

High Moss
Rishworth, West Yorkshire:
Historic Building Record



March 2012

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SUMMARY

High Moss (NGR: SE 03201 15862) is an abandoned, upland, linear farmstead, of which the earliest part is a three unit, hearth passage house dated to 1662, typical of the yeoman clothiers of the district, but this has been much altered and a late nineteenth century barn added. Historic building recording, involving measured and photographic survey, was carried out in February 2012 for the owners Paul Thorp & Jill Falkingham, as one component of a management plan, grant-aided by Natural England.

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HIGH MOSS, RISHWORTH, WEST YORKSHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

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HIGH MOSS, RISHWORTH, WEST YORKSHIRE:

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording at High Moss, at Rishworth in West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in February 2012 for Paul Thorp and Jill Falkingham, as one component of a management plan for the building, grant-aided by Natural England under an environmental stewardship agreement.
- 1.2 The buildings at High Moss comprise an abandoned, upland linear farmstead, containing a house dated to 1662 (part of which was later made into a separate cottage), a barn, and lesser, detached outbuildings. They were last inhabited in the last decade of the nineteenth century and since then, parts of the domestic elements have been adapted for farming use.
- 1.3 The recording work was carried out in accordance with a brief supplied by Natural England (Appendix 1), and involved documentary research, site survey, and photographic, drawn and written recording. This report is intended to inform the management plan but will also be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, and published on the internet via the OASIS project.

2 Location and current use

- 2.1 High Moss lies in Ripponden civil parish in Calderdale metropolitan district, at NGR: SE 03201 15862, and occupies a relatively isolated site (if one disregards the west-bound carriageway of the M62 motorway which passes within 100m), 2km south of Rishworth, 4km south of Ripponden, and 10km south-west of Halifax. It is also an elevated site, lying 300m (1000 feet) above sea level, high up within the catchment of the River Ryburn, but close to the watershed with the Colne Valley to the south-east, and the main Pennine watershed to the west (figure 1).
- 2.2 The buildings under study comprise a single range, containing former farmhouse, cottage and barn, the long axis of which runs from north-east to south-west, with a small detached group of structures close to the north-east (figure 2). About 100m to the north, but not included within this record, is a detached barn known as Low Moss, while Stott Hall, from where the land is now farmed, lies 300m to the north-east.

- 2.3 The buildings are in poor condition, parts being ruinous and very unstable. The roofed parts are in occasional use for sheltering sheep.

3 Heritage designations

- 3.1 None of the buildings are listed as having special architectural or historic interest, or lie within a conservation area.

4 Previous investigations

- 4.1 No previous archaeological, architectural or historical investigations are believed to have been made of High Moss.

5 Historical background

- 5.1 Research carried out at Halifax library and the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Calderdale) shows that the earliest documents known to mention settlement at High Moss are sixteenth century, though of course they may not refer to the building recorded here. At that time the property was held by members of the extensive and economically successful Whiteley family, who together comprised about a quarter of Rishworth's population. The domestic cloth industry in the Pennines was enjoying rapid growth during this period, its practitioners typically pursuing it in combination with subsistence farming, and it has been suggested that the cloth trade's success meant that land rents were lower away from the main market centres, an advantage exploited by the Whiteleys, who held seven farms in Rishworth in the sixteenth century, including High Moss,¹ most on long, heritable copyhold leases, which could be bequeathed to sons or other relatives although the land itself still belonged to the lord of the manor.
- 5.2 The earliest documents relating to High Moss are wills, for example that of Anthony Whiteley, who died in 1571 and left half of High Moss to his wife Alice and half to his father George (who he pre-deceased), in trust for his daughter Elizabeth. She may not have survived for many years however, because in 1582, George Whiteley of "Hey Mosse" (born c. 1517, and perhaps Anthony's father), gave half of the property to his son Randall and another son John; and in 1608 Randall himself, described as a clothier "of the Hie Mosse", left his tools, but no property, to his own son George.²

¹ The others being High and Low Wormald, Moselden, Rishworth Hall, Round Ing and Turner Top

² Whiteley, S 1996 "The Whiteleys of Rishworth: some early wills 1535 – 1665" *Trans Halifax Antiquarian Society* Vol 4 (New Series) p 49-57

- 5.3 Another early document records that John Whiteley was fined in 1619 by Lord Savile at the manorial court, for encroaching at High Moss³, ie enclosing common land for his own benefit (the fine effectively being another form of revenue or rent for the lord of the manor, rather than a punishment). However, no further seventeenth century references to the Whiteleys in relation to High Moss are known, but the initials SGW on the house's date-stone of 1662 no doubt belonged to a descendant who has not been identified, either "S G Whiteley" or "S & G Whiteley", although the latter seems unlikely to be husband and wife, as few women's name seem to have had the initial letter G at that period. The Ripponden church registers, which covered Rishworth, begin only in the 1680s and do not record in detail where people lived or died, though they include a number of possible candidates for this inscription.⁴
- 5.4 As a consequence of growing population linked to economic prosperity, it appears that High Moss was home to more than one household during its history, although as some historical records refer to what is now known as Low Moss (lying to the north-west) as High Moss, or lump everything together under the term "Moss", one cannot always be sure the records relate to the present building.
- 5.5 In the eighteenth century at least part of the property was held by John Hoyle, as in 1761 he was described as a yeoman of High Moss, who also owned a dwelling (messuage) at Scammonden, among other interests⁵. The initials JH added as a graffito to the 1662 datestone at High Moss are almost certainly John Hoyle's. In 1775 John Whiteley, a glazier of High Moss, is mentioned in relation to an apprentice he employed called Valentine Hamer⁶, suggesting that Whiteleys had also remained at High Moss, although given their abundance in the Rishworth area John Whiteley may not have been a direct descendant of those living there in the previous century; alternatively, Whiteleys and Hoyles may have been related by marriage.
- 5.6 There is a relative lack of information about occupants of High Moss between the 1770s and the early nineteenth century, but the 1841 census lists a total of six houses there, three uninhabited, and the others occupied by the Stott, Bottomley, and Kenworthy families, only the latter (headed by Abraham Kenworthy) involved in farming, the other two primarily employed in cotton or wool manufacture. In 1851 only three houses were listed in the census, including that of Abraham Kenworthy, who farmed 22 acres, that of James

³ Priestley, J H 1938 "Booth and Wormald, Rishworth" *Trans Halifax Antiquarian Society* 1938 p 197 - 228

⁴ Priestley, J H 1945 *Copy of the Earliest Registers of Ripponden Church* (typescript, Halifax library)

⁵ eg WYAS Calderdale HAS:358 (423)/53

⁶ WYAS Calderdale HAS:358 (423)/107

Bottomley, a pauper and retired weaver, and Edward Kenworthy, a farm labourer. By this date textile manufacture had become almost completely confined to factories rather than the domestic sphere, and there was a widespread depopulation from outlying farms in the district, as employees moved nearer to the mills, and in the 1861 census only one house is listed, that of Abraham Kenworthy. Ten years later Kenworthy still occupied one house, and had increased his acreage to 31, but William Crossley, another pauper, also lived at High Moss with his wife. Subsequently only a single dwelling is listed in the census: in 1881 Abraham Kenworthy lived there, having become father to six children in a decade, but in 1891 only his wife Mary and children were recorded there, and in 1901 High Moss was recorded as uninhabited, so must have been abandoned in the interim.

- 5.7 It is thought that in the late nineteenth century much of the surrounding land, and probably High Moss itself, was acquired by Wakefield Corporation Waterworks as catchment for the Ringstone Reservoir (built after 1880); some aspects of the buildings suggest that this body was responsible for some of the work there.

Historic maps

- 5.8 No large scale historic maps of the area appear to have been made until the Ordnance Survey's first edition 1:10,560 map, surveyed in 1848-9 (figure 3), which shows High Moss as comprising a cluster of buildings loosely arranged at the foot of the slope, and at the end of the track from Stott Hall, at a site which might have been chosen for its position on the spring line. It is guesswork as to exactly what these buildings were in the 1840s, although the range studied here seems slightly shorter than that standing today. The 1894 1:2500 map (figure 4) shows these more clearly, largely as they now are, but two of the other buildings recorded in the 1840s are no longer shown and must have been demolished. There is also a small building just to the north of the farmhouse range, no longer standing today. Significantly this map also shows an isolated "vent" to the west of the present building, indicating that the culvert which carries water to Ringstone Reservoir to the north-east had been constructed by then, an event which might have occasioned the demolitions mentioned above. Much the same arrangement is also shown in 1907 (figure 5). A modern satellite image is also useful in showing the present site, its surrounding field walls in various states of repair (figure 6).

6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording of the buildings was carried out between 29 February and 2 March 2012, and followed national guidelines⁷. It involved the production of floor plans at 1:100 scale, and a photographic record, made using both a digital camera and a medium format camera with black and white film. The digital photographs form the primary record, as listed at the front of this report, while the black and white photographs form a secondary record, and are catalogued in appendix 2. External and internal photographs were taken, in most cases using a scale, either a 2m ranging pole marked with 0.5m graduations, or a 1m baton marked with 0.1m graduations, and the locations of the photographs are shown on copies of the plans.

