

Scholes Mill, Tansley, Matlock

**Desk Based Assessment and Building
Recording**



**Scholes Mill and Mill Pond
(facing south-west)**

ARS Ltd Report No. 2007/9
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Executive Summary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Wardmans (Matlock) Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment and building recording of the Scholes Mill, Tansley, Matlock, Derbyshire (SK 31831 59925).

The development area was enclosed agricultural and pasture land until the late 18th century, when it was developed into an industrial cotton smallware mill. A manager's house was built onto the mill structure soon after the original construction. Further additions occurred when the mill was converted to steam power as the area which housed the water wheel became the boiler house. These extensions took place before the printing of the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1878) as the map records the mill as having a similar ground plan to that which can be seen today. In the 1940s the Army occupied the mill and made some additions to the structure but, by 1952, Scholes Mill was derelict and mainly used for storage.

There is a lack of documentary evidence for Scholes Mill and very little about it can be discerned from the sources and resources consulted. The building survey recorded the remaining fabric of the mill and noted that it had undergone some minor extensions between its construction and the first recorded maps at the close of the 19th century. The mill was converted to steam power between its construction in 1782 (Bulmer Directory) and the printing of Tansley tithe map (1846). The late 1700s and early 1800s saw this occurring in most factories and mills in England which partially explains the industrial expansion of this period. There is little evidence for earlier activity on the site as neither the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) nor the historical data mentioned any previous archaeology or finds.

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1. Introduction

1.1 This document reports the findings of a desk-based assessment and building recording undertaken by James Brightman and Alex Thornton of Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Wardman's (Matlock) Ltd. The work focused on the now derelict Scholes Mill site, a former cotton mill in Tansley, Derbyshire.

2. Location, Land Use and Geology

2.1 Scholes Mill is located at SK 31831 59925. It lies 2.7km east of Matlock and approximately 13km south-west of Chesterfield (Figs.1 and 2).

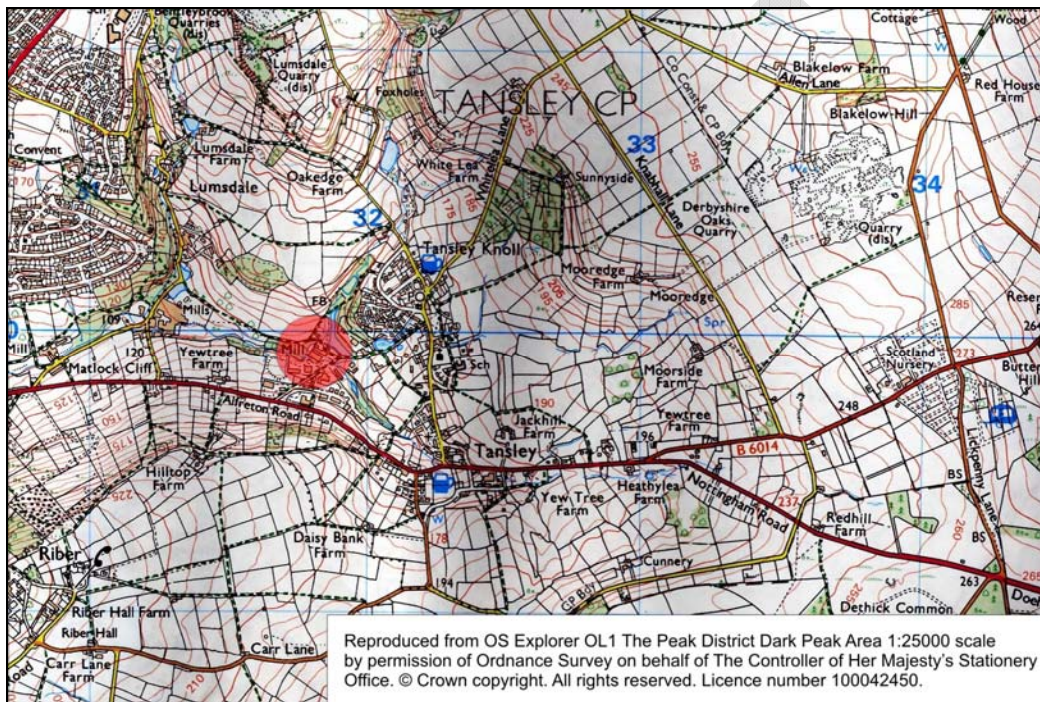


Fig. 1. Location map of Scholes Mill, Tansley.

Fig. 2. Site Plan of Scholes Mill.

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- 2.2 The Derbyshire County Council Historical Landscape Assessment shows that the site of Scholes Mill is located in the north-east in an area of ‘wood/scrub surrounding millponds and buildings’ (Appendix One). To the west, there is an area of ‘large irregular enclosures’ which have remained unchanged between 1848 and 1997. To the east is the ‘considerable housing development’ of Tansley Knoll and to the south lies the reservoir and Brookfield Industrial Estate (Appendix One).
- 2.3 The geology of the area around Tansley consists of an interbedded gritstone of the Millstone grit and Ashover grit, both formed in the Carboniferous period (BGS 1978).

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of this desk-based assessment and building appraisal is to summarise and synthesise the available archaeological and historical resource for the study area, in order to provide information for making informed planning recommendations. The assessment will consider the potential for buried remains relating to the existing mill or earlier activity to survive below ground and their importance. The development, phasing, form, function and historical importance of the upstanding buildings and structures will be considered and used to form recommendations for the need or otherwise for further investigation and recording.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 A search of the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was made, as well as online consultation of Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS). These preliminary searches provide information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, any other archaeological sites and monuments, as well as references to previous archaeological work conducted in the area. Any further archaeological and historical information on the site and the surrounding region was identified through a search of relevant historic maps, documents, texts and photographs held at the Sheffield Library, Local Studies Section and at the Sheffield Archives. Glossop Library and Heritage centre were consulted but advised that no records of Tansley were available at these locations.
- 4.2 The following is a list of sources and resources consulted for this desk-based assessment:
- Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Monuments Record (NMR).
 - National Listed Building Records.
 - Historic Landscape Character Information provided by the Derbyshire County Council.
 - Plans and maps of the site and its environs including Ordnance Survey maps up to the present day, and historical pictorial and surveyed maps.
 - Place name evidence.
 - Historical documents and photographs held by the Derbyshire County Records Office and Local Studies Library, Matlock; Glossop Library

(Local History Section) and the Glossop Heritage Centre; Sheffield Library and Archives.

- Relevant archaeological archive reports housed online in the OASIS database.
- Archaeological and historical journals and books.
- Trade and business directories.
- Geotechnical data (none available).
- Aerial photographs (none available).

4.3 The assessment of the archaeological and historical resource is undertaken in the following sections:

- Chronological assessment of the resource by period
 - Prehistoric (-AD43)
 - Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)
 - Early Medieval (AD410 – AD 1066)
 - Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)
 - Post-Medieval – Modern (AD 1539 – Present Day)

4.4 The relevant legal framework and planning context relating to this assessment is set out by the following documents:

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning)

5. Assessment Results

5.1 Historical Overview

5.1.1 Prehistoric

The prehistoric period of British history encompasses the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age (c.650,000BC – c. 10,500BC), the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (c.10,500BC – c. 4000BC), the Neolithic or New Stone Age (c. 4000BC – c.2500BC), the Bronze Age (c.2500BC – 700BC), and the Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD43) and ends with the arrival of the Romans in Britain.

Palaeolithic life and settlement was based on a hunter-gatherer society and seasonal adaptation to the climatic conditions of the last Ice Age. The presence of Palaeolithic peoples in the archaeological record is rare in Britain and their technology is defined by stone tools and bone or antler implements. Recent work at Cresswell Crags has revealed the first examples of Late Upper Palaeolithic cave art in the British Isles. The retreat of the Ice sheets 12,500 years ago and the warming of the climate are seen as the start of the Mesolithic period where Britain was transformed not only from a tundra landscape to one of rich deciduous woodland, but also from an extension of NW Europe to an island archipelago. This period is again characterised by a hunter-gatherer subsistence lifestyle, though there is evidence for exploitation of different types of plants and animals than before and limited land management. Recent work in Northumberland has shown that in some parts of Britain, the lifestyle of later Mesolithic peoples may have been more sedentary and less nomadic than previously thought (Waddington in press). There is no evidence for Hunter-

Gatherer activity known in the environs of the site although Radley *et al.* (1974) identified three Mesolithic sites in the East Moor region of the Derbyshire Dales.

The Neolithic period is traditionally seen as the period when agriculture and a more sedentary existence was adopted in the British Isles. The technology of the Neolithic is characterised by new types of stone tools including ground and polished stone axe heads and the introduction of ceramics. Nine small, later Neolithic settlement areas have been discovered in the East Moors region (Hart 1984, 37) but, there is no evidence for Neolithic activity in the immediate locality of the site.

The Bronze Age is characterised by the emergence of metalworking in Britain with copper and bronze artefacts found. Evidence for copper mining has been determined from a radiocarbon dating of a mining tool found at Ecton, Staffordshire (Barnatt and Penny 2004, 2.7). This period also sees the emergence of a more settled economy seemingly based on intensive arable production and formalized field systems, including widespread expansion, and later abandonment of the uplands. Evidence of Bronze Age activity in Matlock was found in 1644/5 with the discovery of a possible Middle to Late Bronze Age hoard at Harpe Edge, Matlock (Hart 1984, 68) but again there is no evidence from Tansley itself.

The Iron Age is characterised in the archaeological record by the emergence of more elaborate metalworking and the introduction of iron artefacts, though no evidence for Iron Age activity exists around the Scholes Mill site (Hart 1984, 72).

5.1.2 Romano-British

The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. The north of Britain including the area of the Hope Valley was under Roman control by the end of the 70's AD and by AD122 the northern boundary of the Roman Empire had been established by the building of Hadrian's Wall. The Roman period is characterised in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings, roads and military structures markedly different to the earth and timber construction of the late prehistoric period. One of the key reasons for the Roman occupation of Derbyshire was the rich Derbyshire lead Orefield, and the roads and forts (such as *Navio* and its vicus, the fort at Melandra Castle and the site at Wensley, Matlock (Hart 1984)) were part of the infrastructure for the lead industry. The Roman lead mining site of Lutadarum is known to exist in the Derbyshire Orefield from inscribed lead ingots found across the Empire, but has never been satisfactorily located (Lane 1986, 97-99). According to Bulmer and Co. Trade Directory (1895), a pig of lead was discovered on Tansley moor, bearing the inscription "P.R. ABRASCANTI METALLI LVTVDARES", although pigs of lead with inscriptions from Lutadarum have also been found in Matlock (Bryan 1903, 282-4).

5.1.3 Early Medieval

The early medieval period began when the Romans withdrew from Britain in approximately 400AD. It is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is

sometimes still referred to as the Dark Ages. The period covers the reimposition of native British kingdoms along the old tribal boundaries of pre-Roman Britain and the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from northern Europe and Scandinavia. Tansley lay within the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, which, at its height, stretched from the Thames to the Yorkshire and Lancashire borders (Walker 2000). The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms founded by the invaders were in turn invaded by the Danes in the latter part of the Early Medieval period, and the Early Medieval comes to a close with the Norman Conquest and the defeat of the last Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings. The Early Medieval period saw the reintroduction of Christianity and the founding of the earliest churches date from this period. In Derbyshire, the withdrawal of the Romans did not affect the mining industry, and despite poor documentary evidence, we know that mining was widespread and well-established (Barnatt and Penny 2004, 2.7). Although there are no finds or sites relating to the early medieval period around the mill site, the village of Tansley is mentioned in the Domesday Book and is recorded as *Tenselege* and *Taneslege* (Morris 1986, Cameron 1959: 406). Tansley is also referred to in the Rotuli Hundredorum (the second historic census) in 1276 as *Tanneslegh*, *-ley(e)* and as *Tansl(e)y* in 1577 in Saxton's Map of Derbyshire (Cameron 1959, 406). Tansley was a berewick of the royal Manor of *Metesforde* (Matlock) (Bulmer and Co. Trade Directory 1895) and lay in the Wirksworth Hundred (Hart 1984: 116).

5.1.4 Medieval

The Medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence in rural areas of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts of the period exist today. The majority of the medieval period saw 'single field' agriculture, leaving a distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground too. As well as the traces of agriculture, documentary and archaeological evidence shows the widespread continuation of lead mining. There was a great demand for lead in the Medieval period due to the boom in church and cathedral construction (Barnatt and Penny 2004, 2.9) and the Domesday Book records lead workings at Matlock (Hart 1984, 136). Evidence of two medieval moated sites around Matlock at Snitterton and at Darley Churchtown have been discovered (Hart 1984), but there is no evidence of medieval sites around Scholes Mill itself.

5.1.5 Post Medieval – Modern

The Post Medieval and Modern periods extend from the end of the medieval period up until the present day and the majority of archaeological and historical sites and monuments are from this period. In rural areas, enclosure continued to shape the landscape and was enforced by Parliament in a series of Enclosure Acts during the 18th and 19th centuries. The movement toward 'Enclosure' of land not only set out the landscape of large enclosed fields that can be seen today but also provided a number of maps and charts showing the Enclosures which are of use in tracing the evolution of a landscape. The modern period is generally acknowledged as beginning with the Industrial Revolution in the mid-late 18th century. This time saw the genesis of machine power and mass-production, and

changed the face of Britain. The increase in demand for raw materials and agricultural produce to feed the boilers and people, along with the advent of the railways and the boom in canal transport, shaped the Derbyshire area into the landscape which is familiar today. In the area around the mill site, the dominant industry was the cotton and fabric industry and the majority of the remaining mills were of this type. The first textile mill was the Derby Silk Mill opened in the early 18th century (Nixon 1969, 173), and this provided the impetus that was needed to start an industry that relied on readily available natural resources. These early factories in Derbyshire have been described as the ‘first model of the cotton industry’ (Fitton and Wadsworth 1958: 98). The first cotton mill which opened in Cromford, Matlock Dale was in 1771 by the firm ‘Arkwright, Strutt and Need’ (Arrowsmith *et al.* 2001, Robinson 1936, 59). The late 18th – early 19th century saw a huge boom in the construction of mills and this period of rapid growth in the cotton industry has been described as “the most dramatic proof of an industrial revolution” (Edwards 1967, ix). Scholes Mill was one of these ‘boom’ mills and was constructed in 1782 according to the trade directories, a period of fluctuating export due to the uncertainties of the war in Europe, but one which gave way to a period of high prosperity through exports to the newly independent America (Edwards 1967, 16). According to the Wirksworth Parish Records (Bulmer and Co. Trade Directory 1895), two of Tansley’s largest mills were built on the Old Coach Road which suggest that one of these was Scholes Mill. These mills were built in 1782 for Samuel Unwin for the manufacture of cotton tapes and shawls (Bulmer and Co. Trade Directory 1895). Scholes Mill was known as Bottom or Low Mill, whilst the other, currently known as Speedwell Mill, was known as Top Mill. Speedwell Mill was used to manufacture tape, whilst Scholes Mill manufactured “fancy” shawls (Arkwright Society 1984, 23-4), ‘stay (corset) binding, India tape, carpet binding, skirt beltings and venetian blind webbing’ (Bunting 1999, 9).

