

A Historic Building Survey of Skelton Mill, Skelton in Cleveland

NZ 6499 1968



Work undertaken by Stephen Sherlock

July 2011

on behalf of Skelton, Gilling & Wharton Estates

OASIS Reference stephens 1-106079

Historic Building Recording at Skelton Mill, Marske Lane, Skelton NZ 649 196

Contents

- 1 Executive Summary
- 2 Introduction
- 3 The Desk Based Assessment
- 4 Building Survey
- 5 Description of Skelton Mill
- 6 Conclusions and Recommendations
- 7 Acknowledgements and Bibliography
- 8 Appendices

List of Figures

- 1 Ordnance survey map to show the location of the mill north of Skelton Castle
- 2 Jeffreys map of 1772 and showing Skelton and the mill
- 3 Site location plan
- 4 Plan of Building 1 showing direction of photographs
- 5 Plan of Buildings 2 and 3
- 6 Plan of Buildings 4 and 5
- 7 Plan of Buildings 6, 7 and 8
- 8 Plan showing the direction of photographs outside the mill

List of Photographs

- 1 RAF photograph of Skelton dated 1948 and a detail of the area of the mill
- 2 Meridian Aerial photograph 83-65-024 of Skelton Castle (l) and a detail (r) of the mill
- 3 Aerial Survey of 1981 by BKS for Cleveland County Council (ref no. showing Skelton Mill to the north of Skelton Castle (Middlesbrough Library))
- 4 Image of Building 1 from the west looking east
- 5 Building 2, south face looking north
- 6 Building 3 eastern facade looking west
- 7 Detail of rounded bricks on south side
- 8 Western side of Building 4
- 9 Interior of southern room
- 10 Buildings 4 and 5, north elevation looking south
- 11 Interior of milking parlour
- 12 The western side of Building 6
- 13 Western front of Skelton Mill
- 14 Interior of Skelton Mill, western room

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological recording of a complex of buildings at Skelton Mill was undertaken between 13th and 15th July 2011. This report presents a record of the complex of buildings that are subject to the planning application.
- 1.2 In addition to the recording on site a desk based assessment was undertaken of Skelton Mill that included a search of archives that may have records relating to the mill.
- 1.3 The results of the assessment and building survey are presented here with conclusions and recommendations for a watching brief during any demolition of buildings on the site.
- 1.4 This report will be presented in support of planning application Ref No: R/10/0835/LB that is to be submitted to Redcar & Cleveland Council. Further copies will be deposited with Tees Archaeology and the National Monuments Record as well as an online submission to OASIS.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 Stephen Sherlock was commissioned by Skelton, Gilling & Wharton Estates to provide a document to support a planning application at Skelton Mill, Skelton within Redcar & Cleveland (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The application to Redcar & Cleveland Council (Ref No: R/10/0835/LB) was to demolish a series of outbuildings associated with Skelton mill house. In accordance with the planning condition a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and submitted to Tees Archaeology for approval prior to the work commencing. In mitigation a Historic Building Assessment incorporating a desk based assessment was undertaken between 13th and 15th July 2011.
- 2.3 The site is situated at an altitude of 38m AOD and is to the north of the village of Skelton in a valley at grid ref. NZ 6499 1968.
- 2.4 The proposed development area is a maximum of 32m E-W and 36m N-S and concerns buildings within that area to the north and north-east of the existing mill house.



Fig. 1 Map to show the location of the mill to the north of Skelton Castle and Marske Lane. Reproduced from Ordnance Survey material under Ordnance Survey Licence No. AL 100042193.

2.5 Methodology for the Desk Based Assessment (DBA).

The following sources were consulted to obtain information for the DBA.

- The Heritage Environment Record for Tees Archaeology
- National Monuments Record at Swindon
- Teesside Archives at Middlesbrough

- Archaeological Data Service
- Middlesbrough Reference Library
- Local History Publications (see bibliography)

The above sources were consulted to obtain records of known archaeology within a 500m radius of the mill. Searches were made examining census documents, planning applications, trade directories, historic photographs, maps and other relevant sources.

The scope of the whole exercise was to compile a thorough record of the known evidence for the buildings and place them in their context to provide a record of the structures. This would ultimately be augmented by the recording of the structures photographically and in plan.

3 The Desk Based Assessment

3.1 Heritage Environment Record at Tees Archaeology

3.1.1 A map regression exercise was undertaken consulting the Ordnance Survey mapping from 1856 onwards. Seven maps were examined (Appendix 8.2) and the earliest map (1856) does not have the required detail to comment upon the buildings. The next map dated 1895 depicts the mill, mill house and buildings in locations similar to the structures recorded in 2011. The dates of the maps are as follows: 1856, 1895, 1919-1920, 1938-1952, 1958, 1973 and 1994. An earlier map of 1772 by Jeffreys does show the mill to the north of the castle. The site is marked by a waterwheel beside the beck and the mill leat is clearly depicted (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Jeffreys map of 1773 showing Skelton and the mill.

3.1.2 The aerial photographic records were also examined at Tees Archaeology. These included sorties immediately after the war in 1948 and more recent Meridian surveys. The best image from the 1940s is reproduced below (Pl. 1) to show the full image and a detail of the mill.



Pl. 1 RAF photograph of Skelton dated 1948 and a detail of the area of the mill.

A later Meridian aerial survey of 1965 shows the site after the road was realigned reducing the size of the mill building. This image (Pl. 2) shows the new road, and in more detail the complex of buildings as recorded in 2011 can be seen in the photograph on the right.



Pl. 2 Meridian Aerial photograph 83-65-024 of Skelton Castle (left) and a detail (right) of the mill.

Lastly, a photographic survey of 1981 is reproduced showing Skelton Mill to the north of the Castle.



Pl. 3 Aerial Survey of 1981 by BKS for Cleveland County Council (ref no. 3060150 showing Skelton Mill beyond the woods to the north of Skelton Castle, Middlesbrough Library).

3.1.3. The sites listed on the Heritage Environment Record within Skelton total ten and are as follows:

No. 12 Roman Coin: Large Brass coin – Vespasian

No. 20 Roman Coin: Coin from Hob Hill, Gold Valentinian

No. 21 Roman Coin: Bronze, Antonius Pius

No. 332 Skelton Castle: Post- medieval, listed a grade 1 structure

No. 542 Skelton Castle: Medieval moat, listed a grade 1 structure

No. 1105 Skelton Mill: Site of Medieval mill

No. 5838 Skelton Mill Leat: Mill leat extending for over 1km

No. 7391 Skelton Mill farmhouse

No. 7394 Six tombstones of 19th and 20th century date

No. 7395 Grotto, garden ornament of 18th century date at Skelton Castle

3.2 National Monuments Record

A search for records relating to Skelton Mill was undertaken with the NMR at Swindon. This revealed no records for Skelton Mill.

3.3 Teesside Archives

The census records for Skelton Mill were consulted for the dates from 1841 to 1891 and the following people were named (along with records by John Harrison (JH)).

