NETHER MILL STORE AND KILN, PENISTONE, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD



On behalf of:
Duchy Homes Ltd.

CS Archaeology
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Frontispiece: The front elevation of the Store/Kiln

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1 The Archive (Photographic Register)

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report records a former mill building, featuring a store and a kiln, which formed a later 19th century extension to Nether Corn Mill. It is situated on the north bank of the River Don. Nether Corn Mill was partially demolished in the 1960s.

1.2 The original mill dates to the 18th century and is situated on the outskirts of Penistone's historic core. Penistone is situated within Barnsley Borough, South Yorkshire.

1.3 This report records the store rooms and ground floor kiln within the building. The existing 2-storey Store and Kiln extension is all that remains of Nether Mill above ground.

1.4 There are no further archaeological recommendations.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 This assessment supports a forthcoming planning application to demolish the existing mill building at Nether Mill Farm, Penistone.

2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies 0.5kms north of the Penistone's historic core (**Figures 1 & 2**).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 To provide a permanent and publically accessible record of the mill building prior to demolition.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 A site visit was made to record the building via a series of photographs, which were taken to assess the larger Nether Mill farmstead (CS Archaeology 2012). This assessment provided an archival study and assessment of all the buildings at Netherfield Mill Farm. Photographic position locations from the above report have been retained in this report for purposes of conformity in the archive.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The Post Medieval Period (AD 1530-1900)

5.1.1 Nether Corn Mill was a processing hub of Penistone and was historically referred to as Hinchliffes Corn Mill. In 1558 Sir James Foljambe granted manors including Waterhall to Edward Littleton, subsequently Waterhall passed to the Wordsworth family during the 17th century. Hunter (1828, 335) describes the hall as an ancient mansion in a bend of the Don at the foot of the hill on which stand the church and town. The Wordsworth family benefited by connections to London and Sheffield merchants and traders becoming one of Penistone's gentry families. During the civil war the Wordsworths allied to the parliamentary side along with Godfrey Bosville (Gunthwaite) and William Rich (Bullhouse). Water Hall may have been a moated site during the medieval period (Hey 2002, 27). In 1379 poll tax returns recorded a Richard and Alice *'atte Waterhall'*. During a site visit the medieval building was suspected to be represented by the hall block (Ryder 1983, 3) suggesting the hall block within the present building could be medieval in origin. The post medieval buildings, which may have developed from a medieval core, largely date to the early 17th century and were built by Ralph Wordsworth. Water Hall barn is dated 1641 (Hey 2002, 28) and features similar stone work to Water Hall (Ryder 1983, 3-4). There is no definite reference to a manorial mill within the PDA.

5.1.2 Penistone's market was activated in 1699, when Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite effectively utilised a lapsed market charter for Langsett (Hunter 1828, 335), causing protests from the people of Barnsley and Huddersfield. A petition supporting the

market was organised and this included Elias Hoiland, later tenant of Nether Mill. In 1763, The Wordsworths built a Cloth Hall [29] in Penistone town, which also contributed greatly to Penistone's commercial life.

5.1.3 In the 16th century Yorkshire saw increasing economic prosperity. By the end of the 17th century yeoman farmers also enjoyed increased wealth, due to higher wool prices, and this found expression in new and rebuilt/extended farmhouses. In the Upper Calder Valley, in West Yorkshire, the yeoman rebuilding was concentrated in the 2nd half of the 17th century and the first part of the 18th century and was dominated by smaller houses (RCHME 1986, 113). The Penistone area together with the neighboring parish of Denby featured a high proportion of houses with over 3 hearths, representing an area of wealth comparable with Upper Valley.

5.1.4 There is no confirmed reference to Nether Mill until the early 18th century. It is not until 1703 and 1704, when Nether Mill is referred to in a mortage and lease, as a *'messuage with appurtenances; water corn mill called Copster Mill, and all buildings belonging to the mill, in Thurlston, occupied by Elias Hoyland'*. In 1703 a mortgage of £117 5/- was paid by '*George Beaumont of Chappelthorpe, Yorks to the Henery Jackson of Tottys in Wooldale, Yorks'*. The following year a lease of £82 15/- was paid by George Beaumont to Elias Hoyland of Thurlstone (Mortgage and Lease 1704).

5.1.5 It is thought (Hey 2002, 52) that initially the water supply to the mill was via a mill race or goit from Scout Dike and a lease of 1615 from Thomas Wordsworth (Water Hall) referred to it as the *'water corn mill called Skoute'*. This configuration of the mill's water supply was confirmed later in the early 18th century when presumably an additional mill race was constructed.

5.1.6 In 1711 a marriage deed between John Grammer and Mary Beaumont passed on ownership from John's father George. The marriage deed refers to a '*Water corn mill, commonly called Nether Mill alias Copster Mill, within the township of Thurlstone, Yorks., and a messuage with barns, buildings and other appurtenances adjoining the mill, and now in the occupation of Elias Hoyland and Elias Marsden; messuage with appurtenances at Nether Mill in Thurlston, and closes of land, arable, meadow or pasture in Thurlston, called Shuttlefields, Spring fields, Thistlefield, Brown fields, New fields, Broad Holme, Little Holme, Two Crofts, Butts Royd Holme, containing by estimation 32 acres, and occupied by Elias Hoyland and Elias Marsden. To the use of George Beaumont until the marriage, then to the use of John Grammer and Mary Beaumont'* (Lease of 1711). This evidence indicates that prior to 1711 Nether Mill was occupied by Elias Hoyland and owned by George Beaumont.

5.1.7 Also in 1711, in a deed for Nether Mill (Hey 2002, 52) a cut was agreed between the River Don and as far as a dam called Copster Mill Dam, in order to supply Copster Mill with water from the River Dunn (Don. The land was owned by William Haigh of Thurlstone, a yeoman and Mary Grammer of Pledwick, Yorkshire and her daughters Gertrude and Jane bought the land/rights for £30.

5.1.8 Then just two years later, Hey (2002, 52) notes of another deed indicating that the dam and the water corn mill *were 'lately erected by the said Mary Grammer'.* This meant an increase to the mill's power supply and the reliability of supply when water in the Scout dam became too low. Also it suggests that the 'new' millstream/goit and mill were erected in combination. The new mill may have been built alongside the older one, but this cannot be confirmed. The mill was later depicted in Speed's map of Yorkshire 1767-70 (**Figure 3**). In Speed's map the mill is located along a northern

channel of the River Don. The course of the old race/goit Hey (2002, 52) notes can still be seen in the fields and is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851, indicating that both races were used concurrently after 1722, probably well into the 20th century.

5.1.9 By 1739 Nether Corn Mill had been leased to Richard Green, a miller from Thurlstone. The lease states that '*Mary Grammar of the city of York, widow, of the first part, and Richard Green of Thurlston, Yorks., miller, of the second part. Messuages and all appurtenances, and closes of arable, meadow or pasture land belonging thereto; a water corn mill and drying oven called Nether Mill, or Copster Mill, and all its appurtenances, all lying in Thurlston, par. Penistone, Yorks. a close of 4 acres called Cont Roid, lying in Hoyland Swain, par. Silkstone, all now or late in the occupation of John Perkins, except for all coal mines, stone and metal quarries, and timber trees, which are reserved to Mary Grammar For 21 years, at £41 per annum rent'* (Lease of 1739).

5.1.10 The census of 1841 records 3 households at 'Nether Mill'. Benjamin Hudson *(55 years)* was a Miller and Farmer and lived with two sons Joseph and John *(29 and 15 respectively)*, and two 'farm servants – FS', Hannah Coldwell *(23)* and Martha Taylor *(13)*. The second household was that of William Fauscett *(30*) a Corner Miller, and his wife Sarah *(30)* with three children. Finally John Deansfield (30) an agricultural labourer and Ann Deansfield (35). In 1877 Joseph Hudson is again noted living at Nether Mill as a Book keeper in a deed for Sarah Brown for Wood End, Penistone (Deed of 1877).

5.1.11 The next reference to Nether Corn Mill comes when there was a major fire in 1871 which destroyed many of the buildings (Stenton and Barnes 2007, 8). Precisely which buildings were affected is unknown but the photograph of the mill towards the end of the 19th century (**Plates 3-5**) does not appear to reveal any surviving 18th century buildings suggesting that the whole mill have been destroyed.

