NETHER MILL FARM, PENISTONE, BARNSLEY, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING APPRAISAL



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CS Archaeology
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Frontispiece: The front of Nether Mill House

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APPENDICES

1 Project Design
2 Gazetteer of Sites of Archaeological significance
3 The Archive (Photographic Registers)

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report assesses the archaeological resource and potential of a Proposed Development Area (PDA) just to the north of Penistone, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. The PDA comprises of low lying ground (3.9 hectares) to the north and south banks of the River Don.

1.2 The PDA contains three designated heritage assets: Nether Mill House, Nether Mill Farmhouse and Nether Mill Barn. These buildings form a cluster of historic buildings which date to at least the early 17th century and feature significant historic architectural features.

1.3 Nether Corn Mill was partially demolished in the 1960s but there is archaeological potential for related and associated features. In addition Nether Mill Farmstead features the site of at least one principal historic building. The wider PDA is characterised by pastoral meadows which are relatively unimproved and there is a potential for unknown archaeological deposits.

1.4 The PDA contains areas of archaeological potential, and it is considered that any remains can be further investigated, subject to a planning condition on the forthcoming application.

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2. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This assessment supports a forthcoming planning application to partially redevelop Nether Mill Farm, Penistone. The re-development will involve the restoration of three historic buildings (Figure 2: Area A) and the construction of a small number of high quality houses within a courtyard setting (Figure 2: Area B).

1.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies 0.5kms north of the Penistone's historic core.

1.3 The PDA spans the historic farmstead of Nether Mill which features probably two 17th century houses and an earlier barn.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 An understanding of the significance of these standing buildings will be made: the buildings will be put in historic context by a study of documentary sources.

3.2 An assessment of the likely nature of the buried deposits on this site will also be made; the assessment will go on to consider the need for further investigation (evaluation), to fully inform on the nature of the buried archaeology present.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Heritage Assets

Some heritage assets also enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are noted in National Planning Policy Framework (2012: Internet 1) and are summarised below.

4.1.1 *(Chp.12.126)* Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment[1], including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

4.1.2 *(Chp.12, 128)* In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no

[1] The principles and policies set out in this section apply to the heritage-related consent regimes for which local planning authorities are responsible under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as to plan-making and decision-taking.

more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

4.1.3 *(Chp.12, 129)* Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

4.1.4 *(Chp.12,* 135) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

4.1.5 *(Chp.12,* 141) Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.[2] However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.1.6 Unitary Plan Policies

4.1.6.1 Relevant policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the Barnsley Unitary Development Plan, adopted December 2000 (Internet Source 1).

4.1.6.2 Policy BE3 states that where Nationally Important Archaeological Remains, whether Scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Other unscheduled archaeological remains of more local importance may also be worthy of preservation. Where these features are affected by development proposals, their relative importance will be weighed against other factors including the need for the proposed development.

- Archaeological remains are considered a finite and non-renewable resource, often vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. Care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly, thoughtlessly or willfully destroyed.
- Ppg16 (archaeology and planning now superseded by NPPF) states that "they are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism". Many sites are fragile, and vulnerable to damage from a number of sources, including: construction methods; expansion of the road network; modern agricultural techniques, especially deep ploughing or drainage of wetlands; and mineral extraction.
- There are many archaeological sites and finds in Barnsley district and information on these is held in the South Yorkshire sites and monuments record. A number of these sites are scheduled, or will be scheduled in the future, as they are nationally important and are protected under the ancient monuments and archaeological areas act, 1979.
- Nationally important archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Certain sites which are of importance in local terms may also be worth preserving, but this will have to

[2] Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository

be judged against various considerations, including the intrinsic importance of the remains and the need for the proposed development.

- On proposed development sites, the authority will consider any archaeological aspects, in consultation with the county archaeologist, and will endeavor to enter into negotiations with the applicant early on in the planning and development control process to evaluate the site.
- The council will require sufficient information from applicants to assess the potential impact of their proposals upon important archaeological sites. The planning authority may request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. Such an evaluation will give an indication of the character and extent of remains, and help decide the weight which should be attached to their preservation. It will also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage.

4.1.6.4 POLICY BE4 states where The Authority decides that the physical preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, and that development which would destroy the remains should proceed, the authority will ensure, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains.

- On some archaeological sites it may be possible to modify the design to preserve part or all of the archaeological remains. In other cases it may not be appropriate to preserve the remains in situ but it is important to carry out excavation works and record the remains before they are destroyed.

- The authority will expect developers to enter into an agreement with the county archaeologist and the authority to provide for excavation and recording work before development commences, to work to an agreed project brief, and subsequently to publish the results of the excavation.

4.1.7 Hedgerows

Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined at that date as being of historical or ecological importance, may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 An archival study of the site/buildings to be affected has been undertaken. This has included consideration of the following sources:

a) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day;
b) Trade and Business Directories;
c) Place and street name evidence;
d) Oral history evidence;
e) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums;
f) Survey drawings of existing buildings on the site, including foundations and basements;
g) Records and information held by the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Team (e.g. listed building records);
h) Geotechnical data, where available;
i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
j) The Historic Environment Record (HER) entries for 1km around the PDA;
k) Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.

5.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;
- English Heritage's National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) at Swindon for aerial photography;
- The Archaeological Data Service (ADS) at York was also searched and provided archaeological background;
- The South Yorkshire HER for archaeological sites, aerial photographs, and archaeological interventions within the study area;
- Portable Antiquities;
- Sheffield Archives;
- Barnsley Local Studies Library;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

NB All the archaeological assets within the study area form a unique number sequence and are denoted within the report within squared brackets **[1-36]**.

5.5 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website for Scheduled Monuments together with listings for Listed Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields. 24 sites are designated heritage assets and lie within the Study Area. Listed Buildings were also consulted (Internet 5) and the descriptions have been incorporated into the Gazetteer (Appendix 2).

5.6 *South Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (SYHER)*

The SYHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated. The information for this assessment, namely with all records relating to the sites contained within the study area and PDA was collated in November 2012 and revealed a total of 13 heritage assets within the study area. This information forms the basis of a site gazetteer (Appendix 2: Figure 3), a summary of this information can be seen in Table 1 (see

section 6.1 below). In addition eight previous archeological interventions have taken place within the study area. One of these interventions lay within the PDA and was an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Huddersfield Road, that the area being watched occupied the site of the filled-in mill pond and mill race of the Nether Mill [13: H2]. No material pre-dating the industrial period was encountered (WYAS, 2005).

5.8 *Barnsley Local Studies Library*

This revealed trade and business directory entries for Nether Mill (formerly Copster Mill) and documentary references, including Bump Hall [34] and the Congregational Chapel [35}. Cartographic sources revealed the changes to the PDA during the 19th century.

5.9 *Published and Documentary Sources*

This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide an archaeological and historical context, including place name evidence.

5.10 *Geotechnical Information*

No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place subject to planning approval.

5.11 *Aerial Photographic Survey*

There were 48 aerial photographs covering the study area, of which 19 were selected for detailed examination. These revealed a further area of ridge and furrow [36] (Plate 5a) to the north of the PDA, extending beneath the grounds of Penistone's former workhouse [2].

5.12 *Portable Antiquities*

This represents an ever growing data base artefacts/findspots. It revealed the general locations i.e. 'Penistone' of three items: a civil war cannon ball, and two early Post Medieval buttons (Internet 4). NB These artefacts have not been included in the gazetteer, because of the lack of close geographical locations.

6 GAZETTEER OF SITES

6.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the sources for the collated information. A total of 36 heritage assets have been identified within the study area (Figure 3). Of these sites 24 are designated heritage assets, comprising of 23 Grade II Listed Buildings [7, 11, 12, 14-19, 20-33] and one grade I, The Church of St John the Baptist [10]. The designated heritage assets enjoy statutory protection and are emboldened in Table 1.

Table 1: sites of cultural heritage significance within the study area

Site No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	Buildings: Penistone Grammar School and Weirfield House	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
2	Building: Penistone Workhouse (Site of)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
3	Building: Barn	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
4	St Mary's Well	Medieval?	Non-statutory
5	Field System	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
6	Building: Aisled Barn (Water Hall)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
7	**Building: Water Hall**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
8	Building: Packhorse Bridge (Site of)	Medieval	Non-statutory
9	Findspot: Cross Fragment	Anglo-Saxon	Non-statutory
10	**Building: Church of St John the Baptist**	**Early Medieval/ Post Medieval**	**Designated**
11	Building: Market Cross (base only)	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
12	Findspot: Cross (base only)	Medieval	Non-statutory
13	Nether Mill and associated infrastructures	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
14	**Building: Nether Mill House**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
15	**Building: Nether Mill Farmhouse**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
16	**Building: Nether Mill Barn**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
17-19, 24	**Building: Milestones**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
20-21	**Buildings: Bridges**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
22	**Buildings: Cottages**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
23	**Building: Viaduct**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
25	**Building: Bank**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
26	**Building: Shop, (8 Market Street)**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
27	**Buildings: Shop, (5,7 Market Street)**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
28	**Building: Telephone Kiosk**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
29	**Building: Shop (1, 3 Market St.: Cloth Hall)**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
30	**Building: Lamp Standard In Churchyard**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
31-32	**Building: Graves Slabs**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
33	**Buildings: Coal Drops**	**Post Medieval**	**Designated**
34	Building: Bump Hall	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
35	Building: Congregational Chapel	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
36	Field System: Ridge and Furrow	Post Medieval	Non-statutory

6.2 Of these 36 sites, four [13-16] have been identified within the PDA and one [36] just to the north.

7 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

7.2 Geology

7.2.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

7.2.2 The underlying geology of the PDA comprises of Upper Carboniferous, Pennine Lower Coal Measures of grey mudstones interbedded with siltstones. Around Penistone, the Upper Don Valley millstone grit outcrops at the surface and these outcrops consist of alternating grey mudstones and fine to course grained sandstones which represent desirable building stone. The PDA comprises of alluvial fill in association with the flood plain of the River Don flood a feature being meandering relict river channels.

7.3 Topography and Drainage

7.3.1 Penistone lies close to the River Don, which flows eastwards through the Upper Don Valley and then at Penistone bears southeast towards Sheffield. The PDA straddles the river just before this change of direction between the 190m and 200m contour lines. The larger study area rises from the PDA up to 240m across its northern edge.

7.3.2 Ground water across the PDA flows directly into Scout Dyke or the River Don and the confluence of these two water courses is in the centre of the PDA.

8 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The local history of the study area has been determined by an examination of relevant publications, articles, historical maps and plans. The archaeological background has been assessed through a number of sources as outlined above (Section 5). The intention of the various searches has been to assess the PDA's archaeological resource with respect to its extant buildings and its potential sub-surface archaeology which might be affected by the ground-works associated with proposed redevelopment of the PDA. Sites from the study area have been used to predict and extrapolate likely archaeological deposits and finds. It must be realised that sites represented in this assessment can represent only a fraction of the PDA's potential archaeological resource.

8.1.2 The following summarises the most pertinent information relating to Nether Farm and Mill contained within the PDA within its larger study area. The location of sites taken from the above sources is indicated in **Figure 2** using unique reference numbers. These numbers are indicated in the text by the use of bold numbers in bold square brackets. The relative distances and compass directions of sites referred to in the text are given from the centre of the PDA.

8.2 Prehistoric (450 000 BC – 55 AD)

8.2.1 Penistone is situated on the Lower Coal Measure sandstones and has, to date, revealed relatively low prehistoric activity. Prehistoric activity can take the form of burial mounds, settlements and findspots indicating widespread exploitation of the uplands throughout later prehistory.

8.2.2 Within the study area no prehistoric sites or findspots have so far been found. At Hartcliffe Tower (3kms to the southwest) Mesolithic flints have been recovered. Within the wider region, 5.1 kms northwest of the PDA, prehistoric settlement is evidenced by upstanding earthworks at Denby Dale. These earthworks probably contained a series of house platforms, and field walking close to the settlement in the 1970s, revealed c. 90 Neolithic flints.

8.2.3 During the Bronze Age there was increasing intensity of land use, marked by increasing numbers of burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from an increasingly tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze and Iron Ages with a corresponding development of defended enclosures, usually found on hill tops with associated field systems and defined territories.

8.2.4 During the Iron Age, society developed along tribal lines and the people of South Yorkshire were part of the Brigantes whose tribal territory ranged across most of the present North and South Yorkshire. The Brigantes lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which increasingly became defended by the building of enclosure ditches on an extensive scale. Some large defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations e.g. guarding a crossing point of the River Don at Wincobank, near Sheffield, South Yorkshire. 3.2 kms northeast

of Penistone lies the unexcavated hill fort at 'Hill Top' off Coopers Lane, Hoylandswaine.

8.3 Romano-British (55-410 AD)

8.3.1 In 54 AD, the Romans established advanced forts at Templeborough and Castleford in order to 'support' Queen Cartimandua of the Brigantes against her consort Venutius. By 69 AD, Venutius overthrew Cartimandua, forcing Rome to extend its military occupation further north. A fort was established at Doncaster in c. 70 AD, and associated civil settlements, called *vici* developed around the forts at Doncaster and Templeborough (Hey 1979, 11-13).

8.3.2 Enclosed settlements from this period are characterised by ditches around settlements, field systems and trackways suggesting intensive use of the landscape by the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

8.3.3 No later Prehistoric/Romano-British sites or findspots have been found within the study area.

8.4 The Anglo-Saxon Period (AD410 – 1066)

8.4.1 Towards the end of Roman control over the British province, the east coast began to be subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was shortly followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'. To the north of the study area was the kingdom of Elmet, a British polity which was overrun by the expanding kingdom of Northumbria. By *c*620 AD, King Edwin of Northumbria had established a royal residence in the Doncaster area (Hunter 1828).

8.4.2 In South Yorkshire the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly understood despite the presence of a number of churches and place-names that are suggestive of agricultural communities. Relatively intensive settlement started during the early seventh century, and this eventually established a series of churches and religious meeting places across the South Yorkshire region.

8.4.3 There is evidence for early sculptured stones at Penistone which are believed to have been built into the later fabric of St John's Church [10]. The early Anglican cross shaft [9] is also to be found at the church and dates to the 11th century. This indirect evidence for a church or possible meeting place suggests a potential for further Anglo-Saxon sites.

8.4.4 Penistone's place name is believed to relate to the great ridge between the valley of the Don and Little Don (Hey 1979, 20) and the Old English *tun* for farm or village. At the time of the Norman Conquest Ailric held the manor of Penistone or *Pangeston* (Hunter 1827, 333).

8.5 The Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1530)

8.5.1 Following the Norman Conquest the manor was laid waste in what became known as the Harrying of the North; and the Domesday Book described the settlement in 1086

as 'wasted'. It then passed to John de Malherb and his wife Matilda. By 1397 Hunter (1828) notes that Thomas Clarel or Aldwark grants the manors of Waterhall, Peniston, Heley, Hoyland Swein, to John Foljamb who re-granted them back. Later in 1558 the Fulham's held the manors (as noted above) and granted them to Edward Littleton and William Woston-holme.

8.5.2 The location of Penistone's manor house is believed to probably lie beneath the present site of Water Hall. Hey (2002, 26) notes that an undated medieval deed records a grant of land by *'William ad Aguam of Peniston'* which translates from the Latin *'at the water'*.

8.5.3 Hunter notes that the first time the Wordsworths appear was in the reign of Edward the III, probably during the middle of the 14th century. The Wordsworth family became intrinsically linked to Penistone's secular and religious life well into the Post Medieval period.

8.5.4 There are four sites from the medieval period within the study area. St John's Church [10], which dates to the 1200s and features characteristic arcades to the nave (Hey 1979, 90). There is a now demolished medieval packhorse bridge [8] (**Plate 1**) just north of Water Hall, the medieval base of a cross [12] also at St John's and the possible medieval site of St Mary's well [4].

8.6 The Post Medieval Period (AD 1530-1900)

8.6.1 Most of the sites within the study area date from this period. Designated sites include 9 houses and shops including Water Hall and 3 building at Nether Mill Farm [7, 14-16, 22, 25-27, 33], 3 milestones [17, 18 24], two grave slabs [31-32], a railway viaduct [23], two bridges at Water Hall and the main road [20-21]. Non statutory sites include: the traces of Penistone's town fields in the form of ridge and furrow cropmarks, visible via aerial photography [5 & 36] and building at Bump Hall [34]. Non conformist religion is provided by the Congregational Chapel [35] off Huddersfield Road. Agricultural storage and processing took place in the aisled barns on the Thurlstone Road [3] and at Waterhall [6]. Victorian institutions are also represented by the site of Penistone's Workhouse [2] with its characteristic cruciform design. General education was also developed within the study area with the adoption of Weirfield House [1], in the late 19th century, as the town's relocated Grammar School. Commercially the hub of the study area was Nether Corn Mill historically referred to as Hinchliffe's Corn Mill [13].

8.6.2 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 at the foot of the hill on which stand the church and town, and in a bend of the Don. 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 [7], 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.

8.6.3 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.

8.6.4 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 house (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.

8.6.5 The large scale rebuilding of many yeoman farmhouses and homes of lesser gentry greatly improved the standards of comfort and construction and adaptation was achieved by minor structural alterations. Ceilings were inserted in previously open halls creating parlours, chambers and service rooms. Rooms were provided with glass windows, fire places and chimneys that extracted the smoke (Hey 1986, 168). Both the PDAs historic residential buildings [14 & 15] are in keeping with fit in with the local vernacular. John Micklethwaite's house in Ingbirchworth was built in 1624, and has a similar cross wing and similar hood mouldings to the splayed mullion windows of Nether Farm house [15] (Hey 2002, 55). In Denby Dale, Manor Farm was built in 1654. It has a hall and cross wing plan (RCHME 1986, 195), but was more elaborate and of a higher status than the farmhouse at Nether Mill [15]. Swinden Hall (now demolished), Langsett has a date stone of 1641, and was built for John Haigh. It represented a substantial building, similar in size to Waterhall [7] and featured decorative hood mouldings with trefoils, to the windows (Hey 2002, 62) emphasizing the high status of its owner. Waterhall [7], was the home of the Lords of the Manor of Penistone and is a medieval site. The present building dates to the 17th century and is a double-pile with a twin gabled façade, which again architecturally emphasises the occupant's status.

8.6.6 Barns as well and houses were subject to economic upturns but often they have been found to simply span the whole medieval and post medieval periods. Some barns in Penistone are still supported by oak crucks, and some of the older medieval barns are still extant. At Gunthwaite, ancestral home of the Bosville family, a long (11 bay) manorial aisled barn survives largely unaltered with substantial arch-braced posts and king-post trusses. Shore Barn, at Deanhead (now demolished) also featured medieval roof trusses (Hey 2002, 36) and at Alderman's Head Cote Farm, Langsett. The barn features a mixture of cruck and queen post trusses that date from the 16th to the 17th centuries (Internet 5). The aisled barn [6] at Waterhall has a date stone of '1641' but features roof posts and trusses that appear to be medieval, as evidenced by the straight braced arcade posts, compared with Nether Mill barn [16]. Water hall barn [6] has unusually re-used cruck blades to the tie-beams. The survival of the Waterhall buildings together with the Nether Mill buildings [15-16], serves to emphasise the relative wealth of Penistone's economy during the early 17th century and its concentration within and immediately outside the present PDA. The relatively early date (the 1st half of the 17th century), of the yeoman rebuilding in Penistone is of significance and places the PDA's buildings within a local and regional context.

8.6.7 The scale of the rebuilding was eventually confirmed by the 1679 hearth tax returns for Thurlstone and Penistone (Hey 2002, 63). To provide context, across England, the five-hearth house has been taken to represent an important threshold in relation to social status, with the gentry usually occupying houses of five hearths or more and both Penistone and Thurlstone manors had three gentry houses. Heading the list was Mr Silvanius Rich of Bullhouse Hall, with six hearths. In comparing the returns, Thurlstone contained over twice as many hearths as Penistone, emphasing the historical importance of Thurlstone.

Table 2: Hearth Taxes of Penistone and Thurlstone.

Thurlstone		Penistone	
Hearths	*No.*	*Hearths*	*No.*
6	1	7	1
5	2	5	2
4	1	4	2
3	7	3	2
2	9	2	9
1	45	1	10
Total	**65**		**26**

8.6.8 The first references to a mill in the PDA until the early 17th century. It is thought that initially the water supply to the mill was via a mill race from Scout Dyke and a lease of 1615 from Thomas Wordsworth the then, of Water Hall [7], and lord of the manor, referred to it as the *'water corn mill called Skoute'* (Hey 2002, 52). This configuration of the mill's water supply was confirmed when later in the early 18th century when presumably an additional mill race was constructed.

8.6.9 A lease of 1700, between Elias Hoyland and Thomas Burton, and his wife, of Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire refers to the mill and a drying kiln. *'Messuage with ½ rood land and a water corn mill and drying kiln and all apertenances in Thurlstone Meere, par. Penistone, now in the occupation of Elias Hoyland. The parties agree to levy a fine if necessary. For £112 15/-' (Lease of 1700).*

8.6.10 Nether Mill was again under consideration in a mortage and lease, and is referred to 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).

8.6.11 In 1687 the Grammer family, from Bakewell, took over Nether Mill (Hey 2002, 52). By the start of the 18th century Nether Mill was firmly established along with its associated farmstead and up until 1711, had been worked by a George Beaumont.

8.6.12 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. This information does not provide a date for the building of Nether Mill Farmhouse ([15] as the above account does not mention exactly which houses are included only the generic term '*messuage with barns'* (farmstead with barns).

8.6.13 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.

8.6.14 Then just two years later, Hey (2002, 52) notes in a further deed that the dam and the water corn mill were *'lately erected by the said Mary Grammer'.* This indicates that the mill's power supply had been improved and suggests that the suppy from Scout Dyke dam had become unreliable. The deed also 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 4**). 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.

8.6.15 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).

8.6.16 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) and also as a cornmiller in a deed of partnership of 1868.

8.6.17 The next reference to Nether Corn Mill [13] 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.

8.6.18 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.

8.6.19 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 (Blgs. D-E: [15]) were probably 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 [14-16] and the Nether Corn Mill [13].

8.7 The Modern Period (AD 1900 to date)

8.7.1 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.

8.7.2 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 [35], 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 [15] and the premises adjoining including the two dwelling houses [16] and farm buildings. Also included was Bump Hall [34] 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*'.

8.7.3 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.

8.7.4 This assessment has found a few historic photographs of the PDA but these are of the Nether Mill and not the house and farmstead. 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).

9 MAP REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE PDA

9.1 This records the changing plan and layout of the PDA from the later post medieval period. Many of the present buildings had, by the 18th century, been built.

9.2 Speed's map of 1667-70, depicts Nether Mill as a 'star' north of the road between Thurlstone and Hoyland Swein and north of the River Don, but south of what appears to be a northern arm of the Don but could be a depiction of the mill race and stream as created earlier in the century by Mary Grammer. There is no mill race or dam along scout Dyke is depicted. A large rectangular building is depicted at *Water Hill* (Hall) and Penistone is on the hill to the south.

9.3 By 1851, the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) depicts the PDA in labeled detail. Area A (Figure 2) features *Nether Mill (Corn).* The mill is depicted on a NNW-SSE alignment, immediately east of the parallel dam of its associated mill pond. This mill pond is 'L' shaped and was presumably fed by a *'Mill Race'* to the west. The pond also featured trees to the southern edge which have almost hidden the depiction of the mill. 'Nether Mill House' is also labeled and together with its associated buildings is aligned SW-NE (facing southeast) and appears to feature two outshuts, possibly two separate buildings along the Northwest Elevation of the buildings. Area A2, is depicted as a large regular enclosure, predating the construction of Penistone Workhouse [2]. Area B and B2 (Figure 2) on the inside meander of the River Don forms 2 enclosures, with a dividing boundary radiating northwestwards from the corner of Water Hall.

