
**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
HECKINGTON WINDMILL
HALE ROAD
HECKINGTON
SLEAFORD
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HEWM12)**

Work Undertaken For

Heckington Windmill Trust

January 2015

Report Compiled by
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&
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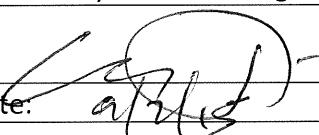
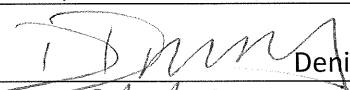
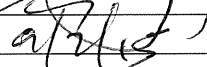
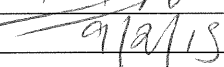
APS Report No: **23/14**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
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 Heckington Windmill
 Hale Road
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1. SUMMARY

A programme of historic building recording was undertaken prior to renovation and renewal of Heckington Windmill and its associated buildings. Built in 1830, the mill is a Grade-I listed building being the only extant 8-sailed windmill in England. The mill is still in working order and the site is currently in the process of being renovated as part of a Heritage Lottery funded project.

The windmill complex includes seven buildings in total, from a variety of dates, of which five were recorded including the mill, the granary, the cart shed, the bakehouse and a Nissen hut. All the floors within the mill and the ground floor plans of the other buildings, external elevations and other details were recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

'... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.' (ClfA 2014).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Heckington Windmill Trust to undertake a programme of historic building recording on the windmill and associated buildings as part of the Heckington Windmill Regeneration project.

The building recording was carried out between 31st January and 10th February 2014

2.3 Site Location

Heckington is located 7km east of Sleaford and 32km southeast of Lincoln in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig 3). The windmill complex is located in the south of the village on the west side of Hale Road to the west of the train station at National Grid Reference TF 145 435 (Fig. 4).

3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to renovation, change of use and in some cases demolition, as part of a large Heritage Lottery funded project.

4. METHODS

Recording of the building was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines 2006 and ALGAO guidelines 1997.

Subject to accessibility and safety considerations, the recording of the buildings included:

- A photographic survey showing the buildings in their context, general and detailed views of the exterior, interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas and structural or decorative details.
- Dimensioned plans of each floor as existing, which were annotated to incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest.
- A written record providing an account of the buildings' location, type, materials and possible dates, supplemented by a brief history of the buildings from readily available sources.

Photographic recording was undertaken with an Olympus digital camera. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.



Plate 1. Heckington Mill and its entrance ways (at the left and right of the picture) from Hale Road. Looking northwest

5. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

The tower mill at Heckington was constructed in 1830 for a local miller, Michael Hare. Edward Ingledew, a millwright from Gainsborough, added a five-sailed top and associated internal machinery. In March 1890 it was badly damaged in a storm that put the sails and cap beyond further use. Contemporary with this, an eight-sailed windmill in Skirbeck, Boston being put up for sale and was bought by John Pocklington of Wyberton, a condition of the

sale was that the windmill be removed from the site in its entirety. The cap and sails were placed on Heckington Mill, with the bricks being used to construct the mill house.

After being purchased by Kesteven County Council in 1952 a series of works were undertaken on the mill. A lightning strike in 1972 necessitated a further new cap. Shortly after this the mill passed into the hands of Lincolnshire County Council. In 1981 the Friends of Heckington Mill was established and by 1986 the mill was back in full working order.

In the late 1990s it became apparent that the curb upon which the cap rotates had deteriorated to the point where it was damaging the underlying brickwork. The cap and sails had to be removed so that several courses of brick could be re-laid and a new curb fitted.

The brewery, to the north of the mill, replaces a former saw mill that could be powered alongside the stones due to the additional power that an 8-sailed windmill could provide.

6. FABRIC EVIDENCE

The Heckington windmill complex comprises seven buildings: the mill, granary, former bakery, former piggery, a Nissen hut, Miller's house (now the tea rooms) and brewery (Fig. 5). The tea rooms, piggery and the brewery were not included in this survey. For the purpose of this survey each recorded building will be considered separately with an exterior then interior description. The report will conclude with a general discussion about the findings for all of the different structures and how they relate to one another to form the mill complex.



Plate 2. Mill complex, looking northeast, showing attached granary and brewery with the Nissen hut to the left, further to the north

6.1 The Mill

The mill is Grade-I listed, being the only extant 8-sailed windmill in England. It is a brick tower mill standing 5 storeys in height constructed from bitumen-painted red brick, which has an ogee cap, typical of Lincolnshire, and dogtooth eaves course. All the exterior woodwork of the mill is painted white. The ogee cap has a ball finial and 8-bladed fantail to turn the cap into the wind. At the time of recording the eight single-sided sails were present on the mill without their shades.

The mill is abutted to the north by the brewery and to the south by the granary. Although the curved design of the mill means there are no distinct elevations, fenestration has been limited to four 'sides' mirroring the main cardinal points. The main entrance is on the eastern elevation and is formed by planked double doors with a single pitch corrugated iron roof projecting from the mill, accessed up a flight of six shallow steps. A date stone stating 'MH 1850' is set in the elevation above the door. A single window is present at every floor above the door.

An external reefing stage consisting of a planked platform supported on cast iron brackets with cast iron balustrade and handrail is present at second floor level with an access door on both the north and south side of the mill. The western elevation has a window to each floor. All the windows in the mill are of a Yorkshire sash style with a segmental brick arch above and a stone cill.

In general the mill building is of a single phase construction with any structural changes, such as the new cap, a necessity brought about by trying to keep the building in full working order.

