

# PASTURE MINE

Eyam, Derbyshire



## Historic Building Record

SEPTEMBER 2018  
FINAL

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Office contact details

The JESSOP Consultancy  
Cedar House  
38 Trap Lane  
Sheffield  
South Yorkshire  
S11 7RD

Tel: 0114 287 0323

The JESSOP Consultancy  
1 Sherbrook House  
Swan Mews  
Lichfield  
Staffordshire  
WS13 6TU

Tel: 01543 479 226

The JESSOP Consultancy  
The Wheel House  
Angel Court  
81 St Clements  
Oxford  
OX4 1AW

Tel: 01865 364 543

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## SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

<b>OASIS ID:</b>	thejesso I-328593
<b>TJC Project Code:</b>	B54
<b>Project Type(s):</b>	Historic Building Record
<b>National Grid Reference:</b>	SK 20729 77276
<b>County:</b>	Derbyshire
<b>District/Unitary Authority:</b>	Derbyshire Dales
<b>National Park:</b>	Peak District National Park
<b>Parish:</b>	Eyam
<b>Elevation (above Ordnance Datum):</b>	c.318m
<b>Reference(s):</b>	HER ref: MPD 4835
<b>Designation Status(s):</b>	Non-designated Heritage Asset
<b>Prepared by:</b>	James Thomson MCIFA
<b>Reviewed by</b>	Oliver Jessop MCIFA
<b>Date:</b>	17/09/2018
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**Appendix 1** – Historic mapping and illustrations

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording of a building at the former Pasture Mine, Foolow Road, Eyam, Derbyshire, situated at National Grid Reference SK 20729 77276.*

*Little Pasture Mine, as it was historically known, has been recognised as a site of regionally and nationally importance which forms part of a wider region of nationally, and potentially internationally, significant historic lead mining activity within the Peak District.*

*The extant building at the site represents a relatively rare survival of an 18<sup>th</sup> century reckoning house and overseer's office. Although preserving few features that would readily illustrate the function of the building, the presence of the fireplace and domestic proportions of windows and doors clearly distinguish it from an agricultural building. Despite some alterations its original plan form and circulation remains highly legible.*

*Overall it is considered that the building is intrinsically of regional heritage significance, reflecting its rarity, its good survival, and the high contribution it makes to the surrounding historic landscape.*

# I INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording of a building at the former Pasture Mine, Foolow Road, Eyam, Derbyshire, situated at National Grid Reference SK 20729 77276 (**Figure I**).

## AIMS

The project has been designed to address a project brief provided by the Peak District National Park Authority (2018) for the preparation of a Management Plan for a historic building restoration grant, specifically the requirements for:

- A summary of the historical development and statement of significance (item 3 of the brief);  
and
- A historic building record (item 5 of the brief).

## DISSEMINATION

Copies of this report will be distributed to the Client, and the Peak District National Park Authority Historic Environment Record. In addition, a digital copy will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS) with the reference number: **thejesso I-328593**.

The project archive, including all record photography, survey drawings, research notes and a copy of the report, will be deposited with Derbyshire Record Office.

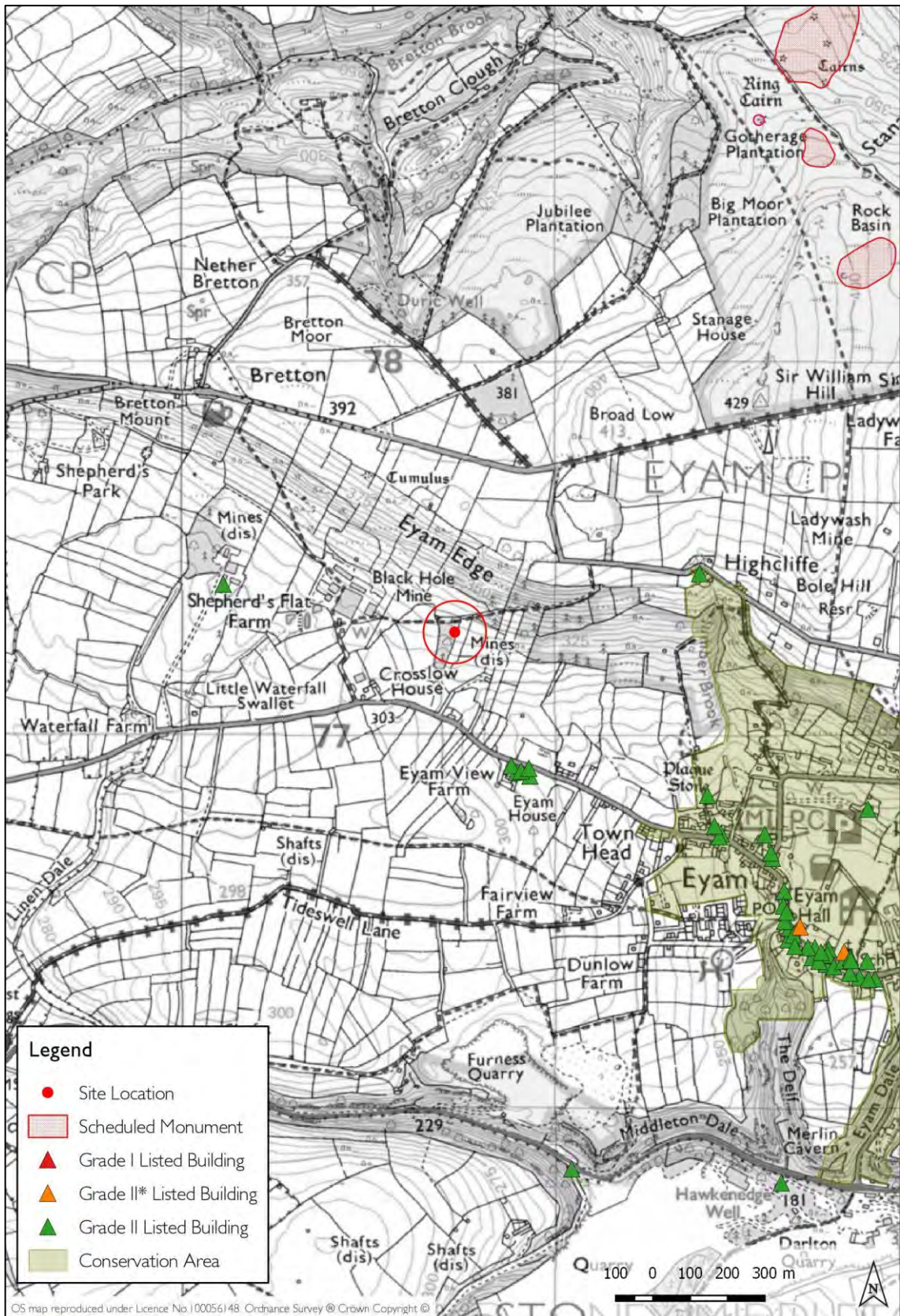


Figure I: Site location plan showing designated heritage assets

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### STANDARDS

The project has been undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a & 2014b); and Historic England (2016). The overall recording strategy was designed to be compliant with a Level 2/3 (enhanced descriptive) record established by Historic England (2016).

### DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The following repositories were consulted in preparing the historic baseline for this report:

1. Peak District National Park Historic Environment Record;
2. Derbyshire Archives and Local Studies Library;

### PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The photographic record comprised:

1. General views of the building in its wider setting (HE 2016, photography item 1).
2. The building's external appearance (HE 2016, photography item 2).
3. Further views may be desirable to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect (HE 2016, photography item 3).
4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas where works are proposed (HE 2016, photography item 4).
5. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, within areas where works are proposed (HE 2016, photography item 5).
6. Any dates, signage, graffiti, makers plates etc. within areas where works are proposed (HE 2016, photography item 7).

### MEASURED SURVEY

Architectural drawings supplied by the project architect were used as a base for archaeological observation. The accuracy of all drawings was checked on site and corrected where required. The drawn record comprised:

1. Annotated measured floor plans at a scale of 1:100 illustrating all archaeological observations (HE 2016, drawn record items 2).
2. Measured drawings of historically significant structural or architectural details at a suitable scale (HE 2016, drawn record items 3 and 5).
3. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs (HE 2016, drawn record item 8).



### 3 SITE LOCATION

#### LOCATION OF SITE AND SETTING

Pasture Mines lies at the base of Eyam Edge, approximately 1 km west of Eyam, and north of Foolow Road (**Figure 1**). The building, which is that subject of this report, is situated by itself on the southern edge of an area of earthworks comprising the remains of a former lead mine, and processing site. The building lies at around 318m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), although the land around the building slopes sufficiently that its first storey can be accessed at ground level from the north. Access to the building is along a track that leads off of a lane from Foolow Road to Leawood house.

#### GEOLOGY

The underlying geology at the site is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation (British Geological Survey, 2018).

#### DESIGNATION(S)

The building is not statutorily designated but falls within the Peak District National Park.

## 4 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Little Pasture Mine is a site of some antiquity: originally known as 'Mr Ashton's Haycliffe' with ownership established in April 1715 (Rieuwert, 2007: 104). The mine was recorded to have raised 2,181 loads of ore in 1720, with profits between 1721 to 1724 of "6,976 (*ibid*).

There are a couple of references to a Francis Mason being an overseer of mines on Eyam Edge during the 1750s, in an account of tremors felt in Eyam following the Lisbon Earthquake of 1755 (Bullock, 1755), and in 1757 when he was sent for by the Duke of Devonshire to provide insight into the rioting over the Militia Act (Hopkinson, 1952: 6). It is commonly held by historians of mining history in the region, that he would have been located at Little Pasture Mine (Rhodes, 1824; Wood, 1848; & Rieuwert, 2007).

An account of his observations from the earthquake is of interest in providing a description of a building near to the pit, stating:

*"Francis Mason, overseer, says, he sat in a little room, which he uses to write in: it stands about forty yards from the mouth of one of the engine shafts. He felt one shock, which very sensibly raised him up in his chair, and caused several pieces of lime or plaster to drop from the sides of the room : the roof of it was so violently shook that he imagined nothing less than the engine shaft was run in; whereupon he immediately went out to see, and, contrary to his expectations, found the shaft open, and all things about the spot in their proper order."*

*Reverend Mr Bullock 1755.*

The stated distance of "about forty yards" between his room and the pit is sufficiently close to the 31 yards between the site and the shaft today to suggest that the building described was that still extant within the site. This would indicate the building was, at least in part, used as an overseer's office at this time.

The mine was involved in a long disagreement with Miners Engine lead mine during the 1740s and 1750s over mineral rights to lead veins between the two pits. Whilst the details of this agreement are not of relevance to the history of the building within the site, it noted that an article of agreement from 1756 recorded the partners of Little Pasture Mine to be John Spencer, Joseph Clay and James Mower (Derbyshire Record Office ref: D7676/BagC/3346).

The earliest identified map of the site is that accompanying the enclosure of land around Eyam in 1798 (**Appendix I.1**). The site is illustrated to have formed part of an irregularly shaped enclosure, on the western edge of an area of more distinct narrow fields that likely represent the fossilised boundaries of strip fields that would have once formed part of Eyam's medieval open field system. The site is not numbered or described in the accompanying enclosure award, indicating it had been enclosed at an earlier date. An undated copy of an enclosure map, possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century, defines the boundary of the mine and provides reference numbers (**Appendix I.2**). Unfortunately, no accompanying schedule has been found. Neither map show the building within the site, although a larger building is shown to the south, the ruins of which still survive.

The same boundaries are illustrated again on the 1842 Tithe map (**Appendix I.3**), with the site identified as plot 221. The accompanying apportionment records the landowner to have been John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth, of Hathersage Hall. The tenant of the plot was named as Edward Unwin. Plot 221 is recorded as pastures, and under grass, whilst it is 221a that is named Little Pasture Mine and in use as a "mine hillock". This is likely to be an error, as the recorded size of the land parcels would indicate they were mislabelled.

Of additional interest, Plot 223, also tenanted by Edward Unwin, is named Pasture Barn Close which suggests the building shown between 221a and 223, and present on the earlier maps, was a barn.

The 1880 Ordnance Survey map (**Appendix I.3**) provides the first detailed depiction of the mine, illustrating the building within the site on its current location and a number of associated features, including tracks, two gin circles, a circular shaft with adjacent square building within the north of the plot, a second circular shaft in the northwest corner, and an open sided structure within the centre of the mine complex. The land to the south of the mine is illustrated as spoil heaps. A track is shown approaching the site from the south and turning into the plot to the north of the existing building.

The detail on the 1880 map suggests it was still operational at time of survey, whilst it had evidently closed by 1898 where the mine is labelled as disused. The building within the site is still shown on the 1898 OS map (**Appendix I.4**), now with a small enclosure against its southern elevation. Later OS editions (**Appendices I.5-8**) show the land around the site as woodland and rough grassland, with the enclosure south of the extant building absent by the production of the 1970 OS.

A survey of the site was conducted as part of The Lead Raikes Project (undertaken between 1996 and 2004) recorded Little Pasture Mine as:

*"A relatively intact moderate-sized mine complex within a belland yard. There are two shafts on shale hillocks. The main one has a gin circle and was presumably also a dressing floor. On a lower terrace there is a crushing wheel and a sunken circular crushing area, now only partly defined with no surface sign of the crushing track.*

*Nearby to the east is a well preserved mine reckoning house (used as a field barn). Below the crushing circle there is a further terrace with a short stretch of retaining wall which may be a third ore-dressing area. It is approached from the north-west by a terraced track. Further to the north-west there are 2-4 hollows that may be water storage ponds. Downslope from the mine complex there are remains of a large but heavily reworked waste hillock.”*

*Barnatt et al. 2004: 81*

The project defined a reckoning house as a “purpose built mine office” where “accounts were kept of ore produced, payments made to miners for ore, wages and other general mine business” (Barnatt *et al.* 2004: 81). This interpretation is also put forward by James Rieuwert (2007, 104) who has published numerous studies on the lead mines of Derbyshire.

## 5 BUILDING RECORD

### INTRODUCTION

The following section presents the results of the archaeological investigation of Pasture Mines. Annotated floor plans are included as **Figure 4** and additional survey elevations and sections provided by the client are reproduced as **Figures 5-6** for reference. A selection of images from the photographic record is included in **Appendix 2**.

### PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The investigation of the building identified three principal phases of development which have been attributed to the following periods (**Figure 3**):

Phase 1: 1715-1800	Construction
Phase 2: 1800-1880	Refurbishment
Phase 3: 1970-Present	Re-roofing

#### *Phase 1: 1715-1800*

The first phase of construction is uncertain. Whilst the building is not depicted on cartographic sources until 1880, the mine was opened in 1715 and there is a documentary record of an overseer's office at Eyam Edge mines that could correspond with the extant building.

Although the building itself retains few diagnostic architectural features, the stone surround around the fireplace on the first floor is of a style commonly associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although a late adoption of the style, or reuse, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century cannot be ruled out.

There is structural evidence to suggest that the building may have developed in two stages, evidenced in a change in the character of the stone quoins of the south elevation above ground floor level, and the presence of a horizontal break in fabric continuing across the southern elevation, and southern ends of the eastern and western elevations. Stone either side of this break is of a slightly different colour. It has not been possible to more closely date these two phases owing to the absence of datable features, and they have therefore both been included in Phase 1.

#### *Phase 2: 1800-1890*

Examination of the building suggests a period of refurbishment in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is primarily evidenced in the presence of bandsaw and circular saw marks, techniques developed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The fireplace in the first-floor room also shows signs of alteration, potentially to facilitate the installation of a cast iron open-hearth range, of which part of the oven still survives. The range would have most-likely included a water boiler on the left side of the central fire. Such ranges were invented in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century but remained in use well into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The presence of brackets on the ceiling within the ground floor correspond suggest that some machinery may have been installed within the building during this period. Whilst nothing remains to illustrate the form of function of the machinery, the brackets suggest that line shafting or, more likely, a rope/cable pulley system may have been transferred into the building through the hole in the west elevation, possibly suspended from the brackets on the ceiling. The stone slabs identified in the floor in the northeast corner of the room could represent a machine base.

*Phase 3: 1970-Present*

The roof on the structure has been entirely replaced. The date of the replacement is unknown but given its good condition a relatively recent date is most likely.



Figure 3: Phased site plan

## DESCRIPTION

### *Exterior*

The building at Pasture Mines (**Appendices 2.1-3**) is a two-storey structure, measuring 4.7 × 6.0 m (15 ½ × 20 ft), built from coursed sandstone rubble. The roof of the building is pitched with slate with ceramic ridge tiles. A short stone-built chimney emerges from the southern gable.

### South Elevation

The south elevation (**Appendix 2.4; Figure 6**) contains a single central doorway at ground floor level with rough stone jambs and sandstone lintel (broken) with irregular rough tooling. Mortar scars in the jambs of the doorway indicate the former presence of a doorcase. A window is offset above to the right side of the elevation with rough stone jambs, timber lintel and no sill.

There quoins at either side of the elevation comprise large dressed sandstone blocks at ground floor level, changing to roughly squared rubble above. This change coincides with a horizontal break in fabric between ground floor and first floor level marked by a double course of square stone blocks. A slight change in the colour of stone between these parts of the elevation would suggest that these represent different phase of construction. The brickwork within the centre of the first-floor elevation is slightly discoloured, reflecting the location of the fireplace and flue.

### West Elevation

The west elevation (**Appendix 2.5; Figure 7**) contains a central small square window at ground floor level, with dressed stone lintel and no sill. The jambs of this opening appear to comprise rubble and has partially collapsed on its northern side. This, and its correlation with brackets associated with a 19<sup>th</sup> century floor internally, suggests the window is inserted. A second window is situated above at first floor, with rough squared stone jambs, timber lintel and stone sill. A timber frame partially survives, with scars from a removed central rail and two fillets.

The horizontal break in fabric observed in the southern elevation legibly continues along this elevation.

### North Elevation

Ground level rises around the structure such that the first-floor level of the north elevation (**Appendix 2.6; Figure 7**) is at ground level. Within the centre of the elevation is a doorway with reused timber lintel and stone threshold. A door retains a plain timber doorcase, but no door.

### East Elevation

The east elevation (**Appendix 2.7; Figure 6**) contains a single central square window with rough stone jambs and dressed stone lintel. No sill survives. The posts and top rail of a timber framed window survives in situ.

The horizontal break in fabric observed in the southern elevation legibly continues along this elevation.

### *Interior*

The ground floor comprises a single space (**Appendix 2.8**) with an earthen floor, thinly limewashed rubble walls, and ceiling of exposed floor joists. A small area of stone flags was observed in the north-east corner of the room. A small diameter low pipe was situated adjacent to this paving in the east elevation.

The wall within the south-east corner of the room had been painted black to dado level, although this colouration had substantially decayed. No evidence of colouration was observed elsewhere within the building.

A series of brackets were identified within the ceiling of the room, comprising two iron brackets centrally within the roof, and two wooden battens supported either side of the opening in the centre of the west wall (**Appendix 2.10**). The character of these brackets was undiagnostic but were suggestive of some form of power transmission or cable/rope system. A hole in the ceiling in the south-west corner of the room had evidently had ropes or materials pulled through frequently resulting in an adjacent becoming heavily worn (**Appendix 2.9**).

The first floor similarly comprises as single space (**Appendix 2.11**) with a wooden boarded floor, largely bare stone walls, and a ceiling open to the rafters. A fireplace is situated in the centre of the southern wall (**Appendix 2.12**) formed within a plain stone fire surround with narrow vertical posts and broader flat lintel. The fireback was of rough stone, with some evidence of phasing including a blocked central stone lined hole (**Appendix 2.13**; possibly a flue) and inserted shelves to either side of a small central hearth that would have supported a range, the oven box of which survives.



