

Barn at Cinder Hill
Denholme Gate Road
Hipperholme, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



July 2011
NGR: SE 1230926850
Historic township: Hipperholme with Brighouse

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SUMMARY

The barn at Cinder Hill (NGR: SE 1230926850) is a single aisled barn, probably 17th century, which was added to an adjoining medieval aisled hall. It contains a number of significant features including the largely intact timber frame and close studding in the party wall. Historic building recording was carried out in June 2011 for Mr Campbell-Midford, after conversion work had begun, to fulfil a condition of planning consent.

July 2011

S T E P H E N H A I G H

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BARN AT CINDER HILL, DENHOLME GATE ROAD, HIPPERHOLME, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

List of digital photographs taken by Mr Campbell-Midford before development (27 October 2010)

Photo	Subject
JCM01	East elevation
JCM02	South gable
JCM03	South gable
JCM04	Blocked doorway in west elevation
JCM05	West elevation, from the north
JCM06	West elevation (north part)
JCM07	West elevation (north part)
JCM08	North gable
JCM09	South gable (interior)
JCM10	Barn interior, from the south
JCM11	Close studding at upper level, adjoining house
JCM12	Shippon in west end, from the south
JCM13	South truss, from the south-west
JCM14	South truss, over aisle, from the south
JCM15	South truss: arcade post, from the south
JCM16	South truss, from the south-west
JCM17	South truss, from the north

List of black and white photographs taken by Stephen Haigh (June – July 2011)

Photo	Subject
1	Barn and house, from the east
2	General view of the site, from the south
3	Barn and house, from the south-east
4	The barn, from the south-west
5	East elevation of barn
6	Detail of lintel over doorway, east elevation
7	West elevation, from the south
8	Blocked doorway in west elevation
9	South gable
10	North gable
11	West elevation, from the north-west
12	North gable
13	Detail of breather, west elevation
14	General view of the site, from the south-west
15	Detail of nesting boxes in south gable
16	North gable
17	South bay, from the west
18	South bay, from the east
19	Detail of blocked doorway in west wall, south bay
20	South bay, from the north-east
21	South bay, from the north-west
22	Remnant flagstones in south bay, from the south-west
23	South gable: interior face with breathers
24	Detail of breather, inside west wall
25	Detail of internal lintel over doorway in east side of south bay

- 26 Lath and daub in roof, between house and barn (south part)
- 27 Lath and daub in roof, between house and barn (north part)
- 28 Detail of daub in roof, between house and barn
- 29 South truss, from the south-west
- 30 South truss, from the south-east
- 31 South truss, from the south-east
- 32 North truss, from the south
- 33 Foot of south arcade post, from the north
- 34 Foot of north arcade post, from the north
- 35 South arcade post, from the south
- 36 South arcade post, arch brace and scarf joint, from the east
- 37 South arcade post, from the north
- 38 North arcade post, from the south
- 39 North arcade post, from the north-east
- 40 North arcade post, from the north
- 41 North truss, showing pulley attached to west side of king post
- 42 Roof structure over aisle, south truss, from the south
- 43 South arcade post, from the south-west
- 44 Roof structure over aisle, south truss, from the north
- 45 Roof structure over aisle, north truss, from the south
- 46 Roof structure over aisle, north truss, from the north
- 47 Detail of south arcade post, from the west, showing numbering "II" and "I"
- 48 Detail of arch brace to north arcade post, from the west, showing number "IIII"
- 49 Roof valley between barn (left) and house (right), during watching brief
- 50 Wall plate on east wall, during watching brief
- 51 Wall plate on east wall, with end of south tie beam, during watching brief
- 52 South truss, from the east, during watching brief
- 53 Ridge braces of south truss, from the east, during watching brief

BARN AT CINDER HILL, DENHOLME GATE ROAD, HIPPERHOLME, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the barn at Cinder Hill, near Hipperholme, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in June and July 2011 for the owner and developer Mr J Campbell-Midford, to discharge a condition attached to planning consent for the conversion of the building to residential use.
- 1.2 The building recorded is a three-bay, single aisled barn, which adjoins a late medieval aisled hall house, to form an L-shaped plan. The timber frame is largely intact and there are a number of other significant features in the building, including a close-studded wall to the end of the house, although because conversion work was at a relatively advanced stage at the time of this survey, the scope of recording was limited.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a specification from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (Appendix 1), and involved historical research, and photographic, drawn and written recording. This report will be submitted to the client, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Cinder Hill now comprises two adjoining properties, the house and barn, which stand on the east side of the A644 road, here known as Denholme Gate Road, about 2km north of Hipperholme, between Halifax and Bradford and more locally, between Northowram and Coley (figure 2). The national grid reference for the site is SE 1230926850 and the postcode is HX3 7SB. The surrounding area can be described as semi-rural, but the site presently stands within the boundaries of a garden centre, for which it served as a store until its present redevelopment, and it must be thirty years or more since it was in farming use. The present conversion, begun in 2011, has resulted in the concealment of much of the barn's interior and alterations to the roof and outer walls, although most of the timber frame remained exposed.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Barn and house at the site are jointly listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade II), as "Cinder Hill":

