



WYAS  
**Archaeological  
Services**

**Newsam Green Farm**

**Leeds**

**West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Building  
Recording

Report no. 2561  
June 2021

**Client:** Prospect Archaeology Ltd



# **Newsam Green Farm, Newsam Green, West Yorkshire**

## **Archaeological Building Recording**

### *Summary*

*A historic building recording of eleven barns at Newsam Green Farm, Newsam Green Road, Newsam Green, Leeds, West Yorkshire was undertaken by ASWYAS prior to the development of the buildings to complete the planning condition attached to the approved planning application 20/02223/FUL and 20/02224/LI. Newsam Green Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building which was built as a farmstead in the mid to late 18th century, and was a tenement farm owned by the holder of the Temple Newsam estate.*

*The recorded agricultural buildings comprise; a mid-18th-century seven bay threshing barn with integral first floor granary; a mid to late 19th-century cow house, cartshed, and bothy; a late 19th-century cart shed, and a cow house with attached feed store and hayloft. The earlier cartshed was adapted to become an engine house at this time, with a drive shaft and fly wheel still in situ, attached to an Albion chaff cutter; and an early 20th-century stable block, cartshed with first floor granary, implement shed, enclosed yard, garages and workshop buildings. An earlier mid to late 18th-century structure was converted into a pigsty, with adjoining kennel and first floor store also in the early 20th century. It was determined that three earlier stone built buildings had been incorporated into the later farmstead buildings, and were of a probable 16th/17th-century date.*

## Report Information

Client: Prospect Archaeology Ltd  
Address: Prospect House, Garden Lane, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Leeds,  
LS25 6AT  
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Leeds  
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Project Management: Liz Govier BA MA  
Fieldwork supervisor: Liz Govier  
Report: Liz Govier  
Illustrations: Liz Govier  
Photography: Liz Govier  
Research: Liz Govier

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Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ  
Telephone: 0113 383 0163  
Email: [admin@aswyas.com](mailto:admin@aswyas.com)



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## **Bibliography**

### Document Issue Record

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## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of their clients, to carry out building recording of agricultural barns at Newsam Green Farm, Newsam Green Road, Newsam Green, West Yorkshire. The archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of the agricultural barns into dwellings, to fulfil a condition of the approved planning application (20/02223/FUL and 20/02224/LI). The works were carried out in accordance with a Specification, prepared by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1).

The Specification and planning application discuss the change of use of the former agricultural buildings in to dwellings, subdividing the curtilage of Newsam Green Farm to form new separate residences. Currently only Buildings 4 to 11 are proposed for development (Plot 1, 2 and 4), but the current works comprised an external and internal archaeological building recording of Buildings 1 to 11.

### Site location, topography and land-use

The site is situated on the North side of Newsam Green Road in Newsam Green, a small hamlet between the M1 and the river Aire. The hamlet occupies a southwest facing slope which formerly stretched out to the flood plains of the river Aire. Now to the south of site is Lawns Farm and directly to the southwest of the farm there is a large manmade hill, which is part of the Skelton Grange Landfill, a soil treatment facility. The site is centred at NGR SE 36690 30692 (Fig. 1). Currently the site lies within the curtilage of the Grade II Listed Newsam Green Farmhouse. The site itself encompasses; the east side trackway leading to The Avenue; the fold yard; the north side principal barn range and adjoining east and west side buildings; as well as buildings fronting the east, south and west sides of the fold yard (Fig. 2). The buildings of the farmstead and the central fold yard lie on a south facing slope ground level is approximately 48m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north side of site and slopes down towards the south and southwest to 43m aOD.

### Soils and geology

The underlying bedrock comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Penine Lower Coal Measures Formation, no superficial geological deposit are recorded (BGS 2021). The overlying soils are classified as fine loamy soils over clayey and fine silty soils of the Dale association (SSEW 1983).

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric activity within the local environs of Newsam Green is represented by the Bronze Age Hallstatt sword (Monument No. 3434), which was found in 1963 in a palaeochannel of the river Aire at Temple Newsam, although the precise location is unknown. The sword was likely a deliberate offering, determined by its date and supposed location. Prehistoric flint concentrations have been found on river terraces to the southwest of site, however

preliminary investigations undertaken by WYAS in 1986/7 of the river terrace to the west of Temple Thorpe Farm encountered no prehistoric settlement. Earlier Mesolithic activity has also been recorded in the area to the west of site, near Skelton Grange, Stourton, where Mesolithic flint implements have been recovered.

During the NMP Lower Wharfedale Air Photograph Interpretation project in 2003 to 2004, cropmarks (Monument No. 6719) of a roughly north to south linear ditch with a very small rectangular enclosure attached to its east side, were interpreted by English Heritage as an Iron Age/Roman enclosure and field boundary, and prehistoric/Roman ditch and pits. The cropmarks were visible on aerial photographs taken in 1996, and are located *c.* 0.65km southeast of site. Located *c.* 0.9km to the east-southeast of site, immediately north of Gamblethorpe Farm, is a length of the Scheduled Monument Grim's Ditch (List entry No. 1018791). Its known extents extend north for *c.* 3.5km. It dates from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age although may have been later employed to define and defend elements of the Kingdom of Elmet.

The village of Newsam was listed as a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) by Professor Maurice Beresford (Beresford's Lost Villages 2021), with a suggested locality by/under Temple Newsam House, located to the north-northwest of site. Several other potential medieval settlements within the immediate environs have been identified. The existing farm of Gamblethorpe located to the east of site perpetuates the general area of the medieval settlement of Bullerthorpe (Monument No. 616). Also at Laventhorpe Hall located to the southeast of site, is a possible site of medieval settlement (Monument No. 2641). Earthworks of a possible minor medieval settlement (Monument No. 904598) have been identified west of Grade II Listed Newsam Green Farm (List entry No. 1375487). Examination of the site was undertaken by the West Yorkshire County Archaeology Unit in advance of coal extraction. At least two platforms were clearly respected by the well preserved ridge and furrow to the north of the farm and are probably medieval in date. Other platforms overlying the field system to the west may represent demolished buildings connected with the farm, the buildings of which are 18th century in date. Spoil from a pond dumped onto the ridge and furrow has partly obscured the earthworks. The site is possibly the minor settlement of The Green, mentioned in surnames during the 14th century (Yorkshire Archaeological Journal 1977).

At the time of the Domesday Book, the settlement at Newsam Green was known as *Neuhusum* or *Newhusum*, a fairly common name in the North of England, '(place at) the new houses' (Oxford Reference 2021). The division of the Domesday *vill* of Newsam into two parts, one centred on the preceptory site and one on Newsam village is well evidenced (with known boundaries), and is perpetuated in local records up to at least the 18th century (Heritage Gateway 2021).

Located to the north of the site, on the north side of the M1, is the Grade I Listed Temple Newsam House (List entry No. 1255943) and the Grade II Listed Park and Garden (List entry



No. 1001356). A former country house, now arts museum, was constructed in the early 16th century, with alterations occurring up until the late 19th century. The environs of the estate of Temple Newsam had formerly been acquired by the Templars, sometime before 1181, being the death date of the Archbishop of York to whom the charter of confirmation was addressed. A preceptory (Monument No. 52958) was built here, although the exact location is unknown, but it is believed that their farmstead was situated at Temple Thorpe Farm. The preceptory would have taken in much of the present estate, and extended to the river Aire in the south. The Templars lost the land after the Order was dissolved in 1307. There is good surviving documentation for the whole township, including such detail as clay digging, brick making, and annual horse races *et simil.* on the green, which has since been destroyed (Heritage Gateway 2021).

The 1847 Township of Temple Newsam tithe map and associated 1845 apportionment indicates that Hugo Charles Meynell-Ingram, of Temple Newsam estate, owned Newsam Green Farm, and that the tenement farmer at this time was Benjamin Hartley. The majority of the surrounding land to the north, west and south of the site was also under estate ownership. The land to the east of the hamlet being a part of the Swillington estate, owned at the time by Sir John Henry Lowther.

During the late post-medieval period, much of the agricultural land surrounding Newsam Green had been subject to open cast coal mining. The hamlet core itself remained relatively unchanged and continued to be centred on agricultural activity.

Newsam Green Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building (List entry No. 1375487) and was built in the mid to late 18th century. Through the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, alterations and additions to the farmstead continued, and the farmstead appears to have always been employed for utilitarian agricultural use. The group of buildings forming the farmstead are a part of the few remaining historic buildings of the hamlet, making Newsam Green Farm an important element within the historic core of Newsam Green.

Newsam Green Farm, designated Newsam Green Farmhouse, was listed in 1976 and has the following recorded list entry:

House. Late C18. Rendered brick, low-pitched stone slate roof. 2 storeys, 3+1 bays. Central doorway with overlight. Sashes with glazing bars in exposed casing. Paired gutter brackets. End stacks, forward of ridge right. INTERIOR: not inspected.

### **3 Map Regression**

A historic map regression was undertaken by Mb Heritage in the Heritage Statement for the site, and this has been included below. The compiled map regression only included Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, so the regression has been supplemented, by the author, to include earlier mapping.

The earliest available map depicting Newsam Green Farm is Thomas Jeffery's 1775 survey of the County of Yorkshire, sheet 13. Here Newsam Green is annotated as *Newsham Green*, a building is depicted in the locality of the farmstead. The positioning of the buildings on the map are not exact and should only be taken as an indication that Newsam Green Farm was in existence at this time. Lawns Farm to the south of Newsam Green Farm, Gamblethorpe Farm to the east of the green and a farm to the southeast are also shown, all forming the hamlet of Newsam Green. The map also indicates that the *Temple Newsham* estate is held by *Lord Irwin* and the Swillington estate held by *Lady Lowther*.

Here it can also be seen that Newsam Green Lane is aligned east to west. Where it reaches the green, the road diverges, with Newsam Green Lane continuing to the south, and The Avenue commencing and extended to the north.

By the time of the 1847 tithe map of the township of Temple Newsam in the parish of Whitkirk, the farmstead layout is shown more accurately. The settlement appears as an isolated hamlet and forms a linear pattern aligned north to south, at the southwest edge of the parish of Whitkirk. The Newsam Green Farm farmstead is situated on the north side of Newsam Green Lane within Plot 697. The accompanying apportionment of 1845 lists the plot as being under the ownership of Hugo Meynell-Ingram, the holder of the Temple Newsam estate at the time. The plot was occupied by tenement farmer Benjamin Hartley, and the plot was described as *Farm house, barn, stables, cow houses, garden, yards and garth*. Another 21 other plots within the immediate vicinity were also occupied by Benjamin Hartley, with the land being used for arable, pasture and meadow. One of the pasture fields (Plot 696), located to the northwest of Plot 697, is named as *Garth stackyard*, indicating the former use of the field as containing harvested but un-threshed cereals and possibly straw for animal stalls.

Plot 697 forms a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned sub-rectangular shape in plan with a pointed southern edge and wider north half. The plot has been subdivided into four distinct areas; farmhouse and gardens; orchard; paddock; and agricultural buildings. The farmhouse and agricultural buildings are positioned close together but are distinctly separate and form a roughly linear arrangement in plan form. To the south side of the large principal barn range and the west of the adjoining east side building there is a yard area, which was likely enclosed by a wall or fence. The west area comprises the west-northwest to east-southeast aligned farmhouse, with a formal garden arrangement on the south side. A probable extension is shown adjoining the east gable end of the building. Directly to the north and west of the farmhouse there is an enclosed space, likely a garden or yard. Along the west edge of the enclosed area are two structures, the small square structure to the south is likely the extant outhouse, and the building to the north is in the location of the later garage. To the west of the small enclosed space is a long enclosed field likely an orchard.

Located to the east side of the farmhouse is the principal barn range. It is east-northeast to west-southwest aligned and comprises the west end cow house which has an earlier structure

incorporated into the building, the large threshing barn, and the east side cart shed. Adjoining the south side of the cartshed is a building used as a stables but has earlier origins. To the south side of the principal barn range there is an enclosed yard. The east and south boundary of the yard join at a 90° angle, and the south and west boundary join a 135° angle. At the west side of the yard there is a small north-northwest to south-southeast aligned building. The function of this building is not clear, as it was later adapted to form a pigsty and kennel, with a first floor store above. The south area of the plot comprises a moderate size enclosed field which has been interpreted as a paddock.

The settlement of Newsam Green can be seen on the 1850 OS map as encompassing a small number of dwellings and orchards surrounded by extensive agricultural land. The site of Newsam Green Farm is shown with the farmhouse set back from the long barn range and with garden land extending to the south. The Newsam Green settlement is shown as a series of individual farmsteads to the south. The Middleton coal seam is depicted as running straight through the centre of the site.

By 1892 the farm complex has grown. This can be seen in the construction of the two, smaller farm buildings to the north of the access track just within the northern boundary of the site. The small, southernmost building has also been completed and the boundaries of the farm complex, as it is seen today, have been put in place. The settlement of Newsam Green remains the same and a farm complex known as Lawns Farm can be seen immediately south of Newsam Green Farm. The wider landscape is still agricultural, with no extensive areas of mining.

Very little development occurs within the site or wider landscape until 1938, when the OS map depicts the construction of further farm buildings that form part of the existing farm complex. The settlement of Newsam Green and Lawns Farm remain unchanged. Swillington remains a very small settlement *c.* 1.5km to the east of the site. The beginnings of a modern-day housing estate are visible.

By 1956 Swillington has expanded in size significantly. No change has occurred within the site. Lawns Farm and the settlement of Newsam Green remain unchanged. The beginning of large-scale opencast can be seen within to the southwest of the farmstead.

The 1960 OS map depicts extensive expansion of the opencast workings, which now cover a large portion of the area to the south and southeast. They adjoin the former settlement of Newsam Green, which has been subject to great change itself. The settlement now consisting of a small number of buildings and enclosed parcels of land.

Within ten years the settlement of Newsam Green had been demolished to allow for opencast mining. The workings now extended not only to the south and east, but also to the north, abutting the boundary of Newsam Green Farm. Swillington had grown in size again, no doubt as a result of providing accommodation for those working at the district coal mines.

The last opencast working ceased in the late 20th century. Aerial images from 2002 to present day show the reclamation of the immediate environs, a large portion of which is in use as a recycling facility. Some of it has been returned to agricultural use.

## **4 Aims and Objectives**

The aim of the archaeological work was to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and drawings any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of Newsam Green Farm.

## **5 Methodology**

A detailed methodology is provided within the Specification (Appendix 1), and is summarised below.

Guidance for the production of this historic building recording, was taken from Historic England revised 2016 document Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice. Reference has also been made to the updated Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (revised 2019).

A rapid desk-based appraisal, comprising an assessment of the relevant easily available historic maps was undertaken.

Site inspection was carried out on 18 January 2021 and included:

- A written description of the building
- Phasing of the building
- A basic photographic record including the overall character of the building, as well as detailed views of any architectural features, and fixtures and fittings as necessary to illustrate the report.

## **6 Historic Building Recording of Barns at Newsam Green Farm**

The buildings of Newsam Green Farm (Plates 1 to 5) are grouped together forming a loose courtyard plan form comprising ranges and detached buildings. At its core a group of buildings are set around a yard, with satellite structures to the north and northwest. This arrangement was established by piecemeal development from the late 18th century through to the 20th century. Evidence for a potential earlier structure was also identified at the farmstead. The farmstead is on a south facing slope with the structures constructed on platforms which step into the natural sloping topography.

The building numbers used have been adopted in order to provide consistency with the referencing within the structural survey report produced by Mason Clark, the heritage statement produced by MB Heritage, and are included with the planning and listed building consent applications for the development. The exterior of each building is discussed first, this is followed by the interior, and for ease the elevations are named to their nearest cardinal point. The location of the buildings are shown on Figure 2, and the location of the photographs taken are depicted on Figures 3 and 4. A photograph register is provided in Appendix 3.

### **Unnumbered buildings**

Unnumbered buildings comprise the farmhouse, two small outhouses to the west side of the house, a garage to the northeast of the house, and four large sheds to the north side of the farmstead grouping.

Newsam Green Farmhouse (Plates 6 and 7) is located at the west side of the farm complex and is separate from the working buildings of the farmstead. The building was recorded in 2010 and is not extensively discussed within this report. It is late 18th century in date and is constructed of rendered brick. The principal façade is the south elevation, where there is a front garden enclosed by a brick walls. The garden wall to the southwest side of the house appears to be late 18th century in date and the wall to the southeast is mid to late 19th century in date and is constructed of reused handmade bricks lain to a six-course Common bond. The wall section to the northwest of the farmhouse is of a probable early 20th-century date, and is contemporary with the lean-to outhouse. To the rear of the farmhouse is a partially enclosed yard, with the north wall constructed of mid to late 19th-century brickwork contemporary with Building 4 and the west side garage.

The two small outhouses (Plate 8) are constructed of brick and demonstrate two phases. The easternmost building is constructed of the handmade brick and was likely constructed in the late 18th century at the same time as the farmhouse. The bricks are comparable to bricks identified at Lawns Farm to the south. The lower courses of the adjoining west side lean-to are earlier and are overlain by early 20th-century brickwork. The lean-to roof appears to be hung with welsh slate.

The garage is located to the northeast corner of the partially enclosed rear yard of the farmhouse. The garage is constructed of bricks lain to a six-course Common bond and appears contemporaneous with the west side extensions of Building 4. The extant garage appears to be mid to late 19th century in date, and is located partially overlying the footprint of an earlier outbuilding, depicted on the 1847 tithe map of the Township of Temple Newsam.

The four large north to south aligned sheds are located to the north side of the farmstead grouping and are 20th century in date. Three of the sheds are adjoining, the westernmost shed is the earliest and is a Dutch barn. The remaining sheds are portal framed.

Located to the west of the farmhouse are two plots which were formerly orchards. Interestingly satellite imagery appears to indicate that at the west end of the southern orchard strip there is/was an enclosed apiary. Its east facing setting within the orchard is historically a favoured location for hives to be placed on a farmstead. Unfortunately the area was not accessed during the site recording to be able to establish the nature and heritage of the apiary. Evidence for historic beekeeping is often not encountered as structures associated with the practice are commonly portable or indiscernible, with only the more substantial recognisable structures (bee boles) being recorded.

### **Building 1**

Buildings 1, 2 and 3 are located along the north side of the farm track (Plate 9), and lie outside of the proposed development area. These buildings are likely to be developed in the future and have been included to aid in a clear understanding of the development of the farmstead barn buildings.

#### *Exterior*

Building 1 (Plate 10) is the westernmost structure of the three, is east-northeast to west-southwest aligned and is constructed of timber cladding covering a timber frame set on a stone plinth. It is a single storey structure with a shallow pitched felt covered roof. A garage door is located on the south elevation.

