

10 Lower Hathershelf
Hathershelf Lane, Luddenden Foot, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



August 2012 (Revised March 2013)
NGR: SE 02618 25235
Historic township: Sowerby

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SUMMARY

Number 10 Lower Hathershelf (NGR: SE 02618 25235) is a stone house with rear outshut and cross wings, dated to 1671 but containing remnants of the late medieval timber frame of an open hall, which may have had a rear aisle. Historic building recording, comprising photographic and drawn surveys, was carried out between March and June 2012 for the owners Mr & Mrs Armsden, to fulfil a condition of planning consent for the house's refurbishment.

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10 LOWER HATHERSHELF, HATHERSHELF LANE, LUDDENDEN FOOT, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of No. 10 Lower Hathershelf, part of an early house at Luddenden Foot, near Halifax, West Yorkshire. The work was carried out between March and June 2012 and commissioned by the owners and developers Mr & Mrs Armsden, via their agents Hawdon Russell Architects, to discharge a condition attached to planning consent for alterations to the building, which is listed, grade II.
- 1.2 The building recorded occupies the majority of a farmhouse with pair of cross wings, whose stonework is dated to 1671, but which has remnants of an earlier timber frame representing a late medieval hall, which may have had a rear aisle.
- 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 (ID: stephenh1-130659).
- 1.4 The report has been revised in March 2013 to adhere more closely to the requirements of the specification, at the request of Elizabeth Chamberlin of WYAAS.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 Lower Hathershelf stands to the north of Hathershelf Lane, just west of its junction with Scout Road and Sowerby Lane, about 1km west of Luddenden Foot, on the south side of the Calder valley some 6km west of Halifax town centre. The national grid reference for the site is SE 02618 25235 and the postcode is HX2 6JH; it lies at 180m above sea level, in an area characterised by grassland enclosed by dry-stone walls and dispersed, clustered settlements; Middle and Upper Hathershelf occupy sites further up Hathershelf Lane, to the south-west.
- 2.2 The hamlet of Lower Hathershelf comprises six dwellings in three separate buildings, with the main house itself being subdivided into two dwellings, and the remainder within a cottage to the south-east and a converted barn to the north.

This report is concerned with number 10, which occupies the main body and east wing of the house; the west wing (known as Heather Cottage) is in separate ownership.

3 Planning background

- 3.1 No 10 Lower Hathershelf and Heather Cottage are listed as having special architectural or historic interest (grade II), and the description reads:¹

House, now in 2 occupations initialled and dated "R M S 1671" (for Robert and Mary Swaine). Large dressed stone, stone slate roof. 2 storeys. 3-room through-passage plan with western cross-wing which projects to front but is flush at rear. All are double chamfered mullioned windows. Gabled cross-wing has 9-light window with king mullion (6 + 3) with hoodmould over. Over, to 1st floor, is mullioned and transomed window of 8 lights with stepped hoodmould which continues over former taking-in door (blocked) with monolithic jambs. Finely moulded gothic coping to gable with finial. Left hand return wall has 8-light chamfered mullioned window with 9-light window over to 1st floor with closer spaced mullions. To right of windows disturbed stonework. Right hand return wall has disturbed stonework where formerly a lateral stack may have been, now replaced by an internal stack. Hall has impressive mullioned and transomed window of 18 lights with 2 king mullions. Hoodmould over has initials to left and date to right forming label stops. Over is gabled dormer with coping and finial and window with chamfered surround. Doorway has Tudor arched lintel with stop chamfered surround. Over, window with plain stone surrounds. Service end is gabled with coping, kneelers and finial. 8-light window with king mullion. Over, to 1st floor, is mullioned and transomed 8-light window with hoodmould over. 2 stacks to ridge to either side of through-passage. Single storey outshot to rear set between gabled wings. Interior: Heavily jowled post on stylobat survives to rear of through-passage. Housebody has scarf jointed spine beams, evidence of former bressumer removed when the large hall window was built. It would appear that there was a single-aisled timber framed hall with an added stone cross-wing, probably early C17. The hall was then encased in stone in 1671. C. F. Stell, p.64-5, 76.

- 3.2 Listed building consent for external and internal alterations to No. 10 was granted by Calderdale Council on 20 December 2011 (application number 11/00770/LBC), and condition No. 4, attached at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires architectural and archaeological recording before development.

4 Previous investigative work

- 4.1 The house was recognised as a significant example of local vernacular architecture, associated with an estate documented in the medieval period, by

¹ National Heritage list no: 1279108

the local antiquarian H P Kendall in 1914², and Stell investigated the building in the 1950s as part of his study of Pennine houses.³ His survey of the house included a sketch plan of the ground floor, showing the building largely as it now appears, and five photographs of the exterior. He noted that

Lower Hathershelf has been very much altered and is now three separate dwellings, but it also has a single wing in the proper position for a parlour. The service end of the house is, however, given more consequence by a front gable with a large first floor window below. Most of the house is of the date 1671 but there are indications that it incorporates the remains of an earlier building.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 Kendall's account suggests that of the three settlements now known as Lower, Middle and Upper Hathershelf, the first named is the earliest, whose first known mention in surviving documents is in 1274, and which may have been one of seven vaccaries (cattle farms) run by the earls of Warren, lords of the manor of Wakefield. It was listed among property conveyed from Richard Townley to John Bannister in 1523, in whose family it remained for several generations, until bequeathed by Edward Bannister to Edward Whittakers and his heirs, and later being acquired (by means which are not clear) by Robert Swaine, the son of Samuel and Mary Swaine, in 1670. He is thought to have had Lower Hathershelf rebuilt or clad in stone at that time, when he put his and his wife Mary's initials on the front, together with the date of 1671. Swaine did not hold the property for long however, but sold it to Thomas Sunderland in 1708, whose will of 1721 shows that he in turn left it to his cousin Susannah, the wife of John Normanton. Their son William inherited Lower Hathershelf in about 1754 (though at that time it seems to have been occupied by the tenant James Wilkinson), and left it to his own son William, in 1773. The latter William Normanton left it c.1827 to his niece Sarah Thomas, wife of the manufacturer William Thomas, but with a reversionary interest to Sarah's son (also William Thomas). He acquired the estate in 1843 but seven years later is reported as having sold it to John Hodgson, whose son James still owned it in 1914, though it seems that none of the Hodgson family actually lived there.⁴
- 5.2 A township map of 1804 (figure 3) and accompanying survey show that by that date, the present cottages already stood to the east of the house, though the map is at too small a scale to draw firm conclusions regarding the outline of the main building. William Normanton was listed as owner and occupier of the plot (no 532 in the schedule), which comprised "house barn garden cottage", though