5.1.12 The 1881 census records a William Henry Hinchliff as a '*Corn Miller'* at Bullhouse Mill. He lived at the mill with his wife Mary and their sons Thomas Henry (3) and Squire Goldthorpe Hinchliff (1). By 1901 William had moved to occupy Netherfield Mill.

5.1.13 In the 1901 census, Nether Mill was represented by three households. The principal house, presumably Nether Mill House (Blg 1), was occupied by William Henry Hinchliff, *Corn Miller* (44) with wife Mary (46), four sons: Thomas Henry (23), Edmund (19) who were both '*Corn Millers'*, George W., a *Clerk to the County Council* (18), Charles H. Hinchliff, a *Scholar* (14), and a daughter Freda M. (10) are recorded together with 1 visitor and 2 servants. The servants were Charles Helliwell, a *Cattle Man on the Farm* and Drusilla Higgins. Nether Mill Farmhouse was occupied by George (41) and Fred Nicholson (34) both originally from Carlecotes, with their families, who both were *'Corn Mill Waggoners'*. This evidences the historic link and combined business between Nether Mill Farm and the Corn Mill.

5.2 The Modern Period (AD 1900 to date)

5.2.1 By 1901, the Hinchliff family is represented at Nether Mill by William Henry, Mary with sons George Walter, Cattle Dealer, Thomas Henry (33) *Corn Miller*, Freda Mary (20) *Domestic Help*, Charles Hinchliff, *Drayman* (31), and Ethel Hirst (18) Domestic Servant.

5.2.2 During the early 20th century further information on the farm and corn mill can be found in the will of Thomas Henry Hinchliff. Money was left to the Congregational Church at Netherfield, house keeper Mrs. D. Turner Belcher and her husband John Belcher but the principal beneficiary was his nephew Peter Hinchliff who upon Thomas's death was to receive Nether Mill House and the premises adjoining including the two dwelling houses and farm buildings. Also included was Bump Hall with associated enclosures. '*all the cattle, horses, sheep and other livestock, carts, wagons, motor vehicles, dairy and other farming implements, machines, growing and gathered crops and all the live and dead stock'*.

5.2.3 Then Thomas gave Netherfield Corn Mill to his brother, Charles Harold Hinchliff including the corn mill, drying oven and offices used in connection with the mill together with all the rights of water and sluices and weirs as are subsisting and now employed in connection therewith by my said brother Charles Harold Hinchliff trading as W H Hinchliff & Sons and the 2 fields at the junction of the Sheffield and Halifax roads (Nos. 721 & *710).* In the 1943 will Thomas refers to '*my farms, Westhorpe and Far Westhorpe farms*'. In Thomas's will of 1936, it is clear that he owned Carr Head Farm (plots 70, 123, 69) and was going to bequeath this to his nephew Peter Hinchliff. These farms had presumably been disposed of by the time of the 1943 will which makes no mention of them, but this documentary evidence indicates the accumulated wealth of the family and success of milling at Penistone.

5.2.4 This assessment has found a few historic photographs of the PDA but these are of the Nether Mill. A post card of Netherfield dated 1917 (**Plate 2**) depicts the 4 storey mill in its valley context. Further detailed photographs of the mill also date to the turn of the 20th century (**Plates 3-5**).

5.3 Survey

5.3.1 This survey took place in 2012 for the initial assessment (CS Archaeology 2012). Nether Mill Store and Kiln, (**Figures 4-8**), is the Victorian extension a larger Georgian Corn Mill. Photographic evidence of the mill arrangement has been revealed from old photographs (**Plates 2-4**).

5.3.2 Built during the late 19th century (1850-1893) it is a two storey, 5 bay construction (**Plates 6-12**). It features a series of large windows to each floor, some of which still retain their 16-light casement windows with top 4-light openers. There is a doorway to the ground floor (west end), which features ashlared horizontal set hinge stones and with rustic ashlared window surrounds. The walls are of coursed sandstone (without quoins) under a slate gabled roof. The front, Southeast Elevation (**Plates 6-8**) features evidence of original loading doors, in bay 3, to the ground and first floors, and is still marked by ashlared stone surrounds. The ground floor loading doorway was historically enlarged into a wagon doorway (left of picture: **Plate 7**). The loading doors would have facilitated movement of grain from building H into the earlier mill building (Blg. H1), and was probably modified following demolition of the mill in the 1960s.

5.3.3 Left of the inserted wagon door (**Plate 7**) is a doorway and window. The doorway appears to have been an insertion and the adjacent window marks the position of an original doorway. The blocked doorway features interrupted ashlared surround and the blocked doorway has inserted multi-light casement window. These modifications relate to the later Victorian period when the mill featured a gabled two storey

extension (**Plate 4**). There are a further 2 ground floor windows all featuring protruding rusticated cills and four very similar 1st floor windows, one of which has been blocked in stone.

5.3.4 The eastern gable was largely obscured but consists of a standard window to the first floor. The rear elevation is almost a mirror image of the front. It has a central loading door but only at first floor level and it is marked again by interrupted ashlared surround (**Plate 12**, *79*). This first floor doorway indicates an external access point for the kiln dried grain.

5.3.5 The northeast end of the store/kiln building has a 20th century single storey gabled roofed 'Office' which was built post 1931 (**Figure 5**). The rear north northwest elevation of the building has traces of the historic foot path which provided access to Huddersfield Road and is represented cartographically. Today the pathway is no longer extant apart from a relict stone stile in the extant boundary wall (**Plate 13**, *80*). The steps lead to the Scout Dike mill race (**Plate 14**, *81*) which remains as a linear depression to the mill's adjacent enclosure to the north.

5.3.6 Internally the building is broadly divided into two rooms; a large store room to the western half and an in situ corn dryer to the eastern half. The storeroom was illuminated by the two windows to the north wall and the inserted window to the south wall. The north wall has a series of racks, horizontally fixed battens, possibly to store seed bags (**Plate 18**, *227*). To the northeast corner of the ceiling is a corbelled stone grain chute, originally one of two (**Plate 19**, 214). Evidence for a second chute was revealed, via a bricked up section of the east wall, but this had been historically removed to insert a ladder to the first floor (**Plate 20**, *222*).

5.3.7 The second room, to the eastern half of the building features a brick vaulted ceiling emanating from a central square oven constructed in a combination of fire brick arches with cast iron lintels (**Plate 21**, *94*). There are two in situ iron doors to the oven, which feature strap hinges and low ventilators (**Plate 22,** 226). The ceiling above the brick vaults is joisted and boarded throughout and supported by re-enforcing brick pillars (**Plate 23**, *223*). To all four sides of the oven is a semi-arched corridor (**Plate 24**, *93*). This vaulted arrangement would have supported considerable weight to the first floor above. The southern corridor has been adapted to create a toilet and wash area.

10.1 The first floor was originally accessed via the external loading doors to the north and south walls. No hoist mechanism was revealed and no evidence for any other communication. As noted above, today access to the first floor is via the inserted ladder (**Plate 20**). The room was well illuminated via a series of windows to all four walls. The 3 compartments are divided by substantial post and planked divider 'walls' (**Plates 26 & 27**, *100, 215*), which are secured by posts to the roof's tie-beams. These would have served to compartmentalise different corn stocks, before it was dropped through the stone and brick chutes (**Plate 29**, *220*) and bagged up ready for re-distribution. The roof is supported by four king-post trusses featuring machine cut timbers, supporting two sets of trenched purlins (**Plate 28**, *216*).

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 It is unusual to find a corn drying oven so intact, and this one offers insights into the Victorian approach to drying large quantities of corn. Historic photographs (**Plates 4-5**) indicate the hot air generated in the oven, passed through the drying corn and exited the building via a ridge ventilator to the roof. Above the oven the present floor appears to be a replacement featuring tongue and grooved boards throughout. Originally the floor may have featured air bricks to allow the air to circulate efficiently.

6.2 Documentary and cartographic sources have been able to highlight the full extent of Nether Mill [13] with its associated mill races, mill pond and mill stream. The location of a medieval mill, if it existed, is uncertain. There is no confirmed reference to a medieval mill within the PDA in any of the documentary sources consulted (CS archaeology 2012). On the River Don, up stream of the PDA, was Thurlstone Corn Mill which had been worked since 1308. This was owned by the Rich family of Bull House and has recently been partially dismantled to improve the road (Hey 2002, *51*). Downstream of the PDA was the manorial mill at Oxspring which dates to the 13th century (Hey 2002, *31*). However documentary sources indicate that Penistone did not have a good cereal growing climate with reliance on pastoral agriculture, so there may not have been the demand to support any more corn mills along the River Don. The fact that so much is known about the manor of Penistone and there is no mention of a medieval mill, appears significant. Nether Mill was developed by Mary Grammer in the 1720s. The mill was probably completely destroyed by fire in the 1871 but was rebuilt on its historic site. Part demolition of the mill took place in the 1960s to facilitate road improvements.