Historic mapping indicates that an earlier structure existed in the same footprint as the extant structure, which is shown to have an open south side and is first depicted on the 1932 25-inch OS map. It is possible that the stone plinth relates to this earlier structure, however the cement bonding of the masonry suggests extensive repair/rebuild if that is the case. The building appears to have been constructed at the end of the 20th century or perhaps at the turn of the century.

#### *Interior*

The interior (Plate 11) comprises a single open space with raised floorboards. The structure appears to have been utilised as a workshop.

### **Building 2**

Building 2 (Plates 12 and 13) is located to the east of Building 1, and is abutted by it. The building is also east-northeast to west-southwest aligned, but is stepped back to the north slightly. It is positioned against a bank on its north side and is constructed of brick laid to a six-course Common bond. It is a single storey structure and has a pitched stone slate roof laid with diminishing courses. The building is first depicted on the 1921 25-inch OS map and was constructed as a stable block and comprises a large room with a small tack room located at the west end.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation is predominately obscured by the bank, above which are decorative cast iron airbricks positioned along the north elevation.

Towards the apex of the east side gable there is an opening fitted with its original window and a large barn door is located at the south side of the elevation. The brickwork above the lintel of the barn door and along the north side indicate the original opening here was much narrower.

Against the elevation there is a lean-to structure (Plate 14). The brickwork indicates that the structure is of contemporaneous construction, but the east side wall has been shortened in length and the south wall removed and a corrugated roof added. The altered lean-to is now open on the south side and has a small high window just above the bank level on the north side elevation. Within the structure there is a brick base (Plate 15) which appears to be a later addition and was likely a base for a fuel tank. Historic mapping indicates that the east side lean-to extended the full width of the building, and perhaps was used as a narrow loose box or feed store.

The south elevation is the principal elevation of the building. It has a roughly central stable door with ventilation grille above and a stone lintel. There are three windows, two are located to the west side of the door.

The west side gable end is obscured by Building 1, with only the apex visible. The building blocks a centrally located window.

The window openings of the building have stone lintels and sills and all retain their original window frames, which comprise a three light arrangement with a ventilation grille above. The timber shutters to the grilles remained in situ internally with the metal fixtures in place, glazing for the lights no longer remains within the south elevation windows.

Timber brackets set into the brick walls on the north and south elevations remain in situ. These brackets supported guttering, which remains in situ on the south side.

### *Interior*

Within the large room of the structure (Plate 16) along the length of the north side wall are six long salt glazed high troughs set on brick piers (Plate 17). Sockets for the timber hayrack are visible at the north ends of the east and west walls above the troughs. The stalls were formerly positioned along the north wall with the passageway located along the south wall. The stall partitions no longer remain in-situ, although scaring indicates that the stall width matched the width of each trough. Along the south wall are timber harness racks/pegs (Plate 18). Remnants of lime wash remain on the walls and the floor of the stable block comprises stone setts.

The west end room was formerly a small tack room (Plate 19). Timber harness racks/pegs are present along the north, east and west walls. Notably none of the original timber pegs

identified are long enough to support a saddle and are longer in length than what is required for a bridal, indicating harness pegs. This suggests the stable block was purpose built for working horses. Perhaps any saddles would have been stored on a free standing saddle stand, or there were no riding horses.

The five bay roof structure of the building comprises three numbered (east to west) King-post trusses with struts and visible machine sawn softwood elements. The final west end bay was formed by a partition wall extending the full height of the room.

### **Building 3**

Building 3 is located to the east of Building 2, it is also east-northeast to west-southwest aligned and comprises a brick built three bay cart shed with granary over. It appears to be late 19th century in date but was not depicted on the 1893 OS map, and likely was constructed shortly after the survey or at the turn of the century. The building is constructed of machine made bricks laid to a five-course Common bond with stone dressings (lintels, thresholds and steps).

#### *Exterior*

The north elevation (Plate 20) was partially set into the bank, a taking-in door is centrally located at first floor level, and to either side there is a window. The west side window retains its original glazing and comprises a six pane lower section, with grille above. The timber shutters for the ventilation grilles remain in situ internally and the window sills externally appear to be painted timber.

The east gable elevation (Plate 21) has a window opening centrally located at first floor level, and it is fitted with its original window.

The south elevation (Plate 22) fronts the trackway and comprises three open cart bays at ground floor level. The piers have square profiles and their corners are constructed of bullnose bricks. Sockets within the piers indicate gates rather than full height doors were originally fitted in the openings. At first floor level, centrally located, there is a window. The light section of the window has a replacement single pane of glazing but the original ventilation grille above the light remained. Guttering is present along the north and south elevation and was supported by metal brackets.

Against the west elevation (Plate 23) there is a flight of steps leading to the former first floor granary. The steps are constructed of stone and modern timber railing had been added. The timber plank and batten door into the granary appeared to be original and the strap hinges are hung on pintles. Under the stairs is a space for storage (Plate 24). Demolished brick walls and steps leading down to the south indicate a small extension to the area, which would have extended the under stair storage space. The extension is first depicted in the 1934 OS map.



*Interior*

The ground floor of the building (Plates 25 and 26) is open with fabricated timber cross beams and floor joist of the first floor appearing original. The floorboards were tight-fitting and a small grain chute was observed (Plate 27). At first floor level (Plates 28 to 33) the building also is a single open space. The window sills and door reveals are constructed of bullnose bricks on the interior side. In the southwest corner of the room there is a timber partition forming a probable grain bin.

The roof structure comprises two machine sawn softwood King-post trusses (Plate 34) which form a three bay roof structure. The components of the roof structure all appeared to be consistent with the late 19th-century date of the building, which is hung with stone slates. In the northeast corner of the room a winnowing machine is stored (Plate 35).

Along the east side of Buildings 1 to 3 a section of a raised causeway (Plate 36) constructed of stone setts and curb was observed.

**Building 4***Exterior*

Building 4 is located at the west end of the principal barn range of the farmstead. The building is a two storey east-northeast to west-southwest aligned structure, and appears to have been originally constructed in the mid to late 18th century. The building exhibits several phases of alteration, incorporating an earlier stone structure and a mid to late 19th-century single storey extension abutting its west gable end. Several episodes of patch repairs and repointing are evident.

The north façade (Plate 37) displays three phases. The earliest phase comprises stone walling located at the ground floor west side. The stone is predominately rubble stone, but some roughly dressed pieces are also integrated. The presence of roughly dressed quoin stones at the west end of the wall suggests the masonry was part of an earlier building rather than boundary wall and a splayed window later altered to a doorway also fortifies this interpretation. The second phase relates to the brickwork of the elevation, and comprises dark purple-red handmade brick. The bricks are loosely laid to a six-course Common bond. The central first floor pitching opening also correlates to this phase as do the heart finial hinges of the timber insert. The final phase relates to the creation of the remaining openings on the elevation which includes two wide ground floor doorways, a window, and an additional first floor pitching door. The west side doorway is a widened splayed window original to the stone structure. The brick voussoirs above the east side doorway and window are comparable to late 19th-century bricks identified at the site. The east side plank and batten door, the west side stable door, ground floor window and first floor hit-and-miss ventilator are all later replacements. A small area of cobbled surface (Plate 38) is visible in front of the east side door and a short section of retaining stone wall abuts the elevation to the east side of the

doorway. The dry stone walling is constructed of hammer dressed stones, and appears to be a later construction.

The north elevation of the west side extension (Plate 39) is constructed of handmade clamp bricks laid to a six-course Common bond and date to the mid to late 19th century. There is a window and a doorway which take up the majority of the elevation. Both openings have flat cambered arches. The elevation has been repointed.

The south façade (Plate 40) displays two phases of construction externally. The first relates to a mid to late 19th-century rebuild of the west half of the elevation and addition of a staircase (Plate 41) leading to the first floor. The second relates to a 20th-century rebuild of the east half of the elevation. The west half of the elevation was constructed contemporaneously with the west side extension of Building 4, as indicated with the coursing and bricks used. Internally it appears as though the earlier brickwork has been retained and either was reused or perhaps just refaced externally. The west half of the elevation has a wide doorway and a ground floor window. The window height has been shortened and the window fitted comprises a transom over four elongated panes of a probably early 20th-century date. The doorway into the west side room and the window have flat cambered arches. The central doorway of the staircase has a round-head arch. The steps are constructed of stone and the risers are brick. The east half of the elevation is constructed of machine made bricks laid to a six-course Common bond Flemish variant. It comprises five courses of stretchers to a single course of Flemish which at the centre of the wall includes three consecutive headers in a row. At the east end there is a wide doorway, and to the west is a window fitted with a late 19th-century window comprising three elongated panes with grille above. The timber shutter for the ventilation grille remains in situ internally. The doorway and window both have cambered arches, and there are two ventilation bricks in the upper section of the elevation.

The south façade of the west side extension steps back very slightly from Building 4, and is aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. It has a roughly central portrait six pane window with a Yorkshire sliding sash to its lower west side, and has a flat cambered arch.

The west elevation (Plate 42) of Building 4 is abutted by the west side extension. The brickwork of the elevation where discernible comprises a six-course Common bond and appears consistent with the north elevation of the building. The elevation at the apex of the gable had been repointed and there is a centrally located window with a slight cambered arch formed of brick headers laid rowlock. The opening appears original and has a slight internal splay. The window has been altered and is now shorter in height, which was likely done when the west side extension was added.

The west side extension was constructed into the north side bank and extends lower on its south and west sides. The west elevation of the extension has a doorway located on the east side, with a flat cambered arch and a stone threshold. The threshold is worn and has an engraved 'T' on its west side at the south end. The threshold stone is likely reused, as the underside of the stone is also worn in the centre from footfall. Abutting the north end of the

elevation a small shed constructed of contemporary brickwork, with a doorway opening on its east facing side and a small opening at ground level on the west side bank. Abutting the west side of the shed is the north wall of the rear yard of the farmhouse. It is constructed of contemporary brickwork and is of a mid to late 19th-century date. The capping stones appear to be 20th-century additions.

The roof of Building 4 comprises stone slates lain with diminishing courses. The ridge tiles have been weather-blocked with concrete, as has the join to the west gable of Building 5. The roof of the extension has been replaced with modern slates and lead flashing and has modern timber fascias. The original timber guttering and iron brackets have been retained. The roof of the probable coal shed has been covered with what appear to be paving slabs.

### *Interior*

The west side room (Plate 44) is accessed from doorways on the north and south elevations, and can also be accessed through a doorway at the north end of the east elevation of building 4 and west elevation of Building 5 (Plate 45). The doorway on the north elevation is a widened earlier splayed window, and the doorway on the east elevation appears to be contemporary with the mid to late 18th-century constructions. Against the east elevation there is an L-shape partition wall which forms the later inserted staircase. The south elevation appears to have been refaced externally, but internally appears consistent with the mid to late 18th-century brickwork of the building, as does the west wall of the room (Plate 46).

Along the west elevation scarring and repair at regular intervals indicate the probable location of partitions for four stalls, while the horizontal scarring likely indicate the location of troughs. The floor surface along the wall (Plate 47) is constructed of brick which appears contemporary with the mid to late 18th-century constructions and also suggests a base for the troughs. Later machine made brick piers are located at the north and south end of the wall and relate to later features. The north pier has a tethering ring on its upper face.

The floor within the west side room is constructed of stone sets and is set much lower than the remainder of the range to the east. The setts likely relate to the construction of Building 4, but the level likely reflects the floor level of the earlier stone building. The steps against the partition wall also appear contemporary with the stone sett floor.

The ceiling (Plate 48) of the room comprises three east to west aligned cross-beams with bevelled edges, the beams support the floor joist for the first floor. The timbers are all heavily white washed but appear to be mid to late 18th century in date. Evidence for a lime-ash floor above is visible, with the oak lathes exposed in places. This is indicative of accommodation or a granary above.

The east side room (Plate 49) is accessed from doorways on the north and south elevations, and is also accessed through doorways at the north ends of the east and west elevation and at the south end of the east elevation. The north and west walls of the room have been rendered and all of the walls have a degraded lime wash finish.

The north elevation has a later inserted doorway, pitching window, and airbricks. The upper four courses of brickwork of the elevation indicate the structure was repaired and rehung in the 20th century. A 20th-century formed feeding passage (Plate 50) is located along the north side of the building. This passage continues along the length of Building 5 to the east.

The openings on the east elevation (Plate 51) are later insertions, and appear to date to the late 19th century. Towards the apex of the east elevation (Plate 52) a blocked opening, original to the construction of the threshing barn (Building 5), can be seen. In places possible blocked ventilators can be seen, but are largely obscured by the lime wash.

The south elevation is a 20th-century rebuild and is abutted by a brick built water trough (Plate 54).

The west partition wall (Plate 55) of the room, displays scaring which indicates the former location of troughs and potentially scaring relating to stall partitions, the spacing of which suggests three stalls were located to the south side of the doorway on the elevation.

The ground level of the room is level to that of Building 5 to its east and slopes from the north down to the south. Stone curbing indicates drainage was formerly present towards the south side of room, and carried on from the drainage channel of Building 5, as indicated by an altered and subsequently blocked opening to the north side of the south side door of the east elevation (Plate 56). The drainage channel continued parallel to the south wall and returned to the south along the west elevation, exiting the building. The drainage channel had been infilled with Armitage frogged and stamped bricks in the mid to late 20th-century, presumably when the room was used for housing pigs. The remainder of the sloping floor is constructed of bricks and is likely late 19th to early 20th century in date. Along the north side feeding passage the bricks are lain north to south (Plate 57) and to the south side of the passage the bricks are lain east to west. To the south side of the feeding passage are the remnants of a timber structure which formed a manger, with later added chutes (Plate 58). The height of the chutes suggests a piggery but the height of the troughs suggest cattle feeding, which likely indicates the change of use of the room.

The east side room is open to the rafters, however a ledge at first floor level, and an infilled doorway on the west elevation and the pitching opening on the north elevation all indicate a former first floor. A secondary ledge is also visible on the west side partition, the brickwork on its west facing side indicates a single phase build for the partition wall and the ledge is unlikely to represent a later addition or repair. The former doorway on the west partition wall at first floor level is blocked with 20th-century machine made bricks.

The first floor of the west side room is now accessed from the external south side of the building though the centrally located archway leading to a staircase against the west side of the partition wall between the room. This access is a mid to late 19th-century addition. The first floor (Plate 59) is essentially a half storey which utilises the loft space of the building. The north, south and west walls of the room have been rendered and all of the walls have a lime wash finish. The window on the west wall has been altered (Plate 60) and is fitted with a

square frame, but the glazing is no longer present. On the north wall at the east end there is the original pitching opening (Plate 61), the timber insert is likely a later replacement, but the heart finial hinges look to be 18th century in date. The door (Plate 62) hung at the top of the staircase is a plank and batten door comprised of three wide planks with strap hinges and pintels. The door itself appears to have been reused and has an earlier date than the staircase. The floor is a lime-ash floor and was likely put in place during the mid to late 19th-century alterations to the building.

#### *Building 4 roof structure*

The roof structure of Building 4 appears to have been partially repaired in the early 20th century, with only the east half having been rehung at this time. Timbers associated with the west side of the roof appear to be predominately mid to late 19th century in date with some hand tooled pieces (purlins) possibly dating to the mid to late 18th century. The west side roof structure comprises two high collar trusses with pegged through purlins and bolted supporting collar struts. Centrally located on the north side purlin there are incised marks (Plate 63) which may represent apotropaic marks or, more likely, are Baltic marks scratched on at a timber yard. The marks comprise two 'V's which overlap at the middle, which are commonly interpreted as representing the Virgin Mary. Other marks include a 'U', and 'O' shape and tally like incisions, which are not interpreted as apotropaic marks. Such marks are not unusual in such a setting, with witch marks often encountered in haylofts dating to the 18th and 19th century. The east side roof structure appears to be early 20th-century in date. The eleven rafters rest on top of a timber ring beam and are set within early 20th-century brickwork. Possible carpenter's marks or graffiti can be seen very faintly on the east facing side of the truss directly to the west of the apotropaic marks, on the purlin and supporting collar strut. The graffiti is in a brown-red colour and may be a signature, but it is not clear.

#### *West side extension interior*

The west side extension has two rooms. The north side room could not be accessed, but externally the presence of two chimney pots and the location of the stack suggest that both rooms would have been heated. It is possible that the north side room functioned as a laundry room as this was not encountered elsewhere on the farmstead. The south side room (Plate 64) appears to have been the kitchen area of the bothy and has a white wash finish. A fireplace (Plate 65) is located centrally on the north wall, with a large stone mantel which was flush with the brickwork. The fireplace itself is too small to have held a range. Along the east wall there was a high level timber shelf, and against the south wall there was a large brown salt glazed Belfast sink set on brick piers with a stone table to its east side. The flagstone floor of the room was partially visible, but likely extended the full area of the room. The lean-to roof (Plate 66) comprises three purlins, with the rafters set on top of the purlins. The roof had been rehung recently, but the timbers themselves in the majority appeared contemporary with the construction of the extension.

The shed building abutting the west side extension appears comprises a single small open space. The interior (Plate 67) walls of the structure have a black staining, and the shed has been interpreted as a probable coal shed. Abutting the north rear yard wall and shed is a low brick built structure with three bays (Plate 68). Scaring indicates the structure formerly had a lean-to roof. It is constructed of 20th-century machine made bricks. The purpose of the structure was not clear, but perhaps they were kennels for small terrier sized dogs.

### *Discussion*

Building 4 was presumably primarily used as a dwelling in its stone built form, the remains of which were then incorporated into the mid to late 18th-century brick built building and now likely functioned as a cow house (rather than stables) with hayloft over. This is indicated by the limited ventilation and light openings on its original north elevation and the low level of the first floor. The extensive modifications to the building indicate with certainty that the building was utilised from the second half of the 19th century as a cow house then later as a piggery. The earliest identifiable layout of the cow house comprised two separate rooms each accessed from the south side, the feeding troughs were against the west side walls. Access to the first floor was presumably via a Jacob's ladder. The first floor rooms were likely primarily used as a hayloft for storing fodder for the cattle below. After the mid to late 19th-century alterations to the building, the first floor appears to have been used as a bothy, the rooms would have been unheated but the lime ash flooring would have provided some heat insulation. Cooking facilities were in the ground floor extension to the building.