House and attached barn, now store for garden centre. Late C15 timber-framed single aisled hall and attached barn at right angles encased in stone perhaps mid C18. C17 stone cross-wing to right hand now gone (provisional list). Thin coursed hammer-dressed stone to barn, rendered to house. Through passage plan. Large hall window with crude hoodmould, main stack backs on to through passage. Posts, curved braces and king post truss and mortices for fire-hood survive from former open hall. Barn of single aisled construction with good timbering, heavy jowled head to king post truss retaining wall ties. Close studded gable wall of house visible from interior of barn with posts and curved braces to either side rising from stylobats.

Though the exterior is much abused this is an important survival of a single aisled late medieval timber-framed hall.

- 3.2 Planning consent for the barn's conversion to a dwelling was granted by Calderdale Council on 2 December 2008 (application number 08/00964/LBC), and a condition attached at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires archaeological recording before development.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 Cinder Hill has attracted the attention of historians and antiquarians for some time, and the house was visited by the Halifax Antiquarian Society in 1903;¹ it is also noted as a medieval aisled house in the book *Rural Houses in West Yorkshire* and appears to have been surveyed during the research for that work in the 1980s². More recently its eastern end was the subject of archaeological investigation during the preparatory groundworks for an extension which is currently under construction.³
- 4.2 The only known investigation of the barn itself was made at the time of a planning application in 1995, when it was assessed by Colin Briden, Historic Buildings Archaeologist, the results being presented as a brief written report without illustrations, which is useful in that it describes the barn in some detail, before the recent alterations.⁴ The Halifax local studies library also holds a

¹ Pearson, M 1904 "Northowram Old Halls" in *Halifax Antiquarian Society Transactions* 6 June 1903

² RCHME/WYMCC 1986 *Rural Houses in West Yorkshire 1400 - 1830*

³ CFA Archaeology Ltd 2011 *Cinderhill Farm, Denholmegate Road, Coley, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Strip and Record*

⁴ Colin Briden 1995 *An Assessment of the Barn at Coley Nursery, Northowram, Halifax, West Yorkshire* (typescript held at the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

single photograph of the barn taken in 1985, which shows it from the south-west.⁵

5 Historical background

Owners and occupiers

- 5.1 The name Cinder Hill (often given as Cinder Hills or Cinderhills) may refer to historic iron smelting activity in the vicinity, and is found in a handful of other localities in the Halifax area. The origins of this particular settlement are obscure, but have been attributed to the Otes family who are documented in the area from 1513, and who later in the 16th century passed their property at “Synderhills” to Henry Kent, from whom in turn it passed to Thomas Whitley. Whitley’s descendants lived at Cinder Hill for some three generations, and one of them (another Thomas), who became very rich, may have been responsible for encasing the timber-framed house in stone in 1633, before bequeathing it to his daughter and John Thorpe, a son-in-law who was given to drinking and who, by one account, was later forced to sell the property to pay for his debts arising from this habit. Whatever the details, by the end of the 17th century Cinder Hill had become the property of a Mr Heald; later owners are not known, but by 1903 it had been acquired by Michael Stocks.⁶ Census details show that during much of the second half of the 19th century it was occupied by the farming tenant Jonas Lee and his family.

Historic maps

- 5.2 The earliest map known to show the barn is one of 1836 which, although at a small scale, seems to show it with its present outline. Later maps of the 19th and early 20th century also show no changes to the building, although they are of interest in that they show the house’s east wing and possibly a detached building to the south of the barn, neither of which still stands (figures 4 to 10).

Aisled barns

- 5.3 Traditional farm buildings are of historic interest because they contribute to an understanding of the vernacular architecture and past farming systems of the region. As a group they are under threat due to redundancy and neglect, as well as their potential for conversion, and records of them can help provide an understanding of this diminishing and irreplaceable stock.

⁵ Halifax local studies library photograph 123268 “Cinder Hill Farm from Denholme Gate Road”, by J Townsend

⁶ Pearson, M 1904 “Northowram Old Halls” in *Halifax Antiquarian Society Transactions* 6 June 1903

- 5.4 In general terms, an aisled barn is an agricultural building type defined by the use of an internal timber frame to support the roof, in which the roof trusses are carried on vertical posts within the building (arcade posts), rather than by the outer walls. The spaces between the arcade posts and the outer long walls form passages termed “aisles”, and can vary in width considerably from one barn to the next. Some aisled barns have been dated to the thirteenth century, eg. that at Cressing Temple in Essex, but these early examples are generally very large and associated with monastic estates.