5.2 Chronological Assessment of the Site

- 5.2.1 All remaining archaeology on the Scholes Mill site relates to the mill itself, the post-medieval and modern industry on the site and conversions to the mill undertaken by the Army between 1939 and 1945 (Arkwright Society 1984). There are no records of the presence of archaeological remains dating to any earlier periods.
- 5.2.2 The earliest maps recording Scholes Mill show Tansley and its environs in 1846 and 1855. These maps cannot be reproduced in this report due to copyright restrictions. However, the ground plan of the mill in these maps is identical to that shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1878) (Appendix Two) and similar to that which remains today. The only apparent difference is that there were more out-buildings to the south and east of the mill in 1878 than exist on the present site and in 1846, the area was more wooded. The Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1878) records the mill as “Tansley Mill (Cotton)?”.
- 5.2.3 The ground plan of the mill shown on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map (1898) is identical to the Ordnance Survey First Edition map (1878) (Appendix Two). During the years between the two editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, a small building had been erected on the north-east façade of the mill which no

longer remains today. No structural changes to the mill or the surrounding buildings are apparent on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1922 and 1924 (Appendix Two). An outbuilding was built to the north-east of the mill between 1924 and 1949 (Appendix Two). The layout of the site remains the same until sometime between 1976 and 2000, when the open sided barn was built (Appendix Two). The Ordnance Survey maps of the site identify that although there was minor development of the site around the period of the late 19th century and later, the layout of the mill was predominantly established by 1878. Any major conversion work such as the change from water to steam power took place pre-1878. The only alteration to the external structure of the mill which occurred post-1878, was the addition of a second storey to the boiler house by the Army and this was observed and recorded as part of the building survey.

- 5.2.4 This entry from the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (13607) for Scholes Mill is based on the listed building description (3/3159/171):

“Former cotton spinning mill (later used for the manufacture of red tape) with manager’s house attached. Coursed gritstone rubble, Welsh slate roof. Built in 1797 for Samuel Unwin. The wheel appears to have been set transversely partly within the mill building and contained within stone cross walls (which are not continued above ground level) with associated gear placed within low outshuts. The mill is 3 storeys with a 16 window range almost identical to both sides. There is a left-hand stone end stack (for heating) with a tall brick end stack to right abutting the end wall (for the boiler house, dismantled, which replaced the water-powered system in the later 19th century). The manager’s house is attached to the left and is two and a half storeys high, with a 4 window range.”

- 5.2.5 The SMR specifies that Scholes Mill was built in 1797, but according to the Bulmer trade directory, the mill was built in 1782. The building appraisal also recorded that there was only a 15 window range on the south-west façade of the mill, rather than a 16 window range.
- 5.2.6 The ownership of the mill can be traced through the Derbyshire trade directories. The earliest recorded owner of the mill was ‘Hackett, John and Son’ in Bagshaw’s directory (1846). The mill passed to John Hackett’s son, Thomas sometime between 1846 and 1855, as his ownership was recorded in White’s directory 1855 and Harrison, Harrod and Co. (1860). The 1861 census records that Thomas Hackett employed 210 hands at Scholes Mill (Taylor 2005, 60). A document held at the Derbyshire Record Office indicates that an auction occurred on the 20th September 1877 where ‘a valuable three-storied water-power mill’ owned by Messrs. Thos. and W.P. Hackett was sold to Mr. Robert Lowe for £900. The next two trade directories state that the mill was controlled by Lowe (Kelly’s 1887, 1891). Kelly’s directory (1887) also lists J.H. Scholes as the manager of Tansley Mill. Both Lowe and Scholes are recorded as owning a tape manufacturing mill in Tansley in Bulmer and Co (1895), which indicates that the owner and manager of the mill formed a partnership. The firm of Lowe and Scholes may have, subsequently, separated as Kelly’s (1908 and 1928) records that Tansley Mill was owned by Scholes, J.H. Ltd. The trade directory evidence is tabulated in Appendix Three.

- 5.2.7 The Health and Morals of Apprentices Act of 1802 called for all cotton and other mills to be checked every year with regards to the health and well-fare of those employed in the mill. A board of trade report from the Lord's Paper (1819) explains that on 9th July 1803, both the mills in Tansley were checked by Grenville and Gell who 'believe them to be in such state and condition...as is required by the drawing of the said Act' (1819, 47).
- 5.2.8 Scholes Mill fell into disrepair in the latter decades of the twentieth century but was still used in certain formats. In the mid 1930s, William Twigg and Co. dismantled and removed the water wheel from Top Mill (Taylor 2005, 233). It is possible that the water wheel from Scholes Mill was removed at the same time. Both the mills were requisitioned by the Army (Taylor 2005, 233) and used as a barracks between 1939 and 1945 (Arkwright Society 1984). This occurred under the ownership of F.H. Drabble and Sons, who had bought it in 1937 from George Staley (Arkwright Society 1984, Epitome of Title 1979). The War Department paid Drabble £8 a year for the rental and insurance of the mill (Taylor 2005, 306). On the 1st August 1940, four companies of the Royal Army Service Corps arrived in Tansley and Scholes Mill became the main accommodation for these troops (Taylor 2005, 306). The ground floor was used as a cookhouse and canteen, whilst upstairs was the Naafi and sleeping accommodation (Taylor 2005, 306). Across the bridge were tin Nissen huts containing more bunks for the men and the Sergeant's Mess (Taylor 2005, 306). After the mill's occupation by the Army, the building was used for storage, and in 1979, when Ian Strange purchased the mill, this function was maintained (Conveyance 1979).
- 5.2.9 Despite the present derelict nature of the site, the vast majority of the windows in the mill still contain their wooden window frames many of which have been removed for renovation and will be replaced.

6. Results of Building Survey

6.1 Exterior of Mill

- 6.1.1 The mill is made from dressed gritstone and consists of three storeys of visible windows and an attic storey which has windows on the ends of the building only (Fig. 3). The lowest four courses of stone blocks stand proud of the stonework by c. 0.55m and the top is an average of 0.86m above ground level (Fig. 4). In places, a rougher course can be seen as a foundation below these protruding lower courses (Fig. 5).



Fig. 3. Photograph of the windows in north-east façade of the mill (facing south-west) (scale = 5m).



Fig. 4. Photograph of the lower course blocks of stone, the foundations and a standard window in the south-west façade of the mill (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 5. Photograph of the rougher courses of stone forming the foundations (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).

- 6.1.2 The window frames on both the north-east and south-west façades are 30-paned (six high and five across) on all three floors. The ground and first floors have 14 standard windows, with the first floor having one extra, smaller (eight pane) window above the main entrance, whilst the second floor has 15 standard windows (Fig. 3). A standard window measures 1.1m wide by 1.52m high (Fig. 4). Each has a gritstone lintel measuring 1.6m wide by 0.4m high and a stone sill of measurements 1.45m wide and 0.18m high. On the south-east façade, there are four standard windows (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6. Photograph of the standard windows in the South-east façade of Scholes Mill, Tansley (facing north-west).

- 6.1.3 A doorway has been created in the south-east façade of the mill at a later date than the original construction of the mill, located just below an infilled window (Fig. 7). A steel girder was used to form the lintel of the doorway suggesting that these changes may have taken place when the Army occupied the mill. This doorway probably provided access to the canteen and cookhouse. A red brick chimney was built on this façade after the original construction of the mill but prior to the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1878).



Fig. 7. Photograph of infilled window and doorway of later construction than the mill in the south-east façade of the mill (facing north-west) (scale = 5m)

- 6.1.4 A vertical section of the north-east façade of the mill has been removed, but for what purpose, it is unclear. Subsequently, this section and the window above it have been infilled with red brick, possibly when the mill was converted to steam power (Fig. 8). The haphazard nature of the infilled bricks suggests that this vertical gap was not constructed when the mill was built.



Fig. 8. Photograph of infilling of the wall and one of the windows in the north-east façade of Scholes Mill, Tansley (facing south-west).

6.2 Boiler House

- 6.2.1 A stone extension, now known as the 'boiler house', was added to the room initially used to house the water wheel prior to the conversion of the mill to steam power. It is possible that the extension was built when the water wheel was blocked off to replace it with the boiler. The boiler house was built from the same gritstones as the mill but they have weathered differently to the original build, indicating the later construction of the extension (Fig. 9). The windows of the mill were infilled in this portion of the wall in order to accommodate for the build but are not original to the construction of the mill (Fig. 10, 11 and 12).



Fig. 9. Photograph of the boiler house and red brick extension (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 10. Photograph of the interior of the boiler house and the infilled windows in the mill wall (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 11. Photograph of an infilled window on the south-east interior wall of the boiler house (facing south) (scale = 1m).



Fig. 12. Photograph of an infilled window on the north-east façade of the mill which abuts the boiler house (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).

- 6.2.2 A red brick structure with a corrugated iron roof was built on top of the stone extension of the boiler house at a later date than the mill's construction (Figs. 9, 13 and 15). It was probably built and used as toilet or shower facilities during the occupation of the mill by the Army (Wardman, G. 2007, pers. comm.), but is currently in a poor state of repair. Iron railings surround the flat roof of the boiler house, located south-east of the red brick addition (Fig. 14). These railings suggest that the roof may have been constructed by Army.



Fig. 13. Photograph of infilled doorway and iron railings in south-east wall of extension (facing north-west).



Fig. 14. Photograph of an infilled doorway on the interior south-east wall of the boiler house (facing south) (scale = 1m).



Fig. 15. Photograph of the brick extension located on top of the boiler house (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).

6.3 Original entrance and porch

- 6.4.1 The original entrance lies on the south-west façade of the mill and was constructed of dressed gritstone. Initially, there were a series of steps (Fig. 16) running up to the arched doorway (Figs. 16 and 18), surrounded by an iron gateway (Fig. 19). In the second phase of extension to the entrance, a gritstone porch was added to the archway (Fig. 18 and 19). This porch has a straight line joint and is not keyed into the original mill building, both indications that this is a later addition (Fig. 16). This stone has weathered to the same degree as the original mill suggesting that the porch was constructed soon after the mill. The third phase consisted of the building of a brick extension onto the porch (Figs. 17, 18 and 19). This structure contained a window in the south-west wall, blocking any opening, which suggests the structure was used as an outhouse rather than a doorway (Fig. 21). At this stage the walls of the porch were partially plastered (Fig. 22). Finally, the arch and entranceway were infilled with red brick and corrugated iron was used as roofing, thus completing the fourth stage of alteration of the entranceway (Figs. 18 and 19). This final stage was probably completed by the Army as the same type of 20th Century brick was used in this area of the mill as the brick extension on top of the boiler house.



Fig. 16. Photograph of the original steps which led up to the arched entranceway in phase one (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).

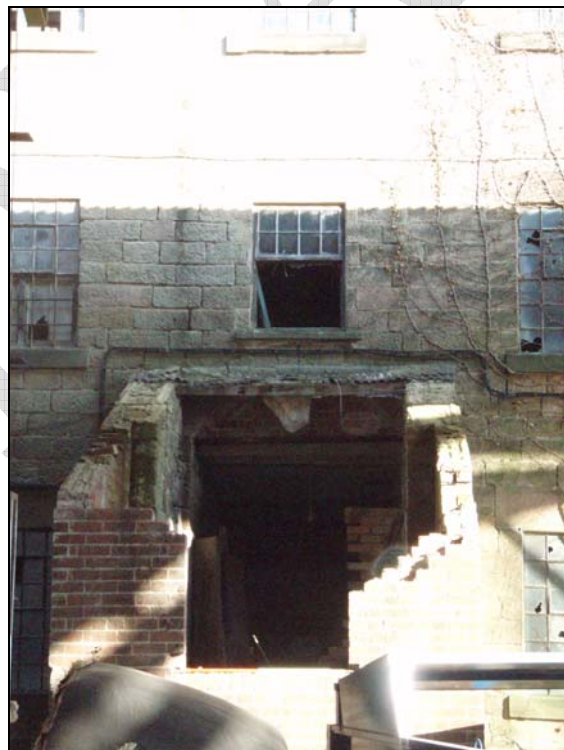


Fig. 17. Photograph of the phases of construction of the original entrance on the south-west façade of the mill (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).

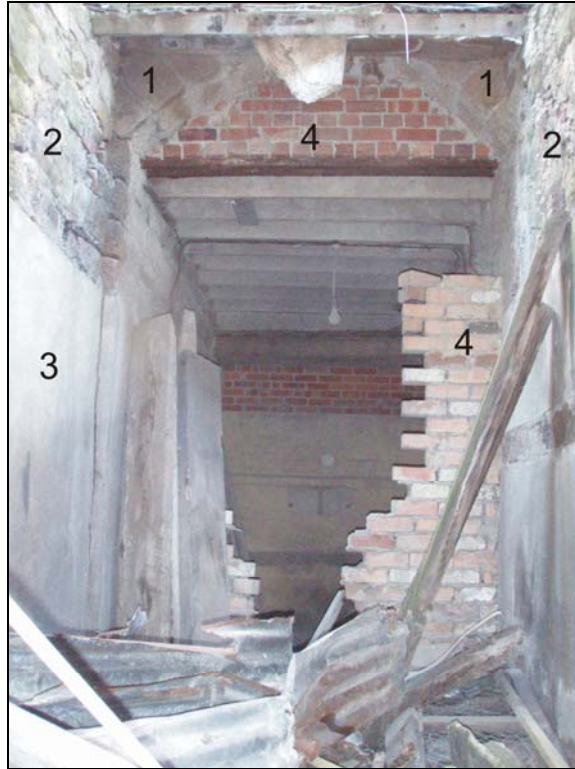


Fig. 18. Photograph of the phases of construction of the entrance including the original arch (1), the porch (2), the plastering of the porch (3) and the infilled arch and porch (4) (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).



Fig. 19. Photograph of the remains of the iron gateway from phase one of the construction of the entrance to Scholes Mill (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).

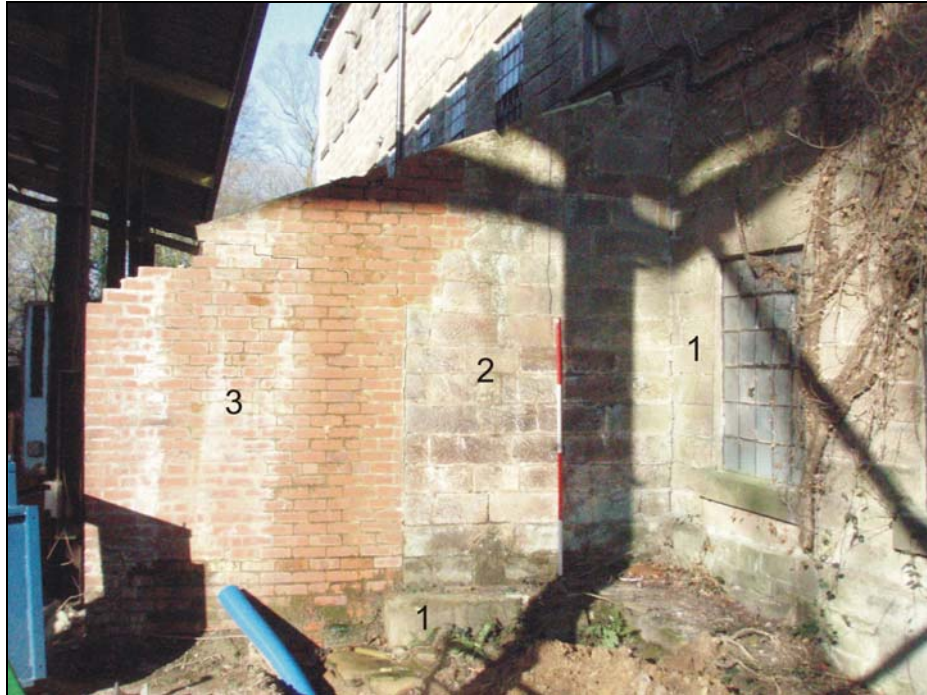


Fig. 20. Photograph of the phases of extension to the entrance, including the original mill (1), the porch addition (2) and red brick extension onto the porch (3) (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 21. Photograph of the window in the brick extension of phase three of the alteration of the entrance (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).



Fig. 22. Photograph of the plastered section of the porch (facing north) (scale = 1m).