² Kendall, H P 1914 'Hathershelf' in *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society* 1914, p135-155

³ Stell, C F 1960 *Vernacular architecture in a Pennine community* Unpub MA thesis, University of Liverpool; Vol 1 pp44-45; Vol 2 pp64-65, 76

⁴ Kendall, H P 1914 'Hathershelf' in *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society* 1914, p135-155

it is possible that the house was already split between two or more households.⁵ Another township map from 1840-1 shows slightly more detail, and numbers the house 2459, listed in the schedule as “house and garden”, owned by William Thomas and apparently comprising two households, occupied by himself and William Ogden.⁶ This is borne out by the census returns for 1841 which list four households at Lower Hathershelf (at least one of which must have been in the detached building to the south-east): their heads included William Thomas (aged 50, farmer), another William Thomas (aged 75, independent means), William Ogden, and John Mitchell. Ten years later six households were recorded, headed by: William Lumb, worsted spinner; William Pickles, farmer of 38 acres; George Ridehough, woolsorter; Abraham Sunderland, woolsorter; William Thomas, retired farmer; and Betty Foster, school mistress. The Ordnance Survey first edition 6” to the mile map, surveyed in 1848-50 (figure 5), seems to show that the house had been extended to the east by this date, though it cannot be ascertained whether or not this change post-dated the two earlier manuscript maps. Four households were recorded in 1861 and six in 1871, when William Thomas still lived at Lower Hathershelf as a retired farmer. In 1881 Thomas Helliwell was farmer of 40 acres there, and headed one of six households: it seems likely that three of these occupied the main house and its extended east end, and three the detached cottages.

- 5.3 An important source of information regarding the development of the house is a group of building plans submitted for building control approval in 1886 by T L Patchett, architect and surveyor of Halifax, on behalf of the owner James Hodgson.⁷ These include an existing block plan of the site, and floor plans of the centre of the house where major alterations were to take place, including the creation of a cellar (as found today), the removal of a projecting rear dairy, the replacement of “ladders” at the rear with a new kitchen, accompanied by the reduction in size of the living room (housebody). There were minor alterations to the stairs to accommodate the new steps down to the cellar, and also on the first floor, where a number of new partitions and fireplaces were proposed. It is clear that at that time, the west wing, and the south-east room of the present house, did not form part of the main dwelling.
- 5.4 Ordnance Survey maps of 1:2500 scale from between 1894 and 1933 show the farmhouse with the extension at the east end, and divided into three parts, but otherwise with little useful detail as regards its development (figures 6 to 9), but another building plan of 1955 shows that a new bathroom was to be created on

⁵ WYAS Calderdale: SBS 3/1 *A Plan of the Township of Sowerby... taken by R Dewhirst 1804*; WYC 1525/10/1/8/1/1 Bound valuation of Sowerby (1804) and Soyland (1803)

⁶ WYAS Calderdale: SBS 4 *Plan of the Township of Sowerby.... Surveyed in the years 1840 & 1841 by C Crowther, Huddersfield*; SPL 115 Valuation for Poor and Highway Rates, 1839, Sowerby and Sowerby Bridge area

⁷ WYAS Calderdale: CMT20/BIP/SOW:135-138. Copyright restrictions prevent reproduction

the first floor and a nearby fireplace removed.⁸ A photograph held by a neighbour and thought to have been taken about this time partly shows the cottage at the east end of the range (figure 10), as do two of Stell's photographs, but the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1970⁹ (surveyed in 1962), shows it to have been demolished, leaving only a small structure at the north-east corner.

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), between 12 March and 22 June 2012, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records. The drawn record involved the production of cellar, ground and first floor plans at 1:100 scale, and a detailed drawing of surviving studs and other components of the timber frame at 1:20, 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 (see Appendix 2).
- 6.2 The main phase of work was completed during March (following the removal of internal fixtures and wall coverings), and a meeting was held with WYAAS to approve this stage of recording before development began. Further recording then took place during construction work as a "watching brief", during June 2012.
- 6.3 An assessment of the surviving timber frame's potential for dendrochronological assessment was carried out during the watching brief phase, by Ian Tyers of the Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd, but no components suitable for sampling were identified (see Appendix 2).

7 Description of the house

Introduction

- 7.1 Lower Hathershelf faces south-south-east (hereafter south), with its long axis set into ground which rises slightly to the west. Its overall plan is irregular, but essentially the house comprises a linear range, flanked by a pair of cross wings, with additions at the north-east corner. The front of the east cross wing is in line

⁸ WYAS Calderdale CMT8/BIP/HB:2713. Copyright restrictions prevent reproduction

⁹ Plan number SE 0225-0325: copyright prevents reproduction

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

with the main range, but the west cross wing (most of which now forms a separate dwelling, and is not discussed in detail here) projects some distance to the south (1-7). At the rear, an outshut to the main range continues at both ends into the wings to give a single building line (8,9).

- 7.2 The present building is faced with local sandstone, laid in deep courses and generally cut into large, squared blocks, but there is good evidence that the house was fully timber-framed originally, though the details of its form and extent at that time are not well understood. It is clear however that at that early date the housebody (or rather open hall) and east wing then comprised four bays, with the positions of the cross frames or trusses readily identifiable in the present structure by the existence of wall or arcade posts (three of which survive to the front and two to the rear), as well as other elements, and although this building may have had a single aisle to the rear, in the manner of many such houses in the district, this cannot be established from the surviving components of the timber frame. It is also unknown whether or not the timber-framed house continued further to the west than the four bays identified, to include any part of the present west wing. The house's subsequent encasement in stone probably took place in the seventeenth century, perhaps in 1671, to judge from the prominent label to the housebody window, which is matched by another bearing the initials of those responsible, Robert and Mary Swaine (see paragraph 5.1 above). It is however possible that the date instead represents only the enlargement of this window, in which case the encasement would have been earlier. Later alterations to the house (particularly in the late nineteenth century), mean that many aspects of the seventeenth century plan have been lost, particularly at the rear.