7 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

7.1 Nether Mill Store and Kiln represents the only extant building from Nether Mill. As such there is still archaeological potential within the immediate area: the potential remains of the earlier mill buildings and associated mill pond and evidence for the original and subsequent power generation.

7.2 It is a non-designated heritage asset but it does lie close to a scatter group of designated heritage assets, namely Nether Mill farmhouses and associated buildings: Nether Mill House, Nether Mill Farmhouse and Barn.

7.3 Nether Mill (Blg. H) represents the Victorian mill extension that featured an integral corn dryer at the east end of the building. It was built between 1850 and 1893. Substantial modifications to the building would have taken place following the fire of 1871, and these probably included a re-roof and re-flooring.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 No further recommendations.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic References

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Lease of 29 March 1939 (SA Ref. Sp St/110/1)

Mortage and Lease of 1704 (SA Ref. Sp SpSt/109/3)

Will of Thomas Henry Hinchliff (BLSL Ref. A/1882/B/1/402 & 322)

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England, 1986, Rural Houses of West Yorkshire, HMSO

Ryder P. F. 1983, *SYAS Data sheets*, unpublished curators report

Stenton M. & J Barnes, 2007, *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Rapid Buildings Appraisal of Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, Barnsley*, unpublished client report ARCUS No. 1108.1(1)

9.2 Cartographic Sources

1767-70 Jeffery's Plan

1851 1st Edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map

1893 1st Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 273/16

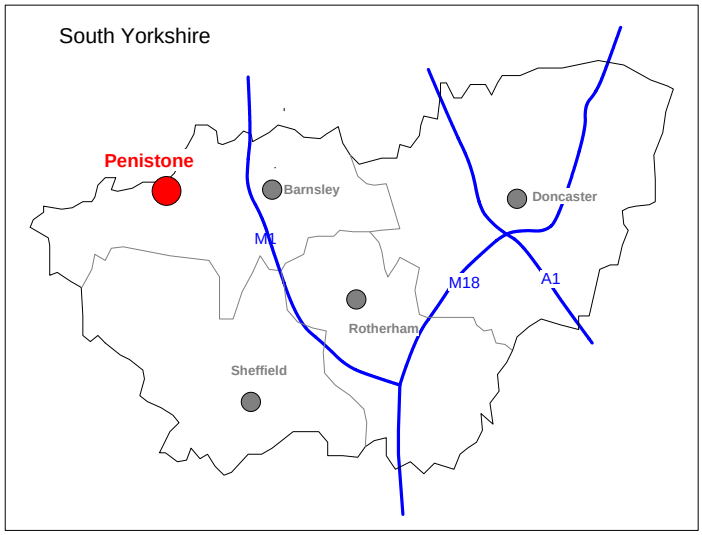
1903 2nd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 273/16

1931 3rd Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map

2008 Barnsley: Bedrock and Superficial Geology, BGS, sheet 87

FIGURES

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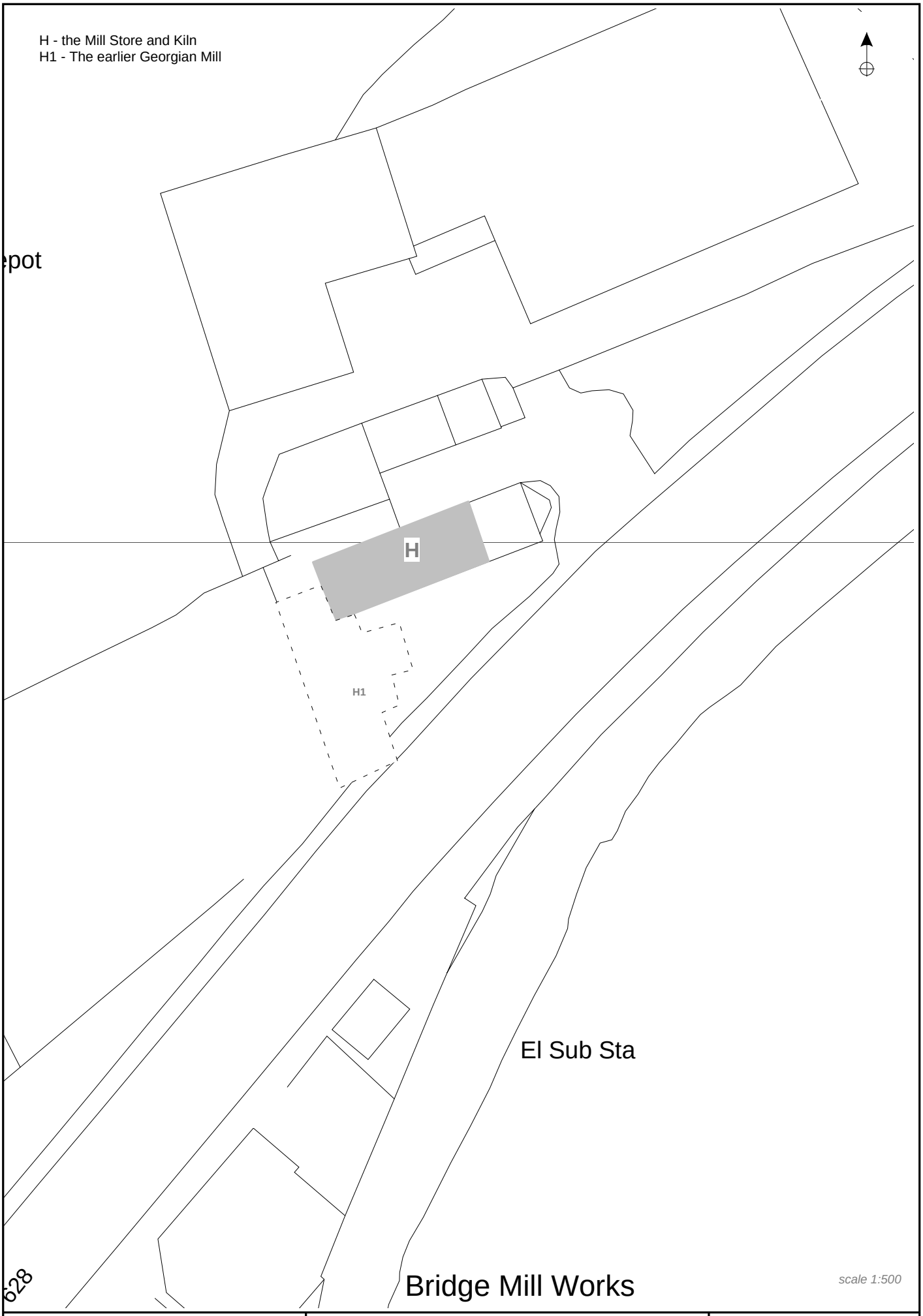