6.4 House exterior

- 6.4.1 There is no documentary or archival evidence to confirm the ownership of the house but in view of the location and grand nature of the house, it was probably the manager's house. The building abuts the north-western end of Scholes Mill and was added after the construction of the mill. The same gritstone was used for the build, suggesting the house may have been built shortly after the mill. Upon construction of the house a tunnel was built for vehicle access to and from the front and the rear of the buildings. It is clear that the arch of the tunnel is contemporary to the house build as the stone was keyed into the original brickwork of the mill (Fig. 23). The archway was infilled at a later date with gritstone bricks and a doorway was added at both the front and rear of the house (Fig. 24).



Fig. 23. Photograph of the stones of the arch which have been keyed into the construction of the mill (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 24. Photograph of the join between the mill and the house and the infilled archway on north-east façade of the house (facing south-west) (scale = 5m).

6.4.2 The house has three storeys with windows on each storey. On the ground floor of the south-west façade, which is grander in appearance than the north-east rear façade, there are two large windows, a main entrance door, second door and a small window. The large windows have six panes separated by two stone mullions and three wooden transoms, which are surrounded by a dressed stone lintel and sill (Fig. 25). The main doorway is surrounded by a large stone lintel (Fig. 26). A series of mortared, but broken, joins surround the doorway suggesting that a porch may have been constructed after the house was built (Fig. 26). The other doorway and small window were built when the tunnel was infilled with bricks (Fig. 27). The small window is situated to the right of the doorway and is made of two panes of glass (Fig. 27).



Fig. 25. Photograph of a standard window (ground and first floor) and small window (second floor) of the south-west façade of the house (facing north-east)

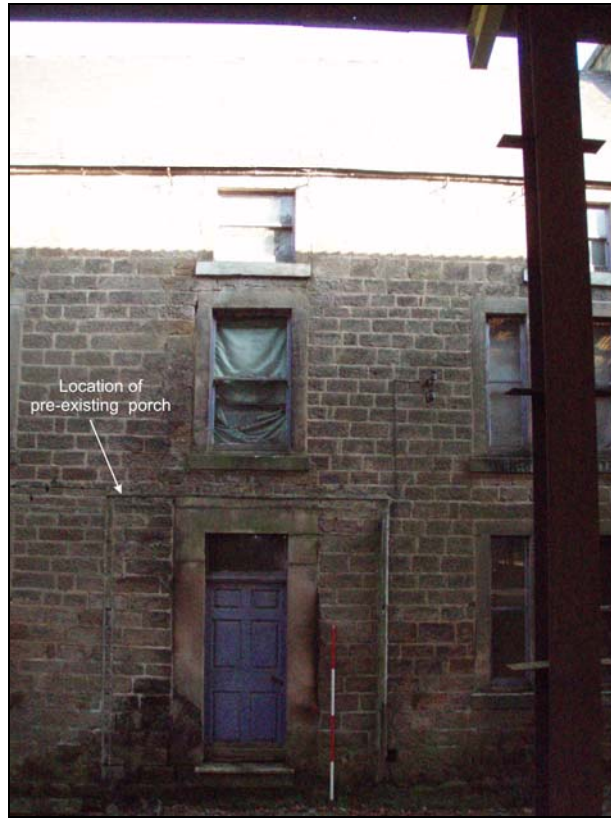


Fig. 26. Photograph of the main entrance to the house on the south-west façade with evidence of a pre-existing porch (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 27. Photograph of the doorway created within the original tunnel on the south-west façade of the house (facing north-east)

- 6.4.3 The first floor consists of two large windows and two standard windows. One of the standard windows contains 2 panes of glass, whilst the other, original, window holds 12 panes. Both are surrounded with a stone lintel and sill. The second floor contains four small windows, each with a stone sill and three with two panes of glass and one with eight.
- 6.4.4 The north-east façade of the house is less grand than the south-west façade as the windows and doors are simpler in style with smaller lintels and no mullions (Fig. 27). The ground floor consists of a door situated within the old tunnel (Fig. 27), two standard windows, both with two panes and another door with two very small windows on either side (Figs. 29 and 30). This floor also has an infilled door, possibly occurring when the house was divided into two, with a large stone lintel. This was probably the original back door to the house (Fig. 31). The first floor has three standard windows, two with two panes and one with six. The second floor contains three standard windows, two with six panes and one with two and is possibly on a staircase. Above the door within the old tunnel is another standard window with 16 panes which appears to be between the first and second floors. The windows on the right hand side of the building have stone lintels and sills, whilst those on the left hand side, have smaller lintels and no sill.



Fig. 28. Photograph of the windows and doors on the north-east façade of the house (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).

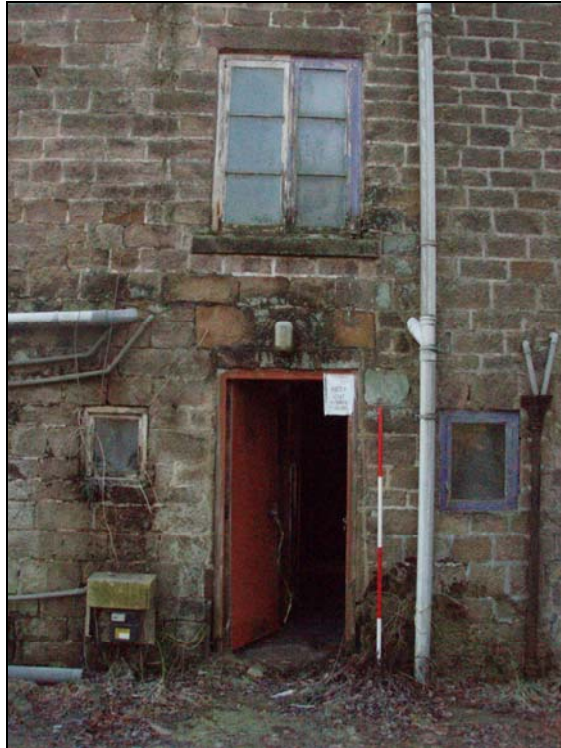


Fig. 29. Photograph of the second doorway and very small windows in the north-east façade of the house (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 30. Photograph of the small window located on the left of the second doorway (facing south-west) (scale = 1m).

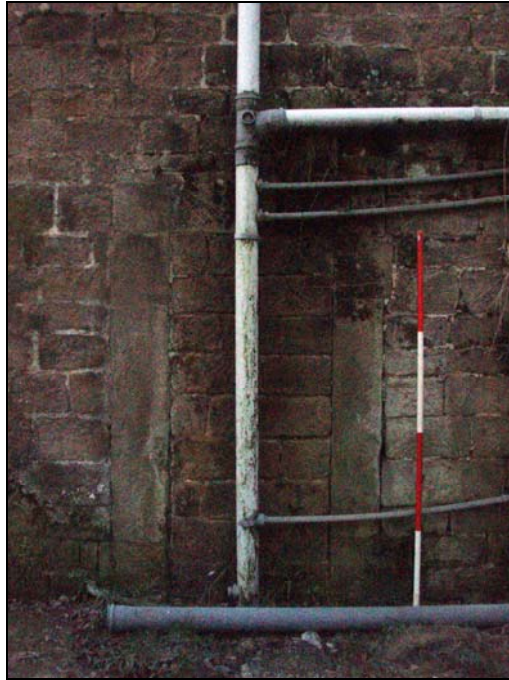


Fig. 31. Photograph of the original back door on the north-east façade of the house (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).

- 6.4.5. The north-west façade of the house is comprised of one small window with two panes and a stone lintel and sill (Figs. 32 and 33).



Fig. 32. Photograph of the window in the north-west façade of the house (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 33. Photograph of the north-west façade of the house (facing south-east).

6.5 Mill Interior

- 6.5.1 The floor plans of the ground, first and second floors of the Mill are all similar, consisting of a long single hall which is divided into two by a partition wall or two partition walls. At the north-west end of each of the floors is a back room with an entrance doorway in the north-east internal wall, two windows and no other original features (Figs. 34 and 35).



Fig. 34. Photograph of ground floor back room showing windows (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 35. Photograph of second floor back room showing windows (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).

- 6.5.2 The ground floor of the mill is divided by two central walls and two keystone arches (Fig. 36). The south-east wall of the partition wall is load bearing and continues to the roof the structure, whilst the north-west wall of the partition continues to the first floor. A doorway is located on the south side of the north-west partition wall on the ground floor of the mill (Fig. 37). Originally, the entrance to the mill from the south-east façade would have led through a narrow hallway towards the water wheel and the two arches in the partition walls. This doorway was added either when the water wheel was replaced or when the hallway was blocked off with brick (Fig. 38) by the Army in order to create a room from the original entrance to the mill. There is no doorway on the opposite, south-east partition wall (Fig. 39).



Fig. 36. Photograph of the partition wall and arches on the ground floor of the mill (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 37. Doorway in the north-west partition wall of the ground floor of the mill (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).

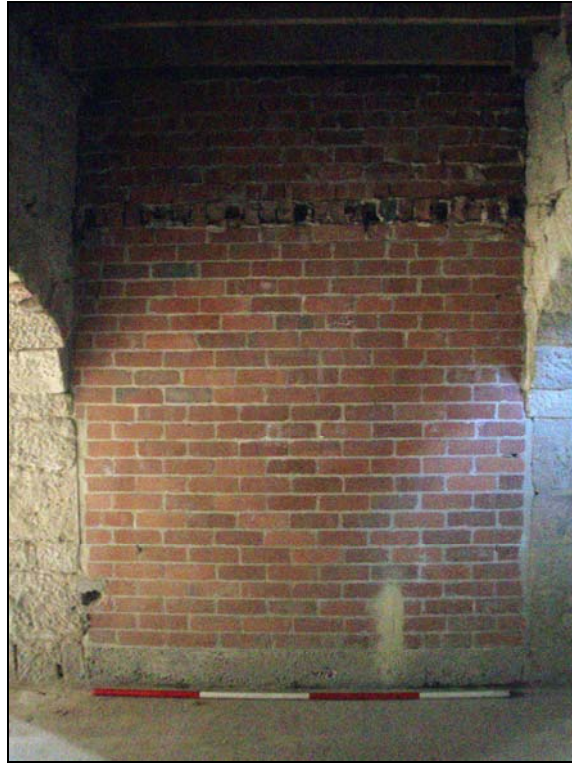


Fig. 38. Photograph of the hallway and entrance which was infilled during the Army's occupation of the mill (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 39. Photograph of the south side of the south-east partition wall (facing west) (scale = 2m).

6.5.3 The arches are made of dressed gritstone with mortared joints (Fig. 40). The interior windows on the three floors are the same as the exterior but with angled stonework surrounds and brick arched lintels rather than the exterior stone rectangular lintels (Figs. 41 and 42).



Fig. 40. Photograph of the south-east partition walls and arch on the ground floor of the mill (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 41. Internal window with arched lintels and angled brick surrounds on the ground floor of the mill (facing north-east) (scale = 1m).

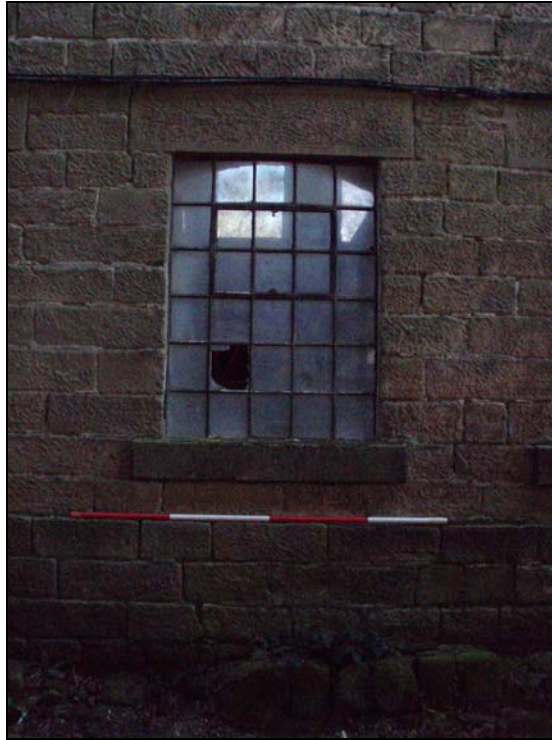


Fig. 42. External window with a rectangular lintel and sill on the south-west façade of ground floor of the mill (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).

- 6.5.4 The water wheel was originally located between the two partition walls on the ground floor on the north-east side of the mill (Fig. 43). It was a vertical wheel, 41 ft in diameter and thus one of the largest wheels in England at that time (Taylor 2005: 63). Water was transported by a pipe from the mill pond directly to the water wheel (Taylor 2005: 60). The water pipe at Scholes Mill would have extended north-east to south-west down from the mill pond to the water wheel. The mill pond is situated on higher ground than the mill suggesting that the water wheel was an overshot wheel (Fig. 44). The wheel received the water from above, thus harnessing the water flow and the impetus of gravity for power (Munro 2002: 10-12). Opposite the wheel was the original main entrance to the mill, which was infilled with red brick possibly when the mill was occupied by the Army (Fig. 45).



Fig. 43. Photograph of the original position of the water wheel (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).

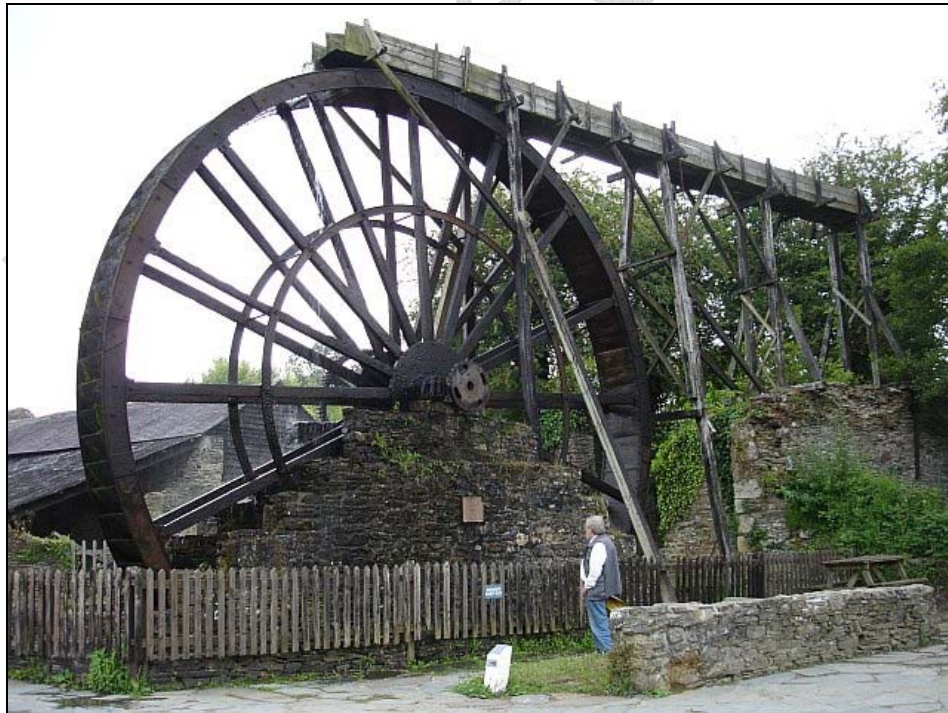


Fig. 44. An overshoot water wheel at Morwellham Quay, Devon, England. (<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/196341>).



Fig. 45. Photograph of the brick wall which blocks the original entrance to the mill (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).

- 6.5.5 Access to the first floor is via a spiralled staircase in the northern corner which runs to the attic of the mill (Fig. 46). This staircase was inserted into the mill after its original construction as it covers some of the windows of the original north-west façade prior to the construction of the house (Fig. 47).