Interior Description (Fig. 6)

The cap

As previously mentioned the cap that now sits atop the windmill is not the original, having been replaced by the cap from another mill in Wyberton. A small mezzanine floor is present just below cap level, to provide access to the working machinery. Any alterations are therefore those that have been necessary during the working life of the mill in order to keep it in full working order and the mechanism is likely to have degraded through general wear and tear.



Plate 3. The windmill mechanism

Dust floor

The re-built brickwork from the modern cap repairs can be clearly observed between the dust floor and the cap. The mechanism that operates the sack hoist is also present at dust floor level and is a continual chain that runs over a wheel and passes all the way through the mill via the sack traps present on each floor.

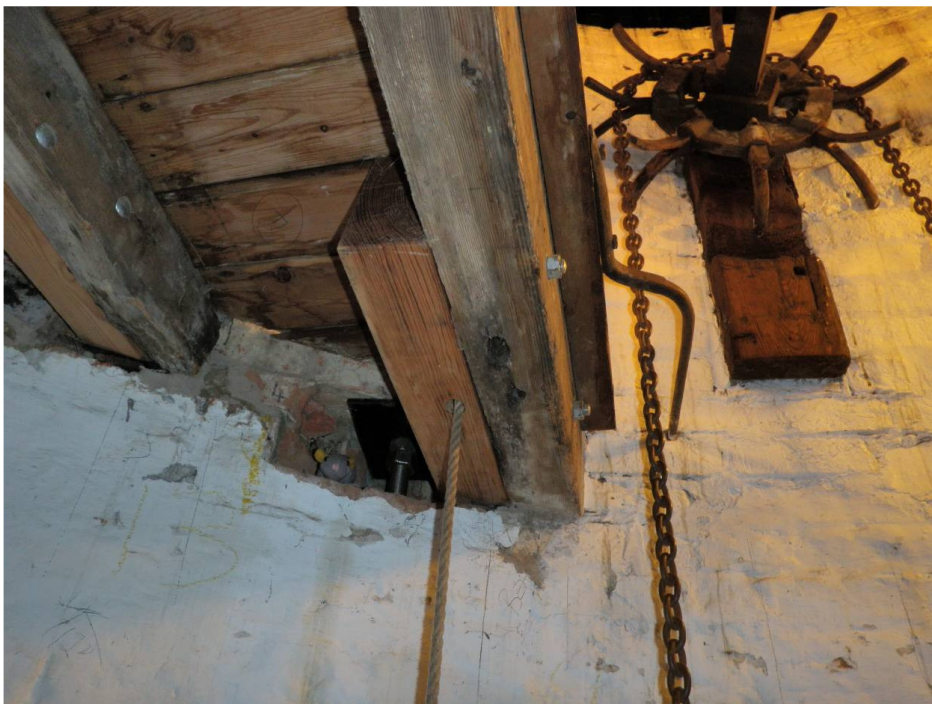


Plate 4. Dust Floor. The re-built brickwork with modern pinning and the mechanism for driving the sack hoist on the right

The Upper Bin Floor

There are two bin floors in the mill, the upper being located on the fourth floor. Both bin floors have partially boarded walls, up to approximately 1m in height, to allow the grain to

be stored on the floor. A modern bin at the west of the room supplies grain to the cleaner on the lower bin floor below.



Plate 5. The Upper Bin floor with partially boarded walls

The Lower Bin Floor

The lower bin floor, on the third floor, contains 4 enclosed bins, one that the grain cleaner discharges into and the remaining three that each feed a pair of stones on the floor below. The sack traps on this floor are raised up in order to facilitate the handling and emptying of grain from sacks on to the floor.



Plate 6. The Lower Bin floor with raised sack traps for ease of handling

The Stone Floor

There are three sets of millstones on the Stone Floor. The main gear wheel above, meshes with three drive wheels that turn the stones. On opposite sides of the floor there are double access doors leading to the Reefing Stage



Plate 7. The stone floor showing the three sets of millstones and one of the double access doors, at the rear, on to the external reefing stage

The Meal Floor

A mixer for the production of balanced animal feed extends from this floor to the ground floor. The beams supporting the stone floor are substantially larger than those observed elsewhere in order to compensate for the additional weight of the millstones above. Additional metal bracing is likely to be a modern addition.



Plate 8. The Meal Floor. The beams supporting the stone floor

Ground floor

The ground floor is raised above the exterior ground level in order to make easy access for vehicles at the loading stage. The ground floor of the windmill is now mainly used as a museum/memorabilia display and shop and therefore much of the fabric has been covered with display materials. The only visible change of use is a blocked doorway, present to the south side, which originally led into the granary area.

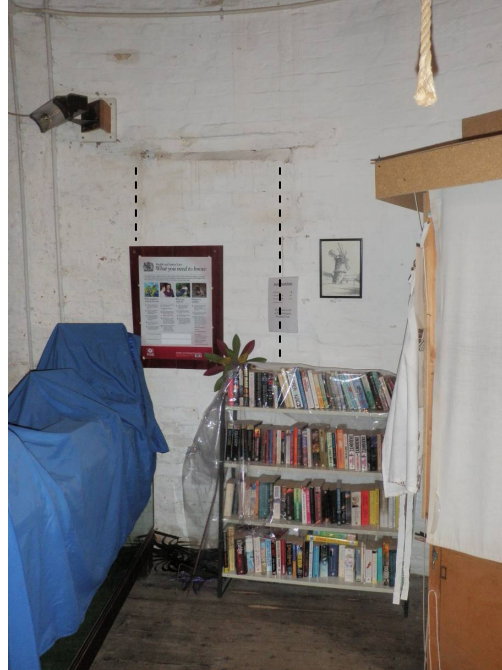


Plate 8. Ground Floor. Blocked doorway on south wall of windmill

A bolter is still present to separate the flour that is still sold in the shop as is the large mixer, both of which extend from the floor above.