9.4 The late 19th century shows some change mainly to the foot print of Nether Mill [13] this reflects the rebuilding of the mill after the fire of 1871 (Stenton and Barnes 2007), but little development to the house and farmstead. The 1893, 25 inch map (Figure 5) depicts the PDA in detail. Area A, the layout of the mill now features an extension to the northeast of the building (still extant: Blg. F) and at its southeast corner, formed a constriction to the road. The *'Mill Dam'* is labeled, but is now more rectangular in shape. The *'Mill Race'* from Scout Dam forms a channel, wide in sections with well defined angular bends terminating in the south at the mill dam via a raised channel in front of the rear elevation of the mill (Plate3). NB the mill stream is not depicted, but would have formed a short length from the mill under the road and into the Don (Plate 4). Nether Mill farmhouse (Building D&E: [15]) is shown with its 'L' shaped plan with a narrow extension to the Northwest Elevation. Between the Nether Mill House [14] and the farmhouse [15] is at least one detached building (Blg. C1) now demolished, which was set within presumably walled enclosures. Building C1 follows the same alignment of the surrounding historic buildings. Building C1 was 'L' shaped in plan, and probably faced southeast, and was stepped back relative to the front elevation of Nether Mill House [14]. The barn [16] to the southeast of the farmstead, features the two outshuts (still extant) and a second historically demolished building (Blg. C2) which abutted the end of the barn's Northwest Elevation. Areas B/B2 still consist of two enclosures but the dividing boundary appears to have changed alignment and now forms a more regular alignment with Water Hall.

9.5 By the 1930s (Figure 6) the farmstead had been subtly redeveloped and farmstead expanded geographically. The principal buildings remain but Building C1 has been demolished and Building B, the cartshed and stables, has been built in the middle of the adjacent field. A pair of small buildings (Blg. C3) had been built to the north of Nether Mill House. Building G appears to have gone through redevelopment with the construction of Building F on the footprint of the eastern end of the building range (Blg. G). Also placed in the middle of an enclosure was a large rectangular building

(Blg. J) to the northeast of Nether Mill [13]. This rectangular building (Blg. J) has subsequently been demolished and a larger modern (Late 20th century) cow shed has replaced it. Along the field boundary northeast of the mill (Blg H: [13]).

10 BUILDING APPRAISAL

10.1 The PDA's built resource consists of a wide variety of domestic and agricultural buildings which have been adapted and modified through the agricultural revolution for the 18th and 19th centuries. Both extant and non-extant historic buildings within the PDA have been labeled A-M. The four principal buildings have already been numbered as sites [13-16] but for the appraisal they also form a building sequence (Blgs. A-K).

Building	Name	Date of Construction
A [14]	Nether Mill House	1636
B	Cart Shed (Garage) and Stables with granary over	1915
C	3 Farm Buildings – historically demolished	(Various)
D [15]	Farmhouse (NE)	17th century
E [15]	Farmhouse (SW)	17th century
F	Machine Store with granary over	1914
G	Sheds	Pre 1851
H [13]	Nether Mill, a later extension`	1851-1893
I [16]	Nether Mill Barn	16th -17th centuries
J	Hay Barn	1910-1931
K	Hay Barn	Post 1931

10.2 Nether Mill House (Blg. A Site [14]) is dated 1636, with late 18th century and late 20th century additions. The house has been rendered but the quoinstones have been left exposed (Plate 6, *7*). English Heritage notes the building features a stone slate roof of two storeys. There is a front entrance The building is a two-room plan with two rear wings and a front central lobby-entry and 18th century single-bay addition to left. The front doorway has chamfered, quoined surround and false four centred (tudor) arch with integral lintel inscribed: "TE + 1636 IM" (Plate *7*, *6*). There is a four-light double-chamfered window to each side with later doorway to left and right. On the 1st floor a 7-light double-chamfered window with king mullion. The 18th century addition to the left has a 2-light flat-faced mullion window to each floor and the eaves level is raised slightly. Central ashlar stack, and gable stack to left. To the rear of the building is single-storey outshut to left; central, single-storey gabled wing and a 2-storey later wing with separate roof, to right, which is mainly altered. Historic alterations to the house [14] include the two flanking doorways to the front (SE Elevation), which have truncated the carved hood mouldings to the windows (Plate 8, *8*). To the rear of the house is a large 2 storey extension with a hipped roof but it is of no special interest.

10.3 Internally the Nether Mill House (Blg. A: [14] was largely modified during the late 20th century and many original features have been either removed or obscured. The mullion windows have been double glazed and traces of the original glazing long since removed. The Ground floor is comprised of ten rooms (Figure 7). Room 1 at the northeast end of the house is believed to have been originally unheated, and would probably functioned as the service or pantry, apart from it's mullion window to the southeast wall there are no historic features. The rear gallery occupies a probably original outshut as evidenced by the splayed mullion windows. The back of the room

has been modified during the late 20th century to open up the former outshut which originally may have served as the staircase. This is evidenced by a series of blocked and extant windows to the northeast wall (Figure 8). Room 2, was the principal room, Hall or House body (Plate 9, ***188***) and retains its original stop chamfered oak ceiling beams. These beams have now been 'adzed' to give a more rustic appearance. The fireplace has been blocked up, but is probably still in situ. Originally the fireplace was 'cutting edge' design and contrasted to earlier halls with open roofs and soot encrusted roof timbers. Today the room features a straight flight staircase to the first floor. The staircase features stop chamfered balusters and a newel post (Plate 10, ***191***) and appears to be Victorian and was probably inserted into the principal room. If inserted the original staircase location is unknown but might be associated with the rear outshut (now a gallery). Room 4, to the rear of the original house, consists of the large featureless room which until relatively recently served as the ***Kitchen***, however no evidence for a fireplace exists and historically this appears to have been an unheated service room. The late 18th century extension (Rm. 3) also features protruding ceiling beams but the fireplace has been replaced (Plate 11, ***194***). Room 5 is a cellar/storeroom and was originally accessed via the 'firehouse' (Rm. 2) as evidenced by a blocked doorway (Plate 12, ***202***). Construction of the later Victorian extension involved an access through the northwest wall. The Victorian extension is now fitted out as a corridor (Rm. 6), bathroom (Rm. 7) and boiler room (Rm. 8). Its original function is unknown but could have served as a Kitchen with access to the cellar (Rm. 5). To the southwest wall are two windows; one is a re-used chamfered mullion and provides an interesting contrast to its Victorian neighbour (Plate 13, ***13***). No other features survive. The remainder of the house was built during the late 20th century and is of no historic interest.

10.4 To the first floor, Room 12 (the corridor) features a mullion window to the northeast wall (Plate 14, ***250***). The roof to the gabled outshut revealed an exposed rudimentary common rafter roof (Plate 14a, ***252***). There was no evidence of a window to the northwest wall, and the walls and ceiling were not whitewashed or plastered. The rear corridor (Rm. 12) features four centred (tudor) archways which architecturally reflect the front door and window recess in room 12 (Plate 15, ***251***). All the principal bedrooms have been updated and apart from the original fenestration and potentially the floors, no further significant historic features were evident apart from a detailed view of the roof with its graduated stone slate roof and moulded ashlared central chimney stack (Plate 16, ***269***).

10.5 The appraisal has allowed for 5 broad building phases (Figure 10):

- Phase 1 – 2 rooms, consisting of the principal hall/house body (Rm. 2), and service rooms (Rm. 1) including a rear probable stair outshut;
- Phase 2 – Construction of the rear, single storey gabled outshut;
- Phase 3 – The late 18th century 2 storey extension;
- Phase 4 – the Victorian 2 storey extension with gabled roof;
- Phase 5 – the late 20th century 2 storey rear wing.

10.6 The cart shed and stables (Building B) was originally built in the adjacent field as the farmstead expanded during the early 20th century. The main building consists of a cartshed/garage? and adjacent stable with a granary over (Figure 11). A twin stable was also built to the northeast elevation and this was stepped back from the front façade but has subsequently been extended and now forms a continual facade. There is a date stone of 1915 in the centre of the front ***Southeast Elevation*** and the overall construction is consistent with this date stone. The building is of coursed

sandstone with ashlared window and door surrounds, under a slate roof. The original cart shed, to the ground floor, has been modified by the insertion of a wide multi-light 6-folding doorway (Plate 17, ***18***) to create a large garage. The rear elevation features an external stone staircase to the granary (Plate 18, ***17***).

10.7 Internally the cartshed features an under drawn timber ceiling, painted brick walls and a cast iron fireplace set against the brick wall in the western corner (Plate 19, ***33***) indicating that the original cart shed was heated. The first floor consists of two rooms with large multi-light windows, and there is an original dovecote to the northeast elevation with tongue and grooved timber cladding. The adjacent integral stable features original cast iron bars and integral feeder to the northern corner. The twin stable to the northeast also feature original features with cast iron grills and iron doorways (Plate 20, ***28***). Building F represents a single phased construction and is a good example of early 20th century agricultural vernacular architecture.

10.8 The Demolished building, C1 (Figure 5), consisted of an 'L' shaped building to the northeast of Building, its location has been recorded using historic mapping. It appears to predate the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1851 and its function is unknown but could potentially represent additional cottages or may represent a more agricultural role. Building C2 abutted the Northwest Elevation of the Nether Mill Barn (Blg. I: [16]). Still extant to the barn's northwest wall are two mullion windows (Plate 21, 109) that rather confusingly face northwest into the footprint of Building C2. Building C3 was a small rectangular structure built into the early 20th century farmyard but is no longer extant.

10.9 The Farmhouse (Blgs. D and E: Figures 12 & 13) walls have only been rendered across the rear and the gable wall of the cross wing also features a continual moulding just below the elevation. This has allowed un-obscured views of the front and side elevations (Plates 22, ***52*** & 23, ***128***).

10.10 The Listed Building description (Appendix 2) notes that the farm house is '*early 18th century in date with C19 alterations and additions. Thinly-coursed rubble, rendered at rear. Stone slate roof. L-plan. Two storeys. Three bays each. The farmhouse has central doorway with quoined surround and deep lintel, a 3-light double-chamfered window to left and right, both floors, except ground floor right which is 2-light. Small chamfered light above door. Dripmould over door and left window. Quoins to right of door indicate that the right bay is an addition, probably C19, using re-set windows. Stone brackets to gutter. Two ashlar ridge stacks and, to right end, a stone stack. Projecting on the left is the cottage with loading doors to each floor of its gable end (that to ground floor now a window). The left return (the front of the cottage) has C20 central porch and a 3-light double-chamfered window to left, both floors, and a 2-light window to ground-floor right. Interior not inspected.'*

10.11 Additional features noted in this assessment include a inaccessible cellar, positioned beneath the cross wing. Evidence for the cellar is in the form of a 2-light chamfered mullion window (Plate 24, 73), consistent in style with all the windows throughout the farmhouse and the dated Mill House. The similarity of windows between the two buildings suggests that the farmhouse is earlier than previously thought, probably to the 17th century. The cellar has now been blocked up and there is no access, but it does represent archaeological potential in the form of original features which could suggest original and subsequent functions and accesses. The front elevation of the cross-wing (Plate 25, 134) includes the first floor loading door with quoins (noted above) as well as a single 2nd floor light, suggesting occupation in the cross wing across 4 levels. Internally

there was no access to the cellar and the attic so this could not be confirmed. The drip mould (noted above) above the front door is continual and carries across to the cross-wing (Plate 26, 72) but at the gable wall it is offset vertically above first floor level, just below the 2nd floor. A similar blocked attic light is also visible in the gable of the Southwest Elevation (Plate 23). The rear (NW Elevation) has unfortunately been rendered, but still evident are two similar 2-light mullions with splayed mullions and with drip moulds.

10.12 The architectural similarities and the shared continuous moulding indicates that the cottages were originally one building. Today there are three ashlared chimney stacks, one to the 19th century extension and two similar stacks to the original house, indicating that originally there were at least two ground floor hearths and followed a three room plan. With lobby-entry, in contrast with Mill House (Blg. A) which originally featured one ground floor fireplace. Internally the farmhouse has been recently renovated and retains few original features apart from the windows. However the living room does feature a pair of stop chamfered ceiling beams aligned longitudinally with the building (Plate 27, *119*).

10.13 The appraisal has allowed for 2 broad building phases:

- Phase 1 – 17th century farmhouse, 3 room plan with three bedrooms and an attic above, ground floor rooms consist of the principal hall/house body a further heated parlour and, a service room with cellar below. In addition there was a first floor store in the Cross-wing accessed via the quoined loading door;
- Phase 2 – The 19th century 2 storey extension.
- Phase 3 – the house's subsequent division (with flying free hold).

10.14 Building F dates to the early 20th century and a date stone of 1914 would appear to corroborate this. It was built as an open sided cart/machine store with and integral stable with store/granary above (Plate 28, *57:* Figures 14 & 15*)*. The walls are of coursed sandstone with tooled arris corners (no quoins) under a gabled slate roof. The building faces southwest and this alignment reflects an earlier building range, depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps, and now presented by the gabled shed (Blg. G). The stable has lime-washed brick walls, solid stable flooring and an exposed ceiling with cross struts stablising the joists. A transverse beam has been inserted to strengthen the floor above. The front south-west wall features a stable door and the remains of a window. The adjacent large open shed features a long steel 'I' beam supported by two brick piers with rounded internal corners. Towards the back of the shed is an inserted staircase and feed hopper (Plate 29, 68), indicating that originally access to the hayloft/granary above was via the first floor loading door to the centre of the northeast elevation (Plate 30, *60*). The first floor features an exposed roof with two king-post trusses with machine cut timbers, and is a wide unobstructed room with a total of 12-light casement windows with top light internal openers. The walls are of lime-washed brick and rounded brick jambs to the loading door.

10.15 Building F represents an original relatively unaltered single phased purpose built agricultural building. Modifications have included the insertion of staircase to the first floor and feed hopper, but in general it remains original in its access circulations, fenestration and function.

10.16 Building G (Figures 14 & 15) is a single storey shed with rubble walls, protruding rustic window cills and door lintels under a graduated flagstone gable roof with overlapping clay ridge pieces. It currently serves as a kennels, so is internally obscured. The front

elevation features a notable gabled doorway and two 4-light windows (Plate 31, *64*). There is a single room with an exposed common rafter roof. There is external evidence for a fireplace to the west gable wall, suggesting a possible domestic function. To the east wall is a wide blocked opening, which originally accessed the eastern section of building G which was demolished for the construction of the open shed (Blg. F) c. 1913.

10.17 Building G is the relict section of a much larger agricultural building range which probably dates to the late 18th/early 19th centuries. Its significance is that it represents a period of agricultural investment, possibly associated with agricultural diversification.

10.18 Nether Mill, Building H (Figures 16 & 17), also represents a residual Victorian element of an historically larger earlier building, Nether Corn Mill (Plates 3-5). Built during the late 19th century it is a two storey, 5 bay construction (Plate 32, *82*), with a series of large windows to each floor. The walls are of coursed sandstone (without quoins) under a slate gabled roof. The front, Southeast Elevation is dominated by a large inserted wagon door to the centre of the ground floor. Left of the inserted wagon door are an inserted and blocked doorways. The blocked doorway features interrupted ashlared surround and the blocked doorway has inserted multi-light casement window. These modifications relate to late Victorian modifications to the building which featured an infill building (Plate 4). There are a further 2 ground floor windows all featuring protruding rustic cills and 4 similar 1st floor windows, one of which has been blocked in stone. The central bay also features a blocked wagon doorway. The eastern gable was largely obscured but consists of a standard window to the first floor. The rear elevation is a mirror image of the front with a central loading door at first floor level, marked by interrupted ashlared surrounds (Plate 33, *79*). The northeast end of the building has a 20th century single storey gabled roof office built post 1931. To the rear of the mill [13] are 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 34, *80*). The steps lead to the Scout Dyke mill race (Plate 35, *81*) but remains as and linear depression.

10.19 Internally the building is broadly divided into two rooms; a large store room and an in situ corn dryer. 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 36, *227*). To the northeast corner of the ceiling is a corbelled stone chute, originally one of two (Plate 37, 214). The second chute was historically removed to insert a ladder to the first floor (Plate 38, *222*). The second room features a brick vaulted ceiling emanating from a central square oven with a combination of fire brick arches and cast iron lintels (Plate 39, *94*). There are two in situ iron doors to the oven, which feature strap hinges and low ventilators (Plate 40, 226). The ceiling above the brick vaults is joisted and boarded throughout and supported by re-enforcing brick pillars (Plate 41, *223*). To all four sides of the oven is a semi-arched corridor which to the south wall has been adapted to create toilet and wash area.

10.20 The first floor was originally accessed via the external loading doors to the north and south walls (NB no hoist mechanism was revealed). Today access is via the inserted ladder. The first floor features a series of 3 room sized compartments with an exposed roof. The roof is supported by four king-post trusses (machine cut timbers) supporting two sets of trenched purlins. The room was well illuminated via a series of windows to all four walls. The rooms division into 3 compartments is via substantial post and planked walls, which kept the drying out grain separated, before it was dropped through the stone and brick chute (Plate 42, *220*) and bagged up ready for re-distribution.

10.21 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 theroof. 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.

10.22 With regards to the Nether Mill Barn (Blg. I: Figures 18 & 19), this probably represents the oldest building within the PDA. Externally it is characterised by two Victorian outshuts and a graduated stone slate gabled roof (Plate 43, 112). Recent modification to the building has involved the building of the upper, southwest gable wall and insertion of buttresses to stablise the lower wall (Plate 44, 110). Also notable is the historically inserted chimney stack. This is consistent with a Victorian (later 19th century) date, and was positioned to the western corner of the building and was probably associated with the two domestic mullion windows associated with Building C3 (sect. 10.7: Plate 21).

10.23 Internally during the 20th century the building was adapted into a series of mistals and store as evidenced by concrete floors, stalls and dividers. These modifications have obscured all the original floors. The south east elevation features a series of 3-light windows and there are 3 doorways to the mistals and store (Plate 45, 114). The Northeast gable also features stable doors to the mistals and a 6-light window to the ground floor with a loading door to the first floor. The Northwest elevation was largely obscured by vegetation but a blocked cart doorway was evident with a rustic segmental arch with quoins (Plate 46, 133). Also to the northwest of the barn was evidence, in the form of a worn circular pathway, for a gin gang (Plate 47, 132).

10.24 English Heritage's description of the building notes: '*Cruck frame probably C16, encased in C17 or C18 with C19 restoration and alterations. Coursed-squared rubble of several build. Stone slate roof. Five internal bays, with outshuts to front. Former cart entrance to right part of bay two now extended forward and part-blocked. C19 window openings to outshuts. Opposing, part-blocked, cart-entry to rear with segmental head (C19). Interior: three cruck trusses with collars and extended tie-beams. Trusses and two have the front blades truncated at tie-beam level and are supported on a pier and a wall respectively which was presumably done at the time the outshuts were built. Reverse-curved braces from blades to purlins. Truss three is in-filled with a random selection of studs and braces A fourth truss with deep cambered tie-bead and softwood king post and principal rafters probably indicate that the barn has been extended to the right'.*

10.25 Truss 1 is a cruck truss with a truncated blade as noted above (Plate 48, 239). The northern cruck blade features a rebate for a horizontal timber which would have joined with the outer wall post, which is no longer extant (Plate 49, *139*). Truss 2, is also cruck and remains intact and in situ. (Plate 50, *142*). Both cruck trusses (T1-2) feature curved wind braces from the cruck blades to the purlins (Figure 19). Truss three as noted above is a hybrid, possibly originally a cruck but subsequently modified (Plate 51, *157*). Truss 3 probably represented the gable end of the original barn. The forth truss is a relatively modern, 19th century, king-post truss, which may (section 10.24), represent an extension to the barn (Plate 52, *148*). Exactly when the outer walls date to is uncertain but they would appear to be consistent with a late 19th century date (relatively thin sandstone coursing and an absence of quoinstones). The first floor is boarded throughout and its principal access was the first floor loading door to the northeast wall. The Victorian outshuts feature rudimentary roof trusses and the mullion windows to the northwest wall

noted above feature splayed reveals (Plate 53, 137). The first floor window features squared mullions and the ground floor window features splayed re-used mullions which helps date the modification to the 19th century. The western corner of the barn also featured an inserted fireplace but this is no longer extant, and evidences the domestic use of this corner of the barn.

10.26 Building J, is a 5 bay open sided hay barn, that features four wide king-post trusses (Plate 54, *175*) that support 3 sets of purlins. Timber posts support the trusses. Dating to the early 20th century the barn is in good condition and represents a good example of a type of agricultural building that is quickly disappearing from the countryside.

10.27 Building K, post dates the ordnance Survey map of 1931 and probably dates from WWII. It represents a 6 bayed open sided hay barn which has subsequently been walled up along the north and east walls (Plate 55,*171*). The barn features iron post supporting 'king post trusses consisting of principal rafters of angle iron which are probably bolted to the single set of purlins, that are also of angle iron. The tie-beam is represented by an iron bar that bolts via a flexible bracket to the post of the posts.

10.28 Additional buildings within the PDA consist of a modern pig unit east of the hay barns) Blgs. J&K) and large cattle shed between the mill and the house (Blgs. A & H), these buildings are of no historic interest.

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

11.1 The PDA is situated across a dynamic section of river valley which has been subject to river meanders and continual erosion and deposition.

11.2 Area A's known archaeology includes Nether Mill and the adjacent farmstead which dates to the early 17th century and comprises of 3 designated heritage assets. It is therefore an area of known heritage assets of regional significance. Historically demolished buildings (Blgs. C1-3) within the PDA have been depicted in Figure 21. The purpose and function of these buildings, particular C1 is unknown, C2 was probably residential and C3 was a probably a small stable.

11.3 Documentary and cartographic sources have been able to highlight the full extent of Nether Mill [13] with its associated mill: races, a pond and 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. 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 Bullhouse and was 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. And the fact that so much is known about the manor of Penistone and there is no mention of a medieval mill, appears rather suspect. 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. Demolition of the mill (Blg. H1) finally took place in the 1960s to make room for road development. The known footprint of the mill and mill pond (H2) depicted in the plan of the PDA (Figure 21). The potential archaeology of this site includes the footprint of the mill's post 1871 plan, the earlier 18th century mill. Detailed potential archaeological features include the exact position of the mill wheel and the Victorian mill's power supply, did they use water or and alternative solution. Of even greater significance would be to locate the earlier, pre 1720s mill which was fed solely by the scout Dyke mill race and was improved by rebuilding the mill and improving the power supply, by the building of mill race from the River Don.

11.4 Area A2, has historically always been undeveloped. The absence of any traces of arable agricultural indicates its land use has primarily been pastoral, particularly along the flat land of the River Don's flood plain. Across the higher ground traces of ridge and furrow can be expected in association with Site [36]. There is a potential for further unknown archaeology.

11.5 Areas B and B2 are similar and like area A2, there is an absence of evidence for arable agriculture. Aerial photography and the walk over survey has found evidence for a meandering palaeo-channel. This channel was particularly evident in the winter of 1969 (Plate 59). There is a reference to a possible moat surrounding Water Hall *'slight indications of a ditch to the west of the large barn'* (Ryder 1983, 3 - Phase 1) and these features may potentially be one and the same.

12 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

12.1 Many of the Penistone's medieval halls and farmsteads have been replaced by stone buildings and these buildings are scattered throughout the parish. The PDA's significance lies with its concentration of early post medieval buildings: Nether Mill, Nether Mill House, Nether Mill Farmhouse and Nether Mill Barn.

