

Barn at Cobble Bank Farm
Mixenden Lane, Halifax, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



September 2011
NGR: SE 06702865
Historic township: Ovenden

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SUMMARY

The barn at Cobble Bank Farm (NGR: SE 06702865) is a small, four-bay building thought to be 18th century, and is of interest as a late form of Pennine aisled barn, although its timber framing is almost entirely re-used. Historic building recording, comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out in August 2011 for Mr J Woodhead, before the barn's conversion to a dwelling, to fulfil a condition of planning consent.

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BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM, MIXENDEN LANE, HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

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BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM, MIXENDEN LANE, HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of the barn at Cobble Bank Farm, near Halifax, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in August 2011 for the developer Mr J Woodhead, to discharge a condition attached to planning consent for the conversion of the building to residential use.
- 1.2 The building recorded is thought to be 18th century, and is a small, four-bay barn with a single aisle, in which the timber-framed elements all appear to have been re-used, and which is of interest as a late and degenerate example of a Pennine aisled barn, a building type which flourished in the region in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 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 and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Cobble Bank Farm lies on the west, downhill side of Mixenden Lane (also known as White Gate), approximately 3km north-west of Halifax town centre and within the urban fringe, although the immediate area comprises pasture fields and moorland. The national grid reference for the site is SE 06702865 and the postcode is HX2 8UQ.
- 2.2 The barn stands at the north side of the farmstead (figure 2), in which there are a number of other buildings including the farmhouse, workshops and other outbuildings (one of them attached to the barn's east gable), in various states of repair, and apart from the house, of little historic interest. The barn has not been in agricultural use for over 40 years, since when it has served only for storage.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 Only the farmhouse at Cobble Bank is listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade II):

Probably early C18. Traditional stone house with stone roof. 2 storeys. South front with long simple mullioned windows partly altered. Doorway in gabled cross wing to west with low addition. Plain rear with simple mullioned windows and slight additions.

- 3.2 The barn is not listed, although Calderdale Council believe it to fall within the house's curtilage. Planning consent for its conversion to a dwelling has been granted by Calderdale Council (application number 09/01183/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 No previous architectural or archaeological work appears to have been undertaken at the site.

5 Historical background

Cobble Bank Farm

- 5.1 The origins of Cobble Bank Farm are obscure, and the settlement itself may well be older than the 18th century buildings which now occupy it. The earliest document associated with it seems to be a valuation made in 1799 for the owner John Sutcliffe, whose tenant was John Ingham; at that time, it was known as Underhill, and Cobble Bank was only one of the fields within the landholding, although in later years the names are used for the farm interchangeably.¹ The property remained part of the Sutcliffe estate for some time, as attested by another valuation of 183,7 and a lease to Daniel Ingham of 1848². A township map made in 1817 has the earliest cartographic depiction of the barn, which is clearly shown, and later maps of the early and mid 19th century show the building generally unchanged (figures 3 to 5). A more detailed map of 1858 shows the recessed entry on the south side of the building, as well as small appendages to the east gable, which have been replaced by the present shed (figure 6), while a similar arrangement appears on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps of 1894 to 1935 (figures 7 to 10).
- 5.2 Cobble Bank was a working farm during the 19th century, but censuses show that it was home to a number of different households. The situation in 1841 is not entirely clear, but Daniel Ingham was then listed as a woolcomber, and his family seems to have been one of four then residing at the property. In 1851 there were five households, and Daniel Ingham, a farmer of 24 acres, was again listed as head of one of them. In 1871 his son Daniel, then 35, headed one of two resident households, although there were also two uninhabited houses.

¹ Information provided by Mr Woodhead

Daniel was still there in 1891: the records list him as living at number 3 Cobble Bank, but there were still also two uninhabited houses there.

- 5.3 Records of the farm from the 20th century include a plan of 1956 for a new dairy, proposed by Anthony Greenwood,³ and photographs of c.1980-90, which show the exterior of the barn as it is now, although with the lean-to on the north side in a less advanced state of dereliction than it is in 2011.⁴

Aisled barns

- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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 long outer walls form "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.

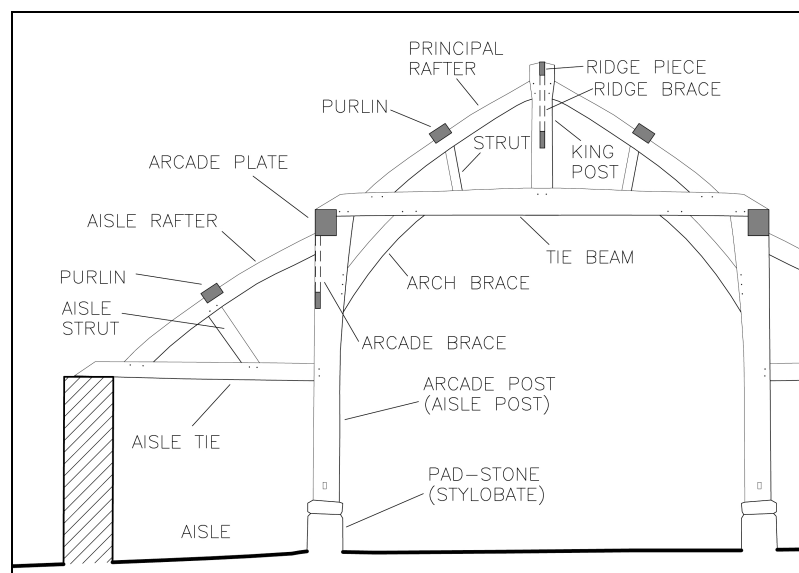


Figure 1: Typical structure of a Pennine aisled barn with terminology

² West Yorkshire Archive Service HAS:430,431

³ West Yorkshire Archive Service BIP/HX:6258

⁴ Halifax Central Library photograph collection 067286

- 5.6 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 date⁵, but the main period of their construction seems to have been between 1570 and 1650⁶. They are generally associated with the gentry or large estates, rather than the yeoman level of society, but it has been suggested that the aisled barn was the “standard farm building in the Pennines before 1750”⁷, 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.
- 5.7 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 Cobble Bank, 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 shippons⁸, 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, but some are so narrow as to be effectively vestigial.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), although the requirement for a watching brief was removed by WYAAS, on the initial results of the investigation. The work was carried out on 15 August 2011, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records. The drawn record involved the production of a floor plan of the barn at 1:100 scale, and a short and a long section at 1:50 scale, all of which show all significant archaeological detail and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage⁹. 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

⁵ 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*)

⁶ Wade Martins, S, 1991 *Historic Farm Buildings*, p26

⁷ Clarke, D W 1974 “Aisled barns in the Pennines” *Brigantian* vol 18-20

⁸ eg. at Stake, near Mytholmroyd: Haigh, Stephen 2007 *Barn at Stake, Stake Lane, Cragg Vale, West Yorkshire: Archaeological Building Recording* (unpublished report)

⁹ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

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 (see Appendix 2).

