



'The Stables', Huddersfield Railway Station, St. George's Square, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire

Historic Building Recording





**“THE STABLES”,
HUDDERSFIELD RAILWAY STATION,
ST.GEORGE’S SQUARE, HUDDERSFIELD,
WEST YORKSHIRE**

Historic Building Recording

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Historic Building Recording

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by First/Keolis Transpennine Limited to carry out a programme of historic building recording of a former gentlemen's lavatory block and adjacent range of store rooms, located to the north of the main railway station, St. George's Square, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414332 416912. Planning permission for the alteration of the buildings has been granted by Kirklees Council (2010/65/91286/WI), subject to conditions which include historic building recording set out in this report.

Huddersfield Railway Station is located in the centre of Huddersfield and lies on the western side of St. George's Square. It is a Grade I listed building, within a conservation area, a Class II Monument and is classified as a Class III site by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The structures which underwent archaeological building recording set out in this report were detached from the main station at its north end.

Both buildings were single-storey, constructed from local sandstone and brick and comprised a square block to the south which housed the former gentlemen's lavatory's, constructed in 1870 (Building 1), and a narrow range to the north with a curved east wall, which contained four store rooms, built in 1885 (Building 2). These buildings were known as "The Stables" by the staff working at the Railway Station, but they were not constructed or ever used as stables.

There appears to have been little alteration to the buildings since their construction, although the lavatory block has started to become dilapidated due to a leaking roof.

Following on from this report, the historic building recording archives produced are currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited along with a copy of this report with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record).

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Oliver Jessop managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. Archive research was undertaken by James Thomson. Lucy Dawson was responsible for the archaeological building survey. Photography was carried out by Lucy Dawson with assistance from James Thomson. Analysis and report compilation was by Lucy Dawson with illustrations prepared by Chris Swales.

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Historic Building Recording

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by First/Keolis Transpennine Limited to carry out a programme of building recording at "The Stables", Huddersfield Railway Station, St. George's Square, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, which is centred on NGR 414332 416912 (**Figure 1**) (hereafter the Site). The work was required as a condition of a planning permission granted by Kirklees Council (Ref: 2010/65/91286/WI).

1.1.2 The historic buildings recorded on the Site were constructed in 1870 and 1885. They essentially comprise two single-storey structures, detached from the main ticket offices of the railway station, which functioned as a former gentlemen's lavatory block (Building 1) and lamp store rooms (Building 2).

1.1.3 The building is part of the Grade I listed Huddersfield Railway Station and is located within the Huddersfield Town Centre conservation area

1.1.4 The strategy for the building recording was carried out in accordance to the Building Recording Brief produced by David Hunter of West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (**Appendix II**) and as set out in 'Site Work Method Statement for Huddersfield Railway Station' (Wessex Archaeology, 2010a).

1.2 The Site location and geology

1.2.1 The Site (centred on NGR 414332 416912) is located in Huddersfield town centre, forming part of the Huddersfield Railway Station, St George's Square, West Yorkshire. It is bounded by Huddersfield Railway long-stay car park to the north and east, railway platform 1 to the west and the main Railway Station building to the south (**Figure 1**). The site comprises two buildings: Building 1 to the south and Building 2 to the north.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The aims of the historic building recording were:

- to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the buildings;
- to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function.

2.1.2 The objective of the building recording is to make a permanent, ordered and cross referenced project archive of the Site for the deposition with West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (HER).

2.2 Documentary research

2.2.1 A search of relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out at:

- West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record;
- Yorkshire Archaeological Society Library;
- Huddersfield Local Studies Library;
- the Kirklees office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Kirklees WYAS);
- Kirklees Department of Planning;
- relevant material held at Wessex Archaeology.

2.2.2 Further investigations for relevant archive material were made at :

- The National Railway Museum;
- The Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

2.2.3 A list of relevant maps and plans consulted in this report is provided in the **References** section.

2.3 Site visit

2.3.1 The measured and photographic survey was carried out between the 8th and 9th of September 2010. The historic building was recorded in accordance to the specification issued by West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS) (**Appendix II**), August, 2010 and as laid out in the Wessex Archaeology Method Statement, 2010a.

2.3.2 The on-site methodology carried out comprised a measured survey, record photography, room data sheets with site notes and phased analysis.

Measured Survey/Drawn Record

2.3.3 The historic structures were recorded using existing plans, sections and elevations produced and provided by Architek UK for First/Keolis Transpennine Limited. These drawings were checked and amended where necessary.

2.3.4 The archaeological survey of the building was carried out in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage, 2006. The drawings were produced to a scale of 1:50 and 1:100 and were annotated with archaeological information.

2.3.5 The drawings produced were:

- floor plans of both buildings at 1:100;
- an elevation of the western façade, fronting the platform at 1:50;
- a structural transverse section through each building at 1:50;

Photography

2.3.6 The photographic record comprised black and white medium format and 35mm film. An appropriate graduated photographic scale was used where appropriate. Colour digitals were used to supplement the photographic record especially where colour was a significant aspect.

2.3.7 An external photographic record was made of each elevation of each building from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation as is possible. A general external photographic record was also made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings showing them and the complex as a whole in their setting. General photographs of the interior of the building were also taken. This comprised general views of each room or discrete space from a number of vantage points. In addition, detailed record shots were made of all individual elements of significance.

2.3.8 As an alternative to the standard colour slide photography, good quality digital photography was supplied instead. This was carried out using a camera with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Digital images are archived in three formats: RAW, DNG and JPEG.

2.3.9 All photographs were bracketed to ensure photographic capture of each image. The location and direction of each photographic viewpoint was recorded onto the corresponding floor plan. Copies of the photographic record and the viewpoint plans and photographic registers can be found in **Plates 1-42, Figure 12 and Appendix III** respectively.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section presents a summary of the development of the two buildings recorded. A full history of the development of Huddersfield Railway Station can be found in Wessex Archaeology, 2010b.

3.2 Summary

3.2.1 The buildings are part of the Grade I listed Huddersfield Railway Station (No. 407,013, **Appendix I**) which lies within the Huddersfield Town Centre Conservation Area (St. George's Square, CA 60) and in addition is classified as a Class III site by WYASS in line with guidance in the Kirklees Unitary Development Plan (policy statement 4.21). Furthermore, it is designated as a Class II Monument (PRN 6526).

3.2.2 Huddersfield Railway Station was constructed between 1846 and 1850 in a neo-classical style, designed by James Pritchett. It is widely acclaimed to be

the finest classical station in Britain, described as a 'stately home with trains in' by John Betjeman (Biddle 2003: 441).

- 3.2.3 The Station comprised a large, central, two-storey block which originally contained at ground floor, both first and second class refreshment rooms and accommodation for the porters and superintendents of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company (HMRCC) and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (L&YR). The upper floors of the central block contained the main offices for the HMRCC. From this central block, flanking wings each terminate in identical pavilions which were originally booking offices of London and North Western Railway (LNWR) and L&YR. Within each wing were provisions for waiting rooms divided by class and gender; washrooms and parcel offices. Toilet facilities were initially positioned with ladies' restrooms located within their waiting rooms and gentlemen's towards the centre of the wings.
- 3.2.4 In 1870 two square structures were added a short distance from each pavilion to the north (Building 1) and to the south. Plans depicting the structures indicate they served as gentlemen's lavatories (**Figures 4 and 7**). This addition is also shown on the 1891 OS map (**Figure 2**).
- 3.2.5 The narrow range (Building 2) added to the north of the northern gentlemen's lavatory block (Building 1) was constructed between railway tracks (**Figures 2 and 3**) and is depicted on design plans of the range from 1885 (**Figures 6a and 6b**). These show that the range was intended as a Lamp House, used for storing oil used in lamps and signals throughout the station. Here kerosene or paraffin was kept, the lamps cleaned and filled and their wicks trimmed. The 1891 OS map depicts the range as 'Offices' (**Figure 2**).
- 3.2.6 These two buildings continued to be flanked by railway tracks to the north, east and west, along with a large turn table to the east until the late 20th century. At this time the area to the east became a car park with the former tracks and turntable removed and the track to the west was also removed, creating a wide platform area to platform 1.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Site, located at the north end of the main Huddersfield Railway Station complex, comprised a square block with pyramidal roof (Building 1) and narrow range to the north (Building 2), detached from the main station structure to the south, separated by a passageway (**Figures 2 and 8**). The buildings date to 1870 and 1885 respectively.
- 4.1.2 A full measured and photographic survey of the buildings was undertaken. The survey drawings produced are included in this report (**Figures 8-11**) along with the photographic record (**Plates 1-42**).

4.1.3 This programme of detailed archaeological survey and analysis has identified three main phases of construction:

- Phase 1: 1870;
- Phase 2: 1885;
- Phase 3: Post 1900.

4.1.4 The buildings are located fronting railway tracks and platform 1 to the west, whilst to the east (rear) of the buildings, was a modern car park. Building 2 has a curved east wall, reflecting its original construction adjacent to several railway tracks and a turntable to the east, depicted on the 1891-1961 OS maps (**Figure 2**) and 1887 Goad Insurance Plan (**Figure 3**). They were both single-storey structures with stone fronts.

4.2 External

Building 1

4.2.1 Building 1 is a single-storey square structure constructed from local stone. It measures 8.30m by 8.35m and has a pyramidal roof. The east elevation which fronts the railway station car park (the former location of a large turntable) contains three blind windows (**Plates 1 and 2**). The central blind window has had a doorway inserted within it with concrete lintel and timber door, shown on the 1948 plan (**Figure 7**). The lower sections of the flanking blind windows have been blocked with stone. These originally contained ventilation grates, as depicted on the 1870 elevation (**Figure 4**).

4.2.2 Above the blind windows, the elevation has two projecting stone cornices, forming part of a parapet around the roof. Beneath the blind windows, there is a projecting stone plinth. These cornices, parapet and plinth continue around all four elevations (**Plates 1-7 and Figure 11**). All elevations are constructed with ashlar stone.

4.2.3 The south elevation is plain ashlar with no features other than the cornices, parapet and plinth previously mentioned (**Plates 3 and 4**). The west elevation which fronts the railway platform contains a blocked entrance at the south end. This has been blocked with modern red brick. Above the original parapet of the building there is a stone addition/extension, which also extends from the south of the building and is attached to the north side of the main railway station building (**Plate 5**). This was added in order to provide a roofed shelter over the platform area directly in front of the elevation. The three metal lattice girders which formed the main supports of this former roofing are still attached to the extended parapet and opposing platform roofing (**Plate 6**). There are also the remains of truncated timber roof supports above the lattice girders. At the north end of the elevation, Building 2 has been added and overlaps with the corner (**Plate 12**). The original extent of the parapet and upper cornice at the northwest corner has had a section removed (**Plate 5**), presumably when Building 2 was added to the north which originally had a taller parapet which also supported the roofing over the platform (**Figure 6a**). Attached to the lower section of the elevation are a number of modern timber battens running horizontally across

the wall. It is possible that these were attached to the elevation to aid plants to grow up the wall.

- 4.2.4 The north elevation (**Plate 7**) is the same as the south, except for an added external stone chimney stack which originated within G2 and is contemporary with G2 and Building 2. The top of this projects from the lean-to roof of Building 2 and is loosely keyed into the north wall of Building 1. Both cornices had been cut back for the addition of the chimney stack (**Plate 7**). The top of the chimney stack has been capped and is no longer in use.

Building 2

- 4.2.5 Building 2 is attached to the north elevation of Building 1 at the west side (**Figure 8**). It is 25m in length by 4.60m (widest) or 2.90m (narrowest) and contains a lean-to roof. It is a long and narrow range which tapers towards the north before stepping out to the west and continuing to taper. The east wall is curved reflecting the position of former railway tracks originally positioned to the east. The building is constructed from local stone externally and brick internally. The principal façade fronts the current platform 1 to the west (**Figures 8 and 11 and Plates 8-16**).
- 4.2.6 This principal façade (**Plates 8-11**) contains two cornices and a stone parapet, similar to Building 1 but lower in height, and a projecting brick plinth. The elevation is divided into two by the stepping out of the elevation at the north end encompassing the northernmost three bays (**Figures 8 and 11 and Plate 9**). All fenestration within the elevation comprises multi-paned metal framed windows with upper pivot hung casements of four lights and flush stone lintels and sills (**Figure 11 and Plate 13**). The south elevation of the stepped section of the building has a timber double door with over-light (**Plate 14**) which provides access to G5.
- 4.2.7 The southern half of the western elevation (**Plate 10**) contains two central doorways each with multi-paned over-lights. The northernmost door is a timber planked replacement whilst the adjacent door contains its primary timber panelled door (**Plates 10 and 15**). To the north is a further window, whilst to the south is a wide opening with central timber Dutch door (**Figure 11 and Plates 11 and 16**). The lower section of this opening, to the height of the top of the Dutch door, contains a timber partition infill, yet the upper section is left open. The opening is supported by a riveted I-section/fabricated lintel which has been covered externally with timber panelling (**Plate 11**).
- 4.2.8 It would appear that the current parapet along the west elevation was originally higher and would have supported the former roofing over the platform, as depicted on the 1885 section drawing (**Figure 6a**) and Goad Insurance Plan (**Figure 3**). This upper section of the parapet has since been removed.
- 4.2.9 The north elevation (**Plate 17**) comprises a plain ashlar fronting with a brick plinth and the west elevation parapet at the west end. This section contains a continuation of the cornices along the west elevation. The roof at the north end of the building is hipped with a slate covering.

4.2.10 The east elevation of Building 2 (**Plates 17-19**) is constructed from stone with a brick plinth, which curves to the north-west. The lean-to roof of the building is visible and is covered with slate. The top of the stone parapet of the west elevation is also visible along with a truncated chimney stack against the west parapet, at the north end, which originally served room G5 (**Plate 18**).

4.3 Internal

Building 1

4.3.1 Building 1 comprises a single room, square in plan (G1) (**Figure 8 and Plates 20-27**). The original entrance was via a doorway in the south-west corner with stone baffle modesty partition walls (**Plates 20 and 21**). This doorway has been blocked with modern brick. There was an inserted doorway within the centre of the east wall, piercing a former blind window (**Plate 25**). This was inserted during the 20th century, and is depicted on the 1948 plans of the station (**Figure 7**). The room originally contained 7 partitioned urinals along the south wall. At the time of the survey all urinals had been removed, although the back timber fixing along the wall remains along with a single timber partitioned urinal cubicle at its eastern extent (**Plates 22 and 23**).