Exterior

- 7.3 The front elevation of the house (disregarding the west wing) is predominantly of seventeenth century work, and contains the principal entrance to right of centre, with housebody window to the left, and to the right a ground floor window to the east wing, as well as three first floor windows. The doorway itself has quoined jambs and a Tudor arched lintel, all with a plain chamfer (10), though the stone courses around it are rather irregular, suggesting that it has been altered slightly, or that the masons were not as adept as they might be at building in stone. The fitted door is nineteenth or twentieth century.
- 7.4 The doorway gives access to the cross passage at the east end of the main range, that part of the building which is dominated by the chief room of the house, known as the housebody. This room is served by a large, eighteen-light double-chamfered window which runs up to the angle with the west wing (11). The opening is divided by two king mullions and more slender mullions and transoms, and has a hood-mould over, the labels to either end of which bear the

initials RMS and the date 1671 (**12,13**); the former has almost certainly been re-sited, probably when the east side of the west wing was rebuilt on its present alignment, in the eighteenth century. The other front, ground floor window lights a parlour in the east wing, and has generally similar detailing in the king mullion and double chamfers, but it is only a single light in height, and lacks a hood-mould (**14**). There are however other, more subtle differences between the two windows, in the detailing of the mullions and sills (the housebody window has broader chamfers to the king mullions, and all its mullions rest on chamfered plinths, while in the parlour window their plinths are square in plan): it is thought that these anomalies arise because the housebody window has been enlarged since the house's first stone phase (discussed further below), an idea perhaps given more weight by non-conformities in the stonework around the upper right-hand corner of the window.

- 7.5 The first floor windows in the front elevation vary. A relatively large, eight-light window with transoms lights a chamber in the east wing, and this has detailing similar to the parlour window below, but the two single-light windows to the main range are not of seventeenth century form. That within the gablet over the housebody window has almost certainly been enlarged to its present size from a smaller opening, as its plain form and irregularities in the surrounding stonework indicate (**15**), while the similarly sized one over the doorway has square-faced monolithic jambs and is believed to be an eighteenth or nineteenth century creation, though this too may have been preceded by a smaller opening, original to the stonework.
- 7.6 There is significant architectural detailing to the gablet in the main range and the cross wing's more substantial front gable: as well as moulded string courses, coping and finials, both have skewbacks rather than kneelers, features which might be considered anachronistic or old-fashioned for 1671, so perhaps this latter aspect points to an earlier date for the stonework, as already surmised above.
- 7.7 The stonework in the east side of the farmhouse is largely post-seventeenth century, a result of the addition of the (now demolished) cottages and single storey lean-to, probably in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century (**16,17**). The south part of this east elevation does contain original stonework however, though the ground floor window represents a former doorway, inserted to communicate between the east wing and south cottage (**18**). Immediately to the north of this is a chimney breast containing a pair of fireplaces (one hidden by the oil tank) (**19**), and beyond this, an additional late twentieth century stone facing has been applied (which obscured another doorway to a cottage inserted at first floor level). The north side of the former cottages now forms the south side of what was latterly an agricultural outshut used as a dairy, with single pitch roof, and entrance in the east side (**20-22**). Map evidence and the form of the

building suggest that this outshut formerly extended slightly further to the west than at present.

- 7.8 At the rear of the house there has been substantial rebuilding and alteration. The roof of the main range, sandwiched between the two cross wings, descends to single storey level to form what is effectively an outshut, and the rear wall of this was reconstructed in the 1886 changes, at the same time as a dairy projecting beyond it was demolished (8). The rebuilt wall is characterised by slightly shallower courses of more regular stone with rectangular eaves brackets, and contains a large, plain two-light window to the kitchen and a similarly plain opening to the left, serving the stairs. The rear wall continues down to cellar level, where another two-light window illuminates the 1886 cellar, albeit only via a narrow light well (23).
- 7.9 In contrast, most of the east wing's rear elevation is thought to be seventeenth century fabric, though the fenestration is later (24). The rear doorway from the cross passage emerges here, with its chamfered surround (25), and is likely to be in its original position, though probably heightened. To the left of it, the two large, plain windows are undoubtedly nineteenth century, but the narrow, single-light opening at the north-east corner may be original. Three large windows light the bedroom and later bathroom on the first floor, but these incorporate the lintel of an earlier, long, mullioned window, of seven or possibly eight lights (26); the sills of the present windows also appear re-used, though perhaps not from the same location. There is moulded coping to this gable, matching that on the front elevation.
- 7.10 A substantial mortared stone wall butts up to the rear of the house, and has a dog-leg plan, half-round coping, and a doorway through. It has stood here since the 1890s if not earlier, according to the Ordnance Survey, and was presumably intended to separate the garden, to the rear of the main range and west wing, from the former farmyard and its livestock to the east, or it may instead reflect the division of the house into a number of dwellings.
- 7.11 The roof of 10 Lower Hathershelf is stone slated throughout and contains a number of chimneys of different dates. A pair of low, stone stacks to the main ridge serves early fireplaces in the main range, and these may be unaltered since the seventeenth century. A third, rendered stack on the main ridge, near the west wing, is more slender and slightly taller: it is most probably late nineteenth century, as is that to the rear outshut, serving the kitchen, and one at the north-east corner, also for a kitchen fireplace. That over the main kitchen has been heightened in brick at a subsequent date.

Interior

- 7.12 The plan form of No.10 Lower Hathershelf is of the “hearth passage” type, in which the principal entrance leads into a cross passage, positioned to the rear of the housebody fireplace (27). The west side of this passage is distinguished by its large, well dressed sandstone blocks, and chamfered plinth and cornice, thought to have formed the reredos to the hall or housebody fireplace in the timber-framed house, before its exterior was encased in stone, but the character of the stonework is different on the other side of the wall (within the housebody), possibly because of later changes to the fireplace.¹¹ The north end of this ashlar wall, where plinth and cornice return to the west, indicates the former entrance into the housebody, though the present monolithic stone door jamb is later and now leads into the rear kitchen (28). The stonework elsewhere in the passage is noticeably plainer, though a chamfered plinth exists on the west side, further to the north. Two wall posts from the timber frame survive within the east side of the passage: that to the front is barely visible (29), but the rear post, standing on a pad-stone beyond the doorway to the parlour, is partly exposed (30-32). At the rear of the passage are the stairs to both first floor and cellar, the latter created in the 1886 alterations, the former probably altered at that time too (though the stairs were in this position previously) (33), and the rear doorway noted above (34).

Housebody

- 7.13 The housebody, which forms the main living room, was reduced in size in 1886, when the present wall between it and the kitchen was moved by about 1.5m to the south, and therefore it has lost much of its early character, though several individual features remain.
- 7.14 The present fireplace with plain uprights against the east wall is eighteenth or early nineteenth century and was built to hold a range, though subsequently was reduced to the present small opening (35). A narrow stone chimney carries the flue through the first floor chamber above, and no evidence was observed for any former arrangements of smoke removal in this area, such as corbelling for a hood. At some time previously however, there must have been a larger, open fireplace beneath a firehood, as indicated by the characteristic scarf joints in the two oak spine beams overhead, which show where a bressumer supporting the hood has been removed (36,37). In the rear wall to the right of the chimney breast is a small, blocked recess with shouldered sides, which appears to have been a salt box or cupboard (38).