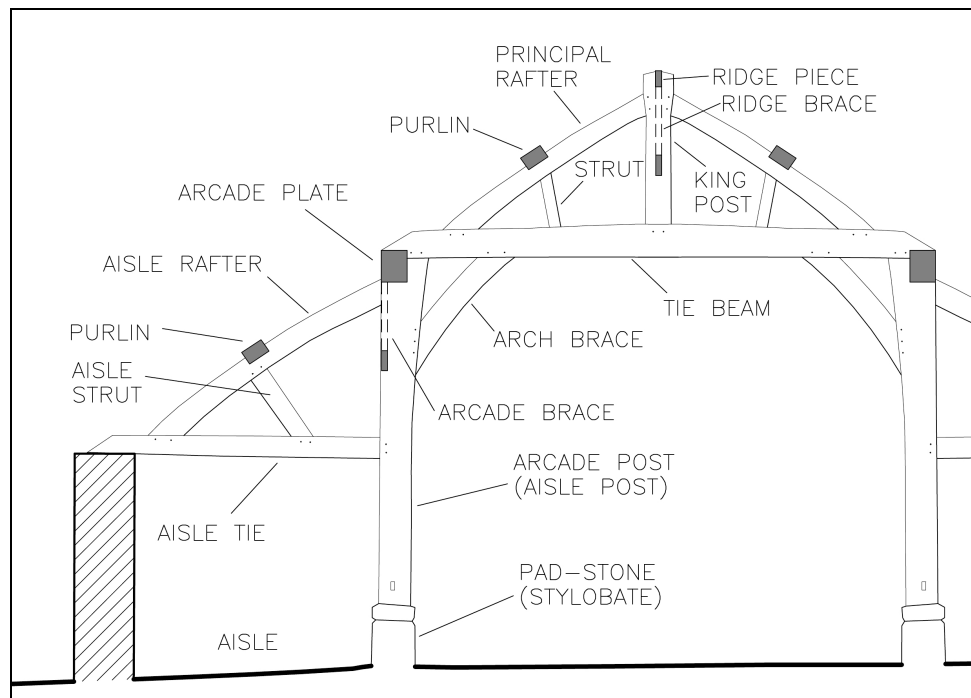


Figure 1: Typical structure of a Pennine aisled barn with terminology

- 5.5 A large number of aisled barns exist in the north of England, particularly in the Pennine areas of South and West Yorkshire, with the distribution also extending into the Lancashire Pennines. Some of these Pennine aisled barns appear to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date⁷, but the main period of their construction seems to have been between 1570 and 1650⁸. They are generally associated with large estates, rather than the yeoman level of society, and particularly with monastic holdings (eg. the barn of c. 1518 at Bolton Priory in North Yorkshire), or in the post-medieval period, the gentry (such as that of the 17th century at East Riddlesden Hall, West Yorkshire). It has even been suggested that the aisled barn was the “standard farm building in the Pennines

⁷ eg. the timber-framing of one at Ellistones, at Stainland near Halifax, was recently tree-ring dated to the late fifteenth century (Ian Tyers, pers comm), while another at Blacko, near Nelson in Lancashire, was dated by dendrochronology to between 1560-1600 (Stephen Haigh, 2007 *Aisled Barn, Great Stone Edge Farm, Blacko, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording*; Ian Tyers, 2007 *Tree-ring analysis of timbers from a building: Great Stone Edge Farm Barn, Blacko, Lancashire*)

⁸ Wade Martins, S, 1991 *Historic Farm Buildings*, p26

before 1750" (Clarke 1973, 25), although it is thought likely that this was more true at the higher end of the wealth and social scale, than at the lower end.

- 5.6 Pennine aisled barns are generally found with stone outer walls, but in a number of cases it can be demonstrated that these replaced earlier timber-framed walls. Their plan forms vary greatly, with lengths ranging from three to eleven bays, and although most have aisles along both sides, some, such as that at Cinder Hill, have a single aisle. Short internal cross-walls sometimes take the place of arcade posts, often to create a covered porch area with an aisle to either side, these flanking spaces often serving as shippons⁹, and this tradition can be seen to continue in later barns in which no timber posts at all are used. The aisles themselves vary in width, the average being around 3m, which is roughly the minimum required to stall cattle with a passage to their rear.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), in two stages: the first took place on 16 June 2011 (when conversion work was well underway), and the second on 5 July, as a watching brief during the removal of roofing slates. It comprised drawn, photographic and written records. The drawn record involved the production of a floor plan of the barn at 1:100 scale, a cross section at 1:50 scale, and detailed drawing of part of the roof at 1:20 scale, showing all significant archaeological detail and using conventions based on those specified by English Heritage¹⁰. The photographic record was made using a medium format camera with perspective control and other lenses, and black and white film for archival permanence. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using either a 1m or 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations as a scale, and their locations are shown on copies of the plans. All the photographs are copied in this report, and in the following description they are referred to by numbers in **bold**. A small number of external photographs was also taken using a digital camera, and these are supplemented by some taken by Mr Campbell-Midford before the conversion work began, here presented at the beginning of the series of photographs (numbered JCM01 etc).