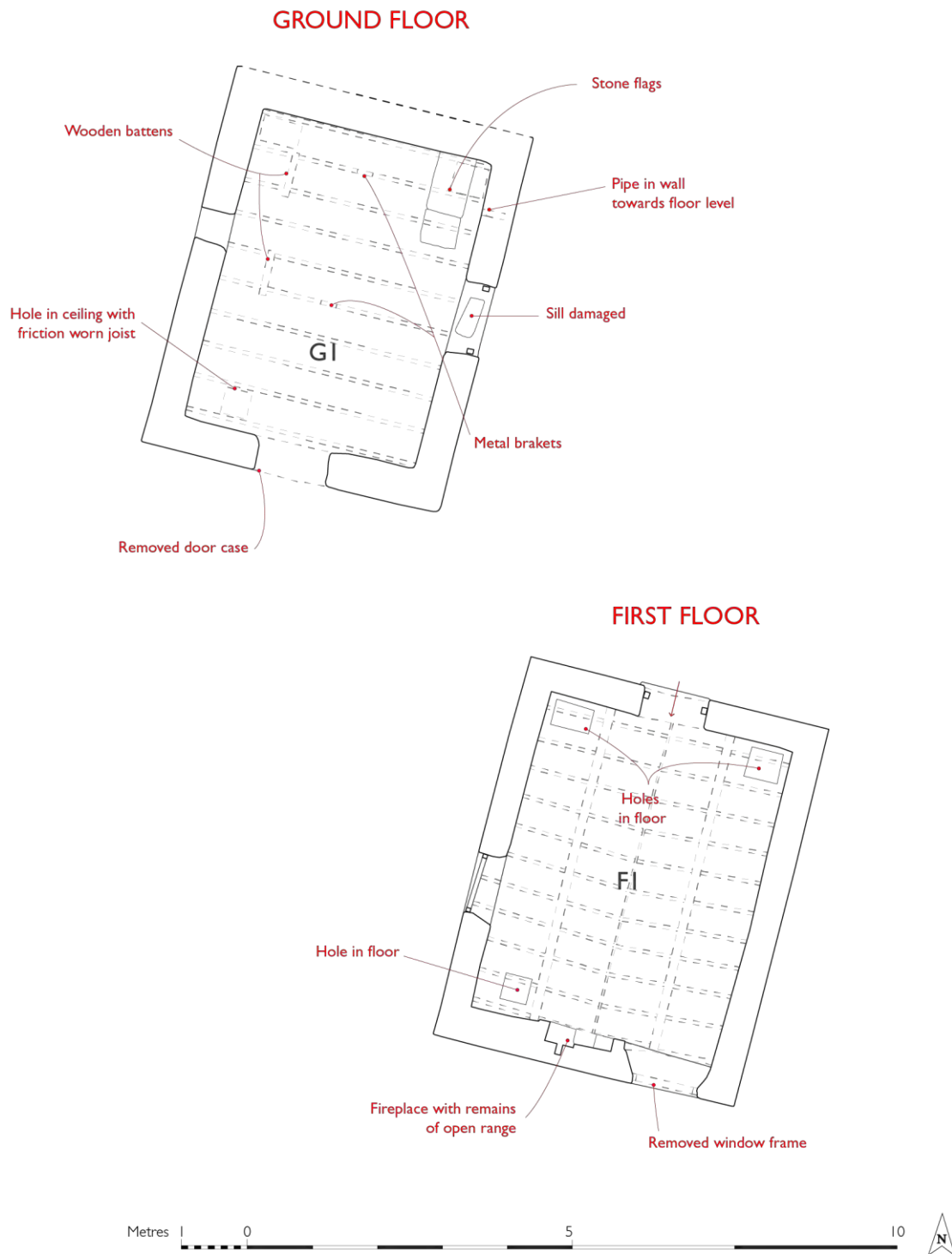
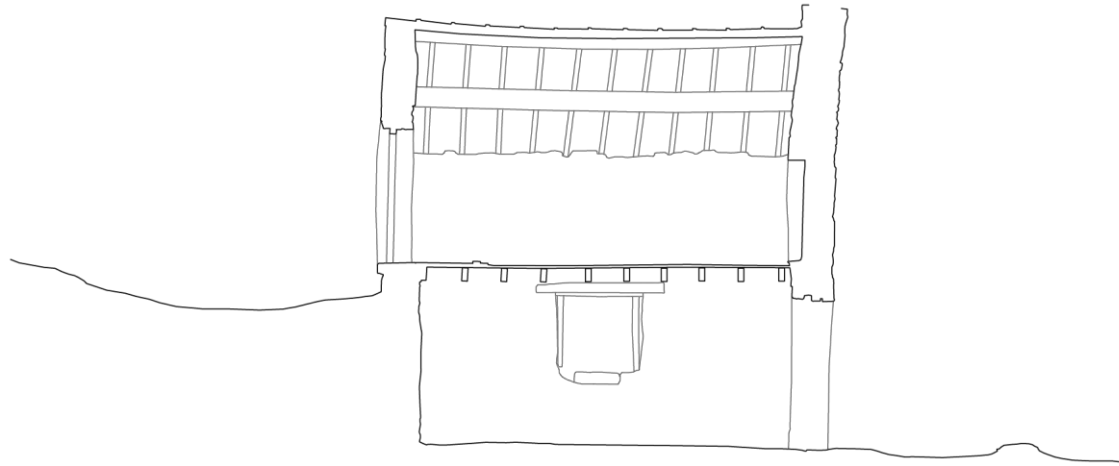


Figure 4: Annotated site plan (1:100 @ A4) (after a survey provided by the client)



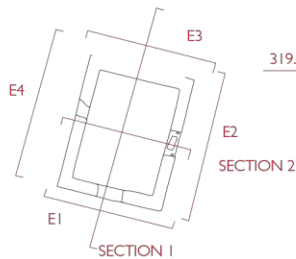
319.00m Above Ordnance Survey Datum

SECTION I



319.00m Above Ordnance Survey Datum

SECTION 2



Metres 1 0 5 10

Figure 5: Sections (1:100 @ A4) reproduced from a survey provided by the client, for reference

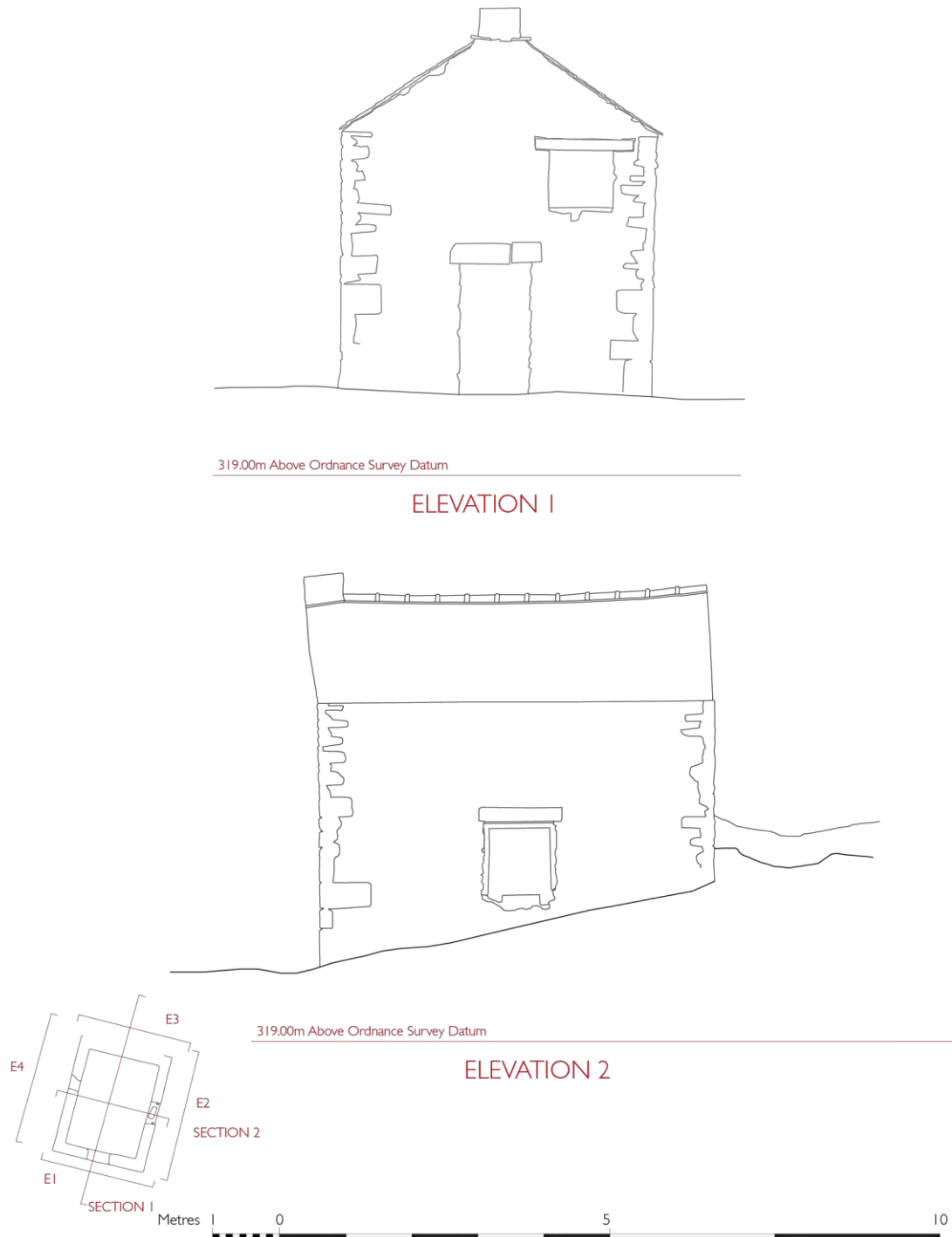


Figure 6: Elevations (1:200 @ A4) reproduced from a survey provided by the client, for reference