Fig. 46. Photograph of the staircase in the mill (facing north) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 47. Photograph of an infilled window which was covered by the staircase of the mill (facing north-west) (scale = 1m).

- 6.5.6 Although the first floor has collapsed, there are still many of the beams and partitions intact from the original first floor. The beams extend north-east to south-west across the width of the mill and have been reinforced by the current owners to maintain the structural stability of the structure. The floor remains unsafe and therefore no photographs of the first floor were taken. Only one partition wall separates the two halves of the first floor hall and within the wall is a doorway.
- 6.5.7 The second floor of the mill follows the same floor plan as the first floor, as it has one partition wall containing a rectangular doorway (Fig. 48). A doorway in the north-east side of the wall was infilled with brick but it is unclear whether this occurred during the Army's occupation of the mill or earlier in date (Fig. 49). There is little evidence for why this doorway was infilled or if it was built earlier than the rectangular doorway.

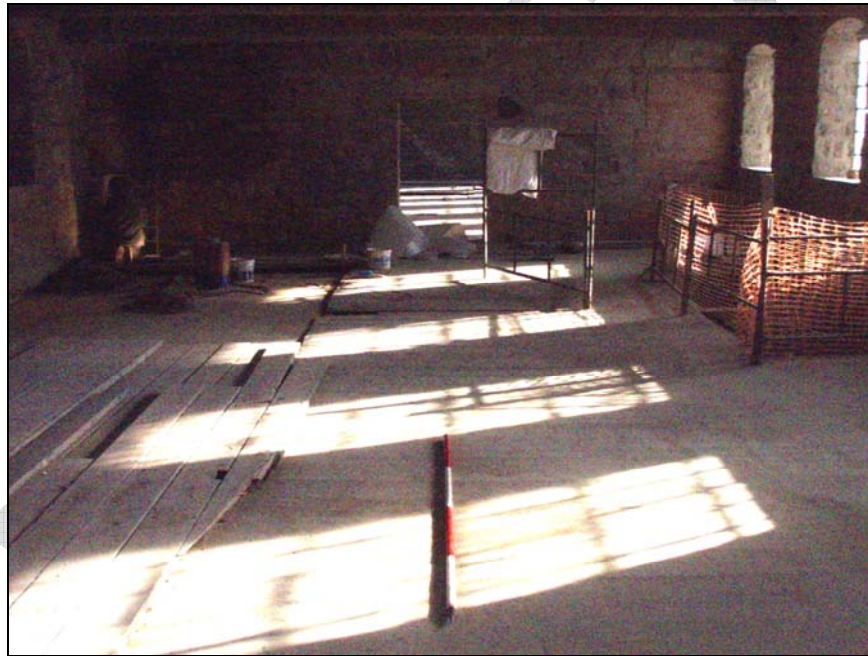


Fig. 48. Photograph of second floor of mill and doorway (facing south-east).



Fig. 49. Photograph of infilled door on second floor of mill (facing south).

- 6.5.8 A window in the south-east wall of the mill was partially covered by a staircase, which provides access to the attic, suggesting that the staircase was built after the original construction of the mill (Fig. 50). This staircase has been removed for refurbishment and will, once repaired, be replaced in its original position (Fig. 51). There is no evidence that a staircase existed on the south-east wall of the ground floor (Fig. 52).



Fig. 50. Photograph of position of stairway which overlies a window in the south-east façade of the mill (facing south-east).



Fig. 51. Photograph of original staircase from the second floor of the mill (facing south-west) (scale = 1m).



Fig. 52. Photograph of the south-east wall of the ground floor of the mill (facing south-east) (scale = 1m).

- 6.5.9 The attic level of the mill consists of two rooms; the first being at the top of the staircase (Fig. 53). The second lies through the doorway of the first room and is a long hall with a partition wall across the centre containing a door (Fig. 54). The roof of the mill was replaced by Wardmans (Matlock) Ltd with king post truss rafters when the original collapsed in 2005. A lift from the second floor to the attic is located in the south-eastern section of the attic and was built after the mill became a storage unit in the mid 20th century (Fig. 55). Two standard windows are located in the south-eastern façade of the mill (Fig. 56).



Fig. 53. Photograph from the first room at the top of the staircase in the attic of the mill (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 54. Photograph of the attic of the mill (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 55. Photograph of lift connecting the second floor with the attic (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 56. Photograph of a window in the south-east façade of the mill (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).

6.6.8 All the original internal machinery and fittings have been stripped out of Scholes Mill.

6.6 House Interior

6.6.1 The house has been converted into two residential dwellings sometime between the construction of the house and the mid 20th century when the mill stopped being used for its original function. In its present condition, the house is derelict and appears to have been uninhabited since the late 1960s. For the purpose of the survey, the two dwellings have been split into unit one and two. Unit one is located between the mill and unit two.

6.6.2 The ground floor of unit one consists of a hall which was originally the tunnel providing access from the front to the rear of the mill (Fig. 57), with an infilled fireplace in the south-east wall, a kitchen to the east and a front room to the west of the building. The first floor consists of a room with an internal wall which was built when the houses were split into two as it partially blocks an original window (Fig. 58). The rest of unit one was deemed structurally unsafe to survey, but three other rooms and a staircase were visible (Fig. 59).



Fig. 57. Ground floor hall of Unit one (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 58. A partially covered window in the first floor room of unit one (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 59. A doorway on the first floor of unit one into the rest of the structure (facing north west) (scale = 2m).

- 6.6.3 The stairs and floors of unit two were deemed structurally unsafe. This, coupled with the extensive decoration, including wallpaper and wood panelling covering most of the original features of the rooms which were safe, resulted in most of the structural survey of unit two being conducted from the exterior and the front room. The rear back door of the original house had been made into an alcove in the front room of unit two, probably when the house was split (Fig. 60).



Fig. 60. Photograph of the front room of unit two showing the infilled back door (facing north) (scale = 2m).

6.7 The Millpond

- 6.7.1 To the north-east of the mill complex, there is a large millpond which constitutes part of the Conservation Area of Lumsdale. In this region, there remains evidence of the sluice machinery which controlled the flow of the water to the water wheel (Figs. 61, 62, 63 and 64). Five lakes and dams originally fed all the Tansley Mills, including Scholes Mill. The water was transported by pipes or aqueducts from the lakes directly to the water wheels (Taylor 2005: 60) (Fig. 65). The water wheel at Scholes Mill was so large that it would have reached to the second storey of the mill despite being sunk below ground (Taylor 2005: 63).



Fig. 61. View across the millpond looking south back towards the mill complex.



Fig. 62. Photograph of sluice machinery associated with the Mill pond at Scholes Mill (facing north).



Fig. 63. Photograph of the sluice gate and the Scholes Mill pond (facing north-east).

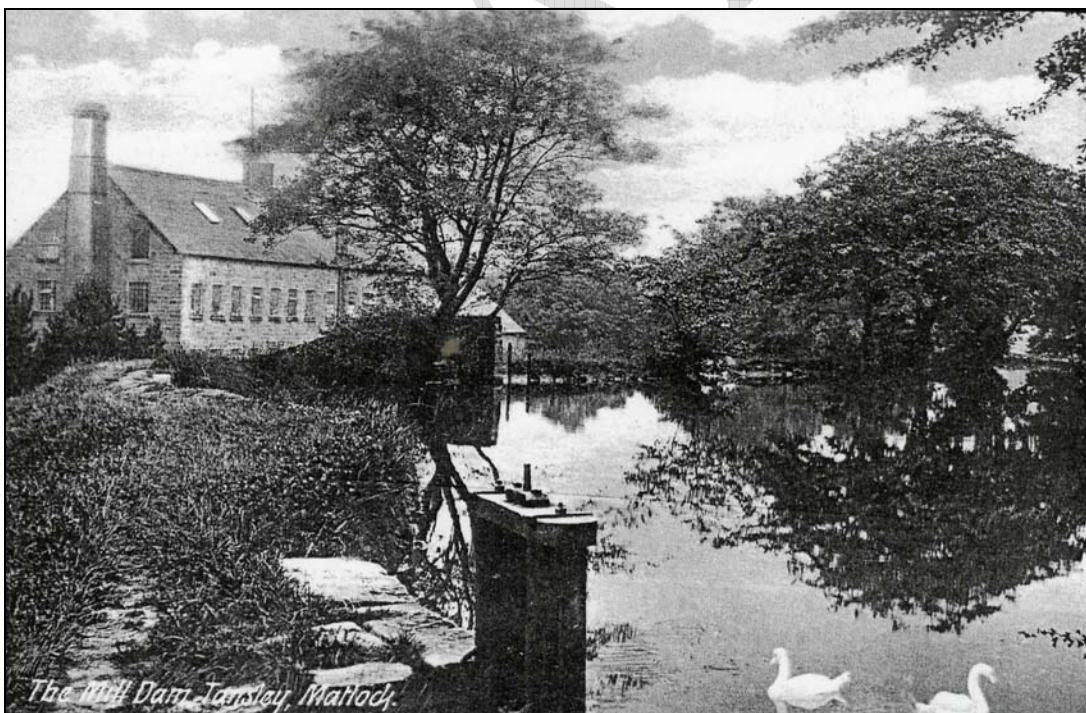


Fig. 64. Scholes Mill and Sluice c.1910 (Taylor 2005, 63).

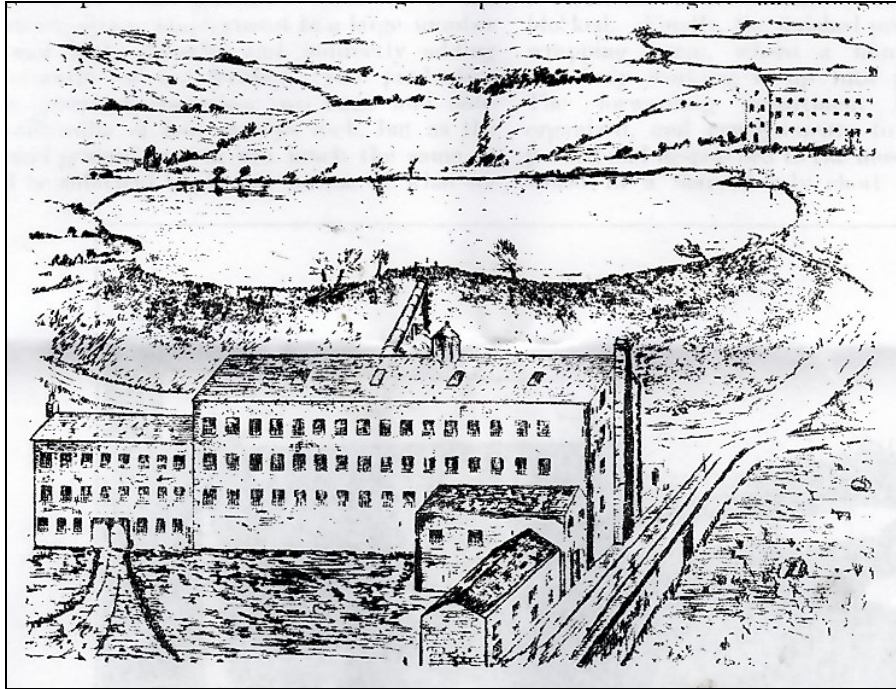


Fig. 65. Photograph of 'Tansley Mill' or Bottom Mill and the water pipe which ran from the mill pond to the water wheel (Arkwright Society 1984, Taylor 2005, 150)

6.8 Outhouse

- 6.8.1 An outhouse is located to the north-east of the mill, between the mill and the millpond (Fig. 66). It is constructed of red brick and has a corrugated iron roof. It was built by the Army during their occupation of the mill between 1939 and 1945 as the building materials match those used for the Army's extensions to the mill and house. There are two small windows in the south-west façade, one in the north-west, eight in the north-east and one, infilled window in the south-east façade. There is no archaeological evidence which suggests that the outhouse is contemporary with the mill or the house, nor any suggestion as to what the building was originally used for.



Fig. 66. Photograph of the outhouse (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Scholes Mill is a grade two listed building which falls within the Conservation Area of Lumsdale. Although in a state of poor repair and unsafe in places, such as the upper floors of the house and the later brick additions constructed by the Army, the mill still retains much of the floor plan and fabric from its industrial heyday. The potential for buried remains relating to the existing mill is slim. It is possible that evidence of earlier activity may have been preserved underneath the depth of the mill but the SMR and historical data does not mention any previous archaeological sites or finds.
- 7.2 The mill pond, sluice and space for the water wheel confirm that the mill was originally water-powered. The mill was converted to steam power in the later 19th century (SMR record) between its original construction in 1797 and the printing of the Tansley Tithe Map (1846). In c.1790 Mr. Grimshaw built a weaving factory in Manchester which was powered by a steam engine (Guest 1823). This instigated the transfer from water-power to steam power and steam powered looms and machinery began to be fitted into mills in England throughout the late 1700s and 1800s (Guest 1823).
- 7.3 The simplified plan below shows a summary of what can be gleaned about the constructional development of the Scholes Mill site prior to the Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century (Fig. 67).

Fig. 67. Plan of phasing of Scholes Mill, Tansley.

DRAFT

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 8.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

9. Statement of Indemnity

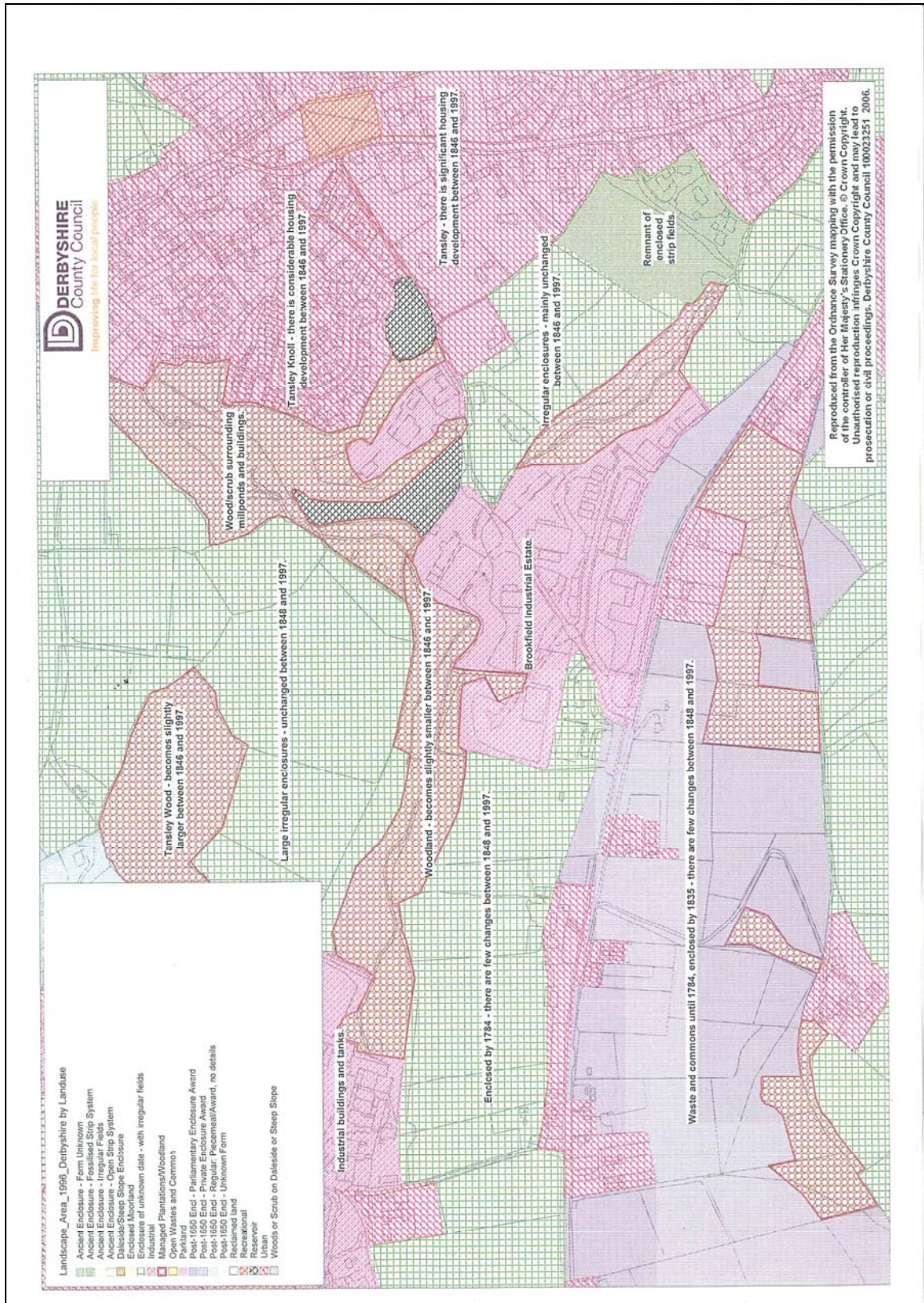
- 9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