4.3.2 Located against the north wall were originally 6 toilet cubicles. At the time of survey two remained at the western corner. The westernmost is the only original cubicle (**Plate 24**) whilst the adjacent cubicle was an enlarged modern addition constructed from blockwork (**Plate 24**). Brick scars within the floor at the east side of the room and within the east wall delineate the positions of the former cubicles (**Figures 4, 7 and 8 and Plate 25**). The floor has a stone flagged covering, whilst the walls are white-washed ashlar stone. Located above the cubicles in the north-west corner, it was noted that the main structural walls appear to have been altered or rebuilt, likely when Building 2 was added to the north (**Plate 24 and Figure 8**).

4.3.3 The roof of the building is pyramidal with timber and iron braced trusses (**Plate 26**). The lower section of the roofing is glazed, whilst the upper section is timber boarded internally and covered with slate externally (**Figure 9**). Positioned in the centre of the roof is a raised timber louvered vent (**Plate 26**). This roof and guttering is carried on moulded stone corbels equally positioned at each corner of the building (**Plate 27**).

Building 2

4.3.4 Building 2 comprises four rooms (G2-G5) of varying sizes. Each of which could only be accessed separately via doorways from the west, platform side, of the building with no internal access between the rooms (**Figure 8 and Plates 28-42**).

4.3.5 Room G2 (**Plates 28 and 29 and Figures 8 and 10**) is located at the southern extent of the building, attached to the north-west corner of Building 1. The west wall of Building 2 is only roughly keyed into Building 1, which has left a gap between the west walls of Buildings 1 and 2 where they meet (**Plate 12**). G2 is rectangular in plan, which tapers to the north. The east and

west walls are constructed from stone with brick plinths. The dividing wall to the north is brick. Within the south-east corner there is a brick chimney (**Plate 28**). This was largely obscured at the time of survey, therefore any flues leading into the chimney stack were not observed. Externally this chimney stack is constructed from stone as previously described. Within the north wall is a blocked arched opening (**Plate 30**). This on first impressions appeared to be a blocked fireplace. However, the brick wall is not particularly thick and there is no evidence of a chimney stack or truncated chimney stack externally. The opposite elevation of the wall, to the north within G3, was obscured and so it is not known whether this opening originally continued through the whole wall or was a narrow recess. Therefore, the function of this opening it is currently unknown.

- 4.3.6 The west wall contains a large opening with central doorway (as previously described). This is supported by a riveted I-section/fabricated lintel (**Plate 31**). The function of this opening is unknown, but may have been to provide substantial ventilation to the room. The floor is brick with dark brick set in a square pattern with red brick, possibly secondary to the southeast side of the floor (**Plate 32 and Figure 8**). The slate covered lean-to roof is supported by a simple timber half truss with iron bracing (**Plate 33**). The lower section of the roof slope has undergone repairs with modern replacement boards carrying the external slate covering.
- 4.3.7 Room G3 (**Plate 34**) is located to the north of G2 (**Figure 8**). This is a small room, square in plan. There is an inserted window with fixed light within the east wall and the floor is dark blue/grey brick. The room was largely obscured at the time of survey (**Plate 34**). There is no truss within this room, with this section of the roof being supported by timber common rafters. The north and south walls are constructed from brick, whilst the east and west walls have lower brick plinths with stone ashlar on top changing to brick above this at the top of the walls.
- 4.3.8 Room G4 (**Plates 35 and 36**), positioned to the north of G3, is a long and narrow room which tapers to the north with an angled north wall (**Figure 8**). All walls were of the same construction as that within G3. The west wall contained a doorway with a modern replacement door and adjacent window to the north (**Plates 35 and 36**). Timber shelving is positioned around the north and east walls. The floor has a brick finish, apart from a narrow channel running from the doorway across the room to the east which has been filled with concrete. The truss and a large section of the roofing had been recently repaired and replaced due to fire damage.
- 4.3.9 Located at the northern extent of Building 2 is room G5 (**Figure 8 and Plates 37-42**). This room steps out to the west from the remainder of the building before continuing to taper to the north. Access is gained via a primary timber double door with over-light in the south elevation of the stepped section (**Plate 14**). The walls of the room are again of the same construction as the remainder of the building and have been white-washed. There are three windows within the west wall and a blocked fireplace positioned between the central and northern windows (**Plates 37 and 39**). The floor is mainly concrete with a small section of brick flooring at the south

end (**Plate 42**). The roof is supported by two simple timber trusses (similar to that within G2) and is hipped to the north (**Plates 40 and 41**).

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Buildings 1 and 2 located at the north end of the Huddersfield Railway Station, although known as 'The Stables', they appear to have never functioned as such. Building 1, to the south, was built in 1870 as a gentlemen's lavatory block. This was constructed in conjunction with an almost identical block at the south side of the Railway Station (**Figures 4 and 7**). These would have originally looked similar internally to those shown in **Figure 5**.

5.1.2 Building 2 was added to the north of Building 1 in 1885, as a lamp and oil store. This range has continued to function as store rooms and small offices since. Roofing over the platform originally directly to the west of the buildings was probably contemporary with Building 2, with some remains of it still attached to the west elevation of Building 1. Its extent is depicted on the 1887 Goad Insurance Plan (**Figure 3**) with a further three cast or wrought iron stanchions supporting the western side of the roof. It is also shown attached to Building 2 in the 1885 section through the structure (**Figure 6a**) with a taller parapet than that which is currently part of the building, and a decorative wrought iron stanchion to the west. The remains of this roofing attached to Building 2 have been removed, probably in the latter half of the 20th century.

5.1.3 Externally the buildings have not altered much in the last hundred years. Building 1 has had the main entrance blocked within the west elevation and a secondary entrance inserted in the east elevation. Building 2 has had a window inserted into the east elevation and part of its parapet and former platform roofing removed. There is also some heat damage to the stone work above the doorway to G4 (**Figure 11 and Plate 10**) due to a fire which also damaged the roof within G4

5.1.4 Internally Building 1 has had the majority of its original features removed except for a single primary toilet cubicle and part of the urinal partitions (**Plates 22 and 24**). However, the roof, although not watertight at the time of survey, is an interesting surviving feature of the building (**Figure 9 and Plate 26**) and is due to be removed and replaced during the forthcoming refurbishment works. The ashlar modesty baffle partitions are also an important feature (**Plate 21**). Within Building 2, the main historical fabric has been retained with only minor alterations and repairs.

5.1.5 It is suggested that in order to complete the historic building recording, a small watching brief should be carried out prior to refurbishment, after the rooms have been cleared of any furniture etc. This will ensure that any historical features previously obscured can be archaeologically recorded.

5.1.6 The recording of the historic buildings on the Site has produced archives that are currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited, along with a copy of this report, with WYAAS (HER). Further

copies of this report will be deposited with the Client, West Yorkshire Archive Service, the Kirklees District Planning Office and the National Monuments Records (NMR).

- 5.1.7 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.

6 REFERENCES

For a full reference of all archives consulted and historical research please see:

Wessex Archaeology, 2010. *Huddersfield Railway Station: Main Block, St. George's Square, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Assessment and Fabric Appraisal*. Report 75620.01

6.1 Bibliography

Biddle, G. 2003. *Britain's Historic Railway buildings: An Oxford Gazetteer of Structures and Sites*. Oxford University Press: Oxford

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.

Jones, W. 2006. *Dictionary of Industrial Archaeology*. Sutton Publishing Ltd.

Sherran, G. 1994. *Railway Buildings of West Yorkshire 1812-1920*. Kiele University Press: Kiele

Wessex Archaeology, 2010a. *Site Work Method Statement For Huddersfield Train Station*. Report 75610.02

Wessex Archaeology, 2010b. *Huddersfield Railway Station: Main Block, St. George's Square, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Assessment and Fabric Appraisal*. Report 75620.01

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, 2010. *Specification for Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief "The Stables" Huddersfield Railway Station, St George's Square. Huddersfield*.

West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service, 2010. *Huddersfield Railway Station (Main Block) Assessment/Archaeological fabric Appraisal, St. George's Square, Huddersfield*.

6.2 Consulted Cartographic Sources

Year	Name	Scale	Seen	Reproduced	Source
1851	Ordnance Survey	1:1056	Yes	Yes	HLSL
1887	Goad Fire Insurance Plan of Huddersfield	-	Yes	Yes	HLSL
1891	Ordnance Survey	1:1056	Yes	Yes	HLSL
1907	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	Yes	Yes	HLSL
1918	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	Yes	Yes	HLSL
1932	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	Yes	Yes	HLSL
1961	Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	Yes	Yes	HLSL

*HLSL: Huddersfield Local Studies Library

6.3 Primary Sources

Central 105: Plan and elevation for proposed toilets at north-east and south-west corners of the station, dated 1870 (WYAS Kirklees).

KX272: collection of copied drawings from originals held at the National Railway Museum, comprising plans, sections and elevations of Huddersfield Railway Station produced between 1844–1951 (WYAS Kirklees).

6.4 Consulted Historic Photographs

1883 Shipley urinals (George Sheeran, 1994. *Railway Buildings of West Yorkshire 1812-1920*. Kiele University Press: Kiele).

7 APPENDIX I – LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Building Name:	Railway Station	LBS No:	407013
Parish:	Huddersfield	Grade:	I
District:	Kirklees	Listed:	03 March 1952
County:	West Yorkshire	Delisted:	
Postcode:	HD1 1LG	NGR:	SE1431316909

Listing Text:

ST GEORGE'S SQUARE
1.
5113
Railway station
SE 1416 NW 1/33 3.3.52.
GV
2.

1846-50. Architect J P Pritchett of York. Sandstone ashlar. Pitched tile roof. 2-storey central block with one-storey wings.

Central block has 11 bays, articulated by giant Composite pilastrade on high plinth, with full dentilled and modillioned entablature. Central 5 bays have free-standing pedimented portico, 2 bays deep, with clock in tympanum. Inside portico, central 3 bays break forward for one bay. Podium of 5 steps. Central double doors with 6 moulded panels. End elevations are 3 bays deep and take pediments.

Wings have 9 bays each, fronted by open Composite colonnades, on 3-step podia and less high plinths: full entablature. 3rd bay on north side has doorway with moulded surround and cast iron gates of plain but elegant geometrical design.

Terminal blocks of 5 bays each, breaking forward one bay in front of colonnade, astylar but continuing the entablature of colonnade. Central 3 bays have free-standing portico, one bay deep, with no pediment but a solid panelled parapet in front and balustrades at sides. Elaborate scrolled consoles flank balustrades and 2 are placed above parapet flanking armorial badges inscribed "Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company", at north end, and "Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company," at south end.

South block is continued south by 4 more bays of wall with same entablature: 1st bay has double doors with moulded surround, next 3 have plain blind panels. Detached block north of north terminal block 11 bays, first 3 have plain blind panels and full entablature, next 5 break back and have attic storey, last 3 also have attic and break back still further, and ground floor of these last 8 is masked by a rock-faced stone lean-to.

Platform elevation has, from north to south, as follows: one door with 6 moulded panels and fanlight, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, one door with fanlight, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, one door with 4 moulded panels and fanlight, one door with 6 moulded panels and fanlight, 2 sashes with sunk and panelled aprons, one door with 6 moulded panels and fanlight, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, 2 open passageways, one door with 6 moulded panels and fanlight, 2 sashes with sunk and panelled aprons, one door with 8 moulded panels and fanlight, 3 pairs of panelled doors in pilastered wooden frames with fanlights and side lights, 2 sashes with sunk and panelled aprons, 2 blocked doors with fanlights, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, one door with 6 moulded panels and fanlight, 3 sashes with sunk and panelled aprons, one modern door with fanlight, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, one door with 6 moulded panels and apron, one canted

wooden bay with pilasters and full entablature, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, one door with 6 moulded panels and fanlight, one sash with sunk and panelled apron, one open passageway and one modern door.

All windows are sashes with glazing bars, in plain surrounds on platform side, in moulded surrounds on street side; those to central block have cornices on ground floor, and pediments on 1st floor. Parcels office has 2 and Booking Office one fluted cast iron Tuscan columns supporting ceiling. Tiled Art Deco ticket kiosk with bronze mullions and case racks.

Platforms are covered by one very wide and one other cast iron trusses with elaborate bosses at intersection of bracing members. Original supports have been replaced or reinforced, except for 2 on platform 4 which are columns with elaborately moulded bases and colectic capitals.

Buffet and Waiting Room between platforms 4 and 8 is a separate match-boarded structure with panelled pilasters, each taking paired brackets and cornice. Steps down to underpass between platforms 4 and 8 have wooden handrails and cast iron balustrade with turned newels, both around stair well and dorm centre of steps. Massive stone paving slabs in underpass, and patent wooden non-slip steps down. History

The grandeur of the station is the result of its being built at the joint expense of the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway and Canal Company (absorbed by the LNWR in July 1847) and the Manchester and Leeds Railway. The former built the line, and planned to extend it to Leeds via Dewsbury. The latter, having failed to win this concession, needed running rights to connect their main line at Cooper Bridge with their subsidiary from Springwood Junction to Sheffield.

The foundation stone was laid by Josh Fitzwilliam, the Lord Lieutenant, on 9 October 1846, when a public holiday was declared and church bells were rung from dawn till dusk. It was partly opened for the commencement of services in August 1847, but not completed until October 1850. It had only one platform until October 1886, when the roof over the tracks, which had been begun in 1878, but had collapsed in course of construction in August 1885 (killing 4 men), was finally completed. The central part housed elaborate refreshment rooms which functioned until at least 1883.