7 Description of the barn

General

- 7.1 The barn is rectangular in plan, measuring 14.9m long and 9.9m wide, and has its long axis running down the slope, so that the east end is cut into the bank and the west end is slightly terraced: it faces south, towards the small yard between it and the farmhouse (**1-3**). The walls are of coursed, squared local sandstone, but both gables are rendered, and that to the east now faces into the later shed which has been built up against the barn (**4-7**). The aisled construction of the south side of the barn is clearly evident from the pitch of the stone slate roof, which has a break of slope marking the division between the building's main body and the outer part.
- 7.2 The original appearance of the south elevation is disturbed by the 20th century roof overlying the recessed entrance bay, the latter containing not only the wide doorway for carts or sleds, but also two narrower openings into the shippons within the aisles or outshuts to either side (**8,9**). These doorways have deep, plain chamfers, with stops at different levels, which suggest that the masonry has been re-used from another building, a theory made more likely by the fact that the lintels have been roughly cut down to accommodate the low roof line over them. Most of the other openings in the barn's south side are probably 20th century in their present forms, and include the four relatively large windows serving the two shippons. The mucking-out hole in the south gable is probably original however, together with the small owl-hole (matched in the east gable), while in the rear elevation to the north, the doorway opposite the main entrance is similar in form to the shippon doorways (**10-15**). (The window over may well be a modern insertion however.)
- 7.3 The interior of the barn is of more interest than the outside, because of the presence and construction of the aisle, but in overall form the barn is typical of the small upland farms of the Calderdale district from the 18th and 19th centuries, in that it provided cattle housing in an outshut, and storage space for winter feed, and perhaps threshing, in the main body of the barn, although it differs from the norm in that there is no evidence for there having been a shippon within the lower end of the main part of the building.
- 7.4 The doors at the main entrance are secondary (19th or 20th century), but they seem to occupy the positions of the original ones and are fastened below an oak beam (**16**): their position here means that when opened, they do not protrude

into the building, nor block the shippon doorways. Beyond here, the barn is a single undivided area with a flagged floor containing two shallow steps, so as to follow the slope (one of the steps contains a re-used window sill or lintel), and there is no evidence for any loft (17-20). This area is separated from the aisle to the south by two different structures: to the west of the entrance is a thin stone wall, 2.3m high, incorporating a narrow doorway and feed holes serving the stalls on the other side, and with vertical planks above it, extending to the roof (21,22), an arrangement which is thought to be secondary to the building, perhaps late 19th century in date. To the east of the entrance, modern brick is used instead of stone, the wall projecting into the building beyond the line of the arcade plate, and having an L-shaped plan, with a large panelled board above (salvaged and re-used from elsewhere), and this wall appears to be more recent in date, probably early 20th century (23-25). It seems likely that these two walls were preceded by low timber partitions, but material evidence for this is lacking.

- 7.5 The two outshuts within the south aisle are now both shippons, a function which they have probably always served, unless the east one was used as a stable at one time. The larger, west one has softwood stall dividers or boskins, for six individual cows rather than pairs (a relatively modern type of arrangement), and the floor is mostly concrete, so this may well be early 20th century in its present form (26-28). A characteristic recess in the south wall has the remains of a door and shelf, so would have been used for storage rather than a lamp, but of course these fixtures may not be original; the same is also true of the shutter to the mucking-out hole in the west end (29-30). Hinged shutters in the vertical boarding to the north provide some ventilation, in addition to that from the windows (31). In contrast to this, the smaller east shippon accommodated only three cows, and the arrangement in here is entirely mid 20th century, with concrete boskins and floor (32-35).

Timber frame and roof

- 7.6 The plan form of the barn, which incorporates the two partial cross walls to either side of the entrance, means that two of the three roof trusses are borne on stone walls, and only the western truss rests on an arcade post. This truss (36,37) has principal rafters halved at the ridge, a pair of raking "V" struts and a collar, all of oak, and with most of the joints pegged. The tie beam has two redundant mortices in its soffit near the north end (38), the positions of which mean that they cannot relate to former timbers in the present setting, so this component at least is clearly re-used, and the brace which supports this end of the tie beam is crudely supported by a rough stone corbel. At the south end, the tie beam was formerly only supported by the arcade post to the south of the stone wall (39), but its end (hidden by the plank partition) has rotted, thus requiring the later vertical timbers which now stand on the north side of the wall. The foot of the arcade post rests on two thin pad-stones (40), and from it a pair of curved arcade

braces (one of them with signs of previous use), rise to support the arcade plate (41,42). The aisle rafter, tying the south wall to the post (with no pegs visible), also has signs of re-use and these together with its proportions and profile, which splays slightly towards its upper end, imply that it is a former arcade or wall post (43,44).

- 7.7 The arcade plate (the longitudinal timber running longitudinally between the main part of the barn and the aisle or outshut) runs the length of the building, but is supported by the stone walls to either side of the entrance. It is made up of three separate timbers (with redundant joints from previous settings), linked by simple, splayed scarf joints, although these seem to be held together by short connecting blocks pegged to either end, rather than joined together directly (45-47).
- 7.8 The two other roof trusses are of less interest and show evidence for replacement of timbers; the present owner reports that his predecessor undertook these repairs in the mid 20th century. The central truss (48,49) is entirely of square-sawn softwood of varied scantling, so seems to have been completely replaced at this time, although in general design it imitates the west truss, as does the third, east truss. The latter has a tie beam with numerous, closely spaced mortices and peg holes from a former use (50-52), and this has probably been part of the truss from the outset, together with the strut or brace from the north wall, but the upper parts of the east truss all appear to be modern. Many of the purlins have also been replaced, some with re-used oak and others with softwood, but it seems that originally there were just two pairs of side purlins in addition to the ridge, and that each purlin was probably only a single bay in length, then staggered at the trusses (53-55). The present ridge and rafters are all of sawn softwood and there must have been large scale if not total replacement of them during the building's life.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 It is not possible to demonstrate the barn's date with any precision but its size, appearance, layout and construction all point to it being 18th century, but aspects of it also imply that it incorporated materials from one or more earlier buildings, especially the timber elements which were used to create the one aisled truss, but also perhaps some of the stone dressings used in the doorways. It can be seen as a degenerate example of an aisled barn, in that the timber framing is of rather poor quality and used only in one part of the building, to increase the floor area beyond what would otherwise be possible without separating the outshut from the barn by a masonry wall, and the construction of a thin, non-load bearing wall here implies that the use of an arcade post, rather than a wall, may have arisen through the pressure of tradition rather than for any practical reason. Given the extent of re-used timbers, dendrochronological

analysis would not assist greatly in an understanding of the building, and this together with the replacement of many timber components means that the barn's historical and architectural significance is limited.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief Cobble Farm Barn (SE 0670 2865)

Specification prepared at the request of the agent, Andrew Irving on behalf of Calderdale Council (Planning Permission 09/01183/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 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 0670 2865) Cobble Bank Farm Barn lies directly to the west of Mixenden Lane, near Halifax and is surrounded by farmland. Cobble Bank Farm appears to have been formerly known as Underhill Farm.

The barn lies within the historic township of **Ovenden**.

2.2 Description

Cobble Bank Barn is an aisled barn which has been encased in stone, probably in the 18th century. The footprint of the barn covers an area of approximately 185 square metres. The WYAAS have not visited the barn since 2009, when the condition of the barn appeared to be reasonable, however, confirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent. Cobble Bank Barn lies within the curtilage of Cobble Bank Farmhouse, which is a grade II listed building (LBS 446308).

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Irving Architectural Design (3 Richmond House, Caldene Business Park, Mytholmroyd, HX7 5QJ, contact Andrew Irving ☎ 07894 085314) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 09/01183/LBC) for the conversion of the existing barn to form a new dwelling including a new driveway leading to a new double garage. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Calderdale's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

Cobble Bank Barn is an aisled barn of probable 18th century date, which contains timber-framing belonging to a much earlier structure and which could represent the rebuilding of a late medieval aisled barn. The barn has undergone alterations in the

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19th and early 20th century with the fenestration on the south elevation probably dating to the late 19th or early 20th century. The barn incorporates re-used panelling and a re-used window to form a screen between the enclosed aisle and 'nave' of the barn and it is clear that some of the timber-framed elements have been re-used. The barn is shown on the OS 1st edition 6 inch map, where the farm complex is labelled as 'Underhill'. The barn also has a gabled entry to its south elevation to accommodate a raised cart entry.