6.2 The Bake House (Figs. 5 & 8)

This is a small rectangular single storey building constructed of brick beneath a simple pitched roof with a corrugated cement fibre roof covering. The building is effectively in two parts, the northern section being slightly narrower than that at the south.

The northern part is a modern structure constructed with cavity walls in stretcher bond with machine made bricks. This structure has a number of window openings all of which have a simple full brick soldier course above. The windows within these openings are all modern uPVC. The door is located on the western elevation and like the windows is also uPVC.



Plate 10. Eastern elevation of bakehouse showing two distinct construction phases

The southern section of the building appears to be slightly earlier in date than the northern addition. Modern brickwork visible in the eaves and within the verge on the gable end suggest that the roof has been raised, probably contemporary with the construction of the section to the north. A modern chimney stack has been added to the southern gable end. The apex of the roof verge, on each gable, bears a decorative trefoil.



Plate 11. South facing gable of bakehouse with modern brickwork in verge, additional chimney stick and trefoil decoration in apex of roof

6.2 The Cart Shed (Figs. 5 & 7)

The former cart shed is a long rectangular building located on the east side of the granary. It is a single storey brick structure beneath a mono-pitch corrugated cement fibre roof. Internal access to this structure was not possible at the time of the survey due to the large amount of equipment and materials stored within it, though modern partition walls were visible. The exterior of the structure consists of three accessible elevations and these will be considered separately.



Plate 12. Eastern elevation of cart shed

The north elevation of the structure abuts the windmill and the access staircase into the mill. The bricks used on this elevation appear to be machine made and laid in a modern stretcher bond pattern. There were no architectural features or openings on this elevation.

The east elevation is again constructed of machine made bricks which have been laid in a modern stretcher bond pattern. This elevation has a number of door and window openings within it. Starting at the northern end and moving southwards there is a modern timber casement window and adjacent two-panelled modern door. Beyond this is a modern double sliding patio door made of uPVC. The next opening is a modern timber casement as noted before but this has been placed within a larger opening which has clearly been reduced in size as evidenced by the change in brick type and also the fact that it has been recessed slightly back from the main wall face. The final opening has an up and over modern garage door within it.

The south wall of this structure was partly obscured by vegetation but it was possible to see that the eastern end of the wall was a different type of brick to the rest of the wall which it is simply butted up to. The bonding pattern of the brickwork was also different; the main wall being a type of Flemish garden wall bond, while the butted on section is stretcher bond. Where the main wall abuts the Granary it is not clear if both sections of wall were constructed together. Both use the same bonding pattern, Flemish garden wall bond but there appears to be a toothed joint between the two. This could indicate that one structure was constructed against the other or that weathering and erosion of mortar joints has made it appear that way. The former is the most likely.



Plate 13. Southern elevation of cart shed showing the different types of brick and bond in the cart shed construction and the possible join between the granary and the cart shed

Nissen Hut (Figs. 5 & 8)

The site's Nissen hut is located to the north west of the mill at the western end of the tea room gardens. As with all structures of this nature the building comprises of a half round steel frame clad with corrugated iron sheets with low level brick walls on either long axis and full height brick walls to either end.



Plate 14. The Nissen hut, looking east, noting the projecting elevation to the right and the flush gable to the left.

The south elevation comprises of a brick elevation constructed in common brickwork laid in a type of English garden wall bond. The top of the brickwork is finished with a concrete coping course. The main feature of this elevation is the large sliding metal clad door which

gives access to the building. The left hand side sliding door has a smaller access door to enable the building to be accessed without having to open the sliding doors. This wall has a large brick buttress internally either side of the door to provide additional strength to the wall supporting the lintel and the running gear for the door mechanism.



Plate 15 . The south elevation and 'front' entrance of the Nissen hut

The east and west elevations (long axis) are more or less identical and the dwarf walls are both constructed from common bricks laid in a type of English garden wall bond. The corrugated iron cladding covers both elevations and is only broken by later clear Perspex sheets being inserted on each elevation at both the north and south ends of the building to allow more light into the structure. Beneath the northern Perspex sheet on the west elevation is what appears to be a ventilation grill which may have served the spray booth (see below).

The north elevation is again of common brick construction laid in a type of English garden wall bond. However, unlike the south elevation which has been constructed as a frontage with a parapet in front of the steel frame, this elevation has been built to follow the curvature of the cladding and frame. The only projecting feature is a brick buttress centrally placed on the elevation to provide additional strength.

The interior of the structure is open plan reflecting the building's use as a vehicle workshop and storage area. The former is also indicated by the large central inspection pit formed within the concrete floor. The area has been partitioned off and the roof lined at the very northern end to form a vehicle spray booth. At the southern end on the east elevation a small room has been formed from concrete blocks and originally served as a small office one end with a w.c. at the other.



Plate 16. Interior of the Nissen hut, looking north toward the partitioned area used as a spray booth

The Granary (Figs. 5 & 7)

This is a large structure immediately south of the mill. It is constructed of brick and is beneath a pitched, corrugated cement fibre roof. The granary has a small single storey mono-pitched extension on the south west corner and has evidence of a structure that has been removed on its west elevation. The northern end of the granary (walls and roof structure) where it abuts the mill is in an unstable condition which severely limited access to the interior of the structure due to health and safety concerns. Therefore the main focus of the survey relates to the exterior elevations of the structure each of which is considered separately.