7 Description of the buildings

General

- 7.1 The main building range at High Moss faces north-west and runs along the contour, where it is set into a shallow terrace cut into what is clearly a rather unstable, natural slope (1). The farmhouse of 1662 forms the north-east end of this range, the barn the south-west end, and the cottage, created from one end of the farmhouse, stands between the two (2,3). A spring emerges from the slope to the east of the farmhouse, through a retaining wall which adjoins the L-shaped group of detached outbuildings, containing cart shed, pig sty and earth closet (4). A dry-stone wall also encloses a narrow yard to the front of the buildings, with the main historic access being a trackway running uphill from the west (5), which also continues to the south of the farmstead, up onto the hillside (where there are small quarries) and ultimately to Saddleworth Road (figure 3).

Farmhouse and cottage

- 7.2 The farmhouse, which bears the date of 1662, has lost much of its original plan form to later alterations, and its former extent and arrangements are far from clear, but it appears to have been built as a hearth passage house of two storeys and three units (6,7). The north-eastern end unit, containing the doorway with datestone, was probably a “shop” (workshop or warehouse), used for storage of materials associated with textile manufacture, the central unit the housebody or main living room, while the south-west end, now the cottage, would have been an unheated parlour.⁸

⁷ English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

⁸ For a detailed account of seventeenth century houses of this type, discussed in their regional context, see *Rural Houses of West Yorkshire 1400 – 1830* (WYMCC/RCHME 1986)

- 7.3 Surviving seventeenth century fabric in the front elevation is confined to that immediately around the front doorway and the north-east gable, where its thin and irregularly coursed stonework with edge-laid quoins is distinct from the later, neatly coursed (and quoinless) walling elsewhere in the façade. (All parts of the building are of local gritstone, finished in a variety of masonry types, which are interpreted as indicating different construction phases.) The doorway has plain chamfered jambs with run-out or very worn stops, and a massive lintel bearing the inscription “SGW 1662” within a tressure (**8,9**); the letters JH (for John Hoyle) are cut into the lintel just above this, more roughly. Within the recess behind the left jamb is a slot for a draw-bar, to secure an earlier door: the present door is a nineteenth century panelled and boarded one (**10**). The seventeenth century fabric does not continue to the eaves but falls short by about a metre, with the later work above suggesting that originally the building had lower eaves and upper storey, characteristic of that period (it is also reported that the farmhouse eaves were lowered by about 0.3m in the twentieth century). This aspect can also be seen in the north-east gable, which has clearly been heightened, the later work incorporating the high level forking hole (**11**). The roughly finished doorway at the foot of this gable is clearly an insertion, and appears to date from a period in the eighteenth or nineteenth century when this end bay of the building became given over to agricultural use. Much of the rear wall has been rebuilt in recent years, or is below present ground level, and although it contains the remains of some seventeenth century windows, most of these seem to have been re-set, some of them perhaps derived from the front elevation (**12**).
- 7.4 The arrangements within the former “shop” have been altered by the construction of two new walls on the ground floor, which have themselves been subject to further changes such as the blocking of doorways, but it is striking that this end bay is very poorly lit, there being only a small, possibly inserted window in the gable on the ground floor, though the original arrangement at the rear (where there may have been a taking-in door at first floor level) is not clear, because of modern alterations: this lack of windows suggests that it was used for storage, rather than processing of textiles, so presumably spinning and weaving would have taken place elsewhere within the house. One feature of interest in this area is the survival of an early oak beam, supported by a later wall beneath, which carries the flagstone upper floor in the front part of the building (**15,16**): as the oak beam has redundant joist sockets, it may not be an entirely original arrangement however. The upper floor, now a hay loft with modern plywood floor partly borne on replacement beams, forms a single tall space open to the

roof, with high level forking hole, and oak purlins carrying the present sheet metal roof (17).⁹

- 7.5 The cross-wall dividing the shop from the housebody appears largely unaltered, but the original fireplace which is assumed to have backed onto it has been replaced by a nineteenth century cooking range (18,19), leaving no indication of its extent and form of construction (whether stone arched or with timber hood). As the first floor beams have also been replaced with pine beams of a similar date to the range, and the windows to front and rear replaced, neither of these aspects can help understand how the housebody appeared in the seventeenth century, as regards the fireplace and fenestration (20,21). The housebody floor appears to be entirely of flagstones, though most is buried by manure, but it is not known whether this survives from the seventeenth century. The present staircase, now reached from the hearth passage, is also an eighteenth or nineteenth century creation within a later stone wall, and gives independent access to the first floor, which previously would have been reached from another stair either within the housebody or the adjacent parlour. The first floor over the housebody is now also a hay loft open to the roof (22), but would have been a chamber originally (for storage or used for textile working, rather than sleeping), later being made into two rooms, one of them heated by an inserted fireplace, standing next to the inserted flue of the new ground floor fireplace (23). Overhead, the purlins in this part of the building are all of square-sawn pine.
- 7.6 As implied above, the front wall of the housebody has been rebuilt or re-faced in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century with more regular stonework, of deeper courses than those of the original work, and incorporating two mullioned windows on the ground floor, and a larger window on the upper floor (perhaps once also mullioned) (24). This more modern masonry ends at a clear vertical straight joint between farmhouse and cottage, which does not however, indicate the original extent of the seventeenth century house. In fact, there is some evidence that the cross-wall between house and parlour (or cottage) is not original, as it appears to slight a blocked window in the rear wall (25), but this anomaly might instead arise from the re-siting of the adjacent doorway, or possibly from the replacement of an original timber partition by the masonry cross-wall. The cross-wall has itself been altered, with a fireplace apparently having been inserted on its south-west side to serve the later cottage, the flue of which can be seen rising diagonally, towards the centre of the building, and there is also an inserted cupboard within the housebody side of it.

⁹ All buildings in the complex would have been stone slated, though almost all of this original material has fallen, and parts of the farmhouse and cottage are now covered with modern sheeting.

- 7.7 Another alteration to the house was the addition of the lean-to pantry at the rear, probably in the eighteenth century (26,27). This was reached through an inserted doorway, and comprises a small rectangular room with keep holes to the south-west side and window to the north-east, covered by a flagstone roof. This structure also slights the seventeenth century ground floor window noted in the paragraph above (28).
- 7.8 The house's third ground floor room would almost certainly have been unheated originally, and formed the innermost room known as the parlour, used principally as a bedroom and with a chamber over, but at High Moss this part of the building was made into a self-contained cottage in the late nineteenth century, with two rooms on both floors. It also contains a vaulted cellar, probably eighteenth or early nineteenth century, which seems to have made the rear pantry obsolete, and may indicate an increasing economic significance of farming over textiles within the household at High Moss.
- 7.9 The front, rear, and south-west walls of the parlour were rebuilt in the late nineteenth century, perhaps when it became a separate cottage, and are contemporaneous with the adjoining barn (29,30). Their watershot stone courses are deeper than those to the farmhouse, and some of the dressings to windows and doorways are rock-faced (31), and the style of this masonry raises the possibility that it was constructed by the Wakefield Corporation Waterworks. Such extensive rebuilding has removed almost all earlier fabric, so that nothing from the seventeenth century house seems to survive in this bay, the only early walls being the cross-wall (perhaps itself not original), and that part of the rear elevation which has not been rebuilt, namely that on the ground floor adjoining the rear pantry (32). The present arrangement within the cottage has much in common with late nineteenth century urban housing, and comprises an entrance hall from the front doorway, with living room off to the side, the latter formerly heated by an inserted fireplace set in the cross-wall, but later adapted to livestock housing, as the drain running through the front wall indicates. At the end of the entrance passage are the steps down to the vaulted cellar, and above them the stone stairs to the first floor. The rear ground floor room would have been a scullery (33), and the remains of a stone sink set into the rear window survive here (34), along with the base of a sconce (stone bench), set across the former doorway into the rear pantry. Two bedrooms with ceilings occupy the first floor (or the remains of it, as much of it has collapsed), the front room heated by a corner fireplace (35,36), the rear one unheated.
- 7.10 The barrel vaulted cellar cannot be entered safely, but can be seen to contain keep-holes in the side walls, a damaged stone bench or sconce, and running water with drain (37). Such cellars were not generally built in houses of this

social level until the mid eighteenth century, so it can be surmised that this was created during an alteration to the 1662 house, but before the late nineteenth century “modernisation” of the cottage.

