Industrial Archaeology Notes 1982
Compiled by Catherine M. Wilson

SCOPWICK (KIRKBY GREEN) WATERMILLS
In September 1977, a weekend course in Practical Industrial Archaeology was held at the Horncastle Residential Centre, under the direction of Dr M. J. T. Lewis. The primary aim of the course was to teach surveying techniques as applied to industrial buildings and for this purpose two watermills at Kirkby Green in the parish of Scopwick were chosen for study. Some finished drawings resulted from this course and were felt to be of sufficient interest to be reproduced here. These drawings were the result of several people's work and their help is gratefully acknowledged. The original drawings are in the Museum of Lincolnshire Life.

MANOR MILL (WRIGHT'S MILL) TF 084576
(Information from notes kindly supplied by Martin Watts)
The mill building (Fig. 1) is of two floors on a rectangular plan, with a single-storey wheelhouse extension at the north end. The building is predominantly of coursed rubble with a pantiled roof (Fig. 2). The machinery is basically complete, though it last worked about 1935. It probably dates from the first half of the 19th century, though there are some later modifications.
The wheel (Fig. 3) is low breast shot, with water entry about 4ft. below the level of the wheelshaft. Water control is by means of an inclined timber penstock being raised and lowered on two straight iron rams geared to a hand-crank inside the mill at the back of the burst frame. The wheel is 12ft. 9in. diameter with an effective width of 4ft. 3in. and of all-iron construction, except the bucket boards of timber.

Fig. 1 Elevations, Manor Mill, Kirkby Green.
Fig. 2. Manor Mill, Kirkby Green (Photo: R. Sharpe)

Fig. 3. Water wheel and sluice, Manor Mill (Drawing: G. Lewis)
bedstone with a 4ft. grey runner stone.

The mill and associated buildings, derelict when the survey was done, were sold in 1981 and are currently being restored.

YOUNG’S WATER MILL, KIRKBY GREEN, LINCOLN TF 088 580
(Notes supplied by Colin Watson)

It is thought that at one time five water mills were powered by the waters of Scopwick Beck and Young’s Water Mill (Fig. 5) is the lowest of the three remaining mills in the vicinity of Kirkby Green, which is approximately fourteen miles south-east of Lincoln.

The building is constructed with a mixture of limestone and brick with many extensions and additions having been made at different times to the original building. The roofs are mainly of clay pantiles with one small section over part of the dwelling house replaced with modern concrete tiles.

The two-storey mill building, of stone, originally had an outside wheel but was later extended southwards in brick to enclose the wheel and was also increased in height by fourteen courses of brick to provide a spacious first floor which contains the single set of stones.

The mill was working up until 1940 when part of the stream was diverted upstream of the mill, and whilst most of the machinery remains almost intact the mill is unable to operate as the spur wheel has shifted out of the horizontal and its cogs no longer mesh with the main drive shaft gears. A flour dresser remains in excellent condition in part of the building.
STAMP END IRONWORKS, LINCOLN SK 982710
Nathaniel Clayton and his brother-in-law Joseph Shuttleworth established the Stamp End Ironworks in 1842 on one and a half acres of land and with 12 men in their employ. The firm grew rapidly and by 1914 occupied no less than 30 acres on several sites in the City of Lincoln. Clayton & Shuttleworth was the first and arguably the most important of Lincoln’s great 19th-century agricultural engineering firms, and exported its products throughout the world. The firm was taken over in 1930 by Marshall’s of Gainsborough and since then the Stamp End Ironworks have been put to other uses. Lincoln City Council has occupied the western part of the site—buildings which were in existence by 1860—for a number of years as a Works Department Depot.

Early in 1983 this interesting and significant range of buildings was demolished (Fig. 8).

RE-SURVEYING OF LISTED BUILDINGS
The announcement by the Secretary of State for the Environment that the re-survey of the country’s listed buildings was to be accelerated and completed by 1984 led the Industrial Archaeology Sub-Committee to undertake its own survey in order to be able to help the Lincolnshire Inspectors when they are appointed. Members have looked at a wide range of buildings of types which they felt would not be covered by other groups or individuals—shops, schools, police and fire stations, workhouses, as well as the more obvious warehouses, mills, and factories. So far, Lincoln, Sleaford, Market Rasen, Spilsby, Gainsborough, Kirton Lindsey and Caistor have been covered and the work is continuing. The photographs show a selection of the buildings examined. (See Figs. 9–12.)
Fig. 8  Clayton & Shuttleworth's Stamp End Ironworks from the north  
(Photographs: Museum of Lincolnshire Life)

Fig. 9  Sharp's Seed Warehouses, Sleaford  (Photograph: Museum of Lincolnshire Life)

Fig. 10  Maltings, Market Rasen  (Photograph: Museum of Lincolnshire Life)

Fig. 11  Kirtion Lindsey Railway Tunnel  (Photograph: Museum of Lincolnshire Life)

Fig. 12  Lime Kiln, Hibaldstow  (Photograph: Museum of Lincolnshire Life)