scale 1:25000

for inset see Figure 2

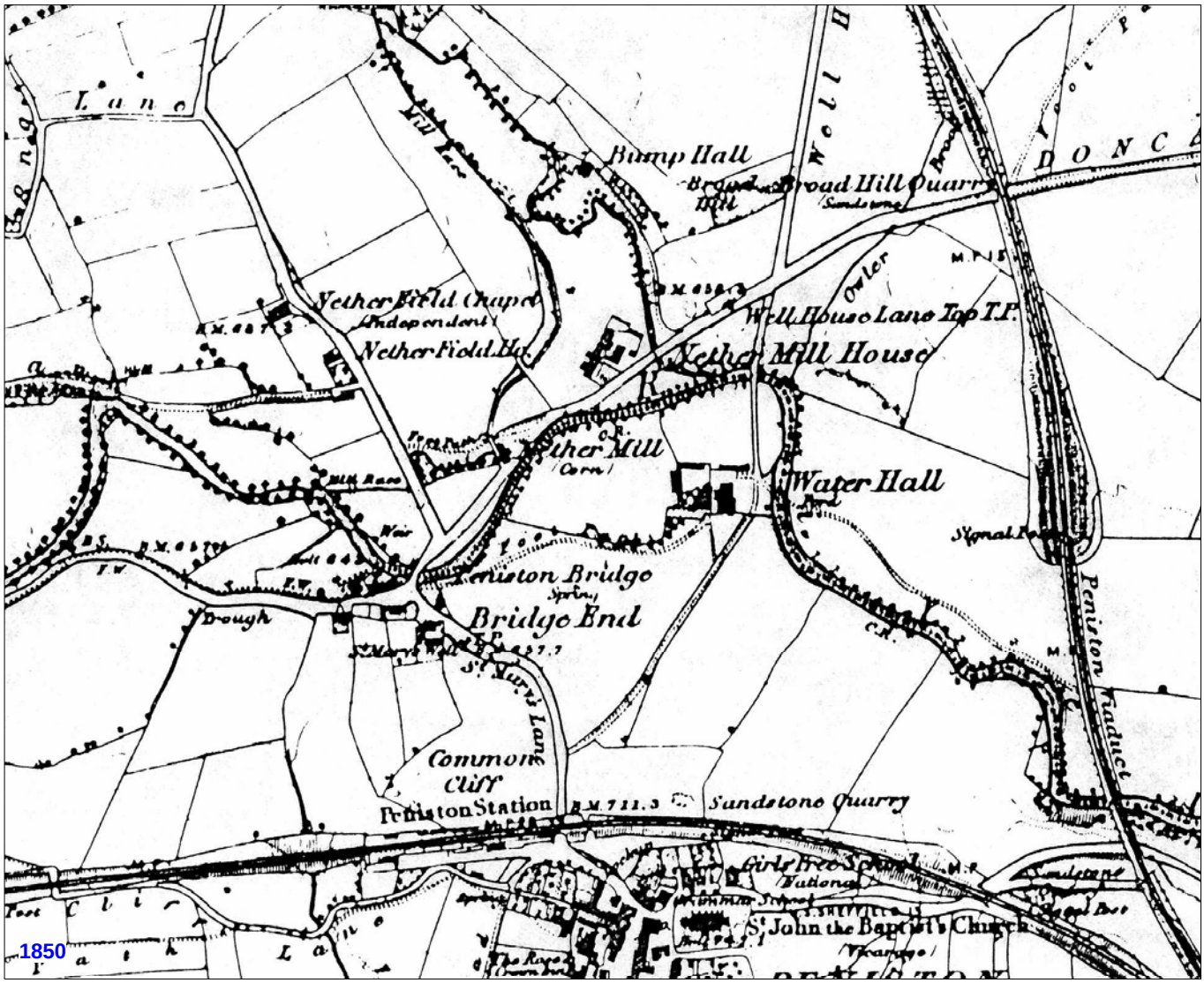
PDA Boundary

Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 1: Location Map	CS Archaeology April 2016