7 Description of the barn

Outer walls

- 7.1 The barn stands at the west end of the house and at right angles to it, so that it is orientated close to north-south, with the aisle to the west, and its front elevation

⁹ eg. at Stake, near Mytholmroyd: Haigh, Stephen 2007 Barn at Stake, Stake Lane, Cragg Vale, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording (unpublished report)

¹⁰ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

facing east, onto what would once have been a forecourt or farmyard, which the house also fronts, its own rear aisle forming an outshut along its northern side (1-3). The barn's outer walls are of thinly coursed local sandstone, generally consistent throughout the four sides but with some variations which indicate alteration or rebuilding, and the roof is of stone slate, which had been re-laid in the 20th century. The break of slope in the west roof pitch shows the division between the main body of the barn and the single aisle along the west side (4).

7.2 Openings within the barn's outer walls include the large, plain cart entrance with much-weathered oak lintel, in the east side (5,6), and a smaller opposing entrance in the west side, reduced in size to a pedestrian doorway, which itself has been blocked with brick (7,8). Given the position of this latter opening, it seems likely (as Briden suggests) that the adjacent doorway in the south gable is an insertion, and the quoin has been rebuilt to accommodate it, which might account for the slight difference in plinth levels to either side of it (9). There is also a doorway in the north gable (altered in 2011), previously reduced to a window, although Briden describes it as an inserted window, and the timber lintel would support the theory that this opening is not original (JCM08; 10). Otherwise, in addition to the east and west doorways, the barn originally would have had only breathers for lighting and ventilation, these being located at different levels in the south, west and north sides, where they consist of narrow vertical slits which splay out towards the interior, and are lined with upright flags (11-13). The west side of the building has three larger window openings, shown on the 1985 photograph where they are obviously insertions or enlargements of earlier breathers, and these were themselves altered in 2011 (14). There are also a number of plain putlogs for scaffolding, and in the south gable a small dovecote in the form of four nesting boxes just above a landing ledge (15), although it is doubtful if the birds would have been exploited for meat as it is at such a high level.

7.3 The outer walls also show that the roof pitch over the west aisle has been made more shallow by raising the eaves by some 0.3m, an aspect which is partly concealed by the use of closely matching stone, and it is more clear from the appearance of the roof timbers visible inside the barn (see below).

Interior

7.4 The barn is of three bays equal in length, two of which had been lined with breeze block as part of the present conversion, so that only the south end could be recorded in its unconverted state, although even this had undergone some previous changes in its use for the garden centre. Formerly, an L-shaped stone rubble wall, surmounted by a sloping timber partition reaching to the roof, enclosed a shippon within the two northern bays of the aisle. This had a floor

level lower than the main part of the barn, as shown in the pre-conversion photographs (**JCM10,JCM12**).

- 7.5 At the time of this recording, there was relatively little of interest to record within the south bay, and it is the barn's relationship to the house, and its timber framing, which are most significant.
- 7.6 The south bay itself is on two levels, with a step (which does not align with the arcade posts) in the floor. This floor is mostly concrete, although some flagstones remain near the lower west end (**17-22**). The exposed wall faces show the form of the breathers (**23,24**), while the mortices within the timber re-used as the lintel to the east doorway are also worth noting, their frequency suggesting that this is a former wall plate which bore braces and close studding in its original setting (**25**).
- 7.7 The wall between the barn and the main part of the house (not its rear aisle) is of particular interest, but this had been entirely concealed at the time of this survey, so the following account is derived from Briden's description and a single photograph taken in 2010. At ground floor level the wall is of whitewashed rubble on massive footings, but at the upper level it is timber framed, comprising a wall post to the south and arcade post to the north, with braces up to a wall plate and close studding between, carried by a rail or upper level sill beam (see photo **JCM11**). Briden is not certain whether the stone wall represents infill in what was once a fully timber-framed panel, or whether the timber framing was constructed on top of an existing stone wall. The frame measures about 5.5m in length, between the outer faces of the posts, both of which are numbered "IIII", so this must be the fourth truss of the house, but as the timbers do not appear to be weathered, and there is a mortice in the west face of the wall post, this suggests that the house formerly continued to the west, and that a bay or end aisle has been replaced by the barn. Further evidence for this idea is found within the roof above this panel, where the ends of the purlins in the house roof project slightly into the barn, as though cut off at their present lengths.
- 7.8 The roof spaces of the two buildings are separated by a panel sealed with daub laid on horizontal riven laths (or wattles), fastened to the original rafters (figure 14; **26-28**). This area of infill must have been constructed when the barn, rather than the house, was built, so is later than the vertical, close-studded panel below it, likely to be original to the house and so sub-medieval in date.