12.2 Nether Mill House (Blg. A [14]) dates to the early 17th century and represents what was originally a relatively small, yeoman's house, with two rooms to the ground floor. Original features, such as the windows and the ceiling beams, and the tudor archways to the first floor corridor have been retained. Further features such as the original fireplace are potentially still in situ, and therefore offer future scope for restoration.

12.3 The Cartshed and stables (Blg. B) is in good condition and has changed very little since its construction in 1915, apart from the enlargement of the cartdoor. The adjacent and integral stables retain their original fittings.

12.4 Nether Mill Farmhouse (Blg, D [15]) is not part of the proposed redevelopment.

12.5 Nether Mill Farmhouse (Blg. E [15]) represented the larger of the two houses and consisted of three ground floor rooms including a cross wing (Blg. E) with cellar beneath and a small opening (possible window) to the attic. The southwest and northeast elevations remain un-rendered, this not only allows the building to 'breath' but aids the architectural understanding of the building. Internally few historic features remain. The general layout has been retained, apart from the inserted staircase, and surviving chimney breasts and stacks remain. In a historic sense, it suffers because it has been divided into two houses with a corresponding duplication of services.

12.6 Building F survives relatively unaltered and provides an notable example of an Edwardian agricultural open machine store with integral stable and first floor store with opposing loading doors. The single storey store (Blg. G) dates to the early 19th century and represents the truncated remains of a larger building range which was modified to facilitate erection of the open machine store in 1913 (Blg F).

12.7 Nether Mill (Blg. H) represents the Victorian extension with integral corn dryer and was probably built when the mill was rebuilt after the fire of 1871.

12.8 The survival of a Cruck farmed barn (Blg. I [16]) is a significant survival, and represents a considerable investment probably by a yeoman farmer of the 16th? To 17th centuries. The barn features 3 original trusses, two of which are crucks, and there is a later 19th century king-post truss. This truss represents a probable extension to the building which was then encased with stone walls together with the demolished Building C2, and in association with the outshuts to the Southeast Elevation.

13 CONCLUSIONS

13.1 This assessment has examined the PDA in its historic context. It consists of a group of 16th and 17th century buildings which together with Waterhall and its aisled barn [7 & 6] stand as testament to the economic prosperity of Penistone during the early 17th century. During the 17th century Nether Mill House and probably the Farmhouse [15] were built, and were extended during the 18th and 19th centuries. Both are generally similar in construction but the farmhouse [15] was larger and featured a cross wing that had a store room to the first floor. The farmhouse was historically divided into two houses and the first floor storage area adapted for residential use. Today the earliest surviving building at Nether Mill Farm is the cruck barn (Blg. I: [16]) and could date to the 16-17th centuries.

13.2 Within the present farmstead three historically demolished buildings (Blgs. C1-3) have been identified and their purpose and function is unknown.

13.3 The position of Nether Mill House is slightly detached from the historic farmstead. It is supposed that originally it served as the mill owner's house, a fact which is reflected later in the 19th century census returns.

13.4 Exactly how and where Nether Mill initially developed is unknown, but it evidently predates the 1615 lease by Thomas Wordsworths (Lord of the Manor), when it was known as *Skoute* Mill. We have no earlier reference to a mill on the site, but the site of the current mill [13] could potentially represent a possible manorial corn mill. During the 18th century Copster Mill or Nether Mill as it was by then known, was rebuilt and its water supply improved by the construction of the mill race (goit) and pond, which confirms the use of water power probably into the 20th century.

14 RECOMMENDATIONS

14.1 To ensure that unknown heritage assets are not affected by the proposals, further mitigation in the form of evaluation is recommended. This will seek to establish the nature and extent of any potential archaeological deposits likely to be affected by the proposed development.

14.2 Overall the potential for further unknown archaeology is low and any further mitigation will be able to be undertaken as a planning condition.

14.3 If affected by the proposals there is also further recording potential in the roofs of Buildings A, E-D and the cellar beneath Building E.

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Mortage and Lease of 1704 (SA Ref. Sp SpSt/109/3)
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West Riding Directory of 1837
Will of Thomas Henry Hinchliff (BLSL Ref. A/1882/B/1/402 & 322)

15.2 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
2012 Ordnance Survey digital map base

15.3 Aerial Photographs

Sortie No.	Library No.	Frame No.	Date	Plate
(Oblique)	NMR 2674	12-15	15/5/1986	
(Oblique)	DNR 2406	13-14	08/07/1987	
RAF/541/115	937	3036	28/07/1948	
RAF/541/115	937	3035	28/07/1948	
RAF/82/1015	1586	305	07/07/1954	
RAF/58/4977	2056	4	07/03/1962	**59**
MAL/72111	6058	201	12/12/1972	
MAL/79043	7585	85	13/11/1979	
MAL/79046	7588	83	03/12/1979	
MAL/79046	7588	84	03/12/1979	**5a**

15.4 Internet Sources

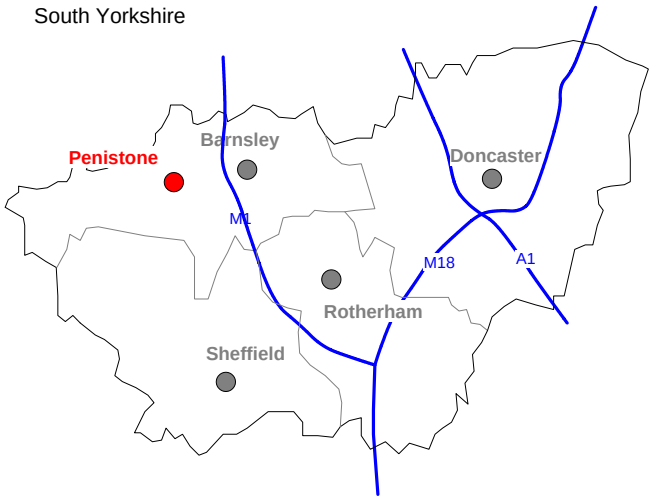
1. http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework
2. http://www.barnsley.gov.uk
3. http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/map.jsf
4. http://finds.org.uk/database
5. http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk

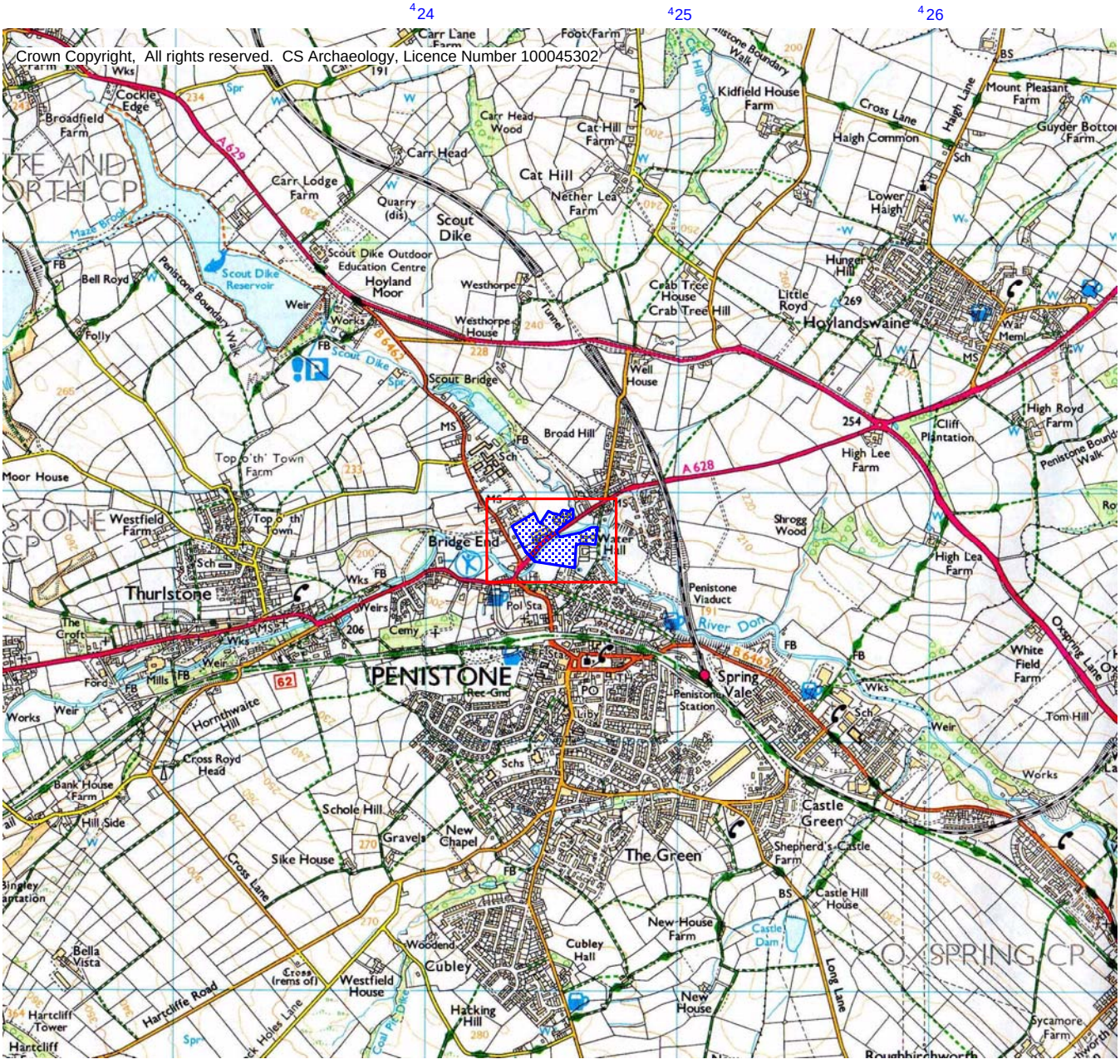
16 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Rebecca Scott and Ben Hinchliffe of Nether Mill House and Mr C Carr of Chris Carr Associates for commissioning this report.

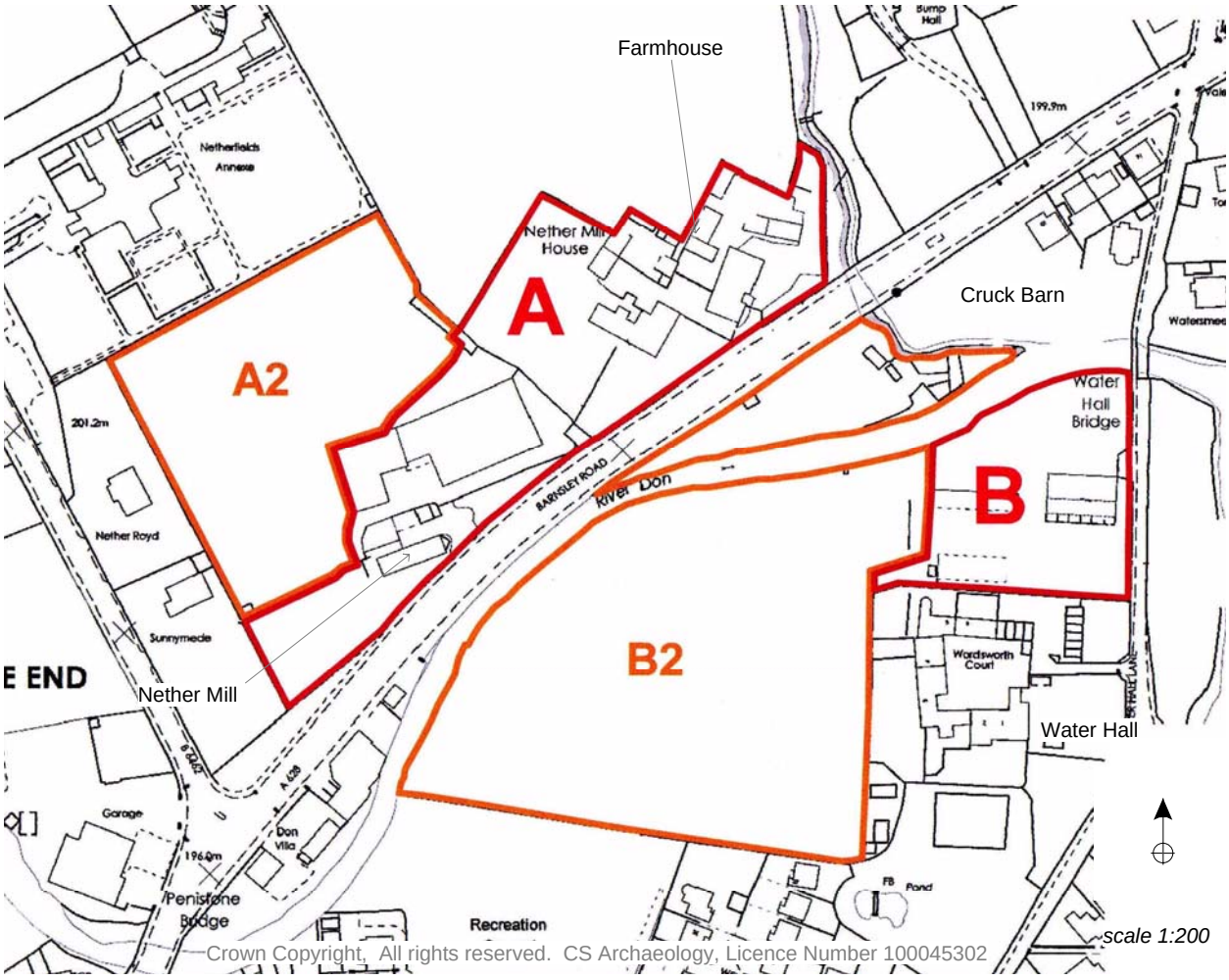
FIGURES

CS Archaeology
November 2012





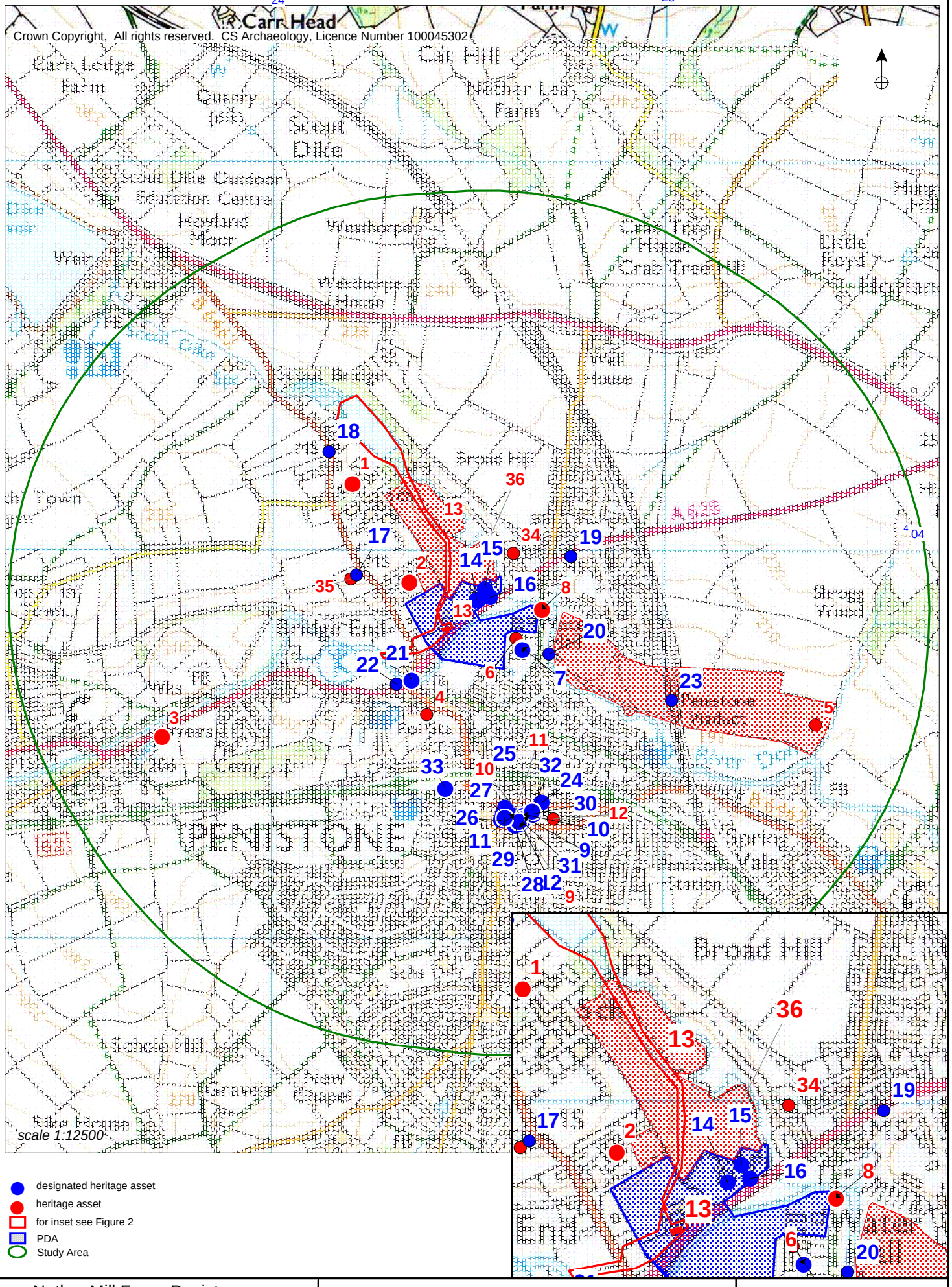
Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal	Figure 1: Location Map	CS Archaeology November 2012



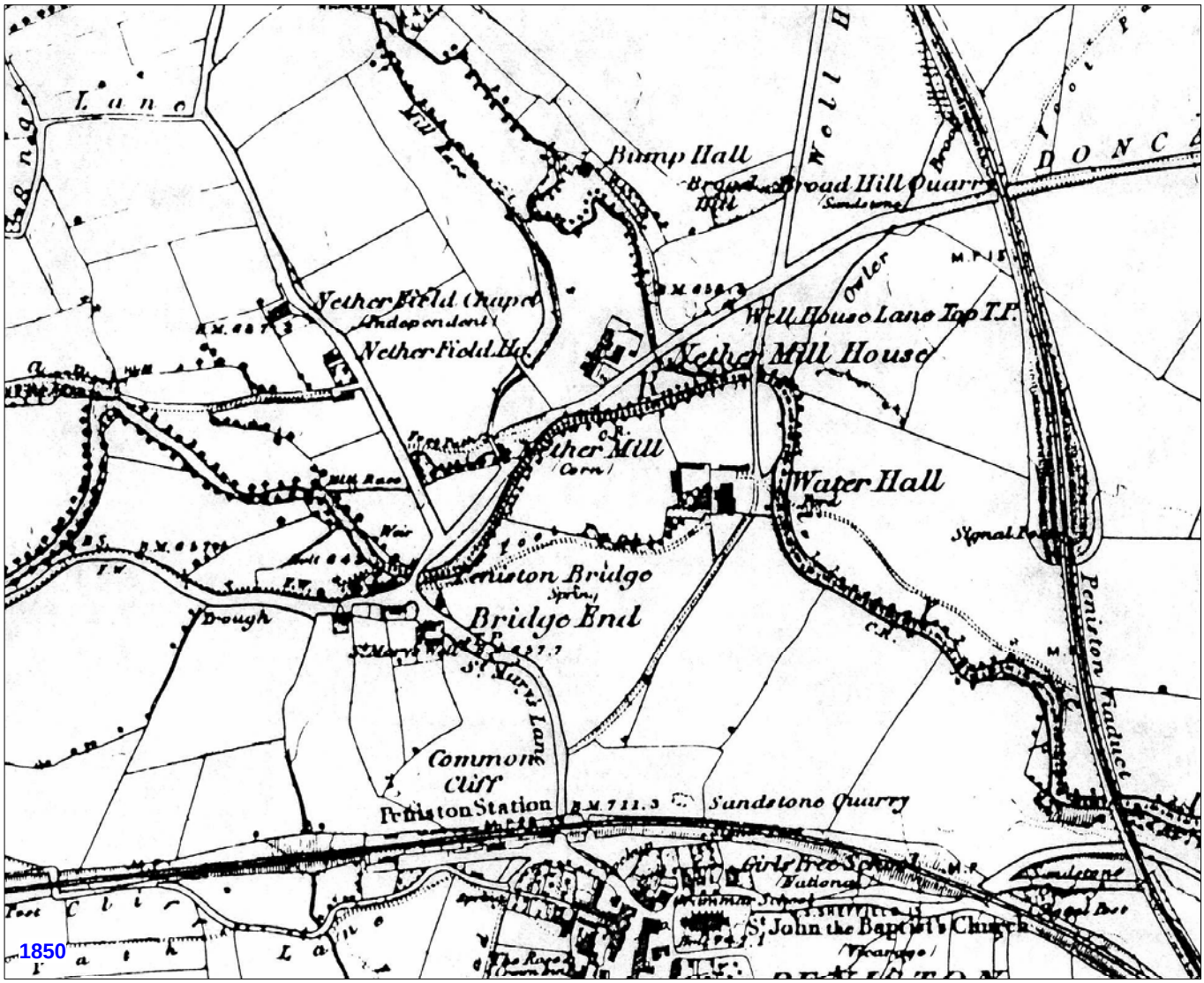
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Site Areas (Hectares)
A, 1.2 Ha
A2, 0.8 Ha
B, 0.4
B2, 1.5

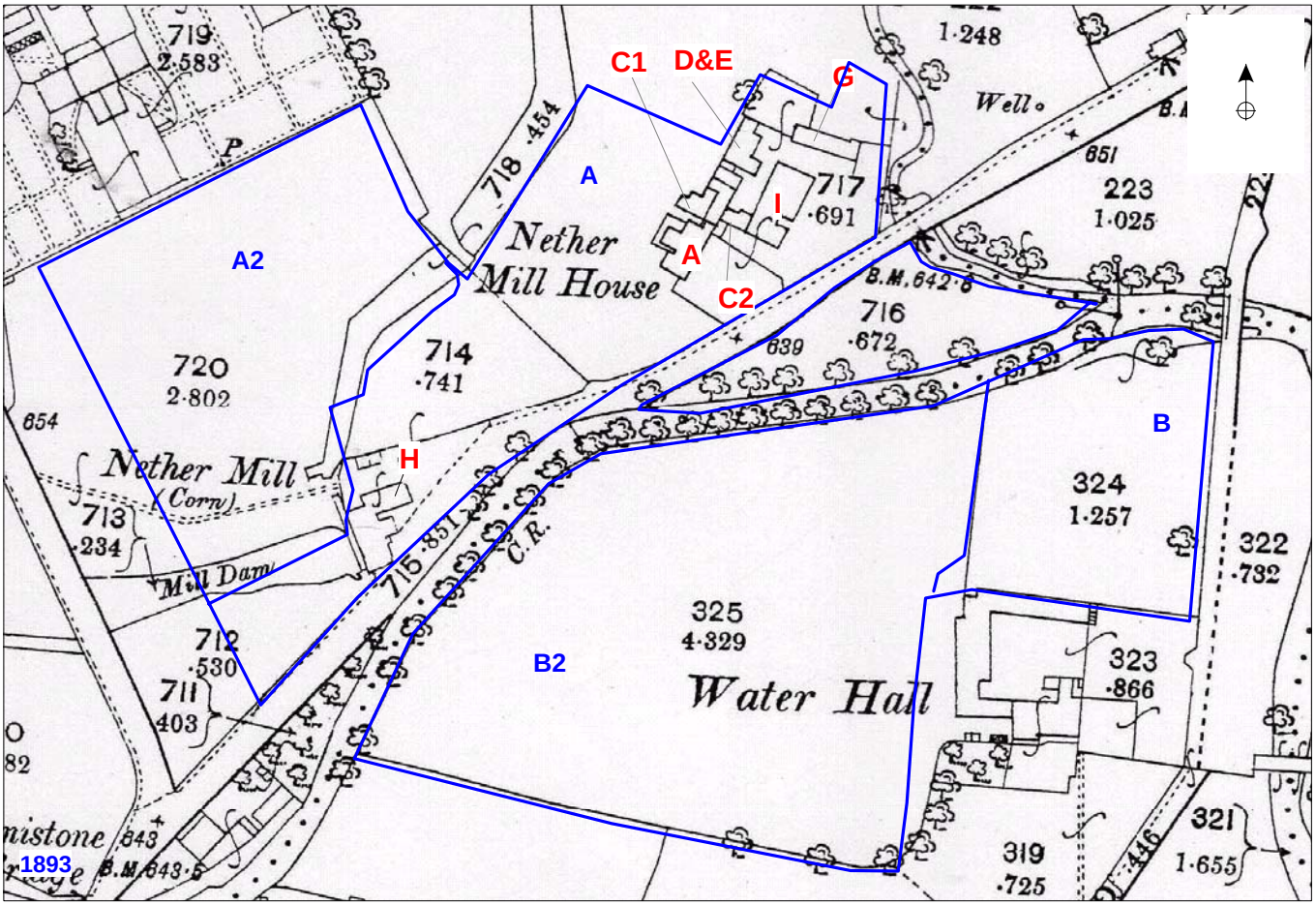
Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal	Figure 2: Plan of the PDA	CS Archaeology November 2012