Listing NGR: SE1431316909

8 APPENDIX II – WYAAS SPECIFICATION

**Specification For Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief
"The Stables" Huddersfield Railway Station, St. George's Square,
Huddersfield
(4143 4169)**

Specification prepared at the request of the First/Keolis Transpennine Limited on behalf of Kirklees Council (Planning Permission 2010/65/91286/WI)

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this northern portion of Huddersfield Railway Station. The buildings are to be altered to provide crew and staff accommodation. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3 and 8.4 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2 Site Location and Description**2.1 Location**

(4143 4169) Huddersfield Railway Station lies on the western side of St. George's Square in the centre of Huddersfield. In addition to its Grade I status (LBS No. 407013) the station is situated in a conservation area (St. George's Square, CA 60) and designated a Class II Monument (PRN 6526) by the WYAAS. This specification **deals only** with the area known as the "Stables" or "detached block" identified in the listing documents. Assessment and recording of works to the main body of the station will form the subject of an additional specification.

2.2 Description

The buildings which are subject to this specification lie at the northern end of the main neo-classical station and are separate from the northern colonnaded pavilion (originally a ticket office) by a narrow passage or alleyway. Although known as the Stables the buildings in fact comprise a former gentlemen's lavatory and range of 4 small rooms now used as stores and accommodation for cleaners. Both buildings are single storey, however, the more northern block are described as possessing an "attic storey" in the 1952 listing

description. Historic maps show buildings in this location in 1850, however, this range was altered in the 1880s when sidings and a turntable were constructed to the east. The buildings are built from local stone and comprise a square block with a pyramidal glass and slate(?) roof and a long thin range which tapers to the south and has a single pitch slate clad roof. The lavatory building originally had three blind windows on its eastern face but this has been pierced by a central doorway since listing in 1952. It has a pediment and cornice on all four sides and an external chimney on its northern side. The narrow range has no openings on its eastern side and architectural embellishments are confined to its platform facade. From the platform it is clear that the two buildings are of different construction dates and that the narrow building overlaps the north east corner of the earlier lavatory building. The later structure has a three wide doorways with glazed top-lights and a wide opening with central doorway next to the lavatory block. The original entrance to the lavatories is clearly visible and is blocked in redbrick. Whilst there is clear evidence that the station canopy continued north beyond its present limit and was attached to the lavatory block it is not certain that it continued the entire length of the narrow building.

Internally the lavatory block contains a stone entrance baffle, two lavatories (replacements?) and a long urinal. A fireplace was not visible on the northern wall but a chimney survives on the exterior of this wall. The floor is stone flagged. The lower slope of the iron braced wooden pyramidal roof is glazed and a ventilator is located in its centre. The interior of the narrow buildings are utilitarian with brick floors and simple wooden truss roofs. There is clear evidence of a fire and reconstruction in its central part.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agent Architek (Byram Arcade, West Gate, Huddersfield, HD1 1ND, Mark Howlett ☐07817653950) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 2010/65/91286/WI) for refurbishment. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as District's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the **First/Keolis Transpennine Limited** to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Huddersfield Railway Station was built between 1848 and 1850 for the Huddersfield and Manchester Canal Company and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to a design by J P Prichett. The station originally had only one platform and its great length and separate ticketing pavilions are probably a function of this form of working. The present ticket hall originally comprised grand refreshment rooms and offices but its function probably changed when additional platforms were commissioned in 1886. This expansion also saw alterations to the ancillary buildings at the northern end of

the station when sidings, a turntable and water tower were added. The buildings which are the subject of this specification appear to comprise an original lavatory and later ancillary or service spaces. Both face the platform rather than exterior of the station although the lavatory carries architectural decoration on all four of its walls. The listing description suggests the later extension had an attic storey.

Previous archaeological recording at Huddersfield Railway Station has included the goods station and warehouse, buildings on platform 4 and earlier ticketing arrangements in the main block.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed works while generally sensitive to conservation issues will result in the loss or concealment of historic material while making the buildings fit for their new use as crew facilities and cleaning staff. Works will comprise opening blocked doors, creating new internal doorways and access routes, laying new floors, replacing the lavatory block's roof.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the buildings, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

5.2 The second aim of the proposed work is to analyse and interpret the buildings as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, and circulation should be considered in this process of interpretation.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the client 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.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must provide WYAAS in writing with:

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

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor 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 industrial buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Huddersfield Local Studies Library Princess Alexandra Walk Huddersfield HD1 2SU Tel: 01484 221965) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (West Yorkshire Archive Service Kirklees, Central Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield, HD1 2SU, Tel: 01484 221966), and all other

available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

First/Keolis Transpennine Limited hold plans of the existing buildings. If appropriate, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine prior to the submission of tender whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2 Sequence of recording

6.2.1 Initial record

The structures should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris or modern material which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record (para 6.1.4 above).

6.2.2 Watching Brief

Subsequent to the commencement of structural work on site, a watching brief should be maintained by the contracting archaeologist to record any pertinent historic structural or functional detail which may be exposed during the course of demolition but which are currently inaccessible, overbuilt or obscured by later alterations to a degree not remediable under normal circumstances of site preparation. This record should be obtained by means of notes, drawings and photographs as appropriate, to the standards outlined elsewhere in this specification. This detail should then be incorporated into the completed record.

6.3 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of

the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process should include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma¹ for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.4 Drawn Record

6.4.1 Drawings required

The drawn record should comprise:

- A plan of both buildings
- An elevation of the western (platform) facade
- An east to west section of the lavatory showing the method and materials used in the roof construction and central vent.
- An east to west section of the ancillary building showing roof construction and floor profile

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections). The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.4.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.2a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of one day recording on site (with two days drawing-up time off site – three days in total) in order that features so identified may be adequately recorded. This contingency should be clearly and separately identified in any tender document.

6.4.2b If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit). Implementation of the contingency will be at the decision of the West

Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

6.4.3 Scope of record

All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal should be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- Details of original sanitary fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of original function
- Floor finishes and profile where appropriate
- Evidence of the station canopy's former extent
- Evidence of an attic storey

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist 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.

6.4.4 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm). Major features such as changes in structural material may be indicated in outline. The recording of individual stones or stone courses is not required unless greater detail is needed in order to adequately represent a particular feature of interest.

6.4.5 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines², 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. 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.

6.5 Photographic Record

6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of each building, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the buildings from all sides, showing them and the complex as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the building(s) 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 the complex and of the individual structures (see 6.5.6 Digital Photography below).

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of each building. 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.

6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. **N.B.** Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.5.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8") using a monorail tripod, or with a Medium Format camera which has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. 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 2metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building

and its structure.

6.5.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.5.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.5.7 Printing

6.5.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4". In addition a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) 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.

6.5.6b 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 details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.5.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides or for colour digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph and slide

should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present a draft of the 1st-stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). **N.B.** if full-sized prints or digital versions of contact sheets are supplied for this purpose, they must be accompanied by a sample of the processed negatives. If appropriate, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will then confirm to Kirklees Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until the watching brief has been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service).

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the buildings presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the buildings in their local, historical and functional contexts, describing and analysing their development.

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

The architectural description should be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. A copy of this specification and a quantified index to the field archive should also be bound into the back of the report. The cover sheet should include a centred eight-figure OS grid reference and the name of the township in which the site is located

(Huddersfield).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the railway station in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving buildings in relation to each other and to the buildings on site which have been demolished
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.4.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). 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 be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ – for the attention of Mike Evans, Head of Archives). The report supplied to the NMR should be in digital format only. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork,

unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **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 non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d 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 archaeological contractor 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.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.2 Deposition with WY Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service 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 and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve 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:

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

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – 'Huddersfield (the Township name) with "**The Stables**" **Huddersfield Railway Station**' under, 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).

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on the WYAAS website. During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service's website as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). 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, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Kirklees Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (West Yorkshire Archive Service Kirklees, Central Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield, HD1 2SU, Tel: 01484 221966), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the

West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
- iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WY Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

8.4 Monitoring

This exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment should accompany this notification.

8.5 Valid period of specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
David Hunter

August/2010

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924)
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: dhunter@wyjs.org.uk

9 APPENDIX III – PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

Film 1		Film type: Medium Format			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	View of north end of west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	9
2	View of north end of west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
3	View of south end of west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	10
4	View of south end of west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
5	View of south end of west elevation of Building 2	2m	NW	08/09/10	11
6	View of south end of west elevation of Building 2	2m	NW	08/09/10	
7	View of west elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	5
8	View of west elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	
9	View of south elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	
10	View of south elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	4

Film 2		Film type: Medium Format			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	General view of G2 showing blocked opening in north wall	2m	S	08/09/10	
2	General view of G2 showing blocked opening in north wall	2m	S	08/09/10	29
3	General view of G2 showing blocked chimney flue in south-east corner	2m	N	08/09/10	28
4	General view of G2 showing blocked chimney flue in south-east corner	2m	N	08/09/10	
5	Detail of riveted I-section lintel , opening on west wall of G2	-	S	08/09/10	31
6	Detail of riveted I-section lintel , opening on west wall of G2	-	S	08/09/10	
7	General view into G3, Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	34
8	General view into G3, Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
9	General view of G4, Building 2	2m	N	08/09/10	
10	General view of G4, Building 2	2m	N	08/09/10	35

Film 3		Film type: Medium Format			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	General view of G4, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	36
2	General view of G4, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	
3	General view of G5, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	37
4	General view of G5, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	
5	General view of G5, Building 2	2m	N	08/09/10	38
6	General view of G5, Building 2	2m	N	08/09/10	
7	Detail of blocked fireplace, west wall of G5, Building 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	39
8	Detail of blocked fireplace, west wall of G5, Building 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	
9	Detail of timber truss, G5, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	
10	Detail of timber truss, G5, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	40

Film 4		Film type: Medium Format			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	General view of south elevation of Building 1	2m	SE	08/09/10	3
2	General view of south elevation of Building 1	2m	SE	08/09/10	
3	General view of east elevation of Building 1	2m	E	08/09/10	
4	General view of east elevation of Building 1	2m	E	08/09/10	2
5	General view of north elevation of Building 1	2m	NE	08/09/10	7
6	General view of north elevation of Building 1	2m	NE	08/09/10	
7	General view of south end of east elevation of Building 2	2m	E	08/09/10	19
8	General view of south end of east elevation of Building 2	2m	E	08/09/10	
9	General view of north end of east elevation of Building 2	2m	E	08/09/10	18
10	General view of north end of east elevation of Building 2	2m	E	08/09/10	

Film 5		Film type: Medium Format			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	View of north and east elevations of Building 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	17
2	View of north and east elevations of Building 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	
3	General view of east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	SE	08/09/10	
4	General view of east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	SE	08/09/10	
5	General view of G1 showing ashlar baffle partitions & blocked door	2m	NE	08/09/10	20
6	General view of G1 showing ashlar baffle partitions & blocked door	2m	NE	08/09/10	
7	View of former urinals along south wall of G1, Building 1	2m	NW	08/09/10	
8	View of former urinals along south wall of G1, Building 1	2m	NW	08/09/10	22
9	Detail of toilet, G1, Building 1	2m	S	08/09/10	
10	Detail of toilet, G1, Building 1	2m	S	08/09/10	

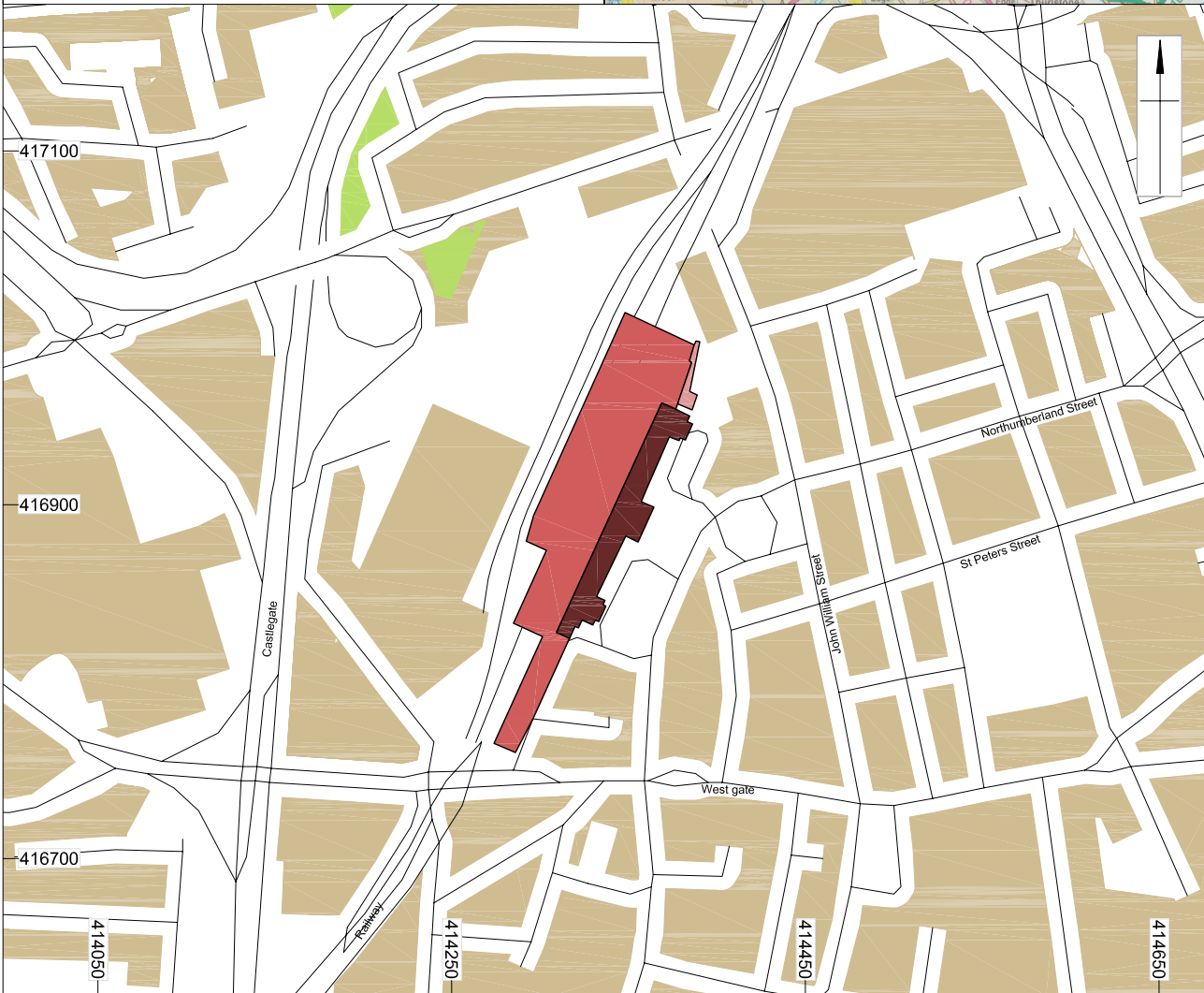
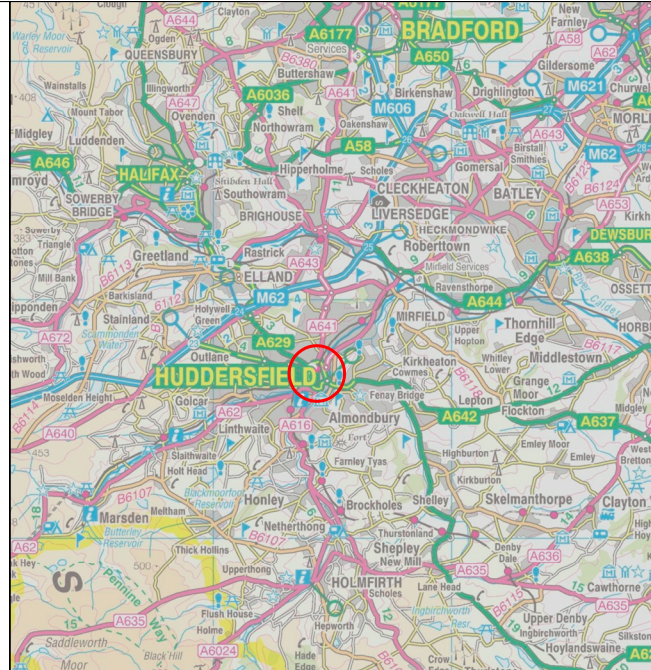
Film 6		Film type: Medium Format			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	General view of north-east corner of G1, Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	25
2	General view of north-east corner of G1, Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	
3	Detail of pyramidal roof of G1, Building 1	2m	SE	08/09/10	26
4	Detail of pyramidal roof of G1, Building 1	2m	SE	08/09/10	
5	Detail of ashlar baffle partitions, south-west corner of G1, Building 1	2m	N	08/09/10	21
6	Detail of ashlar baffle partitions, south-west corner of G1, Building 1	2m	N	08/09/10	
7	Detail of former urinal partition, south-east corner of G1, Building 1	2m	NW	08/09/10	
8	Detail of former urinal partition, south-east corner of G1, Building 1	2m	NW	08/09/10	23
9	Detail of stone corbel, G1, Building 1	2m	NE	08/09/10	
10	Detail of stone corbel, G1, Building 1	2m	NE	08/09/10	27