Barn

- 7.11 The visible ruins of the barn indicate that it was built to an established three-bay plan, a design with early origins, but one which continued in common use into the late nineteenth century. There is no indication that this barn replaced an earlier structure adjoining the farmhouse, indeed it is just as likely that in the seventeenth century any barn that served High Moss would have been a detached structure, rather than part of a linear arrangement, as such combined domestic and farm ranges (“laithe houses”) did not become widespread until the mid eighteenth century.
- 7.12 The barn has a wide, central doorway in the front elevation, under a low arch of rock-faced voussoirs, which leads into the central bay. To the left of this, next to the cottage, are the remains of a shippon for tied cows, with a wide doorway and large window adjacent, while to the right is third doorway and adjacent window, though here the walls are more ruinous. The south corner of the building is the least well defined and lies buried in a deep mound of stone derived from the collapsed walls, and extrapolating the surviving wall lines shows that this corner would have been set very close to the adjacent trackway running up the hillside. In the rear wall, the form of the central doorway opposing the wide entrance to the front has been lost, but it appears to have been a narrower opening, probably suitable only for walking an unhitched horse out of the barn (38-41).
- 7.13 Internal features within the barn include the slightly sunken shippon in the north-east end, containing the remains of machine-cut brick in the low walls which define internal steps up from it, while the central bay has a flagged, though overgrown, floor. A low wall of upright flagstones, not fully visible, forms a division between this and the south-west bay, which may have been a second shippon, or perhaps a stable, but the great depth or rubble here hides any other features. The two outer bays had hay lofts, as the joist sockets in the long walls testify, and generous storage space as the barn roof was some 1.3m higher than that of the house, though only in the cross-wall between the two does it survive to near its original height (42-45).
- 7.14 Near the west corner of the barn is an early gate stoop or post, designed for a pole rather than a hinged gate, with L-shaped slots and square hole through, quite possibly seventeenth century (46).

Outbuildings

- 7.15 To the north-east of the farmhouse is a small group of nineteenth century outbuildings, built as a combined group from coursed stone of varying quality, and facing south-west onto what is likely to have been a surfaced yard (now vegetated and poorly drained), served by a stone trough fed by a spring (47-49). The largest component of the outbuildings is an open-fronted shed, probably used for housing a gig or whatever horse-drawn transport was practical for the occupants of High Moss (sledges, rather than wheeled carts, were probably used for farming). It is worth noting that the lintel over this open front is a re-used oak timber, bearing mortices which suggest it is derived from a timber-framed structure or earlier roof, but it may have been brought to the site from elsewhere and its origins can only be speculated upon (50). Next to this shed is a pig sty, with low doorway to the front elevation, and higher level opening within the shed, and beyond is the farm's privy or earth closet.

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 Over three centuries of occupation at this upland farmstead are represented within the buildings at High Moss, from the 1660s through to the end of the nineteenth century, although many of the alterations carried out have destroyed evidence for earlier phases. Relatively little of the earliest farmhouse built by the Whiteleys in the mid seventeenth century remains recognisable, and is confined to the north-east end, though the essential layout of this house is discernible and to some extent correlates with other examples of the hearth passage house type from this period, found in the upper Calderdale area and its tributary valleys, though the relatively narrow and poorly lit north-east end bay would have made a poor textile workshop. The main features and areas of interest of the buildings include most of the farmhouse and cottage, particularly the north-east end, but not the late nineteenth century aspects of the cottage, nor the areas in the rear elevation which have been subject to twentieth century repair. The barn and outbuildings are of lesser interest, though they make a significant contribution to the group as an upland farmstead.

9 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 This historic building record has been produced as part of a management plan under the leadership of Brian Foxley RIBA AABC Architect, and has been funded by Paul Thorp & Jill Falkingham with grant support from Natural England. The survey drawings are based on an outline measured survey by Landmark Surveys (UK) Ltd. All other work is by the author.

Appendix 1: Brief For Building Recording

From *Brief for a Management Plan for a Building Restoration Project at High Moss*

by Christine Hopwood-Lewis, Natural England, 21 November 2011

Introduction

This brief outlines the necessary level of building recording. It should be used to inform the production of the Management Plan.

Level of Recording

The building recording should be undertaken to Level 2 of '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' as referenced in section 6 above. This guidance should be referred to in conjunction with this brief.

Both the exterior and interior of the building will be photographed and a plan will be made. The examination of the building will produce conclusions regarding the building's development and use.

A level 2 record will typically include:

Written Record

The written record should adhere to standards laid out in the English Heritage downloadable publication, "*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to good recording practice*". It should include:

1. The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form
2. A note of any statutory designation
3. The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location
4. A summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development
5. An introduction, setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations
6. An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and its successive phases of development
7. An account of the past and present uses of the building and its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations

Drawn Record

The drawn record should adhere to standards as laid out in the English Heritage downloadable publication "*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to good recording practice*", including CAD layering protocols where applicable. The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed provides different line-weight (point-size). Drawings should be submitted in .pdf format, wet ink drawings are not required.

1. A measured ground floor plan (to scale, preferably at 1:50) as existing. Plans of additional floors where this is considered useful. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doors, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance

2. Measured cross-sections, long-sections or elevational sections illustrating the vertical relationships within a building where relevant
3. Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function and are not more readily obtained by photography
4. A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to the landscape and to other structures
5. A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.

Photography

Photography should be undertaken before and after works. Should the situation warrant it (for example a high level of repair to historically significant fabric) then photos should be taken during works. Good quality digital images (minimum resolution of 4 megapixels) are acceptable to Natural England (please supply as a JPEG file). However the West Yorkshire HER will also require record photographs to be taken with black and white conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro using either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera; again see English Heritage guidance as above.

The record should consist of:

1. General views of the building & outbuildings (as specified within the main body of the management plan brief)
2. The building's external appearance
3. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas
4. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use and which does not show adequately on general photographs

The photographs should be tied in with the block plan and a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record. A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.

Deposition of Record

The results of the building recording are to be included within the Management Plan and copies supplied to NE and the client. One copy of the building recording, as described in Section 9 above, should also be submitted to West Yorkshire Historic Environment. Please contact West Yorkshire HER directly for information on their requirements for the deposition of print film and negatives.

Appendix 2: Contents of the photographic archive

To be deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

1 file, containing:

- full set of labelled, black and white prints
- full set of black and white negatives
- CD-ROM of digital photographs (jpg format)

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

Digital photo equivalent	Film	Frame	Subject
3	1	1	The main building range, from the south-west
5	1	2	Barn and farmhouse etc, from the west, up the trackway
38	1	4	Barn, cottage and farmhouse, from the south-west
39	1	5	Barn: front elevation
40	1	7	Main entrance to barn
29	1	9	Front elevation of cottage
7	1	10	Front (north-west) elevation of farmhouse
2	1	11	The main building range, from the north-east
11	1	12	North-east gable of farmhouse
6	1	13	Front (north-west) elevation of farmhouse
30	1	15	Front elevation of cottage and barn
-	1	16	The main range of buildings, from the south
42	1	17	Barn, from the south
31	1	18	Rear elevation of cottage and barn
-	2	1	The main range of buildings, from the south-east
12	2	3	View of the main building range, from the east
32	2	4	Detail of rear elevation of cottage
26	2	5	Lean-to pantry to rear of farmhouse, from the north
27	2	6	Lean-to pantry to rear of farmhouse, from the east
13	2	7	Rear elevation of farmhouse (1)
14	2	9	Rear elevation of farmhouse (2)
4	2	10	Detached outbuildings, from the south
48	2	11	Pig sty, earth closet and water trough with spring
47	2	12	Detached outbuildings, from the west
49	2	13	Detached outbuildings, from the north-east
41	2	15	Detail of window in front of barn
24	2	16	Detail of nineteenth century window in front elevation of farmhouse
8	2	17	Doorway to hearth passage of farmhouse
9	2	18	Detail of datestone over doorway
43	3	1	Remains of shippon in north-east end of barn

44	3	2	Barn interior, from the north
45	3	4	Remains of south-east end of barn, from the north-west
-	3	5	View into hearth passage, from front entrance of farmhouse
10	3	6	Rear view of nineteenth century door in front entrance to farmhouse
20	3	7	Housebody in farmhouse, from the north
18	3	8	Housebody in farmhouse, from the west
19	3	10	Nineteenth century range in housebody
-	3	11	Ground floor doorway through cross-wall between housebody and cottage
33	3	12	Scullery in rear of cottage, from the north-east
-	3	13	Stairs in housebody
-	3	14	Inserted fireplace and flues, first floor over housebody
-	3	16	First floor of farmhouse, over housebody, from the south-east
36	3	18	First floor in cottage, showing fireplace in front room
35	4	1	First floor in cottage, showing line of flue and blocked doorway in cross wall, from the south-west
37	4	3	Cellar, below cottage, from the south
16	4	4	Ground floor store in north-east end of farmhouse
17	4	5	First floor hay loft in north-east end of farmhouse (former shop?)