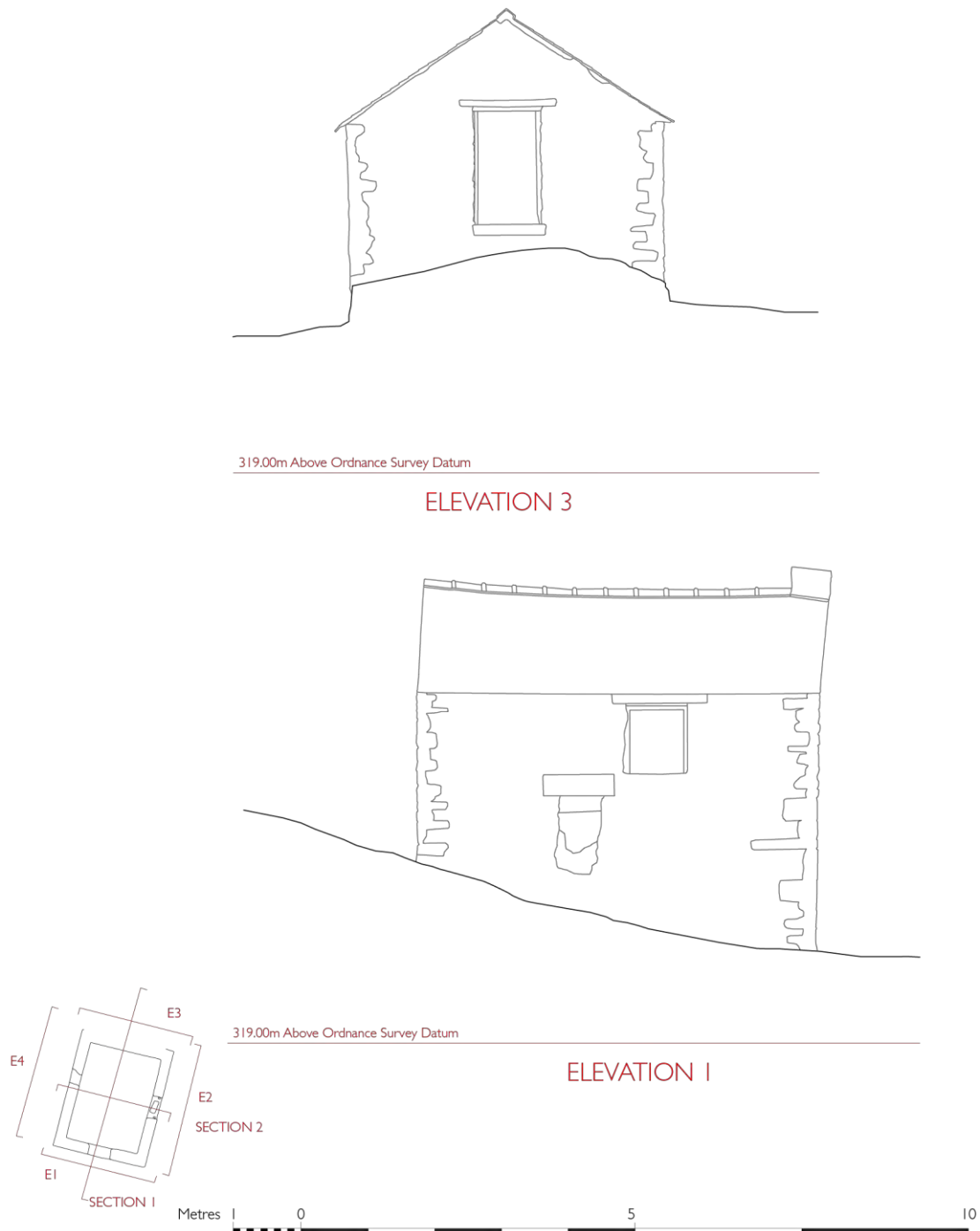


Figure 7: Elevations (1:200 @ A4) reproduced from a survey provided by the client, for reference

## 6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND CONCLUSION

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of heritage assets is their value to this and future generations because of the archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest embodied in their physical presence and way in which they are experienced (after definitions in the National Planning Policy Framework). Establishing what factors contribute to the significance of an asset, and how, is crucial to understand its vulnerability to change and in ensuring appropriate conservation strategies are identified which preserve and enhance that significance.

Significance is expressed in this report on a four-point scale of negligible, local, regional or national.

#### *Historical Value*

Little Pasture Mine is a historic mine site, dating to a period of significant speculation and investment in lead mining in Derbyshire during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Whilst the earthworks, covered pits, and exposed structures in the ground at Little Pasture Mine are evocative of its history, the extant building at Little Pasture Mine is the only upstanding structure and provides a strong illustrative link to the industry of the site and the people who worked there. The historical interest of the site is enhanced by its documentary record, such as the legal disputes and the account by the 1755 earthquake by the mine's overseer.

The building has previously been interpreted as a reckoning house, where miners would have come to receive their pay. There is little in the way of specialised structural elements which would distinguish a reckoning house from a room or office, except possibly a strong box or safe for keeping pay safe. The absence of such a feature at Pasture Mine does not rule out this use, however, as pay at such satellite sites would likely have been brought up and distributed on the day rather than stored on the site.

The combined use as an overseer, or mine managers, office is also possible, with the windows of the first-floor room positioned so that they overlook the road up towards the mine from the south, and the working areas to the west, providing good visibility over the comings and goings on the site. The range would have provided heating and cooking facilities, offering a degree of comfort to the overseer. The evidence for a possible rope system entering the building and on the ground floor before being transferred to the first floor could also have been a communication system, although no evidence for dials or bells was observed.

### *Archaeological Value*

The building forms part of a wider mining site, the majority of which survives as archaeological remains. The fabric of the building itself does retain evidence of its construction, alteration and use through time which is of interest in understanding the development of the site. There is also likely to be buried remains within, and in proximity to, the building which would further our knowledge of the site.

### *Architectural and Artistic Value*

The extant building at Little Pasture Mine is a functional structure built from local materials in a form that is indicative of traditional building practices. The architectural interest of the building derives primarily from the high contribution such historic vernacular buildings make to the local character and identity of the region which is also of great significance to the National Park.

