

Tan House Farm  
Whitley Road, Lower Whitley, West Yorkshire:  
Historic Building Record



April 2012  
NGR: SE 22441 17995  
Historic township: Lower Whitley

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# Tan House Farm

## Whitley Road, Lower Whitley, West Yorkshire:

### Historic Building Record

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#### SUMMARY

Tan House Farm (NGR: SE 22441 17995) is a former tannery established in the late eighteenth century, which continued working into the early twentieth century. This report concerns the present buildings at the site, which include a two-storey warehouse, an industrial chimney, and other lesser buildings, whose exact purposes remain unclear. The record comprises scale drawings and photographs, made in March 2012 for Mr & Mrs Oldroyd, to fulfil part of a condition of planning consent.

April 2012

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## **TAN HOUSE FARM, WHITLEY ROAD, LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

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## **TAN HOUSE FARM, WHITLEY ROAD, LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE:**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

#### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording of a group of buildings at Tan House Farm, at Lower Whitley, in West Yorkshire. The work was carried out in March 2012 for the developers Mr & Mrs Oldroyd, as part of a programme to discharge a condition attached to planning consent from Kirklees Council, for the conversion of the buildings to residential use.
- 1.2 The buildings recorded comprise the standing remains of a tannery established at the site by the late 18th century and which continued in operation until about 1900, and they include two ranges of buildings to either side of a yard containing infilled tanpits and the sites of other, demolished structures. The present record allows only a partial picture of the tannery's operation to be deduced, but it appears to have been a relatively small concern, and although there is little evidence for mechanisation, a surviving brick chimney suggests that steam power may have been in use.
- 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 drawn, photographic and written recording. This report will be submitted to the client, the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the West Yorkshire Archive Service, and will be published on the internet via the OASIS project.

#### **2 Location and current use**

- 2.1 Tan House Farm lies on the south side of Whitley Road, some 300m north-east of Lower Whitley village (also known as Whitley Lower), about 9km east of Huddersfield town centre and 4km south of Dewsbury. It occupies a site within a shallow, dry valley descending to the east and is surrounded by pasture and grassland fields. The national grid reference for the site is SE 22441 17995 and the postcode is WF12 0LY (figure 1).
- 2.2 The buildings recorded include a west and an east range (here referred to as buildings 1 and 2), linked by other buildings and a retaining wall along the south side of Whitley Road, with a chimney approximately mid-way between the two (figure 2). Building 1 has a two storey and a single storey part and is still fully roofed, while building 2 is roofless but was built during two main phases, and was formerly of two storeys throughout.

- 2.3 The site was acquired by the present owners in March 2012 but previously was in use as a smallholding, and seems to have been in agricultural use since it ceased its industrial function, hence the name Tan House Farm.

### **3 Planning background**

- 3.1 No buildings at the site are listed as having special architectural or historic interest, or fall within a conservation area.
- 3.2 Planning consent for the conversion of the buildings to residential use and garages was granted by Kirklees Council on 18 November 2011 (application number 2011/62/91778/E), and a condition (number 17) attached at the request of the council's archaeological advisor, WYAAS, requires archaeological and architectural recording before development.
- 3.3 The present record refers only to the existing buildings on the site: depending on the nature of the landscaping scheme the developers undertake, and its potential impact on the buried remains, a watching brief may be commissioned during groundworks.

### **4 Previous investigative work**

- 4.1 No previous detailed architectural or archaeological investigation appears to have been undertaken at the site.

### **5 Historical background**

- 5.1 Tanning is the main process involved in making leather from animal hides or skins, during which they are soaked in a solution containing tannin, derived from vegetable or mineral sources. Most tannin was provided by crushed or flaked oak bark until more effective alternatives were imported during the 19th century, and the hides were steeped in this liquid in pits for about twelve months, to complete the chemical reaction which preserved and strengthened that part of the hide which formed the leather. Before this could take place however, the hair, epidermis and flesh were removed, by a combination of scraping and "liming", ie soaking the hide in a solution of lime, for about a fortnight. Once the tanning process had been completed, the leather was washed and beaten to remove the chemicals, and then dried, with subsequent stages of treatment being currying (dressing and finishing the leather), and perhaps dyeing.
- 5.2 Mechanisation of the tanning process gradually increased during the nineteenth century, and with it the scale of production. Until this time, tanneries (or tanyards or tanhouses) were widespread throughout towns and much of the countryside, and such establishments would have used raw materials from the locality and

supplied local markets: for example there were a number of tanneries to the west of Lower Whitley at one time, one of which gave the name to Tanhouse Lane on the road to Kirkheaton, and an agreement survives from 1710 relating to the mortgage of an (unidentified) tanhouse and tanyard in Whitley<sup>1</sup>. As with many industries however, there was increasing concentration in the larger towns, and in particular Leeds, partly as a result of its better transport links and access to markets, so that small, rural tanneries such as this one became uneconomical and ceased to operate, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century.

- 5.3 Very little published information on the tannery on Whitley Road appears to exist, though something of its history was written by Dr George Redmonds in 1996<sup>2</sup>. He notes that Thomas Walker had inherited a woollen mill<sup>3</sup> which stood next to the tannery site from his father Samuel, and was operating the tannery and nearby coal pits in the 1790s, which he seems to have kept in hand, following his sale of the mill in 1798 to a partnership of clothiers. The mill later became a substantial concern, containing a five storey building, but burned down in the late nineteenth century and there is now little visible evidence for it.
- 5.4 The earliest maps identified during this research which show the tannery are all from about 1850 and include the tithe map, an estate map, and the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (figures 3 to 5). It seems from these that it then, as now, essentially comprised two buildings facing each other across a yard, though the OS also shows what are probably tanpits, and perhaps a central building, between them; the woollen mill to the east is also shown. The tithe map numbers the tannery 480, which in the award is referred to as "Tan Yard", owned and occupied by Thomas Walker, and the mill 481, a "scribbling mill and yard", owned and occupied by Joseph Wild and Benjamin Hepworth<sup>4</sup>.
- 5.5 Another map, published in 1876, shows the tannery as peripheral to other properties in the area which were for sale, and seems to show buildings 1 and 2 (building 1 shorter than it is today), with another two smaller buildings between them (figure 6); it appears then to have been the property of Charles Wheatley. However, a much more reliable and detailed depiction is given in the Ordnance Survey's 1893 1:2500 map (figure 7), which shows buildings 1 and 2 as now standing, with a complex arrangement of structures and tanpits between and to the west. It is named "Whitley Tannery", and by this date, directories imply that it had been acquired by Benjamin Crook, listed as the only tanner (and currier) in Lower Whitley, though he also had premises in Huddersfield<sup>5</sup>. The 1907 OS

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<sup>1</sup> WYAS Kirklees DD/WBD/IX/60

<sup>2</sup> "Steam Age Success" in *Huddersfield Examiner, Saturday Weekend*, 20 Jan 1996 p1

<sup>3</sup> The mill was originally used for scribbling (a process to prepare wool before spinning) and was using steam power by the 1790s

<sup>4</sup> Copy of tithe award held at Huddersfield Local Studies Library

<sup>5</sup> *White's Directory & Gazetteer of Leeds Bradford etc 1870* p528; *White's General & Commercial Directory of Leeds, Bradford etc, 1881*

map shows it very similarly (figure 8), but whether or not it was still in operation then is uncertain, as no tanner was listed at Lower Whitley in 1897.<sup>6</sup> The 1919 OS map (figure 9) marks it as “disused”, though the buildings appear unaltered, and this is also true of the 1932 OS map (figure 10), though by this later date the tanpits are not shown. In a photograph taken in 1951 (figure 11), by which time the site was in farming use, the buildings appear largely intact, including those between building 1 and the chimney, while building 2 is shown roofed and with at least one chimney stack. The large open-sided shed in the yard was probably already demolished by this date however, and is absent from the 1961 OS map (figure 12).

- 5.6 One aspect of the historical maps which is worth noting is that none shows a water supply to the tannery other than a well to the west (figure 5), or to the adjacent woollen mill, though what seems to be an outflow from the mill is shown in 1876 (figure 6). It is therefore likely that both sites relied on steam rather than water as their source of power (which in the case of the tannery was probably not a major concern as there is so little evidence for mechanisation), a situation which was viable because of the ready availability of coal from small, shallow workings in the immediate vicinity, though tanning (and of course steam generation) did require a supply of water for the process itself.
- 5.7 In summary, the historical evidence suggests that the tannery was established as a new concern in the 1790s by Thomas Walker, and thrived during most of the nineteenth century, but ceased working in the early years of the twentieth century.

## 6 Recording methodology

- 6.1 The recording was carried out in accordance with the specification issued by WYAAS (Appendix 1), between 19 and 20 March 2012, and comprised drawn, photographic and written records.
- 6.2 The drawn record, achieved by hand measurement, includes floor plans of both buildings 1 and 2 at 1:100 scale, and a cross section of building 1 at 1:50 scale, all of which show all significant archaeological detail and use conventions based on those specified by English Heritage<sup>7</sup>.
- 6.3 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,

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<sup>6</sup> *Kelly's Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1897*

<sup>7</sup> English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

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).

## 7 Description of the site and buildings

### General

- 7.1 The former tannery occupies a level site within the shallow valley running down to the east, about 3m below the level of the adjacent Whitley Road, and this level area was no doubt created for the tannery when it was established. Building 1 dominates the site, facing east across the tanyard, with its north gable close to the road, and its lower south end incorporating a field wall which serves to retain the bank at the opposite side of the site, effectively closing the yard off here (**1**). Immediately to the east of building 1, the road retaining wall forms the north end of a pair of ruined buildings, with the extant chimney at their east end, beyond which the wall seems only to have been a boundary, a supposition borne out by the OS maps, although there is a quantity of demolition rubble at its foot (**2**). Building 2 forms the east side of the tannery, running up to the roadside retaining wall, and facing west into the tanyard, and is in a ruinous state, its formerly two storeys having been reduced to one (**3-5**). The yard itself is grassed over for the most part, although one or two stone-lined but infilled pits are still exposed near building 1, and undulations nearer building 2 imply that there are likely to be several more intact pits below present ground level.

### Building 1a

- 7.2 The northern part of building 1 almost certainly dates from the end of the 18th century when Thomas Walker established the tannery, and remains largely unaltered from that time. Its form and access arrangements, together with an absence of any evidence for heating or processing, suggests that it served as the tannery's warehouse for raw materials and finished goods (**6,7**).
- 7.3 The two-storeyed warehouse has walls of coursed local sandstone without quoins, and a stone slate roof (except where replaced with concrete tiles) and stone ridge, and is four bays long, with opposing doorways in the second bay from the south, that in the east side slightly wider than the west doorway, the latter now partly blocked (**8-10**). Otherwise, the long elevations have a regular arrangement of windows to both floors, and all openings have upright, monolithic or tie-stone jambs (**11**). The front entrance has a pair of doors which might be original, but the windows fittings are all modern. Whether or not they were glazed originally is uncertain, and cannot be deduced from the 1952 photograph, but all bear pintles driven in to the inside face of the jambs, for pairs of side-hung

shutters (12). Doorways are also present at first floor level: in the north gable, where one forms an access at road level (13-15), the battened plank door perhaps original (16); and in the south gable, a narrower opening, but nonetheless original, and conceivably served by an external stair at one time. The ground floor level doorway beneath it is a crude insertion associated with the extension of the building to the south in the nineteenth century (17,18).

- 7.4 Both floors of the warehouse form open rooms, with no evidence for any previous divisions, and though the ground floor was altered to house livestock in the twentieth century, this seems to have involved only the laying of concrete floors across the original flagstones, along the west side (19-23). Another anomaly in the flooring is an area of brick paving at the north-west corner (24): it might be related to the small pipe which has been introduced into the building (25), and though this may reflect a particular stage in the tanning process having been undertaken here, more likely, the pipe is a twentieth century water supply for animals.
- 7.5 The first floor is supported on six sawn, imported pine beams, reinforced by a few upright railway sleepers, and though the beams appear original, there has been widespread replacement of the joists and boards. In contrast, it is also worth noting that the openings have lintels of re-used oak to the interior, a characteristic feature of the eighteenth century. The steep timber stairs at the south end seem to be a twentieth century construction which has been cut through the floor; it is not known whether or not the building had an internal stair originally, as the upper floor could of course be entered directly from the roadside.
- 7.6 The room on the upper floor is another well-lit, well ventilated room, open to the roof and similarly lacking evidence for any mechanisation (26-28). The only significant alteration has been the creation of a third doorway, by the cutting down of a window in the west wall (29). The three roof trusses are no doubt late eighteenth century and are of square-sawn pine, though the purlins are mostly whole section timber, with a rougher finish which suggests a local provenance (30). The trusses are of queen strut form with raking struts and are fastened with both timber pegs and iron bolts, while the purlins are tusk-tenoned, all features which are characteristic of the period.

### **Building 1b**

- 7.7 The south part of building 1 is a more complex and rather confusing structure, which the historic maps imply, by no means conclusively, to have been built in the second half of the nineteenth century; however, what is clear is that it was an addition to the warehouse, and the use of machine-cut brick (as well as coursed



stone) and the blue slate roof support this date to some degree (31-32). Its function within the tannery is not known.

- 7.8 Previously this building had a simple rectangular plan, the south end of which is indicated by a straight joint in the front elevation, but this was extended by a short distance to incorporate the tanyard's existing south retaining wall, the new brick gable being built over this, creating the canted end (33,34). At the same time, the building was heightened by three or four courses (stone to the front, brick to the rear) (35), with brick eaves brackets being incorporated, so the present roof was evidently laid at this time. The front elevation is otherwise of straightforward appearance, and has a pair of plain windows which contrast with those in the earlier warehouse, but there are three blocked openings in the rear: a pair of doorways, and a much lower opening between them, possibly inserted during the agricultural phase. It should be noted that another small building is shown adjoining the south-west corner of building 1b on the maps of 1893-1932.
- 7.9 Another feature at the rear is a rather enigmatic cast iron pipe of around 0.3m diameter, running beneath the south end of the building from the west (uphill) side, suggestive of a supply to a turbine, but there are no other signs of such a device within the building (36,37).
- 7.10 Access to the interior of building 1a is now only through the inserted doorway in the south end of the warehouse, and the single storey comprises an undivided room with concrete and flagged floor, open to the roof (38-42). Internal features which might relate to its tannery use are few and far between but include a tall plinth at the north-east corner, and evidence for a line shaft at tie beam level, though as the roof has been heightened it is not certain that the trusses belong to this building (redundant purlin sockets in the south gable of building 1a suggest they do not), and have in any case been altered. Both are of imported pine and king post form, with iron strapping and tusk-tenoned purlins (43,44).