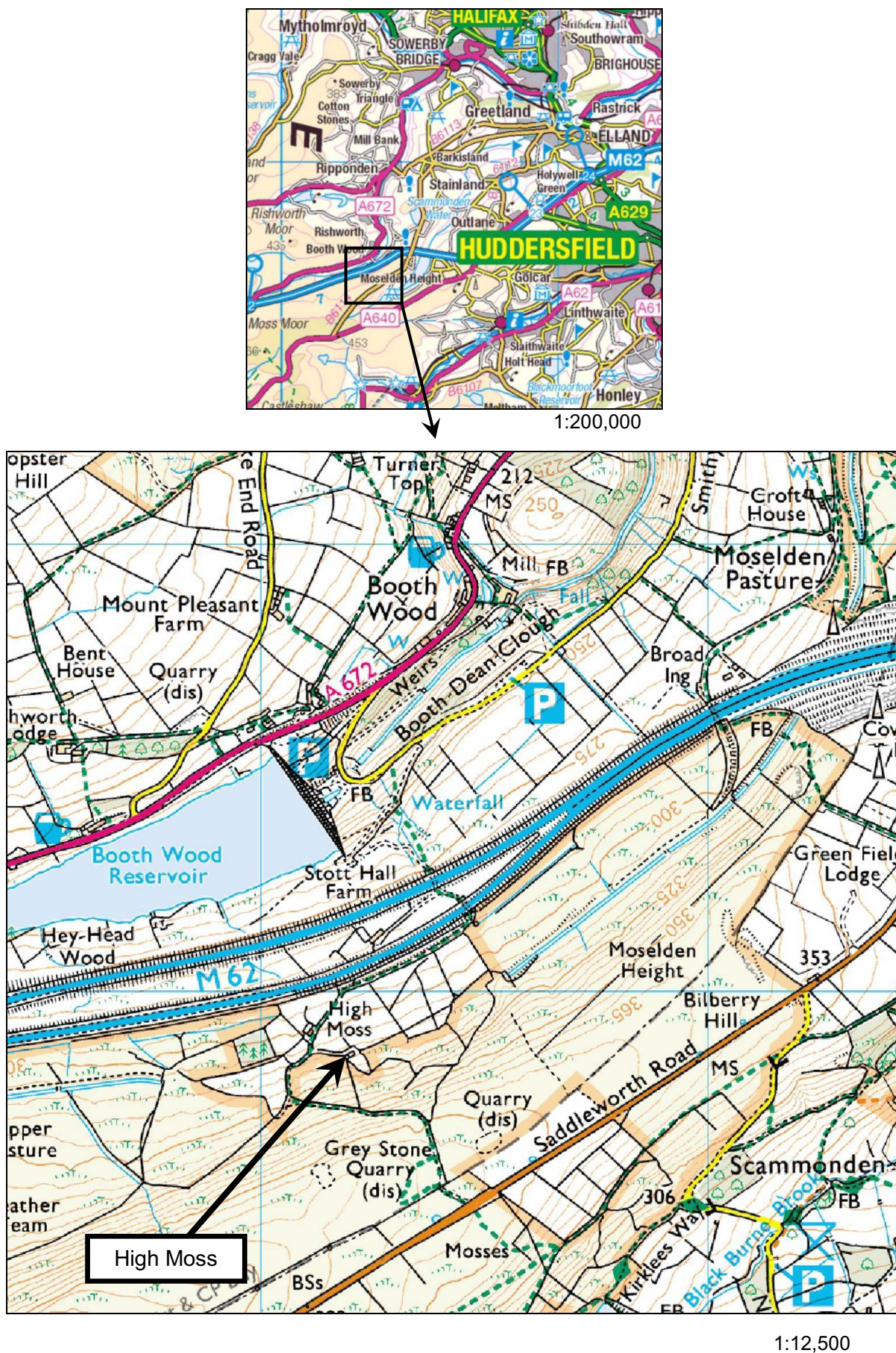
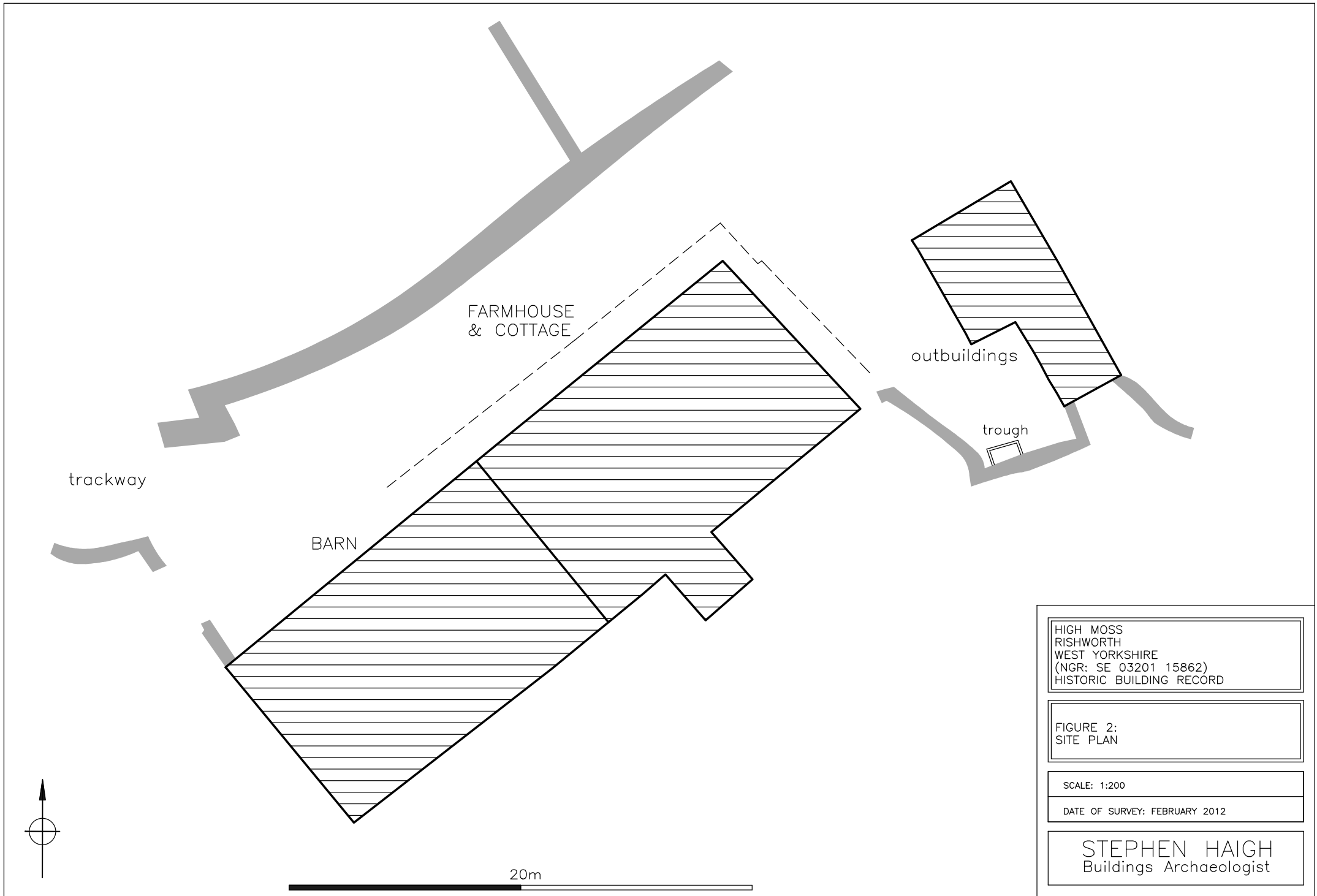


Figure 1: Location maps

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FARMHOUSE
& COTTAGE

outbuildings

trough

trackway

BARN

HIGH MOSS
RISHWORTH
WEST YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SE 03201 15862)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 2:
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:200

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist

20m

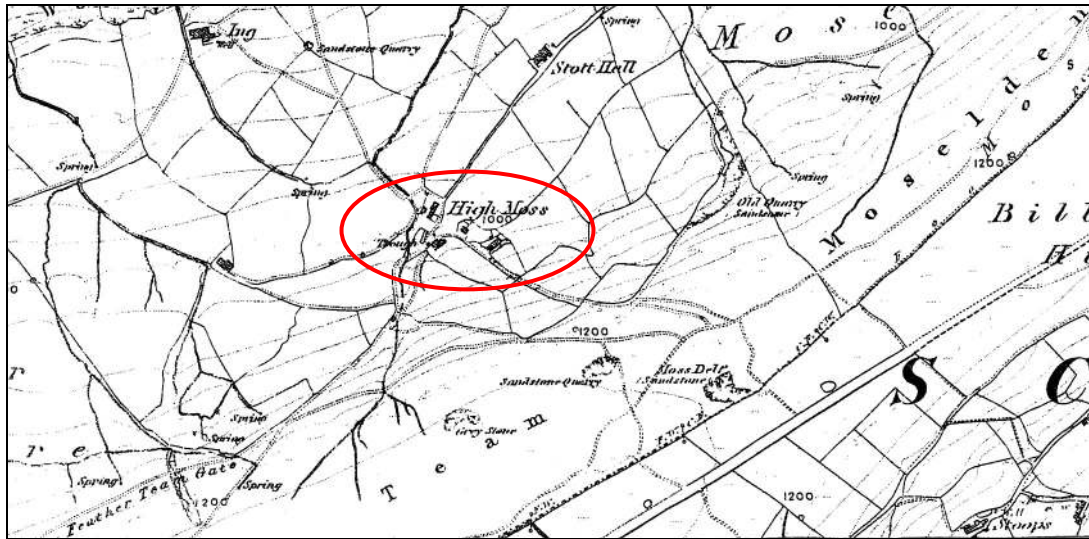


Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (lower extract enlarged to approx 1:2500)
Published 1854 (surveyed 1848-9); sheet no: Yorkshire 245