### **Building 5**

Building 5 is located to the east of Building 4 and is centrally located in the principal barn range of the farmstead. The building is a large two storey east-northeast to west-southwest aligned threshing barn constructed of handmade bricks with a rehung stone slate roof, and was built in the mid to late 18th century. It has a seven bays, with the threshing floor located in the central bay. The two east end bays had been partitioned off and formed adjoining rooms, while the remaining bays were utilised for storing threshed corn and other crops. The east end rooms likely had a variety of uses, although their size suggests they were unlikely to have been used to house animals. They may have functioned as a chaff house or were used for general farm tasks.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation (Plates 69 to 73) exhibits a single phase of construction, but displays evidence of alterations and episodes of repointing and small patches of repair. Centrally located there are two garage/workshop extensions, which partially obscure the north elevation, but the elevation could still be viewed from within these structures. The north elevation had a centrally located threshing door, which was flush with the wall. The large opening had a timber lintel and had been partially blocked in with late 19th-century brick to form a smaller opening. The smaller opening was still relatively tall in height at *c.* 2.50m, with a cambered arch head formed of contemporary brick voussoirs. This opening was

altered a second time with five courses of early 20th-century brick added to the upper section of the opening, which further reduced its height. The opening is fitted with a plank and batten stable door hung on pintels driven into timber jambs.

In addition to the threshing door, the building would originally have ten narrow vertical ventilators located in the upper section of the elevation, equally spaced out along the elevation. Currently only three remain open, four have been blocked or are obscured by the garages/workshops, and three had been enlarged into windows. All other openings of the elevation are later insertions.

The earliest of the openings added to the elevation comprise two high level winnowing doors, used to concentrate and control the breeze whilst separating the wheat from the chaff. The west side former opening has unrudded brick voussoirs forming a flat arch and are likely late 18th century in date. The voussoirs of the east side former opening have been removed. Both openings have been blocked predominately with reused bricks which likely originated from directly below the winnowing doors where new taking-in doors were created. The east side taking-in door has reused brick voussoirs and a stone threshold, the west side taking-in door has late brick voussoirs comparable to late 19th-century bricks identified at the site. The openings are both likely 19th century in date, but the doors hung are 20th century in date. At the east end of the elevation there is a ground floor doorway which appears to be of contemporaneous construction with the east side taking-in door and is also hung with a 20th-century door. The west side taking-in door partially truncates an earlier altered opening, which now holds a window. The opening formerly was a doorway, with the voussoirs suggesting a probable early to mid-19th-century date. The blocking comprises early 20th-century bricks. Directly below the east side taking-in door there is a wide doorway with a stone lintel and is likely 20th century in date.

Other openings at ground floor level include a window on the east side of the threshing door of a probable 20th century date, and a blocked window at the west end of the elevation. It is unclear what date the opening was formed, but it is infilled with machine made bricks. At the east end of the elevation there are two windows at first floor level, the upper window is consistent with late 19th-century windows at the farmstead and the lower smaller fixed four pane window is likely 20th century in date. Both windows presumably were added to provide additional light to the first floor granary, where machinery was positioned.

The east elevation (Plate 74) is abutted by Building 6, the engine house. Originally the elevation had six narrow vertical ventilators set out in two rows of three and a high window with timber mullions towards the apex of the gable end. Four of the ventilators have been blocked, one remains open and the lower south side ventilator has been widened into a doorway in the mid to late 19th century. The window has also been blocked with reused handmade bricks, presumably occurring when Building 6 was constructed. At first floor level there is an additional doorway, likely created in the late 19th to early 20th century. Additional alterations include an opening added beneath the blocked window, which was to

accommodate a drive shaft which bridged between Buildings 5 and 6. Towards the south end of the elevation at first floor level there was an additional small square opening with a timber sill. The opening was fitted with an iron casing which had been blocked at a later date with brick. The opening likely related to the positioning of a drive shaft for an additional machine either in Building 5 or six. Patches of repair were also evident on the elevation.

The south elevation (Plate 75) was formerly blocked by the 20th-century cowsheds covering the fold yard. These had been removed prior to the visit allowing full visibility of the elevation. The guttering associated with the shed currently remains along the elevation. The elevation had a large central threshing door (Plate 76) with a timber lintel, and at the base of the opening to either side there was roughly dressed stone pieces (Plate 77). Like the north side threshing door, this doorway had been partially blocked with late 19th-century bricks and now forms a smaller wide doorway. The opening has a cambered flat arch and is fitted with a 20th-century door. Originally the elevation had seven diamond shaped ventilators at first floor level, positioned central to each bay. Narrow vertical ventilators would have also been present at ground floor level, of which only one was open and another to the west side of the threshing door appeared to be blocked. The remainder of the ground floor ventilators had been widened into windows or doorways but the elevation potentially had ten equally spaced ventilators along the elevation (Plates 78 and 79).

There are three additional doorways at ground floor level, two are located to the east side of the threshing door and one is located to the west. These doorways all have reused bricks forming their cambered flat arches and are all likely early 19th century in date. At the west end of the elevation there is a blocked doorway which is only faintly discernible externally as it has been blocked with reused bricks and the voussoirs have been removed, so the opening was presumably short lived. At first floor level to the west side of the threshing door there is a taking in door. The brick voussoirs and stone lintel appear contemporary with early 20th-century alterations identified at the farmstead. The opening is hung with a timber plank and batten door with strap hinges. There are six windows on the elevation of which have a late 19th to early 20th-century date. The openings are of variable sizes but all are fitted with windows consistent with other late 19th to early 20th-century windows at the farm.

At first floor level and *c.* 1.20m above there are two parallel rows of repaired single headers at widely spaced intervals. It was not clear what these related to, perhaps to later scaffolding putlog holes, but this was not clear.

The west elevation was abutted by Building 4, and its original layout appears to have mirrored that on the east elevation. The high apex window has also been blocked with reused bricks and only two of the six ventilators remains unblocked. At the north and south end of the elevation at ground floor level two later inserted doors are present. The brickwork of the door reveals indicates they were both created in the late 19th century.



*Interior*

The ground floor of the barn appears to have originally been open for the entire length of the building. In the 19th century it appears that partition walls were added at the east end of the barn with two small rooms now formed in the two east end bays, with the remaining five bays forming a large room on the west side. The walls of the room have a degraded white wash finish, and the majority of the truss supporting brick piers which extend the full height remain in situ.

The west side room (Plate 80) now appears as a cowshed, and was likely in use for animal housing from the late 19th century. At this time a long feeding passage (Plates 81 and 82) was formed along the north side wall of the building and extended into Building 4, and a manure passage was located along the south side wall. The south side of the passage is lined by timber mangers forming a partition. The central section of the mangers (Plate 83) is open but scaring suggests it originally extended the full length of the room. At the base of the mangers are salt glazed troughs, and these remain at the east end of the room (Plate 84).

On the north elevation to the east side of the threshing door there is a later inserted 19th-century pine Jacob's ladder (Plate 85).

The east elevation (Plate 86) comprises a partition wall constructed of handmade bricks and appears to be early 19th century in date. At the north (Plate 87) and south end of the elevation there are two later inserted doorways, both likely late 19th century in date.

On the south elevation a 20th-century timber partition was present extending a short distance into the room on the west side of the threshing door (Plate 88), and there are two pintels on the northernmost timber, indicating a gate formerly hung here. This partition and its associated gate likely correlate to the removal of the central manger section of the feeding passage. The blocked doorway at the west end of the elevation is clearly visible (Plate 89). The south side threshing door (Plate 90) potentially has recesses at either side, marking the location where boards were once placed across the threshing door (Plate 91).

At the north and south end of the west elevation (Plate 92) there are doorways leading into Building 4, both openings are late 19th century in date.

The floor (Plate 93) of the room slopes north to south, and the north side feeding passage slopes east to west. The extant floor surface is predominately brick, and there is a row of flagstones roughly centrally located. The bricks are laid north to south in the areas of the manure and feeding passages and the bricks are east to west aligned in the central area of the room. A drain was formerly located between the central area and manure passage, which is lined with kerb stones. Towards the west end the drain returns (Plate 94) to the south and exits the building. The drain has been infilled with early 20th-century frogged and stamped Armitage bricks. The extant floor surface appears to date to the late 19th century.

The ceiling (Plates 95 and 96) of the room comprises four large cross beams embedded into the north and south walls of the structure, which support floor joist for the first floor above.

The timbers were all heavily white washed but appear to be original to the threshing barn construction. The central bay originally did not have a first floor but was open to the rafters. Here the floor is stepped and is a later insertion. The ceiling of the west half of the room has been finished with lathe and plaster. It was not clear if this formerly extended the full length of the room or was localised to the west half.

Located to the east of the west side room is a narrow room which formed a cross-passage (Plates 97 and 98). This room once formed a larger room with the adjoining room to the east, a partition between the two rooms was added in the late 19th century. The room has a degraded painted lime wash finish, but the bricks are still visible in places allowing the walls to be phased. The doorway at the south end of the east elevation (Plate 99) leads to the manure passage of the main barn room. Recent graffiti on the door (Plates 100 and 101) indicates that the barn was also used for lambing. The floor of the room is concrete and the ceiling had a lathe and plaster finish.

The east end room (Plates 102 to 104) of Building 5 appears to have been used as a store, the walls have a degraded lime wash finish. The lower half of the later inserted doorway on the north elevation has been blocked with early 20th-century brickwork. The floor of the room is concrete and the ceiling has a lathe and plaster finish.

The first floor (Plates 105 to 110) of Building 5 comprises a large open space. Originally the central bay of the room would not have had a first floor. The walls did not have a lime wash finish suggesting that the lime washing of the interior of the building did not occur until livestock were housed within it. The floor of the room comprised original floorboards, but the floor in the centre bay was likely a late 19th-century addition. The first floor was presumably first used to store grain and hay and/or straw and appears to have been used for mechanically processing feed and storage from the late 19th-century.

The barn has a seven bay pitched roof structure (Plates 111 and 113). The stone slate tiles have been rehung but the majority of the original mid-18th-century rafters and trusses remain in situ. The six original King-post trusses rest on top of brick piers built along the north and south wall of the building and on the timber wall plate on top of the elevations. The west end truss and the third (from the east) truss have had their king-posts and struts replaced, presumably when the roof was rehung in the 20th century. The principal rafters, tie-beams and struts have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-posts. There are two rows of side purlins to each side, which pass through the principal rafters, but no pegs could be seen. The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and on top of the east and west elevations. The fourth truss from the east appears to have a different form, and instead of the principal rafters joining at the apex they appear to curve and form a high collar.

Within the first floor room an Albion chaff cutter machine (Plate 114) remains in situ, with its drive belt still attached (Plate 115). The drive shaft and fly wheel bridge between Building 5 and 6, and extend through a hole made through the gable end of the barn. The engine house was located with Building 6 to the east and was added to the farmstead in the second half of

the 19th century. Within the room, grain sacks, timber plank and batten doors (Plate 116), wicker baskets (Plate 117) and a possible quail house or adapted hutch (Plate 118) remain scattered within the room. The room does not appear to have been used for some time.

#### *North side extensions*

Against the north elevation of the threshing barn there are two garage/workshop extensions, both are early 20th century in date. Historic mapping indicates that the east side extension was constructed first by the 1920s and the west side brick extension was constructed by the time of the revised 1932 edition OS map. Mapping also shows that there was a circular feature directly to the north side of the north side threshing door on the first edition 1893 OS map, which likely indicates the location of a horse engine.

The west side extension is constructed of machine made bricks lain to a six-course Common bond Flemish variant. It comprises five courses of stretchers to a single course of Flemish which at the centre of the wall includes three consecutive headers in a row. The roof is stone slate lain with diminishing courses. On the north gable elevation (Plate 119) there is a large garage door, with a cambered arch above. Along the east and west (Plate 120) elevation there are four shaped brick corbels, presumably the held the guttering.

The interior (Plate 121) comprises a single open space open to the rafters, with the ground level sloping from north to south fairly steeply. Remnants of degraded lime wash (Plate 122) were visible on the walls. Against the west elevation there is agricultural equipment. The roof structure comprised a single bolted King-post truss (Plate 124) with two rows of purlins to each side. These pass through the principal rafters and are pegged. The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and are set into the brick east and west elevations resting on a ring beam.

The east side extension (Plates 125 to 127) is a slated timber shed which appears to be of a late 20th to early 21st-century date. No evidence for the early structure could be seen. The north gable end of the timber structure was open and the roof (Plate 128) comprised three Queen-post trusses, hung with corrugated roof sheets.

#### **Building 6** (Figs 5 and 6)

Building 6 is located to the east side of the Building 5, constructed of handmade bricks dating to the early to mid-19th century, lain to a six-course Common bond. The roof is constructed of stone slate lain with diminishing courses. The building appears to have been constructed as a cartshed and incorporated remains of an earlier stone built structure. Historic mapping indicates the brick built element of Building 6 was in place by the time of the survey for the 1847 tithe map. The building was likely first constructed as a three bay cartshed and was then also used as an engine house, by the late 19th century. No evidence for a chimney stack was encountered to indicate a fixed steam engine, and no staining, sooting, or other engine related equipment was discernible within the structure. A machine base was encountered and likely marks the location of a portable steam engine, brought in during the harvest period. It has

been determined that the threshing machine would have been located on the first floor of Building 5.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation (Plate 129) fronts onto the trackway, comprising three large cart bays which fill the elevation. The brick piers appear to have had repair towards the top. The two west side openings retain timber double doors which both appear to be later replacements.

The east elevation (Plates 130) is the east side gable end of the building. Along the south edge of the elevation there are stone quoins indicating the corner of an earlier stone structure. At the top of the edge there are early 20th-century bricks. Located at the internal mezzanine level of the building in the south half of the elevation there is a later inserted small portrait fixed window.

The south elevation (Plates 131 to 133) of the structure comprises stone masonry. The elevation has been repointed and repaired historically, but appears to indicate the location of an earlier two storey structure. The stones forming the elevation are roughly dressed, and unlike the stone remains encountered on Building 4 they have been brought roughly to course. The elevation is abutted by Building 7 at the west side. There is a later inserted small window at ground floor level towards the east side. At the west end of the elevation, visible within building 7, there is an area of rubble stone masonry which appears to represent an infilled doorway or window. Internally within Building 6 this area has been infilled with brick.

### *Interior*

The interior (Plate 134) of the cartshed comprises a large single space at ground floor level which has a dropped passageway along its rear south elevation. The level of the passage is consistent with the ground floor level of Building 6 and the ground floor level of the cartshed is consistent with the trackway. Along the south elevation, a mezzanine platform has been added, which is supported on four brick piers of a probably late 19th-century date. It seems likely that the addition of the mezzanine platform relates to the mechanisation of the threshing barn (Building 6). Lime washing appears to have been isolated to the southern area of the building, as indicated by the degraded lime wash on the walls of the passageway and the mezzanine platform area (Plate 135). The lime wash was fairly layered on the masonry suggesting the earlier stone structure (Plates 136 and 137) had also been lime washed.

Along the top of the south elevation there are two courses of brickwork which date to the mid-19th-century alterations of the building. At the base of the elevation, along the south wall of the passageway, there is a concrete skim to the lower level of the wall.

The west elevation (Fig. 6; Plate 138) of the structure has a doorway (Plate 139) at the dropped passageway level which leads into Building 5, and there is a later inserted doorway (Plate 140) at the mezzanine platform level leading into the first floor granary area of Building 5. The opening was presumably put in place when the mezzanine was added. At the

apex of the elevation there is a drive shaft and wheels which bridges between the two buildings. At the south end of the elevation at the mezzanine level there is a small opening with iron casing which marks the former location of an additional drive shaft, indicating additional machinery at mezzanine level and within the granary. The opening has been blocked and now forms a small recess.

At the east end of the passageway (Plate 141) there is a small closed off area, which had been partially lined with timber planks. The purpose of the feature was not clear but potentially relates to the mechanisation of the building.

At the west end of the passageway on the north side there were three stone steps (Plate 142). The steps embedded within the wall appear to be contemporary with the construction of Building 6 in the mid-19th century, but the first lower step is a later insertion, and is constructed of machine made brick and has a stone tread. These steps permit access from the cartshed floor level to the dropped passage level.

The mezzanine platform (Plate 143) is constructed of timber floorboards and joists set on a beam which is supported by the brick piers. The north side of the platform at the west end has been fitted with a half-height timber plank partition. The platform is accessed from timber lean-to steps, centrally located within the room.

The roof structure of the building comprises two 19th-century King-post trusses (Plate 144), which rest on the brick piers of the cartshed north elevation and are tied into the south elevation masonry. The principal rafters and the tie-beams have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-posts, and iron straps are attached to the tie-beam and King-posts. The struts have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-posts, and a mortice and tenon joint with the principal rafters. There are two rows of side purlins to each side. These pass through the principal rafters with a pegged mortice and tenon joint (Plate 145). The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and rest on a beam along the north elevation and are tied into the brickwork of the south elevation. Each truss has been incised at the base of the King-post joint and adjoining pieces with Roman numerals (west to east).

The drive shaft (Plates 146 and 147) is supported on a beam attached to the upper side purlins with iron plates and bolts. Presumably the shaft went through a bearing block attached to the upper face of the timber beam, but this was not visible. Centrally located between the two trusses there is an additional beam attached to the upper side purlins with iron plates and bolts. Offset to the south side of the centre of the beam there is a bearing block (Plate 148). Its alignment and size indicates the drive shaft would have extended to the east through the bearing block and continue to the engine determined to have been positioned at the east side of the building on the machine base.

The floor surface of the ground floor is earthen but possibly overlay a brick or stone surface. The ground gradually sloped to the south. In the southeast corner of the ground floor, directly to the north side of the passageway, there is a stone machine base (Plate 149). The alignment of the base and drive shaft suggest this is the probable location of a portable engine. The base

was presumably added to support and limit movement of the machine on the gradually sloping floor. Notably, the base potentially is not large enough for a steam engine and it is possible that a later early to mid-20th-century petrol/gas stationery engine was fixed here.

### **Building 7**

Building 7 is located on the east side of the fold yard and abuts the north side of Building 6. The building is north-northwest to south-southwest aligned and is a single storey structure. The building exhibits several phases of rebuilding. The earliest phase identified comprises a stone built structure which appears to abut the masonry of Building 6. The roof is constructed of stone slate lain with diminishing courses. The building appears to have been utilised as a stable in the 20th century, or perhaps even earlier.