¹¹ The appearance of this wall is similar to that in the passage at No 3 Marsh Hall, Thurstonland, another house which was originally timber-framed (Stephen Haigh 2010 *3 Marsh Hall, Marsh Hall Lane, Thurstonland, West Yorkshire: Historic Building Record and Assessment*)

- 7.15 It should be noted that in the late medieval, timber-framed phase of Lower Hathershelf, the housebody or hall would have been open to the roof, and so the present first floor frame, comprising the two spine beams as well as chamfered and stopped oak joists at 0.6m (2 feet) centres, is clearly a post-medieval introduction, probably seventeenth century, though possibly late sixteenth. However, the present large window, with its tripartite grouping of eighteen lights (39), is too tall to have accommodated the end of a firehood bressumer, so it is likely that the window has been enlarged since the house's first stone phase. This may explain some of the non-conformities within the external stonework around the window noted previously. If it is the case that the window has been altered, the date of 1671 may refer to that event rather than the principal encasement of the timber frame, though of course the datestone may simply have been moved at that time (ie. the window would have been altered at some time after 1671). It also implies that when the present window was put in, the housebody was given a stone fireplace to replace the timber hood, but if so, no traces of such an early stone fireplace survive.
- 7.16 Early fabric from the timber-framed phase can also be seen in the south-west corner of the housebody, where there is a wall post set within the cross wall at its junction with the front wall, as well as a mid-rail and three studs with laths and daub finish, continuing above the first floor, where an upward brace connects to the wall plate (40-44); the front stone wall containing the housebody window butts up to this group. Significantly, the present east side of the west wing (projecting to the front of the building) does not align with the wall post, and it is believed that this stone wall is an eighteenth century construction (though it incorporates the outer side of an earlier, lateral stack). It is not known whether the west wing existed at all before the house was encased in stone, but this surviving area of timber framing with daub must in any case have been an external wall at that time, and the survival of the daub coating is remarkable in a district where so little medieval timber framing was not later hidden from view by rebuilding in stone.

Rear outshut

- 7.17 As noted previously, most of the wall forming the north side of the housebody was newly constructed in 1886 (45), to create a large kitchen to the rear (the outshut prior to that time comprising only two unheated larders), by reducing the area of this living room. This change was a relatively late response to the well established, post-medieval trend for separating the cooking and social areas. The new wall does not run the full length of the housebody however, but continued the line of an existing wall about 1.5m long at the east end, which had hitherto served as a heck, and contains a small recess or keep-hole in the north side, of unknown purpose (46,47).

- 7.18 The extent of the 1886 alterations in the rear outshut mean that there is little of interest in this area, and because the external wall was then entirely rebuilt, there is no opportunity for timber framing to have survived within it (if it existed). The present kitchen fireplace in the west end of the outshut was also put in at that date, and an existing doorway to the south of the new chimney breast (communicating with the west wing) was blocked, and replaced by a new one to the north (48). The plans showing the 1886 proposals suggest that before those alterations, the small room in the west wing beyond this wall (now a pantry (49)) was slightly larger, and that there was also a wall dividing what is now the kitchen into two larders, as well as a separate dairy attached to the rear of the house. The function of the latter, which was demolished during the 1886 works, was then accommodated within a new cellar below the kitchen, incorporating stone shelves and brick piers, provided with an outside light well, and remarkable for the size of the flagstone ceiling forming the kitchen floor (50,51).

East wing

- 7.19 The present east wing contains two rooms on each floor, a larger room to the front and a smaller one to the rear in each case. Despite its position beyond the passage at the “low” or service end of the house, the principal room on the ground floor was apparently a parlour (to judge from the seventeenth century fireplace), the upper one an unheated chamber, but their exact functions are not certain and in any case may not have been as clear-cut as modern interpretation sometimes implies.
- 7.20 The parlour (which is reached by its own entrance from the cross passage) is a well-lit room by virtue of the eight-light south window (52), and has a Tudor arched fireplace, with hollow chamfered surround and stops, set flush into the east wall (53,54). This was later replaced by a second fireplace built against the west wall (55), perhaps in the nineteenth century, when this end of the building became a separate dwelling and the room used as a kitchen, for which the earlier fireplace was not suitable. The separation of this room from the rest of the house may also account for the inserted doorway in the south-east corner (now a window) (56), and for that in the north side (now blocked) (57). Significantly however, the first floor frame is seventeenth century (58) and closely matches that over the housebody, though it has been given intermediate softwood joists and partly cut out to accommodate a nineteenth century staircase (since removed). To the rear of the parlour, and also reached from the passage, is a room latterly used as a back kitchen and described as a scullery in 1886. Its north, outer wall has been re-fenestrated, and the room contains a fireplace and adjacent blocked recess in the east side (possibly an earlier fireplace), both likely to be nineteenth century (59-60).

First floor

- 7.21 The present stairs to the first floor, which have treads of bull-nosed stone, are thought to have been rebuilt in 1886, as the adjacent brick wall suggests, though they are in approximately the same position as their predecessors, according to the 1886 plans (61,62). They lead to a landing which extends over the hearth passage below, and latterly formed a separate albeit narrow and unheated bedroom, with eighteenth or nineteenth century window to the south (63,64). The east side of this room contains the remains of the early timber cross frame and truss: the splayed heads of both wall posts are exposed, together with the principal rafters and those parts of the tie beam and king post which have not been removed. The ridge also appears to be original, and bears a mortice for a brace rising from the missing section of king post (65-67). The outer face of the north wall post is also visible, containing pegs for rails running to both east and west, and the lintel of the adjacent doorway is formed by the remains of the wall (or arcade) plate (68).
- 7.22 A doorway in the west side of the narrow room over the passage leads to the chamber over the housebody, and has two steps up, indicating the difference in ceiling levels below. This chamber, which was only created when the housebody was ceiled over, was later provided with a fireplace in the west side, at the end of the nineteenth century (69). As noted above, the window to the front elevation, set within the gablet described above, appears to have been enlarged to its present size, to judge from the fact that its sill has been cut down below the level of the medieval wall plate (70-71). To the east of this window is the stub of a sawn-off tie beam next to a scarf joint in the wall plate, the latter also having a peg hole for a wall post which seems to have been entirely removed (72). The west side of the room contains a blocked doorway whose low height suggests it pre-dates the raising of the ceiling over the housebody (73), but the north side of the room has been entirely removed in the 1886 alterations, leaving a short length of brick wall built along the line of the heck on the floor below (74). The ridge over this room has been replaced with one of softwood, but some of the original purlins remain in situ; one over the present kitchen, where only a void under the low roof occupies the first floor, appears to have been derived from a wall or arcade plate (75).
- 7.23 Within the east wing, the front room on the first floor has been altered in a number of ways since the encasement in stone, although the original eight-light window to the front elevation survives intact (76). A straight joint in the north-west corner of the room suggests that there was once a doorway here, but if so it must have been before the west side of the room was built in stone, ie. when it was still a thin partition, below the truss which is now set into this wall (77-79). Another doorway was put in in the east side to give access to the adjacent cottages, in the eighteenth or early nineteenth century (80), while the present