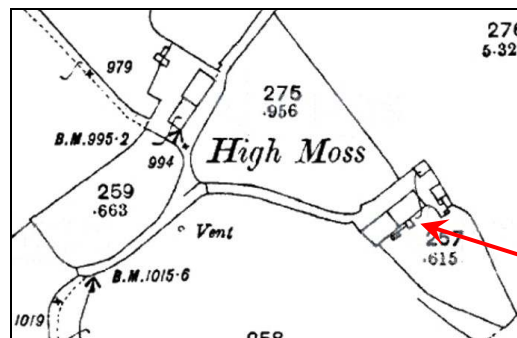


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map; published 1894; sheet no: Yorkshire 245.14

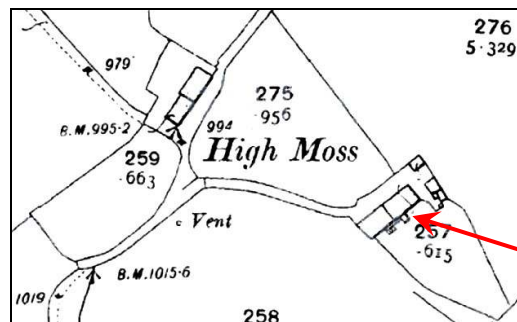
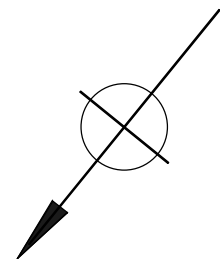
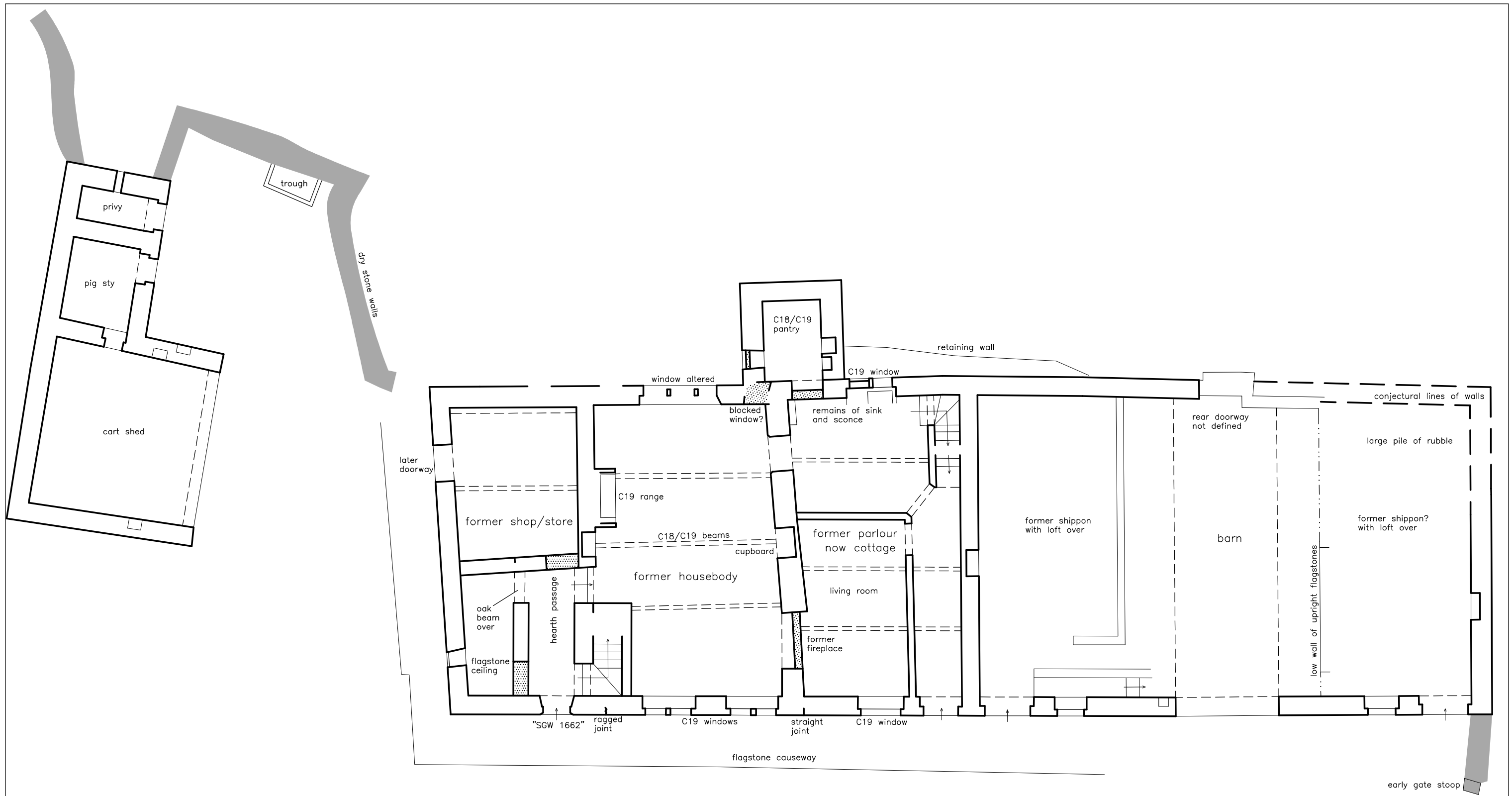


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map; published 1907; sheet no: Yorkshire 245.14



Figure 6: Satellite image (© Google)



HIGH MOSS
 RISHWORTH
 WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 03201 15862)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

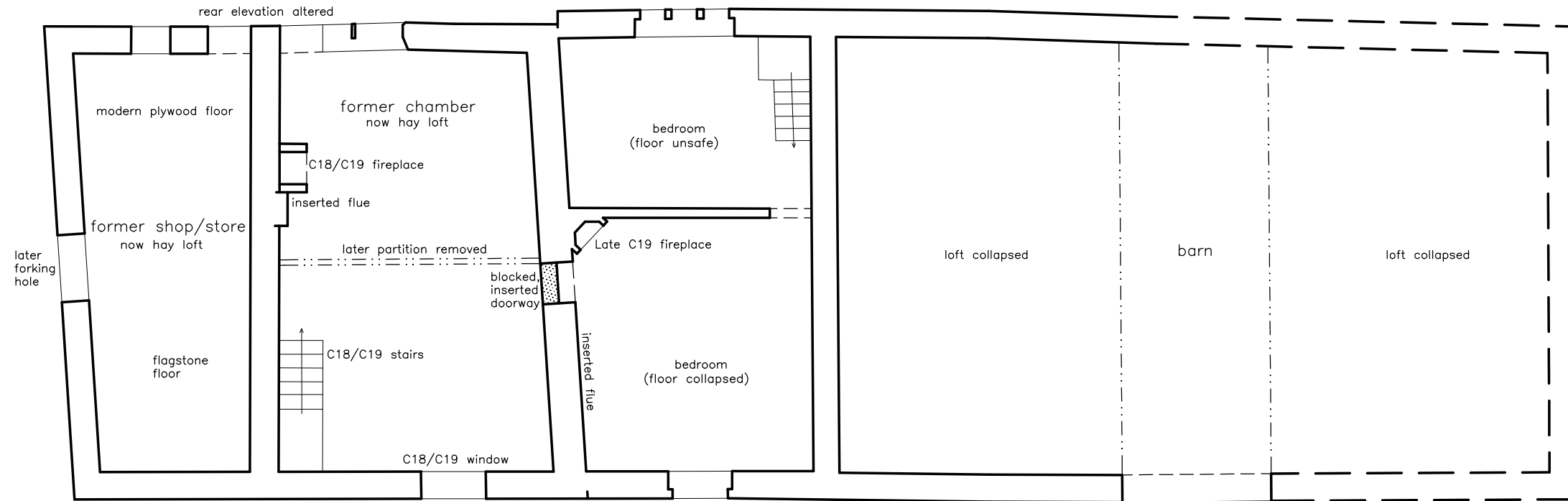
FIGURE 7:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