## Building 2

- 7.11 The fragmentary remains of the tannery's east range also include two obvious construction phases, with the northern part (2a) the earlier, likely to be broadly contemporary with the late eighteenth century building 1a, with the south end having been added at an unknown date, but certainly before the mid nineteenth century, to go by cartographic evidence. This range is shown as fully roofed and of two storey height in the 1952 photograph, but is reported to have been struck by lightning since, resulting in its largely demolished condition<sup>8</sup> (45-47).

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<sup>8</sup> Mrs Oldroyd, pers comm

- 7.12 Building 2a is nearly square in plan, and is of coursed sandstone with dressings very similar to those in building 1a (48). The west front has a central doorway, flanked by a pair of windows much narrower than those in the warehouse, with the stone jambs chamfered to the interior, and hand-made bricks used in the interior wall face. These windows also differ from those in building 1a in the presence of pintles for top-hung rather than side-hung shutters, one example of which remains in situ, though the boards themselves may be secondary (49). Next to this wall are the remains of a flight of steps down from the road, which would have run across the front elevation, an arrangement also hinted at in the OS 1:2500 maps. The north side of the building is a retaining wall at ground floor level and has no openings, while the east side has a three light window with similar dressings (both brick and stone) to those in the front elevation, as well as shutter pintles, though this is now buried on the exterior, where a ramp has been laid up to the road. The south wall of 1a has been almost entirely demolished.
- 7.13 The ruinous state of the building and its adaptation to farming use allows few conclusions to be drawn regarding its former function, but something of its former arrangements are apparent: it had a first floor carried on a pair of beams running north-south, and this upper room may have been heated by a fireplace in the north gable (50,51). Otherwise it gives no clues to its role in the tanning process.
- 7.14 Building 2b, to the south, is more enigmatic by virtue of its almost complete lack of features, though the 1952 photograph suggests it had a taking-in door in the south end and at least one chimney stack. The structure is entirely of stone, and any ground floor openings must have been in the now demolished west side. The internal face of the rear, east wall has two small recesses at different heights, and a small projecting stone near the south end, but these minor aspects give little away (52).

### **Other structures and features of the tannery**

- 7.15 The northern boundary contains fragmentary remains for other buildings, as well as the intact chimney which is a key visual component of the present site. The latter item, brick-built and standing some 9m above road level (53,54), is probably mid or late nineteenth century and has an oversailing course of moulded terracotta. It has a square plan, and tapers above a mid-height plinth. There is no obvious entrance for the flue, but the two buildings with which it was associated were on its west side. With the exception of their north walls, these had been demolished by 1952, but their approximate extents are still visible and can be seen from the OS 1:2500 maps (55-57). However it is not certain to what purpose the energy represented by the chimney was being put: there is a possibility that a small steam engine was employed, as a large (displaced) stone with holding-down bolts suggests (58), and this most likely drove equipment in the large, entirely demolished building to the east of the chimney (59). In that

case, the engine and boiler house would have stood to the south-west of the chimney, with the structure adjacent perhaps a fuel store. A less likely alternative, given the probable engine bed, is that coal was burned simply to provide heat for drying.

- 7.16 The absence of an obvious water supply for the site has been commented on already, but in addition to the pipe noted as running beneath the south end of building 1b, a narrower bore pipe (0.1m diameter) emerges through the retaining wall south-east of the same building, and appears to have brought a supply into the yard, though it is no doubt later than the earliest, late eighteenth century phase (60).

## 8 Conclusion

- 8.1 This record of the surviving buildings at Tan House Farm shows them to have been in use for their original, industrial function from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century, and that during that period there were several phases of expansion and modification at the site. The warehouse (1a) and small square building at the east side of the yard (2a) seem to have been the earliest at the tanyard, but were perhaps built at slightly different times, and were followed shortly afterwards by additions at their south ends, and later by the chimney, steam engine house, and a large shed over part of the yard itself, while small ancillary buildings are also known to have stood at the south-west corner of building 1b in the early twentieth century. The warehouse survives with its late eighteenth century character largely intact, but the other buildings are more extensively altered, demolished or collapsed, and so it is not possible to understand quite how they related to the functioning of the tannery, a situation which may be relieved to some degree should further archaeological evidence be forthcoming.

## Appendix 1: WYAAS Specification

### **Specification For Photographic and Drawn Building Recording/Structural Watching Brief at Tan House Farm, Lower Whitley (SE 442441 417995)**

**Specification prepared at the request of Mr and Mrs Oldroyd on behalf of  
Kirklees Council (Planning Permission 2011/65/91778/E)**

#### **1 Summary**

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the conversion of this Victorian tannery to a dwelling. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record under grant of planning permission (Planning Permission 2011/65/91778/E).

1.2 A separate specification for a belowground watching brief will be provided by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for works involving belowground disturbance once this requirement becomes known.

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 442441 417995) Tan House Farm is located 0.5km to the east of the village of Whitley on the southern side of Whitley Road. The site lies at a lower level than the road and covers an area of c. 210m<sup>2</sup>, while built development occupies c. 103m<sup>2</sup> of this total.

##### **2.2 Description**

The buildings proposed for conversion comprise a two storey and single storey stone range either side of a grassed yard. The building to the east of the site is only a single storey in height and roofless. The building to the west comprises a two storey range and a single storey extension to the south. Both buildings are of predominantly stone construction with some later work in brick. The large size and number of window openings in two storey building suggest it had an industrial rather than agricultural use (for which it has most recently been utilised), perhaps being employed in the drying and storing of hides. Internally the two storey building is largely open and has a stone flagged floor in its northern part. The southern area was in use as an animal shelter.

A stone retaining wall runs the length of the site's northern boundary and there is clear evidence that other buildings were at one time attached to this wall. A roofless single room structure and small brick-built industrial chimney are the only surviving elements of this range. The functional role of the chimney is not known. A broken and relocated stone engine bed was noted in a nearby pile of rubble and suggests

the presence of a small stationary steam engine (although a gas or oil engine is also possible).

The yard's southern edge is defined by a low revetting wall. One stone lined pit and the top faces of several vertically set stone slabs in the yard appear to indicate the positions of tanning pits.

### 3 Planning Background

The site owners, Mr and Mrs Oldroyd (4 The Orchards, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury WF 12 8BP ☎ 07545 462409) have obtained planning consent for repairs to develop Tan House Farm as a dwelling (Planning Application No. 2011/65/91778/E). The WYAAS has prepared this specification in order to allow the owner to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

## 4 Archaeological Interest

### 4.1 Historical Background

The site is identified as a tannery on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 Inches to the mile map which was surveyed in the late 1840s. A woollen mill named as Whitley Mill is also recorded immediately to the east of the tannery. Three lines of dots within the tannery complex appear to indicate the presence of tanning pits at this date. The tannery was still present on maps dated to 1890 and 1908 but is noted as disused by 1930.

Tanning required a number of distinctive structures including belowground pits used in the preparation and tanning of hides, space for drying and storage of tanned hides and storage space for raw materials. A supply of water was also necessary. Archaeological work at the Buslingthorpe Tannery has shown that pits of slightly different forms were used at different stages of the tanning process. There was relatively little mechanisation in the tanning industry save in the milling of bark, pumping of water and in those specialist branches of the trade where "treaders" were used to work the leather. Steam heating was utilised in preparing tanning liquids and hot water. The later, rather than mechanisation, may explain the provision of a chimney at Tan House Farm.

Some evidence of the sequence in which the buildings expanded or, alternatively, were used survives at Tan House Farm. The two storey range has three taking in doors in both gables although the southern one is now internal suggesting either two phases of building or, alternatively representing evidence of the tanning process. The single storey building to the south is clearly of more than two construction phases. In addition there is evidence that additional buildings once flanking the yard and limited evidence for the generation of power, or steam, in close association with tanning pits in the yard between buildings.

Tanning remained a small scale enterprise until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when the construction of larger works established Leeds as a centre of the industry second only to London. Thus Tan House Farm constitutes a rare survival of a small scale tannery dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Several aspects of the tanning process and developments within the tanning industry are present within the site and worthy of further study

## 4.2 Impact of proposed development

The proposed development proposes the conversion of the roofed two story building to a dwelling while the unroofed building will be converted to garage use. As a result of these works important archaeological and architectural evidence relating to the site's historic development and use may be lost or revealed.

## 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 tannery, 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 site as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function. The archaeologist on site should give particular attention to reconstructing as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the buildings. The roles of historical plan form, layout and circulation should all be considered in this process of interpretation.

## 6 Recording Methodology

### 6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor is required to carry out a Risk Assessment on these structures in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. On the basis of this Risk Assessment, the contractor should then submit in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service and to the developer a strategy for safe access, including any requirements for additional scaffolding, shoring, reinforced walkways, mechanical platforms etc.. The contractor should also consider the possibility of applying remote measuring techniques. The contractor is expected to make a reasonable effort to execute the recording work. If a portion of the complex is legitimately judged to be inaccessible without breach of the Health and Safety at Work Regulations, even with the provision of additional reinforcement, then confirmation of this judgement by a competent and appropriately qualified individual or organisation must be submitted in writing to the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The archaeological contractor should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the client for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

### 6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY



Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

#### 6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

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

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

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of industrial buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

#### 6.1.4 Site preparation

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

#### 6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local History Library or branch of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (West Yorkshire Archive Service Huddersfield Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield, HD1 2SU, Tel 01484 221966, [kirklees@wys.org.uk](mailto:kirklees@wys.org.uk)), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all 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.

The West Yorkshire Historic Environment holds material on both the general development of tanning in the county and specific sites and should be consulted to provide background material to the recording exercise (Contact Jason Dodds, WYHER: 01924 306 797).

## **6.2 Sequence of recording**

#### 6.2.1 Initial record

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

#### 6.2.4 Structural 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 repair but which are currently inaccessible, overbuilt or obscured by later alterations to a degree not remediable under normal circumstances of site preparation. This record should be obtained by means of notes, drawings and photographs as appropriate, to the standards outlined elsewhere in this specification. This detail should then be incorporated into the completed record.

### **6.3 Written Record**

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of the buildings and northern retaining wall 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 or space 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

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

6.4.2 The drawn record should comprise:



- ∞ A plan of the of both floors of the two storey building with ceiling and roof structure shown as reflected detail and any relevant phasing indicated.
- ∞ A short section through the two storey building showing a roof truss and method of construction
- ∞ A phased plan of the single storey building

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 20<sup>th</sup>-century.

#### 6.4.3 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.3a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required, e.g. evidence of machine beds, drying racks, or steam heating) a contingency period of one day recording on site (with two days drawing-up time off site – three days in total) in order that features so identified may be adequately recorded. This contingency should be clearly and separately identified in any tender document.

6.4.3b If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit). Implementation of the contingency will be at the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

#### 6.4.4 Scope of record

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

- ∞ All original structural elements, including roof structure/truss form and arrangement (note that timber type should be identified in each instance, and that all timber structural elements should be examined for re-use)
- ∞ Original doors and early doors and window frames and any evidence for associated shutters, louvres or other fittings
- ∞ Evidence for original and subsequent historical arrangement of the interior, including: original fittings racking, trap doors etc.
- ∞ Staircases or ladders
- ∞ Original or historic floor surfaces, such as flagged floors and any drains set there in
- ∞ Evidence for original heating and lighting arrangements including fireplaces, candle recesses, pipe runs etc.
- ∞ Evidence for the use of powered machinery (including elements which may have been man or horse-driven)

- ∞ Any carpenters' marks (noting whether they are scribed or stamped) and noting the location of them onto the plan
- ∞ Any merchants' marks or apotropaic marks visible on the timbers
- ∞ Evidence for the phasing of the buildings and additions or alterations to the buildings relevant to their original and subsequent use

#### 6.4.5 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.

#### 6.4.6 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines<sup>1</sup>, 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. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

### **6.5 Photographic Record**

#### 6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the tannery buildings, chimney and northern retaining wall, photographs should be taken 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 complex from all sides, showing each individual structure and the complex as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the buildings 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.

#### 6.5.2 Internal photographs

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

A general internal photographic record should be made of each building. General views should be taken of *each room* or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

#### 6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all individual elements noted in section 6.4.3 above. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. In addition any evidence of tanning pits should also be recorded photographically.

**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 if judged necessary, 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 colour slide photography only

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

### 6.5.7 Printing

6.5.7a 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 5 shots). Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.5.7b 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.

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

### 7.2 Report Preparation

#### 7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- ∞ an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- ∞ an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- ∞ an architectural description of the tannery presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then progressing



- to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- ∞ a discussion placing the tannery complex in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of the buildings and, where possible, of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider site as an integrated system intended to perform a specialised function, with particular attention being given to historical plan form, technical layout and process flow/circulation.
  - ∞ The results of the structural watching brief – should be presented as an addendum to the main report.

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

### 7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- ∞ a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the site in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- ∞ an overall keyed plan of the site
- ∞ 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 black and white record photographs.

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. 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 (Lower Whitley)
- ∞ 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 - 'Lower Whitley' (the Township name) with 'Tan House Farm' 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). Please see section 6.5.6 for information if digital photography is used as an alternative to slides.