#### *Exterior*

The east elevation (Plate 150) comprises up to *c.* 2m in height of roughly dressed stone, which has been brought to course and slopes down to the south. At the south end of the elevation the masonry has been reconstructed at a more recent time, and the repair indicates that the south gable end of the building had collapsed. The upper section of the elevation comprises three courses of handmade brick which appear contemporary with the mid-19th century constructions of Building 6 and likely indicates the repair of the roof of the earlier stone structure. The south end of this brickwork has also been repaired recently. Within the three courses of brickwork there are two airbricks, the north airbrick appears to be 19th century in date and the south airbrick appears to be 20th century in date. Along the eaves is modern guttering. At the base of the north end of the elevation there is a patch of machine made brick repair.

The south elevation (Plate 151) is constructed of blockwork, and appears to represent a repair of the collapsed gable end. The east and west corner of the elevation are constructed of reused roughly dressed stone. Located to the west side of the elevation is a late 19th to early 20th-century window. The lower section of the window comprises hit-and-miss ventilators and the upper section has two panes of glazing.

The west elevation (Plate 152) displays two phases of construction. At the north end of the elevation (Plate 153) is a section of masonry which appears consistent with that identified on the east elevation. It is *c.* 2.20m in height and appears to be part of the earlier stone structure. Within the masonry section of the elevation is a window opening which is fitted with a late 19th to early 20th-century window identical to that present on the south elevation. The internally splayed opening itself potentially is original but the haphazard appearance of the lintel (Plate 154) and evidence of repair to the lintel and area above internally suggests the original opening has been altered. The remainder of the west elevation is constructed of machine made bricks lain to a four course Common bond Flemish variant, and is likely mid-20th century in date. Along the upper section of the elevation there is a row of five brick corbels. Adjacent to these are metal brackets to support the earlier guttering which is no longer in situ and has been replaced with modern guttering positioned directly beneath the

eaves. There are two doorways within this section of the elevation. The doorways are hung with 20th-century plank and batten stable doors.

### *Interior*

The interior of the structure comprises two rooms, the north side room is larger and appears to have been used as a stable with stalls positioned along the east side wall, the partitions no longer remained in situ, the south side room was likely a loose box.

The north side room (Plate 155) has a lime wash finish to the walls, which appeared thicker on the upper sections of the wall where the animals could not rub it away. Along the east elevation (Plate 156) there are three and a half ceramic salt glazed troughs of a probable early 20th-century date, set on early 20th-century machine made bricks. At each end of each trough there are tethering rings, and above the trough there is a timber hay rack which extends the full length of the room. The south partition wall of the room (Plate 157) is constructed of brick, the bricks are heavily worn and potentially are contemporary with the construction of the principal barn. At the apex of the partition the wall is constructed of machine made bricks. Halfway along the west elevation (Plate 158) there is a brick pier which projects slightly into the room, and it is constructed of machine made bricks contemporary with the west elevation. The window (Plate 159) at the north end of the west elevation has a timber lintel and sill, with brick repair evident above. The floor (Plate 160) of the room is constructed of stone setts, and located in the centre of the room on a north to south alignment is a shallow stone drainage channel with a central drain with metal grate of a probable 19th-century date.

The roof of the structure (Plate 161) comprises a single King-post truss without struts in the north side room. The truss has been tied into the east side brickwork and rests on top of the west side brick pier. The form of the truss is fairly rudimentary and potentially is original to the stone structure. The tie-beam of the truss has sockets on both its north and south facing sides, indicating the location of ceiling beams. The roof has been repaired in the 19th century and more recently, with the purlins and common rafters reflecting this. The principal rafters and the tie-beam have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-post. There is a single row of side purlins to each side, which rest on top of the principal rafters. The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and rest on east and west elevations.

The south side room (Plate 162) had a lime wash finish on its north, east and west walls, which had been rubbed off on the lower sections of the elevations. Remains of the stone sett surface (Plate 163) were visible, but had been covered with a concrete skim on the east side. The stone drain channel identified within the north side room continued into the south.

### **Building 8**

Building 8 (Plate 164) forms the south side of the fold yard and is an east-northeast to west-southwest aligned structure. It is constructed of machine made bricks laid to a six-course Common bond Flemish variant, and has a grey slate roof which appears to be Welsh slate.

The building dates to the late 19th century and comprises a cow house range with an adjoining two storey structure at the east end.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation fronts onto the yard, and the single storey element of the structure is the cow house, which comprises a doorway towards the east end and three windows. All of the openings have a cambered arch and the windows all have a stone sill. A plank and batten stable door is hung in the doorway and the central window opening has a three light insert. The east and west side window openings are fitted with hit-and-miss ventilators with a three light upper section. Towards the west end of the elevation there is a secondary double width doorway. The east side reveal is constructed of bull nose bricks but west is not, indicating the doorway has been widened, presumably when the yard was covered over in the 20th century. The two storey element of the building located at the east end (Plate 165) of the elevation has a doorway on the east side, and a ground and first floor window. All of the openings have a cambered brick arch and the windows have stone sills. The door reveal is formed of bullnose bricks. A plank and batten stable door is hung in the doorway, the ground floor window comprises a three light window, and the first floor opening is fitted with a six pane insert. To either side of the window is a square glazed airbrick. Beneath the eaves are iron brackets supporting timber guttering.

The east gable end elevation (Plate 166) has a centrally located taking-in door at first floor level. The opening has a cambered brick arch and a plank and batten door is hung here. At ground floor level there is a small window, off-set from centre to the south, and appears to be a later insertion. The opening is fitted with a four light window set in a timber frame.

The south elevation (Plates 167 and 168) has a stone plinth (Plate 169) underlying the brickwork, which likely continues around the whole base of the structure. The elevation appears to have not had any openings originally, and the only features would have comprised two glazed square airbricks (Plate 170) towards the top of the two storey section of the elevation. There is a later inserted doorway located at the east end within the two storey element of the structure, which is accessed via two stone steps (Plate 171). The opening has a flat cambered arch and the opening is fitted with a plank and batten door with the strap hinges positioned on the exterior side.

The west gable end elevation (Plate 170) has a doorway located at the north end, which appears to be original. Located to the south side of the doorway there is a high L-shape wall (Plate 172) which appears contemporary with the structure. The wall is capped with humped bricks and marks the former location of the south boundary of the fold yard. The west end return of the wall has collapsed or been knocked through. Directly to the north a later secondary boundary wall of the fold yard has been constructed, forming a rectangular shaped enclosed space between the two walls, which does not appear to have been roofed over at any time.



*Interior*

The west side interior (Plates 173 and 174) comprises a large open space utilised as a cow house. The brick walls have a degraded lime wash finish (Plate 175). The east partition wall of the room has a doorway located at the north and south end (Plate 176) both of which are original. Scaring on the floor and the east and west walls indicate the location of a low trough with a feeding passage located along the south wall of the room (Plate 177). Above the trough scaring sockets for a timber manger structure (Plate 178) can be seen on the east and west elevation. The doorway located at the north end of the west elevation now leads to an enclosed space (Plate 179), which formerly was part of the fold yard where it formed a walled lobby with an entrance to the cow house which was later separated from the yard by a wall on its north side. The floor (Plate 180) of the room comprises brickwork lain on the animal housing side and flagstones are lain along the feeding passage.

The roof structure of the west side room comprises five bays formed by four King-post trusses. The trusses are tied into the north and south elevations, the principal rafters and the tie-beams have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-posts. The struts have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-posts, and a mortice and tenon joint with the principal rafters. There are three rows of side purlins to each side, which pass through the principal rafters with a pegged mortice and tenon joint (Plate 181). The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and are tied into the brickwork of the north and south elevations. Each truss has been incised at the base of the King-post joint and adjoining pieces with Roman numerals (east to west).

The ground floor room (Plates 182 to 184) of the two storey structure has a degraded lime wash finish. Against the South elevation there is a pine Jacob's ladder (Plate 185) leading to the first floor hayloft. Attached to the west partition wall (Plate 186) of the room there appears to be a small patress plate, which may be an anchor point for a machine, but this was not clear. The floor (Plates 187 and 188) of the room is constructed of flagstones, and there was an area of brickwork against the west partition wall which appears to form the base (Plate 189) for a machine. The ceiling (Plate 190) appears original to the construction of the building and comprises tightly lain floorboards over joists. The purpose of the room was not clear, but potentially was used as a feed store.

The first floor room (Plate 191) is open to the rafters. The walls did not have a lime wash finish and the room appears to have functioned as a hayloft. Hinges on the east side taking-in door (Plate 192) indicate the doorway is a later replacement. The roof structure of the two storey structure comprises three side purlins which are tied into the east and west walls. The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and are tied into the brickwork of the north and south elevations.

The enclosed space (Plate 194) located to the external west side of the cow house was obscured by vegetation and it was not clear if the space had had a function after it was cut off from the fold yard.

## **Building 9**

Building 9, located on the west side of the fold yard, is north-northwest to south-southeast aligned and is constructed of machine made bricks lain to an eight course Common bond, and has a Welsh slate roof. It is a single storey structure built in the early 20th century and appears to have functioned as a tractor shed. Recently the building has been used to house chickens.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation (Plate 195) comprises a large double garage door which occupies the majority of the elevation. The east elevation (Plate 196) has five brick corbels supporting timber guttering. The south elevation (Plates 196 and 197) incorporates the former south boundary wall of the fold yard. The boundary wall is late 19th century in date and is constructed of roughly dressed stone pieces brought to course. The overlying brickwork is consistent with the brick on the other elevations of the structure. Towards the apex of the elevation there is a window opening, it has a timber lintel and is fitted with a large pane of glazing. The west side of the structure abuts Building 10.

### *Interior*

The interior (Plates 199 and 200) of the building comprises a large space open to the rafters. The walls have a degraded lime wash finish with no additional features to aid in determining the original function of the room. At the north end of the west elevation (Plate 201) is a doorway leading into Building 10, the doorway replaces an earlier arched opening. At the south end of the elevation there is an upright reused timber beam which has been utilised to support a ring beam for the roof structure on the west side.

The floor of the room is constructed of frogged and stamped bricks, and small flagstones. At the north side of the room there is a ramp (Plate 202) down into the room. Located to the east side of the ramp there is a rectangular concrete base (Plate 203). The roof comprises a single side purlin to each side, which is tied into the north and south gable elevations of the structure. The common rafter sit flush on the purlins and rest on the east side elevation and the west side wall plate beam.

## **Building 10**

Building 10 is located on the west side of the fold yard and is a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned structure. The building is constructed of bricks lain to a six-course Common bond and has a stone slate roof lain with diminishing courses. The structure is late 19th century in date and originally functioned as a hemmel or shelter for livestock in the fold yard.

### *Exterior*

The north elevation abuts Building 11, but the gable end is partially visible at the apex (Plate 205). Here there is a 20th-century window fitted within a partially blocked former doorway. Obscuring the upper section of the window is guttering.

The east elevation (Plate 206) fronts onto the fold yard and originally comprised three bays, the south end bay is abutted by Building 9, but is visible internally. All three bays have been partially blocked with early 20th-century machine made bricks. The bays have a shallow arch heads formed by two rows of headers lain to rowlock. The north and south bay now have later inserted doorways, but the north retains its plank and batten stable door. The central bay has a window opening fitted with an early 20th-century window.

The south elevation is constructed of roughly dressed stone pieces brought to course, and has patches of brick repair. The masonry does not appear to pre-date the structure, but the stone was likely reused from an earlier structure at the farmstead. Located on the east side of the elevation there is a later inserted doorway, with a plank and batten stable door with the strap hinges on the exterior side. Centrally located on the elevation there is a high level window opening which appears to be an early 20th-century addition to the structure.

The west elevation (Plates 208 and 209) is constructed of roughly dressed stone pieces brought to course. The masonry does not appear to pre-date the structure, but the stone was likely reused from an earlier structure at the farmstead. Along the upper section of the elevation there are airbricks which appear to be original (Plate 210). Under the eaves there are iron brackets supporting the timber guttering.

The building is abutted (Plate 212) by the front garden wall of the farmhouse. It is constructed of handmade bricks lain to six-course Common bond, and has stone capping.

### *Interior*

The interior (Plate 213) of the building comprises a single space open to the rafters. The walls have a degraded lime wash finish. The north elevation (Plate 214) shows the original doorway blocked with later brickwork and early 20th-century window. The brick piers of the bays (Plates 215 and 216) project into the room along the east elevation of the building, and support the trusses of the roof structure.

The south and west elevations (Plates 217 and 218) are constructed of handmade bricks internally indicating that the external faces of the building have been faced with stone. Presumably this was done for aesthetic reasons, as the elevations are adjacent to the farmhouse and pathway to the house from Pontefract Lane to the south. Along the west elevation there are brick and timber built troughs (Plate 219) dating to the early 20th century.

The floor (Plate 220) of the room was only partially visible along the east side of the building, but here machine made bricks were exposed and likely date to the early 20th-century alterations to the building. Possible cobbles were also observed to the east side of the brickwork, but their extent was not clear.

The roof structure of the building comprises three full bays and a half bay at the north and south end, and is formed by four King-post trusses. The trusses are tied into the east and west elevations and also rest on top of the bay piers on the east side. The principal rafters and the tie-beams have a mortice and tenon joint with the King-posts. There are two rows of side purlins to each side, which pass through the principal rafters with a pegged mortice and tenon joint (Plate 221). The common rafters sit flush on the purlins and are tied into the brickwork of the east and west elevations. Each truss has been incised at the base of the King-post joint and adjoining pieces and at the tie-beam and principal rafter join with Roman numerals (south to north).

### **Building 11**

Building 11, located on the west side of the fold yard, is north-northwest to south-southeast aligned. It is abutted on the west side by the farmhouse's west side extension, and is abutted on its south side by Building 10.

The building is a low two storey structure and displays two phase of construction. The building in its earliest form appears to have comprised a single storey structure. The primary phase comprises handmade bricks dating to the mid to late 18th century. The original function of the building is not clear and the ground floor area of the structure was not accessible during the site visit due to vegetation. The second phase relates to the construction of the first floor. The bricks of this phase appear consistent with the late 19th-century construction of Building 10. The roof of the structure is constructed of stone slates lain with diminishing courses. In this form the building comprises a ground floor piggery and kennel, the first floor of the building may have functioned as accommodation or as a store, but it was not clear.

#### *Exterior*

The north elevation (Plate 222) displays the two phases of construction of the building. At the west corner of the structure there is an area of masonry extending *c.* 1.50m in height. The position of this masonry perhaps suggests the location of an earlier stone wall or structure, but this cannot be stated with certainty. At ground floor level there is a low doorway which opens out into a kennel. The voussoirs forming the head of the opening appear to be later insertions suggesting the original doorway here was likely full height. Centrally located on the elevation is a blocked taking-in door. This suggests that the first floor was a likely used as a store rather than for accommodation.

The east elevation (Plate 223) is abutted by an L-shape brick wall which forms the early-20th century yard area of the piggery. The lower section of the elevation was only partially visible and appears to comprise two low arched openings opening (Plates 224 and 225). The openings appear to be later insertions. At the north end of the elevation (Plate 226) there is a taking-in door, with a timber lintel and stone sill. The opening appeared to be a later insertion, and is fitted with a plank and batten door (Plate 227). Located centrally at first floor

level is an original window opening. The opening has a cambered arch head, and is fitted with a hit-and-miss ventilator window with a glazed upper section.

The south elevation (Plate 228) is only partially visible due to the abutting Building 10, but the brickwork appears contemporary with the second phase alterations to the structure. Attached to the elevation was short section of down pipe.

### *Interior*

The ground floor kennel (Plate 229) comprises a small room with a low ceiling, degraded lime wash is present on the south elevation, and a skim of render appeared to be on the lower half of the east elevation. The floor of the room was not visible. The ground floor pigsties were not accessible.

The first floor room (Plates 230 and 231) comprises a single room open to the rafters. The walls of the room had a painted lime wash finish. The floor of the room is constructed of floorboards which appeared contemporary with the alterations to the building. The roof (Plate 232) structure appears early 20th century in date and comprises rows of common rafters braced with a high collar. The common rafters are tied into the east and west elevations.

### **Yard**

The fold yard (Plate 234) of the farmstead appears to have originally gradually sloped from the principal barn range on the north side down to the south side and was later stepped when a secondary smaller enclosed yard area was constructed in the early 20th century. Within this lowered area, the yard surface comprises stone setts (Plate 235). Stone setts are also present to the front sides of Buildings 9 and 10 (Plate 236). Brick had been utilised along the yard frontage of Building 8 (Plates 237 and 238), and is contemporary with the late 19th-century structure. Along the west side of Building 7 a raised causeway (Plate 239) constructed of stone setts is present, and along the east side of the principal barn range there is a brick built causeway (Plates 240 and 241) which appears to be late 19th century in date.

Within the yard area there is an early 20th-century walled enclosure (Plate 242). It is U-shape in plan and is open on its south side and presumably was gated. The wall is constructed of machine made bricks lain to a six-course Common bond and is capped with a semi-circular capping stone. The north wall (Plate 243) of the enclosed space has a gated entrance at the east and west end, where scaring indicates a short flight of steps were formerly positioned at each gate allowing access down into the enclosed yard space which is stepped down from the causeway along the front of the principal barn range. Remnants of a timber hayrack are also present along the elevation. The east elevation (Plate 244) of the enclosed yard has been repaired and a return wall (Plate 245) extending to the east is now present. It is constructed of machine made bricks of a later 20th-century date.

The later 20th-century fold yard cover had been removed prior to the visit but was previously recorded as being constructed of a steel frame with timber cladding and asbestos sheet roof covering,

The boundary wall of the fold yard is constructed of stone and bricks and displays several phases on repair, repointing and rebuilding. The east side wall (Plates 246 to 249) is constructed of roughly dressed stone pieces and is capped with semi-circular capping stones. There is a break in the wall where access into the fold yard is gained. It was not clear what date the wall was constructed.

The south wall (Plates 250 and 251) displays two phases of construction, the first phase is constructed identically to the east side wall, this section of wall was constructed in the late 19th century and perhaps uses the materials of the earlier wall shown on the 1847 tithe map in this area, which dog legged in plan form. Partially overlying this wall and extending a short distance to Building 8 are machine made bricks dating to the early 20th century.

Located to the south side of the south wall there is a well (Plates 252 and 253). It is constructed of machine made bricks and that are contemporary with late 19th-century structures at the site.

## **7 Development of Newsam Green Farm Barn Buildings**

Nine broad phases were identified at the farmstead, possibly dating from the 16th/17th century through to the late 20th century. The sixth phase was associated with late 19th-century activity at the farmstead with two sub phases identified during this period. Phasing was established through comparing brick types at Lawns Farm, Park Farm (Colton) and Home Farm (Temple Newsam). This allowed for a cohesive cross-referencing of bricks and brick bonds styles allowing nuanced phases to be established. Phased plans of the agricultural buildings are illustrated in Figures 7 and 8.