fireplace in the west side (which retains its basket grate), is also of that broad date (81). To judge from the masonry, the flue for this fireplace was cut into this cross wall, so must post-date it. The room to the rear of this one is not of particular interest, due in part to the altered windows (it was adapted to house a bathroom in 1955), and nineteenth century corner fireplace (82-85). However, it is worth noting the form of the coursed stonework in its south wall (which contains the blocked doorway described above), as it is of a better quality than most of the other internal walls in the house (including that forming the ground floor wall directly below), though quite why this should be so is unclear: it is not thought to have been an external wall at any time.

- 7.24 Although timber framing was already evident in the main range of the house, firm evidence that this earlier phase of building extended to the area of the present east wing was only revealed during the watching brief phase of this recording, when the dismantling of the upper part of the east wall brought to light two previously unobserved wall posts, fully enclosed within the stonework. Much of that in the front wall had decayed to nothing to leave a void (86), though part of it survived at ground floor level, where a mortice for a former mid rail running to the north is visible (87). The north post was found to be much better preserved: its splayed head contains the mortice for an upward brace to the cross frame, the tenon for a tie beam, and the end of the wall plate (or arcade plate, if the house was aisled at that time) (88-91). The inference that there was a wall plate on the line of the present east wall suggests that this was then a gabled end, unlike the present cross wing arrangement, and this would fit with the apparent absence of two-winged medieval aisled houses in the region; if there had been a cross wing at Lower Hathershelf in the late medieval period, it is more likely to have been at the upper (west) end.¹²

Possible gravestone

- 7.25 One further point requiring mention is the perforated flagstone at the front entrance to the house (92): there is a local tradition that this is a gravestone to the memory of Sarah, daughter of William Normanton, who died in 1758, which has been laid face down.¹³ There is no inscription on the present upper side of this stone and it has not been lifted to examine its lower side or the deposits beneath, so no further details of its provenance, or of its function to mark a grave, are currently known.

¹² RCHME/WYMCC 1986 *Rural Houses in West Yorkshire 1400-1830*, p30

¹³ See Appendix 1 (WYAAS specification), paragraph 4.1 – source not given

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 The house at Lower Hathershelf undoubtedly existed as a timber-framed house in the late medieval period, when it was at least four bays long, and although its present form suggests it was an aisled hall (of which there are many examples in the district), no firm evidence of this was identified during the present survey. The timber-framed house would have had an open hall in the place of the present housebody, but the east end is likely to have had an upper floor, perhaps a chamber over a parlour, as at present. The early extent and nature of the west end of the house, which was not investigated during this survey, is simply unknown at present.
- 8.2 In common with many such houses, Lower Hathershelf was rebuilt in stone in the early post-medieval period, though some elements of the timber framing, and the original plan, were retained within the structure. Whether this event took place in 1671 (as might be assumed from the datestone) or earlier, has not been proven but the present height of the housebody window (to which the datestone is attached) cannot be reconciled with the fact that there is evidence for a firehood bressumer having been removed from the housebody, an aspect of the house's development which suggests that the present housebody window instead represents an alteration to the stonework, rather than its original form. The projecting west wing may have been added to the house in the seventeenth century, as part of the initial stone building, but was subsequently altered. Relatively little change then seems to have taken place within the house until the 1886 alterations, which involved the rebuilding of much of the rear outshut (perhaps representing the medieval aisle), together with the provision of a new cellar.

9 Acknowledgement

- 9.1 The author would like to thank David Cant for providing helpful advice on the building and for commenting on a draft of this report.

Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

Specification For Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief 10 Lower Hathershelf (SE 0262 2524)

Specification prepared at the request of the agent on behalf of Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council (Planning Permission 11/00770/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 internal and external alterations to this grade II listed yeoman house. 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 0262 2524) Lower Hathershelf is a small hamlet which lies approximately 600m to the west of the River Calder on Hathershelf Lane and is surrounded by agricultural land. 10 Lower Hathershelf forms part of the yeoman house at the heart of Lower Hathershelf.

The site lies within the historic township of **Sowerby**.

2.2 Description

10 Lower Hathershelf forms part of a yeoman's house which was originally timber-framed, but has been encased in stone in the late 17th century. 10 Lower Hathershelf forms the central housebody and service wing, whilst the original parlour wing at the west end of the site has been separated to form a separate dwelling. The structure is of two storeys, with cellar and has a stone slate roof. The ground floor footprint of Lower Hathershelf, including the attached outbuilding covers an area of approximately 135 square metres. The site condition is variable, with isolated parts of the building suffering from structural problems, however reconfirmation of structural condition should be sought from the developer's agent.

10 Lower Hathershelf is a grade II listed building (**UDA 1279108**) and a designated heritage asset. The building is recorded on the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER 10970).

3 Planning Background

The site owners, through their agents Hawdon Russell Architects (52 Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire HX6 2AE), contact Phil Hawdon ☎ 01422 834291 have obtained listed building consent (Application No. 11/00770/LBC) for internal and external alterations. 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

Issued by WY Archaeology Advisory Service

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on the consent. Please note that a watching brief is required during the groundworks and this will be the subject of a separate specification.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

10 Lower Hathershelf forms part of a grade II listed building, along with Heather Cottage (UDA 1279108). The listed building is a 17th century yeoman's house which has a datestone of 1671 and the initials RMS incorporated into the label stops of the south-facing hall window. The house is of stone construction with a stone slate roof. There is, however surviving evidence for a timber-framed building, which was encased in stone, which is likely to date from the 16th century. The Parlour wing (now Heather Cottage and in separate ownership) has been extended to the south and there is evidence for a blocked taking-in door to the first floor of the extended parlour wing.

The dwelling now known as 10 Lower Hathershelf was at some point divided into two cottages, with the lower service wing forming one cottage and the central former hall, forming another. On the OS 1st edition map of 1854, the house is shown extending to the east and evidence for this can be seen in the outside wall of the east service wing, where a chimney breast and fireplace(s) survives indicating the presence of an attached building, now demolished. The OS 1895 map shows that by this stage, the east extension had been demolished. The first floor retains a number of historic chimney breasts and fireplaces, including one to the south-west room, which retains an 18th century grate.