1801 the miller was Samuel Stonehouse (JH)

1823 William Wilson (JH)

1841 Nathaniel Stonehouse

1851 Nathaniel Stonehouse

1861 Nathaniel Stonehouse

1871 Nathaniel Stonehouse

1879 William Farrow (JH)

1881 Thomas Garbutt

1891 Thomas Garbutt

1901 Mark Ashton

1913 Mark Ashton, corn miller, when the rateable value of the property was £30

Additionally the local directories for the area were consulted and the following entries were noted:

Baines Directory 1823 Robert Watson & William Wilson, corn millers in Skelton

Whites Directory 1840 Nathaniel Stonehouse, corn miller

Whites Directory 1869 No entry

Bulmers Directory 1890 Thomas Garbutt

Also, Planning Applications for Skelton & Brotton between 1870 and 1945 were examined. There was no specific reference to Skelton Mill.

3.4 Archaeological Data Service

Three sources were consulted: National Heritage Listings for England, Pastscapes and Images of England.

The national heritage listings showed Skelton mill house and remains of mill, listed grade II.

EH Building ID 432 748: A mill house and watermill of early 19th-century date. Mill three storeys wide, flat arch opening with vousoirs, blocked on the ground floor, round headed stair window at rear. "Farm outbuildings to rear (NW) are not of interest".

Pastscapes: consulted 21.7.2011 no records.

Images of England: consulted 21.7.2011 one image of the listed mill house.

3.5 Middlesbrough Reference Library

The local newspaper *Evening Gazette* was examined to see if there was any record of damage to the mill mentioned on or around the 15th April 1942. The paper was examined for up to three days beyond this date. Whilst there was a general comment about German bombing on the east coast at that time there was nothing specific in terms of locations that had been bombed or photographs of the bombed building. This is perhaps understandable as images and reports of bombing damage could be seen to be promoting the German cause. An image of the damaged building from this time can be seen online (Skelton-in-Cleveland in History nd, 99).

3.6 Local History Publications

The *Victoria County History* records that Uctred had a manor at Skelton at the time of the Conquest and it was held by Count Mortain in 1086 (Page 1923, 406). The placename of the village was *Sceltun* and *Scheltun* in (XI), *Scelton* (XII), *Sceltona* and *Scheltona*, *Skeltona* (XIII) and *Skolton* (XIV) (ibid, 405).

The mill and mill pond is first referred to in 1272 (ibid, 406) and other medieval documents relating to the mill date to 1301 when the miller paid nothing at a lay subsidy (Harrison 2001, 47). In 1349 the Fauconberg family of Skelton had three mills (ibid). In 1408 Skelton Mill is mentioned as one of three in the area. In 1539, at that time, the mill was worth £5 per annum to the estates of Christopher Conyers (ibid, 176).

Harrison notes that the mill had the longest leat in North Yorkshire, being one mile long, and that in the late 19th century one section of the aquaduct was replaced by cast iron troughs (Harrison 2001, 176). The mill was retained and used for bone crushing and generating electricity (ibid, 153). Indeed, it is likely that machinery was installed by Drake & Gorham Engineers of London because there is a small plaque with their name in the mill building. This firm were electrical engineers who installed generating machinery. The mill continued in use until 15th April 1942, when it was bombed by a German airplane.

4 Building Survey

A photographic and measured survey was undertaken as part of the process of recording the buildings. Each building was given a number; photographs in monochrome and digital formats were taken and locations were plotted onto a site plan (Fig. 3). The buildings have been given separate numbers to follow the pattern of their most recent use and the manner in which they are illustrated in the planning application. It will be argued they had a simpler plan originally. Scales were used in all of the images and in addition to elevation images, internal photographs were taken of original features e.g. windows, doors and fireplaces. The buildings will be discussed by the quadrants of the compass and although Building 1 is not truly aligned north-south the elevations will be presented in this manner for ease of discussion.



Fig. 3 Plan of site to show the location of the buildings mentioned in the text.

4.1 Building 1 (Fig. 4).

This building had a clear perspex corrugated roof and was glazed on the west side. It had a brick base and is thought to have been adapted from an earlier possible greenhouse. It is to the north of the mill house (Fig. 3). The aerial photographs (Pl. 2 and Pl. 3) show a building at this location but it is unclear if it is the present structure. This building had a brick wall on the east and north, a low brick wall glazed above and a sandstone wall on the south. The bricks are laid in a bond of headers after five stretchers, i.e. English garden wall bond. The sandstone blocks on the south side measure 0.50m long and 0.22m high. The interior of the building had been carpeted and cupboards were fitted, although these are made of MDF or similar material and this is thought to date from the last twenty years.

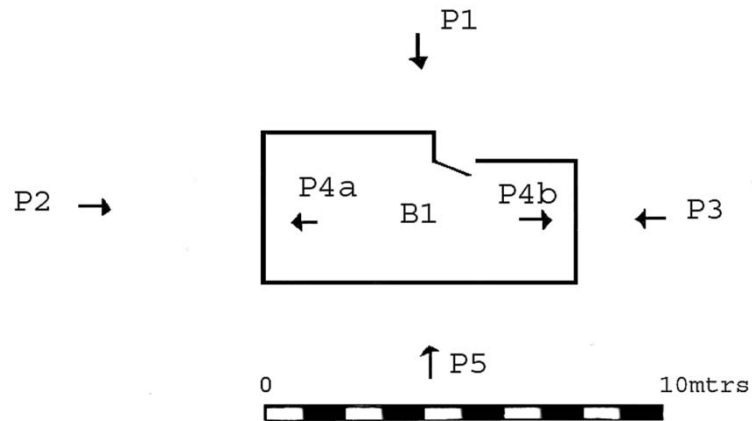


Fig. 4 Plan of Building 1.



Pl. 4 Image of Building 1 from the west looking east (marked P1 on plan).

4.2 Building 2: Cart Shed and Garage (Fig. 5)

This is a brick and sandstone building that is argued to be contemporary with the other farm buildings. The north side is brick laid in English garden wall bond of three stretches and one header. There are no windows on this side. The west side is brick with a sandstone lintel and sill supporting the only window on the west wall and with quoins on the southern corner. The south side is mostly dressed sandstone measuring 0.68m x 0.25m with two entrances: one for carts on the west and one for animals on the east. The eastern side of the building is brick but is abutted by Building 3, a garage. The building has a pitched slate roof that has been repaired with newer slates on the west side and a sandstone parapet with a plastic rainwater gutter on the south face. The interior of Building 2 was not entered because of the unsafe nature of the structure.



(left) Fig. 5 Plan of Buildings 2 and 3. (right) Pl. 5 Building 2, south face looking north (P7 on plan).

4.3 Building 3: Cart Shed (Fig. 5).

This was a brick building that abuts Building 2 and thus utilises the east wall of Building 2 as the west wall of Building 3. The north wall is brick and is formed by pillars connected by a low wall that is infilled with wooden boards to ceiling height. The east side is built in the same manner (Pl. 6) with bricks laid in English garden wall bond of five stretchers and one header. The south side originally was likely to have been open and was defined by two pillars of rounded bricks forming three openings (Pl. 7). The building has a hipped roof with pantiles on the north and east sides and slates on the south. The building was completely open inside with an earth floor, and there were no other features. This building may have been used as a cart shed.



(left) Pl. 6 Building 3 eastern facade looking west. (right) Pl. 7 Detail of rounded bricks on south side on plan (Fig. 5, Pl. 3).