There was no access to the east external elevation as this is obscured by the cart shed (see above). The south elevation is easily accessible and exhibits a number of different phases of construction. The eastern end of the elevation likely had the cart shed added to it as evidenced by the toothed joint between these two structures (see above). The next obvious change is to the gable which although in Flemish garden wall bond is constructed in what appears to be a more modern common brick. This gable has been rebuilt in its entirety with the exception of two small nibs in each corner. This gable incorporates two window openings with segmented arched heads. Below the gable is another section of different brickwork approximately 11 courses deep which may have been repointed when the gable was rebuilt giving it a slightly different appearance to the brickwork beneath it. The remaining central section of wall at low level is more weathered than that above but is still in Flemish garden wall bond.



Plate 17. The Granary. South elevation showing several phases of construction

On the right hand side of this elevation a small stable door or Dutch door which is a later insertion as evidenced by the brickwork and repointing around it and also the fact that the brickwork above it has not been supported by any type of lintel and instead relies on the door frame for support which in this case has been inadequate.

On the southwest corner of the granary a relatively new brick extension has been added which has a simple profiled sheet metal roof covering. This part of the structure appears to have been constructed from modern and some recycled bricks all laid in stretcher bond. Where this structure joins the gable wall of the main part of granary it has been toothed into the existing structure. There are large modern timber casements on the north and south elevations and a modern timber double door on the west elevation.

The west wall of the granary has partly collapsed in the northwest corner and is missing a few high level brick courses for almost the length of it with lower down brickwork leaning dangerously due to the failure of the roof structure above. The northwest corner of the granary returns to butt up against the mill. Most of the surviving brickwork is laid in Flemish garden wall bond, although there is a section at low level (approximately 15 courses) which is laid in a type of English garden wall bond with slightly smaller bricks.



Plate 18. West elevation of the granary showing the modern extension to the southwest corner, the partial wall collapse and the scars at the left that suggest a wall and possible machinery have been removed

This elevation has two door openings in it both at the southern end of the wall. The right hand side opening has a modern stable door which leads to a small room internally which has been partitioned off from the rest of the structure. This partition has been executed using modern concrete blocks which are visible on the external wall face between the two doors. The left hand side door is metal clad and leads into the main part of the granary building. Both doors appear to have been later insertions and the timber lintel that supports the brickwork above them has various notches on it suggesting it has been recycled.

At the northern end of the west elevation there are three notches in the brickwork which indicate that a structure or piece of agricultural equipment may have been fixed to or against it. At the northwest corner the tothing of the brickwork confirms that a structure once extended out from this wall and the hardstanding directly in front of the wall may have been the floor for this now demolished extension.

Due to the unsafe nature of the building, access to the interior of the granary was not possible at the time of the building recording.

7. DISCUSSION

Historic evidence shows that the windmill was initially constructed in 1830 as a 5-sailed windmill. Following this several phases of repair and alteration are now visible within the fabric of the buildings. Early changes can be seen from the cartographic evidence of historic editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (Fig. 1) shows the central windmill structure and the bakehouse to the southeast. This is two years prior to the damage that caused the cap to be replaced. The millhouse itself also appears to be larger than the ensuing structure. The map also shows a structure to the west of the mill house, not present on later mapping. This and the larger appearance of the mill house may represent outbuildings.

The 1906 edition 6" map (Fig. 2) shows the addition of the granary and the cartshed,

probably constructed during the work to replace the cap. Changes in the brickwork viewed during the building recording show later alteration to the cartshed, most clearly visible on the southern elevation. As the same bonding pattern was used in each alteration a broadly contemporary phase of re-modelling is suggested.

The extension on the southeast corner of the granary may be contemporary with the changes to the cartshed but the quality of the bricks suggests that this may be the latest phase of alteration. This is the only later incidence of addition rather than repair.

Visible on the map of 1906, a large structure was erected over an area that was marked as a pond on the 1st edition map. By 1950 there is no change and this structure is still represented, although the Nissen Hut present on the site today occupies the footprint of the western side of this building. It is unclear from historical mapping when the building was demolished and the Nissen Hut erected.

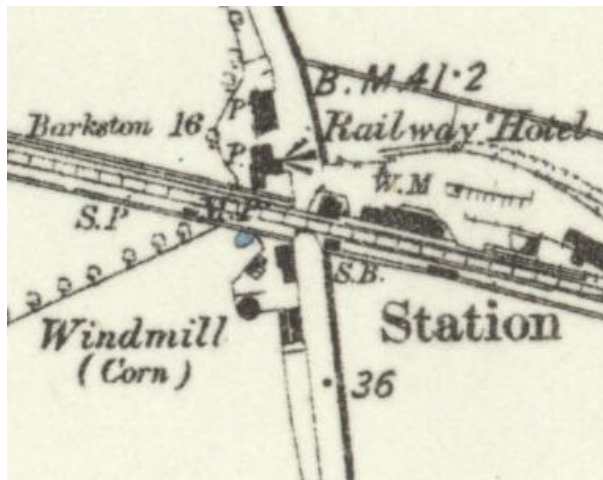


Figure 1. Extract from 1888 Ordnance Survey 6" Map showing an early phase of the mill and bakehouse.

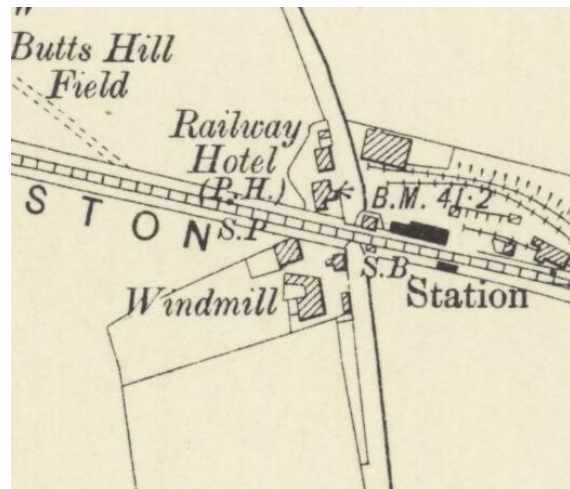


Figure 2. Extract from 1906 Ordnance Survey 6" Map showing the addition of the cartshed and granary.