Timber frame

- 7.9 The two trusses which bear the roof over the barn are essentially of the same form, and one which is typical for a Pennine aisled barn (see figure 1): they are made of large scantling oak, and consist of a tie beam with principal rafters, king

post, and a single pair of “V” struts, with square-set ridge piece supported by ridge braces, and a pair of trenched side purlins, a number of which have been replaced (south truss: **29-31**; north truss: **32**).¹¹ The arcade posts at the west side of the barn now have their feet encased in concrete (Briden noted in 1995 that one stood on a tall pad-stone) (**33,34**), are splayed at their heads rather than jowled, and have arch braces up to the tie beams, as well as braces at either side to the arcade plate (south truss: **35-37**; north truss **38-40**). The arcade plate has two scarf joints, positioned symmetrically between the arcade posts and the outer arcade braces. At the east end, where the barn adjoins the house, the tie beam of the south truss rests on a thin wall plate running along the stone wall, and that of the north truss on the tie beam between the posts of the west end of the house. One other feature of the north truss worth noting is the small wooden pulley wheel attached to the west side of the king post, which must have been used as part of a hoist (**41**).

- 7.10 The roof over the aisle is carried on aisle rafters, which appear not to be tenoned into the arcade posts. These were originally set at a slightly steeper pitch, although one still shallower than the main roof, but the pitch has been reduced by the addition of timbers onto the outer ends of the aisle rafters, and by the raising of the eaves. This alteration accounts for the redundant purlin trenchings, and probably for the second pair of aisle struts (south truss: **42-44**; north truss **45-46**).
- 7.11 The trusses face south, in that their upper or fair faces are flush to the south, but only a few numbering marks were observed, despite Briden’s observation that the north truss was numbered “I” and the south one “II”. The numbering observed in 2011 appears on the south side of the arcade posts and adjoining arcade braces, where they comprise a “I” in the south bay, “II” on the adjacent joint, and “III” within the north bay (**47-48**).

Watching brief

- 7.12 A second visit was made to the building to observe the stripping of roof slates from the south-east quarter of the roof, the only part not to have been re-roofed already in the present conversion, although it should be noted that the barn had been re-roofed at some time in the 20th century. The area of particular interest was the valley where the barn and house roofs meet, although as this had also been re-laid in the 20th century, and forms part of the adjoining property, in the event the valley was not disturbed and none of the lath and daub panel was exposed (**49**). The removal of the slates did however reveal the wall plate, embedded on the wall top, and with seatings for the original rafters and the south roof truss (**50-53**).

¹¹ A number of the purlins were replaced in the 20th century and in the present conversion

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The timber framing of the aisled barn suggests a 17th century date, and the present stone walls are clearly contemporaneous with the frame, there being no evidence of any earlier timber-framed outer walls, in contrast to the adjoining house, which is likely to be 15th or 16th century, and which seems to have been shortened to allow the construction of the barn. The construction of the timber frame is very much typical for the building type in the region, as is the use of most of the aisle as a shippon, although other aspects of the plan form, particularly the location of the threshing bay in one end, is unusual, but this was clearly dictated by the L-shaped arrangement of house and barn. The barn is also significant for the evidence it contains about the adjacent, earlier aisled hall, although the opportunity to record this was missed.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief Cinder Hill Barn (SE 12309 26850)

Specification prepared at the request of the developer on behalf of Calderdale Council (Planning Permission 08/00964/LBC)

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 grade II listed aisled barn to a single dwelling. 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

(Grid ref. SE 12309 26850) Cinder Hill Farm is a grade II listed aisled hall and attached aisled barn, which lies on the north-east side of Brighouse and Denholmegate Road, adjacent to the entrance to a garden centre. The barn is in separate ownership to the house and it is the barn, which is the subject of planning permission 08/00964/LBC.

Cinder Hill Farm lies within the historic township of **Hipperholme with Brighouse**.