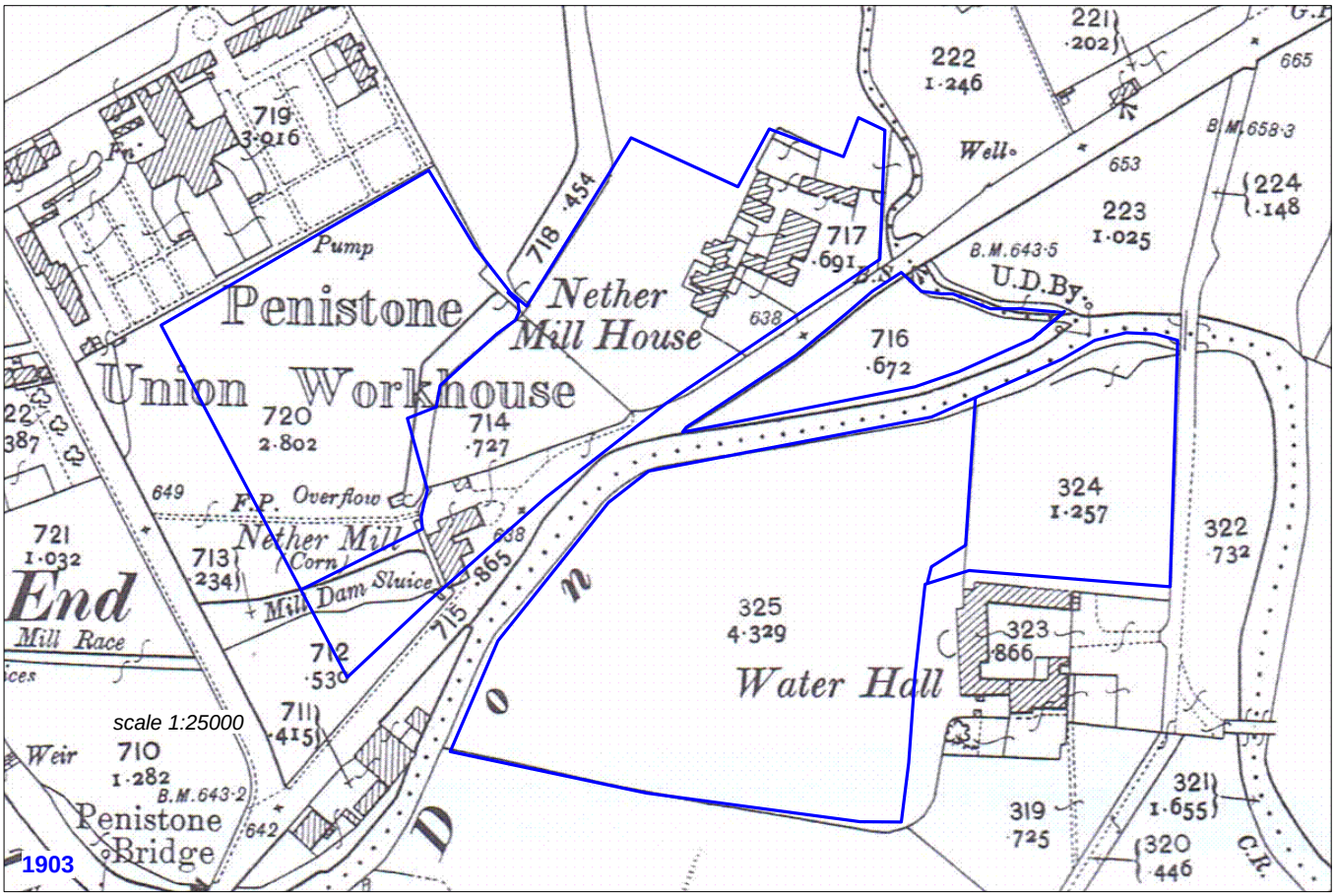

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Carr Head
PENISTONE
Broad Ing
Broad Ing Farm
Broad Ing Plantation
Broad Ing Dam
Broad Ing Reservoir
Broad Ing Wood





Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 4: Historic Maps 1767-1850	CS Archaeology November 2012



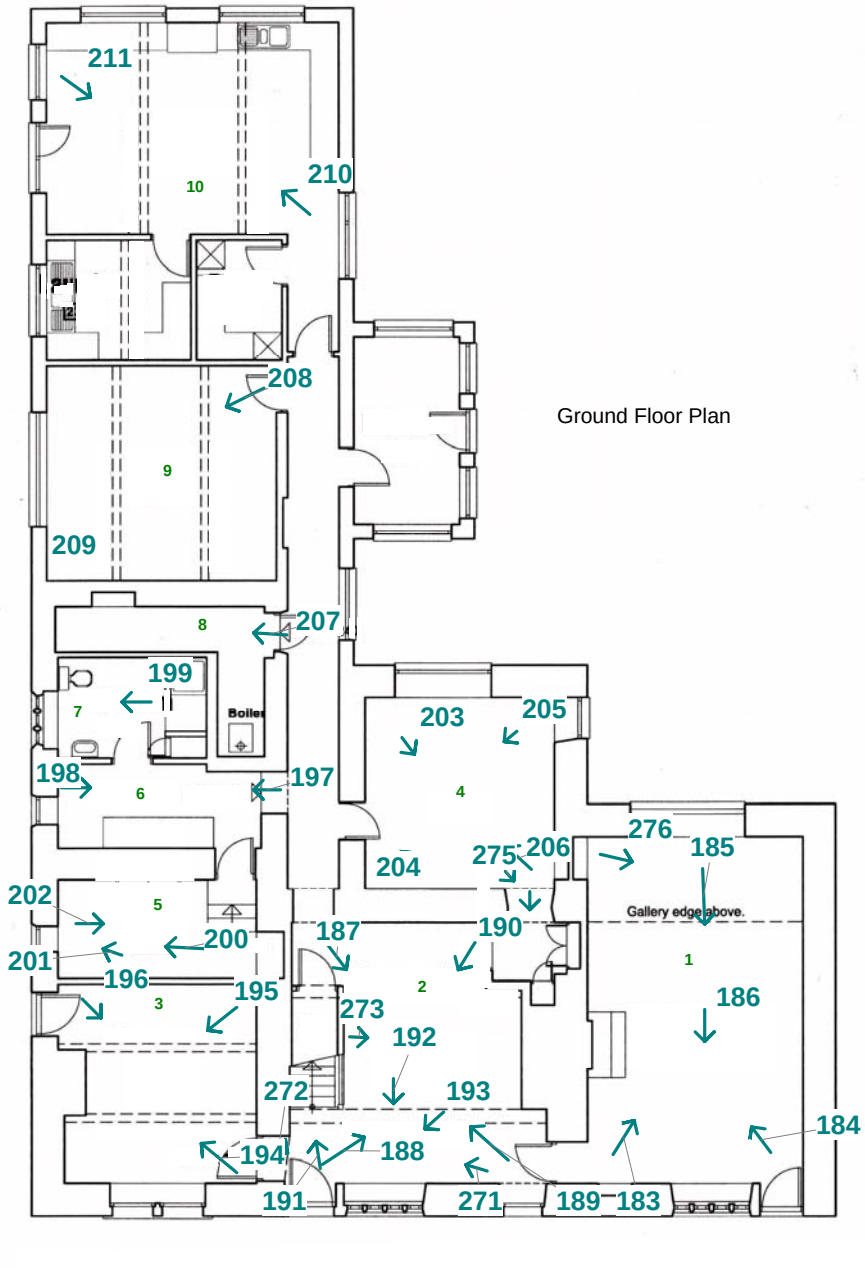


Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 5: Historic Maps 1893-1903	CS Archaeology November 2012

based on drawings by Chris Carr Associates



Front, Southeast Elevation



Ground Floor Plan

5m

not to scale

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 7: Nether Mill House (Blg. A) Elevation and Plan	CS Archaeology November 2012

based on drawings by Chris Carr Associates

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal



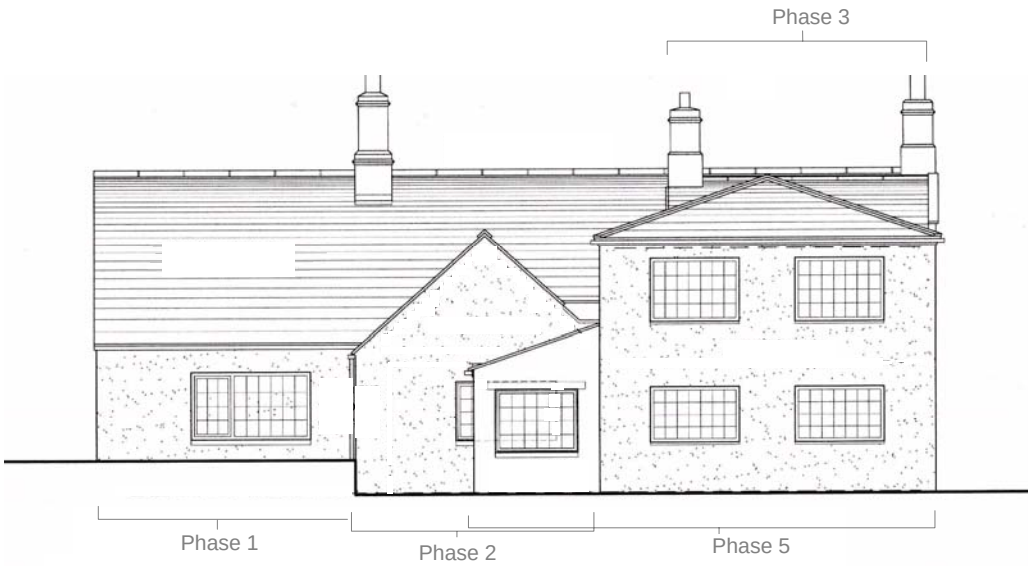


Blocked openings?

5m

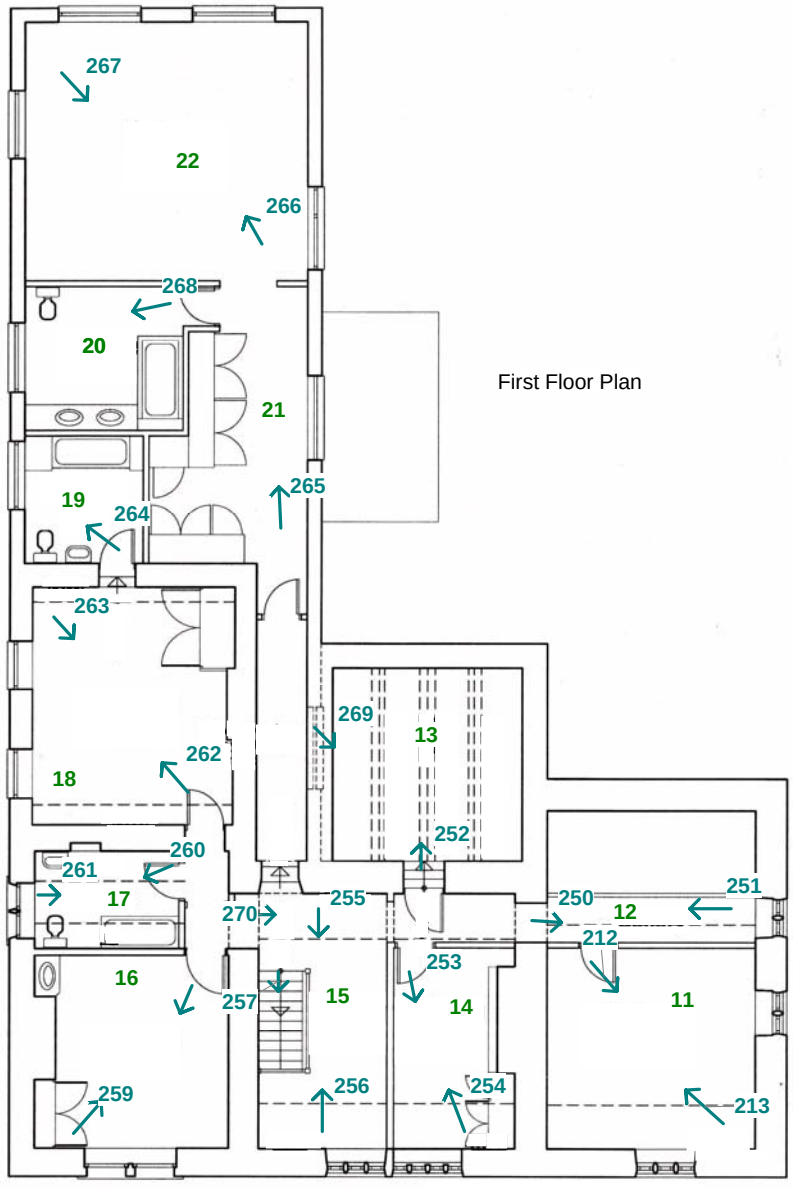
Figure 8: Nether MIll House (Blg. A), Side Elevations

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based on drawings by Chris Carr Associates

Rear, Northwest Elevation

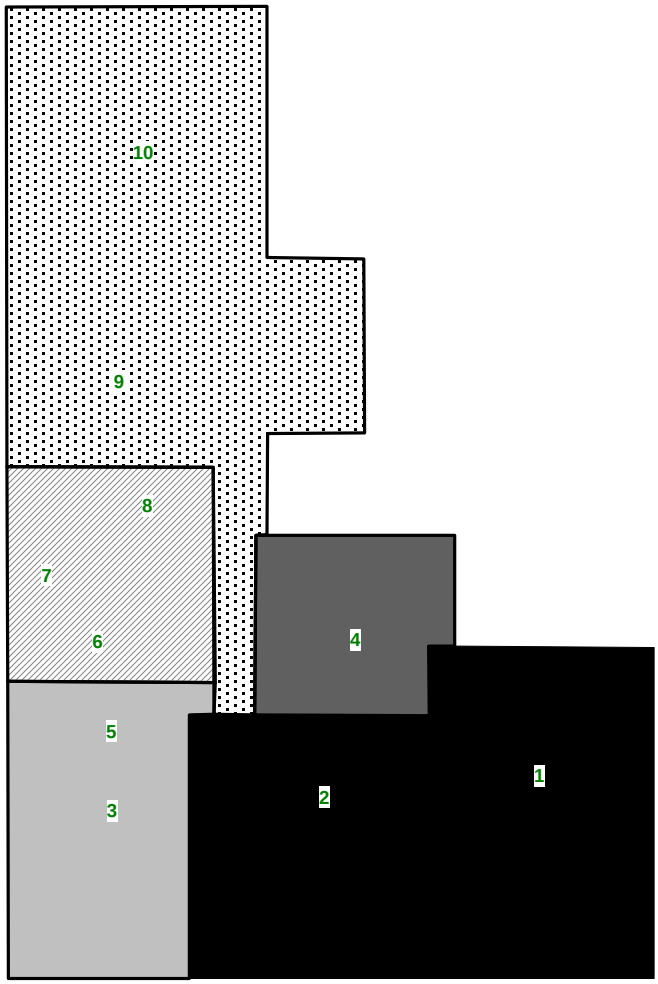


First Floor Plan

5m

not to scale

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 9: Nether Mill House (Blg. A): Rear Elevation and Plan	CS Archaeology November 2012



Phase Key

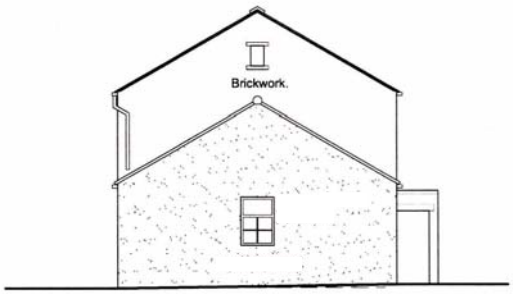
- 5 - Modern Extension
- 4- Victorian Extension
- 3 - 19th century Extension
- 2 - outshut, Kitchen?
- 1 - the original Hall and Parlour/Service Rooms?

1 ground floor room nos.

not to scale

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 10: Phase Plan of Nether MIll House (Blg.A)	CS Archaeology November 2012

original drawings supllied
by Chris Carr Associates

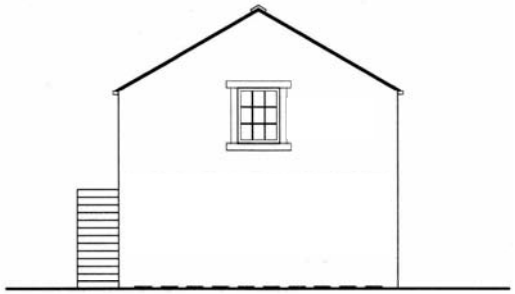


Northeast Elevation

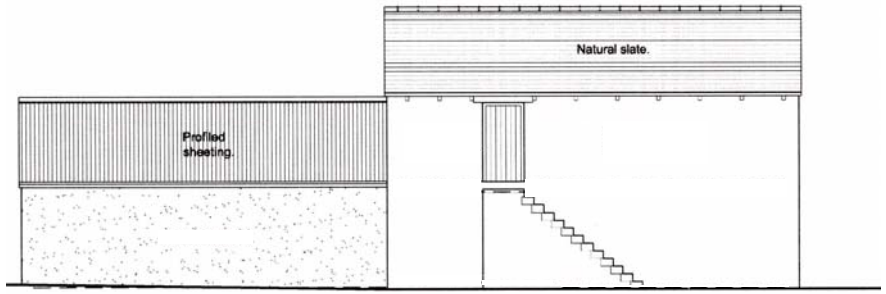


Front, Southeast Elevation

5m

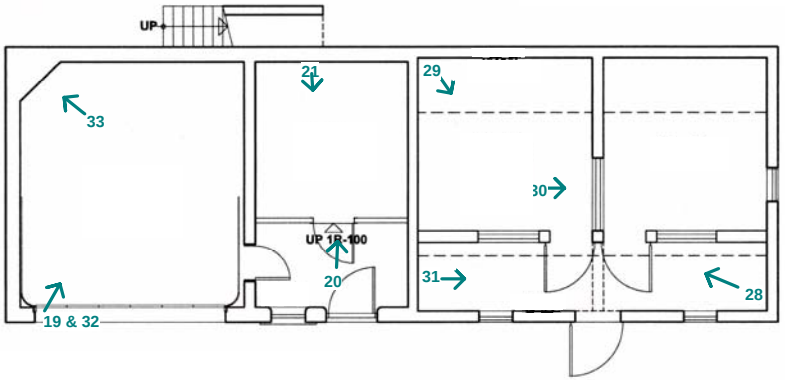


Southwest Elevation

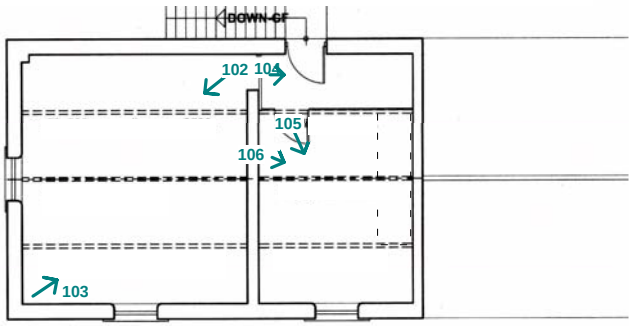


Rear, Northwest Elevation

not to scale



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

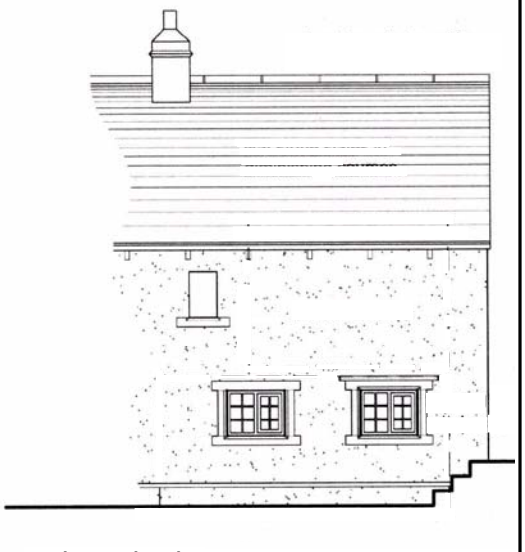
Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal

Figure 11: The Cart Shed and Stable (Blg. B), Elevations and Plans

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November 2012



Southwest Elevation



Northwest Elevation



Southeast Elevation

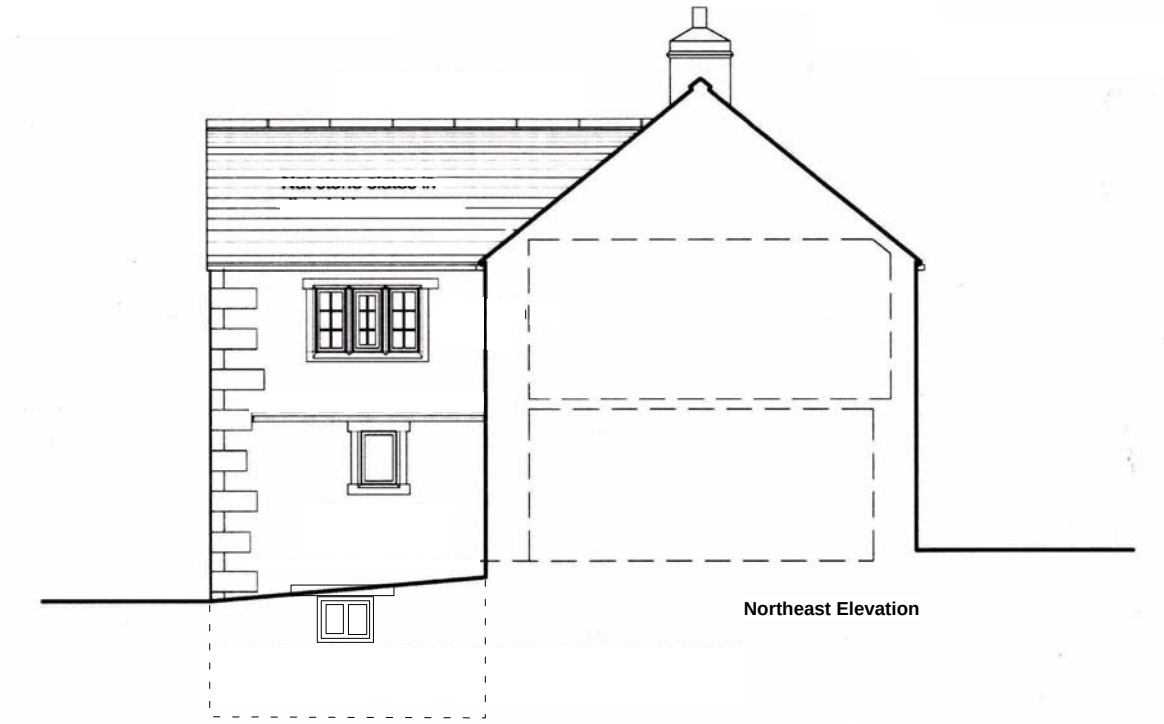
original drawing supplied by Chris Carr Associates

