are generally very small scale. The mill is therefore not shown on Donald's map of 1774. The area is also not included on the enclosure map (CAC(W) YSPC 12/41 1810; CAC(C) QRE 1/42 1815) and there is no tithe map for Gosforth parish. Following that the Ordnance Survey maps for the area were produced in the second half of the 19th century, although detailed editions after 1899 were not available in the local archives.

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey c1860:** this map clearly shows the route of the mill race and the location of the mill buildings to the south-west of Seascale Hall (Plate 1). There are two buildings marked at the site, marked as a corn mill, one to the south-west and one to the north-west of the mill pond (Plate 2). The building to the north-west is aligned approximately north/south and the south end is narrower; the building to the south is aligned north-west/south-east, with a narrower north-west end. The site of a stone circle is shown to the south-west.



Plate 1 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of c1860

Plate 2 (right): Detailed extract from the Ordnance Survey map of c1860

3.1.3 **Ordnance Survey 1882:** this plan shows the same information as the c1860 edition (Plate 3; cf. Plate 2). In addition, the internal divisions of the building to the south are shown.

3.1.4 **Ordnance Survey 1899:** this map shows the same information as the 1882 edition, although the division at the south-east end of the building to the south is no longer shown but this is probably because of a difference in the manner in which the information was displayed (Plate 4; cf. Plate 3).

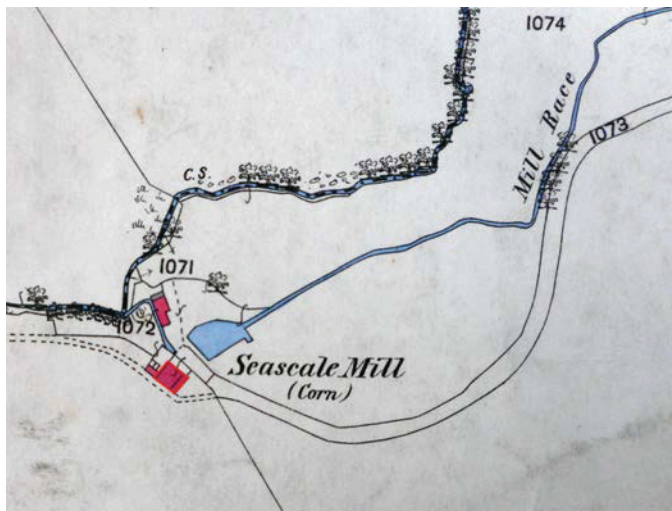


Plate 3 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1882

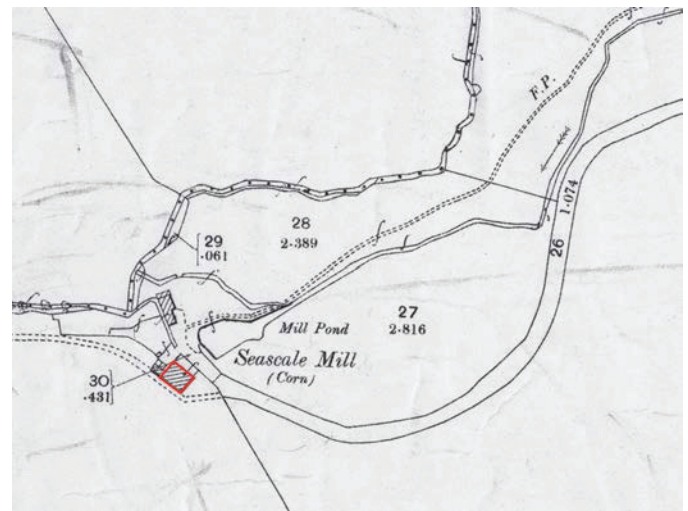


Plate 4 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1899

3.1.5 **Ordnance Survey 1952:** the mill is clearly marked as disused by this point (Plate 5). Only one building is shown at the site; the north building has been demolished, and the stone circle to the south-west has apparently been restored.