4.4 Building 4: Cart Shed and Pig Sty (Fig. 6).

Building 4 and Building 5 are recorded separately, as discussed earlier. Building 4 was a sandstone building that formed part of the main core of a U-shaped farm layout to the east of the house and mill. The building, like all others in this central core, is a single storey sandstone structure with a hipped slate roof. This building, it will be argued, dates between 1856 and 1893 and has been adapted, possibly after World War II. The building has two rooms, described separately. The building will be described from the north, east, south and west followed by the interiors. The north side of the building was made from dressed sandstone with a herringbone-shaped pattern with quoins on the corners. The door into Building 4 is later. It is recognisably cutting into the sandstone and had a timber lintel above the door, whilst the original openings on the building are stone. The east side is formed by the wall of Building 5. Building 4 has been extended further south to create two pig sties and a small walled enclosure for pigs. This is made from larger sandstone blocks measuring 0.60m x 0.22m. The west side of the building faces the mill and house. The sandstone blocks in this phase of the building measured 0.44m x 0.18m. This side of the building had the most alterations with one blocked door, possibly for carts, and the extension of a wall on the south side to create the pig sty (Pl. 8, the 2m ranging rods are sited at the location of the alterations). Inside the building there were two rooms: the southern with a fireplace and remains of machinery associated with a dairy (Pl. 9) and the northern possibly a former cart shed now has a concrete floor and walls plastered up to a height of 1.50m. This may have been used to store milk in a cool environment.



(left) Pl. 8 Western side of Building 4, (P15 on Fig. 6).(right) Pl. 9 Interior of southern room (P21, Fig. 6).

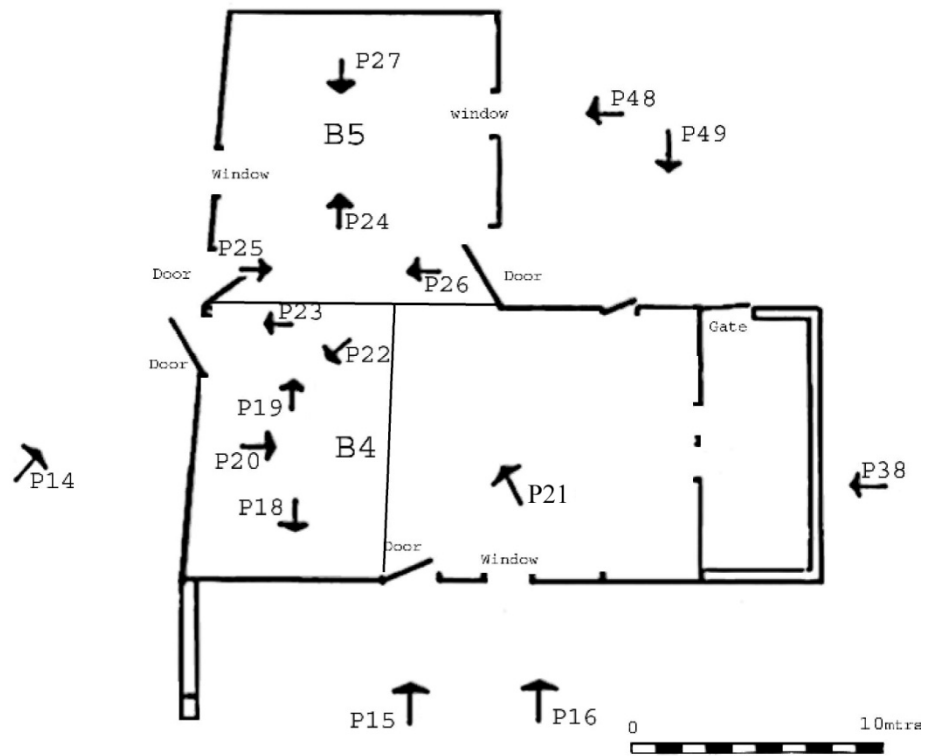


Fig. 6 Plan of Buildings 4 and 5.



Pl. 10 Buildings 4 and 5, north elevation looking south, (P14 on Fig. 6).

4.5 Building 5

This building abuts Building 4 and they share the same north wall. This was clearly built in one phase but divided later. The window in this wall may have been added later because the lintel is timber rather than stone and appears to have been cut into the sandstone rather than an integral part from the original construction. The east side is made of plain sandstone blocks with no windows or doors. The south side is a sandstone wall with sandstone blocks measuring 0.44m x 0.18m that have a herringbone pattern. The building is still equipped as a milking parlour with plaster and whitewashed walls, a concrete floor and metal pipes feeding into Building 4.



Pl. 11 Interior of milking parlour (P27 on Fig. 6).

4.6 Building 6 (Fig.7)

This is a sandstone building on the east side of the site. The building is in poor condition and the roof had collapsed in the cowshed and access was not attempted. The building will be described from the exterior. Building 6a in the south-east comprises the only internal photograph. The north side of the building has sandstone cut to blocks measuring 0.60m x 0.20m, and has larger quoins on the corners and one window with a sandstone lintel and sill. The east side is one long wall of similar sized sandstone blocks, measuring in total 16.8m with one small window at the southern end of the wall. The southern side is a continuous wall 12m long, again with a single window. The western face of the building is shorter and shows the original length of the building to be 10.90m where the quoins are visible for the corner. It is suggested the western side was open from this point but later incorporated into the building (marked on Fig. 7 as SE). The western side of the building is made of cut pieces of sandstone measuring 0.60m x 0.20m with one window and two doors; the northernmost door was blocked. As stated earlier, Building 6 was not entered because the roof had collapsed. A later phase of the development created a small stable by enclosing the SE and building on the southern wall. So, what had formerly been a cowshed and open yard to the south was adapted to include a stable and pig sties. These are discussed below. The south-east corner of the building (SE on Fig. 7) has putlock holes set into the north and south walls suggesting that if this had an earlier roof it was lower than the existing structure. Inside, the building has whitewashed walls and a wooden feed trough on the west where the door had been created by enclosing the wider opening using breeze blocks.

4.7 Buildings 7 and 8 (Fig. 7).

Two small animal pens were created by partitioning the yard further using sandstone which abutted the southern wall of the farmyard and laying a concrete floor. This area was overgrown and was recorded photographically (P35, P36, P37). The work is thought to have been done during renovations in the 1960s. At this time the remainder of the mill was reduced to improve vehicular access up Skelton Bank (see Pl. 2) and this provided stone from the former mill. The pig sties adjoining Buildings 4 and 8 may be contemporary with this work.



Pl. 12 The western side of Building 6 (P32 on Fig. 7).

