

WARWICKSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Information for record number WA1885

Site Name and Summary Tuttle Hill Windmill, a tower mill which was built during the Imperial period. It is situated 300m north of Tuttle Hill Industrial Estate.

Type: Windmill, tower mill, mill
Period: Imperial (1751 AD - 1914 AD)

Location

Parish: Nuneaton and Bedworth
District: Nuneaton and Bedworth, Warwickshire
Grid Reference: SP 34 93

Level of Protection Local - Sites and Monuments Record

Description

Source Number

1 'Tuttle Hill Mill', formerly Caldecote. Tower mill. Preserved in fair condition. Red brick tower with batter cemented over, flat roof with weather vane; retains much machinery but used as store. Small, four storey. In yard of large house on hill at 139m. 1821: had four common sails and three pairs of stones. Rebuilt 1905 (after storm) with iron machinery and five sails. Ceased work after storm damage 1936.

2 Photograph.

3 Description as for

1 in Industrial Monuments Survey of 1980.

4 Condition as above.

Sources

Source No: 1
Source Type: Bibliographic reference
Title: Windmills in Warwicks
Author/Originator: Seaby W A and Smith A C
Date: 1977
Page Number: 5
Volume/Sheet:

Source No: 2
Source Type: Photograph
Title: Windmills in Warwicks
Author/Originator: Seaby W A and Smith A C
Date: 1977
Page Number: 10
Volume/Sheet:

Source No: 3
Source Type: Bibliographic reference
Title: Industrial Monuments
Author/Originator: Falconer K
Date: 1980

Page Number:
Volume/Sheet:

Source No: 4
Source Type: Bibliographic reference
Title: WMEPP
Author/Originator: HDB
Date: 1986
Page Number:
Volume/Sheet:

Word or Phrase	Description
FAIR	A site where a periodical gathering of buyers, sellers and entertainers, meet at a time ordained by charter or statute or by ancient custom.
HOUSE	A building for human habitation, especially a dwelling place. Use more specific type where known.
Imperial	<p>1751 AD to 1914 AD (end of the 18th century AD to the beginning of the 20th century AD)</p> <p>period comes after the Post Medieval period and before the modern period and starts with beginning of the Industrial Revolution in 1750. It includes the second part of the Hannoverian period (1714 – 1836) and the Victorian period (1837 – 1901). The Imperial period ends with the start of the First World War in 1914.[more]</p> <p>1750 onwards there were rapid developments in technology. New inventions, such as the steam engine, made manufacturing possible on a large scale. Mills and factories were built and towns began to grow. people started to live and work in towns rather than the countryside. Hat factories opened in Atherstone, Nuneaton and Bedworth. Alcester and the Arrow Valley is known for its needle mills. was needed to produce steam, which ran the machinery in the factories. Collieries were opened up all over the northern part of Warwickshire. A network of canals, and their associated wharves, locks and lock keepers’ cottages, was also built so that the coal could be transported from the coal mines to the factories. The Coventry Canal, for example, linking Coventry, Nuneaton and Tamworth was built during the 1770s. The Grand Union Canal was completed in 1800.</p> <p>’s railways were built during this period. The first was opened in 1826. It ran from Stratford through the south Warwickshire countryside to Moreton in Marsh, with a branch running to Shipston on Stour.</p> <p>the beginning of the 1800s Leamington Spa grew as a royal spa town. A number of springs were discovered which were believed to be beneficial for medical purposes. Those people who could afford to, visited the town to drink and bathe in the water at the The Royal Pump Rooms, which were built in 1814.</p> <p>of the buildings in the centre of the town date to the time, which is called the Regency period. It has been given this name because it was when George III’s son acted as the Regent or king because his father was ill.</p> <p>opening of spas in other parts of Warwickshire was not as successful. In the 1830s a group of businessmen came up with the idea of developing an inland visitor resort. They built the Victoria Spa at Bishopton, which opened in 1837. It was not as popular with visitors as they had expected and so it closed some time later and the</p>

businessmen lost all their money.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	An area of land owned by a developer, whether a private entrepreneur or a public authority, and divided into plots for leasing or sale to manufacturing or commercial concerns which may share some common services.
MACHINERY	Apparatus used for applying a mechanical force, or to perform a particular function. Use more specific type where known.
MILL	A factory used for processing raw materials. Use more specific mill type where known. See also TEXTILE MILL, for more narrow terms.
TOWER	A tall building, either round, square or polygonal in plan, used for a variety of purposes, including defence, as a landmark, for the hanging of bells, industrial functions, etc. Use more specific type where known.
TOWER MILL	A windmill with a rotating cap containing the windshaft, and a stationary body in the form of a tower.
WEATHER VANE	A vane usually combined with crossed rods to show the four compass points. Used to indicate the direction of the wind.
WINDMILL	A tower-like structure of wood or brick with a wooden cap and sails which are driven around by the wind producing power to work the internal machinery. Use with product type where known.
WMEPP	Warwickshire Monument Evaluation and Presentation Project, the results of a survey of monuments in Warwickshire. The survey assesses the monuments' potential for public display, and examines some of the ways in which enhanced interpretation and presentation might be put into practice. The survey is presented as a written report and a collection of record sheets. It was carried out in 1987. A copy is held at the Warwickshire SMR.
YARD	A paved area, generally found at the back of a house.