5m

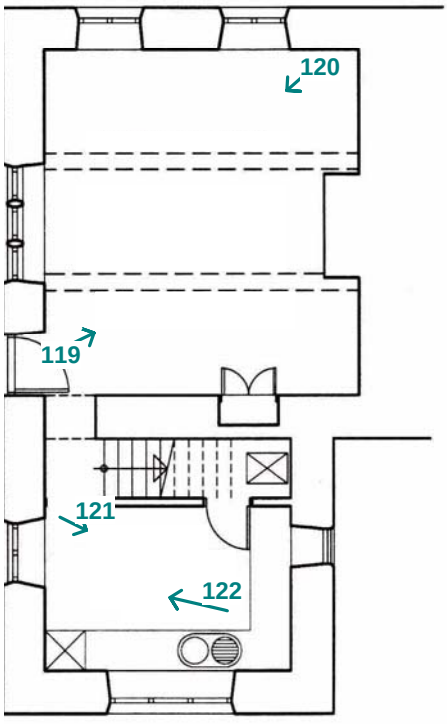
not to scale

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 12: The Farmhouse (Blg. E), Elevations	CS Archaeology November 2012

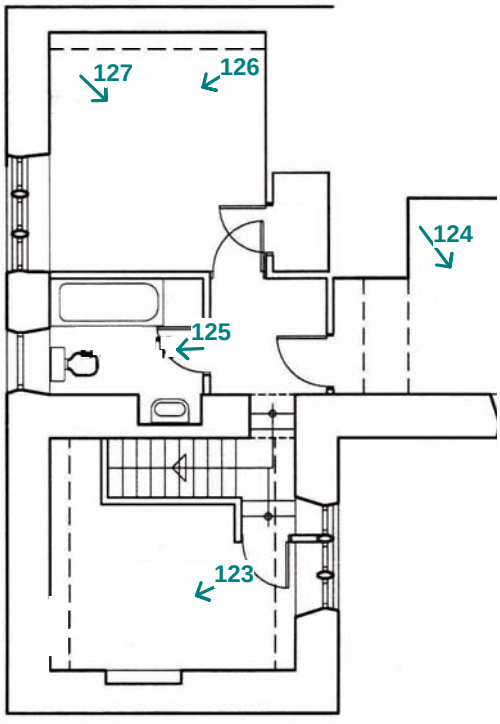
original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Architects



Northeast Elevation



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

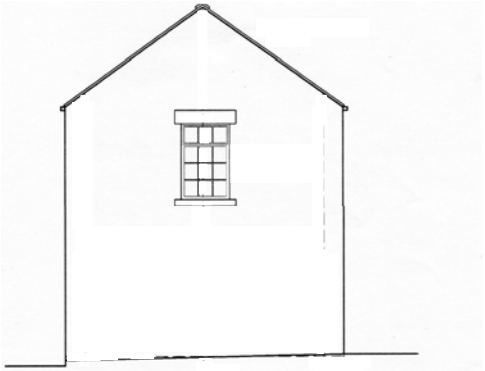
5m

not to scale

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 13: The Farmhouse (Blg. E): Elevation and Plans *not to scale*	CS Archaeology November 2012



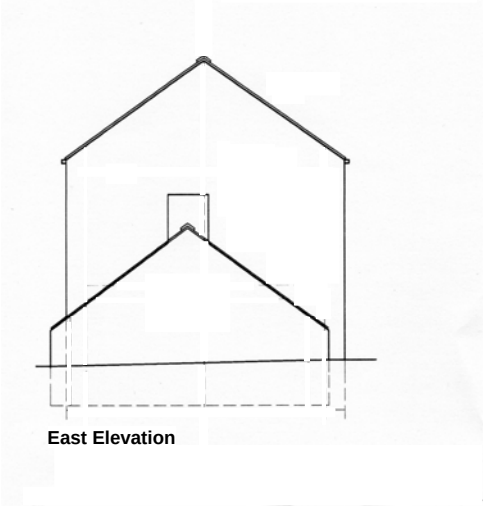
South Elevation



West Elevation



North Elevation



East Elevation

5m

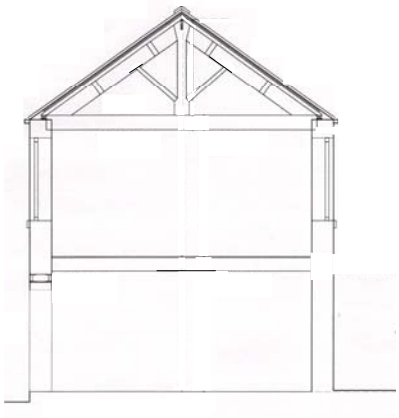
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original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates

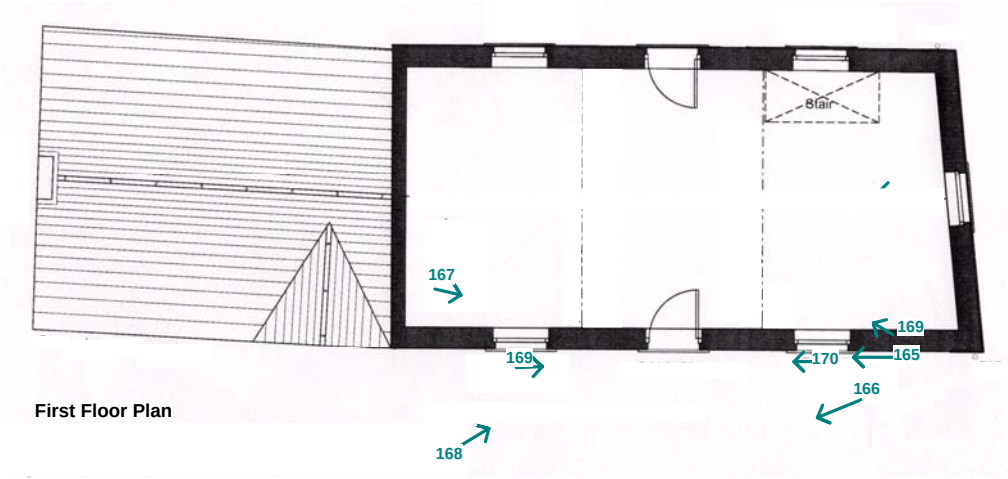
Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal

Figure 14: The Stable and Machinery Store with Store above (Blg. F): Elevations

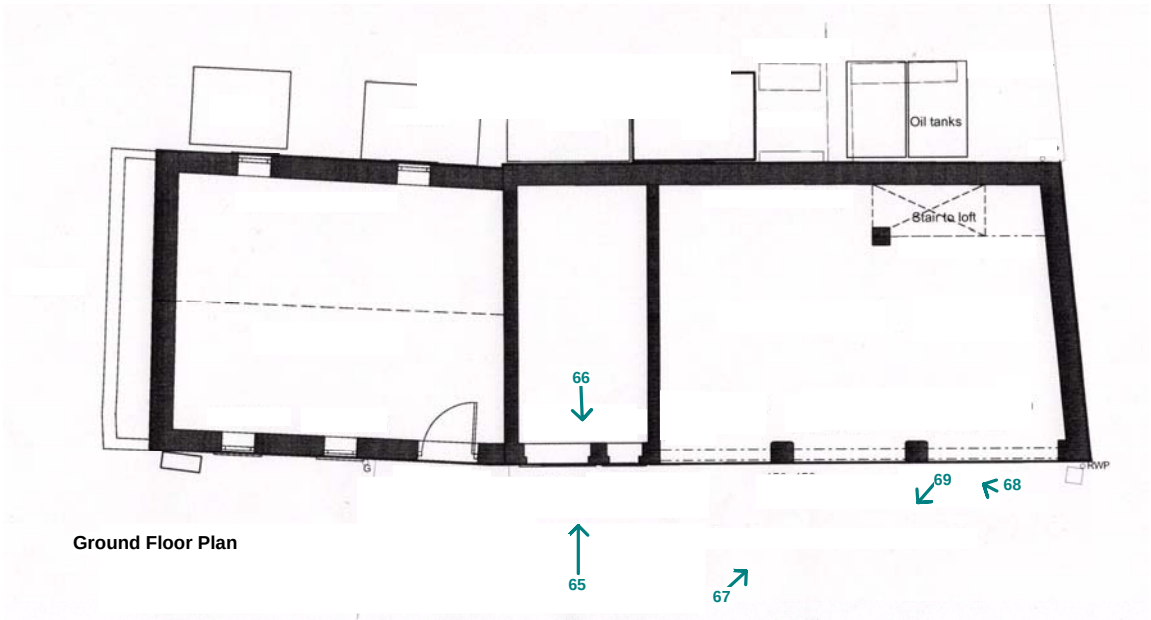
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November 2012



Cross Section (Blg F)



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

5m

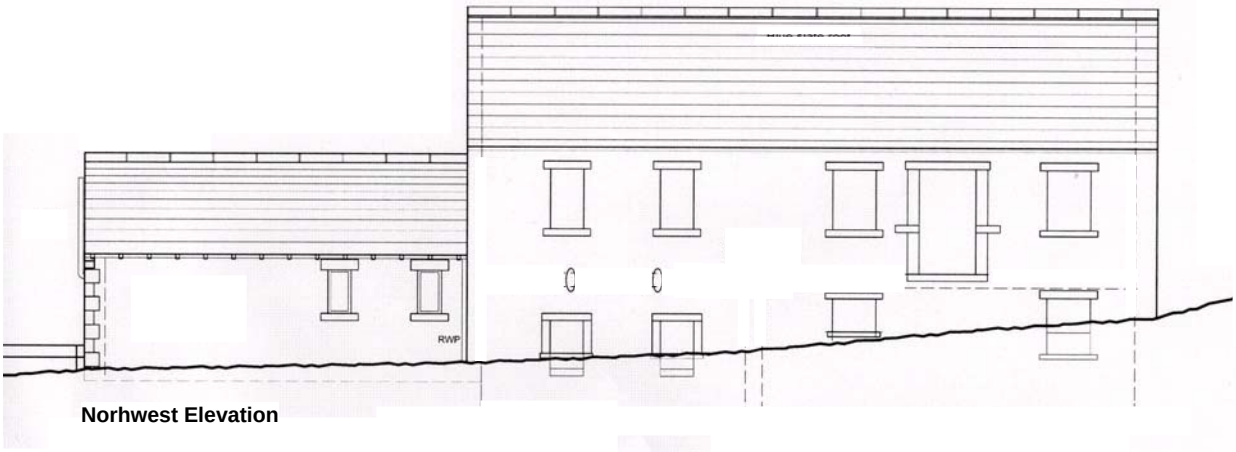
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original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates

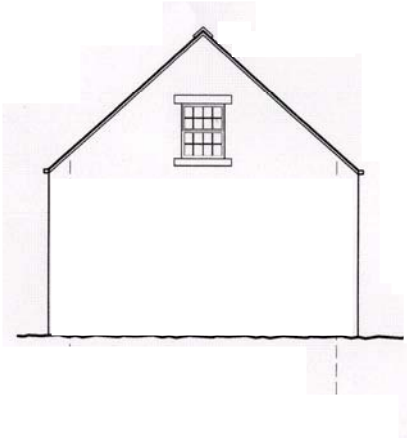
Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 15: The Stable and Machinery Store with Granary above. [Blg. F), Cross Section & Plans	CS Archaeology November 2012



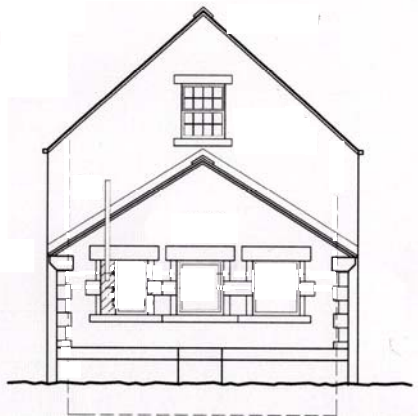
Southeast Elevation



Norhwest Elevation



Southwest Elevation



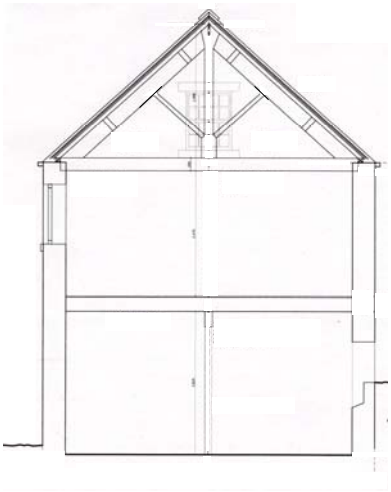
Northeast Elevation

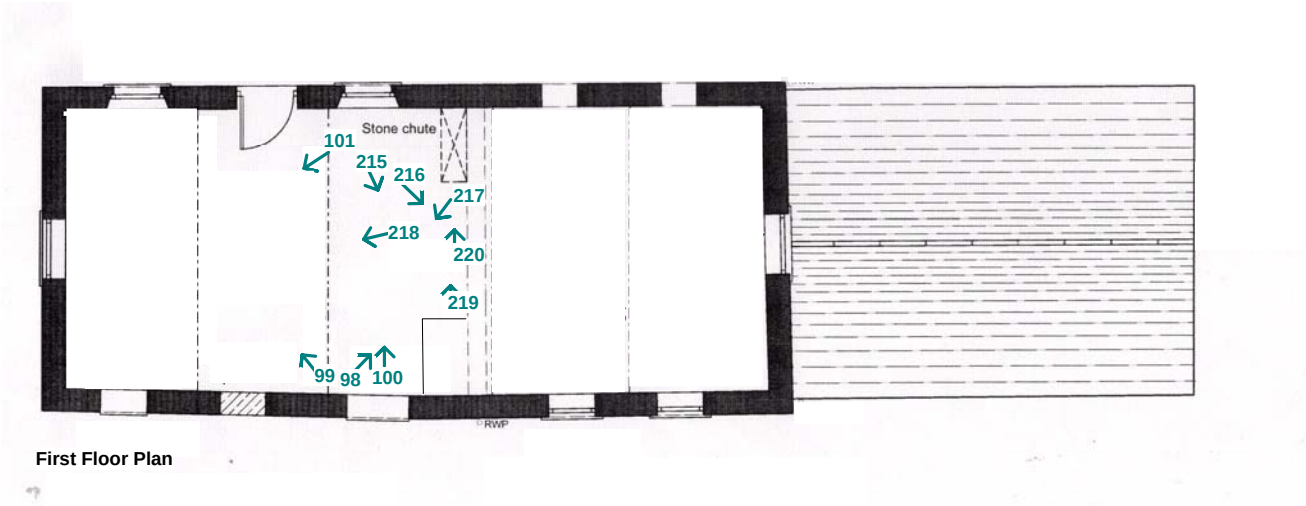
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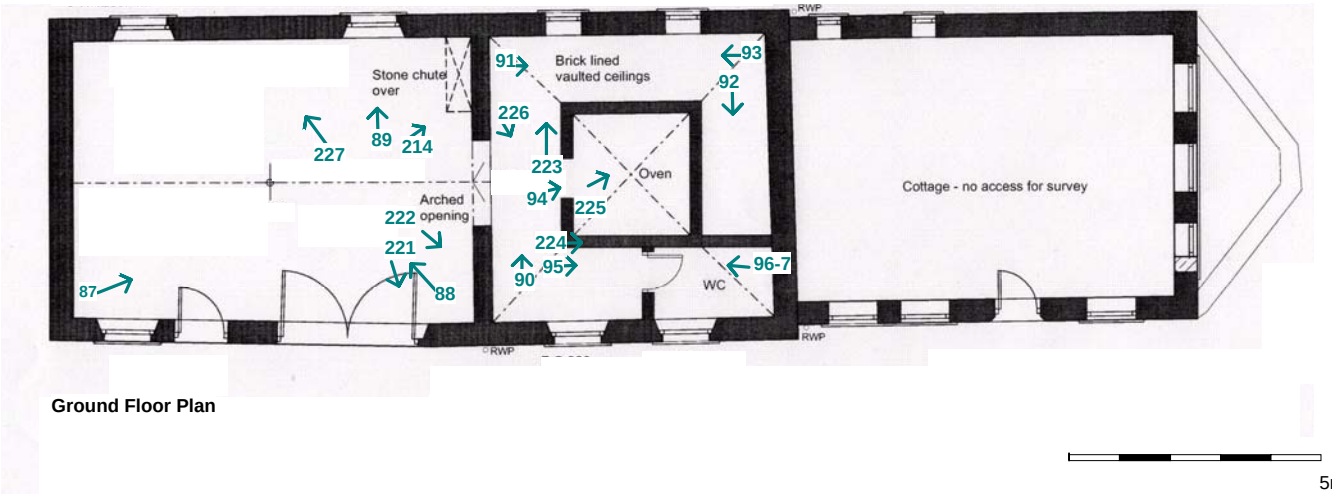
original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 16: Nether MIll [Blg. H), Elevations	CS Archaeology November 2012





First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

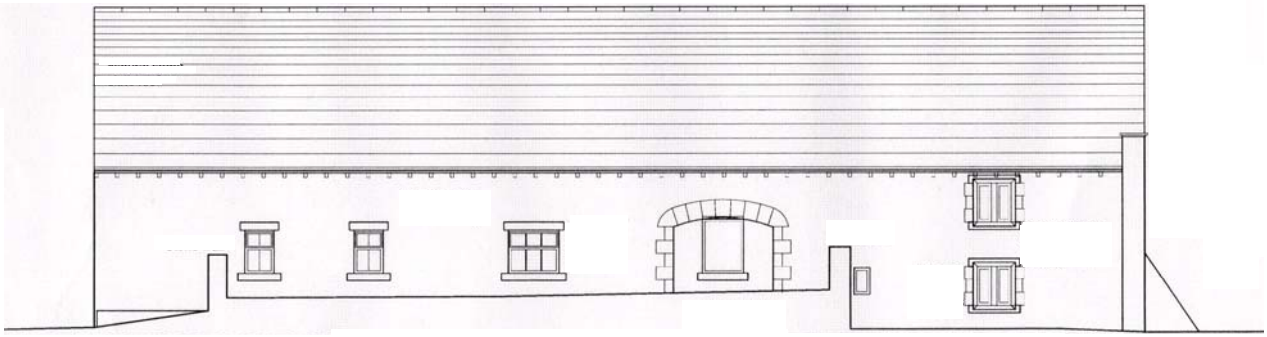
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original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates

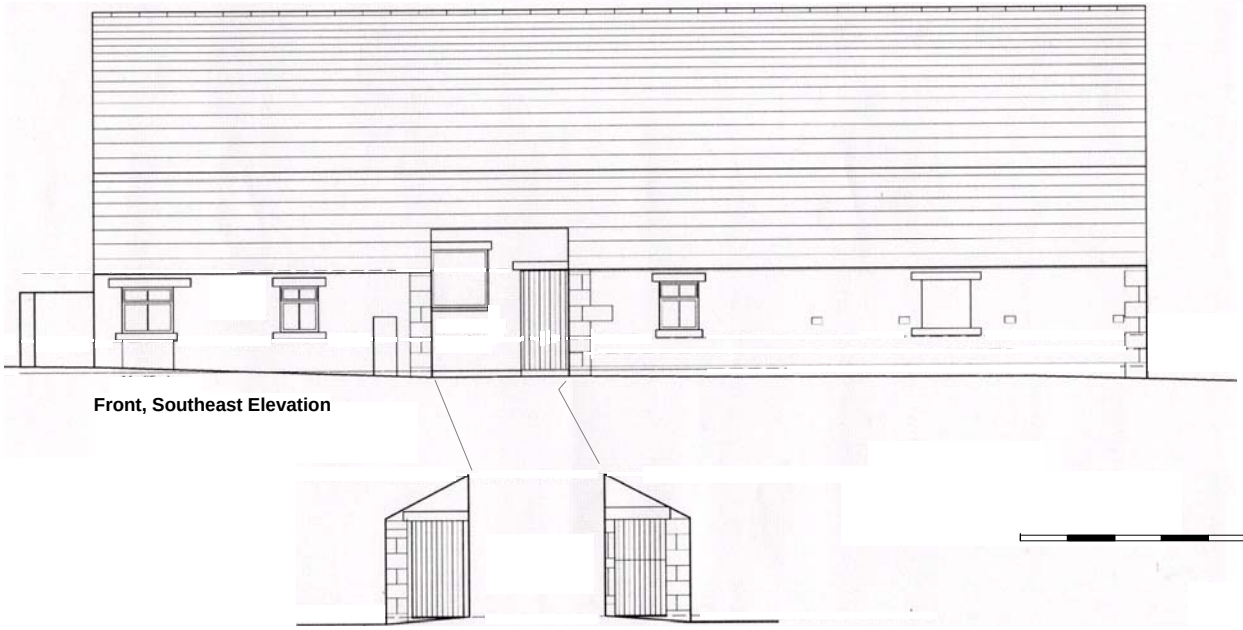
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Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 17: Nether Mill [Blg. H): Plans and Cross Section	CS Archaeology November 2012

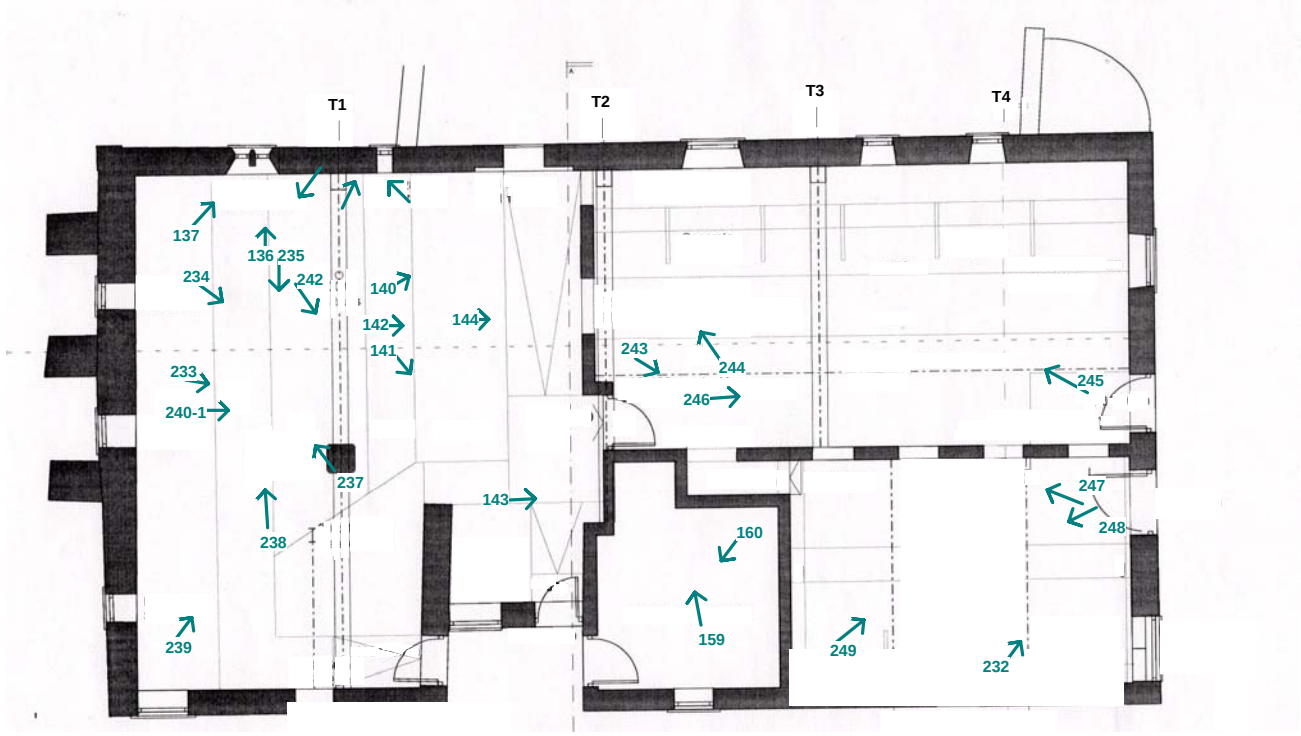
original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates



Rear, Northwest Elevation



Front, Southeast Elevation

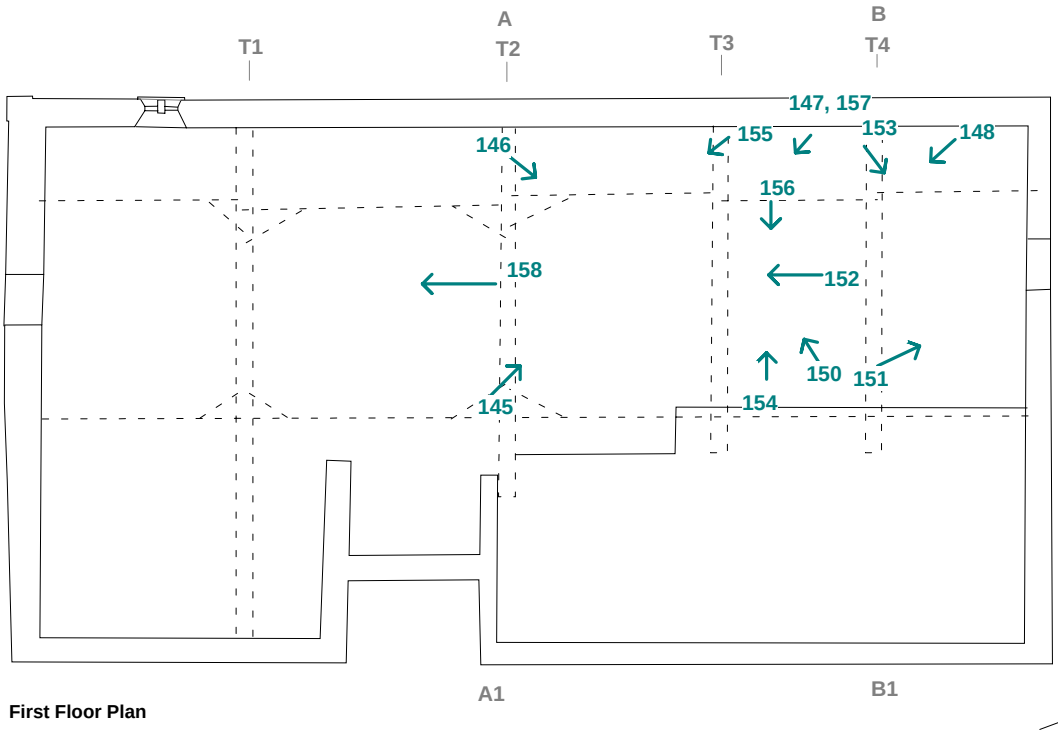


Ground Floor Plan

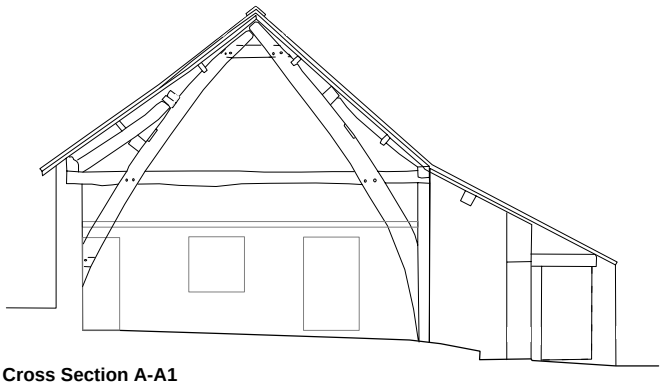
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Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 18: Nether Mill Barn [Blg. I): Elevations and Plan	CS Archaeology November 2012

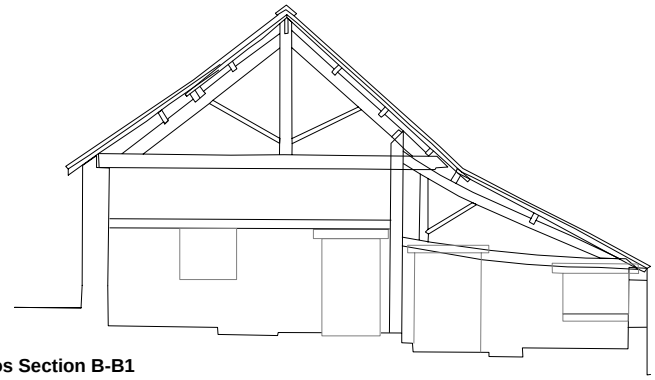
original drawings supplied by Chris Carr Associates



First Floor Plan



Cross Section A-A1



Cros Section B-B1

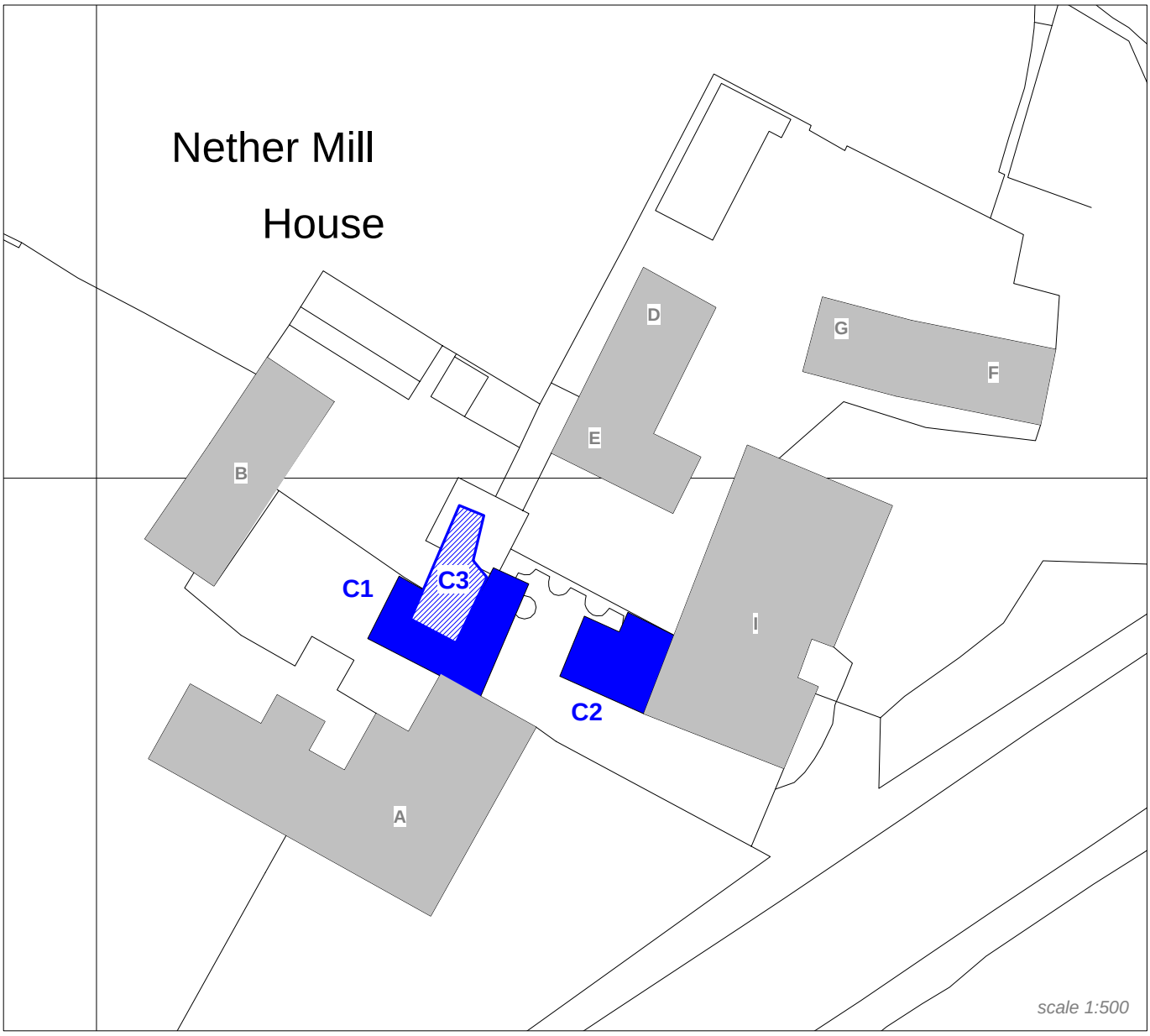
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Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Appraisal	Figure 19: Nether MIll Barn [Blg. I):Plans and Cross Sections	CS Archaeology November 2012

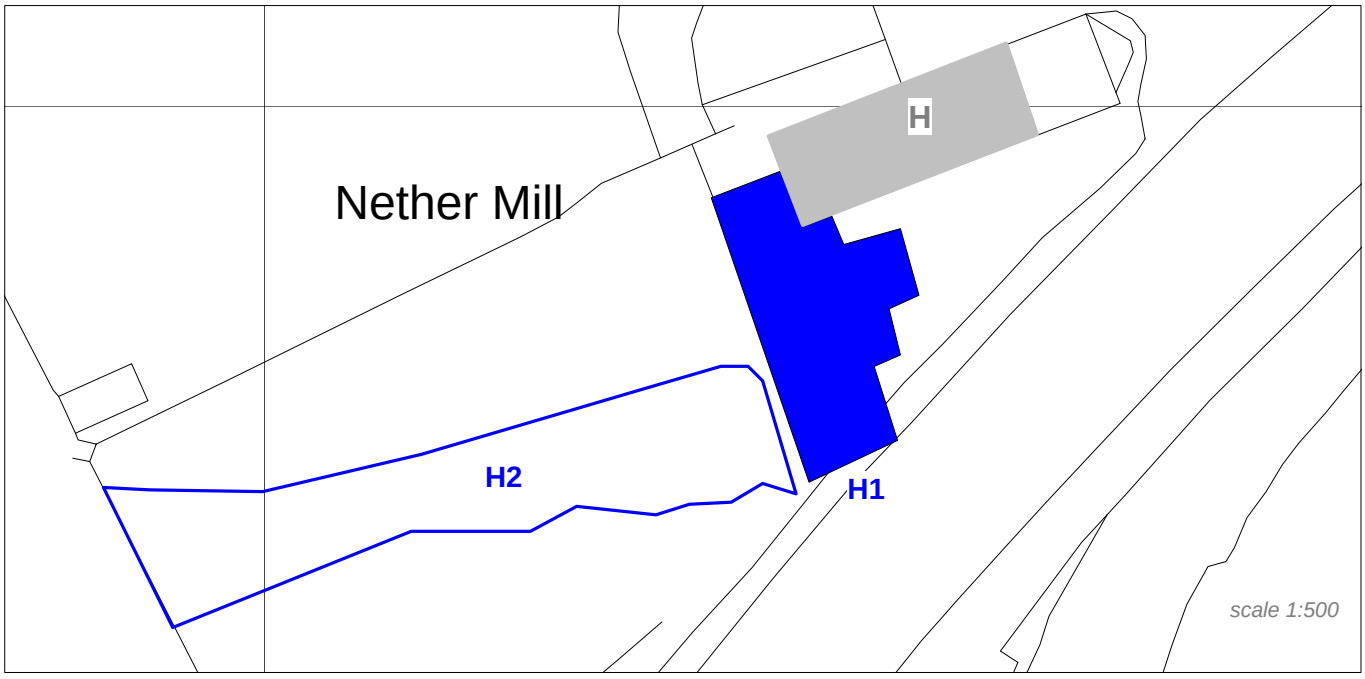


not to scale

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal	Figure 20: External Photographic Positions	CS Archaeology November 2012



historically demolished features



Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal	Figure 21: Potential Archaeological Features	CS Archaeology November 2012

PLATES



Plate 1: historic photograph of the packhorse bridge **[8],** from the south (Brownbill 1987, 70).

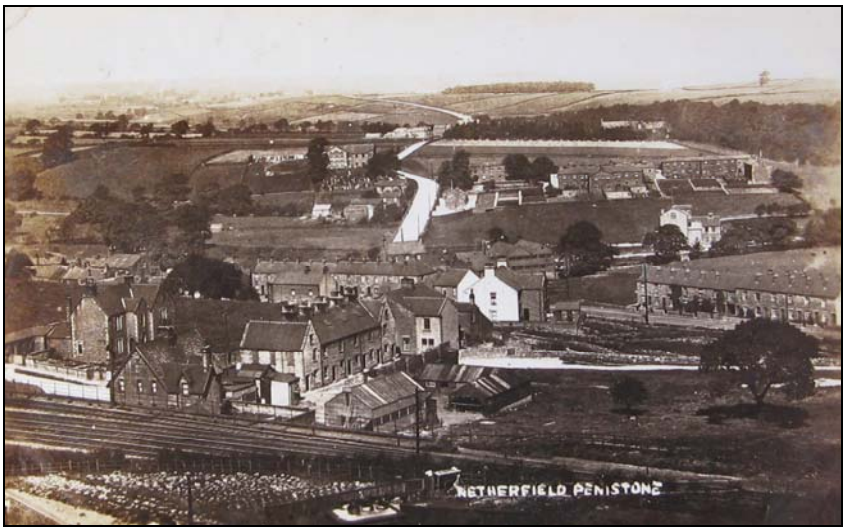


Plate 2: general view of view of Netherfield c. 1917 with the Mill [13] in the middle distance (right) and workhouse beyond, from the southeast

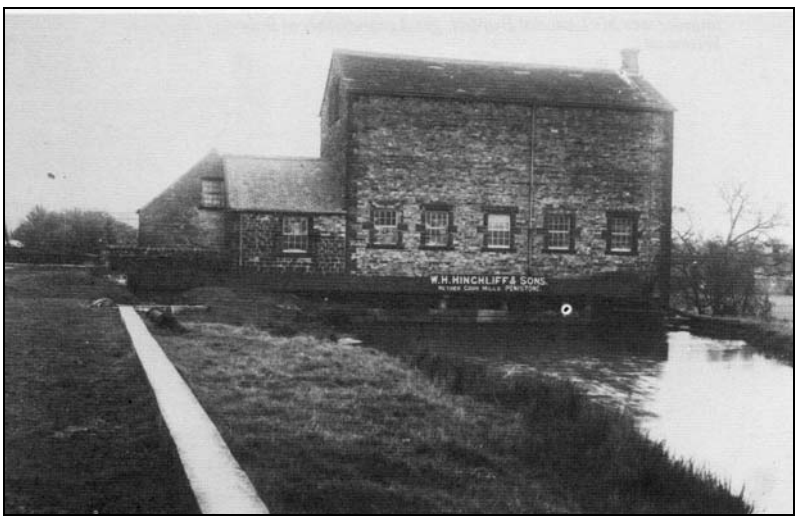


Plate 3: 'W.H. Hinchliff's corn mill '(Blg. H: [13]) at Bridge End built on the site of a former mill which was destroyed by fire in 1871 (Brownbill 1987, 71).



Plate 4: The front Northeast Elevation c. 1930, with the arched millstream in the foreground, from the east(Brownbill 1987, 71).



Plate 5: 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)

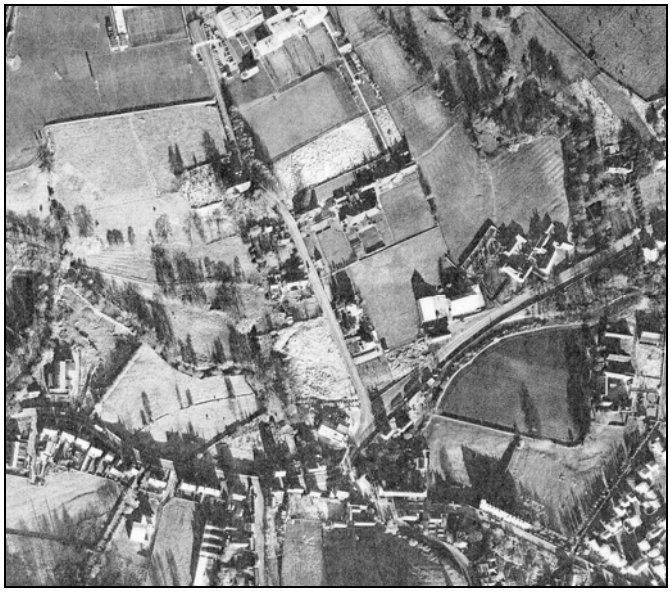


Plate 5a: view of the PDA c. 1979



Plate 6, *7*: Nether Mill House (Blg. A: [15]), the front SE Elevation, from the southeast



Plate 7, *4*: Detail of the ground floor fenestration (bay 4), from the southeast



Plate 8*, 6*: Oblique detail of the quoined doorway with inscribed date 'TE+1636IM' above a false four centred archf, rom the east



Plate 9, *188*: General view with the blocked off chimney place to the northeast wall, from the south



Plate 10, *191*: Blg. A, Rm. 2, view of the staircase, from the southeast



Plate 11, *194*: Blg. A, Rm.3, General view with ceiling beams and fireplace, from the east



Plate 12, *202:* (Blg. A, Rm. 5), view of the cellar steps and the original cellar doorway evident as a recess in the NE wall, from the southwest



Plate 13, *13*: View of the Victorian (phase 4) gable, *Southwest Elevation, from the southwest*



Plate 14, *250*: View along the first floor gallery with mullion window high in the NE wall



Plate 14a, *252*: (Rm. 13), view of the attic and common rafter roof above the *Kitchen* (Rm. 4), from the southeast



Plate 15, 251: View of the attic and roof above the *Kitchen* (Rm. 4), from the northeast



Plate 16, *269*: View of the roof and chimney stack, from the west



Plate 17, *18*: View of the front *Southeast Elevation*, from the southeast



Plate 18, *17*: Oblique view of the rear elevation with granary steps, from the northwest



Plate 19, *33*: The cart shed/garage (Blg. B), detail of the cast iron fireplace with mantle, from the east



Plate 20, *28*: The stable (Blg. B), view across the front corridor and stable doorways, from the northeast



Plate 21,*109*: The Barn (Blg. I), view of the end of the NW Elevation with the two chamfered mullion windows, from the west northwest



Plate 22, *52*: General view across the front elevation of Building D, northeast



Plate *23*, *128*: The Farmhouse (Blg. E) view of the SW Elevation, from the southwest



Plate 24*, 73*: Detail of the cellar window beneath the cross wing (Blg. E), from the north northeast



Plate 25, *134*: Oblique view of the SE Elevation of the Cross Wing with first floor loading door, from the south



Plate 26, *72*: Detail of the junction between the main house and the cross wing (Blg D), from the east northeast



Plate 27, *119*: General view with the two stop chamfered ceiling beams, from the south



Plate 28, *57*: General view of the South Elevation, from the south



Plate 29, *68*: View across the Cart Shed with inserted staircase and grain chute, from the southeast



Plate 30, *60*: General view of the North Elevation, from the north



Plate 31, *64*: general view from the southwest



Plate 32, *82*: General view of the mill's, front South Elevation, from the southwest



Plate 33, *79:* Oblique view of the North Elevation with loading door, from the west northwest



Plate 34, *80*: View of the stone stile, from the east northeast



Plate 35, 81: View of the Mill Race, from Scout Dam, from the northeast



Plate 36, *227*: View of the wall mounted racks to the north wall, from the southeast



Plate 37, *214*: view of the stone chute, from the southwest



Plate 38, *222*: View of the eastern corner with removed chute and ladder, from the northwest



Plate 39*, 94*: View of the corn dryer defined by brick columns and arched heating ducts, from the west



Plate 40*, 226*: View of the iron doors to the dryer, from the northwest



Plate 41, *223*: View above the oven with brick pillar supporting the inserted 'I' beam, from the south southeast



Plate 42*, 220*: Detail of the chute (from above- first floor), from the south



Plate 43, *112*: View of the extended SE Elevation, from the south

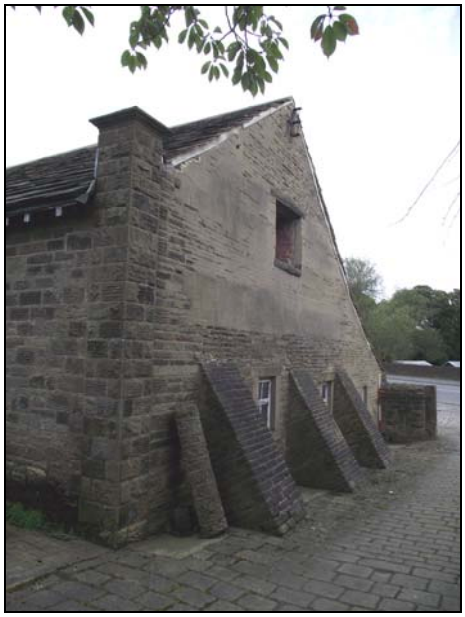


Plate 44, *110*: General view of the re-built and buttressed SW gable elevation, from the west



Plate 45, *114*: Oblique view of the central section of the SE Elevation, from the east



Plate 46, *133*: View of the barn's NW Elevation (central section with blocked cart doorway), from the west



Plate 47, *132*: View of the former gin gang, evident as a circular depression in the stone sets, from the north



Plate 48, 239: General view of the roof (T2), from the southeast



Plate 49, 139: Detail of the Lower Crock Blade (NW wall: T1) with exposed bracing joint, from the east northeast



Plate 50, 142: General view of the barn (T2) from the southwest



Plate 51, 157: Oblique view of the composite truss, T3, from the northwest



Plate 52, *148*: view of the later king-post truss (T4), from the north



Plate 53, *137*: general view of the mullion windows, from the southeast



Plate 54, *175*: General view with a pitching hole to the gable, from the east



Plate 55, *174*: Interior view of building J, with the exposed roof, from the east



Plate 56, *171*: general view of Building K, from the east



Plate 57, *172*: Interior view, from the east



Plate 58, *177*: General view over Area B2 with evidence for a meandering palaeo-river channel, from the southwest

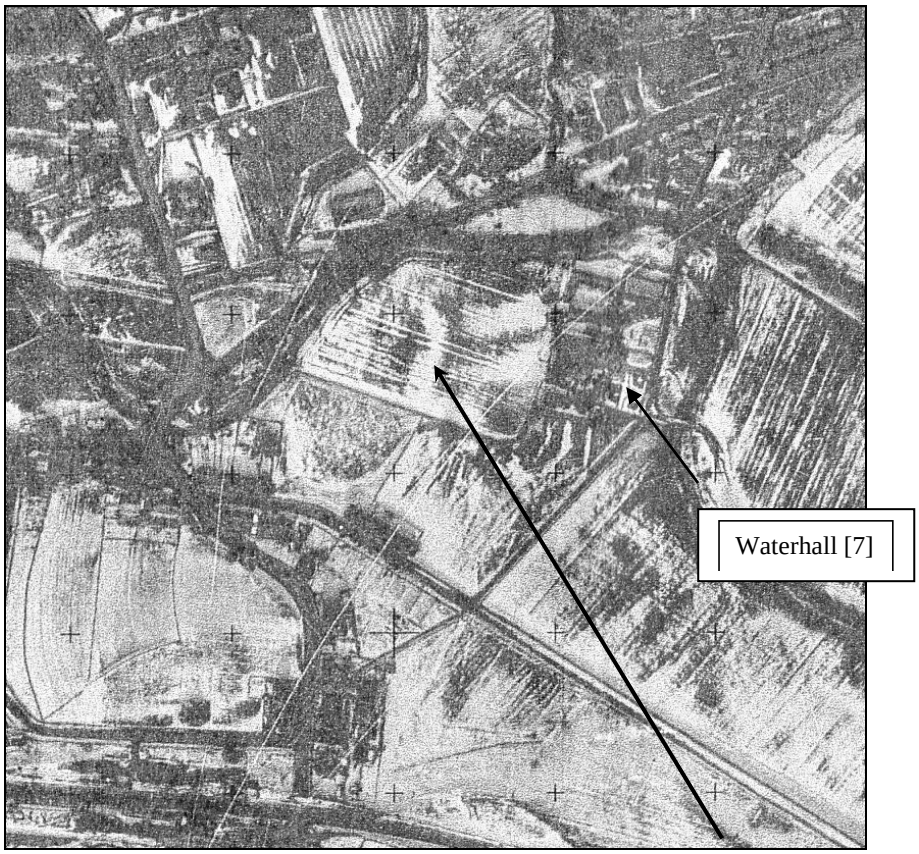


Plate 59: vertical view of the PDA in 1962 with the snow filled depression of the relict river channels evident within Area B2

APPENDICES

CS Archaeology
November 2012

NETHER MILL FARM, PENISTONE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND BUILDING APPRAISAL

CS Archaeology

November 2012

0 SUMMARY

In advance of proposed redevelopment of Nether Mill Farm, a detailed assessment of its archaeological importance and an appraisal of the special architectural or historic interest of this site & buildings are required; the results will be used to inform the design process and act as supporting information to the Local Planning Authority. This combined assessment/building appraisal is required as the site may contain standing and buried features of importance that need to be considered during both planning and development.