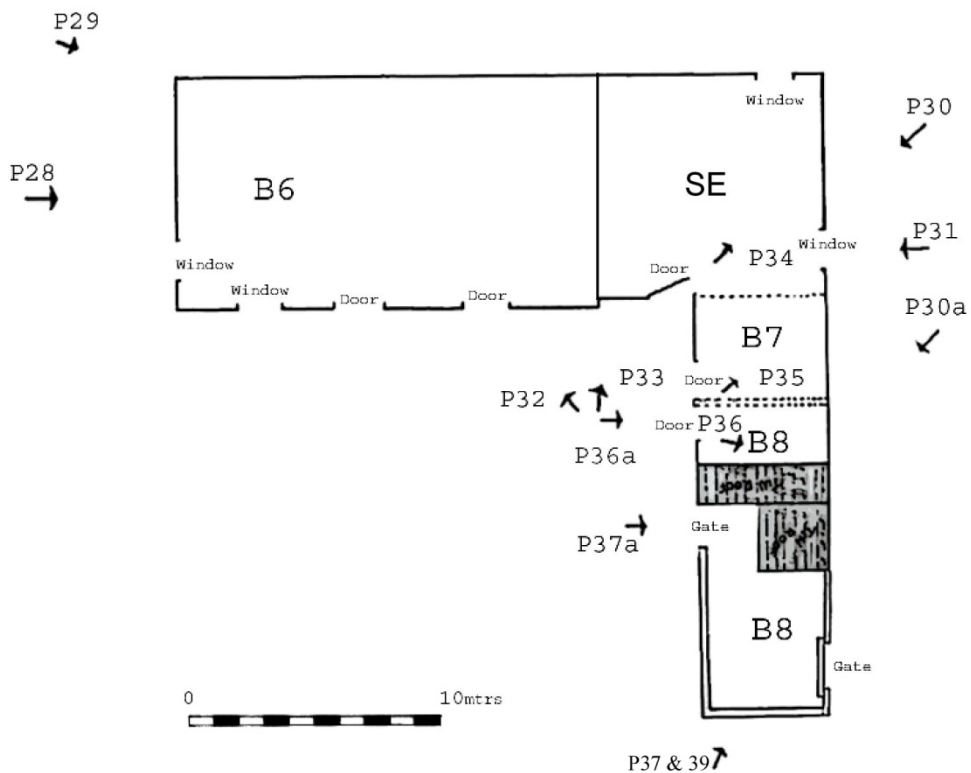


Fig. 7 Plan and direction of photographs for Buildings 6, 7 and 8.

5 Description of Skelton Mill (Fig. 8)

5.1 Skelton Mill was partially destroyed by a German bomb on 15th April 1942. Following this the mill was abandoned. In 1965 the southern part of the mill was reduced to widen the road and reduce the gradient up Skelton Bank. The effect was to leave only a small portion of the western wall that abuts the mill house: perhaps as little as 20% of this wall survives and none of the mill fittings are present. The survey will follow the pattern of the earlier work, discussing the exterior followed by the ground floor and first floor of the interior.

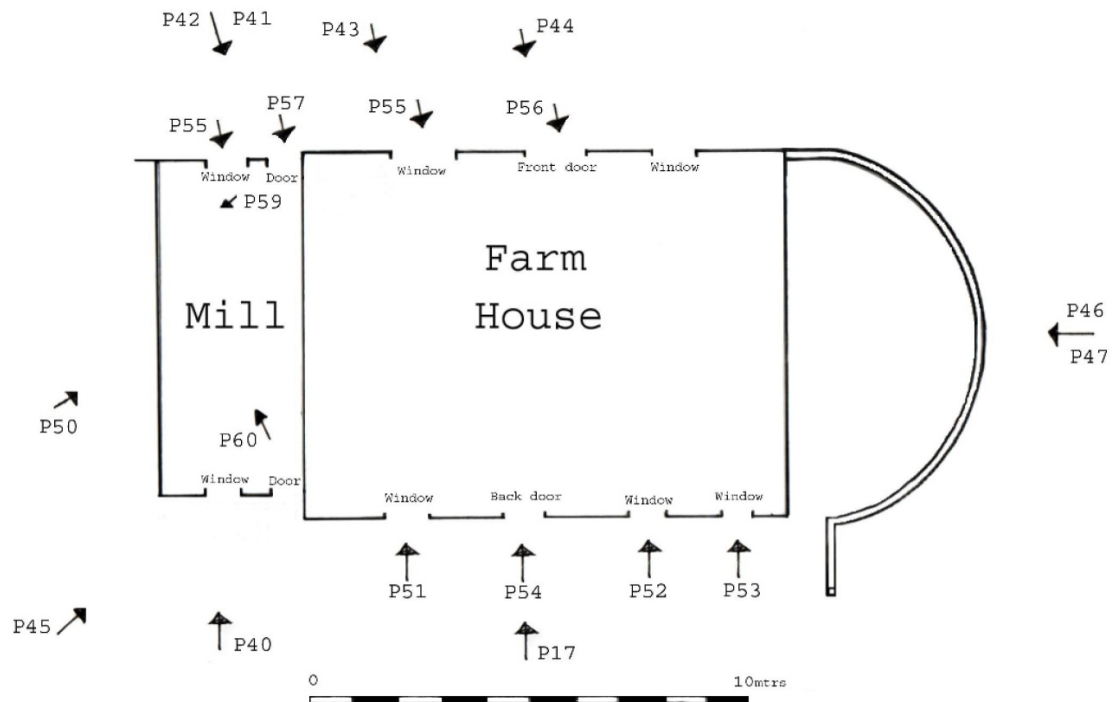


Fig. 8 Plan showing the direction of photographs outside the mill

5.2 There is very little of Skelton Mill surviving: principally, two elevations externally and parts of two rooms inside the mill. The eastern elevation is a sandstone facade with a door in the original location and a modern window. It has a concrete wall above to support the structure. The west elevation is the front. On the ground floor it has a blocked wide entrance with sandstone voussoirs above. The door and the horizontal sliding sash window are contemporary with the last use of the building when it was supplying power to Skelton Castle. This part of the mill is built from sandstone with a herringbone pattern measuring 0.69m x 0.28m. This is different from the house. This is a three storey building, although the windows have been infilled and are painted. The southern wall is a facade of loosely coarsed stone bonded by bricks and concrete to stabilise the structure, presumably when the building was demolished c. 1965.



Pl. 13 Western front of Skelton Mill.

There are two rooms within the mill, both are exceedingly unstable at present. The eastern room is full of agricultural equipment, but there are no surviving mill fittings. In the western room there is a fireplace, cupboard and a plaque from Drake & Gorham who were electronic engineers and supplied the equipment to generate electricity from the mill. The floorboards above were cut to remove the millstones from the site to Tocketts Mill (John Harrison, pers. comm.): the stones were not originally sited in this position but had been moved after the site was destroyed in 1942.



Pl. 14 Interior of Skelton Mill, western room.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1 The survey has recorded a complex of buildings to the east of Skelton Mill that may not be well dated but for which a sequence of phased activity can be suggested. The documentary evidence suggests there has been a mill at Skelton on this site since 1272, because there are no other possible mill leats or features in the area. It is known that milling was subject to the vagaries of cereal cultivation and farming more generally, but during the Napoleonic Wars some mills worked continuously. At this time with new technology e.g. iron replacing some wooden parts, mills improved and some were enlarged, often upwards because they were located in tight river valleys. Skelton Mill may have enlarged around this time to become the three storey stone mill building that survived until 1942. The map regression exercise does not provide sufficient detail to gain an understanding of the growth of the buildings over a period of time.
- 6.2 However, some phasing of the buildings can be attempted for the mill and outbuildings. Skelton Mill is part of the Skelton Estate and the farms on the estate were improved by the owner Mr J T Wharton after 1867. This has been recognised at Home Farm, Skelton (Sherlock 2008, 15) and was part of the process of improving Victorian farms that was occurring nationally and practiced locally. The mill was improved in the 19th century with repairs to the leat (Harrison 2001, 17), and the waterwheel and wallower were also replaced (ibid, 153). It will be suggested that improvements to the mill and outbuildings occurred at this time. The third phase of development is the bombing of the mill in 1942 and the fourth is the removal of the building for roadworks in 1965.
- 6.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1856 shows a mill building but the scale is too small. In the next map of 1895 the complex of buildings is the same as today except for Building 1 to the north which is not present. The 1938-1952 map has all of the buildings present today.
- 6.4 The suggested sequence of phasing the buildings is as follows based upon a historic sequence, the mapping exercise and a series of building phases:
- Phase I c. 1800** Skelton Mill and house both made of sandstone have replaced earlier timber structures on the site
- Phase II post-1856 and probably 1870s** Skelton Mill recognisable as a three storey building and house is “improved” with dressed sandstone facade and range of outbuildings, except B1
- Phase III 1942** Mill destroyed and mill house damaged (source photographic)
- Phase IV 1945-65** Improvement to mill with milking parlour, pig sties, extension to cowshed and stabling comprising additions to B4, B5 and B6. Removal of mill equipment from site.