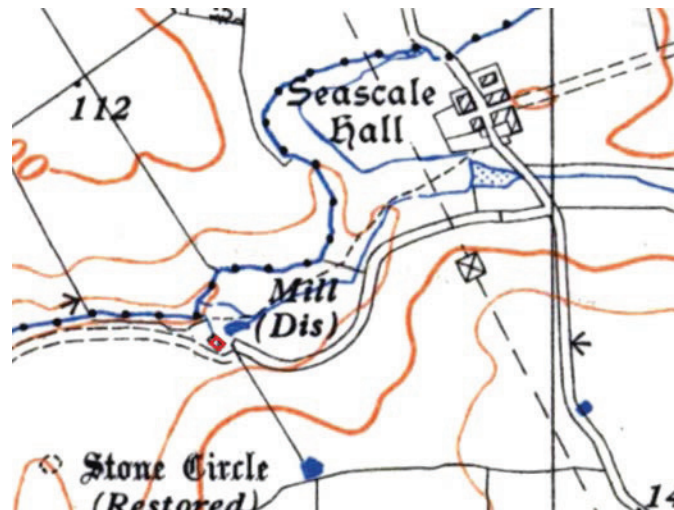


Plate 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1952

3.1.6 **Photographs, 1988:** there is a series of photographs of the structural remains at the mill site, taken by Mike Davies-Shiel in 1988 (CAC(C) WDMDS/PC/300/8-19). These cannot be reproduced for copyright reasons, although thumbnail versions are available online on the Cumbria Archive Service Catalogue (<http://www.archiveweb.cumbria.gov.uk/CalmView/default.aspx>). They demonstrate that the building was in similarly ruinous condition at that time to what it is now, although what is described as the 'mill house' still retained its roof structure. A moulded lintel present in this building he considered perhaps reused from Seascale Hall, while the other ruinous wall he seems to identify as the remains of a drying kiln although the remains of the wheel pit and bearing stone for the wheel were still visible at this time adjacent to it.

3.1.7 **Summary:** it is evident from the cartographic sources that there were two buildings at the site of the Seascale corn mill by c1860. Internal divisions are sometimes shown in the building to the south, which still has standing remains at the site, and the footprint of these two buildings remained unchanged until at least the end of the 19th century. The building to the north was clearly demolished and the mill disused by 1952.

3.2 Site History

3.2.1 Seascale Mill: the origins of Seascale Mill are obscure and the majority of the documentary and cartographic sources only relate to the 19th century. However, a copy of a letter dated 6th October 1726 from John Senhouse to Sir William Pennington at Muncaster evidently refers to a dispute over repairs to be made to the mill at Seascale (two copies are present in the archives: CAC(W) DBT/7/43/1-3 1679-1877; CAC(W) YDX 174/49/25 1726). While much of this letter does not provide useful information about the building it does state that *'the tenants were only chargeable with half of the stones & half of the slates or coverings & not more'* (*ibid*). This makes it apparent that it was part of the estate held as part of the manor of Newton and Seascale, based at Seascale Hall, especially as the mill is clearly referred to as 'Seascale Hall Mill' in other sources, and that it was a stone built structure perhaps with a slate roof at this time. The reason for the connection with the Penningtons at Muncaster is not clear but it is possible that they had some manorial right to the site, and, given the history of the Newton and Seascale manor, it is possible that a mill existed at the site in the medieval period. The list of occupiers revealed from directories and other sources (Table 1) and the information contained in the census (*Appendix 2*) show it was occupied by a succession of people throughout the 19th century, at least some of whom are described as millers. However, in 1891 the occupier is described as an agricultural labourer and there is a remarkable lack of information about the building in the 20th century. It has been stated that Seascale Mill was one of only two still working in Gosforth in 1893 (Members of the WEA Class 1989, 21; no source is given but this is probably based on a statement by Senhouse that *'The only mills now in Gosforth parish are one near Seascale Hall in Seascale township, and one called Rowend in Gosforth township'* (1893, 250)). It is apparent that the mill was out of use and partially demolished by 1952 (see *Section 3.1.5*) and by at least 1989 its wheel and machinery had been removed (Members of the WEA Class 1989, 22; see also *Section 3.1.6* above).

Date	Address	Occupier	Source
1827	Seascale Mill	William Dickinson	CAC(W) DBT/7/43/1-3 1679-1877
1829	Seascale Hall Mill	William Dickinson	Parson and White 1829, 210
1847	Sea Scale Mill	Daniel Tyson	Mannix and Whellan 1847, 333
1883	Seascale Mill	Robert Miller, corn miller	Bulmer and Co 1883, 133
1887	Seascale Mill	Robert Wilson	CAC(C) PROB/1887/W320 1887

Table 1: Recorded occupiers of Seascale Mill

3.2.2 Previous investigation: with the exception of the photographs taken in 1988 (see *Section 3.1.6* above) a large area including the mill and associated features was subject to archaeological survey in 1993. This revealed extensive areas of structures relating to water management for the mill, connected to the perhaps significantly-named 'Newmill Beck' as well as areas of ridge and furrow (Centre for Field Archaeology 1993).