### **Phase 1 – 16th/17th century**

The first phase (Phase 1) identified is represented by the stonework identified at the east end of the principal barn range within Buildings 6 and 7, and at the west end of the principal barn range within Building 4, in particular the stonework incorporated into the construction of the primary cart shed, stables and the cow house. The stonework of this phase comprises irregular rubble stone and roughly dressed stone pieces brought to courses. The remains of masonry indicate probable 16th/17th-century buildings were located here prior to the construction of the farmhouse and barn range. Very little of the buildings remain to indicate their plan layout but they were likely small vernacular buildings similar to the two-unit plan type of the period and likely functioned as both domestic and agricultural use.

### **Phase 2 – Mid-18th century**

It has been determined that the threshing barn of the principal barn range was constructed in the mid-18th century. The characteristics of the handmade bricks of this phase are comparable to the great barn at Home Farm (1698/1699), the farmhouse at Lawns Farm (early 18th century) and the first phase constructions of the farmhouse and threshing barn at Parks Farm (mid-18th century) all of which suggest an early to mid-18th century date to the

structure. Late 18th-century brickwork in the environs is predominately laid to Common bond, which is unlike the irregular bond style associated with this phase.

A partition wall within Building 7 has also been assigned to this phase.

### **Phase 3 – Mid to late 18th century**

Phase 3 relates to alterations to the construction of the cow house (Building 4) abutting the west gable end of the threshing barn, and lower level of brickwork present on Building 11. This phase is characterised by handmade bricks laid roughly to a Common bond.

### **Phase 4 – Early 19th century**

The early 19th century (Phase 4) is represented by the construction of a partition wall at the east end of the threshing barn, forming a two bay room which may have been used as a chaff house, for housing livestock or for another general farm task. Also assigned to this phase is the blocking of a doorway at the west end of the threshing barn on the south elevation.

### **Phase 5 – Mid to late 19th century**

Phase 5 relates to alterations to the west side cow house and the addition of accommodation (bothy) for farm labourers. This is located in the first floor above the cow house with adjoining facilities in the extensions to the west. Brickwork associated with this phase comprises handmade bricks laid to a Common bond.

### **Phase 6 – Late 19th century**

Phase 6 has been subdivided into two phases. Phase 6a relates to the construction of a hemmel within the fold yard and the blocking of the threshing doors. The west and south elevations of the hemmel had been faced with reused roughly dressed stone, and appears to have been done purely for aesthetic reasons. Also at this time the first floor was added to Building 11 and the pigsty and kennel with first floor store were formed. It seems likely that the pigsties were already in existence here and this phase of alterations represents modifications to the earlier piggery, but this is not definitive.

Phase 6b is represented by alterations to the cartshed adjoining the east gable end of the threshing barn. These alterations include the creation of an engine house. The farmstead potentially practised mechanised methods of threshing from the mid-19th century, as indicated by the possible uncovered horse engine marked directly to the north side of the threshing doors on historic mapping. In the late 19th-century, a probable portable steam engine appears to have been brought to the farmstead, which is consistent with mechanised developments of the region at the time. The in situ drive shafts and fly wheels indicate the former positioning of the engine and the probable location of the mechanical threshing machine within the first floor granary of the threshing barn. At this time the ground floor of the barn would have become fairly redundant in the threshing process, which resulted in adaptation of the building and further alterations in the late 19th century. The first floor of the

threshing barn likely was the hive of threshing activity with space for storage and processing in abundance.

Additional alterations associated with Phase 6b comprise the modification of Building 7 into a small stable block and the construction of a cow house (Building 8), with adjoining probable feed store and hay loft above, located along the south side of the fold yard. Extensive alterations to the ground floor of the threshing barn also occurred at this time, the area was modified into a cow house, with a long feeding passage located along the north side of the building, extending west in to Building 4.

Phase 6b demonstrates the development and change in practice of the sheltering of livestock in the 19th century. This is illustrated at the farmstead with the cow houses becoming larger, well-lit and ventilated, and where possible open to the roof.

### **Phase 7 – Early 20th century**

Phase 7 is represented by the blocking of the arches of the fold yard hemmel (Building 10) and the construction of a larger cartshed with a first floor granary to the north side of the farmstead. Located to the west of the new cartshed a large stable block was constructed. Stabling has been fairly under represented at the complex, which likely indicates that draught horses were not utilised to work the land at the farmstead until the late 19th century. The construction of the stable block (Building 2) indicates a team of draught horses were likely used instead of oxen in the early 20th century. This was likely short lived as engines were developed and the tractor became a staple instrument of farming, as indicated by the large fuel tank stored within the building by the late 20th century.

Other Phase 7 constructions include a workshop/garage against the north side of the threshing barn, the construction of an enclosed yard for cattle within the fold yard, the construction of an implements shed (Building 9) and a small yard added to the east side of the piggery.

### **Phase 8 – Mid-20th century**

Phase 8 is represented by the rebuild of the west wall of Building 7.

### **Phase 9 – Late 20th century**

Phase 9 relates to the construction of a shed abutting the north side of the threshing barn and the rebuilding of the south elevation of Building 7. The fold yard was likely covered over by this time. Additional alterations occurred to the structures in the 20th and early 21st centuries, such as water feeders and electric lighting installed. Doors were re-hung and some windows replaced and repaired. Repair to the structures and areas of repointing was identified.

## **8 Discussion and Conclusions**

The archaeological building recording undertaken by ASWYAS at Newsam Green Farm has revealed that the farmstead has earlier origins than originally thought. Incorporated within Buildings 4, 6 and 7 are stone built walls which represent earlier structures. Very little of



these earlier structures remain but they likely were a basic two-unit type, of a possible 16th/17th-century date. The layout of the limited remains of the earlier structure could not determine if the buildings functioned domestically or agriculturally or both.

The farmhouse faces into its garden, with working buildings reflecting mixed cattle rearing with arable production. All of the farm barns and outbuildings have remained in agricultural use with minimal to moderate diversification occurring. The farm complex's form is contributed by piecemeal development.

Newsam Green Farm was formerly part of a group of farmsteads, including Lawns Farm, a farm to the south (name unknown), and Gamblethorpe Farm to the east. These together formed the historic core of Newsam Green. These farmsteads were formerly tenant farmsteads part of the Temple Newsam estate. Similarities in terms of material and architectural treatment is evident across the estate farms, including Newsam Green Farm, Lawns Farm, Park Farm and Home Farm and indicate the dictatorial role the estate had on its tenant farms, suggesting a designated team of builders were used to upkeep the farms held by the estate. West Yorkshire has some extremely important examples of estate home farms. These groupings of major agricultural buildings are testament to large-scale investment in agriculture on the part of the principal landowners in the county (WYAAS 2013). As the research agenda states, the largest scale farmsteads were built by the great estates such as Temple Newsam. Although part of this estate, Newsam Green Farm was not considered to be of the largest scale, like Home Farm was, but the grouping of buildings indicates a farmstead of moderate to large size.

The farmstead demonstrated mixed agriculture use, with arable farming represented by the principal barn, where threshing and storage of crops occurred, and by the later stables, which provided the motive power on the land, and livestock farming evident by the numerous cow houses at the complex. The development of the farmstead testifies to the intensification of arable farming in the 18th century and into the 19th century, correlating with a time of large scale industrial growth within West Yorkshire. At this time many of the towns were no longer producing enough crops to feed themselves as the workforce was industry focused in the towns, and they looked to the outlying farmsteads to source their food resources from. The adoption of powered machinery in the barn may have been in reaction to a shrinking pool of rural labour available to work the farm in the later 19th century. This is suggested as the reason for the adoption of horse powered threshing in Lowland Scotland and the North East of England from the late 18th century, although the adoption of powered machinery would have equally altered the farm's need for labourers and may therefore have, in turn, contributed to the shrinking of the village (WYAAS 2020).

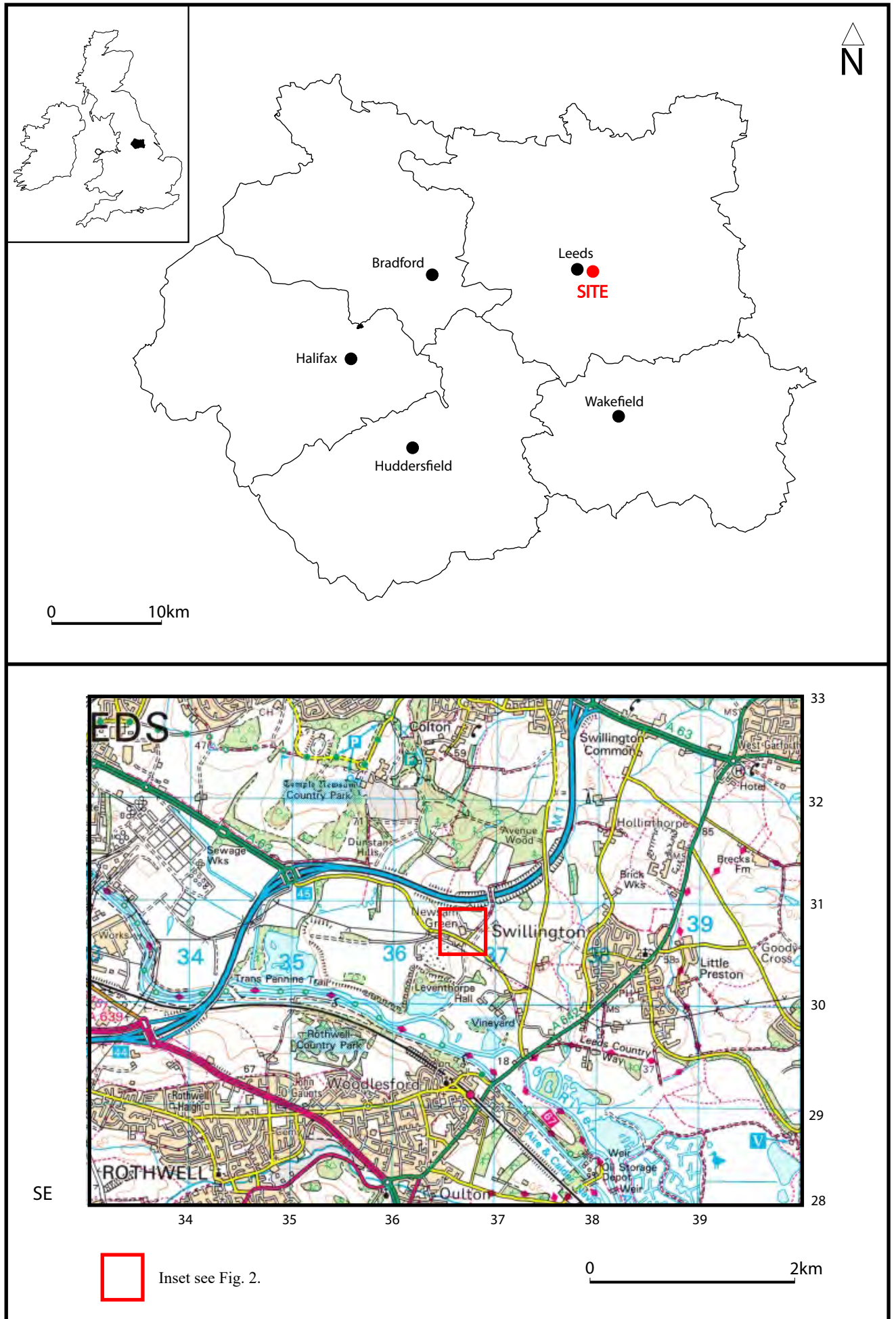


Fig. 1. Site location



Fig. 2. Site plan (Scale 1:200 @ A1)



Fig. 3. Photograph location plan, ground floor (Scale 1:200 @ A1)

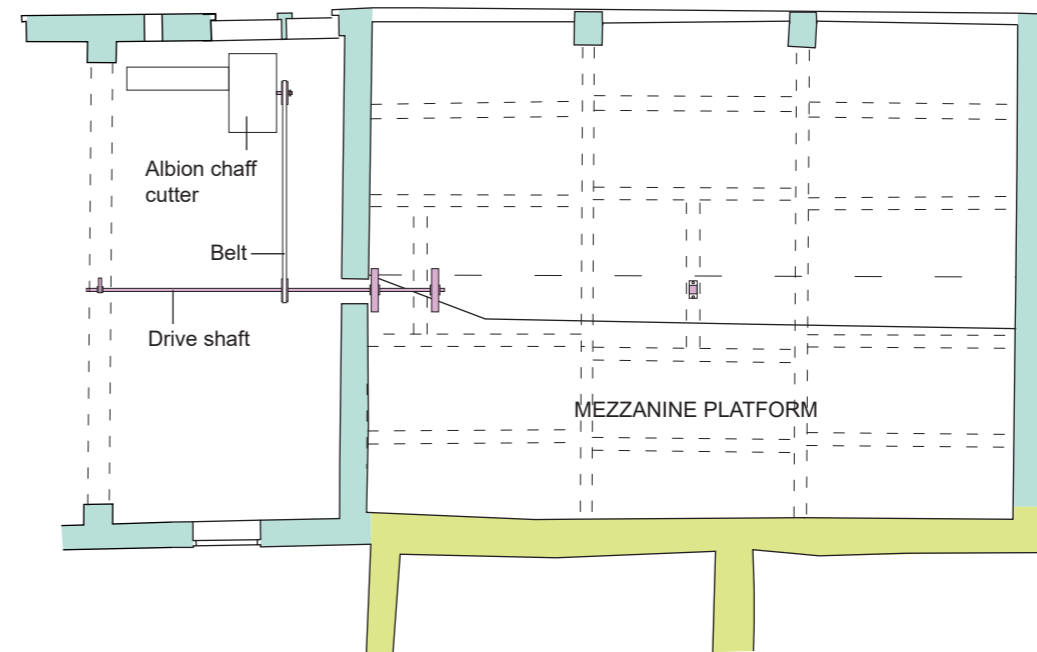
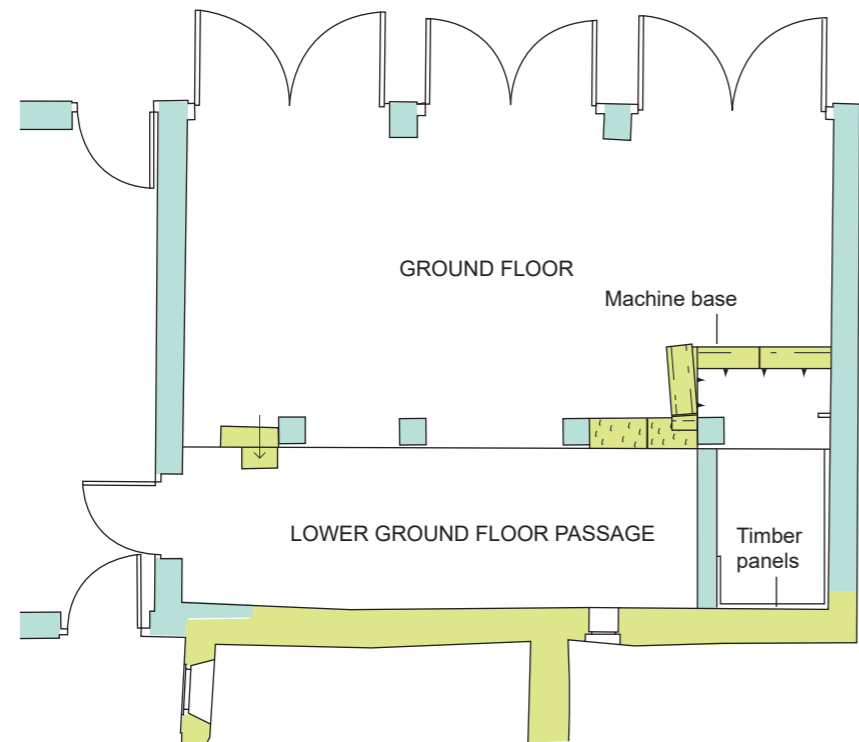




Fig. 4. Photograph location plan, first floor (Scale 1:200 @ A1)



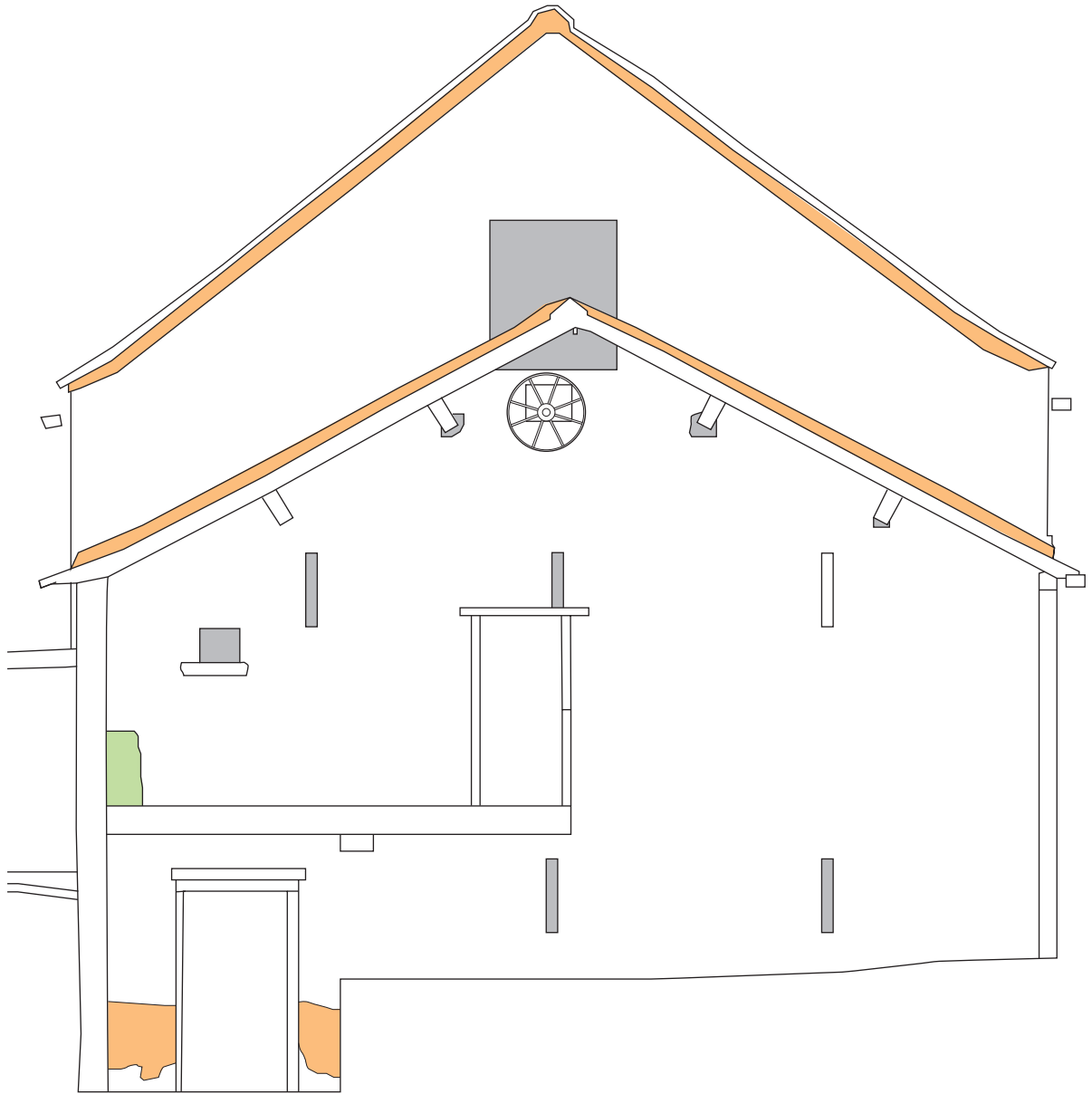
- Stone
- Brick
- Metal



0  5m (1:100)