6.5 Recommendation

The buildings that are subject to the planning application for demolition are in poor condition and have been considered to be “not of interest” according to the listing. These buildings have been adapted over a period of time and are in a poor and unsafe condition. It is suggested in light of their condition, lack of merit and original features that there is no archaeological impediment to the proposal. This report for planning purposes relates to the buildings that are subject to the planning application and is part of a survey of the site commissioned by Skelton, Gilling and Wharton Estates.

Mitigation

- a) The documentary, photographic and drawn record will be deposited with Tees Archaeology and this report with an accompanying CD of the digital images will be submitted to Tees Archaeology and the National Monuments Record at Swindon. A submission relating to the

work will be made to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) for further reference to the record.

- b) An Archaeological Watching Brief should be undertaken during work on site during the demolition and construction incorporating the provision of any services to the site. A separate method statement should be prepared for this work outlining the research aims, methods, staff and reporting procedure for the work.

7 Acknowledgement and Bibliography

7.1 Acknowledgements

The work was commissioned by Skelton, Gilling and Wharton Estates and I would like to thank Mr N Raban-Williams and the landowner Mr Wharton for providing access to the site. I have been assisted in the documentary searches by staff at Tees Archaeology (Rachel Grahame and Peter Rowe), Teesside Archives, and at Middlesbrough Reference Library by Jenny Parker. I have benefited from comments by John Harrison on watermills and Stewart Ramsdale of Redcar & Cleveland Council on listed buildings. The photographs on site and drawings were done by David Currie and the text was edited by Wendy Sherlock. This document has benefited from the people mentioned but any errors or omissions remain with the author.

7.2 Bibliography

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8 Appendices

8.1 Written Scheme for Investigation prepared by Stephen Sherlock

Method Statement and Written Scheme for the investigation of Skelton Mill Farm and Associated Buildings: Historic Building Survey to Record the Archaeological and Historic Features of Note

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The survey will be undertaken in accordance with the specification established by Tees Archaeology for a historic building survey in response to a planning application to Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council; Application ref R/10/0835/LB. This programme of works relates to the buildings to be demolished and those to be retained to provide a holistic understanding of the site and its context.

2 Risk Assessment

- 2.1 This will be prepared, and implementation planned in advance of work commencing on site. The risk assessment accompanies this document. The actions listed below refer to the survey on the site and supplement the actions to be taken as part of the Risk Assessment. Archaeological recording will be undertaken only where it is safe to do so. Should any future work such as a watching brief be undertaken in the future a separate risk assessment will be prepared.

3 Services

- 3.1 It is not expected that this survey will impinge upon any services.

4 Survey and location

- 4.1 The site will be related to the National Grid by reference to an OS 1:1250 map. A scale site plan will be produced to show the principle features of interest as requested in the brief. This will be used to record the directions of the photographs of the building and produced at a scale of 1:50 or an appropriate scale.

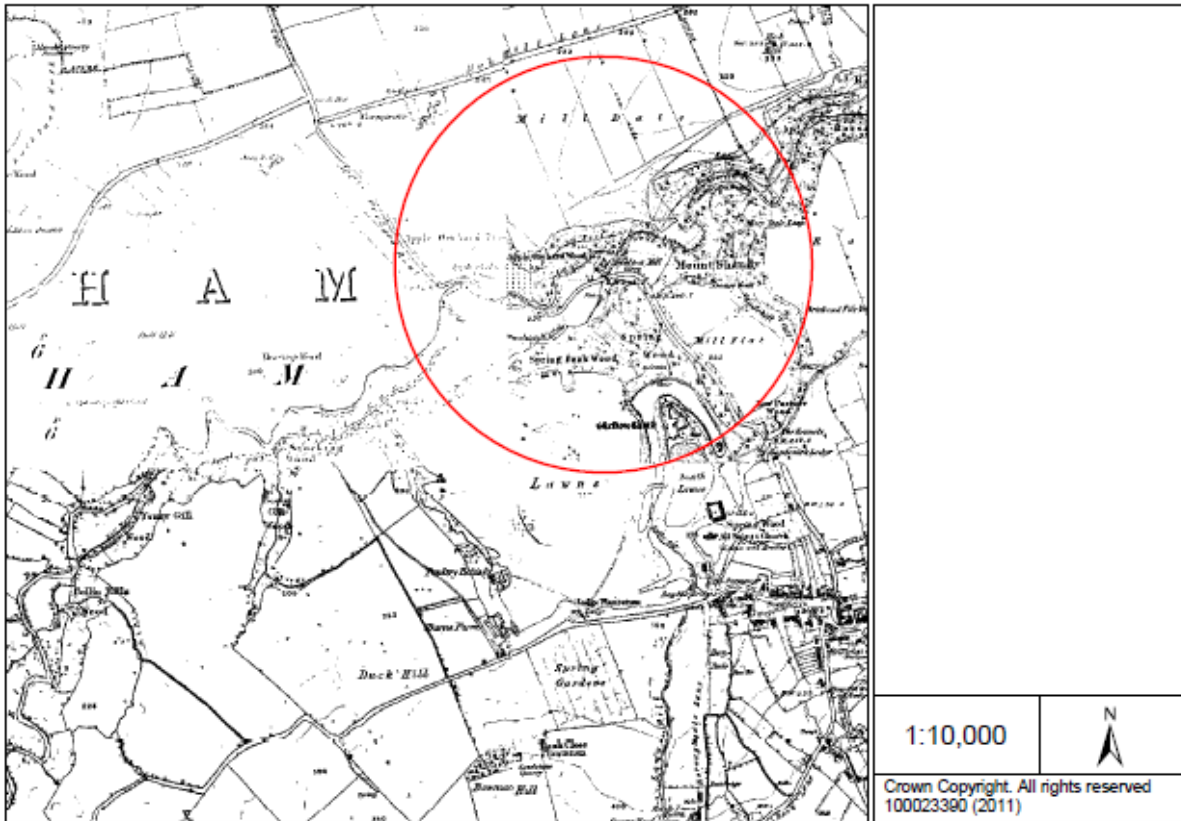
5 Survey

- 5.1 Following a visual assessment, a written survey will be undertaken using a standard form to describe the principle features; doors, windows architraves etc. Where necessary measurement will be undertaken using hand tapes. This information will be used to compile a written account of the mill, farm and associated buildings, their features, materials used in the building and details of date, plan, form, and function of the parts of the buildings where known. The survey will form a permanent record of the site prior to the demolition of outbuildings and restoration of mill farm.
- 5.2 The photographic survey will be undertaken using black and white and digital images on cameras using a 35mm format. An appropriate scale will be used in all images. A tripod will be used where it is deemed appropriate. An archive will be prepared of all of the photographs.
- 5.3 The photographic survey will be recorded on a standard form to assist with the archiving of all images.