4. Building Recording

4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 The site comprises two separate elements: the standing remains of the house/store (Building 1) and the extant remains of the mill building (Building 2) c.25m to the north. Building 1 originally comprised a two storey building with a cellar and attic space, but the upper part has mostly collapsed and it is now roofless. It is built from red sandstone blocks in neat courses with dressed details around doors and windows. The surviving structure is roughly square in plan, aligned north-east/south-west, although there was originally more at the south-east end. Only one section of a ruined wall of Building 2 remains standing and although this part of the site is very overgrown various associated elements of the mill building are traceable on the ground, including what is presumed to be the wheel pit to the west, orientated roughly north/south. The remaining wall of Building 2 is built from rougher stone than Building 1 in rough courses with a plinth on the east side, although the west side has more large dressed blocks in the lower part and this are also used in the visible sides of the wheel pit.

4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **Building 1, north-east external elevation:** the north-east external elevation is mostly intact to the projecting stone gutter at the top (Plate 6). There are quoins at either end but the south-east end originally extended further and has now collapsed. There is an off-centre door, up three steps, with a plain square surround and an additional moulded lintel above (Plate 7). There are windows to the south-east on ground and first floors with square surrounds and projecting lintels (Plate 8). There is a further ground floor doorway up two steps to the south-east with a dressed lintel and square south-east surround and quoins in the north-west jamb. These do not extend above but do continue at the top. The wall has collapsed to the south-east but a slope at the top in concrete suggests there was a mono-pitch roof to this side. There are two small vents at the top on the north-west side.



Plate 6: North-east external elevation of Building 1



Plate 7 (left): Detail of the doorway on the north-east external elevation of Building 1



Plate 8 (right): Detail of the windows on the north-east external elevation of Building 1

4.2.2 Building 1, south-east external elevation: this elevation comprised the gable end, with the projecting stubs of north-east and south-west walls at either end (Plate 9). There is a large hole in the base, which is possibly a collapsed flue. There is a concrete scar of a monopitch roof along the top and the gable is topped by a truncated chimney. There are quoins on either side, stopping at the top of the monopitch but incorporated into the jambs. The side walls are keyed in, so the outshut is part of the original structure. There is a small window high on the north-east side with square jambs.



Plate 9: South-east external elevation of Building 1

4.2.3 **Building 1, south-west external elevation:** there are two vent slots at nearly ground level on the north-west side with a pitching door above with quoined jambs and thin dressed sill and lintel (Plate 10). There is a dressed stone gutter along the top and a further window to the south-east with a mostly square surround and dressed sill and lintel. The door below has a dressed surround although the south-east jamb has gone. The elevation continues to the south-east on the ground floor with a door and stub wall, which has collapsed beyond that.



Plate 10: South-west external elevation of Building 1

4.2.4 **Building 1, north-west external elevation:** the top part of the north-west facing gable end has mostly collapsed and is plain, with quoins at the ends. There are two doorways on the ground floor with square stone surrounds (Plate 11 and Plate 12). There is a concrete scar from a small monopitch roof to the south-west with the hole for a ridge purlin. There is a low level slot vent on the ground level to the north-east of the doors.



Plate 11: North-west external elevation of Building 1, viewed from the west



Plate 12: North-west external elevation of Building 1, viewed from the north

4.2.5 **Building 2, west elevation:** the lower part is dressed blocks and the upper part is more random rubble (Plate 13). There is an opening low on the north side with the possible base of an arch, corresponding to a gap in west wall of the wheel pit (Plate 14), which perhaps denotes the position of the water wheel’s axle (Plate 15). This wall continues to the north and is also constructed from dressed blocks. The east side of the wheel pit is also constructed from dressed blocks although less courses are visible (Plate 16).



Plate 13 (left): South end of the west elevation of Building 2, viewed from the south-west

Plate 14 (right): The wheel pit to the west of the surviving wall of Building 2, viewed from the south



Plate 15: North end of the west elevation of Building 2 and the west wall of the wheel pit, viewed from the west



Plate 16: East wall elevation of the wheel pit to the west side of Building 2, viewed from the east

4.2.6 **Building 2, east elevation:** the east elevation comprises much rougher blocks in more irregular courses with a plinth at the base (Plate 17) and the jamb of an opening on the north side (Plate 18). This perhaps represents two openings one above the other or simply a single large opening. There is a small slot to the south of this and a small alcove (possibly a putlog hole) to the south. There is further piece of wall in the slope to the east and a square block of dressed stone on the north-west side adjacent to a partially buried mill stone.