Film 7		Film type: 35mm Black & White			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	General view of north and east elevations of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	
2	General view of north and east elevations of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	
3	General view of east elevations of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	SE	08/09/10	
4	General view of east elevations of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	SE	08/09/10	
5	General view of west elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	
6	General view of west elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	
7	General view of north and west elevation of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	NW	08/09/10	
8	General view of north and west elevation of Buildings 1 and 2	2m	NW	08/09/10	
9	Detail of doorway to G5, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	
10	Detail of doorway to G5, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	14
11	Detail of brick and concrete flooring of G5, Building 2	1m	N	08/09/10	
12	Detail of brick and concrete flooring of G5, Building 2	1m	N	08/09/10	42
13	General view of timber trusses, G5. Building 2	-	S	08/09/10	41
14	VOID	-	S	08/09/10	
15	Detail of metal framed window, west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	13
16	Detail of metal framed window, west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
17	Detail of timber panelled door to G3, Building 2	2m	w	08/09/10	15
18	Detail of timber panelled door to G3, Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
19	Detail of brick flooring, G2, Building 2	1m	S	08/09/10	
20	Detail of brick flooring, G2, Building 2	1m	S	08/09/10	
21	Detail of timber truss, G2, Building 2	-	N	08/09/10	
22	Detail of timber truss, G2, Building 2	-	N	08/09/10	33
23	Detail of blocked opening in north wall of Building 2	1m	S	08/09/10	30
24	Detail of blocked opening in north wall of Building 2	1m	S	08/09/10	
25	Detail of Dutch door to G2, west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	16
26	Detail of Dutch door to G2, west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
27	Detail of join in west elevation between Buildings 1 and 2	2m	S	08/09/10	12
28	Detail of join in west elevation between Buildings 1 and 2	2m	S	08/09/10	
29	Detail of lattice girder of former roofing over platform, west elevation of Building 1	-	NW	08/09/10	
30	Detail of lattice girder of former roofing over platform, west elevation of Building 1	-	NW	08/09/10	6
31	Detail of inserted door and blind window, east elevation of Building 1	2m	E	08/09/10	
32	Detail of inserted door and blind window, east elevation of Building 1	2m	E	08/09/10	
33	View of toilet cubicles, north-west corner of G1, Building 1	1m	SE	08/09/10	
34	View of toilet cubicles, north-west corner of G1, Building 1	1m	SE	08/09/10	24
35	View of toilet cubicles, north-west corner of G1, Building 1	1m	SE	08/09/10	
36	I.D. Shot	-	-	08/09/10	

Film 8		Film type: Colour Digital			
Frame	Description	Scale	View From	Date	Report Plate
1	General view of the east elevation of Building 1 and 2	2m	SE	08/09/10	1
2	General view of the north and east elevations of Building 1 and 2	2m	NE	08/09/10	
3	General view of the north and west elevations of Building 1 and 2	2m	NW	08/09/10	8
4	General view of west elevation of Building 1	2m	SW	08/09/10	
5	Detail of timber panelled door to G3, west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	
6	General view of G1, Building 1	2m	NE	08/09/10	
7	View of toilet cubicles, north-west corner of G1, Building 1	2m	SE	08/09/10	
8	Detail of blocked arched opening, north wall of G2, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	
9	Detail of brick flooring, G2, Building 2	2m	S	08/09/10	32
10	Detail of Dutch door to G2, west elevation of Building 2	2m	W	08/09/10	

10 APPENDIX IV – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Paper archive			
Folder no.	Folder type	Items	No.
1	A4 Lever arch folder	Copy of final report	1
		CD containing pdf of final report	1
		WYAAS Specification	1
		Wessex Archaeology Method Statement	1
		Risk Assessment	1
		Photographic Record	7 Films with registers and colour digital print outs
		CD containing RAW, DNG & JPEG formats of colour digital photographs	1
		Photographic view point plan	1
		Room data sheets	5
		Measured survey drawings and phased plan	7 plus base plans
Historical research and mapping Historic images, planes and map	16		



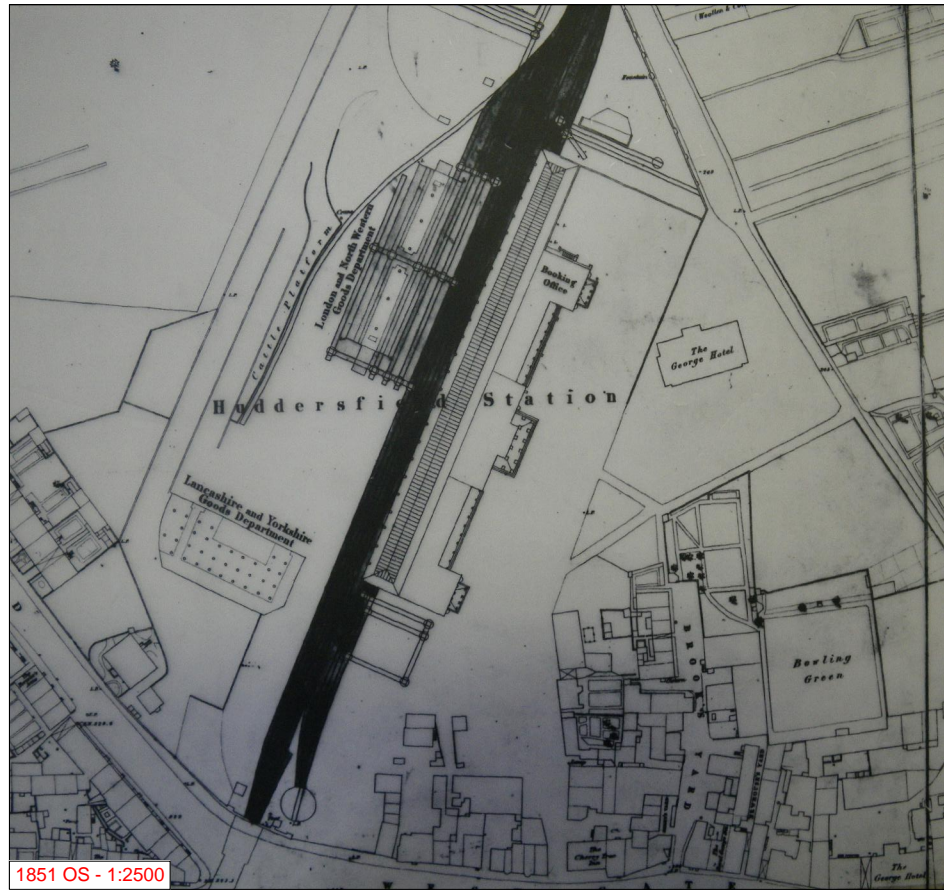
	Site location		Standing building
	Huddersfield Station		Natural feature
	Huddersfield Station: B1		
	Huddersfield Station: B2		

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Date:	28/09/2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:10000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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Site location plan, find spots and statutory designations within the Study Area

Figure 1



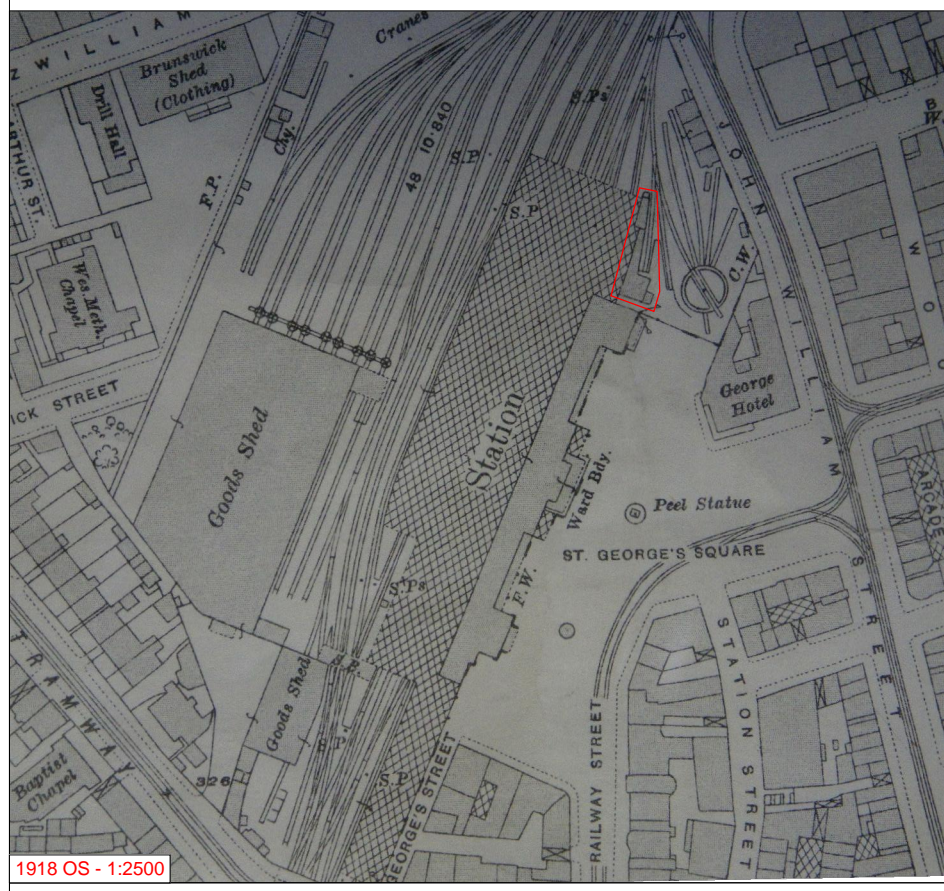
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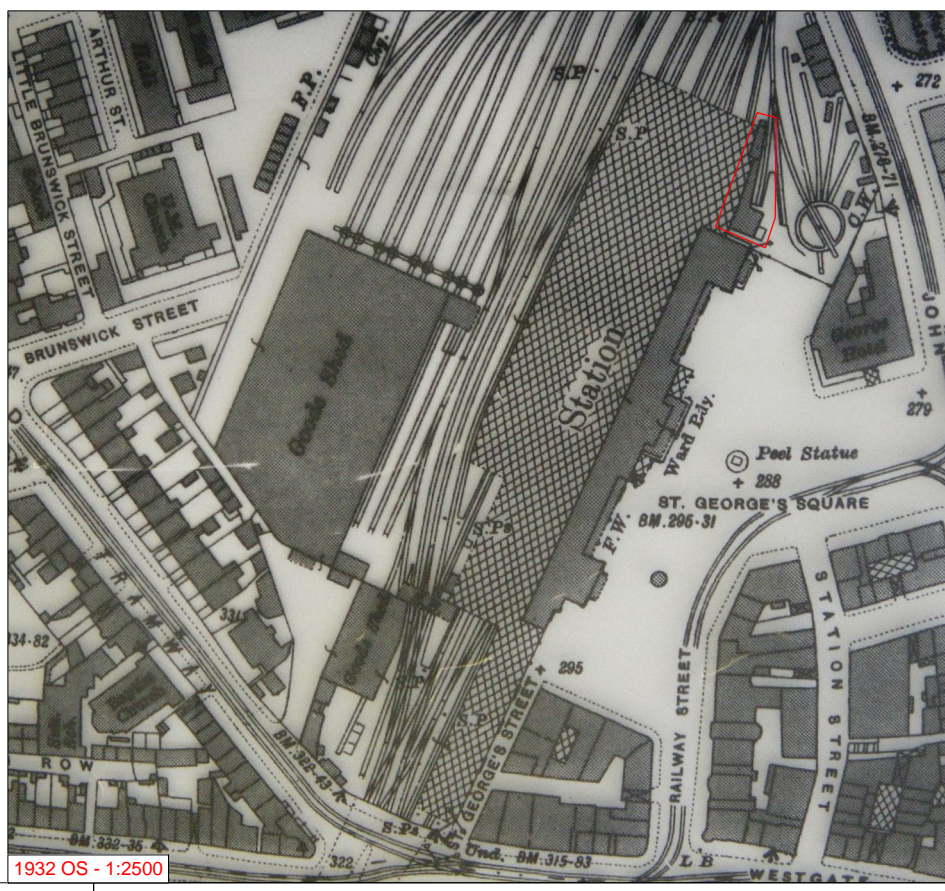
1891 OS - 1:2500