There are a number of areas where the surviving evidence for the earlier timber-framed structure can be identified. In the hall or housebody in the dividing wall with the extended parlour wing, a number of timber studs (in this instance, similar to timber planks) survive with evidence of daub infill, and in the same area on the first floor there is even clearer evidence for these timbers and further daub infill. There is also a surviving timber post between the main part of the house and the former outshot or aisle. This post can be identified on the ground floor, sitting upon a stylobate to the east side of the passage and the post continues up to the first floor where it has a jowled head and evidence for a wallplate and tie-beam (both of which have been cut short). There is further evidence for a timber post partially hidden within the south wall of the house, again on the east side of the passage.

There is documentary evidence which suggests that the stone slab in-front of the main door of the house, is in fact a gravestone, which was reversed by one of the previous owners of Lower Hathershelf. The inscription is reported to read 'Here lieth the body of Sarah, the Daughter of William Normanton of L Hathershelf, who departed this life September 29th 1758'. This suggests that a grave may lie within the vicinity of the house. The stone may have been reset, from elsewhere within the grounds of the house, since it would be very unusual to find a burial beneath the entrance of the house at this late date.

Hathershelf is mentioned in documents dating back to the 13th century, when it is mentioned in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield. By 1649, Hathershelf had passed from the ownership of the Bannister family (Edward Bannister died in 1648-9) through the female line to the Swaine family. Robert Swaine (son of Mary and Samuel) was the individual responsible for the rebuilding of Hathershelf and it is his

initials (along with his wife Mary) which can be seen incorporated into the label stop of the hall window (RMS – Robert (&) Mary Swaine) 1671.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed work will involve the insertion of new openings, re-configuring the division of space and substantial alterations to the cellar, including removing a window to create a doorway to a sunken garden. Some of the proposed works have the potential to reveal evidence for further extant timber-framing, presently hidden by later stone infill.

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 yeoman house, 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 plan-form and historic use of space and the evidence for the development of the house from a timber-framed structure, to one which has been encased and partially rebuilt in stone. 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 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.)
- ∞ 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 historic buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

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

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library (Central Library, Northgate, Halifax HX1 1UN, Telephone 01422 341083) 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

Hawdon Russell Architects 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 proposed structural works to the building and the deteriorating state of isolated areas of the structure, the recording work may need to take place in stages.

- ∞ The initial stage should ensure that the photographic recording of the building takes place – ensuring that the exterior walls which will soon be propped and shrouded in scaffolding and shoring (due to poor structural problems) are photographically recorded prior to the erection of these supports. The drawn record to take place at the same time as the photographic recording, or immediately following.

6.2.2 Watching Brief

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

During the watching brief, should any further timber-framed elements be uncovered, which are affected by the rebuilding or if any sand-blasting or defrassing is to be undertaken on timber-framed elements these should be subject to dendrochronological assessment and analysis (please see section 6.2.3 below).

NB. If sand-blasting or defrassing of timber-framed elements is to be undertaken, the dendrochronological assessment and analysis must take place prior to sand-blasting/defrassing.

6.2.3 Dendrochronological Assessment & Analysis

Provision shall be made, within the quotation, for dendrochronological analysis to be undertaken on the timber-framed elements of the house 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-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.

6.3 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 each floor
- ∞ An elevation drawing of the two surviving areas of timber-framing (including the wall-plate) and surviving daub infill visible in the south wall/dividing wall with the parlour wing

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 reuse)
- ∞ Evidence for posts, studs, mid-rails and beams and all other timber-framed elements

- ∞ Evidence for scarf joints and empty or blocked mortices and peg holes
- ∞ the nature and extent of any daub or lath/wattle and daub infill
- ∞ Evidence for any apotropaic marks
- ∞ Evidence for carpenters' marks; setting out marks and merchants' marks
- ∞ Evidence for the orientation of the fair-face of the roof truss
- ∞ Evidence for chamfers, stops and reeding on any beams or posts
- ∞ Evidence for the re-use of timbers
- ∞ Internal wall finishes, including surviving areas of plaster and white-wash
- ∞ Evidence for original and subsequent historical arrangement of the interior of the including recesses and partition grooves in walls or beams
- ∞ Beamed ceilings, or mortises/holes in the wall which may indicate the original position of beams which have been removed
- ∞ Original doors and early doors (including evidence for harr-hung doors) and window frames and any evidence for associated shutters or other fittings as well as blocked doors and windows or other blocked openings
- ∞ Evidence for original heating (fireplaces and evidence for the location of previous fireplaces) and lighting arrangements, including candle recesses etc.
- ∞ Evidence for original/historic staircases and other means of access (evidence for the date of these staircases should be noted and any evidence for the previous location of the staircase)
- ∞ Evidence for original/historic cupboards & keeping places
- ∞ Evidence for date-stones and initials or any historic graffiti

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.

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

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 house, 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 house from all sides, showing the house 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 complex and of the individual structures. Specific shots should be taken of:

- ∞ the evidence for the (external) fireplace of the demolished east extension

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. Specific shots should be taken of the three interior walls which will be subject to rebuilding (the first floor east gable wall; the first floor north wall to the NE room and the first floor south wall above the housebody).

6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.2 above. Specific shots should be taken of:

- ∞ The area of exposed timber framing and daub infill to the first floor
- ∞ The area of exposed timber framing and daub infill to the ground floor
- ∞ The initials and date-stone forming the label stops to the south housebody window

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 3 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 the watching brief has been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- ∞ an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- ∞ an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- ∞ a brief architectural description of the house 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 building in its local and regional, historical vernacular contexts, describing and analysing the development of the cross-passage house and the subsequent development of the building and any evidence for historic subdivision and rebuilding. This analysis should consider the evidence for cross passage house of the late 16th and early 17th century and subsequent development of the house in terms of its historical plan form, layout and circulation. The surviving evidence for the pre-1671 timber-framed building should be considered in this interpretation and any evidence for further surviving posts or close-studding revealed during the works.
- ∞ The results of any dendrochronological assessment and analysis to be fully integrated into the report and the interpretation of the structure. The dendrochronology report should also be attached as an appendix.

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

include a centred eight-figure OS grid reference and the name of the township in which the site is located (Sowerby).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the house in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- ∞ an overall keyed plan of the site showing the house and attached outbuilding 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 - 'Sowerby' (the Township name) with '10 Lower Hathershelf' 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; Telephone 01422 341083), 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.