Plate 17: East elevation of Building 2, viewed from the east



Plate 18: North end of the east elevation of Building 2 showing the opening(s), viewed from the north-east

4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Building 1, ground floor, Room 1 (G1):** this room at the south-east end of the structure has now largely collapsed, so the north-west elevation is the same as the south-east external elevation. The floor is overgrown and covered with rubble. The monopitch roof has collapsed as is the south-east elevation, and the south-east end of the north-east elevation. The walls are exposed stone. The door on the north-west side has a stone surround, slightly rebated, with an iron fitting and timber lintel over stone (Plate 19). The south-west elevation now comprises just a door surround to the north-west and the remaining iron fittings (Plate 20).



Plate 19 (left): North-east internal elevation of G2, viewed from the south

Plate 20 (right): South-west internal elevation of G2, viewed from the east

4.3.2 **Building 1, ground floor, Room 2 (G2):** the floor in this room is covered in rubble and overgrown. The ceiling is gone and nothing remains of the floor above apart from the ends of the beams and joists on the south-west side, aligned north-west/south-east. It is now a single large room and is there is a large hole to the cellar on the south-west side. The walls have remnants of plaster. On the north-east elevation there is a doorway and window. The window has splayed jambs and both the window and door have timber lintels. The door surround is plain. The north-west elevation is plain with a timber batten midway which was possibly part of stud wall. The south-west elevation has central windows at cellar and ground floor level with splayed jambs. The lintels have gone and both apparently have stone sills (Plate 21). The south-east elevation has alcove on either side with the remains of cupboards, timber surrounds and shelves. There is a collapsed section leaving a hole near the centre of the elevation on the south-west side. There are chimneybreasts either side of this hole with fireplaces. The one to the south-west is smaller, with an iron insert with a round head (Plate 22). The larger one to the north-east has a hob grate and stove on the south-west side (Plate 23). Both have plain stone surrounds.



Plate 21: South-west internal elevation of G2, viewed from the north-east



Plate 22: South-east internal elevation of G2, viewed from the north-west



Plate 23: Detail of the larger fireplace in the south-east internal elevation of G2, viewed from the north-west

4.3.3 **Building 1, ground floor, Room 3 (G3):** the floor is obscured by vegetation and rubble, including a carved round 'bowl' in a square block (Plate 24), and the roof is gone. The walls have remnants of whitewash. There was a north-west/south-east aligned wall dividing the room slightly to the south-west of the centre, butting the main wall at the ends, but this has collapsed. The top of the north-west elevation has collapsed. There is a doorway with square surrounds and iron fittings on the north-west elevation either side of the dividing wall. The south-east elevation is fairly plain apart from two small alcoves with small stone lintels (Plate 25). There are two low-level blocked vent slots and a row of joist holes below the loading door (at first floor level; described as part of **F2**) on the south-west elevation (Plate 26).



Plate 24: Rubble on the floor of G3, viewed from the north-west



Plate 25: South-east internal elevation of G3, viewed from the north-west



Plate 26: South-west internal elevation of G3, viewed from the north

4.3.4 **Building 1, first floor, Room 1 (F1)**: there are remnants of plaster on the walls in the room to the south-east on the first floor, which is now open since the roof has gone, and there was originally an attic room above. Some joists remain. There are windows to the north-east and south-west with splayed

jamb. The north-west elevation is plain and the south-east elevation has alcove at either end. There is a fireplace on the south-west side with square surround and an iron hob grate with floral decoration (Plate 27), and an attic window on the north-east side with fairly square jambs in the recess for the chimneybreast (Plate 28).



Plate 27 (left): Fireplace on the south-west side of the south-east internal elevation of Room F1, viewed from the west

Plate 28 (right): South-east internal elevation of F1, viewed from the north-west

4.3.5 **Building 1, first floor, Room 2 (F2):** the north-east elevation of the room to the north-west end has two small vent slots at the top with splayed jambs and some throughstones. Much of the north-west elevation has collapsed. The south-east elevation is plain with some throughstones. The south-west elevation has a loading door with long strap hinges on pintels but is otherwise plain (Plate 26). The doorway has fairly square rebated jambs and a rough timber lintel and stone sill.