One of the trusses appears to have a collar and this may potentially reveal a short King post or King block (however this is obscured by the plastic sheeting beneath the barn roof). This truss appears to be complete and may represent the an in-situ survival of the original timber-framed barn. Recent dendrochronological analysis of the timbers of pennine aisled barns has shown that these buildings are often earlier in date than previously thought (a recently dated example with an upper King post roof previously thought date to the 17th century date was shown to be of 15th century date).

Aisled barns are a distinctive and important class of buildings which are characteristic of the Pennines of Yorkshire and Lancashire. Evidence for the development and dating of these structures is still being compiled.

Cobble Bank Barn lies within the curtilage of Cobble Bank Farmhouse which is a grade II listed building and is therefore listed by association with the adjacent farmhouse.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed redevelopment of the barn involves the rebuilding of part of the western gable and potentially more of the western half of the barn. The works include the reduction of the floor level inside the structure, which may require further rebuilding or risk destabilising parts of the structure. The structural engineer's report has indicated that it is the intention to replace the majority of the surviving timber-framed elements of the barn - one of the most archaeologically sensitive parts of the structure and it is for this reason.

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 and assess the development and phasing of the timber-framed elements of the aisled barn. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings and whether any in-situ or complete elements of timber-framing survive. 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.)
- ∞ 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 agricultural 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.

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 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.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

Irving Architectural Design have 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 historic partitioning and remodelling of the barn, recording work should take place in 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). At this stage, once we have assessed the drawings and photographs of the barn taken (to be shown to us at the fieldwork verification meeting), WYAAS will have sufficient information to assess whether or not dendrochronological assessment and analysis of the late medieval timbers used within the building should be undertaken.

6.2.2 Dendrochronological Assessment & Analysis

Provision shall be made, within the quotation, for dendrochronological analysis to be undertaken on the timber-framed barn if suitable timbers are identified by a recognised dendrochronologist.

The dendrochronological analysis should be undertaken by a recognised dendrochronologist who has extensive experience with work on historic standing buildings and has widespread access to relevant reference data. The analysis should follow the procedures and outputs outlined in 'Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates' published by English Heritage (1998) and available on their website ([http://www.english-](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology/)

heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronology-guidelines/). Provision should be made for the dendrochronologist to undertake an initial site visit to assess the timbers and discuss an appropriate sampling strategy with the archaeologist.

For the convenience of the Dendrochronologist it is initially recommended that a small number of digital photographs are taken by the archaeological contractor of the surviving timber-framing within the barn. These photographs should aim to show the general form of the extant timber-work and the general character of the timbers and their scantling. These should be supplied to the Dendrochronologist either by email (following their agreement to receive the material in this way) or by sending a CD. The objective of this is to inform the Dendrochronologist of the general nature of the structures and extant timber-work, prior to their initial assessment visit to site. The dendrochronologist also to be provided basic background information relating to the history and development of the complex including relevant plans on which timbers sampled can be subsequently recorded and incorporated into the dendrochronological report.

6.2.3 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. The aim of this structural watching brief is to record any further evidence for the aisle plate, posts and trusses, which may be revealed once the boarded aisle walls are dismantled and any removal of parts of the timber frame. 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 the 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
- ∞ A phased plan

- ∞ A short section through the barn (showing the third truss from the eastern end of the barn)
- ∞ A long section (along the line of the aisle plate)

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
- ∞ 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).

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 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 barn, 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 barn from all sides, showing it and the farm complex as a whole in its 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 barn and attached shed and of the individual structures.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of the barn. 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

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

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 6.4.2 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. Specific shots should be taken of:

- ∞ the re-used panelling between the nave and aisle of the barn
- ∞ the merchants' marks visible on the roof trusses
- ∞ scarf joints

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". 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 the structural 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
- ∞ an architectural description of the barn presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the building, 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 aisled barn in its local, historical and technological contexts, describing and analysing the development of the barn from the early development as a timber-framed structure to the evidence for the 18th century rebuilding. This analysis should consider the pennine aisled barn as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, layout and process flow.
- ∞ the results of the watching brief and any dendrochronological assessment and analysis

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 (Ovenden).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the 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
- ∞ 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 - 'Ovenden' (the Township name) with 'Cobble Farm 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 uly/2011

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

**Telephone: (01924 306794).
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: echamberlin@wyjs.org.uk**

Appendix 2: List of digital photographs

CD of photographs (in JPG, ORF & DNG formats) deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

| Number | Subject |
|---------------|---|
| D01 | General view of the barn, from the south-east |
| D02 | General view of the barn and farmhouse, from the north-east |
| D03 | General view of the barn and farmhouse, from the east |
| D04 | The barn, from the south-east |
| D05 | The barn, from the south-west |
| D06 | The barn, from the north-east |
| D07 | The barn, from the north |
| D08 | The barn, from the north-west |
| D09 | Doorway in north elevation |

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 (4 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

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

| Photo | Film | Frame | Subject |
|-------|------|-------|--|
| 4 | 1 | 1 | The barn, from the south-east |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | General view of the barn, from the south-east |
| 5 | 1 | 4 | The barn, from the south-west |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | The barn: west gable |
| 13 | 1 | 7 | The barn, from the north-west |
| 12 | 1 | 9 | The barn, from the north |
| 10 | 1 | 10 | The barn, from the north-east |
| 11 | 1 | 11 | The barn, from the north-east |
| 14 | 1 | 12 | Doorway in north elevation |
| 15 | 1 | 13 | Detail of chamfer and stop to doorway in north elevation |
| 2 | 1 | 15 | General view of the barn and farmhouse, from the north-east |
| 3 | 1 | 16 | General view of the barn and farmhouse, from the east |
| 9 | 1 | 17 | Doorway to shippon in south-east outshut |
| 7 | 1 | 18 | The barn: east gable (inside later shed) |
| 32 | 2 | 1 | Shippon within south-east outshut, from the south-east |
| 35 | 2 | 2 | Plank partition to north side of south-west outshut, and arcade plate overhead |
| 33 | 2 | 4 | Shippon within south-east outshut, from the north-west |
| 34 | 2 | 5 | Shippon within south-east outshut, from the east |
| 46 | 2 | 6 | Arcade plate over barn entrance, from the south |
| 16 | 2 | 7 | Modern roof over entrance and position of doorway |
| 47 | 2 | 9 | Detail of scarf joint in arcade plate over barn entrance, from the south |
| 26 | 2 | 10 | Shippon within south-west outshut, from the east |
| 27 | 2 | 11 | Shippon within south-west outshut, from the west |
| 28 | 2 | 12 | Typical stall within south-west outshut |
| 8 | 2 | 13 | Doorway to shippon in south-west outshut |
| 30 | 2 | 15 | Mucking-out hole in west end of south-west outshut |
| 43 | 2 | 16 | Aisle rafter (re-used post), from the east |
| 55 | 2 | 17 | Purlin in south-west outshut (east end), from the east |
| 44 | 2 | 18 | End of aisle rafter and east arcade brace, from the east |
| 41 | 3 | 1 | Arcade post, from the south |
| 40 | 3 | 3 | Foot of arcade post, from the south-east |
| 45 | 3 | 4 | Scarf joint in arcade plate, east of arcade post, from the south |
| 39 | 3 | 5 | Arcade post, from the south-west |
| 42 | 3 | 6 | West arcade brace, from the west |
| 31 | 3 | 7 | Plank partition to north side of south-west outshut |
| 54 | 3 | 9 | Purlin in south-west outshut (west end), from the east |
| 17 | 3 | 10 | View into threshing bay from main entrance |

| | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| 23 | 3 | 11 | Interior of the barn, from the north-west, showing brick wall to south-east outshut |
| 25 | 3 | 12 | Re-used panelling forming partition to south-east outshut, from the north |
| 24 | 3 | 13 | Brick wall to south-east outshut, from the north |
| 18 | 3 | 15 | Interior of the barn, from the west |
| 51 | 3 | 16 | North end of east roof truss, from the south-west |
| 50 | 3 | 17 | East roof truss, from the west |
| 52 | 3 | 18 | East roof truss, from the east |
| 19 | 4 | 1 | Interior of the barn, from the east |
| 21 | 4 | 3 | Interior of the barn, from the north-east, showing stone wall and partition to outshut |
| 22 | 4 | 4 | Stone wall and partition to south-west outshut, from the north |
| 48 | 4 | 5 | Central roof truss, from the north-east |
| 53 | 4 | 6 | Purlin and arcade plate over entrance bay, from the north |
| 49 | 4 | 7 | Detail of merchant's mark on central tie beam, from the east |
| 37 | 4 | 9 | West roof truss, from the east |
| 36 | 4 | 10 | West roof truss, from the north-east |
| 20 | 4 | 11 | Flagged floor of barn, with re-used sill or lintel in kerb |
| 38 | 4 | 12 | North end of west roof truss, from the east |
| 29 | 4 | 13 | Recess/cupboard in south side of south-west outshut |

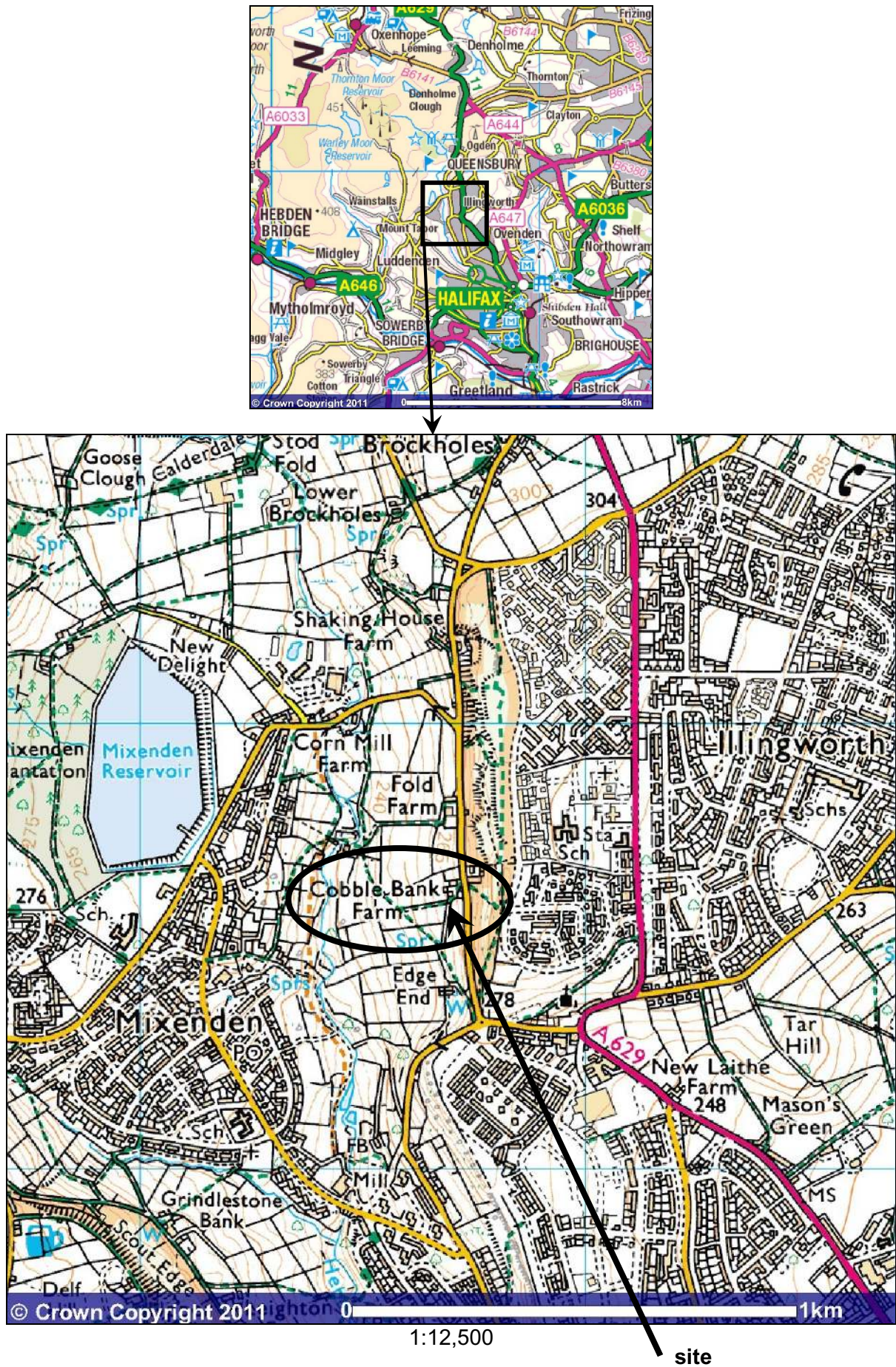
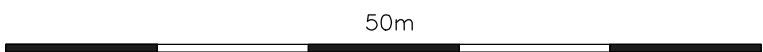
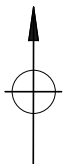
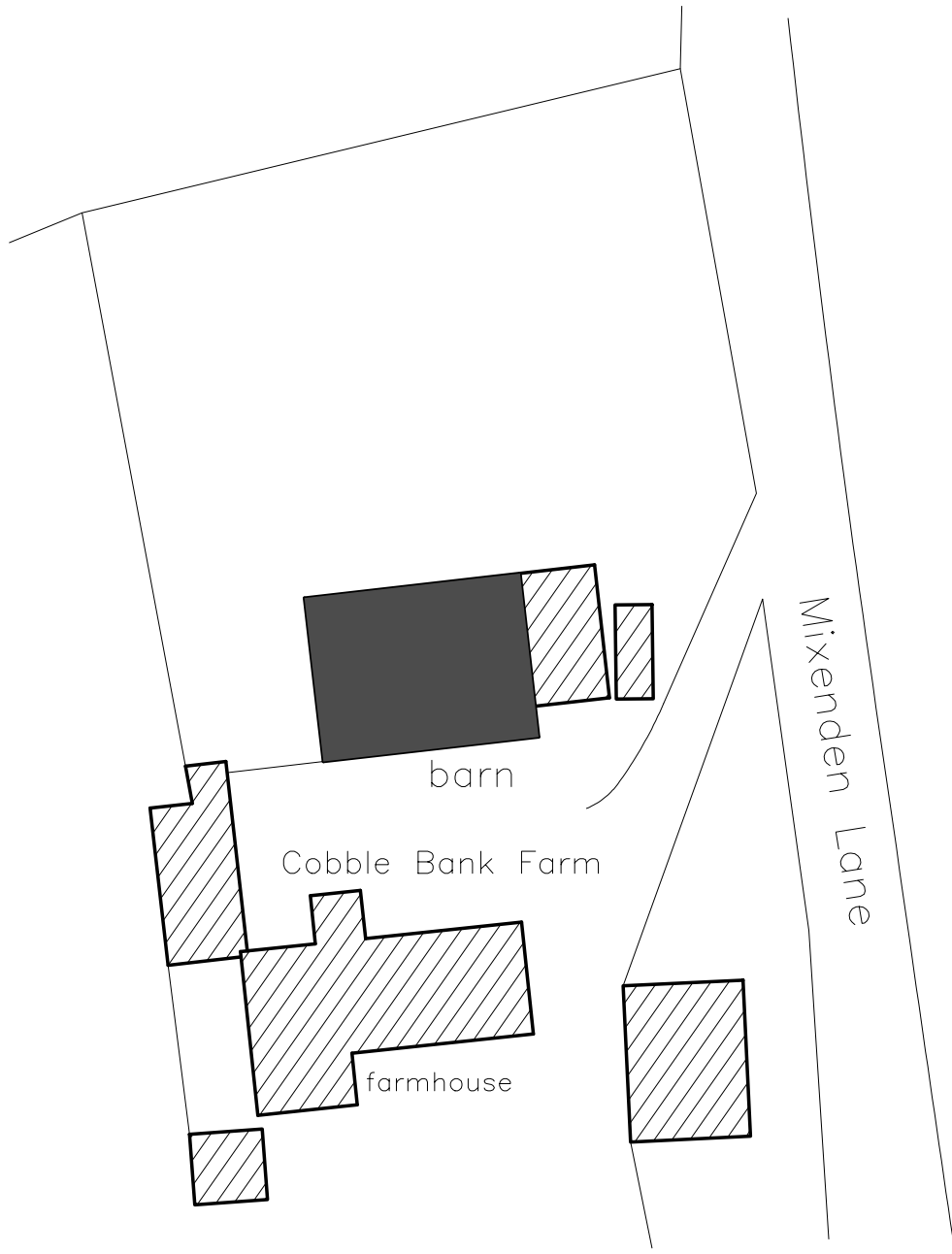