#### **7.4 Summary for publication**

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

#### **7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive**

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in *Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). The field archive should be deposited with the Kirklees branch of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (West Yorkshire Archive Service Huddersfield Library, Princess Alexandra Walk, Huddersfield, HD1 2SU, Tel 01484 221966, [kirklees@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:kirklees@wyjs.org.uk)), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

### **8 General considerations**

#### **8.1 Technical queries**

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

#### **8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor**

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

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

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

### **8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor**

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

### **8.4 Monitoring**

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

### **8.5 Valid period of specification**

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

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

**West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service**  
**David Hunter**

**February 2012**



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

**Telephone: (01924 306798).  
Fax: (01924) 306810  
E-mail: [dhunter@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:dhunter@wyjs.org.uk)**

**Appendix 2: List of digital photographs**

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

<b>Number</b>	<b>Subject</b>
D01	General view of the site (building 1 and chimney), from the south-east
D02	General view of the site, from the south
D03	General view of the site (chimney and building 2), from the south-west
D04	General view of the site, from the east
D05	General view of the site, from the south-east
D06	Building 1: east elevation
D07	Building 1a: east elevation
D08	Building 1, from the north-east
D09	Building 1: west elevation
D10	Building 1a: west elevation
D11	Building 1a, from the north-west
D12	Building 1b: east elevation
D13	Building 1: general view, from the south-east
D14	Building 1: general view, from the south
D15	Building 1: general view, from the south-west
D16	Building 1b: west elevation
D17	Building 2, from the south-west
D18	Building 2: west elevation
D19	Chimney, from the north-west

### Appendix 3: Contents of the project archive

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

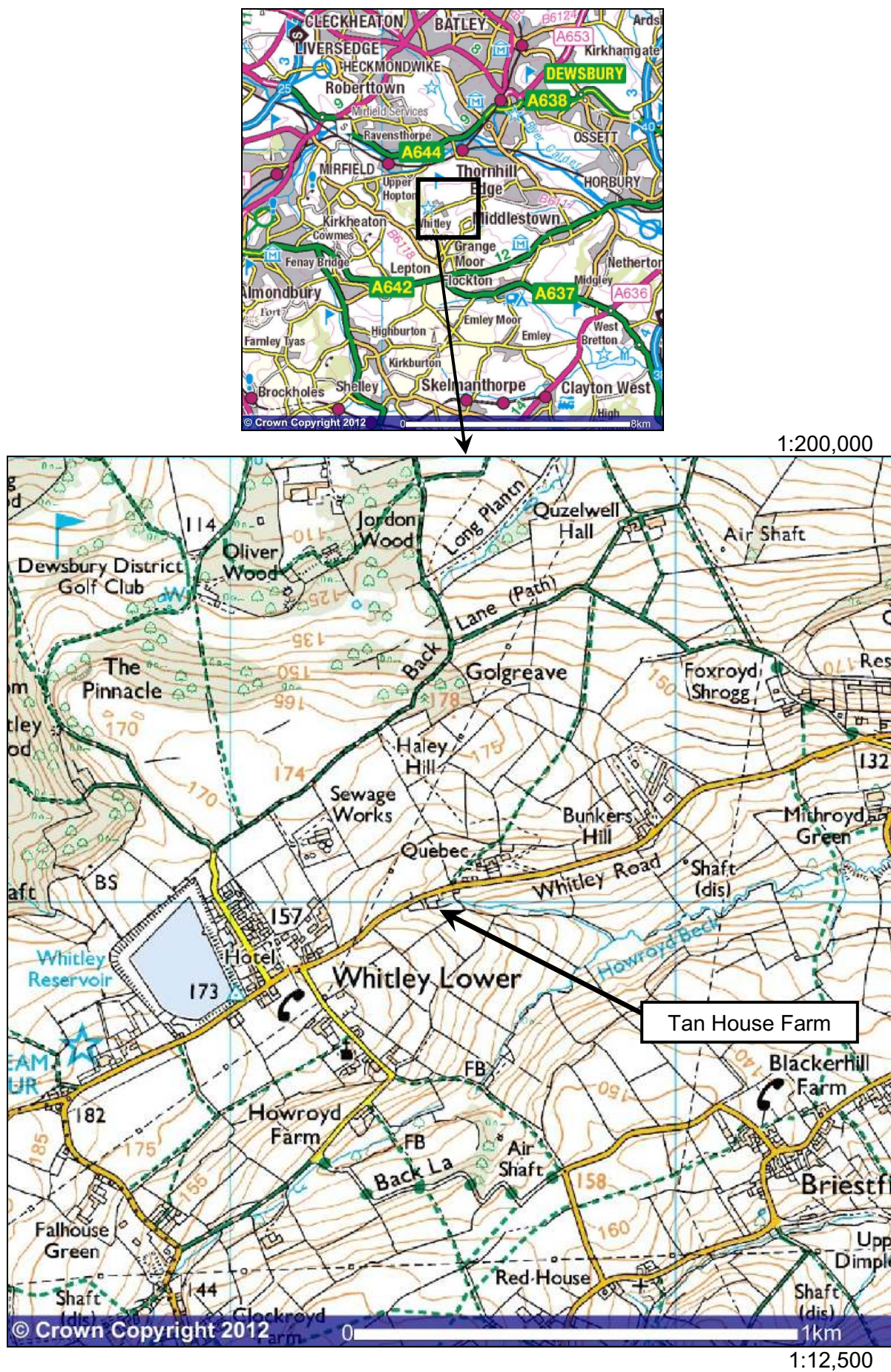
1 file, containing:

- a copy of the report
- photographic contact sheets (4 no)
- site notes (annotated plans etc)

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

Photo	Film	Frame	Subject
1	1	11	General view of the site (building 1 and chimney), from the south-east
2	1	10	General view of the site, from the south
3	1	12	General view of the site (chimney and building 2), from the south-west
4	2	18	General view of the site, from the east
5	2	17	General view of the site, from the south-east
6	2	9	Building 1: east elevation
7	1	15	Building 1a: east elevation
8	3	6	Building 1, from the north-east
9	1	1	Building 1: west elevation
10	1	2	Building 1a: west elevation
11	1	16	Building 1a: detail of doorway and adjacent openings in east elevation
12	3	11	Building 1a: internal detail of window, showing shutter pintles
13	3	4	Building 1a, from the north-east
14	3	1	Building 1a, from the north-west
15	3	3	Building 1a: north gable
16	4	16	Building 1a: north door, first floor
17	3	18	Building 1a: detail of taking-in doorway, south gable
18	3	17	Building 1a: south gable, now within single storey part
19	3	15	Building 1a: ground floor, from the north-east
20	3	9	Building 1a: ground floor, from the south-west
21	3	12	Building 1a: ground floor, from the north-west
22	3	8	Building 1a: ground floor, from the south-east
23	3	16	Building 1a: internal view of blocked doorway in west side of ground floor
24	3	14	Building 1a: detail of floor surfaces in ground floor, from the south-east
25	3	10	Building 1a: small pipe projecting into north end of ground floor
26	4	12	Building 1a: first floor, from the north-east
27	4	13	Building 1a: first floor, from the north-west
28	4	10	Building 1a: first floor, from the south-west
29	4	11	Building 1a: first floor, from the south-east
30	4	14	Building 1a: roof truss, from the south-west
31	1	13	Building 1b: east elevation
32	1	9	Building 1: general view, from the south-east
33	1	6	Building 1: general view, from the south
34	1	5	Building 1: general view, from the south-west
35	1	4	Building 1b: west elevation
36	1	7	Building 1b: detail of south-west corner
37	4	18	Cast iron water pipe running below south end of building 1b, from the west

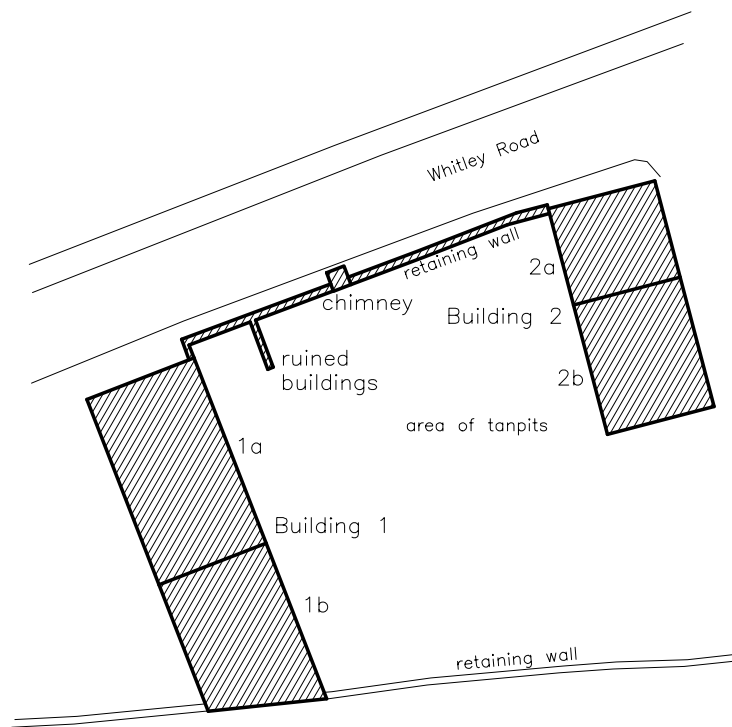
38	4	6	Building 1b: interior, from the south-west
39	4	5	Building 1b: interior, from the north-west
40	4	4	Building 1b: interior, from the north
41	4	2	Building 1b: interior, from the north-east
42	4	1	Building 1b: interior, from the north-east
43	4	7	Building 1b: roof truss, from the south-west
44	4	8	Building 1b: possible location of former line shaft, from the south-east
45	2	5	Building 2, from the south-west
46	2	6	Building 2: west elevation
47	2	16	Building 2, from the south-east
48	2	8	Building 2a: west elevation
49	2	14	Interior of building 2a, from the east
50	2	11	Interior of building 2a, from the south-east
51	2	12	Interior of building 2a, from the south-west
52	2	15	Interior of building 2b, from the north
53	2	4	The chimney, from the south-west
54	3	5	Chimney, from the north-west
55	2	1	Remains of buildings at foot of chimney, from the south-east
56	1	18	Remains of building (engine house?) at foot of chimney, from the south-west
57	1	17	Remains of building at north-east corner of building 1a (coal store?), from the south
58	2	10	Infilled tanpit and possible engine bed block, from the south-west
59	2	3	Retaining wall to east of chimney, from the south
60	4	17	Cast iron water pipe emerging from south retaining wall to east of building 1b, from the north



**Figure 1: Location maps**

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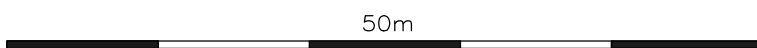
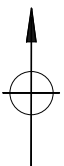
TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

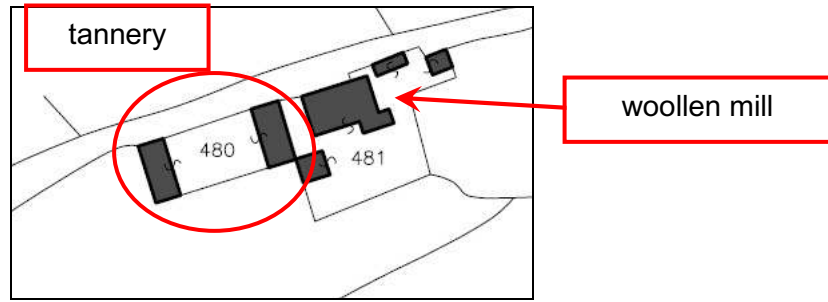
FIGURE 2:  
 SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1:500

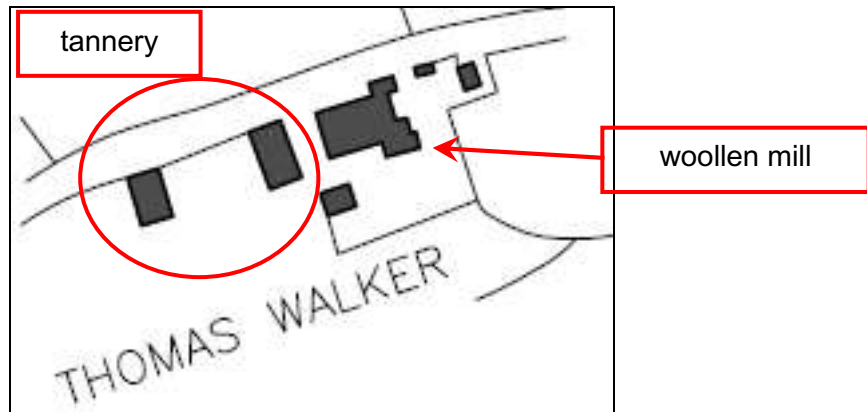
DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist





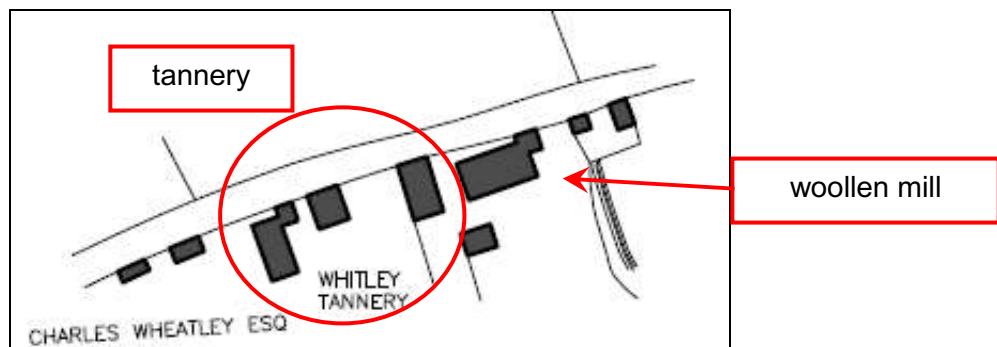
**Figure 3:** Tracing of 1849 tithe map (not at original scale)  
*Plan of the Township of Lower Whitley, West Riding, County of York, J Thompson, Surveyor 1849*  
(WYAS Kirklees MC5)



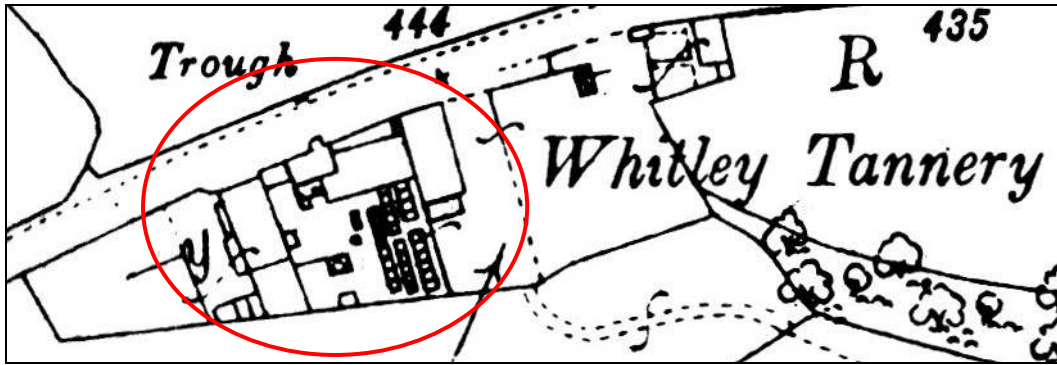
**Figure 4:** Tracing of 1850 map (not at original scale)  
*Plan of the Cote Walls and other Property in Hopton & Mirfield in the Parish of Mirfield & Whitley in Thornhill all in the County of York, S Washington Surveyor 1850*  
(WYAS Kirklees MC1)



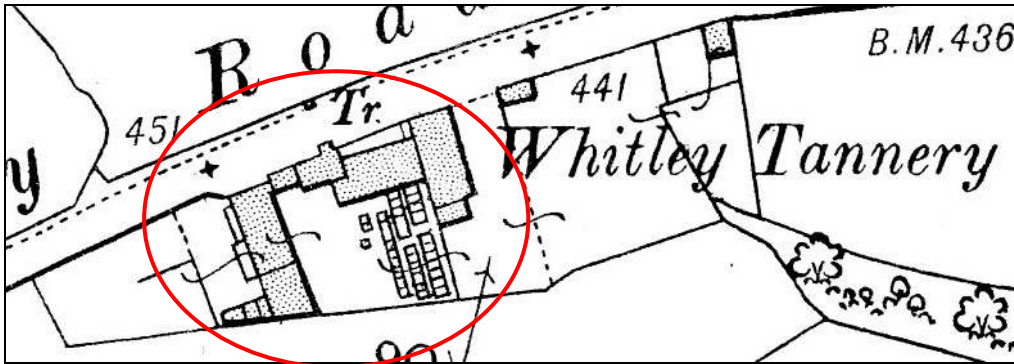
**Figure 5:** Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map, published 1855 (surveyed 1850)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 247; enlarged to approx 1:2500