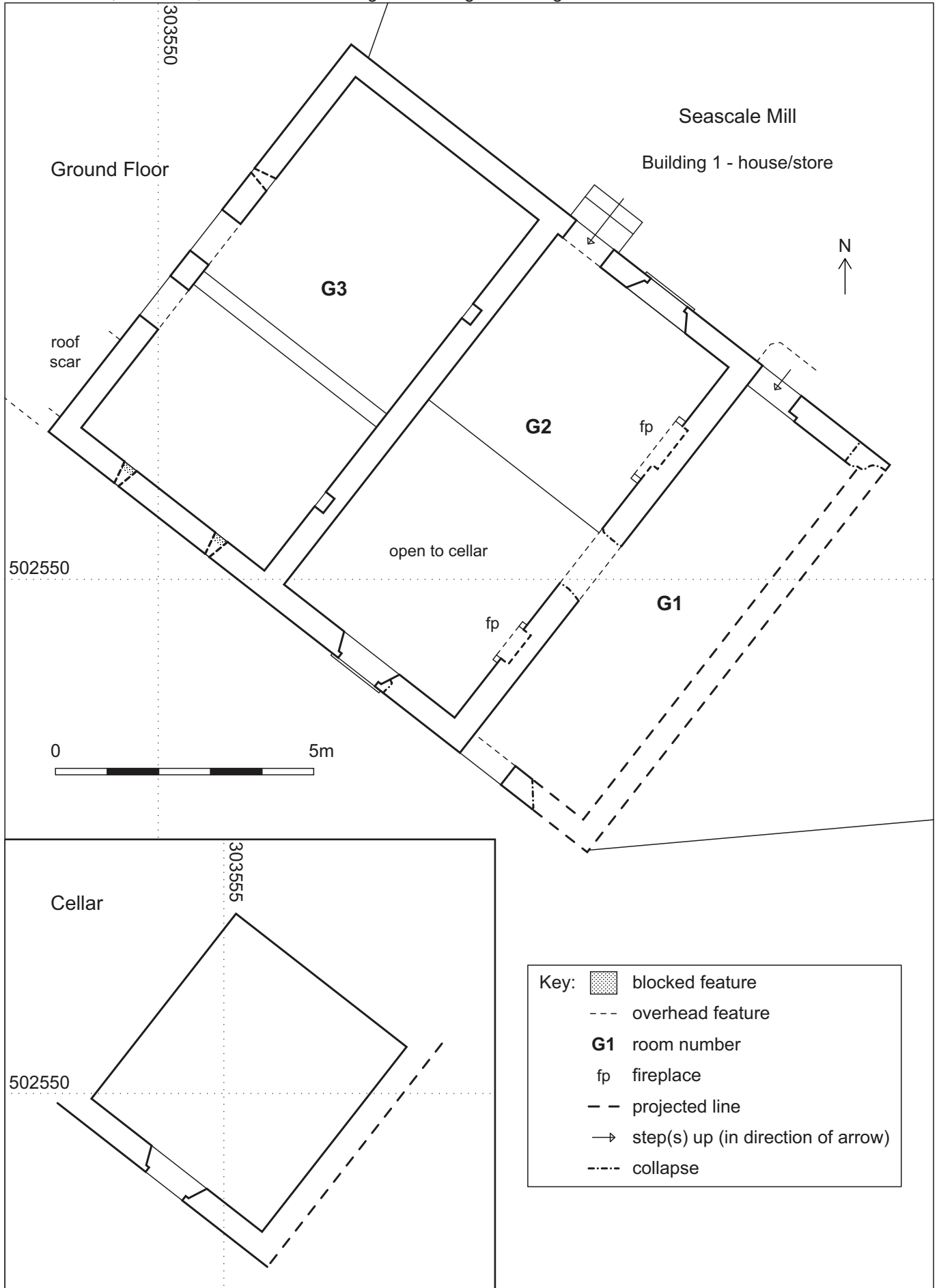


Figure 2: Ground floor and cellar plans of Building 1

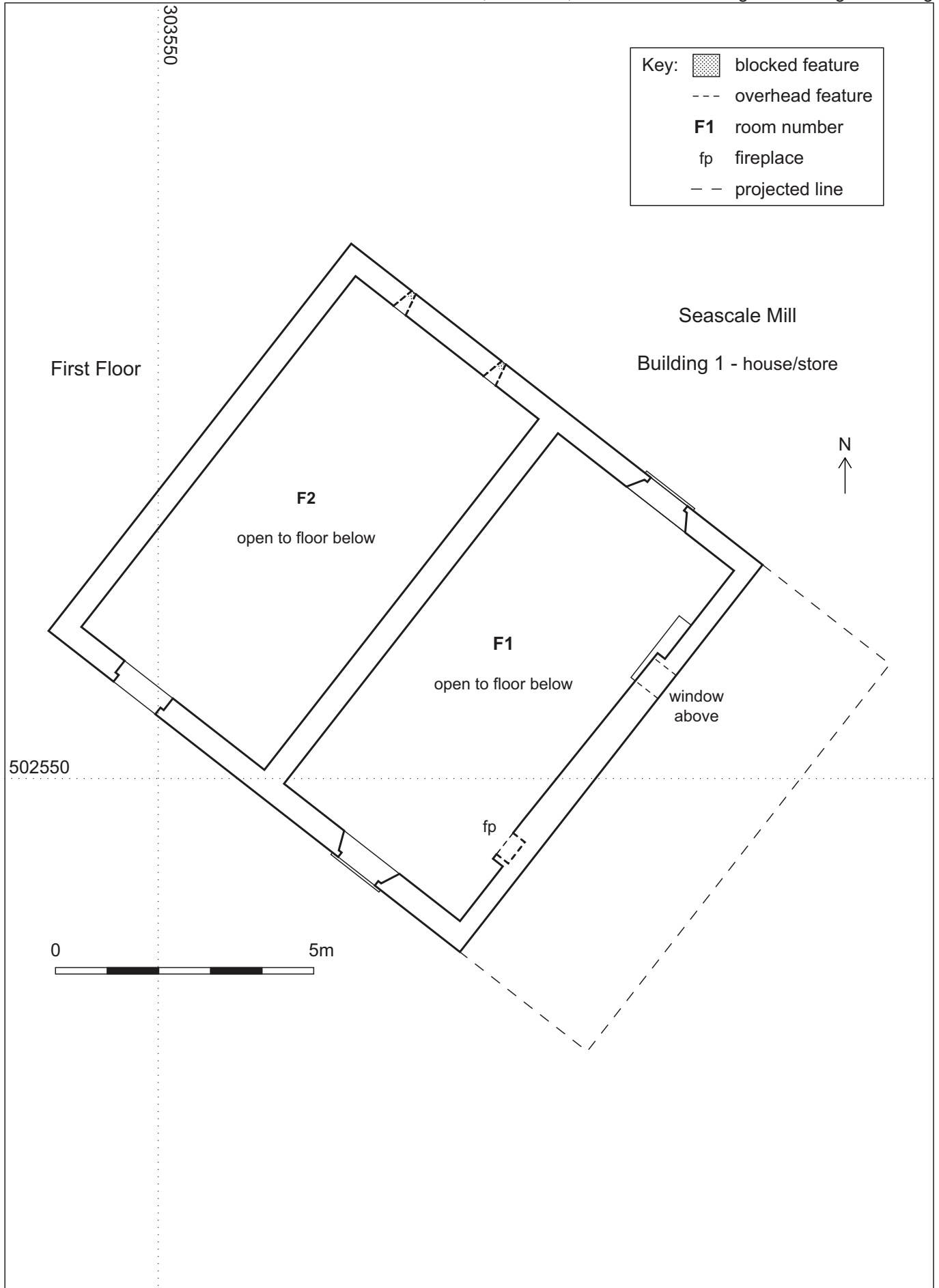


Figure 3: First floor plan of Building 1

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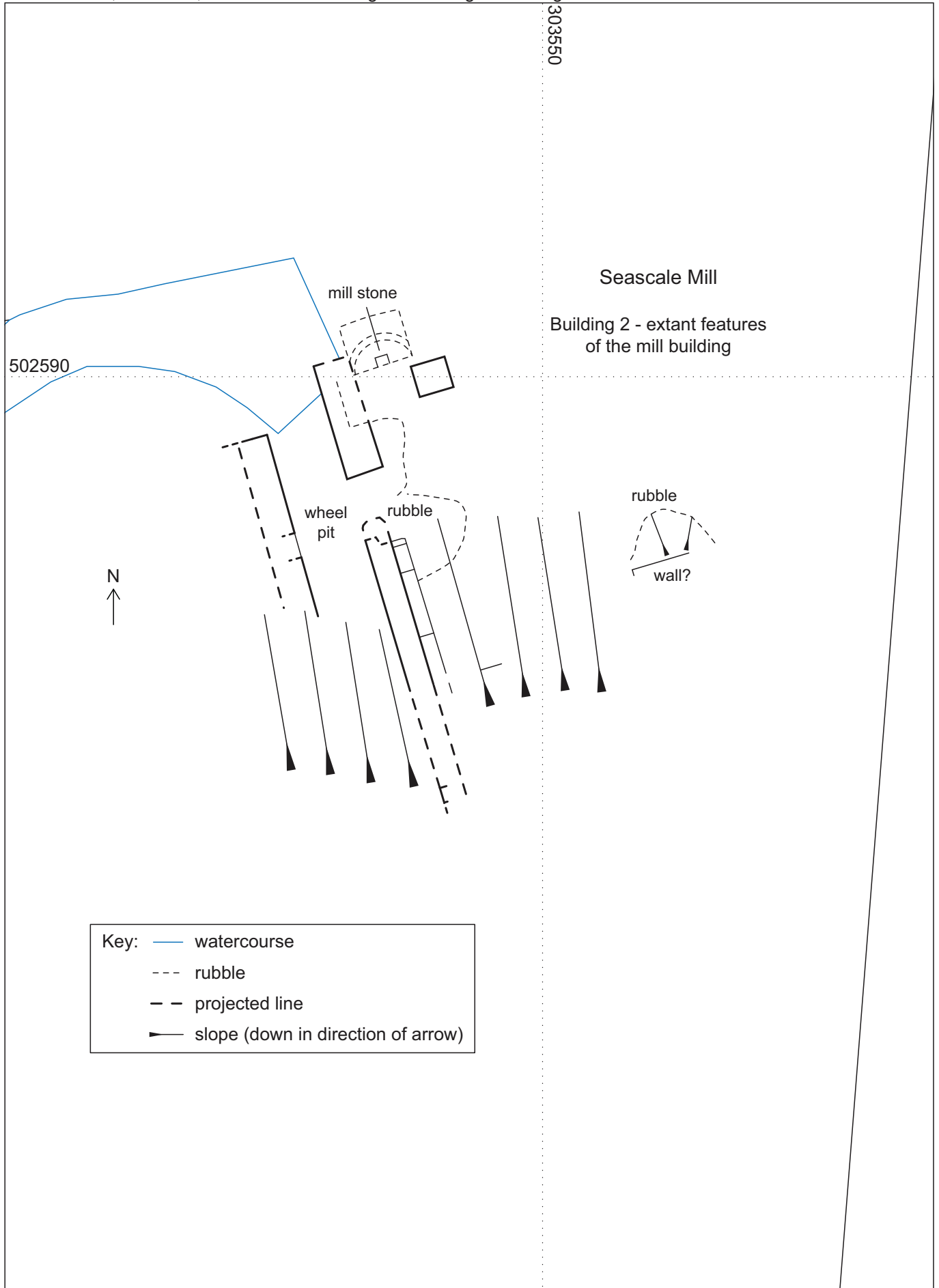


Figure 4: Plan of extant features of Building 2

5. Discussion

5.1 Site Arrangement

5.1.1 It is apparent from the remains present on site that the two buildings represent two very different structures. Building 2 clearly represents part of the mill itself, with elements of the wheel pit and part of the surviving wall of the mill building that sat alongside this remaining, with the opening almost certainly representing the position of the water wheel axle. Building 2, by contrast, is clearly largely domestic in character and represents the house of the miller and his family. However, the north-west end is evidently not domestic and perhaps represents a stable with hay loft above or similar storage, while the purpose of the monopitch outshut at the south-east end is uncertain.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** despite the lack of access to the interior of the Building 1 it has been possible to produce a detailed record of the majority of the structures. This, combined with the documentary evidence, has allowed four phases of development to be identified.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (pre-1726):** while it is apparent that a mill has existed on the site since at least the early 18th century evidence for any early fabric remaining is not particularly apparent. However, within the remains of Building 2 there are evidently different phases of construction, the earliest of which is probably represented by the dressed stone blocks in the base of the wall and forming the wheel pit. These elements are difficult to date in themselves although there is nothing about the form of the stonework and the manner in which it has been dressed that suggests a building pre-dating the early post-medieval period. This phase is therefore likely to correspond to the mill that was already standing in 1726. No specific evidence for this phase is present within Building 2, with the possible exception of the moulded surround incorporated into the north-east elevation above the doorway. This is stylistically closer to 17th or early 18th century forms used for doorheads (Brunskill 2002, 176-181) and so may have belonged to the earlier building, although it seems unlikely that such a high quality piece of stonework would be present in a mill and it is arguably more likely to have been brought from elsewhere, perhaps Seascale Hall.