2.2 Description

Cinder Hill Barn is an aisled barn of three bays, with stone outer walls, which is attached at right angles to an aisled hall. The footprint of the barn covers a site area of approximately 165 square metres. The condition of the barn appears to be good, however confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent. Cinder Hill farm and barn are grade II listed (LBS 338780) and is therefore a designated heritage asset.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agent John Roche, (11 Ryburn Buildings, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax HX6 3AH, ☎ 01422 832004) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 08/00964/LBC) for the conversion of this grade II listed barn into a three-bedroomed dwelling house with external car parking for 2 no cars. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Calderdale's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developer to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

The developer, has, however already commenced the conversion prior to dealing with the condition for archaeological recording. The development is well advanced and has involved the construction of breeze-block walls which obscure the original wall fabric of two thirds of the barn and the insertion of a first floor. The work has

Issued by WY Archaeology Advisory Service

J une/2011

also covered over the surviving close-studding of the house – which is an area of particular interest – and which should have been recorded, prior to being obscured.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Cinder Hill Barn is an aisled barn with stone outer walls. The barn is attached at right angles to a late 15th century timber-framed aisled hall (which has been encased in stone). The close studding of the adjacent hall survives within the east wall with the barn and this was visible until covered over by the developer as part of the conversion. This area of close-studding is of particular significance in understanding the development of this late medieval aisled hall and as evidence for the overall development of timber-framing in West Yorkshire (where surviving examples of close-studding are significant). The barn has a King post roof structure, and is of three bays, with a single aisle to the west side. Aisled barns are an important historic building type in West Yorkshire and a securely dated typology for their development is still being developed. Recent dendrochronological analysis of these aisled barns has indicated that they are frequently earlier than first thought and it is likely that the barn at Cinder Hill is at least 16th century in date.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed work involves extensive alterations to the historic fabric of the barn. A large part of the development has already taken place, with two-thirds of the building having already been lined in breeze-block and subdivided. As an early example of an aisled barn, and in particular, given its relationship with the adjacent timber-framed house, it is important that the surviving historic fabric and evidence for the development of the barn is recorded, prior to development. The WYAAS have strongly recommended that no further work take place on the barn until the building has been recorded in line with this specification – in order to adhere to the condition attached to the listed building consent.

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 barn, 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, layout and circulation should all 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.)

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 vernacular 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 (including modern machinery) 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.

Specifically, any building debris, or materials which obscure those areas of the barn not already covered by internal breeze-block walls should be removed to allow the historic fabric of the structure to be recorded.

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 (Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN) and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (same address), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and

Archaeological Recording, Cinder Hill Barn**Page 4/13**

Postal directories, the appropriate census returns 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.

A brief assessment of the barn was carried out in 1995 by Colin Briden - the archaeological contractor should look at a copy of this description in order to inform the building recording. A copy of this document is available to view at the WYAAS (please note that the WYAAS charge for commercial consultations).

The developer has some digital photographs, which show the barn in its unconverted state. The archaeological contractor should obtain copies of these photographs and use these in the analysis and interpretation of the barn. Copies of these photographs should also be reproduced within the report.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

John Roche has produced plans as existing of 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

As a result of the potential for further evidence for the timber-framed elements and the relationship between the house and the barn to be revealed during the works to the roof (on the east side of the barn), recording work should take place in two stages. 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 exposed during the re-roofing of the east side of the barn. Particular note should be made of the wattle and daub and studs which survive in this part of the roof. 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. 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 the barn (with roof trusses and aisle plates reflected on plan)
- ∞ A short section through the building (recording the form of the roof truss)
- ∞ A long section along the line of the arcade plate
- ∞ An elevation drawing of the studs with wattle and daub infill which survive in east side of the barn roof (above the area of obscured close-studding)

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 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:

- ∞ All original structural elements, including roof structure/truss form and arrangement (note that timber type should be identified in each instance, and that all timber structural elements should be examined for re-use)
- ∞ Evidence for the presence of tie-beam lap dovetail assembly, the conversion techniques used on the timbers and the position of the upper faces of the cross-frames
- ∞ Evidence for the number of bays
- ∞ Original doors and early doors and window frames and any evidence for associated shutters or other fittings
- ∞ Evidence for original and subsequent historical arrangement of the interior, including: original fittings (tethering rings etc), evidence for animal stalls or boxes (including recesses and partition grooves in walls)
- ∞ Evidence for the existing and historic position of the stylobates within the barn – detail to be clearly marked onto the plan
- ∞ Beamed ceilings, haylofts or mortises/holes in the wall which may indicate the original position of beams which have been removed