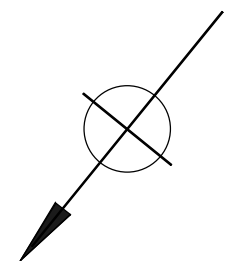
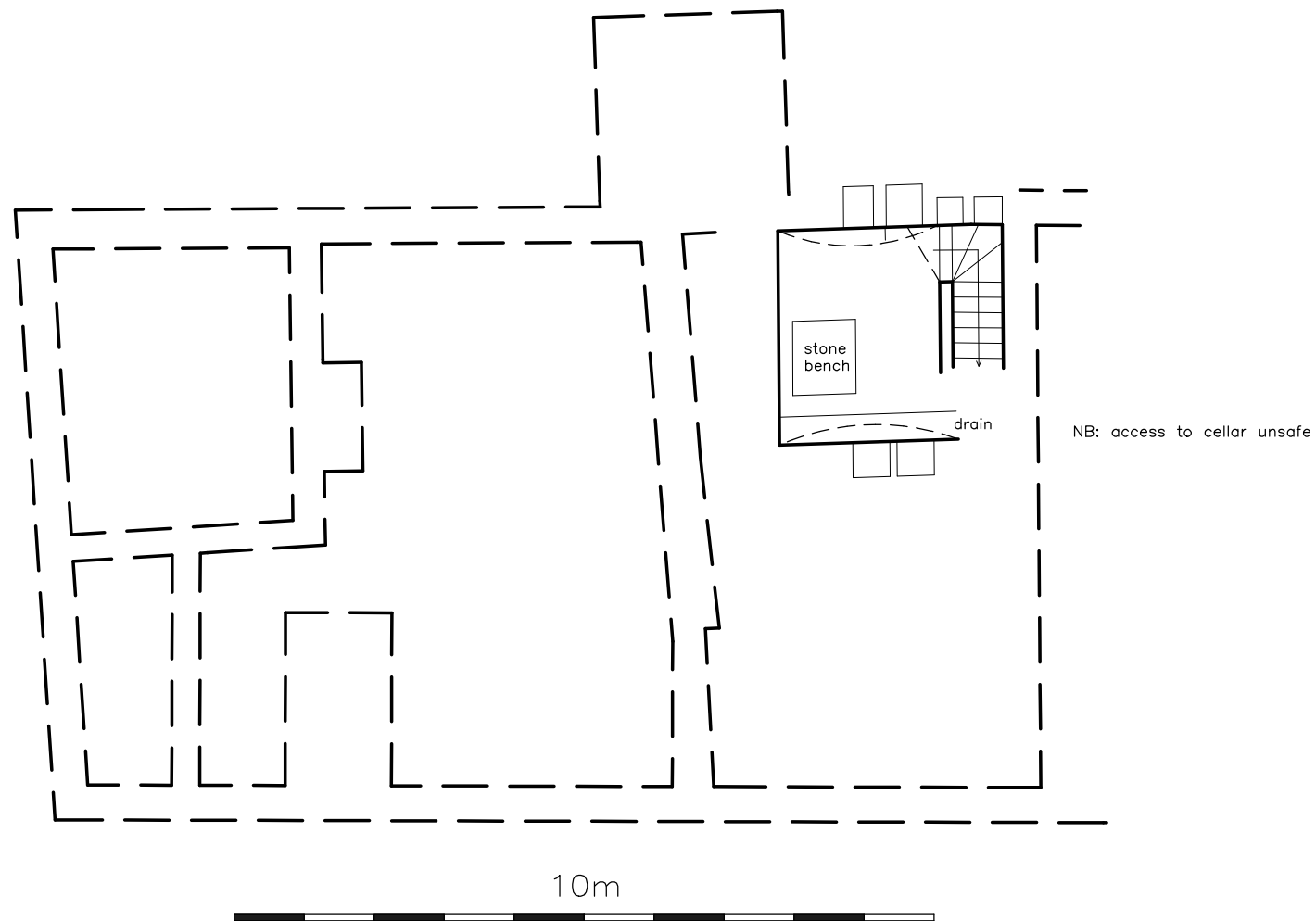
DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CELLAR PLAN



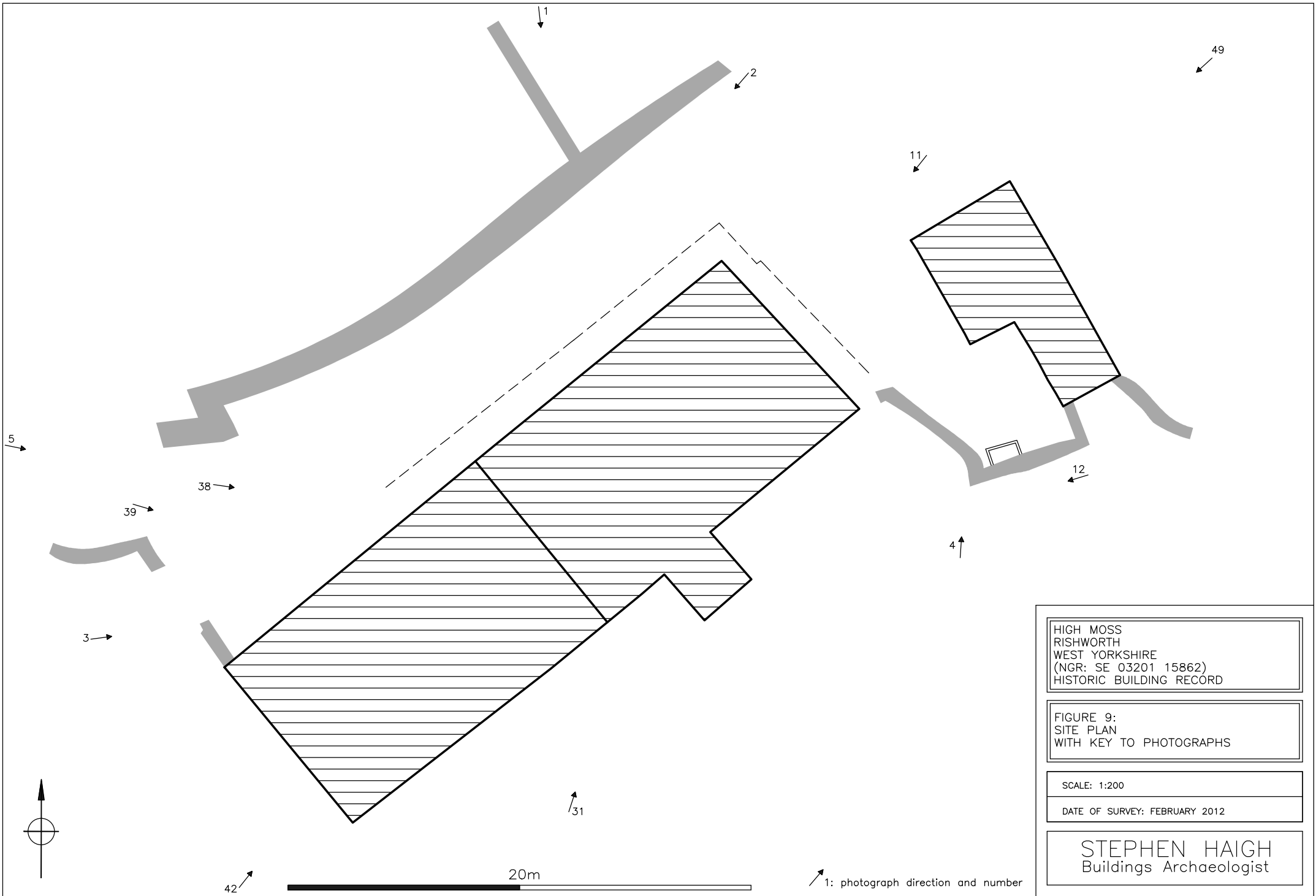
HIGH MOSS
RISHWORTH
WEST YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SE 03201 15862)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 8:
CELLAR & FIRST FLOOR PLANS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2012