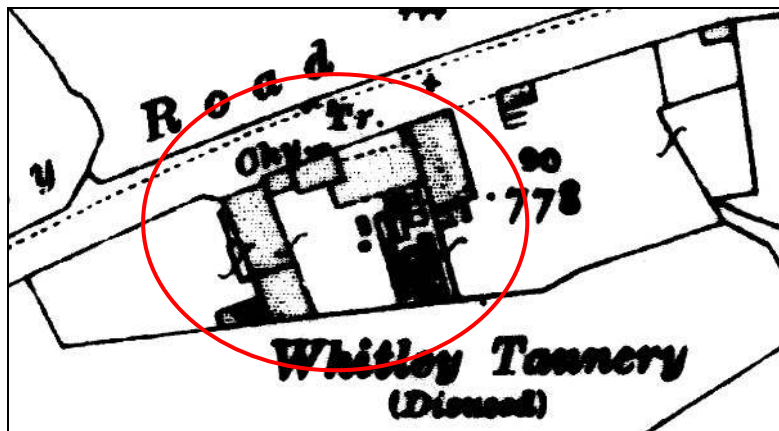
**Figure 6:** Tracing of 1876 map (not at original scale)  
*Plan and Particulars of... freehold estates... to be sold 10th August 1876*  
(WYAS Kirklees KC 375/9)



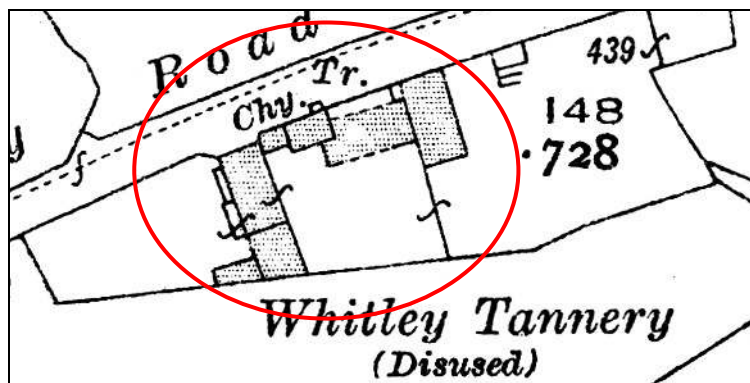
**Figure 7:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1893 (surveyed 1888)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 247.10; enlarged to approx 1:1250



**Figure 8:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1907 (revised 1904)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 247.10; enlarged to approx 1:1250

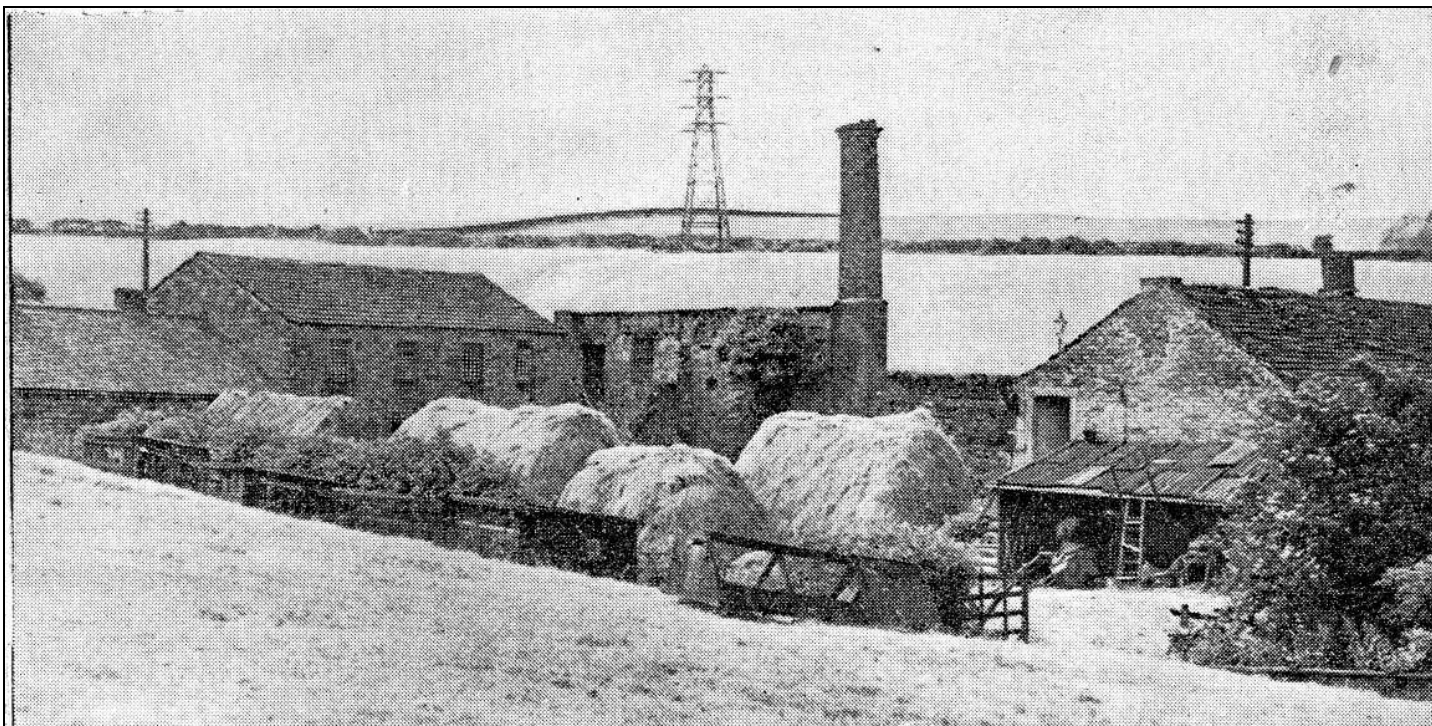


**Figure 9:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1919 (revised 1914)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 247.10; enlarged to approx 1:1250



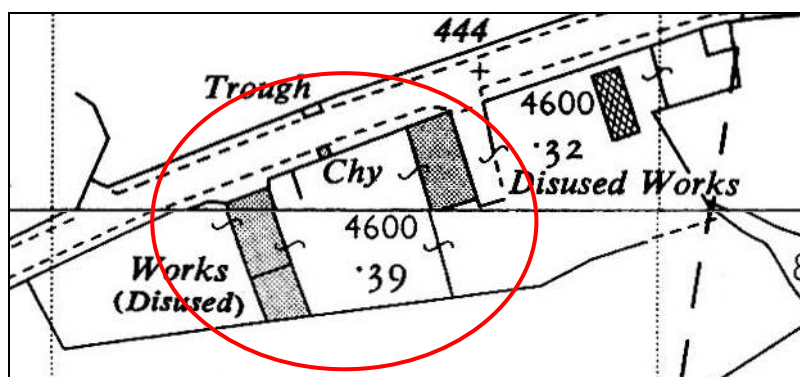
**Figure 10:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1932 (revised 1930)  
Sheet no: Yorkshire 247.10; enlarged to approx 1:1250



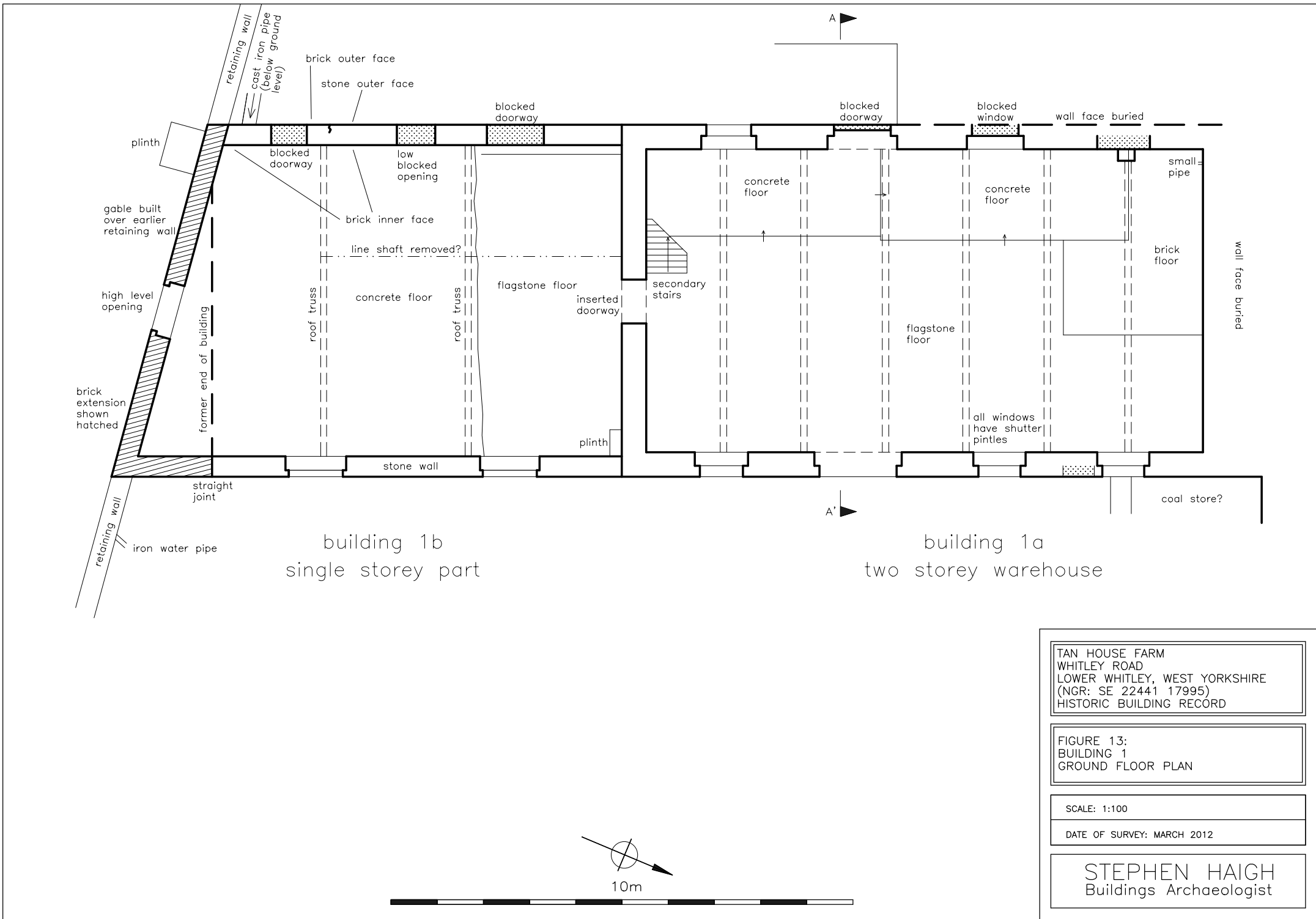


These are the buildings, now used for farm purposes, which were once a tannery. The tall, disused chimney of the tannery still stands, but it does not look out of place and seems to fit into the rural scene quite naturally. When the buildings ceased to be used as a tannery it meant the end of one of the village's few industries.

**Figure 11:** Photograph of the tannery from the south-east, 1952  
*Huddersfield Examiner* 19 July 1952



**Figure 12:** Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, published 1961 (revised 1960)  
Sheet nos: SE 2217 & 2317/SE 2218 & 2318; enlarged to approx 1:1250



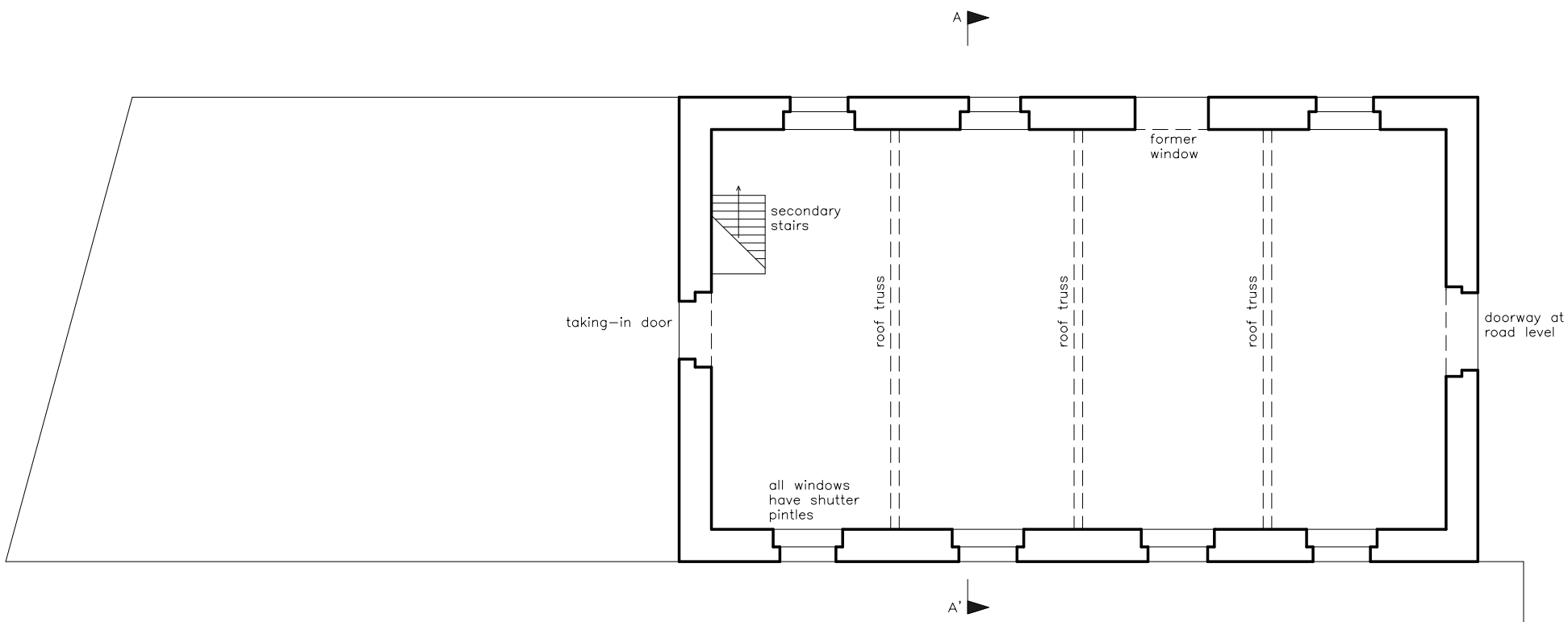
TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 13:  
 BUILDING 1  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



building 1a  
two storey warehouse

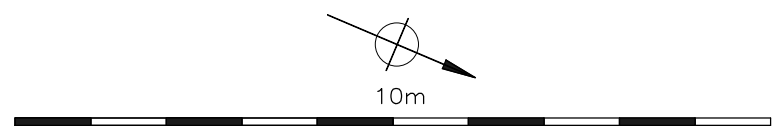
TAN HOUSE FARM  
WHITLEY ROAD  
LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
(NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