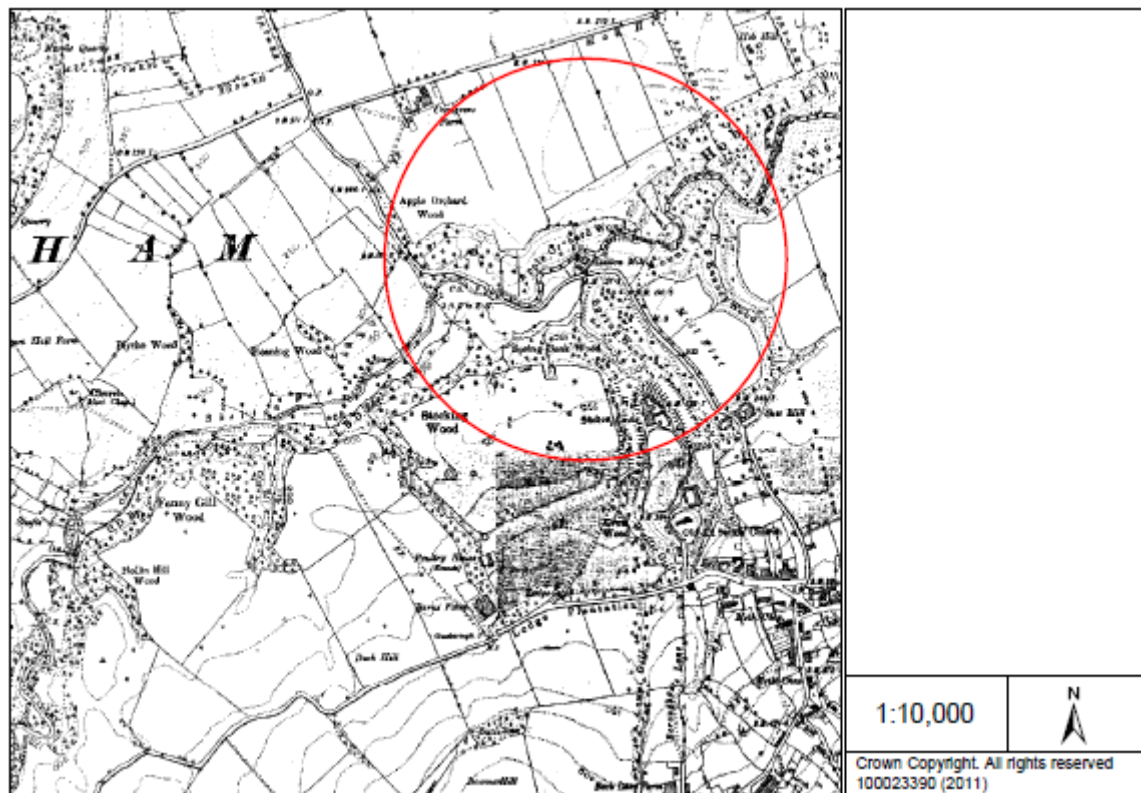
- 5.4 A plan will be prepared to show the location of photographs and direction of the images.
- 5.5 A Desktop Assessment will be undertaken to examine the documentary evidence from the following sources; Tees Archaeology, Teesside Archives, National Monuments Record in Swindon. The survey will include a map regression exercise and also examine all relevant local journals, photographs and publications. The desk based assessment will be undertaken to the standards and guidance for such work outlined by the Institute for Archaeology.
- 6 *Monitoring*
Opportunity shall be provided for Tees Archaeology to monitor the survey in its role as curator of the county's archaeology. To facilitate this the curatorial archaeologist of the service shall receive formal notice of the start of the archaeological work either by writing, email or by a fax.
- 7 *Assessment and Final Report*
- 7.1 Upon completion of the survey the result of work will be submitted to the client to support a planning application. This will be the full historic building assessment and survey as requested by the planning authority. The report will be produced with reference to the RCHM paper Recording Historic Building: A descriptive specification 3rd edition and the updated Understanding Historic Buildings by English Heritage in 2006. Copies of the survey report will be sent to the Tees Archaeology in Hartlepool and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.
- a. The report will make recommendations *if appropriate* for further work such as a watching brief during any demolition of buildings or below ground investigation for services during the redevelopment.
 - b. The timetable for completion of the archive analysis, report preparation, production, and archive deposition will be **one month** from the completion of the fieldwork.
 - c. An OASIS online record will be completed for the survey within three months of the fieldwork being completed.
- 8 *Staff and specialists*
- 8.1 The project will be managed and supervised by Stephen Sherlock. Field investigation will be supervised by Stephen Sherlock, with the assistance of David Currie for photography and drawings. Editing, archiving and report assistance will be provided by Wendy Sherlock

Stephen J. Sherlock 1st July 2011.