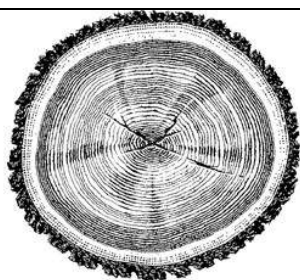
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Elizabeth Chamberlin

February/2012

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: Dendrochronologist's statement



Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.

65 Crimicar Drive
Sheffield S10 4EF

Phone: 07814 970138
Fax: 0870 7059431
Email: ian@dendro.co.uk

Registered in England Company Number 05894961
Registered Office Westbourne Place, 23 Westbourne Road, Sheffield S10 2QQ

Mr & Mrs Armsden

Assessment; 10 Lower Hathershelf, Hathershelf Lane, Luddenden Foot, HX2 6JH

Monday, 20th August 2012

Dear Mr & Mrs Armsden

My assessment of the property primarily follows requirements outlined by English Heritage (1998 *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*). To summarise this; a typical request relating to structural timbers would generally require half a dozen or more accessible oak timbers, with each containing reasonable numbers of annual rings, derived from different original trees, from an area of interest that is to be targeted for analysis.

I visited the building on 22/6/2012 with Stephen Haigh. The building is a timber-framed house encased in stone and contains a mixture of recycled and probably later introduced timbers. We have to be very selective about which timbers to sample, targeting the larger structural elements, and seeking those with sapwood and bark if available, we need primary timbers with lots of rings to have any chance of providing dates. In my assessment I did not identify any suitable material to attempt to sample, the material is clearly derived from woodland that is being exploited on relatively short management cycles, producing large fast grown timbers with cycles of narrow band that although perfectly suited to the building would, in my opinion, be impossible to date using dendrochronological methods. I discussed some of the visual aspects of the building, such as the use of halved trees to produce the main posts, and the tool marks, with Stephen on site, and I enclose a few snapshots that I hope will be of some interest.

My thanks for Stephen's time explaining the building to me, I enclose an invoice covering my time as agreed with Stephen, I wish you luck with the rest of the project. Stephen has separately received this information which will be incorporated into his report.

Ian Tyers

Fast growing oak timber with narrow band of growth (highlighted) probably indicating pollarding cycle.



Timber with similar banding



Fast growing timber, with notch & chop toolmarks from the original squaring of the trunk



Timbers exposed on the outside of the building



These wall timbers also have notch & chop markings



Appendix 3: List of digital photographs

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

Number	Subject
D01	Front elevation of the house
D02	Front elevation of No 10 (housebody and east wing)
D03	Front elevation of No 10 (housebody and east wing)
D04	West wing and housebody, from the south-east
D05	General view of the site, from the south-west
D06	East side of west wing
D07	Rear of east wing and rebuilt rear wall of kitchen (1886), from the north-west
D08	Rear of east wing and west part of house, from the north-east
D09	Housebody window, from the south-east
D10	Rear of east wing, from the north
D11	East end of house, showing site of demolished lean-to cottage and dairy at corner
D12	East side of east wing, showing site of demolished cottage
D13	East side of east wing, showing chimney breast of cottage fireplaces

Appendix 4: 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 (7 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
6	1	10	East side of west wing
9	1	11	Rear of west wing and rebuilt rear wall of kitchen (1886), from the north-east
8	1	12	Rear of east wing and rebuilt rear wall of kitchen (1886), from the north-west
23	1	13	Light well to 1886 cellar, from the west
24	1	15	Rear of east wing, from the north
21	1	16	Dairy at north-east corner of house, from the north-west
25	1	17	Rear of east wing and west part of house, from the north-east
16	1	18	East end of house, showing site of demolished lean-to cottage and dairy at corner
1	1	2	Front elevation of the house
3	1	4	Front elevation of No 10 (housebody and east wing)
5	1	5	General view of the site, from the south-west
4	1	6	West wing and housebody, from the south-east
2	1	7	Front elevation of No 10 (housebody and east wing)
11	1	9	Housebody window, from the south-east
17	2	1	East side of east wing, showing site of demolished cottage
10	2	10	Detail of front entrance
51	2	12	Cellar (created 1886), from the south-east
50	2	13	Cellar (created 1886), from the north-west
27	2	15	The hearth passage, from the north, showing ashlar reredos to right
33	2	16	The hearth passage, from the south
30	2	17	Doorways in east side of hearth passage, with wall/arcade post between
29	2	18	South-east corner of hearth passage, showing location of wall post
20	2	3	East side of east wing and dairy at north-east corner
18	2	4	East side of east wing, showing chimney breast of cottage fireplaces
19	2	5	Ground floor fireplace once serving later cottage, from the north-east; second fireplace hidden by oil tank
12	2	6	Detail of initials "RMS" on east side of west wing
13	2	7	Detail of datestone "1671" at corner of housebody window
14	2	9	Ground floor window, front of east wing, from the south-west
28	3	1	Corner of reredos, east side of hearth passage, and adjacent doorway
39	3	10	The housebody window, from the north-west
40	3	11	The housebody, from the north-east: note mid rail with studs above, in corner
45	3	12	The housebody, from the south-east: wall at right dates from 1886
41	3	13	Detail of studs and mid rail in south wall of housebody, (with west wing beyond)
42	3	15	Detail of studs and mid rail in south wall of housebody; wall post just visible within cross wall
48	3	17	Kitchen fireplace, with blocked doorway to west wing, from the east