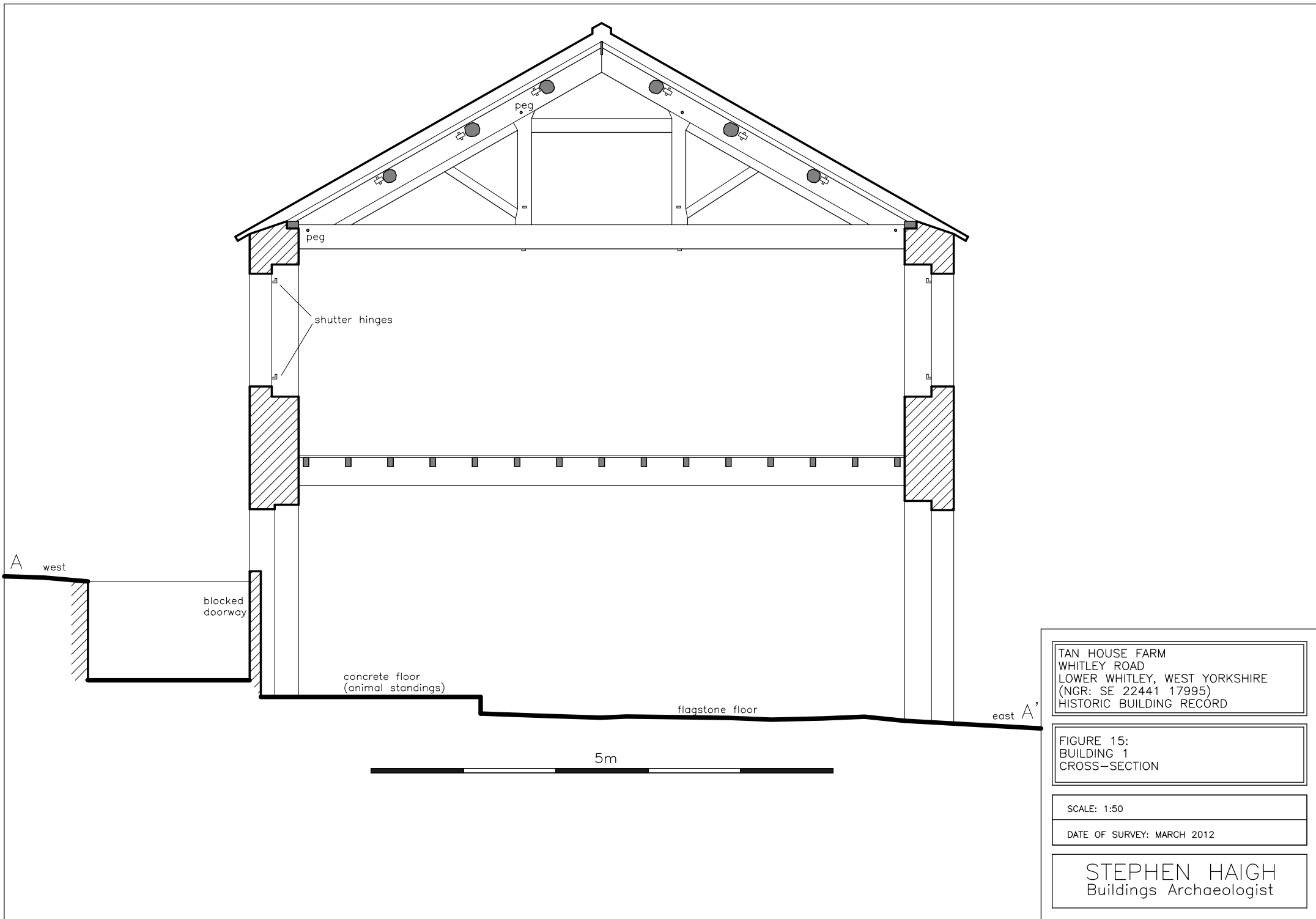
FIGURE 14:  
BUILDING 1  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
Buildings Archaeologist





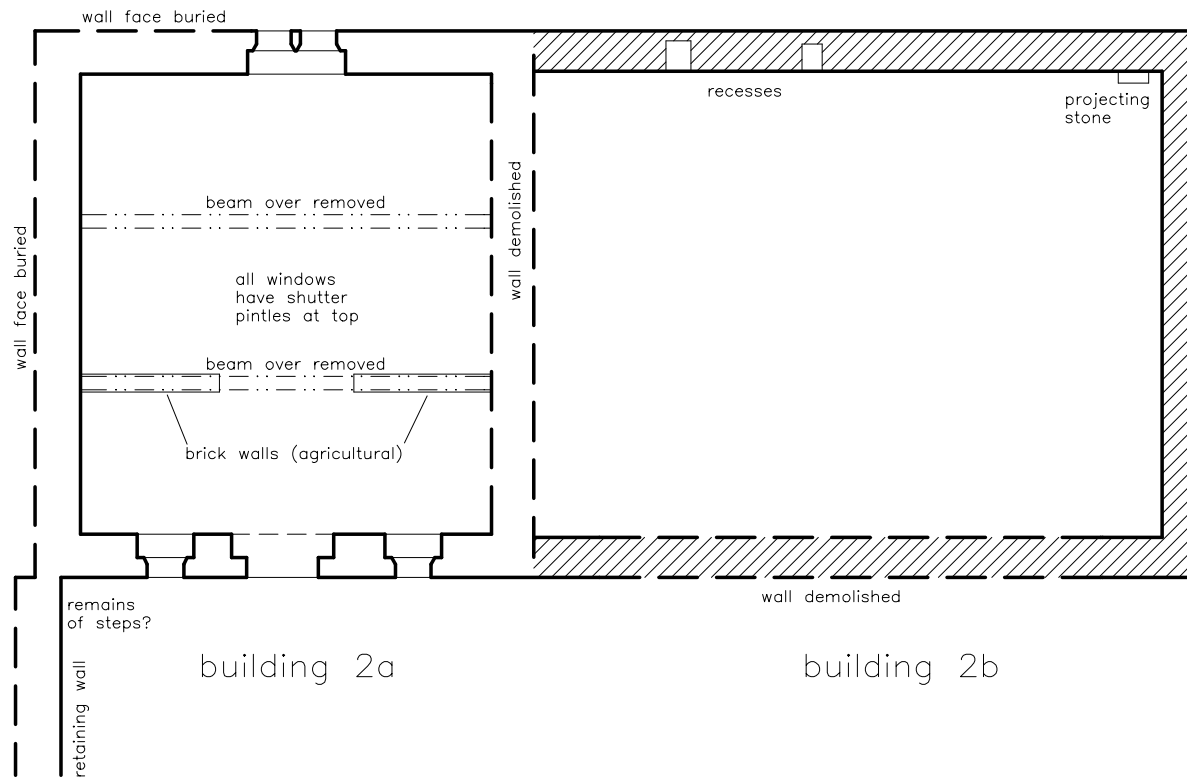
TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 15:  
 BUILDING 1  
 CROSS-SECTION

SCALE: 1:50

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



 second phase walls

TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 16:  
 BUILDING 2  
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1:100

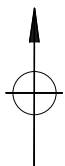
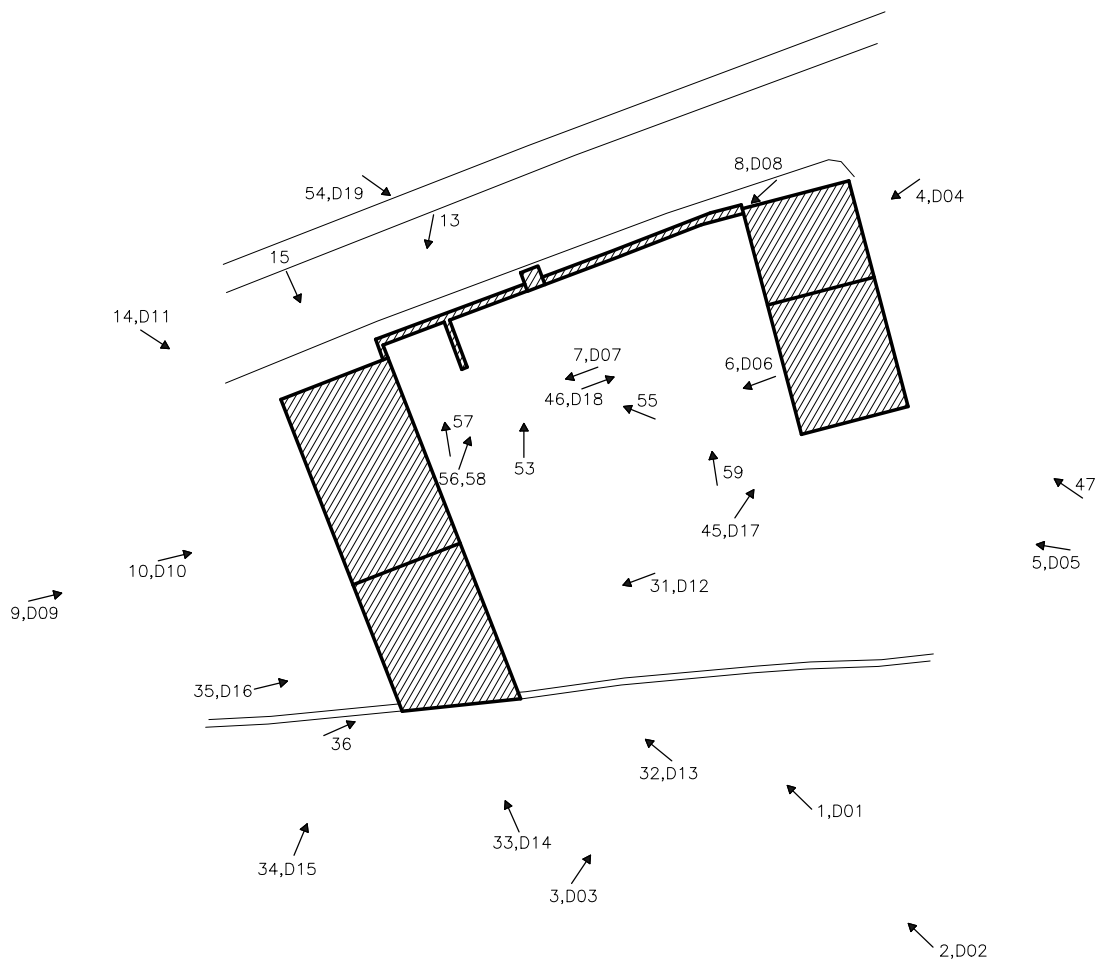
DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



10m





↗ 1: photograph direction and number (black & white)

↗ D01: photograph direction and number (digital)

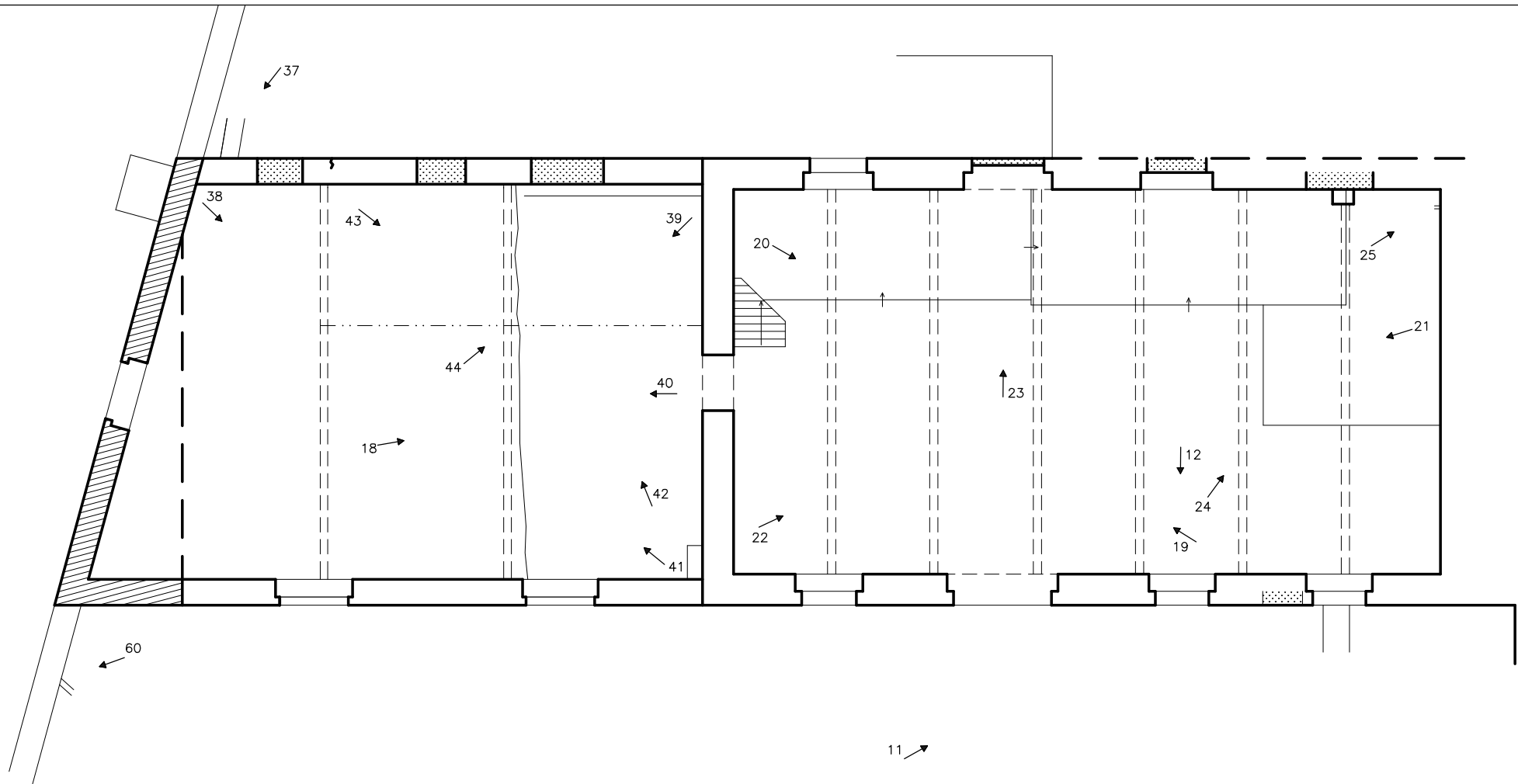
TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 17:  
 SITE PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:500