Archaeological Recording, Cinder Hill Barn**Page 6/13**

- ∞ Original or historic floor surfaces, such as flagged floors and any drains set therein (and any evidence of drains set within later concrete surfaces which may indicate the position of an earlier re-used drain) – clearly marked onto the plan
- ∞ Evidence for original heating and lighting arrangements including candle recesses etc.
- ∞ Evidence for original/historic breathers and means of ventilation
- ∞ Evidence for the use of powered machinery (including elements which may have been man or horse-driven)
- ∞ Evidence for scarf joints in the roof timbers, which may indicate an alteration to the original structure of the building or the re-use of timbers
- ∞ Any carpenters' marks, merchants' marks or apotropaic marks visible on the timbers and evidence for the sequence and type of carpenters' marks utilised to be recorded (any such marks to be annotated onto the plan)
- ∞ Evidence for the phasing of the buildings on site (such as straight joints), for additions or alterations to the barn relevant to its original and subsequent use – evidence for the relationship of the barn with the adjacent house and development of the barn should be made

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.

6.4.3 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.

6.4.4 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines¹, 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*

¹ English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

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 the 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. Specific shots should be made of

- ∞ the openings and ledge in the south gable wall (which suggest the presence of a small pigeon loft).
- ∞ The timber lintel above the cart entry

A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the barn from all sides, showing it and the attached house as a whole in their setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the building 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.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the 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. Detail shots should be made of:

- ∞ The pulley attached to the King post
- ∞ The close-studding with wattle and daub infill visible in east side of the roof
- ∞ Carpenters marks
- ∞ Scarf joints
- ∞ The re-used timber lintel above the cart entry (internal shot showing mortices)

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 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the 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 J P E G 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 7". In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) should be printed at 10" x 8" (a minimum of 4 shots). 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 Calderdale 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 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
- ∞ an architectural description of the barn presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the barn, 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 barn and relationship to the adjacent house in its local, historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of barn and of the house and barn as a whole. This analysis should consider the aisled barn as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow. The evidence of recent analysis of similar aisled barns should be considered in the interpretation of the barn.

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. 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 (Hipperholme with Brighouse).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the aisled barn 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
- ∞ the photographs taken by the developer, prior to the commencement of work, along with a photo-location plan of these photographs
- ∞ 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 - 'Hipperholme with Brighouse' (the Township name) with 'Cinder Hill Barn' 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 Calderdale Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN), 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
Elizabeth Chamberlin

J une/2011

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
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Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

CD of photographs (in JPG, ORF & DNG formats) deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Also includes photographs taken by Mr Campbell-Midford as listed above.

Photos taken by Stephen Haigh, June – July 2011

Number	Subject
D01	General view of the site, from the south
D02	Barn and house, from the south-east
D03	The barn, from the south-west
D04	East elevation of barn
D05	West elevation, from the south
D06	South gable
D07	West elevation, from the north-west
D08	General view of the site, from the south-west
D09	North gable

Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

To be deposited with the Calderdale office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service

1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (5 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

Complete list of black and white photographs taken, in film order

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
15	1	1	Detail of nesting boxes in south gable
3	1	2	Barn and house, from the south-east
1	1	4	Barn and house, from the east
5	1	5	East elevation of barn
6	1	6	Detail of lintel over doorway, east elevation
9	1	7	South gable
4	1	9	The barn, from the south-west
7	1	10	West elevation, from the south
11	1	11	West elevation, from the north-west
13	1	12	Detail of breather, west elevation
10	1	13	North gable
16	1	14	North gable
12	1	17	North gable
2	1	18	General view of the site, from the south
14	2	1	General view of the site, from the south-west
46	2	3	Roof structure over aisle, north truss, from the north
48	2	4	Detail of arch brace to north arcade post, from the west, showing number "IIII"
39	2	5	North arcade post, from the north-east
40	2	6	North arcade post, from the north
27	2	7	Lath and daub in roof, between house and barn (north part)
26	2	9	Lath and daub in roof, between house and barn (south part)
28	2	10	Detail of daub in roof, between house and barn
41	2	11	North truss, showing pulley attached to west side of king post
32	2	12	North truss, from the south
38	2	13	North arcade post, from the south
45	2	15	Roof structure over aisle, north truss, from the south
44	2	16	Roof structure over aisle, south truss, from the north
37	2	17	South arcade post, from the north
47	2	18	Detail of south arcade post, from the west, showing numbering "II" and "I"
24	3	1	Detail of breather, inside west wall
34	3	2	Foot of north arcade post, from the north
33	3	4	Foot of south arcade post, from the north
18	3	5	South bay, from the east
19	3	6	Detail of blocked doorway in west wall, south bay
17	3	7	South bay, from the west
25	3	9	Detail of internal lintel over doorway in east side of south bay
23	3	10	South gable: interior face with breathers