1907 OS - 1:4000



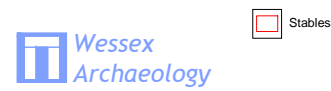
1918 OS - 1:2500



1932 OS - 1:2500

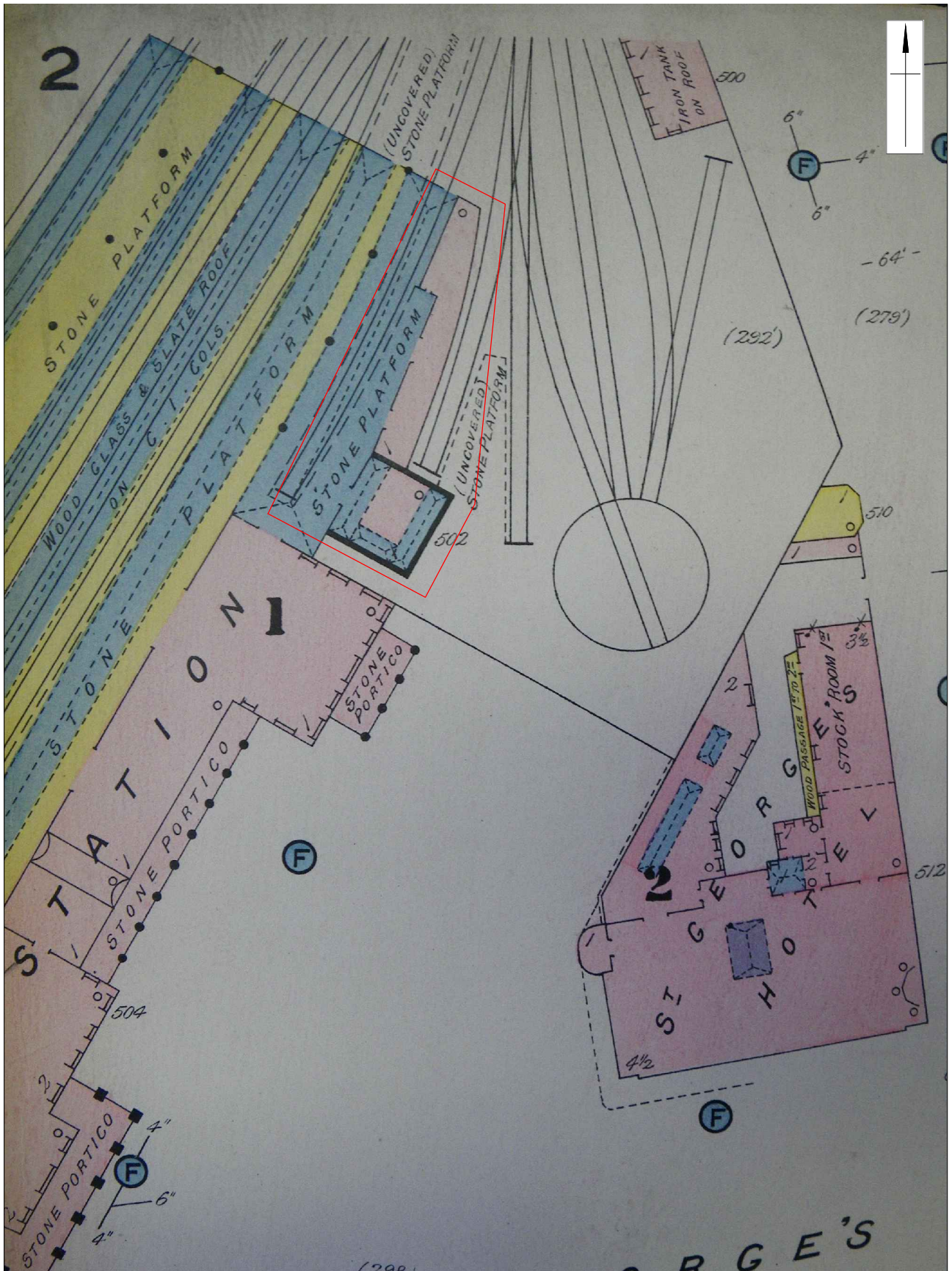


1961 OS - 1:2500



Historic mapping courtesy of Huddersfield Local Studies
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 Stables

Historic mapping courtesy of Huddersfield Local Studies
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Date: 08/10/2010

Revision Number: 0

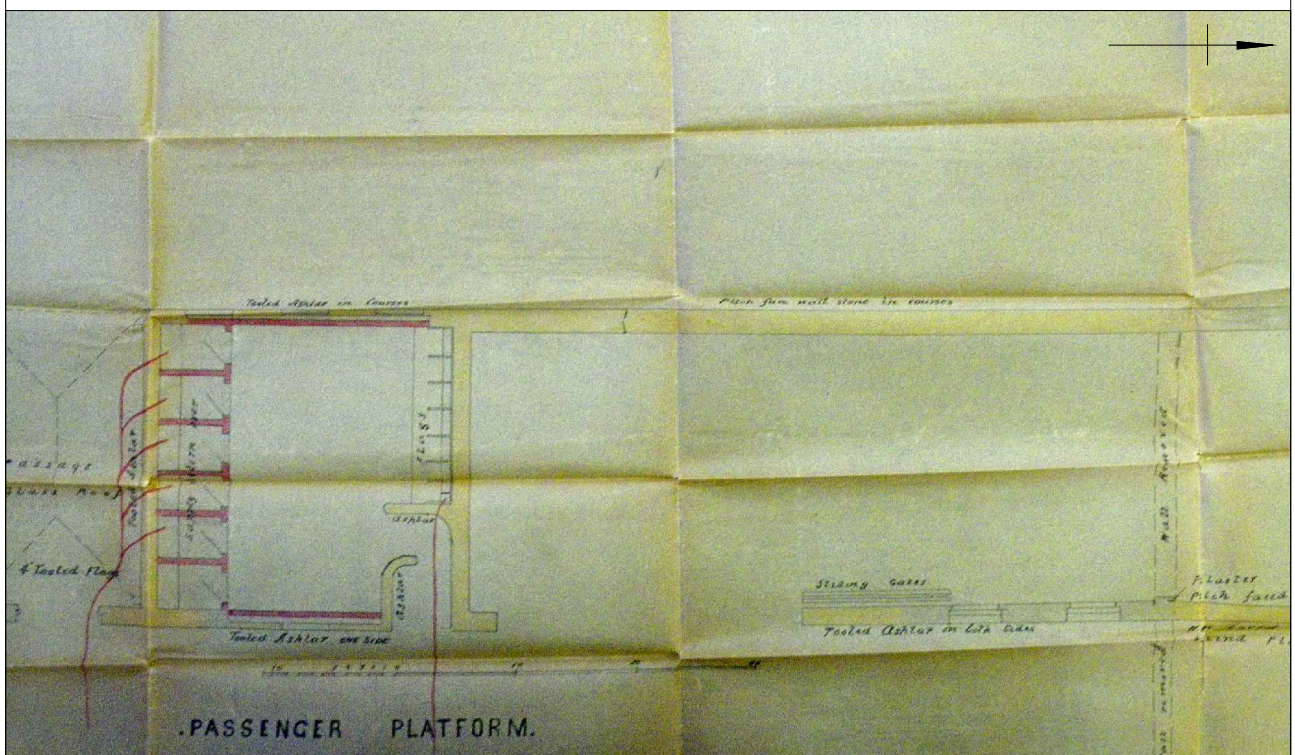
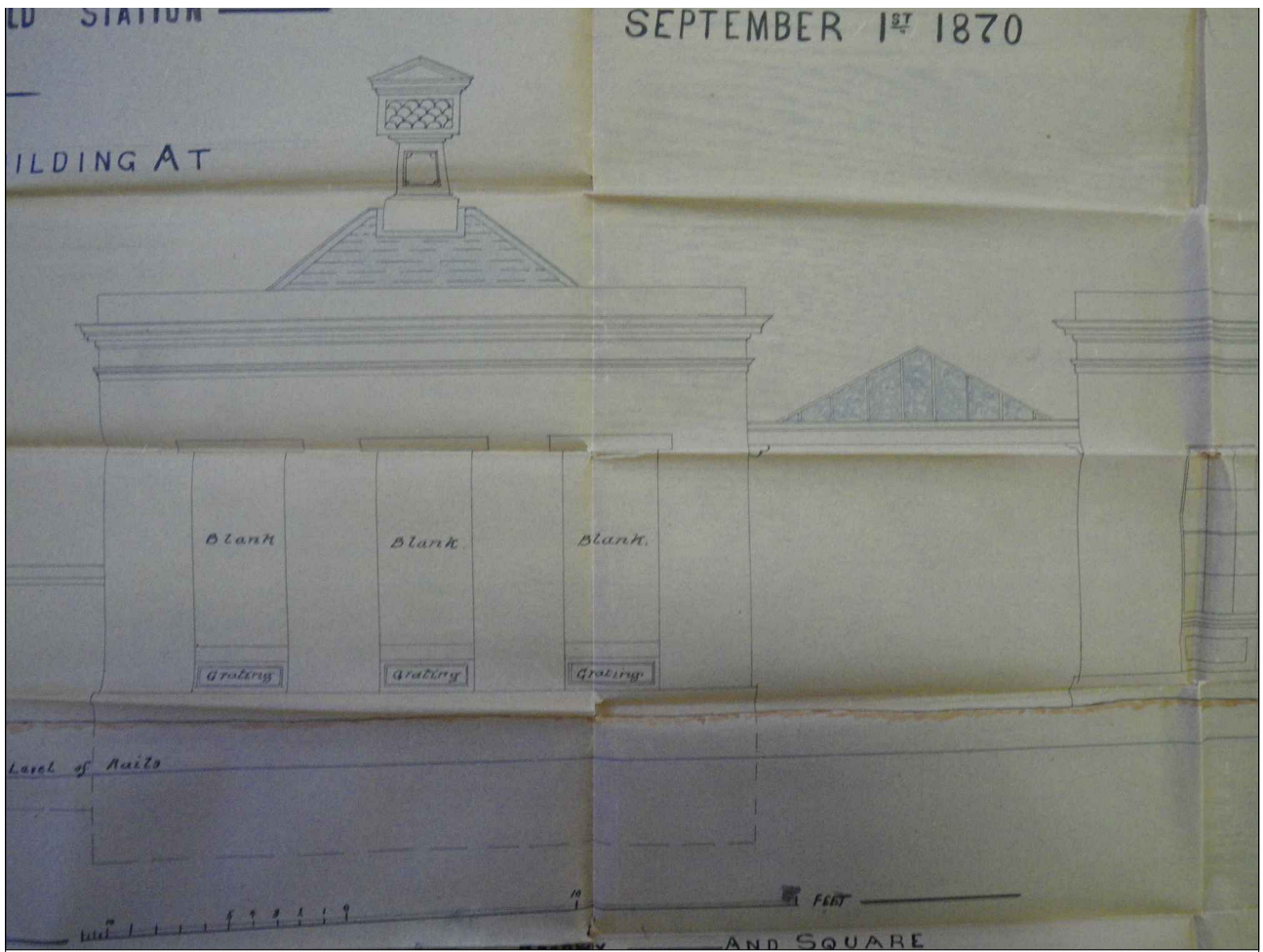
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Illustrator: CS

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Historic mapping: 1887 Goad Insurance plan

Figure 3



Historic mapping courtesy of WYAS:Kirklees
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Path:	Y:\Projects\75610_Huddersfield Station\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Buildings\y-m-d\75620_figs.dwg		



Historic plan and elevation of gentleman's lavatory block, south side of station: 1870