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



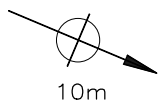
TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 18:  
 BUILDING 1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

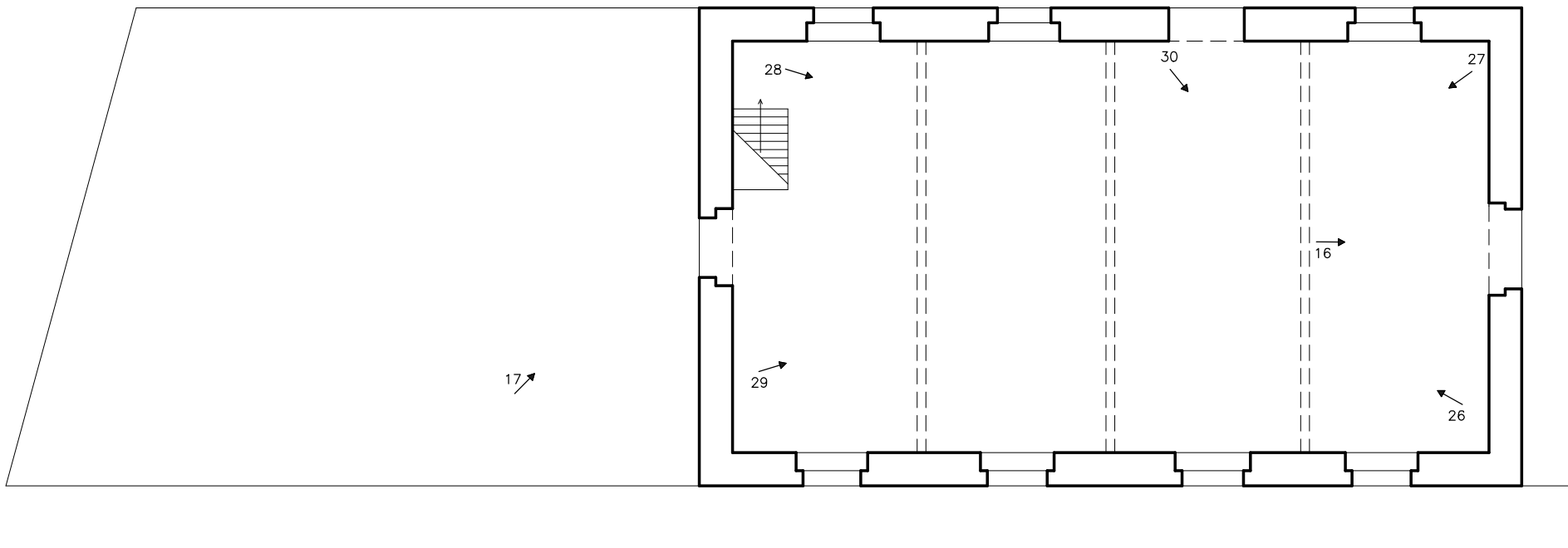
STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist



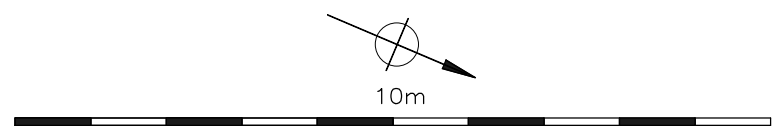
10m



↗1: photograph direction and number



↗1: photograph direction and number



TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

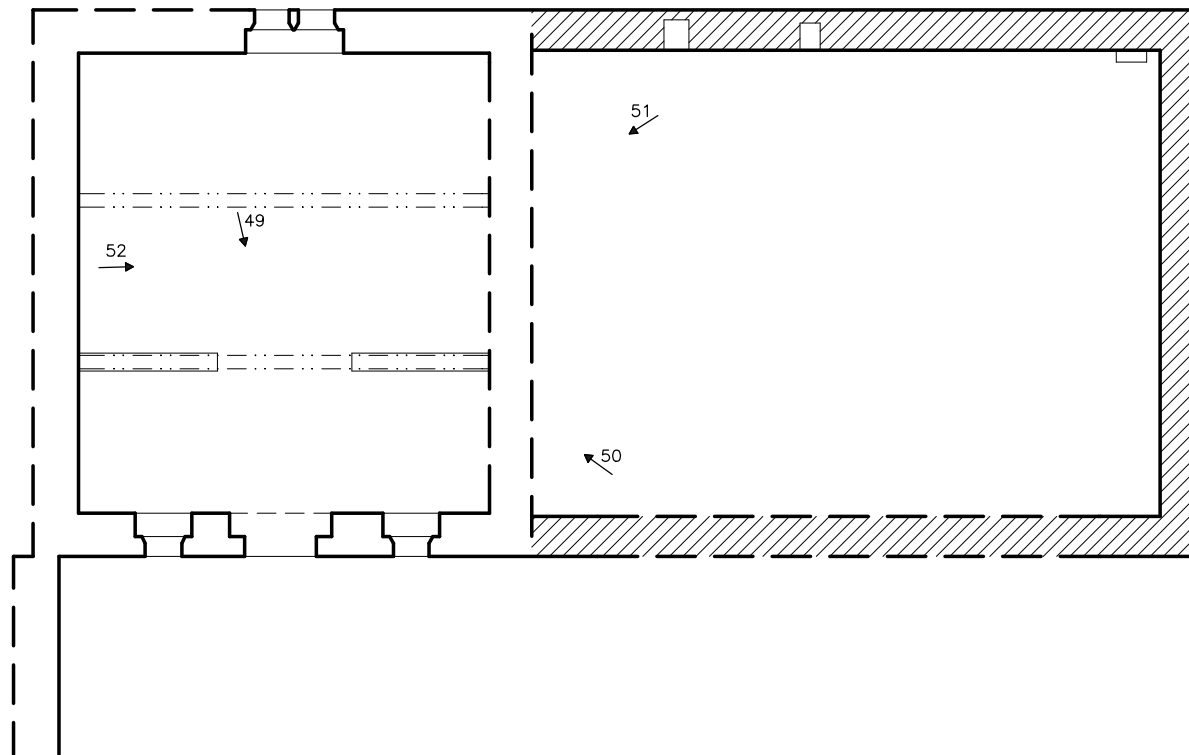
FIGURE 19:  
 BUILDING 1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

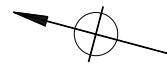
DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist





48



10m



TAN HOUSE FARM  
 WHITLEY ROAD  
 LOWER WHITLEY, WEST YORKSHIRE  
 (NGR: SE 22441 17995)  
 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

FIGURE 20:  
 BUILDING 2 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 WITH KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE OF SURVEY: MARCH 2012

STEPHEN HAIGH  
 Buildings Archaeologist

1: photograph direction and number





Photo 1: General view of the site (building 1 and chimney), from the south-east (film 1, frame 11)



Photo 2: General view of the site, from the south (film 1, frame 10)



Photo 3: General view of the site (chimney and building 2), from the south-west (film 1, frame 12)

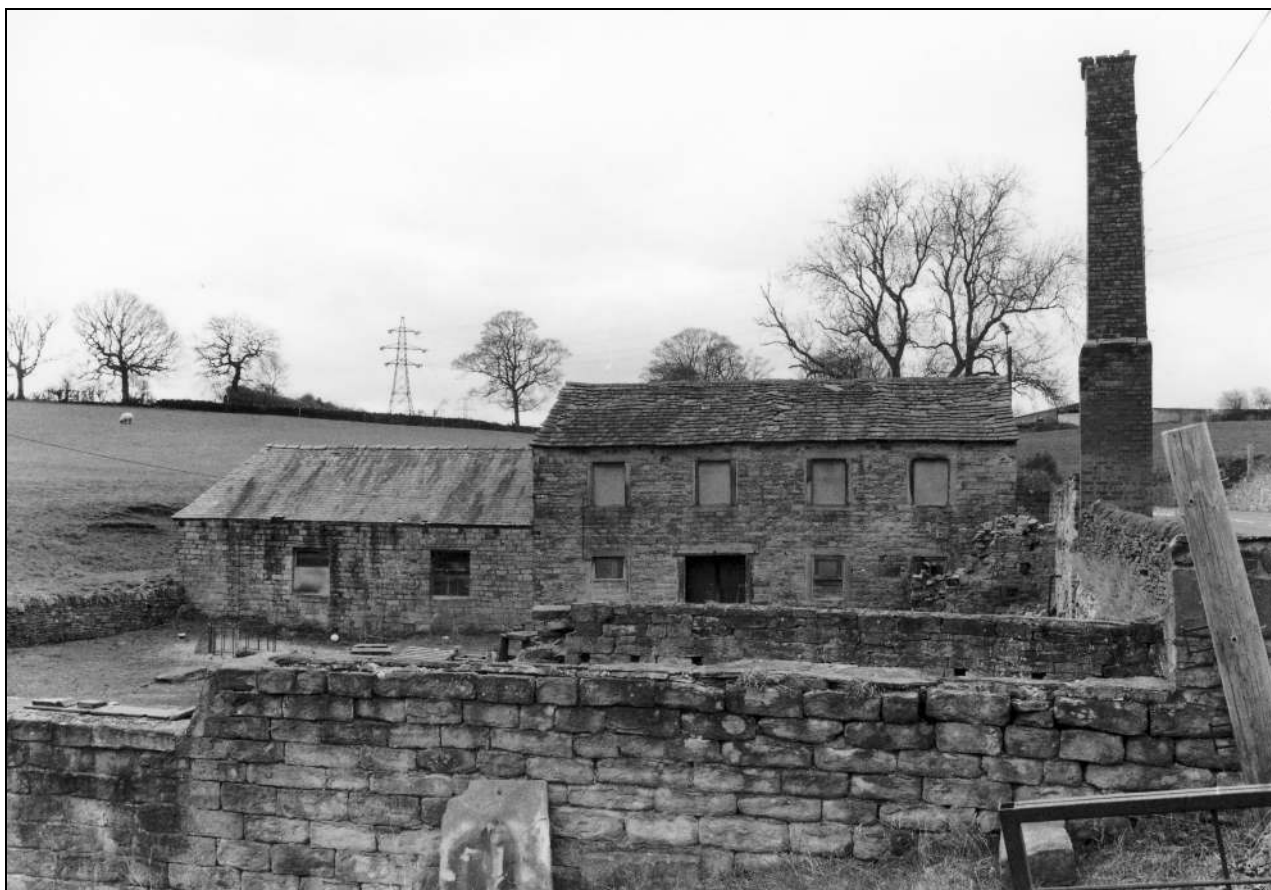


Photo 4: General view of the site, from the east (film 2, frame 18)



Photo 5: General view of the site, from the south-east (film 2, frame 17)



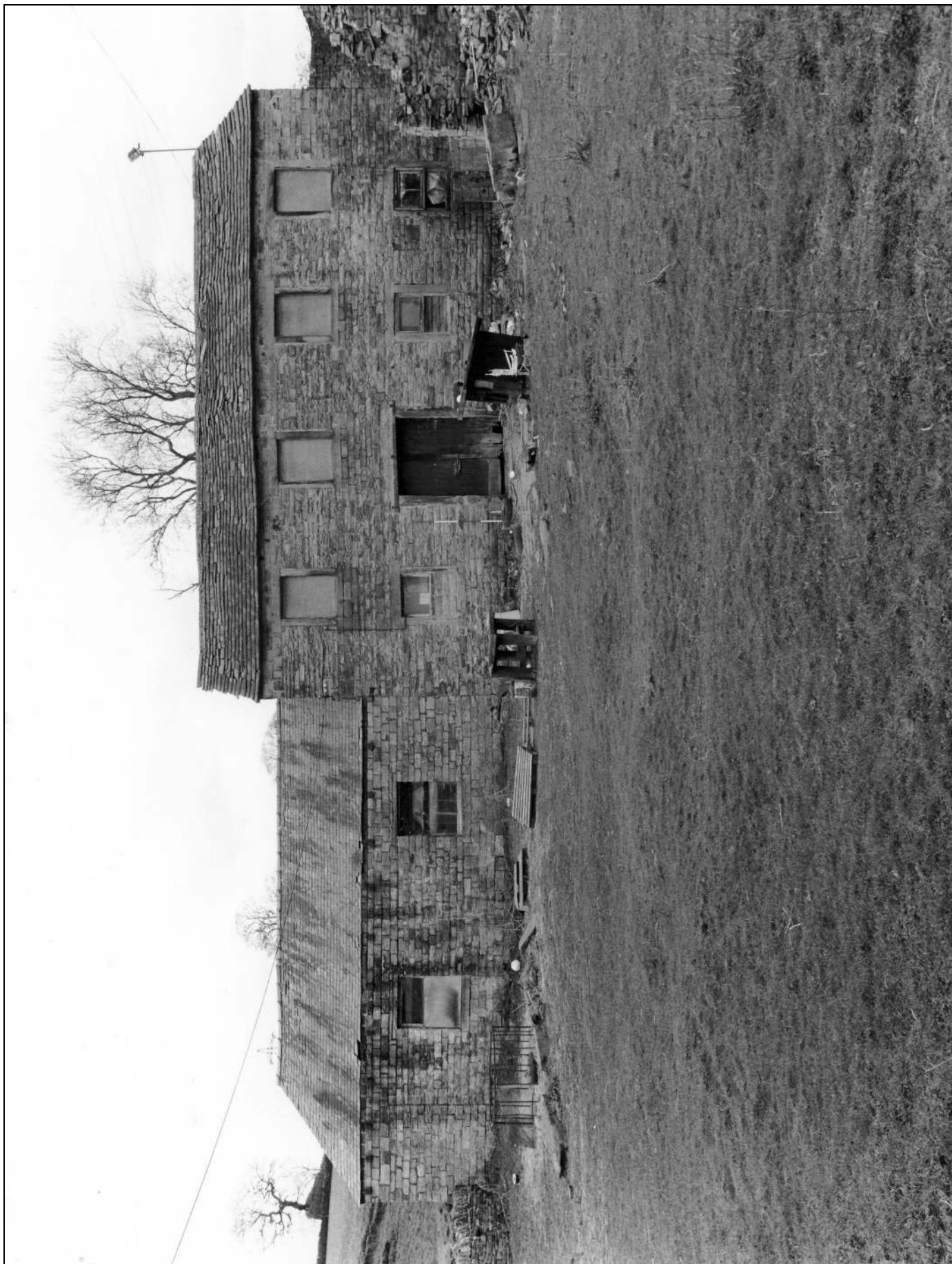


Photo 6: Building 1: east elevation (film 2, frame 9)





Photo 7: Building 1a: east elevation (film 1, frame 15)



Photo 8: Building 1, from the north-east (film 3, frame 6)



Photo 9: Building 1: west elevation (film 1, frame 1)