8. CONCLUSION

The historic building recording undertaken at Heckington windmill, Heckington, Lincolnshire has illustrated that the building has, after early alteration, changed little over time. The original mill began as a free-standing structure. After replacement of the cap in or around 1890 an additional sawmill, granary and cartshed were constructed. Changes to these structures are almost solely in the form of repair and partitioning as necessary during the working life of the mill. The former sawmill has been converted into a brewery.

Notable early changes were the construction and demolition of structures to the north of the mill and the subsequent addition of the Nissen hut to the complex.

At the present time the granary is roofless and in derelict condition. The cartshed and bakehouse are currently used for storage and the mill itself is fully functional.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Friends of Heckington Mill who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

10. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor

Building Recording: Matthew Godfrey, Liz Murray, Neil Parker

Photographic reproduction: Matthew Godfrey

CAD Illustration: Liz Murray, Sue Unsworth, Paul Cope-Faulkner, Neil Parker

Analysis: Matthew Godfrey and Neil Parker

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ordnance Survey, 1888 6" *Maps County Series First Edition*

Ordnance Survey, 1906 6" *Maps County Series Second Edition*

Ordnance Survey, 1950 6" *Maps County Series Second Edition*

12. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey

Appendix 1

GLOSSARY

Catslide roof	A long sloping roof where the main roof of a two-storey building is carried down to cover a single storey outshot or extension.
Crittall window	Steel casement window, particularly popular in the 1930 and 1950s and given the generic name after the main firm that manufactured them.
Dentilation	With dentils – small blocks forming a long, closely set, horizontal series under the cornice.
Dutch door	Door divided horizontally in two, so that the upper and lower halves can be opened and closed independently of the other. Also known as a stable door (<i>q.v.</i>).
English garden-wall bond	Brickwork arranged with multiple (usually 3 or 5) courses of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) between layers of headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Mono-pitched	Roof having only one side sloping.
Rough cast render	Roughcast and tyrolean render are forms of render in which the top coat is roughly textured by pebbles or stone fragments. The material is mixed with mortar and then thrown at the surface. It is usually painted or limewashed.
Segmental arch	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Soldier course	A lintel formed from a row of bricks laid on end so that they stand upright.
Straight joint	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
Victorian	Pertaining to the period of Queen Victoria's reign, dating from 1837-1901.
Yorkshire sliding sash	Sash window (<i>q.v.</i>) in which the separate lights slide horizontally.

Appendix 2

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Daily record sheets
4	Photographic record sheets
13	Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2012.116
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HEWM 12
OASIS Reference No:	archaeol1-198180

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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Figure 3: General Location Plan

