Tissington Silo
Level 3 Survey
Written Scheme of Investigation
for a programme of Historic Building Recording
Client: Tissington Estate

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6th January 2022

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Introduction:

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Mel Morris Conservation on behalf of the Tissington Estate (the Client). It describes a programme of Historic Building Recording to be undertaken at Tissington Silo during 2022, and the framework for analysis and reporting the results.

It relates to a condition of a Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) grant by The Peak District National Park Authority. This recording will carry out analysis, a written report, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition.

This Written Scheme of Investigation includes:

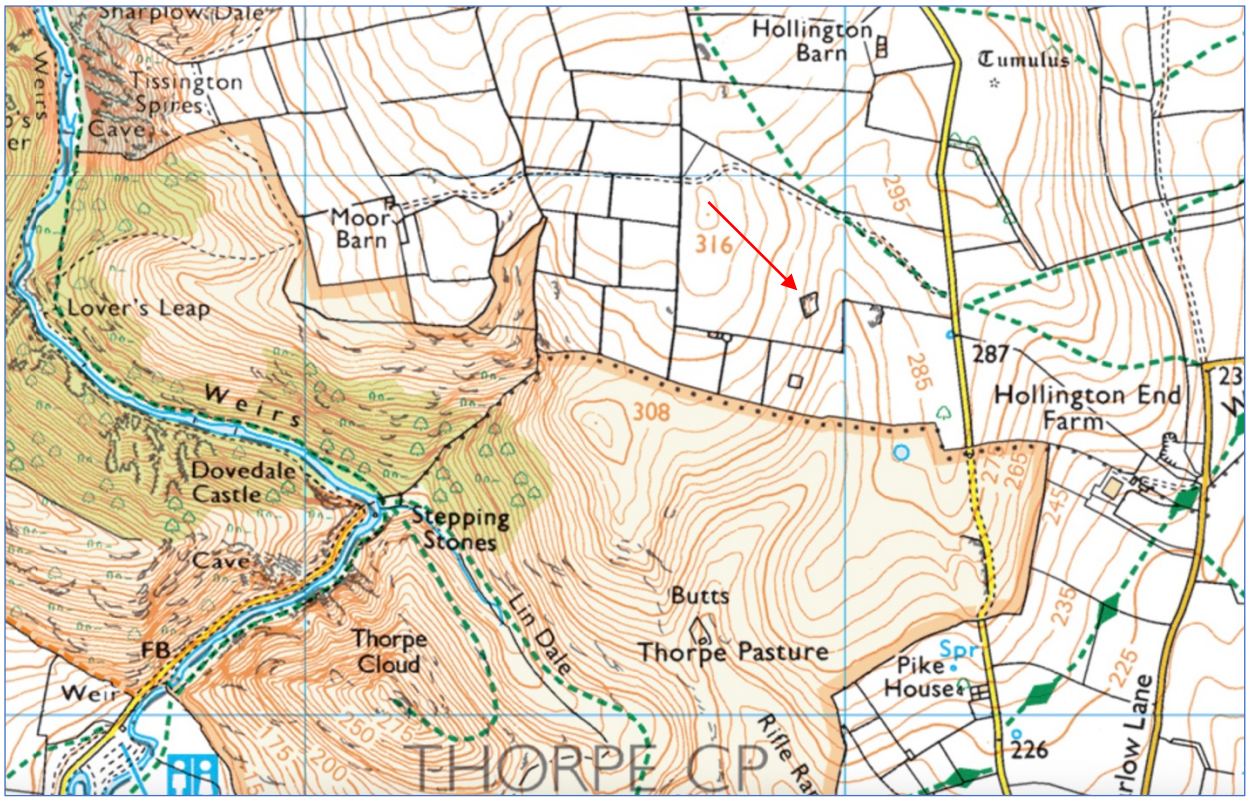
1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. The programme and provision for post-investigation analysis and reporting
3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation"

The programme of historic building recording described in this WSI constitutes an 'analytical record' to Level 3 as defined by Historic England (Historic England, 2016 Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice).

Location:

Tissington Silo is a redundant tower structure located on the east face of a former limestone quarry, located 250 metres west of Gag Lane, Tissington, Derbyshire, at grid reference: SK 15926 51747. What3Words: corn.revolting.trainers

It sits at 284-290 metres AOD on solid geology of Ecton Limestone Formation, in an upland pastoral area which was historically mined for lead and later quarried during the nineteenth century.



General Location map - Ordnance Survey Explorer (1:25 000 scale). The site is arrowed.

Aerial photo – © Bluesky plc.

1. Programme and Methodology for Recording:

1.1 Level of Assessment

The recording is being undertaken to a Level 3 Historic England survey. This is set out in the Historic England publication of 2016 - Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice. This comprises a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use and an account of the evidence on which the analyses is based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It also includes drawn and photographic records.