5.2.3 **Phase 2 (late 18th to early 19th century):** the mill (Building 2) was apparently subject to some alteration after Phase 1 but this is difficult to date and there is so little left of the building that any further discussion of its phasing is difficult. The house (Building 1) is, however, clearly of a single phase, with even the outshut on the south-east end part of the original build. There is generally little in terms of detailed dating evidence: the square door and window surrounds are generally typical of the later 18th century in Cumbria (Brunskill 2002, 178-179) but can be slightly earlier (*op cit*, 170-171), while the fireplaces fit generally within a mid-18th to early 19th century style (Burton and Porten 2000; see also Collier 1991). Regardless of the difficulties of dating through such methods it is apparent from the map evidence that the building was certainly in existence by the time the first Ordnance Survey maps were surveyed in 1860.

5.2.4 **Phase 3 (mid to late 19th century):** there is very little evidence for alterations to either building during the years after the construction of the new mill house (Building 1) in Phase 2. However, the concrete scar denoting a roof line and hole for a purlin evident on the south-west side of the north-west elevation are evidence that a further small outshut was added to the original building. The map evidence shows that it was constructed by 1860 (see *Section 3.3*).

5.2.5 **Phase 4 (20th century):** it is not clear when the mill went out of use. The map evidence (see *Section 3.3*) indicates that it was between 1899 and 1952 but the census return for 1891 does not list a miller living at the site so it is possible that the mill was already disused by that time even though the house was occupied, although other sources suggest it was still in operation as late as 1893 (see *Section 3.2.1*). Nevertheless, the decline in the condition of the building in the late 20th century was clearly quite rapid and this final phase relates to its gradual collapse and dereliction. In the case of Building 2 it is clear that by the time it was photographed by Mike Davies-Shiel in 1988 it had reached

essentially its present condition. Building 2, however, still had a roof and even some doorways at this time, and has rapidly decayed in the last 30 years.

5.3 Significance

5.3.1 While there is no specific evidence for a mill on the site from a particularly early date, the site remains of some interest as an example of a small rural mill, which undoubtedly owed its existence to a local estate. Very little of the actual mill (Building 2) now survives although archaeological investigation, in the form of excavation, would undoubtedly reveal that considerably more of it was still preserved under the ground. The mill house (Building 1) was evidently, until quite recently, in reasonably sound condition and retained many original features, some of which still survive, albeit in very poor condition. Again, a more detailed understanding of the building could only be obtained through archaeological excavation, although this would require access to what is now a very unsafe structure.

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Appendix 1: Census Details

1841 Census (HO 107/Piece 156/Folio 9/Page 3)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
William Dickinson	35		Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
Jane Dickinson	30		Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
Mary Dickinson	3		Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
Frances Dickinson	1		Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
Ruth Dickinson	10	Female servant	Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
John Sands	15	Male servant	Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
William Phsaclas(?)	15	Male servant	Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland
Joseph Dickinson	20	Male servant	Seascale Hall Mill	Cumberland

1851 Census (HO 107/Piece 2437/Folio 508/Page 13)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Daniel Tyson	31	Miller	Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Gosforth
Jane Tyson	23		Seascale Mill	Lancashire, Broughton
John Tyson	1		Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Gosforth
Ann Tyson	16	General servant	Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Eskdale

1861 Census (RG 9/Piece 3953/Folio 77/Page 9)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Richard Knight	32	Miller	Seascale Mill Cottage	Cumberland, Witbeck
Elizabeth Knight	23		Seascale Mill Cottage	Cumberland, Millom
Richard Knight	6 months		Seascale Mill Cottage	Cumberland, Gosforth

1871 Census (RG 10/Piece 526/Folio 55/Page 8)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Robert Wilson	52	Miller	Sea Scale Mill	Cumberland, Bootle
Ann Wilson	57		Sea Scale Mill	Cumberland, Haile
Eleanor Wilson	21		Sea Scale Mill	Cumberland, Bootle
William Noble	21	Millers servant	Sea Scale Mill	Cumberland, Gosforth

1881 Census (RG 11/Piece 5194/Folio 66/Page 4)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Robert Wilson	62	Miller	Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Bootle
Ann Wilson	61		Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Haile
Eleanor Wilson	30		Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Bootle
Thomas Wilson	3		Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Gosforth

1891 Census (RG 12/Piece 4319/Folio 125/Page 10)				
Name	Age	Occupation	Address	Place of Birth
Thomas Dover	34	Agricultural labourer	Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Hayton
Jane Dover	43		Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Wigton
Mary Park	21	Dress maker	Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Wigton
Sarah Jane Dover	9	Scholar	Seascale Mill	Cumberland, Parton