2 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

1.1.1 Site name: Nether Mill Farm

1.1.2 Location: Penistone, South Yorkshire (**Figure 1**)

1.1.3 Grid reference: SE 2455 0387

1.1.4 Total area (Hectares): 3.9 (**Figure 1**, Areas: A-1.2, A2-0.8, B-0.4, B2-1.5)

1.1.5 **Site A,** includes Nether Mill Farmhouse, a separate house, a large cruck barn and other associated two and single storey buildings. Most are listed. It also includes a group of large modern agricultural buildings on the frontage to Barnsley Road, a two storey redundant stone mill building and an open stackyard. Immediately adjoining site A there is a small paddock (A2) which is currently within the Green Belt.

1.1.6 **Site B** is on the opposite side of Barnsley Road and to the North of existing houses at Water Hall & Wordsworth Court. The latter are a group of Listed Buildings Site B has potential for a small number of high quality houses constructed around a similar courtyard setting. To the West of Site B there is a further field (B2) is designated as flood land.

2 Purpose of Assessment/Appraisal

2.1 An understanding of the significance of these standing buildings will be made: the buildings will be put in historic context by a study of documentary sources. An assessment of the likely nature of the buried deposits on this site will also be made; the assessment will go on to consider the need for further investigation (evaluation), to fully inform on the nature of the buried archaeology present.

3 Archival Study

3.1 An archival study of the site/buildings to be affected will be undertaken. This will include consideration of the following sources (constraints on source availability will be noted):

a) Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day.
b) Trade and Business Directories.

c) Place and street name evidence.
d) Oral history evidence.
e) Historical documents and photographs held in libraries, archives and museums. Where relevant specialist collections exist (e.g. The Hawley Collection, University of Sheffield, for Sheffield metal trades), these are to be consulted.
f) Survey drawings of existing buildings on the site, including foundations and basements.
g) Records and information held by the appropriate Local Authority Conservation Team (e.g. listed building records).
h) Geotechnical data, where available.
i) Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
j) The Historic Environment Record (HER) entries for 1km around the PDA.
k) Relevant archaeological archives held by museums.

3.2 The results of this study will be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results will be used to put the site and standing buildings in context and establish their archaeological, architectural and historical significance.

4 Nature of Appraisal

4.1 The building appraisal is necessary to enable a detailed understanding to be gained of the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings. The buildings (including curtilage structures) and their street or landscape setting will be carefully examined. This work will identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site and establish the buildings' contribution to the area's historic character. It is anticipated that the appraisal will take the form of a photographic record supplemented by a drawn record.

5 Photographic Recording

5.1 A general and detailed photographic record is to be made of the building complex.

5.2 General photographs of the interior & exterior of the building(s), the site and its setting are required. These can be taken with a 35mm camera. Detailed photographs of identified features of interest are also required will be taken with a Medium or Large Format camera. All photographs are to be black and white. All detailed photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale. Where appropriate, perspective control is to be used.

5.3 This basic photographic record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slide photography, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. decoration.

5.4 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be completed.

5.5 The location and direction of each photograph must also to be noted on floor plans of each building.

6 Drawn Record

6.1 The drawn record will equate to floor plans, showing features of archaeological/historical significance – and will put those features into context. Existing plans prepared by Chris Carr Architects will be used and adapted. A contingency will be allowed for undertaking this element of work, in case such plans are not of a suitable standard. RCHME drawing conventions will be followed. The scale to be used for drawings will be discussed and agreed SYAS (Mr A Lines).

6.2 A contingency will also be allowed for at least two drawn sections through the building(s) to be produced.

6.3 Sketch illustrations to assist interpretation of the buildings will also be employed, e.g. phase plans giving, where possible, the use of the rooms and spaces within the building; isometric views, etc.

6.4 Evidence for construction techniques and sequences will be noted and appropriately illustrated. Typical features of interest may include tool marks left over from the preparation of structural timbers, carpenters' marks, etc.

7 Scientific Analysis

7.1 A contingency allowance will be made for detailed analyses, will the appraisal reveal aspects of the building that warrant such an approach. The need for analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc. and dendrochronological dating of timbers will be considered.

8 Health and Safety

8.1 The archaeological contractor on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

9 Monitoring

9.1 Barnsley Council's Conservation Officer and/or South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) will be responsible for monitoring the archaeological work. CS Archaeology will give a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork in order that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

9.2 The need for contingency work to be undertaken must be discussed with and agreed by the monitor whilst the assessment/appraisal work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary during the work, will also be discussed and agreed with the monitor.

9.3 In particular, the contractor will advise the monitor if archive material, i.e. paper records or artefacts relating to the use of the building being appraised, are found to be present; a contingency is to be allowed for specialist assessment of any such material identified. The monitor will then discuss the removal of this material off site, to an appropriate archive store, with the site owners. Any such evidence will be used by the contractor to supplement the results of their previous research.

9.4 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience will be discussed and agreed with the monitor prior to the work being carried out.

10 Report Preparation

10.1 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4".

10.2 A fully indexed field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will be in indelible ink on the back of the print and will

include: film and frame number; date recorded and photographers name; name and address of feature/building; national grid reference. Photographic prints will be mounted in appropriate archival stable sleeves.

10.3 A written report will be produced. A non-technical summary outlining the results will be included at the start of the report. The report will go on to detail who undertook the assessment/appraisal, when the work was done, where the site/building is located, what research was undertaken and why the work was required.

10.4 A discussion of the construction sequence and use of the buildings will be included. The report will include a synthesis of the information gathered during the archival study. The report will include an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the building's historical and architectural significance to be established. The building's contribution to the area's historic character will also be discussed.

10.5 The report will also consider the results of the archival study, to assess the likely buried archaeological potential of the site. The report will assess:

- The importance of the archaeological remains expected to survive on site;
- The degree of disturbance caused by existing and previous;
- buildings/structures on the site – areas of disturbance will be recorded on plan (include basements, foundation trenches, services, etc.);
- The identification of areas of archaeological survival – these will similarly be recorded on plan;
- The quality and reliability of the evidence and whether it needs to be supplemented by site evaluation.

10.6 The report illustrations will include, as a minimum: a location map at not less than 1:2500 and a site plan at not less than 1:500; copies of all historic map extracts consulted (where possible), with the buildings/site clearly visible and outlined; copies of any borehole logs consulted; copies of photographs and slides, used to illustrate key points made; the photographic record plans; reproductions of any record and sketch drawings made. A complete set of all photographs (excluding duplications) and selected slides are to be included in the digital report, referenced as necessary.

10.7 A copy of this brief will be bound into the back of the report.

11 Submission of Report

11.1 Two copies of the printed report will be offered to the developer or their agent (or as many as have been agreed); one is for submission to the Local Planning Authority.

11.2 One copy of the printed report will be submitted direct to SYAS for incorporation into the South Yorkshire SMR.

11.3 Because some of the Buildings are Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings) one copy of the printed report will be submitted to Barnsley Council's Conservation Officer.

11.4 For buildings that are Grade 1 or 2* Listed, a copy of the printed report will be sent to the relevant Inspector at English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP.

11.5 A CD Rom containing the text of the report and illustrations (**including all photos and slides taken during the appraisal**), scanned at 300 dpi, will be provided with each copy of the printed report.

12 Submission and deposition of the archive

12.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate Local Authority archive.

12.2 The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to Archives, or will licence Archives to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow Archives to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

13 Publicity

13.1 A summary report of an appropriate length, accompanied by illustrations, must be prepared and submitted in digital format, for publication in the appropriate volume of *Archaeology in South Yorkshire*.

13.2 Digital formats employed are:

- text (Word and ASCII);
- images (.JPG at no less that 300 dpi. resolution).

13.3 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, e.g. by presenting a paper at South Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies.

13.4 CS Archaeology will complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

14 Further Work

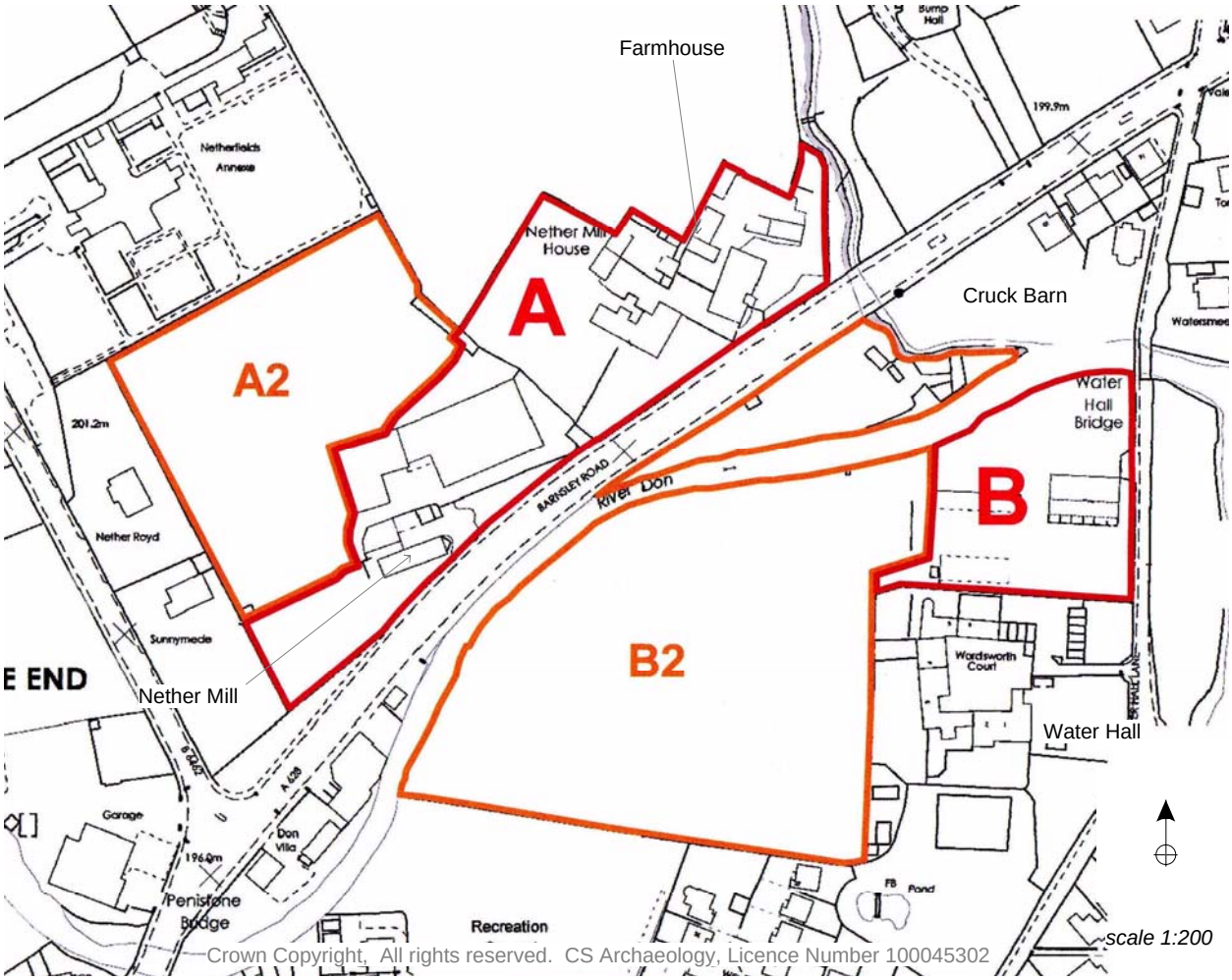
14.1 CS Archaeology is aware that this work is being undertaken at an early stage in the development process. As such, the assessment/appraisal may lead on to further fieldwork, in due course, both in the form of archaeological investigation and detailed building recording.

15 References

SYAS 2005, Model Brief for *Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal, unpublished curators report*

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Site Areas (Hectares)
A, 1.2 Ha
A2, 0.8 Ha
B, 0.4
B2, 1.5

Nether Mill Farm, Penistone, South Yorkshire: Project Design for An Archaeological Assessment and Building Appraisal	Figure 1: Site Map	CS Archaeology November 2012

Appendix 2: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	**1**
Site Type/Name	Penistone Grammar School and Weirfield House
Period	Post Medieval (1850-2005)
NGR	SE 2420 0417
Site Description	Penistone Grammar School was established on the site of Penistone Workhouse (PIN 04750) and a late nineteenth century dwelling
Source	SYHER, 04964
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**2**
Site Type/Name	Penistone Workhouse (Site of)
Period	Post Medieval (1800-1900)
NGR	SE2435 0392
Site Description	Mid-nineteenth century workhouse at Penistone. The former workhouse buildings were designed by the renowned 19th-century architects Lockwood & Mawson, and their original layout is almost complete. Recent modifications appear to have had a relatively minor impact on the building's historic fabric
Source	SYHER, 04750
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**3**
Site Type/Name	Barn
Period	Post Medieval (1800-1900)
NGR	SE 2372 03292
Site Description	Sandstone or gritstone barn. L-shaped plan. 2 storey. North facing elevation. Features a cart entrance, stone slate roof.
Source	SYHER, 04242/01
Status	non-statutory

Site No.	**4**
Site Type/Name	St Mary's Well
Period	Medieval?
NGR	SE 2440 0352
Site Description	Roadside well and trough believed to have been associated with St. John's Chapel, which was established during the Medieval period and demolished in 1770. The well was capped during the 19th century. Some refurbishment was carried out during summer 1998
Source	SYHER, 04227/01
Status	non-statutory

Site No.	**5**
Site Type/Name	Field System
Period	Medieval/Post Medieval
NGR	SE 2507 0365 (centre)
Site Description	large pasture field showing ridge and furrow either side of Penistone Viaduct. Visible from 2 aerial photographs taken from Derrick Riley (DNR 2406/13 and 2406/15 - 08/07/1987).
Source	SYHER, 03804/01
Status	non-statutory

Site No.	**6**
Site Type/Name	Aisled Barn – Water Hall
Period	Post Medieval (17th century)
NGR	SE 2507 0365
Site Description	17th century single aisled barn -'1641' datestone on south gable. Single aisled on west. PR truss roof with re-used crucks (from house? PIN 2195). Foundations of horse gin on west exposed December 1983.
Source	SYHER, 02237/01
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**7**
Site Type/Name	Water Hall
Period	Post Medieval (17th century)
NGR	SE 2464 0375 (centre)

Site Description	Water Hall, Penistone "Richardus alle Waterhall" recorded in 1379. Altered 17th century house - lower west wing might possibly incorporate taller work. (Central block probably replaces timber-framed medieval hall). Single aisled barn (stone) on west side of yard with '1641' date stone
Sources	SYHER, 02195/01: English Heritage, Ref/ No. 334034
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**8**
Site Type/Name	Packhorse Bridge (Site of)
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 2469 0385
Site Description	Packhorse bridge, demolished and replaced by modern structure c.1945
Source	SYHER, 00336/01
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**9**
Site Type/Name	Cross Fragment
Period	Early Medieval
NGR	SE 2464 0331
Site Description	Built into tier on north side of aisle are fragments of an 11th century Anglican cross shaft. Now obscured by church organ.
Source	SYHER, Re. No. 00335/01
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**10**
Site Type/Name	Church of St John the Baptist
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 2464 0332
Site Description	1. Church. Masonry in nave, possibly pre-Conquest, arcades C13, chancel c1300, aisles, clerestorey and tower later C14 or C15. Deeply-coursed, squared stone, rubble to chancel. Lead roof. West tower, 6-bay nave with 4-bay north and south aisles and south porch, 2-bay chancel with north and south single-bay chapels and north-east C19 vestry. Tall Perpendicular, three-stage tower with diagonal buttresses. Large west door with two orders of mouldings enriched with stars and masks. 3-light traceried window above. Transomed and traceried bell-chamber openings. Gargoyles, castellated parapets and crocketed pinnacles. Buttressed aisles with three 3-light windows to south and two 2-light windows to north. South porch has C20 roof. Castellated parapets. Five 3-light square-headed clerestorey windows, castellated parapets and crocketed pinnacles. The south chancel chapel is gabled and has a 3-light window with Perpendicular tracery. Pointed chancel door with 2-light window above and a 3-light window with intersecting tracery. Five-light east window (restored) with intersecting tracery. North chancel chapel similar to south. Interior: 6-bay arcades on alternate round and octagonal piers. Good nave roof, arched-braced to figure-head corbels and with elaborate bosses (c1375). Octagonal bowl-shaped font on square pedestal. Monuments in chancel, north side: 1708 shaped marble tablet with scrolled support and scrolled open pediment and bust flanked by the ox and oak trees of the Bosvile crest; 1714 marble tablet, draped, with gadrooned canopy and flaming urn again with ox and oak trees of the Bosvile crest, flanked by two putti (one is missing). South side: mid C18 tablet with scrolled support and putto with coat of arms at top, to West and Fenton families of Underbrook Hall; other more plain C18 and C19 tablets including one of 1855 " in memory of Wm. Fenton of Underbank Esq. only son of Samuel and Jessey Fenton who was barberously murdered by robbers at Algerciras in Spain. April 13th 1855. Aged 35". 2.13th century and later. Anglo-Saxon cross fragments
Source	1. English Heritage Ref. No. 334075 2.SYAS, Ref. No. 00334/01
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade I)

Site No.	**11**
Site Type/Name	Market Cross (base only)
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 2461 0332
Site Description	1. Cross base. Date uncertain, but possibly late medieval. Millstone grit. Large cross base with corner spurs and square socket. Possibly held a market cross. The base was moved approx. 5 metres from the site of the war memorial. 2. Remains (socket stone) of old market cross moved 1922/3 to make way for war memorial. Church yard, west of church.