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Buildings Archaeologist



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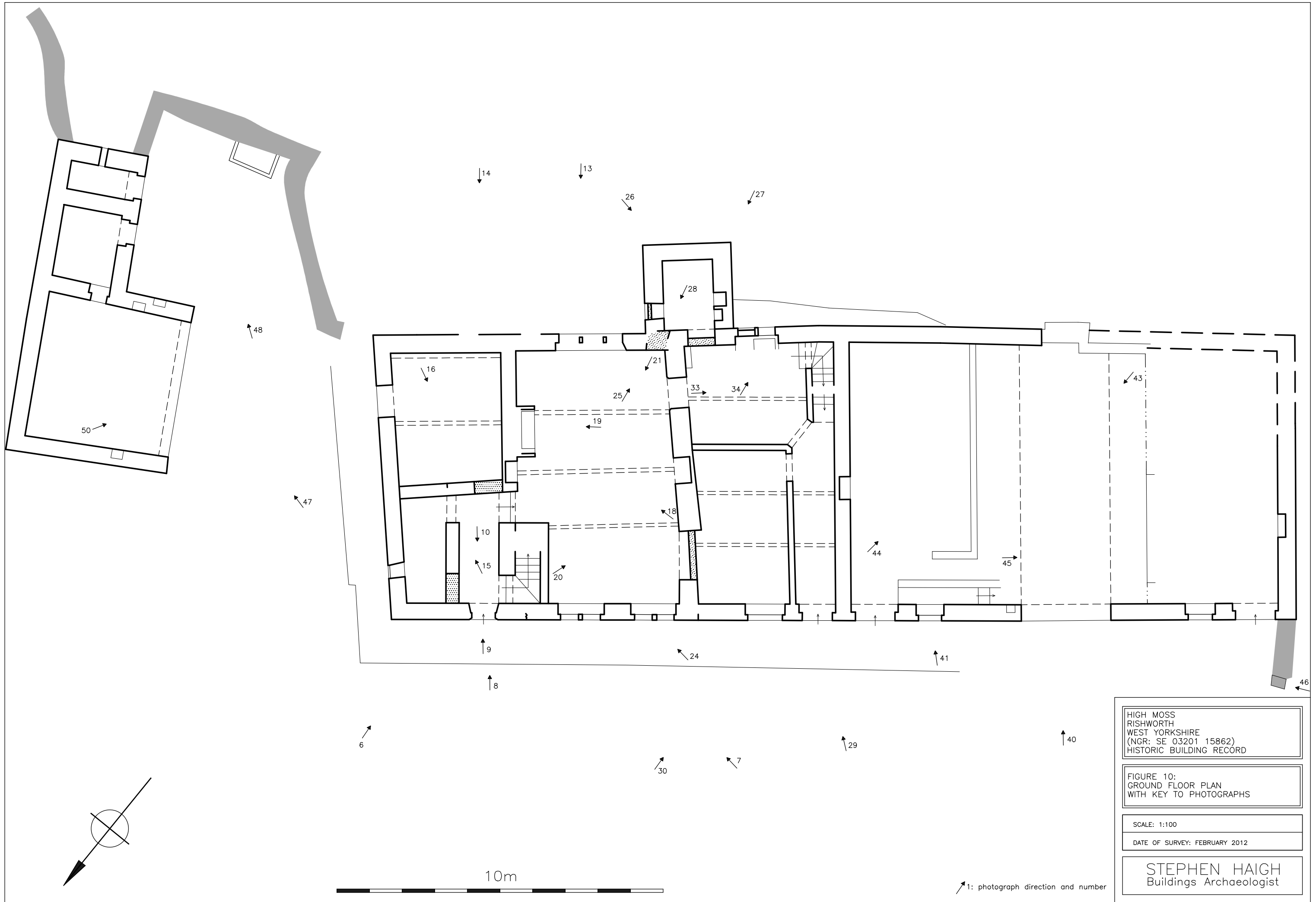
FIGURE 9:
 SITE PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:200

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

1: photograph direction and number



HIGH MOSS
 RISHWORTH
 WEST YORKSHIRE
 (NGR: SE 03201 15862)
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 10:
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

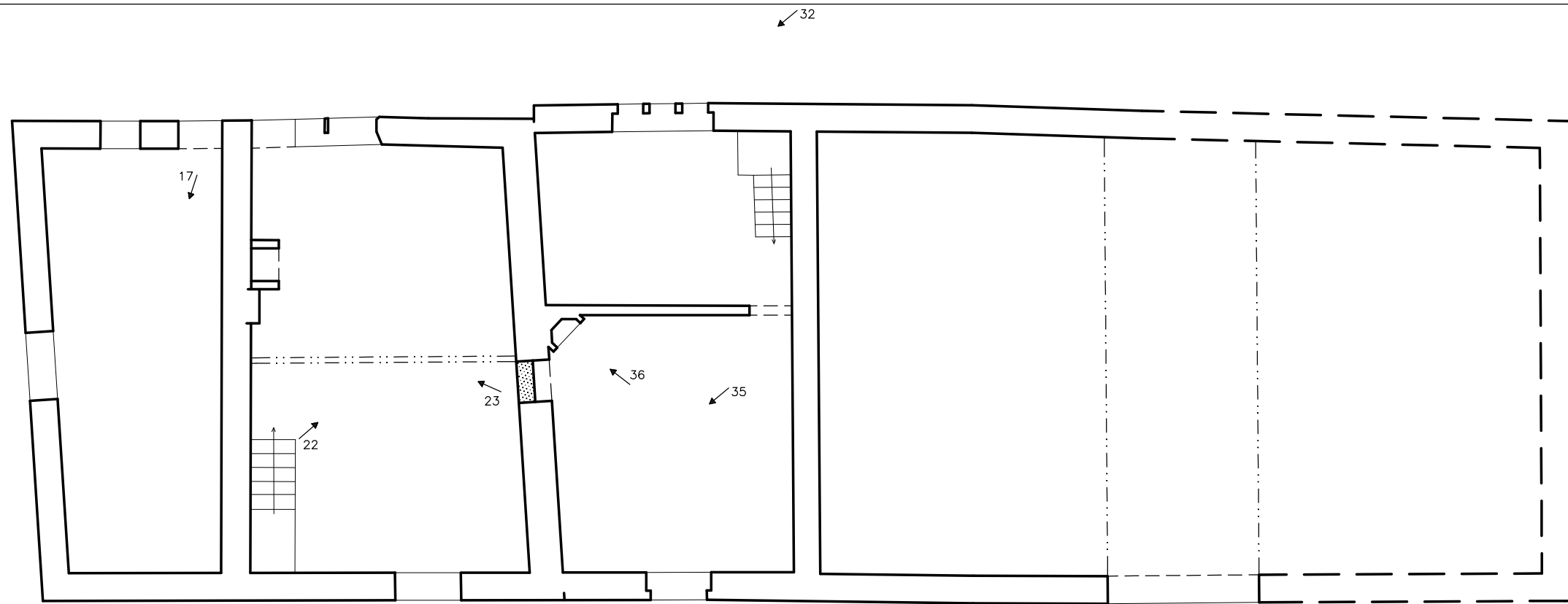
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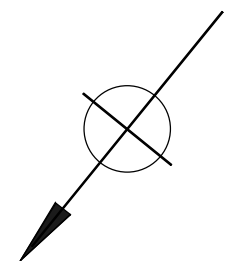
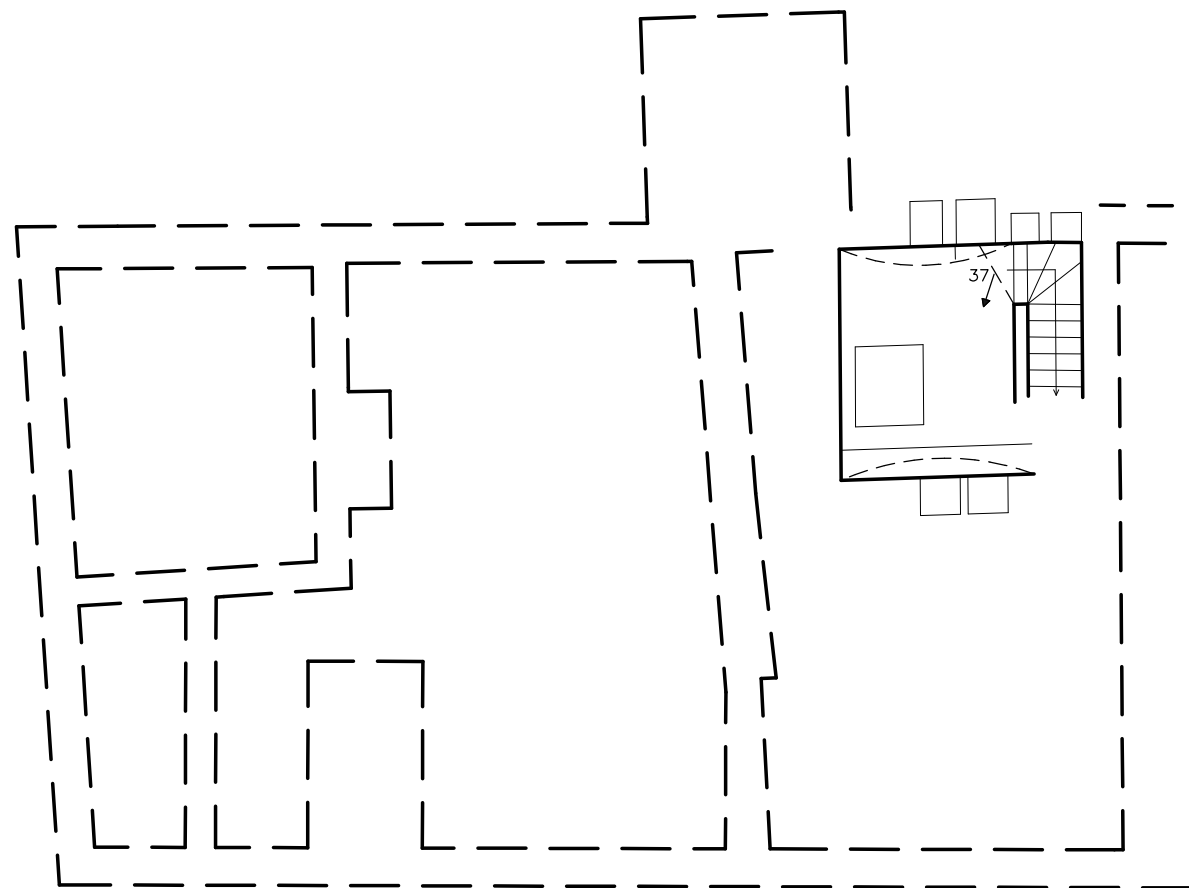
STEPHEN HAIGH
 Buildings Archaeologist