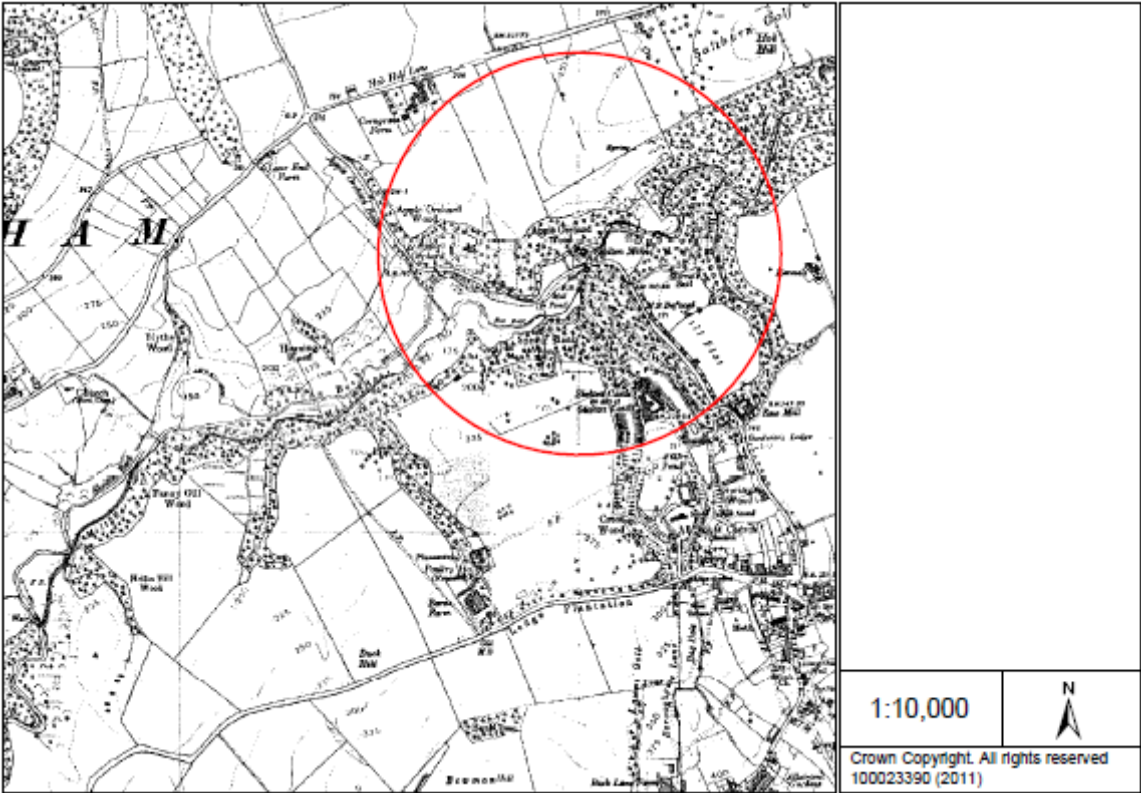
8.2 Map Regression exercise



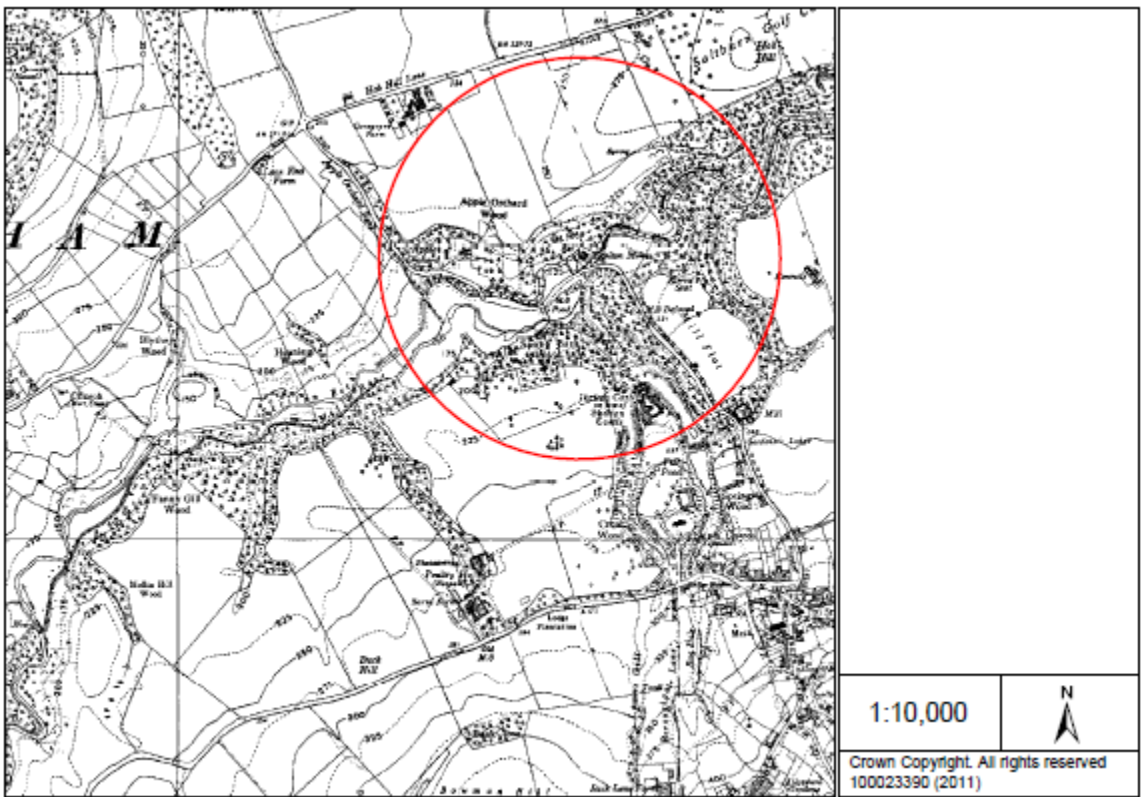
Ordnance survey map of 1856



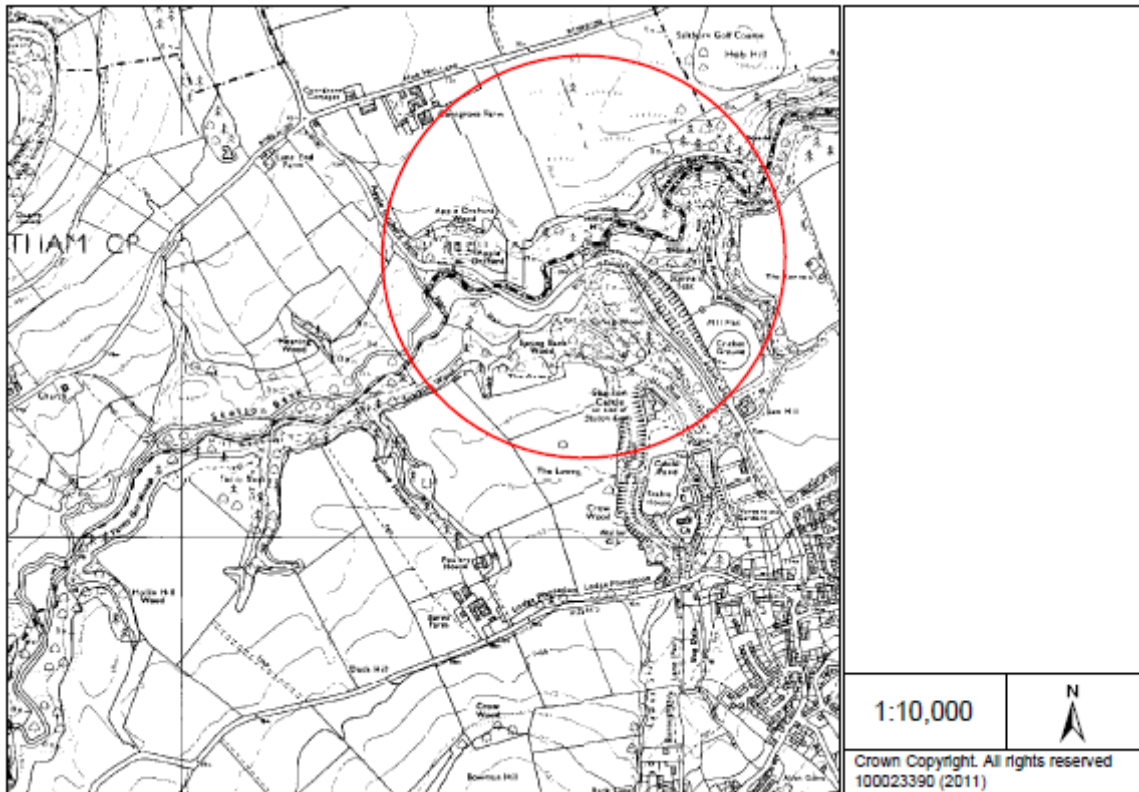
Ordnance Survey map of 1895



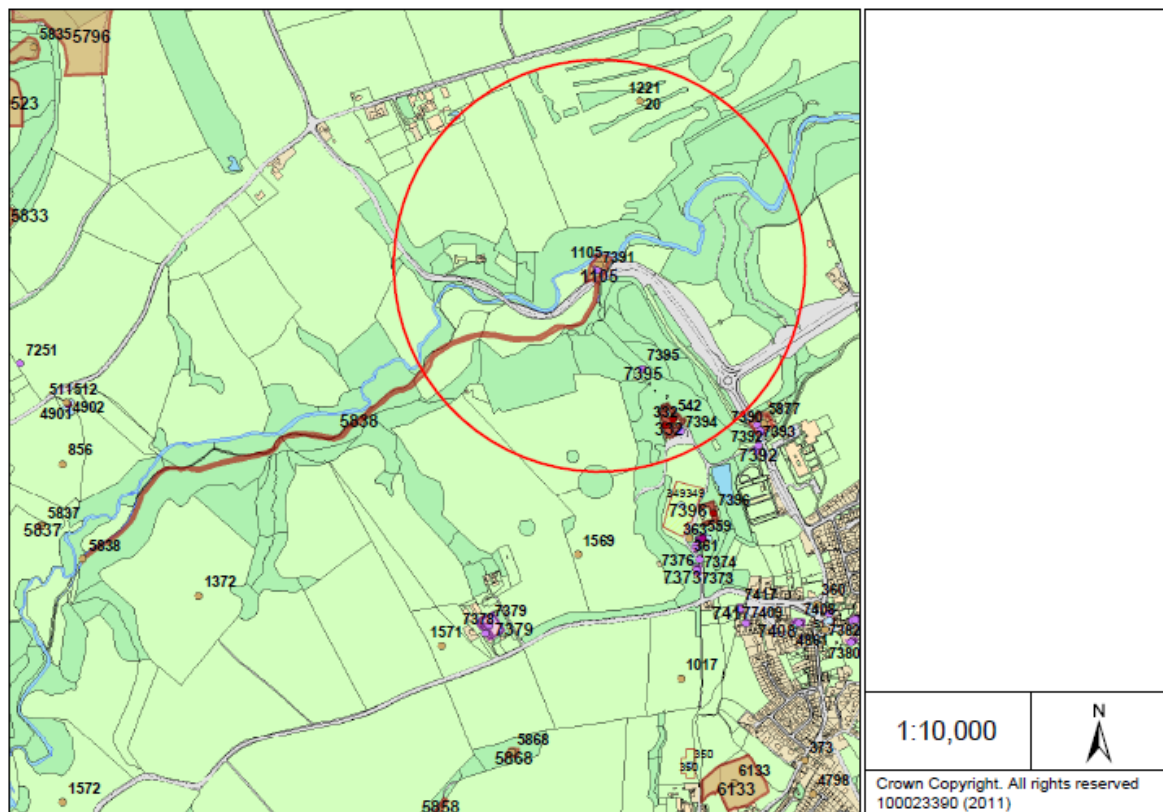
Ordnance Survey map of 1938-52



Ordnance Survey map of 1958



Ordnance Survey map of 1994



Ordnance Survey map to show the sites from the Heritage Environment Record in the area

8.3 List of photographs to accompany the maps

Photo No.	Building	Description	Direction of Photograph	Scales
1	Building 1	South Elevation	Looking North	2m
2		East Elevation	Looking West	2m
3		West Elevation	Looking East	2m
4		Internal View		2m
5		North Elevation	Looking South	2m
6	Building 2	West Elevation	Looking East	2m, 1m
7		South Elevation	Looking North	2m
8	Building 3	South Elevation	Looking North	2m, 1m
9		East Elevation	Looking West	2m
10		Interior View	Looking West	2m, 1m
11		Interior View	Looking West	2m
12		Interior View	Looking South	2m
13		Interior Detail of Column	Looking South	1m
14	Building 4	West Elevation	Looking East	2m
15		South Elevation	Looking North	2m, 1m
16		Detail of Window	Looking East	1m
17	Mill House	East Elevation	Looking West	2m
18	Building 4 r	East Elevation	Looking West	2m
19		Internal View	Looking North	2m
20		Detail of Wall	Looking North	2m
21		Detail of Fireplace	Looking East	2m
22		Door	Looking East	2m
23		Door Detail	Looking East	2m
24	Building 5	Detail of Interior	Looking North	2m, 1m
25		Interior of East Wall	Looking East	2m, 1m

26	Interior of West Wall	Looking West	2m
27	Interior of South Wall	Looking South	2m
28 Building 6	Exterior of West Wall	Looking West	2m, 1m
29	Exterior of North Wall	Looking North	2m, 1m
30	Exterior of East Wall	Looking East	2m
31	Detail of window South Wall	Looking North	1m
32	Exterior of South Wall	Looking South	2m, 1m
33	South end of Building	Looking North	2m, 1m
34	Interior of Building	Looking North	2m, 1m
35 Building 7	Interior View of Animal Pen	Looking East	2m, 1m
36 Building 8	Interior View of Animal Pen	Looking West	2m, 1m