46	3	18	Kitchen, from the north-west, with walls of 1886 to left and right, the latter butting earlier heck
31	3	3	Side view of wall or arcade post at north-east corner of hearth passage, from the west
32	3	4	Outer face of wall or arcade post at north-east corner of hearth passage, from the north-east
7	3	5	General view of the house, with gateway, from the south-east
35	3	6	Eighteenth/nineteenth century fireplace in housebody, from the south-west
38	3	7	Infilled salt/spice box in reredos, from the west
36	3	9	Detail of floor frame with scarf joints in spine beams, over housebody fireplace, from the south-west
75	4	1	Wall or arcade plate re-used as purlin, over kitchen, from the south-west
55	4	10	Eighteenth/nineteenth century fireplace in parlour of east wing, from the south-east
57	4	11	Parlour, in front of east wing, from the south-west
53	4	12	Seventeenth century fireplace in parlour, from the west
58	4	13	Parlour, in front of east wing: floor frame over, from the south
34	4	15	Rear doorway at north end of hearth passage
59	4	16	Back kitchen, in east wing, from the west
60	4	17	Blocked doorways in south-east corner of back kitchen
64	4	18	First floor room over hearth passage, from the north
49	4	3	Small larder in north-east corner of west wing, from the east
47	4	4	Stone heck, to north of housebody fireplace, from the north
62	4	5	Stairs to first floor, from the north-west
61	4	6	Stairwell, from the south-west
56	4	7	Parlour, in front of east wing, from the north-west
52	4	9	Parlour window, east wing, from the north-east
66	5	1	Top of south wall post and remains of truss, to east of hearth passage, from the west
81	5	10	Chamber over parlour, east wing: eighteenth/nineteenth century fireplace, from the east
78	5	11	Chamber over parlour, east wing, from the south-west
85	5	12	Rear chamber, east wing, from the west
79	5	13	Rear chamber, east wing, from the north-east
68	5	14	Rear chamber, east wing: doorway, from the north, showing wall or arcade post at left
84	5	16	Rear chamber, east wing, from the south-east
82	5	17	Rear chamber, east wing, from the south-west
83	5	18	Rear chamber, east wing, from the south-west
63	5	2	First floor room over hearth passage, from the south
65	5	4	Top of north wall post and remains of truss, to east of hearth passage, from the west
67	5	5	Remains of truss and ridge over hearth passage, from the north-west
80	5	6	Chamber over parlour, east wing, from the north-west
76	5	7	Chamber over parlour, east wing, from the north
77	5	8	Chamber over parlour, east wing, from the south-east
37	6	1	Chamber over housebody, from the south-west, showing eighteenth/early nineteenth century stack for housebody fireplace
74	6	10	Chamber over housebody, from the south
71	6	11	Window in gablet to chamber over housebody, with wall plate to either side
92	6	12	Threshold at front entrance (possible grave marker)
15	6	13	Gablet to chamber over housebody
26	6	15	Rear of east wing, upper part, from the north-west

22	6	16	Interior of dairy at north-east corner of house, from the north-east
70	6	3	Chamber over housebody, from the north
72	6	4	Chamber over housebody: stub of sawn-off tie beam, and scarf joint in wall plate, south wall
69	6	5	Chamber over housebody, from the north-east, showing exposed studs in corner, and 1886 fireplace
43	6	6	Chamber over housebody: exposed studs and brace, with daub covering below wall plate, and lath and plaster above
44	6	7	Chamber over housebody: exposed studs and brace, with daub covering below wall plate
73	6	9	Chamber over housebody: blocked doorway to west wing
87	7	1	Remains of post at south-east corner of house (ground floor), revealed during repairs
86	7	2	Remains of post at south-east corner of house (first floor), revealed during repairs
54	7	4	Seventeenth century fireplace in parlour, as revealed during repairs
89	7	5	Remains of post at north-east corner of house (first floor), revealed during repairs
90	7	6	Remains of post at north-east corner of house (first floor), revealed during repairs
88	7	7	Remains of post at north-east corner of house (first floor), revealed during repairs
91	7	9	Remains of post at north-east corner of house, with adjacent flues

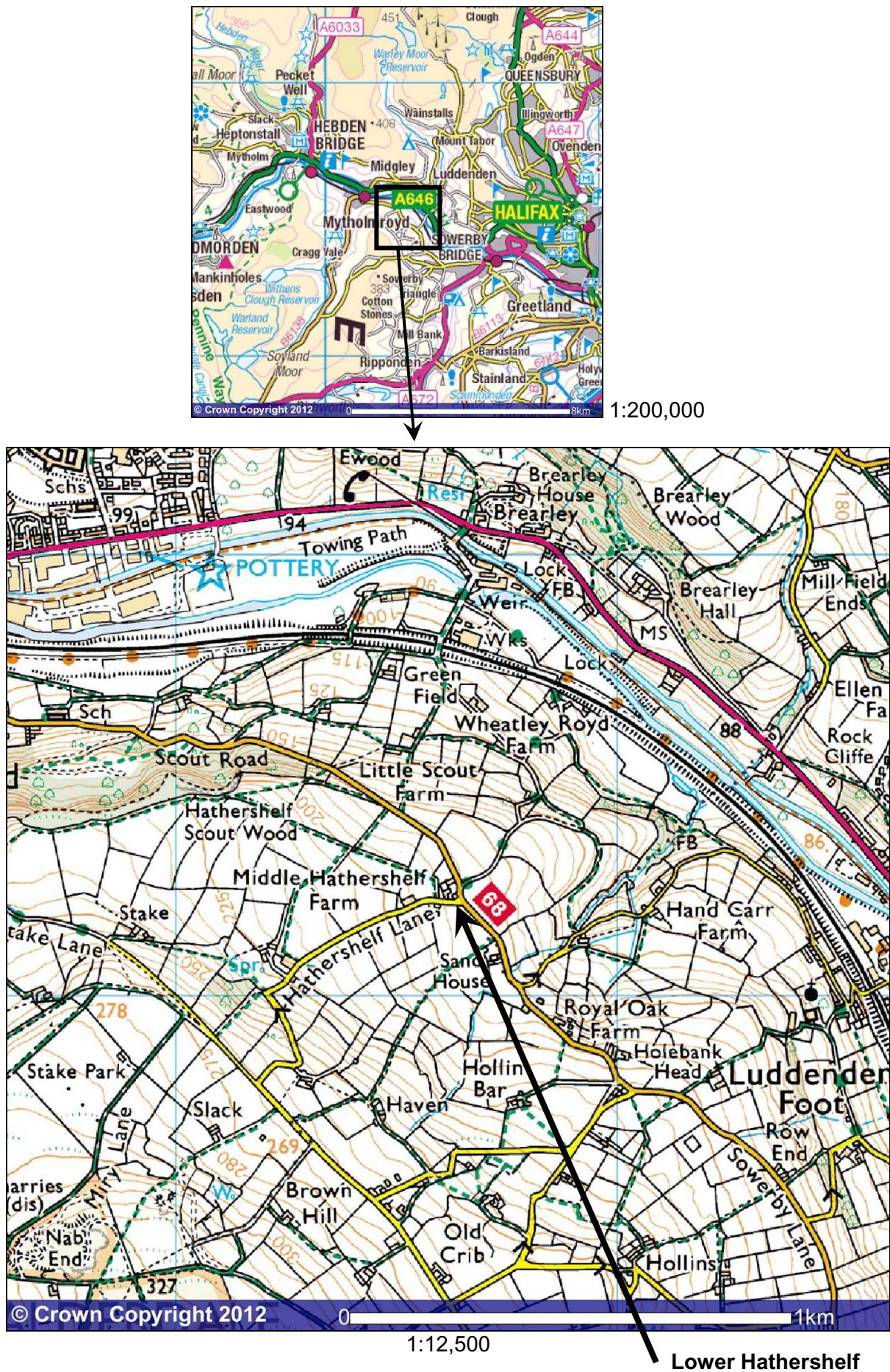


Figure 1: Location maps

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