Photo 10: Building 1a: west elevation (film 1, frame 2)



Photo 11: Building 1a: detail of doorway and adjacent openings in east elevation (film 1, frame 16)



Photo 12: Building 1a: internal detail of window, showing shutter pintles (film 3, frame 11)





Photo 13: Building 1a, from the north-east (film 3, frame 4)



Photo 14: Building 1a, from the north-west (film 3, frame 1)



Photo 15: Building 1a: north gable (film 3, frame 3)



Photo 16: Building 1a: north door, first floor (film 4, frame 16)



Photo 17: Building 1a: detail of taking-in doorway, south gable (film 3, frame 18)



Photo 18: Building 1a: south gable, now within single storey part (film 3, frame 17)





Photo 19: Building 1a: ground floor, from the north-east (film 3, frame 15)



Photo 20: Building 1a: ground floor, from the south-west (film 3, frame 9)

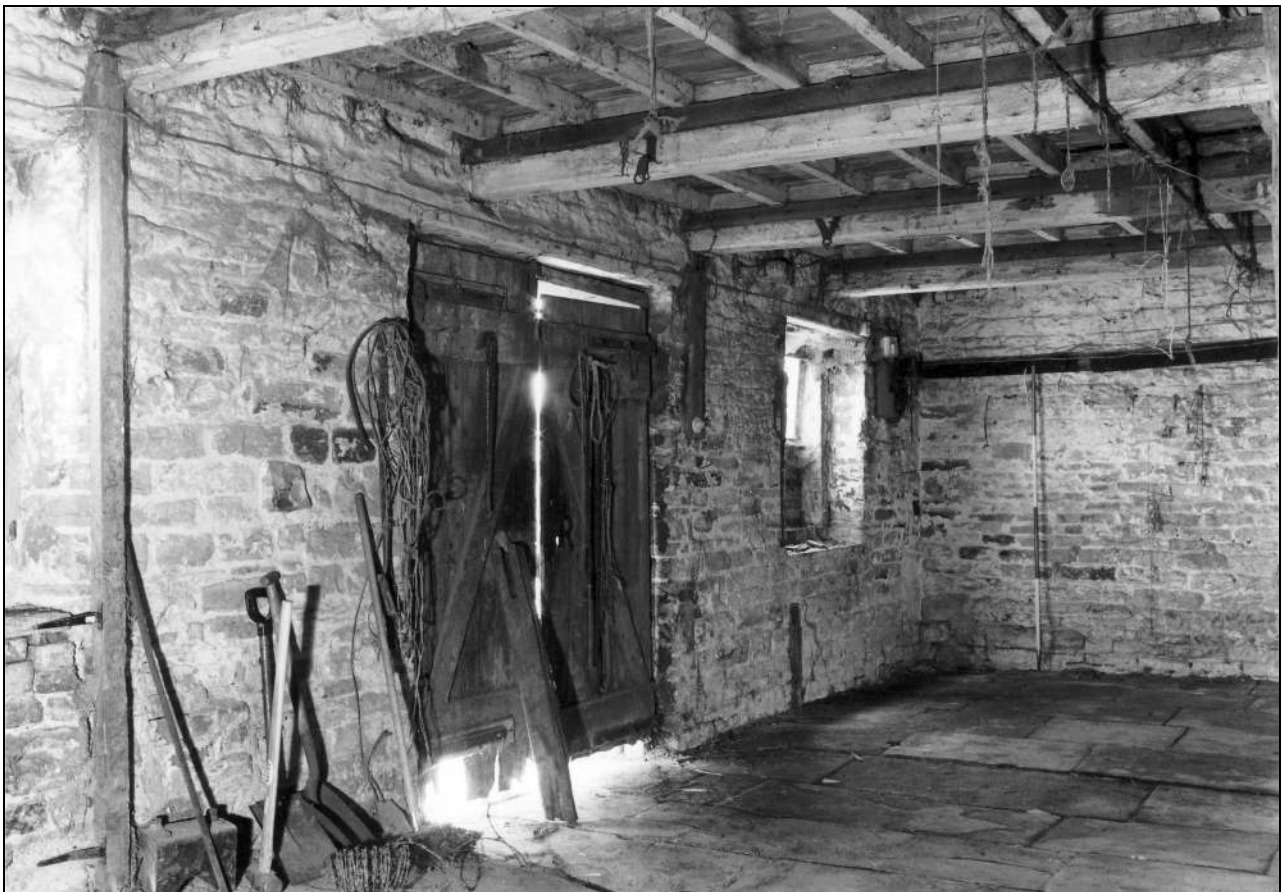


Photo 21: Building 1a: ground floor, from the north-west (film 3, frame 12)



Photo 22: Building 1a: ground floor, from the south-east (film 3, frame 8)



Photo 23: Building 1a: internal view of blocked doorway in west side of ground floor (film 3, frame 16)





Photo 24: Building 1a: detail of floor surfaces in ground floor, from the south-east (film 3, frame 14)



Photo 25: Building 1a: small pipe projecting into north end of ground floor (film 3, frame 10)



Photo 26: Building 1a: first floor, from the north-east (film 4, frame 12)



Photo 27: Building 1a: first floor, from the north-west (film 4, frame 13)



Photo 28: Building 1a: first floor, from the south-west (film 4, frame 10)



Photo 29: Building 1a: first floor, from the south-east (film 4, frame 11)





Photo 30: Building 1a: roof truss, from the south-west (film 4, frame 14)



Photo 31: Building 1b: east elevation (film 1, frame 13)

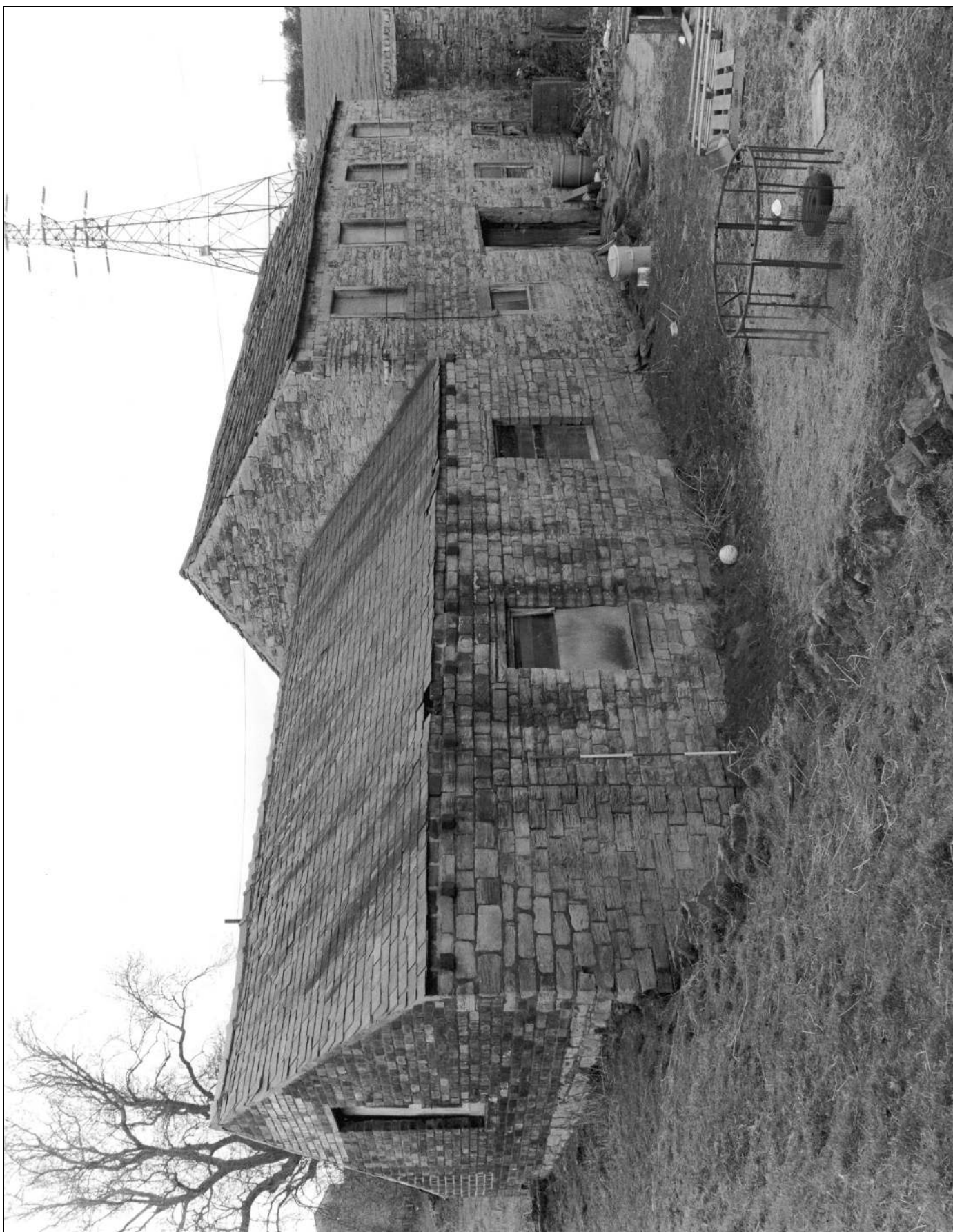


Photo 32: Building 1: general view, from the south-east (film 1, frame 9)



Photo 33: Building 1: general view, from the south (film 1, frame 6)



Photo 34: Building 1: general view, from the south-west (film 1, frame 5)





Photo 35: Building 1b: west elevation (film 1, frame 4)



Photo 36: Building 1b: detail of south-west corner (film 1, frame 7)



Photo 37: Cast iron water pipe running below south end of building 1b, from the west (film 4, frame 18)



Photo 38: Building 1b: interior, from the south-west (film 4, frame 6)



Photo 39: Building 1b: interior, from the north-west (film 4, frame 5)



Photo 40: Building 1b: interior, from the north (film 4, frame 4)



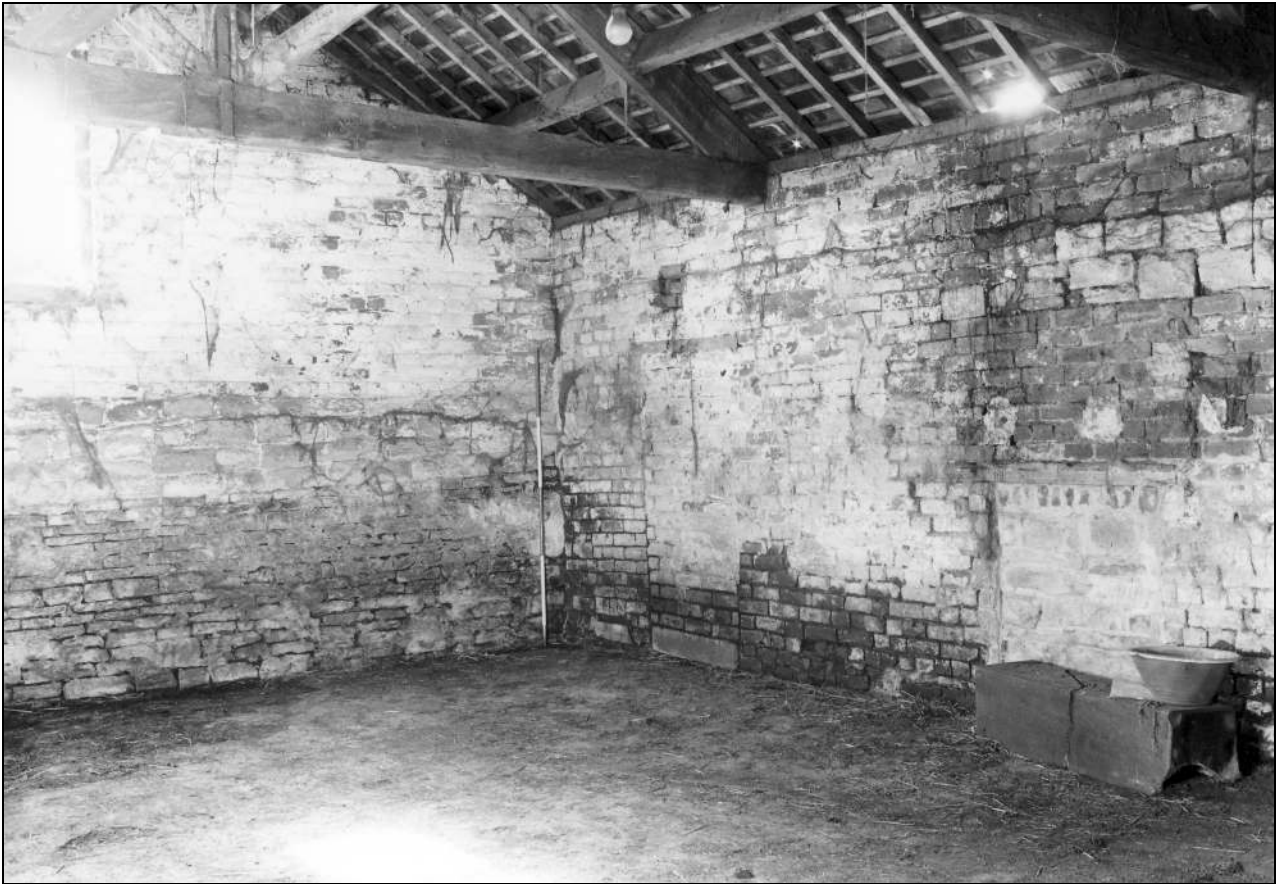


Photo 41: Building 1b: interior, from the north-east (film 4, frame 2)



Photo 42: Building 1b: interior, from the north-east (film 4, frame 1)