37	Open Area	Looking NE	2m, 1m
38	Pig Sties	Looking West	2m, 1m
39	Wide Angle of Pig Sties	Looking West	2m, 1m
40 Mill	East Elevation of Mill	Looking West	2m, 1m
41	West Elevation of Mill	Looking East	2m, 1m
42	Detail of Blocked Door	Looking East	2m, 1m
43	Detail of Window	Looking East	2m, 1m
44 Mill House	West Elevation of House	Looking East	2m
45	Wide Angle View of House	Looking East	2m
46	Curved Wall of House	Looking South	2m
47	Curved Wall of House	Looking South	2m
48 Building 5	South Wall	Looking North	2m
49 Building 4	East Wall	Looking West	2m
50 Mill	South Wall View from Road	Looking North	
51 House	Window One, East Side	Looking West	2m, 1m
52	Window Two, East Side	Looking West	2m, 1m
53	Window Three East Side	Looking West	2m, 1m

54	Back Door	Looking West	2m
55	Window Four West Side	Looking East	1m
56	Front Door West Side	Looking East	2m
57Mill	Window West Side	Looking East	1m
58	Mill Door	Looking East	2m
59	Interior of West Room	Looking East	2m
60	Interior of East Room	Looking West	2m
61 House Interior	View along Corridor from Back	Looking West	2m
62 Ground floor	Room 1 View From Door	Looking S-E	2m
63	Room 2 General View	Looking S-W	2m
64	Fireplace	Looking South	2m
65	Window	Looking West	1m
66	Room 3 General View	Looking N-W	2m
67	Room 3 General View	Looking N-W	2m
68	Wall at Foot of Stairs	Looking North	2m
69	Wall at Foot of Stairs	Looking North	2m
70	View along Hall to Front Door	Looking West	2m
71	View along Hall to Upstairs	Looking east	2m
72	View into Cellar	Looking West	2m
73	General View of Room 4	Looking N-W	2m
74 Upstairs	View along Hall	Looking East	2m
75	General View of Room 5	Looking S-E	2m
76	General View of Room 6	Looking S-W	2m
77	General View of Room 7	Looking East	2m
78	General View of Room 8	Looking N-W	2m
79	General View of Room 8	Looking N-W	2m
80	Detail of Window	Looking West	1m
81	General View of Room 9	Looking N-E	2m

82	General View of Room 10	Looking N-E	2m
83	Room 8 Detail of Window	Looking West	1m
84	Room 8 Detail of Wall	Looking West	1m