### CONCLUSION

Little Pasture Mine has been recognised as a site of regionally and nationally importance which forms part of a wider region of nationally, and potentially internationally, significant historic mining activity within the Peak District (Barnatt *et al.* 2004).

The extant building at the site represents a relatively rare survival of an 18<sup>th</sup> century reckoning house and overseer's office. Although preserving few features that would readily illustrate the function of the building, the presence of the fireplace and domestic proportions of windows and doors clearly distinguish it from an agricultural building. Despite some alterations its original plan form and circulation remains highly legible.

Overall it is considered that the building is intrinsically of regional heritage significance, reflecting its rarity, its good survival, and the high contribution it makes to the surrounding historic landscape.

## 7 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### AUTHORSHIP

This report was researched and prepared by James Thomson MClfA. Review of the report was undertaken by Oliver Jessop MClfA.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge Smith and Roper Architects for commissioning this report on behalf of the clients, and for coordinating access.

The staff of Derbyshire Record Office are also recognised for their assistance in identifying historical records for the site.

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APPENDIX I:

HISTORIC MAPPING AND ILLUSTRATIONS



Appendix I.1: 1798 Eyam enclosure map

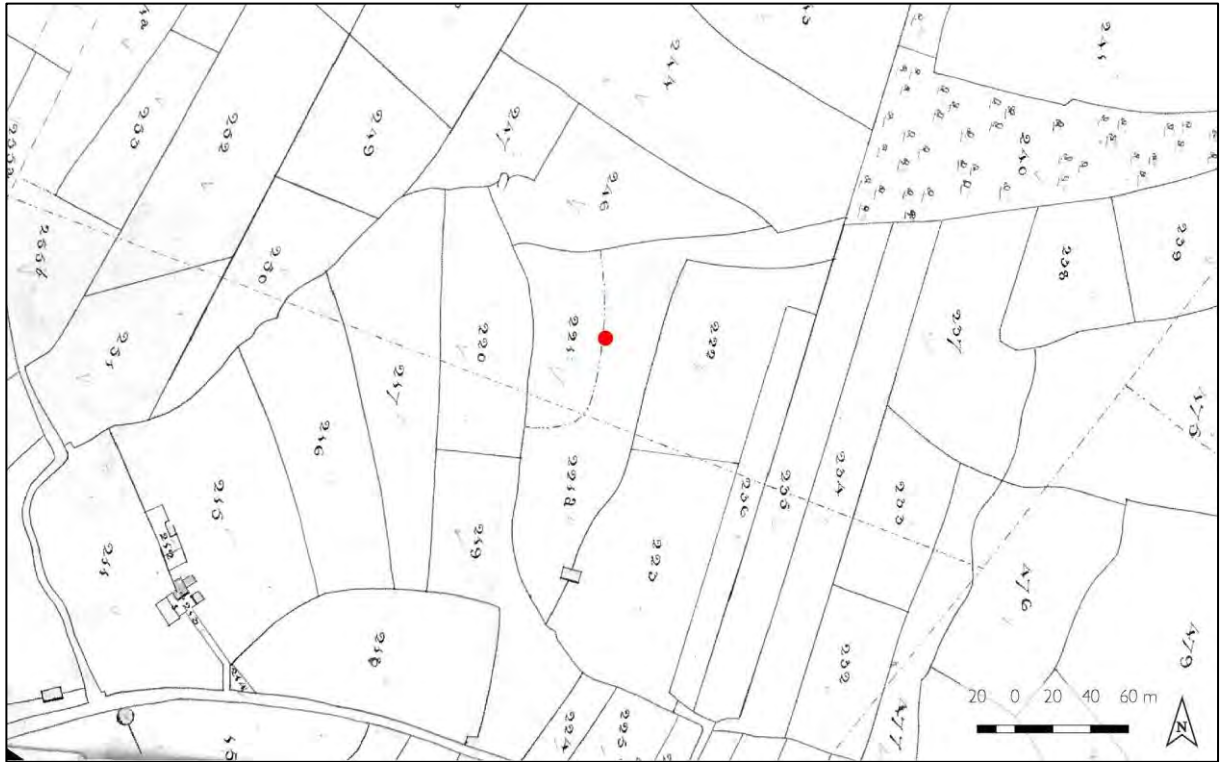
© Derbyshire Record Office (ref: Q/RI/45a)