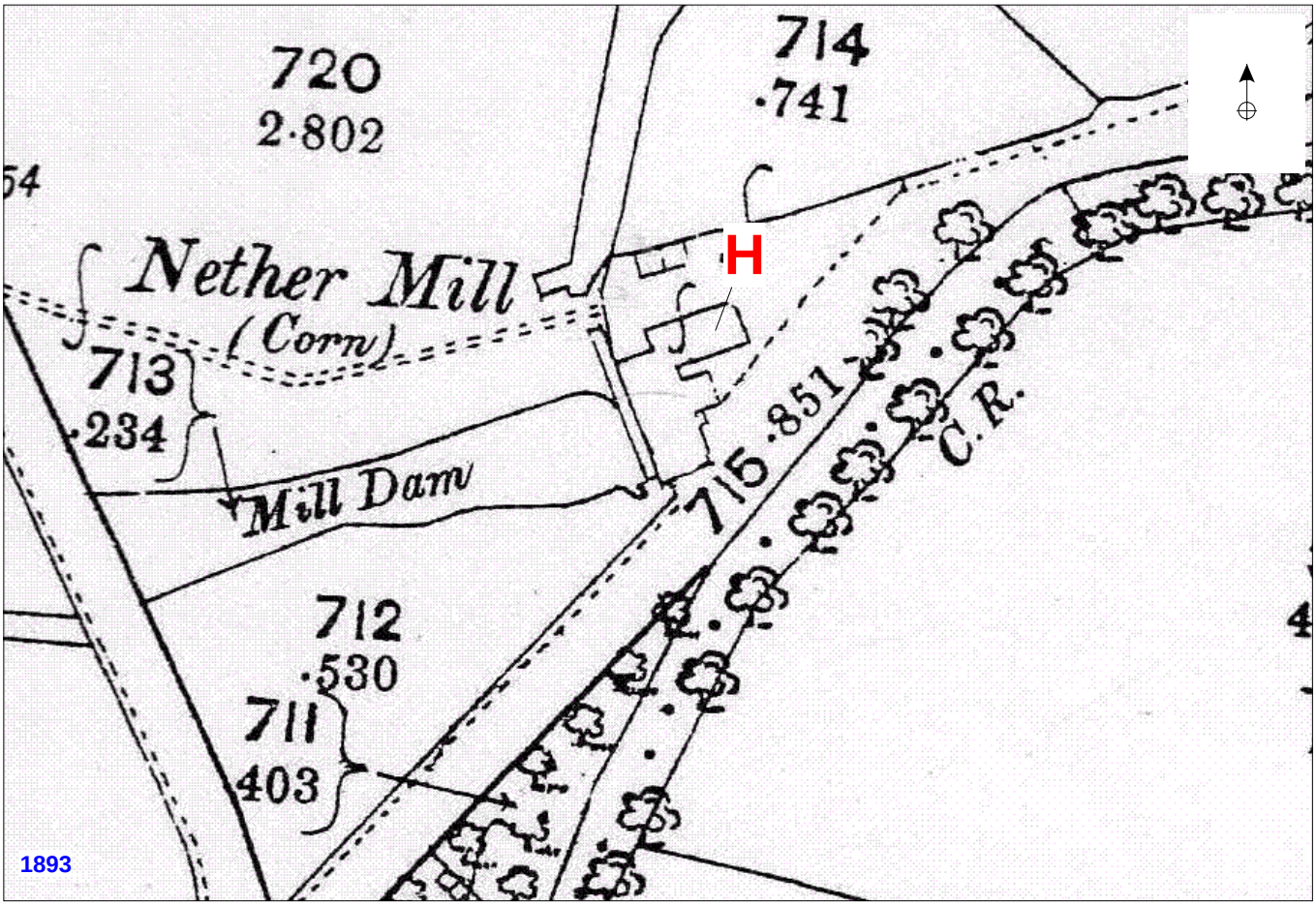


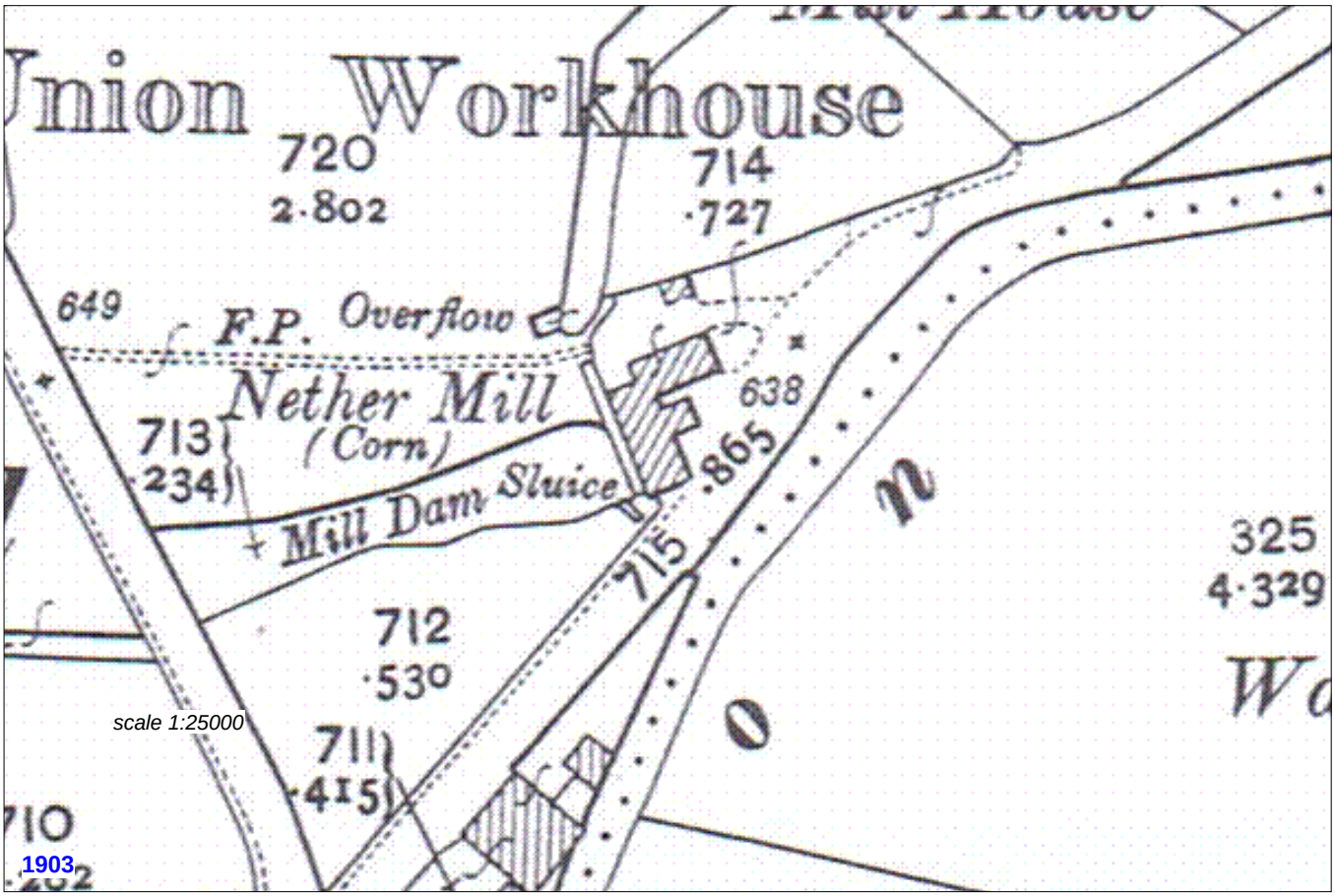
Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 2: Nether Mill Store and Kiln (Blg. H)	CS Archaeology April 2016



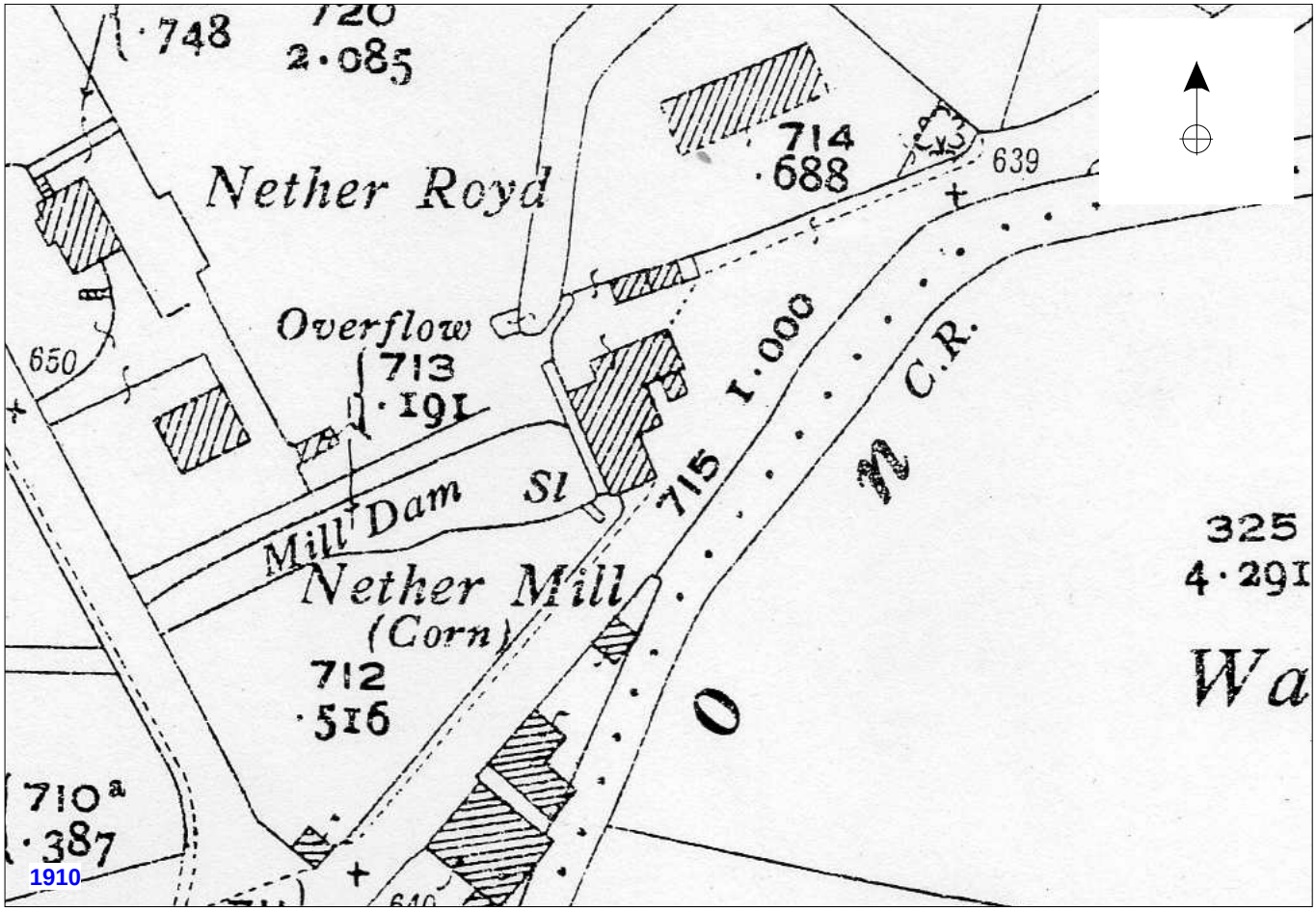


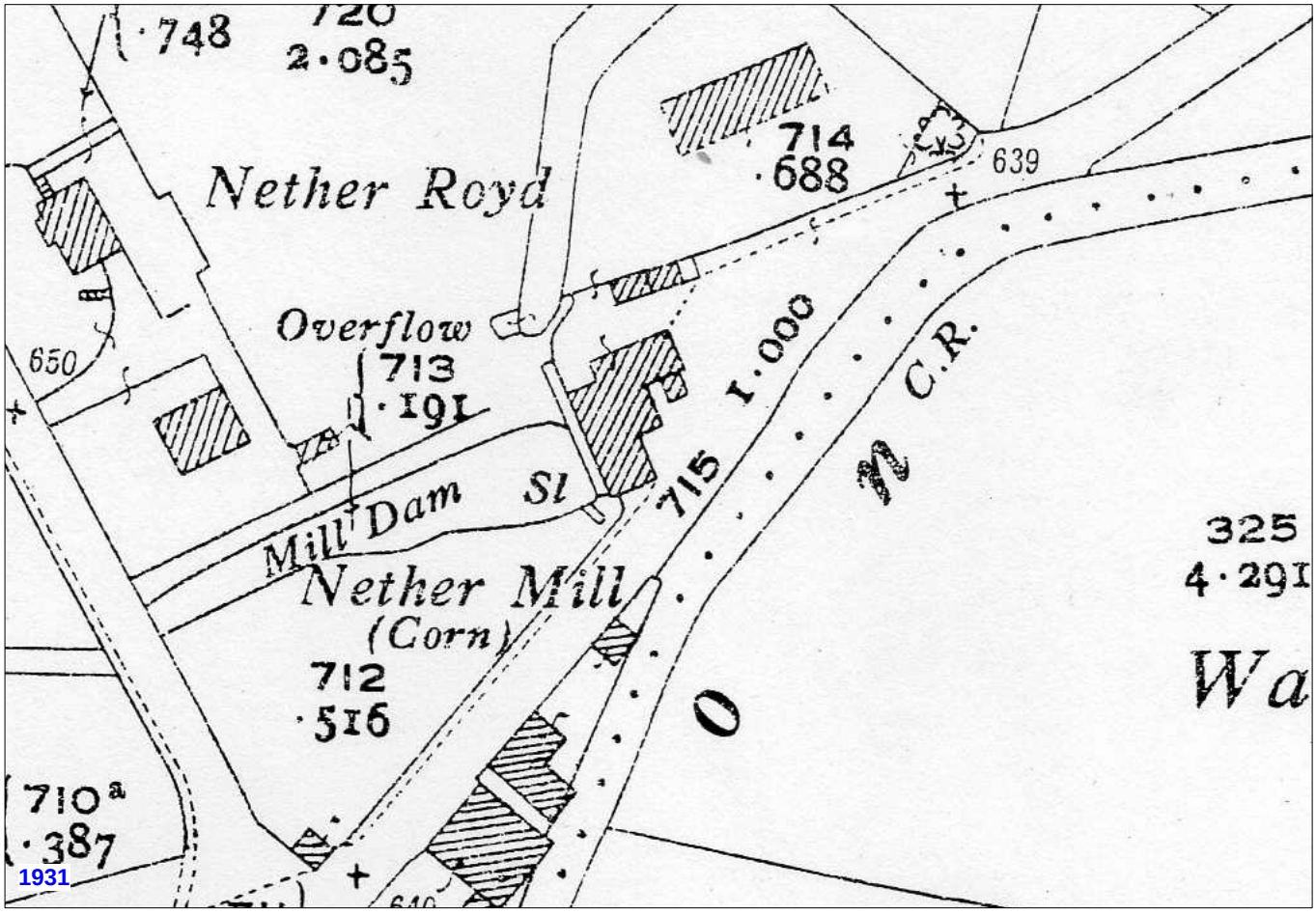
Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 3: Historic Maps 1767-1850	CS Archaeology April 2016





Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 4: Historic Maps 1893-1903	CS Archaeology April 2016

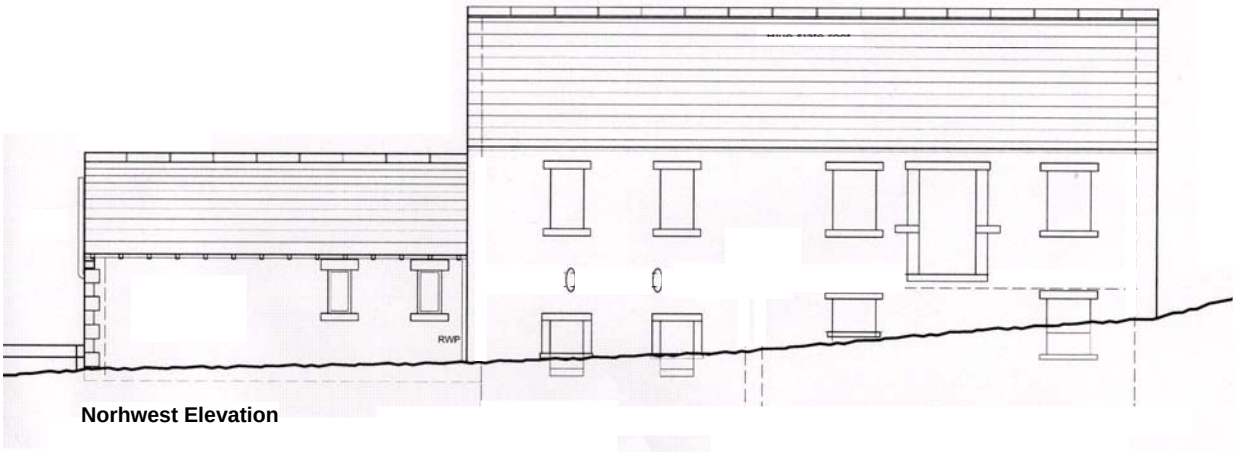




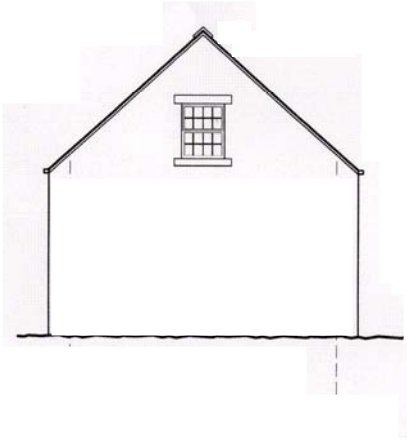
Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 5: Historic Maps 1931 *not to scale*	CS Archaeology April 2016