Figure 2: Location maps

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BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM
MIXENDEN LANE
HALIFAX
WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 06702865)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2011

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



Figure 3: Sketched copy of map of 1817
Plan of the Lower Part of the Manor of Ovenden in the parish of Halifax... 1849
West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale HP4 (2)



Figure 4: Sketched copy of map of 1825
Plan of the Township of Ovenden situate in the parish of Halifax... 1825
West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale HAL 511 (2)

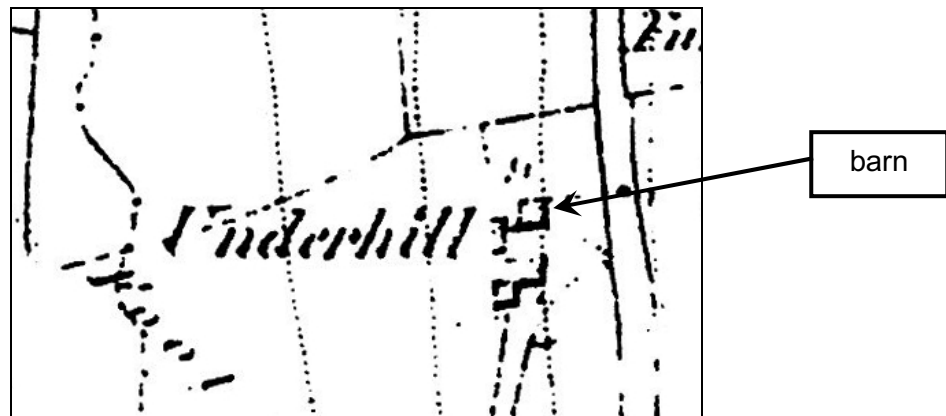


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published 1852 (surveyed 1847-9)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 215; enlarged to approx 1:2500

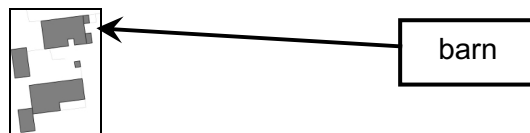


Figure 6: Sketched copy of map of 1858
Township of Ovenden situate in the parish of Halifax... 1858
West Yorkshire Archive Service Calderdale HXT 672

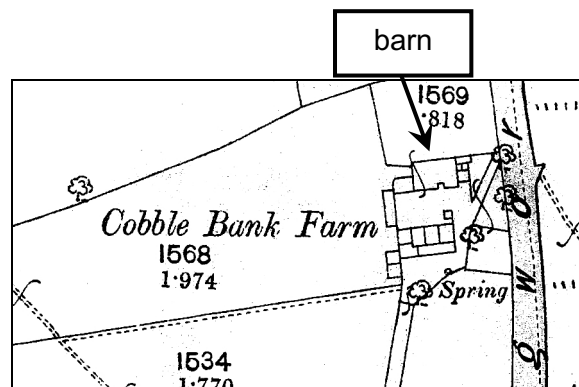


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1894 (surveyed 1892)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 215.16

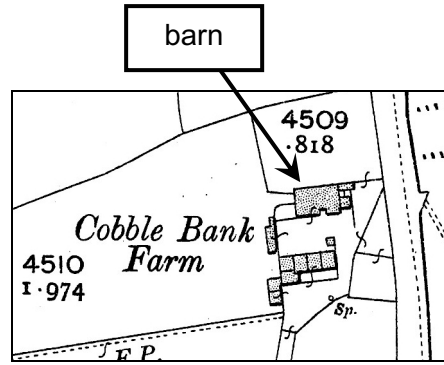


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1908 (revised 1905)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 215.16

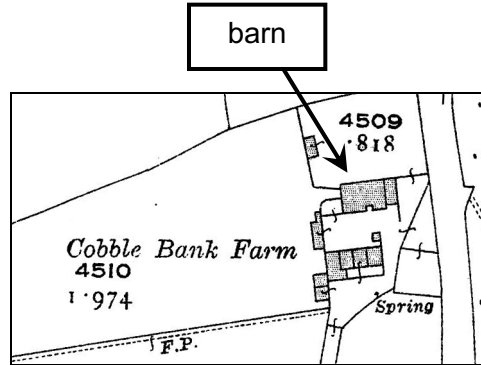


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1919 (revised 1914)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 215.16