Figure 4



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Date: 08/10/10

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

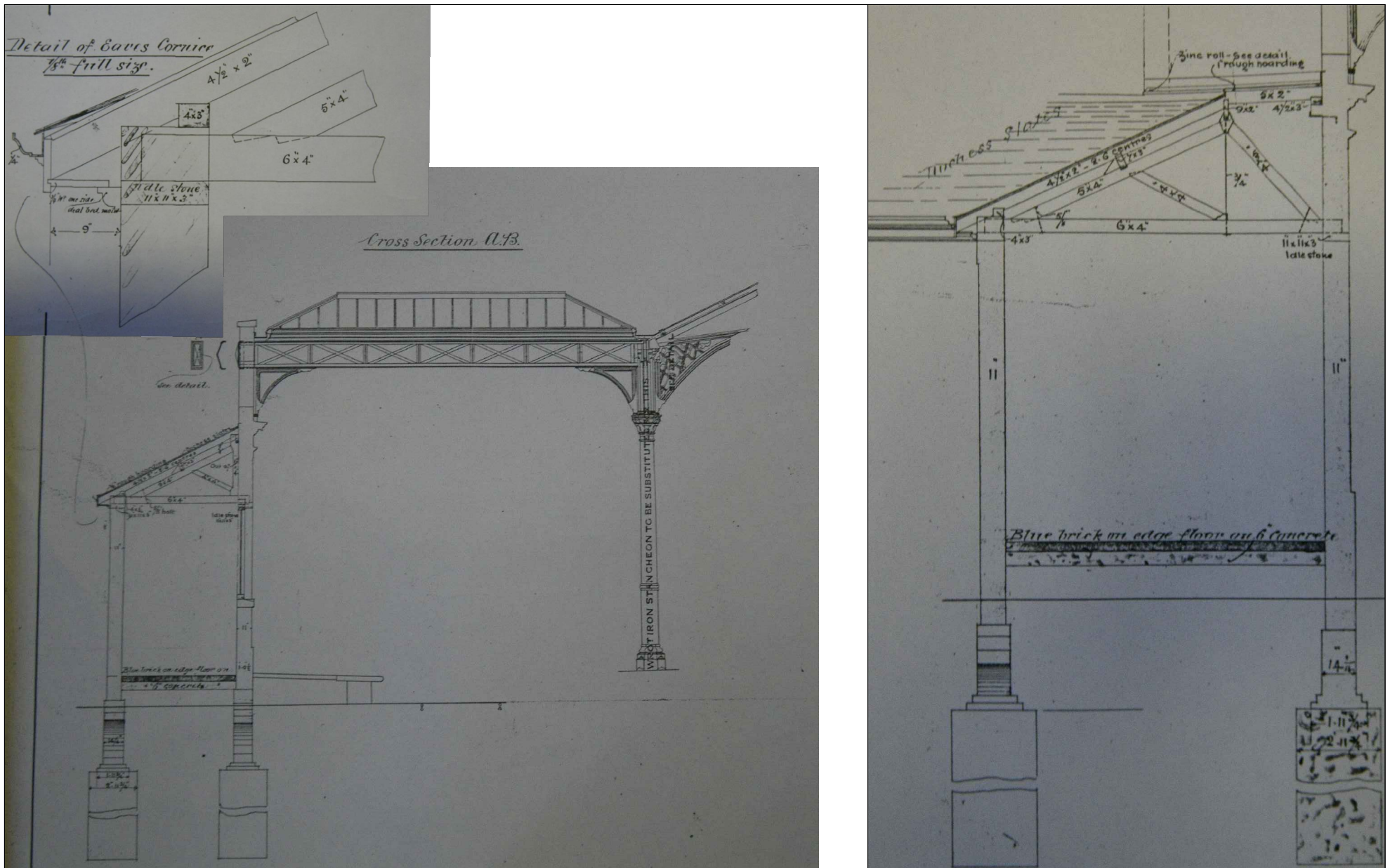
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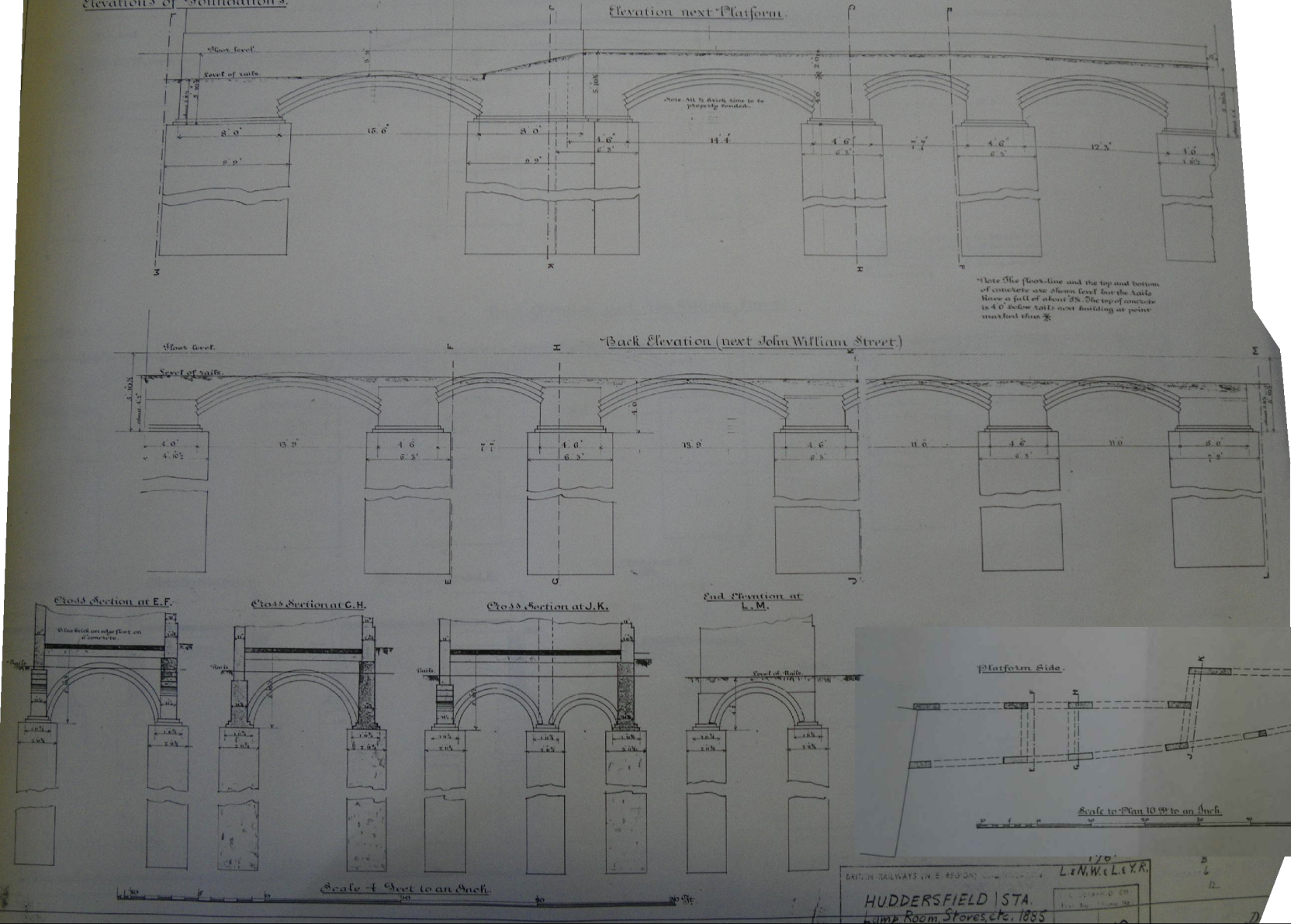
Historic photograph: Shipley Urinals, 1883.

Figure 5



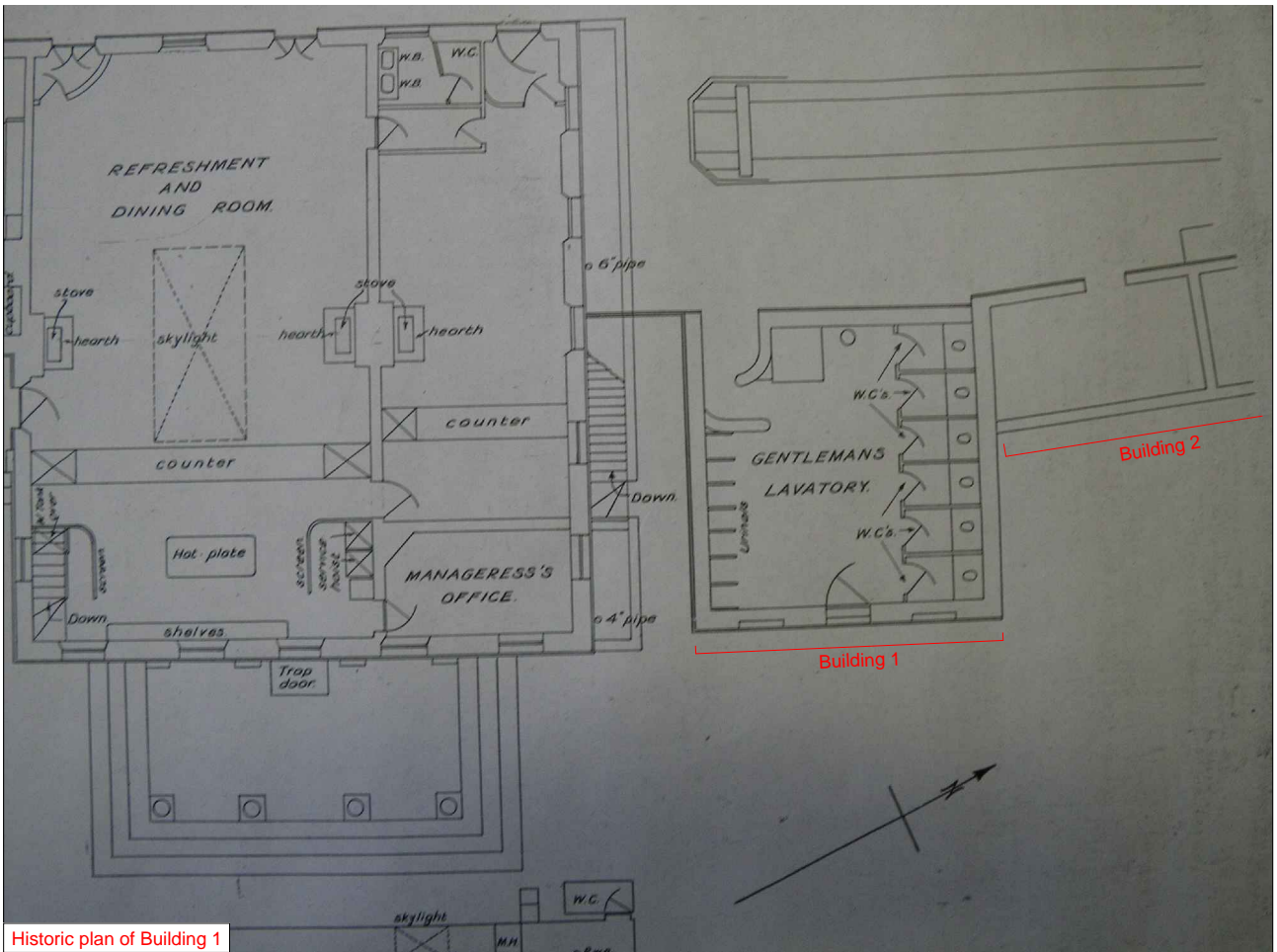
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WYAS:Kirklees
 Elevation of Foundations
 Calderfield Camp Room 4th

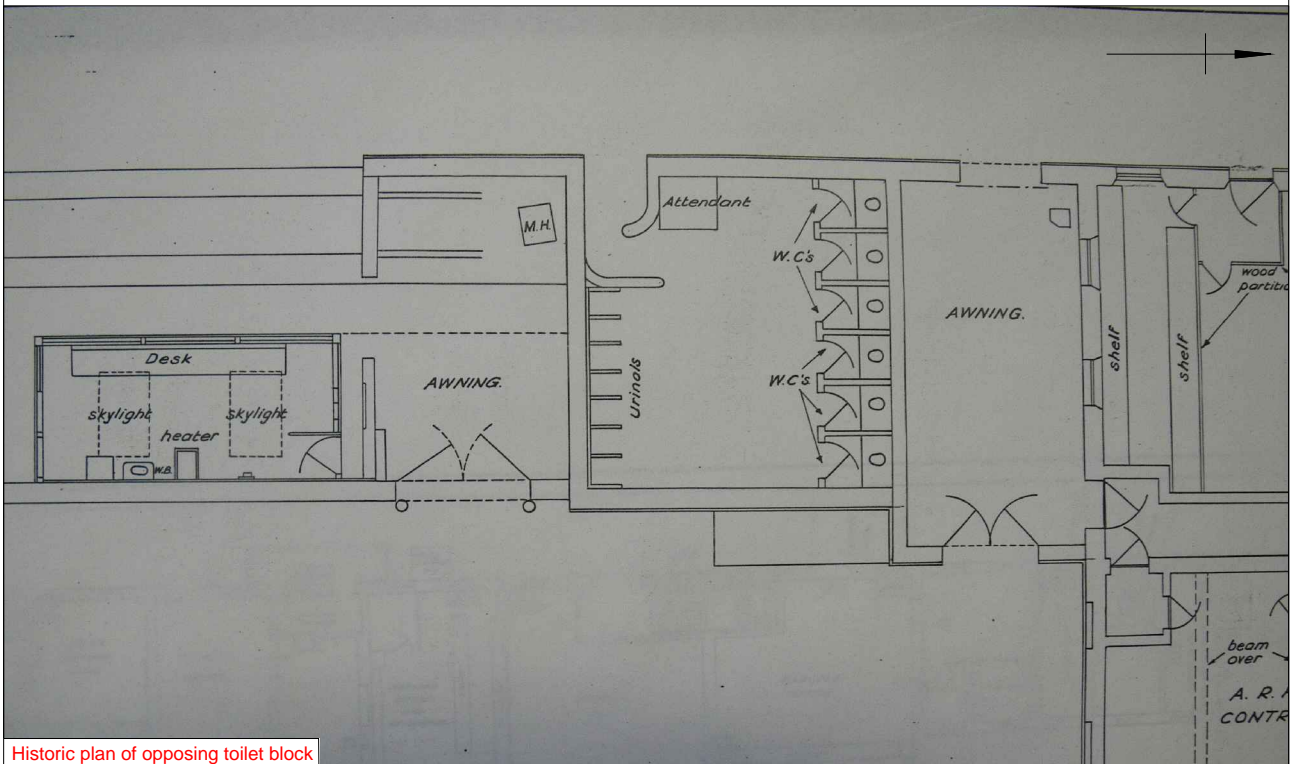


Historic mapping courtesy of WYAS:Kirklees
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Historic plan of Building 1