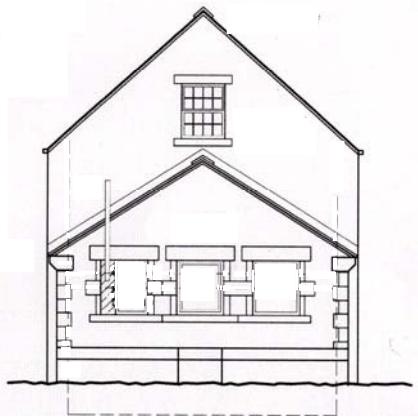
Southeast Elevation



Norhwest Elevation



Southwest Elevation



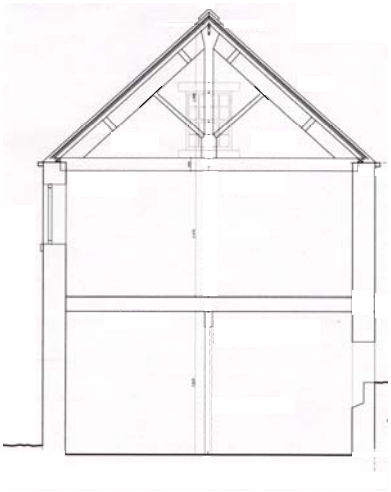
Northeast Elevation

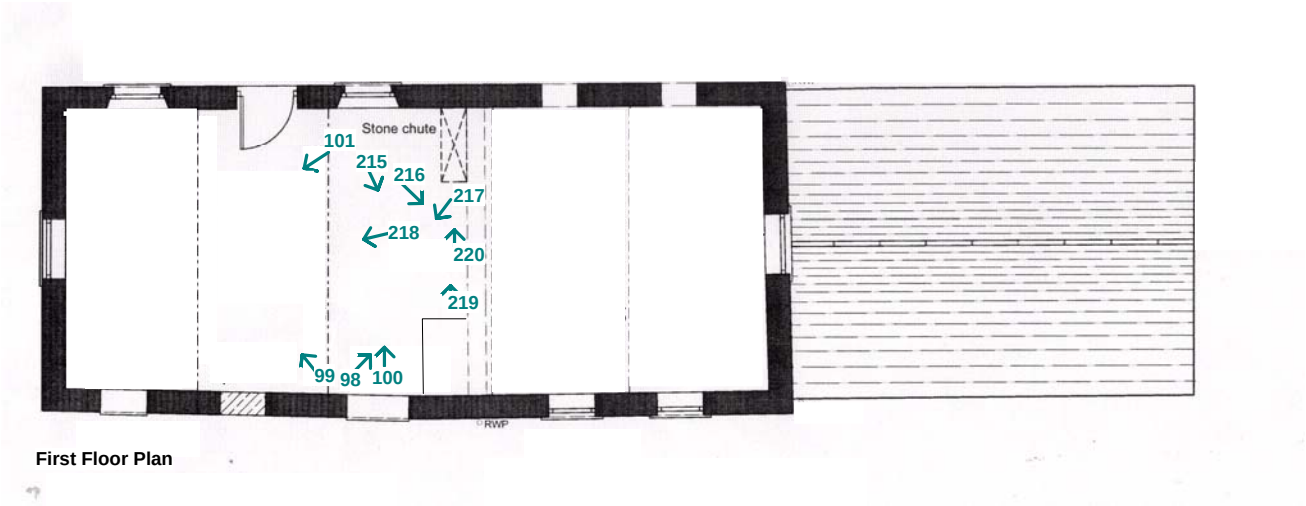
5m

original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates

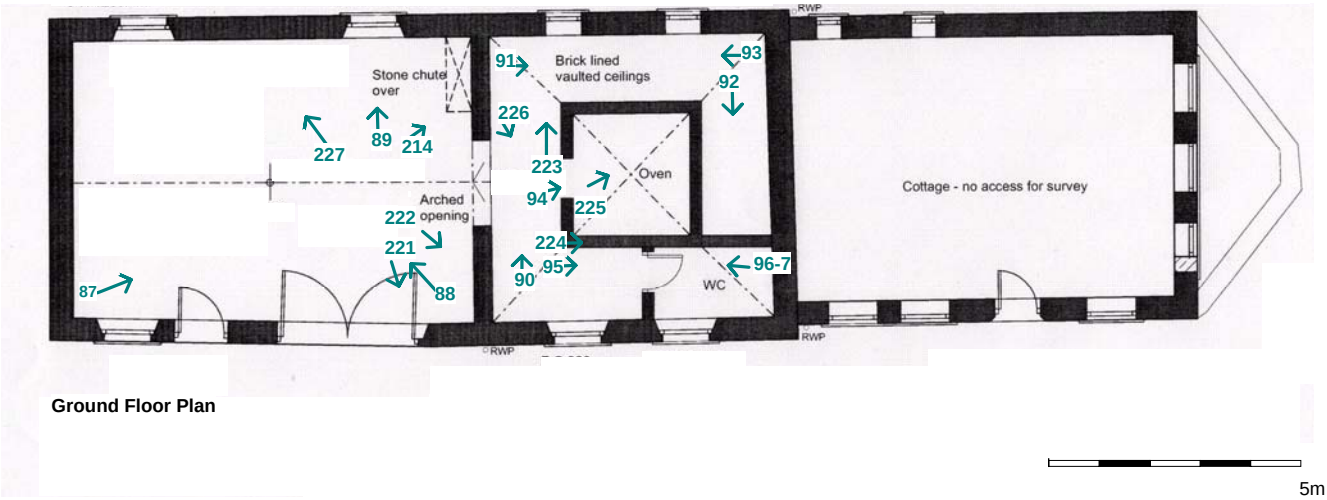
not to scale

Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 6: Nether MIll [Blg. H), Elevations	CS Archaeology April 2016





First Floor Plan



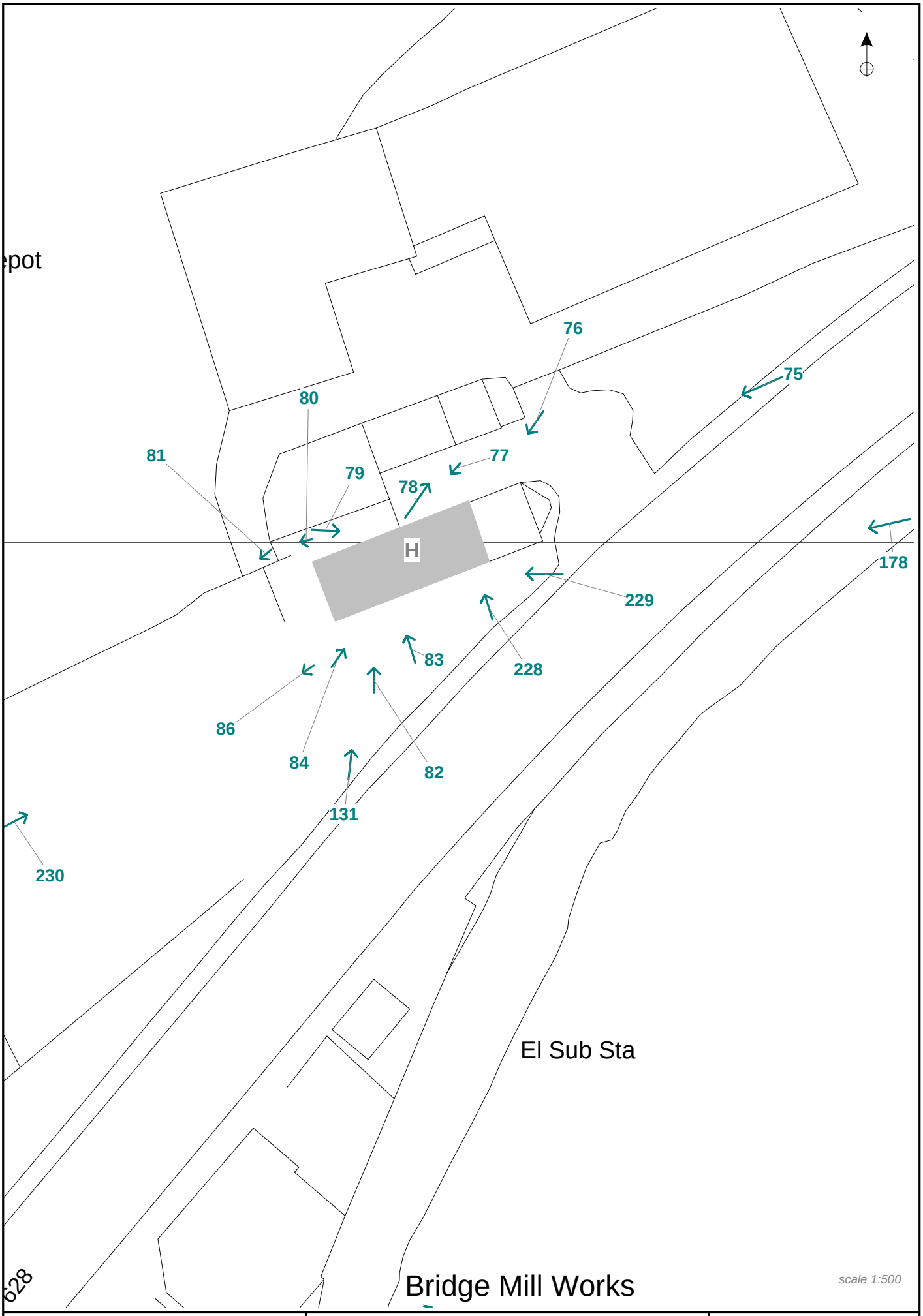
Ground Floor Plan

5m

original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates

not to scale

Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 7: Nether Mill [Blg. H): Plans and Cross Section	CS Archaeology April 2016



Nether Mill Store/Kiln, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record	Figure 8: External Photographic Positions	CS Archaeology April 2016

PLATES



Plate 1: general view of view of Netherfield c. 1917 with the Mill [13] in the middle distance (right) and workhouse beyond, from the southeast

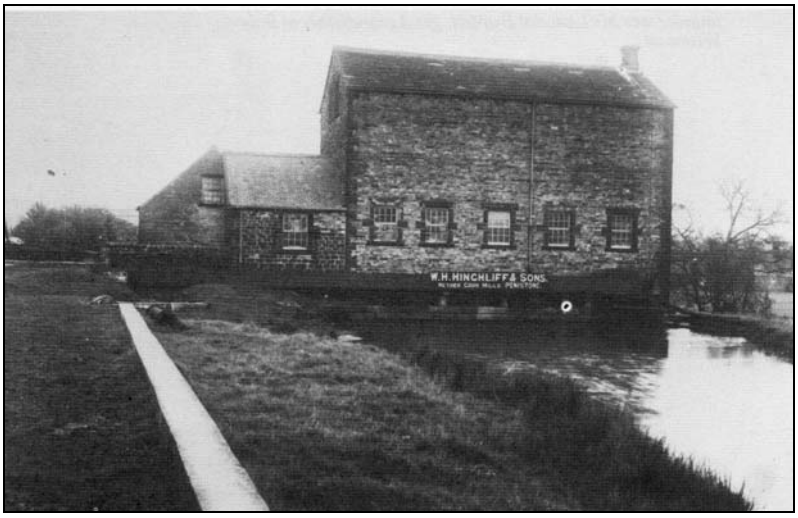


Plate 2: 'W.H. Hinchliff's corn mill '(Blg. H: [13]) at Bridge End built on the site of a former mill which was destroyed by fire in 1871 (Brownbill 1987, 71).



Plate 3: The front Northeast Elevation c. 1930, with the arched millstream in the foreground, from the east (Brownbill 1987, 71).