Source	1. English Heritage Ref. No. 334078: 2. SYHER, Ref. No. 00330/01
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)
Site No.	**12**
Site Type/Name	Cross (base only)
Period	Medieval
NGR	SE 2463 0329
Site Description	Cross base and shaft. Probably late medieval. Millstone grit. Square cross base with chamfered corners. Square, slightly chamfered shaft with housing at top, possibly for sundial (1). Base stone with chamfered upper corners forming octagonal top, with later dial shaft, on later plinth. Churchyard south of south porch (2).
Sources	1. English Heritage, Ref. No. 334076: 2. SYHER, Ref. No. 00329/01
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)
Site No.	**13**
Site Type/Name	Nether Mill and associated infrastructures
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 244 040 (centre)
Site Description	Nether Mill was a water-powered corn mill first documented in 1566 and is possibly the site of Penistone's medieval manorial mill. A major fire in 1871 destroyed many of the buildings. The mill was rebuilt and remained in use as a corn mill until 1958. The late 19th century mill buildings remained until 1967 but were demolished during a road widening scheme Scout Dam and Goit survive little changed.
Source	SYAS, Ref. No. 04965
Status	Non-statutory
Site No.	**14**
Site Type/Name	Nether Mill House
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE24526 03876
Site Description	Farmhouse. Dated 1636, with late C18 and late C20 additions. Rendered. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. Two-room baffle/lobby entry plan with two rear wings and C18 single-bay addition to left. Quoins. Central doorway, with chamfered, quoined surround and Tudor-arched lintel inscribed: "TE + 1636 JM" Four-light double-chamfered window to each side with later doorway to left and right. On 1st floor a 7-light double-chamfered window with king mullion. The C18 addition to the left has a 2-light flat-faced mullion window to each floor, and the eaves level, is raised slightly. Central ashlar stack, and gable stack to left. Rear: single-storey outshut to left; central, single-storey gabled wing and a 2-storey later wing with separate roof, to right, mainly altered. C20 addition not of special interest. Interior not inspected'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref. No 334030
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)
Site No.	**15**
Site Type/Name	Nether Mill Farmhouse
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24541 03905
Site Description	'Two houses. Early C18 with C19 alterations and additions. Thinly-coursed rubble, rendered at rear. Stone slate roof. L-plan. Two storeys. Three bays each. The farmhouse has central doorway with quoined surround and deep lintel, a 3-light double-chamfered window to left and right, both floors, except ground floor right which is 2-light. Small chamfered light above door. Dripmould over door and left window. Quoins to right of door indicate that the right bay is an addition, probably C19, using re-set windows. Stone brackets to gutter. Two ashlar ridge stacks and, to right end, a stone stack. Projecting on the left is the cottage with loading doors to each floor of its gable end (that to ground flour now a window). The left return (the front of the cottage) has C20 central porch and a 3-light double-chamfered window to left, both floors, and a 2-light window to ground-floor right. Interior not inspected.'
Source	English Heritage, Ref. No. 334032
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)
Site No.	**16**
Site Type/Name	Nether Mill Barn
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 024553 03890

Site Description	Barn Approximately 10 Metres East Of Nether Mill House. Cruck frame probably C16, encased in C17 or C1S with C19 restoration and alterations. Coursed-squared rubble of several build. Stone slate roof. Five internal bays, with outshuts to front. Former cart entrance to right part of bay two now extended forward and part-blocked. C19 window openings to outshuts. Opposing, part-blocked, cart-entry to rear with segmental head (C19). Interior: three crook trusses with collars and extended tie-beams. Trusses one and two have the front blades truncated at tie-beam level and are supported on a pier and a wall respectively which was presumably done at the time the outshuts were built. Reverse-curved braces from blades to purlins. Truss three is in-filled with a random selection of studs and braces. A fourth truss with deep cambered tie-bead and softwood king post and principal rafters probably indicate that the barn has been extended to the right.
Source	English Heritage, Ref. No. 334031
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**17**
Site Type/Name	Milestone
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24248 03924
Site Description	Milestone built into wall and adjacent to Netherfield Congregational Chapel. Probably early-mid C18 Monolithic. Square-headed pillar, front face inscribed with partly-obliterated serifed lettering: "(LO)NDON/177 MILES/HUDERSFIELD/(1)2/PENISTONE/," Situated on what was formerly the Penistone to Marsden turnpike road in Holmfirth.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334053
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**18**
Site Type/Name	Milestone
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24144 04248
Site Description	Milestone. Early to mid C19. Stone post, triangular-sectioned, with rounded top, inscribed 'To Penistone Huddersfield 1/2 12 Mile'
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334053
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**19**
Site Type/Name	Milestone
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24772 03989
Site Description	Milestone C18 monolithic pillar with rounded top and flat faces, the front inscribed in serifed lettering BARNSLEY/7/Miles; MANCHESTER/29/Miles.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334054
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**20**
Site Type/Name	Bridge
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24712 03732
Site Description	'Bridge over River Don. Later C19, restored. Coursed squared stone, slightly rock-faced. Single-span deep segmental arch. Stone parapets with rock-faced copings. Tarmacadam causeway'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334035
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**21**
Site Type/Name	Bridge
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24360 03665
Site Description	'Road bridge. Rebuilt 1866, widened 1915. Tooled squared stone, ashlar coping. East side: two segmental arches, pilaster buttresses with triangular cutwater to centre only. Flat band at base of coped parapet. The later west side is similar but of rock-faced stone. A plaque on the parapet records the date of widening'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334036
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**22**
Site Type/Name	Houses
Period	Post Medieval

NGR	SE2432203652
Site Description	'Pair of cottages. Mid to late C18. Coursed, squared rubble. Stone slate roof. Two storeys. One bay each. Quoins. Each cottage has its entrance to the left with very deep lintel and massive quoined surround, and a single window to each floor with plain surround, possibly later. 4-pane sashes to left, casements to right. Ashlar ridge stack to centre and to right end, the later heightened in brick. The left return has a blocked window in gable apex. Outshut to rear'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334103
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**23**
Site Type/Name	Viaduct
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 25023 03606
Site Description	'Railway viaduct. 1885. Rock-faced stone. Curved on plan. 28 round arches on 2-stage piers and an additional arch over the road at the south end. String course at base of parapet'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334095
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**24**
Site Type/Name	Milestone
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24700 03300
Site Description	Milestone C18 Monolithic pillar with rounded top and flat faces, the front inscribed in serifed lettering SHEFFIELD/13/MILES and with later bench mark at top.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334042
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**25**
Site Type/Name	Bank
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24605 03341
Site Description	Bank, shop and offices. Late C19. Coursed squared rubble with ashlar dressings. Westmorland slate roof. Two storeys and attic. An ordered but asymmetrical curving facade of 10 bays on a corner site. All door and window openings are elliptical-arched. The central 3 bays, on the corner, are symmetrical with a central door with moulded surround. To each side is a large shop window with elaborate spandrel treatment and joggled lintel. The left 4 bays have a doorway to each side, that to left more elaborate with pilaster jambs, pulvinated frieze and triangular pediment. Between the doors are 2 windows, as before but smaller and plainer. The 3 bays to right are simpler with a 3-light window with elliptical-headed lights, and 2 doorways. Two moulded cornices between floors. 1st-floor windows are of two and three lights as before, and a single central light. The left 2 bays are surmounted by a shaped gable with an ashlar stack at apex. The right 2 bays are surmounted by a plainer gable with finial. Curved roof. Three gabled dormers. Several stone stacks with ashlar strings and cornices. An important corner site.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334093
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**26**
Site Type/Name	Shop, (8 Market Street)
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24566 03312
Site Description	'Shop. Early to mid C18. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof. Three storeys, one bay (being a remnant of a larger building). Passage entrance to right (with C20 door) has deep lintel. Shop front to left. Bar over door may continue under shop front. Large single sash to 1st floor (C19). Part of a transomed window (blocked) to left. Band over. Two-light (mullion removed) double-chamfered window to 2nd floor. Part of window to left (blocked). Coved eaves cornice. Hollow-chamfered gable copings on moulded kneelers. Good ashlar stack, to right, with plinth and cornice. Later buildings to left and right. Rear: passage entrance has moulded surround. The rest obscured by later addition'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334083
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**27**
Site Type/Name	5 & 7 Market Street
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE2459103306
Site Description	House with shops. Mid C18. Coursed squared stone. Stone slate roof, concrete tiles to No 7. Three storeys. Two bays to No 5. No 7 breaks forward and is of one bay. No 5 has a late C19 or early C20 shop front to left, and a quoined entrance to right with adjoining C19 four-pane sash. In front of shop front is re-set stone dated 1726 and initals in circle J J S. 4-pane sashes to 1st and 2nd floor with band between. Traces of altered openings to upper floors including blocked doorway to 1st floor right. No 7 has C20 shop front, and a single sash to 1st and 2nd floors with band between continuous with band to No 5. Coved and moulded eaves cornices. Gable copings on moulded kneelers. Two good ashlar stacks and one brick, stack (to No 7). Left return: at ground level a blocked arcade of 3 columns on square bases and a corner pier, all with capitals. Two blocked windows to 1st floor. Two tiny round-arched lights to gable apex. C19 and C20 rebuilding and additions to rear not of special interest.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334082
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**28**
Site Type/Name	Telephone Kiosk
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24629 03292
Site Description	Telephone kiosk, Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated George VI crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334098
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**29**
Site Type/Name	1 and 3, Market Street
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24595 03314
Site Description	'Former Cloth Hall, now shops. 1768 by John Platt of Rotherham. Centre part infilled probably C19. Coursed, squared stone, ashlar to front centre bay. Stone slate roof, glass in centre. Two storeys. Formerly a U-plan, now infilled. Four bays. Rusticated quoins. Deep ashlar plinth. The central two C19 bays are set back slightly with C20 shop front to ground floor and two 4-pane sashes to 1st floor under flat arches. Open modillioned pediment above with parapet and plain acroteria. The side bays each have a large archivolted round-arched ground-floor shop window with later glazing and a single sash, as before, to 1st floor. Hipped roof to side bays. Rear: the central bay breaks forward slightly and has open pediment. Central, round-arched ground-floor opening now part-blocked. Side bays have similar blocked openings. Various casements, some C20. Left return: 7 bays. Round-arched windows to ground floor and 4-pane sashes above (some altered) as side bays of front. Right return: similar with ground-floor windows all blocked and some altered 1st-floor windows'.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334081
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**30**
Site Type/Name	Lamp Standard In Churchyard
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24650 03301
Site Description	Lamp standard. Probably mid C19. Cast iron. Moulded octagonal ashlar base. Moulded, fluted standard on 4 crouching legs. Octagonal lamp base.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334077
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**31**
Site Type/Name	Grave slab
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24642 03308

Site Description	Graveslab. 1-755. Stone. Raised graveslab-wi+h well-cut inscription to Robert Martin, son of Thomas Martin of Moor Hall, paper maker, died 1755. Also Mary, wife of Thomas, died 1759. Incised scroll decoration around edge if stone.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334079
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**32**
Site Type/Name	Grave slab
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE2466603311
Site Description	Grave slab. c1703, Ornamental stone slab, Well-cut inscription reads, "Here was interred.....Jane, wife of John Greaves of Penistone and daughter to John Priest of Snoddenhill...also.....John Greaves, died 1719". An elaborate centre panel with date and initials J.G. and enriched heart-shaped scroll in centre, all in relief. The border of the stone is carved, in relief, with scrolls and vines.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334080
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**33**
Site Type/Name	Coal Drops
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24443 03399
Site Description	Coal drops. Mid C19 (date of line 1845). Rock-faced stone, ashiar imposts cornice and blocking course. Six segmental-arched openings with raised keystones. Later boarded doors to 5th. Wooden supporting beams for chutes extant across each opening.
Source	English Heritage, Ref No. 334094
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Statutory, Grade II)

Site No.	**34**
Site Type/Name	Building- House
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24616 03993
Site Description	'Netherfield Chapel'
Source	!st Ed OS map 1851
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**35**
Site Type/Name	Building- Chapel
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24201 03926
Site Description	'Netherfield Chapel'
Source	!st Ed OS map 1851
Status	Non-statutory

Site No.	**36**
Site Type/Name	Cropmark
Period	Post Medieval
NGR	SE 24431 04031(centre)
Site Description	Cropmarks which extend beneath the current field enclosures, broadly set in a chevron arrangement from the northern boundary of the PDA
Source	English Heritage (Aerial Photographs Ref. No. MAL/79046-v-084)
Status	Non-statutory

APPENDIX 3: THE ARCHIVE

1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital

Photo-graphic No.	Plate	Location Blg./Rm.	Description	From
1		A/Ext	View of the *Northeast Elevation* with its two mullion windows	NE
2		A/Ext	Detail of the two mullion windows	NE
3		A/Ext	View of the end (bay 4) with original mullion window and inserted doorway to the ground floor and mullion window to the first floor	SE
4	**7**	A/Ext	Detail of the ground floor fenestration (bay 4)	E
5		A/Ext	Detail of the quoined doorway with inscribed date above	SE
6	**8**	A/Ext.	Oblique detail of the quoined doorway with inscribed date above	E
7	**6**	A/Ext.	The front SE Elevation (obscured)	SE
8		A/Ext.	Detail of the ground floor mullion window with carved hood-mould and an inserted doorway (bay 2)	SE
9		A/Ext.	Oblique view of Bay 2-3, *Southeast Elevation*	
10		A/Ext.	Oblique view of the 18/19th century extension (Bay 1)	NE
11		A/Ext.	Oblique view of the 18/19th century extension (Bay 1)	S
12		A/Ext.	View of the gable, *SW Elevation*	SW
13	**13**	A/Ext.	View of the Victorian (phase 4) gable, *SW Elevation*	S
14		A/Ext.	Oblique view of the modern (Phase 5) Extension	NW
15		A/Ext.	Oblique view of the gable of the modern (Phase 5) Extension with hipped roof	NW
16		B/Ext.	View of the rear elevation with external granary steps	NN W
17	**18**	B/Ext.	Oblique view of the rear elevation with granary steps	NW
18	**17**	B/Ext.	View of the front *Southeast Elevation*	SE
19		B/1	Obscured view	S
20		B/2	General view	S
21		B/2	General view	N
22		A/Ext.	General view of Nether Mill Farmhouse	N
23		A/Ext.	View the rear (rendered) Northwest elevation	NW
24		A/Ext.	General view of the phase 5, extension	NE
25		B/Ext.	View of the Southwest gable elevation	SW
26		A/Ext.	Detail of the carved date inscription "TE+1636IM'	NE
27		B/Ext.	General view of the *Southeast Elevation*	E
28	**20**	B/4	View across the front corridor and stable doorways	NE
29		B/5	General view	W
30		B/5	Detail of the cast iron bars	SW
31		B/4	General view	SW
32		B/1	General view	S
33	**19**	B/1	Detail of the cast iron fireplace with mantle piece above	E
34		D	View of the ground floor living room	W
35		D	View of the ground floor living room	E
36		D	View of the ground floor lounge room	E
37		D	View of the ground floor lounge room	W
38		D	View of the ground floor lounge room	NW
39		D	View of the staircase	S
40		D	View of the second bedroom	E
41		D	View of the second bedroom	W

42		D	View of the first floor corridor	NE
43		D	View of the first floor corridor	SW
44		D	View of the bathroom	NW
45		D	View of the principal bedroom	E
46		D	View of the principal bedroom	W
47		D	View of the Landing	N
48		E-D/Ext.	General view of the rear Northwest Elevation	N
49		D/Ext.	General view of the rear Northwest Elevation	W
50		D/Ext.	General view of the rear Northwest Elevation	N
51		E/D Ext.	General view across the front elevation of Building E	E
52	**22**	E/D Ext.	General view across the front elevation of Building D	E
53		E/D Ext.	General view of the SE Elevation	E
54		D/Ext.	Oblique view of the front doorway	E
55		D/Ext.	View of the central bay chamfered mullions and continual hood mould	SE
56		D/Ext.	Oblique view of the central bay chamfered mullions and continual hood mould	S
57	**28**	F/Ext.	General view of the front, Southern Elevation	S
58		F/Ext.	General view of the eastern gable (East Elevation)	E
59		F/Ext.	Oblique view of the E & North Elevations	ENE
60	**30**	F/Ext.	General view of the North Elevation	N
61		F&G/Ext.	General view	NW
62		F&G/Ext.	General view	W
63		F&G/Ext.	General view	WS W
64	**31**	G/Ext.	General view of the front (Southern) Elevation	SW
65		F/1	View of the stable the with stablilising joist struts	S
66		F/1	View of the stable	N
67		F/2	View across the Cart Shed with staircase	SW
68	**29**	F/2	View across the Cart Shed with inserted staircase and grain hopper	SE
69		F/2	View of the brick pillars with rounded corners	NE
70		E/Ext.	Oblique view of the NE Elevation	ENE
71		Ext.	General view of the farmstead from the northeast	Ne
72	**26**	E & D/Ext.	Detail of the junction between the main house and the cross wing (Blg D)	ENE
73	**24**	E/Ext.	Detail of the cellar window beneath the cross wing (Blg. E)	NNE
74		Ext.	View of the in turn and formal gates fronting onto Main Road	SE
75		H/Ext.	General view towards the extant wing of Nether Mill	ENE
76		H/Ext.	View of the single storey building with the mill behind	NE
77		H.Ext.	Oblique view of the North Elevation	ENE
78		Ext.	View of the modern sheds	SS
79	**33**	H/Ext.	Oblique view of the North Elevation	WN W
80	**34**	Ext.	View of the stone stile	ENE
81	**35**	Ext.	View of the Mill Race, from Scout Dam	NE
82	**32**	H/Ext.	General view of the Mill, South Elevation	SW
83		H/Ext.	General view of the Mill, South Elevation	S
84		H/Ext.	Oblique view of the Mill, South Elevation	WS W
85		H/Ext.	View of a possible structure	S
86		H/Ext.	View across the former mill pond	ENE
87		H/1	General view	SW
88		H/1	General view of the north wall	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	**39**	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		H/3	View of the eastern storeroom	WN W
100		H/3	View of the central storeroom with original hopper hatch	S
101		H/3	View of the western storeroom	NE
102		B/3	General view of the SW room and large 9-light casement window to the SW wall	
103		B/3	General view	SW
104		B/4-5	View of the corridor and wooden partition	SW
105		B/4	General view with the underside of the pigeon loft	W
106		B/4	View of the pigeon loft to the NE gable	SW
107		D/Ext.	General view	W
108		D/Ext.	Oblique view of the SW Elevation	SW
109	**21**	I/Ext.	View of the end of the NW Elevation with the two chamfered mullion windows	WN W
110	**44**	I/Ext.	General view of the re-built and buttressed SW gable elevation	W
111		I/Ext.	General view of the re-built and buttressed SW gable Elevation	SE
112	**43**	I/Ext.	View of the extended SE Elevation	S
113		I/Ext.	General view of the SE Elevation	SE
114	**45**	I/Ext.	Oblique view of the central section of the SE Elevation	E
115		I/Ext.	General view	SE
116		I/Ext.	Oblique view of the NE Elevation	E
117		I/Ext.	Detail of the blocked doorway to the NE Elevation	
118		I/Ext.	Oblique view of the NE Elevation	NW
119	**27**	E/1	General view with the two stop chamfered ceiling beams	S
120		E/1	General view with the two stop chamfered ceiling beams	N
121		E/2	General view of the modern Kitchen	SW
122		E/2	General view	NE
123		E/3	General view of the bedroom	SE
124		E/3	General view of the bedroom	NE
125		E/4	General view of the bathroom	SW
126		E/5	General view of the 2nd bedroom (partly above Blg. E)	W
127		E/5	General view of the 2nd bedroom (partly above Blg. E)	E
128	**23**	E/Ext.	View of the SW Elevation	SW
129		E/Ext.	Detail of the Fenestration, chamfered mullions	SW
130		E/Ext.	Detail of the ground floor fenestration	SW
131		I/Ext.	View of the barn's NW Elevation (central section)	N
132	**47**	I/Ext.	View of the former gin gang, evident as a circular depression in the stone setts	N
133	**46**	I/Ext.	View of the barn's NW Elevation (central section)	W
134	**25**	E/Ext	Oblique view of the SE Elevation of the Cross Wing with its first floor loading door	S
135		E/Ext.	View of the NW Elevation	NE
136		I/1	General view of the chamfer mullions	SE
137	**53**	I/1	General view of the mullion windows	SE
138		I/1	Detail of the Lower Cruck Blade (NM wall: T1)	E
139	**49**	I/1	Detail of the Lower Cruck Blade (NW wall: T1)	ENE

140		I/1	General view of the roof	S
141		I/1	General view of the roof	W
142	**50**	I/1	General view of the barn (T2)	SW
143		I/4	View of the lower cruck blade (SE wall: T2)	SW
144		I/4	View of the cruck-truss (T2)	SSE
145		I/4	View of the composite truss (T3)	NNW
146		I/4	View of the composite truss (T3)	E
147		I/4	View of the composite truss (T3)	N
148	**52**	I/4	View of the king-post truss (T4)	N
149		I/4	Detail of the later inserted King-post truss (T4)	N
150		I/4	View of the composite truss (T3)	NE
151		I/4	View of the upper NW gable wall	SW
152		I/4	View of the composite-truss (T3)	NW
153		I/4	General view of the SW wall	W
154		I/4	General view of the northwest wall	SE
155		I/4	Detail of the truss, T3	N
156		I/4	View of the SE wall	NW
157	**51**	I/4	Oblique view of the composite truss, T3	NW
158		I/1	View of the cruck-truss, T1	NE
159		I	Interior view of the out shut shed	E
160		I	Interior view of the out shut shed	W
161		G/1	Interior view	S
162		G/1	Interior view	SE
163		G/1	Interior view	NW
164		F/2	View of the staircase	SW
165		F/3	View of the Granary with exposed roof	E
166		F/3	View of the north wall	W
167		F/3	View of the Granary with exposed roof and King-post truss	W
168		F/3	General view	E
169		F/3	View of the north wall	ESE
170		F/3	General view	E
171	**56**	K/Ext.3	View of the open shed	SE
172	**57**	K	Interior view	E
173		K	Interior view	W
174	**55**	J	Interior view with the exposed roof	E
175	**54**	J/Ext.	General view with a pitching hole to the gable	W
176		Ext.	General view of the pasture field B2	S
177	**58**	Ext.	General view of the pasture field B2	W
178		Ext.	View of the rebuilt retaining wall to the road way	SE
179		Ext	View of the farmstead	SE
180		Ext.	View of the farmstead	SSE
181		Ext.	View of the Entrance gate piers	NE
182		Ext.	View of the Entrance gate piers	NE
183		A/1	General view	N
184		A/1	General view	E
185		A/1	General view	NW
186		A/1	Detailed view of the chamfered mullion window	NW
187		A/2	General view	E
188	**9**	A/2	General view with the blocked off chimney place to the northeast wall	S
189		A/2	General view with the beamed ceiling	E
190		A/2	General view with the beamed ceiling and mullion window	N
191	**10**	A/2	View of the straight flight staircase	SE
192		A/2	Detail of the mullion window	NW
193		A/2	Oblique view of the window and inserted door surround	N
194	**11**	A/3	General view with ceiling beams and fireplace	E

195		A/3	General view	N
196		A/3	General view	W
197		A/6	General view of the bathroom corridor	NE
198		A/6	General view of the bathroom corridor	SW
199		A/7	View of the ground floor bathroom with chamfered mullion window	NE
200		A/5	View of the cellar	NE
201		A/5	View of the cellar	ENE
202	**12**	A/5	View of the cellar steps and the original cellar doorway evident as a recess in the NE wall	SW
203		A/4	View of the former *Kitchen*	W
204		A/4	View of the former *Kitchen*	S
205		A/4	View of the former *Kitchen*	N
206		A/4	View of the former *Kitchen*	E
207		A/8	View of the annexed boiler room	NE
208		A/9	General view of the modern study	N
209		A/9	General view	S
210		A/10	View of the modern kitchen	E
211		A/10	View of the modern kitchen	W
212		A/11	View of the first floor bedroom	W
213		A/11	View of the first floor bedroom	E
214	**37**	H/1	Detail of the stone chute	SW
215		H/3	View of the central storeroom with original hopper hatch	N
216		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	**42**	H/3	Detail of the chute (from above- first floor)	SE
221		H/1	View of the rebated original door surround	NN W
222	**38**	H/1	View of the eastern corner with removed chute and ladder	NW
223	**41**	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	WS W
225		H/3	View of the corn dryer	SSW
226	**40**	*H/3*	View of the iron doors to the dryer	NW
227	**36**	H/1	View of the wall mounted racks to the north wall	SE
228		H/Ext.	View of the eastern end of the SE Elevation	SE
229		H/Ext.	Oblique view of the Southeast Elevation	E
230		Ext.	General view of the infilled mill pond	SW
231		H/Ext.	Oblique view of the mill's SE Elevation	SW
232		I/3	General view of the Mistal	S
233		I/1	View of the cruck-truss (T1)	W
234		I/1	View of the wind-bracing	E
235		I/1	General view of the roof	NW
236		I/1	View of the Mistal with concrete stalls	NN W
237		I/1	View of the Mistal with concrete stalls	E
238		I/1	General view	SE
239	**48**	I/1	General view of the roof	SE
240		I/1	View of the roof	SSW
241		I/1	General view of the roof (T2)	SW
242		I/1	General view	W
243		I/2	General view	SSE
244		I/2	View of the stalls and lower cruck blade (T2)	E
245		I/2	General view of the Mistal	NNE

246		I/2	General view	SW
247		I/3	Detail of the outshut roof	E
248		I/3	General view of the Mistal	NNE
249		I/3	General view of the northwest wall	SSE
250	**14**	*A/12*	View along the first floor gallery with mullion window high in the NE wall	*SW*
251	**15**	A/12	View along the first floor corridor 4 centred archway	SW
252	**14a**	A/13	View of the attic and roof above the *Kitchen* (Rm. 4)	SE
253		A/12	General view	W
254		A/12	General view	E
255		A/15	General view of the Landing	NW
256		A/15	General view of the Landing	SE
257		A/15	View of the staircase and balustrade	NW
258		A/16	General view	NN W
259		A/16	General view	SSE
260		A/17	General view	N
261		A/17	General view	S
262		A/18	General view	E
263		A/18	General view of the modern bedroom	W
264		A/19	General view of the modern bathroom	E
266		A/22	General view	SE
265		A/21	General view	W
266		A/22	View of the Landing and Corridor	N
267		Ext.	General view of the modern bedroom	W
268		A/20	View of the en-suite bathroom	N
269	**16**	Ext.	View of the roof and chimney stack	E
270		A/15	View of the Landing and arch way to corridor (Rm. 12)	SW
271		A/2	View of the northeast wall	SW
272		A/3	View of the Lobby with serving hatch into A/2	NW
273		A/3	View of the Lobby with recessed cupboard	W
274		A/1	View of the northeast wall and gallery	SW