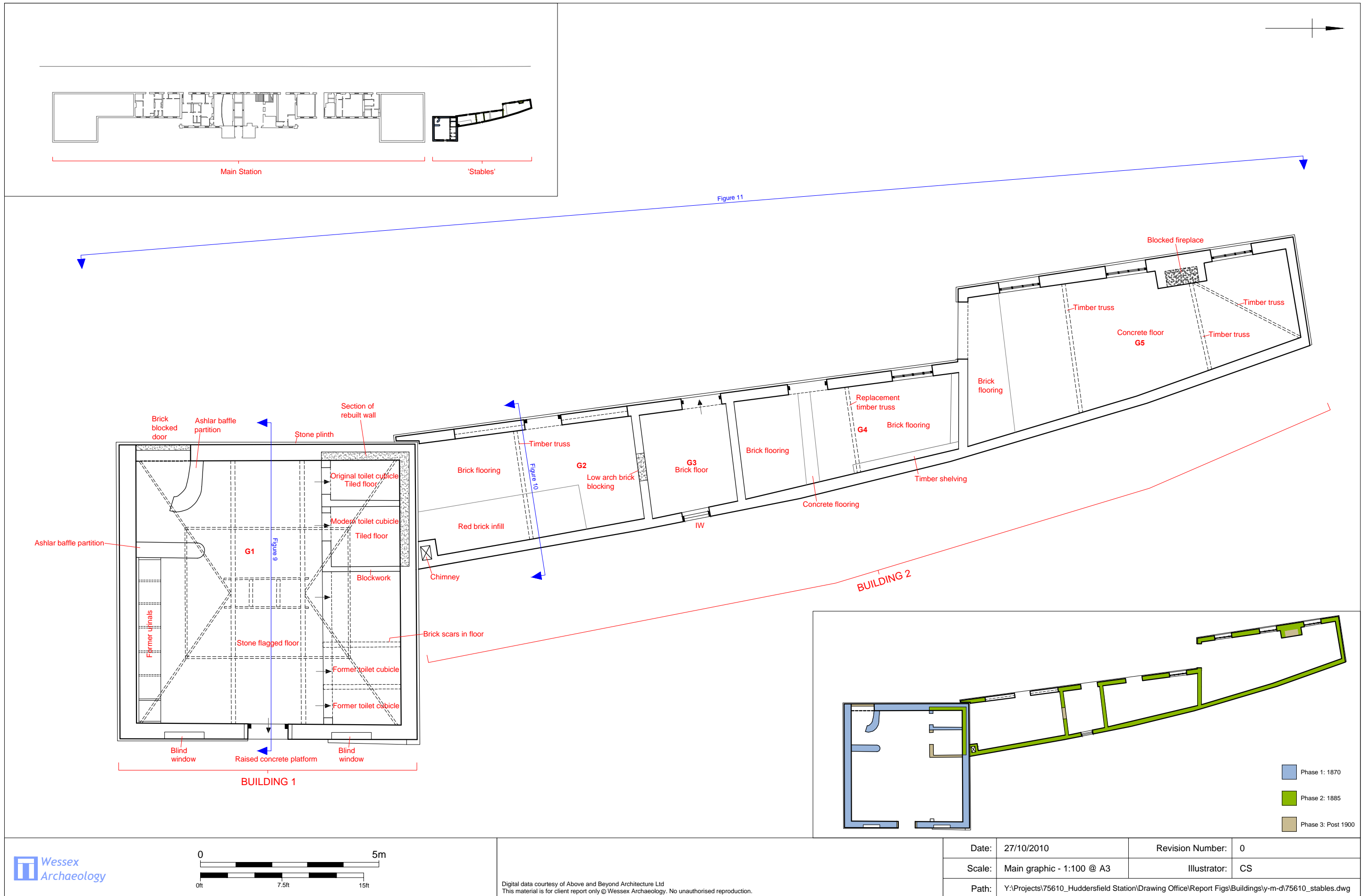


Historic plan of opposing toilet block

Historic mapping courtesy of WYAS:Kirklees
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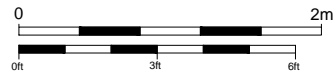
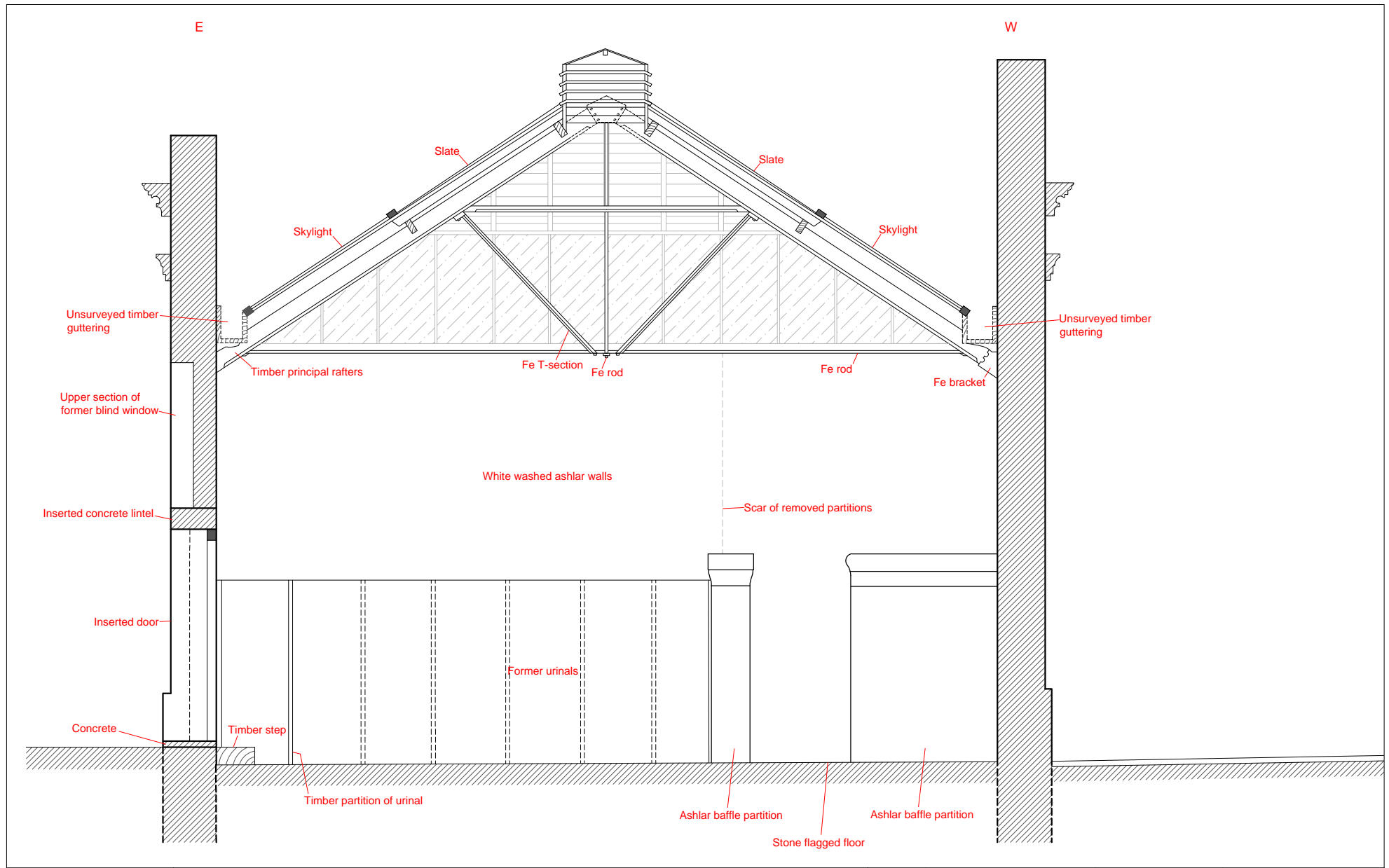
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Ground floor plan of Buildings 1 and 2.

Figure 8

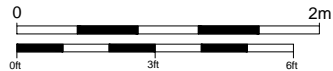
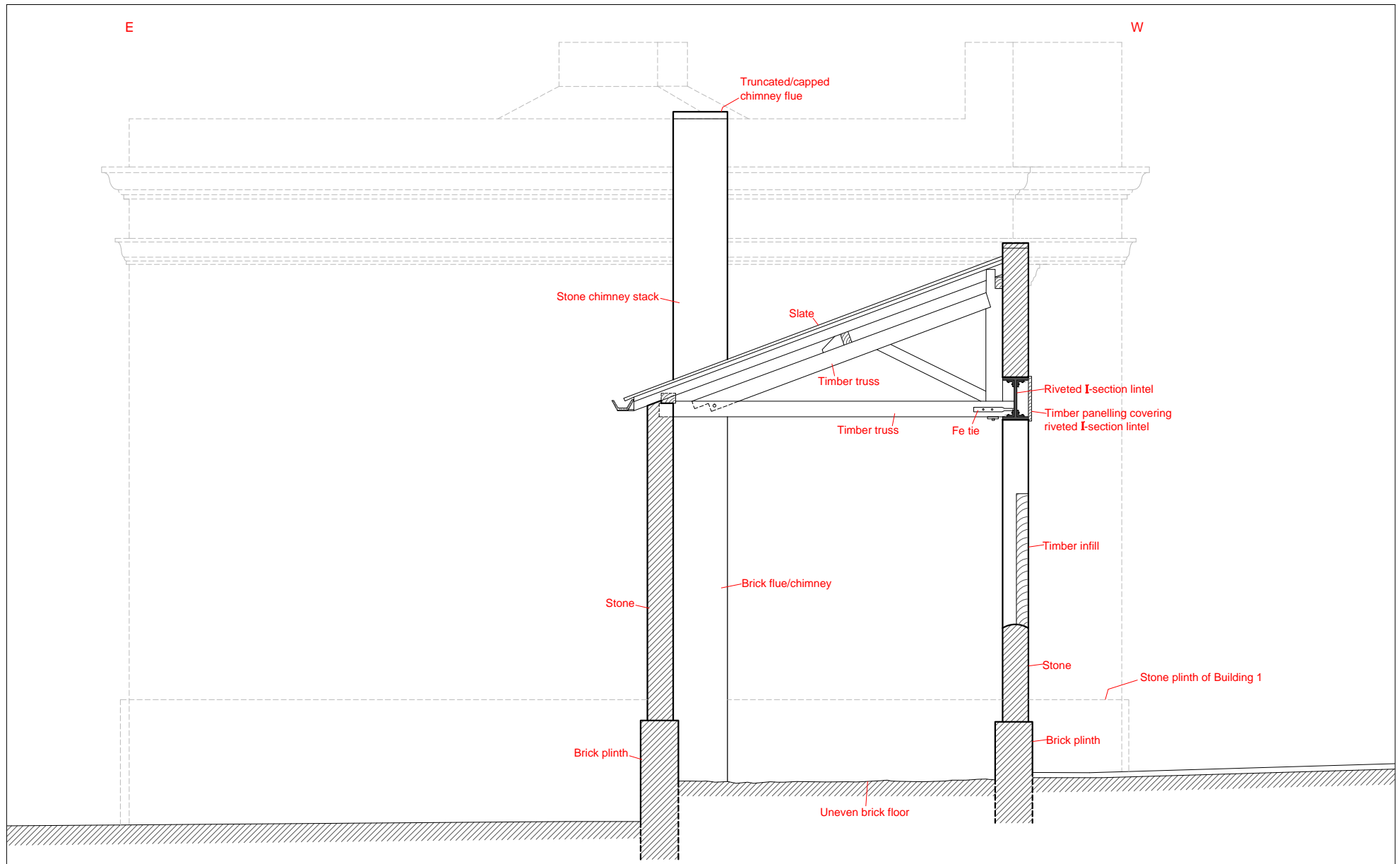


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Section 1: E-W section through Building 1