Fig. 5. Building 6 plans (Scale 1:100 @ A3)

- Blocked opening
- Brick repair
- Render/concrete



0 2m (1:50)

Fig. 6. Building 6, east facing interior elevation (Scale 1:50 @ A4)



- PHASE 1 - 16th/17th century
- PHASE 2 - Mid-18th century
- PHASE 3 - Mid to late 18th century
- PHASE 4 - Early 19th century
- PHASE 5 - Mid to late 19th century
- PHASE 6a - Late 19th century
- PHASE 6b - Late 19th century
- PHASE 7 - Early 20th century
- PHASE 8 - Mid-20th century
- PHASE 9 - Late 20th century



Fig. 7. Phased plan, ground floor (Scale 1:200 @ A3)

0 10m (1:200)





- PHASE 1 - 16th/17th century
- PHASE 2 - Mid-18th century
- PHASE 3 - Mid to late 18th century
- PHASE 4 - Early 19th century
- PHASE 5 - Mid to late 19th century
- PHASE 6a - Late 19th century
- PHASE 6b - Late 19th century
- PHASE 7 - Early 20th century
- PHASE 8 - Mid-20th century
- PHASE 9 - Late 20th century



Fig. 8. Phased plan, first floor (Scale 1:200 @ A3)

0 10m (1:200)



*Plate 1. General view of the south side Newsam Green Farm. View looking north*



*Plate 2. General view of the east side of Newsam Green Farm. View looking west*



*Plate 3. General view of the east side of Newsam Green Farm. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 4. General view of the north side of Newsam Green Farm. View looking east*



*Plate 5. General view of the sheds to the north side of Newsam Green Farm.  
View looking northwest*



*Plate 6. The farmhouse. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 7. The farmhouse. View looking south*



*Plate 8. West side outbuildings. View looking southeast*



*Plate 9. South side view of Buildings 1 to 3. View looking northwest*



*Plate 10. Building 1. View looking northeast*



*Plate 11. Building 1, interior. View looking northwest*



*Plate 12. Building 2. North and east elevations. View looking southwest*



*Plate 13. Building 2. South elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 14. Building 2. East elevation. View looking northwest*





*Plate 15. Building 2. East side extension. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 16. Building 2, interior. Stabling area. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 17. Building 2, interior. Troughs along north wall of the stable. View looking northwest*



*Plate 18. Building 2, interior. Harness rack along south wall of the stable. View looking southeast*



*Plate 19. Building 2, interior. West side tack room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 20. Building 3. North and east elevations. View looking southwest*



*Plate 21. Building 3. East elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 22. Building 3. South elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 23. Building 3. West elevation. View looking southeast*



*Plate 24. Building 3. West elevation, under stair area. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 25. Building 3, interior. Ground floor. View looking northwest*



*Plate 26. Building 3, interior. South side of the ground floor. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 27. Building 3, interior. Ground floor ceiling. View looking northwest*



*Plate 28. Building 3, interior. East side of the first floor. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 29. Building 3, interior. North elevation of the first floor. View looking northeast*



*Plate 30. Building 3, interior. Taking-in door on the north wall of the first floor. View looking north-northwest*





*Plate 31. Building 3, interior. East elevation of the first floor. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 32. Building 3, interior. East end of the south elevation of the first floor. View looking southeast*



*Plate 33. Building 3, interior. West elevation of the first floor. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 34. Building 3, interior. Roof structure. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 35. Building 3, interior. Winnowing machine. View looking northwest*



*Plate 36. Raised causeway along the south side of Building 2. View looking northeast*



*Plate 37. Building 4. North elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 38. Building 4. Wall abutting the north elevation and partially visible cobble surface. View looking southeast*



*Plate 39. Building 4. West side extension. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 40. Building 4. South elevation. View looking northwest*



*Plate 41. Building 4. South elevation doorways. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 42. Building 4. West elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 43. Passageway along the south side of Building 4. View looking east*



*Plate 44. Building 4, interior. North elevation of the ground floor west side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 45. Building 4, interior. North end of the east elevation of the ground floor west side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 46. Building 4, interior. West elevation of the ground floor west side room. View looking west-southwest*





*Plate 47. Building 4, interior. Floor surface of the ground floor west side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 48. Building 4, interior. Ceiling of the ground floor west side room. View looking northwest*



*Plate 49. Building 4, interior. East side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 50. Building 4, interior. View along the north wall of the east side room. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 51. Building 4, interior. South end of the east elevation of the east side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 52. Building 4, interior. Upper section of the east elevation of the east side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 53. Building 4, interior. South elevation of the east side room. View looking south-southwest*



*Plate 54. Building 4, interior. Trough against the south elevation of the east side room. View looking southwest*



*Plate 55. Building 4, interior. West elevation. View looking northwest*



*Plate 56. Building 4, interior. Floor surface of the east side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 57. Building 4, interior. Threshold of the east side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 58. Building 4, interior. Mangers within the east side room. View looking southwest*



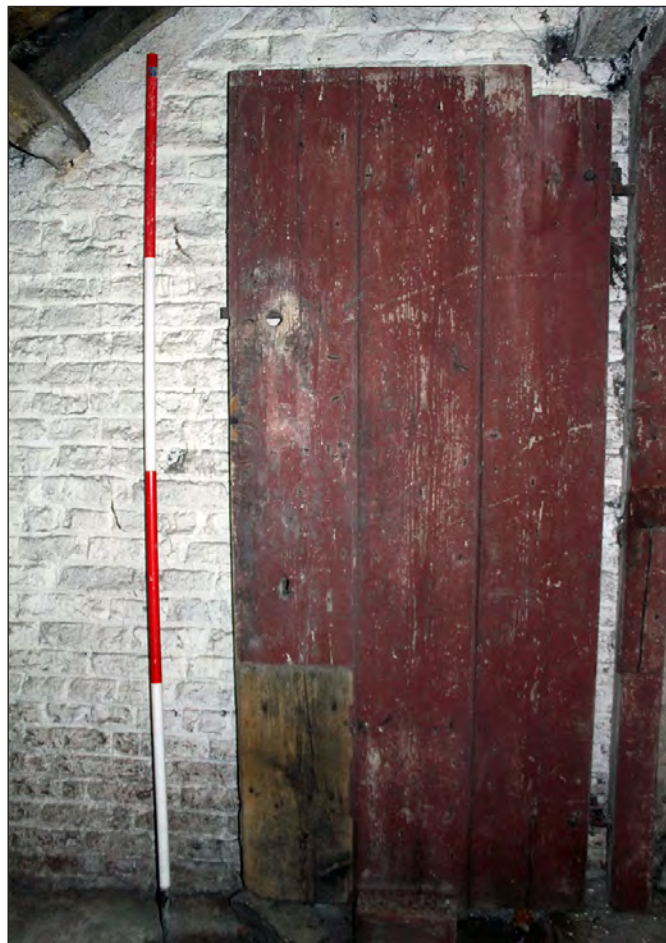
*Plate 59. Building 4, interior. First floor. View looking southwest*



*Plate 60. Building 4, interior. West elevation of the first floor. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 61. Building 4, interior. East end of the north elevation of the first floor. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 62. Building 4, interior. Plank and batten door of the first floor. View looking east-northeast*





*Plate 63. Building 4, interior. Apotropaic marks on north side purlin. View looking northwest*



*Plate 64. Building 4, interior. West side extension. View looking northeast*



*Plate 65. Building 4, interior. West side extension fireplace. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 66. Building 4, interior. West side extension roof structure. View looking northeast*



*Plate 67. Coal shed interior. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 68. Structure against coal shed. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 69. Buildings 5 and 6. North elevation. View looking southwest*



*Plate 70. Building 5. West end of the north elevation. View looking southeast*



*Plate 71. Building 5. East end of the north elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 72. Building 5. Wall abutting north elevation towards the east end. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 73. Building 5. West end of the north elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 74. Building 5. East elevation. View looking southwest*



*Plate 75. Building 5. South elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 76. Building 5. South elevation, showing the threshing door. View looking northwest*



*Plate 77. Building 5. Stone masonry to the east side of the threshing door opening. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 78. Building 5. East end of the south elevation. View looking north-northwest*





*Plate 79. Building 5. View along the south elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 80. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room. View looking west*



*Plate 81. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, view along north elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 82. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, view along feeding passage. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 83. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, feeding troughs and mangers. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 84. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, north side threshing door. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 85. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, showing Jacob's ladder. View looking north*



*Plate 86. Building 5, interior. Ground floor east end of the west side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 87. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, north side doorway on the east elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 88. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south elevation. View looking southeast*



*Plate 89. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south and west elevations. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 90. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south side threshing door. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 91. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south side threshing door. Showing probable recess for a board across threshing door. View looking north-northeast*



*Plate 92. Building 5, interior. Ground floor, west end of the west side room. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 93. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, floor surface. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 94. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, floor surface drainage channel. View looking south*





*Plate 95. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, ceiling. View looking southwest*



*Plate 96. Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, ceiling cross-beam and joists. View looking southeast*



*Plate 97. Building 5, interior. Ground floor, north side of the cross-passage. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 98. Building 5, interior. Ground floor, south side of the cross-passage. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 99. Building 5, interior. Ground floor cross-passage, south side doorway leading to west side room. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 100. Building 5, interior. Ground floor cross-passage, south side door. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 101. Building 5, interior. Ground floor cross-passage, graffiti on the south side door. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 102. Building 5, interior. Ground floor, north end of the east side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 103. Building 5, interior. Ground floor east side room, east elevation.  
View looking north*



*Plate 104. Building 5, interior. Ground floor east side room, south elevation.  
View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 105. Building 5, interior. First floor. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 106. Building 5, interior. First floor, north elevation. View looking west*



*Plate 107. Building 5, interior. First floor, east end of the north elevation.  
View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 108. Building 5, interior. First floor, north elevation taking-in door.  
View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 109. Building 5, interior. First floor, north side of the east elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 110. Building 5, interior. First floor, south elevation. View looking southwest*





*Plate 111. Building 5, interior. Roof structure. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 112. Building 5, interior. Roof truss. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 113. Building 5, interior. Roof truss. View looking southwest*



*Plate 114. Building 5, interior. Albion chaff cutter machine. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 115. Building 5, interior. In situ drive belt, wheel and line shaft. View looking southeast*



*Plate 116. Building 5. Plank and batten door. View looking southeast*



*Plate 117. Building 5. Wicker baskets. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 118. Building 5. Possible quail house or adapted hutch. View looking southwest*



*Plate 119. Brick garage extension. North elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 120. Brick garage extension. West elevation. View looking east*



*Plate 121. Brick garage extension, interior. North elevation. View looking northwest*



*Plate 122. Brick garage extension, interior. South elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 123. Brick garage extension, interior. West elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 124. Brick garage extension, interior. Roof truss. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 125. Timber garage extension. North elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 126. Timber garage extension, interior. South elevation. View looking south-southeast*





*Plate 127. Timber garage extension, interior. West elevation. View looking southwest*



*Plate 128. Timber garage extension, interior. Roof structure. View looking southeast*



*Plate 129. Building 6. North elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 130. Building 6. East elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 131. Building 6. South elevation. Building 7. East elevation. View looking northwest*



*Plate 132. Building 6. East side of the south elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 133. Building 6. West side of the south elevation. View looking north*



*Plate 134. Building 6, interior. East elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 135. Building 6, interior. East elevation at mezzanine level. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 136. Building 6, interior. South elevation at passageway level. View looking southwest*



*Plate 137. Building 6, interior. South elevation at mezzanine level. View looking southwest*



*Plate 138. Building 6, interior. West elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 139. Building 6, interior. West elevation at passageway level. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 140. Building 6, interior. West elevation at mezzanine level. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 141. Building 6, interior. Passageway. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 142. Building 6, interior. Passageway steps. View looking north-northwest*





*Plate 143. Building 6, interior. Mezzanine. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 144. Building 6, interior. Roof structure. View looking southeast*



*Plate 145. Building 6, interior. Pegged purlins. View looking southeast*



*Plate 146. Building 6, interior. In situ line shaft and wheels. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 147. Building 6, interior. In situ line shaft and wheels. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 148. Building 6, interior. In situ plumbers block bearing for a line shaft, leading to former engine location. View looking northeast*



*Plate 149. Building 6, interior. Engine base. View looking southeast*



*Plate 150. Building 7. East elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 151. Building 7. South and west elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 152. Building 7. West elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 153. Building 7. North end of west elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 154. Building 7. North end of west elevation, showing window detail. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 155. Building 7, interior. North elevation of north side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 156. Building 7, interior. East elevation of the north side room. View looking northeast*



*Plate 157. Building 7, interior. South elevation of the north side room. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 158. Building 7, interior. West elevation of the north side room. View looking northwest*





*Plate 159. Building 7, interior. North end of the west elevation of the north side room. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 160. Building 7, interior. Floor surface of the north side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 161. Building 7, interior. Roof structure of the north side room. View looking northwest*



*Plate 162. Building 7, interior. South side room. View looking northeast*



*Plate 163. Building 7, interior. Floor surface of the south side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 164. Building 8. North elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 165. Building 8. East end of the north elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 166. Building 8. East elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 167. Building 8. South elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 168. Building 8. East end of the south elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 169. Building 8. South elevation, showing stone plinth. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 170. Building 8. South elevation, showing ceramic air brick vents. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 171. Building 8. South elevation, stone steps. View looking northwest*



*Plate 172. Building 8. West elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 173. Building 8, interior. North elevation of the west side room. View looking northeast*



*Plate 174. Building 8, interior. East end of the north elevation of the west side room. View looking north-northwest*





*Plate 175. Building 8, interior. North and east elevations of the west side room. View looking northeast*



*Plate 176. Building 8, interior. East elevation of the west side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 177. Building 8, interior. South elevation of the west side room. View looking southwest*



*Plate 178. Building 8, interior. West elevation of the west side room. View looking west*



*Plate 179. Building 8, interior. West elevation of the west side room, showing doorway. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 180. Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the west side room. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 181. Building 8, interior. Roof structure of the west side room. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 182. Building 8, interior. North elevation of the ground floor east side room. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 183. Building 8, interior. East elevation of the ground floor east side room. View looking northeast*



*Plate 184. Building 8, interior. South elevation of the ground floor east side room. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 185. Building 8, interior. South elevation of the ground floor east side room, showing Jacob's ladder. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 186. Building 8, interior. West elevation of the ground floor east side room. View looking northwest*



*Plate 187. Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the east side room. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 188. Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the east side room. View looking northwest*



*Plate 189. Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the east side room, showing probable brick machine base. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 190. Building 8, interior. Ceiling of the east side room. View looking south-southeast*





*Plate 191. Building 8, interior. First floor of the east side room. View looking north*



*Plate 192. Building 8, interior. First floor of the east side room, east elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 193. Building 8, interior. First floor of the east side room, roof structure. View looking north*



*Plate 194. Building 8. West side extension. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 195. Building 9. North elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 196. Building 9. East elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 197. Buildings 9 and 10. South elevation. View looking northwest*



*Plate 198. Buildings 9 and 10. South elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 199. Building 9, interior. East elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 200. Building 9, interior. South elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 201. Building 9, interior. West elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 202. Building 9, interior. Floor surface. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 203. Building 9, interior. Floor surface. View looking northeast*



*Plate 204. Building 9, interior. Roof structure. View looking northeast*



*Plate 205. Building 10. North elevation. View looking southwest*



*Plate 206. Building 10. East elevation. View looking west-southwest*





*Plate 207. Building 10. South elevation doorway. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 208. Building 10. West elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 209. Building 10. North end of west elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 210. Building 10. North end of west elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 211. Building 10. South end of west elevation. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 212. Building 10. Garden wall abutting Building 10. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 213. Building 10, interior. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 214. Building 10, interior. North elevation. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 215. Building 10, interior. North and east elevation. View looking northeast*



*Plate 216. Building 10, interior. Doorway on the east elevation, leading to Building 9. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 217. Building 10, interior. South elevation. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 218. Building 10, interior. West elevation. View looking northwest*



*Plate 219. Building 10, interior. West elevation. View looking southwest*



*Plate 220. Building 10, interior. Floor surface. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 221. Building 10, interior. Roof structure. View looking northwest*



*Plate 222. Building 11. North elevation. View looking southeast*





*Plate 223. Building 11. East elevation. View looking southwest*



*Plate 224. Building 11. View to ground floor pigsty. View looking south*



*Plate 225. Building 11. View to ground floor pigsty. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 226. Building 11. North end of the east elevation. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 227. Building 11. Doorway to first floor. View looking southeast*



*Plate 228. Building 11. South elevation. View looking north*



*Plate 229. Building 11, interior. Ground floor kennel. View looking southeast*



*Plate 230. Building 11, interior. First floor. View looking south*



*Plate 231. Building 11, interior. First floor. View looking south*



*Plate 232. Building 11, interior. First floor roof structure. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 233. General view of the yard. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 234. General view of the yard. View looking west*



*Plate 235. Yard stone sett surface. View looking northeast*



*Plate 236. Yard stone sett surface, adjacent to Building 9. View looking south*



*Plate 237. Yard brick surface, adjacent to Building 8. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 238. Yard brick surface, adjacent to Building 8. View looking west-southwest*





*Plate 239. Raised causeway along west side of Building 7. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 240. Causeway along south side of Buildings 4, 5 and 6. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 241. Causeway along south side of Buildings 4, 5 and 6. View looking west-southwest*



*Plate 242. Former location of shed within yard. View looking northwest*



*Plate 243. North wall of former shed within yard. View looking northeast*



*Plate 244. East wall of former shed within yard. View looking northeast*



*Plate 245. Area east of former shed within yard. View looking northwest*



*Plate 246. East wall of yard. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 247. East wall of yard. View looking east-northeast*



*Plate 248. East wall of yard. View looking southeast*



*Plate 249. East wall of yard. View looking southwest*



*Plate 250. South wall of yard. View looking south-southeast*



*Plate 251. South wall of yard. View looking north-northwest*



*Plate 252. Well structure. View looking northwest*



*Plate 253. View within well structure. View looking northwest*



**Appendix 1: Specification**

# **SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL & ARCHITECTURAL TARGETED DRAWN AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AT NEWSAM GREEN FARM, TEMPLE NEWSAM, WEST YORKSHIRE**

**SE 36690 30692**

This specification is prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology (Prospect House, Garden Lane, Sherburn in Elmet LS25 6AT Tel.: 01977 681885). It details the requirements for an archaeological and architectural recording comprising of a targeted drawn and photographic record of this farmstead prior to its conversion to domestic accommodation (planning consent 20/02223/FUL and 20/02224/LI).