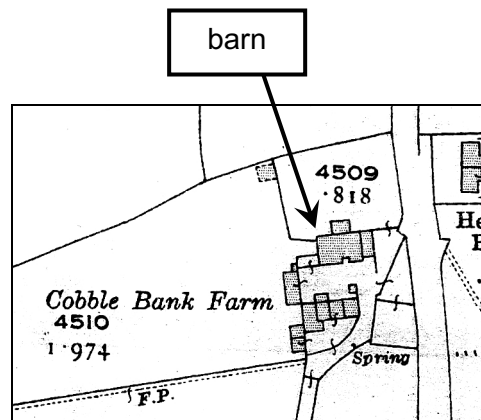
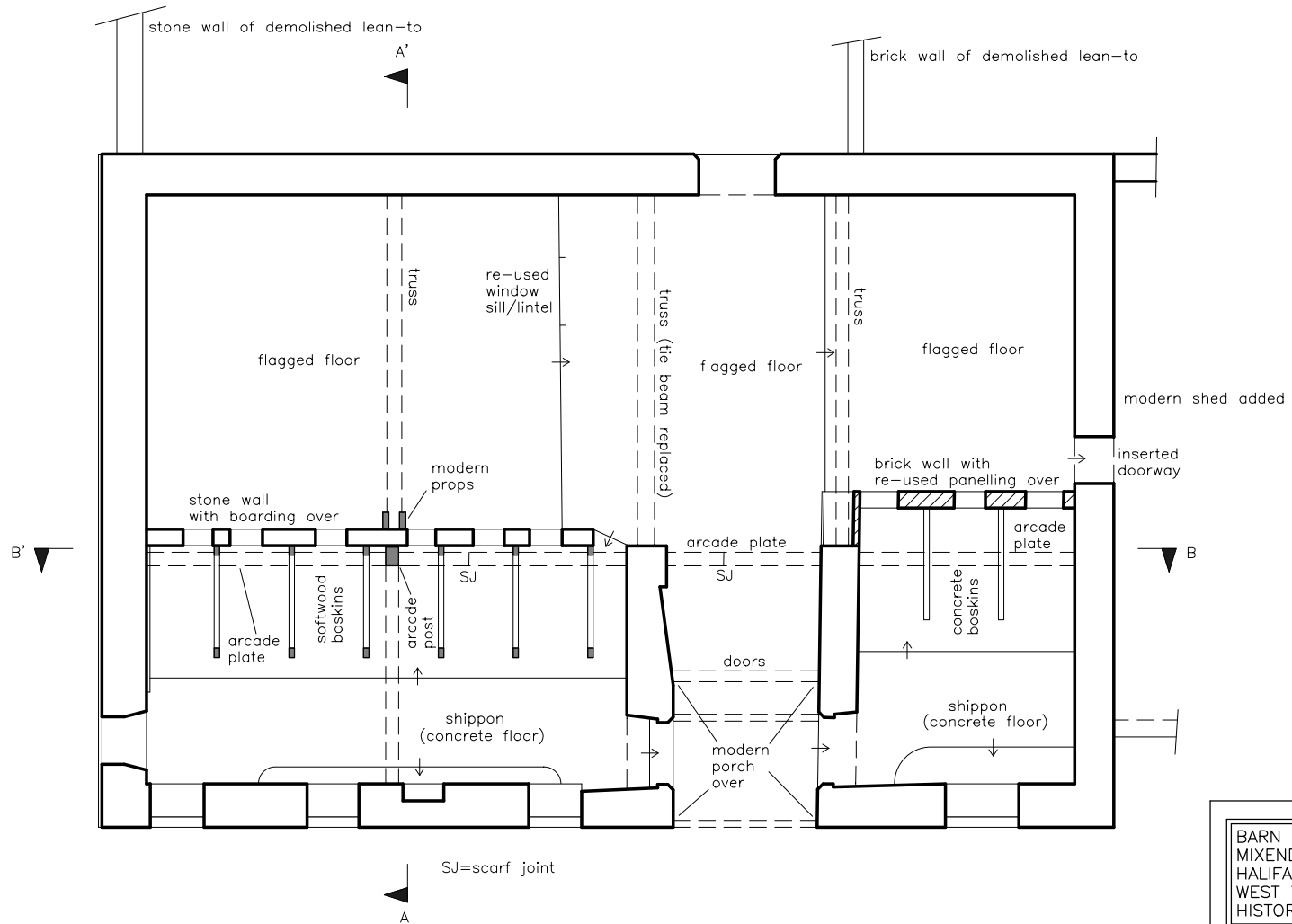


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1935 (revised 1934)
Sheet no: Yorkshire 215.16



BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM
 MIXENDEN LANE
 HALIFAX
 WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 06702865)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

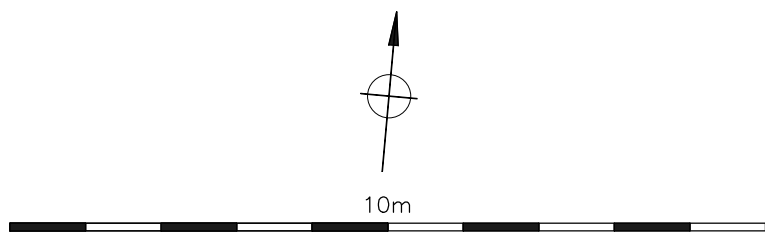
SCALE: 1:100

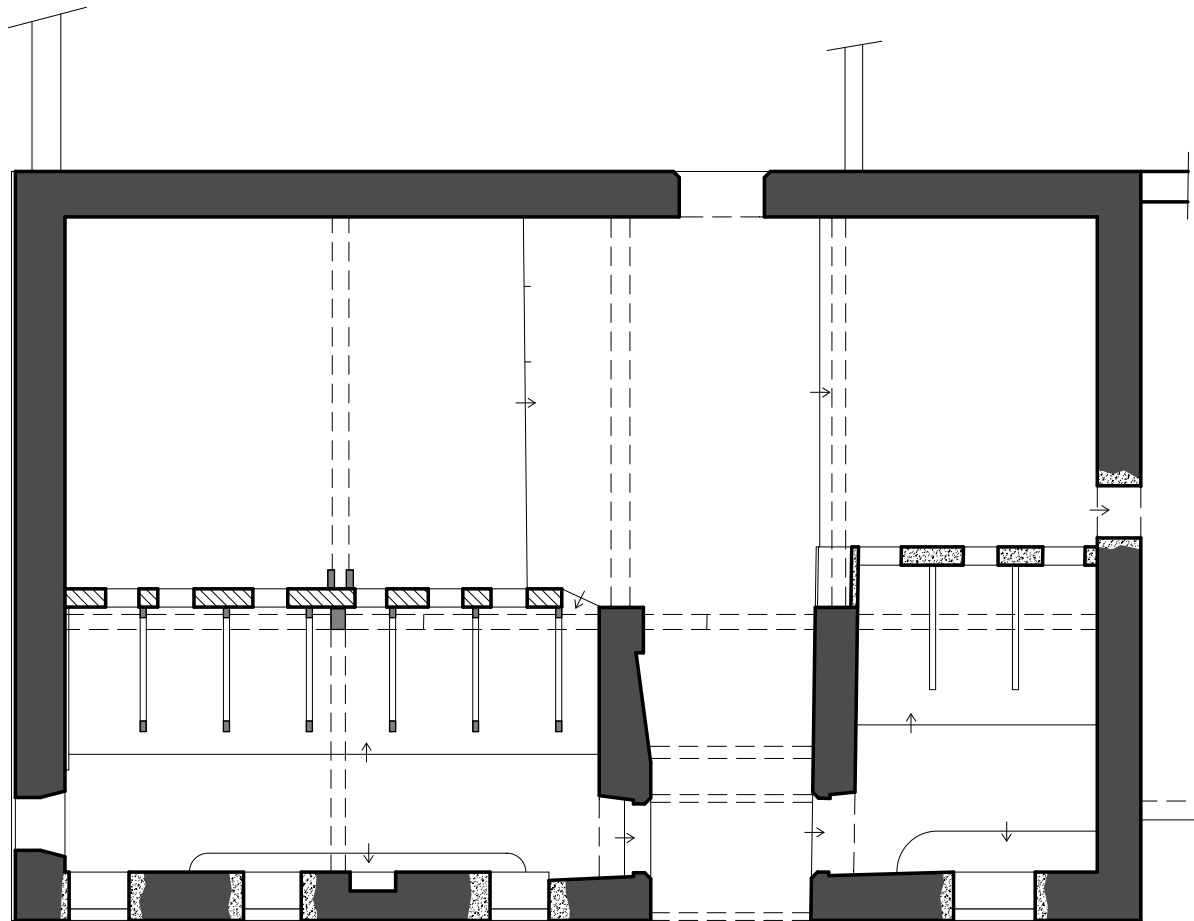
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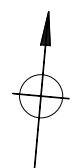
→ step up