Appendix I.2: Undated copy of an Eyam enclosure map

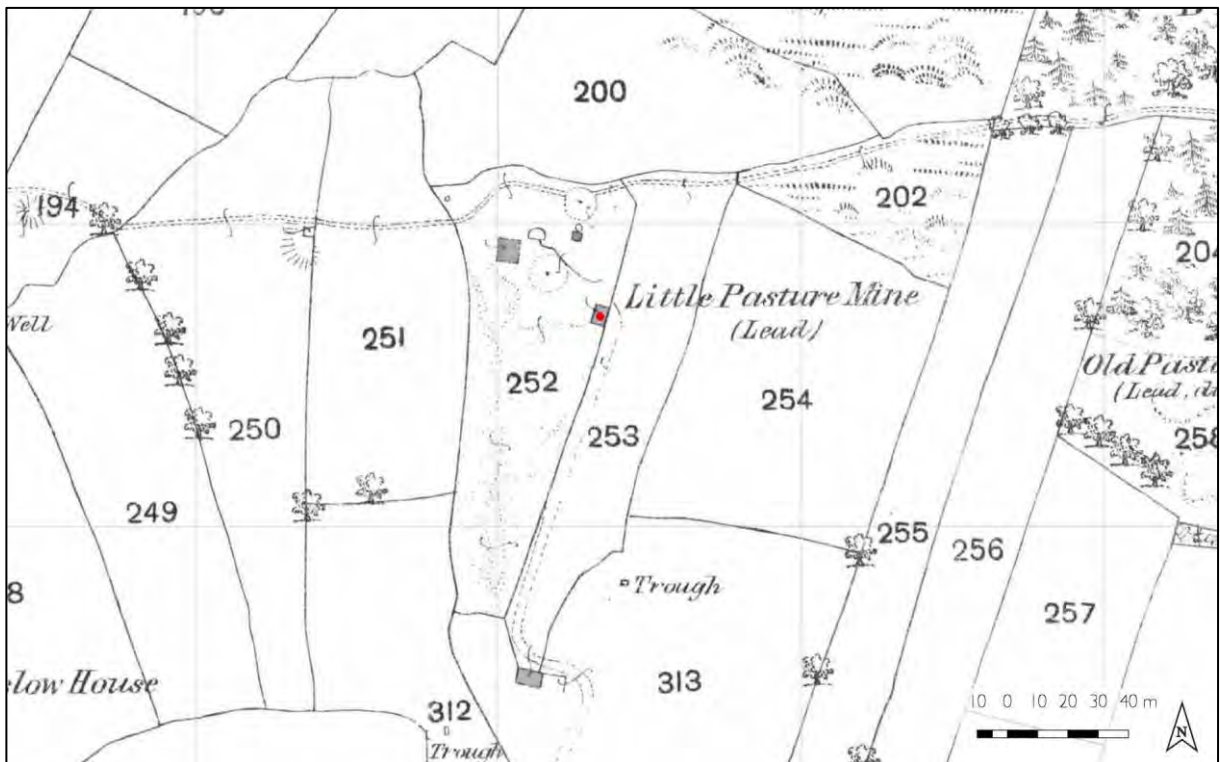
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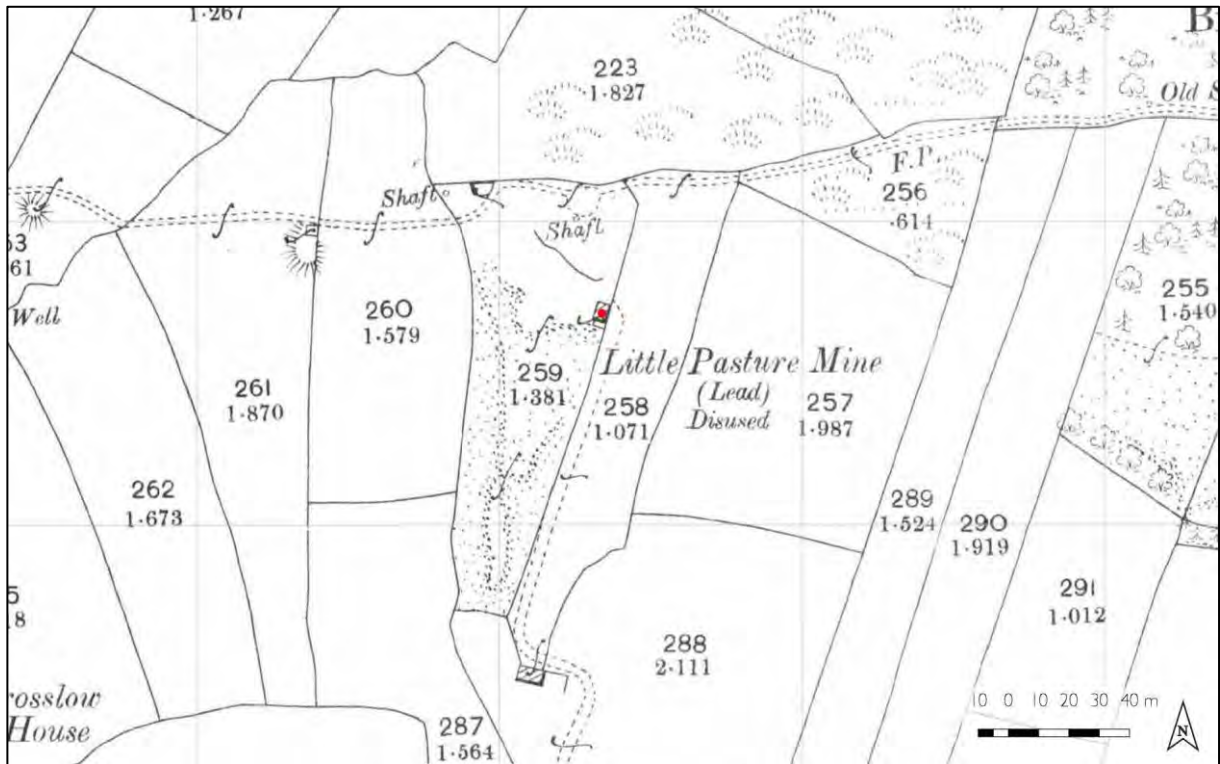


Appendix I.3: 1842 Eyam tithe map

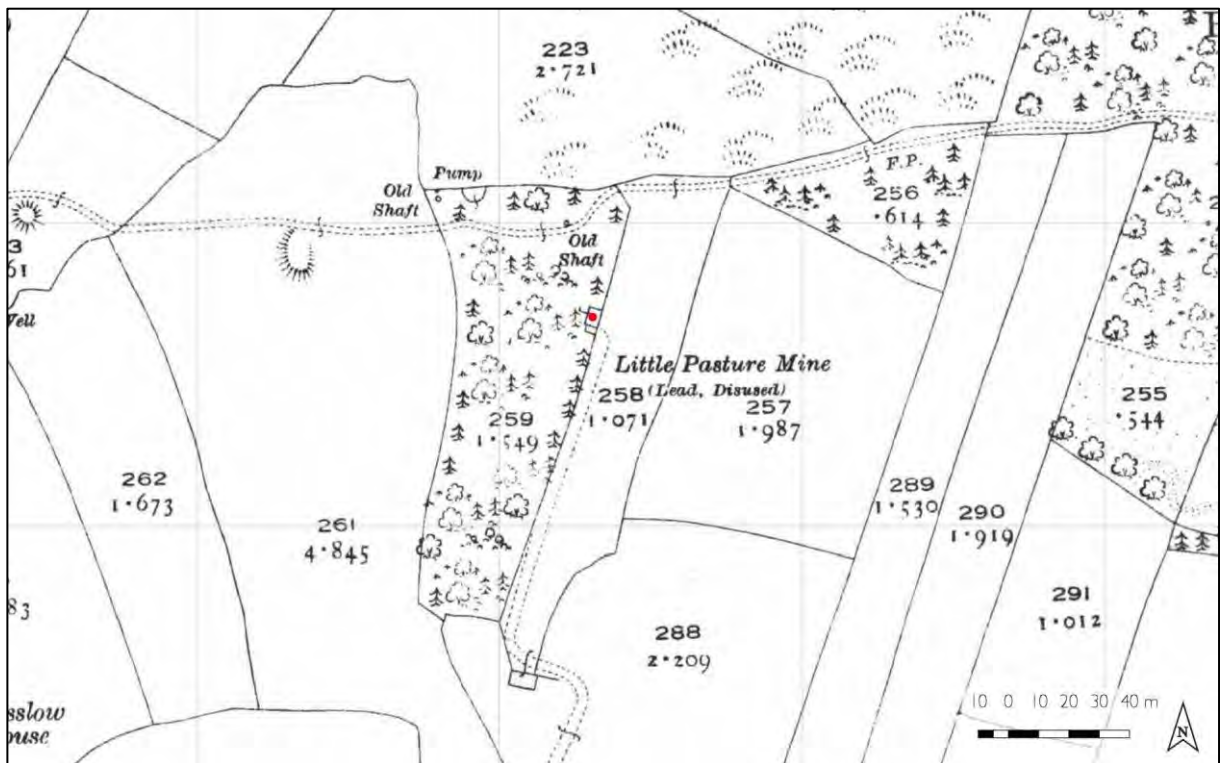
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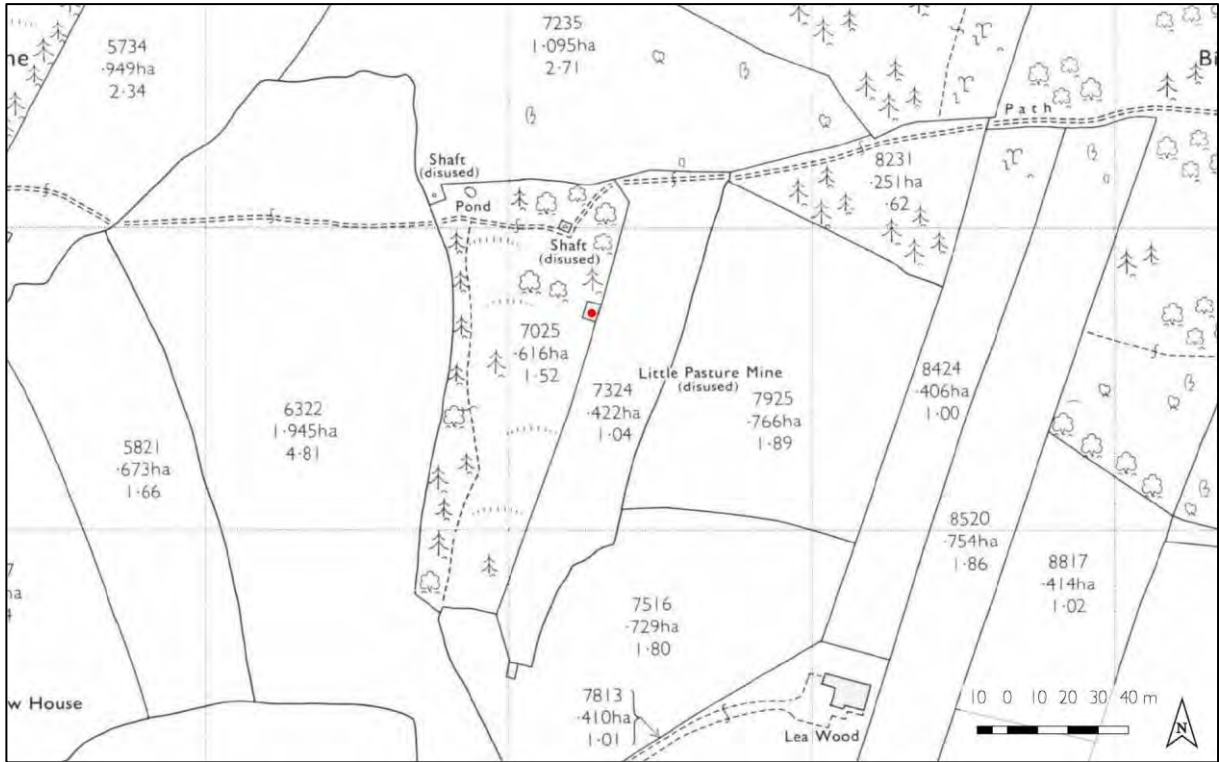
Appendix I.4: 1880 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.5: 1898 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.6: 1922 Ordnance Survey map