10. Acknowledgements

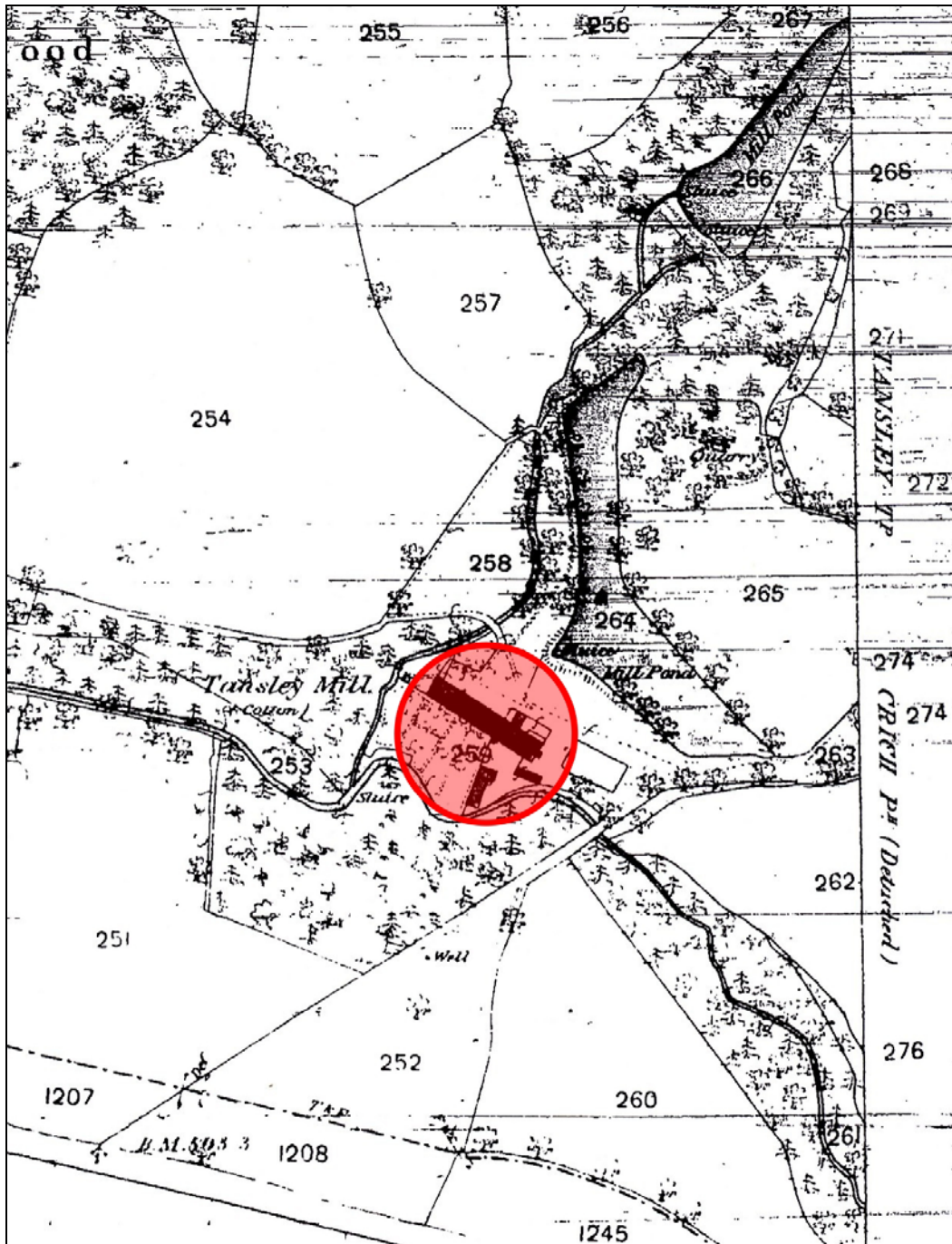
- 10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those who have provided information relating to the Scholes Mill site. In particular, Gordon Wardman of Wardman's (Matlock) Limited, Andy Myers at Derbyshire County Council, Gill Stroud at Derbyshire County Council, and the staff of the Derbyshire County Records Office.

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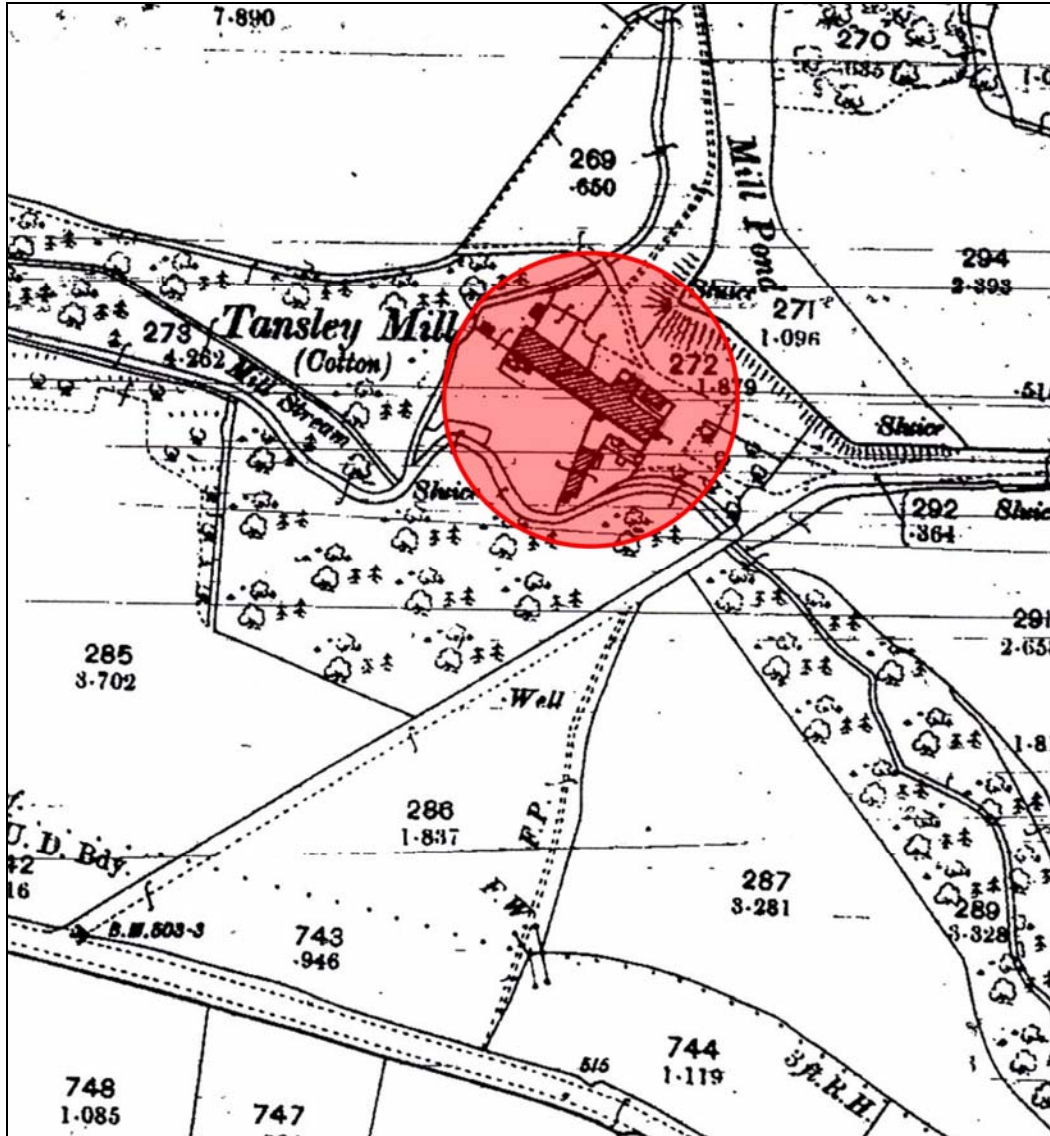
Appendix One: Derbyshire County Council Historical Landscape Assessment



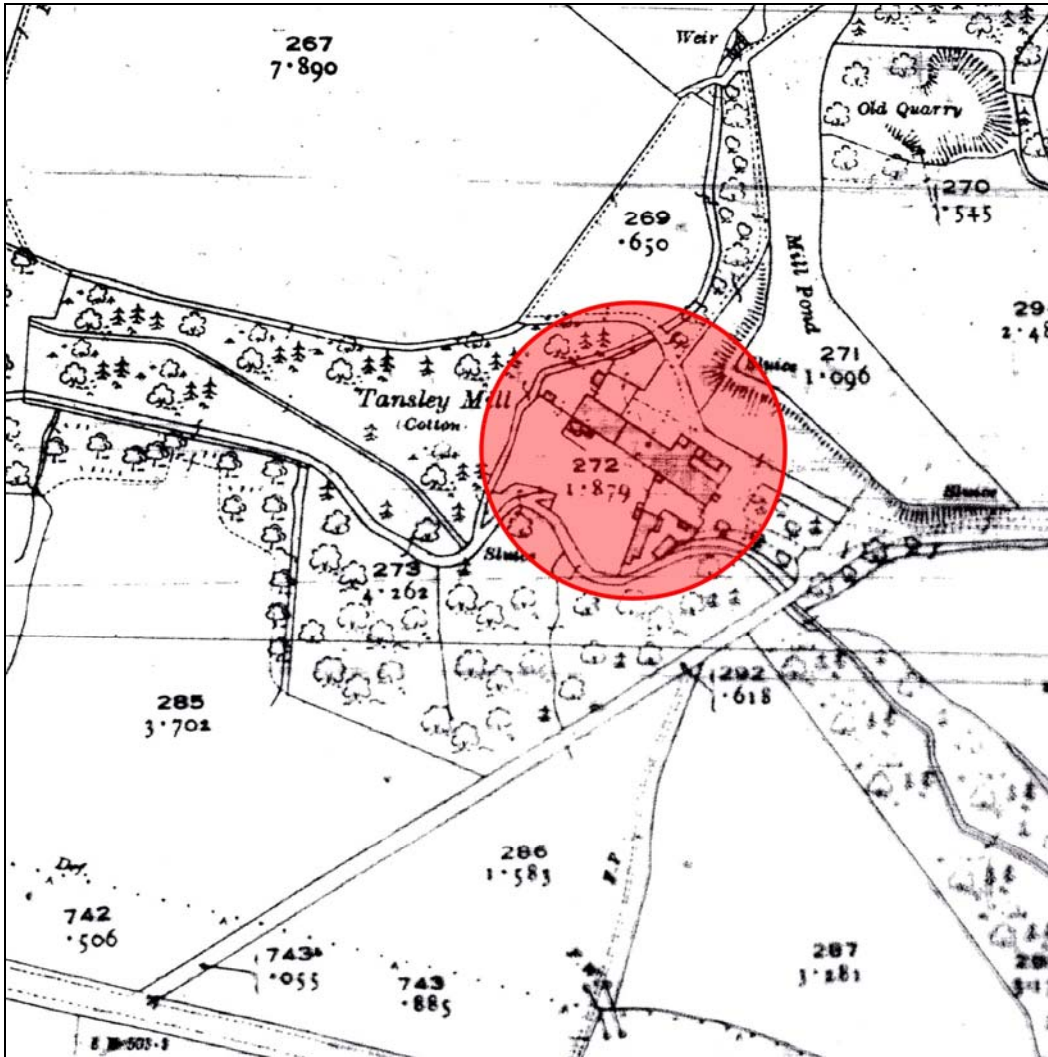
Appendix Two: Maps of the Site



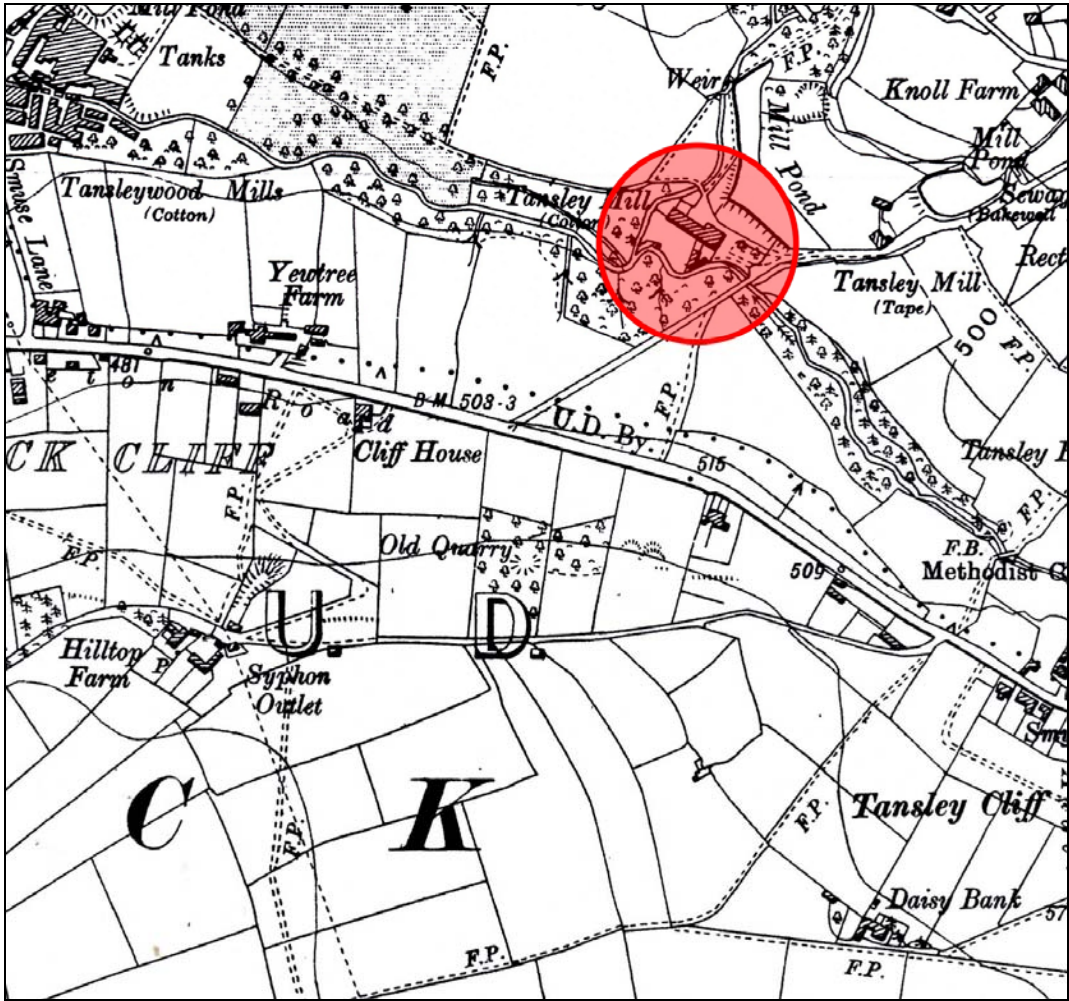
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (1878)