21	3	11	South bay, from the north-west
20	3	12	South bay, from the north-east
36	3	13	South arcade post, arch brace and scarf joint, from the east
42	3	15	Roof structure over aisle, south truss, from the south
43	3	16	South arcade post, from the south-west
29	4	1	South truss, from the south-west
30	4	3	South truss, from the south-east
31	4	4	South truss, from the south-east
35	4	5	South arcade post, from the south
22	4	6	Remnant flagstones in south bay, from the south-west
8	4	7	Blocked doorway in west elevation
49	5	13	Roof valley between barn (left) and house (right), during watching brief
52	5	15	South truss, from the east, during watching brief
51	5	16	Wall plate on east wall, with end of south tie beam, during watching brief
50	5	17	Wall plate on east wall, during watching brief
53	5	18	Ridge braces of south truss, from the east, during watching brief

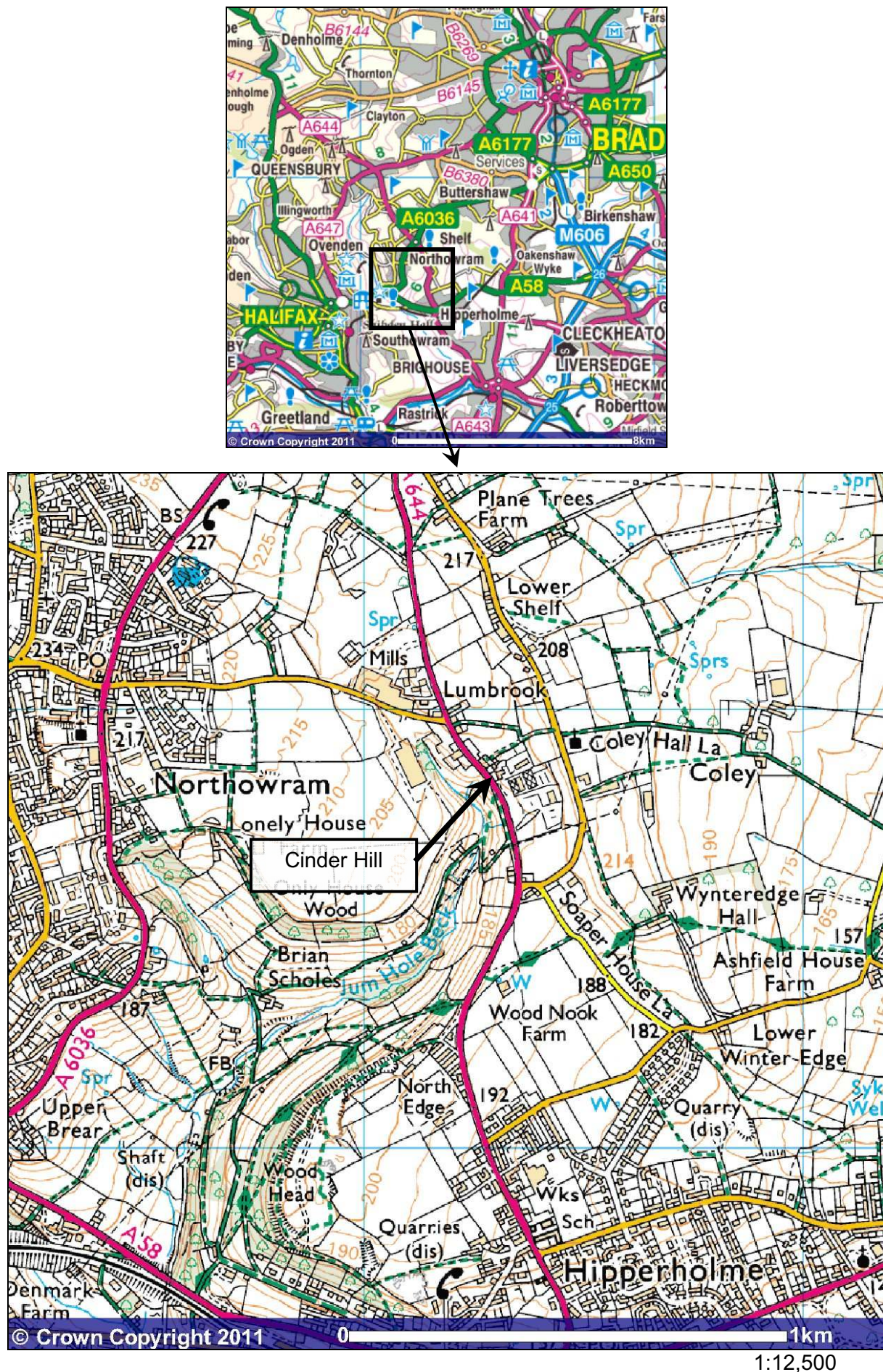


Figure 2: Location maps

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