Appendix I.7: 1970 Ordnance Survey map

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Appendix I.8: 1994 Ordnance Survey map

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APPENDIX 2:

PHOTOGRAPHY





Appendix 2.1: General view of the site, looking north-west (scale: 2m)



Appendix 2.2: General view of the site, looking south-east over the covered mine shaft





Appendix 2.3: General view of the site, looking south-east (scale: 2m)



Appendix 2.4: South elevation (scale: 2m)





Appendix 2.5: West elevation (scale: 2m)



Appendix 2.6: North elevation (scale: 2m)





Appendix 2.7: East elevation (scale: 2m)



Appendix 2.8: General view of GI (scale: 2m)





Appendix 2.9: Detail of worn joist and hole in ceiling in southwest corner of **GI** (scale: 1cm intervals)



Appendix 2.10: Detail of brackets on ceiling of **GI**, centred on west window (scale: 10cm)





Appendix 2.11: General view of FI, looking south (scale: 2m)



Appendix 2.12: Detail of fire place in FI (scales: 2m & 10cm)

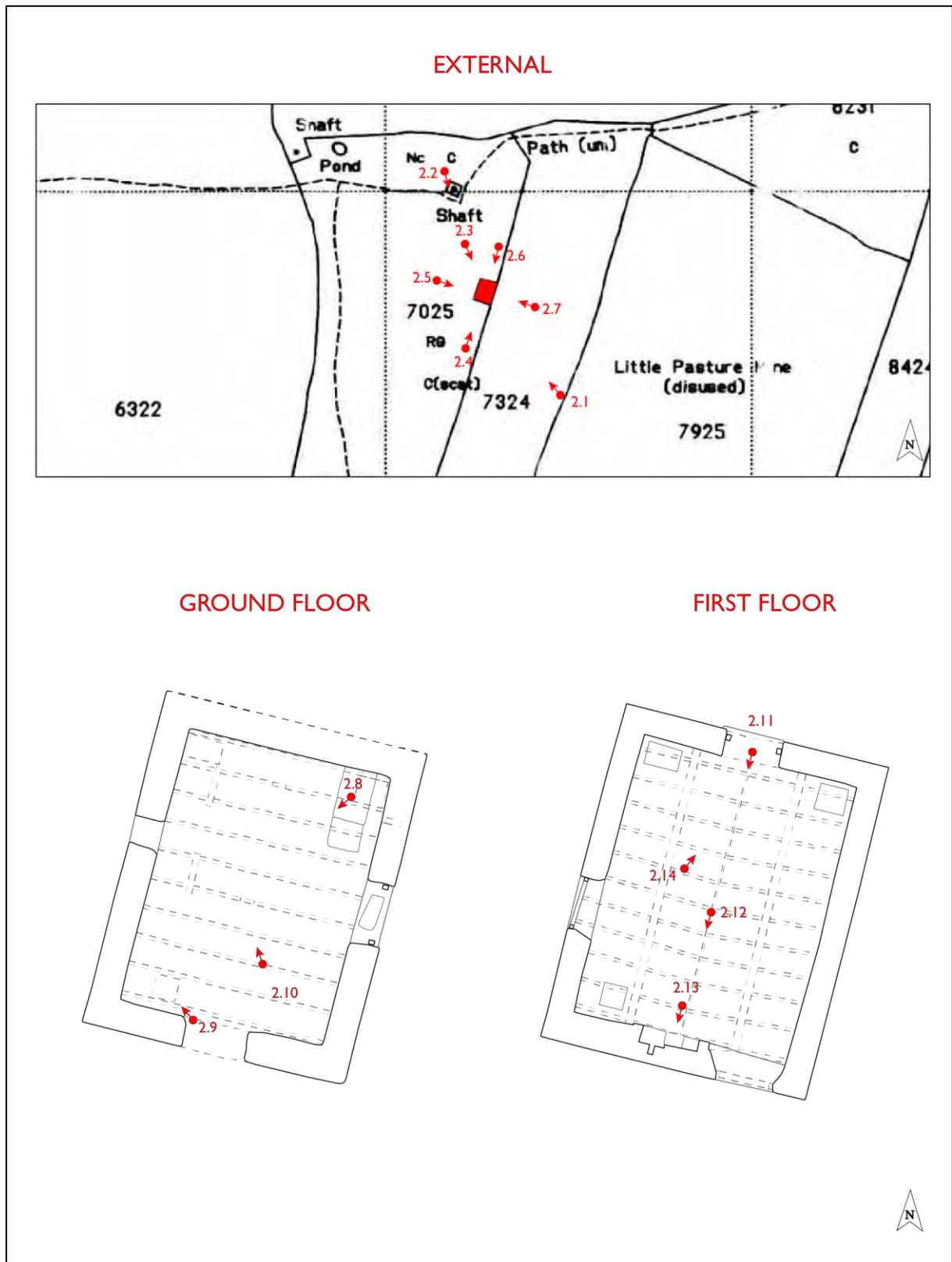




Appendix 2.13: Detail of blocking in back of fireplace (scale: 10cm)



Appendix 2.14: Detail of replaced roof structure above FI



Appendix 2.15: Photograph Location Plan