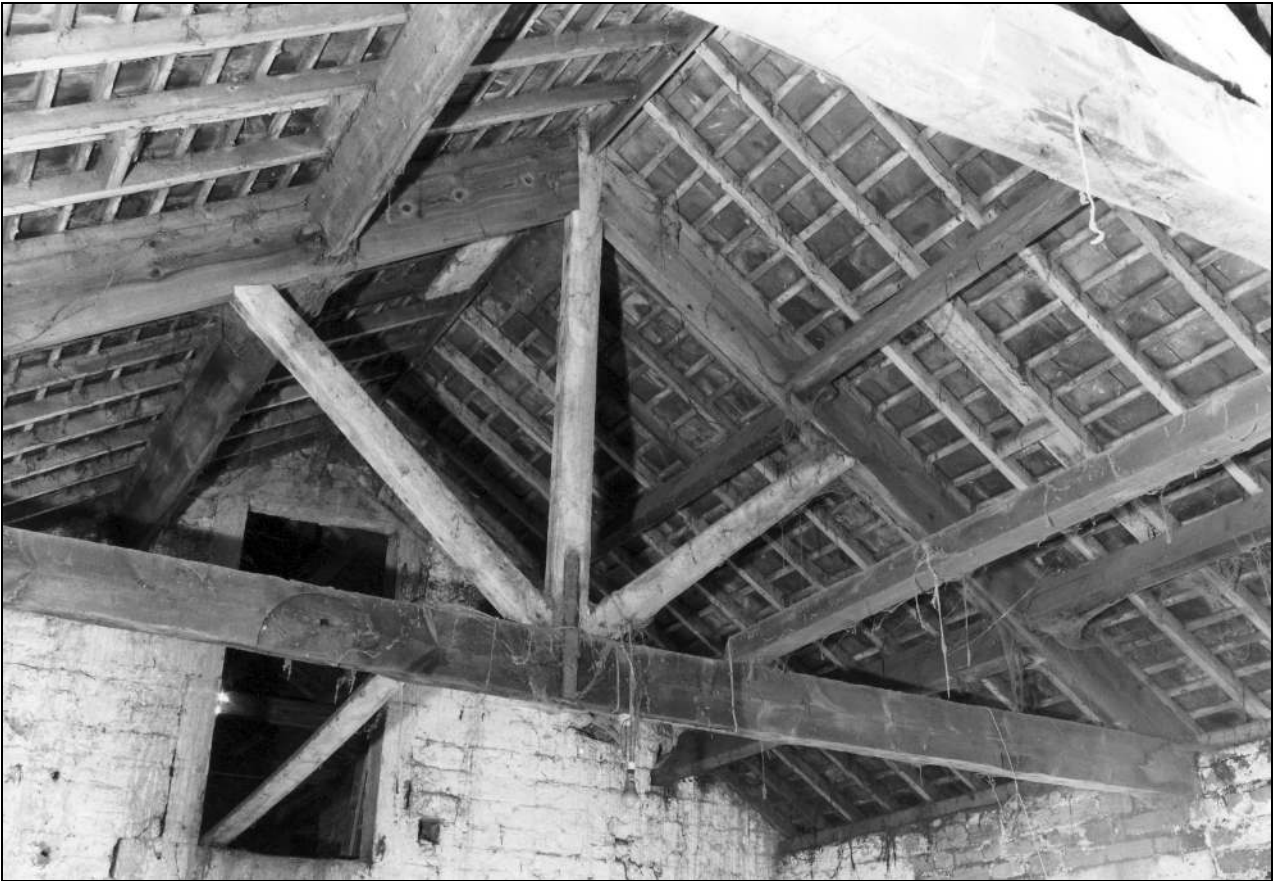


Photo 43: Building 1b: roof truss, from the south-west (film 4, frame 7)



Photo 44: Building 1b: possible location of former line shaft, from the south-east (film 4, frame 8)

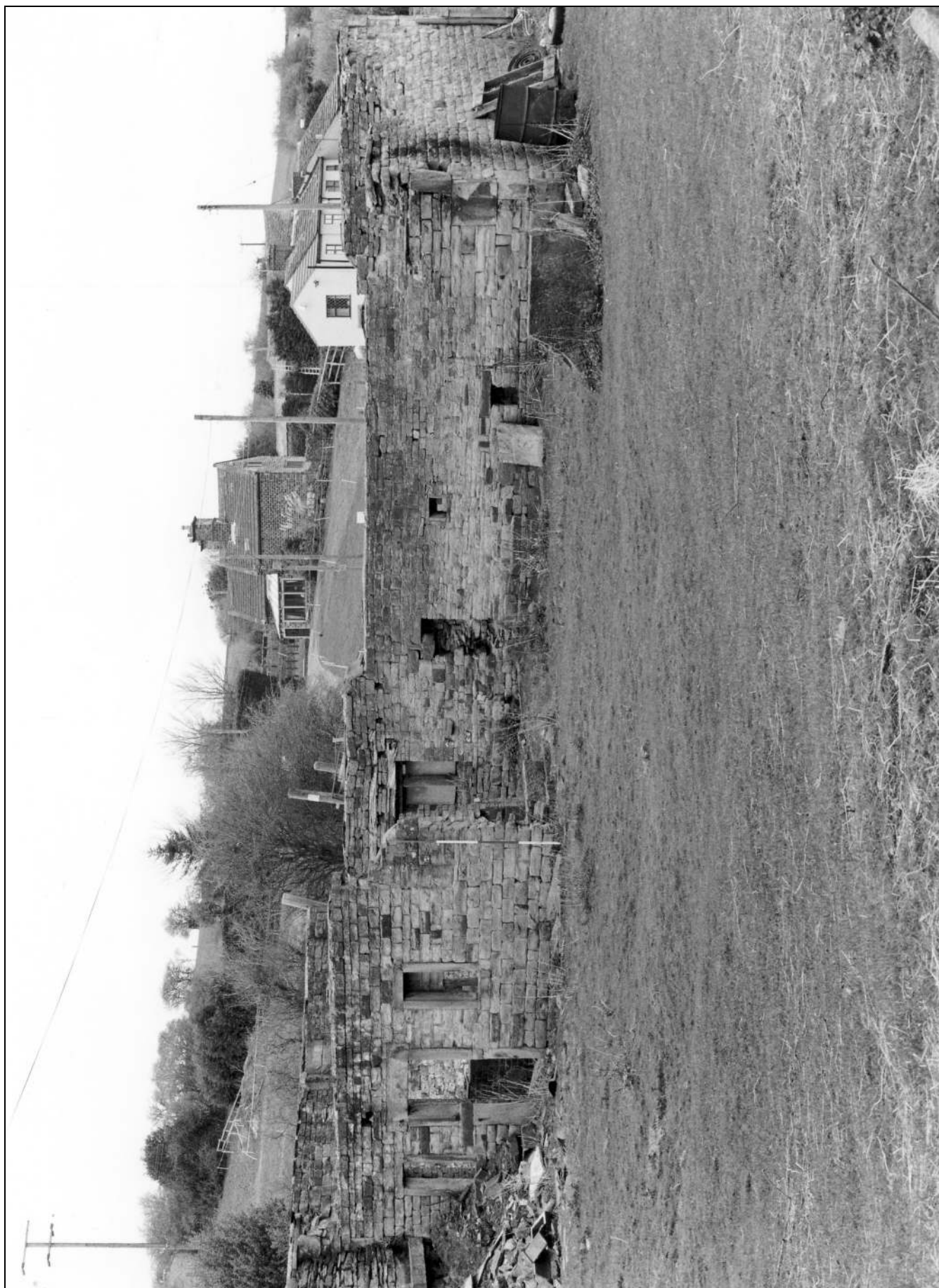


Photo 45: Building 2, from the south-west (film 2, frame 5)





Photo 46: Building 2: west elevation (film 2, frame 6)



Photo 47: Building 2, from the south-east (film 2, frame 16)



Photo 48: Building 2a: west elevation (film 2, frame 8)



Photo 49: Interior of building 2a, from the east (film 2, frame 14)



Photo 50: Interior of building 2a, from the south-east (film 2, frame 11)

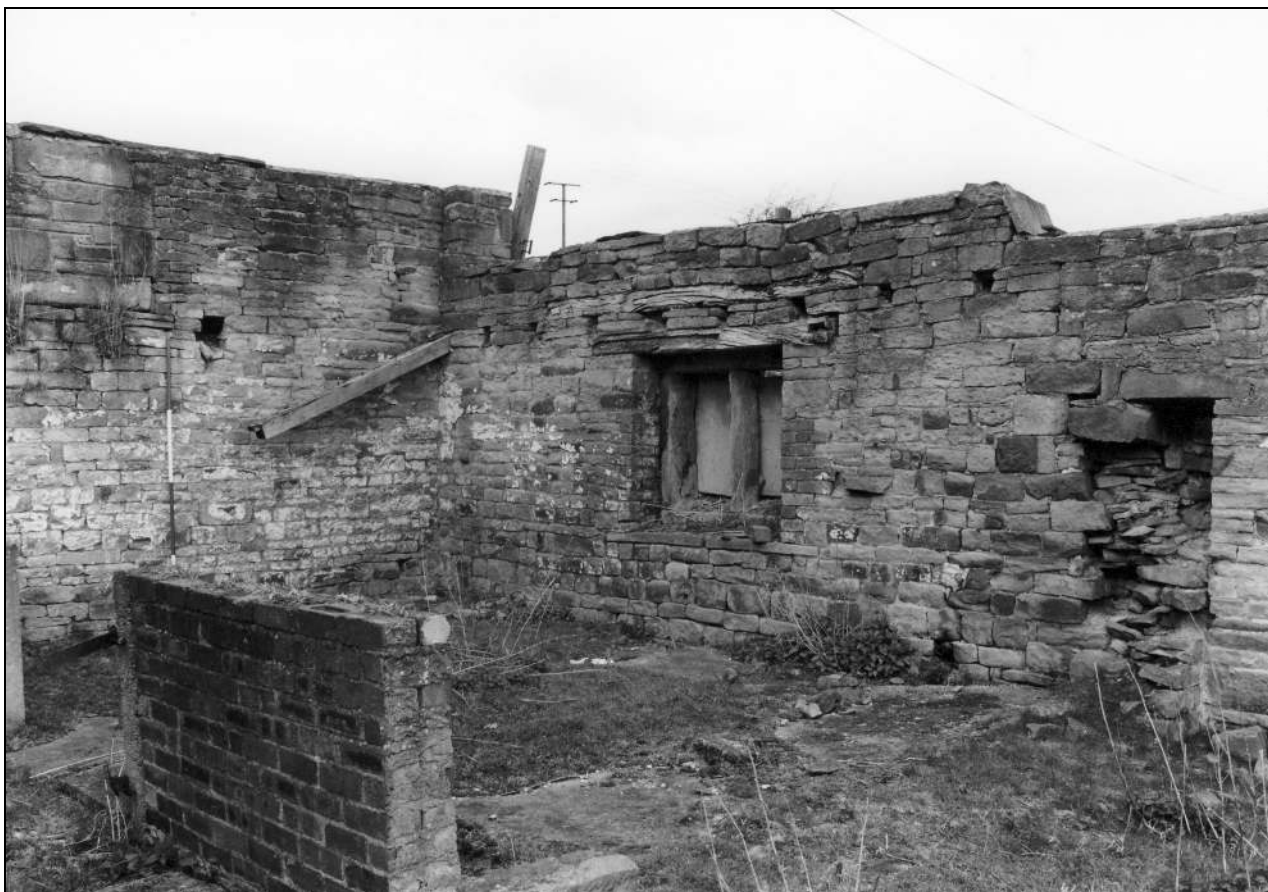


Photo 51: Interior of building 2a, from the south-west (film 2, frame 12)





Photo 52: Interior of building 2b, from the north (film 2, frame 15)



Photo 53: The chimney, from the south-west (film 2, frame 4)

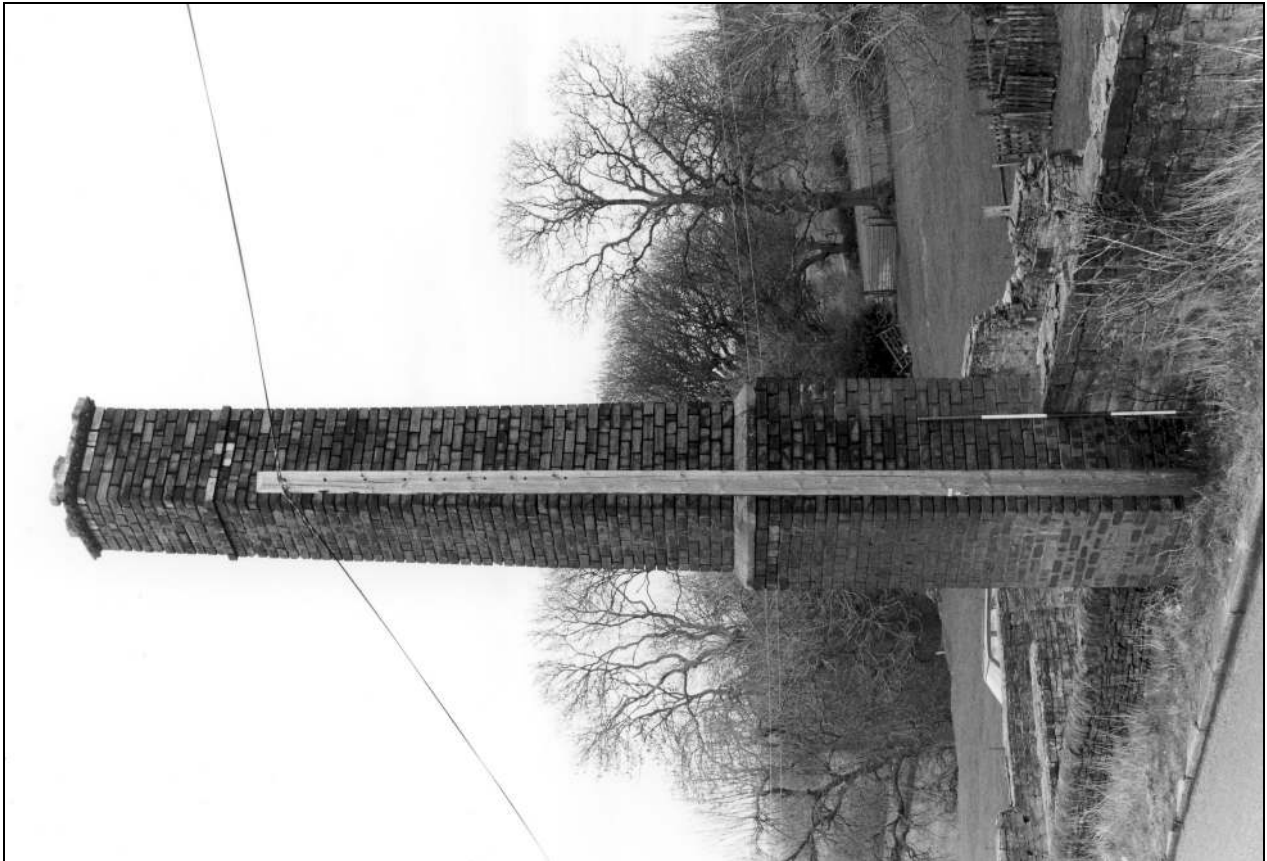


Photo 54: Chimney, from the north-west (film 3, frame 5)



Photo 55: Remains of buildings at foot of chimney, from the south-east (film 2, frame 1)



Photo 56: Remains of building (engine house?) at foot of chimney, from the south-west (film 1, frame 18)



Photo 57: Remains of building at north-east corner of building 1a (coal store?), from the south (film 1, frame 17)





Photo 58: Infilled tanpit and possible engine bed block, from the south-west (film 2, frame 10)



Photo 59: Retaining wall to east of chimney, from the south (film 2, frame 3)



Photo 60: Cast iron water pipe emerging from south retaining wall to east of building 1b, from the north (film 4, frame 17)