Plate 4: Further earlier view of the front of the mill with its external hoist and loading doors, with late 19th century extension (Blg. H: [14]) to the right, from the northeast (Hey 2002, 52)

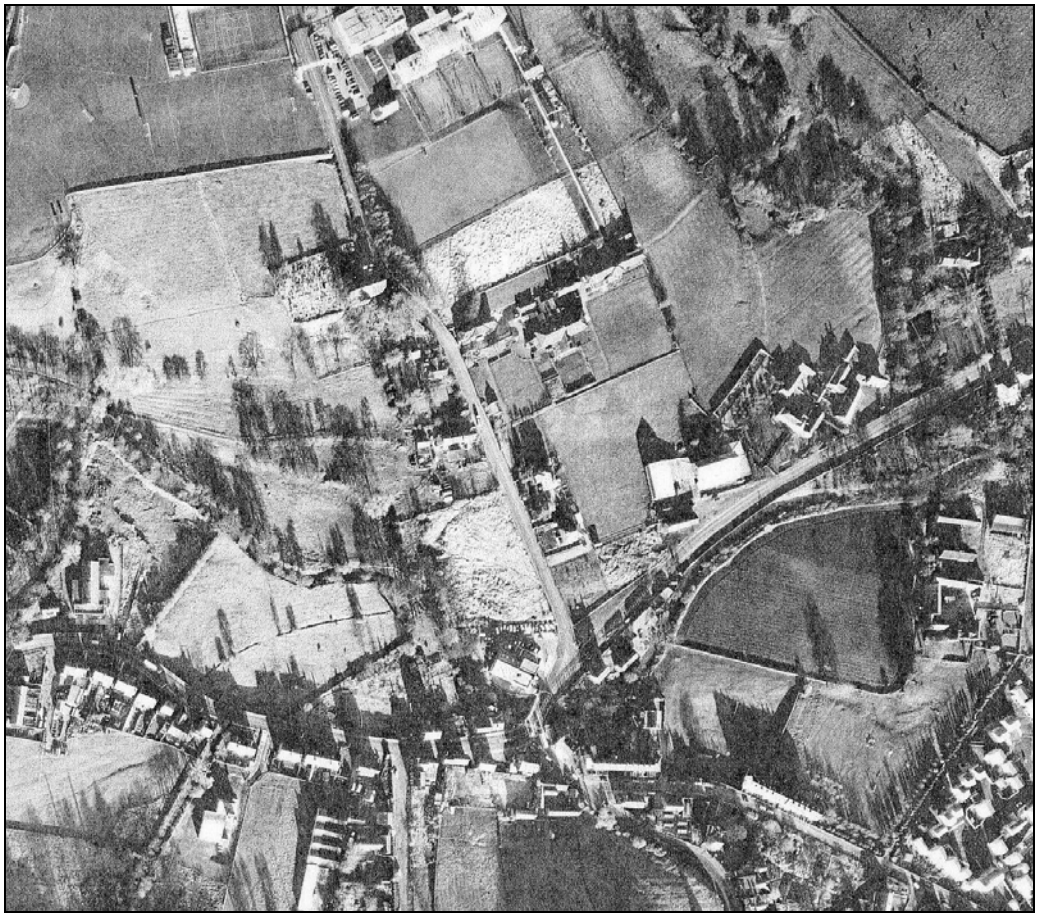


Plate 5: view of the PDA c. 1979



Plate 6, *82*: General view of the mill's, front South Elevation, from the southwest

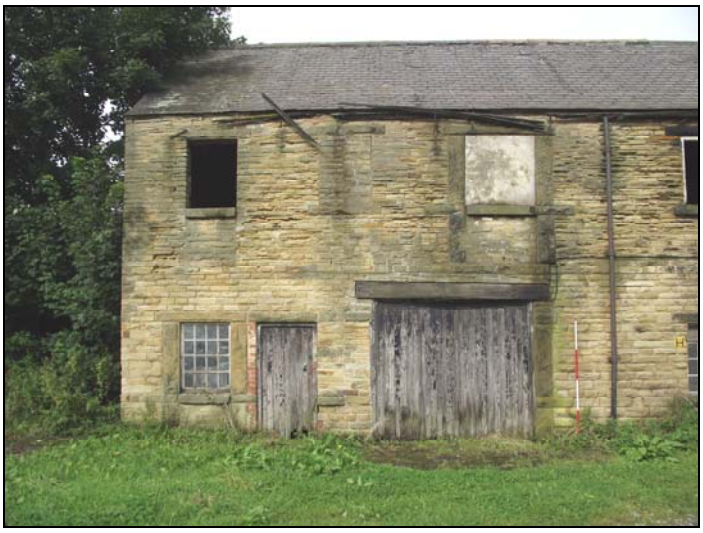


Plate 7, *83*: General view of the Store Building (bays 1&2), Southeast Elevation, from the south



Plate 8, *228*: View of the eastern end of the Southeast Elevation



Plate 9, *75*: General view towards the extant wing of Nether Mill, from the east northeast



Plate 10, 76: View of the single storey building and mill building behind, from the east



Plate 11, *77*: Oblique view of the North Elevation, from the northeast



Plate 12, *79:* Oblique view of the North Elevation with loading door, from the west northwest



Plate 13, *80*: View of the stone stile, from the east northeast



Plate 14, *81*: View of the Mill Race, from Scout Dam, from the northeast



Plate 15, *230*: General view of the infilled mill pond, from the west



Plate 16, 87: General view, from the southwest



Plate 17, 88: General view of the obscured north wall with timber racking, from the south southeast



Plate 18, *227*: View of the wall mounted racks to the north wall, from the southeast



Plate 19, *214*: view of the stone chute, from the southwest



Plate 20, *222*: View of the eastern corner with the removed chute and ladder, from the northwest



Plate 21*, 94*: View of the corn dryer defined by brick columns and arched heating ducts, from the west



Plate 22, *226*: View of the iron doors to the dryer, from the northwest



Plate 23, *223*: View above the oven with brick pillar supporting the inserted 'I' beam, from the south southeast



Plate 24, *93:* View of the north corridor (kiln left), from the east



Plate 25*,* 99: View of the eastern storeroom, from the southeast



Plate 26*, 100*: View of the central storeroom with original opening to the hopper that controlled descending grain into sacks, from the south southeast



Plate 27*, 215:* View of the central storeroom with inserted ladder, from the north



Plate 28*, 216:* View of the king-post roof truss, from the east



Plate 29*, 220*: Detail of the stone chute (from above/first floor), from the south

APPENDICES

CS Archaeology
April 2016

APPENDIX 1: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital. Photographic Number Sequence following CS Archaeology 2012. NB Plates 1-5 historic photographs

Photo-graphic No.	Plate	Location Blg./Rm.	Description	From
75	**9**	H/Ext.	General view towards the extant wing of Nether Mill	ENE
76	**10**	H/Ext.	View of the single storey building and mill building behind	NE
77	**11**	H.Ext.	Oblique view of the North Elevation	ENE
78		Ext.	View of the modern sheds	SS
79	**12**	H/Ext.	Oblique view of the North Elevation	WNW
80	**13**	Ext.	View of the stone stile	ENE
81	**14**	Ext.	View of the Mill Race, from Scout Dam	NE
82	**6**	H/Ext.	General view of the Mill, South Elevation	SW
83	**7**	H/Ext.	General view of the Store Building (bays 1&2), South Elevation	S
84		H/Ext.	Oblique view of the Mill, South Elevation	WSW
85		H/Ext.	View of a possible structure	S
86		H/Ext.	View across the former mill pond	ENE
87	**16**	H/1	General view	SW
88	**17**	H/1	General view of the obscured north wall with timber racking	SSE
89		H/1	View of a blocked window (north wall)	S
90		H/2	View of the west corridor	S
91		H/2	View of the north corridor	W
92		H/2	View of the east corridor	N
93		H/2	View of the north corridor	E
94	**24**	H/2	View of the corn dryer defined by brick columns and arched heating ducts	W
95		H/2	View of the south corridor annexed to form a toilet and wash room	W
96-7		H/2	View of the south corridor annexed to form a toilet and wash room	E
98		H/2	View across the first floor silos	SW
99	**25**	H/3	View of the eastern storeroom	SE
100	**26**	H/3	View of the central storeroom with original hopper hatch	S
101		H/3	View of the western storeroom	NE
214	**19**	H/1	Detail of the stone chute	SW
215	**27**	H/3	View of the central storeroom with inserted ladder	N
216	**28**	H/3	View of the king-post roof truss	NW
217		H/3	View of the southwest storeroom	NNE
218		H/3	Detail of the roof truss	NE
219		H/3	View of the hopper	NW
220	**29**	H/3	Detail of the chute (from above- first floor)	SE
221		H/1	View of the rebated original door surround	NNW
222	**20**	H/1	View of the eastern corner with removed chute and ladder	NW
223	**23**	H/2	View above the kiln with brick pillar supporting the inserted 'I' beam	SSE
224		H/3	View above the kiln with brick pillar supporting the inserted 'I' beam	WSW
225		H/3	View of the corn dryer	SSW
226	**22**	*H/3*	View of the iron doors to the dryer	NW
227	**18**	H/1	View of the wall mounted racks to the north wall	SE
228	**8**	H/Ext.	View of the eastern end of the SE Elevation	SE
229		H/Ext.	Oblique view of the Southeast Elevation	E
230	**15**	Ext.	General view of the infilled mill pond	SW
231		H/Ext.	Oblique view of the mill's SE Elevation	SW