↗1: photograph direction and number

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CELLAR PLAN



HIGH MOSS
RISHWORTH
WEST YORKSHIRE
(NGR: SE 03201 15862)
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 11:
CELLAR & FIRST FLOOR PLANS
WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: FEBRUARY 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH
Buildings Archaeologist



Photo 1: View of the site from the north



Photo 3: The main building range, from the south-west



Photo 2: The main building range, from the north-east

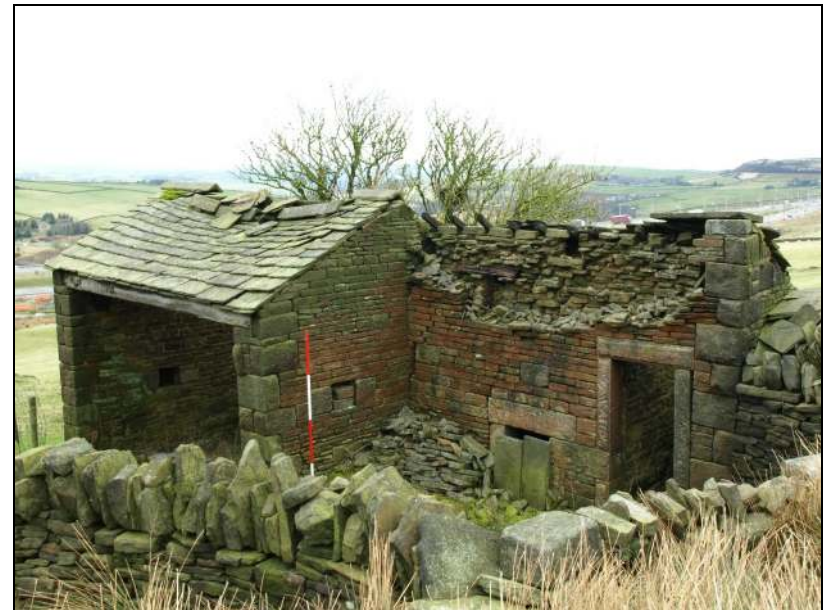


Photo 4: Detached outbuildings, from the south



Photo 5: Barn and farmhouse etc, from the west, up the trackway



Photo 7: Front (north-west) elevation of farmhouse



Photo 6: Front (north-west) elevation of farmhouse



Photo 8: Doorway to hearth passage of farmhouse

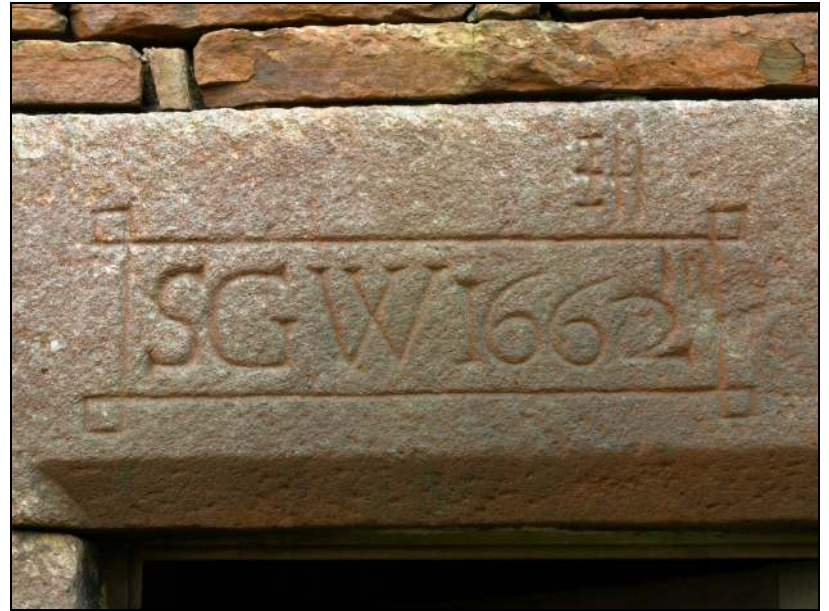


Photo 9: Detail of datestone over doorway



Photo 10: Rear view of nineteenth century door in front entrance to farmhouse



Photo 11: North-east gable of farmhouse



Photo 12: View of the main building range, from the east



Photo 13: Rear elevation of farmhouse (1)



Photo 15: Underside of flagstone first floor, north-east end of farmhouse



Photo 14: Rear elevation of farmhouse (2)



Photo 16: Ground floor store in north-east end of farmhouse



Photo 17: First floor hay loft in north-east end of farmhouse (former shop?)



Photo 19: Nineteenth century cooking range in housebody



Photo 18: Housebody in farmhouse, from the west



Photo 20: Housebody in farmhouse, from the north



Photo 21: Housebody in farmhouse, from the south-east



Photo 22: Hayloft over housebody, from the north



Photo 23: Hayloft over housebody, with inserted fireplace and flues

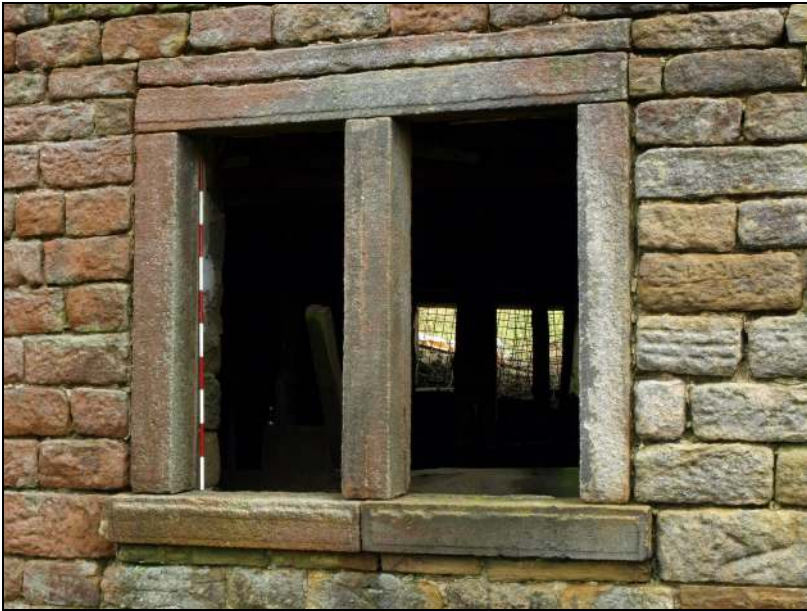


Photo 24: Detail of nineteenth century window in front elevation of farmhouse



Photo 26: Lean-to pantry to rear of farmhouse, from the north



Photo 25: Blocked window in rear of housebody, sighted by cross wall



Photo 27: Lean-to pantry to rear of farmhouse, from the east



Photo 28: Blocked window in rear of farmhouse, slighted by lean-to pantry



Photo 29: Front elevation of cottage



Photo 30: Front elevation of cottage and barn



Photo 32: Detail of rear elevation of cottage



Photo 31: Rear elevation of cottage and barn



Photo 33: Scully in rear of cottage, from the north-east



Photo 34: Remains of sink by rear window in scullery of cottage



Photo 36: First floor in cottage, showing fireplace in front room



Photo 35: First floor in cottage, showing line of flue and blocked doorway in cross wall, from the south-west



Photo 37: Cellar, below cottage, from the south



Photo 38: Barn, cottage and farmhouse, from the south-west



Photo 39: Barn: front elevation



Photo 40: Main entrance to barn



Photo 41: Detail of window in front of barn



Photo 42: Barn, from the south



Photo 44: Barn interior, from the north



Photo 43: Remains of shippon in north-east end of barn



Photo 45: Remains of south-east end of barn, from the north-west



Photo 46: Early gate stoop near west corner of barn



Photo 47: Detached outbuildings, from the west



Photo 48: Pig sty, earth closet and water trough with spring



Photo 49: Detached outbuildings, from the north-east



Photo 50: Re-used oak lintel to open shed