## **1. Summary**

- 1.1 This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural drawn and photographic record at Newsam Green Farm to record evidence of its construction and historic uses prior to its demolition.
- 1.2 A separate specification for an archaeological watching brief has been produced to record any earlier remains uncovered during groundworks.
- 1.3 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record on behalf of Leeds City Council.
- 1.4 Failure to fully comply with the terms of this specification will be treated as a breach of planning consent by WYAAS and reported to the local planning authority.**
- 1.5 Please note the WYAAS require a hard copy of the final report to be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable the results of fieldwork to be made publically accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The WYAAS will only recommend discharge of any archaeological planning condition once a report been received and found to be satisfactory.**

## **2 Archaeological / Architectural Interest**

- 2.1 Newsam Green is believed to have Anglo Saxon origins and a settlement is named as *Neuhusum* meaning “the new houses” in the Domesday Book of 1086. Whilst this settlement contained as many as 18 houses in the 18<sup>th</sup> century it was reduced to perhaps no more than 9 farmsteads and cottages by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The larger part of the remains of this shrunken settlement were destroyed by open cast mining in the 1970s and 80s (Faull and Moorhouse 1981 West Yorkshire : An Archaeological Survey to A.D. 1500 pp. 530 and 596, Ordnance Survey First Edition six inches to the mile map, sheet 218, published 1852, West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 2563).
- 2.2 The present Newsam Green Farm dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and represents a mixed farm dating from this period through to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The farm

house is listed grade II and this designation is extended to the farm buildings as curtilage structures (National Heritage List for England 1375487 and PRN 10173). Newsam Green Farm is broadly contemporary with Lawns Farm which is located to the south although the occurrence of remains of stone-built structures at Newsam Green Farm may indicate an earlier origin (PRN 10829 and 18586).

2.3 A recently completed heritage statement by MB Heritage summarises the historical setting and various buildings comprising the farmstead. Those affected by the current development form a courtyard to the east of the listed farm house.

2.4 Several significant features are noted. These include:

- Variety of materials used in construction indicating different dates of work and preserving evidence of changing activities and agricultural practices.
- The 18<sup>th</sup> century threshing barn possibly had two threshing floors. Barns on this scale are exceptional in West Yorkshire and rare in the Vale of York to the east.
- Unlike Lawns Farm, the original 18<sup>th</sup> century barn roof structure survives
- Shafting and drive wheels for agricultural machinery survive in the barn (a relatively rare survival in West Yorkshire)
- A possible stationary engine house is located in Building 6, the cart shed.

2.5 It is not currently known if the farm benefited from a steam engine or large oil or early diesel engine (petrol was also sometimes used). Investigating any evidence of this aspect of the farm's historic development is of great importance as evidence of agricultural engines is rare.

2.6 The addition of later structures against the threshing barn appears to relegate it to a storage role (as suggested at Lawns Farm). However, the evidence for the generation and distribution of mechanical power points to a major change in the technology and techniques of cereal processing at Newsam Green. The adoption of powered machinery in the barn may have been in reaction to a shrinking pool of rural labour available to work the farm in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is suggested as the reason for the adoption of horse powered threshing in Lowland Scotland and the North East of England from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, the adoption of powered machinery would have equally altered the farm's need for labourers and may therefore have, in turn, contributed to the shrinking of the village.

2.7 Given this unusual survival of evidence at Newsam Green Farm the farm yard ranges should be recorded and the information used to enhance our understanding of the significance of various phases and components of the structures and identify which components, if any, warrant preservation and retention within the finished development (20/02223/FUL Conditions 6 and 9).

2.8 For an understanding of wider archaeological research priorities for West Yorkshire's built heritage and its historic buildings please see the research agenda available as a PDF document to download from the WYAAS website:

<http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeology-advisory/>

### **3 Aims of the Project**

3.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and selected drawn records any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the farm buildings and their surroundings, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Services, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ; email [wyher@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wyher@wyjs.org.uk)).

3.2 The information should also be used to prepare a condition survey identifying positive internal architectural features to satisfy condition 6 of the planning consent.

#### **4.1 Health and Safety**

4.1.1 The building recorder on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site the building recorder may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment on the building / structure in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The building recorder should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards and make arrangements with the owner / developer for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

#### **4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification**

4.2.1 Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered. For technical queries see para. 9.1.

#### **4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications**

4.3.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the building recorder must provide the local planning authority and WYAAS in writing with:

- a projected timetable for the site work
- details of the staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*)

4.3.2 All project staff provided by the building recorder must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of vernacular and farm buildings.

4.3.3 The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

#### **4.4 Notification and Monitoring**

4.4.1 The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork.

### **5 Recording Methodology**

#### **5.1 Documentary research**

5.1.1 A detailed Heritage Statement has been prepared by MB Heritage. Prior to the commencement of fieldwork the site supervisor must study this document or visit the Historic Environment Record in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and its environs (a copy of the Heritage Statement is held by the WYHER).

5.1.2 Any relevant records held by the Leeds office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS, Leeds, West Yorkshire Joint Services, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ Tel.: +44 (0)113 535 0155 Email: leeds@wyjs.org.uk) should be assessed to determine if any original plans etc. are held.

5.1.3 At the time of writing, the HER is generally shut to external visitors due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The contractor should check with David Hunter (contact details at the end of this document) if the HER is open, if not any available information will be provided digitally.

5.1.4 Note, the WYHER charges for commercial consultations. Please contact us for further details.

#### **5.2 Site/building plans**

5.2.1 Any as "existing plans" of the building can, if appropriate, be used for annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

5.2.2 Failing this, an accurate sketch plan of the building and site marked with a north pointer, should be derived from the most appropriate large-scale historic mapping and reproduced at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100). This plan should then be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record.

### **6 Photographic Record**

## 6.1 External photographs

- 6.1.1 An external photographic record should be made of the farm buildings. This external record should be taken from various vantage points to record all external elevations. Using medium format monochrome film (see a fully digital option described in section 6.5.1 below). These photographs should be as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points.
- 6.1.2 A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the elevations from all sides, showing the farm as a whole in its setting.
- 6.1.3 In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide or good quality colour digital survey of the farm should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of Newsam Green Farm.
- 6.1.4 This “colour” record may be compiled using digital photography in place of colour transparency film, see section 6.5.1 covering the deposition of these images with the WYAAS.

## 6.2 Internal photographs

- 6.2.1 An internal photographic record should be made of the farm buildings. General views should be taken of each room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

## 6.3 Detail photographs

- 6.3.1 In addition, detailed record shots should be made of any evidence relating to the farm building’s original function:
- All original roof trusses and structural elements and the materials used in the construction of the farm buildings
  - All original structural elements and the materials used
  - Any historic graffiti, apotropaic marks, tally marks or inscriptions
  - Any evidence of carpenters’ marks or “Baltic Marks”
  - Original floor surfaces and coverings
  - Evidence of original access arrangements
  - Evidence of original fenestration, winnowing doors etc.
  - Evidence of original divisions/uses e.g. loose boxes, dairy, stables etc.
  - Evidence vertical access to the upper floors of farm buildings (e.g. Jacob’s ladders, staircases, taking-in doors, traps and hatches)
  - Evidence of ventilation

- Evidence of sanitation and drainage in yards and byres as well as generally
- Evidence of illumination including lamp recesses and keeping places.
- All evidence of the generation and distribution of power in the barn (including the shafting and drive wheels)

But this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The building recorder on site should also identify and note:

- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.
- Evidence of original fenestration

### 6.3.2 Equipment

6.3.3 General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that has perspective control, using a tripod (but see sections 6.5. below for details of digital photography and the archiving of digital images in place of using film).

6.3.4 The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work.

6.3.5 Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.

### 6.3.6 Film stock

6.3.7 If film is used then all record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

## 6.4 Printing

6.4.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7" .In addition a small selection of photographs (the best exterior setting shots and interior shots with important detail) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.4.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which

alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply written details of the paper/inks used in writing to the local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

## **6.5 Digital photography**

- 6.5.1 Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies (see 6.1.4 above). Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file.
- 6.5.2 The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed (**Newsam Green Farm**) the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant historic township name (**Temple Newsam**), the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold "archive quality" CDs or file transfer by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

### **6.5.3 Use of Digital Archiving in Place of Film**

- 6.5.3.1 In response to the mounting costs and decreasing numbers of practitioners offering professional photographic building recording on large and medium format chemical film the WYAAS have investigated other means to secure the long term preservation of photographic images. The WYAAS are satisfied that it is now feasible to substitute digital photography for this aspect of building recording in some projects as an alternative to the monochrome photography specified above.

6.5.3.2 The long-term archiving and curation of image captured during building recording will be carried out by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). For smaller sites it may be possible to archive photographs and drawings via OASIS Images :

<https://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/HELP#section-HELP-HowDoISubmitOASISImages>

- 6.5.3.3 The ADS charge for this service and it is the contractor's responsibility to pay for this long term curation. See Oasis Images and :



<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/chargingPolicy.xhtml>

- 6.5.3.4 An estimate of the cost of archiving digital images and reports using either the OASIS (for small archives) or ADS Easy services can be obtained from the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

- 6.5.3.5 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

#### 6.5.4 Equipment

- 6.5.4.1 A digital SLR with a resolution of at least 10 megapixel should be employed. Cameras with an FX sensor, which is close to equivalency with 35mm film, are preferable to DX sensor equipped cameras. A variety of lenses should be used to best capture the subject and its setting
- 6.5.4.2 Care should be taken to ensure sharply focused well composed photographs are taken and when appropriate the camera should be set up and levelled on a tripod, e.g. when recording facades and larger interior spaces. The use of perspective shift lenses or pan and tilt adaptors may be necessary in some situations to achieve an acceptable image. Alternatively lens distortion may be removed post-capture by software but this must be recorded in the photographic catalogue and details of the software used given in the report. Original pre-correction images should be included in the site archive.
- 6.5.4.3 Photographs should be taken with a low ISO setting to reduce noise in the images captured.
- 6.5.4.4 The camera should also be Exchange Image File (EXIF) compliant and accurate time, date and, where applicable, GPS information and other metadata set up prior to commencing recording work on site. Further requirements relating to metadata are described below.

#### 6.5.5 Archiving Digital Photographs

- 6.5.5.1 Photographs and reports should be archived using the ADS Easy online service. (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/home>). An estimate of the cost to archive digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

- 6.5.5.2 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies,

file structures and naming conventions, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>

6.5.5.3 Meta data: in addition to the EXIF data stored in each image the contractor should create Project Level meta data. The coverage field in this document should include the historic township, site name and grid reference of the site ([http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/CreateData\\_1-2](http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/CreateData_1-2)).

6.5.5.4 A raster data meta data file, cataloguing the digital photographs, should also be prepared. A template for this spreadsheet is available to download from the ADS (a template & examples of the latter are available from the ADS at:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml>

6.5.5.5 When depositing files with the ADS the contractor should enable the automatic notification of the completion of this process and have an email sent from the ADS to the WYAAS at the following address [wyher@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wyher@wyjs.org.uk).

6.5.5.6 In cases where digital archiving is employed the WYAAS will only recommend the discharge of planning conditions upon receipt of a notification from the ADS that the photographs have been archived.

6.5.5.7 Please note the WYAAS still require hard copy of the report accompanied by laser prints of the photographs on archivally stable paper and a facsimile copy of the report in PDF format and the images on a "gold" archive quality CD see deposition of the final report with the WYAAS below).

## 7 Documentation

7.1.1 A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan (minimum acceptable scale 1:100), which should also be marked with a north pointer. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the building/ structure. (See also para. 5.3 above.).

7.1.2 The location of any historical graffiti etc. should be identified and included on these photographic location drawings as well as other annotated drawings as appropriate.

## 7.2 Drawn Recording

7.2.1 A drawn record of the provision and distribution of mechanical power will be made in Buildings 5 and 6 (and elsewhere if noted). This should include plans

and elevations of engine bases, flywheel recesses, line shafting and any surviving belt wheels as necessary.

- 7.2.2 Elevation drawings should be made at a minimum scale of 1:20 and plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50).
- 7.2.3 The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflector less EDM as appropriate or via digital rectified photography.
- 7.2.4 In accordance with national guidelines, drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should not be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided.
- 7.2.5 Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.
- 7.2.6 The use of digital rectified photography may also be justified as an alternative to hand drawn elevations and plans when recording of significant and complex built structures, machine and engine bases, stone and brick surfaces. Orthophotographic images should be taken with the scales given in section 7.2.2 above.
- 7.2.7 Photographs must be taken at a resolution adequate to allow the creation of images at these scales. The collection and archiving of digital photographs used to create orthophotographs must follow and comply with Historic England's guidance contained in "Measured and Drawn: Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings (2nd edition)", English Heritage 2009" and Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage, Guidance for Good Practice, Historic England 2017.
- 7.2.8 In general photographs must be taken parallel or near parallel to the subject's main surface, sufficient photographs must be taken from additional viewpoints to capture any changes in level or concealed areas; photographs must have sufficient overlap (60%-80%) to ensure good interpolation by the software used; targets or scales must be used and the resulting image must be checked against the subject/archaeological features before their destruction. Ortho-photographs or copies should be annotated with relevant context numbers (and feature boundaries when not obvious) and be cross referenced in the descriptive and interpretive text in the site report.

## **8 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation**

## 8.1 Report Preparation

### 8.1.1 Report format and content

8.1.1.1 A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the farm buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structures in sequence, and finally to the interior)
- a discussion placing Newsam Green Farm in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the historical plan form, and layout of the buildings.

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised.

### 8.1.2 Report Illustrations

8.1.2.1 Illustrations should include:

- Plan and elevations drawings as specified above
- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the building(s)/structure in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs. All photographs should be accompanied by detailed captions clearly locating and identifying any pertinent features.

8.1.2.2 The latter should be bound into the report, appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full) and fully referenced within the report. When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should also be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

## 8.2 Report deposition

- 8.2.1 **A recommendation to discharge the archaeological recording condition will only be made on receipt of a satisfactory hard copy of the full final report by the WYAAS.**
- 8.2.2 **A hard copy of the report (plus a an ISO19005 compliant PDF(A) facsimile on an archive quality “gold” compact disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS, in a timely manner and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork.** The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic prints and any colour slides) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER – see para.8.3 below for details). The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.
- 8.2.3 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The building recorder must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.
- 8.2.4 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library, in this case YAS Leeds.
- 8.2.5 A note on the fieldwork should be prepared for inclusion in Post Medieval fieldwork in Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands which is published annually in Post-Medieval Archaeology by the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology.
- 8.2.6 A similar note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology's Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information [associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk](mailto:associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk)).

### **8.3 Deposition with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)**

- 8.3.1 The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the back of the print in pencil giving film and frame

number only (taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and which should include:

- film and frame number
- date recorded and photographer's name
- name and address of building
- national grid reference
- specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- national grid reference
- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

8.3.2 Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with 'Newsam Green Farm' the site name at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet). In all other respects, standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011).

8.3.3 7.3.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

## **9 Technical Queries**

9.1.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

## **10 Valid Period of Specification**

10.1.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year but may then need to be revised to take account of changing techniques and approaches.