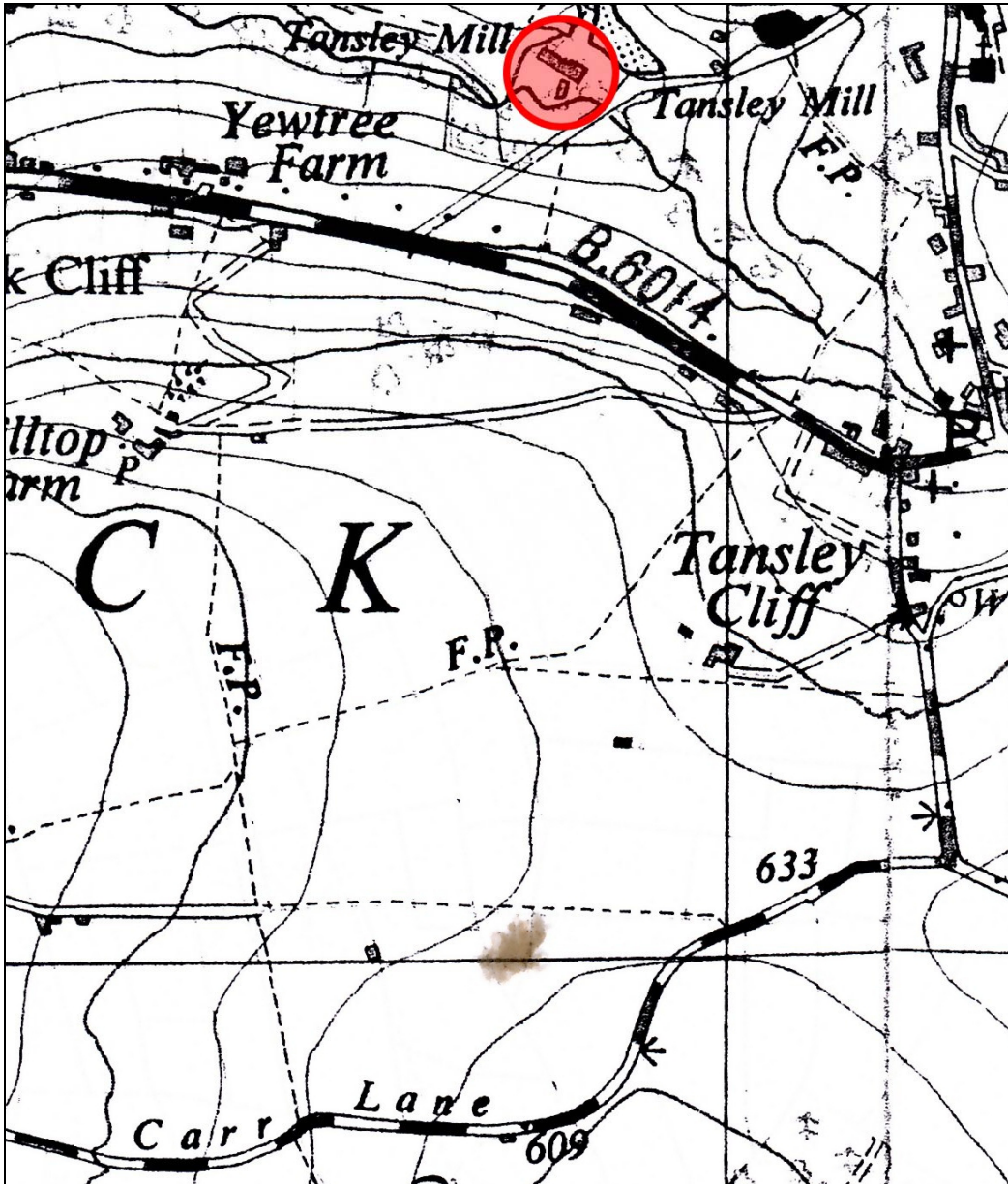
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1898