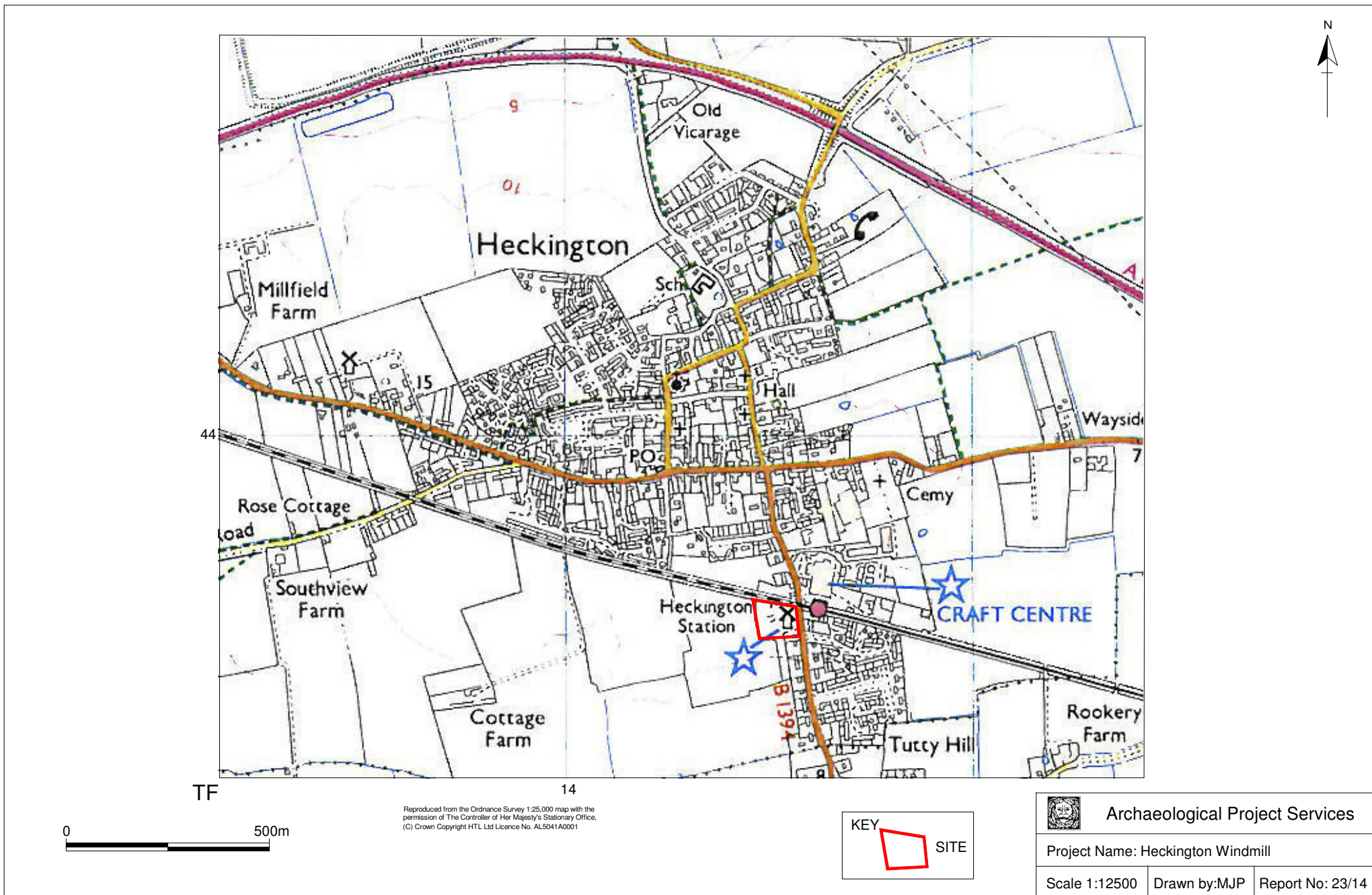



Figure 4. Site Location Plan

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Heckington Windmill		