Figure 9

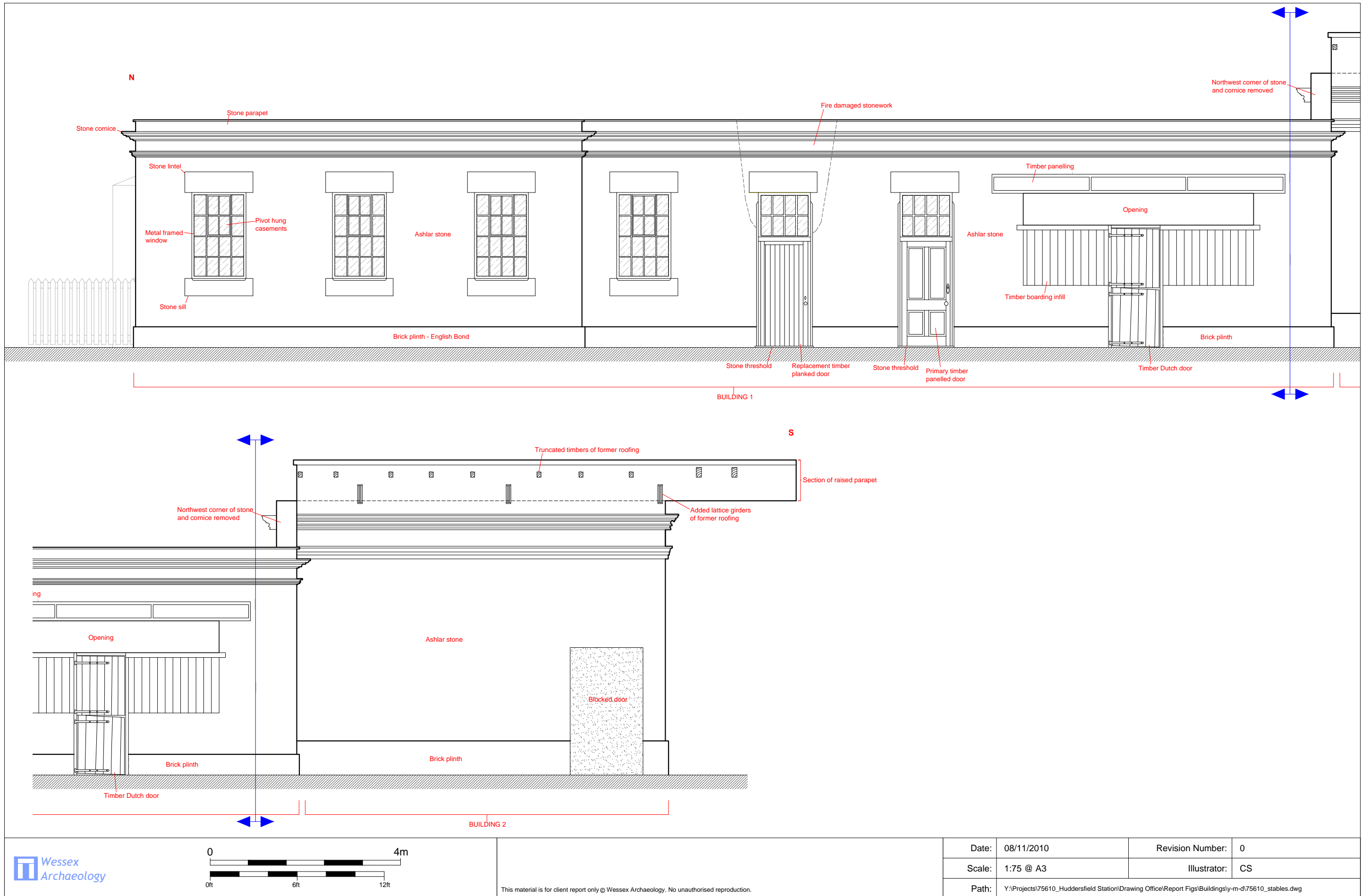


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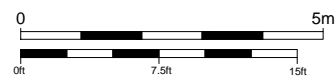
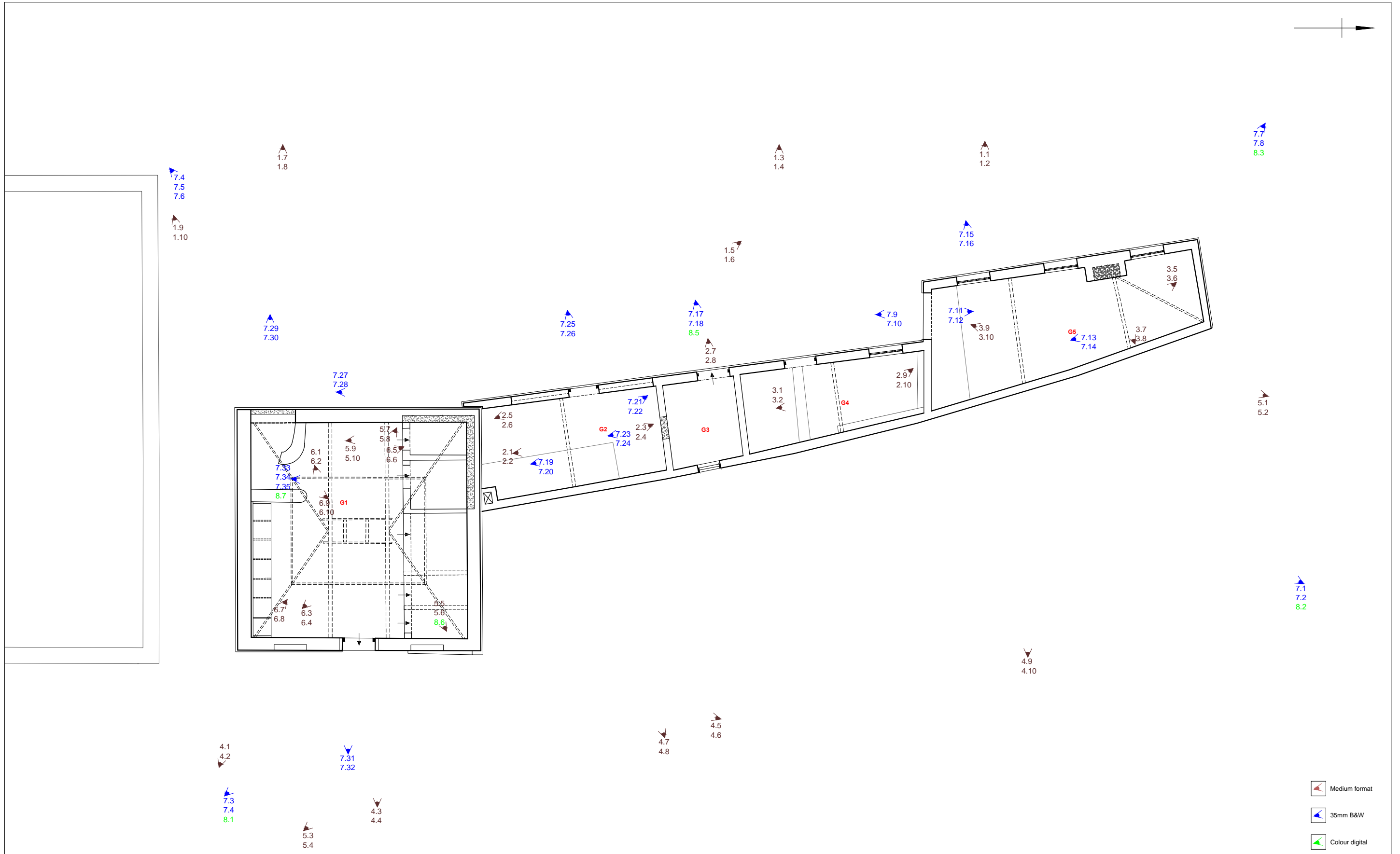
Section 2: E-W section through Building 2

Figure 10



West facing elevation of Buildings 1 and 2

Figure 11



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Photographic viewpoint plan

Figure 12



Plate 1: General view of east elevation of Buildings 1 and 2 (film 8.1)



Plate 2: View of east elevation of Building 1 (film 4.4)

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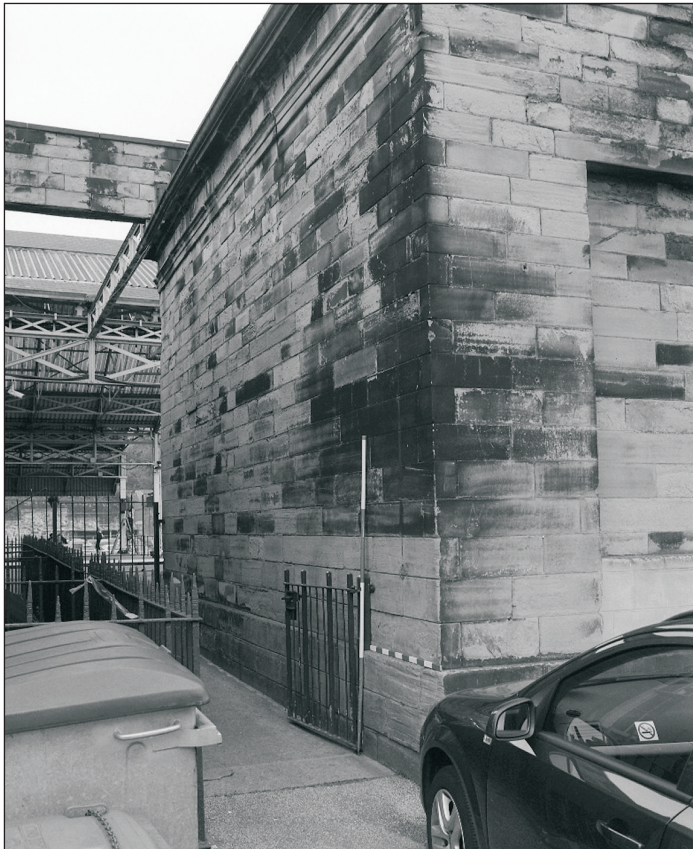


Plate 3: General view of south elevation of Building 1 (film 4.1)

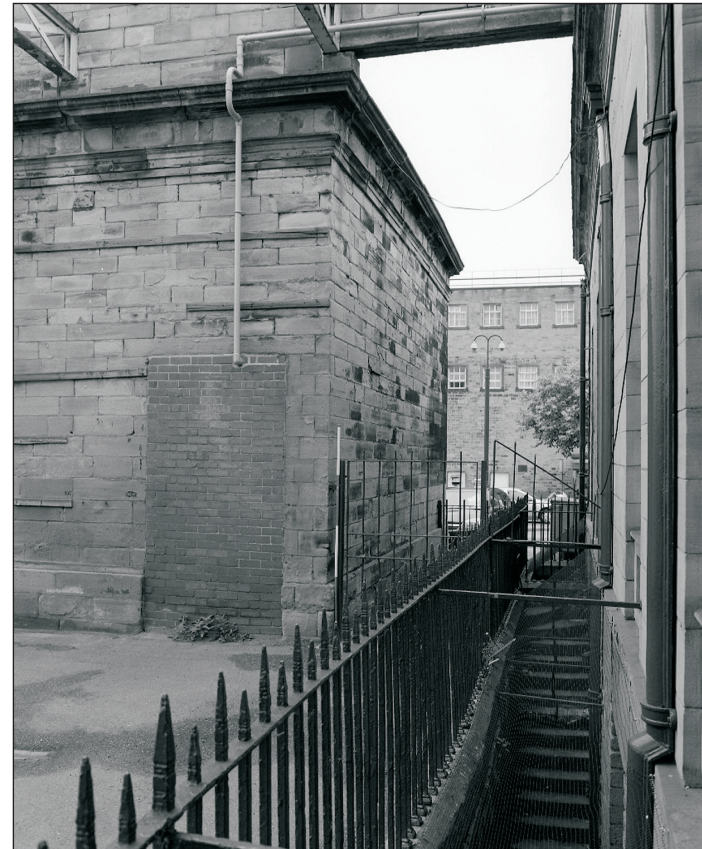


Plate 4: General view of south elevation of Building 1 (film 1.10)

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Plate 5: General view of west elevation of Building 1 showing blocked doorway and raised parapet with remains of former platform roofing (film 1.7)



Plate 6: Detail of lattice girder of former platform roofing attached to parapet of Building 1 (film 7.30)

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Plate 7: General view of north elevation of Building 1, showing added chimney stack (film 4.5)

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Plate 8: General view of west elevation of Building 2, fronting platform 1 (film 8.3)



Plate 9: General view of west elevation of Building 2, north end (film 1.1)

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Plate 10: General view of west elevation of Building 2, showing doorways to G3, G4 and G5 and heat damaged stonework (film 1.3)



Plate 11: View of west elevation of Building 2 showing doorways to G2 and G3 (film 1.5)

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Plate 12: Detail of join in west elevation between Buildings 1 and 2 (film 7.27)



Plate 13: Detail of multi-paned metal framed window, west elevation of Building 2 (film 7.15)



Plate 14: Detail of doorway, with over-light, to G5 in south elevation of stepped north end of Building 2 (film 7.10)



Plate 15: Detail of timber panelled door with over-light to G3, west elevation of Building 2 (film 7.17)



Plate 16: Detail of dutch door to G2, west elevation of Building 2 (film 7.25)



Plate 17: View of north and east elevations of Building 2 (film 5.1)

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Plate 18: General view of the north end of the east elevation of Building 2 (Film 4.9)



Plate 19: General view of the south end of the east elevation of Building 2, note inserted window (film 4.7)

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Plate 20: General view of G1, showing ashlar baffle partitions and blocked doorway (film 5.5)

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Plate 21: Detail of ashlar baffle partition, south-west corner of G1 (Film 6.5)



Plate 22: View of the south-east corner of G1 showing former urinals (film 5.8)

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Plate 23: Detail of former urinal cubicle, south-east corner of G1, Building 1 (film 6.8)



Plate 24: View of former toilet cubicles, north-west corner of G1, Building 1 (film 7.34)



Plate 25: General view of north-east corner of G1, showing modern doorway in east wall and scars of former toilet cubicles, Building 1 (film 6.1)



Plate 26: Detail of timber and iron trussed pyramidal roof of G1, showing glazed lower section, Building 1 (film 6.3)

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Plate 27: Detail of stone corbel supporting roof guttering, G1, Building 1 (film 6.10)



Plate 28: General view of G2, Building 2 showing brick chimney flue in south-east corner (film 2.3)



Plate 29: General view of G2, showing blocked arched opening in north wall, Building 2 (film 2.2)

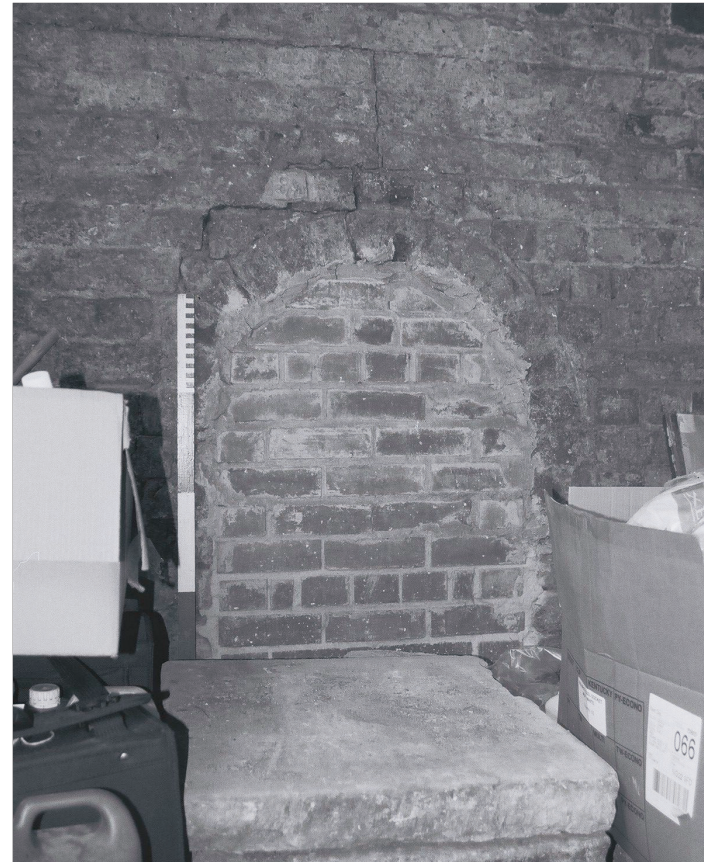


Plate 30: Detail of blocked arched opening, north wall of G2, Building 2 (film 7.23)



Plate 31: Detail of riveted I-section lintel, west wall of G2, Building 2 (film 2.5)



Plate 32: Detail of brick flooring in G2, Building 2 (film 8.9)

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Plate 33: Detail of timber truss, G2, Building 2 (film 7.22)

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Plate 34: General view looking into G3, Building 2 (film 2.7)



Plate 35: General view of G4, Building 2 (film 2.10)

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Plate 36: General view of G4, showing window in west wall, Building 2 (film 3.1)



Plate 37: General view of G5, showing windows and fireplace, Building 2 (film 3.3)



Plate 38: General view of G5, Building 2 (film 3.5)



Plate 39: Detail of blocked fireplace, west wall of G5, Building 2 (film 3.7)



Plate 40: Detail of timber truss, G5, Building 2 (Film 3.10)



Plate 41: Detail of timber trusses, with hip to the north, G5, Building 2 (film 7.13)

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Plate 42: Detail of brick and concrete flooring, G5, Building 2 (film 7.12)

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