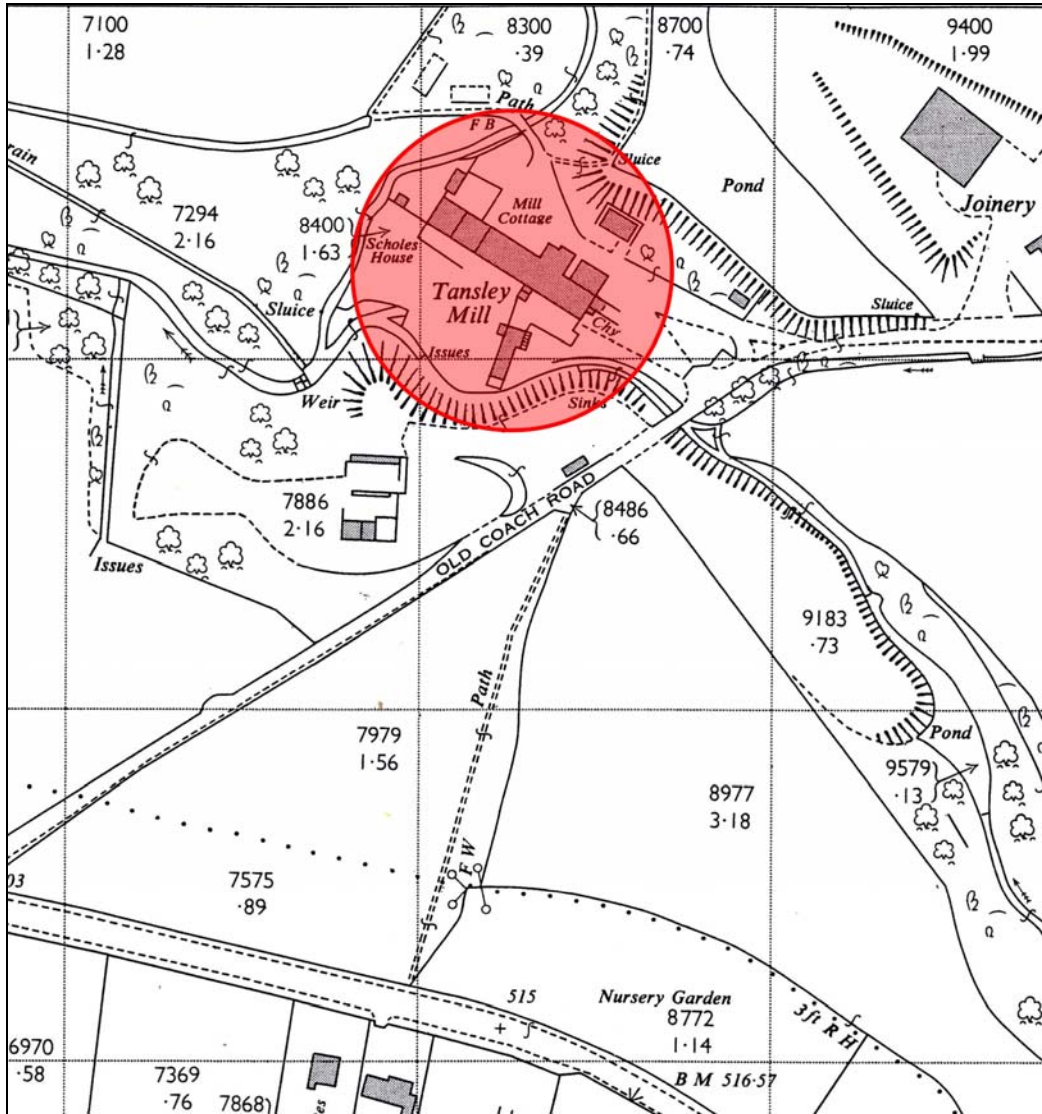
Ordnance Survey Map 1922



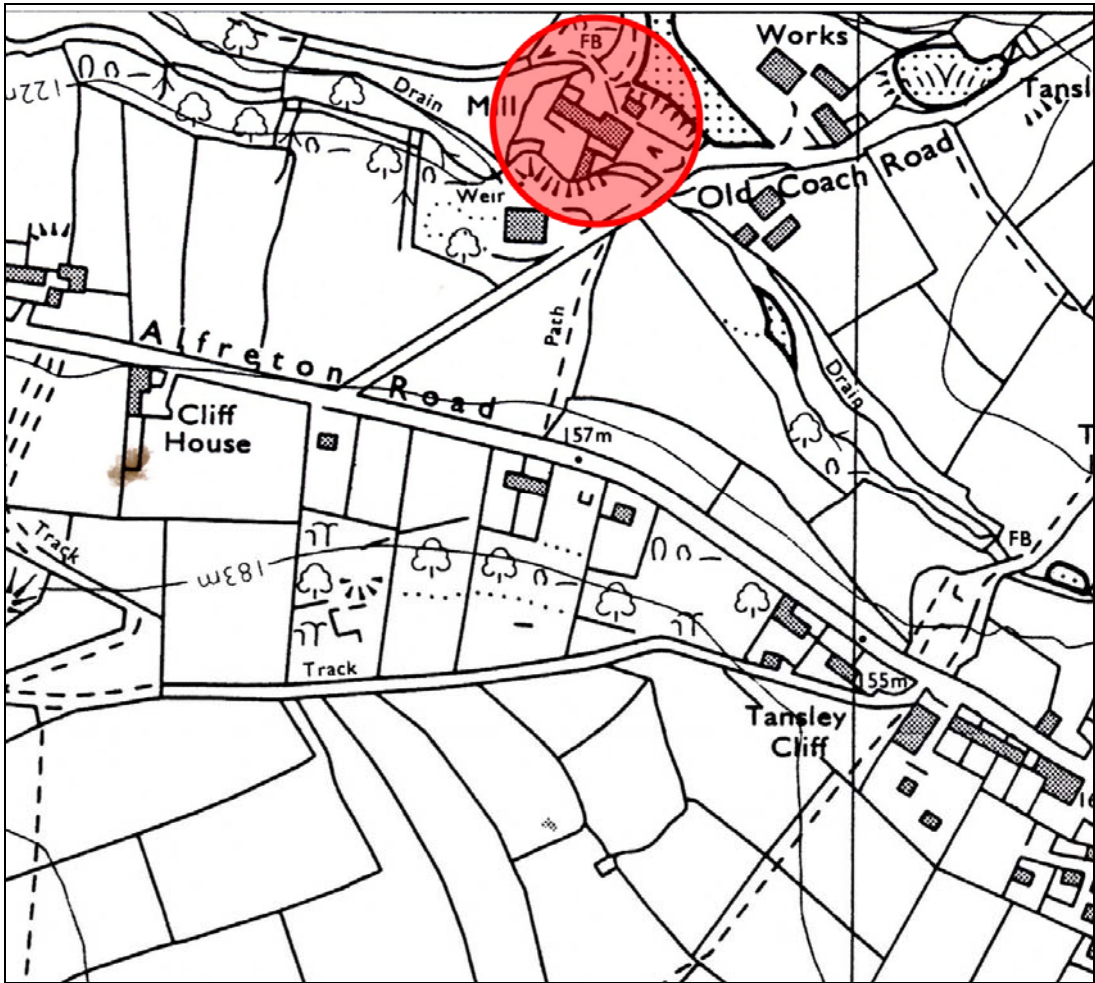
Ordnance Survey Map 1924



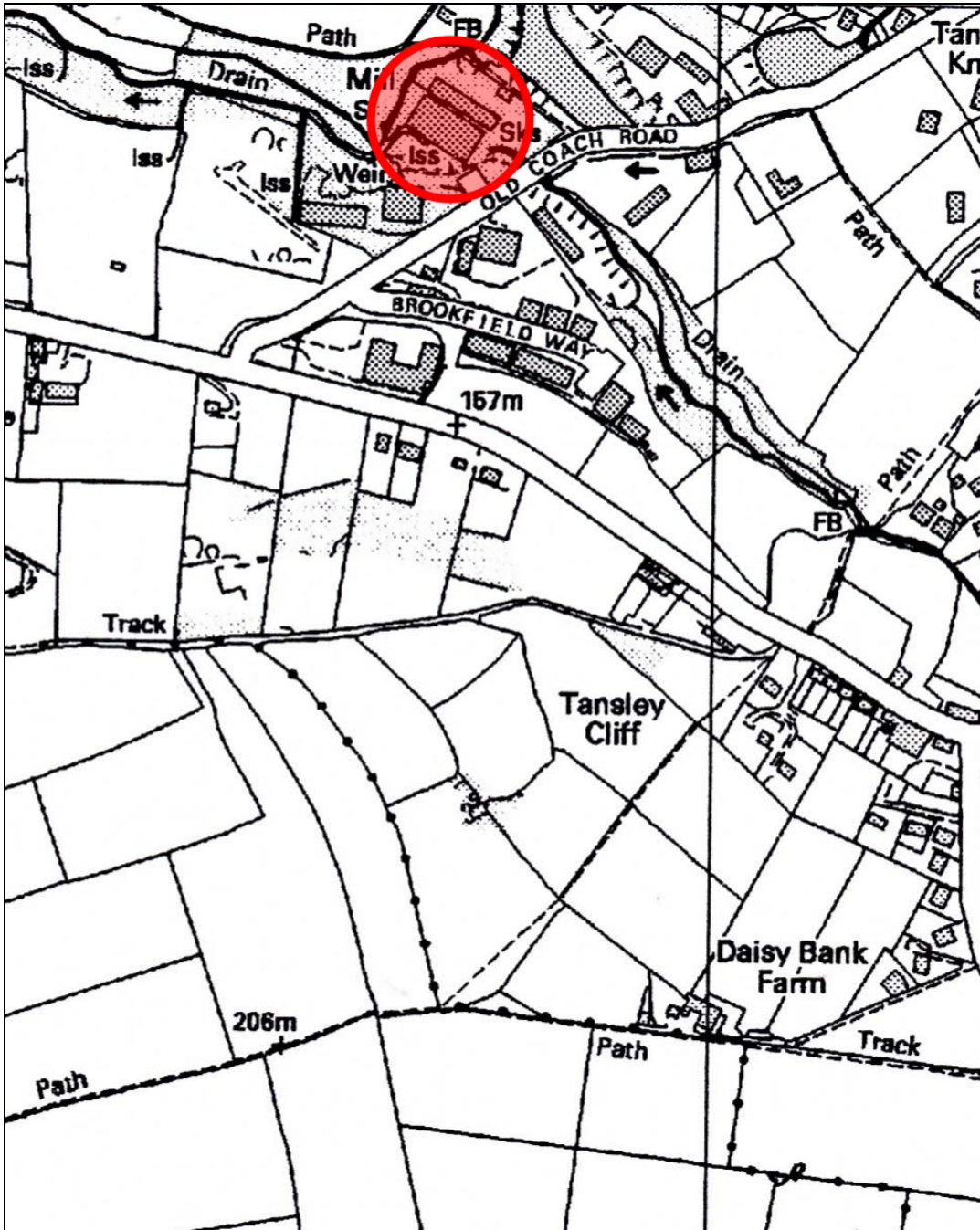
Ordnance Survey Map 1949



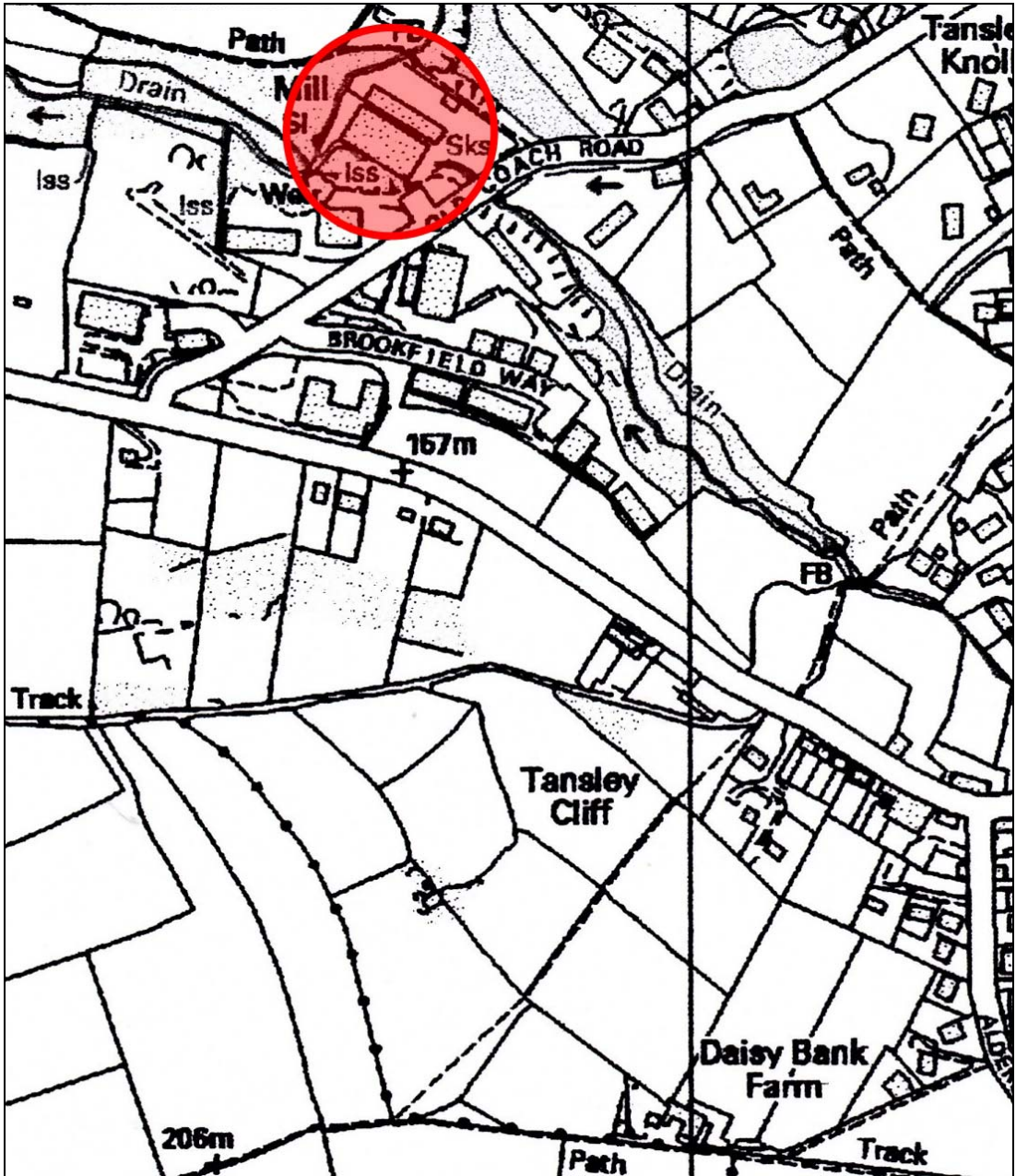
Ordnance Survey Map 1965



Ordnance Survey Map 1976



Ordnance Survey Map 2000



Ordnance Survey Map 2005

Appendix Three: Catalogue of Old Maps

Due to copyright restrictions, the old maps relevant to the development site cannot be reproduced in any document relating to planning applications. They are held in open access by the Derbyshire Records Office. Below is a catalogue of the photographs consulted for this assessment. The code numbers refer to the catalogue number within the Derbyshire Records Office database.

Date of Map	Description	Code No.
1846	Map of the township of Tansley, showing the location and layout of Scholes Mill exactly as in the Ordnance Survey Map, First Edition, but more heavily wooded.	D4996/6/29
1855	Map of the Tansley Enclosures. Scholes Mill appears exactly as in the Ordnance Survey Map, First Edition.	D4595/2/1-2
1922	The Ordnance Survey map of Matlock and Matlock Dale, showing Scholes Mill in exactly the same position and constructional phase as the Ordnance Survey Map, Second Edition.	34.3
1962	Map of the land use survey, showing Scholes Mill as on Ordnance Survey Map, Second Edition.	34.3

Appendix Four: Epitome of Title 1979

1979

Epitome of Title¹

- Of -
F. H. DRABBLE & SONS LTD
Relating to free hold property known as
The Tape Mill Tansley in the County of Derby

Oyez Stationery Limited Epitome of Title F/cap Fronts.

DATE	NATURE OF DOCUMENT OR EVENT ²	PARTIES ³	WHETHER ABSTRACT OR PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY ⁴	DOCUMENT NUMBER ⁵	WHETHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENT TO BE HANDED OVER ON COMPLETION
20th May 1937 Stamp £15.00 I.R.P.D. Stamp.	<u>CONVEYANCE</u> <i>Examined with original at the office of Patten Brooke Taylor Solicitors Matlock</i>	George Staley (1) F.H. Drabble & Sons Ltd (2)	Photographic Copy		No
24th May 1937	<u>OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF SEARCH</u> in H.M. Land Registry No. 204007/37 <i>Examined with orig as before</i>		Photographic Copy		No

Widdowse
23/1/79

NOTES 1. An abstract may be in the form of an Epitome accompanied by photographic copies of documents or abstracts in traditional form (examined or not as appropriate) or photographic copies of such abstracts.

Appendix Five: Conveyance 1979

BY a Deed of Grant dated the 14th day of January 1993 the within named Ian Strange (Tansley) Limited conveyed unto Salisbury & Wood Limited a roadway forming part of the Coach Road at Tansley Matlock in the County of Derby (forming part of the property comprised in the within written Conveyance) in fee simple and acknowledged their right to production and delivery of copies of the within written Conveyance.

DATED 30th July 1979

F.H. DRABBLE AND SON LIMITED

to

IAN STRANGE (TANSLEY) LIMITED

Conveyance

relating to land at Tansley in
the County of Derby.

Henry, Loveday & Keighley,
Matlock.



This Conveyance

13. AUG. 1978
FINANCE ACT 1981
is made the

Thirtieth day of

July

One thousand nine hundred and seventy nine BETWEEN

F.H. DRABBLE AND SONS LIMITED of Tansley Wood Mill Matlock in the County of Derby (hereinafter called "the Vendor") of the one part and IAN STRANGE (TANSLEY) LIMITED of Tansley Matlock aforesaid (hereinafter called "the Purchaser") of the other part —

W H E R E A S the Vendor is seised of the property hereinafter described with other property in fee simple in possession free from incumbrances and has agreed to sell the same to the Purchaser for a like estate in fee simple in possession free from incumbrances for the sum of Thirty thousand pounds. —

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH as follows:-

1. IN consideration of the sum of THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS paid by the Purchaser to the Vendor (the receipt whereof the Vendor hereby acknowledges) the Vendor as Beneficial Owner hereby conveys unto the Purchaser ALL THAT plot piece or parcel of land situate at Tansley in the County of Derby and also ALL THOSE the tape mill known as The Bottom Mill the manager's house and cottage and other erections and buildings now erected thereon or on some parts thereof All which said property is for the purpose of identification only delineated on the plan annexed hereto and thereon edged red TOGETHER WITH the benefit of a right of way for all purposes over the road marked 'A' 'B' 'C' on the plan drawn on a Conveyance (hereinafter called "the said Conveyance") dated the Twentieth day of May One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and made between George Staley of the one part and

the Vendor of the other part so far as it lies outside the property hereby conveyed and TOGETHER WITH the benefit of the other rights granted by the said Conveyance so far as the same relate to the property hereby conveyed TO HOLD the same UNTO the Purchaser in fee simple subject to the rights easements agreement and declaration covenants and conditions contained mentioned or referred to in the said Conveyance so far as they relate specifically to the property hereby conveyed and the said roadway. ———

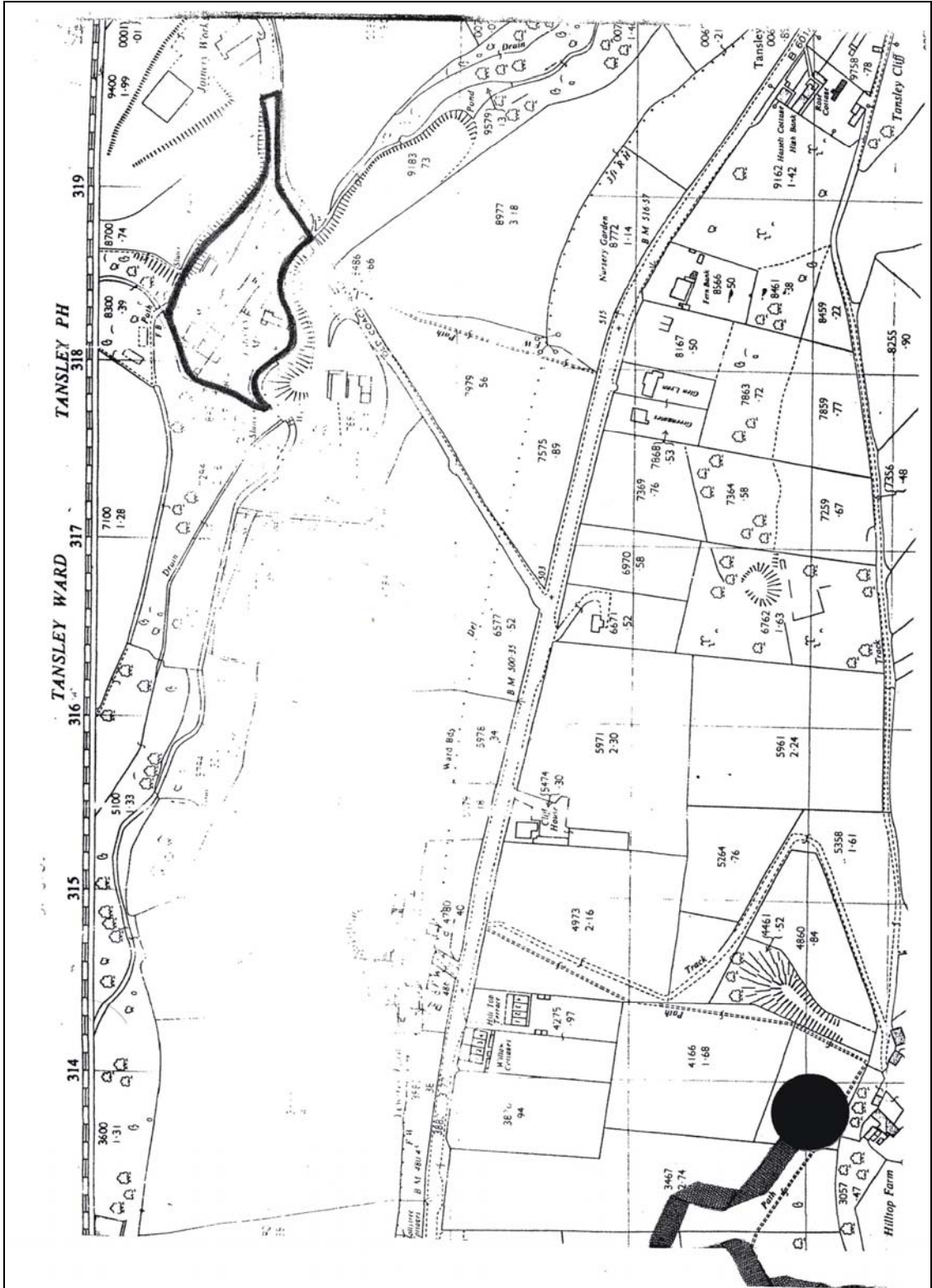
2. THERE is excepted and reserved out of this Conveyance unto the Vendor and its successors in title owner or owners of the adjoining property situate to the north west and north of the property hereby conveyed a right of way at all times and for all purposes over and along the roadway leading to the said adjoining property the position of which is approximately coloured yellow on the said plan. ———

3. THE Purchaser hereby covenants with the Vendor:-

(a) That he and his successors in title will do nothing to lessen or interfere with the supply of water to the Vendor's adjoining premises from the property comprised in the said Conveyance and not agreed to be sold or their land on a higher level and their premises at a lower level at Tansley Wood Mill Lumsdale and elsewhere. ———

(b) To maintain suitable stock proof walls or fences along the boundaries of the property hereby conveyed where such boundaries are not streams or water courses. ———

4. WITH the object and intention of affording to the Vendor a full and sufficient indemnity but not further or otherwise the Purchaser hereby covenants with the Vendor henceforth to observe and perform the covenants contained in a Conveyance dated the Thirtieth day of



September One thousand nine hundred and thirty three and made between J.H. Scholes Limited of the one part and George Staley of the other part and in clauses 1 and 2 of the Third Schedule of the said Conveyance and to indemnify the Vendor and its estate and effects from and against all actions costs claims and demands in respect of any future breach non-observance or non-performance thereof. —

5. THE Vendor hereby acknowledges the right of the Purchaser to production and delivery of copies of the said Conveyance and undertakes with the Purchaser for the safe custody thereof. —

6. IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions where the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds Thirty thousand pounds. —

IN WITNESS whereof the said parties have hereunto caused their Common Seals to be affixed the day and year first before written. —

THE COMMON SEAL of F.H. Drabble and)
Sons Limited was hereunto affixed in)
the presence of:

G. Staley

Director

M. Strange

Secretary

THE COMMON SEAL of Ian Strange)
(Tansley) Limited was hereunto)
affixed in the presence of:

I. Strange
Director

M. Strange

Secretary



Appendix Six: Trade Directory Listings

Trade directories consulted which held no mention of trade or industry at Scholes Mill: **Kelly's 1936, 1941.**

- Bagshaw's 1846**
- In the description of the Parish of Wirksworth – “A cotton mill was erected here at an early period, and here is now an extensive smallware manufactory”
 - In the Tansley directory under ‘smallware manufacturers’ – “Hackett John and Son, Tansley Mills”
- White's 1857**
- In the Tansley directory under ‘smallware manufacturers’ – “Hackett Thomas Tansley Mills”
- Harrison, Harrod & Co. 1860**
- “Hackett, Thomas, smallware manufacture & c.”
- Kelly's 1887**
- Under the ‘Tansley commercial’ section –
 - “Lowe Robt. smallware mnfctr, Tansley Mill”
 - “Scholes, James Howard, manager to Tansley Mill”
- Kelly's 1891**
- Under the Tansley section – “Lowe, Robert, smallware manufacture, Tansley Mills”
- Bulmer & Co. 1895**
- Under the Tansley section – “The manufacture of tape is now carried on, on a most extensive scale, by Messrs. Lowe and Scholes”
 - In the ‘Tansley commercial’ section – “Scholes, James Howard, tape manufacturer”
- Kelly's 1908**
- Under the Tansley Parish – “Scholes, J.H. Ltd – smallware manufacturers, Tansley Mill”
- Kelly's 1928**
- In the ‘Tansley commercial’ section – “Scholes, J.H. Ltd, smallware manufacture, Tansley Mills, TN Matlock”

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Appendix Seven: Catalogue of Digital Photographs supplied on CD.