Scale 1:12500	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 23/14

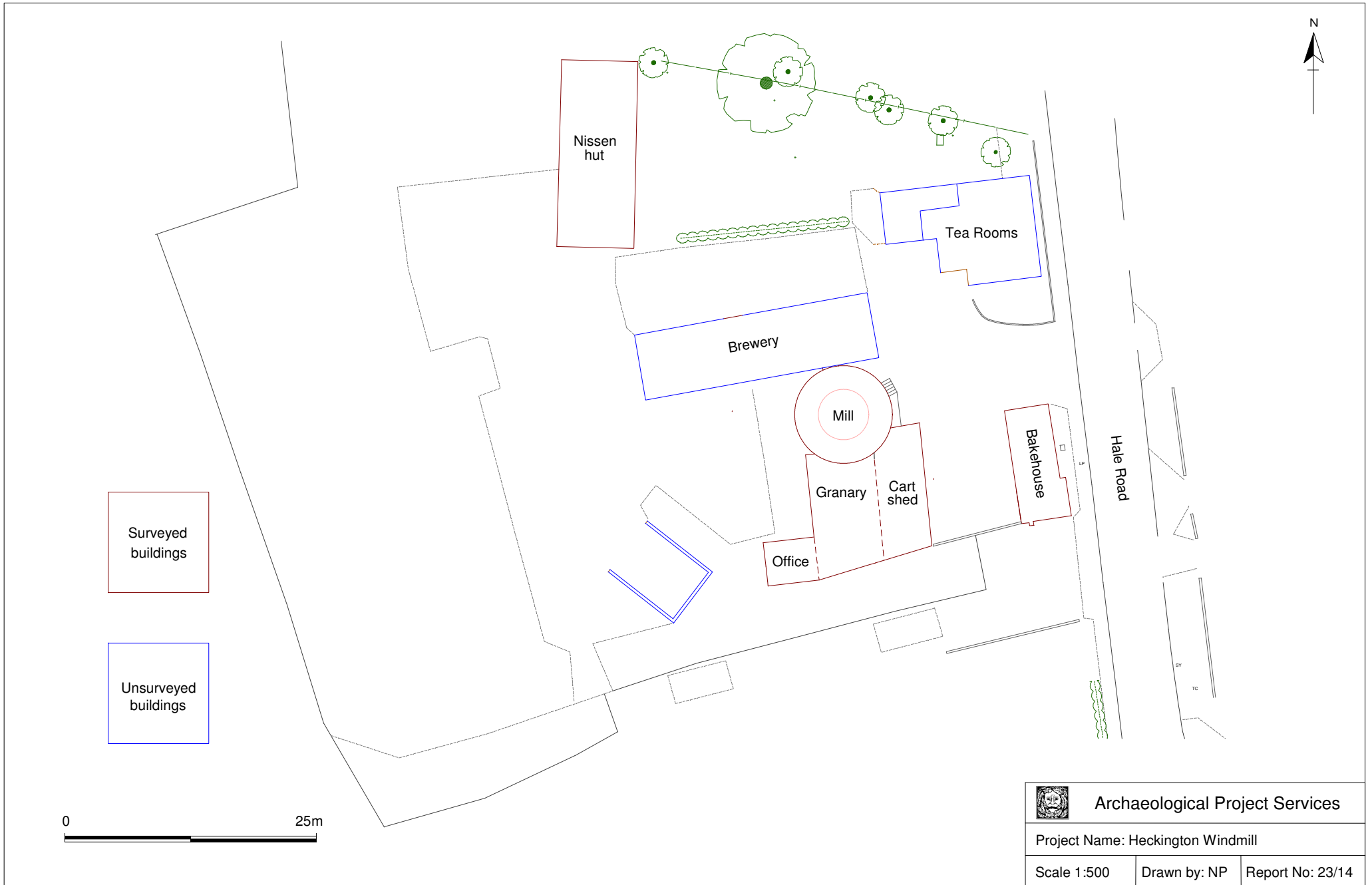
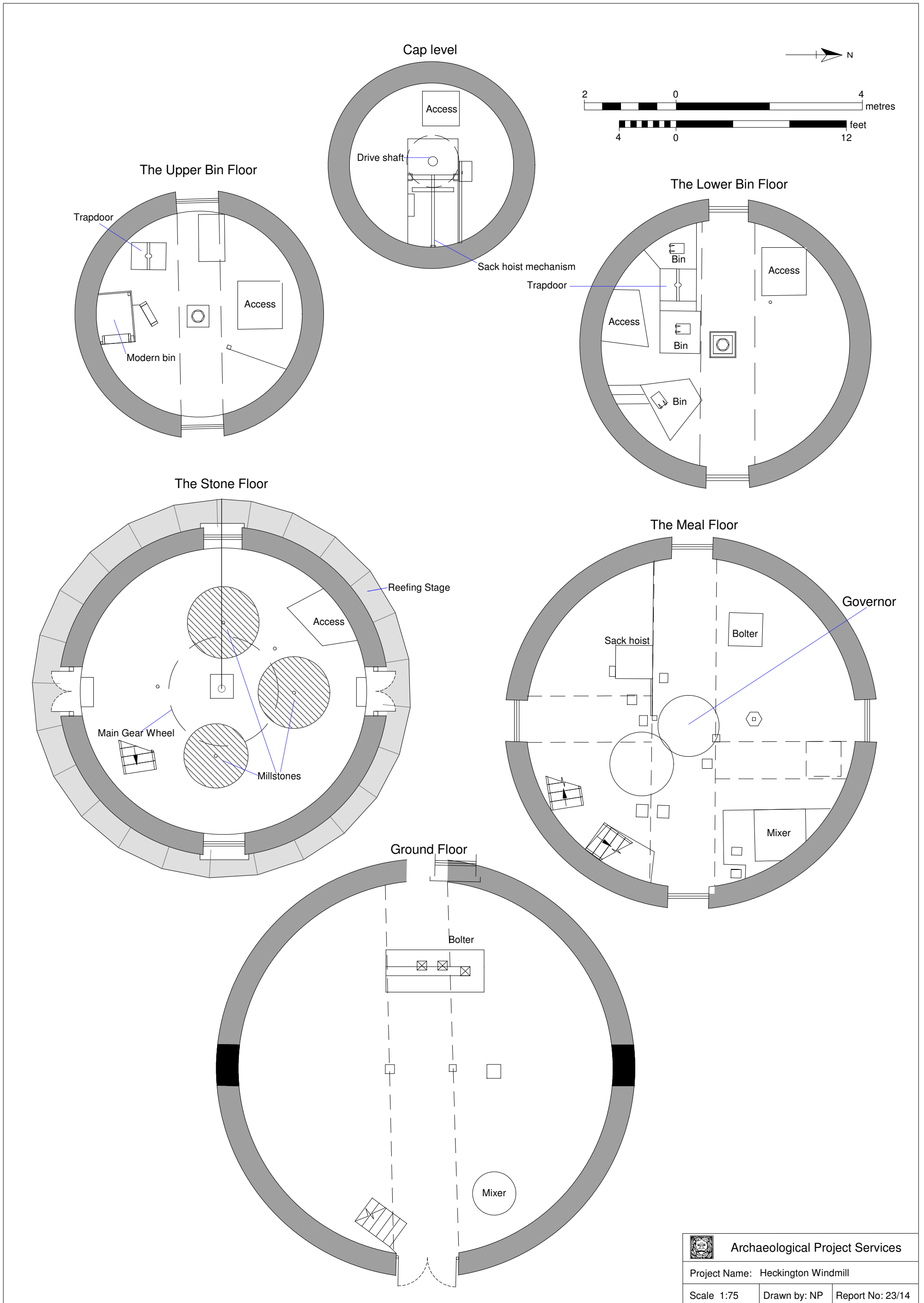