**David Hunter**  
**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**  
**West Yorkshire Joint Services,**  
**Nepshaw Lane South,**  
**Morley,**  
**Leeds**  
**LS27 7JQ**

**December 2020**

**Telephone: 0113 535 0300**

**E-mail: [david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk)**

## Appendix 2: Photographic register

Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
1	DSLR	IMG_0407	N	General view of the south side Newsam Green Farm
2	DSLR	IMG_0381	W	General view of the east side of Newsam Green Farm
3	DSLR	IMG_0387	WSW	General view of the east side of Newsam Green Farm
4	DSLR	IMG_0482	E	General view of the north side of Newsam Green Farm
5	DSLR	IMG_0386	NW	General view of the sheds to the north side of Newsam Green Farm
6	DSLR	IMG_0443	NNW	The farmhouse
7	DSLR	IMG_0483	S	The farmhouse
8	DSLR	IMG_0465	SE	West side outbuildings
9	DSLR	IMG_1075	NW	South side view of Buildings 1 to 3
10	DSLR	IMG_1138	NE	Building 1
11	DSLR	IMG_1186	NW	Building 1, interior
12	DSLR	IMG_1088	SW	Building 2. North and east elevations
13	DSLR	IMG_1137	NE	Building 2. South elevation
14	DSLR	IMG_1127	NW	Building 2. East elevation
15	DSLR	IMG_1128	NNW	Building 2. East side extension
16	DSLR	IMG_1154	WSW	Building 2, interior. Stabling area
17	DSLR	IMG_1160	NW	Building 2, interior. Troughs along north wall of the stable
18	DSLR	IMG_1141	SE	Building 2, interior. Harness rack along south wall of the stable
19	DSLR	IMG_1172	NNW	Building 2, interior. West side tack room
20	DSLR	IMG_1078	SW	Building 3. North and east elevations



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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
21	DSLR	IMG_1076	WSW	Building 3. East elevation
22	DSLR	IMG_1119	NNW	Building 3. South elevation
23	DSLR	IMG_1087	SE	Building 3. West elevation
24	DSLR	IMG_1126	NNW	Building 3. West elevation, under stair area
25	DSLR	IMG_1120	NW	Building 3, interior. Ground floor
26	DSLR	IMG_1122	WSW	Building 3, interior. South side of the ground floor
27	DSLR	IMG_1123	NW	Building 3, interior. Ground floor ceiling
28	DSLR	IMG_1095	ENE	Building 3, interior. East side of the first floor
29	DSLR	IMG_1099	NE	Building 3, interior. North elevation of the first floor
30	DSLR	IMG_1110	NNW	Building 3, interior. Taking-in door on the north wall of the first floor
31	DSLR	IMG_1101	ENE	Building 3, interior. East elevation of the first floor
32	DSLR	IMG_1100	SE	Building 3, interior. East end of the south elevation of the first floor
33	DSLR	IMG_1116	WSW	Building 3, interior. West elevation of the first floor
34	DSLR	IMG_1096	ENE	Building 3, interior. Roof structure
35	DSLR	IMG_1107	NW	Building 3, interior. Winnowing machine
36	DSLR	IMG_1139	NE	Raised causeway along the south side of Building 2
37	DSLR	IMG_0485	SSE	Building 4. North elevation
38	DSLR	IMG_0488	SE	Building 4. Wall abutting the north elevation and partially visible cobble surface
39	DSLR	IMG_0484	SSE	Building 4. West side extension
40	DSLR	IMG_0948	NW	Building 4. South elevation
41	DSLR	IMG_0950	NNW	Building 4. South elevation doorways
42	DSLR	IMG_0467	ENE	Building 4. West elevation

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
43	DSLR	IMG_0475	E	Passageway along the south side of Building 4
44	DSLR	IMG_0740	NNW	Building 4, interior. North elevation of the ground floor west side room
45	DSLR	IMG_0741	ENE	Building 4, interior. North end of the east elevation of the ground floor west side room
46	DSLR	IMG_0734	WSW	Building 4, interior. West elevation of the ground floor west side room
47	DSLR	IMG_0739	NNW	Building 4, interior. Floor surface of the ground floor west side room
48	DSLR	IMG_0736	NW	Building 4, interior. Ceiling of the ground floor west side room
49	DSLR	IMG_0690	NNW	Building 4, interior. East side room
50	DSLR	IMG_0704	WSW	Building 4, interior. View along the north wall of the east side room
51	DSLR	IMG_0692	ENE	Building 4, interior. South end of the east elevation of the east side room
52	DSLR	IMG_0695	ENE	Building 4, interior. Upper section of the east elevation of the east side room
53	DSLR	IMG_0697	SSW	Building 4, interior. South elevation of the east side room
54	DSLR	IMG_0700	SW	Building 4, interior. Trough against the south elevation of the east side room
55	DSLR	IMG_0680	NW	Building 4, interior. West elevation
56	DSLR	IMG_0688	ENE	Building 4, interior. Floor surface of the east side room
57	DSLR	IMG_0710	NNW	Building 4, interior. Threshold of the east side room
58	DSLR	IMG_0705	SW	Building 4, interior. Mangers within the east side room
59	DSLR	IMG_0781	SW	Building 4, interior. First floor
60	DSLR	IMG_0782	WSW	Building 4, interior. West elevation of the first floor
61	DSLR	IMG_0780	NNW	Building 4, interior. East end of the north elevation of the first floor
62	DSLR	IMG_0796	ENE	Building 4, interior. Plank and batten door of the first floor
63	DSLR	IMG_0792	NW	Building 4, interior. Apotropaic marks on north side purlin
64	DSLR	IMG_0750	NE	Building 4, interior. West side extension

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
65	DSLR	IMG_0759	NNW	Building 4, interior. West side extension fireplace
66	DSLR	IMG_0751	NE	Building 4, interior. West side extension roof structure
67	DSLR	IMG_0767	NNW	Coal shed interior
68	DSLR	IMG_0772	NNW	Structure against coal shed
69	DSLR	IMG_0515	SW	Buildings 5 and 6. North elevation
70	DSLR	IMG_0498	SE	Building 5. West end of the north elevation
71	DSLR	IMG_0506	SSE	Building 5. East end of the north elevation
72	DSLR	IMG_0514	SSE	Building 5. Wall abutting north elevation towards the east end
73	DSLR	IMG_0490	SSE	Building 5. West end of the north elevation
74	DSLR	IMG_0517	SW	Building 5. East elevation
75	DSLR	IMG_0977	NNW	Building 5. South elevation
76	DSLR	IMG_0963	NW	Building 5. South elevation, showing the threshing door
77	DSLR	IMG_0966	NNW	Building 5. Stone masonry to the east side of the threshing door opening
78	DSLR	IMG_0967	NNW	Building 5. East end of the south elevation
79	DSLR	IMG_0957	NE	Building 5. View along the south elevation
80	DSLR	IMG_0634	W	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room
81	DSLR	IMG_0654	WSW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, view along north elevation
82	DSLR	IMG_0647	WSW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, view along feeding passage
83	DSLR	IMG_0639	ENE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, feeding troughs and mangers
84	DSLR	IMG_0640	NNW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, north side threshing door
85	DSLR	IMG_0642	N	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, showing Jacobs ladder
86	DSLR	IMG_0658	ENE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor east end of the west side room

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
87	DSLR	IMG_0644	WNW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, north side doorway on the east elevation
88	DSLR	IMG_0657	SE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south elevation
89	DSLR	IMG_0664	WSW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south and west elevations
90	DSLR	IMG_0674	SSE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south side threshing door
91	DSLR	IMG_0672	NNE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, south side threshing door. Showing probable recess for a board across threshing door
92	DSLR	IMG_0637	WSW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor, west end of the west side room
93	DSLR	IMG_0662	WSW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, floor surface
94	DSLR	IMG_0670	S	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, floor surface drainage channel
95	DSLR	IMG_0666	SW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, ceiling
96	DSLR	IMG_0675	SE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor west side room, ceiling cross-beam and joists
97	DSLR	IMG_0622	NNW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor, north side of the cross-passage
98	DSLR	IMG_0625	SSE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor, south side of the cross-passage
99	DSLR	IMG_0630	WSW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor cross-passage, south side doorway leading to west side room
100	DSLR	IMG_0632	SSE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor cross-passage, south side door
101	DSLR	IMG_0633	SSE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor cross-passage, graffiti on the south side door
102	DSLR	IMG_0612	NNW	Building 5, interior. Ground floor, north end of the east side room
103	DSLR	IMG_0621	N	Building 5, interior. Ground floor east side room, east elevation
104	DSLR	IMG_0617	SSE	Building 5, interior. Ground floor east side room, south elevation
105	DSLR	IMG_0571	WSW	Building 5, interior. First floor
106	DSLR	IMG_0600	W	Building 5, interior. First floor, north elevation
107	DSLR	IMG_0585	NNW	Building 5, interior. First floor, east end of the north elevation

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
108	DSLR	IMG_0596	NNW	Building 5, interior. First floor, north elevation taking-in door
109	DSLR	IMG_0604	ENE	Building 5, interior. First floor, north side of the east elevation
110	DSLR	IMG_0588	SW	Building 5, interior. First floor, south elevation
111	DSLR	IMG_0572	WSW	Building 5, interior. Roof structure
112	DSLR	IMG_0574	ENE	Building 5, interior. Roof truss
113	DSLR	IMG_0607	SW	Building 5, interior. Roof truss
114	DSLR	IMG_0579	NNW	Building 5, interior. Albion chaff cutter machine
115	DSLR	IMG_0609	SE	Building 5, interior. In situ drive belt, wheel and line shaft
116	DSLR	IMG_0605	SE	Building 5. Plank and batten door
117	DSLR	IMG_0573	WSW	Building 5. Wicker baskets
118	DSLR	IMG_0597	SW	Building 5. Possible quail house or adapted hutch
119	DSLR	IMG_0503	SSE	Brick garage extension. North elevation
120	DSLR	IMG_0500	E	Brick garage extension. West elevation
121	DSLR	IMG_0722	NW	Brick garage extension, interior. North elevation
122	DSLR	IMG_0712	SSE	Brick garage extension, interior. South elevation
123	DSLR	IMG_0720	WSW	Brick garage extension, interior. West elevation, a possible workshop lathe is shown
124	DSLR	IMG_0714	SSE	Brick garage extension, interior. Roof truss
125	DSLR	IMG_0505	SSE	Timber garage extension. North elevation
126	DSLR	IMG_0723	SSE	Timber garage extension, interior. South elevation
127	DSLR	IMG_0724	SW	Timber garage extension, interior. West elevation
128	DSLR	IMG_0726	SE	Timber garage extension, interior. Roof structure
129	DSLR	IMG_0516	SSE	Building 6. North elevation

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
130	DSLR	IMG_0389	WSW	Building 6. East elevation
131	DSLR	IMG_0390	NW	Building 6. South elevation. Building 7. East elevation
132	DSLR	IMG_0391	NNW	Building 6. East side of the south elevation
133	DSLR	IMG_0974	N	Building 6. West side of the south elevation
134	DSLR	IMG_0521	ENE	Building 6, interior. East elevation
135	DSLR	IMG_0551	ENE	Building 6, interior. East elevation at mezzanine level
136	DSLR	IMG_0546	SW	Building 6, interior. South elevation at passageway level
137	DSLR	IMG_0554	SW	Building 6, interior. South elevation at mezzanine level
138	DSLR	IMG_0531	WSW	Building 6, interior. West elevation
139	DSLR	IMG_0548	WSW	Building 6, interior. West elevation at passageway level
140	DSLR	IMG_0558	WSW	Building 6, interior. West elevation at mezzanine level
141	DSLR	IMG_0542	ENE	Building 6, interior. Passageway
142	DSLR	IMG_0549	NNW	Building 6, interior. Passageway steps
143	DSLR	IMG_0541	SSE	Building 6, interior. Mezzanine
144	DSLR	IMG_0540	SE	Building 6, interior. Roof structure
145	DSLR	IMG_0553	SE	Building 6, interior. Pegged purlins
146	DSLR	IMG_0534	WSW	Building 6, interior. In situ line shaft and wheels
147	DSLR	IMG_0568	NNW	Building 6, interior. In situ line shaft and wheels
148	DSLR	IMG_0567	NE	Building 6, interior. In situ socket for line shaft, leading to former engine location
149	DSLR	IMG_0527	SE	Building 6, interior. Engine base
150	DSLR	IMG_0396	WSW	Building 7. East elevation
151	DSLR	IMG_1000	NE	Building 7. South and west elevation

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
152	DSLR	IMG_0983	ENE	Building 7. West elevation
153	DSLR	IMG_0984	ENE	Building 7. North end of west elevation
154	DSLR	IMG_0986	ENE	Building 7. North end of west elevation, showing window detail
155	DSLR	IMG_0801	NNW	Building 7, interior. North elevation of north side room
156	DSLR	IMG_0818	NE	Building 7, interior. East elevation of the north side room
157	DSLR	IMG_0814	SSE	Building 7, interior. South elevation of the north side room
158	DSLR	IMG_0803	NW	Building 7, interior. West elevation of the north side room
159	DSLR	IMG_0802	WSW	Building 7, interior. North end of the west elevation of the north side room
160	DSLR	IMG_0820	NNW	Building 7, interior. Floor surface of the north side room
161	DSLR	IMG_0805	NW	Building 7, interior. Roof structure of the north side room
162	DSLR	IMG_0824	NE	Building 7, interior. South side room
163	DSLR	IMG_0832	ENE	Building 7, interior. Floor surface of the south side room
164	DSLR	IMG_1007	SSE	Building 8. North elevation
165	DSLR	IMG_1001	SSE	Building 8. East end of the north elevation
166	DSLR	IMG_0403	WSW	Building 8. East elevation
167	DSLR	IMG_0408	NNW	Building 8. South elevation
168	DSLR	IMG_0409	NNW	Building 8. East end of the south elevation
169	DSLR	IMG_0417	NNW	Building 8. South elevation, showing stone plinth
170	DSLR	IMG_0410	NNW	Building 8. South elevation, showing ceramic airbrick vents
171	DSLR	IMG_0412	NW	Building 8. South elevation, stone steps
172	DSLR	IMG_0431	ENE	Building 8. West elevation
173	DSLR	IMG_0853	NE	Building 8, interior. North elevation of the west side room

Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
174	DSLR	IMG_0855	NNW	Building 8, interior. East end of the north elevation of the west side room
175	DSLR	IMG_0847	NE	Building 8, interior. North and east elevations of the west side room
176	DSLR	IMG_0839	ENE	Building 8, interior. East elevation of the west side room
177	DSLR	IMG_0852	SW	Building 8, interior. South elevation of the west side room
178	DSLR	IMG_0836	W	Building 8, interior. West elevation of the west side room
179	DSLR	IMG_0844	WSW	Building 8, interior. West elevation of the west side room, showing doorway
180	DSLR	IMG_0857	WSW	Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the west side room
181	DSLR	IMG_0837	ENE	Building 8, interior. Roof structure of the west side room
182	DSLR	IMG_0864	NNW	Building 8, interior. North elevation of the ground floor east side room
183	DSLR	IMG_0863	NE	Building 8, interior. East elevation of the ground floor east side room
184	DSLR	IMG_0859	SSE	Building 8, interior. South elevation of the ground floor east side room
185	DSLR	IMG_0862	SSE	Building 8, interior. South elevation of the ground floor east side room, showing Jacob's ladder
186	DSLR	IMG_0865	NW	Building 8, interior. West elevation of the ground floor east side room
187	DSLR	IMG_0872	SSE	Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the east side room
188	DSLR	IMG_0868	NW	Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the east side room
189	DSLR	IMG_0870	WSW	Building 8, interior. Floor surface of the east side room, showing probable brick machine base
190	DSLR	IMG_0861	SSE	Building 8, interior. Ceiling of the east side room
191	DSLR	IMG_0873	N	Building 8, interior. First floor of the east side room
192	DSLR	IMG_0876	NE	Building 8, interior. First floor of the east side room, east elevation
193	DSLR	IMG_0875	N	Building 8, interior. First floor of the east side room, roof structure
194	DSLR	IMG_0433	ENE	Building 8. West side extension
195	DSLR	IMG_1028	SSE	Building 9. North elevation



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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
196	DSLR	IMG_1025	WSW	Building 9. East elevation
197	DSLR	IMG_0438	NW	Buildings 9 and 10. South elevation
198	DSLR	IMG_0442	NNW	Buildings 9 and 10. South elevation
199	DSLR	IMG_0886	NE	Building 9, interior. East elevation
200	DSLR	IMG_0880	SSE	Building 9, interior. South elevation
201	DSLR	IMG_0883	WSW	Building 9, interior. West elevation
202	DSLR	IMG_0891	NNW	Building 9, interior. Floor surface
203	DSLR	IMG_0889	NE	Building 9, interior. Floor surface
204	DSLR	IMG_0888	NE	Building 9, interior. Roof structure
205	DSLR	IMG_1039	SW	Building 10. North elevation
206	DSLR	IMG_1030	WSW	Building 10. East elevation
207	DSLR	IMG_0444	NNW	Building 10. South elevation doorway
208	DSLR	IMG_0450	ENE	Building 10. West elevation
209	DSLR	IMG_0452	NE	Building 10. North end of west elevation
210	DSLR	IMG_0457	NE	Building 10. North end of west elevation
211	DSLR	IMG_0453	ENE	Building 10. South end of west elevation
212	DSLR	IMG_0456	ENE	Building 10. Garden wall abutting Building 10
213	DSLR	IMG_0894	NNW	Building 10, interior
214	DSLR	IMG_0912	NNW	Building 10, interior. North elevation
215	DSLR	IMG_0898	NE	Building 10, interior. North and east elevation
216	DSLR	IMG_0919	ENE	Building 10, interior. Doorway on the east elevation, leading to Building 9
217	DSLR	IMG_0921	SSE	Building 10, interior. South elevation

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
218	DSLR	IMG_0897	NW	Building 10, interior. West elevation
219	DSLR	IMG_0914	SW	Building 10, interior. West elevation
220	DSLR	IMG_0918	SSE	Building 10, interior. Floor surface
221	DSLR	IMG_0908	NW	Building 10, interior. Roof structure
222	DSLR	IMG_0478	SE	Building 11. North elevation
223	DSLR	IMG_1035	SW	Building 11. East elevation
224	DSLR	IMG_0929	S	Building 11. View to ground floor pigsty
225	DSLR	IMG_0928	WSW	Building 11. View to ground floor pigsty
226	DSLR	IMG_1040	WSW	Building 11. North end of the east elevation
227	DSLR	IMG_0939	SE	Building 11. Doorway to first floor
228	DSLR	IMG_0459	N	Building 11. South elevation
229	DSLR	IMG_0941	SE	Building 11, interior. Ground floor kennel
230	DSLR	IMG_0933	S	Building 11, interior. First floor
231	DSLR	IMG_0935	S	Building 11, interior. First floor
232	DSLR	IMG_0934	SSE	Building 11, interior. First floor roof structure
233	DSLR	IMG_1016	WSW	General view of the yard
234	DSLR	IMG_1013	W	General view of the yard
235	DSLR	IMG_1049	NE	Yard stone sett surface
236	DSLR	IMG_1026	S	Yard stone sett surface, adjacent to Building 9
237	DSLR	IMG_1012	SSE	Yard brick surface, adjacent to Building 8
238	DSLR	IMG_1018	WSW	Yard brick surface, adjacent to Building 8
239	DSLR	IMG_0991	NNW	Raised causeway along west side of Building 7

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Plate No.	Format	Digi No.	Direction	Description
240	DSLR	IMG_0952	ENE	Causeway along south side of Buildings 4, 5 and 6
241	DSLR	IMG_0964	WSW	Causeway along south side of Buildings 4, 5 and 6
242	DSLR	IMG_1024	NW	Former location of shed within yard
243	DSLR	IMG_1055	NE	North wall of former shed within yard
244	DSLR	IMG_1066	NE	East wall of former shed within yard
245	DSLR	IMG_0995	NW	Area east of former shed within yard
246	DSLR	IMG_0999	ENE	East wall of yard
247	DSLR	IMG_0997	ENE	East wall of yard
248	DSLR	IMG_0998	SE	East wall of yard
249	DSLR	IMG_0398	SW	East wall of yard
250	DSLR	IMG_1020	SSE	South wall of yard
251	DSLR	IMG_0436	NNW	South wall of yard
252	DSLR	IMG_0441	NW	Well structure
253	DSLR	IMG_0440	NW	View within well structure

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