█ blocking or infill

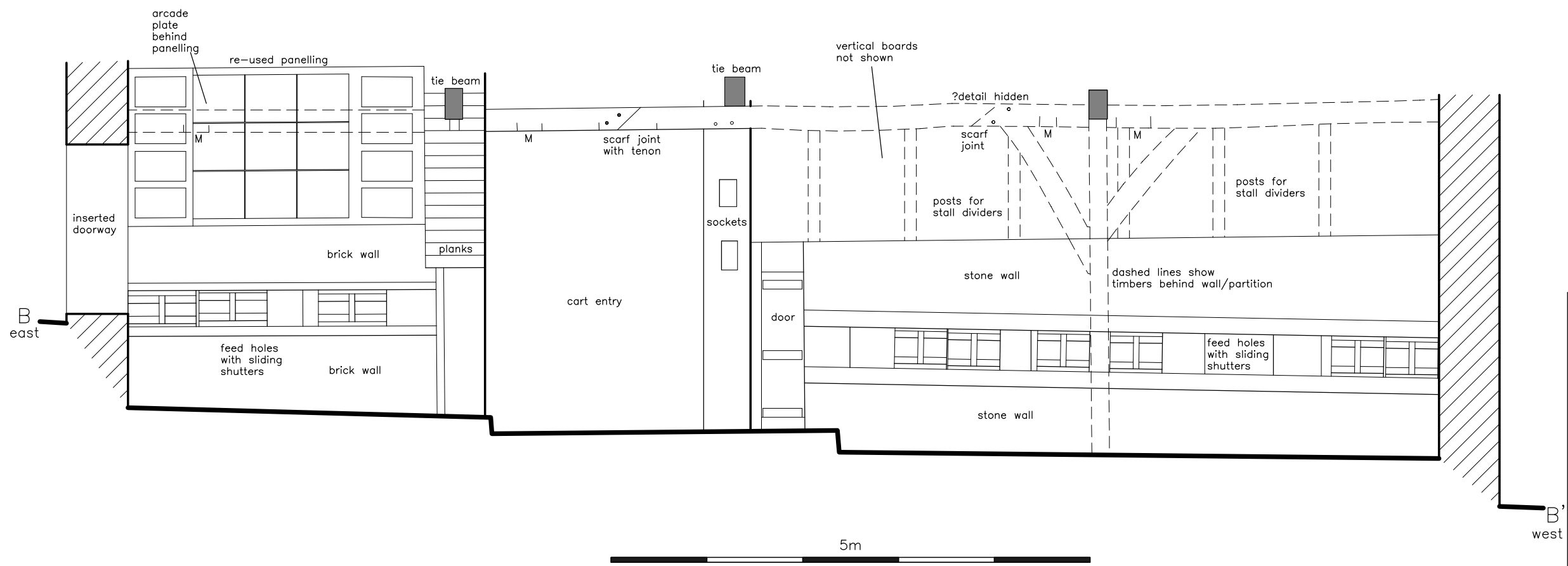
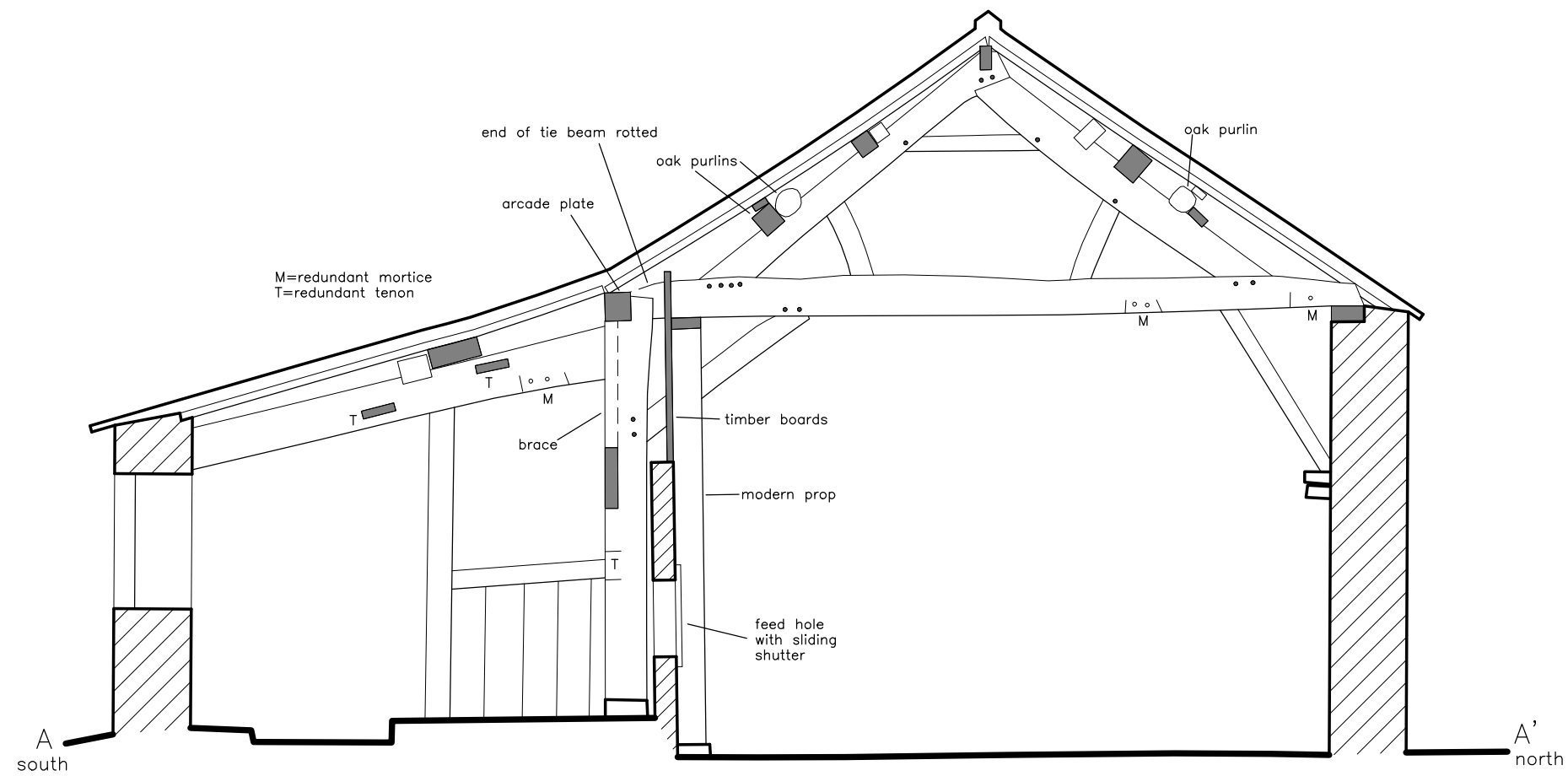




- 18th century
- late 19th/early 20th century
- mid 20th century



| |
|---|
| BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM MIXENDEN LANE HALIFAX WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 06702865) HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD |
| FIGURE 12: GROUND FLOOR PLAN SHOWING PHASES |
| SCALE: 1:100 |
| DATE OF SURVEY: AUGUST 2011 |
| STEPHEN HAIGH Buildings Archaeologist |