This includes a high degree of analytical assessment, utilising comparative examples, where appropriate, to put the building into context. Building investigation involves a detailed examination of the structure, and evidence of phasing, materials, plan elements, fixtures and fittings, to expand on an understanding of development and the potential use of the buildings at different dates.

1.2 Map regression and Archival Research

The assessment includes full map regression via Groundsure mapping and Emapsite to assist in determining the origins and phasing of the structure. This relies the Ordnance Survey records from the 19th and early 20th century, and early 20th century estate maps in the Derbyshire Record Office.

The assessment will also investigate sale catalogues and farm rental account books for the Tissington Estate located in Derbyshire Record Office and liaison with the Tissington Estate archivist and Sir Richard Fitzherbert.

The research will investigate any early photographs of the building held by the Peak District National Park or aerial photographs held by Derbyshire County Council, Historic England or other sources. Sources consulted will be identified whether these are fruitful or not.

1.3 Photography

All external elevations are photographed where appropriate using a steel 2-metre ranging survey pole in order to enable accurate measurements to be taken. Internal elevations are extensively photographed, to record the general appearance and any details of significance. Photographs will incorporate a steel 2-metre ranging pole where this is feasible, primarily where there are internal elevations. Survey poles are to be used only against flat / vertical or horizontal surfaces, where accurate measurements can be understood from the photographs.

The purpose of internal recording is to record both original details and any subsequent phases of work, including the alterations carried out over the life of the building.

1.4 Equipment

Steel 2-metre ranging pole to be used in conjunction with photography (internal and external) to measure any traditional internal architectural detail.

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark II
All photographs are taken at the highest resolution for the DSLR camera settings in JPEG format, at 21.1 megapixels. Elevational photographs are all taken using a tripod and the camera is mounted at an average height of 1.6 metres. Long exposures record detail and are best-suited for internal photography, to avoid distortion with camera-mounted flash.

All photographs are saved as digital images, at the highest resolution.

Exclusions
All photographs are taken from a safe working height (cf. Working at Height Regulations 2005). Photographs will not be taken from unsupported ladders or unsafe areas, where survey has identified a personnel risk.

1.5 Measured Survey
All structures will be measured by James Brennan Associates using laser scanning equipment to produce detailed drawings of external elevations and sections at 1:50 scale, and a topographical survey of the quarry face and the context, incorporating the floor plan of the structure.

2. Programme and provision for post-investigation analysis and reporting

The output is a written report, fully-illustrated with drawings and colour photographs and any historic documentary material. Photographs are accompanied by a plan with key.

The assessment uses the measured survey prepared by the surveyor to understand and inform the building phasing.

The report will be accompanied with a full list of primary, secondary and cartographic sources and a full Bibliography.

The analysis aims to identify and categorise the significance of Tissington Silo, in terms of:

- Its historic function
- Its level of survival
- Understanding changes to fabric and materials
- Its relative value by comparison with other similar structures of a similar date.

The analysis aims to provide documentary information to support an analysis of the changes that the building has undergone, to inform the proposals for repair and restoration.

Regional research aims and objectives
Provision will be made for updating the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This will be done using the interactive digital resource at https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/ and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.'

3. Publication and dissemination of results

The report and embedded photographs will be uploaded to the OASIS Database (Archaeology Data Service) as a grey literature report for publication as well as all digital photographs to be uploaded to the OASIS database. The ADS reports are all available to search and download and are published online.

The ADS make reports available to the public as free downloads, ensuring wide dissemination, including search facilities. The report is submitted with an OASIS form.

A PDF of the completed report will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

In addition, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for Derbyshire Archaeological Journal's annual fieldwork round-up. This will be sent to chriswardle01@btinternet.com at the same time as submitting the final report to Derbyshire HER.'

4. Archive deposition

The completed report will be deposited in the Derbyshire Record Office as a hard copy. This will be submitted printed, with photographs, onto archivally permanent paper at 300dpi. In all other respects the submitted archive will comply with the policies of the Museum or archive.

A full digital copy of the archive, incorporating both PDF and CAD drawing files of the surveyed quarry and plan, elevations and sections, will be found at OASIS (via ADS Easy) – project ID. Tissington Silo (20011963)

5. Nomination of a competent person

The Historic Building recording will be undertaken by Mel Morris. Mel has a first degree in the History of Art and Architecture (1985) and a postgraduate diploma in Architectural Conservation. She is a full member of the IHBC and a full member of the RTPI. Mel is also a member of ASCHB (Association for Studies in the Conservation of Historic Buildings).

Mel Morris has also completed a five-day course in building recording and Metric Survey Specification with English Heritage (Summer School). Mel Morris has been recording buildings since 1987.