No.	Description	Facing	Scale
1	Mill north-east façade western end, joining to house	SW	5m
2	Mill north-east façade, eastern end	SW	5m
3	Chimney on north-east façade of mill	SW	2m
4	Sluice machinery located west of the millpond	NE	1m
5	Sluice gate and mill pond, western end	E	1m
6	General shot of mill pond and mill, facing south-west	SE	2m
7	House north-west façade, south end	SE	2m
8	House north-west façade, north end	SE	2m
9	House north-west façade upper storeys	NW	2m
10	Mill south-east façade and chimney	NW	2m
11	Small window in north-east façade of house	SW	2m
12	General shot of house north-east facade	SW	2m
13	Original window, infilled tunnel and join between house and mill north-east facade	SW	5m
14	Detail of join between mill and house on north-east facade	SW	2m
15	Detail of infilled tunnel on north-east façade of house	SW	2m
16	Detail of infilled rear door of house on north-east facade	SW	2m
17	Working shot	SW	2m
18	Detail of small window on north-east façade of house	SW	1m
19	Entrance to Unit 2 of house on north-east facade	SW	2m
20	Detail of ground floor window on north-east façade of house	SW	2m
21	House south-west façade, western end	NE	2m
22	Detail of windows on south-west façade of house	NE	2m
23	House south-west façade, far eastern end and join with mill	NE	2m
24	House south-west façade	NE	2m
25	Detail of join between house and mill on south-west façade	NE	2m
26	Detail of infilled tunnel and doorway on south-west façade of house	NE	2m
27	Detail of ground floor window of mill on south-west façade	NE	2m
28	Entrance, porch and extension to mill south-west facade	NE	2m
29	Doorway added at a later date than the original mill construction on south-east facade	NE	5m
30	Detail of phases of construction of entrance and porch on south-west façade of mill	NE	2m
31	Boiler house and later brick extension south-east façade	NE	2m
32	Former lintel and doorway of extension of the boiler house	NW	2m
33	Former lintel and doorway of the boiler house	SW	2m
34	Boiler house north-west façade	SE	2m
35	Boiler house interior	SW	2m
36	Boiler house interior	SW	2m
37	Boiler house interior	SW	2m
38	Boiler house north-east facade	SW	2m
39	Mill north-west façade and infilled vertical section of wall and window	SE	5m
40	Spiral staircase in mill interior	N	2m
41	Window on ground floor of interior of mill south-west façade	NE	1m
42	Ground floor window of interior of mill	SE	1m
43	Window on ground floor of interior of mill north-east façade	SW	2m
44	Detail of ground floor archway through partition wall	SE	2m
45	Gully or drain in ground floor of interior of mill	SE	2m
46	Blocked off doorway in partition wall on ground floor of mill	S	2m
47	Location of original water-wheel	NE	2m
48	Second part of ground floor of mill	SE	2m
49	Detail of location of original water-wheel	E	2m
50	Detail of partition wall on ground floor of mill	W	2m
51	Detail of arch in partition wall on ground floor of mill	NW	2m
52	Red brick infilling of original main entrance to ground floor of mill	SW	2m
53	Back room on ground floor of mill	SW	2m
54	Back room on second floor of mill	SW	2m
55	General shot of second floor of mill	SE	2m
56	Window on second floor of mill in south-west façade	NE	1m

57	Infilled doorway on second floor of mill	S	2m
58	Location of original staircase on second floor of mill	SE	2m
59	Window in north-east façade of second floor of mill	SW	1m
60	General shot of attic of mill	SE	2m
61	Detail of lift of mill	SE	2m
62	Window in south-east façade of attic of mill	NW	2m
63	Doorway into the attic of the mill	SE	2m
64	Infilled window in the doorway into the attic of the mill	NW	2m
65	Door from second floor to outside (no access presently)	NW	2m
66	Infilled window on north-west façade of mill (second floor)	SE	1m
67	Window in first floor north-east façade of unit one of house	SW	2m
68	Door to unsafe areas of unit one	SE	2m
69	Infilled window on north-west façade of mill	SE	1m
70	Windows in first and second floors of south-west façade of unit one of house	NE	2m
71	Ground floor room of unit two	N	2m
72	Original staircase of mill	W	1m
73	Original staircase of mill	W	1m
74	Original staircase of mill	W	1m
75	Ground floor hall and original tunnel of unit one of house	SW	2m
76	Evidence of modern reinforcement of the first floor of the mill	NW	2m
77	General shot of south-west façade of house and mill	NE	2m
78	Internal shot of original entrance and porch	NE	2m
79	Evidence of plastering of porch	N	2m
80	General shot of south-west and south-east façade of mill	SE	2m
81	North-west façade of outbuilding	SE	2m
82	South-west façade of out-building	NE	2m
83	South-east façade of out-building and infilled window	NW	2m
84	Interior shot of out-building	N	2m
85	Interior shot of out-building	NE	2m
86	Brook and south-west façade of mill	NE	2m
87	Infilled window inside boiler house (right)	S	2m
88	Infilled window inside boiler house (left)	SW	2m
89	Infilled doorway on south-east wall of boiler house	S	2m
90	General shot of interior of boiler house	SW	2m
91	Infilled window on north-east wall of mill (see 88)	NE	1m
92	Detail shot of south-east wall of ground floor of mill	SE	1m
93	South-east internal wall of back room of ground floor of mill	SE	1m
94	Course foundation stones on south-west façade of mill	NE	1m
95	Iron railings of pre-existing iron gateway of entrance on south-west facade of mill	NE	1m
96	Evidence of original steps leading up to entrance of mill (left)	NE	1m
97	Window in brick extension to original entrance of mill	NE	1m
98	Detail of original arch of entrance to mill	NE	1m
99	Evidence of original steps leading up to entrance of mill (right)	NE	1m

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Appendix Nine: Copy of Brief supplied by Derbyshire County Council

Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment including a Building Appraisal

Site Name: Scholes Mill

Location: Old Coach Road, Tansley, Matlock, Derbyshire

Grid Reference: SK 31831 59925

Produced by: Dr. A. Myers – Development Control Archaeologist

Issued to: Wardman's (Matlock) Ltd

Date: 31st January 2007

Summary

A detailed assessment of the archaeological interest and appraisal of the buildings on the site is required. The surviving mill building along with the wider site represents a significant interest in industrial, architectural and archaeological terms. A combined archaeological desktop assessment and appraisal of the surviving buildings is thought to be essential to establish baseline information against which future planning applications may be considered.

1 Introduction

1.1 Derbyshire Dales Adopted Local Plan (2005) includes a discussion of 'Archaeological Sites and Features' and states that

“Prior to the determination of any application for planning permission for a proposal that affects or is likely to affect an important archaeological site, and/ or its setting, the council will require the developer to submit an archaeological assessment.” (5.106)

1.2 The site at Scholes Mill (fig. 1), including the upstanding buildings and structures, is an important archaeological site. It is a grade II listed building (3/3159/171), an entry on the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR13607) and falls within the designated Conservation Area of Lumsdale.

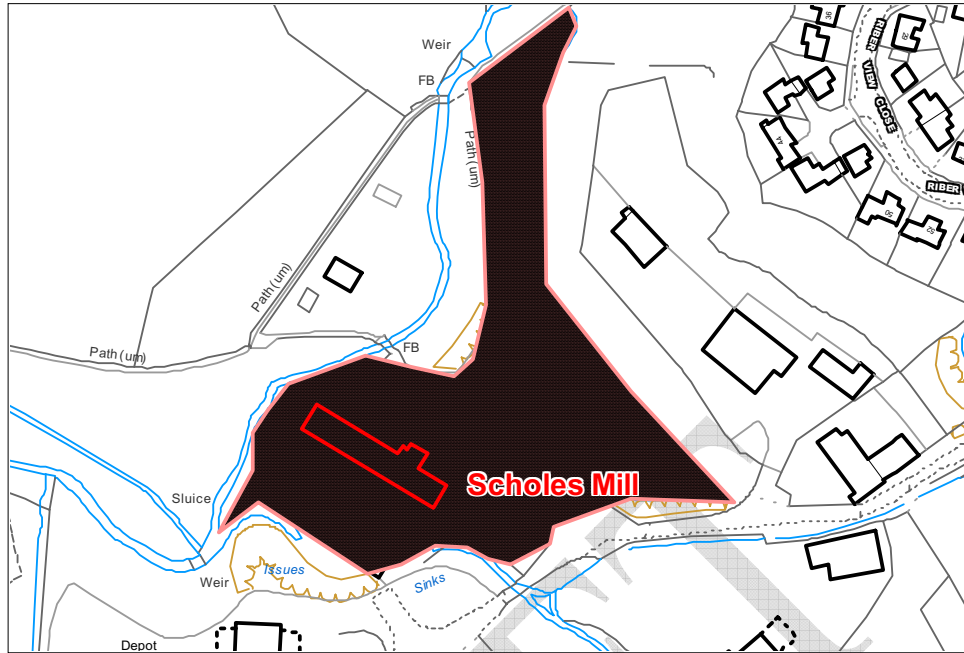


Fig. 1: Location and setting of Scholes Mill

1.3 An archaeological assessment of the site must consider buried and upstanding archaeological remains and consider the historic development of the site, its buildings and associated structures.

1.4 This is a brief for an archaeological desk-based assessment and building appraisal. From this brief a written scheme of investigation (WSI) will be produced by the appointed archaeological contractor. The WSI will be submitted in advance for approval by the Development Control Archaeologist acting on behalf of the local Planning Authority.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objective is to provide sufficient information for informed planning recommendations to be made regarding the impact of future development proposals upon the standing buildings, structures and buried archaeology of the site.

2.2 The assessment should consider the potential for buried remains relating to the existing mill complex or earlier activity to survive below ground and their importance. The building appraisal should provide an understanding of the development, phasing, form, function and historical importance of the upstanding buildings and structures. This should include related structures for water power supply and management.

2.3 Where appropriate to meeting the objectives of the assessment and appraisal, recommendations regarding the need or otherwise for further investigation and recording should be clearly stated.

3 Archaeological/Historical Background

3.1 The following is taken from SMR entry 13607 and is, in turn, based on the listed building description:

“Former cotton spinning mill (later used for the manufacture of red tape) with manager's house attached. Coursed gritstone rubble, Welsh Slate roof. Built in 1797 for Samuel Unwin. The wheel appears to have been set transversely partly within the mill building and contained within stone cross walls (which are not continued above ground level) with associated gear placed within low outshuts. The mill is of 3 storeys with a 16 window range almost identical to both sides. There is a left-hand stone end stack (for heating) with a tall brick end stack to right abutting the end wall (for the engine house, dismantled, which replaced the water-powered system in the later 19th century). The manager's house is attached to the left and is two and a half storeys high, with a 4 window range.”

3.2 Despite falling into disrepair in the latter decades of the twentieth century the mill building represents an important survival of an early cotton spinning mill. The footprint of the mill building and associated manager's house, together with the mill pond and sluice appear to have remained substantially unaltered since at least the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (fig.2).

3.3 As far as the Development Control Archaeologist is aware the list description provides the only previous documented survey of the buildings.

3.4 There has been extensive work on the roof and first floor joists. An application was submitted in 2006 for various alterations including insulation and the provision of an internal staircase (06/00228/LBALT) but this work has not received consent.

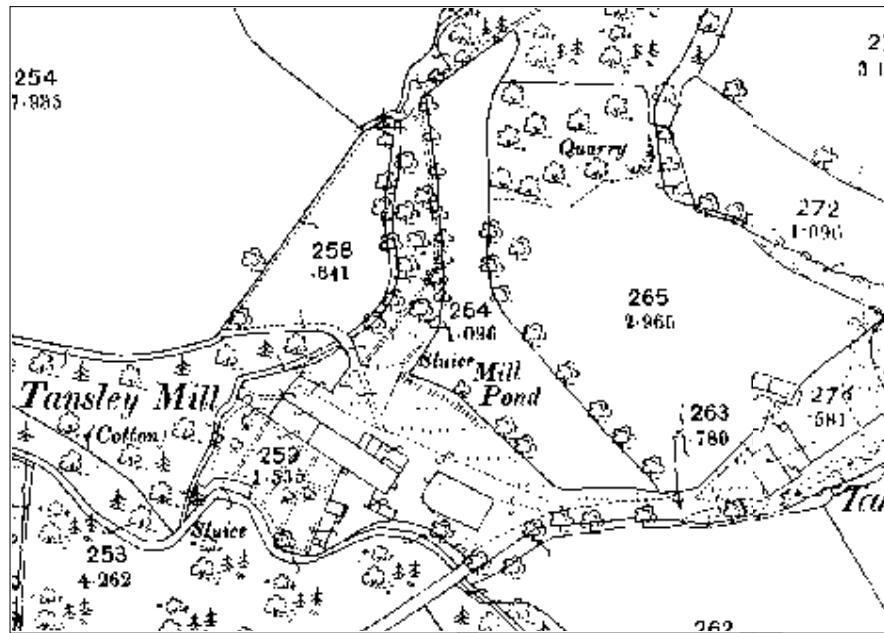


Fig. 2: 1st edition Ordnance Survey

4 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1 An archival study will examine cartographic, historical documents and additional records that relate to the site. The following sources may prove useful:

- i) Plans and maps of the site and its immediate environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including all available Ordnance Survey Maps
- ii) Aerial Photographs
- iii) Historical documents and photographs held in local museums, libraries, archives and Glossop Heritage Centre.
- iv) Trade and Business Directories
- v) Archaeological, historical or industrial publications**
- vi) Business archives
- vii) Archive/ SMR information for the site and surrounding area

5 Building Appraisal

5.1 The building appraisal is necessary to enable a detailed understanding to be gained of the historical importance of the standing buildings. The buildings and associated structures need to be carefully examined to identify all features relevant to the original and subsequent historical uses of the site, as well as for any material evidence regarding form, function and phasing.

5.2 The appraisal should take the form of a descriptive analysis of building/ structure form, fabric and function supported by a photographic record, closely related to maps and plans of the site.

5.3 A photographic record comprising of high quality digital colour images is to be made of the mill and its associated buildings/ structures in support of the appraisal. Photographs providing both general and detail views of the interior and exterior of the mill building are required.

5.4 A photographic register detailing location, direction and the subject of each shot must be completed. The position and direction of each photographic viewpoint should be shown on plans of the site and cross-referenced to the image number used in the text and the photographic register.

6 Drawn Record

6.1 Elevational drawings and floor plans of the mill building should be included. Existing architects drawings can be used once checked for dimensional accuracy.

7 Health and Safety

7.1 The archaeologists operating on site will naturally operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

8 Monitoring

8.1 The Development Control Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring archaeological work on site. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given in order for suitable monitoring arrangements to be made.

8.2 The work should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Details of staff and their relevant experience should be included in the WSI along with contact details (site mobile phone).

9 Report Preparation

9.1 A written report on the assessment and appraisal is to be produced.

9.2 The written report must discuss the development of the buildings and structures in relation to the historical and archival information identified within the desktop assessment, and the results of the buildings appraisal. The discussion of the development of the site should be suitably illustrated with phased plans and photographs. The interrelationship of the buildings, structures and their associated spaces is deemed of interest and essential to understanding the site.

9.3 Photographs and other digital images printed and included in the report are to be of at least laser copier standard.

9.4 The position and direction of each photographic viewpoint should be shown on plans of the site and cross-referenced to the image number used in the text and the photographic register.

9.5 All digital images should be included on an indexed CD with the report.

9.6 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

10 Submission and Deposition of Archive

10.1 The completed archive, including a copy of the report, should be deposited with the following institution:

Buxton Museum and Art Gallery,
Terrace Road,
Buxton,
Derbyshire
SK17 6DA.
Tel: 01298 24658
Fax: 01298 79394.
e-mail: buxton.museum@derbyshire.gov.uk.

11 Submission of Report

11.1 Copies of the completed report may be required in support of future planning/ grant applications. Copies should also be submitted to the Local Planning Authority Conservation Officer and the Development Control Archaeologist.

12 Publicity

12.1 At the start of fieldwork (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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