Figure 5. Plan of Heckington Windmill site




	Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Heckington Windmill			
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: NP	Report No: 23/14	

Figure 6 Internal Floorplans of Heckington Windmill

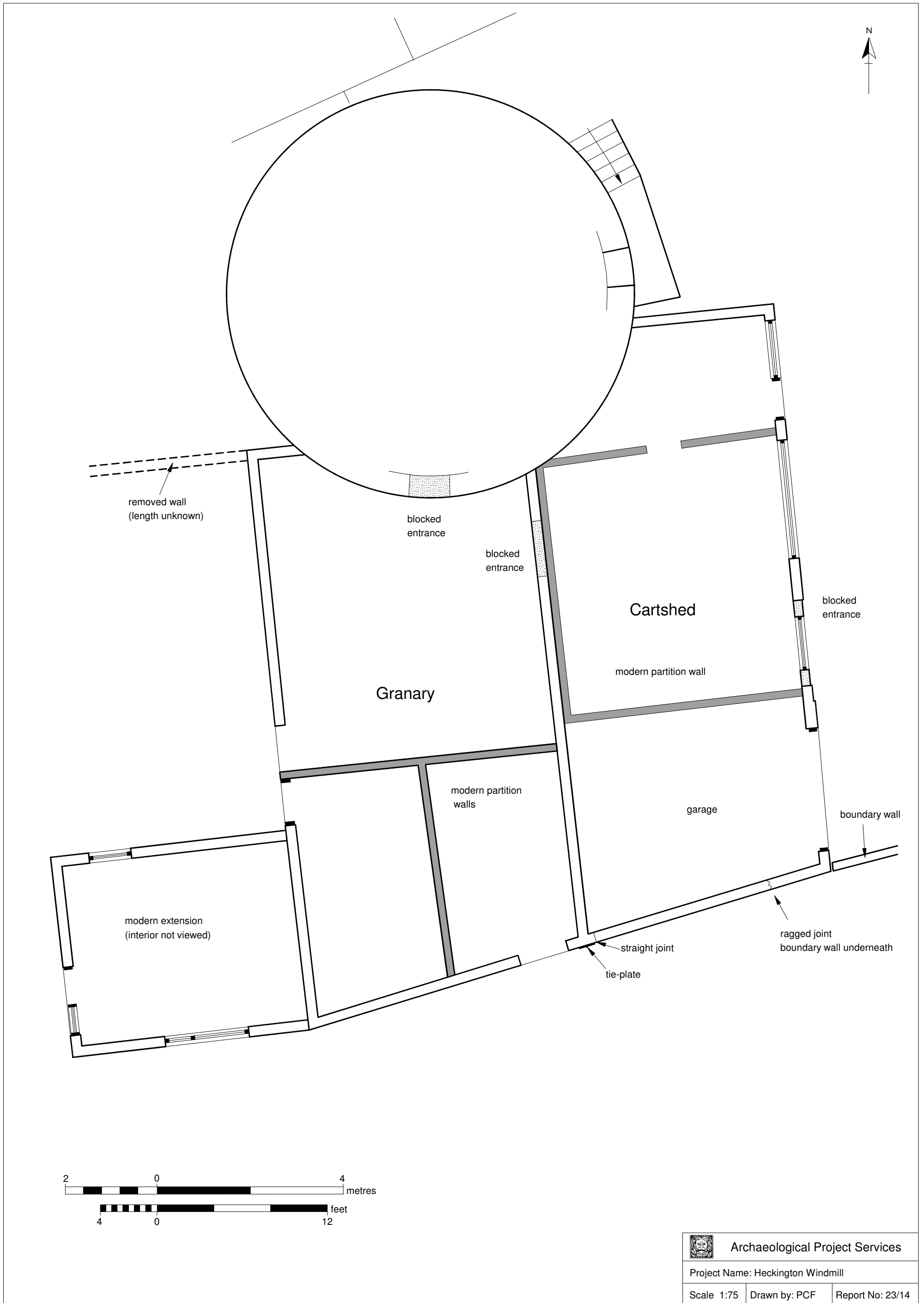


Figure 7 Internal Floorplans of the Granary and Cartshed.

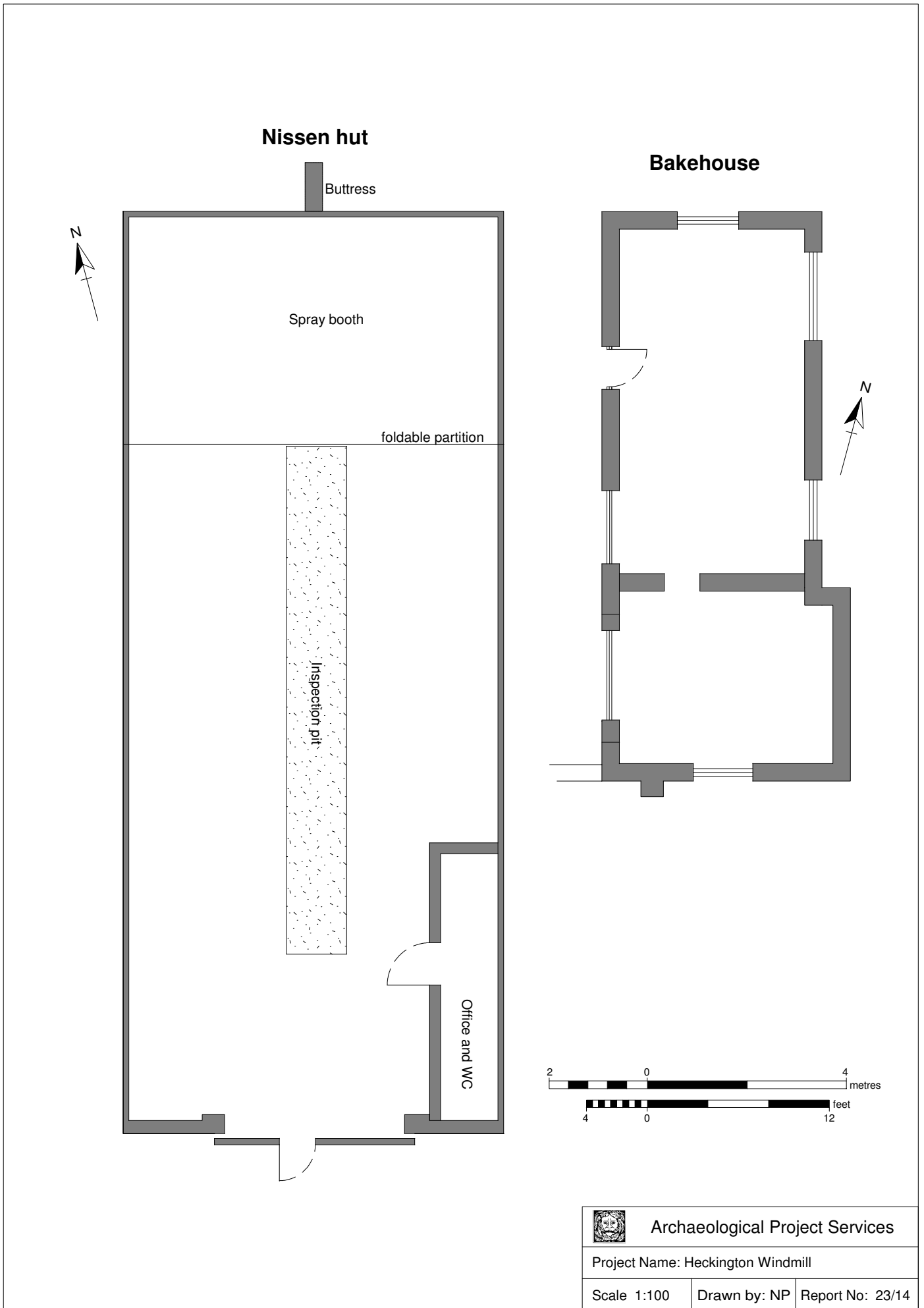


Figure 8 Internal floorplans of the Nissen Hut and Bakehouse