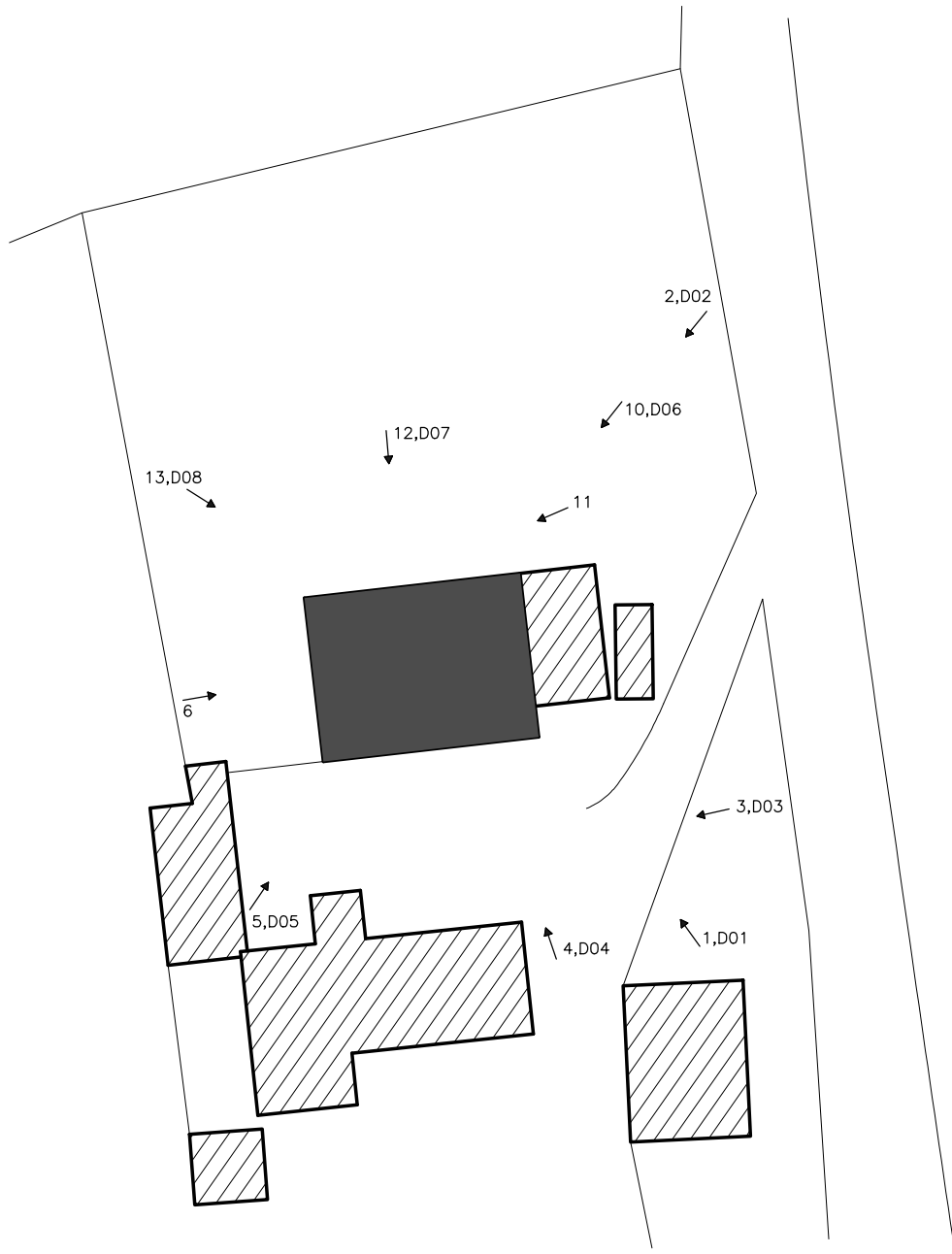
BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM
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 WEST YORKSHIRE (NGR: SE 06702865)
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FIGURE 13:
 SECTIONS

SCALE: 1:50

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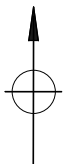
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FIGURE 14:
 SITE PLAN
 SHOWING PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1:500

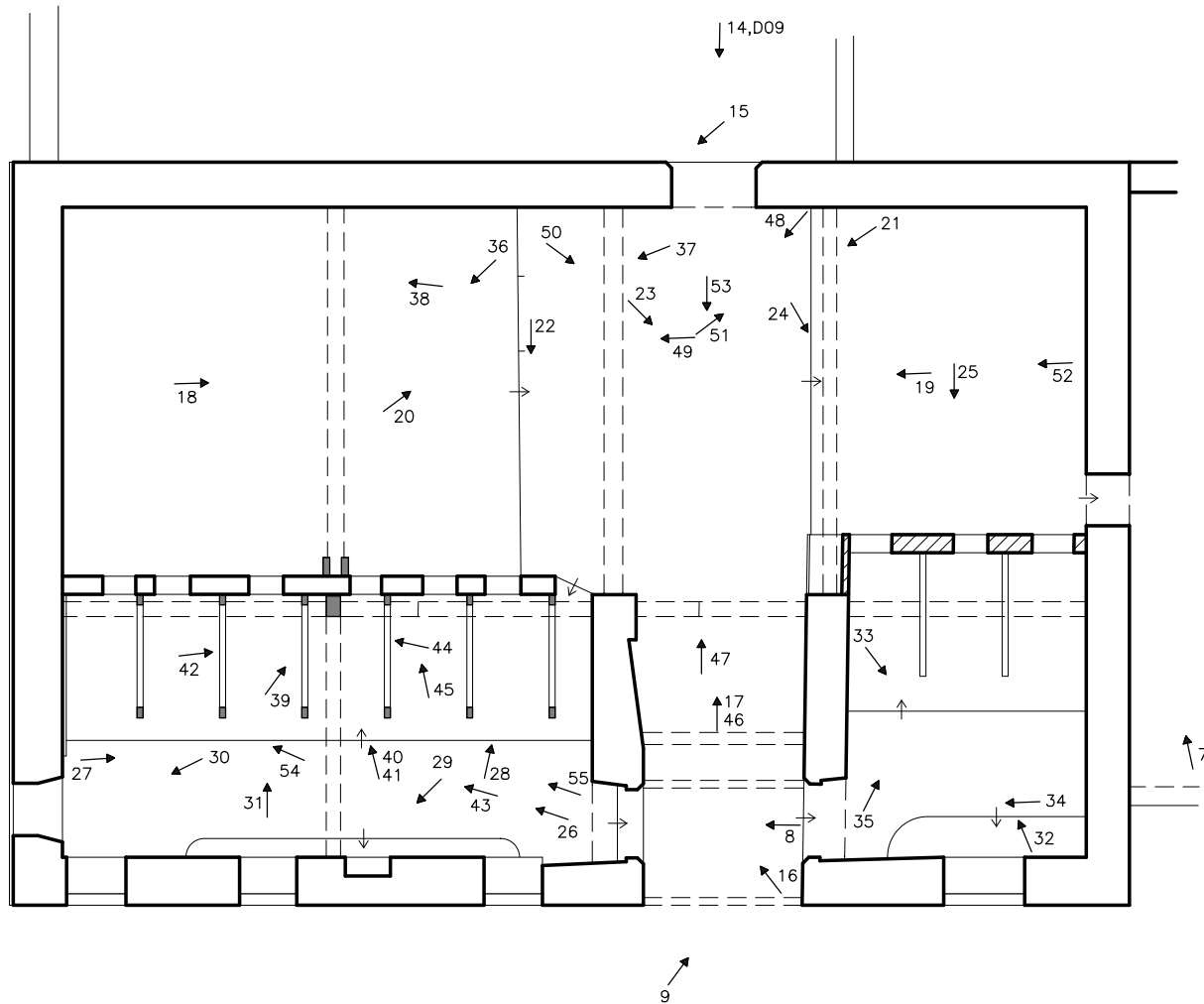
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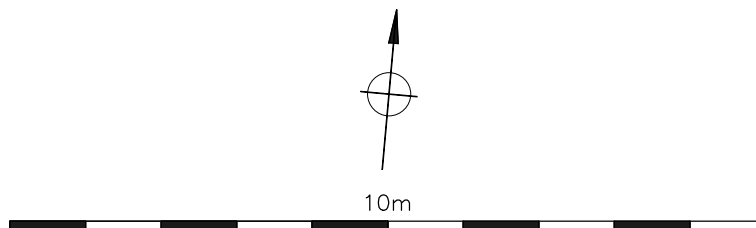


↗ D01: digital photograph direction and number
 ↗ 1: black and white photograph direction and number
 50m





↗ 1: photograph direction and number



BARN AT COBBLE BANK FARM
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FIGURE 15:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

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